THE PERCEPTION OF SUBSTANCE USE IN THE GREEK CANADIAN

COMMUNITY OF VANCOUVER

by

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B.A., University of Calgary, 1987

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The Perception of Substance Use in the Greek Canadian Community of Vancouver

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the perceptions held by Greek Canadians living in Vancouver regarding alcohol, illegal drugs, and prescription drug use in their ethnic community. In addition, the study attempted to discern any differences in the perceptions of 1st versus 2nd generation Greek Canadians and to explore the relation between these perceptions and level of participation in Greek ethnocultural activities.

The sample was comprised of one hundred and three, randomly selected, metro Vancouver residents of Greek heritage. Each participant was asked to complete a survey which elicited demographic information, and asked for respondents' perceptions concerning alcohol use, illegal drug use, prescription drug overuse, and the need for substance misuse prevention programs in their ethnocultural community. Additionally, participants were asked to complete an ethnocultural practices scale.

The results showed that survey respondents, overall, did not perceive substance misuse to be a substantial problem. Participants expressed considerable interest in substance misuse education/prevention programs and agreed that such programs would benefit their community and especially Greek Canadian youth. While respondents perceived alcohol drinking to be a widely accepted practice among Greek Canadians, both illegal drug use and prescription drugs overuse were perceived as largely unacceptable behaviors. However, respondents believed that illegal drug use and prescription drug

overuse actually occur in their ethnocultural community. Consistent with research findings of other ethnic groups, the participants of this study perceived the members of the Greek Canadian community as very reluctant to seek assistance from the existing resources when faced with a substance misuse problem. Instead, respondents thought that their fellow Greek Canadians would be more likely to turn to family and friends for help.

Statistical analyses revealed significant differences between 1st generation and 2nd generation respondents in some of the areas examined. The results indicated that level of participation in Greek ethnocultural practices was a rather modest predictor of participants' perceptions regarding substance use. Implications of these results, recommendations for prevention/education programming, and suggestions for future research are discussed.

To my parents,

Yianni and Vasiliki

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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

Alcohol and other drug misuse is one of Canada's most pressing health and social concerns. The impact of substance misuse and its related problems is seen throughout the population regardless of region, age, and socio-economic status (Health and Welfare Canada, 1992). The cost of these problems, on individuals and on society as a whole, is immeasurably high. Substance misuse not only results in a great amount of suffering for the user, but may also negatively affect one's spouse, children, friends, and employer. Additionally, there are high social costs: accidents, family violence, compromised health, increased crime, and reduced productivity have all been associated with substance misuse (Health and Welfare Canada, 1992; McKenzie, 1993). According to Single, Robson, Xie, and Rehm (1996), in 1992 alcohol and other drug abuse in Canada cost an estimated $18.45 billion. This total includes $4.06 billion in excess health care costs, $11.77 billion in labor productivity losses and $1.75 billion in law enforcement expenditures.

It appears that Canadians perceive alcohol and other drug related problems as being widespread. The 1989 National Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey (Health and Welfare Canada, 1992) examined respondents' perceptions of alcohol and other drug related problems in their communities. The survey authors report that the majority of Canadians (61%) feel their community or neighborhood suffers from some type of drug or alcohol related problem.

Given the pervasiveness and associated high costs of alcohol and other drug problems in Canadian society, significant efforts have been made to prevent these problems and provide treatment when needed. A recent example of these efforts is the National Drug Strategy, (later named Canada's Drug Strategy, or CDS), launched in May, 1987 (Government of Canada, 1988), and renewed in March 1992 (McKenzie, 1993). The CDS objective is to reduce the harmful effects of substance misuse on individuals, families and communities. It is founded on the premise that long term reduction in substance misuse can only be achieved by addressing the cause(s) of the problem. CDS directs the largest portion (70%) of its resources towards substance misuse prevention and treatment programs (Government of Canada, 1988; Health and Welfare Canada, 1992).

Statement of the Problem

Canada is a multicultural society. The Canadian Multiculturalism Act of 1988 safeguards individuals' rights to maintain their cultural heritage even as they integrate into the broader Canadian mosaic. Immigrants also have rights of equal access to education and health services. However, lack of knowledge and cultural barriers often deter immigrants from accessing resources such as mental health services (Canadian Task Force on Mental Health Issues Affecting Immigrants and Refugees, 1988), including substance misuse treatment and prevention programs (Takeuchi, Leaf, & Kuo, 1988). A number of studies conducted in Canada and the USA have shown that mental health and

substance misuse services are not fully utilized by minority ethnic groups (Multiculturalism and Mental Health Treatment and Education, 1988; Sue, 1977).

A traditional characteristic of substance misuse treatment and prevention programs is that they have been developed in English, by members of the majority culture, for English-speaking mainstream Canadian communities. These programs usually target the middle class, and reflect North American values and concepts of child development and socialization, parenting practices, and family structures. There is concern that present substance misuse programs and services, although intended for the entire population, may lack cultural relevancy and applicability to many ethnic communities in Canada, and may not be accessible or available to all ethnic groups (Adrian, Dini, MacGregor, & Stoduto, 1995; Legge & Sherlock, 1991).

The province of British Columbia has over 45 ethnic groups within its borders making it one of the most ethnoculturally diverse regions in Canada. More than 20% of Lower Mainland residents report their mother tongue as a language other than English (Cleathero & Levens, 1989). To date, alcohol and other drug prevention and education programs have failed to reflect this multiethnic diversity. Very few ethnospecific prevention programs and resources have been developed in Canada, thus, placing many minority ethnic communities at a disadvantage. Additionally, services that are sensitive to ethnocultural groups are limited (Legge & Sherlock, 1991).

Compounding the problem is a lack of basic research on prevalence, patterns of use, and problems related to substance use/misuse among ethnic groups in Canada, thus making it difficult to effectively guide program development (Legge & Sherlock, 1991). Much of the available data originate from studies carried out in the USA and focus on African Americans, Hispanic Americans and Native North Americans. Given that very little is known about alcohol and other drug use among minority ethnic groups in Canada, appropriate research within ethnocultural contexts is required.

Tucker (1985) suggests that in order to understand substance use by diverse ethnic groups, information on alcohol and other drug use in its appropriate ethnic context is necessary. Moreover, for the information to be relevant to program development, important sociocultural aspects of the ethnic group need to be considered. Ethnic groups, while being comprised of individuals who share a number of cultural characteristics, are not entirely homogeneous. For example, as with other ethnic groups, individual Greek Canadians differ in factors such as the number of years of residence in Canada, their level of participation in ethnocultural activities, and/or the degree to which they have been exposed to Canadian culture. The Greek Canadian community includes members born outside of Canada (1st generation), and members born in Canada (2nd generation). Belonging to an ethnic group and participating in its cultural activities and traditions are elements that have been utilized in research investigating mental health concerns such as eating disorders (Furnham &

Alibhai, 1983; Pumariega, 1986; Abrams, Allen & Gray, 1993). Additionally, such elements have been postulated to explain aspects of substance use/misuse in various groups (Tucker, 1985; Padilla, 1980; Caetano & Medina Mora, 1988).

Adrian et al. (1995) found that women's substance use behavior differs among ethnocultural groups, and that each group differs from the Canadian national average. Furthermore, it was reported that the difference between the national average and the average rate of use of each ethnic group was related to the ethnic group's period of arrival, and to the length of time that an ethnocultural group has been present in Canada. The authors suggest that differences or similarities in substance use behavior between an ethnocultural group and the Canadian national average may be indicative of the degree of social integration and acculturation of that ethnic group into mainstream Canadian society. Incorporating characteristics such as generational status (1st versus 2nd generation), and level of participation in ethnocultural activities into the study of substance use perceptions among Greek Canadians could provide a means for increasing our understanding of the relationship between substance use and culture. It may also increase our knowledge about variations in alcohol and other drug use patterns among subgroups of Greek Canadians.

This study is an exploratory effort to address some of the above issues and provides information for one ethnic group, namely the Greek Canadian Community of Vancouver.

Review of the Literature

A number of sources have provided accounts of the immigration to and settlement of Greeks in the USA (Costantakos, 1980; Kouvertaris, 1976; Moskos, 1980; Psomiades & Scourby, 1982; Saloutos, 1964, 1980; Scourby, 1984), in Canada (Canada Multiculturalism Directorate, 1979; Chimbos, 1980; Gavaki, 1977; Nagata, 1969; Vlassis, 1953), and in Vancouver specifically (Griffin, 1993; Lambrou, 1974; Patterson, 1976). However, there is a scarcity of studies exploring mental health issues of Greeks in North America and to date no research related to this group's use of alcohol and other drugs has been published. The few studies that examined mental health issues of Greek immigrants (Madianos, 1984; Mavreas & Bebbington, 1990; Papajohn, 1979; Velli-Spyropoulos, 1982) did not address substance misuse concerns. One study of drug use (Marcos & Johnson, 1988) compared use patterns of adolescents in Greece with those of adolescents in the United States, but did not delineate Greek American adolescents.

Some limited information about the use of alcohol and other drugs among Greek immigrants is provided by a number of studies originating from Australia. Santamaria and Robinson (1981) studied patients who presented to the Alcoholism Centre at St. Vincent's Hospital in Melbourne, Australia. They report that as a group, Greek immigrants had a lower rate of alcohol presenting problems than their English speaking counterparts. Further, it was found that the majority of Greek immigrants sought help following an alcohol related physical

disease (such as cirrhosis or alcoholic hepatitis) rather than as a result of experiencing social, marital or behavioral problems. Additionally, Greek males were more likely to have developed problems with alcohol misuse after migrating to Australia. In contrast, a study on differences in drinking patterns conducted by Powles et al (1991) found that Australian immigrants from the Greek island of Lefkada reported a markedly lower rate of alcohol consumption than those who stayed on the island. Finally, exploring the issue of substance misuse services, Rowling and Carless (1989) reported on a model designed to provide drug and alcohol services to non-English speaking Australian immigrants, and Carless (1989) described a drug education program targetting Greek immigrant parents.

Purpose of This Thesis

The primary aim of this study is : a) to examine how the Greek Canadian community of Vancouver views its members' use of alcohol and other drugs, and to determine the community's perception of substance misuse problems; b) to explore whether there are differences between the perceptions of 1st generation versus 2nd generation Greek Canadians; c) to explore whether there is a relationship between respondents' level of participation in etnocultural practices and their perceptions regarding substance use in their community; and d) to identify the implications of the study's findings as they relate to substance misuse treatment and prevention program development. While perceptions are different than behaviors, they are nevertheless very important because they

influence behaviors. Moreover, perceptions could be a significant part of a problem. This thesis will address perceptions only.

In order to provide relevant direction for substance misuse prevention programs for the Vancouver Greek Canadian community, this study attempts: 1) to assess the community's awareness of existing programs and the perception of the need for such programs; 2) to identify the ethnic community's own estimation of the most useful and effective types of programs, including components such as content and delivery; and finally, 3) to identify groups within the Greek community most likely to target for substance misuse prevention/education programs.

Research Questions

Question 1: What are the perceptions of Greek Canadians residing in Vancouver regarding substance use within their ethnic community?

Question 2: Are there any differences in the perceptions of 1st generation versus 2nd generation Greek Canadians regarding substance use?

Question 3: Is there a relationship between respondents' level of participation in etnocultural activities and their perceptions about substance use within the Greek community in Vancouver?

Definition of Key Terms

There are several key terms utilized throughout this study. Because there is often controversy as to what definitions are appropriate for many of these

terms, and because many of the terms have multiple meanings, the following decribes the definitions used in the present study.

Substance use: refers to the use of alcohol and/or other drugs. In this thesis, "substance misuse" and "substance abuse" are used interchangeably.

Prevention: refers to programs/policies promoting healthy lifestyles without dependence on alcohol and/or other drugs. The aim of prevention is to delay or prevent the misuse of substances.

Immigrant: refers to any Canadian resident who was born outside of Canada.

Ethnic Community: refers to a group with a common cultural tradition and sense of identity that exists as a sub-group of a larger society. The members of an ethnic group usually differ with regard to certain cultural characteristics from the other members of their society. In this thesis, the terms "ethnic group", "ethnocultural group", and "ethnic or ethnocultural community" are used interchangeably.

Greek Community of Vancouver: represents Greek immigrants, now residing in the metro Vancouver area. The term also refers to Canadian born people of Greek heritage who live in the Vancouver area.

Ethnocultural Activities/Behaviors: refers to practices and behaviors associated with ethnic social and cultural activities. In this study, such activities include use of the Greek language, Greek church attendance, involvement with Greek relatives/friends, contact with Greek mass media, participation in heritage organazitions and Greek politics, and other practices of Greek heritage.

CHAPTER II : METHOD

Participants

The sample of prospective participants for this study was randomly selected from the 1994 Hellenic Telephone Directory of British Columbia. Two hundred and eight entries for residences in the Metro-Vancouver area were randomly selected, (entries for businesses and organizations were not considered). Potential respondents resided in several municipalities within the Metro-Vancouver area, including: Burnaby, Coquitlam, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Richmond, Surrey, Vancouver, and West Vancouver. The sample size of 208 directory entries represented approximately 4.9% of the total number of entries for the 1994 version of the Hellenic Telephone Directory of British Columbia.

Instrumentation

Development and Description of the Survey

The survey used in this study is comprised of four sections (see Appendix D). The first three sections were adopted, with permission (see Appendix F), from the Community Survey Interview Schedule developed by Alcohol - Drug Education Service (ADES) to assess the need for alcohol/drugs education programming in four ethnic communities of British Columbia (ADES 1989). Some of the questions included in section four of the survey were obtained, with permission, from a generational study of Greek Americans (Scourby 1980) (see Appendix F). Both original instruments were modified and

expanded for the purposes of this study (see descriptions below). The combined and expanded survey was pilot tested for clarity of instructions and content, and for completion time. The final English version was then translated into Greek and was checked by several persons fluent in Greek for grammar, spelling, readability, and comprehension. Due to the length of the survey no effort to control for order effects was made.

Section I. This section was designed to gather demographic and background information including: gender, age , marital status, educational level, and place of birth. Birthplace was the determining factor in designating each participant's generational status. Respondents born in Canada whose parents were born in Greece were classified as 2nd generation Greek Canadians. Respondents born in Greece who subsequently emigrated to Canada were classified as 1st generation Greek Canadians.

Section II. In the second section, respondents were asked to offer an opinion on the need for substance misuse prevention/education programs in the Greek Canadian community of Greater Vancouver, and also on the effectiveness of content and delivery components of such programs. In addition, participants were asked to identify groups within the community that they felt might be most in need of prevention programs, and to indicate potential barriers to participation in such programs.

Section III. The third section of the survey was divided into three parts, questioning respondents' perceptions of the use of: a) alcohol, b) illegal drugs,

and c) prescription drugs, in the Greek Canadian community of Greater Vancouver. Respondents were also asked their perception of the problems associated with misuse of those substances. The part of the questionnaire targetting alcohol use was expanded from its original format published in the ADES study by adding questions related to: drinking and driving, types of alcoholic beverages consumed, help-seeking behavior, and type of services utilized by Greek Canadians with alcohol misuse related concerns.

The Community Survey Interview Schedule of the ADES study focused largely on alcohol, and contained only a limited number of questions related to the misuse of illegal drugs and prescription medications. Those sections addressing drugs other than alcohol questioned only the respondents' perceptions of the extent of the problem, and asked which group within the ethnic community respondents felt was more likely to have a problem with misusing these substances. In the survey employed in the present study, the questions regarding the use of illegal drugs and prescription medications mirrored closely the questions regarding alcohol use. The added questions related to respondents' perceptions of: specific substances, social acceptability, frequency of use, settings and functions of use, reasons and problems associated with misuse, as well as help seeking behavior and type of services utilized by Greek Canadians. Using the enhanced survey, the present study attempted to collect a broad range of information on the perception of substance use among Greek Canadians.

Finally, all three parts of this section of the survey asked participants whether they were aware of someone close to them having a substance misuse problem, and whether they perceived substance misuse to be more of a problem in the Greek community of Vancouver or in Greece. Many items allowed for multiple responses. For those questions, participants were also asked to rank their top three choices.

Section IV. The final section of the survey contained a scale designed to measure each respondent's degree of participation in Greek ethnocultural activities. In general, individual members of an ethnic group differ in the extent to which they choose to become involved with other persons and groups in society. Additionally, members of an ethnic group usually differ with regard to the level of participation in their ethnocultural practices. Thus, it is postulated that members of the Greek Canadian community will differ in their level of participation in ethnocultural practices. Accordingly, some Greek Canadians would be more likely to express a high level of participation in ethnocultural behaviors while others would express a low level of participation in ethnocultural practices.

Some questions included in the scale used in the current study were incorporated from Scourby's ethnicity study (1980) involving Greek Americans. Additional items were developed to measure attributes of Greek ethnic identity (such as membership in Greek folk societies, Greek cooking, visits to Greece) identified in previous research (Constantinou & Harvey, 1985). Olmedo (1979) has suggested that scales involving linguistic, behavioral, and sociocultural

items seem to yield a higher degree of internal consistency compared with scales measuring attitudinal and value orientation factors. As a result, the majority of the questions in this section of the survey concerned behaviors such as familiarity and use of the Greek language, church attendance, contact with Greek mass media, interaction with Greek relatives/friends, participation in Greek heritage organizations and Greek politics, and other behavioral manifestations of Greek identification. Overall, the present scale resembles other such ethnocultural scales (Suinn, Rickard-Figueroa, Lew, & Vigil, 1987) in that the questions asked fall into four general categories: a) language usage and familiarity; b) ethnic interaction; c) ethnocultural behaviors; and d) ethnic identity.

In order to derive the participation in ethnocultural activities score, a number of steps were taken. First, it was hypothesized that not all the questions of the scale were equally important. In order to obtain the importance weight, eleven members of the Greek community rated the relative importance of each question in the ethnocultural practices questionnaire on a four item categorical scale (*not important, somewhat important, important,* and *very important*). A reliability analysis of the raters' weights yielded a coefficient α=.92. The raw weight score was obtained by averaging the scores of the eleven raters for each questionnaire item. In order to arrive at a relative weighting, each raw weight was divided by the mean of raw weights to produce a standardized weight for each item. This standardized weight was in turn used to compute the ethnocultural practices score. Second, the raw scores of the scale had to be

adjusted to take account of the fact that not all the questionnaire items had the same number of responses (i.e. some items had yes/no responses while others were multiple choice). Each participant's raw score in the ethnocultural practices scale was transformed into an adjusted score by subtracting 1 from the raw score and dividing the remainder by the range. Third, this adjusted score was then multiplied by the standardized weight to produce a value ranging from 0 to 1. Missing values were assigned an adjusted score of .5 which is the numerical middle value of adjusted scores. Finally, the weighted adjusted scores for each question were summed to yield the ethnocultural practices score for each participant.

In the present study, a high score on the scale correlates with higher participation in Greek ethnocultural traditions and higher identification with behaviors closely resembling those of the culture of origin. In contrast, a low scale score correlates with lower participation in Greek ethnocultural practices and higher identification with behaviors closely resembling the larger cultural context.

The survey used a forced choice response format in order to comply with the format of the original instruments.

Procedure

Each prospective participant in the sample was mailed a letter of information (Appendix A) which described the study, explained how participants were selected, and detailed how participants would be contacted in order to take

part in the study. The information letter was printed on Simon Fraser University letterhead and the information was given in both English and Greek. The mailing of the information letters was staggered over a four month period to allow for manageable delivery of the surveys. Five to seven days after the mailing, each potential respondent was telephoned and asked if he/she would agree to participate in the study. If the participant was not reached with the first telephone call two more attempts were made at different days and times. After three attempts no other contact effort was made. Once a respondent agreed to participate in the study, arrangements were made for the delivery of the survey, and the respondent's language of preference was determined (English or Greek). Occasionally more than one occupant of a household would agree to participate, and additional surveys would be delivered to the same household. At the time of delivery of the survey, the participant(s) read, signed and kept a copy of the *consent to participate* form (Appendix B). A second signed copy of the consent form was kept by the researcher. Then each respondent was given an *instructions for completing the survey* sheet (Appendix C), a survey (Appendix D), and an addressed, postage-paid return envelope. In order to preserve participant anonymity, no identifying records of returning surveys were kept. In some occasions, surveys were left (dropped off) at a participant's residence without face to face contact. In such situations, an extra addressed, postage-paid envelope was provided for the return of the researcher's copy of the consent form. Moreover, a yellow insert note was attached on the front of the

survey reminding participants to sign and mail the consent form (Appendix E).
Approximately two weeks after delivery of the survey(s) participants received a
"reminder" telephone call. After this call, no other effort was made to encourage
respondents to complete the survey.

Data Analysis

All of the survey items were coded and analysed using the Statistical
Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program for Windows, version 6.1.2.
Selected statistical routines from the SPSS program were used for data analysis.

Dependent Variables

For this study, the *perception* of individuals reporting the use of alcohol,
illegal drugs, and prescription medications in the metro-Vancouver Greek
Canadian community was examined. For each of the substances listed,
respondents were asked their opinion regarding social acceptability of use,
patterns of consumption, settings and functions of use, problems associated with
misuse, issues related to the utilization of services, and help-seeking behavior.
Within the section targetting perceptions of misuse related problems,
participants were questioned about the extent of the problem in the community,
their feelings as to which group (i.e. single men, teens, elderly etc) is most likely
to misuse substances, and their opinion on the type of problems that may result
from substance misuse.

The *estimation* of the felt need for prevention/education programming was
examined in two ways. First, participants were asked to indicate the community

subgroups that they felt were in need of prevention programs, and were asked to describe the specific programs needed, as well as their opinion of effective ways to present such programs. Second, participants were asked to offer their preferences regarding the types of programs they would be more likely to use, any barriers to personal participation in such programs that they could anticipate, and substance misuse information and skills they would like to acquire.

Independent Variables

In addition to the primary variables of age, gender, marital status, educational level, and language of questionnaire, generational status and level of participation in ethnocultural practices, were the independent variables measured for this study.

CHAPTER III: RESULTS*

This chapter presents the findings of this study. The first section details the demographic characteristics and level of ethnocultural practices of the sample studied. The second, third, and fourth sections report the results of the survey for alcohol, illegal drugs, and prescription drugs respectively. Section five presents participants' perceptions regarding the need for prevention programs.

This study generated a large amount of data, and only highlights and relevant trends will be described in this chapter. A comprehensive listing of the results is available in Appendices G, H, I, and J.

Sampling Characteristics

Of 208 letters of information mailed to prospective participants, 26 were returned by the post office as undeliverable, with indications of *moved* or *not at this address*. The remaining 182 potential respondents were contacted by telephone; 11 were found to either have a telephone number not in service, or the number listed was incorrect; I was unsuccessful at reaching a further 33 contacts, after attempting three calls at different days and times. Of the 138 remaining respondents, nine were not of Greek heritage, and 34 were not interested or declined to participate.

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* The data reported as results in this section represent survey participants' perceptions about behaviors, not actual behaviors. Due to writing style this distinction may not always be evident. Also, differences between the two generation samples will be described only when such differences are noteworthy.

One hundred and forty six surveys (87 (59.6%) English and 59 (40.4%) Greek) were delivered to 95 households. Three participants declined to participate after receiving the surveys. Of the 146 surveys delivered, a total of 103 (70.5%), (61 (59.2%) in English and 42 (40.8%) in Greek), were returned and included in the final sample.

Demographics of Total Sample

Of the 103 participants, 64 (62.1%) were born outside of North America, (1st generation Greek Canadians), and 39 (37.9%) were born in Canada (2nd generation). Statistics Canada 1991 Census registered 6,130 individuals who identified their ethnicity as Greek for the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). Of those 3,035 were males and 3,095 were females. The census data do not provide generational breakdowns.

Age and gender. The final sample was comprised of 54 (52.4%) males and 49 (47.6%) females. Eight (7.8%) participants reported their age as 15-20 years old, 31 (30.1%) were 21-30, 13 (12.6%) were 31-40, 17 (16.5%) were 41-50 years old, and 34 (33%) participants indicated they were 51 years old or older. Almost half (49.5%) of the respondents of this sample were over the age of 41. In contrast, 39% of the Vancouver CMA population are over the age of 40 (Statistics Canada 1991 Census).

Marital status and household size. Thirty seven (35.9%) of the 103 respondents reported their marital status as single, 59 (57.3%) were married, four (3.9%) were widowed, two (1.9%) were living common-law, and one (1.0%)

was separated. In terms of household size, 29 (28.8%) lived with one to three family members, 67 (66.3%) lived with 4-6 family members, and 5 (5.0%) lived with 7-9 family members. Two respondents did not indicate household size.

Education. Twenty nine percent (29.1%) of the survey participants reported graduation from college/university, 22.3% indicated having some college/university, 12.6% were high school graduates only, 12.6% had some high school, and 23.3% had less than grade 8 education. The demographic and background characteristics of the final sample are summarized in Table 1.

Demographics of 1st Generation

Of the 64 participants classified as 1st generation, 42 (65.6%) completed the survey in Greek while 22 (34.4%) completed it in English.

Age, gender, and years in Canada. Thirty three (51.6%) of the 1st generation respondents were male and 31 (48.4%) were female. Fourty one participants (69.5%) reported living in Canada for 21 or more years, 10 (16.6%) have lived in Canada from 11-20 years, seven (11.9%) have lived in Canada from 4-11 years, and one (1.7%) has lived in Canada for three years or less. Four respondents did not indicate their length of residence in Canada. The age breakdown of the 1st generation sample was as follows: four (6.3%) were 15-20 years old, eight (12.5%) were 21-30, five (7.8%) were 31-40, 17 (26.6%) were 41-50, and 30 (46.9%) were 51 or more years of age.

Marital status and household size. Of the 1st generation sample, 12 (18.8%) reported their marital status as single, 47 (73.4%) as married, three

(4.7%) as widowed, one (1.6%) as living common-law, and one (1.6%) as separated. Sixteen (25.8%) participants reported living with 1-3 other family members, 44 (70.9%) with 4-6 family members, and two (3.2%) indicated they were living with 7-9 family members at the time of the survey.

Education. Of the Greece born sample, 18.8% were college/university graduates, 14.1% had some college/university, 10.9% were high school graduates only, 18.8% had some high school, and 37.5% had less than grade 8 education.

Demographics of 2nd Generation

All 39 respondents classified as 2nd generation completed the survey in English.

Age and gender. Twenty one (53.8%) of the 2nd generation participants were male and 18 (46.2%) were female. The participants' age breakdown was as follows: four (10.3%) were 15-20 years old, 23 (59%) were 21-30, eight (20.5%) were 31-40 years of age, and four (10.3%) were 51 or more years old.

Marital status and household size. Of this sample, 25 (64.1%) reported their marital status as single, 12 (30.8%) as married, one (2.6%) as living common-law, and one (1.6%) as widowed. Thirteen (23.4%) of the participants indicated they live with 1-3 other family members, 23 (59%) with 4-6 family members, and 3 (7.7%) reported living with 7-9 family members in their household.

<u>Education.</u> Of the 39 respondents, 46.2% reported graduation from a college/university, 35.9% had some college/university, 15.4% were high school graduates only, 2.6% had some high school, and none had less than grade 8 education.

<u>Demographic Differences Between 1st and 2nd Generation*</u>

Noteworthy differences between the two generations in terms of demographic characteristics were evident in the areas of age, educational level and marital status.

<u>Age.</u> The majority (73.5%) of 1st generation respondents were 41 years of age or older, with almost half of them (46.9%) being over 51 years old. In contrast, the majority (69.3%) of the 2nd generation participants are 30 years old or younger (see Table 1). This is not surprising, as most of 2nd generation Greek Canadians included in the sample are more likely to be children of 1st generation Greek Canadians. The overrepresentation of older people in the 1st generation sample seems to be the result of arrival patterns of Greek immigrants to Canada. Most of the Greek immigrants alive today came to Canada after WWII, with the greatest number of arrivals occuring during the years 1956 to 1967. The majority of them were between 20 to 34 years of age at the time of

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*Differences between generations are reported in percentages. Percentages reflect the proportion of respondents within each classification (i.e. either 1st generation or 2nd generation).

emigration (Chimbos, 1980; Lambrou, 1974). Greek immigration to Vancouver resembled Canadian national patterns (Griffin, 1993; Lambrou, 1974). After more than 30 years of living in Canada these immigrants are now in their 50's and 60's.

Education. Canadian born respondents reported a much higher level of educational attainment than their Greece born counterparts. More than twice as many 2nd generation participants said they had some college/university education or were college/university graduates compared to the 1st generation (82.1% vs 32.9%). Also, more than half of the 1st generation sample (56.3%) did not complete high school compared to only 2.6% of the 2nd generation (see Table 1). The lower educational status of the 1st generation seems to reflect the overall educational attainment of the Greek immigrant arrivals to Canada after WWII. The majority of those arrivals came to Canada from rural areas and farming communities with low levels of formal education and occupational training, and usually with very little or no English language skills (Canada Multiculturalism Directorate, 1979; Lambrou, 1974).

Marital status. Finally, the majority (73.4%) of 1st generation respondents reported being married while the majority (64.1%) of the 2nd generation indicated being single. This could be a reflection of the age difference between the generations, (with the 2nd generation being much younger), as well as the 2nd generation's tendency to remain in the educational system longer.

Table 1

Demographics and Background Characteristics of Respondents

| Factor[a] | Respondents | | | | | |
| | 1st generation (n=64) | | 2nd generation (n=39) | | total (n=103) | |
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Language of Questionnaire						
English	22	34.4	39	100	61	59.2
Greek	42	65.6	0	0	42	40.8
Gender						
Male	33	51.6	21	53.8	54	52.4
Female	31	48.4	18	46.2	49	47.6
Age (years old)						
15 - 20	4	6.3	4	10.3	8	7.8
21 - 30	8	12.5	23	59	31	30.1
31 - 40	5	7.8	8	20.5	13	12.6
41 - 50	17	26.6	0	0	17	16.5
51 - or over	30	46.9	4	10.3	34	33
Years in Canada(1st gen. only)						
0 - 3	1	1.7				
4 - 10	7	11.9				
11 - 20	10	16.6				
21 or more	41	69.5				
Marital status						
Single	12	18.8	25	64.1	37	35.9
Married	47	73.4	12	30.8	59	57.3
Widowed	3	4.7	1	2.6	4	3.9
Separated	1	1.6	0	0	1	1
Common-law	1	1.6	1	2.6	2	1.9
Educational level						
Less than Grade 8	24	37.5	0	0	24	23.3
Some high school	12	18.8	1	2.6	13	12.6
High school graduate	7	10.9	6	15.4	13	12.6
Some college/university	9	14.1	14	35.9	23	22.3
University/college grad	12	18.8	18	46.2	30	29.1
Household size						
1-3 members	16	25.8	13	23.4	29	28.8
4-6 members	44	70.9	23	59	67	66.3
7-9 members	2	3.2	3	7.7	5	5

[a] Percentages reflect the proportion of respondents within each generation, not the proportion of the sample. The proportion of the sample is reflected under total.

Level of Participation in Ethnocultural Activities

As stated previously, a higher score on the ethnocultural practices scale is indicative of a higher degree of participation in Greek ethnocultural activities and higher degree of identification with behaviors associated with the culture of origin. A lower score on the scale indicates a lower level of participation in Greek etnocultural activities and a higher degree of integration into Canadian culture.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the ethnocultural practices scale scores for the total sample (M=13.65, SD=3.43). The scores ranged from 2.11 to 19.05. Table 2 presents the mean, standard deviation, and analysis of variance examining the effect of generation, gender, and language of questionnaire across levels of participation in ethnocultural activities. The results indicate that male respondents did not score significantly differently than female respondents on the ethnocultural practices measure. However, 1st generation survey participants received significantly higher scores compared with 2nd generation respondents. Similar results were obtained between respondents who completed the survey in Greek compared with those who completed the survey in English. Interestingly, all the survey participants who requested a questionnaire in Greek were 1st generation Greek Canadians. These results suggest that 2nd generation Greek Canadian respondents, as a group, showed a lower level of participation in ethnocultural activities which could be interpeted as a weaker identification with behavioral attributes of the Greek culture and higher

integration into the Canadian culture than 1st generation respondents. This is not surprising, given that in general 2nd generation Greek Canadians are born in Canada, attend Canadian schools and are socialized in the larger Canadian cultural context. It therefore follows that they are more likely to identify with activities and behaviors of the Canadian culture. In contrast, 1st generation Greek Canadians, in general, are born and socialized in Greece and therefore more likely to identify with the Greek culture. In fact the results offer an indirect validation of the ethnocultural practices measure.

Std. Dev = 3.43
Mean = 13.6
N = 103.00
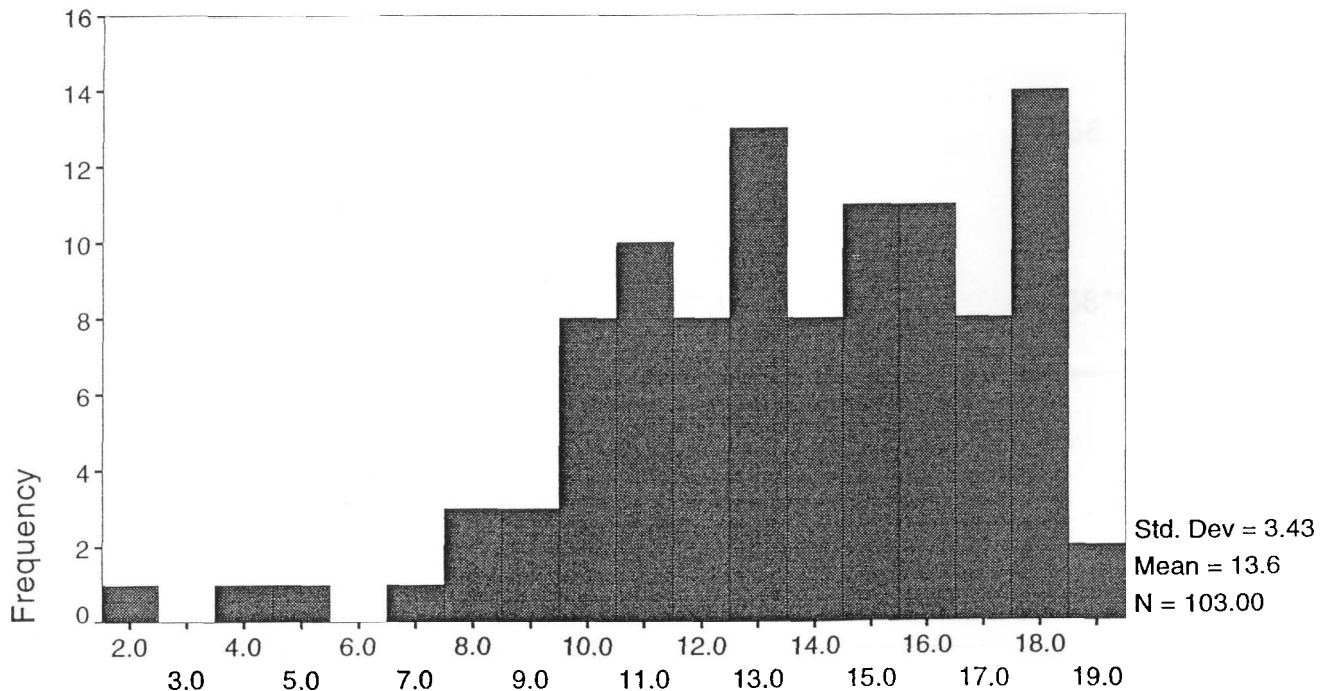
Figure 1: Frequencies of Ethnocultural Practices Scores

Table 2

Analysis of Variance of Generation, Gender, and Language of Questionnaire across Level of Participation in Ethnocultural Activities

| Factor | Level of Participation in Ethnocultural Activities | | | |
	n	Mean	(SD)	F (df = 1, 101)
Total Sample	103	13.65	3.43	
Generation				
1st Generation	64	14.96	2.87	
2nd Generation	39	11.49	3.21	32.51**
Gender				
Male	54	13.45	3.40	
Female	49	13.87	3.49	0.38
Language of Questionnaire				
English	61	11.81	3.02	
Greek	42	16.31	1.92	72.58**

Note: high scores indicate high participation, low scores indicate low participation in Greek ethnocultural practices.

**p < .01

Alcohol

Perception of Use

Social Acceptance

Total sample. According to the results of the survey, alcohol

consumption appears to be a socially accepted practice in the Vancouver Greek

Canadian community, although less accepted for teenagers and women than for

adult men. Level of acceptance was calculated by summing 'always', 'frequently',

and 'occasionally' responses to questions concerning perceived acceptability of

drinking. Using this criteria, 98% of respondents expressed acceptance of men's

drinking, 81.5% of respondents expressed acceptance of women's drinking, and

53.1% of respondents expressed acceptance of teenagers' drinking (see Table

G-1).

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. The majority (66.7%) of

2nd generation respondents reported acceptance of teenage alcohol drinking,

compared with less than half (43.8%) of 1st generation respondents. The

majority (56.2%) of 1st generation participants perceived teenage alcohol

drinking as 'unacceptable'. Also, twice as many 1st generation respondents

compared to 2nd generation considered drinking by women to be 'unacceptable'

(see Table G-1). This suggests that the 2nd generation, as a group, shows

greater social acceptance of women and teenagers drinking alcohol than the 1st

generation.

Patterns of Consumption

Total sample. The survey reveals a higher perceived level of alcohol

drinking in men, women, and teenagers than the corresponding perceived levels

of drinking acceptability. Survey respondents expressed a belief that all (100%)

of Greek Canadian men, 91.6% of Greek Canadian women, and 80% of Greek

Canadian teenagers consume alcoholic beverages (see Table G-1). This would

suggest that the actual practice of drinking in the Greek community may seem to

be higher than its level of social acceptability. These results appear consistent

with recent national survey findings in Greece and in Canada. Madianos et al.,

(1995) reports that alcohol use is a socially accepted behavior in Greece and is

commonly practiced in almost every household. His nation-wide survey indicated

that the vast majority of the population in Greece are drinkers of alcoholic

beverages with overall rates of lifetime drinking in adults (18-64 years old)

reported as 97% for males and 92.2% for females. Lower rates were observed

for adolescents. Similarly, 93% of the Canadian population, (15 years of age and

over), are reported as lifetime drinkers according to the 1989 National Alcohol

and Other Drug Survey (Health and Welfare Canada, 1992). However, only 78%

of Canadians were reported as *current drinkers,* meaning they had consumed

alcohol in the 12 months prior to the survey. The percentage of current drinkers

for British Columbia was reported as 83% and exceeds the Canadian national

average. In all age groups a higher percentage of Canadian men than women

were classified as current drinkers. Furthermore, the Canadian study found that

men consumed alcohol more frequently and in greater quantities than females, regardless of age. For example, 61% of men reported drinking alcohol at least once per week compared with 36% of women. Additionally, men indicated they consume an average of 3.3 drinks per drinking occasion compared to 2.2 drinks per occasion by women.

Men in the Greek Canadian community are also perceived to drink more frequently: 81.2% of respondents thought men drink 1 to 4 times a week, while only 41% and 44.1% respectively felt that women and teenagers drink 1 to 4 times a week (see Table G-2). The Madianos et al. (1995) study reported similar trends in Greece: males were found to drink alcohol more frequently and in higher quantities than females. This was also found to be true among adolescents.

Similarly, men in the Greek Community of Vancouver are perceived as drinking much more at one sitting compared to women and teenagers. More than half of the community respondents (56.9%) perceived men to drink 2 to 3 drinks or less, 31.6% indicated 4 to 5 drinks, and 11.6% thought that men would consume 6 or more drinks at one sitting. In comparison, the majority of respondents (91.7% and 75.3% respectively) estimated that women and teens consume 2 to 3 drinks or less in one sitting. None of the respondents believed that women would drink 6 or more drinks in one sitting, but 6.5% thought that teens would (see Table G-2). In contrast, the Health and Welfare Canada (1992)

national survey found that 10% of female drinkers reported consuming five or more drinks per occasion, sometimes.

While more than half (61.9%) of the sample reported that people in the Greek community consume Greek spirits, the great majority of respondents (92.8%) believed that Greek Canadians usually drink wine, 84.5% believed that they drink beer, and 52.6% thought they also drink mixed liquor (see Table G-3). Madianos et al. (1995) suggests that while wine has traditionally been, and still is, the predominant alcoholic beverage in Greece, beer has gained increasing popularity in recent years.

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. A considerably higher percentage of 2nd generation than 1st generation respondents perceived that men and teenagers in the Greek community consume more alcohol in one sitting. More than half (57.9%) of the 2nd generation participants reported a perception that Greek Canadian men drink 4-6 drinks or more in one sitting compared to 33.4% of the 1st generation sample. Similarly, more than twice as many 2nd generation respondents (37.8% vs 16.1%) indicated a belief that teenagers drink as much (see Table G-2).

While most survey participants agreed that wine, beer and Greek spirits are the most commonly consumed alcoholic beverages in the Greek Canadian community, over half (51.3%) of the 2nd generation sample reported a perception that straight liquor is also consumed. In contrast, only 25.9% of the 1st generation sample reported so (see Table G-3). This may be indicative of

changing patterns in the type of alcoholic beverages consumed, with 2nd generation Greek Canadians gradually moving away from the traditional wine drinking practice.

Settings and Functions of Drinking

Total sample. Nearly all respondents (99%) agreed that in the Vancouver Greek Canadian community drinking occurs at social functions such as parties and celebrations. The great majority of the sample indicated that alcohol is primarily consumed at family gatherings, at one's own home or at friends' homes, as well as at pubs/restaurants (see Table G-4). Of all participants, 85.1% ranked social functions as the most common place where drinking occurs, while over half of the respondents ranked friends' homes and family gatherings as the 2nd and 3rd most common places where drinking occurs (see Table G-5). Health and Welfare Canada (1992) reports that most Canadians drink alcohol with others, namely friends, spouses and other family members. However, Canadians reported themselves most likely to drink at bars or taverns rather than social or family gatherings. Additionally, both the Canadian and the Vancouver Greek Canadian sample indicated that drinking is least likely to occur with co-workers or during leisure/outdoor activities.

Almost all survey participants (93.6%) stated that alcohol is *often* used to celebrate at special occasions, and 76.3% indicated it is used for entertaining. Ninety-two percent of the sample reported that alcohol accompanies meals *sometimes/often*, and a large majority of respondents expressed a perception

that alcohol is *sometimes/often* used in order to feel good, to reduce

stress/relax/forget worries, and due to social expectations and to be more

sociable (see Table G-6). These perceptions coincide with the findings reported

by Canadians in the 1989 national survey, (Health and Welfare Canada, 1992).

In that survey, 72% of Canadians reported that they drink alcohol in order to

socialize, 46% to add to the enjoyment of meals, 40% to relax, 30% to "feel

good", 13% to feel less shy and 10% in order to forget worries. Most of the

Greek Canadian participants thought that alcohol is *seldom/never* used with

other drugs, to maintain health, to act like other Canadians, or because of

curiosity (see Table G-6). A large majority of respondents ranked to 'celebrate'

and for 'entertaining' as the two situations in which alcohol is most frequently

used (see Table G-7). Powles et al. (1991) also found that parties, festivals and

weddings were the most commonly named occasions for alcohol drinking among

migrant Greeks from the island of Lefkada, now living in Melbourne, Australia.

Madianos et al. (1995) reports that alcohol drinking in Greece has traditionally

been associated with meals and social occasions such as weddings, namedays,

and other celebrations. However, due to recent sociological changes in Greece,

Madianos et al. suggest that more "westernized" drinking patterns are emerging:

drinking alone, drinking without meals, and drinking that's not related to familial

or social events. Vancouver Greek Canadian respondents appear to have rather

similar ideas as the Canadian and Greek nationals regarding the functions of

alcohol drinking.

In summary, alcohol in the Vancouver Greek Canadian community seems to be used primarily for social purposes, to mark celebrations, to entertain guests, and to accompany meals. It is commonly used to socialize and in family and social gatherings. However, there are indications that alcohol is also used as a coping mechanism in order to forget problems, to reduce stress and shyness, and to "feel good". In this respect, a shifting may be occuring towards practices resembling Canadian alcohol consumption patterns.

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. The only notable difference regarding perceptions about the uses of alcohol drinking among the two generations is that more of the 1st than 2nd generation respondents thought that alcohol is used to reduce stress/relax (88% vs 63.9%) (see Table G-6).

Perception of Problems Associated with Alcohol Drinking

Scope of the Problem

Total sample. Respondents' opinions varied in their perception of how widespread the drinking problem is in the Greek Canadian community of metro Vancouver. 42.1% of participants expressed a belief that the problem is *not widespread*, while 48.4% felt it to be *somewhat widespread*, and only 9.5% considered it *very widespread* (see Table G-8).

The majority of the sample (69.5%), expressed the view that most Vancouver Greek community residents would be likely to drive after they had two or more drinks in the last hour. Only 30.5% of the respondents indicated a belief that *few* or *very few* Greek Canadians would drive after two drinks (see Table G-

8). In contrast, only 44% of the Canadians (55.9% of British Columbians) perceive drinking and driving as an issue of concern for their community, and only 19% (but 27% of males) indicated that they drove within an hour after consuming two or more drinks (Health and Welfare Canada, 1992).

The survey results indicate that some groups within the Vancouver Greek community are perceived as likely to have problems associated with drinking. Single men and teenagers (15-19 years of age) were perceived by 73.2% and 67% of the sample, respectively, as more likely to display problems with alcohol. Married men were perceived as the third most likely group to have problems (see Table G-10). Not surprisingly, the survey participants assessed the same groups as more likely to drive after drinking, with the same order (single men more likely than teenagers more likely than married men) (see Table G-9). Moreover, these same groups were ranked as the groups likely to have the most serious problem with alcohol (see Table G-11). Similar trends have been reported for Canadians. According to Health and Welfare Canada (1992) more men than women are likely to drink and drive and to experience alcohol related problems. Additionally, such problems are more prevalent among younger than older individuals. Also, single persons are most likely to have alcohol related problems. Madianos et al.(1995) in their national survey of Greece also found that young adults and males reported higher percentages of alcohol related problems compared with other age groups and females.

Almost half of the respondents (46.3%) indicated that they did not know if alcohol misuse was more of a problem in the Greek community of Vancouver or in Greece. About a quarter of the sample reported alcohol misuse as about the same in both communities and approximately the same number of respondents felt it was more of a problem in Greece. Only 6.3% of participants suggested that alcohol misuse is more of a problem in the Greek community of Vancouver (see Table G-12). This suggests that alcohol misuse is not perceived as a substantial problem in either Greece or the local ethnic community by survey respondents.

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. While single men, teenagers, and married men were perceived by the majority of both generation samples as more likely to drink and drive, the majority (54.4%) of 1st generation participants also identified single women as more likely to drink and drive. In contrast, only 33.3% of the 2nd generation respondents answered the same way (see Table G-9). This may be another indication of 2nd generation participants having more tolerant attitudes about women's alcohol consumption.

Reasons for Excessive Drinking

Total sample. A large majority of the survey sample indicated 'forgetting problems/handling stress' and 'family problems' (83.5% and 81.4% respectively) as the primary reasons underlying excessive drinking by people in the Greek community. Other reasons for alcohol misuse that were identified by participants included 'loneliness/isolation' (58.8%) and 'peer/social pressure' (55.7%). Only 35.1% of the respondents attributed 'difficulties adjusting to the new culture' as a

cause of alcohol misuse (see Table G-13). More than 60% of survey participants ranked 'forgetting problems/handling stress' and 'family problems' as the two most serious reasons for excessive drinking (see Table G-14). Similar findings were observed by Legge and Sherlock (1991) in their survey of British Columbia's Chinese and Indo Canadian ethnic communities. More than half of the respondents from both of these communities identified 'family problems', 'forgetting problems', 'handling frustrations', 'loneliness/isolation' and 'peer/social pressure' as reasons for excessive alcohol use in their communities. Also, less than 20% of the above two ethnocultural groups indicated 'difficulties adjusting to cultural differences' as reasons for excessive drinking.

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. Although only 35.1% of all the respondents reported 'difficulties adjusting to the new culture' as a reason underlying excessive drinking, more than twice as many 1st generation participants reported it as such (44.8% vs 20.5%) compared with 2nd generation participants. This may suggest that cultural adjustment for Canada born Greeks presents less difficulties relative to those faced by Greek Canadians born in Greece. Greek immigrants (1st generation), like other ethnic minorities, may experience a higher degree of stress due to relocation, language difficulties, loss of supports and isolation in the process of cultural adjustment, than their Canada born children (2nd generation). As a result, some may turn to alcohol drinking in order to cope with the increased stress. Also, many more 1st generation respondents perceived 'loneliness/isolation' as a reason for drinking too much

(65.6% vs 48.7%) compared to their 2nd generation counterparts (see Table

G-13). The sense of loneliness/isolation among 1st generation Greek Canadians

is understandable as they are more likely to have left behind parents and other

immediate relatives by immigrating to Canada. Also, language difficulties and

lack of Greek oriented facilities and resources may heighten the sense of

isolation for these immigrants.

Problems Resulting from Excessive Drinking

Total sample. A range of family problems were perceived to result from

excessive consumption of alcohol. 'Family arguments/fights', 'neglect of spouse

and children', and 'maltreatment of spouse' were identified by 88.5%, 76% and

74% of respondents, respectively. 'Maltreatment of children', and

'separation/divorce' were also indicated by over 60% of participants (see Table

G-15). In addition to the strain that is exerted on the family relations by the

misuse of alcohol, the majority of respondents indicated that 'accidents' such as

falls and automobile accidents (70.8%), 'health related problems' (67.7%),

'trouble with the law' such as impaired driving charges (64.6%), and 'emotional

problems' (60.4%) result from excessive drinking. 'Financial loss' and 'loss of

job' were also identified by 54.2% and 49% of the sample respectively (see

Table G-15). Finally, 'family arguments/fights' was ranked first in terms of the

most frequent problems resulting from excessive drinking (see Table G-16). In

comparison, Legge and Sherlock (1991) in their British Columbia survey of

ethnic groups found that the Latin American and Chinese ethnic samples

identified 'health-related problems' as the most common problem resulting from alcohol misuse, ('health-related problems' ranked only fifth in the present Greek community survey). In the Legge and Sherlock (1991) study, the Indo Canadian sample, like the Greek Canadians of this study, ranked the range of familial problems as the most common problems resulting from alcohol misuse. The Health and Welfare Canada (1992) national survey reports that health related problems, social life/friendship problems and contact with the police are the most commonly experienced problems by Canadian alcohol drinkers. In addition, 28% of the Canadian public indicated that their community suffers from alcohol related health problems, and 27% stated that family conflicts are related to alcohol use. Madianos et al. (1995) national survey of alcohol consumption in Greece found that family problems, physical health and mental health problems were the most common alcohol related problems reported by respondents. However, the Greece study reported that the frequency of alcohol related problems in all age groups included in the survey was relatively low compared to northern European countries.

The majority (66.3%) of the sample indicated that they knew someone in their community who has or had a drinking problem. Of those, 53.1% reported that the problem drinker was a family member or a close friend (see Table G-17). Similarly, 69% of Canadians, (78% of British Columbians), indicate they know someone with a drinking problem. Of those, 45% described the problem drinker as a relative and 41% as a friend (Health and Welfare Canada, 1992).

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. Considerably more 2nd generation participants perceived alcohol misuse to result in health problems (79.9% vs 59.6%) than 1st generation respondents (see Table G-15). Similarly, more 2nd generation respondents said they knew someone in the Greek community who has/had drinking problems (79.5% vs 57.6%), (see Table G-17). This indicates that compared to 1st generation, the perceptions of 2nd generation appear to resemble more closely the attitudes and behaviors of Canadians reported in surveys of the population at large.

Reasons to Limit or Avoid Drinking

Total sample. When asked to indicate why they felt people in the Greek community would limit or avoid drinking alcohol, an overwhelming majority of respondents (94.8%) reported health reasons as the primary motivation for not drinking. This was followed by having had bad examples of what drinking can do (72.2%), and didn't like the effects (58.8%), (see Table G-18). Of the total sample, 72.3% ranked health reasons as the most important reason to limit or avoid drinking (see Table G-19). The Health and Welfare Canada (1992) survey also found that the most frequently cited reasons among Canadians for stopping or reducing alcohol consumption revolve around the well-being of the person. The three top reasons included pregnancy/diet/athletic training; bad effect on physical health; and had a drinking problem.

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. More than half (52.6%) of the 2nd generation respondents reported diet as a reason to limit/avoid drinking

compared to 35.6% of their 1st generation counterparts. Conversely, over half

(54.2%) of the 1st generation participants indicated alcohol's affect on

work/study as a reason to limit/avoid drinking compared to 34.2% of the 2nd

generation sample (see Table G-18). This suggests that 2nd generation's

perceptions appear to reflect some of the overall Canadian patterns.

Seeking Help and Utilizing Services

Total sample. Survey participants perceived that people in the Greek

community are not likely to use the existing services when faced with drinking

problems. A mere 3.3% of respondents reported a belief that Greek Canadians

use available services *often/very often*. The majority (70%) of the sample

suggested that services are *seldom/never* used, and 26.7% said services are

used *sometimes* (see Table G-20). Similar underutilization patterns have also

been observed with other ethnocultural groups (Multiculturalism and Mental

Health Treatment and Education, 1988; Sue, 1977). When drinking problems

arise, survey results indicate that Greek Canadians are more likely to seek help

from family members or friends, (84.2% of the sample). Medical services

(hospital, doctor) were reported as the second most frequently used service or

help (suggested by 73.7% of participants). Less than half of respondents thought

that people in the Greek community are likely to use services such as alcohol

and drug misuse programs, Alcoholics Anonymous, psychiatric services or a

priest (see Table G-21). More than 80% of the sample ranked family

members/friends and medical services as the perceived two services most often used by the Greek community members (see Table G-22).

An Australian study of non-English speaking migrants and alcoholism (Santamaria and Robinson, 1981) found that Greek immigrants are likely to present for help in medical settings with an alcohol related physical disease; are less likely to remain with outpatient programs; and lack awareness of self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous. The same study found additional disadvantages because of communication difficulties due to language barrier, but considered the Greek family network as advantageous for the recovery of the problem drinker.

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. While both generations seem to agree that Greek Canadians are not likely to seek help for alcohol misuse problems through existing services, they differed considerably in their perceptions of two of the services that may be utilized. Slightly over half (51.6%) of 2nd generation respondents suggested that Greek community members are more likely to use Alcoholics Anonymous when experiencing drinking problems. Only 22.2% of the 1st generation thought so. Conversely, 51.1% of 1st generation respondents reported a belief that Greek Canadians are more likely to use psychiatric services when faced with alcohol problems, compared to only 19.4% of 2nd generation respondents (see Table G-21). Also, more 1st generation participants ranked medical services among the most often used services for alcohol problems than did their 2nd generation counterparts (see

Table G-22). Differences in perceptions regarding utilization of self-help groups such as Alcoholic Anonymous seem to suggest that 2nd generation is more familiar with and accepting of North American concepts of help.

Illegal Drugs

Perception of Use

Social Acceptance and Patterns of Drug Use

Total sample. While drug use was perceived by the majority (95.9%) of the sample as being highly unacceptable for people in the Vancouver Greek community, only a third of respondents (33.7%) indicated a belief that Greek Canadians *never/seldom* use illegal drugs. Most participants (46.5%) thought that drugs are used *occasionally*, 18.6% responded *frequently* and only 1.2% thought that drugs are *always* used (see Table H-1). Cannabis was the most frequently (54.8%) cited substance as being used *often* in the Greek community, (34.2% of the sample indicated it as being used *sometimes*). 50% of respondents felt cocaine is used *sometimes*, while 20.7% of the sample reported it being used *often*. Less than 7% of the sample perceived that LSD, "speed" and heroin are used *often* by Greek Canadians (see Table H-2). These data appear to correspond to actual Canadian drug use patterns. Health and Welfare Canada (1992) suggests that the percentage of Canadians using any drug is rather small, less than 10%. National survey data regarding alcohol and other drugs indicated cannabis was the most commonly used illegal substance in Canada. Approximately 23% of Canadians have used cannabis at some time in their lives, while 6.5% report being current users. Cocaine has been used by 3.5% of Canadians but only 1.4% report being current users. Finally, although 4.1% of the population have used LSD, "speed" or heroin, less than 1% report

current use. Both cannabis and cocaine use are more prevalent in British Columbia compared to other provinces.

Of the different groups in the Vancouver Greek community, single men and teenagers (15-19 years of age) are perceived as the primary users of drugs, (87.2% and 90.7%, respectively). Single women are perceived by 57% of participants as using drugs while the elderly are believed to be the least likely users of illegal drugs (3.5%) (see Table H-3). Not surprisingly, teenagers (15-19 years of age) were also ranked by 52.7% of the sample as the group that uses drugs most often (see Table H-4). The above results are also consistent with the data reported by Health and Welfare Canada (1992). Men, single people and the younger age categories (15-34 years of age) are more frequent users of both cannabis and cocaine among the Canadian population.

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. Compared to 1st generation respondents, almost twice as many 2nd generation respondents indicated that illegal drugs are used *occasionally* (34.7% vs 62.2%) and that cocaine is used *sometimes* (37% vs 61.3%) in the Greek Canadian community (see Table H-1 and H-2). In contrast, considerably more 1st generation participants perceived that LSD (50% vs 12.5%) is used *sometimes*, and heroin (45.8% vs 9.5%) is used *sometimes/often* by Greek-Canadians (see Table H-2).

Teenagers were perceived to be the group that uses drugs most frequently almost equally by both generations. However, the perceptions of the two generations differed noticeably for the other high drug use groups.

Considerably more 2nd generation respondents felt that single men (97.3% vs 79.6%), single women (70.3% vs 46.9%), and married men (43.2% vs 26.5%) use illegal drugs in the Greek Canadian community as compared to 1st generation respondents (see Table H-3). Also, the majority of the 2nd generation participants (61.3% vs 27.9%) ranked single men as the group that uses illegal drugs most often. In contrast, the majority of the 1st generation respondents (67.4% vs 32.3%) selected teenagers (see Table H-4). It appears that the 1st generation sample placed more emphasis on late teens as the group that uses drugs most often. This is contrary to Canadian actual use data which indicate that marijuana is most commonly used by those aged 20-24, while cocaine use is most common in the 25-34 age group (Single, 1994). This suggests that the 2nd generation's perceptions appear to reflect more accurate the Canadian reality regarding illegal drug use.

Settings and Functions of Drug Use

Total sample. More than half of respondents identified friends' homes (69%), social functions such as parties and celebrations (67.8%), school (63.2%), and pubs/restaurants (52.9%) as places and situations where drug use takes place in the Greek Canadian community of Vancouver. This seems consistent with participants' perceptions that drug use is a youth practice and largely unacceptable in the Greek Canadian community. For example, only 4.6% of the sample thought that drug use occurs at family gatherings (see Table H-5). More than half of the sample also ranked social functions, friends' homes and

school as the three situations in which drugs are perceived to be most frequently used (see Table H-6). Health and Welfare Canada (1992) in the 1989 national survey examined settings of use for only one illegal substance, marijuana. A large majority (94.8%) of Canadian respondents reported that they had used cannabis with their friends. Of the Canadian sample, 86.6% indicated that they used marijuana at a private home, 62.5% said they used it at parties or social gatherings, 41.4% in the outdoors, and 29.9% at concerts or festivals. In contrast with the Greek Canadian sample, Canadians reported bar/tavern and school as the least likely settings for marijuana use (17.3% and 7.6% respectively).

Slightly more than half of respondents (51.4%) perceived that people in the Greek community use drugs *often* in order to "feel good". An additional 35.7% said that drugs are used *sometimes* for the same reason. The majority of survey participants perceived the following as situations where drugs are used *sometimes/often*: 'for entertaining', 'to relax/reduce stress', 'for experimenting/ curiosity', 'to be accepted by friends', and 'because other people are using' (see Table H-7). Similarly, most of the sample indicated that drugs are *never/seldom* used 'with meals', 'with other drugs' and 'to act like other Canadians' (see Table H-7). However, only 'reducing stress' and 'experimenting' were ranked by more than 50% of the sample as situations likely to result in drug use (see Table H-8). These results appear consistent with the findings concerning marijuana use reported by Health and Welfare Canada (1992) in the1989 national survey.

Canadians reported that they were more likely to use cannabis in order to relax (65.5%), to feel "high" (61.7%) and to see what it is like (curiosity 51%).

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. Twice as many 1st generation participants thought that drug use takes place in pubs/restaurants (68% vs 32.4%) and schools (80% vs 40.5%), while considerably more 2nd generation respondents (89.2% vs 52%) cited social function settings (see Table H-5). A large majority of 2nd generation respondents also ranked social functions as the situation in which drugs are most frequently used (see Table H-6). The perceptions of 2nd generation Greek Canadian participants seem to correspond more closely with the Canadian reality as reported by Health and Welfare Canada (1992), regarding marijuana use in school and bar/tavern settings.

The majority (55.9%) of 2nd generation participants perceived that illegal drug use occurs in combination with other drugs, compared with 37% of the 1st generation sample. Moreover, considerably more 2nd generation respondents perceived that drugs are used *sometimes/often* in order 'to feel good' (97.3% vs 76.5%), because of 'social expectation' (88.9% vs 69.7%), and in order to 'be more sociable' (73% vs 54.8%) compared to 1st generation participants (see Table H-7).

Perception of Problems Associated with Drug Use

Scope of the Problem

Total sample. More than half of respondents (59.1%) expressed the opinion that illegal drug use is *somewhat widespread* in the Greek ethnic community, while 10.2% indicated a belief that use is *very widespread*, and 30.7% perceived that drug use is *not widespread* (see Table H-9). Teenagers (15-19 years of age), and single men were identified by participants as the groups most likely to have problems with drugs (90.9% and 86.4%, respectively), (see Table H-10). Teenagers were ranked to have the most serious problem with illegal drugs by 59.7% of the total sample (see Table H-11).

Of the total sample, 10.5% perceived drug misuse to be more of a problem in the Greek-Canadian community of Vancouver, while 14.7% thought it to be more of a problem in Greece, and 27.4% felt that it was equally a problem for both regions. However, a large number of respondents (47.4%) indicated that they did not have an opinion as to where drug misuse was more of a problem (see Table H-12).

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. More than twice as many 2nd generation respondents (44.7% vs 20%) perceived drug use to not be widespread among Greek Canadians compared to the 1st generation sample (see Table H-9). Also, the majority of 2nd generation participants (63% vs 14.3%) selected single men as the group likely to have the most serious problems with drugs. In contrast, the majority of 1st generation respondents

(82.9% vs 29.6%) selected teenagers (see Table H-11). Again, this indicates that 2nd generation perceptions seem to reflect the Canadian drug use patterns.

Reasons for Drug Misuse

Total sample. The majority of participants perceived 'peer/social pressure' (82.6%), 'handling frustration/stress' (79.1%) and 'family problems' (60.5%) as reasons for drug use in the Greek Canadian community. A little more than half of the sample (52.3%) cited 'loneliness and isolation' as reasons for drug use, while 46.5% indicated the 'influences of North American culture' (see Table H-13). 'Peer/social pressure' was ranked as the top reason for drug use by 66.7% of the respondents (see Table H-14).

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. The majority (62.5%) of 1st generation participants perceived 'loneliness/isolation' as a reason for drug use compared with 39.5% of 2nd generation sample. In contrast, the majority (55.3%) of 2nd generation respondents identified 'North American influences' as a reason for drug use compared with 39.6% of 1st generation respondents (see Table H-13). Also, many more 2nd than 1st generation respondents ranked 'peer/social pressure' and 'handling stress' among the top reasons for drug use in the Greek Canadian community (see Table H-14).

Problems Resulting from Drug Misuse

Total sample. More than two thirds of the sample perceived 'family arguments/fights', 'trouble with the law', 'health problems', 'emotional problems', 'financial loss' and 'neglect of spouse and children' as problems resulting from

illegal drug use. Over half of respondents perceived 'maltreatment of spouse' and 'children', 'accidents', 'separation/divorce', and 'loss of job' as also being possible results of drug use (see Table H-15). However, there was little consensus among participants regarding which of the above problems occur most frequently as a result of drug use. None of the above named problems received top rankings by the majority of the sample (see Table H-16).

Slightly less than half of participants (49.5%) reported that they knew someone in the Greek community who has or had a drug problem, 31.9% of those said that the problem user was a family member or close friend (see Table H-17). These figures are lower than those reported for alcohol on the same question. In comparison, 33% of Canadians (39% of British Columbians), reported knowing someone with a drug problem. Of those, 14% said they knew a relative and 22% a friend with a drug abuse problem (Health and Welfare Canada 1992).

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. Considerably more 2nd than 1st generation respondents (84.2% vs 60.8%) identified 'emotional problems' as a result of drug use, while many more 1st generation participants (66.7% vs 47.4%) reported 'separation/divorce' as a problem resulting from drug use (see Table H-15). The responses of both generations for the other problems listed were rather similar.

Seeking Help and Utilizing Services

Total sample. As with alcohol problems, the majority of the sample

(63.2%) indicated that the Vancouver Greek Canadians are not likely to utilize

existing services when faced with a drug problem. Only 6.8% of participants

thought that people in the Greek community use available services *often/very*

often. The rest thought services are used *sometimes* (29.9%) (see Table H-18).

Similar to alcohol misuse, Greek Canadians were perceived by the majority

(79.4%) of the sample as more likely to reach out to a family member or friend

for help when experiencing drug problems. Medical services and alcohol/drug

addiction agencies were perceived as a utilized option by 69.1% of the sample,

while 51.5% thought psychiatric services were likely to be used for drug

problems (see Table H-19). Reaching out to a family member or friend, going to

an alcohol/drug addiction agency and utilizing medical services were ranked as

the three most often used services by the majority of respondents (see Table H-

20).

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. Over half (58.1%) of 1st

generation participants indicated that psychiatric services were more likely to be

used by Greek Canadians with drug problems, compared with 40% of the 2nd

generation respondents (see Table H-19). Considerably more 2nd than 1st

generation respondents ranked medical services among the most often used

services for drug problems (see Table H-20). It seems that participants from both

generations perceive that Vancouver Greek Canadians show preferance for

professional services rather than self-help groups when seeking help for illegal

drug use problems.

Prescription Drugs

Perception of Use

Social Acceptance and Patterns of Prescription Drugs Use

Total sample. The majority (77.9%) of respondents did not perceive

overuse of prescription drugs as an acceptable practice in the Vancouver Greek

Canadian community, but 47.3% thought that it does actually take place

(see Table I-1).

The medication most frequently cited as *often* overused in the Greek

community was painkillers (45.1% of the sample), followed by diet pills (30%),

sleeping pills (27.4%), tranquilizers (26%) and anti-depressants (20.3%) (see

Table I-2). Married women and the elderly were by far the two groups perceived

to both overuse prescription medications (60.2% and 53.4% respectively), (See

Table I-3), and to most frequently overuse prescription drugs (see Table I-4).

Similar results were reported by the National Alcohol and Other Drug

Survey (Health and Welfare Canada, 1992), which found that among Canadians,

opiates (painkillers such as codeine, Demerol and morphine), are the most

widely used licit drugs, followed by sleeping pills, tranquilizers, anti-depressants

and diet pills. Also, the use of opiates, sleeping pills, and tranquilizers was

reported to be more common among women than men, and higher among older

than younger Canadians.

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. While there weren't any

noteworthy differences between the perceptions of the two generations

regarding acceptability and occurrence of medications overuse, more 1st than 2nd generation respondents indicated that all five classes of prescription medications listed are misused *often* (see Table I-2).

Perception of Problems Associated with Prescription Drug Use

Scope of the Problem

Total sample. More than half of respondents (55.2%) perceived that overuse of prescription medications is *not widespread* in the Greek community of Vancouver, while 40.2% felt that overuse is *somewhat widespread*, and only 4.6% thought that it is *very widespread* (see Table I-5). In comparison, 24% of Canadians perceive that their community suffers from the misuse of prescription and over-the-counter drugs (Health and Welfare Canada, 1992). The data gathered from the Vancouver Greek Canadian survey indicate a perception that married women and the elderly are the two groups most likely to have problems with overuse of prescription medications (63.1% and 61.9%, respectively), (See Table I-6). The elderly were perceived by 54.9% of the sample as the group likely to have the most serious problem with prescription drug overuse. Only 27.5% of participants perceived married women similarly (see Table I-7).

Very few (6.5%) participants expressed the opinion that medication overuse is more of a problem in the Greek community of Vancouver than in Greece. 9.8% believed it is more of a problem in Greece, and 20.7% felt it was equally a problem in both places. However, the majority of the sample felt they did not know (see Table I-8).

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. The majority (51%) of the 1st generation sample perceived prescription drug overuse to be *somewhat widespread* in the Vancouver Greek Canadian community. An additional 7.8% considered it to be *very widespread.* In contrast, the majority (75%) of 2nd generation participants thought it is *not widespread* (see Table I-5). Considerably more 2nd than 1st generation respondents indicated a belief that the elderly have problems with prescription drug overuse (See Table I-6). This suggests that the 1st generation (being older as a group) may have more awareness of the extend of prescription drugs overuse in their community. On the other hand, they are more likely to be users themselves and possibly less likely to acknowledge that they have a problem with prescription drugs overuse.

Reasons for Overusing Prescription Drugs

Total sample. A large majority of the sample perceived 'easing physical pain' (86.9%) and 'handling frustration/stress' (77.4%) as reasons underlying overuse of prescription drugs. Another 50% of participants cited 'family problems', while 'easy access' to prescription drugs and 'loneliness/isolation' were suggested by 42.9% and 41.7% of the participants, respectively (see Table I-9). 'Easing physical pain' and 'handling frustration/stress' were ranked by the majority of the sample (84.5% and 70.6% respectively) as the two most serious reasons for overusing prescription medications (see Table I-10).

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. While the majority (53.1%) of 1st generation participants perceived 'loneliness/isolation' as being

among the reasons for medications overuse, it was selected as a factor by only 25.7% of 2nd generation respondents. More 2nd than 1st generation participants (97.1% vs 79.6%) cited 'easing of physical pain' as a reason for overuse (see Table I-9).

Problems Resulting from Overusing Prescription Drugs

Total sample. By far, participants perceived 'health related problems' as the problem issue most likely to result from prescription drug overuse (85.1%), followed by 'emotional problems' (60.9%), 'family arguments', and 'accidents' (51.7% each) (see Table I-11). When respondents were asked to rank which of the above problems is the most frequent one resulting from medication overuse, 82.8% of the sample selected 'health related problems' (see Table I-12).

A number of participants (17.4%) indicated that they knew someone in their community who has or had a problem with overusing prescription drugs. Of those, 50% described the person misusing as a family member or close friend (see Table I-13). These relative low numbers provide some confirmation of respondents' perceptions that prescription drugs overuse is not a widespread problem in the Vancouver Greek Canadian community.

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. Considerably more 2nd than 1st generation participants perceived 'health problems' (94.3% vs 78.8%) and 'emotional problems' (71.4% vs 53.8%) to result from medication overuse. In contrast, the majority (59.6%) of 1st generation respondents indicated 'family

arguments' among the reasons for overuse compared with 40% of 2nd generation respondents (see Table I-11).

Differences in the Perceptions of 1st versus 2nd Generation Greek Canadians Regarding Substance Use

One of the purposes of this study was to examine the perceptions of two generations of Vancouver Greek Canadians concerning a number of issues related to substance misuse, and to explore whether there are any significant differences in these perceptions based on generation. As part of the analysis of the data collected, partcipants' responses from several survey questions were pooled together to form nine new variables; three concerning alcohol, three concerning illegal drugs, and three concerning prescription drugs. In some cases, the coding of responses for survey items was transformed in order to maintain uniformity of range across all pooled questions. Missing values in the responses of a pooled question were replaced with the mean score for that question.

Questionnaire items related to the acceptability of the use of substances comprised the 'social acceptance' variables. Thus, the three 'social acceptance' variables represent participants' opinions on whether alcohol use, illegal drug use, and prescription drug overuse are socially accepted practices among members of the Vancouver Greek Canadian community. The sum of the responses for survey questions #19, #21, and #23 produced the values for the

'social acceptance' of alcohol use variable. Responses to questions #37 and #50, respectively, comprised the 'social acceptance' of illegal drug use and prescription drug overuse variables.

Survey questions concerning the perceived use of substances, frequency and quantity of use, drinking and driving, and questions concerning knowing someone with a substance misuse problem comprised the 'perception of use' variables. These variables represent respondents' perceptions of the extent that alcohol drinking, illegal drug use, and prescription drug overuse actually takes place in the Vancouver Greek Canadian community. The sum of response scores from survey questions #20, #20a, #20b, #22, #22a, #22b, #24, #24a, #24b, #30, and #33 produced the values for the 'perception of use' of alcohol variable. The combined responses to questions #38 and #45 produced the scores for the 'perception of use' of illegal drugs variable, while responses to questions #51 and #56 produced the scores for the 'perception of use' of prescription drugs variable.

The last group of variables relates to respondents' perceptions regarding seeking help for substance misuse problems and the extent of the problem of substance misuse in the Vancouver Greek Canadian community. Pooled responses on these issues comprised the 'scope of the problem' variable. The combined response scores of survey questions #34 and #35 comprised the value of the 'scope of the problem' variable for alcohol. Similarly, the response scores of questions #46 and #47 produced the score for the

Table 3

Analysis of Variance of Social Acceptance, Perception of Use, and Scope of the Problem Variables for: Alcohol, Illegal Drugs, and Prescription Drugs across the Generations (2)

Generation Factor	Generation				
	1st		2nd Generation		
	Mean	(SD)	Mean	(SD)	$\underline{F}$
	n=64		n=39		($\underline{df}$=1, 101)
Social Acceptance					
Alcohol Use	8.98	2.22	10.72	2.30	14.34**
Illegal Drugs Use	1.14	0.39	1.41	0.79	5.36*
Prescription Drugs Overuse	1.77	0.89	1.95	1.02	0.92
Perception of Use					
Alcohol	30.77	4.99	33.33	4.63	6.76*
Illegal Drugs	5.69	2.14	6.10	2.30	0.86
Prescription Drugs	4.11	1.76	4.26	2.02	0.15
Scope of the Problem					
Alcohol Use	4.47	1.57	4.23	1.27	0.64
Illegal Drug Use	5.03	1.30	4.33	1.49	6.25*
Prescription Drug Overuse	2.27	1.12	1.54	0.85	12.19**

**$\underline{p}$ < .01,

*$\underline{p}$ < .05

'scope of the problem' variable for illegal drugs, while responses to question #57 comprised the 'scope of the problem' score for the prescription drugs variable.

Table 3 presents an analysis of variance of 'social acceptance', 'perception of use', and 'scope of the problem' variables for alcohol, illegal drugs, and prescription drugs across the generation classification. The two generations, as groups, show significant differences in their perceptions for five out of nine variables. Compared with the perceptions of 1st generation respondents, 2nd generation participants perceived both alcohol drinking and illegal drug use to be significantly more socially accepted practices in the Vancouver Greek community. The differences in terms of alcohol's perceived social acceptability seem to stem primarily from the 1st generation's lower degree of acceptance of drinking by women and teenagers. Indeed, Table G-1 shows considerable differences between the generations for social acceptance of alcohol drinking but only for women and teenagers. This seems to reflect traditional Greek attitudes towards alcohol consumption in that alcohol consumption by men is seen as more acceptable than consumption by women or teens. Naturally, such traditional values are more likely to be expressed by those Greek Canadians who were born and socialized in Greece (1st generation). The above explanation also appears applicable to the differences regarding perceived social acceptability of illegal drug use. Canada born Greek Canadians (2nd generation) expressed more acceptance for illegal drug use than 1st

generation respondents. This can be seen as a slight departure from the traditional "strict" attitudes towards illegal drug use. Similarly, 2nd generation participants perceived that significantly more alcohol drinking actually occurs in their Greek ethnocultural community compared to 1st generation respondents. This may indicate that there is more alcohol consumption taking place among the younger, more drinking tolerant 2nd generation that members of the 1st generation are unaware of. The results also suggest that 1st generation participants perceive both illegal drug use and prescription drug overuse to be significantly more widespread in their Vancouver Greek Canadian community compared with 2nd generation respondents. Given the strong social disapproval of illegal drug use by the 1st generation as a group, it is not surprising that even low levels of illegal drug use may be perceived as a serious concern. Also, the 1st generation as a group are much older and consequently more likely themselves to be users of prescription drugs. They may therefore be more aware of the extent to which overuse of medications actually occurs in their community. The analyses indicated no significant differences between the two generations in their perceptions of both illegal drug and prescription drug use variables, social acceptance of prescription drug overuse, and scope of the problem regarding alcohol. This suggests that the two generations, as groups, appear to share similar opinions regarding the extent to which use of illegal drugs and use of prescription drugs actually occur, and the extent to which alcohol use is problematic in the community. The two samples also expressed similar levels of

disapproval regarding prescription drug overuse in their ethnocultural community.

Level of Participation in Ethnocultural Activities and Perceptions of Substance Use among Survey Respondents

A number of multiple regression analyses were computed to explore the relationship between respondents' level of participation in ethnocultural practices and their perceptions regarding substance use in the Greek Canadian community of Vancouver. Gender and level of participation were used as predictor variables. Criterion variables were social acceptance, perception of use, and scope of the problem (as described in the previous section), for each of : alcohol, illegal drugs, and prescription drugs.

Table 4 presents a summary of the findings from the multiple regression analyses. Gender was not found to be a statistically significant predictor variable for any of the criterion variables, and thus is not included in this Table. However, level of participation in ethnocultural activities was significantly related to five of the nine variables representing participants' substance use perceptions. The tested relationships showed minimal change when gender was used as a suppressor variable, suggesting that none of the relationships were significantly mediated by gender. The five variables that participation level was found to be significantly related to include: social acceptance for both alcohol drinking and illegal drug use, perception of use of illegal drugs, and scope of the problem for

both illegal drugs and prescription drugs (see Table 4). While social acceptance

for alcohol and illegal drug use had negative relationships to level of

participation in Greek ethnocultural behaviors, perception of illegal drug use and

scope of the problem regarding both illegal and prescription drugs were

positively correlated to level of participation in ethnocultural practices. This

indicates that participants with lower levels of participation in Greek

ethnocultural activities perceived alcohol drinking and illegal drug use to be

more socially accepted practices in the Vancouver Greek Canadian community

than participants who scored higher in the ethnocultural practices scale. On the

other hand, respondents with higher ethnocultural practices scores, (high degree

of participation in Greek ethnocultural behaviors), perceived more illegal drug

use to take place in the community, and thought that both illegal and prescription

drug misuse is a greater problem in their ethnic community than respondents

with lower ethnocultural behaviors scores. Interestingly, these relationships

seem reflective of the differences found in the perceptions between the two

generations as groups. This is not surprising given that as a group 2nd

generation participants scored lower on the participation in ethnocultural

practices scale compared with 1st generation respondents.The correlations of

the above relationships - while significant - were rather small. The $\underline{R}$-squares of

the five significant relationships ranged from .14 to .05, suggesting that modest

amounts of variance in respondents' perceptions are accounted for by level of

participation. This indicates that changes in the perceptions of substance use

among Greek Canadians are attributable, to a modest degree, to their level of participation in Greek ethnocultural practices.

Table 4

Multiple Regression Analysis: Relationship of Level of Participation in Ethnocultural Activities to Social Acceptance, Perception of Use, and Scope of the Problem

	Level of Participation in Ethnocultural Activities			
Criterion	Beta	R^2	t	level of significance
Social Acceptance				
Alcohol Use	-.352	.138	-3.795	.0003
Illegal Drugs Use	-.232	.055	-2.385	.0190
Prescription Drugs Overuse	.085	.014	.858	ns
Perception of Use				
Alcohol	-.018	.017	-.183	ns
Illegal Drugs	.260	.080	2.711	.0079
Prescription Drugs	.043	.033	.444	ns
Scope of the Problem				
Alcohol Use	-.045	.014	-.453	ns
Illegal Drugs Use	.278	.094	2.919	.0043
Prescription Drugs Overuse	.277	.086	2.898	.0046

Note : Beta is the standardized regression coefficient.
R^2 is the percentage of variance in perceptions accounted for by the regression equation.

Need for Alcohol and Other Drug Misuse Prevention Programs

Estimation of Need

Awareness of Available Programs/Estimation of Benefits

Total sample. A large majority of respondents (84.4%) indicated they were not aware of any alcohol and other drug education/prevention programs available in their community. Of the small number of participants who were aware of education/prevention programs, 63.2% reported they knew of youth programs in the community, and about a third of these respondents were aware of the provincial public information campaign (TRY) and of programs offered through substance abuse agencies (see Table J-2).

There was strong agreement among survey participants that the Vancouver Greek Canadian community would benefit from alcohol/drug misuse prevention programs, (73.7% of the sample reported that such programs would benefit the community *much/very much*). Only one participant indicated that such programs would not be beneficial, and 25.3% of respondents indicated that alcohol/drug prevention programs would be only *a little* beneficial to the community (see Table J-3). In general, it appears that community members are not aware of the existing alcohol/drug prevention programs, although most agree that such programs would benefit the Greek community.

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. While an equally small percentage of respondents from either generation was aware of any existing alcohol/drug prevention programs (see Table J-1), there were differences

between the generations regarding both their awareness of specific programs, and the perceived benefits that such programs would have in their community. First, a larger percentage of 2nd generation Greek Canadians indicated awareness of both programs for youth, and programs offered through substance abuse agencies (see Table J-2). Second, almost twice as many 1st generation respondents compared to 2nd generation ones indicated that alcohol/drug prevention programs would be *very much* beneficial (60.7% vs. 36.8%). In contrast, almost twice as many 2nd generation participants felt that such programs would be only of *a little* benefit (34.2% vs 19.7%) to the community (see Table J-3). Overall, 1st generation Greek Canadians expressed a stronger feeling about the benefits of alcohol/drug prevention programs to their community than 2nd generation respondents. This suggests that the 2nd generation not only is more aware of programs available to the public, but also they may feel that such programs are more accessible to them and thus they do not perceive a strong need for substance misuse prevention programs specific to their ethnic community.

Programs Needed and Groups Targeted for Prevention

Total sample. The majority of survey participants indicated that all program options suggested in the questionnaire were *very much needed* in the Vancouver Greek community. There was very strong support expressed for alcohol/drug education programs for children in the public and Greek language schools, (84.4% and 70.5% of the sample perceived that such programs are *very*

much needed). The respondents also thought that educational programs to help parents strengthen their families and programs offering alternative activities such as sports and social events were *very much needed*, (69.1% and 64.5% respectively). Finally, 51.6% of the sample favored the inclusion of alcohol/drug education programs in English as Second Language (ESL) classes for adults (see Table J-4).

Teenagers (under 19 years old) were identified by the survey participants as the group most in need of alcohol and other drug prevention/education programs, followed by families, children, and parents. The elderly were viewed as the group least in need of prevention programming (see Table J-12).

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. Both generations appeared to agree on the need for alcohol and other drug prevention/education programs, and also seemed to similarly favor the range of program options suggested. However, a consistently observed pattern was for 1st generation respondents to support more strongly the need for prevention/education programs than their 2nd generation counterparts (see Table J-4).

Program Components

Language Preference, Types and Effective Delivery of Programs

Total sample. The vast majority of the sample indicated that prevention programs for the Vancouver Greek Canadian community should be offered in both English and Greek (see Table J-5).

Educational talks and television (ethnic channels) were identified as the most effective ways to present alcohol/drug prevention programs to the Greek community, (47.4% and 46.6% of the sample respectively). However, almost twice as many respondents (84.2%) indicated that they would rather watch a television program than attend an educational talk (48%). Radio (ethnic stations) and videos were perceived as somewhat effective but no clear pattern emerged for informational print material. Approximately equal numbers of participants indicated ethnic newspapers and pamphlets as both somewhat and least effective for presenting prevention programs (see Table J-6).

In addition to watching prevention related television programs, the majority of the sample agreed that they would also read newspaper articles and pamphlets and listen to radio programs. However, less than half of respondents thought that they would participate in educational talks, attend a play, workshop, or get involved in group discussions about alcohol and other drugs (see Table J-7). Watching an alcohol/drug prevention related program on television was ranked as the top preference by 77.6% of the sample (see Table J-8)

It appears somewhat contradictory that participants expressed more willingness to participate in prevention activities that do not involve personal attendance but identified these programs as less effective. This reluctance to attend programs that require personal involvement may be related to the stigma and shame associated with substance misuse problems and possibly the assumption that someone who attends such programs is affected by

alcohol/drug problems. However, only a small number of participants (11.9% and 13.9% respectively) reported that 'feeling uncomfortable when mixing with others' and 'fear of what others might think' would prevent them from participating in educational/prevention programs (see Table J-13). These results suggest that respondents' responses may be suspect of social desirability effects.

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. Not surprisingly, proportionally twice as many 2nd generation Greek Canadians preferred programs in English only compared with 1st generation respondents (see Table J-5).

Compared to the 1st generation, a much larger percentage of 2nd generation Greek Canadians indicated a preference for reading a pamphlet. The reverse was true for listening to prevention programs on the radio (see Table J-7). These differences are expected considering that the Greek ethnic TV and radio programs are in Greek and are watched/listened to by the 1st generation mostly.

Perceived Usefulness of Program Contents

Total sample. All program content areas suggested were considered *very useful* by the majority of the sample. Specifically, over two thirds of survey participants rated 'signs and symptoms of alcohol/drug use', 'services available to help someone with alcohol/drug problems' and 'problems created by using alcohol/drugs' as *very useful* to know (see Table J-9). Over half of respondents

rated 'ways to help someone with alcohol/drug problems', 'what drugs are and how they affect you' and 'the laws regarding alcohol/drug use' as *very useful* to know (see Table J-9).

When questioned about issues to be addressed in prevention programs that would be helpful to the Greek Canadian community members, the majority of the sample rated all the suggested skills as *very helpful* to know (see Table J-10). 'How to talk with children about alcohol/drugs' and 'how to handle stress and conflict in the family' was rated as *very helpful* by 78% and 72.5% of respondents respectively. 'How to handle pressure to drink or use drugs from friends/peers', 'how to deal with family and cultural differences' and 'ways to prevent dependence on alcohol in social situations' were also identified as *very helpful* by 68.1%, 67.4% and 53.3% of respondents respectively.

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. A considerably higher percentage of 1st generation Greek Canadians rated all suggested prevention program content areas as very useful/helpful compared with 2nd generation respondents (see Tables J-9 and J-10). This could indicate that the 2nd generation, as a group, are more informed about substance use issues either through their Canadian education or mass media exposure, and thus do not perceive the usefulness of the prevention information suggested to the same extent as the 1st generation.

Estimation of Barriers to Participation

Total sample. The perceived barriers to prevention program participation most frequently identified by survey respondents were: 'inconvenient scheduling' of event (48.5%), 'lack of time to attend' (47.5%), 'not applicable to themselves or their families' (44.6%), and 'difficulty understanding the language' (44.6%). The factor perceived as least likely to be a barrier was 'lack of support from one's spouse' (see Table J-11).

Differences between 1st and 2nd generation. More 1st generation respondents identified 'difficulty understanding the language' as a barrier to participation than 2nd generation ones. However, for the other three barriers ('inconvenient scheduling', 'lack of time', 'not applicable to themselves or their families'), a considerably higher number of 2nd generation participants indicated these as reasons that would keep them from participating in alcohol and other drug misuse prevention programs (see Table J-11). This suggests that the 2nd generation, as a group, seems to have less available time for participation in educational programs. In contrast, the 1st generation Greek Canadians, like other older groups, do not have the pressures of young families and tend to have more leisure time and thus are more likely to participate in prevention programs. However, in order for the programs to be accessible to the 1st generation they need to be in the Greek language.

CHAPTER IV: DISCUSSION

The primary purpose of this research was to examine the perceptions of

Vancouver residents of Greek Canadian heritage regarding substance use in

their ethnocultural community, and to compare the perceptions of 1st and 2nd

generation Greek Canadians. Additionally, this study investigated whether there

is a correlation between level of participation in ethnocultural activities and

perception of substance use. Moreover, the current study gathered information

about the perceived need for substance misuse prevention/education

programming in the Vancouver Greek Canadian community. The present study

is unique in that it is the first research study to explore these issues with a Greek

Canadian population, and it is the first to include a measure of level of

participation in ethnocultural activities.

In this chapter, the study results will be discussed along with limitations of

the study and suggestions for future research. Also, the implications of the

study's findings as they relate to substance misuse prevention/education

program development will be outlined.

Review of the Research Findings

Perceptions of Substance Use

The results of this study indicate that the majority of survey respondents

considered alcohol drinking to be a socially accepted and widely practiced

activity among members of the Vancouver Greek Canadian community. In

contrast, illegal drug use and prescription drug overuse were considered socially

<u>unacceptable</u> behaviors by the majority of survey participants. However, more respondents perceived that substance use (meaning alcohol use, illegal drug use, and prescription drug overuse) actually occurs than considered it to be a socially accepted practice. While the gap between perceived acceptability and perceived practice is small for alcohol consumption, it is wider for prescription drug overuse and wider still for illegal drug use. This suggests that the actual occurrence of substance use in the Vancouver Greek Canadian community may be higher than its level of social acceptability. This may explain, to some degree, respondents' perceived reluctance of Vancouver Greek Canadians to seek help for substance misuse problems from the existing public services. Seeking out help, especially for illegal drug use, could be construed as an admission of engaging in activities deemed to be unacceptable by the ethnic community's standards. To admit having a substance misuse problem is likely to result in feeling of shame and embarrassment for all members of the family of the misuser. This generalization probably applies more to 1st generation Greek Canadians, who as a group tend to hold "stricter" and stronger traditional Greek attitudes about substance misuse.

Alcohol consumption was perceived by survey respondents to be primarily a male and youth activity in the Greek Canadian Community. Single men, single women, and older teenagers were perceived as the groups most likely to engage in illegal drug use, while married women and the elderly were the groups considered most likely to overuse prescription drugs. Men, especially single men

and older teens, were perceived by survey participants as the groups most likely to experience problems resulting from alcohol drinking or illegal drug use. Similarly, men and older teens were viewed by the majority of the sample as more likely to drink and drive after they had two or more alcoholic beverages in the last hour. On the other hand, the elderly were thought to be more likely to experience problems as a result of prescription drug overuse.

A large number of respondents reported knowing someone in the Greek ethnic community who has or had a drinking problem or an illegal drug use problem. However, only a small percentage of participants perceived that substance misuse is very widespread in the Vancouver Greek Canadian community, which contradicts the above reported results on drinking and driving and familiarity with problem drinkers and illegal drug misusers. Social desirability may provide a plausible explanation for these apparent inconsistencies. Participants may be more likely to underestimate the extent of the substance use problem when evaluating their ethnocultural community as a whole, compared to evaluating subgroups within their community. Another plausible explanation is that the high degree of social acceptability of alcohol use among Greek Canadians somehow mediates the perceived severity of problems resulting from drinking. Indeed, almost half of the respondents perceived the drinking problem in the Vancouver Greek Canadian community only as 'somewhat widespread'. The majority of participants also perceived illegal drug use as 'somewhat widespread'. Finally, the majority of respondents

considered prescription drug overuse as 'not widespread' and reported no familiarity with a prescription drug misuser, suggesting that prescription drug overuse maybe the least likely problem to occur in the community.

The majority of participants perceived that Greek Canadians do not use the available resources when experiencing substance misuse problems. When existing services are used, they tend to be of the medical variety such as hospitals and doctors. Similar underutilization patterns have also been observed with other ethnocultural groups (Multiculturalism and Mental Health Treatment and Education, 1988; Sue, 1977). The findings support the results of an earlier Australian study (Santamaria and Robinson, 1981) which found that: Greek immigrants seem to present for help in medical settings with an alcohol related physical disease, they are less likely to remain with outpatient programs, and they lack awareness of self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous. The same study found additional disadvantages because of communication difficulties due to language barriers, but considered the Greek family network as advantageous for the recovery of the problem drinker. The present study also found that difficulties with the English language can be a barrier especially for the 1st generation Greek Canadians who expressed a preference for programs in Greek. Similar to the Australian study findings concerning the value of the family network, Vancouver Greek Canadians were perceived by the members of their ethnic community as more likely to seek out their family members or friends when needing help with substance misuse problems. Strong family ties and

loyalty can be beneficial in terms of support and encouragement for the recovery of a substance misuser. On the other hand, family pride, loyalty and honor can act as deterrents to seeking help, in order to avoid shaming the family. This could result in isolation, denial, and secrecy and thus compound the stress experienced by the user and his/her family.

Differences between 1st and 2nd Generation Greek Canadians.

This study found several significant differences between the 1st generation sample and 2nd generation sample. On the participation in ethnocultural practices scale, 2nd generation respondents scored significantly lower than 1st generation respondents. Such differences between the two generation samples were anticipated. It is expected that most Canadian born and socialized respondents would identify more strongly with the Canadian culture and therefore show a lower level of participation in Greek ethnocultural activities than the Greece born and socialized participants. Similarly, it is reasoned that most Canadian born respondents would be more fluent in English than in Greek and therefore would prefer to complete the survey in English. In fact, all the study participants who requested a survey in Greek were 1st generation Greek Canadians. This suggests that lacking English language skills can be a barrier to accessing mainstream services and programs, but only for the 1st generation.

Concerning perceptions of substance use, the samples from the two generations differed significantly on five of the nine variables examined.

Compared with the perceptions of 1st generation participants, 2nd generation respondents perceived both alcohol drinking and illegal drug use to be a more socially accepted practice. A possible explanation for such differences may be found in the demographic differences of the two groups and in respondents' overall perceptions of who in the Greek ethnic community uses the above substances. This study's results revealed that men - especially single men and youth - were perceived as the most likely users of substances. Also, most of the 2nd generation participants, as a group, were young, single individuals who are more likely themselves to be users of substances, or to be exposed to such activities in their peer groups. Accordingly, it follows that their perception regarding the social acceptability of alcohol and/or illegal drug use may be higher than that of the 1st generation participants who, as a group, are mostly married and considerably older.

The above explanation would appear to apply when interpreting respondents' perceptions regarding actual use of substances among Vancouver Greek Canadians. One would expect that the mainly single, younger generation would perceive a higher actual occurrence of substance use in their ethnic community compared to 1st generation participants. Indeed, a visual examination of the means shows higher values for the 2nd generation, confirming this expectation (see Table 3). However, the statistical analyses indicated that these differences were significant for the perception regarding alcohol use only.

Regarding the scope of the substance misuse problem, the results suggest that 1st generation respondents perceived both illegal drug use and prescription drug overuse (but not alcohol use) to be significantly more widespread in their Vancouver Greek Canadian community compared with 2nd generation respondents. It appears that the 1st generation, with its strongly disapproving attitude towards illegal drug use, could perceive any such use as a problem. Additionally, the 1st generation being older, in general, and consequently more likely to be consumers of prescription drugs, may be more aware of the extent of prescription drug overuse among their peer group than the 2nd generation respondents. Thus, the different attitudes concerning illegal drugs, and the level of awareness regarding prescription drugs could account for the perception differences in the two generations of Greek Canadians.

Finally, a rather consistent pattern was observed in the perceptions of 2nd generation participants when compared with the perceptions of the 1st generation sample. Throughout this study, the perceptions of 2nd compared to 1st generation respondents seemed to resemble more closely the Canadian reality regarding substance use as it is reported by surveys of the population at large. This may indicate that the 2nd generation, as a group, is more integrated into the Canadian society and more able to identify with the attitudes and behaviors of the larger cultural context.

Level of Participation in Ethnocultural Activities and Perceptions of

Substance Use

Statistical analyses revealed no significant relationship between level of

participation in ethnocultural practices and gender in this study, suggesting that

male and female survey participants' responses were similar on this measure.

However, level of participation in ethnocultural practices was significantly related

to five of the nine variables representing respondents' perceptions regarding

substance use in the Vancouver Greek Canadian community. Negative

relationships were observed between level of participation in ethnocultural

behaviors and both perceived social acceptance of alcohol drinking and illegal

drug use. This finding suggests that survey respondents with lower participation

in Greek traditions and practices perceived that both alcohol and illegal drug use

are more socially accepted practices in their Vancouver Greek Canadian

community compared to participants with higher degree of participation in

ethnocultural activities. In contrast, positive relationships were observed

between level of participation in ethnocultural activities and respondents'

perceptions regarding illegal drug use, and perceptions regarding the breadth of

the problem of prescription drug overuse and illegal drug use. These findings

suggest that survey respondents displaying a higher level of participation in

ethnocultural practices perceived illegal drug use to occur more often, as well

as, prescription drug overuse and illegal drug use to be more of a problem in

their Vancouver Greek Canadian community.

Despite the above significant relationships, the regression analysis computed in this study showed that only small amounts of variance in respondents' perceptions were accounted for by the level of participation in Greek ethnocultural practices. The regression results resemble closely the differences in perceptions between the 1st and 2nd generation. This suggests a strong relationship between generation status and participation in ethnocultural practices. Indeed, 1st generation respondents expressed a significantly higher level of participation in Greek ethnocultural activities than 2nd generation respondents (see Table 2). Thus, the modest influences between perceptions and level of participation in ethnocultural practices may be in fact reflective of respondents' generational status rather than their degree of participation in ethnocultural behaviors.

Limitations of this Thesis

First , it is important to remember that the criteria which specify the population and the sample examined in this study restrict to whom the results may be generalized. The findings of this study may be generalized to Greek Canadians residing in the metro Vancouver area, British Columbia. However, to the extent that the immigration patterns of Vancouver Greeks resemble the immigration patterns of Greeks into Canada in general, and into other Canadian metropolitan areas in particular, and to the extent that the Vancouver Greek Canadian community and culture is similar to other Greek Canadian

communities, the findings of this study may be also generalized to Greek Canadian communities in other metropolitan areas of Canada.

The results of this study are limited by sampling problems common to survey research, including the impact of voluntary participation. Denial and shame have long been recognized as common characteristics of individuals with substance misuse problems. Consequently, potential participants with serious substance misuse problems may have chosen not to participate in this study.

Since this study required that participants be proficient enough in either English or Greek in order to complete the survey, potential participants may have chosen not to participate or may have not returned the questionnaire. This may apply more to 1st generation potential participants, who, according to the demographic data gathered in this study, are likely to have less than Grade 8 education. However, the survey was piloted in both English and Greek with individuals of various educational levels to ensure grammar and readability.

The results of this study are also limited by the descriptive and correlation statistical analyses employed. Therefore, cause and effect cannot be claimed. Also, the validity of the instruments comprising the survey was not evaluated in the present study. The studies from which the instruments were borrowed did not include any validation or psychometric data. Also, the instruments were modified to better suit the present study.

Finally, it is important to remember that this study examined the perceptions of respondents about substance use, and not actual substance use

behaviors among the members of the Vancouver Greek Canadian community. Prevalence of substance use may be quite different than perceptions about it.

Suggestions for Future Research

Replication of this study with other Greek Canadian and Greek American communities may help extend the findings of this study and provide greater insight into the relationship between perceptions of substance use and generation status. The manner in which the variable 'level of participation in ethnocultural activities' was investigated provided results similar to those obtained by analyses of generation status. An examination of level of participation in Greek ethnic practices across each generation might reveal different results between degree of participation and substance use perceptions among Greek Canadians of the same generation.

Evaluating the validity of the survey and making it available in other languages may help access other ethnocultural groups. Replicating this study with other ethnic groups would provide much needed information concerning how other ethnocultural communities or individuals view aspects of substance use within their community.

Finally, research focusing on actual behavior regarding substance use among Greek Canadians, (rather than perceptions), would be valuable in examining whether perceptions and behaviors are consistent.

Implications for Substance Misuse Prevention/Education Program

Development.

In light of the findings of this study, a number of suggestions are discussed as they relate to substance misuse programming for the Vancouver Greek Canadian community.

First, the Vancouver Greek Canadian community is not homogeneous, and may best be construed as comprised of two groups (1st and 2nd generation), each with distinct demographic characteristics, and somewhat different perceptions and needs regarding substance use issues. In general, as a group the 1st generation consists of Greek immigrants who are older, married, less formally educated individuals, who participate in ethnocultural activities more often, and perceive the use of illegal drugs and prescription drugs as more problematic in their community. The 2nd generation, as a group, consists of younger, single, more formally educated individuals, who participate less often in Greek ethnic practices and perceive substance use to be less problematic in their ethnocultural community. Additional differences involve English language skills in that members of the 1st generation are less fluent than those of the 2nd generation.

The findings of this study revealed that generational differences in perception also extended to the need for alcohol and other drug prevention programs specific to the Greek Canadian community. Second generation respondents perceived less of a need for such programs, foresaw less benefit to

their community, and less usefulness to themselves compared with 1st generation participants. In contrast, 1st generation respondents perceived more of a need for prevention programs and expressed that such programs would be beneficial to both their Greek Canadian community and themselves. However, both samples identified teenagers as the group most in need for substance use prevention and education. This suggests that 1st generation participants were more concerned about substance use among their children and grandchildren (who comprise the teens and young adults of the 2nd generation) than the members of the 2nd generation sample.

The diversity and differences in perceptions described above need to be considered when attempting to develop programs for the whole community. It may be more appropriate and effective to target each generation separately or even identify specific subgroups for program development within the Greek community. For example, teenagers and young adults were perceived as more likely to have alcohol and illegal drug use problems and were also identified as target groups for prevention programs. Similarly, the elderly could be targeted for education regarding prescription drug overuse, as they were the group deemed more likely to misuse prescription medications.

Language appears to be a major concern in terms of program development, especially for the 1st generation. To make any programs broadly accessible to this group they would have to be delivered mostly in Greek. First generation respondents identified language as a barrier to participation and

expressed a preference for programs in Greek. Thus, programs for prescription drug overuse education targeting the Greek Canadian elderly, who are mostly 1st generation, need to be in Greek in order to be accessible to that population. Additionally, survey participants perceived ethnic television and radio programs to be effective means of program delivery for the 1st generation.

However, the two groups also exhibited some commonalities. Respondents from both generations perceived that substance misuse is not a substantial problem in their community, but reported that many Greek Canadians drive after they had two or more alcoholic beverages in the last hour. Additionally, both generations were largely unaware of any prevention programs and described themselves as unlikely to access the existing services when faced with a substance misuse problem. In this respect, programs aimed at increasing the level of awareness and utilization of existing alcohol and other drug misuse resources, as well as, programs regarding the risks of drinking and driving would seem appropriate for the entire Greek Canadian community. Such programs would be more accessible to 1st generation, in particular, if they were offered in both Greek and English. One example of such a program would be a help telephone line operated by a bilingual resource person directing callers to appropriate services, including professionals who are Greek speaking or familiar with the Greek culture. A second example of a program aimed at increasing utilization of services among Greek Canadians would be one that offered education in reframing help seeking behavior and acknowledging substance use

problems from "weak" and "shaming" experiences to indications of healthiness

and courage.

Finally, programs teaching communication skills in order to resolve

generational conflict, and programs helping to develop understanding of family

and cultural differences were deemed as both desired and beneficial to the

Greek Canadian community by respondents of both generation samples.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Information Letter to Participants*

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*Greek version available from the author.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

BURNABY, BRITISH COLUMBIA V5A 1S6
Telephone: (604) 291-3395

INFORMATION LETTER TO PARTICIPANTS

STAVROS (STEVE) GIANNOPOULOS

Academic Address:
Counselling Psychology Program
Faculty of Education, Graduate Studies
Simon Fraser University

Home Address:
#204-1220 Madison Ave.
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5C-4Y5,   (604) 2949374

Dear Participant,

My name is Stavros Giannopoulos. I am a graduate student in Counselling
Psychology, Faculty of Education at Simon Fraser University. I am conducting
a study concerning the perceptions of Greek-Canadians about substance use including
education and prevention needs in the Greek community of metro Vancouver.

The study involves the completion of a questionnaire. The questions
in the questionnaire are concerned with **your perceptions and opinions** regarding
substance use and education/prevention. There are also questions regarding some
general characteristics of your Greek heritage. The results of this study will help
to provide an understanding and estimate the needs for alcohol and other drugs
education/prevention services in the Greek community.

I am very interested in obtaining **your responses**. Your perceptions and
experience as a Greek-Canadian will contribute significantly towards
an understanding of these issues.

Your name was selected from the Hellenic Telephone Directory of B. C.
Please take note that your name and/or address will **not be recorded** on the survey
form and will **not be revealed** in any of the reports. **All the information you
provide will be treated in a strictly confidential manner.**

I will be calling you shortly after you receive this letter to arrange
a convenient time and place for delivering the survey to you. Completing
the questionnaire will take approximately 40-50 minutes. Returning the completed
questionnaire will also be arranged at your convenience. **You are under no
obligation to participate in this study**. If you do agree to participate, you can refuse
to answer any of the survey questions and are free to terminate the process at any
time. If you have any questions please contact me at: 294-9374 (home)
or 984-0255 (work).

In closing, I would like to encourage your participation. Your interest and
responses will be an invaluable contribution to this Greek-Canadian study.

Thank you for your time, and for considering my request.

Yours sincerely,

Stavros Giannopoulos, M. A. candidate
Counselling Psychology

APPENDIX B

Consent to Participate*

---

*Greek version available from the author.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

Title: The perception of substance use in the Greek-Canadian community of
Vancouver.
Researcher: Stavros S. Giannopoulos, (M. A. candidate)

<u>Academic Address:</u>	<u>Home Address:</u>
Counselling Psychology Program	#204-1220 Madison Ave.
Faculty of Education, Graduate Studies	Burnaby, British Columbia
Simon Fraser University	V5C-4Y5, (604) 294-9374

By completing this questionnaire I agree to participate in this survey study.

I have read the description of the study in the information letter, and the purpose
of the research has been explained to me.

I have been informed of my right not to answer any particular question(s)
and to terminate the process at any time.

I understand that my name, or information that could identify me as a participant in
this research, **will not appear** in any findings or reports.

I permit the researcher to use the information I have provided
with the understanding that my anonymity will be ensured.

I will be given a copy of this consent form once I have signed it. I can ask for
additional information at any time. A summary of the research findings will be
provided, **upon request**, once the thesis is completed.

Any comments, questions or concerns about this study may be directed to:

> Dr. Robin Barrow, Dean
> Faculty of Education
> Simon Fraser University
> Burnaby, B. C. V5A-1S6

Participant: _____
                            (signature)

Researcher:
                          (signature)

Date:

APPENDIX C

Instructions for Completing the Survey*

---

*Greek version available from the author.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

BURNABY, BRITISH COLUMBIA V5A 1S6
Telephone: (604) 291-3395

STAVROS (STEVE) GIANNOPOULOS

<u>Academic Address</u>:

Counselling Psychology Program
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<u>Home Address</u>:

#204-1220 Madison Ave.
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5C-4Y5, (604) 294-9374

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE SURVEY

Dear Participant:

The questions in the attached survey are concerned with **your perceptions and opinions** regarding substance use and education/prevention. There are also questions regarding some general characteristics of your Greek heritage. The results of this study will help to provide an understanding and estimate the needs for alcohol and other drugs education/prevention services in the Greek community.

This study is being conducted in partial fulfillment of a Master of Arts degree in Education (Counselling Psychology program) at Simon Fraser University.

- **Please read each question carefully and provide** ONLY ONE **answer unless instructed otherwise.**

- **Indicate your answer by marking an "✓" in the square "☐" next to the answer options provided.**

- **Always answer the questions as they apply to the Greek community of metro Vancouver only.**

- **Greek community of metro Vancouver refers to individuals born in Greece who are now residing in the metro Vancouver area, as well as, the Canadian born Greeks who live in the metro Vancouver area.**

- **If you need further clarification about particular question(s) please leave that question blank. I will provide explanations when I come to collect the survey.**

Thank you, in advance, for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

Stavros Giannopoulos, (M.A. candidate)
Counselling Psychology

APPENDIX D

Greek Canadian Community of Vancouver Survey*

_____

*Greek version available from the author.

GREEK CANADIAN COMMUNITY OF VANCOUVER SURVEY: PART A

SECTION I - DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

In this first set of questions, we will be asking some general information about you.

(Please indicate your answer(s) by placing an ✓ in the square ☐)

1.   Gender: ☐ Male   ☐ Female

2.   How old are you? *(Mark appropriate category)*

   ☐ 15 - 20   ☐ 21 - 30   ☐ 31 - 40   ☐ 41 - 50   ☐ 51 or over

3.   Were you born in Canada or the U.S.?

   ☐ Yes   ☐ No   *(if 'No'... go to question #5)*
   If 'yes'...

4.   Where were your parents born? *(please write in)*

   Father_____   Mother_____

5.   *(If you were not born in North America)*
   How long have you lived in Canada?

   ☐ 0 - 3 years   ☐ 4 - 10 years
   ☐ 11 - 20 years   ☐ 21 or more years

6.   How many family members live with you in the house, at the present time?
   (please write in)_____

7.   Are you:

   ☐   Single
   ☐   Married
   ■   Widowed
   ☐   Divorced
   ☐   Separated
   ☐   Common-law

8.   What level of school have you completed?

   ☐   Less than Grade 8
   ☐   Some high school
   ☐   High school graduate
   ☐   Some College/University
   ■   University/College graduatc

SECTION II- PROGRAM COMPONENTS

In this section, we would like to hear your ideas about alcohol and other drug prevention/education programs you think would be helpful for the Greek community.

9.   Are you aware of any alcohol and/or other drug prevention/education programs that is available to the Greek community?

☐ Yes   ☐ No   *(If 'No' go to question #10)*

(If 'Yes')
Below there is a list of programs that may be available. Would you please indicate the programs you are aware of.   (*Mark as many as applicable*)

☐   Programs for youth in the community
☐   Programs in the schools
☐   Programs through immigrant services
☐   Programs through alcohol and other drug agencies
☐   Provincial public information campaign (TRY)
☐   Other *(please specify)*:_____

10.   Do you think alcohol and other drug education/prevention programs designed specifically for the Greek community, will be beneficial?

☐ very much   ☐ much   ☐ a little   ☐ not at all

11.   Following there is a list of alcohol and other drug programs.
Would you please indicate whether each of the programs listed is: **Not needed,**
Somewhat needed, or **Very Much Needed** in the Greek community?
(Mark one response for each item).

not needed	somewhat needed	very much needed	
☐	☐	☐	Programs offering alternative activities like sports, social events, outdoor recreation;
☐	☐	☐	Alcohol/Drug education programs in the public schools for kids;
☐	■	☐	Alcohol/Drug education programs in the Greek heritage language schools;
☐	☐	☐	Alcohol/Drug education programs included in English as Second Language (ESL) classes for adults;
☐	☐	☐	Educational programs for parents to help them strengthen their families;
☐	☐	☐	Other *(please specify)*:_____

12. Would you prefer to have alcohol and other drug prevention/education programs in:

- ☐ English
- ☐ Greek
- ☐ Both

13. Below there is a list with some ways of presenting alcohol and other drug prevention programs in the Greek community. Please indicate what you think are the **three most effective ways** to present alcohol and other drug prevention programs?
(Mark three responses by placing 1, 2, 3 next to the programs, with 1 being the most and 3 the least effective).

- ☐ ___ TV (ethnic channels)
- ☐ ___ Radio (ethnic stations)
- ☐ ___ Newspapers (ethnic)
- ☐ ___ Educational talks
- ☐ ___ Pamphlets, brochures
- ☐ ___ Videos
- ☐ ___ Other *(please specify)*:_____

14. In the next question, please respond with YES or NO to each of the statements listed. *(Mark one response for each item below)*

If one was developed, would you:

yes no
- ☐ ☐ #1 Read a pamphlet about alcohol and other drugs
- ☐ ☐ #2 Listen to a program about alcohol and other drugs on the radio
- ☐ ☐ #3 Watch a program about alcohol and other drugs on TV
- ☐ ☐ #4 Attend an educational talk about alcohol and other drugs
- ☐ ☐ #5 Attend a series of meetings (workshops) about alcohol and other drugs
- ☐ ☐ #6 Read an article(s) about alcohol and other drugs in your community newspaper
- ☐ ☐ #7 Get involved in small group discussions about alcohol and other drugs
- ☐ ☐ #8 Attend a play or dramatic presentation about alcohol and other drugs

Of the above questions you responded *'yes'* to, which would you most prefer?
Please give up to **three preferences.** *(Please indicate by number #)*

First: #_____   Second: #_____   Third: #_____

15. How useful would it be for you to know the following things about alcohol and other drugs. Please indicate if it would be **Very Useful, Somewhat Useful,** or **Not Useful.**
(Please mark one response for each item)

very useful	somewhat useful	not useful	
☐	☐	☐	What drugs are and how they affect you
☐	☐	☐	The problems created by using alcohol and/or other drugs
☐	☐	☐	The resources/services available to help someone with an alcohol/drug problem
☐	☐	☐	Ways for you to help someone who has an alcohol and/or other drug problem
☐	☐	☐	Signs and symptoms of alcohol and other drug use
☐	☐	☐	The laws regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs
☐	☐	☐	Other *(please specify):*_____

16. In the next question indicate if it would be **Not Helpful, Somewhat Helpful,** or **Very Helpful** to know: *(Please respond to each item)*

very helpful	somewhat helpful	not helpful	
☐	☐	☐	How to talk with your children about alcohol and other drugs
☐	☐	☐	How to handle pressure to drink or take drugs from friends/peers
☐	☐	☐	How to deal with family and cultural differences
☐	☐	☐	How to handle stress and conflict in the family
☐	☐	☐	Ways to prevent dependence on alcohol in social or other situations
☐	☐	☐	Other *(please specify):*_____

17. Below there is a list with several things which could keep someone **from taking part** in an alcohol and other drug education/prevention program. Please check the ones that would keep **YOU** from taking part.   *(Mark as many as applicable)*

☐ Difficulty understanding the language
☐ Unfamiliar location
☐ Lack of interest
☐ Fear of what others might think
☐ Inconvenient time
☐ Does not seem to apply to me or my family
☐ Lack of support from spouse
☐ Lack of time
☐ Lack of transportation
☐ Lack of day care/baby-sitting
☐ Feeling uncomfortable when mixing with others
☐ Other *(please specify):*_____

18.   Would you please indicate, in order of importance, the groups for which
       alcohol and other drug prevention/education programs need to be developed ?
       (*Please number in order of importance with 1 being **most** important*
       *and 8 being **least** important.*).

       #__   Families
       #__   Teenagers (under 19 years old)
       #__   Children in Elementary school
       #__   Parents
       #__   The elderly
       #__   Adults
       #__   Men
       #__   Women
       #__   Other *((please specify):*_____

PLEASE PROCEED TO THE NEXT SECTION

⇒   ⇒   ⇒   ⇒

SECTION III - ESTIMATION OF PROBLEMS & NEEDS

In this section of the survey, we would like to know what you think about alcohol and other drug problems that may exist in the Greek community. The answers to these questions will help determine where the greatest need for programs are.

19.   Is it considered **acceptable** in the Greek community for WOMEN to drink alcohol?

☐ always   ☐ frequently ☐ occasionally   ☐ seldom   ☐ never

20.   Do WOMEN in the Greek community drink alcohol?

☐ always   ☐ frequently ☐ occasionally   ☐ seldom   ☐ never

20a.   **How often** would a WOMAN usually drink during a month?
       (Read the following choices. Mark only one).

☐   Not at all
☐   1 - 2 times a month
☐   1 - 2 times a week
☐   3 - 4 times a week
☐   Every day

20b.   **How much** is usually drunk at one time?   *(Mark one only)*

☐   1 drink
☐   2 - 3 drinks
☐   4 - 5 drinks
☐   6+ drinks

> **NOTE:**
> One drink is equivalent to:
> 1 bottle of beer
> 1 glass of wine
> 1 oz. shot of liquor

21.   Is it considered **acceptable** in the Greek community for MEN to drink alcohol?

☐ always   ☐ frequently ☐ occasionally   ☐ seldom   ☐ never

22.   Do MEN in the Greek community drink alcohol?

☐ always   ☐ frequently ☐ occasionally   ☐ seldom   ☐ never

22a.   **How often** would a MAN usually drink during a month?   *(Mark one only).*

☐   Not at all
☐   1 - 2 times a month
☐   1 - 2 times a week
☐   3 - 4 times a week
☐   Every day

22b.   **How much** is usually drunk at one time?   *(Mark one only).*

- ▣   1 drink
- ☐   2 - 3 drinks
- ▣   4 - 5 drinks
- ☐   6+ drinks

> **NOTE:**
> One drink is equivalent to:
>   1 bottle of beer
>   1 glass of wine
>   1 oz. shot of liquor

23.   Is it considered **acceptable** in the Greek community for TEENAGERS, (under the age of 19), to drink alcohol?

☐ always   ☐ frequently   ☐ occasionally   ☐ seldom   ☐ never

24.   Do TEENAGERS, (under the age of 19), in the Greek community drink alcohol?

▣ always   ☐ frequently   ▣ occasionally   ☐ seldom   ☐ never

24a.   **How often** would a TEENAGER, (under the age of 19), usually drink during a month?

- ☐   Not at all
- ▣   1 - 2 times a month
- ▣   1 - 2 times a week
- ▣   3 - 4 times a week
- ☐   Every day

24b.   **How much** is usually drunk at one time?   *(Mark one only).*

- ▣   1 drink
- ☐   2 - 3 drinks
- ▣   4 - 5 drinks
- ▣   6+ drinks

> **NOTE:**
> One drink is equivalent to:
>   1 bottle of beer
>   1 glass of wine
>   1 oz. shot of liquor

25.   What types of alcoholic beverages do people in the Greek community usually drink?   *(Mark all that apply).*

☐ beer   ☐ wine   ▣ wine coolers

☐ straight liquor   ☐ mixed liquor   ☐ Greek spirits (i.e. Ouzo, Raki)

☐ Other (please specify):_____

26. **Where** do people in the Greek community usually drink?   *(Mark as many as applicable)*

☐   #1 At social functions (e.g. parties, celebrations)
☐   #2 At business meetings
☐   #3 At friends' homes
☐   #4 At family gatherings
■   #5 After/during sporting/concert events
☐   #6 At pubs/restaurants
☐   #7 At home
☐   #8 Outdoors: while boating, camping, skiing, fishing
■   #9 Other *(please specify):*_____

from your responses above, which are the **3 most common places** that drinking occurs?
(Please indicate by number #)

First: #____   Second: #____   Third: #____

27. For each item below, please indicate if you think alcohol is **Never/Seldom, Sometimes,**
or **Often** used in these situations.   *(One response for each item).*

never/ seldom	some- times	often		
☐	☐	☐	#1	For entertaining
☐	☐	☐	#2	To celebrate (e.g. special occasions, weddings)
☐	☐	☐	#3	To reduce stress/relax/to forget worries
☐	☐	☐	#4	To maintain health
☐	☐	☐	#5	With meals
☐	☐	☐	#6	With other drugs
☐	☐	☐	#7	To feel good
☐	☐	☐	#8	Because of curiosity (to see what it's like)
☐	☐	☐	#9	To be accepted by friends
☐	☐	☐	#10	Because other people are drinking (social expectation)
☐	☐	☐	#11	To act like other Canadians
☐	☐	☐	#12	To be more sociable (to feel less shy)
☐	☐	☐	#13	Other *(please specify):*_____

from your responses above, what are the **3 situations** in which
alcohol is **most frequently** used?   *(Please indicate by number #)*

First: #____   Second: #____   Third: #____

28. There are many reasons to limit one's drinking or avoid drinking altogether.
What are some of the reasons for **not drinking** for the people in the Greek community?
(Mark as many as applicable)

    ☐ #1   Health reasons (drinking is not healthy)
    ☐ #2   Don't like the effects
    ☐ #3   Had bad examples of what drinking can do
    ☐ #4   For diet reasons
    ☐ #5   Afraid that will become dependent on alcohol
    ☐ #6   Could affect employment/studies
    ☐ #7   Waste of money
    ☐ #8   Religious reasons
    ☐ #9   Brought up not to drink
    ☐ #10 Getting older
    ☐ #11 Affect on family life
    ☐ #12 Cannot afford it
    ☐ #13 Other (please specify):_____

from your responses above, what are the **3 most important reasons** to limit one's drinking?

    First: #_____   Second: #_____   Third: #_____

29. We would like to know about the reasons people in the Greek community give to explain
why a person might **drink too much**. What do you think are some reasons for people
drinking too much in your community?   *(Mark as many as applicable)*

    ☐ #1   Difficulties adjusting to the new culture
    ☐ #2   Alcohol is easy to get
    ☐ #3   Alcohol is cheap
    ☐ #4   Family problems
    ☐ #5   Peer/social pressure (social acceptance)
    ☐ #6   Unemployment
    ☐ #7   Difficulties at work
    ☐ #8   Loneliness, isolation
    ☐ #9   To handle frustration/stress, to forget problems
    ☐ #10 To cope with failure
    ☐ #11 Because of influences of North American culture, (e.g. music, movies, magazines)
    ☐ #12 Other *(please specify):*_____

Of those reasons you indicated above, which would you say are the **3 most serious**
in order of importance: *(Please indicate by number #)*

    First: #_____   Second: #_____   Third: #_____

30. How many people in the Greek community drive after they had 2 or more drinks the last hour?

    ☐ very few   ☐ few   ☐ many   ☐ most   ☐ all

30a. What group is more likely to drive after drinking? *(Mark all that apply)*

- ☑ Single men
- ☐ Married men
- ☑ Single women
- ☐ Married women
- ☐ Teenagers (under 19 years of age)
- ☐ The elderly
- ☐ No one

31. From the list of people below, in your opinion, which group in the community would most likely have a problem with drinking? *(Mark all that apply)*

- ☐ Single men
- ☐ Married men
- ☐ Single women
- ☐ Married women
- ☐ Teenagers (15 - 19 years of age)
- ☐ Children under 15 years of age
- ☐ The elderly
- ☐ No one

of the groups you have indicated above which group has **the most serious problem**?
*(please write in):*_____

32. What **problems** do you think most often **result from too much** drinking?
(Mark as many as applicable)

- ☐ #1 Maltreatment of spouse
- ☐ #2 Maltreatment of children
- ☐ #3 Financial loss
- ☐ #4 Family arguments/fights.
- ☐ #5 Emotional problems
- ☐ #6 Health related problems
- ☐ #7 Rejection/disgrace
- ☐ #8 Trouble with the law (e.g. Impaired Driving Charges)
- ☐ #9 Separation/divorce
- ☐ #10 Neglect of spouse and children
- ☐ #11 Loss of job
- ☐ #12 Accidents (e.g. falls, automobile)
- ☐ #13 Other *(please specify):*_____

Of those problems you indicated above, which would you say are the **3 most frequent**
in order of importance   *(Please indicate by number #)*

First: #_____   Second: #_____   Third: #_____

33. Do you know anyone in the Greek community who has or had a drinking problem?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If 'Yes', is this person a family member or close friend?

■ Yes ☐ No

34. There is help available for people who have drinking problems and for people concerned about drinking. Do people in the Greek community use any of the services or help?

■ very often ☐ often ■ sometimes ■ seldom ☐ never
(If 'never', go to question #35)

34a. Which of these services or help are people in the Greek community more likely to use? *(Mark as many as applicable)*

☐ #1 Family member/friend
■ #2 A.A. (Alcoholic Anonymous), or other support groups
☐ #3 Psychiatric services (psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker)
☐ #4 Priest
■ #5 Medical services (hospital, doctor)
■ #6 Alcohol and other drug addiction agency (detox, counsellor)
■ #7 Other (please specify):_____

Of those ones you've indicated above, which **3 are most often used** in order of importance?

First: #_____ Second: #_____ Third: #_____

35. In your own opinion, how widespread is the drinking problem in the Greek community? *(Mark only one).*

☐ Not   ■ Somewhat   ☐ Very
   Widespread   Widespread   Widespread

36. In your opinion, is alcohol misuse more of a problem: *(Mark only one).*

☐ In the Greek community of Vancouver
☐ In Greece
☐ About the same
☐ Don't know

The following questions are concerned with the use of illegal drugs and the Greek community.

37. Is it considered **acceptable** for people in the community to use illegal drugs? (Marijuana, Hashish, Cocaine, LSD, Speed, Heroin, etc.)

☐ always ☐ frequently ☐ occasionally   ☐ seldom ☐ never

38. Do people in the Greek community use illegal drugs?

☐ always ☐ frequently ☐ occasionally ☐ seldom ☐ never

39. **What kind** of illegal drugs are **most often** used by people in the Greek community?
(Mark appropriate responses)

never/ seldom	some- times	often		
☐	☐	☐	#1	Marijuana/Hashish
☐	☐	☐	#2	Cocaine/Crack
☐	☐	☐	#3	LSD (acid)
☐	☐	☐	#4	Speed (amphetamines)
☐	☐	☐	#5	Heroin
☐	☐	☐	#6	Other*(please specify)*:_____

40. **Who** in the community uses illegal drugs? *(Mark appropriate responses)*

☐ Single men
☐ Married men
☐ Single women
☐ Married women
☐ The elderly
☐ Teenagers (15 - 19 years of age)
☐ Children under 15 years of age
☐ No one

of the groups you have indicated above which **group uses illegal drugs the most often**?
(please write in):_____

41. In the Greek community, in which of these situations does use of illegal drugs usually occur?
(Mark as many as applicable)

☐ #1 At social functions (e.g. parties, celebrations)
☐ #2 At business meetings
☐ #3 At friends' homes
☐ #4 At family gatherings
☐ #5 After/during sporting/concert events
☐ #6 At pubs/restaurants
☐ #7 At home
☐ #8 At school
☐ #9 Outdoors: while boating, camping, skiing, fishing
☐ #10 Other *(please specify)*:_____

from your responses above, in which **3 situations** are illegal drugs **most frequently** used?
(Please indicate by number #)

First: #_____ Second: #_____ Third: #_____

42. For each of the items listed below, please indicate if you think illegal drugs are **Never/Seldom, Sometimes,** or **Often** used in these situations.
(One response for each item)

never/ seldom	some- times	often		
☐	☐	☐	#1	For entertaining
☐	☐	☐	#2	To celebrate (e.g. special occasions, weddings)
☐	☐	☐	#3	To reduce stress/relax/to forget worries
☐	☐	☐	#4	For experimenting/because of curiosity (to see what it's like)
☐	☐	☐	#5	With meals
☐	☐	☐	#6	With other drugs
☐	☐	☐	#7	To feel good
☐	☐	☐	#8	To be accepted by friends
☐	☐	☐	#9	Because other people are using drugs (social expectation)
☐	☐	☐	#10	To act like other Canadians
☐	☐	☐	#11	To be more sociable (to feel less shy)
☐	☐	☐	#12	Other *(please specify):*_____

from your responses above, what are the **3 situations** in which illegal drugs are **most frequently** used?   *(Please indicate by number #)*

First: #____   Second: #____   Third: #____

43. We would like to know about the reasons people in the Greek community give to explain **why** a person might **use illegal drugs**. What do you think are some reasons for people **using illegal drugs** in your community?   *(Mark as many as applicable)*

☐   #1   Difficulties adjusting to the new culture
☐   #2   Illegal drugs are easy to get
☐   #3   Illegal drugs are cheap
☐   #4   Family problems
☐   #5   Peer/social pressure (social acceptance)
☐   #6   Unemployment
☐   #7   Difficulties at work
☐   #8   Loneliness, isolation
☐   #9   To handle frustration/stress, to forget problems
☐   #10   To cope with failure
☐   #11   Because of influences of North American culture, (e.g. music, movies, magazines)
☐   #12   Other *(please specify):*_____

Of those reasons you indicated above, which would you say are the **3 most serious** in order of importance: *(Please indicate by number #)*

First: #_____Second: #_____   Third: #_____

44. What **problems** do you think most often **result from using illegal drugs**?
    (Mark as many as applicable)

    ☐ #1   Maltreatment of spouse
    ☐ #2   Maltreatment of children
    ☐ #3   Financial loss
    ☐ #4   Family arguments,/fights.
    ☐ #5   Emotional problems
    ☐ #6   Health related problems
    ☐ #7   Rejection/disgrace
    ☐ #8   Trouble with the law
    ☐ #9   Separation/divorce
    ☐ #10 Neglect of spouse and children
    ☐ #11 Loss of job
    ☐ #12 Accidents (from being high/stoned)
    ☐ #13 Other *(please specify):*_____

Of those problems you indicated above, which would you say are the **3 most frequent**
in order of importance :   *(Please indicate by number #)*

First: #_____   Second: #_____   Third: #_____

45. Do you know anyone in the Greek community who has or had a drug problem?

    ☐ Yes   ☐ No

If 'yes', is this person a family member or close friend?

    ☐ Yes   ☐ No

46. There is help available for people who have illegal drug problems and for people concerned
    about illegal drug use. Do people in the Greek community use any of the services or help?

    ☐ very often ☐ often   ☐ sometimes ☐ seldom   ☐ never
                                                       (If 'never', go to question #47)

46a. Which of these services or help are people in the Greek community more likely to use?
    (Mark as many as applicable)

    ☐ #1   Family member/friend
    ☐ #2   N.A. (Narcotic Anonymous), or other support groups
    ☐ #3   Psychiatric services (psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker)
    ☐ #4   Priest
    ☐ #5   Medical services (hospital, doctor)
    ☐ #6   Alcohol/drug addiction agency (detox, counsellor)
    ☐ #7   Other (please specify):_____

Of those ones you've indicated above, which **3 are most often used** in order of importance?
    First: #_____   Second: #_____   Third: #_____

47. In your opinion, how widespread is the use of illegal drugs (marijuana, heroin, cocaine, etc.) in the Greek community? (*Mark only one*).

☑ Not   ☐ Somewhat   ☐ Very
   Widespread   Widespread   Widespread

48. In your opinion, is illegal drug misuse more of a problem: (*Mark only one*)

☐ In the Greek community of Vancouver
☑ In Greece
☐ About the same
☑ Don't know

49. Below there is a list of people. In your opinion, which group in the Greek community would most likely have a problem with illegal drugs? *(Mark all that apply)*

☑   Single men
☐   Married men
☐   Single women
☑   Married women
☑   Teenagers (15 - 19 years of age)
☐   Children under 15 years of age
☑   The elderly
☑   No one

of the groups you have indicated above which group has **the most serious problem?**
*(please write in):*_____

The following questions are concerned with the use of prescription drugs, (medicines and pills), and the Greek community

50. Is it considered **acceptable** for people in the community to **overuse** prescription drugs?

☐ always   ☐ frequently ☑ occasionally   ☐ seldom ☑ never

51. Do people in the community **overuse** prescription drugs?

☐ always   ☑ frequently ☐ occasionally   ☐ seldom ☑ never

52. **What kind** of prescription drugs are **most often overused/misused** by people in the Greek community? (*Mark appropriate responses)*

never/ seldom	some- times	often		
☐	☑	☑	#1	Tranquilizers (Valium, Librium, Ativan, etc.)
☐	☐	☑	#2	Diet pills
☐	☐	☐	#3	Anti-depressants
☐	☐	☐	#4	Pain killers (Codeine, Demerol, Morphine etc.)
☐	☑	☐	#5	Sleeping pills
☐	☑	☐	#6	Other *(please specify)*:_____

53. **Who** in the Greek community **overuses** prescription drugs?
(Mark appropriate responses)

☐ Single men
☐ Married men
☐ Single women
☐ Married women
☐ The elderly
☐ Teenagers (15 - 19 years of age)
☐ Children under 15 years of age
☐ No one

of the groups you have indicated above which group **overuses** prescription drugs **most frequently?**

*(please write in):*_____

54. We would like to know about the reasons people in the Greek community give
to explain why a person might **overuse** prescription drugs.
What do you think are some reasons for people **overusing** prescription drugs in your
community? *(Mark as many as applicable)*

☐ #1 Difficulties adjusting to the new culture
☐ #2 Prescription drugs are easy to get
☐ #3 To ease physical pain
☐ #4 Family problems
☐ #5 Social acceptance
☐ #6 Unemployment
☐ #7 Difficulties at work
☐ #8 Loneliness, isolation
☐ #9 To handle frustration/stress, to forget problems
☐ #10 To cope with failure
☐ #11 Because of influences of North American culture, (e.g. music, movies, magazines)
☐ #12 Other *(please specify):*_____

Of those reasons you indicated above, which would you say are the **3 most serious**
in order of importance: *(Please indicate by number #)*

First: #_____   Second: #_____   Third: #_____

55. What **problems** do you think most often **result from overusing** prescription drugs?
(*Mark as many as applicable)*

☐ #1 Maltreatment of spouse
☐ #2 Maltreatment of children
☐ #3 Financial loss
☐ #4 Family arguments,/fights.
☐ #5 Emotional problems
☐ #6 Health related problems
☐ #7 Rejection/disgrace
☐ #8 Trouble with the law
☐ #9 Separation/divorce
☐ #10 Neglect of spouse and children
☐ #11 Loss of job
☐ #12 Accidents
☐ #13 Other *(please specify):*_____

Of those problems you indicated above, which would you say are the **3 most frequent** in order of importance
First: #_____   Second: #_____   Third: #_____

56. Do you know anyone in the Greek community who has or had an **overuse/misuse** prescription drug problem?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

If 'yes', is this person a family member or close friend?
☐ Yes   ☐ No

57. In your opinion, how widespread is the problem of **overusing** prescription drugs (sleeping pills, tranquilizers, pain killers) in the Greek community?   *(Mark one only).*

☐ Not   ☐ Somewhat   ☐ Very
Widespread   Widespread   Widespread

58. Who do you think in the community would have a problem with **overusing** prescription drugs?
(*Mark appropriate responses)*

☐ Single men
☐ Married men
☐ Single women
☐ Married women
☐ The elderly
☐ Teenagers (15 - 19 years of age)
☐ Children under 15 years of age
☐ No one
of the groups you have indicated above which group has the **most serious** problem?
*(please write in):*_____

59. In your opinion, is **overuse** of prescription drugs more of a problem:

☐ In the Greek community of Vancouver
☐ In Greece
☐ About the same
☐ Don't know

Do you have any comments about PART A of the survey itself or anything further to add about the topics we have covered ? If so, please use the space provided below.

COMMENTS

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
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_____
_____
_____

Thank you for your help.

PLEASE CONTINUE TO THE NEXT SECTION

⇒   ⇒   ⇒   ⇒   ⇒

GREEK CANADIAN COMMUNITY OF VANCOUVER SURVEY: PART B

**In this part of the survey we would like to know some general characteristics
of your Greek heritage.**

1. How well can you yourself communicate in Greek? *(Mark one response for each item)*

	very well	well	limited	not at all
1a. Speak Greek	☑	☐	☐	☐
1b. Read Greek	☐	☐	☐	☐
1c. Write Greek	☐	☐	☐	☐

2. Where did you learn Greek? *(Mark only one)*

   ☐ In schools only
   ☐ At home only
   ☐ Both in schools and at home
   ☐ I do not know Greek

3. In your own home how do you communicate with your spouse, parents and/or children?
   (Mark only those that apply)

	Spouse	Parent(s)	Children
Always in Greek	☐	☐	☐
Mostly in Greek	☐	☐	☐
About half Greek half English	☐	☐	☐
Mostly in English	☐	☐	☐
Always in English	☐	☐	☐
Other language *(specify):*_____	☐	☐	☐

4. When you get together with your Greek friends, do you speak with them in Greek:

   ☑ Always
   ☐ Sometimes
   ☑ Rarely
   ☐ Never

5. Do you have a close Greek relative like a grandmother, aunt, uncle, or cousin, etc.
   who visits in your home for 2-3 weeks or more, or for a summer?

   ☐ Yes   ☑ No

   If 'yes' how often do they visit?

   ☐ once a year   ☑ Twice a year
   ☑ Three times a year   ☑ More than three times a year

6. What language you use in your correspondence with your Greek relatives/friends? *(Mark only one)*

    ☐   Always Greek
    ☐   Mostly Greek
    ☐   About half Greek half English
    ☐   Mostly English
    ☐   Always English

7. Did you attend Greek School?

    ☐ Yes
    ☐ No

    If 'Yes' how many years did you attend?
    *(please write in):*_____

8. How often do you usually get together with your Greek relatives?   *(Mark only one)*

    ☐   Once a month or more
    ☐   A few times a year
    ☐   Once a year
    ☐   Less than once a year
    ☐   Never

9. When you are visiting with your Greek relatives, do you speak Greek, (Hellenica)?

    ☐   Always
    ☐   Sometimes
    ☐   Rarely
    ☐   Never

10. How often do you get together with other friends who are of Greek heritage as you are: *(Mark only one)*

    ☐   More than once a week
    ☐   Once a week
    ☐   Once or twice a month
    ☐   Less than once a month
    ☐   Never

11. How many Greek friends do you have on whom you can depend and trust?

    ☐   One or two
    ☐   Three or four
    ☐   Five or six
    ☐   More than six
    ☐   None

12. Do you subscribe to any Greek publications, like magazines, newspapers, newsletters, etc. ?

□ Yes   □ No

13. How often do you read publications in Greek, like magazines, newspapers, newsletters, etc. ? *(Mark only one)*

    □   Once a month or more
    □   A few times a year
    □   Never

14. Do you listen to Greek radio programs and/or Greek television programs?

    ■   Every day
    □   Once or twice a week
    □   Twice a month
    ■   Once a month or less
    □   Never

15. Do you play Greek music or listen to Greek music at home?   *(Mark only one)*

    □   Every day
    □   Once or twice a week
    □   Twice a month
    □   Once a month or less
    □   Never

16. Do you rent/ watch Greek videos?   *(Mark only one)*

    □   Every day
    □   Once or twice a week
    □   Twice a month
    □   Once a month or less
    □   Never

17. Do you attend the Greek church?   *(Mark only one)*

    □   Every Sunday
    ■   Every Other Sunday
    □   Several times a year
    ■   Never

18. What language do you think the Liturgy should be conducted in ? *(Mark only one)*
    □   Always Greek
    □   Mostly Greek
    ■   About half Greek half English
    □   Mostly English
    ■   Always English

19. Did you attend Greek Sunday School (Katehetiko)?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

If "Yes" how many years did you attend?

*(please write in):*_____

20. Excluding the church, to how many groups or organizations of Greek heritage do you belong? *(Mark only one)*

    ☐   I belong to one
    ☐   I belong to two
    ☐   I belong to three
    ☐   I belong to four or more
    ☐   I do not belong

21. How often do you attend activities, (meetings, dances etc.), sponsored by Greek groups/organizations?   *(Mark only one)*

    ☐   Once a month or more often
    ☐   Once every two or three months
    ☐   Once a year or less often
    ☐   I never attend

22. How long have you lived in Canada/US as an immigrant?   *(Mark only one)*

    ☐   I was born in Canada/US
    ☐   Less than 5 years
    ☐   5-9 years
    ☐   10-14 years
    ☐   15-19 years
    ☐   Over twenty years

23. Since you have been living in Canada/U.S., how often have you visited Greece? *(Mark only one)*

    ☐   Never
    ☐   Once a year
    ☐   Once every two years
    ☐   Once every three years
    ☐   Once every five years
    ☐   Once in ten years or less often
    ☐   I have never gone back to visit Greece

24. Would you marry someone who was not of Greek extraction?

☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Indifferent

25. How often do you cook/eat Greek food? *(Mark only one)*

☐ Every day
☐ 2-4 times a week
☐ Once a week
☐ 1-2 times a month
☐ Few times a year
☐ Never

26. How often do you attend meetings/events that relate to Greek and/or Cypriot politics. *(Mark only one)*

☐ 1-2 times a month
☐ 2-3 times a year
☐ Never
☐ Not interested in the Greek and /or Cypriot politics

27. Do you identify yourself as: *(Mark only one)*

☐ Greek
☐ Greek Canadian
☐ Canadian Greek
☐ Canadian

Do you have any comments about the PART B of the survey itself or anything further to add about the topics we have covered ? If so, please use the space provided below.

COMMENTS

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Thank you again for your help. The Information you have provided will be very useful in planning alcohol and other drug prevention and education programming.

APPENDIX E

Reminder to Sign and Mail the Consent to Participate Form

NOTE:

Please make sure you have <u>signed and mailed</u> the CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE form provided to you along with the questionnaire.

If you <u>have signed and mailed</u> the CONSENT FORM please check here: ☐

APPENDIX F

Letters of Permission to Use Questionnaires from Other Studies

LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY

C.W. POST CAMPUS   BROOKVILLE, NEW YORK 11548

February 28, 1994

Mr. Giannopoulos
3645 Dundas Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5K-1P4

Dear Mr. Giannopoulos:

In response to your letter of February 16th requesting permission to use some of the questions from my questionnaire, my response is an affirmative one.

I would be most pleased to read your Master's Thesis and look forward to your findings.

With every best wish for success with your project, I remain

Sincerely,

Alice Scourby, Ph.D.
Chairperson
Sociology & Anthropology

AS:kh

Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Health and
Ministry Responsible
for Seniors

Alcohol and Drug Programs
Courtyard Level   **129**
1520 Blanshard Street
Victoria
British Columbia
V8W 3C6

23200-20

February 24, 1994

Mr. Steve Giannopoulos
3645 Dundas Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5K 1P4

Dear Mr. Giannopoulos:

Thank you for your letter of February 16, 1994, requesting permission to
use the "Community Survey Interview Schedule" documented in
<u>Alcohol/Drug Education Needs Assessment (Four B.C. Ethic Communities)</u>.

You are welcome to use any element of the interview schedule that will
assist you with your research. I would be most interested in the results of
your findings. Good luck with your thesis.

Sincerely,

Wayne Mitic
A/Director
Prevention and Health Promotion Branch

cc: Art Steinmann
      Executive Director
      Alcohol-Drug Education Service

APPENDIX G

Result Tables for the Alcohol Section

Table G-1

Perception of Occurance, and Social Acceptance of Drinking for
Women, Men & Teens

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
Alcohol drinking	count	col %	Count	Col %		
Acceptability for women						
never	4	6.9%			4	4.1%
seldom	10	17.2%	4	10.3%	14	14.4%
occasionally	37	63.8%	20	51.3%	57	58.8%
frequently	4	6.9%	5	12.8%	9	9.3%
always	3	5.2%	10	25.6%	13	13.4%
Total	58	100.0%	39	100.0%	97	100.0%
Women drinking						
never						
seldom	5	8.8%	3	7.9%	8	8.4%
occasionally	33	57.9%	16	42.1%	49	51.6%
frequently	18	31.6%	16	42.1%	34	35.8%
always	1	1.8%	3	7.9%	4	4.2%
Group Total	57	100.0%	38	100.0%	95	100.0%
Acceptability for men						
never	1	1.7%			1	1.0%
seldom	1	1.7%			1	1.0%
occasionally	31	52.5%	6	15.4%	37	37.8%
frequently	8	13.6%	13	33.3%	21	21.4%
always	18	30.5%	20	51.3%	38	38.8%
Group Total	59	100.0%	39	100.0%	98	100.0%
Men drinking						
occasionally	13	22.8%	6	15.8%	19	20.0%
frequently	27	47.4%	16	42.1%	43	45.3%
always	17	29.8%	16	42.1%	33	34.7%
Group Total	57	100.0%	38	100.0%	95	100.0%
Acceptability for teens						
never	14	24.6%	5	12.8%	19	19.8%
seldom	18	31.6%	8	20.5%	26	27.1%
occasionally	20	35.1%	17	43.6%	37	38.5%
frequently	3	5.3%	7	17.9%	10	10.4%
always	2	3.5%	2	5.1%	4	4.2%
Group Total	57	100.0%	39	100.0%	96	100.0%
Teens drinking						
never	1	1.8%			1	1.1%
seldom	14	24.6%	4	10.5%	18	18.9%
occasionally	22	38.6%	16	42.1%	38	40.0%
frequently	16	28.1%	14	36.8%	30	31.6%
always	4	7.0%	4	10.5%	8	8.4%
Group Total	57	100.0%	38	100.0%	95	100.0%

Table G-2

Frequency and Quantity of Alcohol Consumed by Women, Men, and Teens

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
drinking frequency (women)						
not at all	1	1.8%			1	1.1%
1-2 times/month	30	52.6%	24	63.2%	54	56.8%
1-2 times/week	25	43.9%	12	31.6%	37	38.9%
3-4 times/week	1	1.8%	1	2.6%	2	2.1%
daily			1	2.6%	1	1.1%
Group Total	57	100.0%	38	100.0%	95	100.0%
No. of drinks consumed (women)						
1 drink	25	43.1%	15	39.5%	40	41.7%
2-3 drinks	29	50.0%	19	50.0%	48	50.0%
4-5 drinks	4	6.9%	4	10.5%	8	8.3%
Group Total	58	100.0%	38	100.0%	96	100.0%
drinking frequency (men)						
1-2 times/month	7	12.1%	2	5.3%	9	9.4%
1-2 times/week	24	41.4%	20	52.6%	44	45.8%
3-4 times/week	24	41.4%	10	26.3%	34	35.4%
every day	3	5.2%	6	15.8%	9	9.4%
Group Total	58	100.0%	38	100.0%	96	100.0%
No. of drinks consumed (men)						
1 drink	5	8.8%	4	10.5%	9	9.5%
2-3 drinks	33	57.9%	12	31.6%	45	47.4%
4-5 drinks	14	24.6%	16	42.1%	30	31.6%
6+ drinks	5	8.8%	6	15.8%	11	11.6%
Group Total	57	100.0%	38	100.0%	95	100.0%
drinking frequency (teens)						
not at all	2	3.5%	1	2.8%	3	3.2%
1-2 times/month	30	52.6%	19	52.8%	49	52.7%
1-2 times/week	22	38.6%	16	44.4%	38	40.9%
3-4 times/week	3	5.3%			3	3.2%
Group Total	57	100.0%	36	100.0%	93	100.0%
No. of drinks consumed (teens)						
1 drink	20	35.7%	9	24.3%	29	31.2%
2-3 drinks	27	48.2%	14	37.8%	41	44.1%
4-5 drinks	7	12.5%	10	27.0%	17	18.3%
6+ drinks	2	3.6%	4	10.8%	6	6.5%
Group Total	56	100.0%	37	100.0%	93	100.0%

Table G-3

Type of Alcoholic Beverages

	generation				Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
beer	47	81.0%	35	89.7%	82	84.5%
wine	53	91.4%	37	94.9%	90	92.8%
wine coolers	6	10.3%	3	7.7%	9	9.3%
straight liquor	15	25.9%	20	51.3%	35	36.1%
mixed liquor	27	46.6%	24	61.5%	51	52.6%
Greek spirits	30	51.7%	30	76.9%	60	61.9%
Total	58		39		97	

Table G-4

Settings for Alcohol Drinking

| | generation | | | | Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
social functions	56	98.2%	39	100.0%	95	99.0%
business meetings	22	38.6%	4	10.3%	26	27.1%
friends' homes	50	87.7%	36	92.3%	86	89.6%
family gatherings	52	91.2%	35	89.7%	87	90.6%
sporting/concert events	13	22.8%	10	25.6%	23	24.0%
pubs/restaurants	45	78.9%	29	74.4%	74	77.1%
home	40	70.2%	22	56.4%	62	64.6%
outdoor activities	21	36.8%	16	41.0%	37	38.5%
Total	57		39		96	

Table G-5

Ranking of Settings for Alcohol Drinking

1st most common place for drinking						
social functions	47	85.5%	33	84.6%	80	85.1%
business mtgs	1	1.8%			1	1.1%
friends' home	2	3.6%			2	2.1%
family gatherings	2	3.6%	2	5.1%	4	4.3%
pubs/restaurants	3	5.5%	3	7.7%	6	6.4%
home			1	2.6%	1	1.1%
Group Total	55	100.0%	39	100.0%	94	100.0%
2nd most common place						
social functions	3	5.7%	4	10.3%	7	7.6%
business mtgs	3	5.7%	3	7.7%	6	6.5%
friends' home	20	37.7%	15	38.5%	35	38.0%
family gatherings	15	28.3%	10	25.6%	25	27.2%
sporting/concert events	1	1.9%			1	1.1%
pubs/restaurants	6	11.3%	4	10.3%	10	10.9%
home	5	9.4%	3	7.7%	8	8.7%
Group Total	53	100.0%	39	100.0%	92	100.0%
3rd most common place						
social functions	3	5.7%	2	5.1%	5	5.4%
business mtgs	2	3.8%			2	2.2%
friends' home	10	18.9%	11	28.2%	21	22.8%
family gatherings	10	18.9%	13	33.3%	23	25.0%
sporting/concert events	2	3.8%	2	5.1%	4	4.3%
pubs/restaurants	19	35.8%	9	23.1%	28	30.4%
home	6	11.3%			6	6.5%
outdoor activities	1	1.9%	2	5.1%	3	3.3%
Group Total	53	100.0%	39	100.0%	92	100.0%

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | | |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
for entertaining						
never/seldom	3	5.5%			3	3.2%
sometimes	14	25.5%	5	13.2%	19	20.4%
often	38	69.1%	33	86.8%	71	76.3%
Group Total	55	100.0%	38	100.0%	93	100.0%
to celebrate						
never/seldom	2	3.5%			2	2.1%
sometimes	4	7.0%			4	4.3%
often	51	89.5%	37	100.0%	88	93.6%
Group Total	57	100.0%	37	100.0%	94	100.0%
to relax/reduce stress						
never/seldom	6	12.0%	13	36.1%	19	22.1%
sometimes	29	58.0%	18	50.0%	47	54.7%
often	15	30.0%	5	13.9%	20	23.3%
Group Total	50	100.0%	36	100.0%	86	100.0%
to maintain health						
never/seldom	27	65.9%	25	69.4%	52	67.5%
sometimes	13	31.7%	8	22.2%	21	27.3%
often	1	2.4%	3	8.3%	4	5.2%
Group Total	41	100.0%	36	100.0%	77	100.0%
with meals						
never/seldom	4	7.7%	3	8.1%	7	7.9%
sometimes	25	48.1%	24	64.9%	49	55.1%
often	23	44.2%	10	27.0%	33	37.1%
Group Total	52	100.0%	37	100.0%	89	100.0%
with other drugs						
never/seldom	28	71.8%	23	65.7%	51	68.9%
sometimes	10	25.6%	8	22.9%	18	24.3%
often	1	2.6%	4	11.4%	5	6.8%
Group Total	39	100.0%	35	100.0%	74	100.0%
to feel good						
never/seldom	14	31.1%	9	25.7%	23	28.8%
sometimes	26	57.8%	14	40.0%	40	50.0%
often	5	11.1%	12	34.3%	17	21.3%
Group Total	45	100.0%	35	100.0%	80	100.0%
curiosity						
never/seldom	24	60.0%	22	61.1%	46	60.5%
sometimes	13	32.5%	14	38.9%	27	35.5%
often	3	7.5%			3	3.9%
Group Total	40	100.0%	36	100.0%	76	100.0%
be accepted by friends						
never/seldom	18	40.9%	16	43.2%	34	42.0%
sometimes	23	52.3%	16	43.2%	39	48.1%
often	3	6.8%	5	13.5%	8	9.9%
Group Total	44	100.0%	37	100.0%	81	100.0%
social expectation						
never/seldom	12	25.0%	9	24.3%	21	24.7%
sometimes	28	58.3%	16	43.2%	44	51.8%
often	8	16.7%	12	32.4%	20	23.5%
Group Total	48	100.0%	37	100.0%	85	100.0%
act like other Canadians						
never/seldom	24	55.8%	27	77.1%	51	65.4%
sometimes	17	39.5%	5	14.3%	22	28.2%
often	2	4.7%	3	8.6%	5	6.4%
Group Total	43	100.0%	35	100.0%	78	100.0%
more sociable						
never/seldom	14	31.1%	9	25.7%	23	28.8%
sometimes	25	55.6%	19	54.3%	44	55.0%
often	6	13.3%	7	20.0%	13	16.3%
Group Total	45	100.0%	35	100.0%	80	100.0%

Table G-7

Rankings of Uses of Alcohol

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
1st situation that alcohol is most frequenty used						
for entertaining	30	53.6%	17	44.7%	47	50.0%
to celebrate	20	35.7%	18	47.4%	38	40.4%
to reduce stress/relax	1	1.8%			1	1.1%
to maintain health	1	1.8%			1	1.1%
with meals	3	5.4%	1	2.6%	4	4.3%
be accepted by friends	1	2.6%	1	1.1%		
social expectation	1	1.8%			1	1.1%
be more sociable	1	2.6%	1	1.1%		
Group Total	56	100.0%	38	100.0%	94	100.0%
2nd situation that alcohol is most frequenty used						
for entertaining	10	18.9%	15	39.5%	25	27.5%
to celebrate	29	54.7%	14	36.8%	43	47.3%
to reduce stress/relax	1	1.9%			1	1.1%
to maintain health	2	3.8%			2	2.2%
with meals	5	9.4%	3	7.9%	8	8.8%
with other drugs	1	1.9%	1	2.6%	2	2.2%
to feel good	1	1.9%	1	2.6%	2	2.2%
curiosity	1	1.9%			1	1.1%
be accepted by friends	1	1.9%	1	2.6%	2	2.2%
social expectation	1	1.9%	1	2.6%	2	2.2%
be more sociable	1	1.9%	2	5.3%	3	3.3%
Group Total	53	100.0%	38	100.0%	91	100.0%
3rd situation that alcohol is most frequenty used						
for entertaining	5	9.4%	4	10.5%	9	9.9%
to celebrate	2	3.8%	2	5.3%	4	4.4%
to reduce stress/relax	8	15.1%	6	15.8%	14	15.4%
with meals	22	41.5%	8	21.1%	30	33.0%
with other drugs			1	2.6%	1	1.1%
to feel good	7	13.2%	5	13.2%	12	13.2%
curiosity	1	1.9%			1	1.1%
be accepted by friends			3	7.9%	3	3.3%
social expectation	1	1.9%	8	21.1%	9	9.9%
act like other Canadians	2	3.8%			2	2.2%
be more sociable	5	9.4%	1	2.6%	6	6.6%
Group Total	53	100.0%	38	100.0%	91	100.0%

Table G-8

Extend of the Drinking Problem; Drinking & Driving

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
alcohol problem is:						
not widespread	22	38.6%	18	47.4%	40	42.1%
somewhat widespread	28	49.1%	18	47.4%	46	48.4%
very widespread	7	12.3%	2	5.3%	9	9.5%
Group Total	57	100.0%	38	100.0%	95	100.0%
how many drink & drive						
very few	2	3.6%	2	5.1%	4	4.2%
few	15	26.8%	10	25.6%	25	26.3%
many	23	41.1%	14	35.9%	37	38.9%
most	14	25.0%	10	25.6%	24	25.3%
all	2	3.6%	3	7.7%	5	5.3%
Group Total	56	100.0%	39	100.0%	95	100.0%

Table G-9

Group perceived most likely to Drink & Drive

| | generation | | | | Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
single men	54	94.7%	35	89.7%	89	92.7%
married men	39	68.4%	22	56.4%	61	63.5%
single women	31	54.4%	13	33.3%	44	45.8%
married women	13	22.8%	4	10.3%	17	17.7%
teenagers	45	78.9%	28	71.8%	73	76.0%
elderly	9	15.8%	6	15.4%	15	15.6%
no one						
Total	57		39		96	

Table G-10

Group perceived most likely to have drinking problems

| | generation | | | | Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
single men	38	65.5%	33	84.6%	71	73.2%
married men	40	69.0%	20	51.3%	60	61.9%
single women	15	25.9%	13	33.3%	28	28.9%
married women	13	22.4%	3	7.7%	16	16.5%
teenagers	38	65.5%	27	69.2%	65	67.0%
children	6	10.3%	3	7.7%	9	9.3%
elderly	12	20.7%	3	7.7%	15	15.5%
no one	4	6.9%			4	4.1%
Total	58		39		97	

Table G-11

Ranking of group with the most alcohol problem

single men	15	31.3%	12	38.7%	27	34.2%
married men	11	22.9%	9	29.0%	20	25.3%
married women	3	6.3%			3	3.8%
teenagers	14	29.2%	8	25.8%	22	27.8%
children	1	2.1%	1	3.2%	2	2.5%
no one	3	6.3%			3	3.8%
elderly	1	2.1%	1	3.2%	2	2.5%
Group Total	48	100.0%	31	100.0%	79	100.0%

Table G-12

Where is alcohol drinking more of a problem

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
don't know	25	44.6%	19	48.7%	44	46.3%
same	14	25.0%	8	20.5%	22	23.2%
Greece	14	25.0%	9	23.1%	23	24.2%
Greek community of Vancouver	3	5.4%	3	7.7%	6	6.3%
Group Total	56	100.0%	39	100.0%	95	100.0%

Table G-13

Reasons for excessive drinking

	generation				Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
difficulties adjusting to new culture	26	44.8%	8	20.5%	34	35.1%
alcohol is easy to get	13	22.4%	7	17.9%	20	20.6%
alcohol is cheap	7	12.1%	1	2.6%	8	8.2%
family problems	51	87.9%	28	71.8%	79	81.4%
peer/social pressure	30	51.7%	24	61.5%	54	55.7%
unemployment	21	36.2%	14	35.9%	35	36.1%
difficulties at work	26	44.8%	18	46.2%	44	45.4%
loneliness/isolation	38	65.5%	19	48.7%	57	58.8%
to hanlde stress	48	82.8%	33	84.6%	81	83.5%
cope with failure	27	46.6%	14	35.9%	41	42.3%
N. American influences	14	24.1%	6	15.4%	20	20.6%
Total	58		39		97	

Table G-14

ranking of reasons

1st most serious reason for excessive drinking						
family problems	16	27.6%	12	30.8%	28	28.9%
to hanlde stress	12	20.7%	11	28.2%	23	23.7%
peer/social pressure	7	12.1%	7	17.9%	14	14.4%
difficulties adjusting	10	17.2%	3	7.7%	13	13.4%
alcohol is easy to get	5	8.6%	4	10.3%	9	9.3%
unemployment	3	5.2%	1	2.6%	4	4.1%
loneliness/isolation	4	6.9%			4	4.1%
difficulties at work	1	1.7%			1	1.0%
cope with failure			1	2.6%	1	1.0%
Group Total	58	100.0%	39	100.0%	97	100.0%

2nd most serious reason for excessive drinking						
to hanlde stress	12	20.7%	12	31.6%	24	25.0%
family problems	13	22.4%	8	21.1%	21	21.9%
loneliness/isolation	10	17.2%	3	7.9%	13	13.5%
peer/social pressure	3	5.2%	6	15.8%	9	9.4%
unemployment	6	10.3%	1	2.6%	7	7.3%
cope with failure	5	8.6%	2	5.3%	7	7.3%
difficulties at work	2	3.4%	3	7.9%	5	5.2%
difficulties adjusting	2	3.4%	1	2.6%	3	3.1%
alcohol is easy to get	2	3.4%	1	2.6%	3	3.1%
N. American influences	3	5.2%			3	3.1%
alcohol is cheap			1	2.6%	1	1.0%
Group Total	58	100.0%	38	100.0%	96	100.0%

3rd most serious reason for excessive drinking						
peer/social pressure	7	13.5%	7	20.0%	14	16.1%
loneliness/isolation	9	17.3%	5	14.3%	14	16.1%
to hanlde stress	8	15.4%	5	14.3%	13	14.9%
family problems	8	15.4%	2	5.7%	10	11.5%
difficulties at work	4	7.7%	5	14.3%	9	10.3%
cope with failure	5	9.6%	3	8.6%	8	9.2%
difficulties adjusting	4	7.7%	2	5.7%	6	6.9%
unemployment	3	5.8%	2	5.7%	5	5.7%
N. American influences	2	3.8%	4	11.5%	6	6.9%
alcohol is cheap	2	3.8%			2	2.3%
Group Total	52	100.0%	35	100.0%	87	100.0%

Table G-15
Problems resulting from alcohol misuse

	generation				Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
maltreatment of spouse	41	71.9%	30	76.9%	71	74.0%
maltreatment of children	34	59.6%	28	71.8%	62	64.6%
financial loss	32	56.1%	20	51.3%	52	54.2%
family arguments/fights	49	86.0%	36	92.3%	85	88.5%
emotional problems	32	56.1%	26	66.7%	58	60.4%
health problems	34	59.6%	31	79.5%	65	67.7%
rejection/disgrace	18	31.6%	17	43.6%	35	36.5%
trouble with law	35	61.4%	27	69.2%	62	64.6%
separation/divorce	40	70.2%	24	61.5%	64	66.7%
neglect spouse/children	45	78.9%	28	71.8%	73	76.0%
loss of job	30	52.6%	17	43.6%	47	49.0%
accidents	40	70.2%	28	71.8%	68	70.8%
Total	57		39		96	

Table G-16
Ranking of problems resulting from alcohol misuse

1st most frequent problem						
maltreatment of spouse	15	26.3%	8	20.5%	23	24.0%
family arguments	7	12.3%	10	25.6%	17	17.7%
accidents	11	19.3%	4	10.3%	15	15.6%
neglect spouse/children	7	12.3%	4	10.3%	11	11.5%
health problems	5	8.8%	4	10.3%	9	9.4%
separation/divorce	6	10.5%	1	2.6%	7	7.3%
financial loss	2	3.5%	3	7.7%	5	5.2%
emotional problems	1	1.8%	3	7.7%	4	4.2%
maltreatment of children	2	3.5%	1	2.6%	3	3.1%
trouble with law	1	1.8%	1	2.6%	2	2.1%
Group Total	57	100.0%	39	100.0%	96	100.0%
2nd most frequent problem						
family arguments	11	19.3%	9	23.1%	20	20.8%
maltreatment of children	10	17.5%	3	7.7%	13	13.5%
trouble with law	7	12.3%	5	12.8%	12	12.5%
neglect spouse/children	6	10.5%	4	10.3%	10	10.4%
health problems	5	8.8%	4	10.3%	9	9.4%
maltreatment of spouse	2	3.5%	6	15.4%	8	8.3%
emotional problems	4	7.0%	3	7.7%	7	7.3%
financial loss	5	8.8%	1	2.6%	6	6.3%
separation/divorce	3	5.3%	1	2.6%	4	4.2%
accidents	2	3.5%	2	5.1%	4	4.2%
loss of job	2	3.5%	1	2.6%	3	3.1%
Group Total	57	100.0%	39	100.0%	96	100.0%
3rd most frequent problem						
family arguments	9	16.1%	7	17.9%	16	16.8%
health problems	5	8.9%	5	12.8%	10	10.5%
trouble with law	5	8.9%	5	12.8%	10	10.5%
separation/divorce	9	16.1%	1	2.6%	10	10.5%
maltreatment of spouse	5	8.9%	4	10.3%	9	9.5%
neglect spouse/children	4	7.1%	5	12.8%	9	9.5%
loss of job	7	12.5%	1	2.6%	8	8.4%
accidents	5	8.9%	3	7.7%	8	8.4%
emotional problems	3	5.4%	4	10.3%	7	7.4%
financial loss	2	3.6%	2	5.1%	4	4.2%
maltreatment of children	1	1.8%	1	2.6%	2	2.1%
rejection/disgrace	1	1.8%	1	2.6%	2	2.1%
Group Total	56	100.0%	39	100.0%	95	100.0%

Table G-17

Knowing someone with a drinking problem

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
yes	34	57.6%	31	79.5%	65	66.3%
no	25	42.4%	8	20.5%	33	33.7%
Group Total	59	100.0%	39	100.0%	98	100.0%

problem drinker is family member/close friend

yes	18	54.5%	16	51.6%	34	53.1%
no	15	45.5%	15	48.4%	30	46.9%
Group Total	33	100.0%	31	100.0%	64	100.0%

Table G-18

Reasons to limit/avoid alcohol drinking

| | generation | | | | Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
health reasons	58	98.3%	34	89.5%	92	94.8%
don't like effects	36	61.0%	21	55.3%	57	58.8%
had bad examples	45	76.3%	25	65.8%	70	72.2%
diet reasons	21	35.6%	20	52.6%	41	42.3%
afraid of dependency	25	42.4%	11	28.9%	36	37.1%
affect on work/study	32	54.2%	13	34.2%	45	46.4%
waste of money	26	44.1%	11	28.9%	37	38.1%
religious reasons	9	15.3%	11	28.9%	20	20.6%
brought up not to drink	21	35.6%	13	34.2%	34	35.1%
getting older	18	30.5%	9	23.7%	27	27.8%
affect on family life	24	40.7%	17	44.7%	41	42.3%
cannot afford	22	37.3%	7	18.4%	29	29.9%
Total	59		38		97	

Table G-19

Ranking of reasons to limit/avoid alcohol drinking

1st most important reason						
health reasons	41	71.9%	27	73.0%	68	72.3%
had bad examples	6	10.5%	1	2.7%	7	7.4%
don't like effects	4	7.0%	2	5.4%	6	6.4%
affect on family life	2	3.5%	2	5.4%	4	4.3%
afraid of dependency	1	1.8%	2	5.4%	3	3.2%
cannot afford	2	3.5%			2	2.1%
diet reasons			1	2.7%	1	1.1%
affect on work/study	1	1.8%			1	1.1%
religious reasons			1	2.7%	1	1.1%
brought up not to drink			1	2.7%	1	1.1%
Group Total	57	100.0%	37	100.0%	94	100.0%
2nd most important reason						
don't like effects	13	22.8%	7	18.4%	20	21.1%
had bad examples	16	28.1%	2	5.3%	18	18.9%
health reasons	7	12.3%	4	10.5%	11	11.6%
diet reasons	4	7.0%	5	13.2%	9	9.5%
affect on family life	4	7.0%	5	13.2%	9	9.5%
afraid of dependency	3	5.3%	4	10.5%	7	7.4%
affect on work/study	4	7.0%	3	7.9%	7	7.4%
getting older	2	3.5%	3	7.9%	5	5.3%
waste of money	2	3.5%	1	2.6%	3	3.2%
religious reasons	1	1.8%	2	5.3%	3	3.2%
brought up not to drink	1	1.8%	1	2.6%	2	2.1%
cannot afford			1	2.6%	1	1.1%
Group Total	57	100.0%	38	100.0%	95	100.0%
3rd most important reason						
had bad examples	8	15.4%	14	36.8%	22	24.4%
affect on family life	5	9.6%	4	10.5%	9	10.0%
afraid of dependency	5	9.6%	3	7.9%	8	8.9%
affect on work/study	5	9.6%	3	7.9%	8	8.9%
waste of money	6	11.5%	2	5.3%	8	8.9%
diet reasons	5	9.6%	2	5.3%	7	7.8%
cannot afford	5	9.6%	2	5.3%	7	7.8%
health reasons	3	5.8%	2	5.3%	5	5.6%
don't like effects	4	7.7%	1	2.6%	5	5.6%
religious reasons	1	1.9%	3	7.9%	4	4.4%
brought up not to drink	3	5.8%	1	2.6%	4	4.4%
getting older	2	3.8%	1	2.6%	3	3.3%
Group Total	52	100.0%	38	100.0%	90	100.0%

Frequency of using help/services

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
never	17	31.5%	8	22.2%	25	27.8%
seldom	19	35.2%	19	52.8%	38	42.2%
sometimes	17	31.5%	7	19.4%	24	26.7%
often			2	5.6%	2	2.2%
very often	1	1.9%			1	1.1%
Group Total	54	100.0%	36	100.0%	90	100.0%

Table G-21

Type of services/help used

family/friend	36	80.0%	28	90.3%	64	84.2%
Alcoholics Anonymous	10	22.2%	16	51.6%	26	34.2%
psychiatric	23	51.1%	6	19.4%	29	38.2%
priest	18	40.0%	12	38.7%	30	39.5%
medical services	35	77.8%	21	67.7%	56	73.7%
alcohol/drug agency	21	46.7%	13	41.9%	34	44.7%
Total	45		31		76	

Table G-22

Ranking of type of services/help used

1st most often used

family/friend	32	72.7%	19	61.3%	51	68.0%
medical services	7	15.9%	4	12.9%	11	14.7%
A.A.	2	4.5%	6	19.4%	8	10.7%
priest			2	6.5%	2	2.7%
alcohol/drug agency	2	4.5%			2	2.7%
psychiatric	1	2.3%			1	1.3%
Group Total	44	100.0%	31	100.0%	75	100.0%

2nd most often used

medical services	14	35.9%	8	26.7%	22	31.9%
A.A	6	15.4%	9	30.0%	15	21.7%
priest	8	20.5%	2	6.7%	10	14.5%
alcohol/drug agency	4	10.3%	5	16.7%	9	13.0%
family/friend	1	2.6%	5	16.7%	6	8.7%
psychiatric	6	15.4%	1	3.3%	7	10.2%
Group Total	39	100.0%	30	100.0%	69	100.0%

3rd most often used

medical services	13	40.6%	7	26.9%	20	34.5%
alcohol/drug agency	5	15.6%	6	23.1%	11	19.0%
psychiatric	6	18.8%	3	11.5%	9	15.5%
priest	3	9.4%	6	23.1%	9	15.5%
family/friend	2	6.3%	3	11.5%	5	8.6%
A.A	3	9.4%	1	3.8%	4	6.9%
Group Total	32	100.0%	26	100.0%	58	100.0%

APPENDIX H

Result Tables for the Illegal Drugs Section

Table H-1

Perception of occurance and social acceptance of illegal drug use

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
acceptance of drug use						
never	50	86.2%	28	71.8%	78	80.4%
seldom	7	12.1%	8	20.5%	15	15.5%
occasionally	1	1.7%	1	2.6%	2	2.1%
frequently			2	5.1%	2	2.1%
always						
Group Total	58	100.0%	39	100.0%	97	100.0%
occurance of drug use						
never	3	6.1%			3	3.5%
seldom	18	36.7%	8	21.6%	26	30.2%
occasionally	17	34.7%	23	62.2%	40	46.5%
frequently	10	20.4%	6	16.2%	16	18.6%
always	1	2.0%			1	1.2%
Group Total	49	100.0%	37	100.0%	86	100.0%

Table H-2

Types of illegal drugs used

marijuana						
never/seldom	6	16.2%	2	5.6%	8	11.0%
sometimes	10	27.0%	15	41.7%	25	34.2%
often	21	56.8%	19	52.8%	40	54.8%
Group Total	37	100.0%	36	100.0%	73	100.0%
cocaine						
never/seldom	10	37.0%	7	22.6%	17	29.3%
sometimes	10	37.0%	19	61.3%	29	50.0%
often	7	25.9%	5	16.1%	12	20.7%
Group Total	27	100.0%	31	100.0%	58	100.0%
LSD (acid)						
never/seldom	8	44.4%	20	83.3%	28	66.7%
sometimes	9	50.0%	3	12.5%	12	28.6%
often	1	5.6%	1	4.2%	2	4.8%
Group Total	18	100.0%	24	100.0%	42	100.0%
speed (amphetamines)						
never/seldom	8	53.3%	15	68.2%	23	62.2%
sometimes	6	40.0%	6	27.3%	12	32.4%
often	1	6.7%	1	4.5%	2	5.4%
Group Total	15	100.0%	22	100.0%	37	100.0%
heroin						
never/seldom	13	54.2%	19	90.5%	32	71.1%
sometimes	8	33.3%	2	9.5%	10	22.2%
often	3	12.5%			3	6.7%
Group Total	24	100.0%	21	100.0%	45	100.0%

Table H-3

What group uses illegal drugs

| | generation | | | | Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
single men	39	79.6%	36	97.3%	75	87.2%
married men	13	26.5%	16	43.2%	29	33.7%
single women	23	46.9%	26	70.3%	49	57.0%
married women	6	12.2%	3	8.1%	9	10.5%
elderly	2	4.1%	1	2.7%	3	3.5%
teens (15-19 years)	44	89.8%	34	91.9%	78	90.7%
children	8	16.3%	2	5.4%	10	11.6%
no one	1	2.0%			1	1.2%
Total	49		37		86	

Table H-4

Ranking of group using illegal drugs most often

teens (15-19 years)	29	67.4%	10	32.3%	39	52.7%
single men	12	27.9%	19	61.3%	31	41.9%
married men			2	6.5%	2	2.7%
children	2	4.7%			2	2.7%
Group Total	43	100.0%	31	100.0%	74	100.0%

Table H-5

Settings of illegal drug use

	generation				Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
social functions	26	52.0%	33	89.2%	59	67.8%
business meetings	5	10.0%	1	2.7%	6	6.9%
friend' homes	32	64.0%	28	75.7%	60	69.0%
family gatherings	1	2.0%	3	8.1%	4	4.6%
sporting/concert events	17	34.0%	18	48.6%	35	40.2%
pubs/restaurants	34	68.0%	12	32.4%	46	52.9%
at home	8	16.0%	12	32.4%	20	23.0%
at school	40	80.0%	15	40.5%	55	63.2%
outdoor activities	17	34.0%	14	37.8%	31	35.6%
Total	50		37		87	

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Table H-6

Rankings of settings of illegal drug use

1st most frequent setting						
social functions	13	26.0%	19	54.3%	32	37.6%
friend' homes	6	12.0%	10	28.6%	16	18.8%
at school	14	28.0%			14	16.5%
pubs/restaurants	12	24.0%			12	14.1%
sporting/concert events	3	6.0%	4	11.4%	7	8.2%
at home			2	5.7%	2	2.4%
outdoor activities	2	4.0%			2	2.4%
Group Total	50	100.0%	35	100.0%	85	100.0%
2nd most frequent setting						
friend' homes	12	26.1%	8	23.5%	20	25.0%
pubs/restaurants	10	21.7%	6	17.6%	16	20.0%
at school	13	28.3%	3	8.8%	16	20.0%
social functions	1	2.2%	8	23.5%	9	11.3%
sporting/concert events	5	10.9%	4	11.8%	9	11.3%
outdoor activities	2	4.3%	2	5.9%	4	5.0%
at home	2	4.3%	1	2.9%	3	3.8%
family gatherings			2	5.9%	2	2.5%
business meetings	1	2.2%			1	1.3%
Group Total	46	100.0%	34	100.0%	80	100.0%
3rd most frequent setting						
social functions	8	19.5%	7	22.6%	15	20.8%
outdoor activities	8	19.5%	6	19.4%	14	19.4%
friend' homes	6	14.6%	5	16.1%	11	15.3%
at school	6	14.6%	4	12.9%	10	13.9%
at home	5	12.2%	2	6.5%	7	9.7%
sporting/concert events	3	7.3%	3	9.7%	6	8.3%
pubs/restaurants	4	9.8%	2	6.5%	6	8.3%
business meetings	1	2.4%	1	3.2%	2	2.8%
family gatherings			1	3.2%	1	1.4%
Group Total	41	100.0%	31	100.0%	72	100.0%

Functions of illegal drug use

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
for entertaining						
never/seldom	11	24.4%	11	30.6%	22	27.2%
sometimes	21	46.7%	18	50.0%	39	48.1%
often	13	28.9%	7	19.4%	20	24.7%
Group Total	45	100.0%	36	100.0%	81	100.0%
to celebrate						
never/seldom	11	40.7%	15	41.7%	26	41.3%
sometimes	13	48.1%	16	44.4%	29	46.0%
often	3	11.1%	5	13.9%	8	12.7%
Group Total	27	100.0%	36	100.0%	63	100.0%
to relax/reduce stress						
never/seldom	4	9.1%	6	16.2%	10	12.3%
sometimes	26	59.1%	21	56.8%	47	58.0%
often	14	31.8%	10	27.0%	24	29.6%
Group Total	44	100.0%	37	100.0%	81	100.0%
experimenting/curiosity						
never/seldom	8	19.0%	5	13.5%	13	16.5%
sometimes	22	52.4%	17	45.9%	39	49.4%
often	12	28.6%	15	40.5%	27	34.2%
Group Total	42	100.0%	37	100.0%	79	100.0%
with meals						
never/seldom	22	88.0%	32	94.1%	54	91.5%
sometimes	2	8.0%	2	5.9%	4	6.8%
often	1	4.0%			1	1.7%
Group Total	25	100.0%	34	100.0%	59	100.0%
with other drugs						
never/seldom	17	63.0%	15	44.1%	32	52.5%
sometimes	7	25.9%	19	55.9%	26	42.6%
often	3	11.1%			3	4.9%
Group Total	27	100.0%	34	100.0%	61	100.0%
to feel good						
never/seldom	8	23.5%	1	2.8%	9	12.9%
sometimes	10	29.4%	15	41.7%	25	35.7%
often	16	47.1%	20	55.6%	36	51.4%
Group Total	34	100.0%	36	100.0%	70	100.0%
be accepted by friends						
never/seldom	10	26.3%	8	21.1%	18	23.7%
sometimes	15	39.5%	16	42.1%	31	40.8%
often	13	34.2%	14	36.8%	27	35.5%
Group Total	38	100.0%	38	100.0%	76	100.0%
social expectation						
never/seldom	10	30.3%	4	11.1%	14	20.3%
sometimes	15	45.5%	18	50.0%	33	47.8%
often	8	24.2%	14	38.9%	22	31.9%
Group Total	33	100.0%	36	100.0%	69	100.0%
act like other canadians						
never/seldom	17	56.7%	22	62.9%	39	60.0%
sometimes	6	20.0%	11	31.4%	17	26.2%
often	7	23.3%	2	5.7%	9	13.8%
Group Total	30	100.0%	35	100.0%	65	100.0%
more sociable						
never/seldom	14	45.2%	10	27.0%	24	35.3%
sometimes	9	29.0%	20	54.1%	29	42.6%
often	8	25.8%	7	18.9%	15	22.1%
Group Total	31	100.0%	37	100.0%	68	100.0%

Table H-8

Rankings of functions of illegal drug use

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
1st most frequent function						
for entertaining	12	26.1%	6	16.2%	18	21.7%
reduce stress/relax	10	21.7%	7	18.9%	17	20.5%
be accepted by friends	6	13.0%	8	21.6%	14	16.9%
experimenting/curiosity	7	15.2%	6	16.2%	13	15.7%
to feel good	4	8.7%	6	16.2%	10	12.0%
to celebrate	3	6.5%	3	8.1%	6	7.2%
social expectation	3	6.5%	1	2.7%	4	4.8%
act like other canadians	1	2.2%			1	1.2%
Group Total	46	100.0%	37	100.0%	83	100.0%
2nd most frequent function						
to feel good	7	15.2%	8	21.6%	15	18.1%
experimenting/curiosity	8	17.4%	6	16.2%	14	16.9%
social expectation	7	15.2%	7	18.9%	14	16.9%
reduce stress/relax	10	21.7%	3	8.1%	13	15.7%
for entertaining	4	8.7%	5	13.5%	9	10.8%
be accepted by friends	6	13.0%	2	5.4%	8	9.6%
to celebrate	1	2.2%	4	10.8%	5	6.0%
be more sociable	2	4.3%	1	2.7%	3	3.6%
act like other canadians	1	2.2%	1	2.7%	2	2.4%
Group Total	46	100.0%	37	100.0%	83	100.0%
3rd most frequent function						
experimenting/curiosity	6	13.3%	8	23.5%	14	17.7%
reduce stress/relax	7	15.6%	5	14.7%	12	15.2%
to feel good	6	13.3%	6	17.6%	12	15.2%
be accepted by friends	7	15.6%	3	8.8%	10	12.7%
social expectation	4	8.9%	3	8.8%	7	8.9%
act like other canadians	6	13.3%	1	2.9%	7	8.9%
for entertaining	3	6.7%	3	8.8%	6	7.6%
be more sociable	3	6.7%	2	5.9%	5	6.3%
to celebrate	1	2.2%	2	5.9%	3	3.8%
with meals	2	4.5%			2	2.6%
with other drugs			1	2.9%	1	1.3%
Group Total	45	100.0%	34	100.0%	79	100.0%

Extent of illegal drug use problem in the Greek community

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
not widespread	10	20.0%	17	44.7%	27	30.7%
somewhat widespread	33	66.0%	19	50.0%	52	59.1%
very widespread	7	14.0%	2	5.3%	9	10.2%
Group Total	50	100.0%	38	100.0%	88	100.0%

Table H-10

What group has problems with illegal drug use

single men	41	82.0%	35	92.1%	76	86.4%
married men	13	26.0%	13	34.2%	26	29.5%
single women	20	40.0%	21	55.3%	41	46.6%
married women	2	4.0%	2	5.3%	4	4.5%
teenagers	48	96.0%	32	84.2%	80	90.9%
children	11	22.0%	3	7.9%	14	15.9%
elderly	1	2.0%			1	1.1%
no one	2	4.0%			2	2.3%
Total	50		38		88	

Table H-11

Ranking of group with the most serious illegal drug use problem

teenagers	29	82.9%	8	29.6%	37	59.7%
single men	5	14.3%	17	63.0%	22	35.5%
children	1	2.9%	1	3.7%	2	3.2%
married men			1	3.7%	1	1.6%
Group Total	35	100.0%	27	100.0%	62	100.0%

Table H-12

Where is illegal drug use more of a problem

don't know	27	48.2%	18	46.2%	45	47.4%
same	15	26.8%	11	28.2%	26	27.4%
Greece	10	17.9%	4	10.3%	14	14.7%
Greek comm. of vancouver	4	7.1%	6	15.4%	10	10.5%
Group Total	56	100.0%	39	100.0%	95	100.0%

Table H-13
Reasons for illegal drug use

| | generation | | | | Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
difficulties adjusting to new culture	13	27.1%	8	21.1%	21	24.4%
drugs are easy to get	22	45.8%	11	28.9%	33	38.4%
drugs are cheap	5	10.4%	2	5.3%	7	8.1%
family problems	31	64.6%	21	55.3%	52	60.5%
peer/social pressure	37	77.1%	34	89.5%	71	82.6%
unemployment	17	35.4%	10	26.3%	27	31.4%
difficulties at work	11	22.9%	12	31.6%	23	26.7%
loneliness/isolation	30	62.5%	15	39.5%	45	52.3%
to handle stress	37	77.1%	31	81.6%	68	79.1%
cope with failure	23	47.9%	18	47.4%	41	47.7%
N.American influences	19	39.6%	21	55.3%	40	46.5%
Total	48		38		86	

Table H-14
Rankings of reasons for illegal drug use

1st most frequent reason

peer/social pressure	8	16.7%	15	41.7%	23	27.4%
family problems	9	18.8%	5	13.9%	14	16.7%
N.American influences	6	12.5%	5	13.9%	11	13.1%
drugs are easy to get	8	16.7%	2	5.6%	10	11.9%
to handle stress	3	6.3%	6	16.7%	9	10.7%
difficulties adjusting	4	8.3%			4	4.8%
loneliness/isolation	4	8.3%			4	4.8%
cope with failure	2	4.2%	2	5.6%	4	4.8%
unemployment	4	8.3%			4	4.8%
drugs are cheap			1	2.8%	1	1.2%
Group Total	48	100.0%	36	100.0%	84	100.0%

2nd most frequent reason

peer/social pressure	10	20.8%	14	37.8%	24	28.2%
to handle stress	11	22.9%	11	29.7%	22	25.9%
loneliness/isolation	7	14.6%	4	10.8%	11	12.9%
family problems	8	16.7%	2	5.4%	10	11.8%
drugs are easy to get	1	2.1%	3	8.1%	4	4.7%
cope with failure	3	6.3%	1	2.7%	4	4.7%
unemployment	3	6.3%			3	3.5%
difficulties adjusting	2	4.2%			2	2.4%
difficulties at work	1	2.1%	1	2.7%	2	2.4%
N.American influences	1	2.1%	1	2.7%	2	2.4%
drugs are cheap	1	2.1%			1	1.2%
Group Total	48	100.0%	37	100.0%	85	100.0%

3rd most frequent reason

to handle stress	9	19.1%	6	17.6%	15	18.5%
N.American influences	6	12.8%	8	23.5%	14	17.3%
cope with failure	7	14.9%	4	11.8%	11	13.6%
peer/social pressure	6	12.8%	3	8.8%	9	11.1%
loneliness/isolation	6	12.8%	3	8.8%	9	11.1%
family problems	3	6.4%	5	14.7%	8	9.9%
drugs are easy to get	4	8.5%	3	8.8%	7	8.6%
difficulties adjusting	4	8.5%	2	5.9%	6	7.4%
unemployment	2	4.3%			2	2.5%
Group Total	47	100.0%	34	100.0%	81	100.0%

Table H-15
Problems resulting from illegal drug use

| | generation | | | | Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
maltreatment of spouse	34	66.7%	23	60.5%	57	64.0%
maltreatment of children	32	62.7%	21	55.3%	53	59.6%
financial loss	38	74.5%	30	78.9%	68	76.4%
family arguments/fights	40	78.4%	32	84.2%	72	80.9%
emotional problems	31	60.8%	32	84.2%	63	70.8%
health problems	40	78.4%	29	76.3%	69	77.5%
rejection/disgrace	22	43.1%	20	52.6%	42	47.2%
trouble with law	38	74.5%	32	84.2%	70	78.7%
separation/divorce	34	66.7%	18	47.4%	52	58.4%
neglct spouse/children	35	68.6%	25	65.8%	60	67.4%
loss of job	31	60.8%	26	68.4%	57	64.0%
accidents	33	64.7%	26	68.4%	59	66.3%
Total	51		38		89	

Table H-16
Ranking of problems resulting from illegal drug use

1st most frequent problem

	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
financial loss	9	18.0%	3	7.9%	12	13.6%
health problems	8	16.0%	4	10.5%	12	13.6%
maltreatment of spouse	7	14.0%	4	10.5%	11	12.5%
family arguments/fights	5	10.0%	6	15.8%	11	12.5%
emotional problems	1	2.0%	8	21.1%	9	10.2%
trouble with law	4	8.0%	5	13.2%	9	10.2%
accidents	5	10.0%	3	7.9%	8	9.1%
maltreatment of children	2	4.0%	3	7.9%	5	5.7%
neglct spouse/children	2	4.0%	2	5.3%	4	4.5%
separation/divorce	3	6.0%			3	3.4%
loss of job	3	6.0%			3	3.4%
rejection/disgrace	1	2.0%			1	1.1%
Group Total	50	100.0%	38	100.0%	88	100.0%

2nd most frequent problem

	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
family arguments/fights	8	16.0%	8	22.2%	16	18.6%
trouble with law	6	12.0%	7	19.4%	13	15.1%
financial loss	3	6.0%	9	25.0%	12	14.0%
health problems	7	14.0%	3	8.3%	10	11.6%
maltreatment of spouse	7	14.0%	2	5.6%	9	10.5%
maltreatment of children	6	12.0%	1	2.8%	7	8.1%
accidents	3	6.0%	2	5.6%	5	5.8%
emotional problems	3	6.0%	1	2.8%	4	4.7%
separation/divorce	4	8.0%			4	4.7%
neglct spouse/children	1	2.0%	2	5.6%	3	3.5%
loss of job	1	2.0%	1	2.8%	2	2.3%
rejection/disgrace	1	2.0%			1	1.2%
Group Total	50	100.0%	36	100.0%	86	100.0%

3rd most frequent problem

	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
trouble with law	6	12.2%	5	13.5%	11	12.8%
health problems	5	10.2%	5	13.5%	10	11.6%
separation/divorce	8	16.3%	1	2.7%	9	10.5%
neglct spouse/children	5	10.2%	4	10.8%	9	10.5%
maltreatment of children	7	14.3%	1	2.7%	8	9.3%
financial loss	1	2.0%	6	16.2%	7	8.1%
family arguments/fights	3	6.1%	4	10.8%	7	8.1%
emotional problems	3	6.1%	4	10.8%	7	8.1%
loss of job	4	8.2%	2	5.4%	6	7.0%
rejection/disgrace	3	6.1%	2	5.4%	5	5.8%
accidents	3	6.1%	2	5.4%	5	5.8%
maltreatment of spouse	1	2.0%	1	2.7%	2	2.3%
Group Total	49	100.0%	37	100.0%	86	100.0%

Table H-17

Knowing someone in the Greek community with a drug problem

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
no	29	53.7%	18	46.2%	47	50.5%
yes	25	46.3%	21	53.8%	46	49.5%
Group Total	54	100.0%	39	100.0%	93	100.0%

drug user is family member/close friend

no	19	73.1%	13	61.9%	32	68.1%
yes	7	26.9%	8	38.1%	15	31.9%
Group Total	26	100.0%	21	100.0%	47	100.0%

Table H-18

Frequency of using help/services for illegal use drug problems

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
never	15	30.0%	13	35.1%	28	32.2%
seldom	17	34.0%	10	27.0%	27	31.0%
sometimes	14	28.0%	12	32.4%	26	29.9%
often	3	6.0%	1	2.7%	4	4.6%
very often	1	2.0%	1	2.7%	2	2.3%
Group Total	50	100.0%	37	100.0%	87	100.0%

Table H-19

Type of services/help used

	generation				Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
family member/friend	32	74.4%	22	88.0%	54	79.4%
Narcotics Anonymous	14	32.6%	10	40.0%	24	35.3%
psychiatric services	25	58.1%	10	40.0%	35	51.5%
priest	15	34.9%	9	36.0%	24	35.3%
medical services	28	65.1%	19	76.0%	47	69.1%
alcohol/drug services	31	72.1%	16	64.0%	47	69.1%
Total	43		25		68	

Table H-20

Ranking of type of services/help used

1st type of help most often used						
family member/friend	20	51.3%	14	56.0%	34	53.1%
medical services	4	10.3%	6	24.0%	10	15.6%
alcohol/drug services	8	20.5%	1	4.0%	9	14.1%
psychiatric services	5	12.8%	1	4.0%	6	9.4%
Narcotics Anonymous	2	5.1%	2	8.0%	4	6.3%
priest			1	4.0%	1	1.6%
Group Total	39	100.0%	25	100.0%	64	100.0%
2nd type of help most often used						
medical services	9	24.3%	6	25.0%	15	24.6%
psychiatric services	9	24.3%	3	12.5%	12	19.7%
alcohol/drug services	6	16.2%	5	20.8%	11	18.0%
Narcotics Anonymous	4	10.8%	5	20.8%	9	14.8%
priest	6	16.2%	2	8.3%	8	13.1%
family member/friend	3	8.1%	3	12.5%	6	9.8%
Group Total	37	100.0%	24	100.0%	61	100.0%
3rd type of help most often used						
alcohol/drug services	12	33.3%	7	31.8%	19	32.8%
psychiatric services	8	22.2%	3	13.6%	11	19.0%
medical services	6	16.7%	4	18.2%	10	17.2%
family member/friend	3	8.3%	4	18.2%	7	12.1%
priest	4	11.1%	3	13.6%	7	12.1%
Narcotics Anonymous	3	8.3%	1	4.5%	4	6.9%
Group Total	36	100.0%	22	100.0%	58	100.0%

APPENDIX I

Result Tables for the Prescription Drugs Section

Table I-1

Perception of occurance and social acceptance of
prescription drugs overuse

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
social acceptance						
never	29	50.9%	17	44.7%	46	48.4%
seldom	18	31.6%	10	26.3%	28	29.5%
occasionally	7	12.3%	7	18.4%	14	14.7%
frequently	2	3.5%	4	10.5%	6	6.3%
always	1	1.8%			1	1.1%
Group Total	57	100.0%	38	100.0%	95	100.0%
occurance (perception of actual overuse)						
never	7	12.7%	4	11.1%	11	12.1%
seldom	23	41.8%	14	38.9%	37	40.7%
occasionally	19	34.5%	12	33.3%	31	34.1%
frequently	5	9.1%	6	16.7%	11	12.1%
always	1	1.8%			1	1.1%
Group Total	55	100.0%	36	100.0%	91	100.0%

Table I-2

Type and frequency of prescription drugs overused

	1st gen Count	1st gen Col %	2nd gen Count	2nd gen Col %	Group Total Count	Group Total Col %
tranquilizers						
never/seldom	5	11.6%	13	43.3%	18	24.7%
sometimes	21	48.8%	15	50.0%	36	49.3%
often	17	39.5%	2	6.7%	19	26.0%
Group Total	43	100.0%	30	100.0%	73	100.0%
diet pills						
never/seldom	10	31.3%	7	25.0%	17	28.3%
sometimes	11	34.4%	14	50.0%	25	41.7%
often	11	34.4%	7	25.0%	18	30.0%
Group Total	32	100.0%	28	100.0%	60	100.0%
anti-depressants						
never/seldom	7	22.6%	13	46.4%	20	33.9%
sometimes	15	48.4%	12	42.9%	27	45.8%
often	9	29.0%	3	10.7%	12	20.3%
Group Total	31	100.0%	28	100.0%	59	100.0%
pain killers						
never/seldom	3	6.5%	8	22.2%	11	13.4%
sometimes	20	43.5%	14	38.9%	34	41.5%
often	23	50.0%	14	38.9%	37	45.1%
Group Total	46	100.0%	36	100.0%	82	100.0%
sleeping pills						
never/seldom	9	22.0%	12	37.5%	21	28.8%
sometimes	18	43.9%	14	43.8%	32	43.8%
often	14	34.1%	6	18.8%	20	27.4%
Group Total	41	100.0%	32	100.0%	73	100.0%

Table header note: "generation" spans the 1st gen and 2nd gen columns; "Group Total" spans the last two columns.

Table I-3

Group that overuses prescription drugs

	generation				Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
single men	19	37.3%	4	11.1%	23	26.4%
married men	21	41.2%	11	30.6%	32	36.8%
single women	19	37.3%	11	30.6%	30	34.5%
married women	34	66.7%	28	77.8%	62	71.3%
elderly	30	58.8%	25	69.4%	55	63.2%
teenagers(15-19 years)	10	19.6%	2	5.6%	12	13.8%
children (under 15)	1	2.0%			1	1.1%
no one	5	9.8%	4	11.1%	9	10.3%
Total	51		36		87	

Table I-4

Ranking of group that overuses most frequently

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
elderly	19	46.3%	13	46.4%	32	46.4%
married women	12	29.3%	10	35.7%	22	31.9%
single women	2	4.9%	4	14.3%	6	8.7%
teenagers	4	9.8%			4	5.8%
married men	3	7.3%			3	4.3%
single men	1	2.4%	1	3.6%	2	2.9%
Group Total	41	100.0%	28	100.0%	69	100.0%

Table I-5

159

How widespread is the problem of overusing prescription drugs

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
not widespread	21	41.2%	27	75.0%	48	55.2%
somewhat widespread	26	51.0%	9	25.0%	35	40.2%
very widespread	4	7.8%			4	4.6%
Group Total	51	100.0%	36	100.0%	87	100.0%

Table I-6

What group has problems with overusing prescription drugs

single men	19	38.0%	6	17.6%	25	29.8%
married men	22	44.0%	10	29.4%	32	38.1%
single women	19	38.0%	10	29.4%	29	34.5%
married women	31	62.0%	22	64.7%	53	63.1%
elderly	27	54.0%	25	73.5%	52	61.9%
teenagers	13	26.0%	3	8.8%	16	19.0%
children	4	8.0%			4	4.8%
no one	6	12.0%	1	2.9%	7	8.3%
Total	50		34		84	

Table I-7

Ranking of group with the most serious problem

elderly	13	50.0%	15	60.0%	28	54.9%
married women	8	30.8%	6	24.0%	14	27.5%
teenagers	3	11.5%	1	4.0%	4	7.8%
single men	2	7.7%	1	4.0%	3	5.9%
single women			2	8.0%	2	3.9%
Group Total	26	100.0%	25	100.0%	51	100.0%

Table I-8

Where is overuse of prescription drugs more of a problem

don't know	30	55.6%	28	73.7%	58	63.0%
same	15	27.8%	4	10.5%	19	20.7%
greece	7	13.0%	2	5.3%	9	9.8%
greek comm. of vancouver	2	3.7%	4	10.5%	6	6.5%
Group Total	54	100.0%	38	100.0%	92	100.0%

Table I-9

Reasons for prescription drugs overuse

	generation				Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
difficulties adjusting to new culture	13	26.5%	2	5.7%	15	17.9%
prescription drugs are easy to get	20	40.8%	16	45.7%	36	42.9%
to ease physical pain	39	79.6%	34	97.1%	73	86.9%
family problems	25	51.0%	17	48.6%	42	50.0%
social acceptance	13	26.5%	2	5.7%	15	17.9%
unemployment	8	16.3%	4	11.4%	12	14.3%
difficulties at work	12	24.5%	9	25.7%	21	25.0%
loneliness/isolation	26	53.1%	9	25.7%	35	41.7%
to handle stress	40	81.6%	25	71.4%	65	77.4%
cope with failure	18	36.7%	8	22.9%	26	31.0%
N. American influences	2	4.1%	6	17.1%	8	9.5%
Total	49		35		84	

Table I-10

Ranking of reasons for overuse

1st most serious reason for overuse						
to ease physical pain	21	42.9%	23	69.7%	44	53.7%
family problems	7	14.3%	3	9.1%	10	12.2%
pres. drugs easy to get	4	8.2%	3	9.1%	7	8.5%
to handle stress	4	8.2%	2	6.1%	6	7.3%
loneliness/isolation	4	8.2%	1	3.0%	5	6.1%
difficulties adjusting	4	8.2%			4	4.9%
cope with failure	2	4.1%			2	2.4%
N. American influences	1	2.0%	1	3.0%	2	2.4%
social acceptance	1	2.0%			1	1.2%
unemployment	1	2.0%			1	1.2%
Group Total	49	100.0%	33	100.0%	82	100.0%
2nd most serious reason for overuse						
to handle stress	13	27.1%	7	23.3%	20	25.6%
to ease physical pain	10	20.8%	5	16.7%	15	19.2%
pres. drugs easy to get	6	12.5%	5	16.7%	11	14.1%
family problems	7	14.6%	3	10.0%	10	12.8%
loneliness/isolation	3	6.3%	4	13.3%	7	9.0%
social acceptance	4	8.3%	1	3.3%	5	6.4%
difficulties adjusting	2	4.2%	1	3.3%	3	3.8%
difficulties at work	1	2.1%	2	6.7%	3	3.8%
unemployment	2	4.2%			2	2.6%
N. American influences			2	6.7%	2	2.6%
Group Total	48	100.0%	30	100.0%	78	100.0%
3rd most serious reason for overuse						
to handle stress	16	36.4%	10	40.0%	26	37.7%
to ease physical pain	4	9.1%	4	16.0%	8	11.6%
family problems	4	9.1%	4	16.0%	8	11.6%
pres. drugs easy to get	4	9.1%	3	12.0%	7	10.1%
loneliness/isolation	6	13.6%			6	8.7%
cope with failure	3	6.8%	2	8.0%	5	7.2%
unemployment	2	4.5%	1	4.0%	3	4.3%
difficulties adjusting	2	4.5%			2	2.9%
social acceptance	1	2.3%	1	4.0%	2	2.9%
difficulties at work	2	4.5%			2	2.9%
Group Total	44	100.0%	25	100.0%	69	100.0%

Table I-11

Problems resulting from overuse of prescription drugs

| | generation | | | | Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
maltreatment of spouse	18	34.6%	6	17.1%	24	27.6%
maltreatment of children	16	30.8%	6	17.1%	22	25.3%
financial loss	16	30.8%	2	5.7%	18	20.7%
family arguments/fights	31	59.6%	14	40.0%	45	51.7%
emotional problems	28	53.8%	25	71.4%	53	60.9%
health problems	41	78.8%	33	94.3%	74	85.1%
rejection/disgrace	7	13.5%	5	14.3%	12	13.8%
trouble with law	13	25.0%	2	5.7%	15	17.2%
separation/divorce	17	32.7%	6	17.1%	23	26.4%
neglect spouse/children	23	44.2%	9	25.7%	32	36.8%
loss of job	18	34.6%	6	17.1%	24	27.6%
accidents	25	48.1%	20	57.1%	45	51.7%
Total	52		35		87	

Table I-12

Rankings of problems resulting from overuse of prescription drugs

1st most frequent problem						
health problems	20	39.2%	21	61.8%	41	48.2%
emotional problems	5	9.8%	8	23.5%	13	15.3%
family arguments/fights	3	5.9%	3	8.8%	6	7.1%
accidents	5	9.8%	1	2.9%	6	7.1%
maltreatment of spouse	5	9.8%			5	5.9%
financial loss	5	9.8%			5	5.9%
neglect spouse/children	3	5.9%			3	3.5%
maltreatment of children	2	3.9%			2	2.4%
trouble with law	2	3.9%			2	2.4%
separation/divorce	1	2.0%	1	2.9%	2	2.4%
Group Total	51	100.0%	34	100.0%	85	100.0%
2nd most frequent problem						
emotional problems	9	20.0%	13	39.4%	22	28.2%
family arguments/fights	8	17.8%	6	18.2%	14	17.9%
health problems	9	20.0%	5	15.2%	14	17.9%
accidents	4	8.9%	7	21.2%	11	14.1%
trouble with law	3	6.7%	1	3.0%	4	5.1%
separation/divorce	4	8.9%			4	5.1%
neglect spouse/children	3	6.7%	1	3.0%	4	5.1%
maltreatment of children	3	6.7%			3	3.8%
financial loss	2	4.4%			2	2.6%
Group Total	45	100.0%	33	100.0%	78	100.0%
3rd most frequent problem						
accidents	7	17.5%	7	26.9%	14	21.2%
health problems	6	15.0%	5	19.2%	11	16.7%
family arguments/fights	5	12.5%	4	15.4%	9	13.6%
separation/divorce	6	15.0%	1	3.8%	7	10.6%
neglect spouse/children	6	15.0%	1	3.8%	7	10.6%
loss of job	4	10.0%	3	11.5%	7	10.6%
emotional problems	2	5.0%	2	7.7%	4	6.1%
maltreatment of children	2	5.0%	1	3.8%	3	4.5%
maltreatment of spouse	1	2.5%	1	3.8%	2	3.0%
financial loss	1	2.5%	1	3.8%	2	3.0%
Group Total	40	100.0%	26	100.0%	66	100.0%

Table I-13

Knowing someone with prescription drugs overuse problems

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
no	45	83.3%	31	81.6%	76	82.6%
yes	9	16.7%	7	18.4%	16	17.4%
Group Total	54	100.0%	38	100.0%	92	100.0%

Problem user is family member/close friend

no	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	8	50.0%
yes	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	8	50.0%
Group Total	8	100.0%	8	100.0%	16	100.0%

APPENDIX J

Result Tables for the Need for Prevention Programs Section

Table J-1

Awareness of available substance misuse programs to
the Greek Canadian community

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
Program awareness	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
no	48	84.2%	33	84.6%	81	84.4%
yes	9	15.8%	6	15.4%	15	15.6%
Group Total	57	100.0%	39	100.0%	96	100.0%

Table J-2

Awareness of types of available programs

for youth	7	58.3%	5	71.4%	12	63.2%
in schools	3	25.0%	2	28.6%	5	26.3%
at immigrant services	2	16.7%			2	10.5%
ADS agencies	3	25.0%	4	57.1%	7	36.8%
TRY campaign	6	50.0%			6	31.6%
Total	12		7		19	

Table J-3

Prevention programs will be beneficial

very much	37	60.7%	14	36.8%	51	51.5%
much	11	18.0%	11	28.9%	22	22.2%
a little	12	19.7%	13	34.2%	25	25.3%
not at all	1	1.6%			1	1.0%
Group Total	61	100.0%	38	100.0%	99	100.0%

Table J-4

Necessity of programs

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
programs offering alternative activities (sports, social/outdoor events)						
very much needed	39	70.9%	21	55.3%	60	64.5%
somewhat needed	13	23.6%	15	39.5%	28	30.1%
not needed	3	5.5%	2	5.3%	5	5.4%
Group Total	55	100.0%	38	100.0%	93	100.0%
alcohol/drug education programs in public schools for kids						
very much needed	52	88.1%	29	78.4%	81	84.4%
somewhat needed	7	11.9%	5	13.5%	12	12.5%
not needed			3	8.1%	3	3.1%
Group Total	59	100.0%	37	100.0%	96	100.0%
alcohol/drug education programs in Greek heritage language schools						
very much needed	44	77.2%	23	60.5%	67	70.5%
somewhat needed	11	19.3%	12	31.6%	23	24.2%
not needed	2	3.5%	3	7.9%	5	5.3%
Group Total	57	100.0%	38	100.0%	95	100.0%
alcohol/drug education programs in E.S.L. classes for adults						
very much needed	31	55.4%	17	45.9%	48	51.6%
somewhat needed	16	28.6%	16	43.2%	32	34.4%
not needed	9	16.1%	4	10.8%	13	14.0%
Group Total	56	100.0%	37	100.0%	93	100.0%
educational programs for parents to strengthen their families						
very much needed	44	77.2%	21	56.8%	65	69.1%
somewhat needed	9	15.8%	14	37.8%	23	24.5%
not needed	4	7.0%	2	5.4%	6	6.4%
Group Total	57	100.0%	37	100.0%	94	100.0%

Table J-5

Language preference for programs

	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
english	7	10.9%	8	20.5%	15	14.6%
greek	3	4.7%			3	2.9%
both	54	84.4%	31	79.5%	85	82.5%
Group Total	64	100.0%	39	100.0%	103	100.0%

Table J-6

Effective ways of presenting prevention programs

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
television (ethnic channels)						
most effective	22	44.9%	12	50.0%	34	46.6%
somewhat effective	19	38.8%	6	25.0%	25	34.2%
least effective	8	16.3%	6	25.0%	14	19.2%
Group Total	49	100.0%	24	100.0%	73	100.0%
radio (ethnic stations)						
most effective	9	27.3%	2	11.1%	11	21.6%
somewhat effective	14	42.4%	13	72.2%	27	52.9%
least effective	10	30.3%	3	16.7%	13	25.5%
Group Total	33	100.0%	18	100.0%	51	100.0%
newspapers (ethnic)						
most effective	5	13.5%	1	6.2%	6	11.3%
somewhat effective	17	45.9%	7	43.8%	24	45.3%
least effective	15	40.5%	8	50.0%	23	43.4%
Group Total	37	100.0%	16	100.0%	53	100.0%
educational talks						
most effective	19	42.2%	17	54.8%	36	47.4%
somewhat effective	19	42.2%	9	29.0%	28	36.8%
least effective	7	15.6%	5	16.1%	12	15.8%
Group Total	45	100.0%	31	100.0%	76	100.0%
pamphlets/brochures						
most effective	5	16.7%	4	21.1%	9	18.4%
somewhat effective	15	50.0%	5	26.3%	20	40.8%
least effective	10	33.3%	10	52.6%	20	40.8%
Group Total	30	100.0%	19	100.0%	49	100.0%
videos						
most effective	10	30.3%	5	35.7%	15	31.9%
somewhat effective	15	45.5%	5	35.7%	20	42.6%
least effective	8	24.2%	4	28.6%	12	25.5%
Group Total	33	100.0%	14	100.0%	47	100.0%

Table J-7

Program participation

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
read pamphlet about alcohol/drugs						
yes	38	66.7%	33	84.6%	71	74.0%
no	19	33.3%	6	15.4%	25	26.0%
Group Total	57	100.0%	39	100.0%	96	100.0%
listen to program about alcohol/drugs on radio						
yes	38	63.3%	17	44.7%	55	56.1%
no	22	36.7%	21	55.3%	43	43.9%
Group Total	60	100.0%	38	100.0%	98	100.0%
watch program about alcohol/drugs on TV						
yes	54	87.1%	31	79.5%	85	84.2%
no	8	12.9%	8	20.5%	16	15.8%
Group Total	62	100.0%	39	100.0%	101	100.0%
attend an educational talk about alcohol/drugs						
yes	29	49.2%	18	46.2%	47	48.0%
no	30	50.8%	21	53.8%	51	52.0%
Group Total	59	100.0%	39	100.0%	98	100.0%
attend a series of workshops about alcohol/drugs						
yes	19	33.3%	10	26.3%	29	30.5%
no	38	66.7%	28	73.7%	66	69.5%
Group Total	57	100.0%	38	100.0%	95	100.0%
read an article about alcohol/drugs in community newspaper						
yes	43	76.8%	29	74.4%	72	75.8%
no	13	23.2%	10	25.6%	23	24.2%
Group Total	56	100.0%	39	100.0%	95	100.0%
get involved in small group discussions about alcohol/drugs						
yes	27	46.6%	13	34.2%	40	41.7%
no	31	53.4%	25	65.8%	56	58.3%
Group Total	58	100.0%	38	100.0%	96	100.0%
attend a play or drama about alcohol/drugs						
yes	23	41.8%	20	52.6%	43	46.2%
no	32	58.2%	18	47.4%	50	53.8%
Group Total	55	100.0%	38	100.0%	93	100.0%

Table J-8

Rankings of program participation preferences

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
1st preference						
watch program on TV	24	42.1%	15	40.5%	39	41.5%
read pamphlet	11	19.3%	5	13.5%	16	17.0%
attend educational talk	7	12.3%	7	18.9%	14	14.9%
article in newspaper	3	5.3%	4	10.8%	7	7.4%
attend play/drama	4	7.0%	2	5.4%	6	6.4%
listen program on radio	4	7.0%	1	2.7%	5	5.3%
group discussions	4	7.0%			4	4.3%
attend workshops			3	8.1%	3	3.2%
Group Total	57	100.0%	37	100.0%	94	100.0%
2nd preference						
listen program on radio	12	21.4%	10	27.8%	22	23.9%
watch program on TV	17	30.4%	5	13.9%	22	23.9%
article in newspaper	8	14.3%	4	11.1%	12	13.0%
attend educational talk	6	10.7%	4	11.1%	10	10.9%
attend play/drama	3	5.4%	5	13.9%	8	8.7%
read pamphlet	3	5.4%	4	11.1%	7	7.6%
attend workshops	6	10.7%	1	2.8%	7	7.6%
group discussions	1	1.8%	3	8.3%	4	4.3%
Group Total	56	100.0%	36	100.0%	92	100.0%
3rd preference						
read pamphlet	8	16.3%	9	27.3%	17	20.7%
article in newspaper	10	20.4%	6	18.2%	16	19.5%
listen program on radio	8	16.3%	3	9.1%	11	13.4%
watch program on TV	6	12.2%	4	12.1%	10	12.2%
group discussions	8	16.3%	2	6.1%	10	12.2%
attend educational talk	5	10.2%	4	12.1%	9	11.0%
attend play/drama	3	6.1%	3	9.1%	6	7.3%
attend workshops	1	2.0%	2	6.1%	3	3.7%
Group Total	49	100.0%	33	100.0%	82	100.0%

Table J-9

Usefulness of program content (knowledge)

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
what drugs are and their affects						
not useful	13	20.6%	4	10.5%	17	16.8%
somewhat useful	6	9.5%	14	36.8%	20	19.8%
very useful	44	69.8%	20	52.6%	64	63.4%
Group Total	63	100.0%	38	100.0%	101	100.0%
problems resulting from use						
not useful	9	16.4%	5	13.2%	14	15.1%
somewhat useful	8	14.5%	9	23.7%	17	18.3%
very useful	38	69.1%	24	63.2%	62	66.7%
Group Total	55	100.0%	38	100.0%	93	100.0%
services/resources available for help						
not useful	2	3.4%	3	7.9%	5	5.2%
somewhat useful	8	13.6%	17	44.7%	25	25.8%
very useful	49	83.1%	18	47.4%	67	69.1%
Group Total	59	100.0%	38	100.0%	97	100.0%
ways to help someone with alcohol/drug problems						
not useful	3	5.4%	3	7.9%	6	6.4%
somewhat useful	15	26.8%	13	34.2%	28	29.8%
very useful	38	67.9%	22	57.9%	60	63.8%
Group Total	56	100.0%	38	100.0%	94	100.0%
signs and symptoms of alcohol/drug use						
not useful	7	13.2%	4	10.5%	11	12.1%
somewhat useful	4	7.5%	10	26.3%	14	15.4%
very useful	42	79.2%	24	63.2%	66	72.5%
Group Total	53	100.0%	38	100.0%	91	100.0%
laws about alcohol/drug use						
not useful	6	10.9%	8	21.1%	14	15.1%
somewhat useful	12	21.8%	19	50.0%	31	33.3%
very useful	37	67.3%	11	28.9%	48	51.6%
Group Total	55	100.0%	38	100.0%	93	100.0%

Helpfulness of program content (skills)

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
how to talk to children about alcohol and other drugs						
not helpful	3	4.8%	1	2.6%	4	4.0%
somewhat helpful	2	3.2%	16	42.1%	18	18.0%
very helpful	57	91.9%	21	55.3%	78	78.0%
Group Total	62	100.0%	38	100.0%	100	100.0%
how to handle pressure to drink/take drugs from friends/peers						
not helpful	6	10.7%	5	13.2%	11	11.7%
somewhat helpful	6	10.7%	13	34.2%	19	20.2%
very helpful	44	78.6%	20	52.6%	64	68.1%
Group Total	56	100.0%	38	100.0%	94	100.0%
how to deal with family and cultural differences						
not helpful	3	5.6%	3	7.9%	6	6.5%
somewhat helpful	8	14.8%	16	42.1%	24	26.1%
very helpful	43	79.6%	19	50.0%	62	67.4%
Group Total	54	100.0%	38	100.0%	92	100.0%
how to handle stress and conflict in the family						
not helpful	3	5.7%	2	5.3%	5	5.5%
somewhat helpful	6	11.3%	14	36.8%	20	22.0%
very helpful	44	83.0%	22	57.9%	66	72.5%
Group Total	53	100.0%	38	100.0%	91	100.0%
ways to prevent dependence on alcohol in social and other situations						
not helpful	7	12.7%	4	10.8%	11	12.0%
somewhat helpful	16	29.1%	16	43.2%	32	34.8%
very helpful	32	58.2%	17	45.9%	49	53.3%
Group Total	55	100.0%	37	100.0%	92	100.0%

Table J-11

Obstacles to participation

	generation				Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
difficulty understanding the language	31	49.2%	14	36.8%	45	44.6%
unfamiliar location	16	25.4%	8	21.1%	24	23.8%
lack of interest	5	7.9%	14	36.8%	19	18.8%
fear of what others think	10	15.9%	4	10.5%	14	13.9%
inconvenient time	26	41.3%	23	60.5%	49	48.5%
does not apply to me	23	36.5%	22	57.9%	45	44.6%
lack of spousal support	1	1.6%	1	2.6%	2	2.0%
lack of time	25	39.7%	23	60.5%	48	47.5%
lack of transportation	9	14.3%	2	5.3%	11	10.9%
lack of day care	8	12.7%	5	13.2%	13	12.9%
feeling uncomfortable when mixing with others	9	14.3%	3	7.9%	12	11.9%
Total	63		38		101	

Table J-12

Group that needs education/prevention programs

	generation				Group Total	
	1st gen		2nd gen		Count	Col %
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Families						
1most important	23	41.8%	12	31.6%	35	37.6%
2	8	14.5%	7	18.4%	15	16.1%
3	11	20.0%	9	23.7%	20	21.5%
4	7	12.7%	4	10.5%	11	11.8%
5	4	7.3%	3	7.9%	7	7.5%
6	1	1.8%	1	2.6%	2	2.2%
7	1	1.8%	2	5.3%	3	3.2%
8least important						
Group Total	55	100.0%	38	100.0%	93	100.0%
Teenagers (under 19 years old)						
1most important	38	60.3%	16	42.1%	54	53.5%
2	17	27.0%	18	47.4%	35	34.7%
3	7	11.1%	1	2.6%	8	7.9%
4			2	5.3%	2	2.0%
5						
6			1	2.6%	1	1.0%
7						
8least important	1	1.6%			1	1.0%
Group Total	63	100.0%	38	100.0%	101	100.0%
Children in Elementary school						
1most important	18	30.5%	8	21.1%	26	26.8%
2	16	27.1%	8	21.1%	24	24.7%
3	9	15.3%	5	13.2%	14	14.4%
4	11	18.6%	4	10.5%	15	15.5%
5	2	3.4%	2	5.3%	4	4.1%
6	1	1.7%			1	1.0%
7	2	3.4%	7	18.4%	9	9.3%
8least important			4	10.5%	4	4.1%
Group Total	59	100.0%	38	100.0%	97	100.0%
Parents						
1most important	9	17.3%	2	5.6%	11	12.5%
2	10	19.2%	4	11.1%	14	15.9%
3	11	21.2%	12	33.3%	23	26.1%
4	13	25.0%	10	27.8%	23	26.1%
5	4	7.7%	3	8.3%	7	8.0%
6	2	3.8%	4	11.1%	6	6.8%
7	2	3.8%	1	2.8%	3	3.4%
8least important	1	1.9%			1	1.1%
Group Total	52	100.0%	36	100.0%	88	100.0%

Table J-12 (...continued)

Group that needs education/prevention programs

| | generation | | | | Group Total | |
| | 1st gen | | 2nd gen | | Count | Col % |
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %		
Elderly						
1most important						
2						
3			1	2.9%	1	1.2%
4						
5	2	4.3%	1	2.9%	3	3.7%
6	2	4.3%	3	8.6%	5	6.2%
7	1	2.2%	2	5.7%	3	3.7%
8least important	41	89.1%	28	80.0%	69	85.2%
Group Total	46	100.0%	35	100.0%	81	100.0%
Adults						
1most important	1	2.0%	1	2.7%	2	2.3%
2	3	6.0%	1	2.7%	4	4.6%
3	7	14.0%	5	13.5%	12	13.8%
4	4	8.0%	6	16.2%	10	11.5%
5	12	24.0%	16	43.2%	28	32.2%
6	7	14.0%	4	10.8%	11	12.6%
7	9	18.0%	3	8.1%	12	13.8%
8least important	7	14.0%	1	2.7%	8	9.2%
Group Total	50	100.0%	37	100.0%	87	100.0%
Men						
1most important	3	6.1%			3	3.5%
2	3	6.1%	1	2.8%	4	4.7%
3	1	2.0%	5	13.9%	6	7.1%
4	5	10.2%	8	22.2%	13	15.3%
5	16	32.7%	5	13.9%	21	24.7%
6	14	28.6%	13	36.1%	27	31.8%
7	5	10.2%	4	11.1%	9	10.6%
8least important	2	4.1%			2	2.4%
Group Total	49	100.0%	36	100.0%	85	100.0%
Women						
1most important	3	6.3%			3	3.6%
2	2	4.2%			2	2.4%
3	1	2.1%			1	1.2%
4			3	8.3%	3	3.6%
5	7	14.6%	6	16.7%	13	15.5%
6	15	31.3%	9	25.0%	24	28.6%
7	18	37.5%	16	44.4%	34	40.5%
8least important	2	4.2%	2	5.6%	4	4.8%
Group Total	48	100.0%	36	100.0%	84	100.0%