

Examining the factors effective in addiction potential among the adolescents in Shiraz

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to examine the factors affecting adolescents' addiction potential in Shiraz. The population was all male and female high school students (N=33,450) in Shiraz in 2019. Multi-stage cluster sampling was used for sampling. The total samples examined were 379 students from 4 educational districts in 16 classrooms. Ahvaz's addiction potential scale (Zargar et al., 2008) was used in the study. Addiction potential scale was developed by Wade and Butcher (1992) with some efforts made to determine its validity in Iran. We described the data using descriptive statistical methods (mean and standard deviation) and descriptive Tables and Graphs. For inferential statistics, we used correlation tests between variables and structural equation modeling (SEM) tests to determine the relationship between the variables. Moreover, Smart PLS was used to determine the effect of each variable. **Results:** According to the results, there is a significant relationship between addiction potential indices and the tendency for drug abuse, meaning that the addiction potential increases with the increase in the tendency to drug abuse. As this goodness of fit value is acceptable and the model is approved according to Table 1, one can see that the value of the path coefficient is 0.743 and shows the significance of the relationship.

Keywords: Addiction, Adolescents, School.

Introduction

In modern communities, family, school, peer group, and the mass media can affect the choice of a correct, healthy, or deviant path given the continuous power and influence they exert on the formation of human character, personality, and behavior. Some criminologists have associated the emergence of juvenile delinquency with factors like sudden development of industry, unprincipled expansion of cities, clash of nations and ethnic groups, the disintegration of families, weakening of religious and moral foundations, and the like. On the other hand, one can state that the current century is the century of anxiety and speed, and in such a situation, adolescents are in a hurry to get to their desired imaginary destination as soon as possible, and they do

not mindbreaking the rules and regulations in doing so. Thus, they must be guided by their families and coaches so that they can find the right path to success and not be misled. The spread of addiction and encouraging more drug use among adolescents are some of the problems of our present community.

Drug abuse and dependence on it are chronic and recurrent phenomena associated with serious physical, financial, family, and social harm. Few phenomena can be found that threaten human societies like an addiction. With the dangers and complications of addiction, the number of victims of this deadly trap is increasing every day, and witnessing its horrific aspects has so far not been considered as a serious warning so that the other people, especially the young, avoid it.

Nowadays, in the etiology of addiction potential, instead of one-factor approaches, multi-factor approaches have been considered that examine the factors or correlations of drug use for a more complete explanation. The result of these studies is the identification of a set of risk and protective factors that increase and decrease the likelihood of addiction, respectively. In other words, the tendency to drug abuse and its negative individual and social consequences stress the need for a better understanding of risk and protective factors.

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Adolescence generally refers to the second decade of life, connected with a series of biological changes associated with the onset of puberty. Studies have indicated that drug abuse can be an attempt to deal with the stresses associated with adolescence or a sign of irregularity and disorder^[1].

Emotional instability, extreme emotions, adventure, and extreme friendships are some of the emotional characteristics of adolescents, and in adolescence, interpersonal conflicts, and family conflicts cause changes in thinking, behavior, and emotions. Most of the studies on addiction have been general and student addiction has not examined important factors like an individual, family, and social factors. Regarding individual factors, components such as mental problems, curiosity, and weakness of will, liberation from normal life, therapeutic motivations, and shaky personality have been stated; and in the family dimension, components like lack of love in the family, excessive love, discrimination between other members, limitation of children, addiction of a family member, family economic well-being, low level of parental education, family poverty and parental conflicts in preparation for drugs have been mentioned. Psychosocial factors are like early life stressors such as harassment and forms of trauma, excitement, and social factors such as easy access to drugs, unemployment and addiction, economic and social inequalities, geographical environment and residence, and bad friends. The purpose of this study is to understand and identify the reasons and contexts of addiction potential among students. The study wants to know what factors have a role in the readiness of addiction in adolescents in Shiraz.

Addiction is one of the most dangerous social problems not specific to a particular race, social class, or age group. There is worrying evidence of the growth of addiction in schools. The issue becomes significant as entering adolescence is associated with important changes like sexual maturity, intimate relationships with peers, risk-taking, and new cognitive abilities. These massive changes force adolescents to think of unity and consistency in their definition and to try to shape their identity. After all, because of the increase in addiction among students and concerns about the prevalence of substance use among female students, and greater sensitivity about the mental and social health of girls as future mothers, the target group has been determined as female students in this study. This is because the extensive studies done on students in Tehran in the past few years have mostly dealt with male students and female high school students have been considered only in a few limited studies. Thus, the present study, by obtaining information about the quality of addiction and the readiness to become addicted, among female high school students in Shiraz can help education officials in the community to know more and more accurately about addiction in girls' schools. Using this information, these organizations prepare and implement appropriate programs and plans to prevent and control substance abuse. Regarding this, as one of the vulnerable strata of society, the students are of special significance because they are the builders of the future of the

country and any kind of harm to this stratum will shake the foundations of society. A society whose students are sick will not have a future other than misery and disorder^[2].

Literature review

The results of a study by Feizollahi (2010) on 68 addicted high school students in Ilam for examining the role of family and school factors related to addiction, showed that 53% of the students in the sample group received the first abuse recommendation from a friend and 29% from a relative^[3]. Accordingly, the priority of the addict was about 70% of them were, respectively: friends, the presence of the addict in the home, addicted family, access to drugs, curiosity, and pleasure. The study confirms a significant relationship between parents' educational and cultural level and drug abuse. In a study entitled, "The role of family structure and parenting methods in the primary prevention of drug abuse among adolescents aged 16-26 in Sirjan in 2010," Foroughi and Sadeghian (2010) concluded that fewer children, literacy, and education of parents, the presence of parents in the family, the existence of a sincere relationship between parents and between parents and children, using reasonable restrictions and freedom for children and monitoring the movement of children are among the factors with great effects on early prevention of substance abuse^[4]. Pirzadeh et al. (2015) studied the role of family functioning in addiction potential for drug addiction in 16-19-year-old students^[5]. The results showed that the components of problem solving and expression of emotions in the family have a negative and significant relationship with addiction.

Chirillo et al. (2008) examined 8,553 Italian students who used drugs and those who did not^[6]. The results indicated that when the emotional connection between family members is cold, indifferent, and closed, it leads to risky behaviors and drug use. Hawkins, Hill, Catalano & Abbot (2009) conducted a study on 808 people aged 10-21 in Seattle for examining family and peer factors as primary socialization factors on the onset of drug abuse^[7]. They reported that the risk of starting abuse increased between the ages of 12 and 21. High family conflict and low family belongings and the presence of peers have antisocial behaviors that predict the onset of drug use. More detailed examinations in the study showed that the effect of the family belonging variable decreases after the age of 18 and the effect of peer antisocial activities increases after the age of 15.

Roy (2018) studied the psychosocial factors facilitating the readiness for drug addiction among adolescents^[8]. The results indicated that perceived psychological experiences in the family, depression, parental conflicts, parental education level, and discrimination between other family members have a significant effect on adolescent addiction potential.

Valadbeigi et al. (2015) examined the tendency to drug abuse among high school students in high schools in Marivan^[9]. Commitment, cohesion, belief, and involvement are involved and inversely related to addiction. Thus, high levels of commitment, cohesion, involvement, and belief reduced the

tendency to drug abuse. In recent years, many studies have examined the role of individual, social, and family factors in drug abuse, in many of which the family is recognized as the strongest predictor^[10].

Argyriou et al. (2018) studied the relationship between age and emotional behavior with addiction potential^[11]. The results indicated that with an increase in age and a decrease in emotional behaviors, addiction potential decreases too.

Nicola et al. (2017) studied gender differences and psychiatric characteristics related to adolescent addiction potential^[12]. Addiction potential was higher among students who performed lower at school. Moreover, addiction potential was more evident among adolescent boys than girls.

Theoretical Foundations

Self-humiliation Theory: According to self-humiliation, the value of the whole individual is considered the main factor in drug abuse and its prevention. The self-humiliation theory states that if adolescents are repeatedly exposed to negative evaluations and criticism from others, their self-worth declines, they humiliate themselves, and feel inadequate. Additionally, when adolescents' feelings are rejected by others, they do not accept the practice of social rejection and show some reactions. First, they feel they should symbolically rebel against conventional norms and values. Second, they distance themselves from traditional and social patterns. Third, they feel they can reinforce their "self-worth" by engaging in unconventional behaviors, and they eventually associate with deviant peers who strengthen the feeling of value in them. This view explains drug abuse by introducing the concepts of its value, isolation, and distance from society, and communication with deviant peers and relying on intrapersonal characteristics and concepts from theories of commitment and dependence and social learning. According to the results of this study, self-value indirectly affects drug use, meaning that weak self-esteem directly affects the adolescent's relationship with peers who use the drug, indirectly affecting drug abuse^[13].

Cognitive-emotional Theories: In this perspective, the main reason for drug abuse or experimental use of adolescents are beliefs, expectations, and understandings about drugs and the effect of factors like personality traits or communication with peers because of the effect they have on adolescents' cognitions, evaluations, and decisions. Among these theories, one can cite the two theories of "action based on reasoning" and "planned behavior". According to action based on reasoning theory, adolescent decision-making is affected by two cognitive variables: first, the adolescent's decision to use, affected by his or her attitude toward drug abuse. The second variable confirms that if close friends and family members of the adolescent confirm the experimental use of the substance, the adolescent will be more likely to abuse drugs. This tendency increases with the experimental use of the substance in peers and adults. The theory of action based on reasoning argues that even if a person

has positive attitudes toward drugs and expects others to approve of drug abuse behavior, s/he will not engage in that behavior if s/he feels that it is beyond her or his ability and control^[14].

Social Learning Theories: These theories emphasize the role of social and interpersonal factors along with cognitive and emotional factors in substance abuse and argue that adolescents' beliefs about delinquent behaviors derive from role models, especially close friends and parents. According to this theory, an individual's attitude towards drugs is the strongest predictor of drug use among adolescents, acquired from role models (adolescents' family and close friends). According to these theories, role models can create self-efficacy of use and refusal. For instance, observing peers who teach adolescents how to access and drug abuse provides adolescents with the necessary skills in substance use, and observing peers who, based on self-efficacy, refuse to face the social pressures of consumption strengthens their resistance, refusal, and self-efficacy skills. Overall, communication with peers abusing the drug is one of the strongest social factors predicting drug use in adolescents.

Problematic Behavior Theory: According to this perspective, vulnerability to problematic behaviors is due to the interaction of the person and the environment. Environmental factors are bonding with family and peers, and on the other hand, social role modeling, specific behaviors of substances by friends and family members. Personal characteristics include feelings, low self-esteem, and a source of external control which will lead to a tendency towards drugs in general.

Family Interaction Theory: It describes a complex theory where emotional attachment to parents, social learning, and adolescent intrapersonal characteristics directly affect drug abuse. The base of family interaction theory is a "strong emotional connection between parent and child."

According to this perspective, lack of parental support and supervision ends in poor family ties, personality problems, and communication with peers abusing drugs. Moreover, this theory stresses more than other theories on the effect of psychological characteristics of children and adolescents on substance abuse.

Social Ecology Model: Based on this perspective, the most significant cause of drug abuse is stress, especially school-related stress, with poor academic self-efficacy as the most important cause of this pressure. Turning to peers abusing drugs is more common in adolescents who do not feel belonging to the school and see it as a negative environment. This view stressed the role of the school environment and the adolescent's perception of his or her academic abilities and notes that by implementing programs that enhance adolescent academic skills and the school environment, drug abuse can be avoided among these people^[15].

Hypothesis

The Main Hypothesis

A causal model of factors affecting addiction potential of adolescents in schools in Shiraz

Sub-hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: Individual factors affect the addiction potential of adolescents studying.

Hypothesis 2: Family factors affect the addiction potential of adolescents studying.

Hypothesis 3: Socio-economic factors affect the addiction potential of adolescents studying.

Methodology

The population was all male and female high school students (N=33450) in Shiraz in 2010.

A multi-stage cluster sampling method was used to select the samples needed. In the first step, using cluster sampling, the first four educational districts (districts 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Shiraz) and then in each of the selected areas, one or two schools were randomly selected. In the next step, 4 classes were selected from each of the selected schools. The total number of the samples examined was 379 students studying in 4 educational districts and 16 classrooms.

The questionnaires were then distributed among male and female high school students in Shiraz.

Operational Definitions

Adolescence: Puberty and adolescence are of the most dangerous stages of life in terms of drug abuse behavior. This period is very critical and it is referred to as the period of storm and pressure that is very dangerous. During this period, the adolescent may be in a state of psychosocial suspension, and the inability to successfully pass this period causes the adolescent not to find a strong identity and to be confused or confused about identity.

Addiction Predisposition: This means that this scale assesses the readiness or vulnerability to drug abuse, whether or not there is currently abuse. This result is obtained by answering the addiction potential questionnaire.

Drugs or narcotics are common names for various types of drugs and natural compounds, chemical drugs that are often classified as addictive because of their potential for dependence on consumption and are usually banned from sale or purchase. Factors that predispose to addiction are divided into three groups: 1- individual factors, 2- family factors, 3- socioeconomic factors.

Individual Factors: Genetics and heredity, adolescence, personality traits, mental disorders, positive attitude towards substances, risky situations, the positive effect of substances on the individual are of the factors like psychological problems, curiosity, weakness of will, liberation from normal life, therapeutic motivations, and shaky personality

Family: The first place where the child exists is the family. Broken families and families with one addicted parent can have a big effect on addiction. Living place and neighborhood in a part of the city where there are many addicts, school, hanging out with addicted friends and peers, personal mood and availability

of materials are among the significant factors too. The family has the main role in raising children. A healthy family is a family where all its affairs and activities are according to the norms and standards governing society. Family factors affecting addiction are lack of love in the family, excessive love, discrimination between children, illiteracy or illiteracy of parents, and addiction of a family member.

Socioeconomic Factors: The lack of cultural, sports, and recreational facilities, lack of service support facilities, treatment and counseling, industrial development, migration, lack of job opportunities, economic and social deprivation, special culture and customs, defect in drug-related laws, drug market and its abundance are among these. Some of the social causes influential in the tendency towards addiction are easy to access to drugs, socioeconomic and inequalities, the role of the geographical environment, place of residence, and bad friends.

Ahvaz's addiction potential scale^[16] was used in the study. The addiction potential scale was developed by Wade and Butcher (1992) and efforts have been made to determine its validity in Iran^[17]. This questionnaire is the Iranian scale of addiction potential, developed by Zargar according to the psycho-social conditions of Iranian society (quoted by Zargar, Najarian & Naami, 2008)^[16].

The questionnaire is a combination of two factors: active readiness and passive readiness. Active readiness is related to antisocial behaviors, desire to drug abuse, positive attitude towards drugs, depression, and excitement, and most substances are related to assertiveness and depression in the second factor (passive readiness).

The library method was used to understand the literature on the subject and background of the study and to study the trend of the issue examined, and the field method was used to collect information for testing the hypotheses (rejection or approval).

The Education Department of Shiraz was contacted first and then the sample schools were coordinated to conduct the study. The students were first selected using cluster sampling and then one or two schools were randomly selected in each of the selected areas. Moreover, the researcher was fully careful and patient in conducting the study, so that people can answer the questions with patience in their free time.

Firstly, we described the data using descriptive statistical methods (mean and standard deviation) and descriptive Tables and Graphs. For inferential statistics, we used correlation tests between variables and SEM tests to determine the relationship between the variables. Moreover, Smart PLS was used to determine the effect of each variable.

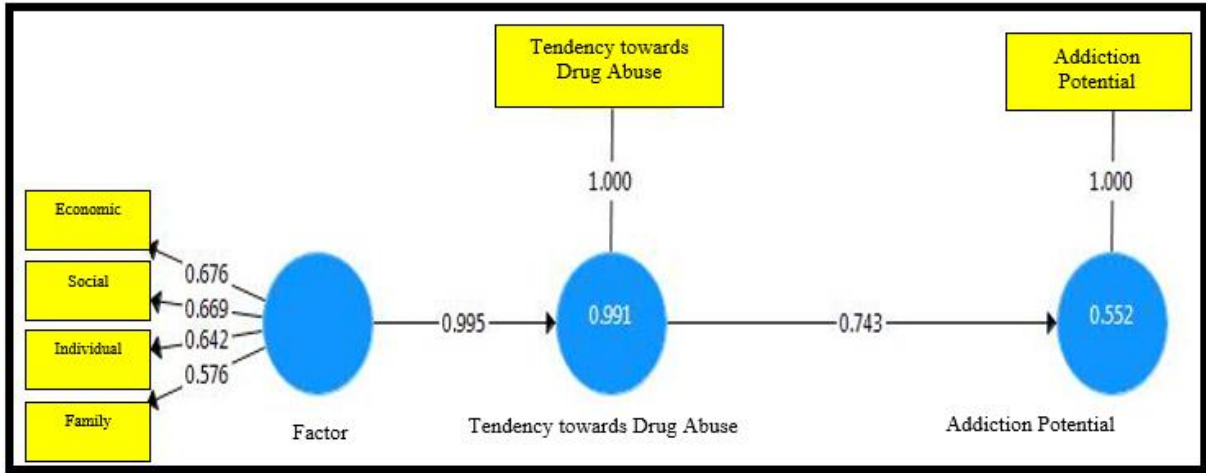
Ethical Considerations

Considering ethical principles is a significant part of the research work and the peace of mind and the rights of the research participants are some of the important points that the researcher must observe. In this study, before filling in the questionnaires by the subjects, explanations about the researcher's work, research objectives, the importance of their satisfaction, and

motivation to answer the questionnaire were given to them. As completing the questionnaires needed great care and patience, subjects were told that it was not mandatory if they did not wish to complete the questionnaire. Moreover, they were asked to answer the questionnaires honestly without writing down their details (first and last name).

Examining SEM of the Main Hypothesis

The Effect of Causal Model of Effective Factors on Addiction Potential of Adolescents Studying in Schools in Shiraz



Graph 1: Relationship between economic, social, personal and family factors on drug use tendency and addiction readiness

The Graph above indicates the relationship between economic, social, personal, and family factors on drug use tendency and addiction potential. Firstly, we examined the factors of drug addiction and addiction potential in adolescents studying in schools in Shiraz.

Table 1: Indicators of addiction readiness, tendency to use drugs

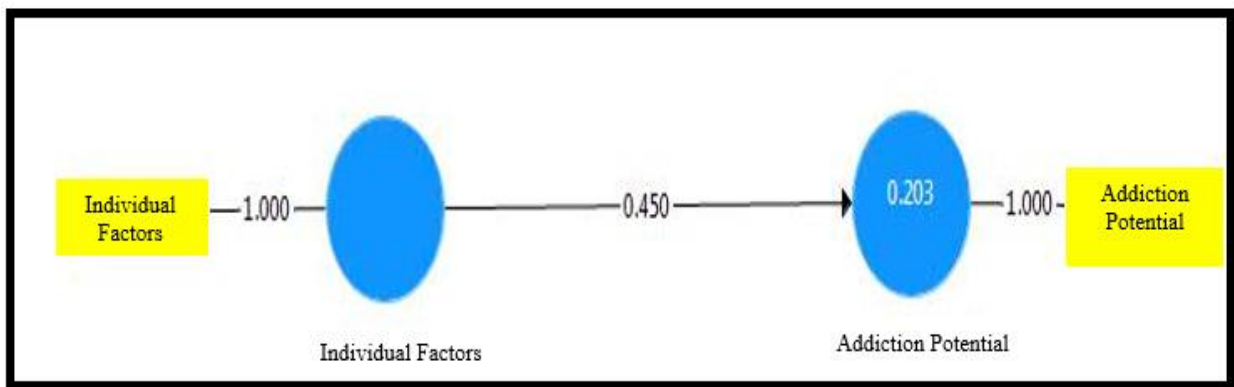
Index	Addiction Potential	The tendency towards Drug Abuse	Factors
Addiction Potential	1.000		
The tendency towards Drug Abuse	0.755	0.998	

Factors	0.743	0.995	1.000
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According to the Table above, one can see that the indices have more interaction with themselves than with other variables, which means that the divergence validity of the model is proper. According to the path coefficient 0.743, there is a significant relationship between the indices of addiction potential and the tendency to drug abuse, which means that with the increase of the tendency to drug abuse, the readiness for addiction increases, too.

Examining Structural Equations of the First Hypothesis

Examining the Effect of Individual Factors on Addiction Potential of the Studying Adolescents



Graph 2: Relationship between addiction readiness and individual factors

The Graph above shows the relationship between addiction potential and individual factors. According to the Graph above, one can see that the significance level of the coefficients is confirmed, and the t-value is 2.831 (above 1.96) and the goodness of fit value of the model (R^2) is 0.203, which is acceptable.

Table 2: Index of individual factors

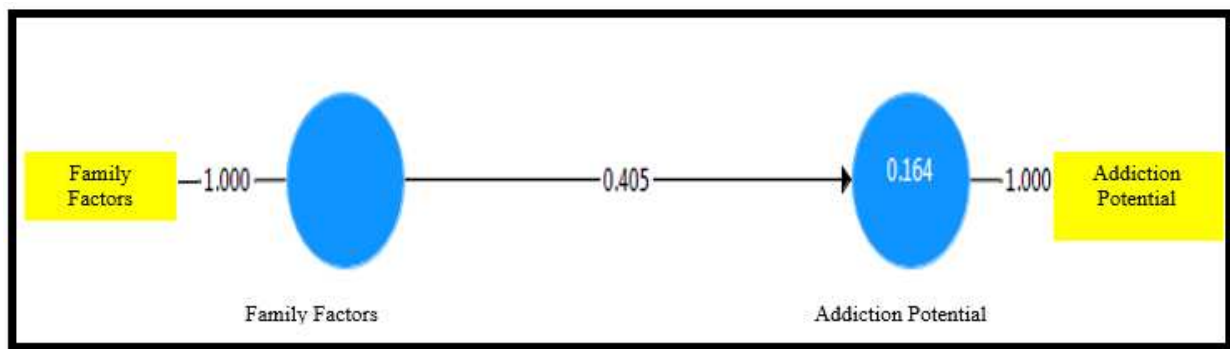
Index	Addiction Potential	Individual Factors
Addiction Potential	1.000	
Individual Factors	0.450	1.000

Given the Table above, one can see that the indices have more interaction with themselves than with other variables: the divergence validity of the model is appropriate.

According to the path coefficient 0.450, there is a significant relationship between addiction potential and individual factors, meaning that the increase in individual factors leads to an increase in the tendency to drug abuse, and the degree of readiness for addiction.

Examining SEM of the Second Hypothesis

Examining the Effect of Family Factors on Addiction Potential of the Studying Adolescents



Graph 3: Relationship between addiction readiness and family factors

The Graph above shows the relationship between addiction potential and family factors. According to the Graph above, one can see that the significance level of the coefficients has been confirmed, and the t-value is 3.321 (above 1.96) and the goodness of fit value of the model (R^2) is 0.164, which is acceptable.

Table 3: Index of family factors

Index	Addiction Potential	Family Factors
Addiction Potential	1.000	
Family Factors	0.405	1.000

According to the Table above, one can see that the indices have more interaction with themselves than with other variables: the divergence validity of the model is appropriate.

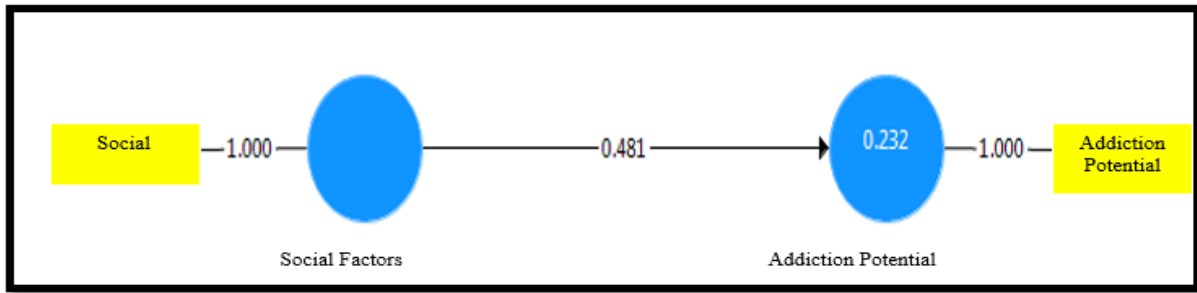
According to the path coefficient 0.450, there is a significant relationship between addiction potential and family factors, meaning that the increase in family factors, the tendency to drug abuse, and the degree of readiness for addiction increase, too.

Examining SEM of the Third Hypothesis

Examining the Effect of Socioeconomic Factors on Addiction Potential of the Studying Adolescents

Part One

Examining the Effect of Social Factors on Addiction Potential of Working Adolescents



Graph4: Relationship between addiction readiness and social factors

The Graph above shows the relationship between addiction potential and social factors.

According to the Table above, one can see that the significance level of the coefficients is confirmed, and the t-value is 2.156 (above 1.96) and the goodness of fit of the model (R^2) is 0.232, which is acceptable.

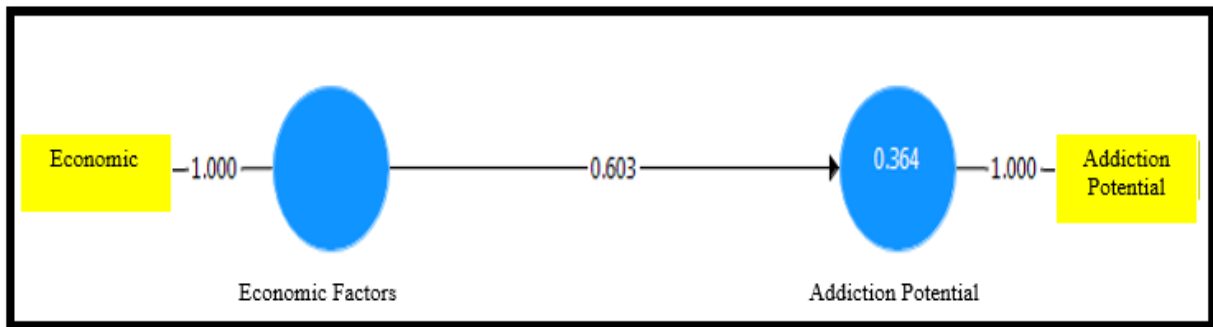
Table 4: Index of social factors

Index	Addiction Potential	Social Factors
Addiction Potential	1.000	
Social Factors	0.481	1.000

According to the Table above, one can see that the indices have more interaction with themselves than with other variables, meaning that the divergence validity of the model is appropriate. According to the path coefficient 0.481, there is a significant relationship between addiction potential and social factors, meaning that with the increase in social factors, the tendency to drug abuse, and the degree of readiness for addiction increase as well.

Part Two

Examining the Effect of Economic Factors on Addiction Potential of Studying Adolescents



Graph 5: Relationship between addiction readiness and economic factors

The Graph above shows the relationship between addiction potential and economic factors.

According to the Graph above, one can see that that the significance level of the coefficients has been confirmed, and the t-value is 2.435 (above 1.96) and the goodness of the value of the model (R^2) is 0.364, which is acceptable.

Table 5: Index of economic factors

Index	Addiction Potential	Economic Factors
Addiction Potential	1.000	
Economic Factors	0.603	1.000

According to the Table above, one can see that the indices have more interaction with themselves than with other variables: the divergence validity of the model is appropriate.

According to the path coefficient 0.603, there is a significant relationship between addiction potential and economic factors, meaning that the increase in economic factors, the tendency to drug abuse, and the degree of readiness for addiction increase as well.

Discussion and Conclusion

According to the results of the present and previous studies, the stated hypotheses are confirmed. The effect of family factors on

the effect of adolescent drug addiction has been in line with the results of studies by Turner et al. (2014), and Molavi and Rasoulzadeh (2004)^{18, 19}. Accordingly, in most addicts, there is no proper emotional relationship between children and parents, which can lead to seizures in the family and ultimately children's tendency to drugs. The result of the effect of personal characteristics on adolescents' drug addiction is in line with the results of studies by Kotov (2010) and Eslamdoust (2011)^{2, 20}. The results obtained on the effect of socioeconomic factors on adolescent drug addiction are in line with those of Dobkin (2002) and Daughters et al. (2005)^{21, 22}. Addiction is a biological, psychological, and social disease. Several factors are affected in the etiology of addiction that in interaction with each other end at the beginning of consumption and then addiction. As the underlying factors, the factors affecting the individual, environmental factors, and social factors lead to prevention, identification, treatment, and follow-up to be purposefully planned. Pirzadeh et al. (2015) studied the role of family functioning in predicting addiction in 16-19 years old students. The findings showed that problem-solving and expression of emotions in the family have a negative and significant relationship with addiction.

Based on the results, there is a significant relationship between addiction potential and the tendency to drug abuse, meaning that with the increase in the tendency to drug abuse, the readiness for addiction increases too, and the model is approved. According to Table 1, it is seen that the path coefficient value is 0.743, showing the strength of the relationship examined.

There is a significant relationship between addiction potential and social factors: the increase in the social factors leads to an increase in drug abuse tendency and addiction potential. As the goodness of fit is acceptable and the model is approved, and according to Table 4, one can state that the value of the path coefficient is 0.481, showing the acceptability of the relationship examined. There is a significant relationship between addiction potential and economic factors, which means that the increase in economic factors increases the tendency to drug abuse, and the degree of readiness for addiction increases, considering that this goodness of fit is acceptable and the model is approved. According to Table 5, one can state that the value of the path coefficient is 0.603, showing the acceptability of the relationship examined.

Considering the importance of the family role functioning in students' tendency to addiction disorders, creating a good relationship between parents and children can meet many of the emotional needs of children.

The existence of a relationship between parents and children makes the family environment a safe emotional haven for children to feel safe in. Accordingly, the weakness or weak relationship between parents, children's lack of adherence to family values and norms, and the lack of proper socialization process, done by parents in the first step, strengthens the bond with friends and peers, a bond that can play an important role in the tendency towards drug abuse. The findings of the study could

be useful in planning and adopting proper policies to provide educational programs to families and their students.

Practical Suggestions

- Given the significant role of the family as a protective factor against drug abuse and in the readiness of the tendency for drug abuse, it is possible to raise the level of parental awareness through the media and school by compiling appropriate educational texts and planning educational programs and reinforce this protective factor even in the workplace.

It is recommended that the effect of personality factors and different personality groups on addiction potential, the prioritization of appropriate strategies to reduce the tendency for drug abuse in adolescents, and the effect of economic factors on the tendency for drug abuse among male and female students are examined.

The following practical suggestions are for preventing adolescent addiction:

Parents have to enhance communication with their children and give them the independence of opinion and involve them in decision-making.

- Selecting a counselor for the family and getting guidance from him to express love and affection to the children as well as meeting their emotional needs
- Preventing parental arguments and strengthening the spirit of forgiveness and self-sacrifice in the family
- Parents must be the material and spiritual support of their children in the job, educational and other positions
- Considering the facilities needed by people living in remote and urban areas, and creating welfare and recreational facilities (cinema, swimming pool, amusement park, and so on) appropriate to the needs and situation of the people in those areas
- More supervision of law enforcement officers in downtown and remote areas
- Creating welfare facilities and jobs needed by villagers in rural areas to prevent them from migrating to cities
- Intense fight against drug traffickers and corrective treatment of addicts
- Determination in law enforcement and the fight against drugs
- Separating addicts in prisons from other criminals
- Founding coordinated headquarters in the fight against drugs, under the supervision of a specific unit
- Informing families about the symptoms of the addicted people and the factors of the people's tendency to addiction, how to prepare and place drug abuse, common cases in the living area, and factors and situations that cause drug abuse, so that families can avoid their members' addiction
- Showing bad friendships and their consequences by films and other media

- Supporting addicted students and training and reforming them to return to the community

Limitations

The study had some limitations like students' lack of confidence in the accuracy of answering questions (before distributing the questionnaires they were assured that it is used only for research and there was no need for the individuals' name in the questionnaires) and the schools had poor co-operation in administering the test.

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