Evaluating the tendencyto Use Drug among Students in the City of Zabol

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ABSTRACT

Currently, the increasing prevalence of drug abuse can be seen among teenagers around the world. Thus, this study was conducted to investigate the tendencyin drug abuse among students in Zabol. This study is a descriptive-correlational study. In this study, 363 students were studied. The demographic characteristics questionnaire and the drug abuse tendency questionnaire were applied in this research. The data were collected and they were imported to SPSS21 software.Then, they were analyzed using the methods of descriptive statistics, correlation, independent t-test, ANOVA, andScheffe post hoc test. According to the results of surveying four dimensions of the tendency to the drug, social dimension (15.60±3.44) and individual dimension (6.30±2.41) have allocated respectively the highest and the least average score in the tendency to the drug. In addition, the total score anddimensions of drug abuse tendency had no significant difference based onage and gender. The mean and standard deviation towards drug abuse among students in the city of Zabol show that the tendency score toward drug is in lower-middle-level (35/38 ± 4/89).

Keywords: tendency to drug abuse, students.

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INTRODUCTION

Drug Abuse and illicit drugs became very pervasive, particularly among adolescents and young adults in the past few decades. This has occupied the modern societies' minds.

Statistical of Mental Disorders and Diagnosis Guide defines the drug abuse as follows: Frequent use of drugs and substances that lead the individual to be failed in his\her commitments such as job, school, and home.In other words, the purpose of abuse is a non-adaptive behavior in using the drugthat is harmful to the person's health. Some people may have symptoms of drug abuse, but they are not affiliated. On the other hand, Statistical of Mental Disorders and Diagnosis Guide states that individuals should have three criteria for beingdiagnosedas a drug dependent, which

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include tolerance, isolation, too much drug use, unsuccessful attempts to end or controlling the use, ending occupational and socialactivities and using drugs, despite their physical and psychological problems [5].

Today, drug addiction is one of the hygienic, mental, and social problems of the world, which is not specific to acertain race, a social class, or an age group. This problem does not know rich, poor, remote communities, or educated people due to its particular complexity. Today, addiction is developing like cholera. The importance of the scientific and proper approach to addictionbecomes clear when we know that according to reports, addiction is one of four global crises,which is alongside three other crises, i.e. environment, poverty and nuclear threats. In addition, skyrocketing the druguse in the world and increasing theirtraffic, the extent and diversity of natural and industrial drug made it a lucrative business so that this lucrative trade with more than 1,600 billion dollars turnover has led economists to place it in the fourth ranking after the oil trade, tourism, and weapons [2].

Statistics show that there are now 218 million drug addicts in the world. Annually, about 5 million people die in the world because of the drug use in terms of health, and about 42 million people are infected with HIV due to the drug abuse [1].According to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Iranhas the world's most addicted people among other countries in the world. Internal statisticsof addicted is varied from 2 million to 4 million people [8].Accordingly, in countries such as Iran,which hasyoungmanufacturing and infrastructure, being young is considered as an opportunity and a threatbecause the vulnerability of these communities (Iran) will be increased due to the drug abuse byincreasing the population of young people [8].Surveying the referrers' age to addictionshow that the onset age of addiction has decreased from 35 to 20 years old. This issue indicates that theactions in the last several years were unanswered [7].

On the one hand, researches indicate that more than 90 percent of drugabusers begin drug use in adolescence period [7]. On the other hand, more than 20 years of researches on the drug abuse showthat the effectiveness of prevention programs in family, school, and local communities can be archived bystrengthening protective factors against damage including positive links inside the family and involving parents in their children's life and monitor them. Thus, the purpose of this study is to investigate the tendency in the drug use among students in the city of Zabol.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research method
This study is a descriptive and correlational method, in which 363 people were enrolled. The method of collecting data was quota-sampling method. The students in the range of 15-16 were studied in this research who were educated in the period of 2012-13. The onlyexclusion criterion was the lack of unwillingness to participate in this study.

Twoforms were used to collect the information:
1.   The demographic questionnaire based on the demographic characteristics
2.   The addiction tendency questionnaire:This questionnaire has16 questions that examine the tendency to addiction from three social, personal, and environmental dimensions.

In Mirhesami's thesis, the questionnaire and the validity of Farchad et al. were distributedbetween a number of student for formal validity and accuracy of the questionnaire. After ensuring the obtained results, the questionnaire was distributed in the form of a statistical sample. In addition, the Cronbach's alpha was calculated for reliability or validity. Usually, Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient is in a range from zero, which means the lack of stability, to one positive, which means stability. Whatever the obtained value was close to one, the validity of the questionnaire would be greater.The Cronbach's alpha of this questionnaire is 0.79 (Mirhesami, 2009).

Data analysis in SPSS version 21 and using descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation) and inferential tests (Pearson correlation coefficient, independent t-test, ANOVA, due to explain the normality of the data) were carried out.

RESULTS

The collected data were analyzed using SPSS software version 21.The results of the research are presented in two parts of descriptive and analytic statistics. Descriptive statistical methods were used to set frequency distribution

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tables. In analytic statistics, initially, the normality of variable scores' distribution was approved based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Then, the data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient, independent t-test, and ANOVAanalysis. The results of this study showed that the environmental mean score showed a significant difference among the dimensions of addiction tendency based on gender (p<0.001). The total score and other dimensions of addiction tendency had no significant statistical difference based on gender. In addition, the total score and dimensions of addiction tendency had no significant difference among the dimensions of addiction tendency based on age (P=0.75). According to the results, the total score and none of addiction tendency dimensions did not show significant differences based on marital status (P=0.73).

Table 1. Distribution of mean and standard deviation and total score of the drug tendency of studentsin the city of Zabol in 2014

Dimensions of the tendency to addiction	Minimum	maximum	Mean	standard deviation
Environmental	5	20	11.45	2.38
Personal	4	18	6.30	2.41
Social	7	29	15.60	3.44
Total score	16	56	35.38	4.89

According to the results of surveying these four dimensions of the tendency to the drug, social dimension (15.60±3.44) and individual dimension (6.30±2.41) have allocated respectively the highest and the least average score in the tendency to the drug.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The mean and standard deviation of the drugtendency among students in the city of Zabol show that the tendency score in these students is in the lower-middle-level (35/38 ± 4/89).The results of Reza khanimoghadam's study (2012) entitled as the comparison of the drug abuse and its causes of the tendency among students of Tehran showed that the mean and standard deviation are in the lower-middle-level (23/99 ± 7/20), which is aligned with this study.

The average of the drug tendency dimensions (environmental, personal, and social dimensions) among students is, respectively, 11/45 ± 2/38, 6/30 ± 2/41, 15/6 ± 97/44. This shows that the tendency dimensions of addiction are in the lower downward level. In this study, the social dimension and personal dimension, respectively, have dedicated the most tendency causes and the lowest scores to themselves. Rezakhani's study (2012) reported that the social dimension had the highest score and personal dimension had the lowest score in his research, whichis consistent with this study. The results of Friedman et al. (2003) showed that according to the surveying results of the drug tendency dimensions, the social dimension had dedicated the most average to itself, which is consistent with this study. However, family dimension had the lowest mean score in this study. The total score was in the upper-middle-level, which is not consistent with the current study. Perhaps the reason is that Friedman's research has not been conducted in Iran, and the environment and culture of the participants are different.

The present study shows that there is nosignificant relationship between addiction tendency dimensions and the students' age. Sattar Hassan Zadeh et al. (2001) evaluated the effective factors in smoking and the drug in Babol. In line with this study, no significant relationship was reported between the age and the tendency to addiction.

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