

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effective Factors on Tendency of Male Pre-University Students toward Drug Abuse

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ABSTRACT

Addiction is a biological, psychological, and social illness in which different effective factors in etiology and drug use interact with each other and lead to the initiation of addiction. This article examines the effective factors on tendency of male pre- university students toward drug abuse based on view point of students, the law executors, and educational experts in Tehran city. The study includes 600 individuals: 40 law executors, 60 educational experts and 500 pre-university students. Statistical analysis of crud data and findings shows 18 independent variables have direct impact on tendency to drug abuse, including adolescence, genetics, personal characteristics, mental disorders, positive attitudes toward drugs, dangerous situations, drug impact on individuals, families, friends and school, living place, rules, drug traffic, drug abusing as social norm, lack of alternatives and industrial development. From the results of this study it can be concluded that 46 percent of variables influence tendency of students toward drugs which has severe effect on their family, friends, school or directly influences parents, administrators, teachers, officials, and other students in different education levels. Therefore, this study can be considered as a protective strategy against level of adolescents' tendency toward drugs.

Keywords: Drugs, individual, social and environmental risk factors, industrial development, presentational activities, ethology

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INTRODUCTION

Addiction is a biological, psychological, and social illness in which different effective factors in etiology and drug use interact with each other and lead to the start of addiction. Effective factors on individuals, their environment, etc. overlap and influence each other. Recognizing all main and underlying factors of addiction enables strategic and objective planning to detect, prevent, and treat it. Hence, identifying predisposing risk factors includes following aspects: A) Identifying people at risk of addiction and practicing preventive actions; B) Selecting special type of treatment, services, supports and counseling for addicts; C) Prevent the spread of addiction in society.

As a psychological disorder, addiction has attracted majority of research in clinical psychology, psychiatry, education, etc. Addiction, as a multi-dimensional and complex attitude, is very difficult to explain and define all its aspects.

In the field of clinical psychology, different psychopathology and abnormal behavior schools have explained the etiology of addiction, including psychoanalysts, proponents of Bio-medical perspective and Behaviorists. In this study, we have conducted a field research on behavioral concept of addiction.

Findings of Anderson [1] have divided the risky factors of drug abuse and trends towards drugs into the following three categories:

- 1- Personal risk factors including adolescence, genetics, personality traits, mental disorders, positive attitude towards drugs, risky situations.
- 2- Individual and environmental risk factors including family, friends, school and locations
- 3- Social risk factors including rules, drug transaction, and drug abuse as a social norm, lack of alternative activities, cultural facilities, and counseling, and development of industrial society.

Several studies have assisted in clarifying the missing pieces of this complex puzzle, underlying risk factors in drug abuse and dependency on them. Some underlying factors include: rules and norms confirming drug abuse, availability of drugs, economic problems, chaos and confusion in residency, certain personality traits, early commence and persistence on problematic behaviors such as aggressive

behavior, behavior disorder and hyperactivity in children and adolescents, family history of drug abuse and alcohol consumption, parents' drug abuse in the presence of children, child-parental conflict and differences, poor family connections, educational failure, lack of commitment to school, real or imaginary rejection, by peer groups, social pressure, disobedience, rebellion, having a positive attitude toward drug abuse, etc [2].

In a study, Clayton et al. [3] conclude that before adolescents and young people become drug dependent, they experience an empirical and experimental process of drug abuse during which drug abuse is not considered as a part of their lives, yet. This process is called "experimental abuse (fancy) of drug". Ajzan and Fishbein [4] believe the main factor of addiction is experimental drug abuse of young people, in the other words; the main factor of experimental tendency toward drugs is attitudes and beliefs of individual. According to Bandura [5] and Rotter [6], self-efficacy and focus of Control is of great importance. Hence, in this study, the most important factor of drug abuse is control center of individuals.

Focus of Control has been derived from famous theories of cognitive orientation behavior and social learning theory of Rotter [6]. Rotter uses "control center" when some individuals, called "internal," expect amplifiers to be controlled by their own actions. Others called "external", expect the amplifiers to be controlled by something other than their own actions. Researches on control center indicate that the internals are more reasonable than the externals; less inclined to drug abuse, and have a better self-esteem and academic performance.

Bandura [5] believes adolescents and young people acquire beliefs on criminal behaviors from role pattern, especially from close friends and their parents. Knoop [7] believes those young people and adolescents, who suppose the benefits of drug abuse are more than its disadvantages, are at risk of experimental drug abuse. In a study, Elliott [8] concluded that when young population is not able to achieve its hopes, educational or career due to unfavorable educational and employment conditions, they lose their commitment toward society and its values and turn to deviant peers who encourage drug abuse. Farington [9] believes the most important factor in youngsters and adolescents' tendency toward drugs is lack of interaction and intimate relationship with parents, family disintegration, separation, social disorder or inability to control citizen's behavior in social institutions, wrong patterns and prevalence of crimes in the society especially in the local community, unemployment and social, educational, and cultural incompetent officials. Kaplan [10] considers the main fundamental factors affecting drug abuse as psychological pressure particularly school-related stress, negative evaluations and negative criticism of others toward them, public rejection, ease of access to drugs, incorrect modeling due to lack of appropriate models in the society and sexual abuse. Ostoja-zaweadzka [11] considers adolescence to be the most dangerous period of life for beginning drug abuse. Adolescence is a period in which transition from childhood to adulthood happens and one acquires personal and social identity in this period. Desire for independence and opposition to the parents reach its peak and the adolescent undermines family values to prove their maturity and existence, and tries to create and analyze new values. All these factors, in addition to curiosity and need for mobility, diversity and excitement, makes them prone to drug abuse. In a study, Goldstein [12] showed evidence of an inherited tendency toward alcohol and drug abuse. Genetic factors are mainly pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics effects of drugs in the body, have direct influence on determining the impact of the drug on the individual. Genetic factors have also effect on other risk factors such as mental and personality disorders and poor academic performance due to learning disorders. In his study, Kocur [13] showed that different personality factors associate with drug use, among which some traits are more predictive in addiction possibility, for instance, having no bonds with values or social structures like family, school, and religion, or disability to comply, control or express painful feelings such as guilt, anger, and anxiety, rejection of common traditional values, resistance against power sources, urgency, and feeling of loss of control over their lives, low self-esteem, lack of any skill against ill-advised proposals of others, and lack of social and adaptive skills. Since the first drug abuse usually starts from social environment, the more powerful in decision making and communicative skills, the better an individual can resist the peer pressure.

The main objectives of this study are a) determining major effective factors on male pre-university students' tendency toward drug abuse in Tehran; b) Determining the percentage of variance explanation in each of effective factors in tendency toward drug abuse.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This is a field research, in terms of applied objectives, its nature and method, and has three methodological characteristics as follows:

A - Population and sample: The population of this study is male pre-university students of Tehran, education specialists and law executors with Ph.D. degree. The sample of this study was chosen based on the determining sample size formula and the assumptions of the statistic model were chosen by stratified

random sample method. On this basis, the sample of this study consists of 500 pre-university students of different districts in Tehran, 40 law executors, and 60 education specialists who are totally over 600 people.

B – Data collection tools: data collection tool of this study is a questionnaire with 277 articles, set based on the studies of different researches. The basic components of questions were: adolescence, genetics, personality traits, mental disorders, positive attitude toward drugs, hazardous situations, the effect of drugs on individual, family, friends, school, place of living, rules, drugs market, drug abuse as a social norm, lack of alternative activities, lack of cultural facilities, lack of counseling facilities and industrial development. Validity of the questionnaire was calculated by alpha Cronbach coefficient for all questions as 0.994. After reversing the coding, 30 questions were removed, and the final validity of 0.964 was obtained. Varimax rotation method was used to survey simple structure of the questionnaire and derived factors.

C – Data analysis: to determine the statistical characteristics of groups, descriptive statistics methods were used. Questions were analyzed by percentage, mean, and Correlation coefficient of string point (the power of judging each questionnaire). As mentioned before, to survey simple structure of the questionnaire, and derived factors, varimax rotation method was used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data description:

Viewpoints of education experts, law executors and male pre-university students of Tehran about statistical characteristics of eighteen factors on tendency toward drugs are shown in Tables 1 to 3.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 represent that:

- 1) By comparing mean of groups, it can be observed that effective factors on male pre-university students' tendency toward drugs in Tehran include: adolescence, genetics, personality traits, mental disorders, a positive attitude toward drugs, hazardous situations, the effect of drugs on individual, family, friends, school, place of living, drugs market, drug abuse as a social norm, a lack of alternative activities, lack of cultural facilities, lack of counseling facilities, and industrial development.
- 2) Comparing the standard deviation of the groups show that scatter of scores in law executors is less than education experts; the highest score scatter belongs to students.
- 3) The highest score belongs to the experts and then law executors and eventually students.
- 4) Skewness of all three scatters is positive, and is toward right compared to normal scatter, the strain of all three scatters are positive, and is longer than normal scatter.

Data analysis:

To apply the factor analysis and ensure the adequacy of sampling and non-zero data correlation matrix in the community, kmo results and Bartlett sphericity test were done and concluded that applying the factor analysis is justified.

To determine the fact that measurement devices are saturated by several significant factors, three criteria were under consideration:

- 1) Special Value;
- 2) Ratio set by each factor;
- 3) Rotated diagram of the special values

The specifications of 247 sets of questions are shown in Table 4. As specified in the table, contribution of the first factor by a special value of 11.06 and about 11% of the variance of all the variables is very dramatic and distinctive than contribution of other factors. To determine how many factors are effective in saturation of questionnaire, by looking at scree diagram starting from 18th factor, factor No. 18 selected.

The final solution (after rotation):

Since the matrix of factor is not rotated, and its factor loads would not provide a meaningful structure, we decided to convey extracted factors on the basis of common method by using varimax rotation, to new axes to make both the discovery of all materials of the questionnaire and identify a more simple structure which shows main and relatively clear lines to achieve flexible solutions. Factor matrix resulted from Varimax rotation is shown in Table 5.

According to data analysis, 18 factors were extracted. The criteria for explaining and naming these extracted factors are: A) the nature and size of the variables; their extracted factors have more contribution; B) Glossary and expressions review in order to see the name and nature, perspective and connotations of variables; C) The existing theories and previous results.

According to the criteria mentioned above, 18 factors have been named as follows:

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- Factor 1 (adolescence period): questions 256-262-253-235-245-260-242-261-236-237-263-258-257-256-249-230-246-231-233-232-244-247-251-248-259-250-241-240-264-243-255-239-254-252-277-229-234-238
- Factor 2 (genetics): questions 8-12-5-7-26-13-15-6-25-23-14-16-17-18-24-21-22-19-20
- Factor 3 (personality traits): questions-141-138-4746-140-132-137-142-143-139-133-136-134-135-127-131-128
- Factor 4 (mental disorders): questions -213-215-210-212-197-205-206-203-202-204-200-201-199-198-211-195-196-209-207-214-216
- Factor 5 (a positive attitude toward drugs): -90-122-123-92-116-95-91-94-93-121-100-120-98-99-97-33-96-101
- Factor 6 (hazardous situations): 181-168-183-180-176-171-175-172-169-178-170-174-177-173-179
- Factor 7 (the effect of drugs on individual): -182-227-217-208-226-218-225-224-220-219-221-223-222-192
- Factor 8 (family): 28-106-115-105-118-117-114-113-111-107-112-108-110-109
- Factor 9 (friends): 155-162-167-163-164-151-166-158-159-156-160-161-157
- Factor 10 (school): 56-68-57-58-60-69-67-54-59-62-55-54-66-61-63-65-64
- Factor 11 (place of living): 154-148-149-153-144-145-146-152-147-150
- Factor 12 (rules): 191-190-189-186-187-188
- Factor 13 (drugs market): 37-44-36-40-43-38-42-39-41
- Factor 14 (drug abuse as a social norm): 165-119-126-268-267-266-269-270
- Factor 15 (lack of alternative activities): 276-71-72-77-70-74-73-75-76
- Factor 16 (lack of cultural facilities): 89-82-81-78-80-79
- Factor 17 (lack of counseling facilities): 87-30-86-29-85-83-84
- Factor 18 (industrial development): 4-271-3-1-2-272

In a study, Majer-Zaborowski [14] showed that in about 70% of the cases, other psychiatric disorders associate with addiction. The most common diagnoses are major depression, antisocial personality disorder, phobia, Diss time, obsessive - compulsive, panic disorder, mania, schizophrenia. In another study, Gaoe [15] showed that people with positive or neutral attitudes and beliefs toward drugs, are more likely to drug abuse and addiction. These positive attitudes include individuation, relieving physical pains and fatigue, mental relaxation, the ability to use drugs without addiction. Porter [16] showed in his study some adolescents and young people are placed in situations that put them at risk for drug abuse, situations such as being exposed to violence in childhood and adolescence, dropout, not being under supervision or homelessness, running away from home, physical disability and chronic pains and illnesses. Events such as sudden loss of close relatives or natural disasters may also lead to acute psychological reactions. In these cases, that person turns to drug abuse to adapt to the situation and to reduce pains and sufferings. Findings of Anderson [1] show that drug users turn to drugs under the effects of psychological needs and external pressures. Thus, he considers psychological needs and external pressures as two main factors of addiction.

Drug Control Headquarters of Iran [17] showed that family is the first place in which character, beliefs, and behavior patterns of individuals form. In addition to being a place for living, growth and resolving stress and pathology, it can also be source of tension, difficulties and disorders. Ignorance of parents, poor communications between parents and children, lack of discipline in the family, agitated and disintegrated family increase the likelihood of committing crimes such as drug abuse. Furthermore, the drug user parents persuade children to drug abuse and considering it as a normal behavior. In this study, most important familial factors in the tendency of the adolescents and young people toward drugs are listed as unsuitable family atmosphere, lack of emotional ties, lack of happiness and lack of feedbacks from the families.

Drug Control Headquarters of Iran [18] showed how inherent properties of the drug and its interaction with the individual and the consumer's individual situation affect individuals. Drug impact on the individual consumer, to a considerable degree depends on his/her characteristics, including physical conditions of the individual, expectations of drugs, previous experiences of drugs and other drugs used at the same time. Different drugs have different impacts on the individual, physiologically and psychologically. For example, heroin and cocaine cause excessive spree, alcohol causes tranquility and nicotine causes little relaxation and alertness.

In a study, Petraitis et al. [19] found that in almost 60% of cases, the first drug abuse occurs after friends' offer. Relationships and friendships with peers who use drug is a strong predisposing factor in teenage addiction. Drug users try to persuade their friends to accompany them and get approval of their behavior. "Peer group" are very effective particularly in starting smoking and hashish. Some friendships simply

revolve around drugs. Teens need to belong to a group and often join groups that using drugs is very easy. Any person with less family, school, and healthy social ties is more likely to have greater links with such groups. In her study, Jedizejczak [20] showed since school is the most important training and education institute after family, may underlie adolescent drug abuse by neglecting drug abuse and lack of restrictions or serious regulations on drug abuse in school, severe environmental and educational stress, lack of emotional and psychological support from teachers and officials in difficulties and being rejected by them. Aldwin [21] in his study has concluded that the lack of necessary facilities to satisfy the psychological and social needs of adolescents and young people, such as curiosity, variety seeking, excitement, adventure, and acceptance among peers, will lead them to drug abuse and membership in unhealthy group. In another study, Atkinson [22] showed that during life there are situations and problems that put people at risk of addiction in many ways. Lack of facilities or lack of access to services that support a person in terms of psychological, financial, employment, health and social, leaves that person alone and without a level of social resistance and ultimately leads to his/her addiction. In a study by Ministry of Health and Medical Education of Iran [23] it was concluded that industrial development, urbanization, and migration from rural areas to urban communities could be a factor of addiction. In this sense, migration makes person deal with new obstacles. Separation from family, traditional values and the previous supportive structure, lead to isolation and despair of that person. Illiteracy, lack of job skills, lack of access to suitable jobs and following that, restrictions in access to the critical needs of life and trying to survive, force that person to go to false jobs or drug dealing, or in order to adapt to life difficulties and new life style, he/she approaches virtual methods like drug abuse.

CONCLUSION

In general, these variables explain 46 percent of variation of students' tendency to drug abuse. The findings of this research are in line with earlier researches.

The findings of this study are as follow:

1- Comparing the means of the groups shows that from the viewpoints of all three sample groups effective factors on tendency of male pre-university students of Tehran toward drugs include adolescence, genetics, personality traits, mental disorders, a positive attitude toward drugs, hazardous situations, the effect of drugs on individual, family, friends, school, place of living, drugs market, drug abuse as a social norm, lack of alternative activities, lack of cultural facilities, lack of counseling facilities, industrial development. These results are in consistent with findings of Knop [7], Farington [9], Goldstein [12], Kojur [13], and Porter [16].

2- 46% of overall 18 factors describe effecting factors on tendency of male pre-university students of Tehran: 1) adolescence about 11%; 2) genetics about 4%; 3) personality traits about 4%; 4) mental disorders about 3%; 5) a positive attitude toward drugs about 3%; 6) hazardous situation about 2.34%; 7) the effect of drugs on individual about 2.1%; 8) family about 2%; 9) friends about 2%; 10) school about 2%; 11) place of living about 2%; 12) rules about 2%; 13) drugs market about 2%; 14) drug abuse as a social norm about 2%; 15) lack of alternative activities about 1.5%; 16) lack of cultural facilities about 1.4%; 17) lack of consultation facilities about 1.4%; 18) industrial development about 1.3%.

3- All in all, the present study has been conducted as a credible tool, consisting of 234 criteria for identifying tendency toward drugs, and helps officials in recognizing people at risk of addiction, choosing treatment and supportive and counseling services, and also preventing the spread of addiction in society. The study offers a plan with futuristic vision.

Ultimately, it can be said that the extracted components of this study are valid and reliable means to assess the effective factors on students' tendency toward drugs. It is hoped that parents, administrators, teachers, officials, and students be able to reduce the amount of tendency toward drugs. In the end, we suggest to implement this study on a wider scale with different themes throughout the country and explain the general factors affecting students' tendency toward drugs.

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Table 1: Statistical characteristics of obtained scores of 18 factors on tendency toward drugs from viewpoints of education experts and law executors

Effective components on tendency toward drugs	Minimum	Maximum	Amplitude	The Mean	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Strain
From education experts standpoints							
Adolescence	1	7	6	5.71	2.09	0.93	0.96
Genetics	1	7	6	5.51	2.08	0.90	0.86
Personality traits	1	7	6	5.41	2.07	0.90	0.80
Mental disorders	1	7	6	5.38	2	0.86	0.87
A positive attitude toward drugs	1	7	6	5.37	2	0.86	0.97
Hazardous situations	1	7	6	5.27	2	0.80	0.76
The effect of drugs on individual	1	7	6	5.21	1.7	0.71	0.72
Family	1	7	6	5.20	1.61	0.67	0.70
Friends	1	7	6	5.17	1.60	0.49	0.91
School	1	7	6	5.16	1.50	0.32	0.48
Place of living	1	7	6	5.14	1.40	0.56	0.59
Rules	1	7	6	4.39	1.20	0.70	0.79
Drugs market	1	7	6	4.30	1.14	0.70	0.79
Drug abuse as a social norm	1	7	6	4.27	1.12	0.48	0.76
Lack of alternative activities	1	7	6	4.20	1.11	0.49	0.27
Lack of cultural facilities	1	7	6	4.17	1.1	0.36	0.14
Lack of counseling facilities	1	7	6	4.06	1.04	0.27	0.39
Industrial development	1	7	6	4.01	1.02	0.17	32
From law executors standpoints							
Adolescence	1	7	6	5.68	1.29	0.84	0.99
Genetics	1	7	6	5.50	1.18	0.83	0.89
Personality traits	1	7	6	5.38	1.17	0.90	0.78
Mental disorders	1	7	6	5.30	1.01	0.86	0.77
A positive attitude toward drugs	1	7	6	5.28	1.2	0.85	0.97
Hazardous situations	1	7	6	5.20	1.4	0.78	0.76
The effect of drugs on individual	1	7	6	5.19	1.71	0.68	0.72
Family	1	7	6	5.14	1.61	0.65	0.70
Friends	1	7	6	5.10	1.60	0.47	0.91
School	1	7	6	5.8	1.50	0.32	0.48
Place of living	1	7	6	5.8	1.40	0.56	0.59
Rules	1	7	6	4.28	1.20	0.70	0.79
Drugs market	1	7	6	4.16	1.14	0.70	0.79
Drug abuse as a social norm	1	7	6	4.12	1.12	0.50	0.75
Lack of alternative activities	1	7	6	4.10	1.11	0.46	0.27
Lack of cultural facilities	1	7	6	4.03	1.1	0.35	0.14
Lack of counseling facilities	1	7	6	4	1.04	0.25	0.39
Industrial development	1	7	6	4	1.02	0.15	0.36

Table 2: Statistical characteristics of obtained scores of 18 factors on tendency toward drugs from viewpoints of students

Effective components on tendency toward drugs	Minimum	Maximum	Amplitude	The Mean	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Strain
Adolescence	1	7	6	4.71	3.09	0.90	0.96
Genetics	1	7	6	4.51	3.08	0.87	0.86
Personality traits	1	7	6	4.41	3.07	0.80	0.80
Mental disorders	1	7	6	4.38	3	0.86	0.87
A positive attitude toward drugs	1	7	6	4.37	2.48	0.78	0.74
Hazardous situations	1	7	6	4.27	2.36	0.77	0.74
The effect of drugs on individual	1	7	6	4.21	1.78	0.74	0.72
Family	1	7	6	4.20	1.61	0.67	0.70
Friends	1	7	6	4.17	1.60	0.49	0.90
School	1	7	6	4.16	1.50	0.32	0.48
Place of living	1	7	6	4.14	1.40	0.56	0.80
Rules	1	7	6	3.39	1.20	0.52	0.48
Drugs market	1	7	6	3.30	1.14	0.50	0.42
Drug abuse as a social norm	1	7	6	3.27	1.12	0.48	0.76
Lack of alternative activities	1	7	6	3.20	1.11	0.49	0.36
Lack of cultural facilities	1	7	6	3.17	1.1	0.36	0.25
Lack of counseling facilities	1	7	6	3.06	1.04	0.27	0.60
Industrial development	1	7	6	3.01	1.02	0.17	0.47

Table 3: Final characteristics of the factor analysis to extract effective factors on students' tendency toward drugs (n=600)

Factor	Subscription	Variance %	Special Value	Cumulative
1	0.53	11.02	11.016	11.016
2	0.510	4.08	3.908	14.924
3	0.508	4.04	3.525	18.450
4	0.506	3.07	2.757	21.206
5	0.503	2.46	2.455	23.661
6	0.501	2.38	2.337	25.998
7	0.50	2.10	2.083	28.081
8	0.498	2.08	2.003	30.083
9	0.496	2.03	1.815	31.898
10	0.490	2.00	1.790	33.688
11	0.466	2.00	1.636	35.325
12	0.380	2.00	1.600	36.925
13	0.341	2.00	1.540	38.465
14	0.475	2.00	1.522	39.987
15	0.432	1.50	1.453	41.440
16	0.421	1.36	1.359	42.799
17	0.389	1.33	1.325	44.124
18	0.381	1.30	1.273	45.397

Table 4: Factor Matrix, rotated factors of 234 series of questions in Varimax method

Q	Factor 1	Q	Factor 2	Q	Factor 3	Q	Factor 4	Q	Factor 5	Q	Factor 6	Q	Factor 7	Q	Factor 8	Q	Factor 9	Q	Factor 10	Q	Factor 11	Q	Factor 12	Q	Factor 13	Q	Factor 14	Q	Factor 15	Q	Factor 16	Q	Factor 17	Q	Factor 18		
256	0.617	20	0.728	135	0.729	198	0.667	97	0.603	179	0.625	222	0.721	109	0.644	157	0.680	64	0.615	150	0.664	188	0.644	41	0.619	270	0.629	76	0.687	79	0.608	84	0.532	272	0.71		
257	0.615	19	0.724	134	0.689	199	0.657	99	0.601	173	0.597	223	0.676	110	0.631	161	0.607	65	0.610	147	0.629	187	0.625	39	0.617	269	0.629	75	0.611	80	0.563	83	0.499	2	0.701		
258	0.609	22	0.680	136	0.648	201	0.656	98	0.597	177	0.579	221	0.662	108	0.603	160	0.550	63	0.550	152	0.604	186	0.563	42	0.617	266	0.517	73	0.607	78	0.558	85	0.498	1	0.459		
263	0.602	21	0.677	133	0.565	200	0.636	120	0.507	174	0.576	219	0.617	112	0.583	156	0.546	61	0.538	144	0.592	189	0.559	38	0.531	267	0.489	74	0.432	81	0.484	29	0.488	3	0.454		
237	0.573	24	0.662	139	0.540	204	0.629	100	0.504	170	0.572	220	0.613	107	0.572	159	0.533	66	0.535	145	0.575	190	0.394	43	0.488	268	0.476	70	0.377	82	0.406	86	0.441	271	0.443		
236	0.571	18	0.651	143	0.538	202	0.629	121	0.501	178	0.571	224	0.600	111	0.568	158	0.529	54	0.520	146	0.569	191	0.341	40	0.488	126	0.407	77	0.372	89	0.324	30	0.364	4	0.319		
261	0.570	17	0.646	142	0.532	203	0.629	93	0.472	169	0.555	225	0.493	113	0.528	166	0.472	55	0.514	153	0.560																
242	0.569	16	0.645	137	0.493	206	0.591	94	0.460	172	0.542	218	0.417	114	0.464	151	0.470	62	0.488	149	0.549																
260	0.567	14	0.620	132	0.450	205	0.589	91	0.451	175	0.541	226	0.409	117	0.458	163	0.454	59	0.486	148	0.529																
245	0.563	23	0.615	140	0.449	197	0.588	95	0.448	171	0.519	208	0.403	118	0.425	164	0.443	54	0.481	154	0.411																
253	0.558	25	0.609	47	0.445	212	0.511	116	0.445	176	0.510	217	0.359	105	0.403	167	0.423	67	0.473																		
235	0.548	6	0.581	46	0.446	210	0.449	92	0.438	180	0.491	227	0.343	115	0.399	162	0.398	69	0.454																		
262	0.540	15	0.557	138	0.425	215	0.430	123	0.428	183	0.386	182	0.337	106	0.342	155	0.317	60	0.445																		
252	0.537	13	0.509	141	0.413	213	0.426	122	0.419	168	0.377	192	0.309	28	0.320			58	0.408																		
254	0.526	26	0.462	128	0.394	216	0.424	90	0.404	181	0.339							57	0.387																		
239	0.525	7	0.405	131	0.317	214	0.415	101	0.400									68	0.380																		
255	0.520	5	0.391	127	0.315	207	0.408	96	0.333									56	0.359																		
243	0.515	12	0.361			209	0.404	33	0.330																												
264	0.509	8	0.355			196	0.378																														
240	0.504					195	0.350																														
241	0.502					211	0.338																														
250	0.500																																				
259	0.488																																				
248	0.486																																				
251	0.477																																				
247	0.475																																				
244	0.467																																				
232	0.460																																				
233	0.440																																				
231	0.437																																				
246	0.435																																				
230	0.425																																				
249	0.411																																				
256	0.408																																				
238	0.404																																				
234	0.389																																				
229	0.383																																				
277	0.306																																				