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Designing model of Drug use based on Individual and Environmental Determinants

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Abstract: *One of the issues of youth in Iranian society and Tehran city is drug use. Drug use is influenced by various factors (environmental and individual). In Bandura's cognitive-social learning theory, the process of integrating the individual and social factors on each other has been emphasized. Therefore, this research is shaped by this theory. The purpose of this article is to develop a model of drug use is based on individual and environmental determinants (locus of control, academic procrastination, academic burnout, positive attitude to drug use, parental monitoring, family conflict, drug use in the family, peers and local or place of resident) in young people. This research is multivariate correlation. To test the hypotheses related to the conceptual model, multiple regression and path analysis have been used. The sample size in this study was 460 (54 female, 406 male). The research tools were: RAPI, RLCS, MBI, APS questionnaires, and drug use situation questionnaire. According to the research, 21.3% of students did not use any drug use, and 62.2% used soft drug use and 16.5% of hard drug use. Regarding multiple regression, it can be seen that peer variables, drug use in the family, local, academic procrastination, academic burnout, positive attitude to drug use have a direct effect on explaining the variance of drug use in this model. The variables of family monitoring, family conflict and locus of control does not directly play a role in the model. According to the results of the research, the most effective variables on the drug use in the order are: individual attitude towards drug use, vulnerable local, academic procrastination, deviant peers, family conflict and family monitoring. Academic burnout variables also have no role in this model, which, unlike many theories, is due to the important role of other variables in the study of drug use in Tehran. Also, negative effects on drug use have been shown through the variables of drug use in the family and the locus of control.*

Keywords: *Tehran, Drug use, young, individual determinants, environmental determinants.*

Introduction

In recent years, the phenomenon of drug use has become a dangerous issue in many countries and communities, and has had the negative changes of many people's lives. A problem that has led to scientific research by scholars of many scientific disciplines such as psychology, sociology and medicine in Iran. Therefore, one of the main concerns of most of societies is drug use and drug abuse. The United Nations Office in Iran estimates that the number of drug use in the country is 1.2 million, accounting for 2.27 percent of the adult population. In addition, due to the young population of Iran, the prevalence of drug use among young people is a major concern of the country (National Institute of Drug Abuse, 2015). Approximate number of drug users in Iran is about 1325,000, about 45% of consumers under the age of 29 and about 30% between the ages of 30 and 39 (Iran Drug Control Headquarters, 2013). Drug use has many negative consequences, but is influenced by various factors such as social groups, family, friends, environment, school, local and individual characteristics (Boys et al., 2003).

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Meanwhile, various environmental and individual factors contribute to drug use. Eight factors have been raised in the list of National Drug Use Institutions (as quoted by Robertson et al., 2003) as the most effective sources of drug use: the turbulent family environment, and especially the household where the parents are consuming; Ineffective childbirth; Lack of mutual interest in raising a child; embarrassment and aggressive behaviors in the classroom; failure and academic failure; social skills and adaptive weaknesses; establishing relationships with deviant peers or peers who tend to diversion behaviors; receiving the impression that drug use in the school environment is acceptable among peers and in the social environment.

Statement of the Problem

National cross-sectional data estimate that approximately one in four college students in the US have used marijuana or some other drug during the past month (US Department of Health and Human Services, 2015; Johnston et al., 2015). While some students enter college with a prior history of drug use, others initiate drug use during college. In an earlier report, we described the annual prevalence and incidence of drug use during the first two years of college among a longitudinal cohort of 1,253 traditional age college students recruited from a single large public university (Arria et al., 2008). In the meta-analysis of studies conducted in Iran in 2006, the causes of drug use tendencies were: Individual factors (diseases and physical disorders, physical defects, fatigue, insomnia, sexual factors, disorders and mental illnesses, anxiety and depression, failure, deprivation, sad response, personality disorders) and environmental and extraterritorial factors (delinquent family, broken family, mother and father's death, parent abandonment, divorce, crowded families, conflict and family disputes, lack of emotional relationships in the family, school and inadequate educational environment, membership in corrupt groups and imitation of peers, groups, addicted friends, living in delinquent areas, unemployment, access to drugs, unfair distribution of wealth, war and its consequences, immigration and cultural conflict, colonialism, cultural poverty and low levels of social exclusion, turmoil and social unrest, uncontrolled urban development and the reduction of social control and technology (Zakaria & Akbari, 2006).

Findings suggested that while drug use patterns can continue during the transition from high school to college, many individuals initiate use after college entry. Research has shown that about one-third of college students have used marijuana prior to college entry, and about 9% to 25% initiate use after entering college (Pinchevsky et al., 2012; Suerken et al., 2014). In the cognitive-social learning theory, Bandura has emphasized the concept of human agency. According to Bandura, a great part of human learning is through observation and imitation. In his cognitive-social theory, he rejects the one-dimensional view of the impact of the environment on mankind and proposes a "two-way determinant" or a "coherent process" that embraces all the individual and social factors in the learning process. In this process, he has raised individual, environmental and all that causes behavior, and man's behavior can only be explained through the process of his interaction with the environment (Kadivar, 2015). Therefore, the theoretical foundations of this research are based on theories of social learning and cognitive-social learning of Bandura.

Although they are used widely by professionals, the terms “hard” and “soft” have not been standardized. Neither the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) nor the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-5) classify psychoactive substances into the categories “hard” and “soft” (World Health Organization, 1993; American Psychiatric Association, 2013). It is generally assumed that the terms are ambiguous and that a scientific basis for such a classification is lacking (Marion & Oliver, 2014). Addictive behaviors can be viewed as a social phenomenon, and their definitions and classifications as social constructs (Hellman & Einstein, 2015). Because of the timely identification of drug-related advances, it is possible to achieve constructive measures for early prevention, due to Bandura's emphasis on cognitive-social learning theory on internal and external factors, and the relationship between factors at different levels with consumption.

Objectives

The purpose of this research is to develop a model of light and heavy materials consumption based on individual and environmental advances among students in Tehran.

Theoretical Framework

In the present study, we have tried to develop narcotics model based on individual and environmental factors according to the independent variables: locus of control (Clarke, 2004; Maltby et al., 2013; Labhane et al., 2015), academic procrastination (Rohrbaugh, 2006), academic burnout (Salmela-Aro et al., 2009), positive attitude to drug use (Hawkins et al., 1992), parental monitoring, family conflict, drug use in the family, peers and local.

The study of individual and environmental advances in the use of soft and hard drug use in line with the comprehensive model is presented below:

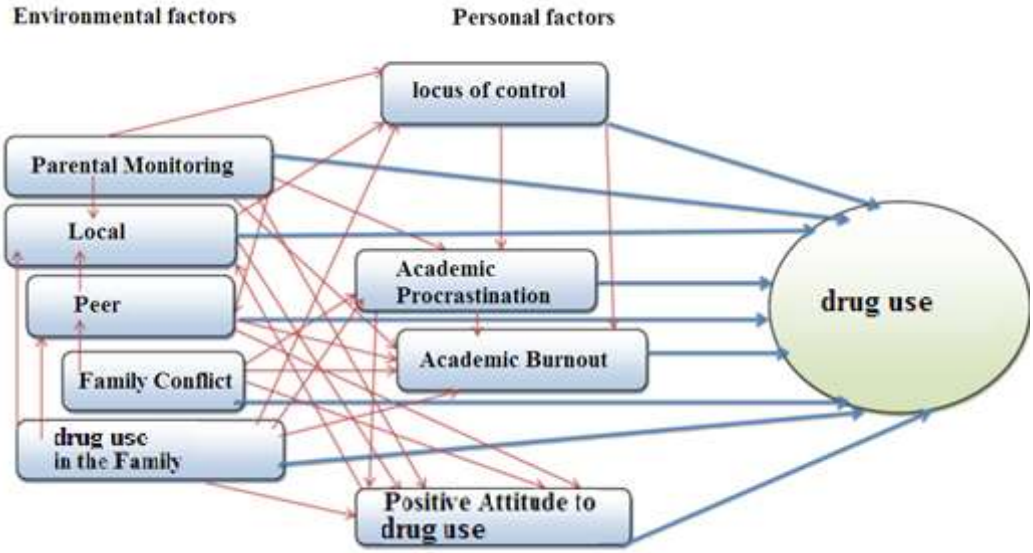

Fig (1): The model of the use of soft and hard drug use

Methods

This research is multivariate correlation and is designed to identify the variables affecting the drug use in young people. Because of this study is the study of changes in a factor (drug use) due to changes in several other factors, the research method is correlation based on the correlation matrix analysis, which recognizes this relationship with using the method of structural equation modeling. Therefore, according to the objectives of this research, it can be considered as a correlation study of the structural equation model, in which it examines the internal relations between variables in the form of model discovery and explanation. The purpose of this method is to investigate the relationship between the external and internal concealed structures In the model (22). In the present study, multiple regression and path analysis have been used to test the hypotheses related to the conceptual model.

In this research, according to its type which has a large statistical society and group sampling unit, cluster random sampling (each university as a multi-stage cluster) will be used. The sample size in this study was 460 (54 girls, 406 boys) who were 39.1% in the age group of 17-20, 48.3% in the age group of 21-25 and 12.6% in the age range of 26-30. Regarding the sensitivity of the subject that drug use is considered as the first vulnerability index in Tehran's locals, a sample of Tehran's inhabitants has been associated with a lot of difficulties and struggle. Considering this issue, among the universities of Tehran, the researcher successfully randomly interviewed students from the Azad University with 28.9 percent, 6.5 percent from the University of Fahangian, 17 percent from Kharazmi University, 26.5 percent from the University of Applied Science and Technology, and 21.1 percent from Tehran University.

The instruments for collecting the research data were a questionnaire and a scale for which the variables were: Risk and Protective Factors Inventory (RAPI) (in this study, according to the research objectives is used family-based monitoring and family-based scales, positive attitude to drug use, local of living and communication with peers in this questionnaire); questionnaire on the status of drug use (this questionnaire contains two parts of demographic information and a survey on the status of drug use); academic procrastination questionnaire (APS); a questionnaire Rutter locus of control (RLCS) and the student burnout questionnaire-student form (BMI).

Results

Describe the variables of research and the two-variable relationship

In this section, while describing the variables of the research, mentioning the two-dimensional table, their relationship with drug use is also addressed.

Describe the direct effect of research variables and their two-variable relationship

For the parental monitoring variable, the lowest score is 4 and the highest score is 16 and the mean is 11.05. Among the students surveyed, 35 percent had low parental monitoring, 53.3 percent moderate and 11.7 percent high parental monitoring. The effect and relationship of parental monitoring with individual drug use, according to Chi-Square Tests (177.471) indicates that the relationship is significant at the level of 0.005. To find out the severity of the relationship between these two variables through the Cramer's V (with a value of 0.439), it can also be seen that the influence of parental monitoring on the individual drug use is strong.

For family conflict, the lowest score is 8 and the highest score is 31 and the mean is 20.5. Among the studied students, 42.8% of the family conflict was high, 37.8% moderate and 19.3% had low family conflict. The effect and relationship of family conflict with individual drug use, according to Chi-Square Tests (261.770) indicates that the relationship is significant at the level of 0.005. Through the Cramer's V (with a value of 0.533), it can also be seen that the influence of family conflict on the individual drug use is strong. In the case of the drug use in the family variable, the lowest score is 0 and the highest score is 1 and the mean is 0. 69. Among the studied students, 69.6% belonged to the drug use in the family and 30.4% to healthy families. Effect and relationship of the drug use in the family with individual drug use, according to Chi-Square Tests (147.045) indicates that the relationship is significant at the level of 0.005. Through the Cramer's V (with a value of 0.565), it is also possible to see that the drug use in the family on the individual drug use is strong.

For the deviant peers, the lowest score is 4 and the highest score is 16 and the average is 10.41. Among the students' peers, 16.3% of the students had low deviation, 44.3% moderate and 39.3% of the high deviation. Effect and relationship of deviant peers with individual drug use, according to Chi-Square Tests (319.555) the results show that the relationship is significant at the level of 0.005. Through the Cramer's V (with a value of 0.589), it can also be seen that the influence of the deviant peers on the individual drug use is strong. For the local variable (whose vulnerability is considered), the lowest score is 10 and the highest score is 36 and the mean is 23.25. Among the students surveyed, 12% were in vulnerable locals, 69.8% in moderate and 18.3% in vulnerable locals. The effect and local relation with the individual drug use, according to Chi-Square Tests (264.252) the results show that the relationship is significant at the level of 0.005. Through the Cramer's V (with a value of 0.589), it can also be seen that the impact of the local on the individual drug use is strong.

For the locus of control, the lowest locus is 2 and the highest locus is 22 and the mean is 14.97. Among the studied students are 12% of the locus of internal control and 88% of the locus of external control. Therefore, it is seen that the locus of control most students is externally studied. The effect and relationship of the locus of control with the individual drug use effects, according to the Chi-Square Tests (87.101) the results indicate that the relationship is significant at the level of 0.005. Through the Cramer's V (0.435), it can also be seen that the influence of the locus of control on the individual drug use is strong is strong. For academic procrastination, the lowest score is 40 and the highest score is 106 and the mean is 75.14. Among the students surveyed, 30.4% of the students were high school leavers,

51.5% moderate and 18% had low academic procrastination. Therefore, it is observed that the study neglect of the students surveyed is moderate. The effect and the relationship between academic procrastination and drug use, according to Chi-Square Tests (162.241) the results show that the relationship is significant at the level of 0.005. Through the Cramer's V (with a value of 0.420), it can also be seen that the effect of academic procrastination on the individual drug use is strong.

For academic burnout, the lowest score is 7 and the highest score is 84 and the mean is 53.25. Among the students surveyed, 52% had high academic burnout, 33% moderate and 15% had low academic burnout. Effect and relationship of academic burnout with drug use, according to the Chi-Square Tests (237,999) the results show that the relationship is significant at the level of 0.005. Through the Cramer's V (with a value of 0.509), it can also be seen that the effect of academic burnout on the individual drug use is strong. For the positive attitude to drug use, the lowest score is 10, and the highest score is 39 and the average is 26.5. Among the students studied, 61.3% had high positive attitude, 18.9% moderate and 19.8% had a low positive attitude. Effect and relationship between positive attitude to drug use and individual drug use, according the Chi-Square Tests (317.537) the results show that the relationship is significant at the level of 0.005. Through the Cramer's V (with a value of 0.587), it is also possible to find that the positive attitude to drug use on the individual drug use is strong.

Describe the indirect effect of research variables and their relationship

Regarding the research objectives, the relationship between the effects variables on drug use has been investigated in 26 relationships. In this section, by basing one to one of these variables as dependent variables, its effect on the other variables is also measured.

Table (1): Describe the indirect effect of research variables and their relationship

relationship	Chi-Square Tests		Intensity of relationship	
	value	result	Value and the test name	result
Relationship of the family conflict with deviant peers	214.537	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.400)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of parental monitoring with deviant peers	176.548	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.329)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of drug use in the family with deviant peers	12.483	significant at the level of 0.005	Cramer's V (0.165)	The relationship between the two variables is moderate
Relationship of family conflict with educational procrastination	167.626	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.510)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of parental monitoring with educational procrastination	204.118	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.576)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of locus of control with educational procrastination	26.627	significant at the level of 0.005	Cramer's V (0.241)	The relationship between the two variables is strong
Relationship of drug use in the family with educational procrastination	2.868	significant at the level of 0.005	Cramer's V (0.079)	The relationship between the two variables is weaker
Relationship of drug use in the family with academic burnout	16.842	significant at the level of 0.005	Cramer's V (0.191)	The relationship between the two variables is poor
Relationship of deviant peers with academic burnout	159.95	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.329)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.

Relationship of parental monitoring with academic burnout	198.03	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.563)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of educational procrastination with academic burnout	313.881	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.622)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of family conflict with academic burnout	335.548	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.644)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of locus of control with academic burnout	71.949	significant at the level of 0.005	Cramer's V (0.356)	The relationship between the two variables is moderate
Relationship of family conflict with locus of control	53.092	significant at the level of 0.005	Cramer's V (0.241)	The relationship between the two variables is moderate
Relationship of parental monitoring with locus of control	39.880	significant at the level of 0.005	Cramer's V (0.294)	The relationship between the two variables is moderate
Relationship of drug use in the family with locus of control	4.430	significant at the level of 0.005	Cramer's V (0.098)	The relationship between the two variables is weaker
Relationship of local with positive attitude to drug use	231.788	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.474)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of educational procrastination with positive attitude to drug use	127.232	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.475)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of family conflict with positive attitude to drug use	275.229	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.617)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of parental monitoring with positive attitude to drug use	250.510	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.551)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of deviant peers with positive attitude to drug use	282.928	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.545)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of drug use in the family with positive attitude to drug use	13.156	significant at the level of 0.005	Cramer's V (0.169)	The relationship between the two variables is poor
Relationship of parental monitoring with local	157.587	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.356)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of deviant peers with local	253.011	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.436)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.
Relationship of drug use in the family with local	12.039	significant at the level of 0.005	Cramer's V (0.162)	The relationship between the two variables is poor
Relationship positive attitude to drug use with local	235.536	significant at the level of 0.005	Kendall's tau-b (0.474)	There is a relationship between the two variables, and the hypothesis of the relationship between them is confirmed.

Modeling

The explaining direct relationships with individual drug use (Yes / No)

Here, the relationship between independent variables with individual drug use has been tested by multiple regression.

The value of the multiplicity correlation coefficient is 0.859, which reflects the correlation between observed and predicted variables. The R values for the generated model are regression instructions in the range 0 to 1. Larger values of R show stronger relationships. The value of the determination coefficient (0.739), which is in the range 0 to 1, indicates that the model is well suited to the data. The value of the adjusted coefficient is (0.733), and it tries to correct the determination coefficient to reflect the highest conformance of the model in the population. In other words, the set of independent variables (0.733) predict of the variance of individual drug use.

Considering that the significance level of the F statistic is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that independent variables are explain well the change in dependent variable (individual drug use). According to F coefficient (141.355), a total of 9 independent variables in the equation are all the variables show that a meaningful relationship with the dependent variable. According to the table below, standardized coefficients or beta (Beta) are used to measure the regression coefficients, which are not meaningful for academic burnout (0.075), parental monitoring (0.070), family conflict (0.053), academic procrastination (0.060) and locus of control (0.028).

According to the table below, individual attitude toward drug use (with beta coefficient of 0.348), vulnerable local (with beta coefficients of 0.244) and deviant peers (with a coefficient of 0.204 beta) and drug use in the family (-0.052) had the most explanatory power of drug use by the person variance among the sample people. The following results indicate that the the most important role in determining drug use, attitude toward drug use was played by, local and deviant peers in relation to academic burnout, parental monitoring, family conflict, academic procrastination, locus of control and drug use in the family.

Table (2): Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	-.708	.072		-9.772	.000
academic burnout	.002	.001	.075	1.502	.134
deviant peers	.033	.006	.216	5.189	.000
individual attitude toward drug use	.017	.003	.348	6.908	.000
local	.020	.003	.244	6.538	.000
parental monitoring	.010	.005	.070	1.816	.070
family conflict	-.004	.004	-.053	-1.119	.264
academic procrastination	.002	.001	.060	1.375	.170
locus of control	.035	.035	.028	.986	.325
drug use in the family	-.046	.023	-.052	-2.023	.044
a. Dependent Variable: drug use by the person					

Explaining indirect relationships with drug use (Yes / No)

Here, the relationship between independent variables (family monitoring, the drug use in the family, local, academic procrastination, deviant peers and family conflict) with the attitude to drug use has been tested in terms of multiple regression. The value of the correlation coefficient is 0.873, which is the correlation between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variable. The value of the determination coefficient (762/0), which is in the range 0 to 1, indicates that the model is well suited to the data. Considering that the significance level of the F statistic is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that independent variables are well explain the change in the dependent variable (attitude to drug use). Standardized coefficients or beta (Beta) are used to measure the regression coefficients which is not significant for academic procrastination (0.016) and the drug use in the family (0.035). Deviant peers (with a coefficient of 0.411), family conflict (with a beta coefficient of 0.335), local (with a beta coefficient of 0.126), and family monitoring (with a beta of 0.119) have the most explanatory power for the variance of attitude to drug use among sample individuals.

Here, the relationship between independent variables (family monitoring, the drug use in the family, deviant peers, academic procrastination, locus of control and family conflict) with academic burnout has been tested in terms of multiple regression. The value of the correlation coefficient is 0.779, and the value of the determination coefficient (622/0), which is in the range 0 to 1, indicates that the model is well suited to the data. The significance level of the F statistic is less than 0.05, so we can conclude that independent variables well explain the change in dependent variable (academic burnout). According to F coefficient (124.366), a total of 6 independent variables in the equation, all variables have a meaningful relationship with the dependent variable. Standardized or Beta coefficients are used to measure regression coefficients that are not meaningful for deviant peers (0.046), the drug use in the family (-0.075) and family monitoring (0.115).

Family conflict (with beta coefficient of 0.348), academic procrastination (with beta coefficient of 0.343) and locus of control (with beta coefficient of 0.133) have the most explanatory power of variance in academic burnout by sample individuals. The relationship between independent variables (locus of control, the drug use in the family, family monitoring and family conflict) with academic procrastination has been tested in terms of multiple regression.
The value of the correlation coefficient of 0.743 and the value of the determination coefficient (0.551), which is in the range 0 to 1, indicates that the model is consistent with the data on the average.
Considering that the significance level of the F statistic is less than 0.05, we can conclude that independent variables explain well the change in dependent variable (educational impulse). According to F coefficient (141.355), the total of 4 independent variables entered in the equation, all variables show a meaningful relationship with the dependent variable. Standardized coefficients or Beta are used to measure the regression coefficients meaningful for the drug use in the family (0.094), family conflict (0.477), family monitoring (0.381), and locus of control (-0.091).

The relationship between independent variables (the drug use in the family, family monitoring and family conflict) with the locus of control has been tested in terms of multiple regression. The value of the multiplicity correlation coefficient is 0.432 and the value of the determination coefficient (0.186), which is in the range 0 to 1, indicates that the model is poorly matched to the data. The significance level of the F statistic is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that independent variables well explain the change in the dependent variable (locus of control). According to F coefficient (34.953), a total of 3 independent variables in the equation, all variables show a meaningful relationship with the dependent variable.

Standardized coefficients or beta (Beta) are used to measure regression coefficients that are not meaningful for family monitoring (0.100) and the drug use in the family (0.010). In fact, the family conflict (with a beta factor of 0.355) has the most explanatory power for the variance of the locus of control among sample individuals. The relationship between independent variables (family monitoring, the drug use in the family and family conflict) with deviant peers has been tested in terms of multiple regression. The value of the multiplicity correlation coefficient is 0.708 and the value of the determination factor (0.501), which is in the range 0 to 1, indicates that the model is consistent with the data on the average. Considering that the significance level of the F statistic is less than 0.05, we can conclude that independent variables well explain the change in the dependent variable (deviant peers). According to F coefficient (152.878), the sum of 3 independent variables in the equation, all variables show a meaningful relationship with the dependent variable.

Standardized coefficients or beta are meaningful for family conflicts (0.467), family monitoring (0.275), and the drug use in the family (-0.087). Family conflict, family monitoring and the drug use in the family have the most explanatory power for the variance of deviant peers among sample individuals.
The relationship between independent variables (family monitoring, family consumption, deviant peers and positive attitudes to drug use) has been tested in a multiple regression with vulnerable neighborhoods. The value of the correlation coefficient is 0.581 and the value of the coefficient of determination (0.337), which is in the range 0 to 1, indicates that the model is consistent with the data on the average.

The significance level of the F statistic is less than 0.05, we can conclude that the independent variables well explain the change in the dependent variable (vulnerable neighborhood). According to F coefficient (57.854), the total of 4 independent variables entered in the equation, all variables show a meaningful relationship with the dependent variable. Standardized coefficients or beta (Beta) are more meaningful for the regression coefficients to be meaningful for the positive attitude to drug use (0.299), deviant peers (0.246) and family monitoring (0.114). The beta coefficient (-0.048) is not significant for the variables of drug use in the family

Path Analysis

The path analysis is a technique that expresses the correlation between independent and dependent variables in the form of direct and indirect effects ... In this series, the relationship between independent variables with the intermediate and final variables, as well as the relation of the middle variables with the final variable is expressed (Gazi Tabataba'i, 2005). To determine the path coefficients and calculate the direct and indirect effects using regression, we must be separated the paths according to the drawing diagram.

In the present study, this breakdown was based on a research analysis model that itself derived from the theoretical framework of the research. Therefore, considering the analysis model, 18 steps were considered for path analysis.

The results of the eighteenth process are separately mentioned above, where all stages along with the path coefficients (multiple regression beta) are presented in the final model. Now we can calculate the direct and indirect effects of each of the independent variables on the dependent variable to obtain the total effect of the variable from their totals. The direct, indirect, and general effects of the independent variables on the rate of drug use are presented in the table below. According to table 1, the most effective variables on drug use (yes / no) are: attitudes to drug use by the individual, the vulnerable local, academic procrastination, deviant peers, family conflict and family monitoring.

The academic burnout variable also plays no role in this model.

Also, the negative effects of drug use (yes / no) have been shown through the variables of drug use in the family and the locus of control.

Table (3): Investigating the effects of independent variables on drug use (Yes / No)

Independent variables	Direct effects	indirect effects	general effects
Attitude to drug use	0.348	0.299	0.647
Deviant peers	0.216	0.1022	0.318
drug use in the family	-0.052	-0.0081	-0.0601
family monitoring	-	0.0014	0.0014
Family conflict	-	0.0095	0.0095
Academic burnout	-	-	-
Academic procrastination	-	0.343	0.343
the locus of control	-	-0.0121	-0.0121
local	0.244	0.126	0.370

Revision of the analytical model

The one of the goals of using the path analysis technique is to fit the analytical model of research. Regarding the results of multivariate regressions and path analysis and non-significant variables, the analytical model of the research can be modified as follows:

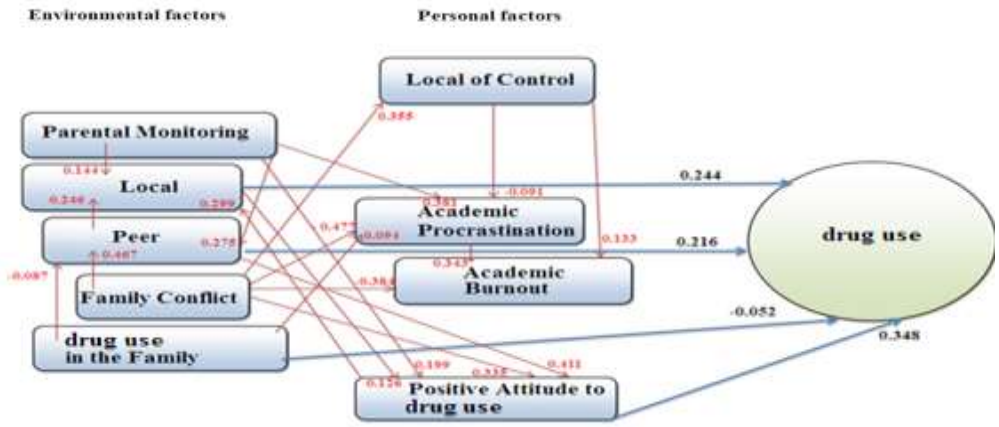

Fig (2): Revised analytical model

Conclusion

The design of a soft and hard drug use model based on individual and environmental determinants among University students in Tehran was carried out. The results of the descriptive statistics indicated that the participation of 460 students (54 girls and 406 boys) was at the level of universities in Tehran. Of the studied students, 21.3% did not use any substance and 62.2% used soft drug use and 16.5% used hard drug use. Formulation of drug use model as two models in the form of consumables based on independent variables of locus of control, academic procrastination, academic burnout, positive attitude towards drug use, family monitoring, interpersonal family, family, peers and place of residence Is. With regard to these questions and the research hypothesis, the results of hypothesis 1: Family monitoring with the use of drug use among young people directly and indirectly shows that: family monitoring (of family factors) of the students studied is moderate. Based on multiple modifications in explaining the direct relationship between variables and individual drug use, it can be seen that this variable does not directly influence the explanation of the variance of individual drug use in both models.

The indirect effect of family monitoring through educational measures, academic burnout and positive attitude towards drug use in the hard / hard use model is beta 0.0093. The indirect effect of family monitoring through the importance of education, the positive attitude towards drug use, peers and place of residence in the consumption model is beta 0.0014. These results are consistent with the results of More et al. (2017), Shahriari et al. (2012), Zahiruddin and Kayani (2003).

In conjunction with the two assumptions: Family conflict with drug use among young people has a direct and indirect relationship, the results show that: Families are family members of the students.
Based on multiple modifications, it is seen in the explanation of the direct relationship between variables and the consumption of individual drug use, which is a direct explanation of the variance of individual drug use. This suggests that family conflict is more likely to interact with other variables involved in drug misuse. As we will see below. The indirect effect of family disputes is estimated to be 0.0115 in beta through education, positive attitudes toward drug use, peers and source control in the hard / hard drug use model. Also, the indirect effects of conflicting family through academic majority, academic burnout, positive attitude towards drug use, peers and source control in drug use model are beta -0.0095. This finding is consistent with the results of Yin et al. (2007), Mohammad Khani (2007), Nouakambe (1995) and Nebowazadeh (2000) studies.

The results of hypothesis 3: The consumption of family drug use with drug use among young people has a direct and indirect relationship, suggesting that most households in the study population are consumables. Based on the multiplicity of multiples, there is a direct explanation of the direct relationship between the variables and the consumption of the substance. This variable has a direct explanation of the variance of individual drug use in both models. The indirect effect of family consumption through educational measures, academic burnout and positive attitude towards drug use in

the hard / hard use model is beta 0.0004. The indirect effect of family consumption by peers and educational upheaval on the drug use model is beta 0.0081.

This finding is consistent with most research (such as Bernard (2007), Nour et al (2008), Gridanos (1385), Oranges (2009), etc.) for the use of drug use by family members. In relation to the fourth hypothesis that peers have a direct and indirect relationship to the use of drugs among young people, the results show that: The degree of diversion of the subjects surveyed is moderate. Based on several regression variables, it can be seen in the explanation of the direct relationship between variables that this variable has a direct explanation of the variance of individual drug use in both models. The indirect effect of peers through academic burnout and positive attitude towards drug use in the model of hard / hard drug use is beta 0.0367. Also, the influence of peers through the neighborhood and the positive attitude toward drug use in the consumption model are B01 0.101. The findings of this study, along with studies by Hoffman and Stefan (2014), Curran (1997), Biglán et al. (1995), along with social control theories (Elliot, 1985; 1989) and social growth patterns (Hawkins, Weiss, 1985) also suggests that communication with peers in consumer products is one of the strongest drug prevention measures among young people.

The results show that: Most of the students in the neighborhood are located in medium and high vulnerability neighborhoods. Concerning the fifth hypothesis that the stimulus of drug use vulnerability among young people is direct and indirect, the results show: Based on several regressions, it can be seen that this variable has a direct correlation between the variance of individual drug use in both models. The indirect impact of the neighborhood through the positive attitude towards drug use in the consumption model is beta 0.126. The indirect impact of the neighborhood in the soft / hard consumption model was also not achieved. This finding is consistent with the findings of Boiz et al. (2003), Atkins et al. (1395), Seddiq Sarvestani (2003), Islamo-Dost (2010), and the hypothesis of the Chicago School of Theology that the vulnerable neighborhoods have tendencies Young people make use of drugs. The results show that: The locus of control of most students is externally studied. In relation to the sixth hypothesis that the source of control over drug use among young people has a direct and indirect relationship, the results show that: the locus of control for most students is externally examined.
Usage

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