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## Sociological analysis of economic-social state and relapse in addicted people

Hamid Reza Yazdani [0000-0001-7451-7625](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7451-7625) 

Ph.D. student of Sociology, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Bagher Sarookhani<sup>1</sup> [0009-0007-4684-3221](https://orcid.org/0009-0007-4684-3221) 

Professor, Department of Sociology, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Mansour Vosooghi [0000-0001-8384-0600](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8384-0600) 

Professor, Department of Sociology, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

### 1- Introduction:

The importance of The socioeconomic state in the lives of addicted people, especially in the process of quitting and relapse, is worth noting. The present study, which is part of a study on social factors on relapse, seeks to explain a sociological explanation of the role of the economic-social state and relapse, which is one of the essential factors in relapse. Therefore, we have discovered the underlying conditions, causal and intervening factors affecting the occurrence of the phenomenon, as well as the strategies and consequences resulting from it have been discovered from the data and presented in the form of a research paradigm model to describe how this phenomenon appears in connection with relapse.

### 2- Literature review:

Yazerloo (1401), in a research entitled "Sociological analysis of addiction tendency and its impact on social health," concluded that the variable of socioeconomic base, the amount of communication with delinquent friends, and the degree of feeling of anomie contributed the most impact to the explanation of the dependent variable, tendency They are addicted. HaiyanXiong and JidongJia(2018), in research titled "Situational Social Support and Relapse," investigated the effect of situational social support on drug abusers during the mandatory rehabilitation period and made a preliminary estimate of the relationship between social support and relapse. They concluded that by controlling some demographic and risk-related variables, a specific type of external social support predicts a lower risk of relapse.

### 3- Methodology:

This study used the qualitative and grounded theory methods to discover this issue's deep layers. the qualitative method and grounded theory have been used to find out the deep layers of this issue (placed in the fourth layer of the research population includes people who have quit addiction and have a history of relapse, who were discharged or were being discharged from addiction treatment centers in Gorgan city, the people who had the most qualifications to answer the research problem were selected using a purposive sampling method, and we conducted interviews with 21 of these people until theoretical saturation was reached, and coding and data analysis started and continued simultaneously after the first interview.

### 4- Research finding:

Core paradigm: failure to rebuild and recover the economic-social base:

In the findings section, the core category of "failure to rebuild and recover the economic-social base" was raised as one of the social factors effective in relapse, whose exact dimensions were examined as a paradigmatic model. These two bases' intertwining and direct connection was a critical finding discovered during this category and related subcategories. On the one hand, a person needed family and social support to enter the work field and gain an economic base, on the other hand, the acquisition of a social base and respect and dignity in the family depended on solving financial challenges and obtaining a suitable economic base, two issues together were considered as essential factors of relapse.

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<sup>1</sup>Professor, department of the Sociology, Corresponding Author: Email: [b.saroukhani@yahoo.com](mailto:b.saroukhani@yahoo.com)/ ORCID: 0009-0007-4684-3221

- lack of social monitoring:

Another important finding was the lack of social monitoring after opioid withdrawal, which leaves people's most basic problems, such as their family and job issues, unsolved, and the basic and necessary support for people is not provided to pass through the difficult and critical period of early opioid withdrawal.

- Unemployment and economic-social challenges:

Paying attention to the unemployment factor in relapse is another critical point. According to the results, in many cases, people have a job. Still, to not respond to the family's expectations, the person has to either take on a more challenging job that can overcome the problems to be accepted in the family or work long hours in the same job. As a result, due to physical conditions at the beginning of quitting and not being able to work much, as well as abandoning treatment and recovery priorities and distancing from them, he turns to compensatory use, and eventually, relapses occur.

The probability of relapse will be very low if the person is unemployed but does not face economic-social challenges. Because in a short period of time, he has to do a lot of work to restore the lost economic-social base and gain family and social acceptance and credit and even recognition of his inherent roles (such as children, husbands, fathers, etc.). He works long hours but is unable to reduce this gap, so he takes refuge in addiction and uses drugs as a compensatory element to work more, but relapse occurs in a short period of time, and the person suffers a double failure.

It means that not only did he not succeed in solving the problems and being accepted in the family, but he turns to using again and again, and experiences more rejection along with blame and despair.

Because of this failure, the person suffers from social shame. He no longer wants to be in the company of family, society, and even friends, and he does not have supporters of his recovery. This means that consumption will be a salve for these pains, while in the previous stage, consumption was considered compensatory.

Finally, with the continuation of these pains and the person's despair of returning to the embrace of family and society and regaining his base, the probability that overdose, which means excessive use, to die and commit suicide will be very high.

The phenomenology of drug use:

Another new and important finding of this research was the phenomenology of drug use. We have discovered and introduced four phenomenologies of drug use, which include intoxication use, compensatory use, palliative use, and excessive. Whereas, until now, the general belief was that people use drugs only for intoxication.

### **5- Conclusion:**

Finally, according to these findings in qualitative research, we cannot easily talk about relapse and the effect of a factor on it, but essential and unknown or less known dimensions of relapse are discovered by in-depth investigation of each of these crucial factors that can have a practical application in therapeutic interventions, and prevent the wastage of energy, financial and human resources in the society, and also help to strengthen the family and society by reducing social and family problems caused by relapse. The result of this research showed that the issue of rebuilding the economic state, as well as recovering the social state, plays a significant role in relapse, and the lack of attention to this issue has put people under double pressure to solve this problem in the post-quit period, and failure in this direction leads to the tendency of people to drug use again in the form of soothing and relief use. and then relapse occurs. Designing and compiling a social monitoring program with a relevant organization's support can effectively reduce these cases.

**Keywords: relapse, economic base, social base, addiction.**