

The Predictors of drug and alcohol abuse among adolescents

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Abstract

Background and aims: Alcohol and drug consumption are among the most important health challenges throughout the world including Iran. Due to limited information about this topic, the aim of this study is to determine the predictors of drugs and drinking alcohol among students.

Methods: In this descriptive study, 201 male students of high school in Najaf Abad city (Isfahan) were selected through multistage cluster random sampling method. Data were collected through two questionnaires of Risk and Protective Factors Inventory (RAPI) and Youth Risk Behavior questionnaire (YRBQ) and analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression analyses.

Results: The results show that there is a significant correlation between drinking alcohols during lifetime and all 12 components of Risk and Protective Factors Inventory (RAPI) questionnaire. In addition, the relationship between tendency to drink alcohol with attitudes toward drug use, commitment to school and family monitoring was significant as well.

Also the multiple regression analysis showed that alcohol consumption component is predictable by attitudes toward drug abuse, commitment to school and parental attitudes to drug abuse with 64% of variances. Also attitudes toward drug abuse, impulsivity and parental attitudes to drug abuse have predicted the tendency to drink alcohol with 12% of variances.

Conclusion: Considering the results, alcohol consumption in adolescents occurs in various individual, family, school and social levels. Therefore, preventive interventions should be considered in order to control and quitting drinking alcohol.

Keywords: drinking alcohol, predictors, adolescents