

## Reflections on Drug Abuse in the School Environment on the Family: A Field Study at the Addiction Treatment Center in Blida.

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### **Abstract:**

As a result of the widespread phenomenon of drug abuse in societies in general and in school environments in particular, and the resulting impacts and consequences on individuals, families, and societies alike, as well as the targeting of the wealth and pillars of society and the state represented by Algerian youth, who are considered one of the foundations upon which any society relies to build a strong state that places it among the advanced nations, it was necessary to conduct the current study aiming to understand the most significant reflections of drug abuse in school environments on families and to identify the most significant resulting effects.

**Keywords:** abuse, drugs, addiction, school, family.

### **Introduction:**

The phenomenon of drug abuse and addiction is one of the most serious social problems that young people face in the modern era. What was once a problem specific to advanced industrial societies has become a global issue affecting all countries, including third-world countries, or what is known as developing countries. It has started to spread across various communities in an unprecedented manner, posing a danger that threatens the young before the old, especially with the advancements witnessed by the world today, the race for progress, and the integration into the ranks of the advanced through information technology, communication, and the information revolution that has made the world a small village. The cultural change from customs, traditions, and languages foreign to Arab and Islamic society.

Youth are considered the social group most vulnerable to this serious scourge, as it threatens their mental and psychological health. Through their consumption of these toxins and lethal drugs, they lose their intellectual and vital skills and suffer from psychological and physical disorders. This occurs at the individual level. At the family, societal, and school levels where the student grows up, they are exposed to social damage from conflicts, family breakdowns,

and social fragmentation, leading to significant destruction. Due to the widespread prevalence of this scourge in schools, the increasing volume of individuals' drug use and addiction, its spread, and its promotion, it has become a dilemma that has afflicted society in recent times, threatening the future of addicted youth.

Many specialists and experts interested in adolescents' issues have called for urgent action, intervention, and the development of solutions before this phenomenon becomes rampant in schools. This includes activating the role of psychological counseling and addiction treatment centers and listening to their concerns so that they do not become a cause for school dropouts or deviance. In this regard, many psychological specialists agree that the absence of solidarity within the family is one of the main reasons that lead youth to seek refuge in the streets or in spaces that can fill the void, thus initiating a series of moral dangers through interaction with theft gangs and drug trafficking.

### **Problem Statement:**

Many social phenomena and problems have emerged recently that no society in the world can escape from. Amidst the spread of globalization, technological advancement, and rapid cultural change, drug abuse in schools has remained and continues to be a dangerous phenomenon. It has contributed to the increase in violence in educational institutions, especially in the absence of psychological counseling, which could analyze the reasons why teenagers resort to these deadly poisons.

Drug addiction is considered one of the social phenomena that represent the largest proportion of issues raised in the current era, posing a significant threat to society due to its severe consequences on all levels. Drug trafficking gangs now target their victims in educational environments, promoting deadly toxins and offering them as free gifts until they ensure their sale. For these reasons, many teenagers fall into the trap of addiction, which often manifests as an escape from a fractured family environment or unmet social needs.

Since the family is the nucleus of society and one of the institutions of social upbringing, where children grow until they reach maturity and adulthood thanks to the care provided to them, both physically and socially, to develop their mental capacities, it is considered the primary unit in social construction. It impacts and is influenced by interactions within society. Therefore, it is evident that the family is the most important human group and has the greatest influence on the individual and society. It is affected by various social, economic, and cultural conditions of the community and also affects the entire social structure through the traits, genetics, or experiences it passes on to children. Based on this, the problem of the study is defined as understanding the most significant reflections of drug abuse in the school environment on families.

### **Study Questions :**

1. What are the effects of drug abuse in the school environment on families?
2. Are there statistically significant differences at the  $\alpha = 0.05$  level in the study sample's perceptions regarding the psychological, health, social, economic, and security effects of drug abuse on families, based on variables such as gender, educational qualification, and professional experience ?

**Study Objectives:** The objective of this study is to identify the most important repercussions of drug abuse in the school environment on families, considering that the drug user belongs to a family consisting of a group of individuals with whom they interact, influencing and being influenced by them.

**Study Importance:** The importance of this study lies in its scientific value, as drug abuse poses a real threat to individuals in educational environments, targeting the most important element within them, namely youth, who represent the fundamental pillar upon which families and society rely.

#### **Study Concepts :**

- **Drug abuse:** "involves an individual consuming what is prohibited and forbidden."
- **Drugs:** "Chemical substances that affect individuals and cause symptoms such as drowsiness, sleepiness, or unconsciousness, along with pain relief and reduction."
- **Addiction:** "a strong inclination towards drug use, an urgent need for it, and a desire to increase the quantity consumed."
- **School:** "An institution established by society to educate and raise new generations to become active and righteous members of society."
- **Family:** "A group of individuals bound by marriage, blood, or adoption, interacting with each other, forming a social unit with specific characteristics."

#### **Previous Studies :**

- A study by Al-Maaytah (2017) found that drug abuse has psychological, health, social, economic, and security effects on society, with no statistically significant differences in the perceptions of the study sample towards the effects of drug abuse on families, attributed to demographic variables.
- Study by Al-Khazaaleh (2003): Explored the social aspects of drug abuse in Jordan, highlighting the increasing problem among youth, often initiated to emulate friends and then as an escape from reality.
- Study by Azzouz (2005): Investigated family socialization and drug addiction, revealing family disintegration as a characteristic of drug addict families and its correlation with age at the onset of drug use.
- Study by Al-Khawaldeh and Al-Khayyat (2011): Explored reasons for drug abuse from the perspective of users in Jordan, identifying family problems, seeking pleasure, financial crises, peer influence, and escaping from worries as significant factors.

**Study Follow-up:** Based on the previous theoretical literature and the utility of previous studies, the researcher employed a descriptive methodology and a questionnaire tool. The sample size was chosen proportionally to the study's topic, drawing upon similar previous studies for comparison of results.

**Study Methodology:** The descriptive methodology was adopted as it is most suitable for such studies and aligns with the nature of the topic under investigation.

**Study Population and Sample:** The study population comprised some employees at the Addiction Treatment Center in Blida, intentionally selected to serve the study's purposes, totaling 31 workers, including physicians, psychologists, and support staff.

### **Previous Studies :**

- A study (Almouayyad, 2017) titled "Drug Use Phenomenon and Its Effects on Crime Incidence in Light of Some Demographic Variables" concluded that drug use has psychological, health, social, economic, and security effects on society. It also concluded that there were no statistically significant differences in the perceptions of the study sample towards the psychological, health, social, economic, and security effects of drug use on families attributed to demographic variables such as gender, educational qualification, family size, and monthly income.
- A study (Alkhaaleh, 2003) titled "The Social Aspects of the Drug Use Phenomenon in Jordan: A Field Study" aimed to examine the social aspects of drug use and the reality and magnitude of the problem in Jordan. The study found that the problem in Jordan is continuously escalating, especially among youth. The direct reason prompting youth addicts to use drugs for the first time was to emulate friends, followed by escaping reality.
- A study (Azzouz, 2005) titled "Family Socialization and Drug Addiction: A Field Study on a Sample of Drug Addicts Undergoing Treatment at the Franz Fanon Center in Blida, Algeria" aimed to identify some structural and functional characteristics of families of drug addicts. It examined variables such as family breakdown, social and family upbringing methods, family relationships and parental models, and family economic conditions. The study revealed that features of families of addicts include family breakdown (loss of one parent, divorce, migration, and separation), and there is a relationship between family breakdown and age at the onset of drug use. The study also found that differences in the age of addicts at the onset of drug use with social upbringing methods were significant only with the neglect style for the mother.
- A study (Alkhwaldah & Alkhyat, 2011) titled "Reasons for Using Hazardous Drugs and Narcotics from the Perspective of Users in Jordanian Society" aimed to identify the main reasons leading to the use of hazardous drugs and narcotics from the perspective of users in Jordanian society. The study included 384 drug addicts referred to centers and hospitals providing treatment for addicts. The study concluded that the most important

reasons for drug use were family problems, seeking pleasure and enjoyment, escaping financial crises, peer influence, and forgetting worries and problems.

Commentary on Previous Studies : Building upon the existing theoretical literature and the utility of previous studies that the current study relied on, the researcher adopted a descriptive methodology and utilized a survey tool. The sample size was tailored to fit the study's topic, drawing from the insights of these prior studies that were similar in nature to the current research. Additionally, a comparison was made between the findings of this study and those of previous studies.

The methodology followed in the study was descriptive methodology, as it is the most suitable for such studies and aligns with the nature of the subject under investigation.

Community and study sample: The study community consists of some workers in the addiction treatment center in Blida, intentionally selected to serve the study's purposes, totaling 31 individuals, including doctors, psychologists, and accompanying staff.

**Characteristics of the study sample: Table No. 01 illustrates the distribution of the study sample according to variables (gender, educational qualification, professional experience).**

Variables	Categories	Fruquency	The percentage (%)
Gender	Male	14	45.2%
	Female	17	54.8%
Educational Qualification	Secondary Educational	7	22.6%
	University	19	61.3%
	Postgraduate Studies	5	16.1%
, professional experience	Less than 5 years	3	9.7%
	5 to 10 years	11	35.5%
	10to 15 years	9	29.0%
	More than 15 years	8	25.8%

**Study Sample Characteristics:** Table 01: Shows the distribution of the study sample according to variables (gender, educational qualification, professional experience).

Percentage Frequency Categories Variables 45.2% 14 Male Gender 54.8% 17 Female 22.6% 7 Secondary Educational Qualification 61.3% 19 University 16.1% 5 0% 9 10 to 15 years 25.8% 8 More than 15 years

**Study Instrument:** In the field study, we relied on a questionnaire form containing a set of phrases for the purpose of collecting necessary data. This was to test hypotheses and assist in determining: "The impact of drug use in the school Postgraduate 9.7% 3 Less than 5 years Professional Experience 35.5% 11 5 to 10 years 29. Environment on the family." Based on theoretical literature, the questionnaire was constructed, developed, and modified through several stages to ensure its validity and ability to achieve the desired goal.

**Study Sample Characteristics:** Table 01 shows the distribution of the study sample according to variables (gender, educational qualification, professional experience).

**Study Instrument:** In the field study, we relied on a questionnaire form containing a set of phrases for the purpose of collecting the necessary data. This was to test hypotheses and assist in determining "the impact of drug use in the school environment on the family." Based on theoretical literature, the questionnaire was constructed, developed, and modified through several stages to ensure its validity and ability to achieve the desired goal.

- **Apparent Validity (Validity of Judges):** To ensure the validity of the study tool, the questionnaire was presented to a group of experienced judges. We took into consideration all the comments provided by the judges, and where necessary, modifications were made based on their suggestions and recommendations. This process resulted in the final version of the questionnaire for implementation with the study sample.

**Tool Reliability:** To verify the reliability of the measures, we calculated Cronbach's alpha coefficient, and the following table illustrates the results:

**Table 02: Cronbach's alpha coefficient to confirm tool reliability:**

Alpha Coefficient	Number of Items	Dimensions	Axes
0.704	5	After the Influence of Peer Group	The first axis
0.840	5	After the Influence of the Internet and Social Media	
0.650	5	After Weakening Religious Convictions	
0.728	5	After Family Problems	
0.518	4	Community Contribution to Drug Use	
0.649	6	Psychological Effects	The second axis
0.794	6	Health Effects	
0.760	6	Social Effects	

0.682	6	Economic Effects	
0.789	4	Security Effects	
0.842	53	Tool as a Whole	

Through Table No. 02, we notice that the Cronbach's alpha test values for the dimensions of the study range between 0.518 and 0.840 for all dimensions. These values are considered good, indicating a satisfactory level of stability for the tool.

Statistical Tools Used: To achieve the study objectives and analyze and interpret the data, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS22) was relied upon, including:

- Percentages, frequencies, means, and standard deviations.
- Cronbach's alpha coefficient: to estimate the stability of the study.
- Mann-Whitney test: To analyze the differences in the study sample's perceptions by gender.
- Kruskal-Wallis test: To analyze the differences in the study sample's perception of variables (educational qualification, professional experience).

**Study of the Bias and Trends in the Responses of the Study Sample: Table No. 03: Illustrates the attitudes and inclinations of the study sample's responses to the dimensions of the first axis.**

<b>First Axis : Circumstances of Drug Use in the School Environment</b>				
<b>First Dimension : Influence of Peer Group</b>				
Numbers	Sentenced	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Agreement
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interacting with drug-using friends and seeing them use drugs leads to the student's drug use.</li> </ul>	3.77	1.055	High
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imitating friends is often a cause of drug use.</li> </ul>	3.94	0.814	High
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peers encourage the student to use drugs as a way to assert</li> </ul>	3.77	0.884	High

	themselves.			
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student feels a desire to use drugs out of a sense of adventure.</li> </ul>	3.55	0.850	Average
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drug use leads to problems among peers within the school.</li> </ul>	4.35	0.661	High
	Total	3.877	0.583	High

**The second Dimension : The contribution of the internet and social media platforms to the spread and use of drugs.**

Numbers	Sentenced	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Agreement
6	Students use the internet and social media for entertainment, research, and exploration in the school environment.	3.97	0.836	High
7	The internet helps in promoting drug use in the school environment.	3.81	0.910	High
8	The internet is considered one of the means for buying and selling drugs.	3.55	0.888	Average
9	The Internet is considered one of the means for buying and selling drugs.	3.48	0.962	Average
10	The student uses the Internet as one of the means to obtain drugs.	3.77	0.805	High

	Total	3.716	0.6885	High
<b>Third Dimension : Weak religious commitment and its contribution to drug abuse</b>				
Numbers	Sentenced	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Agreement
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance from God leads to drug abuse.</li> </ul>	4.61	0.615	High
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drug abuse leads to weakening of faith in the individual.</li> </ul>	4.45	0.506	High
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drug abuse diminishes modesty in the individual using drugs.</li> </ul>	4.03	0.547	High
14	Drug abuse leads to the loss of blessings and the spread of corruption and divine retribution.	4.13	0.341	High
15	"Drug abuse leads to the disappearance of blessings and the spread of immorality and punishment."	4.32	0.475	High
Total		4.309	0.325	High
<b>The Fourth Dimension: The Contribution of Family Problems to Drug Abuse.</b>				
Numbers	Sentenced	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Agreement
16	Bad parental role modeling leads to drug abuse among students.			High

17	"Addiction of one parent leads to the drug use of the children."	3.74	0.631	High
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parents' preoccupation away from their children makes them prone to getting lost."</li> </ul>	3.87	0.428	High
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Inequality between spouses leads to the deviation of the children</li> </ul>	3.55	0.568	average
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Harshness and excessive pressure on the children lead them to unethical behaviors."</li> </ul>	3.68	0.541	High
	Total	3.838	0.370	High
<b>"The Fifth Dimension : The Community's Contribution to Drug Abuse"</b>				
Numbers	Sentenced	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Agreement
21	The availability of drugs in society leads to drug use.	4.26	0.514	High
22	The limited role of social upbringing institutions leads to drug use.	3.65	0.551	Average
23	"Economic openness and the influx of foreign cultures lead to drug use.	3.48	0.570	Average
24	The limited role of media and awareness campaigns is a cause of drug use.	3.74	0.445	High
Total		3.896	0.282	High

**Through Table 03, it is evident** that the attitudes and inclinations of the study sample's responses to the dimensions of the first axis, "Conditions of Drug Use in the School Environment," were as follows:

- The "Effect of Peer Group in Drug Use in the School Environment" dimension had an arithmetic mean of 3.877, with a standard deviation of 0.583, indicating a high level of perception among the sample individuals regarding this dimension.
- The "Contribution of the Internet and Social Media in the Spread and Use of Drugs in the School Environment" dimension had an arithmetic mean of 3.716, with a standard deviation of 0.688.
- The arithmetic mean of the "Weakening of Religious Morals and its Contribution to Drug Use" dimension was 4.309, with a standard deviation of 0.325.
- This was followed by the "Contribution of Family Problems to Drug Use," with an arithmetic mean of 3.838 and a standard deviation of 0.370.
- Lastly, the "Contribution of the Community to Drug Use" had an arithmetic mean of 3.896, with a standard deviation of 0.282. These also indicate a high level of perception among the sample individuals regarding these dimensions.

Reviewing all the statements, it's found that the majority were rated at a high level except for statements 04, 08, 09, 19, 22, and 23, which were rated at an average level, and there were no statements rated at a low level.

**Table No. 04: Illustrates the attitudes and inclinations of the study sample's responses to the dimensions of the second axis:**

**"The Second Axis: Effects of Drug Abuse on the Family"**

**"The First Dimension : Psychological Effects"**

Numbers	Sentenced	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Agreement
25	Drug abuse leads to a weakened mental focus on life matters.	4.61	0.615	High
26	Drug abuse causes stress for the individual.	4.45	0.506	High
27	Drug users experience bouts of depression.	4.03	0.547	High
28	Drug abuse leads to an increase in individual stress levels.	4.13	0.341	High
29	Drug abuse increases the sense of superiority in the addict.	4.32	0.475	High
30	Drugs lead to the individual suffering from psychological disorders.			High

Total		4.309	0.325	High
<b>"The Second Dimension : Health Effects"</b>				
Numbers	Sentenced	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Agreement
31	Drug abuse causes serious diseases in the respiratory system	4.55	0.768	High
32	Drug abuse leads to the destruction of Human physical health.	4.68	0.541	Average
33	The drug user reaches an advanced stage of fatigue and exhaustion.	4.68	0.599	Average
34	The user is exposed to physical and mental damage.	4.68	0.541	High
35	Drug abuse adversely affects linguistic and mathematical skills.	4.35	0.877	High
36	Drug abuse may cause some deformities in the children of addicts.	3.84	1.098	High
Total		4.309	0.325	High
<b>The third dimension : Social effects</b>				
Numbers	Sentenced	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Agreement
37	Drug abuse threatens social and familial cohesion.	4.65	0.551	High
38	Drug use affects family relationships.	4.61	0.558	Average
39	Drug addiction leads to family disintegration.	4.68	0.541	High

<b>40</b>	Drug abuse increases cases of violence in the family.	4.68	0.653	Average
<b>41</b>	Drug addiction increases marital discord and conflict between spouses.	4.71	0.588	High
<b>42</b>	Drug abuse leads to cutting off relationships and creating animosity among members of the same family.	4.52	0.926	High
<b>Total</b>		4.632	0.403	High
<b>The fourth dimension : Economic effects</b>				
<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Sentenced</b>	<b>Arithmetic Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>Degree of Agreement</b>
<b>43</b>	Drug addiction takes a significant portion of the family's income.	4.65	0.551	High
<b>44</b>	Drug addiction leads to a decrease in individual productivity.	4.65	0.551	High
<b>45</b>	Drug addiction represents a significant burden on the individual income of families.	4.68		High
<b>46</b>	Drug addiction leads to the weakening of family and societal productivity.	4.68		High
<b>47</b>	Drug addiction contributes to increasing family expenses.	4.71		High
<b>48</b>	Drug addiction leads to obtaining money through illegitimate means.	4.52		High
<b>Total</b>		4.639	0.403	High
<b>"The security effects"</b>				
<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Sentenced</b>	<b>Arithmetic Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>Degree of Agreement</b>
<b>49</b>	Drug abuse threatens social and familial entities.	4.45	0.506	High
<b>50</b>	Increased drug addiction leads to conflicts and fights among members of the same	4.52	0.508	Average

	family.			
<b>51</b>	Drug abuse threatens the safety and security of the family.	4.42	0.502	High
<b>52</b>	Drug abuse leads to committing crimes within the family.	4.13	0.428	High
Total		4.379	0.381	High

Through Table 4, it is evident that the trends and inclinations of the study sample's responses on the dimensions of the second axis, "The effects of drug abuse in the school environment on the family," were as follows:

- For the dimension "psychological effects," the mean was 4.516, with a standard deviation of 0.483, indicating a high level of awareness among the sample members regarding this dimension. This was followed by the dimension of "health effects," with a mean of 4.462 and a standard deviation of 0.536. Then, the dimension of "social effects" had a mean of 4.709 and a standard deviation of 0.943, indicating a high level of awareness among the sample members for this dimension. Next was the dimension of "economic effects," with a mean of 4.639 and a standard deviation of 0.403, also indicating a high level of awareness among the sample members for this dimension. Finally, the dimension of "security effects" had a mean of 4.379 and a standard deviation of 0.381, indicating a high level of awareness among the sample members for these dimensions as well. Reviewing all the phrases, we find that all of them were rated at a high level, with no phrase rated at a medium or low level.
- The first hypothesis states that: there are statistically significant difference in the perception of the study sample regarding the psychological, health, social, economic, and security effect of drug abuse on the family attributed to the gender variable. The results as follows :

**Table 05: Results of Mann-Whitney analysis for the perceptions of the study sample regarding the psychological, health, social, economic, and security effects of drug abuse on the family attributed to the gender variable.**

Dimension	Variable	Gender	Average salary	Total salary	Z value	Mann-Whitney value	Level of significance
Psychological	Gender	Male	13.18	184.50	-1.588	79.5	0.112

Effects		Female	18.32	311.50			
Health Effects	Gender	Male	12.25	171.50	-2.108	66.5	0.035
		Female	19.09	324.50			
Social Effects	Gender	Male	12.25	171.50	-2.196	66.5	0.028
		Female	19.09	324.50			
Economic Effects	Gender	Male	16.46	230.50	-0.268	112.5	0.789
		Female	15.62	265.50			
Security Effects	Gender	Male	15.68	219.50	-0.187	114.5	0.852
		Female	16.26	276.50			

From Table 05 and based on the Mann-Whitney values, it is observed that there are statistically significant differences in the perception of the study sample regarding the health and social effects, while there are no differences in their perceptions regarding the psychological, economic, and security effects of drug abuse on the family attributed to the gender variable at a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

The second hypothesis states that: There are statistically significant differences in the perception of the study sample regarding the psychological, health, social, economic, and security effects of drug abuse on the family attributed to the educational qualification variable. The results were as follow

**Table 06 presents the results of the Coxal and Wilkes analysis for the perceptions of the study sample regarding the psychological, health, social, economic, and security effects of drug abuse on the family attributed to the variable of educational qualification:**

Dimension	Variable	Category	Average salary	H value	Level of significance
Psychological Effects	Gender	Secondary	11.00	3.205	0.201
		University graduate	18.05		
		Postgraduate studies	15.20		
Health Effects	Gender	Secondary	12.50	2.038	0.361

		University graduate	17.73		
		Postgraduate studies	14.10		
Social Effects	Gender	Secondary	12.64	1.668	0.434
		University graduate	17.47		
		Postgraduate studies	15.10	1.668	0.434
Economic Effects	Gender	Secondary	16.46	5.156	5.156
		University graduate	15.10		
		Postgraduate studies	15.62		
Security Effects	Gender	Secondary	11.57	2.619	0.270
		University graduate	17.76		
		Postgraduate studies	15.50		

From Table 06, based on the observed H values, we note that there are no statistically significant differences in the study sample's perceptions regarding the psychological, health, social, economic, and security effects of drug abuse on the family attributed to the variable of educational qualification at a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

The third hypothesis states that there are statistically significant differences in the study sample's perceptions regarding the psychological, health, social, economic, and security effects of drug abuse on the family attributed to the variable of professional experience. The results were as follows:

**Table 07 presents the results of the Coxal and Wilkes analysis for the perceptions of the study sample regarding the psychological, health, social, economic, and security effects of drug abuse on the family attributed to the variable of professional experience.**

Dimension	Variable	Category	Mean Ranks	H Value	Significance Level
		Less than 5 years	13.67		
		5 to 10	18.50		

Psychological Effects	Experience	years		5.835	0.119
		10 to 15 years	10.44		
		More than 15 years	19.69		
Health Effects	Experience	Less than 5 years	14.83	2.681	0.444
		5 to 10 years	19.55		
		10 to 15 years	13.83		
		More than 15 years	14.00		
Social Effects	Experience	Less than 5 years	13.83	1.240	0.743
		5 to 10 years	18.05		
		10 to 15 years	14.11		
		More than 15 years	16.13		
Economic Effects	Experience	Less than 5 years	9.00	3.176	0.365
		5 to 10 years	9.00		
		10 to 15 years	17.82		
		More than 15 years	14.28		
Security Effects	Experience	Less than 5 years	12.83	4.435	0.218
		5 to 10 years	19.86		
		10 to 15 years	16.06		
		More than 15 years	11.81		

rom Table No. 07, and based on the observed values of H, we notice that there are no statistically significant differences in the study sample's perception of the psychological,

health, social, economic, and security effects of drug abuse on families attributed to the variable of professional experience at a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

### **Conclusion:**

The study results indicate that the means of all dimensions of the first and second axes of the study are at a high level, reflecting the study sample's perception of these dimensions. This means that drug abuse in school environments is significantly reflected and impacts individuals and families through its psychological and health effects on the user, causing psychological and physical disorders that threaten the mental and physical health of the individual. This is evident in increased blood pressure, stress, gastrointestinal diseases, and decreased mental capacity. It also affects families through social, economic, and security implications, including family breakdown, intra-family conflicts, deviant behaviour, decreased individual and family productivity, increased expenses, threats to family security, and spreading fear and crime within families and society.

The study also showed no statistically significant differences in the sample's perception of the psychological, health, social, economic, and security effects of drug abuse on families attributed to the variables of educational qualification and professional experience. However, differences were found regarding the perception of health and social effects, while there were no differences in the perception of psychological, economic, or security effects of drug abuse on families. The variation in perceptions regarding health and social effects is attributed to the varying intensity of the impact of drug abuse from one individual or family to another. Some individuals or families may be more affected than others. The differences in perceptions of psychological, economic, and security effects are attributed to the fact that everyone is equally affected by drug abuse, as individuals, families, and communities are all susceptible to the dangers of drug abuse, considering that the individual is part of the family and the family is an integral part of society.

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