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THE IMPACT OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT ON DRUG ADDICTION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF STUDENTS OF DELINQUENCY AND CRIME

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ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to find the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from the perspective of students of delinquency and crime, and to reveal statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the sample members from students of delinquency and crime on the questionnaire of the effect of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from their perspective according to the variables of: (gender, age, place of residence, and academic year). The study implemented the descriptive analytical approach to achieve its goals, reveal answers to its questions, and verify its hypotheses. The study population consisted of all of the (371) crime and delinquency students at Princess Rahma University in the year 2025 AD; the study sample consisted of (204) male and female students of the crime and delinquency students at Princess Rahma University, and they were chosen according to the simple random method; the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from the perspective of the students of delinquency and crime was average. The section titled (the impact of the social environment on drug addiction) came first with a high score, while the section titled (the impact of the economic environment on drug addiction) came in the last rank with an average score, as there were no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the sample members of delinquency and crime students on the questionnaire of the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from their perspective according to the variables of: (gender, age, place of residence, and the academic year). The researcher also recommends including the concepts of drug prevention into educational curricula at various academic levels and developing integrated strategies and plans to address the impact of the social environment.

KEYWORDS: Socioeconomic Environment; Drug Addiction; Students Of Delinquency And Crime.

1. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of drug addiction is one of the most dangerous and complex social and psychological phenomena in the modern era due to its devastating effects on the individual and society at the same time. Global interest in this phenomenon has increased since 2015 as a result of the exponential rise in drug abuse rates, especially among young age groups, which made it a complex issue in which economic, social, health, and security dimensions interfere together. The report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2023) indicated that the rate of drug abuse has increased by more than 35% in a number of developing countries during the past ten years, with high rates among young people between the ages of 15 and 30, which is the most vulnerable category to be affected by social and economic changes.

This phenomenon cannot be understood in isolation from its surrounding environment, as researchers in sociology, clinical psychology, and psychological guidance all agree that the socioeconomic environment plays a fundamental role in creating favorable conditions for the emergence of addictive behaviors. Economic deprivation, family disconnect, weak social ties, and the absence of educational and professional opportunities all constitute chronic pressure factors that weaken the ability of individuals, especially teenagers, to resist drug temptations (Hoffmann & Cerbone, 2020). The World Health Organization report (WHO, 2021) confirms that these factors not only lead to an increase in the possibility of drug use, but also impedes the effectiveness of intervention and treatment methods in poor and marginalized environments.

What distinguishes the phenomenon of addiction in changing social contexts, especially since the middle of the second decade of the twenty-first century, is its escalating association with deep structural changes, such as: increasing unemployment rates between young people, high rates of forced immigration and displacement, and the growing feeling of psychological and social alienation, which makes understanding the phenomenon from a structural perspective of an indispensable scientific necessity. (Brook et al., 2019).

As such, it is essential to analyze the phenomenon from the perspective of a specialized academic category, such as: students of crime and behavioral delinquency who possess cognitive and analytical tools that enable them to dismantle the factors that cause addiction within realistic social and economic contexts. Their opinions and perceptions would

provide applied insights that help understand the dynamics of the phenomenon deeply, and contribute to developing preventive policies based on scientific analysis of societal reality.

Researchers in the fields of sociology and general mental health have become more interested in studying environmental factors affecting the emergence and development of addictive behaviors since the middle of the second decade of the twenty-first century, especially among the category of teenagers and young adults. Many recent studies have proven that the socioeconomic environment does not represent a mere background for an individual's life, but rather is one of the most important direct determinants of addictive behavior, as it effectively contributes to the formation of individuals' decisions and trends towards drug use (Al-Shannaq & Al-Krenawi, 2018).

In this context, modern literature indicates that disconnect of the family structure, prevalence of poverty, low educational level, absence of job opportunities, and social isolation, are all factors that create an environment fraught with psychological and social risks, making drugs a way to escape reality or to deal with chronic life pressure (Brook et al., 2017). Field studies conducted in a number of developing countries have shown that the high rates of unemployment and monetary deprivation are associated with a clear escalation in the rates of stimulant or inhibitory psychological substances, especially in random neighborhoods or economically marginalized societies.

The World Health Organization (WHO, 2021) confirms that individuals who grow up in negative community environments which are characterized by: weak social ties, domestic supervision decline, absence of role models, and the disintegration of the value system, are more prone to adopt harmful behavioral patterns, including drug use behavior. The organization indicates in its annual report that the ability of adolescents to make healthy and sound decisions is directly affected by the quality of the social environment that surrounds them, so that it is noted that the absence of family and community support weakens their psychological protection mechanisms, which makes them more fragile in face of dangerous behavioral temptations.

This proposition supports what other analytical studies concluded, that chronic exposure to environmental pressures with lack of social and economic empowerment opportunities lead to a sense of despair and loss of hope, which is a fertile environment for addictive behavior, especially in societies that lack effective preventive and guidance

programs. (Kaggwa et al., 2022). This effect appears more clearly in the transitional stages of age, such as adolescence, as the personality of the individual is still in the process of formation, and his ability to be affected by external factors is relatively high.

Warnings issued by researchers and specialized international centers have increased since 2015 regarding the growing impact of societal and institutional factors in promoting delinquent behaviors, foremost of which is drug addiction. Studies have shown that the absence of active social control, poor family guidance, and the decline in the preventive performance of educational institutions, constitutes a system of factors that lead individuals, especially adolescents and young people, towards highly dangerous behaviors such as drug use or trafficking, especially in environments that suffer from marginalization and structural poverty (Brook et al., 2019).

Contemporary research shows that the relationship between social exclusion and economic marginalization on the one hand, and engaging in addiction behaviors on the other hand, is an exponentially-increasing and complex relationship at the same time, as the deterioration of the living situation of the individual and the family weakens the opportunities of guidance and proper upbringing, and reduces the ability of educational and social institutions to perform their preventive and controlling roles. According to the report of the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2023), the neighborhoods and societies suffering from weak socioeconomic infrastructure show significantly high rates in the spread of drug use, especially among males who suffer from unemployment and chronic poverty.

In this context, a study by El-Awad and Rothstein (2017) showed that low levels of social trust and the absence of community support networks represent a fertile environment for the growing addiction behavior, as fragile societies lack preventive values and societal controls that play a decisive role in preventing drug abuse. A study by Hoffmann and Cerbone (2020) also indicated that this type of environments often witnesses a disconnect in family roles, and a decline in the authority of young internal control, which enhances the possibility of resorting to drugs as a way to escape reality or adapt to pressure.

Hence, the complex impact of these economic, familial, educational, and societal factors exceeds the individual frameworks to reflect a structural defect in social protection systems, and emphasizes the need for comprehensive preventive interventions that take into account the socioeconomic context of

high-risk environments.

Based on the escalation of drug abuse rates in many societies, and the accompanying transformations in socioeconomic structures since 2015, we see an urgent need to approach the phenomenon of addiction from a comprehensive analytical angle links structural factors (such as: social class, unemployment, economic marginalism) and cultural factors (such as: societal values, social upbringing, and family relationships). A precise understanding of the relationship between these variables and the behavior of addiction requires going beyond traditional psychological treatments towards a deeper analysis of the societal structure that produces and restores addiction behavior. (Fraser & Moore, 2017).

The importance of this type of analytical treatment increases when an academic perspective is conducted in the interpretation of delinquent behavioral phenomena, as is the case with students of crime science departments, as well as sociological and behavioral studies, who possess cognitive backgrounds and analytical tools that allow them to dismantle the structure of the phenomenon and link it to its social, economic, and political contexts. Researchers note that students of these disciplines are more able to realize the interconnection between the patterns of delinquency (including addiction) and the largest societal dynamics, such as: distribution of power, variation of opportunities, and weak social support networks. (Young, 2019).

Accordingly, involving these students in studying and analyzing this relationship between social and economic factors and drug use behaviors not only contributes to building a strong scientific understanding of the phenomenon, but also enables them to develop a critical sense of the prevailing theoretical frameworks and to propose preventive intervening strategies based on the actual societal reality, instead of only relying on individual or psychological interpretations. (MacGregor & Thom, 2021).

Exploring the perspectives of specialized students associated with crime science and behavioral delinquency is an important entry into a deeper understanding of the phenomenon of addiction in its socioeconomic context, as these factional insights provide a qualitative analysis based on critical cognitive backgrounds that provide the research with an in-depth interpretative characteristic. By analyzing the perceptions of these students, a qualitative knowledge can be generated based on the interaction between theory and field observation, which is a scientific basis for the design of preventive

programs and intervening policies characterized by: realism, accuracy, and effectiveness. (Kinnunen et al., 2020).

This research approach acquires its importance from the fact that it allows us to understand how structural determinants interact, such as: poverty, unemployment, social marginalization, and the absence of economic safety in causing drug use behaviors among young people. The spread of feelings of frustration, the loss of hope in the future, and the lack of active social or recreational alternatives, are of the most prominent incentives that push individuals towards engaging in addictive behaviors, especially in deprived environments. (WHO, 2021; Hoffmann & Cerbone, 2020).

Recent studies have shown that understanding addiction cannot be achieved in isolation from the contextual conditions that frame and regenerate it, which makes utilizing the perspectives of specialized academic groups a central step towards developing strategies that take into account the broader societal dimensions and move from the individual approach to a multi-level structural analysis. (MacGregor & Thom, 2021). Therefore, this insight is a cornerstone of building general policies based on an in-depth sociological analysis, not on typical solutions or traditional therapeutic models that may ignore the social and economic roots of the phenomenon.

The theories of social environment, especially the theory of social ecology and the theory of differential mixing, are explained by delinquent behaviors, including: drug addiction through the effect of the direct social environment on the individual. According to the Theory of Ecology developed by "Park" and "Burgess", the city is seen as a group of environmental circles that differ in its socioeconomic characteristics, where the rates of crime and addiction increase in random and marginalized areas that lack social cohesion and basic services. (Park & Burgess, 1925). As for the Theory of Differential Mixing that was formulated by "Sutherland", it confirms that individuals learn delinquent behaviors, such as drug use, through their continuous interaction with delinquent reference groups, such as friends or family members who practice the same behavior, which leads to the acquisition of values and standards that justify this act. (Sutherland, 1947). From this perspective, the social environment is a decisive element in forming addictive tendencies through interaction and learning within the direct social environment.

As for the economic perspective, the Theory of Conflict depends on the hypothesis that the disparity in the distribution of economic resources leads to the

exacerbation of delinquent behaviors, including addiction. According to this theory, whose roots belong to the ideas of "Karl Marx", poverty, unemployment, and class discrimination lead to the individual's feeling of marginalization and exclusion, which leads him to search for alternative means to escape from his reality, such as drug use (Quinney, 1970). The theory also considers that the laws that criminalize addiction serve the dominant classes and maintain the status quo, while the poor groups that are the most vulnerable to addiction are marginalized as a result of their economic pressure. From this perspective, addiction is not just an individual problem, but rather a reflection of an unfair economic structure that contributes to the production of delinquent behavioral patterns within the crushed societal groups.

The study of Abdul-Halim and Arishi (2015) aimed at studying the relationship of psychological and social compatibility with the reality of drug addiction and to reach proposals to increase this compatibility. To achieve this, the study was conducted on (147) individuals who visit the mental health hospital in Jizan frequently, and the data was collected by relying on the descriptive approach using the psychological and social compatibility scale. The results of the study sample were as the following: There is a negative psychological and social compatibility, a correlation between the dimensions of the scale, statistically significant differences between the two dimensions, and a weak statistically insignificant negative correlation between the age variable, the social condition, the practical condition, and the personal and social compatibility of the addict; also, there is a link between the educational situation, the practical condition, and the psychological and social compatibility of the drug addict.

Al-Kurki's study (2018) aimed at identifying the impact of socialization institutions on drug addicts. The study sample was chosen based on the method of availability, as (50) questionnaires were distributed to drug addicts in therapeutic clinics in Jordan between 20-5-2017 and 20-6-2017. The results showed that the reasons for their drug addiction were their friends as the main reason, followed by adventure and experimentation, and the drugs which were provided at a cheap price, and finally that they had enough free time. It turns out that the availability of drugs everywhere is the most addicted cause alongside reasonable drugs prices, then the mood is modified by drugs. There was no statistically significant relationship between the factors of socialization: (general, school, family) and drug

addiction regarding the social status of parents.

Abdul-Dayem's study (2021) aimed at identifying drug addiction psychology (multiple addiction) to determine the psychological characteristics of the user, knowing the personal dynamics of the university student (multiple addiction), and knowing the factors, causes, and psychological experiences that constitute the psychological environment of the addict to prepare more preventive treatment programs that can be directed to drug addicts. The researcher used the case study approach for the university student (multiple addiction) at Cairo University and the personal interview form for Salah Mukheimer, as well as the scale of the lack of willpower of university student addicts, the scale of abstaining from addiction and relapse for university students, and the Thematic Apperception Test (T.A.T). The study concluded that the main reasons leading to addiction (multiple addiction) in the case of the addict are: personal reasons (such as: passing through an emotional experience, the lack of love and interest), familial reasons (such as the death of the parents and the older brother and the older sister in their role, and the lack of acceptance for their authority by the addict, and the absence of an understanding between the addict and them), and cultural and religious reasons (such as the weakness of religious faith). Moreover, T.A.T cards revealed the dynamics of the personality in the case of the addict as his environment lacks love and attention, as well as his feelings of: weakness, impotence, despair, deformation of the image of the grandfather, and losing hope in the future, which prompted him to become an addict.

Ahmed's study (2022) aimed at identifying the reasons that lead to addiction and how to treat addicts and rehabilitate them, social compatibility of the family and its effect on treating the phenomenon of drug addiction, and social, economic, and environmental factors in which addicts are brought up, which lead to their incompatibility. The researcher relied on the descriptive analysis approach, and applied a questionnaire of (15) item on a sample of (100) healed drug addicts who were treated at (Hayat) center to treat addicts, as well as their families and workers at the center, in addition to conducting interviews and observation. The study has found that the cohesion of the family community's structure reduces the spread of drug addiction and accelerates the treatment process, through the positive impact of parents in the life of the addict, as well as good social relations that are compatible between families and their surroundings. The results of the field study also found that social

variables, such as: divorce, or the death of one of the parents, and family disconnect contribute to the spread of addiction, and that the economic conditions in which addicts grow up have a major role in drug use, as low income contributes to the illegal gain through drug trade, while extreme luxury and excessive disbursement on young people, especially in the university stage, contributes in knowing bad friends who have a basic role addiction; also, social compatibility between parents affects treatment, and family censorship has a major role in reducing the spread of abuse.

Harraz's study (2022) aimed to identify the size of the problem of drug addiction in Egypt, reveal the social factors affecting youth addiction to drugs, and identify the economic factors driving drug addiction. The research has been applied to a random sample of (10) addicts in the city of Mansoura, with the use of the method of case study and the interview guide; the time frame of the study has been limited to the period between July and August of 2021. The research concluded that the role of friends in youth abuse of drugs, the effect of the family in youth addiction to drugs, the effect of the social environment in terms of the availability of the drug and the ease of obtaining it, and its cheap price, all contributed in the spread of demand for drugs, as well as the effect of other active factors, such as: unemployment, emotional emptiness, and the weakness of the role of civil society institutions, which contributed to the spread of the phenomenon within the local community.

Mukhtari and Laamour's descriptive study (2023) aimed to research the reasons that lead university students to use drugs and become addicted to them. It determined the repercussions of this abuse of the student's life by relying on the case study approach to a intentional sample of (25) students from the University of Skikda in August 20, 1955; the sample was chosen based on the snowball method, and a guided interview model was used in the study. Among the most important results that have been concluded is that the reasons for drug abuse by members of the sample are due to bad colleagues or friends, and to family problems and difficult living conditions, as well as the lack of effective control mechanisms and religious void; as for the repercussions resulting from drug abuse, the study was concerned with those that affected the personal side, including psychological ones, the most important of which are: nervousness and a sense of frustration, social ones, such as: the weak relationships with relatives, and problems with the family, since the bad reputation of the user affects the social bond between him and his surroundings in a

negative way.

Al-Mihoub and Sawakri's study (2024) aimed to identify the impact of socioeconomic transformations on the growing phenomenon of drug addiction and its increase in Algerian society by revealing the most important socioeconomic features that have caused the increasing phenomenon of drug addiction, the most important factors that have increased committing the crime of drug addiction, and the role of each socioeconomic transformation as mechanisms that can limit the forms and manifestations of drug addiction crimes.

The criminal act cannot happen and grow in isolation from the social, economic, cultural, and political factors, whether combined or only some of them. Socioeconomic factors surrounding the addict on the drugs are represented in: the low educational level and the social status of the parents, the poor social upbringing, the family disconnect, the collapse of the social construction of the family, bad friends, the low level of family income, poverty, unemployment, neighborhood gangs, and others, all of which are root causes that helped in committing the crime of drug addiction.

The study of Nivares Sida et al (2012) aimed to identify the main socioeconomic variables associated with drug use among prison inmates. Using data from the second survey of the imprisoned population conducted by the CIDE Research and Teaching Center in Mexico, a logistical model was developed in two phases. The first phase analyzed the determinants of frequent drug use among prisoners (before entering prisons), while the second phase of the model dealt with drug use inside prisons. The results showed that the prevalence of drug use before entering prisons reached 28.5%, but this percentage decreased to 7.4% after the prisoners entered the prison. As for the characteristics that greatly affected the possibility of frequent drug use before entering the prison, they were: elementary school or beyond, work, and having children, while the variables related to negative drug use were: male gender, sharing the childhood house with adults who take illegal drugs, leaving the childhood house, and the presence of previous prison sentences. After entering the prison, the negative conditions there are related to drug use.

The study of Dewabhrata et al (2023) aimed to study factors related to behavioral, environmental, social, economic, and geographical factors and severe drug addiction. The sample consisted of 6,790 people who use drugs (PWUD) from rehabilitation centers during the period 2019 to 2020 in Indonesia. The data was obtained from the SIRENA rehabilitation

information system of the Indonesian National Anti-Narcotics Agency, or National Narcotics Board (BNN), during the period from 2019 to 2020. The SIRENA system used the modified version of the World Health Organization (ASI) index, which evaluates the level of addiction intensity in the patient and the relevant factors. The results showed that a high percentage (65.08%) of the study sample reported severe drug addiction, which necessitated intervention and support. The bad psychological state, serious work problems, bad health condition, and serious family and social problems were associated with severe drug addiction. Males had higher possibilities for severe drug addiction compared to females. Patients in urban areas had higher possibilities for severe drug addiction compared to their counterparts in rural areas. The inhabitants of the least developed regions (such as: Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi) had higher possibilities for severe drug addiction compared to the residents of the most developed areas (such as: Java and Bali).

The study of Wang and Martins (2024) examined the complex relationship between socioeconomic factors and illegal drug abuse in adolescence in both the United States and Brazil. These socioeconomic factors have been classified into three main areas: home life, society, and school. At the home life level, families that struggle with issues such as parental use of drugs, mental health challenges, or financial difficulties are noticeably associated with adolescents' use of drugs. Parents' education levels appear as a decisive factor, as low education is associated with an increase in the risk of drug use among adolescents. Moreover, family imbalance and exposure to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) also increases the possibility of early drug experience. At the society level, poverty and chaos of the neighborhood play a pivotal role in adolescents' use of drugs. Adolescents residing in societies which are economically-deprived face increasing weakness due to the high levels of stress and crime, then illegal drugs are often used as a mechanism of coping with this situation. The school environment also plays a decisive role in the formation of drug use through the effect of peers. In dismantled families, teenagers seek to obtain support from outside the family, forming fragile links with their peers who are involved in drug use. As for the study by Hopkins (2024), it studied the effect of various socioeconomic determinants, including: income inequality, education levels, job status, the ability to obtain health care, and the spread of drugs and severity at the individual and societal levels. By revealing the

mechanisms behind drug epidemics, this study aimed to direct targeted interventions and policy measures to alleviate their impact on public health and social welfare. The drug epidemics represents a major challenge to public health, and it has deep effects on individuals, families, and societies. Although the factors contributing to the drug epidemics are complex and multi-faceted, socioeconomic disparities play a decisive role in shaping the distribution and intensity of drugs related problems. Drug epidemics are complex general health crises affected by multiple factors, such as economic conditions that play an important role.

1.1. Commenting On Previous Studies

The current study agreed with all the previous studies in dealing with the subject of drug addiction, and in the approach used, which is: the descriptive approach; it differed from the studies of Abdul-Dayem (2021) and Harraz (2022) that used the case study approach. The current study agreed with the studies of Abdul-Dayem (2021) and Al-Mukhtari and Laamour (2023) in the study sample, which was from the students of delinquency, while it was different from the rest of the previous studies in this aspect. It agreed with most of the previous studies in the tool used, which is the questionnaire, and differed from the studies of Abdul-Halim and Arishi (2015) and Abdul-Dayem (2021), since the tool used in their studies was a scale, as well as the studies of Harraz (2022) and Al-Mukhtari and Laamour (2023), as the tool used in their studies was an interview. Also, it differed from the study of Nivares Sida et al (2012), as the tool was a data analysis form.

It was distinguished from the previous studies on the subject that it dealt with, which was the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction, and was unique in the sample, which was from students of delinquency and crime; it was distinguished in the tool used within it, which was a questionnaire prepared by the researcher, as well as the variables that it dealt with, namely: gender, age, place of residence, and academic year.

1.2. Study Problem

The phenomenon of drug addiction is one of the aggravated structural problems facing contemporary societies, because of the psychological, social, and economic repercussions it contains, which affect the structure of the individual, the balance of the family, and the stability of the entire societal fabric. The years after 2015 witnessed a remarkable escalation in the rates of drug use, especially in the ranks of the youth

category, as confirmed by recent international reports issued by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2023), and the World Health Organization (WHO, 2021), which raises fundamental issues regarding the social structure that allows the reproduction of this phenomenon and pushes us to investigate the overlapping factors that contribute to them.

Official statistics issued by the Criminal Information Department of the Public Security Directorate indicate a clear fluctuation in the number of crimes of possession of narcotic drugs and their use during the past five years, reflecting the impact of socioeconomic changes and the circumstances of the pandemic, in addition to the development of control efforts. In 2020, a total of (16,118) crimes occurred, then the number declined to (14,264) in 2021, then to (13,039) in 2022, which is the lowest level during the period. However, the numbers returned to the rise in 2023 to reach (15,611), and reached its climax in 2024 by (17,498) crimes. These trends indicate the urgent need to adopt a comprehensive approach in the face of the phenomenon of addiction, taking into account all of the security, social, economic, and psychological aspects.

In the context of the continuous deterioration in economic conditions, the exacerbation of the problems of poverty and unemployment, and the decline in the roles of traditional community institutions, such as the family, the school, and the neighborhood, fertile environments were formed for the spread of delinquent behavioral patterns, the most prominent of which are the behavior of drug abuse and addiction that are often attributed to: lack of social safety, young people's feelings of exclusion, losing hope, as well as weak social support and control systems, especially in marginalized and poor areas. (Brook et al., 2019).

Despite the richness of psychological and medical literature that dealt with drug addiction from an individual-diagnostic perspective, sociological and cultural aspects still need in-depth studies based on structural analysis of the social contexts producing the phenomenon. In this context, it is important to focus on academic groups specializing in understanding delinquency and crime, such as: students of crime science or behavioral and social studies, as a category that possesses theoretical and knowledge tools that enable them to provide in-depth explanatory readings, and is based on understanding the interlocking relationships between socioeconomic variables and delinquent behaviors.

Explore the perceptions of these students opens the way for the development of a qualitative understanding of the phenomenon that contributes to redirecting the compass of preventive policies towards more comprehensive approaches that take into account the structural and cultural dimension, and it moves from the therapeutic pattern to the preventive field work based on a careful social diagnosis of the reasons and contexts leading to addiction; the research problem is based on the following question: What is the impact of the socioeconomic environment on the phenomenon of drug addiction from the perspective of students of delinquency and crime?

1.3. Study Questions

1- What is the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from the perspective of students of delinquency and crime?

2- Are there statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the sample members from students of delinquency and crime on the questionnaire of the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from their perspective according to the variables of: (gender, age, place of residence, and the academic year)?

1.4. Study Importance

This study acquires its importance from the structural and social nature that it adopts in analyzing one of the most dangerous contemporary challenges facing societies, which is the phenomenon of drug addiction, which is no longer just an individual or health issue, but rather turned into a sociological phenomenon with deep economic and cultural roots. The scientific and practical importance of this study stems from several integrated dimensions:

This study comes in the context of the increasing need for new analytical approaches to understanding addiction, going beyond traditional medical and psychological frameworks towards analyzing the structural factors represented in poverty, unemployment, family disconnect, and weak educational frameworks, which are factors documented by many contemporary international studies as main incentives for drug use. (Hoffmann & Cerbone, 2020).

This study also provides a unique perspective by exploring the perceptions of students of crime science and behavioral delinquency, as an academic category that has analytical and knowledge tools that qualify its members to understand the phenomenon in its broader societal and cultural context. The

distinction here is to rely on academic actors in the process of professional formation, which gives the results of the study a qualitative exploratory nature that may contribute to directing the scientific debate towards new, more comprehensive insights and critical knowledge stemming from the local educational and research reality.

Furthermore, this study enhances the possibilities of formulating preventive policies based on evidence and developing social interventions based on an in-depth understanding of the nature of the socioeconomic determinants leading to addiction, especially among the youth category. The results of the study are expected to contribute to the enrichment of the literature of crime and delinquency, and to fill a cognitive gap related to the scarcity of studies that combine structural analysis and explore the views of specialists in this field.

Finally, the study highlights the importance of the complementary role of academic and societal institutions in combating the drug phenomenon by employing scientific knowledge in designing guided intervening programs that take into account the societal factors that produce delinquency, which is consistent with modern trends in social sciences towards establishing evidence-based policies.

Accordingly, this study not only highlights one of the neglected dimensions in analyzing the phenomenon of addiction, but rather seeks to build cognitive bridges between academic reality and community practices to promote societies' ability to respond to the challenges associated with drug use from a comprehensive and sustainable perspective.

1.5. Study Objectives

The study seeks to find the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from the perspective of students of delinquency and crime, and to reveal statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the sample members from students of delinquency and crime on the questionnaire of the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from their perspective according to the variables of: (gender, age, place of residence, and the academic year).

1.6. Conventional And Procedural Definitions

Narcotics addiction: The repeated use of one or more substances of narcotic substances compulsively, which leads to a physiological or psychological dependence or both, as well as having withdrawal symptoms when quitting the use of the drug; physiological dependence is: the state in which the body gets used to narcotic substances to perform

its physiological functions, and these functions are disturbed during the absence of this substance, which results in physical withdrawal symptoms. (Abdul-Halim and Arishi, 2015:378).

Socioeconomic environment: are difficulties and obstacles that cause drug addiction in regards to the socioeconomic environment. (Al-Anzi, 2020:410).

2. STUDY METHODOLOGY

The study implemented the descriptive analytical approach to achieving its goals, reveal answers to its questions, and verify its hypotheses.

2.1. Study Population

The study population consisted of all (371) students of crime and delinquency at Princess Rahma University in the year 2025 AD.

2.2. Study Sample

The study sample consisted of (204) male and female students from crime and delinquency students at Princess Rahma University who were chosen according to the simple random method. Table (1) shows the study sample according to the study variables:

Table 1: The Study Sample Distributed According To The Variables Of: Gender, Age, Place Of Residence, And Academic Year.

Variable	Variable Categories	No.	Percentage
Gender	Male	69	33.8%
	Female	135	66.2%
Age	Between 18-20 years old	120	58.8%
	Between 21-23 years old	69	33.8%
	Between 24-26 years old	15	7.4%
	27 years old and above	0	0%
Place of Residence	Desert	15	7.4%
	Countryside	45	22.1%
	City	144	70.6%
	Camp	0	0%
Academic Year	First	54	26.5%
	Second	96	47.1%
	Third	21	10.3%
	Fourth	33	16.2%
	Total	204	100%

2.3. Study Tool

A questionnaire was prepared for the current study by referring to theoretical literature and previous studies related to the current study subject; in its initial form, it consisted of (21) items distributed in two sections, namely: (the impact of the social environment on drug addiction, which includes 13 items, and the impact of the economic environment on drug addiction, which includes 8 items).

2.4. Validity of the Questionnaire

2.4.1 Content Validity:

The questionnaire was offered to a group of (6) specialized arbitrators from the faculty members with jurisdiction in the field of: sociology, crime science, and social work to express their opinion and suggest their observations in terms of linguistic formulation, and the suitability of the subjects of the topic and the sections of the questionnaire; the arbitrators expressed their opinions, and modifications were made to the linguistic wording of a number of questionnaire items.

2.5. Structural Integrity (Validity of Internal Consistency)

The structural integrity of the questionnaire was confirmed by studying its internal consistency by calculating the correlation coefficients between the scores of each of the items of the questionnaire and the score of the section to which they belong, then calculating the correlation scores of both sections with each other and with the total score of the questionnaire, after applying the questionnaire on an exploratory sample consisting of (20) students from crime and delinquency students who are not included in the basic study sample, and results were as the following:

Table 2: Correlation Coefficients Between The Scores Of The Items Of The First Section (The Impact Of The Social Environment On Drug Addiction) And The Total Score Of The Section.

No.	Correction Coefficient	No.	Correction Coefficient
1	0.682**	8	0.688**
2	0.667**	9	0.752**
3	0.448*	10	0.726**
4	0.579**	11	0.745**
5	0.696**	12	0.653**
6	0.574**	13	0.717**
7	0.756**		

It is clear from Table (2) that the values of correlation coefficients ranged between (0.448-0.756), all of which were statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01 or 0.05).

Table 3: Correlation Coefficients Between The Scores Of The Items Of The Second Section (The Impact Of The Economic Environment On Drug Addiction) And The Overall Score Of The Section.

No.	Correction Coefficient	No.	Correction Coefficient
1	0.660**	5	0.515*
2	0.834**	6	0.674**
3	0.821**	7	0.788**
4	0.848**	8	0.647**

It is clear from Table (3) that the values of correlation coefficients ranged between (0.515-0.848),

all of which were statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01 or 0.05).

Table 4: Correlation Coefficients between the Scores of both Sections and the Total Score of the Questionnaire.

	Section 1: The impact of the social environment on drug addiction	Section 2: The impact of the economic environment on drug addiction	The questionnaire as a whole
Section 1: The impact of the social environment on drug addiction	1	0.799**	0.936**
Section 2: The impact of the economic environment on drug addiction	-	1	0.960**
The questionnaire as a whole	-	-	1

It is clear from Table (4) that the values of correlation coefficients between the scores of both sections and the total score of the questionnaire ranged between (0.799-0.960), all of which were statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01), which indicates that the questionnaire is characterized by a structural integrity.

Stability of the Questionnaire

The stability of the questionnaire was verified by calculating the stability of the internal consistency using the (Cronbach's alpha) factor for each section:

Table 5: The Stability Of Internal Consistency Using (Cronbach's Alpha) Factor for the Sections of the Questionnaire.

Section	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha Factor
Section 1: The impact of the social environment on drug addiction	13	0.850
Section 2: The impact of the economic environment on drug addiction	8	0.874
The questionnaire as a whole	21	0.918

It is clear from Table (5) that the value of the (Cronbach's alpha) factor was (0.850) for the first section, (0.874) for the second section, and (0.918) for the questionnaire as a whole, which are high values; therefore, the questionnaire is characterized by a high degree of stability.

Scoring the Questionnaire:

The questionnaire was scored using a five-point Likert scale according to the following: strongly agree (5 points), agree (4 points), neutral (3 points), disagree (2 points), and strongly disagree (1 point).

Statistical Methods used in the Study:

SPSS 24 was used to conduct the following statistical methods:

- Repetitions and percentages to determine the distribution of the study sample according to variables of: (gender, age, place of residence, and academic year).
- Pearson's correlation coefficient to verify the validity of the internal structure of the questionnaire.
- Cronbach's alpha to verify the stability of the questionnaire.
- Arithmetic means and standard deviations to answer the first study question.
- Independent Samples Test to study the significance of differences between the mean scores of the sample members on the questionnaire according to the variable of (sex).
- The One-Way Anova test to study the significance of differences between the mean scores of the sample members on the questionnaire according to the variables of: (age, place of residence, and academic year).

3. STUDY RESULTS

Results related to the first question: What is the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from the perspective of students of delinquency and crime?

The degree of impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction was judged from the perspective of students of delinquency and crime according to the following: range, which is the difference between the largest value and the smallest value = 5-1 = 4, then the range was divided into the number of levels chosen, which was three ($4/3 = 1.33$), then 1.33 was added to the minimum per category according to the following:

- From (1.00-2.33) indicates a low degree.
- From (2.34-3.66) indicates an average degree.
- From (3.67-5.00) indicates a high degree.

Table 6: Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations of the Sample Members' Answers to the Sections of the Questionnaire.

Section	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking	Degree
Section 1: The impact of the social environment on drug addiction	3.70	.582	1	High
Section 2: The impact of the economic environment on drug addiction	3.49	.740	2	Average
The questionnaire as a whole	3.59	.624		Average

It is clear from Table (6) that the arithmetic mean of the questionnaire as a whole was (3.59) with a standard deviation of (0.624) and with an average degree, which means that the impact of the

socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from the perspective of students of delinquency and crime was average. The section titled (the impact of the social environment on drug addiction) came first with a high degree and an arithmetic mean of (3.70), while the section titled (the impact of the economic environment on drug addiction) came in the last rank with an average degree and an arithmetic mean of (3.49). This is due to the fact that members of the sample realize that addiction is not only explained by social and economic factors, but also the result of the overlap of psychological, personal, and behavioral factors. The environment may contribute to drug addiction, but it is not the inevitable factor. It can be said that: Addiction is a personal choice more than an inevitable result of the environment, which reduces the severity of their evaluation of the effect of the surrounding factors. The section titled (the impact of the social environment on drug addiction) came first and with a high degree, indicating that the social environment has a direct and stronger impact on the formation of the behavior of individuals, especially in adolescence and youth. For instance, family relations, the influence of the group of peers and friends, and the absence or weakness of social control, are all factors that create a fertile environment that may push the individual towards drug use. However, the section titled (the impact of the economic environment on drug addiction) came in the last rank with an average degree, meaning that some addictions are not related to the economic factor and monetary deprivation directly, but rather to poor guidance, the absence of censorship, the absence of psychological and social support, family disconnect, or the pressure of peers more than

economic factors. This result is consistent with the result of Al-Kurki's study (2018), which showed that friends are the most important reasons for drug addiction in the study sample, followed by the availability of drugs everywhere. It is also compatible with Ahmed's study (2022) which showed that social changes such as: divorce or the death of one of the parents, and family disconnect contribute to the spread of addiction, and that the economic conditions in which addicts grow up have a major role in drug use, as low income contributes to the pursuit of illegal gain through drug trade. It also agrees with the study of Harraz (2022) which showed that social and economic factors cause drug addiction. It is consistent with the study of Mukhtari and Laamour (2023) that showed that bad comrades or friends, as well as family problems and difficult living conditions, lead to drug use. Also, it agrees with the studies of Al-Mihoub and Sawakri (2024), Dewabhrata et al (2023), and Wang & Martins (2024), which concluded that serious family and social problems are greatly related to severe drug addiction. It differs from the study of Abdul-Dayem (2021), which showed that the leading reasons for addiction are: personal reasons (such as passing through an emotional experience, the lack of a feeling of love and interest), familial reasons (such as the death of the parents, the older brother and the older sister taking their role, and the lack of acceptance of their authority by the addict, and the absence of an understanding between the addict and them), and cultural and religious reasons (such as weakness of religious faith).

As for the first section: the impact of the social environment on drug addiction.

Table 7: Arithmetic Means And Standard Deviations Of The Sample Members' Answers To The Items Of The First Section Titled (The Impact Of The Social Environment On Drug Addiction) Of The Questionnaire.

Items	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking	Degree
1- The constant tension between individual family members encourages drug addiction.	3.53	.917	8	Average
2- The strict restrictions imposed by parents on children push them towards addiction.	3.53	.933	9	Average
3- The lack of communication within the family environment pushes the individual towards addiction.	3.59	.897	7	Average
4- Not feeling safe inside the family pushes children to addiction.	3.46	1.093	11	Average
5- One of the parents' addiction to the drug pushes children towards addiction.	4.10	.928	4	High
6- Staying out of the house until late hours at night exposes the individual to addiction.	3.74	1.026	5	High
7- Academic failure encourages the individual towards addiction.	2.97	1.045	13	Average
8- The individual's failure to achieve his goals leads him to addiction.	3.31	1.006	12	Average
9- Encouragement from friends makes it easier for the individual to become an addict.	4.25	.737	2	High
10- Not utilizing free time in a useful manner leads the individual to addiction.	3.68	1.009	6	High
11- Living in residential neighborhoods in which drug abuse is abundant pushes the individual to addiction.	4.21	.780	3	High

12- The availability of narcotic substance easily encourages an individual to addiction.	4.26	.799	1	High
13- Displaying drug use scenes in dramas encourages an individual to addiction.	3.47	1.134	10	Average
Section 1: The impact of the social environment on drug addiction	3.70	.582		High

It is clear from Table (7) that the arithmetic mean of the first section as a whole was (3.70) with a high degree, and item 12 (the availability of narcotic substance easily encourages the individual to addiction) came in the first place with a high degree and an arithmetic mean of (4.26), which indicates that the ease of getting the narcotic material, whether it is from illegal markets or comrades, plays a decisive role in encouraging these students towards

addiction, especially among the small age groups that lack sufficient awareness or strict control.

While item 7 (academic failure encourages the individual towards addiction) came in the last rank with an average degree and an arithmetic mean of (2.97), as the sample considers that there are more factors than the academic failure that contributes to their drug addiction, such as: family disconnect, social pressure, and abundance of free time.

As for the second section: the impact of the economic environment on drug addiction.

Table 8: Arithmetic Means And Standard Deviations Of The Sample Members' Answers To The Items Of The Second Section (The Impact Of The Economic Environment On Drug Addiction) Of The Questionnaire.

Items	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking	Degree
1- The low economic level of the family affects addiction.	3.84	1.011	2	High
2- Living in the slums affects addiction.	3.35	1.124	6	Average
3- Living in heterogeneous neighborhoods affects addiction.	3.84	.920	1	High
4- The high economic situation of the individual pushes him to addiction.	3.46	1.107	5	Average
5- The individual's exposure to economic crises leads him to addiction.	3.56	.932	4	Average
6- The lack of job opportunities pushes the individual towards addiction.	3.62	1.032	3	Average
7- The pressures that the individual is exposed to in the work environment leads him to addiction.	3.35	1.163	7	Average
8- Working in inappropriate environments such as working in the industrial city affects addiction.	2.91	1.097	8	Average
Section 2: The impact of the economic environment on drug addiction	3.49	.740		Average

It is clear from Table (8) that the arithmetic means of the second section as a whole was (3.49) with an average degree, and item 3 (living in heterogeneous neighborhoods affects addiction) came in the first rank with a high degree and an arithmetic mean of

(3.84), and this may be due to the awareness of these students to the role of the environment in which they live in on the formation of behavior and delinquency, as the heterogeneous neighborhoods are often characterized by: weak social cohesion, diverse

values and cultures, and absence of censorship, which create a stimulating environment for drug use. In such neighborhoods, the student may feel isolation or social loss, and the presence of delinquent or drug promoted models facilitate the spread of the phenomenon.

While item 8 (working in inappropriate environments such as working in the industrial city affects addiction) in the last rank with an average degree and an arithmetic mean of (2.91). This may be due to the fact that the work environment is considered as a means of stability and preoccupation by some individuals, even if it is not perfect as it should, unlike the residential environment in which the individual lives daily and affects his life in a deeper way.

Results related to the second question: Are there statistically significant differences between the mean

scores of the sample members from the students of delinquency and crime on the questionnaire of the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from their perspective according to the variables of: (gender, age, place of residence, and academic year)?

To answer the question, an independent samples (T) test was used to study the significance of the differences between the means of the sample members on the questionnaire according to the variable of (gender). Also, a (One-Way Anova) was used to study the significance of differences between the mean scores of the sample members on the questionnaire according to the variables of: (age, place of residence, and academic year), and the results were according to the following:

According to the variable of gender:

Table 9: (T) Test Results For The Significance Of The Difference Between The Mean Scores Of The Sample Members On The Questionnaire According To The Variable Of Gender.

Section	Gender	No.	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	(T) Value	Degree of Freedom	Significance Value	Decision
Section 1: The impact of the social environment on drug addiction	Male	69	3.61	.666	1.613	202	0.108	Insignificant
	Female	135	3.75	.530				
Section 2: The impact of the economic environment on drug addiction	Male	69	3.46	.915	0.372	202	0.710	Insignificant
	Female	135	3.50	.637				
The questionnaire as a whole	Male	69	3.54	.765	0.970	202	0.333	Insignificant
	Female	135	3.63	.538				

It is clear from Table (9) that the (T) value of the questionnaire as a whole and all its sections was not a statistically significant, as the significance value was greater than the level of virtual significance of 0.05, which means that there are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the sample members of students of delinquency and crime on the questionnaire of the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from their perspective according to the variable of gender.

This result is attributed to the similarity of the socioeconomic circumstances and experiences experienced by male and female students, or their awareness of the causes of addiction. It also indicates that factors such as poverty, family disconnect, ease of access to drugs, and the pressures of the peer group are of a common effect between both genders without clear discrimination. According to the variable of age:

Table 10: Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations of the Sample Members' Answers to the Questionnaire According To the Variable of Age.

Section	Variable Levels	No.	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation
Section 1: The impact of the social environment on drug addiction	Between 18-20 years old	120	3.68	.452
	Between 21-23 years old	69	3.69	.610
	Between 24-26 years old	15	3.92	1.141
	Total	204	3.70	.582
Section 2: The impact of the economic environment on drug addiction	Between 18-20 years old	120	3.49	.658
	Between 21-23 years old	69	3.54	.751
	Between 24-26 years old	15	3.30	1.218
	Total	204	3.49	.740
The questionnaire as a whole	Between 18-20 years old	120	3.58	.525
	Between 21-23 years old	69	3.62	.654
	Between 24-26 years old	15	3.61	1.102
	Total	204	3.59	.624

Table 11: The Results Of The One-Way ANOVA For The Significance Of The Difference Between The Mean Scores Of The Sample Members On The Questionnaire According To The Variable Of Age.

Section	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean of Squares	F	Significance Value	Decision at 0.05
Section 1: The impact of the social environment on drug addiction	Between Groups	.825	2	.413	1.223	.297	Insignificant
	Within Groups	67.828	201	.337			
	Total	68.653	203				
Section 2: The impact of the economic environment on drug addiction	Between Groups	.701	2	.351	.637	.530	Insignificant
	Within Groups	110.610	201	.550			
	Total	111.311	203				
The questionnaire as a whole	Between Groups	.055	2	.027	.070	.933	Insignificant
	Within Groups	78.923	201	.393			
	Total	78.978	203				

It is clear from Table (11) that the value of (F) was a statistically significant for the questionnaire as a whole, but statistically insignificant for all its sections, as the significance value was smaller than the level of virtual significance of (0.05), which means that there are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the sample members of students of delinquency and crime on the questionnaire of the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from their perspective according to the variable of age.

Consequently, it can be said that all age groups in the study sample had close views towards these

factors and their effect on addiction, and this may be due to the similarity of psychological and social characteristics, and the similarity of the social and educational backgrounds of these students, since they study the specialization itself, and they receive similar knowledge on issues of delinquency and crime, which is reflected in the convergence of their opinions. As such, the impact of the environment on addiction is viewed as something that does not change much as students grow older.

According to the variable of place of residence:

Table 12: Arithmetic Means And Standard Deviations Of The Answers Of The Sample Members To The Questionnaire According To The Variable Of Place Of Residence.

Section	Variable Levels	No.	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation
Section 1: The impact of the social environment on drug addiction	Desert	15	3.59	.684
	Countryside	45	3.64	.661
	City	144	3.73	.545
	Total	204	3.70	.582
Section 2: The impact of the economic environment on drug addiction	Desert	15	3.49	.822
	Countryside	45	3.27	.754
	City	144	3.56	.719
	Total	204	3.49	.740
The questionnaire as a whole	Desert	15	3.54	.734
	Countryside	45	3.45	.637
	City	144	3.64	.605
	Total	204	3.59	.624

Table 13: The Results Of The One-Way ANOVA For The Significance Of The Difference Between The Mean Scores Of The Sample Members On The Questionnaire According To The Variable Of Place Of Residence.

Section	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean of Squares	F	Significance Value	Decision at 0.05
Section 1: The impact of the social environment on drug addiction	Between Groups	.470	2	.235	.693	.501	Insignificant
	Within Groups	68.183	201	.339			
	Total	68.653	203				
Section 2: The impact of the economic environment on drug addiction	Between Groups	2.892	2	1.446	2.681	.071	Insignificant
	Within Groups	108.418	201	.539			
	Total	111.311	203				
The questionnaire as a whole	Between Groups	1.287	2	.644	1.665	.192	Insignificant
	Within Groups	77.691	201	.387			
	Total	78.978	203				

It is clear from Table (13) that the value of (F) was a statistically significant for the questionnaire as a whole, but statistically insignificant for all its sections, as the significance value was smaller than the level of virtual significance of (0.05), which means that there are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the sample members from students of delinquency and crime on the questionnaire of the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from their perspective according to the variable of place of residence.

This can be explained that although students live in different places of residence, whether it is in urban, rural or suburb areas, they have a relatively unified awareness of addiction issues and its causes, and the impact of the socioeconomic environment in it, and this may be due to joint academic education or the viewing the same media and societal sources. Also, the nature of the residence may not be a decisive factor in itself in forming the student's view of the phenomenon of addiction unless it is related to other

factors, such as: family disconnect, marginalization, or loneliness.

According to the variable of academic year:

Table 14: Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations of the Answers of Sample Members to the Questionnaire According To the Variable of Academic Year.

Section	Variable Levels	No.	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation
Section 1: The impact of the social environment on drug addiction	First	54	3.67	.463
	Second	96	3.67	.564
	Third	21	3.84	.593
	Fourth	33	3.74	.780
	Total	204	3.70	.582
Section 2: The impact of the economic environment on drug addiction	First	54	3.52	.718
	Second	96	3.50	.759
	Third	21	3.34	.762
	Fourth	33	3.52	.730
	Total	204	3.49	.740
The questionnaire as a whole	First	54	3.60	.563
	Second	96	3.58	.641
	Third	21	3.59	.521
	Fourth	33	3.63	.744
	Total	204	3.59	.624

Table 15: The Results Of The One-Way ANOVA For The Significance Of The Difference Between The Mean Scores Of The Sample Members On The Questionnaire According To The Variable Of Academic Year.

Section	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean of Squares	F	Significance Value	Decision at 0.05
Section 1: The impact of the social environment on drug addiction	Between Groups	.568	3	.189	.556	.645	Insignificant
	Within Groups	68.085	200	.340			
	Total	68.653	203				
Section 2: The impact of the economic environment on drug addiction	Between Groups	.567	3	.189	.341	.795	Insignificant
	Within Groups	110.744	200	.554			
	Total	111.311	203				
The questionnaire as a whole	Between Groups	.059	3	.020	.050	.985	Insignificant
	Within Groups	78.919	200	.395			
	Total	78.978	203				

It is clear from Table (15) that the value of (F) was statistically significant for the questionnaire as a whole, but statistically insignificant for all its sections, as the significance value was smaller than the level of virtual significance of (0.05), which means that there are no statistical significance between the mean scores of the sample members from students of delinquency and crime on the questionnaire of the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from their perspective according to the variable of academic year.

This result explains that all students are studying the same specialization regardless of their studies, and they have close academic knowledge and information, which leads to a convergence in understanding and analysis towards these issues. Also, the topic of addiction is presented through the

means of communication and through the curricula in the early years; therefore, these students have awareness of the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction, and this knowledge does not change significantly during their academic progress.

4. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

- The impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from the perspective of students of delinquency and crime was average. The section titled (the impact of the social environment on drug addiction) came first with a high degree, while the section titled (the impact of the economic environment on drug addiction) came in the last rank with an average degree.

- There are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the sample members from the students of delinquency and crime on the questionnaire of the impact of the socioeconomic environment on drug addiction from their perspective according to the variables of: (gender, age, place of residence, and academic year).

4.1. Study Proposals

- Providing guiding programs targeting families in residential areas that suffer from poor social control or family disconnect.
- Launching awareness campaigns for young people in educational institutions regarding the danger of drugs and their impact on the

individual and the society as a whole.

- Merging the concepts of drug prevention into educational curricula at various academic levels.
- Developing integrated strategies and plans to address the impact of the socioeconomic environment on addiction behaviors through cooperation between ministries of education, interior, and social development.
- Conducting a study on the role of educational institutions, such as schools and universities, in preventing addiction.
- The impact of social control on reducing the spread of narcotic substances among young students.

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