Determination and Prioritizing of Addiction Prevention Factors in
Delfan City, Iran

Davod Mirzaei1, Bibi Eshrat Zamani PhD2, Sayyed Hojat Mousavi3

Abstract

Background: In recent decades, drug abuse has been one of the most important problems of human societies and has been imposing enormous charges to them. Exposing addicts to infectious diseases, social and economic harmful impacts, expensive and reversibility of treatment methods have caused that drug abuse prevention programs be more inexpensive and more effective than treatment. One of the most important methods of drug abuse prevention is identification and prioritization of them according to scientific methods. The purpose of this study was to investigate addiction prevention methods among adolescents and teenagers from the viewpoints of addicts, their parents, authorities and prioritizing the prevention methods based on analytical hierarchy process (AHP) model in Delfan city, Iran.

Methods: Statistical samples included 17 authorities, 42 addicts, and 23 parents that have been selected through purposive sampling. Data collection instruments involved structured and semi-structured interviews. Data were analyzed based on quantitative and qualitative methods, encoding and categorization. In this study, AHP model was used for prioritizing the prevention methods. This model is one of the most efficient and comprehensive designed techniques for multi-criteria decision making; it formulates the possibility of natural complex problems as hierarchy.

Findings: The results indicated that the most important methods of drug abuse prevention were using media, case studies, planning for leisure times, educating social skills, integrating drug prevention methods in religious customs and respect to teenagers. Among these factors, the media and respect to adolescents with weights 0.3321 and 0.2389 had the highest preferences for the prevention of drug addiction, respectively. Planning for leisure time with weight of 0.1349 had the lowest importance than media and teenager respectful factor and higher priority than religion customs, dating and learning lessons factors. On the contrary, integrating in religion customs, using case studies with weights 0.1145, 0.1114 and 0.0680 had the lowest preferences, respectively, and can be considered in later settings.

Conclusion: The interviewees mentioned the most important addiction prevention methods in respect to teenagers, religious customs, media, dating skills, learning lessons from examples and attention to the leisure times among which the media has been the most efficient method. Because, publicity of the media as a national media is available to the public and it is not dedicated for a special group or class of people and everyone can use it regardless of his literacy and knowledge level.

Keywords: Addiction, Analytical hierarchy process model, Prioritizing, Prevention methods.

Addict & Health 2011; 3(1-2): 20-28.
Received: 31.12.2010, Accepted: 6.3.2011

1- MA Student, Department of Education Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran.
2- Associate Professor, School of Education and Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran.
3- PhD Student, Department of Geomorphology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran.
Correspondence to: Bibi Eshrat Zamani PhD, Email: bzamani@edu.ui.ac.ir
Introduction

All the human societies are dealing with different problems; these unpleasant problems have forced human’s mind to think about new ways to remove, reduce or control them. According to multiple published global reports, addictive drugs are considered as one of the major threatening issues for the human communities which are associated with increasing growth in production, transmission, distribution and consumption. This issue currently is considered as one of the four world’s crisis (crisis of biological environment destruction, atom, addiction and poverty) as well as one of the health-therapeutic issues of the 21st century. Addiction is defined as a dense mass of the negative results due to drug usage due to which the ability of the society would be destroyed in organizing and maintaining the existing regulations; normal functioning and social life would be impaired and ultimately would cause structural transformations in economical, social, political and cultural system of a community. Nonetheless, today addiction is merely not the problem of the addicts, but problem of the communities; and it jeopardizes the health of all the community people and devastates the cultural, social and economic foundation roots of a society. Thus, almost all the world’s countries are trying to plan for solving this problem and minimizing its consequences. In the past three decades, there have been implemented considerable advances in the addiction prevention, particularly identification and dissemination of the information. Therefore, preventive efforts are considered as the first step in dealing with addictive drugs and are an important part in national strategy in this regard. Preventive methods as a collection of measures are carried out by the social sciences and humanities experts based on which psychological-social conditions, mental disease and source of socioeconomic problems, be reduced and adjusted. One of the first and most important ways to prevent from drug abuse is to identify and prioritize them based on scientific methods.

Analytical hierarchy process (AHP) is implemented based on analyzing complicated issues as hierarchy so that the main objective is placed on top of it. In this method, elements of different levels are compared in paired manner and ultimately would be evaluated based on criteria priority rate and the best alternative would be selected. At the end, consistency and inconsistency of the system also would be reviewed. Prior to presenting this study, it is necessary to discuss some of the studied researches related to drug abuse prevention methods.

Riggs et al. reviewed the effects of addiction preventive programs with parents-based education in metropolises of Kansas, Missouri and Indiana in the United States; results indicated that parents, who had used educational programs towards addiction, had more control toward drug abuse in their children than the control groups. Longshore et al. reviewed the drug prevention methods among the first year high school students in South Dakota and with implementing preventive program using media in the case group and came to realize that tendency toward addictive drugs had significantly been decreased in the case group compared to the past. Faggiano et al. assessed the effectiveness of a school-based substance abuse prevention program aiming to prevent from tobacco, alcohol and drug consumption among adolescents of seven European countries; they concluded that this prevention program had been effective for those who used drugs recreationally and those who did not use; however, it was not effective for those who were the current (daily) and constant abusers. Sloboda et al. reviewed the drug abuse prevention among teenagers of second grade of intermediate school and concluded that the implemented program has prevented from negative effects of alcohol, cigarette and marijuana.

In general, investigating prevention methods is considered as prerequisite of the prevention programs. In other words, prevention means nothing without identifying preventive ways; on the other hand, prioritizing these ways requires proper planning and considering benefit cost issues, because simultaneously it cannot be possible to consider all the factors and they need to be cared based on the priority. It should be noted that first, addiction factors should be investigated; thereafter, based on which and the view of the interviewees, preventive method being discussed. In other words, identifying addiction factors is considered as prevention prerequisite. On the other hand, most of the
studies in this field had been done in major cities while high population residing in rural and small towns require the present study and other studies in these environments. It should be noted that Delfan city has a high percentage of addicts. The objectives of the study included: identifying and determining addiction prevention methods from the view of the authorities, parents and addicts and prioritizing addiction prevention methods using AHP model.

Methods
Qualitative method was used in this study because statistical analysis has been done using analytical hierarchy process. Study population in this study included the drug related officials, the addicts in the addiction withdrawal camps as well as their parents in Delfan City. The subjects were selected based on those who had the highest information in this field using purposive sampling. These subjects were 17 male officials or authorities, 42 addicts in the drug addiction withdrawal centers (camp) and 23 of the parents (males). In other words, the criterion of the number of the subjects and discontinuation of the interviews were based on theoretical saturation. Data collection tools included observation, structured and semi-structured interviews.

Theoretical AHP
Analytical hierarchy process is one of the most efficient techniques for multi-criteria decision making which was presented first by Thomas L. Saaty (1980). This technique has been designed based on paired comparison and would let the possibility of various scenarios to the planners. This technique is one of the most comprehensive designed systems for decision-making with multiple criteria.16-18 The following steps were done to reach the objectives:

A. Developing a hierarchical structure
A hierarchical structure is a graphical display from real complicated issues on top of which is the main objective and in the next levels, there are sub-criteria and alternatives. In this part, by analyzing complicated problems, in a simple form, they can be changed into a form so that it is consistent with the human mind.19 Generally, the hierarchical structure may be discussed as one of the following criteria:20-22

1. Objective, criteria, sub-criteria, alternatives.

2. Objective, criteria, factors, sub-factors, alternatives.

B. Weighting the factor
In AHP, the criterion of weight per every unit of information is based on the role that unit plays within the layer and the highest weight belongs to a layer which has the maximum impact in determining the objective (Table 1).23

| Preferences (verbal judgment)       | Numerical value |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Completely preferred or important   | 9               |
| or desirable                        |                 |
| Important preference or a very      | 7               |
| strong desirability                 |                 |
| Important preference or a strong    | 5               |
| desirability                        |                 |
| A little preference or more          | 3               |
| important or desirable              |                 |
| Similar preference, importance or   | 1               |
| desirability                        |                 |
| Preferences between strong intervals| 2, 4, 6, 8      |

C. Preparing paired and normalized matrices of the factors
In the next stage, the values of each of the matrix columns, the paired comparisons were added together and each element in paired comparison matrix was divided to its own column so that it changed the paired comparison matrix to the normalized one (Equation 1). Therefore, the mean of each element in each row was calculated from the normalized matrix that weight vector would be resulted from (Equation 2).

Equation 1: $r_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij}}{\sum_{k=1}^{m} a_{kj}}$

Equation 2: $W_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} r_{ij}}{n}$

In this equation, $m = \text{the number of columns}$, $n = \text{the number of rows}$, $a_{ij} = \text{normalized matrix numbers per i option and j index}$ and $W_i = \text{the weight of the i option}$.

D. Determining the final score of the factors (priorities and preferences)
To do so, the principle of hierarchical composition, which would lead to vector of priority considering all the judges in all the
hierarchical levels were used\textsuperscript{25,26} (Equation 3).

\textbf{Equation 3:} \( V_H = \sum_{k=1}^{n} W_k (g_{ij}) \)

In this equation, \( V_H \) = final score of \( j \) option, \( W_k \) = weight of each criterion and \( g_{ij} \) = weight of the options in association with the criteria.

\textbf{E. Calculating consistency or inconsistency of the system}

One of the other advantages of AHP is to control consistency of the decision; i.e., always in AHP it can be possible to calculate the consistency rate of decision and judge its goodness, badness, acceptability or unacceptability.

To calculate consistency rate, first paired comparison matrix (A) should be multiplied in weight vector (W) to have an appropriate estimation from \( \lambda_{\text{max}} W \); i.e., \( A \times W = \lambda_{\text{max}} W \). With dividing \( \lambda_{\text{max}} W \) value on \( W \), the value related to \( \lambda_{\text{max}} \) would be obtained. Then, inconsistency index (I.I.) value would be calculated through equation 4:\textsuperscript{24}

\textbf{Equation 4:} I.I. = $\frac{\lambda_{\text{max}} - n}{n-1}$

The inconsistency rate also is calculated through equation 5:

\textbf{Equation 5:} I.R. = $\frac{\text{I.I.}}{\text{I.I.R.}}$ in which inconsistency index ratio (I.I.R) value also is extracted from table 2.

If inconsistency rate is smaller or equal to 0.1, the consistency of the system would be acceptable and if it is more than 0.1, the decision maker is better to review his/her judgments.\textsuperscript{27}

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{n} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & \ldots \\
\hline
\textbf{I.I.R*} & 0 & 0.58 & 0.9 & 1.12 & 1.24 & 1.32 & \ldots \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Inconsistency index ratio (I.I.R) values of random values}
\end{table}

Results

\textbf{Determination addiction prevention methods}

The interviewees mentioned many methods to prevent addiction of youths and teenagers in which the main cases are classified as the following.

Media including TV show programs, radio and press programs; respecting the teenagers including cooperation with young generation, giving responsibilities to them, strengthening teens' confidence, cooperation and fostering a cooperation spirit; learning lesson including holding addiction fight conferences, inviting addicts to express their experiences; planning for leisure time of the teenagers including holding camps and visiting artistic and cultural centers, having plan for leisure time, promoting sport and exercise and providing sport activities for teenagers; religious programs including raising religious beliefs, using the clergies and mosques for training to prevent addiction, establishing a relationship between religious schools with educational centers; dating including training social skills in educational workshops of these skills as well as dating training.

The obtained results from addiction prevention methods through interviewing with the study population are illustrated in table 3.

Prioritizing addiction prevention methods using AHP model

Hierarchical structure which is developed in this study to achieve the objectives includes the following levels (Figure 1):

Level 1, which is on the top of the hierarchy and includes the main objective, i.e., prioritizing addiction prevention methods.

Level 2, which includes criteria level and consists of parents, authorities and addicts.

Level 3, which includes alternatives and Consists of media, learning lessons from examples, respecting the teenagers, leisure time and dating skills.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Example} & \textbf{Learning lesson} & \textbf{Respect the teenagers} & \textbf{Dating skills} & \textbf{Media} & \textbf{Religious} & \textbf{Leisure time} & \textbf{Mean total} \\
\hline
Interviewees & Frequency & Frequency & Frequency & Frequency & Frequency & Frequency & Frequency \\
Authorities & 5(40.29) & 11(70.64) & 5(29.40) & 16(94) & 3(17.64) & 9(53) & 8(48) \\
Parents & 3(13) & 5(21.73) & 15(65.21) & 21(91.30) & 4(17.39) & 5(21.73) & 9(38.39) \\
Addicts & 15(71) & 24(57) & 14(33.33) & 24(5) & 19(45.23) & 18(42.85) & 19(45.14) \\
Mean total & 23(26) & 40(47.71) & 34(42.64) & 61(80.76) & 26(26.75) & 32(39) & 36(42.84) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{The major methods of addiction prevention from the view of the interviewed individuals}
\end{table}
Figure 1. Prioritizing hierarchal structure of addiction prevention methods

Figure 2. The relative weight of addition prevention methods from the view of the parents, authorities and addicts

Table 4. Paired and normalized comparison matrix and weight vector of the criteria

| Criteria    | Authorities | Parents | Addicts | Weight vector |
|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Authorities | 1           | 0.5     | 0.2     | 0.117         |
| Parents     | 2           | 1       | 0.25    | 0.201         |
| Addicts     | 5           | 4       | 1       | 0.680         |
| Total       | 8           | 5.5     | 1.45    | 1             |

Consistency rate: 0.0017 consistence matrix is acceptable
Through weighting method to the effective methods on addiction prevention and regulating them based on importance, paired and normalized comparison matrix were formed with 9 score for the criteria and 36 for the alternatives (Table 4). The obtained results from comparative reviewing of addiction prevention and prioritizing of these factors are illustrated in figures 2 and 3.

Final weight of addiction prevention methods in its AHP would be obtained from multiplying total weight of the criteria in weight of the alternatives; the obtained results are described as equations 6 to 11 and also figure 3.

Equation 6: Media weight: \((0.45 \times 0.118) = (0.488 \times 0.201) + (0.277 \times 0.681) = 0.3321\)

Equation 7: Weight of respecting the teenagers: \((0.261 \times 0.118) + (0.095 \times 0.201) + (0.277 \times 0.681) = 0.2389\)

Equation 8: Dating weight: \((0.058 \times 0.118) + (0.273 \times 0.201) + (0.072 \times 0.681) = 0.1114\)

Equation 9: Weight of leisure time: \((0.145 \times 0.118) + (0.093 \times 0.201) + (0.146 \times 0.681) = 0.1349\)

Equation 10: Weight of religious: \((0.033 \times 0.118) + (0.093 \times 0.201) + (0.146 \times 0.681) = 0.1145\)

Equation 11: Weight of lesson learning: \((0.053 \times 0.118) + (0.035 \times 0.201) + (0.081 \times 0.681) = 0.068\)

Discussion
The interviewed people mentioned the most important addiction prevention methods as respecting teenagers, religious factors, media, dating skills, learning lesson and attention to leisure time (Table 3) among which the most effective method was mentioned to be acculturation of media and they believed that media is the most effective way to prevent addiction. They pointed out to the press, TV and radio, and among them TV was mentioned as a more effective and efficient way; because publicity of the media as a national media is available to the public and it is not dedicated for a special group or class of people and everyone can use it regardless of his literacy and knowledge level.

The results of the present study was in accordance with the studied researches by Savad Kouhei et al., 4 Younesi and Mohammadi,5 Asghar Kia and Hossein Pour28 which emphasized the role of TV in training. Television can help preventing from addiction in the society by making documentary TV series about learning lesson, educational program appropriate with age of the children and teenagers and also showing health messages in education and training field. Furthermore, TV as a mass media would provide necessary trainings to the parents about how to behave with the teenagers and youths. Many of the interviewed people mentioned the cause of their addiction to be disregarding and lack of respect of the parents and relatives and even insulting them; these individuals would suffer from depression and lack of confidence due to humiliation and insult and ultimately they tended to drugs to escape from the reality. Their assessment toward the effect of learning lesson was positive and they emphasized the role of camps in training. Visiting the camps by the students and familiarity with addicts’ suffering can be included in schools’ extracurricular programs as it is included in curriculum of other countries too.29

In this study, analysis hierarchical process...
method was used to prioritize addiction prevention methods. This is a simple computational model on the matrices which begins with identifying and prioritizing elements of decision making.\(^\text{30}\) The main advantage of AHP is that it would help decision makers to summarize a complicated issue into a hierarchical analysis and then solve it.\(^\text{31}\) Moreover, the nature of AHP would bring about a clear logic to choose different alternatives.\(^\text{32}\) The results of this study confirmed the application of this method through prioritizing addiction prevention methods. The results indicated that among the most important addiction prevention methods in this study, media and respecting the teenagers with weights of 0.3321 and 0.2389, respectively, had the highest priority to prevent addiction. Leisure time also with the weight of 0.1349 had lower importance than media and respecting the teenagers; however, it had a higher priority than religion, dating and learning lesson. Therefore, to implement addiction prevention projects in Delfan City, primarily the media and respecting the teenagers and subordinately leisure time had the most importance and they would have the highest productivity if implemented. On the contrary, religion, dating and learning lesson with the weights of 0.1145, 0.1114 and 0.0680, respectively, had the lowest priority and they can be considered in later stages.

The following recommendations can be used in results of this study: paying more attention to the young generation and giving responsibilities to them, teaching parents about addiction damages and the method of prevention using different trainings through media, press and school, paying more attention to the cooperation of seminary and education department, because seminary, as an effective center in religious trainings can prevent from addiction, more attention to the role of media, because it has a more effective impact and TV can be considered as the most effective method, and finally, trying to give more attention to extra-curricular activities including recreational and scientific programs and it should not be allowed to replace these leisure times with destructive activities. The present study cannot be generalized to other provinces and cities; therefore, it is suggested to conduct such a study in other cities, furthermore, using AHP model is recommended to the managers, educational administrators and planners in order for necessary decision makings.

**Conflict of interest:** The Authors have no conflict of interest.

### References

1. Mohammadi MA, Shiani M. Strategies for prevention of drug abuse. School based programs. Refah-e-Ejtemaee 2007; 6(25): 59-83.
2. Miller TR, Levy DT, Spicer RS, Taylor DM. Societal costs of underage drinking. J Stud Alcohol 2006; 67(4): 519-28.
3. Seifeddini MR. Challenges and prospects drug addiction and abuse it. Journal of Police Human Development 2008; 5(5): 56-98.
4. Savad Kouhi AA, Arjmand Hesabi M, Norouzi RA. Recognition of the acceptance procedures to prevent drug abuse and provide the desired pattern. Rehabilitation 2006; 7(3): 50-61.
5. Younesi J, Mohammadi MR. Approach used in publishing information on drug abuse prevention programs among adolescents. Journal of Shahed University 2006; 13(16): 1-10.
6. Mooney LA, Knox D, Schacht C. Understanding Social Problems. Boston: Cengage Learning, 2006.
7. Verdi Nia AA. Sociological study of drug addiction in Iran. Refah-e-Ejtemaee 2006; 5(20): 193-212.
8. Robertson EB, David SL, Rao SA, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Preventing drug use among children and adolescents: a research-based guide for parents, educators, and community leaders. New York: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse; 2003.
9. National Institute of Drug Administration in cooperation with the International Relations Committee,. U.S. national drug control strategy. Washington, DC: The White House; 2003.
10. Hadi Bahrami E. Addiction and prevention process. Tehran: Samt Publication; 2009.
11. Chen YW. Implementing an Analytical Hierarchy Process by Fuzzy Integral. International Journal of Fuzzy Systems 2001; 3(3): 493-502.
12. Rigg NR, Elfenbaum P, Pentz MA. Parent program component analysis in a drug abuse prevention trial. J Adolesc Health 2006; 39(1): 66-72.
13. Longshore D, Ghosh-Dastidar B, Ellickson PL. National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign and school-based drug prevention: Evidence for a synergistic effect in ALERT Plus. Addict Behav 2006; 31(3): 496-508.
14. Faggiano F, Galanti MR, Bohrm K, Burkhart G, Vigna-Taglianti F, Cuomo L, et al. The effectiveness of a school-based substance abuse prevention program: EU-Dap cluster randomised controlled trial. Prev Med 2008; 47(5): 537-43.

15. Sloboda Z, Stephens RC, Stephens PC, Grey SF, Teasdale B, Hawthorne RD, et al. The Adolescent Substance Abuse Prevention Study: A randomized field trial of a universal substance abuse prevention program. Drug Alcohol Depend 2009; 102(1-3): 1-10.

16. Saaty TL. The analytic hierarchy process: planning, priority setting, resource allocation. New York: McGraw-Hill International Book Co; 1980.

17. Saaty TL. Axiomatic Foundation of the Analytic Hierarchy Process. Management Science 1986; 32(7): 841-66.

18. Saaty TL. Highlights and critical points in the theory and application of the Analytic Hierarchy Process. European Journal of Operational Research 1994; 74(3): 426-47.

19. Cimren E, Catay B, Budak E. Development of a machine tool selection system using AHP76. The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology 2007; 35(3-4): 363-76.

20. Bowen W. Subjective judgments and data envelopment analysis in site selection. Computers, Environment and Urban Systems 1990; 14(2): 133-44.

21. Dyer RF, Formen EH. An Analytical Approach to Marketing Decisions. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall; 1991.

22. Ma J, Scott N, Degloria S, Lembo A. Siting analysis of farm-based centralised anaerobic digester systems for distributed generation using GIS. Biomass and Bioenergy 2005; 28(6): 591-600.

23. Lopez HJ, Zinck JA. GIS-assisted modelling of soil induced mass movement hazards: a case study of the Upper Coello River Basin, Tolima, Colombia. ITC Journal 1991; 4: 202-20.

24. Ghdseif Pour H. Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). Tehran: The University of Amir Kabir; 2008.

25. Marfa JE, Enez MJ, Joven JA, Pirla AR, Lanuza AT. A Spreadsheet Module for Consistent Consensus Building in AHP-Group Decision Making. Group Decision and Negotiation 2005; 14(2): 89-108.

26. Bertolinia M, Braglia M, Carmignani G. Application of the AHP methodology in making a proposal for a public work contract. International Journal of Project Management 2006; 24(5): 422-30.

27. Dey PK, Ramcharan EK. Analytic hierarchy process helps select site for limestone quarry expansion in Barbados. J Environ Manage 2008; 88(4): 1384-95.

28. Asghar Kia A, Hossein Pour J. Attitude of media addiction. J 2007; 9(1): 29-57.

29. khradmand A, Zamani E, Hedayati N. Exploit the Developed countries experiences of primary school education to prevent drug addiction and implications for Iran. Addict & Health 2009; 1(1): 44-52.

30. Yue J, Chen B, Wang MC. Generating Ranking Groups in the Analytical Hierarchy Process. The Journal of the Operational Research Society 2006; 57(2): 190-201.

31. Shaw G, Wheeler D. Statistical Techniques in Geographical Analysis. New York, NY: Beekman Books, Incorporated; 1985.

32. Varnes DJ, International Association of Engineering Geology, Commission on Landslides and Other Mass Movements on Slopes. Landslide hazard zonation: a review of principles and practice. Paris: UNESCO; 1984.
چکیده
معمومه: در دهه‌های اخیر سوء مصرف مواد مخدر یکی از مهم‌ترین معضلات جامعه انسانی بوده است و هزینه‌های هنگفتی را به جامعه تحمل کرده است. ابتدای متعادلی به بیماری‌های وابستگی، آزار زبان، اجتماعی و اقتصادی، بر هزینه بودن و روش‌های بیشتری شیوه‌های درمانی سبب شده است تا پیش‌گیری از سوء مصرف مواد امروز کم‌هزینه‌تر و مؤثرتر از درمان باشد.

روش‌ها: نمونه‌آماتری شامل 74 نفر مشمول، 33 نفر مشابه و 33 نفر از همین بودند که به روش نمونه‌گیری هدفمند انتخاب شدند. ایزاق جمع آوری داده‌ها، مصاحبه‌های یافته و نیمه‌ساختاری‌یافته بود و آنالیز داده‌ها بر اساس روش کمی، کدگذاری و مفهوم‌نیزی‌سازی گردید. (Analytical hierarchy process)

در این پژوهش برای مواد مخدری راه‌های پیش‌گیری از فرایند تحلیل سلسه‌مراتب شد. این نرخ‌های یکی از جامع‌ترین سیستم‌های طراحی شده برای تصمیم گیری با معماری چندگانه است. چرا که اکنون فرموله کردن مسائل بی‌پدید را به صورت سلسه‌مراتب فراهم می‌کند و همچنین اینکه در نظر گرفتن موارد مختلط کمی و کیفی در ساله‌ها را دارد.

پایش‌ها: مهم‌ترین راه‌های پیش‌گیری عبارت است از استفاده از رسانه‌ها با روش گُرایی‌های توصیه‌ای، انتخاب مواد و افراد درگیر، برنامه‌ریزی برای لوقات فراگیر، امور مهارت‌های اجتماعی به ویژه مهارت‌های دوست‌پذیری، گنج‌شکنی براندازهای امروزی مربوط با استفاده مزاحمی و احتمال کاهشی به موقعیت‌ها و احتمال به نوجوانان به ترتیب با اوتان 37/74 و 23/89، بالاترین ارجحیت را برای پیش‌گیری از اعتماد دارند. مهارت لوقات فراگیر با وزن 37/35 نسبت به عوامل رسانه و احتمال به نوجوانان از همچنین کمتر و ارجحیت به مهارت مذکر و خانواده، است. در مقابل عوامل مذکر و خانواده و قانونی به ترتیب با وزن 40/56، 37/74، 33/90 و 30/70 کم‌ترین ارجحیت را داشتند و می‌توانند در مراحل بعدی مورد نظر قرار گیرند.

نتیجه‌گیری: افراد مورد مصاحبه، مهم‌ترین راه‌های پیش‌گیری از اعتیاد را احتمال به نوجوانان، عوامل مزاحمی، امور مهارت‌های دوست‌پذیری، عوامل اموری و توجه به لوقات فراگیر بیان کرده‌اند که در این موارد مؤثرترین راه جهت پیشگیری از اعتیاد است. این سه شهرت تولیدکننده و رادیو اشاره کرده و در این موارد نتویزین یا انتخابات و کارآفرینان دانستند که به عنوان مهم‌ترین کاری از نوابت پذیری در هر سطح مورد قرار دارد و مختص به یک قهر و یا طبقه‌نامه نیست و همه افراد مصرف‌کننده از مزین سواد و آگاهی می‌توانند از این رسانه استفاده کنند.

وازگان کلیدی: عوامل اعتیاد اولویت‌بندی، راه‌های پیش‌گیری، فرآیند تحلیل سلسه مراتب.

مجله اعتیاد و سلامت، شماره 1-2، زمستان و بهار 1389-90
تاریخ دریافت: 89/12/15
تاریخ پذیرش: 89/12/10

Email: bzamani@edu.ui.ac.ir

Adict & Health, Winter & Spring 2011; Vol 3, No 1-2.