Data Article

Data on the prevalence of addiction to the Internet among individuals with a history of drug abuse

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A B S T R A C T

The purpose of this data article is to present the prevalence of Internet addiction in people with a history of substance abuse disorder in Kerman during 2016–2017. For this purpose, 223 people with the history of substance abuse disorder in three cities of Kerman province completed the demographic form and Young’s Internet addiction questionnaire. Demographic characteristics of participants was analyzed and presented here. Young’s Addiction Commitment Questionnaire contains 20 questions, each with a score of 1 to 5. The history of participants about the drug abuse was investigated. In addition, the prevalence of Internet addiction among the participants was evaluated. The internet addiction is more common in people with a history of drug abuse which may be a behavioral substitute for drug addiction.

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Specifications table

| Subject area               | Social sciences         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| More specific subject area | Behavioral psychiatry   |
| Type of data               | Tables                  |

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2352-3409 © 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).
How data was acquired
223 people with a history of substance abuse disorder in three cities of Kerman province completed a demographic form and Young's Internet addiction questionnaire, containing 20 questions.

Data format
Raw and analyzed

Experimental factors
For all questions in the questionnaire, the scoring was done by a Likert Scale of 1–5.

Experimental features
Based on the Internet addiction, the participants were classified into three groups: minor addiction, moderate addiction, and severe addiction.

Data source location
Kerman, Kerman province, Iran.

Data accessibility
Data are included in this article

Related research article
J.-Y. Yen, C.-F. Yen, C.-C. Chen, S.-H. Chen, C.-H. Ko, Family factors of Internet addiction and substance use experience in Taiwanese adolescents, CyberPsychology & Behavior. 10 (2007) 323–329 [1].

Value of the data
- This data can be used for authorities to be aware of the role of drug abuse on Internet addiction
- The data can be interesting for psychiatrists studying on Internet addiction or drug abuse.
- This data can be interesting for other researcher from other countries to investigate the prevalence of Internet addiction among people with drug abuse.

1. Data

Of the 223 participants, 215 (96.4%) were male and 8 (3.6%) were female. Most were married (61%) and graduate students (38.6%). The mean age of these people is about 35.5 years and the mean age of the first use of drugs is 18 years. The minimum age for starting the drug in these people is 6 years and the highest starting age is 40 years. 173 subjects (77.6%) had a history of opium addiction; alcohol addiction (84 subjects, 37.7%) and methadone (64 subjects, 28.7%) were in the following categories in terms of addiction type. 18.8% of them had a history of physical illness and 14% had a history of psychological disorders. Of the 223 patients, 26 (11.7%) had no dependence on the Internet, 123 (55.2%) had minor addiction, 57 (25.6%) had moderate addiction and 17 (7.6%) had severe addiction (Table 1).

Table 2 shows the relationship between the history of drug addiction and the severity of Internet addiction in the subjects under review.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

Two hundred twenty-three (223) people with history of substance abuse disorder in three cities of Kerman province completed demographic form and Young's Internet addiction questionnaire. Sampling was done in an accessible way among subjects who have been taking at least one month since the last substance abuse. Before the questionnaires were completed, we explained to participants about the purpose of this study and gave them a brief guidance on how to complete the questionnaires. Demographic data included age, sex, education, employment, marital status, and the duration of drug use, history of substance or substances that contribute to addiction, history of substances dependence, duration of the avoidance period, type of health plan, history of physical illness, and the history of mental illnesses.

Young's Questionnaire and Internet addiction Criterion consists of 20 questions. The reliability and validity of which has been proven by Alavi et al. study at Isfahan University (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.88$ and
The lowest score is 20 and the highest score is 100. The classification of the intensity of the addiction is like the following:

- **21–49 minor addictions.**
- **50–79 moderate addiction.**
- **80–100 severe addictions.**

Data from questionnaires were extracted by two independent investigators. The data were entered to an Excel spreadsheet (Microsoft Office 2013). The demographic characteristics of the participants were investigated and presented in this data article. The score of addiction was calculated for each person. Based on this score, the participants were classified to different groups. The number of relative frequency of people in each group was calculated and presented in this data article. Finally, the participants were classified based on the type of drug that they have used before, and the number and relative frequency of participants in each group were calculated. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 22 [3,4]. The result showed the internet addiction is more common in people with a history of drug abuse which may be a behavioral substitute for drug addiction.
Acknowledgments

The authors want to thank the participants. This project approved by Behavioral Sciences Research Center and Ethical Committee of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences (Ethics code. IR. SBMU.RETECH.REC 1395.521) in date: 16th-October 2016.

Transparency document. Supporting information

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.09.052.

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