

**Drug Consumption in the School Environment and Its Relationship to Crime among Educated Adolescents:
A Field Study in El Oued City.**

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Educated Adolescents
- A Field Study in El Oued City -**

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Abstract:

The current study aimed to determine whether there is a relationship between drug consumption in the school environment and crime among educated adolescents, based on a sample of 30 educated adolescent students. The study attempted to answer the following questions:

- Is there a relationship between the school environment and drug use among educated adolescents?
- Is there a relationship between drug use and crime committed by educated adolescents?

In this study, we also discussed some related concepts, such as defining crime, defining drugs, and adolescence. We used interviews as a research tool. The results revealed the following:

- There is a relationship between the school environment and drug use among educated adolescents.
- There is a relationship between drug use and crime committed by educated adolescents.

Key words: drugs; crime; school environment; adolescence.

Introduction:

Adolescence, in general, is considered a crucial stage in a person's life, as it represents a decisive turning point, particularly due to its continuous fluctuations that require a combination of flexibility and intensity, until the adolescent emerges from it sound and determines the directions of their future life. However, adolescence becomes even more significant when it comes to adolescents at schools, as they collectively form a certain community that is not governed by specific values and lacks stability. Adolescents at schools, driven by a desire for exploration or self-affirmation in front of their peers, have started to venture into worlds that were previously exclusive to specific segments of society, such as deviants, for example. This happens

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due to their lack of awareness of the consequences, leading them to fall into various types of drug addiction. Ultimately, this leads to the crimes witnessed by societies worldwide.

When adolescence is coupled with education, it becomes a form of liberation from the familial constraints imposed by the family. Education serves as a logical justification for extended periods of absence from the family home, allowing school-enrolled adolescents to create their own unique environment where diverse ideas converge with various available opportunities. This leads them to venture beyond the familiar and experiment with new things, such as smoking, which logically progresses to drug consumption and eventually to psychotropic substances.

THE FIRST TOPIC: THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

The First Requirement: Problem Statement

The issue of substance abuse and its relationship to crime among school-enrolled adolescents raises numerous questions, particularly regarding the methods through which drugs have spread within the school environment, which should have been under constant and continuous supervision. In addition, the means by which this group obtains financial resources to acquire drugs or psychotropic substances also raises questions, especially considering the substantial costs involved in many cases. To thoroughly address all aspects of the topic, the following questions were posed:

- Does the school environment play a role in the deviation of educated adolescents from prosocial behavior?
- Is there a relationship between drug use and committing crimes among educated adolescents?

The Second Requirement: Research Hypotheses

To address the research questions, the following hypotheses were proposed:

- There is a relationship between the school environment and drug use among educated adolescents.
- There is a relationship between drug use and committing crimes among educated adolescents.

The Third Requirement: Significance of the Study

The study of "drug and psychotropic substance consumption among educated adolescents and its relationship to crime" holds significant importance. It sheds light on a crucial stage in human life and provides a comprehensive understanding of various aspects related to the group of adolescents at schools who have slipped into drug and psychotropic substance use. Furthermore, it elucidates the factors that contribute to the emergence of crime within this particular group.

Fourth Requirement: Research Objectives:

The study of "drug and psychotropic substance consumption in the school environment among educated adolescents and its relationship to crime" aims to:

- Define the concept of adolescence and explore its characteristics.
- Identify the categories that encompass the description of educated adolescents.

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- Investigate the sources through which educated adolescents obtain drugs and psychotropic substances.
- Examine the relationship between drug and psychotropic substance use and the commission of crimes among educated adolescents.

Fifth Requirement: Definition of Research Terminology

First: Definition of Drugs

Drugs are derived from the term "Khadr," which is a veil that extends to cover the senses from various aspects of reality. "Khadr" with an open "Kha" refers to darkness, and "Khadr" also means laziness. In the context of beverages and medications, "Khadr" refers to the weakening effect it has on the consumer. (Mansour, p. 232)

They are a group of substances that, when consumed, pose a risk to the individual, whether they are conscious or unconscious. Drugs provide a temporary feeling of happiness and satisfaction, allowing individuals to escape from the real world into an illusory realm.

Second: Definition of Crime

- From a psychological perspective:

Psychologically, a crime is the fulfillment of a deviant desire that a mentally healthy individual does not engage in to fulfill the same desire. This deviance is accompanied by a disturbance or multiple psychological disorders. The occurrence of the crime is often associated with a violation of ethical values or as a result of conflicts between psychological instincts, such as the urge for self-dominance. The essential condition of a crime is the repetition of the behavior, which confirms intentionality and the individual's awareness of their actions and their consequences. (Al-Hawarna, 2018, pp. 59-60).

Third: Definition of Adolescence

Adolescence is the transitional period between childhood and adulthood, during which individuals experience various changes that sometimes lead them to feel that they are capable of understanding themselves, their lives, and managing their affairs. Therefore, the lives of adolescents are often characterized by impulsivity and violence. To understand the concept of adolescence, we will explore the most important explanatory approaches.

Psychologists believe that adolescence is derived from Latin roots. Dr. Mustafa Fahmi states that the term "adolescence" is derived from the Latin word "Adolicere," which means the transition towards physical, sexual, intellectual, and psychological growth. Herein lies the difference between adolescence and the term "growth," which is limited to an important aspect of the stages of puberty, namely the sexual aspect. (Al-Zeblawi, 1997, p. 19).

THE SECOND TOPIC: FIELD STUDY PROCEDURES

The First Requirement: Study Methodology

Any study relies on a methodology followed by the researcher to analyze the data, and its selection is based on the nature of the subject and the desired objectives to be achieved. It can be defined as the approach that helps us understand the facts and extract the truths in any situation. Then, we test these truths to ensure their validity in different contexts and indicate their application in other situations.

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To answer the research questions and understand the nature of the relationship between drug consumption, mental influences among educated adolescents, and their connection to crime, we have followed the descriptive-analytical methodology. Considering that the suitable methodology is determined by the nature of the research topic, this approach aims to describe specific phenomena or events after data collection. It also aims to interpret phenomena, identify conditions, and relationships between variables as they exist in reality. (Marwan, 2002).

The Second Requirement: Limitations of the Study

First: Spatial Boundaries

Our study's location is determined to allow the research team to gather sufficient data and facts about the subject, which is drug consumption and mental influences among educated adolescents and their connection to crime. This was achieved by identifying educated adolescent drug addicts. The study was conducted at the Drug Addiction Treatment Center in the state of El Oued.

Second: Human Scope

It involves educated adolescent drug addicts who are being treated at the Drug Addiction Treatment Center in the state of El Oued.

Third: Temporal Scope

It is known that every study has a specific timeframe during which the researcher enters the field. In the current study, we conducted a field study at the Drug Addiction Treatment Center in the state of El Oued from May 15, 2023, to May 29, 2023. The study lasted approximately fifteen days, during which we gathered some facts. Subsequently, interviews were conducted in stages.

The Third Requirement: Study Sample

The sample is one of the key elements in the study, representing a portion of the population intended to verify the hypotheses. The sample is "a part of the study population" (Majid, 2016, p. 29).

In our research, a simple random sample of 30 educated adolescents was selected from the study population.

A simple random sample is a sample in which its individual elements are selected randomly, ensuring that each element in the statistical population has an equal chance of being chosen (Abu Daher, 2017, p. 06).

Fourth Requirement: Study Tools

Each methodology has its own specific tools and means that assist in collecting data in the field with the aim of analysis and description. Since the methodology followed in our study is descriptive-analytical, we relied on, for accurate results, the following tools:

First: Interview

The interview is a research methodology in which information is collected through an organized conversation between the researcher and the participant, with the aim of obtaining answers to research questions (Al-Jubouri, 2016, p. 176).

The interview guide consists of seven dimensions, as follows:

- First Dimension: Questions related to the participant's personal background.

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- Second Dimension: Questions revolving around the school environment.
- Fifth Dimension: Questions related to drug and substance abuse.
- Sixth Dimension: Questions related to crime.
- Seventh Dimension: Questions related to treatment.

Fifth Requirement: Statistical Methods:

In order to obtain scientifically reliable results, we utilized statistical methods in our research. Statistics is the actual means and tool that deals with results based on factual evidence, and it is relied upon in research and investigation. In this study, we used the statistical method of frequencies and percentages to represent the true proportion of the participants. This was applied in the analysis of the study's results. For the statistical analysis and verification of hypotheses, we employed the necessary statistical analyses using the SPSS software package. This involved conducting statistical analysis on the interview results and extracting the study's findings.

Sixth Requirement: Presentation and Analysis of Questions Related to the Study Sample

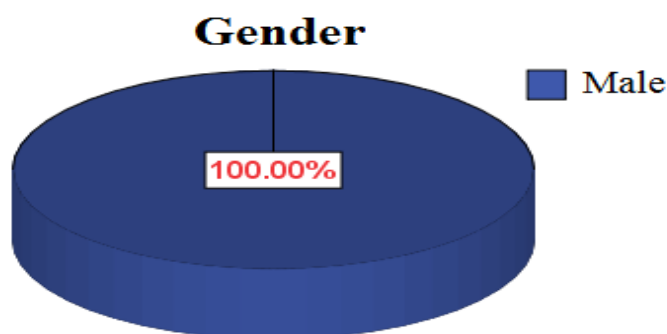
First: Gender

Table (01): Distribution and Percentage of Sample by Sex

Sex	Number	Percentage c/o
Male	30	100
Female	0	0
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Figure (01): Showing the distribution and proportion of the sample by sex



Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Based on our reading of Table 01 and Graph 01, we can observe that the sample taken for our study is not evenly distributed in terms of gender. We notice that there are 30 male adolescents, accounting for 100% of the sample, while there are no female individuals included in the sample.

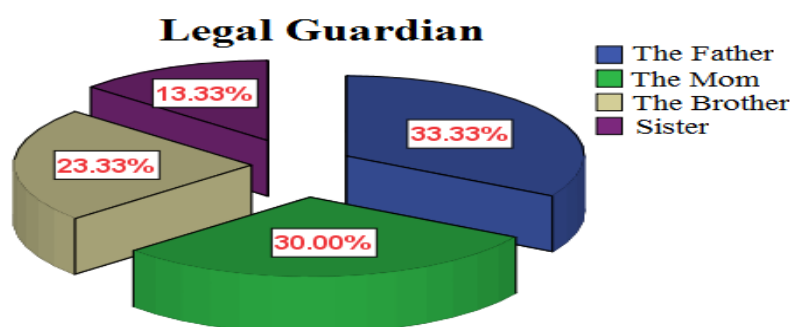
Second: The legal guardian

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Table (02): Distribution and percentage of sample by legal guardian

Legitimate guardian	Number	Percentage c/o
Father	10	33.3
Mother	9	30
Brother	7	23.3
Sister	4	13.3
Total	30	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Figure (02): Showing the distribution and percentage of the sample by age

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Based on our reading of Table 02 and Graph 02, we can observe that the sample taken for our study is not evenly distributed in terms of the variable of legal guardianship. We can see that there are 10 adolescents (33.3%) whose legal guardian is their father, 9 adolescents (30%) whose legal guardian is their mother, 7 adolescents (23.3%) whose legal guardian is their brother, and 4 adolescents (13.3%) whose legal guardian is their sister.

Third: Year of Schooling

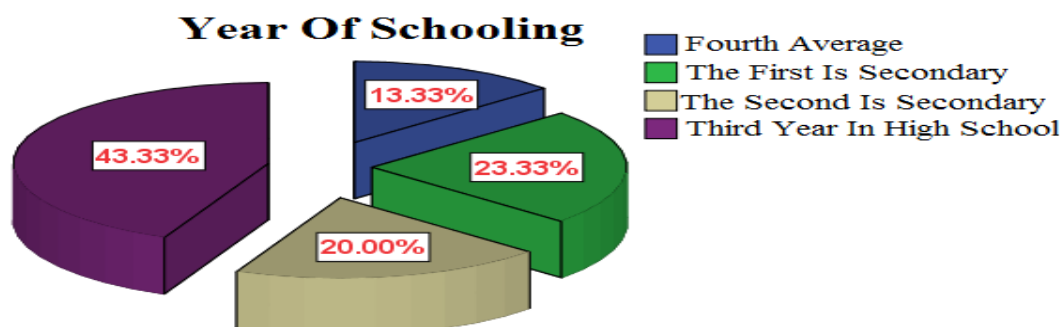
Table (03): shows the distribution and percentage of the sample by year of schooling

Year of schooling	Number	Percentage c/o
Fourth Intermediate	4	13.3
First secondary	7	23.3
Second secondary	6	20
Third secondary	13	43.3
Total	30	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

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Figure (03): Showing the distribution and percentage of the sample by year of schooling



Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Based on our reading of Table 03 and Graph 03, we can observe that the sample taken for our study is not evenly distributed in terms of the variable of grade level. We can see that there are 4 adolescents (13.3%) studying in the fourth year of middle school, 7 adolescents (23.3%) studying in the first year of high school, 6 adolescents (20%) studying in the second year of high school, and 13 adolescents (43.3%) studying in the third year of high school.

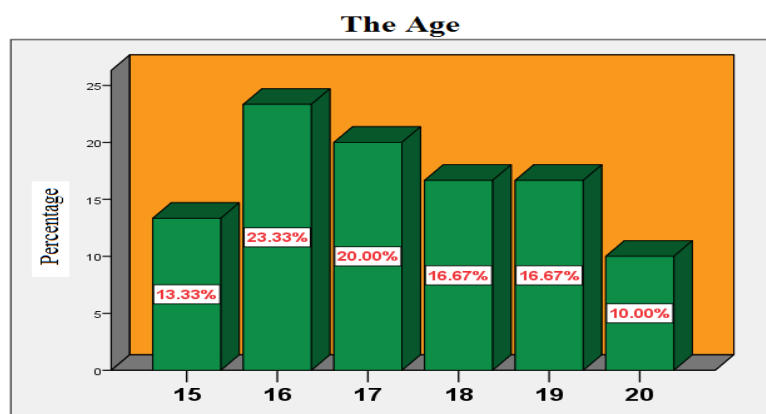
Fourth: Age

Table (04): Distribution and percentage of sample by age

Age	Number	Percentage c/o
15 years	4	13.3
16 years old	7	23.3
17 years old	6	20
18 years old	5	16.7
19 years old	5	16.7
20 years	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Figure (04): Showing the distribution and percentage of the sample by age



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Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Based on our reading of Table 04 and Graph 04, we can observe that the sample taken for our study is not evenly distributed in terms of the variable of age. We can see that there are 4 adolescents (13.3%) who are 15 years old, 7 adolescents (23.3%) who are 16 years old, 6 adolescents (20%) who are 17 years old, 5 adolescents (16.7%) who are 18 years old, 5 adolescents (16.7%) who are 19 years old, and 3 adolescents (10%) who are 20 years old.

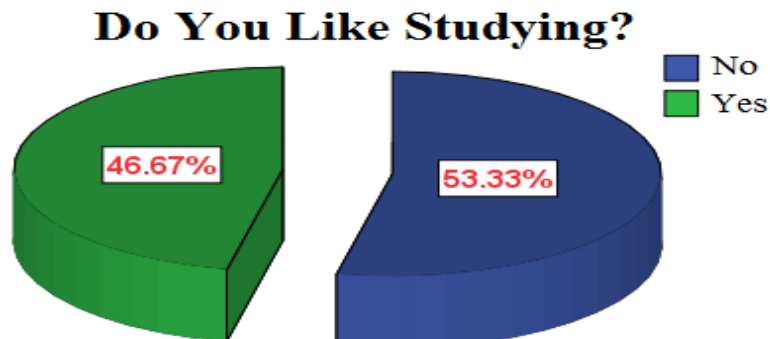
Fifth: Love of study

Table (05): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the love of the study

Do you like to study?	Number	Percentage c/o
Yes	14	46.7
No	16	53.3
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Figure (05): Showing the distribution and percentage of the sample by sex



Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Based on our reading of Table 05 and Graph 05, we can observe that there are 16 adolescents (53.3%) who do not enjoy studying, which is slightly higher than the proportion of adolescents who enjoy studying, which is 14 adolescents (46.7%).

Seventh Requirement: Presentation and analysis of questions related to the first hypothesis

The first hypothesis states: "There is a relationship between the school environment and adolescent drug abuse." This hypothesis was assessed through frequencies and percentages of questions related to the school environment, and the results are documented in the following tables.

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First: How do you assess your academic level and sitting position in the classroom?

Table (06): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the level assessment according to the sitting position

Sitting position Evaluate the academic level	In the first row		In the middle row		In the last row		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
Medium	3	23.08%	0	0%	9	69.23%	12	40%
Acceptable	0	0%	4	100%	4	30.77%	8	26.7%
Good	10	76.92%	0	0%	0	0%	10	33.3%
Total	13	100%	4	100%	13	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Based on Table 06, we find that the highest rating is "average," where the majority of the participants (40%) rated their academic performance as average, totaling 12 adolescents. This is followed by a percentage of 69.23% for adolescents sitting in the last rows, which is higher compared to the percentage of 23.08% for adolescents sitting in the first row, and a negligible percentage for adolescents sitting in the middle row. Next, we have the number of participants who admitted that their performance is good, totaling 10 adolescents (33.3%). This is accompanied by a percentage of 76.92% for adolescents sitting in the first row, which is higher compared to the negligible percentages for both adolescents sitting in the last row and the middle row. Following that, we have the number of participants who admitted that their performance is satisfactory, totaling 8 adolescents (26.7%). This is accompanied by a 100% percentage for adolescents sitting in the middle row, which is higher compared to the percentage of 30.77% for adolescents sitting in the last row, and the negligible percentage for adolescents sitting in the first row. This indicates that academic performance and seating position have an influence on adolescent drug abuse.

Second: How do you evaluate your relationship with your colleagues and the professor's outlook

Table (07): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the evaluation of the relationship with colleagues and the professor's view

Relationship with colleagues Professor's perspective	Good		Medium		Bad		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
Diligent	8	36.36%	3	100%	0	0%	11	36.67%
Muddled	9	40.91%	0	0%	5	100%	14	46.67%
Not interested in studying	5	22.73%	0	0%	0	0%	5	16.67%
Total	22	100%	3	100%	5	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

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Based on Table 07, we find that the highest percentage of participants admitted that their teachers are confused, totaling 14 adolescents (46.67%). This is accompanied by a 100% percentage of participants who perceive their relationship with peers as poor, which is higher compared to the percentage of 40.91% of participants who perceive their relationship with peers as good, and the negligible percentage for participants who perceive their relationship with peers as average.

Next, we have the number of participants who admitted that their teachers are hardworking, totaling 11 adolescents (36.67%). This is accompanied by a 100% percentage of participants who perceive their relationship with peers as average, which is higher compared to the percentage of 36.36% of participants who perceive their relationship with peers as good, and the negligible percentage for participants who perceive their relationship with peers as poor.

Following that, we have the number of participants who admitted that their teachers are not interested in teaching, totaling 5 adolescents (16.67%). This is accompanied by a percentage of 22.73% of participants who perceive their relationship with peers as good, which is higher compared to the negligible percentages for participants who perceive their relationship with peers as average, and participants who perceive their relationship with peers as poor. This indicates that the nature of the relationship between adolescents and their friends plays a role in their drug abuse. This can be attributed to the fact that bad company can lead adolescents into the world of addiction and crime.

Third: Attendance and how to spend the Break

Table (08): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the evaluation of the level and the professor's view

Attendance Spend the break	Studious		be absent		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
Smoking	17	100%	8	61.54%	25	83.33%
Walking around the yard	0	0%	5	38.46%	5	16.67%
Total	17	100%	13	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Through Table 08, we find that the highest percentage of participants, 83.33%, who spend leisure time smoking consists of 25 adolescents. This is met by a percentage of 100% of participants who are regular in their studies, which is significantly higher compared to the percentage of 61.54% of participants who are absent from school. Following this, there is a group of 5 adolescents, accounting for 16.67%, who spend their leisure time wandering in the courtyard. They are met by a percentage of 38.46% of participants who are absent from school, which is higher compared to the negligible percentage of participants who are regular in their studies. This indicates a relationship between smoking and drug addiction. Additionally, school absenteeism leads to adolescent deviance.

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Fourth: Quarrel and smoking inside the school

Table (09): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the quarrel and smoking inside the school

Smoking inside the school Brawl	Yes		No		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
Yes	20	100%	10	100%	30	100%
No	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	20	100%	10	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Through Table 09, we find that all participants, totaling 30 adolescents, engage in fights within the school, with a percentage of 100%. This is met by a percentage of 100% of smoking participants, which is equal to the percentage of 100% of non-smoking participants. However, there are no adolescents who have not been involved in fights within the school. This indicates a relationship between fighting and drug addiction, as it fosters aggressive behavior in adolescents, leading to criminal activities.

Fifth: How many times have you been prevented from entering due to being late

Table (10): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the ban from entering the school due to delay

Number of times	Number	Percentage c/o
Less than 5 times	13	43.3
5 to 10 times	13	43.3
More than 10 times	4	13.3
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

We observe that the majority of the sample, 43.3% each, were prevented from entering the school due to being late less than 5 times and between 5 and 10 times, with a total of 12 adolescents in each category. This is followed by the number of participants, 4 adolescents, accounting for 13.3%, who were prevented from entering the school due to being late more than 10 times. This indicates that excessive tardiness from school leads to deviant behavior.

Sixth: How many times have you been expelled from class

Table (11): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the parcel from the department

Number of times	Number	Percentage c/o
Less than 5 times	17	56.7
5 to 10 times	9	30
More than 10 times	4	13.3
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

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Seventh: How many times has the school requested the presence of your guardian

Table (12): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the school's request for the attendance of your guardian

Number of times	Number	Percentage c/o
Less than 5 times	17	56.7
5 to 10 times	13	43.3
More than 10 times	0	0
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by the student researchers based on the results of the questionnaire and the SPSS program

Table 12 shows that the majority of the participants, accounting for 56.7%, requested parental attendance at the school less than 5 times, with a total of 17 adolescents. This is followed by the number of participants, 13 adolescents, accounting for 43.3%, who requested parental attendance at the school between 5 and 10 times. However, there are no participants who requested parental attendance at the school more than 10 times. This indicates that the adolescents have issues with school management or teachers, which leads to deviant behavior.

Eighth: Being beaten inside the school and failing the year

Table (13): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to exposure to beatings within the school and the repetition of the year

Redo the year Being beaten	Yes		No		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
Yes	0	0%	30	100%	30	100%
No	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	20	100%	30	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Through Table 13, we find that all participants, totaling 30 adolescents, have been subjected to physical violence within the school, with a percentage of 100%. This is met by a percentage of 100% of participants who have not repeated a grade even once. In addition, there are no adolescents who have not been subjected to physical violence within the school. This indicates a relationship between experiencing physical violence and drug addiction, as it fosters aggressive behavior in adolescents, leading to criminal activities.

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Ninth: How much do you love school

Table (14): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the percentage of school love

Ratio c/o	Number	Percentage c/o
0 to 20 c/o	9	30
21 to 50 c/o	7	23.3
More than 50 c/o	14	46.67
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Based on the table above, it is evident that the majority of the participants, accounting for 46.67%, have a liking for the school with a percentage exceeding 50%, and their number is 14 adolescents, which is the highest. This is followed by the number of participants, 9 adolescents, accounting for 30%, who have a liking for the school ranging from 0 to 20%. Additionally, there are 7 adolescents, accounting for 23.3%, who have a liking for the school ranging from 20 to 50%. This indicates that adolescents' liking for the school is somewhat acceptable due to several factors, which leads to addiction.

From the results regarding questions related to the school environment, we observe that the school environment plays a role and has a relationship with the addiction and deviance of the adolescent student. It signifies that access to crime and addiction is attributable to the school environment. This leads us to accept the first hypothesis stating, "There is a relationship between the school environment and adolescent drug abuse."

Eighth Requirement: Presentation and analysis of questions related to The Second Hypothesis

Which is as follows: "There is a relationship between adolescent drug abuse and involvement in criminal activities."

This hypothesis was measured using repetitions and percentages for questions related to drug and hallucinogen use, questions related to crime, as well as questions related to treatment. The results are recorded in the following tables:

First: The type of drug and the place of identification of drugs

Table (15): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the type of drug and the place of identification

Type of anesthetic How to recognize the drug	Medications		narcotics		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
On the street	8	44.44%	4	33.3%	12	40%
At school	10	55.56%	8	66.7%	18	60%
Total	18	100%	12	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

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Based on Table 15, we find that the majority of the participants, accounting for 60%, became acquainted with drugs at school, with a total of 18 adolescents, which is the highest. This is followed by a percentage of 66.7% of adolescents who use drugs, which is high compared to the percentage of 55.56% who use hallucinogenic drugs. Following this, there are 12 participants who became acquainted with drugs in the street, accounting for 40%, and they are met by a percentage of 44.44% of adolescents who use hallucinogenic drugs, which is high compared to the percentage of 33.3% who use drugs. This indicates that the school environment plays a role in adolescent drug abuse.

Second: How did you get it?

Table (16): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to how drugs were obtained

Alternatives	Number	Percentage c/o
Purchase	13	43.3
From friends	17	56.7
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

By examining the above table, we notice that the majority of the participants, accounting for 56.7%, obtain drugs from their friends, with a total of 17 adolescents, which is the highest. This is followed by a number of participants, 13 adolescents, who purchase drugs, accounting for 43.3%. This indicates that bad influences from friends have an impact on their peers and introduce them to the world of addiction.

Third: How you feel when using drugs

Table (17): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to feeling during drug use

Alternatives	Number	Percentage c/o
Comfortable	9	30
Euphoria and happiness	8	26.7
Loss of consciousness	8	26.7
Chaos	5	16.7
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Based on Table 17, we find that the majority of the participants, accounting for 30%, experience a sense of comfort while using drugs, with a total of 9 adolescents, which is the highest. This is followed by a number of participants, 8 adolescents each, who experience feelings of euphoria and happiness, as well as loss of consciousness, accounting for 26.7% for each category. Following this, there are 5 participants who feel a sense of chaos, accounting for 16.7%. This indicates that drug use provides a sense of comfort to the addict, which increases their desire to use drugs in search of that comfort.

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Fourth: Place of Drug Use

Table (18): Distribution and percentage of sample by place of drug use

Alternatives	Number	Percentage c/o
In the toilet of high school	17	56.7
Anywhere	9	30
In the street	4	13.3
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Table 18 shows that the majority of the participants, accounting for 56.7%, use drugs in the high school restroom, with a total of 17 adolescents, which is the highest. This is followed by a number of participants, 9 adolescents, who use drugs anywhere, accounting for 30%. Following this, there are 4 participants who use drugs in the street, accounting for 13.3%. This indicates that the school environment serves as a place for drug use.

Fifth: Type of drug and smoking

Table (19): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the type of drug and smoking

Smoking Type of anesthetic	Yes		No		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
Weed	3	15%	5	50%	8	26.7%
Keitel	9	45%	0	0%	9	30%
Lyrica	4	20%	0	0%	4	13.3%
Rocket	4	20%	5	50%	9	30%
Total	20	100%	10	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Based on Table 19, we find that the majority of the participants, accounting for 30% each, use ketamine and amphetamines, with a total of 9 adolescents for each category, which is the highest. This is followed by a number of participants, 8 adolescents, who use cannabis, accounting for 26.7%. It is worth noting that 50% of non-smoking adolescents use cannabis, which is higher compared to the percentage of 15% among smoking adolescents. Following this, there are 4 participants who use Lyrica, accounting for 13.3%. It is met by a percentage of 20% among smoking adolescents, which is higher compared to the negligible percentage among non-smoking adolescents. This indicates that drug use is strongly associated with smoking.

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Sixth: Type of cigarettes**Table (20): Shows the Distribution and Percentage of Sample by Type of Cigarettes**

Alternatives	Number	Percentage c/o
Ream	21	70
Guloise	4	13.3
Marlboro	5	16.7
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by the student researchers based on the results of the questionnaire and the SPSS program

From Table 20, it is found that the majority of the participants, 70%, smoke Ream cigarettes, with a total of 21 adolescents, which is the highest. This is followed by a number of participants, 16.7%, who smoke Marlboro cigarettes, with 5 adolescents. Following this, there are 4 adolescents, accounting for 13.3%, who smoke Gauloises cigarettes. This indicates the diversity of cigarette brands within the study sample, which can be attributed to the influence of smoking on drug use.

Seventh: How to cover cigarette expenses**Table (21): Distribution and percentage of sample by cigarette expenses coverage**

Alternatives	Number	Percentage c/o
Work	12	40
From my sister	10	33.3
Private lessons expenses	4	13.3
From friends	4	13.3
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

From Table 21, we observe that the majority of the participants, accounting for 40%, worked to cover the expenses of cigarettes, with a total of 12 adolescents, which is the highest. This is followed by a number of participants, 33.3%, who asked their siblings for money to cover the expenses of cigarettes, with 10 adolescents. Following this, there are 4 adolescents who asked their friends for money, as well as those who saved money from private tutoring expenses, both accounting for 13.3%. This indicates that early employment of adolescents leads them towards addiction.

Eighth: The parent's feeling of their children drug abuse**Table (22): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the parent's feeling of drug abuse**

Alternatives	Number	Percentage c/o
Yes	5	16.7
No	25	3.38
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

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From the above table, we observe that the majority of the participants, accounting for 83.3%, did not feel that their parents were aware of their drug use, with a total of 25 adolescents, which is the highest. This is followed by a number of participants, 16.7%, who felt that their parents were aware of their drug use, with 5 adolescents. This indicates a lack of parental supervision and monitoring, which leads adolescents towards drug use.

Ninth: The father's feeling of cigarette abuse

Table (23): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the parent's feeling of cigarette abuse

Alternatives	Number	Percentage c/o
Yes	20	66.7
No	10	3.33
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

From Table 21, we observe that the majority of the participants, accounting for 66.7%, felt that their parents were aware of their cigarette smoking, with a total of 20 adolescents, which is the highest. This is followed by a number of participants, 33.3%, who did not feel that their parents were aware of their cigarette smoking, with 10 adolescents. This indicates a lack of strictness and laxity from the parents in deterring their children, which leads adolescents towards drug use.

Tenth: Coming to the crime and the time of the crime

Table (24): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the coming to the crime and its time

Time of the crime Cause of the crime	After midnight		From nine to midnight		Before nine at night		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
Save money	4	22.22%	0	0%	0	0%	4	13.3%
Because of friend bullying	9	50%	7	100%	0	0%	16	53.3%
To change the routine	5	27.78%	0	0%	5	100%	10	33.3%
Total	18	100%	7	100%	5	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

From Table 24, we find that the highest percentage of participants, 53.3%, indicated that the main reason for their involvement in committing crimes was peer bullying, with a total of 16 adolescents. This was followed by 100% of the participants who committed crimes between 9:00 PM and midnight, which is higher compared to 50% of the participants whose crimes occurred

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after midnight. The lowest percentage was among the participants whose crimes occurred before 9:00 PM. In addition, 10 adolescents, accounting for 33.3%, mentioned that a change in routine was the cause of their involvement in committing crimes, which was met with 100% of the participants who stated that their crimes occurred before 9:00 PM, showing a higher rate compared to 27.78% of the participants whose crimes occurred after midnight, and the lowest percentage was among those whose crimes occurred between 9:00 PM and midnight. Furthermore, 4 adolescents, accounting for 13.3%, mentioned that the availability of money was the reason for their involvement in committing crimes, which was met with 22.22% of the participants whose crimes occurred after midnight, showing a higher rate compared to the negligible percentages of participants whose crimes occurred between 9:00 PM and midnight or before 9:00 PM. This indicates that peer bullying affects the psychology of adolescents, making them susceptible to psychological disorders that lead them to engage in criminal activities.

Eleventh: Planning the crime and the accompaniments in the crime process

Table (25): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the planning of the crime and the escorts

Escort friends	Yes		No		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
On my own	0	0%	22	100%	22	73.3%
With your colleagues	8	100%	0	0%	8	26.7%
Total	8	100%	22	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Through Table 25, we find that the highest percentage of participants, 73.3%, consisting of 22 adolescents, planned the crime independently. This was met with a 100% rate among participants who were not accompanied by their friends, which is significantly higher than the negligible percentage of participants who were accompanied by their friends. Following this, the number of participants who planned the crime with their friends, accounting for 26.7% and consisting of 8 adolescents, was met with a 100% rate among participants who were accompanied by their friends. This rate is higher compared to the negligible percentage of participants who were not accompanied by their friends. This indicates that adolescents have become compelled to commit crimes in order to provide money to cover their addiction expenses, affirming the relationship between drug use and engagement in criminal acts.

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Twelfth: The goal of the crime and obtaining the desired

Table (26): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the target of the crime and obtaining the desired

Getting what you want Objective of the crime	Yes		No		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
Feeling of masculinity	0	0%	4	50%	4	13.3%
To achieve what is desired	22	100%	4	50%	26	86.7%
Total	22	100%	8	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Through Table 26, we find that the highest percentage of participants, 86.7%, consisting of 26 adolescents, had the goal of achieving a desired outcome through their crime. This was met with a 100% rate among the sample who actually achieved their goal through the crime, which is significantly higher than the 50% of participants who did not achieve their goal. Following this, the number of participants whose goal of the crime was to feel masculine, accounting for 13.3% and consisting of 4 adolescents, was met with a 50% rate among participants who did not achieve their goal through the crime. This rate is higher compared to the negligible percentage of participants who achieved their goal through the crime. It is evident that adolescents have some misguided beliefs due to their association with negative peers, affirming the relationship between drug use and engagement in criminal acts.

Thirteenth: How to identify them and for how long to identify them

Table (27): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to how to identify them and its duration

Duration of recognition How to recognize	More than 5 days		2 to 5 days		Same day		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
The victim's brother	9	100%	3	25%	0	0%	12	40%
Parent	0	0%	4	33.33%	0	0%	4	13.3%
Neighbors	0	0%	5	41.67%	9	100%	14	46.7%
Total	9	100%	12	100%	9	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Through Table 27, we find that the highest percentage of participants, 46.7%, consisting of 14 adolescents, were identified by their neighbors. This was met with a 100% rate among

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participants who were identified on the same day, which is significantly higher than the 41.67% of participants who were identified within a period of 2 to 5 days. Following this, the number of participants who were identified by the victim's sibling, accounting for 40% and consisting of 12 adolescents, was met with a 100% rate among participants who were identified for a duration of more than 5 days. This rate is higher compared to the 25% of participants who were identified within a period of 2 to 5 days. Subsequently, the number of participants who were identified by their parents, accounting for 13.3% and consisting of 4 adolescents, was met with a 33.3% rate among participants who were identified within a period of 2 to 5 days. This rate is higher compared to the negligible percentage of participants who were identified on the same day or within a duration of more than 5 days. This indicates that there is a collective effort from both security and civilian parties to combat crime.

Fourteenth: Drug use at the time of the commission of the crime

Table (28): Distribution and percentage of sample by drug use at the time of committing the crime

Alternatives	Number	Percentage c/o
Yes	30	100
No	0	0
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Through Table 28, we find that all the participants, consisting of 30 adolescents, engage in drug use while committing the crime, with a percentage of 100%. This indicates a strong link between drug use and the commission of the crime.

Fifteenth: Stop addiction

Table (29): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the cessation of addiction

Alternatives	Number	Percentage c/o
No	12	40
Once in a while	4	13.3
Yes	14	46.7
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Through Table 29, we find that the majority of the participants, 46.7% and consisting of 14 adolescents, have successfully stopped using drugs through treatment, which is the highest percentage. Following this, there are 12 adolescents, accounting for 40%, who have not stopped using drugs despite receiving treatment. After that, there are 4 adolescents, accounting for 13.3%, who occasionally stop using drugs despite receiving treatment. This indicates that adolescents have responded to addiction treatment to varying degrees, with some successfully stopping drug use while others continue to struggle with it.

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Sixteenth: Treatment Period

Table (30): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the treatment period

Alternatives	Number	Percentage c/o
Month	8	26.7
Two months	14	46.7
More than two months	8	26.7
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Through Table 30, we find that the majority of the participants, 46.7% and consisting of 14 adolescents, have undergone a treatment period of two months, which is the highest percentage. Following this, there are 8 adolescents, accounting for 26.7% each, who have undergone a treatment period of one month and more than two months, respectively. This indicates that adolescents have responded to treatment in terms of the duration of their therapy, with a significant number completing a two-month treatment period.

Seventeenth: Feeling after treatment and regret

Table (31): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to feeling after treatment and regret

contrition Feeling after treatment	Yes		No		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
Medium	7	58.33%	18	100%	25	83.3%
Good	5	41.67%	0	0%	5	16.7%
Total	12	100%	18	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Through Table 31, we find that the highest percentage of participants, 83.3% or 25 adolescents, reported experiencing an average mood after treatment. This was met with a 100% rate among participants who did not regret their addiction, which is significantly higher compared to the 58.33% of participants who regretted their addiction. Following this, there are 5 adolescents, accounting for 16.7%, who reported feeling good after treatment. This is met with a 41.67% rate among participants who regretted their addiction, which is higher compared to the negligible percentage of participants who did not regret their addiction. This indicates that the adolescent is still affected by what they experienced during the addiction and deviant behavior phase.

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Eighteenth: Return to study and help others

Table (32): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to returning to study and helping others

Helping others Back to Study	Yes		No		Total	
	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio	reiteration	Ratio
No	0	0%	5	38.46%	5	16.7%
Yes	17	100%	8	61.54%	25	83.3%
Total	17	100%	13	100%	30	100%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Through Table (32), we find that the highest percentage of participants who returned to studying naturally is 25 teenagers, accounting for 83.3%. This is met by a 100% ratio of participants who assist others, which is significantly higher compared to the 61.54% ratio of participants who did not help others. Following that, there is a number of participants who did not return to studying naturally, consisting of 5 teenagers, representing 16.7%. This is met by a 38.46% ratio of participants who did not return to studying naturally, which is considerably higher compared to the negligible percentage of participants who returned to studying naturally. This indicates that teenagers have moderately adapted to the school environment after recovering from addiction.

Nineteenth: Evaluation of results after treatment

Table (33): Shows the distribution and percentage of the sample according to the evaluation of the results after treatment

Alternatives	Number	Percentage c/o
Bad	4	13.3
Average	16	53.3
Good	10	33.3
Total	03	100

Source: Prepared by researchers based on survey results and SPSS

Through Table (33), we find that the majority of participants had favorable results after treatment, with 16 teenagers accounting for 53.3%, which is the highest percentage. Following that, there is a number of participants whose results were good after treatment, consisting of 10 teenagers, representing 33.3%. Additionally, there are 4 teenagers with poor results after treatment, representing 13.3%. This indicates that teenagers responded positively to addiction treatment.

Based on the mentioned results regarding questions related to drug and substance abuse, crime, and treatment, we observe a correlation between drug abuse and deviance/crime. This is evident in drug use at the time of committing a crime, in addition to the need to cover addiction expenses, which compels addicted teenagers to engage in criminal activities. This supports the acceptance of the fourth hypothesis stating: "There is a relationship between adolescent drug abuse and their involvement in crime".

The Ninth Requirement: Discussion and Interpretation of Results**First: Discussion and interpretation of the results of the first hypothesis**

Based on the results that indicate a relationship between the school environment and drug abuse among adolescent students, and relying on the study's findings, which selected a sample of educated teenagers from the addiction treatment center in El Oued state, and the validity of these findings was ensured by applying the method of repetition and percentage ratios for questions related to the school environment. The ratios and values obtained from the aforementioned tables, especially those numbered (06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14), indicate the existence of a relationship between the school environment and drug abuse among educated teenagers. Therefore, we accepted the first hypothesis stating: "There is a relationship between the school environment and adolescent drug abuse." Based on the previous results, it can be concluded that the first hypothesis has been confirmed.

The relationship between the school environment and adolescent drug abuse can be explained by examining the theoretical aspect. Most experts in psychology believe that lack of awareness among students about the dangers of drugs, inadequate supervision, as well as the limited educational role of schools focusing solely on academic aspects, contribute to this relationship. Additionally, the absence of a culture of dialogue between students, teachers, and administration, along with the low academic performance of students, may drive them to seek drugs as a compensatory measure for their deficiencies. Furthermore, schools often lack a comprehensive plan to combat drug abuse within their premises.

Second: Discussion and Interpretation of the Results of the Second Hypothesis

Based on the results indicating a relationship between drug abuse and criminal behavior among adolescent students, and relying on the findings of the study, which selected a sample of educated teenagers from the addiction treatment center in El Oued state, the validity of these results was ensured by applying the method of repetitions and percentage ratios for questions related to drug abuse, as well as questions related to criminal activities and treatment. The ratios and values obtained from the aforementioned tables, especially those numbered (15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33), indicate the existence of a relationship between drug abuse among educated teenagers and their involvement in criminal activities. Therefore, we accepted the fourth hypothesis stating: "There is a relationship between adolescent drug abuse and criminal behavior." Based on the data, it becomes evident that the fourth hypothesis has been confirmed.

The relationship between adolescent drug abuse and criminal behavior can be explained by examining the theoretical aspect. Most experts in psychology believe that drug addiction leads adolescents to engage in criminal activities as a means to fund their drug habits. This indicates a strong correlation between drug abuse and criminal behavior. The findings of the study revealed that all the participants who used drugs were involved in criminal activities, further supporting this relationship. Therefore, we are compelled to accept the fourth hypothesis.

✓ Research Suggestions:

- Activating family monitoring of students, especially adolescents, at all times.
- Increasing interaction with the school to obtain all necessary data related to students.
- Strengthening control over the availability of psychoactive substances to eliminate any attempts to obtain them through the medical treatment gateway.

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- Implementing specialized systems to protect children involved in similar cases for their reintegration into society.

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