

Abstract

Objective: The present research aims at examining the prevalence of addiction in industrial environments in 2013 in Isfahan where demographic characteristics such as age, gender, education, employment information, and history of addiction were examined in addition to the determination of the prevalence of addiction regarding the type of drug (industrial or conventional). **Method:** For this purpose, the number of 163 staffs in industrial environments in Isfahan was selected as the research participants through multistage cluster sampling method. **Results:** The results of this study showed that 25.1% of staffs working in industrial environments were addicted to drugs where 9.6% were addicted to industrial drugs and the rest (15.5%) were addicted to the conventional ones. In addition, the findings revealed that 13.8% of the staffs were addicted to alcohol and 61% were addicted to smoking cigarette and hookah. **Conclusion:** The findings of this research suggest that staffs' addiction can be predicted by some environmental and socio-economic factors, such as low wages, inattention to staffs' welfare, and discrimination and negligence in industrial environments. The most frequently used drug was crystal compared to other substances where this finding can be an alarming call for industries due to the effects of this substance.

Keywords: prevalence, addiction, industrial drugs, conventional drugs

The Rate of Addiction Prevalence in Industrial Environments

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Introduction

The phenomenon of drug addiction has long been considered as a national problem in Iran and its adverse effects have been shown in all aspects of the social life in each community. In recent years, addiction has taken up widespread and overwhelming dimensions in the economic field and has left harmful and irreversible effects. The main target audience of the drug mafia has been the active youth of the country and Iranian families and their orientation toward conventional drugs however, today, one of the main target groups in the narcotics mafias in Iran is the production and labor force sector. Due to this stratum's vulnerability in terms of fatigue and labor pressure, new drugs with industrial and conventional varieties and with advertising labels commensurate with the conditions of this active population of the community have entered the industrial and manufacturing market in Iran. Some studies, including the one conducted by Walsh, Bowman, Tzelepis, & Lecathelinais (1993) account for the employees' conditions and their surrounding factors in work environments, especially in hard work and physical conditions that have been used in recent years by drug mafias in the world and have facilitated tendencies toward drug addiction. In recent years, the studies done by the World Labor Organization have shown that drug users' absenteeism in the workplace is two to three times higher than that of other employees. Drug dependent people seek medical treatment expenses 3 times more than other employees, and claim compensation 5 times more than other employees. In work environments, between 25% and 30% of work accidents are affected by drug use. Substance abuse accounts for 50% of the whole decline in the production rate of factories. Substance abusers experience incidents outside the workplace 12 times more than other employees. Addicts allocate less than 60% of their ability to work (Taheri Nakhost, 2012).

The issue of addiction prevalence in industrial environments should be considered as a basic necessity at the forefront of planning and decision-making community before having to describe the conditions that indicate an increase in addiction in industrial environments, a severe decline in productivity and production, and the halt of the growth and fluctuation of the country's economy. Therefore, today, it is imperative that all the responsible authorities of the country, especially Drug Control Headquarters should immediately enter into action in the area of planning and preventive measures. Since the need for the conduct of an effective program in the field of addiction in industrial environments is the existence of basic information and statistics about the status quo, it is necessary to conduct extensive studies in order to provide the appropriate conditions for the explanation of precise statistics on the prevalence of addiction in industrial environments.

In 1964, the World Health Organization concluded that the term "addiction" was no longer a scientific term and implied a humiliating sense and, thus, this Organization replaced the term "drug dependency" for it. Essentially, two

concepts of "physical dependency" and "psychological dependency" are used to define different aspects of narcotic drug dependency and other substances (Mohammadi, 2008). The term "prevalence" refers to all diagnosed cases (old and new) in a particular time period or in a given period in a population. The wider definition of prevalence or abundance is the sum of all individuals who experience a condition or disease at a given time (or at a certain time), divided by the population at risk for catching the disease or condition at that time or in the middle of a period of time. Although prevalence is expressed as percentage, it is actually the prevalence of a ratio (John, 1999).

Most drug users are the employed adults while the majority of them have not experienced drug use in adolescence. Although addiction rates are higher among special populations (such as offenders and unemployed people), prevalence data indicate that 70% of today's users (over the past 30 days) were from 18 to 49 years of age who were working full time. In addition, 7.7% of full-time employees are drug users. These statistics show that most consumers should be sought for in the workplace not in schools or streets. There is much evidence that drug use is associated with accidents, absenteeism, and reduced productivity. Although the nature of this relationship is not clear and it is not possible to precisely claim that there is a causal relationship between substance use and such issues, researchers have shown that drug use among staff is associated with increased absenteeism and losses (Kandel & Yamaguchi, 1985; Lehman & Dixon, 1995). Similarly, the use of illicit drugs is associated with an increased risk of accidents and injuries and, finally, drug use is associated with increasing costs of treatment and the higher use of social security facilities (Polak et al., 1998). The workers who use alcohol and drugs often hide their problems. Fear and denial are the biggest barriers to finding help from others. The employer's responsibility is performance control rather than the clinical diagnosis of alcohol or substance use. The employer must report any retrogression in workers' performance in specified time periods. When a persistent and repetitive pattern of work deficiency is observed, it can be indicative of substance use, and it is logical that this issue be taken into consideration (Soltani et al., 2010). Regarding the role of this problem in job performance, this study attempts to extract the latest available information about addiction prevalence in industrial environments in Isfahan province in terms of the type of substance and other demographic features.

Method

Population, sample, and sampling method

A descriptive research method was used in this study to measure addiction prevalence in industrial environments of Isfahan province. All employees in the industrial environments of Isfahan province constituted the statistical population of this study. Through multistage cluster sampling method, 1163 individuals were randomly selected as the sample units. The measurement tool used in this

study was a Drug Prevalence Questionnaire that has been developed by the Drug Control Headquarters and its initial form has been used by Yaghubi, Tarehian, Peirovi, & Zafar (2012) in a research entitled "The prevalence of drug use among university students at the Ministry of Science".

Results

The descriptive statistics of drug use prevalence are presented in Table 1. For the ease of diagnosis and differentiation, different drugs have been classified in terms of the type of effect in total classes, including narcotics and alcoholic beverages. The narcotic class also includes three subcategories of "lethargic" substances, such as opium and its derivatives, heroin, sedative medicines (neophene and norgesic) and heroin crack; "hallucinative" substances such as cannabis and other derivatives of cannabis (marijuana, grass), and LSD; and "stimulants", such as crystal and ecstasy, as well as alcoholic beverages, including vodka, beer, handmade sweets, and wine.

Table 1: Frequency of the classified substance use prevalence (based on their effectiveness type) among employees in industrial environments

<i>Total class</i>	<i>Class based on the effect type</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Percentage of total class</i>
Opiates	Lethargic substances	137	11.8	25.1
	Hallucinogenic substances	51	4.4	
	Stimulants	104	8.9	
Alcoholic drinks	Psychotropic substances	161	13.8	13.8

The results also showed that the use of conventional drugs with 15.5% had a higher frequency than the use of industrial drugs with the frequency of 9.6%. The descriptive statistics of drug use prevalence in terms of drug use are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Prevalence of drug use among industrial workers in terms of persistence of use

<i>Substance type</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Substance type</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Opium	94	8.08	Opium sap	3	0.26
Heroin	14	1.2	Opium extract	18	1.5
Crystal	95	8.2	Marijuana	16	1.38
Crack	3	0.26	Hashish	20	1.72
Ecstasy	9	0.77	Hemp	13	1.1
Norgesic	2	0.17	Grass	2	0.17
Buprenorphine	3	0.26	Total	292	25.1

The descriptive statistics of prevalence of drug use based on gender are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Prevalence of drug use among industrial workers in terms of substance type and gender

<i>Substance type</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Substance type</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Opium	Female	6	6.4	Crack	Female	0	0
	Male	88	93.6		Male	3	100
	Total	94	8.08		Total	3	0.26
Heroin	Female	1	7.2	Ecstasy	Female	0	0
	Male	13	92.8		Male	9	100
	Total	14	1.2		Total	9	0.77
Crystal	Female	2	2.1	Norgesic	Female	0	0
	Male	93	97.9		Male	2	100
	Total	95	8.2		Total	2	0.17
Opium sap	Female	0	0	Buprenorphine	Female	0	0
	Male	3	100		Male	3	100
	Total	3	0.26		Total	3	0.26
Extract	Female	2	11.1	Marijuana	Female	0	0
	Male	16	88.9		Male	16	100
	Total	18	1.5		Total	16	1.38
Hashish	Female	1	5	Hemp	Female	0	0
	Male	19	95		Male	13	100
	Total	20	1.72		Total	13	1.1
Grass	Female	0	0	Alcoholic drinks	Female	5	3.1
	Male	2	100		Male	156	96.9
	Total	2	0.17		Total	161	13.84

The descriptive statistics of prevalence of drug use based on marital status and substance type are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Prevalence of drug use among industrial workers in terms of substance type and marital status

<i>Substance type</i>	<i>Single</i>		<i>Married</i>		<i>Divorced</i>		<i>Widow</i>		<i>Chi-square</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>		
Conventional drugs	56	4.8	83	7.1	26	2.2	15	1.3	6.63	0.08
Industrial drugs	48	4.1	37	3.2	20	1.7	7	0.60	5.71	0.12
Alcoholic drinks	78	6.7	61	5.24	19	1.6	3	0.26	2.8	0.41

The descriptive statistics of prevalence of drug use based on employment and substance type are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Prevalence of drug use among industrial workers in terms of substance type and employment status

<i>Substance type</i>	<i>Official</i>		<i>Temperate</i>		<i>Contractual</i>		<i>Hour-based</i>		<i>Daily work</i>		<i>Seasonal work</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Opium	33	2.8	19	1.6	30	2.6	0	0	8	0.7	4	0.34
Heroin	8	0.7	2	0.18	4	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crystal	11	0.95	30	2.6	48	4.1	0	0	6	0.51	0	0
Crack	0	0	1	0.08	2	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	2	0.18	3	0.26	4	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norgesic	0	0	1	0.08	1	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0	3	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opium sap	0	0	1	0.08	2	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extract	2	0.18	5	0.43	9	0.77	0	0	2	0.18	0	0
Marijuana	3	0.26	5	0.43	8	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hashish	3	0.26	2	0.18	15	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemp	1	0.08	0	0	8	0.7	0	0	3	0.26	1	0.08
Grass	1	0.08	1	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholic drinks	64	5.5	63	5.4	23	2	0	0	9	0.77	2	0.18

The descriptive statistics of prevalence of drug use based on residential place and substance type are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Prevalence of drug use among industrial workers in terms of substance type and residential place

<i>Substance type</i>	<i>City</i>		<i>Suburb</i>		<i>Village</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Opium	21	1.8	51	4.4	22	1.9
Heroin	2	0.18	12	1.03	0	0
Crystal	55	4.73	34	2.9	6	0.51
Crack	2	0.18	1	0.08	0	0
Ecstasy	6	0.51	3	0.26	0	0
Norgesic	2	0.18	0	0	0	0
Buprenorphine	3	0.26	0	0	0	0
Opium sap	2	0.18	1	0.08	0	0
Extract	8	0.7	8	0.7	2	0.18
Marijuana	2	0.18	2	0.18	12	1.03
Hashish	12	1.03	5	0.43	3	0.26
Hemp	8	0.7	4	0.34	1	0.08
Grass	2	0.18	0	0	0	0
Alcoholic drinks	81	7	46	4	34	2.9

The descriptive statistics of prevalence of drug use based on age group and substance type are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Prevalence of drug use among industrial workers in terms of substance type and age group

<i>Substance type</i>	<i>Under 15 years</i>		<i>15-19 years</i>		<i>20-25 years</i>		<i>26-30 years</i>		<i>31-35 years</i>		<i>Above 35 years</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Opium	8	0.7	4	0.34	3	0.26	30	2.6	30	2.6	19	1.6
Heroin	0	0	2	0.18	5	0.43	2	0.18	4	0.34	1	0.08
Crystal	7	0.60	25	2.1	6	0.51	15	1.3	30	2.6	12	1.03
Crack	0	0	1	0.08	2	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	0	0	4	0.34	1	0.08	1	0.08	2	0.18	1	0.08
Norgesic	0	0	1	0.08	0	0	0	0	1	0.08	0	0
Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0	1	0.08	1	0.08	1	0.08	0	0
Opium sap	0	0	2	0.18	0	0	1	0.08	0	0	0	0
Extract	1	0.08	4	0.34	4	0.34	5	0.43	3	0.26	1	0.08
Marijuana	3	0.26	2	0.18	1	0.08	2	0.18	2	0.18	5	0.43
Hashish	3	0.26	1	0.08	12	1.03	3	0.26	1	0.08	0	0
Hemp	1	0.08	0	0	8	0.7	0	0	3	0.26	1	0.08
Grass	0	0	0	0	1	0.08	0	0	1	0.08	0	0
Alcoholic drinks	12	1.03	33	2.8	38	3.3	19	1.6	37	3.2	22	1.9

The descriptive statistics of prevalence of drug use based on education level and substance type are presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Prevalence of drug use among industrial workers in terms of substance type and education

<i>Substance type</i>	<i>Illiterate</i>		<i>Literate</i>		<i>Primary school</i>		<i>Secondary school</i>		<i>High school</i>		<i>Associate's degree</i>		<i>Bachelor's degree</i>		<i>Master's degree</i>		<i>Ph.D.</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Opium	4	0.34	5	0.43	25	2.1	26	2.2	19	1.6	4	0.34	8	0.7	2	0.18	1	0.08
Heroin	1	0.08	2	0.18	1	0.08	5	0.43	2	0.18	2	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crystal	2	0.18	3	0.26	14	1.2	24	2.06	38	3.3	7	0.60	4	0.34	3	0.26	0	0
Crack	0	0	0	0	2	0.18	1	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.08	4	0.34	1	0.08	2	0.18	1	0.08	0	0
Norgesic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.08	1	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.18	1	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opium sap	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.08	2	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extract	0	0	1	0.08	5	0.26	5	0.43	7	0.6	1	0.08	1	0.08	0	0	0	0
Marijuana	0	0	0	0	1	0.08	2	0.18	5	0.43	3	0.26	3	0.26	2	0.18	0	0
Hashish	1	0.08	3	0.26	6	0.51	4	0.34	3	0.26	0	0	2	0.18	1	0.08	0	0
Hemp	0	0	0	0	2	0.18	1	0.08	9	0.77	1	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grass	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.08	0	0	1	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholic drinks	7	0.6	13	1.1	24	2.06	17	1.5	34	2.9	27	2.3	6	0.51	25	2.1	8	0.7

The descriptive statistics of industrial workers' attitudes to the factors effective in addiction prevalence are presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Descriptive statistics of industrial workers' attitudes to the factors effective in addiction prevalence

<i>Factors</i>	<i>Very low</i>		<i>Low</i>		<i>High</i>		<i>Very high</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Expansion of facilities for employees	69	5.9	99	8.5	342	29.4	636	54.7
Expansion of joyful sports facilities for employees	53	4.6	100	8.6	353	30.4	640	55
Education and information on the dangers of addictive substances	45	3.9	71	6.1	296	25.5	731	62.9
Increased control over the distribution and consumption of substances in industrial environments	4	14.9	138	11.9	355	30.5	478	41.1
Establishment and strengthening of counseling units in industrial environments	59	5.1	148	12.7	347	29.8	587	50.5
Increased employee wage and benefits	67	5.8	234	20.1	277	23.8	560	48.2
Creation of a suitable opportunity to raise the staffs' level of education	138	11.9	303	26.1	381	32.8	312	26.8
Elimination of discrimination and injustice in dealing with employees	55	4.7	279	24	406	34.9	401	34.5
Creation of job security for employees	68	5.8	241	20.7	429	36.9	403	34.7
Addressing staffs' physical and mental status	52	4.5	140	12	411	35.3	543	46.7
Establishment of life insurance, healthcare and seniority for employees	258	22.2	279	24	252	21.7	351	30.2

For the prediction of the use of conventional substances by 20 risk and protective factors, logistic regression analysis was used, and the pertaining results are presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Logistic regression analysis results on predicting the use of conventional substances among industrial workers

<i>Predictors</i>	β	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Wald test</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>EXP^(B) (Superiority ratio)</i>
Low wage	-0.217	0.263	0.678	0.410	0.805
High wage	-0.102	0.313	0.106	0.744	0.903
Easy access to drugs	0.402	0.478	0.710	0.399	1.495
Low price of drugs	-0.469	0.415	1.276	0.259	0.626
Fellow addict*	0.513	0.275	3.462	0.05	1.670
An addicted member in the family*	-0.026	0.248	2.121	0.0005	0.970
Low education	0.087	0.286	0.092	0.762	1.091
Lack of knowledge about drug complications	0.195	0.335	0.339	0.560	1.216
Fatigue caused by high workload*	-0.189	0.414	2.543	0.03	0.828
Lack of welfare facilities*	-0.265	0.413	3.127	0.0005	0.767
Discrimination	-0.282	0.412	0.469	0.494	0.754
Euphoria	-0.331	0.312	1.125	0.289	0.718
Technical work pressure*	0.166	0.427	2.234	0.0005	1.181
Depression, sadness, and worries*	-0.310	0.344	1.787	0.02	0.734

Table 10: Logistic regression analysis results on predicting the use of conventional substances among industrial workers

<i>Predictors</i>	β	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Wald test</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>EXP^(B) (Superiority ratio)</i>
Physical illness*	0.235	0.311	2.756	0.0005	1.265
Family disputes*	0.284	0.286	3.895	0.03	1.328
The need for vigilance at work or awakening at night	-0.018	0.382	0.006	0.962	0.972
Sexual impotence*	0.386	0.381	3.025	0.0005	1.471
Lack of job security	-0.178	0.374	0.227	0.634	0.837
Lack of insurance	0.206	0.343	0.360	0.549	1.228

As it has been shown in Table 10, the Wald statistic shows that eight predictive variables are significant in predicting conventional substance use. These eight variables include "the presence of a fellow addict", "the presence of addicts in the family", "fatigue caused by high workload", "lack of welfare facilities", "technical work pressure", "depression, sadness, and worries", "physical illnesses", "family disputes", and "sexual impotence". To predict the use of industrial substances by means of 20 risk and protective factors, logistic regression was used and the results are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Logistic regression analysis results on predicting the use of industrial substances among industrial workers

<i>Predictors</i>	β	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Wald test</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>EXP^(B) (Superiority ratio)</i>
Low wage*	-0.414	0.267	2.411	0.01	0.661
High wage*	0.119	0.255	0.218	0.641	1.126
Easy access to drugs*	-0.157	0.488	3.104	0.00	0.854
Low price of drugs	1.141	0.481	5.635	0.01	3.129
Fellow addict	-0.135	0.212	0.409	0.523	0.874
An addicted member in the family	-0.236	0.220	1.154	0.283	0.798
Low education	0.116	0.242	0.230	0.632	1.123
Lack of knowledge about drug complications*	0.893	0.329	7.370	0.00	2.443
Fatigue caused by high workload	-0.471	0.422	1.245	0.265	0.624
Lack of welfare facilities*	0.838	0.406	4.263	0.03	2.312
Discrimination*	-0.186	0.359	16.268	0.04	0.830
Euphoria	-0.059	0.323	0.033	0.855	0.943
Technical work pressure	0.301	0.488	0.381	0.537	1.351
Depression, sadness, and worries*	0.883	0.329	7.191	0.00	2.418
Physical illness*	-0.875	0.337	6.738	0.00	0.417
Family disputes	-0.703	0.244	0.089	0.766	0.930
The need for vigilance at work or awakening at night	-0.390	0.386	1.022	0.312	0.677
Sexual impotence	-0.136	0.281	0.233	0.629	0.873
Lack of job security*	0.467	0.369	1.604	0.02	1.595
Lack of insurance	-0.308	0.310	0.015	0.902	0.963

As it has been shown in Table 11, the Wald statistic shows that nine predictive variables are significant in predicting industrial substance use. These nine variables include "low wage", "easy access to substances", "low price of drugs", "lack of knowledge about drug complications", "lack of welfare facilities", "discrimination", "depression, sadness, and worries", "physical illnesses", and "lack of job security".

Discussion and Conclusion

From among the total 1163 research samples, 15.5% were addicted to conventional drugs and 9.6% were addicted to industrial drugs. A total of 25.1% of industrial workers suffer drug addiction. Due to the sensitivity of industrial activities and occupations, the existence of these statistics can be a serious warning to the country's industrialists that a significant number of their active forces face abnormal levels of consciousness. Some industrial substances, such as ecstasy and semi-industrial substances, such as crack heroin have faced a dramatic drop in consumption compared with the previous research findings. On the other hand, the industrial substance of crystal has faced an increasing growth, and it seems to be due to some reasons, such as easy access, low price, and ease of use of crystal. This substance has the highest frequency of consumption, which is a serious danger. However, in comparison with conventional drugs, the results showed that the prevalence of industrial substances in industrial environments was far lower than the prevalence of use of conventional drugs. To explain this finding, one can argue that the prevalent industrial narcotics in Iran are very limited at present and, therefore, industrial narcotics show fewer statistics in comparison with the prevalence of conventional substances that are more diverse and more varied. These results can be attributed to the imbalance between the two groups of industrial and conventional substances in terms of the number and variety of prevalent substances. In addition, from the total of 1163 research samples, the highest frequency of drug use in industrial environments respectively pertained to crystal with 8.2%, opium with 8.08%, hashish with 1.72%, opium extract with 1.5%, marijuana with 1.38%, and heroin with 1.2% regardless of the classification and type of effect. On the other hand, the lowest consumption frequency in industrial environments was revealed to respectively belong to cocaine, LSD, rice tablet with zero percent, although substances such as grass with 0.17% are categorized in substances low levels of consumption. These results were obtained while the use of such substances as ecstasy with 0.77% are still in the second rank of industrial materials used by industrial workers. According to these results, it can be claimed that crystal is at the top of the list of consumed substances, and the increasing trend of consumption of this hazardous substance can lead to a permanent change in patterns of consumption towards industrial and hazardous substances such as crystal. Similarly, regardless of the classification of substances, it should be noted that alcoholic

addiction is at the apex of all hazardous substances with 13.44% of frequency of use.

The results also showed that unmarried individuals tend to use industrial substances because the percentage of the use of industrial substances in this group is more than that of conventional substances. However, married people are more addicted to conventional substances. It seems that marital status is related to the pattern of drug use in industrial settings. According to these results, divorced people or those who have lost their spouses were reported to have the highest frequency of using conventional substances and alcoholic drinks. In addition, the results of this study showed that the highest frequency of taking opium, heroin, crystal, and hashish in industrial environments pertained to employees with secondary school and high school education, and the lowest frequency of consumption pertained to the employees with master's and doctoral education. In other words, an increase in the level of education has reduced the level of substance consumption. The highest consumption frequency of crystal and ecstasy is also observed among the employee with high school education (38% for crystal and 34% for ecstasy), but alcohol consumption is prevalent in almost all educational levels. This result means that knowledge and awareness can play an effective role in the prevalence or non-prevalence of addiction in industrial environments. The highest frequency of taking narcotics and alcoholic drinks belongs to the employees who live in cities and in the suburbs. In this regard, the highest frequency consumption of conventional and industrial drugs pertains to the individuals living in the suburbs. It seems that the increasing trend of immigration to the suburbs of big cities is a major contributor to the prevalence of addiction. However, the results of this study showed there is a significant difference between two genders in terms of drug use in industrial environments. In all types of substances, men were revealed to be more prevalent users than women with a high percentage difference (above 97%). But it is noteworthy that industrial environments are essentially male-oriented and the low percentage of women's drug consumption in this study cannot be regarded as a criterion for other researchers. Alcohol drinking, hashish, opium, crystal, opium extract, marijuana, and hemp have been experienced for the first time by a small percentage of industrial workers under the age of 15 years. However, the age over 20 years was the time when drug and alcohol consumption had been experienced. The results also showed that most industrial substances, such as crystal and ecstasy have been experienced in the age range of 15 to 19 years.

From among the 20 factors that were included in the questionnaires presented to the participants, almost all factors, including the ones pertaining to the employees' level of income and wage, facilities and welfare services, easy access to substances, low cost of substances, difficult work conditions in industrial environments, etc. are among the predictors of the prevalence of drug addiction in industrial environments. Of course, it should not be forgotten that none of these factors alone can predict addiction; however, the combination and

proximity of these factors together can be a serious warning to the field of industry management that makes them pay serious attention to the employees' key requirements and needs in planning the management of industrial units. The highest levels of opium and heroin consumption, as well as alcoholic drinks were reported to have been experienced by official personnel, whereas the most frequent use of crystal and ecstasy was reported to have been experienced by contractual staff. Moreover, the lowest levels of consumption in all substances belonged to seasonal staffs.

According to the results of this research, employers and the authorities of the large industrial centers are suggested to avoid the employment of repression methods and expulsion and punitive mechanisms for addicted staffs in order to strengthen the employees' morale working in industrial environments and to motivate and create self-reliance in them. They are recommended to establish a continuous and persistent educational and counseling unit in all large and medium industrial units for training about the complications of industrial drugs and for teaching the preventive skills. It is also suggested that the "Committee on Prevention of Drug Addiction in Industrial Environments" with the centrality of Drug Control Headquarters be established in the permanent presence of entities and representatives of employers and workers at the national and provincial levels, and all issues related to workers' problems and addiction status in these centers be continuously monitored. In this way, the necessary decisions to be implemented in industrial environments will be made independently. Under the guidance and supervision of the Drug Control Headquarters, addiction prevention units in all organizations of the mining and commerce industry should be established in order to whet the sensitivity of the custodial entities. In addition, many industrial workers suffer from communication problems in families. In this regard, it is suggested that short-term and cross-sectional family counseling programs be implemented individually and collectively in these settings. Considering the high rates of addiction prevalence in industrial settings, it is suggested that the Drug Control Headquarters arrange an educational short-term curriculum based on direct and face-to-face teaching methods. Such a program can act as an urgent sedative and the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade can provide necessary coordination to cover industrial centers.

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