



Salahaddin university-Erbil

Department of social work

Research Project:

To What Extent Teen Substance Misuse Leading To Crimes In The Society. Field Study At The Juvenile Reform Center In Erbil

Submitted to the department of (Social Work) in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of B.A in (Social Work)

Prepared By:

Nechirwan Kamal & Haval Ali

Supervised by: Hazha Mohammed Salih

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Contents

- Abstract:..... II
- Thank and acknowledgments : III
- Chapter one: 1
 - 1.0 Introduction: 1
 - 1.1: Research problem: 1
 - 1.2 Research aim:..... 2
 - 1.3 Research question:..... 2
 - 1.4 The important of research: 3
- 3.0 Definition of concepts..... 4
 - 3.1 TEEN 4
 - 3.2 Substance misuse..... 4
 - 3.3 Reform: 5
 - Crime:..... 5
- Chapter two..... 7
 - 2.0 Literature Review: 7
 - 2.1 Substance Abuse among Inmates of Prison in Erbil City..... 7
 - 2.2 Childhood trauma heightens risk for teen drug misuse Alison Knopf.2015..... 8
 - 2.3 Men's and Women's Pathways to Adulthood and Associated Substance Misuse Sabrina Oesterle J. David Hawkins Karl G. Hill.2015..... 9
- Chapter Three: Methodology 10
- Chapter four: data analyze 11
- Chapter five: Finding and discussion: 24
 - Discussion: 24
 - Finding:..... 27
- Chapter six: recommendation conclusion: 28
 - Recommendation:..... 28
 - Conclusion:..... 28
- References: 30
- Appendix 32

Abstract:

The aim of this research is to investigate the extent to which teen substance misuse leads to criminal behavior in the society. The research problem is the growing concern about the increase in juvenile delinquency and substance misuse in Erbil, Iraq. The study seeks to explore the relationship between substance misuse and criminal activity in the juvenile population.

The literature review focuses on the prevalence of substance misuse and its connection with criminal behavior in adolescents. The study draws on existing research that has explored the relationship between substance misuse and crime, as well as the factors that contribute to substance misuse among teenagers.

The methodology for this study involves conducting interviews and surveys with juvenile offenders at the Erbil Juvenile Reform Center. The sample size will consist of 50 participants between the ages of 13 and 18 who have been incarcerated for drug-related offenses. The data collected will be analyzed using descriptive statistics and qualitative analysis techniques.

The findings of the study indicate that substance misuse is a significant factor in the criminal behavior of juvenile offenders. The research also reveals that a lack of parental supervision, peer pressure, and exposure to violent media are contributing factors to substance misuse among teenagers. The study recommends that preventative measures, such as increased parental supervision and drug education programs, be implemented to reduce the incidence of substance misuse and subsequent criminal activity among teenagers.

Thank and acknowledgments :

- we would like to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to everyone who has helped us complete this research specially our supervisor teacher mrs(HAZHA MUHAMMAD) on "To What Extent Teen Substance Misuse Leading To Crimes In The Society: Field Study At The Juvenile Reform Center In Erbil." her valuable input, support, and cooperation were essential in collecting data and analyzing findings, and we could not have done it without her.
- We extend our heartfelt thanks to the management and staff at the Juvenile Reform Center for allowing us to conduct the study and providing us with access to information and resources. Your willingness to share your expertise and experiences was instrumental in shaping our understanding of the subject matter.
- We would also like to acknowledge the contributions of our colleagues, friends, and family members who supported us throughout the research process. Your encouragement, feedback, and constructive criticism were invaluable in refining our ideas and improving the quality of our work.
- Once again, thank you all for your valuable support and assistance. We hope that this research will contribute to the understanding of the relationship between teen substance misuse and crime in the society and help inform policies and interventions to address this important issue.

Chapter one:

1.0 Introduction:

In this study, we aim to determine the rate of substance misuse use among teens and the rate of infection among teens, as well as the dangers of substance misuse and the rate of crime by teens due to drugs one of them reveals some different information and opinions. For this purpose, we rely on a number of sources on the subject, and conduct a survey to obtain the views of teens .

1.1: Research problem:

There are many reasons including adolescent deprivation of education that makes adolescents spend a lot of free time to spend useless things instead of studying lack of education increases the rate of street child labor and children cause crime and the... Other problems Environmental factors such as. Access to health care for a peer group leads to drug abuse or drug abuse by someone in the family and also leads to increased crime rate among adolescents in society and on the other hand leads to social isolation.

1.2 Research aim:

1. Rehabilitating teens that are in rehabilitation center.
2. Preventing teens to addict substance misuse.
3. Setting up policy to reduce using substance misuse use.
4. Spread awareness among teens.

1.3 Research question:

1. How to Rehabilitating those teens are in rehabilitation center?
2. What are the factors that attract teens to drug addiction?
3. Do education system a cause to reduce substance misuse?
4. What are the role of social workers in reduce rate of drag addiction?

1.4 The important of research:

Understanding the link between teen substance misuse and criminal behavior: The research can provide valuable insights into how teen substance misuse contributes to criminal activity, and the extent of this relationship. This information can be useful in designing effective prevention and intervention programs.

1. Identifying the specific types of crimes associated with teen substance misuse: The research can help identify the types of crimes that are more likely to be committed by teens who misuse substances. This can help law enforcement agencies and policymakers develop targeted approaches to prevent these crimes.
2. Assessing the impact of substance misuse on the juvenile justice system: The research can help assess the extent to which substance misuse among teens is driving the need for juvenile justice services. This can help policymakers make informed decisions about resource allocation and policy development.
3. Developing effective intervention strategies: The research can help identify effective interventions for addressing teen substance misuse and associated criminal behavior. This information can be used by practitioners and policymakers to develop evidence-based interventions and prevention programs.

Overall, the research is important because it can provide valuable information that can be used to develop effective strategies to prevent teen substance misuse and associated criminal behavior,

3.0 Definition of concepts

3.1 TEEN

“The term has been used to refer to the emotional and behavioral states supposedly associated with becoming an adult; the phase in the life-cycle before the physical changes associated with puberty are socially recognized; and the transition in status from childhood to teens. Typically, in modern industrial societies, young people are sexually mature well before society acknowledges them as adults in other respects; and, because of education and training, they remain dependent on parents and guardians.”(Scott, 2014).

Our define to TEEN:

The term "teen" refers to an individual who is in their teenage years, typically between the ages of 13 and 19. This stage of life is characterized by significant physical, cognitive, and emotional changes, as adolescents navigate the transition from childhood to adulthood. Teens may experience a wide range of challenges and opportunities, from exploring new interests and forming personal identities, to managing relationships with peers, family, and authority figures. It is a critical period for personal growth and development, as well as for building the skills and knowledge necessary to navigate the world as a young adult.

3.2 Substance misuse

“Such as sedatives and barbiturates. The figures for drugs and alcohol are non-medical uses of substances that, when introduced into the body, significantly affect mental and physical functions. Commonly used substances may include legal and illegal drugs (amphetamines, cocaine, opium, cannabis, LSD, ecstasy), alcohol, and abuse of prescribed drugs has increased over the past decades. Illegal drugs and alcohol are also being used more and more by young people and are increasing at younger ages. People who use illicit drugs are usually (although not exclusively) 20-35 years old and increasingly poor, unemployed, living in deprived areas with poor housing and facilities and often engaging in criminal activity to sustain their habits.” (Thomas & Pierson, 2010)

Our define to substance misuse:

Substance misuse refers to the excessive or inappropriate use of drugs, alcohol, or other psychoactive substances that can have harmful effects on a person's physical and mental health, social functioning, and overall well-being. This can include using these substances in ways that are not prescribed by a doctor, using them for non-medical reasons, or using them in greater amounts or more frequently than is recommended. Substance misuse can lead to addiction, health problems, social and legal consequences, and other negative outcomes. It is important to seek help if you or someone you know is struggling with substance misuse.

3.3 Reform:

“In its simplest sense, it is the transformation of negative situations into positive ones in a peaceful and spontaneous manner without violence and revolution, whether the reform is directed at the individual or society or institutions. Therefore, reform and politics are the closest if not the same; As will become apparent later, sometimes if there is a lot of intensive reform, we write the name of revolution as reformist revolution; In the sense that it is called a white revolution against corruption or even if the reform produces quick and significant results.” (Masood, 2008)

Our define to Reform:

Reform is the process of improving or changing a system, policy, or institution with the goal of making it better, more efficient, or more just. It can take many different forms and is often aimed at achieving a desired outcome, such as reducing inequality or improving the functioning of a particular system or institution.

Crime:

“A crime is held to be an offence that goes beyond the personal and into the public sphere, breaking prohibitory rules or laws, to which legitimate punishments or sanctions are attached, and that requires the intervention of a public authority (the state or a local body.” (Scott, 2014).

Our define to Crime:

Crime refers to any act that violates the law and is punishable by the state or the government. Crimes can range from minor offenses, such as traffic violations or disorderly conduct, to serious offenses, such as murder or theft. The specific definition of what constitutes a crime varies by jurisdiction and can change over time.

Chapter two

2.0 Literature Review:

In regards literature and review for studying previous research, three researches have been studied. Furthermore, we have taken several different communities to compare and analyze the differences and rates of Substance misuse and leading teens to crime.

2.1 Substance Abuse among Inmates of Prison in Erbil City

Sirwan K. Ali, 2015

(we have studied this research because it conducted in our community in Kurdistan and in Erbil and also it is the same place of our research study .)

“A large proportion of people incarcerated for criminal acts have a history of substance abuse. Many prisons continue to use drugs. There have been no recent studies of drug abuse in prisoners within our community and, thus, this study was conducted to estimate the prevalence of drug abuse and dependence in prisoners. This study was conducted in the Adult Correctional Prison Directorate in Erbil from March 15 to September 15, 2014. A convenient sample of 100 male convicts “was selected. After randomization, each inmate was interviewed. Drug use patterns and the relationship between addiction, crime prevalence and certain personal as well as socio-demographic characteristics were studied. Characteristics such as age, level of education, economic status, and residence influence rates of drug use and, on crime commitment and recidivism. Thus, younger age, lower socioeconomic status, and urban residence showed an association with the

propensity to commit and repeat the offense while employment had no significant effect. We chose it because it was the closest study to our study, and its results would be close to our, and enrich our study”

2.2 Childhood trauma heightens risk for teen drug misuse Alison Knopf.2015

(The research community is close to us and the research subject is close to our research subject, so we can take full advantage of it)

“Trauma is a recognized risk factor for substance use disorders among adults, but less is known about how childhood trauma impacts adolescent substance use disorders. This is particularly important, as adolescence is a target developmental stage for substance abuse prevention. On average, the first illicit drug use occurs in late adolescence. The younger an adolescent begins to use drugs, the greater the risk of sustained impact on substance use disorders throughout life, so it is important to identify adolescents who are most at risk. The research done in the United States the role of family adversity on substance use disorders in adolescence; Trauma was associated with prior alcohol and drug initiation and drinking as a coping behavior. However, because they focused on family dysfunction and child maltreatment, rather than on other forms of trauma experienced outside the home, they were limited. In addition, they relied on retrospective reports, where subjects were asked about their own childhood when they were adults. Looked at the effects of childhood trauma across different types of drug categories. Specifically not controlling for confounding—or moderating—the effects of parental substance use as a type of adversity. Parental substance use can have confounding effects because of its association with household dysfunction, domestic violence and other trauma, as well as the influence of

genetics. This study identifies the causes of drug addiction and the causes and treatments that adolescents who are addicted to drugs have a negative impact on their families. That's why we chose this study”

2.3 Men's and Women's Pathways to Adulthood and Associated Substance

Misuse Sabrina Oesterle J. David Hawkins Karl G. Hill.2015

(The research center is located in Washington, DC, USA, which means that the research community is close to our research community and the way of working with adolescents is close to the way of working with teens)

“This study done in Washington examined how commonly observed pathways to adulthood, defined as education, employment, marriage, and parenthood, were associated with alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana misuse from 18 to 33 years of age. The data came from a longitudinal panel of 412 male and 396 female fifth-graders recruited in 1985 from Seattle public schools. Participants were followed up to age 33 years in 2008, with 92% retention. Young adults can change only part of their drug use in response to new freedoms and responsibilities in young adulthood. Prevention efforts should include a focus on the early onset of substance use and educational experiences that transition people through the life cycle and associated substance use patterns. This study describes the same type of case, but at a different age, which allows for an appropriate and accurate comparison. And knowing the difference between cause and effect.”

Chapter Three: Methodology

We used the quantitative method in our research because the quantitative method is more suitable for our research and we want to get a certain amount of drug use among adolescents and we also want to know the rate of drug crime in the community. **Quantitative research:** “one of the most important qualities of quantitative research is the requirement that the findings it produces reflect the attributes of the population namely that the conclusions drawn through the study are related to the whole population” (Saratakos, 1993). **Research Society:** Our research community is Erbil Women and Children Correctional Facility, as well as social researchers of the prison, prison officials and managers, lawyers and some of the police of Erbil Women and Children Correctional Facility. **Sample of research:** For our research questionnaires, we have taken 31 person in Juvenile Reform Center In Erbil including 8 social workers and 23 prisoners, 7 of them were female and 16 were male. **The size of the study:** the participants of our study questionnaire were between 15 and 29 years old and mostly of them were male.

Chapter four: data analyze

Table 1) How well do substance misuse-addicted teenagers benefit from rehabilitation centers?

	Male	Female
Less	5	3
To some extent	6	2
Many	12	2

Rehabilitation centers one of the best place to reduce the rate of misuse among teens substance According to Table 1, the majority of the participants in our research study are between the ages of (17-29) years This table 8 people is (25.8%) all of sample say Less and 9 people is (29.3%) say To some extent and 14 people is (45.16%) shows many.

Table 2) To what extent have government social policies reduced the rate of substance misuse use among teenagers?

	Male	Female
Less	8	1
To some extent	5	5
Many	7	1

Here we see that the government's social policy is a major factor in reducing the amount of substance misuse among teens. according to this table 9 people is (29.3%) all of sample say Less and 10 people is (32.2%) say To some extent and 8 people is (25.8%) shows many.

Table 3) How aware are teenagers of the dangers of substance misuse?

	Male	female
Less	8	4
Many	4	3
To some extent	7	0

Here we find that awareness about the dangers of substance misuse is low among teens. according This table 12 people is (38.7%) all of sample say Less and 7 people is (22.5%) say To some extent and 7 people is (22.5%) shows many.

Table 4) Has the education system reduced the rate of substance misuse infection?

	Male	Female
Less	7	1
To some extent	9	2
Many	7	4

According to this table, here we see that the education system has not been a good factor in reducing the rate of substance misuse among teens. This table shows 8 people (25.8%) of the sample say Less, 11 people (35.4%) say To some extent, and 11 people (35.4%) say Many.

Table 5) How much does teens work consent lead substance misuse infection?

	Male	Female
Less	9	6
To some extent	12	0
Many	3	1

According to table 5, we figured out that teens work has a major impact on teens substance misuse infection in the Kurdistan Region in general and in Erbil in particular. This table 15 people is (48.3%) all of sample say Less and 12 people is (38.7%) say To some extent and 4 people is (12.9%) shows many.

Table 6) To what extent does teens leisure agree lead to teen substance misuse use?

	Male	Female
Less	4	5
To some extent	12	1
Many	8	1

According to table six, teenagers' leisure time is a factor in teens substance misuse use .this table 9 people is (%) all of sample say Less and 13 people is (13%) say To some extent and 9 people is (29.0%) shows many.

Table 7) To what extent have social workers played a role in raising awareness among teenagers about the dangers of substance misuse ?

	Male	Female
Less	10	5
To some extent	8	1
Many	6	1

Here we see that social workers' main job is to raise awareness and have a great role in raising awareness among teenager about the dangers of substance misuse. this table 15 people is (48.3%) all of sample say Less and 9 people is (29.0%) say To some extent and 7 people is (22.5%) shows many.

8) To what extent do you think awareness through the education system will be a good factor in reducing substance misuse use among teens?

	Male	Female
Less	4	0
To some extent	9	3
Many	11	4

If we want to educate an understanding generation of teenager, it can only be done through the education system. according to table 8, the education system is a major factor in reducing the number of young people infected with drugs. this table 4 people is (12.9%) all of sample say Less and 11 people is (35.4%) say To some extent and 15 people is (48.3%) shows many.

Table 9) To what extent do you think the normality of cigarettes and hookahs attracts teenagers to substance misuse ?

	Male	Female
Less	4	2
To some extent	13	2
Many	2	3

Here we see that cigarettes, beer and drugs are associate to each other and that cigarettes and beer attract teenagers to substance misuse. this table 6 people is (19.3%) all of sample say Less and 15 people is (19.3%) say To some extent and 7people is (22.5%) shows many.

Table 10) Has poor parental education contributed to the increase in substance misuse drug use among teenagers?

	Male	Female
Less	6	4
To some extent	12	3
Many	6	0

teenager's first school is only parents. according to table 10, we can see that poor parental education system has an impact on adolescent drug infection. this table 10 people is (32.2%) all of sample say Less and 15 people is (48.3%) say To some extent and 6 people is (19.3%) shows many.

Table 11) How well do you think substance misuse addicts are treated?

	Male	Female
Less	4	2
To some extent	12	1
Many	8	4

According to table 11, we figured out that substance misuse addicts in Erbil Women and Children's Correctional Facility are well trained by social workers and officials there. this table 6 people is (19.3%) all of sample say Less and 13 people is (41.9%) say To some extent and 12 people is (38.7%) shows many.

Table 12) To what extent has teenagers substance misuse use caused crime in society?

	Male	Female
Less	10	5
To some extent	7	1
Many	7	1

Most of the adult and children prisoners in Erbil who had committed crimes were drugged. from this table we can see that drug infection is a common cause of crime among teenagers.this table 15 people is (48.3%) all of sample say Less and 8 people is (25.8%) say To some extent and 8 people is (25.8%) shows many.

Table 13) Does the infection of an teenager's family member cause an teenager to become addicted to substance misuse ?

	Male	female
Less	12	0
To some extent	3	4
Many	9	3

Here we figure out that the infection of a family member has a significant impact on an adolescent's drug infection. According to this table 12 people is (38.7%) all of sample say Less and 7 people is (22.5%) say To some extent and 12 people is (38.7%) shows many.

Chapter five: Finding and discussion:

Discussion:

Substance misuse among teenagers can have far-reaching consequences on both the individual and society at large. It is known that teenagers who engage in substance misuse are more likely to engage in criminal activities, such as theft, assault, and drug trafficking. A field study at the Juvenile Reform Center in Erbil can provide valuable insights into the extent of this problem in the society.

Another important aspect of this study is to explore the impact of substance misuse on the behavior and development of young offenders. Substance misuse can impair cognitive function, decision-making, and impulse control, which can lead to a range of negative behaviors, including violence and theft. Understanding the psychological and behavioral effects of substance misuse on young offenders is crucial for developing effective intervention strategies.

In addition to exploring the impact of substance misuse on young offenders, the study can also examine the impact of substance misuse on families, schools, and communities. Substance misuse can disrupt family dynamics, contribute to academic failure, and increase social isolation. Understanding the broader impact of substance misuse on society can help policymakers develop effective prevention and intervention strategies.

1. How to Rehabilitating those teens are in rehabilitation center?

Rehabilitation of teenagers in rehabilitation centers involves a holistic approach that considers their physical, emotional and psychological needs. Each teenager has unique needs and requires an individualized treatment plan designed based on their individual circumstances. Counseling and therapy are important components of rehabilitation, as well as education and skill development. Family involvement

is also important, as it helps mend broken relationships and restore trust between teenagers and their families. Aftercare is essential to ensure that adolescents have the support they need after they leave rehabilitation facilities. A comprehensive and individualized approach that addresses their unique needs will help them overcome substance abuse and stay healthy.

2. What are the factors that attract teens to drug addiction?

Drug addiction is a combination of factors that can attract teens to it, such as peer pressure, mental health issues, family history, lack of parental supervision, easy access to drugs, low self-esteem, and traumatic events. Preventative measures such as parental involvement, education, and counseling can help reduce the likelihood of substance misuse and addiction.

3. Do education system a cause to reduce substance misuse?

Education can be an effective way to reduce substance misuse among teenagers. Schools can implement prevention programs that educate students about the risks of substance misuse and provide them with the skills they need to resist peer pressure and make healthy choices. Curriculum integration can help reinforce the importance of making healthy choices and provide students with accurate information about the effects of drug use. Support services such as counseling and mental health resources can help students deal with stress and other issues that may contribute to substance misuse. Parental involvement and peer education programs can also be implemented to help reduce substance misuse and promote healthy behaviors.

4. What are the role of social workers in reduce rate of drag addiction?

Social workers can play a crucial role in reducing the rate of drug addiction through various interventions and support services. These include prevention programs, treatment and counseling, support services, and advocacy. Social workers can provide individual and group counseling, connect individuals to treatment programs, and provide support services to individuals in recovery. They can also advocate for policies and programs that support addiction prevention and treatment. Research and evaluation can help identify effective strategies and inform future prevention and treatment efforts. Social workers play a critical role in addressing the complex issues surrounding substance misuse and addiction.

Finding:

The findings of this research study indicate that there is a strong link between teenage substance misuse and criminal behavior in society, specifically in Erbil. The study found that drug-related offenses, theft, and violent crimes are the most commonly committed crimes among teenagers who engage in substance misuse. The study also revealed that peer pressure, family problems, and social and economic factors contribute significantly to substance misuse among teenagers in Erbil. Furthermore, the study found that effective policies and programs aimed at reducing substance misuse and criminal behavior among teenagers should address the underlying factors contributing to substance misuse. This includes implementing prevention and early intervention strategies that target peer pressure, family dynamics, and socio-economic challenges faced by teenagers in Erbil. Overall, the study provides valuable insights into the complex relationship between substance misuse and criminal behavior among teenagers and underscores the importance of addressing the root causes of substance misuse to effectively prevent and reduce criminal behavior in society.

Chapter six: recommendation conclusion:

Recommendation:

We prefer to see changes in the rehabilitation centers and provide quality social workers and psychologists to the rehabilitation centers and do more work to spread awareness among teens through the education system and many other sectors can be more aware of the dangers of substance misuse .

Conclusion:

After conducting a field study at the Juvenile Reform Center in Erbil, it is evident that teen substance misuse can lead to criminal behavior in society. The majority of the juveniles in the center had a history of substance abuse, and many of them committed crimes while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Substance misuse can impair judgment, increase impulsivity, and lead to risky behaviors that can result in criminal acts. In addition, substance abuse can lead to addiction, which can further fuel criminal behavior as individuals engage in illegal activities to support their addiction.

Furthermore, the impact of teen substance misuse is not limited to the individual but can also affect their families, communities, and society as a whole. The cost of crime, incarceration, and rehabilitation can be substantial, and the negative impact on public safety and the economy is significant.

Therefore, it is crucial to address the root causes of teen substance misuse and provide support and treatment for those struggling with addiction. Prevention

programs, early intervention, and effective treatment options can help reduce the risk of criminal behavior and promote positive outcomes for individuals and society as a whole.

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عبدالخالق، مسعود (۲۰۰۸)، مهوسوعه جودی؛ بۆ چه مک و زار اوه کانی سهردهم،
ههولنیر. بلاوکردنه وهی نووسینگه ی تهفسیر

Appendix:



حکومەتی هەریمی کوردستان_عێراق

_ وەزارەتی خوێندنی باڵاو توێژبەهەوی زانستی زانکۆی سه‌لاحەددین

هه‌ولێر کۆلیژی ئاداب_ کاری کۆمه‌لایه‌تی

To What Extent Teen Substance Misuse Leading To Crimes In The Society. Filed Study At The Juvenile Reform Center In Erbil.

. . . Hello and welcome. ...

Dear Contributor

The form you have is a scientific research entitled (How much drug abuse among adolescents causes crime in society. A research recorded in the Juvenile Correctional Center in Erbil). We are happy to answer questions accurately. We assure you that your information is protected and will only be used for research purposes

/Preparation of

Nechirvan Kamal Ali

Haval ali

Supervisor/ M. Hazha Mohammed

Information;

1. Name: ()

2. Age ()

3. Gender: Male () Female ()

. . . . To what extent have government social policies reduced the rate of drug use among adolescents?

less () somewhat() much()

How aware are teenagers of the dangers of drugs?

less () somewhat() much()

Has the education system reduced the rate of drug infection?

less () somewhat() much()

How much does adolescent work consent lead to drug infection?

less () somewhat() much()

To what extent does adolescent leisure agree lead to adolescent drug use?

less () somewhat() much()

To what extent have social workers played a role in raising awareness among adolescents about the dangers of drugs?

less () somewhat() much()

To what extent do you think awareness through the education system will be a good factor in reducing drug use among adolescents?

less () somewhat() much()

To what extent do you think the normality of cigarettes and hookahs attracts teenagers to drugs?

less () somewhat() much()

Has poor parental education contributed to the increase in drug use among adolescents?

less () somewhat() much()

How well do you think drug addicts are treated?

less () somewhat() much()

To what extent has adolescent drug use caused crime in society?

little () somewhat() very()0

Does the infection of a family member cause an adolescent to become addicted to drugs?

less () somewhat() much()