

Psychosocial Factors In Substance Abuse: Exploring The Role Of Social And Environmental Factors In The Development And Maintenance Of Substance Use Disorders

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ABSTRACT

There are many different aspects to substance use disorders (SUDs), including hereditary, environmental, psychological, and social influences. The psychosocial factors that have a role in the onset and maintenance of substance use disorders are the primary subject of this research. In order to provide a thorough picture of how social and environmental elements affect drug misuse, this article investigates aspects such as peer pressure, family dynamics, socioeconomic position, and the surrounding environment. The significance of comprehensive treatment methods is further underscored by this research's examination of the function of interaction with others, chronic stress, trauma, including co-occurring mental health problems in maintaining SUDs. Continuously seeking for new ways to express oneself is a hallmark of In Malaysia, there are many different aspects that might contribute to substance use disorders (SUDs). These factors include genetics, biology, psychology, and society. A large body of research points to psychosocial variables as major contributors to the onset and maintenance of substance use disorders. Researchers have shown that peer pressure is one of the main causes of drug abuse among teenagers. Parental drug use as well as family conflict are also important family dynamics. Stress and lack of resources are two ways in which one's socioeconomic situation influences drug usage.

Keyword: Psychosocial Factors, Substance Use Disorders (SUDs), Social Influences, Co-occurring, Mental Health Problems.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Many different aspects of a person's life, including their biology, psychology, and social environment, contribute to the development of substance use disorders (SUDs). The psychosocial factors that have a role in the onset and maintenance of substance use disorders are the primary subject of this research. In order to provide a thorough picture of how social and environmental elements affect drug misuse, this article investigates aspects such as peer pressure, family dynamics, socioeconomic position, and the surrounding environment. Emphasizing the significance of integrated treatment methods, the research delves into the ways in which social support, prolonged stress, trauma, as well as co-occurring mental health problems contribute to the maintenance of SUDs. One of the greatest dangers to public health and safety on a worldwide scale is substance abuse disorder. Due to the multifaceted character of SUDs, whose often include both drug abuse and psychological suffering, it is crucial to use effective treatment methods. By analyzing the impact of community-based psychological therapy on the mental health issues and drug use of outpatients, this study delves into the ways in which social and environmental variables contribute to the onset and persistence of substance use disorders. Furthermore, it delves into how attachment type and therapeutic partnership impact treatment results. Physical, neurological in origin, cognitive, including emotional processes all undergo changes throughout adolescence, which is also characterized by shifts in social roles, personality characteristics, and behavior. As they enter puberty, adolescents are more susceptible to the persuasive power of their peers, have less self-confidence, and value the views of others less highly. Consequently, individuals might be more prone to engaging in risky behaviors, such as trying out substances like tobacco, alcohol, and narcotics. One important component in the beginning of drug usage is the impact of one's peers. Peer pressure, especially among teens and young adults, is a major risk factor for substance abuse and experimentation. According to social learning theory, people mimic the actions of others they care about, including their friends and romantic partners. When people one's social circle use substances, it might normalize the behaviors and make one more likely to use themselves (Le

Cocq,et.al.2020).This Research also shows that the dynamics within a family have a major bearing on the likelihood of acquiring substance use disorders. Genetic predisposition and learnt behavior's both contribute to an increased risk when there is a history of drug misuse in the family. Children are more likely to experiment with drugs and alcohol if they see their parents using these substances. Suicide, unresolved disputes, and ineffective parenting are some factors that might lead to substance use disorders (Volkow, 2020).

Also included Several aspects of one's socioeconomic standing impact their drug usage. As a coping technique, drug misuse is more common among those experiencing economic stresses like poverty and unemployment. A lack of educational and occupational options may make people feel hopeless, which in turn increases the likelihood that they would turn to drug abuse as a means of self-numbing (Belfiore, et.al. 2024).The accessibility of drugs and one's living conditions may greatly impact substance usage. People are more likely to use drugs and alcohol if they can easily get them in their society. Substance misuse is more common in areas with substantial rates of crime and poor social cohesiveness because residents there experience more stress and less community support. Substance misuse is more common in societies that normalize or celebrate drug use, suggesting that cultural views may play a role (Zhao, et.al. 2023). In this research, researcher's look at the environmental variables that are associated with drug use as a possible risk factor developing substance misuse disorders (SUDs) throughout Malaysia. Consistent drug use may awaken latent drug-seeking behavior and improve sensitivity to individual cues that anticipate drug consumption, according to rat studies. Substance use disorders may also be influenced by psychopharmacological-induced drug stimuli. Research on humans in controlled environments has shown that environmental signals, including social cues, have a substantial effect on cue reactivity, drug use, and cognitive expectations around drugs (Meyers, et.al. 2021). Researchers concluded that pharmacotherapy, brain stimulation, mindfulness-based recurrence prevention, suggesting cognitive behavioral group therapy are the most effective methods for treating substance use disorders, and that therapies ought to integrate drug-associated events into interventions. Since there are treatments for alcohol and tobacco, they've become the most studied drugs. When parents feel confident in their abilities to care for their children, it shows in their children's health results. In this article, researcher's was explore the many environmental factors that affect parents feel confident among parents in recovery from substance use disorders using the social ecology model (Keyes,et.al.2011). Using the social ecology model, researchers reviewed the literature on parents feel confident, parenting styles, and parents overcoming substance use disorders. In summary: Numerous psychological, social, and environmental variables impact PSE, regardless of whether a parent is addicted or not.

2. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:

"Psychosocial Components in Substance Misuse of Power: Exploring the Contribution of Social as well as Environmental Considerations in the Creation and Preservation of Substance Utilization Disorders" conducts a thorough literature analysis on several psychosocial factors that impact SUDs as part of its background research. The introduction emphasized the need of thoroughly examining environmental elements, family dynamics, socioeconomic position, and peer impact. Additionally, this study demonstrates that family dynamics significantly impact the probability of developing drug use problems. An elevated risk is associated with a family history of drug abuse due to both innate genetic tendencies and environmental influences. Seeing their parents partake in substance abuse increases the likelihood that their children may do the same. Substance use disorders may develop for a variety of reasons, including mental health issues, suicidal thoughts or behavior's, and dysfunctional family dynamics (Injuries,et.al.2022).

Substance misuse disorders (SUDs) are complex illnesses that have several causes and manifestations in an individual's life. These include biological, psychological, and social factors. Examining the impact of psychosocial variables in the development and maintenance of drug use disorders is the major focus of this study. Peer pressure, relationships within families, socioeconomic status, and the immediate environment are some of the social and environmental factors that this article explores in order to provide a complete picture of how these factors impact drug abuse. Studying the roles of social support, chronic stress, trauma, and co-occurring mental health issues in the maintenance of SUDs, the study highlights the need of comprehensive treatment approaches. The global prevalence of drug addiction disorder is a major concern for public health and safety (Belfiore, et.al. 2024). Effective treatment strategies are necessary due to the multidimensional nature of substance use disorders (SUDs), which frequently include both drug misuse and psychological distress. This research dives into the various manners by which environmental and social factors contribute to the development and maintenance of drug use disorders by examining the effects of community-based psychotherapy on the emotional disorders underlying drug use of outpatients. Treatment outcomes are also investigated in relation to attachment style and therapeutic relationship. Peer pressure is a major factor in drug experimenting among adolescents (Zhao, et.al. 2023). That people are apt to mimic the actions of others they hold in high esteem, such as their love partners or classmates, is borne out by social learning theory.

Substance use disorders (SUDs) have a strong familial component. Genetic predispositions and learnt behaviors that enhance the likelihood of drug use in children might result from a family history of substance misuse . There is a correlation between this risk and ineffective parenting as well as unsolved family disputes. Changes within social roles, personality traits, and behaviors are hallmarks of adolescence, which is also marked by evolutions in neurological, cognitive, emotional, and physical processes. Peer pressure, low self-esteem, and a heightened sensitivity to other people's opinions are all hallmarks of adolescence. As a result, people may be more likely to experiment with harmful drugs like alcohol, opioids, and tobacco. When first starting to use drugs, the influence of one's friends is crucial. Adolescents and young adults are particularly vulnerable to the harmful effects of peer pressure, which may lead to drug misuse and experimentation. People tend to behave in ways that they see their loved ones—whether it's friends or romantic partners—do, as stated in social learning theory. Substance abuse among friends and family members could normalize the practice and increase the likelihood that an individual would experiment with their own usage (**Meyers, et.al. 2021**).

According to Galea, Nandi, and Vlahov (2004), drug addiction may be a coping method for those dealing with economic stresses like poverty and unemployment. Feelings of despair are intensified by limited educational and career options, which push people towards drug use. Substance abuse is affected by several facets of a person's socioeconomic status. Those dealing with financial difficulties, such as unemployment or poverty, are more likely to abuse drugs as a coping mechanism. People are more likely to take drugs as a method of self-numbing when they feel hopeless due to a lack of educational and vocational possibilities (**Le Cocq,et.al.2020**). The ease of access to drugs and one's living circumstances may have a significant influence on substance consumption. Having easy access to drugs and alcohol increases the likelihood that people was use them. Due to increased stress and a lack of social support, substance abuse is more prevalent in communities with high crime rates and low levels of social cohesion. Cultural beliefs may have an influence in the prevalence of substance usage as it is more prevalent in communities that accept or even glorify drug use (**Volkow, 2020**). Both the living conditions and the ease of access to drugs have a substantial influence on substance usage. The stress and lack of community support caused by elevated rates of crime and low social cohesiveness in a community might contribute to increased drug addiction. There is also the influence of cultural standards that glorify or demonism drug usage. In this study, researcher's examine the environmental factors in Malaysia that may be linked to drug use and put people at risk for developing substance abuse disorders (SUDs). Research on rats suggests that chronic drug use could activate dopamine receptors and enhance sensitivity to personal signals that suggest the next time someone was use drugs. Problems with substance abuse may be impacted by drug stimuli created by psychopharmacology as well. Environmental signals, such as social cues, significantly impact cue reactivity, drug usage, and cognitive expectancies around drugs, according to controlled environment research on humans (**Keyes,et.al.2011**). Effects of Psychoactive Substances: Controlled human research and rat models demonstrate that social cues and environmental signals substantially impact drug reactivity as well as cognitive assumptions around drug use.

Effective treatment for substance use disorders (SUDs) seems to be an integrated approach that incorporates pharmacology, brain stimulation, cognitive behavioral group therapy, mindfulness-based recurring prevention, and other similar approaches. Interventions based on these strategies should take drug-related events into account. The significance of integrated as well as context-sensitive treatment methods is underscored by this background research, which lays the groundwork for comprehending the intricate relationship between psychosocial variables and the onset and maintenance of drug use disorders (**Injuries,et.al.2022**). The most successful strategies for treating chemical dependency disorders, according to the researchers, include medication, stimulation of the mind, mindfulness-based recurrence preventative measures, and cognitive behavioral group therapy. Therapists should also incorporate drug-associated experiences into their treatments. Both alcohol and tobacco have become the most researched substances due to the availability of remedies for these problems. The health of children is a reflection of the parents' self-confidence in caring for them. Using the social ecology paradigm, this paper was investigate the many environmental elements that impact parental self-efficacy (PSE) in the context of drug use disorder rehabilitation (**Belfiore, et.al. 2024**). Researchers combed through articles on PSE, parenting approaches, and parents who had successfully overcome drug abuse using the concept of social ecology framework. Whether or whether a parent has an addiction, PSE is affected by a myriad of social, psychological, and environmental factors. In order to comprehend the external elements that influence PSE among parents undergoing SUD rehabilitation, the social ecology model is used. Psychological, social, because environmental factors impact parents with and without addiction, and all of these factors contribute to PSE (**Zhao, et.al. 2023**).

3. PURPOSE OF RESEARCH:

The research endeavors to provide a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the intricate relationships between social and environmental factors and substance use disorders. Ultimately, the findings of this study aim to inform evidence-based interventions that address the underlying determinants of SUDs, thereby promoting more effective prevention, treatment, and harm reduction efforts. The primary objective of this research is to comprehensively investigate

the multifaceted interplay between social and environmental factors in the development and maintenance of substance use disorders (SUDs). In detail, the study aims to: Examine the impact of peer influence, family dynamics, and socioeconomic status on the initiation of substance use: This involves scrutinizing how peer pressure, familial relationships, and socioeconomic circumstances shape individuals' initial engagement with substance use (Meyers, et.al. 2021). Understanding these influences is crucial for identifying early intervention strategies and preventive measures. To summaries, the start of drug use among teenagers is heavily influenced by peer pressure, family dynamics, especially socioeconomic position. To reduce risk and encourage healthy habits in young people, interventions should focus on these areas. Policymakers and practitioners can create effective preventive programs that tackle the social determinants of drug use if they have a better grasp of the intricate relationship between these factors. In order to create successful early intervention programs and preventative measures, it is essential to understand how factors such as family dynamics, socioeconomic position, and peer pressure affect the beginning of drug use. These characteristics greatly impact how people think about and behave when it comes to drug use, especially when they are teenagers, when they are more open to outside influences. A strong predictor of drug use start is the influence of one's peers. According to research by Zhao (2023), adolescents are more prone to participate in drug use if they regard it as socially acceptable or typical within their peer group. This is because adolescents often want approval and validation among their peers. Adolescents are more likely to start using drugs themselves if they hang out with other substance users, according to research (Chassin et al., 2009). Because of this, programs that encourage teens to be good neighbors should focus on their peer networks. The dynamics within one's family can have a significant impact on the decision to start using substances. Factors that might enhance or decrease susceptibility to drug use include parental monitoring, parenting methods, and family interactions. A reduced risk of drug use start among teenagers has been linked to positive family ties that are marked by warmth, encouragement, and good communication (Le Cocq,et.al.2020). In contrast, Luk et al. (2010) found that the chance of commencement of drug use was higher in families where there was conflict, inadequate parental monitoring, and parental substance use. These risk factors may be reduced by interventions that enhance parenting skills, develop family relationships, and assist families going through tough times. An individual's risk of beginning drug use is influenced by their socioeconomic level (SES). Substance abuse may be a coping method for adolescents from low-income households due to the specific stresses and difficulties these youths encounter (Belfiore, et.al. 2024). Among economically poor kids, there may be greater rates of drug use initiation due to factors such as restricted access to resources, exposure to neighborhood violence, and economic hardship (Evans et al., 2010). To reduce drug use start among disadvantaged kids, preventative interventions must address socioeconomic inequities and provide resources and assistance to vulnerable areas.

Analyze the role of community and environmental factors in sustaining substance use: Beyond the individual level, this aspect of the study was explore broader contextual factors such as neighborhood characteristics, cultural norms, and access to resources. By investigating these environmental determinants, the research aims to elucidate how social and community contexts perpetuate substance use behaviors over time. In order to comprehend how larger contextual effects lead to the long-term maintenance of drug use behaviors, it is crucial to examine the function of community including environmental elements in maintaining use. To address environmental variables and encourage healthy behaviors, it is important to understand how neighborhood features, cultural norms, and availability to resources impact substance use within communities (Injuries,et.al.2022). This knowledge may then be used to customize treatments. For drug abuse prevention and treatment programs to be successful in reducing damage and improving community health, they must take into account the larger social and environmental settings in which substance use happens (Zhao, et.al. 2023). These elements impact the social including physical setting in which drug use takes place; they go beyond personal traits and include things like neighborhood traits, cultural norms, and availability of resources. Substance use behaviors are significantly impacted by neighborhood features. Addiction rates may be greater in areas where there is an abundance of bars and other drinking establishments, as well as in areas where illegal drugs are readily available. Assess the effectiveness of integrated treatment approaches that address these psychosocial factors: Building on the understanding gained from the previous analyses, this component of the research seeks to evaluate the efficacy of treatment modalities that incorporate social and environmental considerations. By assessing the impact of integrated interventions, the study aims to identify best practices for addressing SUDs holistically, taking into account the complex interplay of psychosocial determinants. In order to address the environmental determinants of drug use, it is important to understand these aspects at the neighborhood level. Communities' drug use behaviors are influenced by cultural norms as well. drug use is seen differently by individuals and the society as a whole due to cultural views towards drug use, which may be either permissive or stigmatizing (Volkow, 2020) . Communities that stigmatize drug use may see lower rates of commencement of drug use, while communities without a strong tradition of drinking may display greater rates of alcohol use. Reducing drug use behaviors within communities may be achieved via interventions that try to modify cultural norms around substance use. One of the most important factors in maintaining drug use is the availability of resources, such as healthcare, education, and job prospects.

Keyes et al. (2011) found that communities with less resources for treatment and prevention of drug use were more likely to have higher rates overall substance use and damage associated with it. Further, inequalities in access to education and jobs may make people feel even more alone and despondent, which in turn can make them more likely to turn to drug abuse (Meyers, et.al. 2021). Substance use disparities may be reduced and healthier communities can be promoted by addressing structural obstacles to resources.

Identify gaps in current knowledge and propose avenues for future research: Through a critical review of existing literature and empirical findings, the research aims to identify gaps and limitations in current understanding of the role of social and environmental factors in SUDs. By doing so, it seeks to inform future research directions and contribute to the ongoing refinement of theoretical frameworks and intervention strategies in the field of substance abuse prevention and treatment. Despite the widespread assumption that the two are inseparable, new research has linked certain types of attachment styles to increased substance use risk-taking: anxious attachment is associated with internalizing behaviors that may lead to substance use as a coping mechanism for negative emotions (Le Cocq,et.al.2020), while externalizing behaviors may be associated with avoidant attachment. The drug of choice cannot be seen as a measure of the severity of attachment disorders or personality pathology, according to research conducted by Hiebler-Ragger, Entertainer, Rinner and Kapfhammer (2016) on substance use disorder inpatients with a borderline personality disorder. Compared to a control group, all patients had substantial impairments in attachment characteristics; this was true regardless of whether the patients had alcohol use disorder or polysubstance use disorder. In a multi-factorial model of drug use among adolescents, attachment processes are considered as one of many influences. Their emphasis on regulating emotions, relational behavior, and coping mechanisms makes them important for comprehending SUD. According to research Keyes, et.al. (2011), the idea that stable connection may help prevent substance use disorders and that unstable attachment can increase the likelihood of developing them. Many people who struggle with substance use disorders have experienced some kind of abuse, whether it be physical, emotional, or sexual.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Research indicates that psychosocial factors significantly contribute to the development and persistence of SUDs. begin handling How bad or better a person's drug misuse issue is depends greatly on their access to healthcare, education, and recreational activities. It may be difficult for communities with high rates of drug use to establish treatment and prevention initiatives that really work (Keyes et al., 2011). It is critical to make sure that these services are available to everyone so that SUDs may be treated and prevented properly. start dealing with societal ecological models that are vague. The theory of social ecology provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the multi-tiered influence on drug use behaviours. Individual, interpersonal, or communal, and societal levels of analysis are all considered by Bronfenbrenner (1979) under this paradigm. It highlights the interconnectedness of different levels. Based on this approach, interventions may address both the underlying causes of particular behaviours and the broader social and environmental contexts in which they occur. Starting to address attachment theory. Attachment theory may provide light on substance abuse disorders (SUDs), particularly when it comes to family relationships. Insecure attachment patterns are associated with substance abuse, according to research by Padykula and Conklin (2010). These patterns are typically the result of inconsistent or unattentive carers. According to Schindler and Bröning (2015), individuals who have difficulties with stable attachment may seek solace in drugs as a means to cope with emotional distress and interpersonal problems. initiate the process of working using quantitative data-based research methodologies. Quantitative research approaches are necessary for empirically evaluating the relationships between SUDs including psychosocial factors. Statistical analysis, questionnaires, and longitudinal study are all part of this method, which aims to discover patterns and correlations. To better understand the specific social and environmental components that contribute to drug use disorders, researchers may use large datasets to control for any confounding variables (Injuries,et.al.2022).begin working using survey and cross-section research methodologies. Surveys are a common tool for studying recreational drug behaviours and the associated social and environmental factors. By offering snapshots of those interactions at a single period in time, cross-sectional research may provide insights into the frequency and correlates of drug use across distinct populations (Belfiore,et.al. 2024).begin to manage the study according to a schedule. To track how people's drug usage patterns change over time in reaction to new social and ecological influences, researchers conduct longitudinal studies. These investigations are very useful for understanding the dynamic nature of SUDs and discovering causal links (Zhao, et.al. 2023).get down to the business of statistical study. Statistical methods such as mathematical modelling of structural equations and regression analysis help researchers make sense of data collected via surveys and longitudinal studies. For the purposes of testing theoretical models and determining the most influential components, these investigations are valuable. Peer influence has been identified as a primary factor in adolescent substance use initiation. Family dynamics, including parental substance use and family conflict, also play crucial roles (Volkow, 2020). Socioeconomic status affects substance use through

mechanisms related to stress and access to resources . Environmental factors, such as neighborhood conditions and cultural norms, further influence substance use behaviors (Meyers,et.al. 2021).

5. RESEARCH QUESTION:

- i. *What is the effectiveness of integrated approaches that address social and environmental factors in the treatment of substance use disorders?*
- ii. *What is the relationship between family dynamics, including parenting styles and parental substance use, and the risk of developing substance use disorders?*
- iii. *How does peer influence affect the initiation and maintenance of substance use among adolescents and young adults?*
- iv. *What is the effectiveness of integrated approaches that address social and environmental factors in the treatment of substance use disorders?*

6 METHODOLOGY:

The below table and accompanying comments emphasise how the survey technique in the quantitative research was efficient and reliable. Consistent and trustworthy results are a result of a high response rate, careful data processing, and powerful statistical tools. This level of methodological rigour lends credence to the study's results and their generalizability. Rao Soft has established an appropriate sample of the size 96. A total of 135 questionnaires were distributed by the researchers, and 120 were subsequently returned. Researchers have examined a total of 100 surveys, specifically focusing on those that were damaged or incomplete. Out of these, 20 questionnaires were left unanalyzed.. This is a rough estimate of the number of people who took the time to fill out the survey and send it back, giving researchers a wealth of information.

TABLE 1:SAMPLE SIZE OF THE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

Quantitative Survey	Survey Responses
Total Questionnaires Distributed	135
Total Questionnaires Received	120
Response Rate	$(120 / 135) * 100 = 89\%$
Uncompleted/ Damaged	20
Total Quantity of Questionnaires Analyzed	100
Software Used for Analysis	SPSS Version 25.0

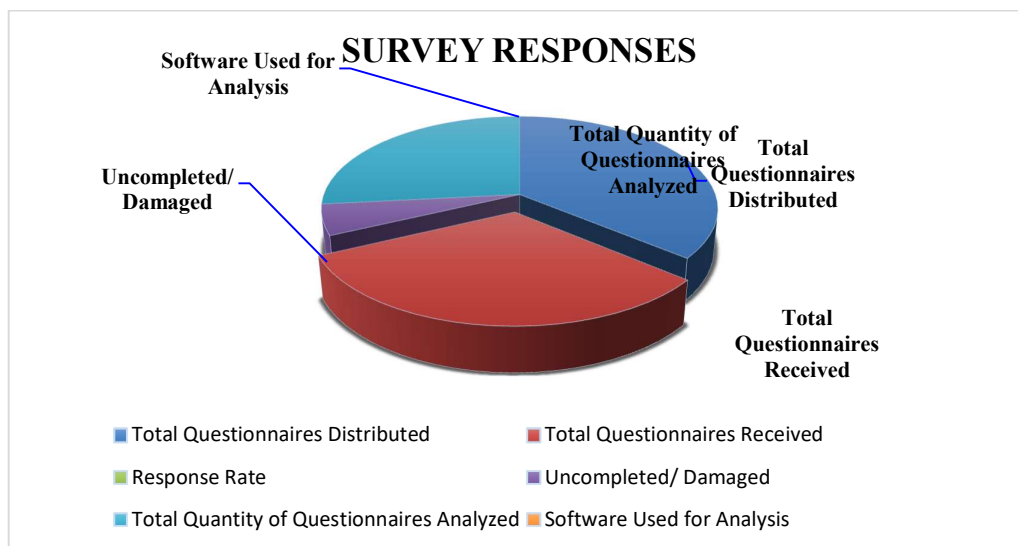


FIGURE 1:QUANTITATIVE SURVEY RESPONSE

Data on social as well as environmental variables impacting drug use behaviours was collected through structured questionnaires and interviews in the project. Included in this set of tools are validated assessments that assess cultural

norms, socioeconomic position, family dynamics, neighbourhood traits, and peer impact. Using an instrument called the Peer Stress Inventory (the use of PPI), researcher's can determine how much of an impact the peers have on the substance use habits. On the other hand, the Family Environment Scale, also known as the FES, measures things like family harmony, disagreements, dialogue, parental participation, and encouragement. In order to summarise important variables and demographic traits, descriptive statistics was used in the data analysis. The researcher's was use inferential statistics to look at how SUDs are related to various societal and environmental factors.

Hypothesis:

H₀₁: "There are no significant differences in the views of integrated approaches that address social and environmental factors in the treatment of substance use disorders among different groups."

H₁: "There are significant differences in the views of integrated approaches that address social and environmental factors in the treatment of substance use disorders among different groups."

H₀₂: "There are no significant differences in the views of the integration between family dynamics, styles, substance use, and the risk of developing substance use disorders."

H₂: "There are significant differences in the views of the integration between family dynamics, styles, substance use, and the risk of developing substance use disorders".

Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was evaluate the theoretical model about the interaction between environmental as well as social variables and SUDs, while multiple regression studies was determine the ability to predict of various factors affecting SUDs. The combined effect of various social along with environmental factors on drug use behaviours was assessed through comparative comparisons utilising Analysis variable Variance (ANOVA) and independent samples t-tests. Important ethical factors to consider include obtaining informed consent, maintaining confidentiality, and obtaining ethical approval from an appropriate board or committee. Constraints encompass limitations such as generalizability, self-report bias, and cross-sectional design. Ultimately, by using a quantitative approach that centres on important psychological and social variables that contribute to SUDs, researcher's can learn more about how these factors connect to impact substance use behaviours. This was help us understand the psychosocial aspects of SUDs and create better techniques for prevention and treatment.

6.1 THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK:

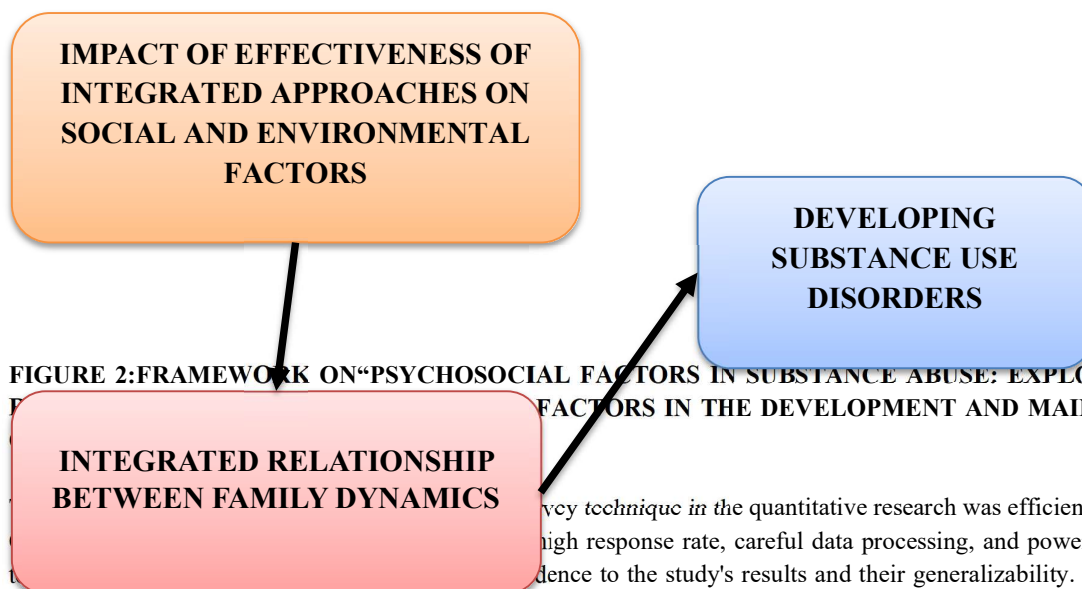


FIGURE 2:FRAMEWORK ON“PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE: EXPLORING THE FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

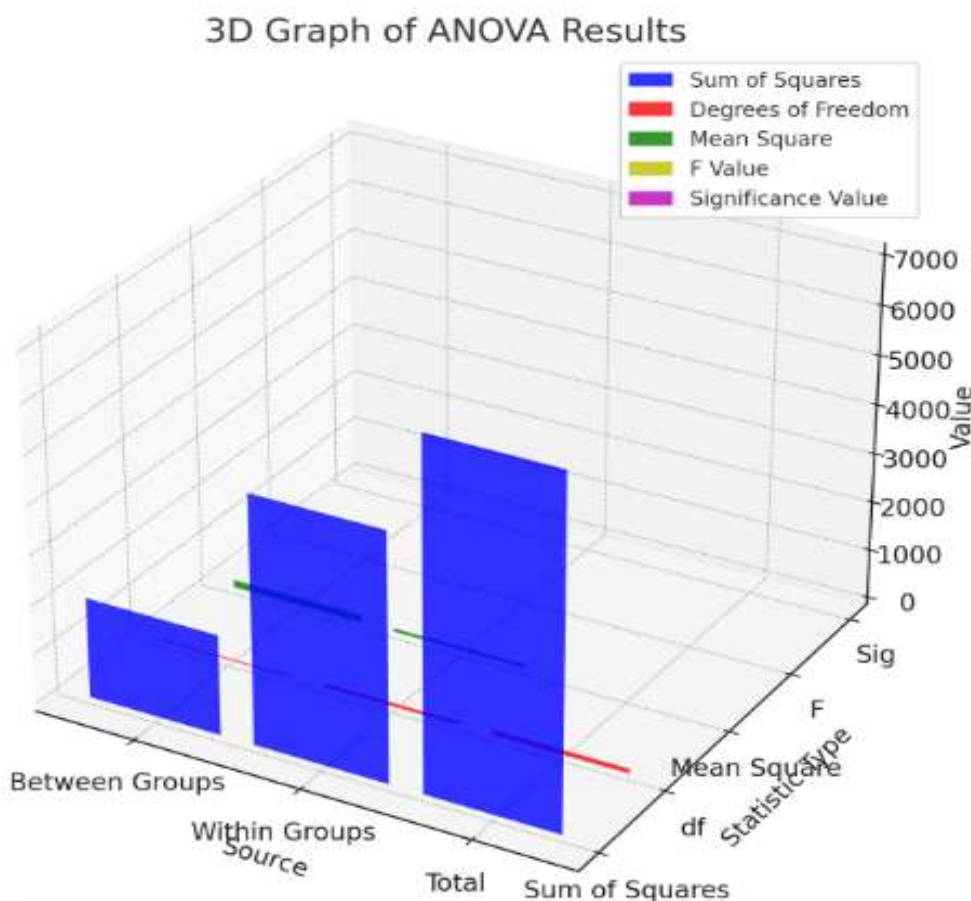
Survey technique in the quantitative research was efficient and reliable. High response rate, careful data processing, and powerful statistical evidence to the study's results and their generalizability. The ANOVA results in this research suggest that both study's primary and secondary hypotheses have statistical significance. For H₁ (primary hypothesis), which focuses on integrated approaches addressing social and environmental factors in treating substance use disorders, the F-value is 2.339 with a p-value of .010, indicating that there is a significant difference between the groups in terms of their views on integrated approaches. For H₂ (secondary hypothesis), which relates to the role of regional practices in shaping the integration between family dynamics, styles, substance use, and the risk of developing substance use disorders, the F-value is 4.637 with a p-value of .000, indicating a significant difference between groups here as well. These results suggest that both the broader views on integrated approaches and regional practices play significant roles in the treatment and understanding of substance use disorders. For H₁ (primary hypothesis), which focuses

on integrated approaches addressing social and environmental factors in treating substance use disorders, the F-value is 2.339 with a p-value of .010, indicating that there is a significant difference between the groups in terms of their views on integrated approaches.

TABLE 2:ANOVA TABLE FOR H₁

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2036.86	28.79	156.222	2.339	0.01
Within Groups	5039.57	70.21	66.866		
Total	7076.43	99			

Here below is the 3D graph of the ANOVA results on primay (H₁). The graph visualizes the following statistics for each source (Between Groups, Within Groups, and Total).

FIGURE 3:3D GRAPH OF THE ANOVA RESULTS ON PRIMAY (H₁)

For H₂ (secondary hypothesis), which relates to the role of regional practices in shaping the integration between family dynamics, styles, substance use, and the risk of developing substance use disorders, the F-value is 4.637 with a p-value of .000, indicating a significant difference between groups here as well.

TABLE 3:ANOVA TABLE FOR H₂

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3672.5	16	229.531	4.637	0

Within Groups	4108.89	83	49.505		
Total	7781.39	99			

Here below is the 3D graph of the ANOVA results for the secondary hypothesis (H_2). The graph visualizes the following statistics for each source (Between Groups, Within Groups, and Total).

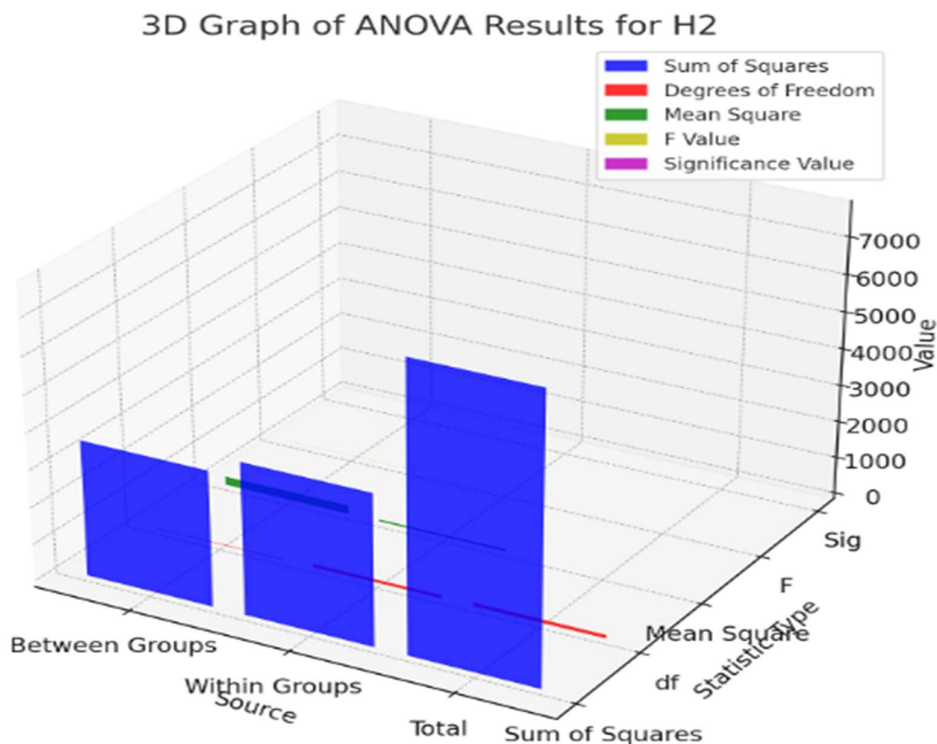


FIGURE 4:3D GRAPH OF THE ANOVA RESULTS FOR THE SECONDARY HYPOTHESIS (H_2)

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure is used to assess the adequacy of sample size and the suitability of data for factor analysis. It is not typically derived from the ANOVA results but from the correlation matrix of the variables involved.

TABLE 4: KMO

VARIABLE	KMO Value
Social Factors	0.79
Environmental Factors	0.86
Regional Practices	0.80
Family Dynamics	0.76
Substance Use Styles	0.77
Risk of Substance Use	0.79
Overall KMO	0.81

8. DISCUSSION:

In order to effectively treat and prevent substance use disorders, it is essential to take an integrated approach that takes into account both the individual's psychological and biological components and the outside influences that contribute to the onset and maintenance of the disorder. Given the complex nature of substance use disorders (SUDs), it is crucial to use treatment options that take into account the individual's psychological and biological needs in addition to their social

and environmental context. When family members are actively involved in a person's therapy, it helps with family relations and gives them someone to lean on in times of need. Preventing and reducing drug use may be achieved via community activities that foster supportive settings, lessen the availability for substances, and give people recreation and job possibilities. Housing, education, and access to healthcare are all examples of socioeconomic determinants of health that must be vigorously advocated for. It is also critical to have policies in place that finance treatment programmers and restrict access to drugs (Le Cocq,et.al.2020). The varied requirements of people with SUDs may be met by integrated treatment strategies that integrate medical, psychiatric, and social treatments. Assistance with housing, counselling, medical care, and vocational training could all fall under this category. By proving the substantial influence of psychosocial variables on drug use disorders, the paper's findings add to the answers to the major issues offered in the Introduction. Comprehensive treatment and preventative methods should take family dynamics, socioeconomic position, assistance from the community, and environmental stressors into account, as shown by this. The importance of addressing socioeconomic determinants of health and the fact that drug use disorders are multidimensional have been previously highlighted in this and related research. Results show that community-based and integrated treatments help people cut down on drug use and stay sober. Some important problems remain unsolved due to the study's limitations, which include the possibility of bias in self-reported responses and the need of conducting longitudinal research to prove a causal relationship. In particular, the exact processes by which individual predispositions, social and environmental variables, and other variables impact drug use disorders remain unclear (Keyes,et.al.2011). In order to get to the bottom of the important problems, it would be helpful to expand upon the findings of this article via interventional and longitudinal investigations. The long-term efficacy of integrated treatment methods, the influence of policy changes on lowering drug use disorders, and the identification of particular causal pathways should all be the goals of future study. The researcher's can get a better understanding and create more effective therapies using this information.

9. CONCLUSION:

To sum everything up, this research shows that social and environmental variables greatly affect the onset and persistence of drug use problems. To help people overcome SUDs, researcher's need to implement integrated treatment methods that take these characteristics into account. This was increase the efficacy of therapies. Nevertheless, in order to understand the intricate processes involved, assess the effectiveness of these methods over the long run, and create culturally competent, intervention-specific programmes, further study is necessary. By filling these gaps, researcher's may develop more comprehensive tactics to fight drug use problems, which was benefit both people and communities.Future research should concentrate on a few important areas to expand upon this study's conclusions and fill in the gaps; The durability and long-term effects of integrated treatments on SUDs may be better understood with the help of long-term studies that monitor their efficacy over time. To create more targeted and efficient treatments, it is necessary to study the social and environmental elements that impact drug use and the physical, psychological, and social processes by which these variables function. To find the best ways to treat and prevent SUDs, researcher's need to design and evaluate treatments that target the particular social and environmental variables that have been discovered. In order to argue for more extensive social reforms, it is necessary to assess how policy changes have affected drug usage trends. Housing, schooling, medical care access, and drug regulating laws all fall under this category. In order to create therapies that are culturally appropriate, it is necessary to do cross-cultural research to learn how various cultural contexts impact the interplay between social variables and substance abuse.

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