



THE ANALYTICAL STUDY OF PERSONALITY OF DRUG ADDICTS USING DRY INTOXICANTS

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Abstract

In the current study, the objective was to investigate the personality traits of alcoholics and drug addicts, specifically with relation to the personality dimensions of neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience. A total of sixty alcoholics and drug addicts who were in recovery provided the individuals who provided the data for this study. In order to conduct an analysis of his data, SPSS 20 was utilized to compute the Means, Standard Deviations, and t-test, in addition to Pearson's Product Moment. The findings showed that there was no significant difference between the different personality aspects of neuroticism, conscientiousness, and openness among the individuals who were recovering from substance abuse and alcoholism.

Keywords:- Personality, Drug-Addicts, Dry Intoxicant.

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse is one of the greatest medical, social, economic, and cultural problems [1].

Despite drug abuse being socially frowned upon, different classes of people are seriously

involved with it [2], in a way that drug abuse not only threatens individual health, but also compromises family and public health, causing psychological and moral decline [1]. In Iran, in spite of the adopted policies which have involved huge personal and financial expenses, desirable achievements in addiction control have not been gained. Thus, it seems more effort should be made for the scientific identification of this phenomenon. The experiences of treatment centers as well as reliable, scientific sources suggest that the addiction recurrence rate within one year after detoxification is over 90% [3]. Since the precedence of prevention over treatment is among primary hygienic principles, initial

Considering the fact that there are numerous and diverse reasons for drug use, there is no definitive consensus about the factors that lead to drug misuse. Individual and familial features, as well as social and environmental elements, are included in them [1]. A lack of self-confidence is one of the individual elements; some adolescents and young people have a pessimistic outlook on their capabilities and believe that they are useless, despite the fact that they possess a high level of capacity. Both failure and dissatisfaction are experienced by them [2]. The patterns of relationships that exist between parents and children are what are referred to as parental factors more generally. The child's whole development is significantly impacted by the ways in which the parents interact with their children. It has been determined that the use of drugs by parents is a significant factor in the addicted behavior of adolescents [3]. The peer group is responsible for establishing the norms, principles, and standards of thinking and behavior that its members are expected to adhere to. As a result, the peer group has the potential to exert a significant impact on the drug or process addiction of teenagers. Additionally, the addicted conduct of teenagers garners recognition and praise from their peers. Adolescents, particularly those who are socially

weak, may choose to engage in drug addiction as a method of integrating themselves into a peer group, which can ultimately lead to an improvement in self-esteem and a decrease in anxiety [4]. A progressive rise in the prevalence of drug addiction as a social concern has been seen over the course of the past several years. It has resulted in a great deal of dysfunction within the family, society, and nation, and this has occurred all across the world. In the event that we are unable to put a stop to the widespread usage of drugs around the globe, civilizations will be rendered inoperable, and the subsequent generation will progressively become crippled and suffer from disorders that are not commonly seen [5]. Over the course of the last twenty years, the usage of illegal substances has expanded at a rate that has never been seen before, and it has touched every region of the world. In this day and age, no nation can assert that it is safe from the scourge of narcotics. Not mentioning the fact that drug misuse has a wide variety of negative repercussions on human society is something that should go without saying at this point. Not only does it have a negative influence on public health, but it also has a corrupting effect on institutions, a slowing down of socioeconomic progress, a threat to political stability, and in some instances, it has an effect on state security. Drug use is associated with negative results in terms of both health and society [1]. Cigarette smoking is a primary cause of avoidable disability and death in the United States and across the globe [2]. It also raises the chance of developing cancer, cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness, and other health problems [3,4]. In addition to the damage that is caused to the individual users, the use of other psychoactive substances, the majority of which are illegal narcotics, is also connected with a significant social cost that has an impact on health care, law enforcement, and judicial institutions [1,5]. Because of the significant consequences that drug use has on both individuals and society, there is a pressing need to investigate the components that make up such behaviors. It is possible that these effects might have significant therapeutic consequences due to the vast number of persons involved, even if the personality differences between those who use drugs and those who do not use drugs are normally less significant. For the purpose of understanding the genesis of drug addiction and for the purpose of informing preventative policies and cessation programs, research on the correlates of drug addiction gives insights. As an illustration, from a psychiatric point of view, a number of research have established the significant comorbidity of drug use with

other mental illnesses [6-10]. These studies indicate that mood, anxiety, and personality problems need to be taken into consideration by drug treatment professionals in order to accomplish successful intervention. Through an examination of the personality characteristics that are linked with current and lifetime drug use in a population sample that is economically varied, the current study makes a contribution to this general line of research. To be more specific, we make an effort to reproduce previously observed relationships between personality qualities and smoking status, and we also extend the analysis to include those who use marijuana, heroin, and cocaine. When we compare personality profiles, we look at the similarities and variances in characteristics that are connected with the various substances that people consume. In spite of the fact that the high prevalence of multiple drug use makes it difficult to make comparisons across different drugs, the findings may indicate certain characteristics that are associated with the use of a particular drug, in addition to aspects that are shared by several forms of drug use. The current investigation makes use of the well-established Five-Factor Model of personality [11], which encompasses all aspects of the five most important characteristics that constitute human personality across all cultures [12,13]: Neuroticism (N), the tendency to experience negative emotions such as anxiety and depression; Extraversion (E), the tendency to be sociable, warm, active, assertive, cheerful, and in search of stimulation; Openness to Experience (O), the tendency to be imaginative, creative, unconventional, emotionally and artistically sensitive; Agreeableness (A), the dimension of interpersonal relations, characterized by altruism, trust, modesty, and cooperativeness; and Conscientiousness (C), a tendency to be organized, strong-willed, persistent, reliable, and a follower of rules and ethical principles. It is possible to offer a more in-depth explanation of the personalities of drug users by way of the hierarchical definitions of particular aspects that are associated with each of these characteristics. Cigarette smokers were shown to have high scores on aspects linked to impulsivity and neuroticism, but low scores on agreeableness and conscientiousness, according to research that was conducted in the past [14-16]. On the other hand, smokers were shown to have high extraversion scores in research conducted in Europe and Asia, as well as in some earlier studies conducted in the United States [16-18]. research on the personality correlates of illicit drug use are based on lower sample sizes and a range of personality measures. In comparison to research

on the correlations between smoking cigarettes and using illegal drugs, there are fewer studies on the subject. Personality correlates of marijuana use were investigated in a meta-analysis [19], which classified features into three categories: "negative affect" (such as sadness and anxiety), "emotionality" (such as extraversion and social disinhibition), and "unconventionality" (such as tolerance of deviance and non-religiosity). Neuroticism, extraversion, and openness are the three dimensions that these metrics roughly correspond to, respectively. A strong correlation was found between marijuana usage and high levels of unconventionality, while only a minor correlation was found between marijuana use and emotionality and negative affect. A different meta-analysis [20] investigated the impact that a wide variety of conscientiousness-related variables have on the behaviors that are associated with health risks. Based on the findings of many research, a consistent link was discovered between the use of marijuana (together with the use of other drugs) and poor scores on characteristics associated to conscientiousness. Cocaine users are characterized by high scores on characteristics associated to neuroticism [21,22], such as sadness and impulsivity [23,24], as well as psychoticism [21,22], a trait connected to poor agreeableness and low conscientiousness. Furthermore, cocaine users have high scores on trait related to neuroticism. In conclusion, research conducted on heroin addicts consistently reveals that they have a high level of neuroticism [25-28]. There are a number of research that demonstrate a correlation between heroin use and high levels of extraversion and psychoticism; nevertheless, this correlation appears to be less than strong [26-28]. A number of factors, including discrepancies in the personality measures that were employed, insufficient sample sizes, and socio-cultural variances, are responsible for the inconsistencies that have been seen in the connection between personality and drug use. The majority of research make use of measures that only capture a subset of the key personality traits, and they hardly ever evaluate all five primary components and the many aspects of each of them. The dependence on tiny convenience samples is another factor that makes research more difficult. Specifically, this is the case with regard to research on the consumption of illicit narcotics. Furthermore, with very few exceptions, research have concentrated on a single substance at a time, which makes it difficult to identify patterns that are similar across a variety of different substances. Using a well-validated and complete personality measure that includes both global characteristics and particular aspects of personality, this study expands earlier research by analyzing different forms of drug use in a

large population-based sample. Additionally, the study makes use of a personality measure that is both expansive and thorough.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Kotov, R., Gamez, W., Schmidt, F., & Watson, D. (2010). We conducted a quantitative review of the associations between specific depressive, anxiety, and substance use disorders (SUD) in adults and the higher order personality traits that are included in the Big Three and Big Five models. These traits include neuroticism, extraversion, disinhibition, conscientiousness, agreeableness, and openness. 66 meta-analyses were produced as a result of this method. 175 papers that were published between 1980 and 2007 were considered in the study, which resulted in 851 different effect sizes. For a particular analysis, the number of studies varied from three to sixty-three, and the overall sample size varied from one hundred seventy-six to seventy-two or more. All diagnostic groups had a high level of neuroticism, with a mean Cohen's d value of 1.65, while their conscientiousness was poor, with a mean d value of -1.01. The biggest impact sizes were observed for dysthymic disorder ($d = -1.47$) and social phobia ($d = -1.31$), both of which were considered to be disorders that exhibited poor extraversion. Disinhibition was only associated with a few disorders, one of which was substance use disorder ($d = 0.72$). The final point is that agreeableness and openness were not significantly connected to the illnesses that were examined. Specific phobia, which revealed lesser linkages to all attributes, and substance use disorder, which was less connected to neuroticism but more raised on disinhibition and disagreeableness, were two disorders that showed significantly unique profiles with regard to their characteristics. The results of the moderator analyses showed that the effects created by epidemiologic samples were less significant than those produced by patient samples, and that Eysenck's inventory had weaker relationships than NEO scales. All things considered, our findings indicate that prevalent mental diseases are closely associated with personality and have comparable attribute profiles. The strongest correlation across the board was found to be neuroticism; however, a number of other characteristics had significant impacts that were independent of neuroticism. Researchers in the field of psychopathology and clinical practitioners might stand to profit considerably by paying more attention to these dimensions.

Le Bon, O., Basiaux, P., Streel, E., Tecco, J., Hanak, C., Hansenne, M., ... & Dupont, S. (2004). Given that personality is thought to stay constant throughout the course of a given subject's lifetime, and since it might predispose, trigger, or perpetuate substance addiction and/or dependence, possible ties with the drug of choice may be able to assist in screening potential patients prior to their intake of the drug. Three groups were compared in this study: 42 patients with heroin dependency (mean age: 31.2; standard deviation (SD): 5.5; 10 females), 37 patients with alcohol dependence (mean age: 44.2; SD: 9.1; 9 females), and 83 individuals from a random population sample (mean age: 38.8; SD: 6.9; 20 females). The mean age of the heroin-dependent patients was 31.2, and the standard deviation (SD) was 5.5. Cloninger's Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) was utilized in order to assess the individual's personality. Pillai's MANCOVA, which included gender as a cofactor and age as a covariate, was shown to have a high level of significance. The results of univariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) with TCI dimensions serving as the dependent variable revealed that the majority of variables exhibited parallel variation across the two patient groups and the control group. Post-hoc testing revealed that patients who used heroin had higher scores in the categories of self-directedness and novelty-seeking than those who used alcohol. There was also a substantial difference between the two patient samples with regard to the sub-dimensions of exploratory excitability, fear of the unknown, responsibility, congruent second nature, and transpersonal identification. Exploratory Excitability was able to differentiate between alcohol patients and heroin patients by up to 76%, according to the results of logistic regression. To summarize, personality profiles were found to be associated with a certain preference for a particular drug, and personality screening may be utilized in the development of preventative measures.

Ersche, K. D., Turton, A. J., Pradhan, S., Bullmore, E. T., & Robbins, T. W. (2010). There is a lack of understanding about the role that pre-existing susceptibility plays in addiction, despite the fact that genetic variables have been linked to the development of drug misuse disorders. Characteristics of personality such as impulsivity and sensation-seeking are extremely common among those who use drugs on a regular basis and have been associated with an increased likelihood of engaging in substance misuse. On the other hand, it has not been sufficiently established whether these characteristics of personality are a cause or a result of reliance on

stimulant drugs. We evaluated the levels of impulsivity and sensation-seeking that were self-reported by thirty sibling pairs of stimulant-dependent persons, their biological brothers and sisters who did not have a substantial history of drug use, and thirty unrelated volunteers who did not use drugs as a control group. It was shown that siblings of chronic stimulant users reported considerably greater levels of trait-impulsivity compared to control volunteers. However, there was no difference between the siblings of control volunteers and control participants in terms of sensation-seeking characteristics. Individuals who were dependent on stimulants reported considerably greater levels of impulsivity and sensation-seeking as compared with both their siblings and volunteers who served as controls. According to these findings, impulsivity is a behavioral endophenotype that mediates the risk for stimulant dependency, which may be worsened by prolonged drug exposure. On the other hand, aberrant sensation-seeking is more likely to be an outcome of stimulant drug usage.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is a quantitative research that is predominantly descriptive in its approach. Descriptive studies are essential because they provide to a better understanding of what is already available (Best & Kahn, 1998). In most cases, a descriptive study is utilized to make a description of the nature of the data in relation to the subject matter that is being examined. Specifically, a descriptive cross-sectional survey approach was utilized for this research project. This design is a common option of research design due to the fact that it is feasible (Levin, 2006). The advantage of this design is that it gives a snapshot of the conclusion.

Sample And Procedure

A total of sixty alcoholics and drug addicts who were in the process of recovery were included in this study as research participants. Utilizing the purposive sample approach was necessary due to the nature of the study that was being conducted. The selection of a sample is accomplished by the utilization of pre-determined characteristics in his sampling approach, which makes it an efficient sampling methodology (Tongco, 2007). Due to the fact that his research aimed to explore recovering alcoholics and drug addicts, these were the key factors that were considered.

On the basis of the kind of addiction, the sample was split into two groups: thirty people who were alcoholics and thirty people who were drug addicts. With the assistance of rehabilitation centers located inside the city, the individuals who participated in the research were contacted. The individuals in question were all of Indian descent and ranged in age from 19 to 50 years old. Every single one of them was a male and came from households that were classified as middle class (with an average annual income of 6.5 lakh). These respondents contributed their responses to the instruments that will be examined in the next section; these instruments comprised the data for this study.

Instrumentation

The NEO Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) (Form S), which was previously designed by Costa and McCrae (1992), was the instrument that was utilized in the current investigation. A concise and all-encompassing assessment of the five aspects of personality is provided by the NEO-FFI, which is a variation of the NEO-PI that consists of sixty items. Each domain is measured using one of five 12-item measures that make up this metric. A person's level of neuroticism (N), extraversion (E), openness (O), agreeableness (A), and conscientiousness (C) are the five broad areas or dimensions of personality that are measured. When selecting items for the NEO-FFI, the criteria that were employed were the validimax factors (McCrae and Costa, 1989) that were derived from the NEO-PI. After conducting a correlation analysis between the NEO-FFI and the domain scales of the NEO-PI, the results revealed that the correlations were 0.92, 0.90, 0.91, 0.77, and 0.87 for the N, E, O, A, and C domains, respectively. Using coefficient alpha, the NEO-FFI scales had an internal consistency of 0.86, 0.77, 0.73, 0.68, and 0.81 for the N, E, O, and A scales, respectively. These values were derived for the scales. Since the NEO-FFI domain scales are subsets of the NEO-PI domain scales, they carry with them a fraction of the validity that the whole scale possesses.

The term "retest reliability" refers to the degree to which individuals are able to get scores that are comparable to one another on two separate occasions. According to McCrae and Costa (1983), the retest reliability of the N, E, and O domain scales for the NEO-PI scales consisted of 0.87, 0.91, and 0.86 respectively, when applied to a sample of 31 males and females. As a result

of scoring the NEO-FFI scales based on the NEO-PI data, the dependability of the NEOFFI in a college sample was judged to be three months after the initial test.

DATA ANALYSIS

Calculations of means, standard deviations, t-tests, and correlations were carried out in order to put the assumptions that were presented before to the test. Figure 1 displays the results of the t-test as well as the mean and standard deviations. Table 2 illustrates the relationships that exist between the various characteristics of personality.

Following an analysis of the findings, we are able to assert that there are no significant differences amongst alcoholics with regard to any of the personality aspects. His conclusion is based on the fact that the significance of each dimension—neuroticism (0.821), extraversion (0.705), openness (0.112), agreeableness (0.76), and conscientiousness (0.478)—is higher than the 0.05 threshold of significance (see Table 1 for more information).

Table 1 The mean, the standard deviation, and the results of the t-test

Personality Dimensions	Mean	S.D	t	Sig
Neuroticism	26.8	5.42		
<i>Alcoholic</i>		3	.227	.821
<i>Drug Addict</i>	27.10	4.780		
Extraversion	25.13	5.800		
<i>Alcoholic</i>		0	.380	.705
<i>Drug Addict</i>	24.63	4.279		

Openness	22.8	5.20		
<i>Alcoholic</i>	7	4	1.61	.11
<i>Drug Addict</i>	24.9	4.70	3	2
	3	5		
Agreeableness	23.7	4.86		
<i>Alcoholic</i>	7	9	2.47	.07
<i>Drug Addict</i>	21.0	3.69	9	6
	0	5		
Conscientiousness	27.8	6.52		
<i>Alcoholic</i>	7	7	.715	.47
<i>Drug Addict</i>	26.7	5.33		8
	7	5		

Taking a closer look at the means that are available seems to indicate an intriguing finding. It would appear that the three dimensions of personality are controlled in such a way that each of them is substantially comparable to the others. It is possible that the respondent's prejudice is the cause of this, as another possible explanation. It is probable that their replies were skewed due to the fact that they were being assessed as alcoholics and drug addicts, which is a topic that is typically thought to be taboo. In addition, the majority of the involvement was contingent on the individual's desire to participate, and as a result, those individuals who were willing were nearing the conclusion of their recovery. As a consequence of this, it is possible that the intervention procedure influenced the replies that they provided.

Table 2 Pearson's product moment correlations

	N	O	E	A	C
N	1	.113	- .256*	- .265*	- .173
O	.113	1	.301	-.139	- .090
E	- .256*	.301	1	.102	.241
A	- .265*	- .139	.102	1	- .051
C	-.173	- .090	.241	-.051	1

According to the correlation table developed by Pearson, there appears to be a significant relationship between neuroticism and extraversion, as well as between neuroticism and agreeableness. This indicates that they are measuring the same aspect of what is known as personality. As a result, we will only be discussing three aspects of personality: neuroticism, conscientiousness, and openness to new experiences. We will not be discussing hypothesis number 2 or hypothesis number 4. We may conclude, based on the findings that have been provided so far, that the first hypothesis, which states that there is a significant difference between alcoholics and drug addicts in terms of the personality trait known as neuroticism, is not substantiated. According to Mcrae and John (1992), neurotics are those who have a tendency to experience feelings of insecurity and emotional instability. To put it another way, alcoholics and drug addicts are not much different from one another in terms of their propensity to experience negative sensations and feelings of insecurity. Furthermore, the third hypothesis, which said that there is a significant difference between alcoholics and drug addicts in terms of the personality trait known as openness, was not

confirmed by the findings. According to Goldberg (1990), openness may be defined as the tendency of an individual to be creative, curious, open-minded, ready to explore the unfamiliar, and sensitive. Neither alcoholics nor drug addicts were found to have significantly different tendencies, according to the findings of this study. In conclusion, the fifth hypothesis, which said that there is a significant difference between alcoholics and drug addicts in terms of the personality trait known as conscientiousness, was dismissed as unsupported. A person's conscientiousness may be defined as the character of being rational, dependable, determined, and thorough, according to Mohammed Awadh and Mohammed Saad (2012). This study provides evidence that alcoholics and drug addicts have similar characteristics, indicating that there is no significant difference between the two groups.

It would be to the reader's advantage to be referred back to Table 1 in order to evaluate the mean and the standard deviations of the replies for each dimension. However, the standard deviation was also rather high for each dimension, despite the fact that the mean score of the respondent was high for each dimension. The fact that this is the case suggests that among the replies, there were some individuals who scored as many standard deviations below or above the mean as is stated in the appropriate row (see Table 1 for confirmation). Consequently, this is something that has to be kept in mind while seeking to comprehend the equilibrium that exists in the scoring of each dimension of personality.

CONCLUSION

His research aimed to shed light on the personalities of alcoholics and drug addicts, as well as to determine whether or not there were differences between the two sets of individuals. Consequently, the research led to the development of five hypotheses, two of which were rejected because of the presence of statistically significant factors. Because of this, it was determined that people who were addicted to drugs and those who were alcoholics shared similar characteristics in terms of neuroticism, openness, and conscientiousness. A additional issue that has to be brought out is that, similar to the majority of studies, this one has a number of restrictions. Because the majority of the people who participated in this study were nearing the conclusion of their rehabilitation time, it is possible that they had an impact on the results of the

study. This is one of the most significant limitations of this study. Consequently, it is possible that future research may conduct a longitudinal study over the course of the rehabilitation program in order to get an understanding of whether or not there were personality differences between the two groups at the beginning of the therapy and, if there were, how those differences were moderated over the course of the program. In addition, it is likely that the study might be repeated in different contexts in order to provide more empirical support for this particular finding.

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