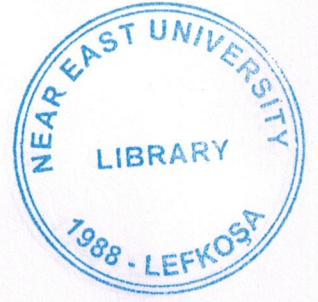NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

APPLIED (CLINICAL) PSYCHOLOGY

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM

MASTER THESIS

THE COMPARISON OF CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES AND PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG USE CHARACTERISTICS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FROM TURKEY AND CYPRUS

RÜVEYDA BAYRAMOGLU

20133753

SUPERVISOR

PROF. DR. MEHMET ÇAKICI

NICOSIA, 2015

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

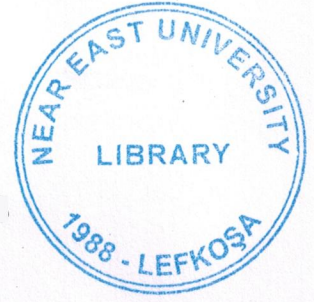APPLIED (CLINICAL) PSYCHOLOGY

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM

MASTER THESIS

THE COMPARISON OF CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES AND PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG USE CHARACTERISTICS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FROM TURKEY AND CYPRUS

Prepared by; Rüveyda Bayramoğlu

Examining Committee in Charge

Assist. Prof. Dr. Zihniye OKRAY

Chairman of the Committee
Department of Psychology
European University of
Lefke

Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÇAKICI

Department of Psychology
(Supervisor)

Assist. Prof. Dr. Deniz Ergün

Department of Psychology
Near East University

Approval of the Graduate School of Social Sciences

Prof. Dr. Çelik Aruoba- Dr. Muhittin Özsağlam

ÖZET

KIBRIS VE TÜRK YE DOGUMLU ÜN VERS TE ÖGRENC LER N N MADDE KULLANIM ÖZELL KLER N N KÜLTÜR VE D N TUTUMLARININ KAR ILA TIRILMASI

Hazırlayan; Rüveyda Bayramo lu

Ekim, 2015

Günümüzde madde kullanımını anlamak için birçok biyolojik, sosyal ve psikolojik nedenler tanımlanmı tır. Buna ra men, günümüzde risk faktörlerine ek olarak kültür ve dinin etkisi tartı malara konu ba lı ı olmu tur. Bu çalı manın amacı Türkiyeli ve Kıbrıslı üniversite ö rencilerinin madde kulanım özelliklerini ve risk faktörlerini ara tırmak ve kültürel ve dini tutum farklılıkların etkisi olup olmadı ını incelemektir. Bu çalı ma Yakın Do u Üniversitesinde, Türkiye ve Kıbrıs do umlu KKTC üniversitelerinde okuyan 220 katılımcıya uygulanmı tır fakat tamamlanmamı anketlerden dolayı 14 anket iptal edilmi olup 206 anket analiz edilmi tir. Anket dört bölümden olu an soru formlarım kapsamaktadır bunlar, sosyodemografik bilgi formu, madde kullanımı için ESPAD, kültürle me tutum ölçe i ve dini tutum ölçe idir. Bu çalı ma üniversite ö rencilerinin madde kullanımı ve kültür ve dini tutumların arasında bir ili ki oldu unu kanıtlamaktadır. Bu ili ki tütün kullanımı ve kültür ve dini tutum arasında gözlenmezken alkol ve di er psikoaktif madde kullanımı kültür ve dinin tutum arasında ili ki gözlenmi tir. Bu çalı ma psikoaktif madde kullanan Kıbrıslı ve Türkiyeli ö rencilerin farklı kültürel tutumlar gösterdi ini ortaya koymu tur. Psikoaktif madde kullanan Kıbrıslılar daha çok kültür tutumlarından seperasyonu gösterirken psikoaktif madde kullanan Türkiyeliler kültür tutumlarından asimilasyonu göstermektedirler. Bu çalı ma birde dini tutumların psikoaktif madde kullanımını etkiledi ini kanıt sa lamaktadır. Dini tutumlar Kıbrıslılar arasında psikoaktif madde kullanımı üzerinde etkisi bulunmamaktadır. Buna ra men, dini tutumların Türkiyeliler arasında alkol ve psikoaktif madde kullanımı üzerinde etkisi oldu u ve yüksek dini tutumlar gösteren ki iler dü ük oranda alkol ve psikoaktif madde kullanımı göstermektedirler. Kültürel ve dini tutumlar farklı psikoaktif maddeler üzerinde farklı oranda etkiye sahip olabilirler.

Anahtar kelimeler: Madde kullanımı, kültürel tutumlar, dini tutumlar, üniversite ö rencileri.

ABSTRACT

THE COMPARISON OF CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES AND PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG USE CHARACTERISTICS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FROM TURKEY AND CYPRUS

Prepared By; Rüveyda Bayramo lu

October, 2015

In recent years, to understand psychoactive substance use too many biological, social and psychological reasons are described. However, in recent years, in addition to risk factors if there is an impact of culture andreligious attitudes has become a topic for discussions. The aim of the study is that researching substance use features and risk factors among Turkish and Cypriot University students and investigate that if there is cultural and religious attitudes differences between Turkish and Cypriot University students. This study applied in the Near East University and includes 220 participants who was Turkey and Cyprus bom and study in TRNC Universities however, because of some incomplete surveys 14 surveys is canceled and 206 survey are analyzed. Study survey includes 4 part in questionnaire which are, socio-demographic information form, ESPAD for psychoactive substance use scale, acculturation attitudes scale and religious attitudes scale. This study proves that there is a relationship between psychoactive substance use of university students and culture and religious attitudes. While this relationship is not observed between tobacco use and culture and religious attitudes, alcohol and OPD use have relationship with culture and religion attitudes. Our study showed that Cypriots and Turkish students who use OPD show different cultural attitudes. While, Cypriot who use OPD showed more separation of cultural attitudes, Turkish who use OPD revealed more assimilation of cultural attitudes. This study is also prove an evident that religion attitudes affecting on OPD use. Religion attitudes do not have effect on OPD use among Cypriots. Despite that, religion attitudes have effect on alcohol and OPD use among Turkish and individuals who has high religion attitudes showed low rates of alcohol and OPD use. Cultural and religious attitudes can have different ratios impressions on different psychoactive substances.

Key words: Substance use, cultural attitudes, religious attitudes, university students.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

INDEX

vii

LIST OF TABLES

ABBREVIATIONS

ESPAD: European School Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs

NHSDA: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

NSDUH: National Survey on Drug Use and Health

WHO: World Health Organization

UNODC: United Nations Office of Drug Use and Crime

TRNC: Turkish Republic of North Cyprus

OPD: Other Psychoactive Drugs

NEU: Near East University

SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

NR: Non-responders

US: United States

1. INTRODUCTION

With the increase of substance use in recent years, it has been subject to various investigative researches. The dangers it brings with negatively affects individual's health, economy, family and social relationships; in the situation of dependency it threatens individual's life quality. In addition to this, even if psyhoactive is perceived as harmless it has negative effects especially for young people. Psychoactive use among young people is expansive however, it brings noteworthy danger on psychological, social and physical wellbeing (Cooper, 1994).

Despite the increase in drug use in recent years, it has long been an issue in the history of humanity. For thousands of years, human being have been aware of the existence of drugs (Infoplease, 2015). According to history of substance use, wine was used at the time of early Egyptians, drugs for 4000 B.C. and mari]u~nawhich is used for medical treatment for 2737 B.C. in China (Infoplease, 20J5).

In course of time, increase of substance use has led to the diversification of substance. This brings question that what kind of motivations make people look for substance use? According to Pomazal and Brown (1977), substance use is complicated phenomenon which does not have satisfying explanation about motivations of substance use. But further studies show that the topic of motivations of substance use includes biological, psychological, and sociological factors. Substance use brings excessive euphoria that gives person some feelings like much more energy, power and self-confidence so this makes them feel good (NIDA, 2014, 6). At the same time, under the name of feeling better people who face social phobia, stress related issues, depression and discomfort, use substance to reduce these negative feelings (NIDA, 2014, 6). People who take pleasure to increase their physical or cognitive performance by taking prescription stimulants or anabolic steroids to do better (NIDA, 2014, 6). Young people more likely under the influence

of their peers and tends to risky behavior than older people to show their independency from family and social control (NIDA, 2014, 6).

When we look at the motivation for psychoactive drug use, we can talk about approximate motivations. Individuals look for psychoactive drug use to change their mood in accordance what kind of change they need. Cooper (1985) stated that people seek for alcohol to reduce or cope their negative emotions or increase their positive emotions. Individual consume alcohol to decrease negative influence when they are anxious or over stimulated or alternately to improve positive influence when they are exhausted or underaroused (Wills and Shiffman, 1985).

When we look at the motivation for substance use, another important question comes up in our mind; which is that who are mostly influenced by substance use? Socio-demographic variables like gender, age, marital status are important fact that can affect substance and alcohol use. These kind of variables can have impression that makes increase or reduce alcohol and substance use. Age is one of most important variables such impression have. While working with young people, developmental factors like increased sensitivity to immediate rewards and risk taking behavior, concentrate on peers, sensation seeking, and trouble with mood regulation should take in account that conclude substance abuse arid addiction (Morris and Wagner, 2014). Adolescents who has the early onset of puberty tend to consume alcohol, marijuana and other drugs than who had puberty later; this relation especially intense among teenage girls (Susman and Rogol, 2004). A lot of research show that substance use is widespread and in dangerous state among young people. According to British Crime Survey results in UK, 50% of young people whose age between 16-24 years used illicitdrugs at least in a situation throughout their lives (Boys et al., 2001). European School Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) which includes 15-16 years old European students who use substance shows that life time use of illicit drugs 18%, at least once alcohol use 87%, last 12 months alcohol use 79%, and last 30 days alcohol use 57% in addition this, tobacco use at least once in life time was 54% (Hibell et al., 2012). According to report illicit drug use differs from country to country like in the Czech Republic was 43%, France and Monaco

was 39% among students and in contradistinction to, in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republic of Srpska), the Faroe Islands, Moldova, Montenegro and Norway illicit drug use was 6% and lowest prevalence rate at south- eastern Europe (Hibell et al., 2012).

There is differences between sexes due to biological reasons as well as gender differences due to sociological reason. Analyst and famous writers who have examined the male gender role have asserted that men are required to be extreme, vicious and aggressive (Eagly, 2013). It can be illustrated by seeing that males are more prone to addiction such as gambling, substance use, violent and so on. This can be supported by studies in substance and alcohol use. Results from National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) in 2008 display that males have higher illicit drug use rates than females in corresponding results in 1996 (Shannon et al., 2011). Also according to 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 58% of males that age of 12 or more alcohol use than 46% of female (Shannon et al., 2011). In ESPAD countries 21 % of the young male and 15% of the young female have attempted to illicit drugs at any rate once in their lifetime, in accôrdance 2011 overview (ESPAD, 2011). Alcohol use rates for last 30 days are higher among females in some countries like Iceland, Latvia and Sweden however, inthe general prevalence results show that males alcohol use rates are higher (ESPAD, 2011). Another study which support gender differences is that Monitoring the Future study in 2012 which includes gt\ 10", lih grade students provided that illicit drug use rates of male was higher than female illicit drug use especially for lih grade students even so females in gth grades had higher rates in some drugs than male students (Johnston et al., 2013). Also alcohol rates was higher among male students for these three grades even though in gth grade alcohol use rates among male and female students was similar (Johnston et al., 2013). In addition to this 30 day, daily and half packet or more tobacco use rates was higher for all three grades among male students and similar to drug and alcohol use results for gth grade, female student had higher rates for tobacco use (Johnston et al., 2013).

1.1. Definitions of Substance Use

People look for drugs with various intentions. Such as, to improve self-confidence, easy socialization, get rid of boredom and feel more relaxed also it used for medical purposes and in ancient times, it was used for cultural and social purposes in rituals (Maisto et al., 2011). According to World Health Organization (WHO) report drug is referred as, any kind of chemical entity which makes change in biological function and possibly structure except which necessary for the maintenance of normal health (Maisto et al., 2011). United Nations Office of Drug Use and Crime (UNODC) defined drugs as in medicine; which can cure or hinder illness and increase physical or mental health and in pharmacology; chemical factor that can change biochemical or physiological function of the organism (UNODC, 2015). Hereby, the usage of the drug varies according to people's needs and purposes.

Degenharth et al., (2004) refers illicit drug use as, the non-medical use 9(drugs that are banned by global law such as amphetamine type stimulants, cannabis, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy and other opioids. As it is mentioned above not all drugs are illicit such as alcohol, caffeine, tobacco and so on (UNODC, 2008). Despite this, it does not mean that licit drugs use will not effect on human wellbeing in negative ways.

Drug Abuse; study in 1988 of Rinaldi , drug abuse is defined as, 'any use of drugs that causes physical, psychological, legal, or social harm to the individual or to others affected by the drug user's behavior' (Maisto et al., 2011).

According to Wikler's definition of substance use in 1971, 'Habitual non-medical substance-seeking and substance-taking behavior resistant to extinction or suppression by its adverse social or pharmacological consequences' (Alterman, 2014).

In addition this, Rogers (2011) indicated that substance abuse is, 'the excessive, maladaptive, or addictive use of drugs for nonmedical purposes despite social, psychological, and physical problems that may arise from such use'.

In summary, it is situation that affects negatively on individual's daily life, family and social relations, business life and adversely affected to fulfill their social responsibilities also can cause physical danger. With the help of the substance, individual try to reduce the impact of the problem situation, in order to complete the missing even if person knew how dangerous it could lead to problems in this case, cannot resist to substance use (Wurmser, 1974).

Addiction; is brain illness which inveterate and related to compulsive drug seek and use considering harmful outcomes (NIDA, 2015). As it is known addiction has psychological and physical concept. Drug addiction is referred as biological state that body starts to use to drugs thus losing its effect, this is also called tolerance (Psychology Today, 2015). This tolerance cause to compulsive drug use and cannot notice the behavior is out of control consequently negatively affected themselves and others (Psychology Today, 2015).

1.2. Reasons for Substance Use

1.2.1. Sociocultural Factors

Tending to ecological or basic impacts, for example, neighborhoods, family structure, social qualities or the accessibility of drugs recommend that traditional adult acts ought to be connected with solid responsibilities to traditional social establishments and manner (Bachman et al., 2013).

1.2.1.1. Availability of Substance

Hofler et al., (1999) stated high availability öf substance is one of the underlying risk factors. In order to use and the formation of addiction to drugs first of all, it must be present for example; it cannot be mention from heroin addiction without heroin itself (Tosun, 2008).

Easy accessibility of substance in the environment enhances the possibility of substance use, if it is not possible to find in the environment consequently substance will be unoptainable (Ogel, 2010). In the some districts Turkey which drugs are easy

to find like Dolapdere, Kasımpa a, Hacıhüsrev, substance is quite intensive among adolescent who grew up in these districts (Ogel, 201 0).

Geographical location of Turkey is trade and cultural bridge between east and West for hundreds of years because of this feature Turkey is heavily effected by drug trafficking (TUB IM, 2013, 152)

Alongside with opium and its derivatives which comes from Afghanistan, the synthetic narcotics which COJDeS from Europe and some of the drugs which is named 'legal highs' trafficking is carried out through Turkey (TUBIM, 2013, 152).

Turkey is located in a region close to Southwest Asia which illegal hashish planting and accordingly opium productions are done so, this make important risk for the Turkey where is influenced by both trafficking and dimension of use (TUBIM, 2013, 152)

1.2.1.2. Social Environment

The environment in integral in the individual's decision of using substance. Initially the substance use willl attract the subject to the environment and later such an environment will be sought due to substance abuse. There is a correlated link between environment and individual choice of substance.

It is difficult to have regular job for the individual who abuse substance and therefore generating money to arrange substance leading the individual to devise ways which will lead him back to the substance use environment (Gönüllü et al., 2002). When it is considered on social environment for substance use, the first factors that comes to mind are the family and peer relationships.

Family structure is one of the important component while considering family factor. Substance use problems during adolescence and young adulthood differs by family structure (Barret and Turner, 2005). While considering that family will protect their children from problem behavior like substance use, it is expected that family structure which includes both of parents will protect their children more efficiently than single parent family. There are a lot of study which can support that youngster

from single-parent families usually have higher rates of substance use (Griffin et al., 2000; Barrett and Turner, 2005). Also some studies proves that family which includes both of mother and father can protect their children more efficiently. Family which includes both of mother-father are protecting factor for their child from substance use in condition of when peer abnormality is not high (Eitle, 2005, 977).

Quality of parenting skills are another foundation component for protecting child from problem behavior. Velleman et al., (2005) indicated that having good parenting skills are related with factors like psychological well-being, life stress, and being understanding in predicting problem behavior, and importantly substance use and abuse.

Supervision and monitoring of parent on children also can countable as protective factor from problem behaviors. Dishian and McMahon (1988) is defined parental monitoring as 'a set of correlated parenting behaviors involving attention to and tracking of the child's whereabouts, activities, and adaptations'. In the situation of parent have knowledge about where their children, who are they with and what are they doing will help to control children's problem behavior. Therefore, robust parental monitoring will discourage their children from substance use thus, they will protect non-using children from drug-using peers (Stattin and Kerr, 2000).

As families can protect their children from using drugs, poor family relationships can be directed to youth substance use. Parents can prevent adolescent from substance use if their child rearing skills are good and they have warm parent-child communication (DARTA, 2015). Devotion to the family and low parental fight are additionally thought to be defensive variables that may cause to adolescent for not prefer to drugs use (DARTA, 2015).

As against these, in the situations of weak family relations, substance usage of mother-father, substance usage of siblings will influence on children's substance use. Poor parenting, intense conflict in the family, and weak relation between children and parents seems to increase risk for adolescent alcohol and drugs abuse (Hawkins, 1992). Johnson, Shontz and Locke (1984) showed that strong relationship between

parental use of marijuana and adolescent's use of other drugs such as opiates, cocaine, amphetamines, and barbiturates.

A lot of study showed that peer impression is one of the greater risk factors for substance use among adolescent (Farrell et al., 1998; Bahr et al., 2005; Stice and Chassin, 1997). Friend selection can influence on what kind of behavioral attitudes adolescent will determine. When considering that adolescent selected their friends according to physical similarities, life style and age, it is expected that friends behavior will be similar to adolescent or their behaviors will be similar to friend's behavior that they choose (Maxwell et al., 2002}. In account of this positive or negative behavionrP attitudes may occur or enhance among adolescent. As mentioned above peers affect can be count as risk factor for some risk taking behavior and substance use one of them.

1.2.2. Psychological Factors in Substance Use

Substance and alcohol are consumed to overcome the difficulties brought by the negative feelings that people have unhappiness and problems encountered in daily life.

There have been many reasons for substance abuse and psychologists and researchers over time, have tried to find the various reasons or triggers that may lead to the problem. First and foremost and the one that psychologists pay a lot of attention to is the psychological inclination for substance abuse. It can be due to a multiplicity of issues but primarily personality traits, psychodynamic processes and learned cognitions and behaviors.

1.2.2.1. Personality Traits

Many studies have hunt down contrasts between individuals who have substance use problem and other individuals. By and large, these studies don't support the idea that individuals with substance use problem have diverse identities than others and; in the mid 1970s, one master required a conclusion, at any rate in the liquor field Keller, (1972) additionally proposed "Keller's Law," which expresses no matter which

personality traits an individual possesses, if the individual is addicted to substance, the individual will have just as much as his use requires. Identity exploration has, be that as it may, proceeded, and a few studies have tried to distinguish identity attributes connected with the onset of overwhelming drinking and other substance use in youth. The outcomes recommend that such utilize is more regular among youths who hint at pre-drug substance or a greater amount: defiance, adjustment issues, depression (Kandel and Yamaguchi, 1985; Stein et al., 1987; Shedler and Block, 1990). Grau and Orted (1999, 1057) showed that, there is relation with alcohol use and some kind of personality traits like sensation seeking, impulsivity, psychopathy, nonconformity and especially sensation seeking come together with impulsivity h;1e important effect on alcohol use. In other study which investigate the relationship with substance use and personality traits showed that individual who are heavy user od drug and alcohol showed little conscientiousness, impulse control and agreeableness than individual who are nonuser and mild user (Walton and Roberts, 2004, 515). Various studies clarified that impulsivity is related with substance abuse that can be seen as risk factor (Moeller et al., 2002, 105).

1.2.2.2: Psychodynamic Explanations

Researchers while working on the factors that affecting substance use by descent into the deep, they argued it is may be associated with the psychodynamics of person.

Yorke (1970) observed that early literatures on drug use stressed on instictive drive ingredients.

Accordig to Kohut' The drug serves not as a substitute for loved or loving objects or for a relationship with them, but as a replacement for a adefect in the psychological structure' (1971, 46).

Wurmser (1974) claimed addictive behaviour as 'deffect of affect defence'.

While identification and description of substance use it can be said that there are influence of various factors. Substance use will help to change in individual's state of mind and even for a short time it will cause feeling different.

According to Fenichel (1945) stated that depression, tension and anxiety Can lead person to drug use and stressed of euphoric pleasurable appearance of substace use.

As Wurmser (1974) indicated that, substance use is a symptom of the main problem which lies in individual and for feeling better individual will look for substance. It is believed that substance use will help to cope from confusions that exist in the deep, stress which is caused by daily life, problems with family and social environment and losses bring with it negative emotions.

1.2.3. Biological factors of substance use

In various studies indicates that alcoholism, drug use and problem behaviors have relation with the heritage (Grove et al., 1990, 1293). Strong prof shows that genes can affect both alcohol and illicit drug dependence (Dick and Agrawal, 2008, 113). There are a lot of twin studies which shows relation between heritage and psychoactive drug use. According to Virginia Twin Study of Adolescent Behavioral Development, heritability for lifetime tobacco 84%, alcohol use 72%, life time drug use 45%, and for lifetime marijuana use were 22% (McGue, Elkins, and Iacono, 2000, 671).

The presence of neurobiological factors is more related with addiction. Taking drugs changing the number and form of opiate receptors and causes imbalance this deteriorated structure causes dependency additionally the low activity of opiate in the body also causes dependency (Ogel, 2010). Neurotransmitters that are significant to psychoactive substances are dopamine, serotonin, norepinephrine, GABA, glutamate and the endogenous opioids (WHO, 2004; 15).

1.3. Prevalence studies

According to World Bank data tobacco use prevalence in East Asia and Pacific was %34, Europa and Middle Asia % 35, Latin America and Caribbean %32, Middle East and North Africa %21 and South Asia was %20 (Anderson, 2006).

It is reported that 185 million adults have illicit substance use in the worldwide (Anderson, 2006). In Unites States of America lifetime alcohol use rates are reported as between %83.7-84.8 (Maxwell et al., 2006). Also in another countries substance use results was like, Cambodia %4, China %6, Hong Kong% 0.5, Indonesia% 2.5, Macau %0.1, Malaysia %2.1, Myanmar % 0.9, Philippines %2.1, Vietnam % 0.2, Egypt %9.6 and America %10.3 (Devaney et al., 2007; Chaloupka and Weschler, 1997).

When we look at the prevalence of substance use in Turkey At least one time of lifetime substance use rate was % 1.3, substance use rates are higher among male than female and substance use between age of 15-24 rates are higher than age of 25 and more (Ogel, 2005). A high school study which involving 15 different province in Istanbul alcohol use prevalence was %51.2 (Ögel et al., 2006), prevalence among University students was found between rates of %30-%76 (Altında et al., 2005; Yılmaz et al., 2007).

First scientific study on psychoactive drug use in TRNC is conducted in 1996 and it includes 2215 second grade high scholar, in this study lifetime prevalence of tobacco use was %47.2, alcohol %80.8 and other psychoactive drugs (OPD) use were %5.5 (Çakıcı and Çakıcı; 2000). In 1999, among second grade high scholar with the same questionnaire was repeated with 641 sample and showed life time prevalence of tobacco use was %4.6, alcohol %79.7, and OPD was %8.3 (Çakıcı and Çakıcı, 2000). In 2004 study that, all of the 33 high schools involved in TNRC and with 2267 high school students lifetime smoking prevalence was 35.2%, and the prevalence of alcohol use was 85.9% and OPD prevalence was 8.0% (Çakıcı et al., 2010). In 2011 another study which includes all of 34 high schools with 2114 second grade high scholar lifetime tobacco use was %26.8, alcohol use %75.6 and OPD %10.0 (E , 2015).

In another study showed which covers all middle school and 861 third year student whose age between 13-14 lifetime tobacco use %19.7, alcohol use %61.9, and OPD use was %5.8 (Çakıcı et al., 2001).

Prevalence Studies which are conducted among University students in TRNC, at least once tobacco use life time prevalence is reported as %69.5, alcohol use, %81 and OPD use %15.6 (Çakıcı et al., 2014).

Lastly, in 2015 household study which includes 994 participants results are reported, at least once tobacco u~e prevalence was 62.7%, alcohol use 72.1%, and OPD use was 13.2% (Çakıcı, et. al., 2015).

1.4. The relationship between cultural attitudes and religious attitudes regarding substance use

Defining concept of culture is complex. American anthropologists, Kroeber and Kluckhohn examined what is culture and its concept and gathered 164 various definition of culture (Spencer-Oatey, 2012). There are some outstanding definitions to define culture;

According to British anthropologist Taylor (1871) 'Culture, or civilization, ... is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society'.

Harris (1975) stated that 'A culture is the total socially acquired life-way or life-style of a group of people. It consists of the patterned, repetitive ways of thinking, feeling, and acting that are characteristic of the members of a particular society or segment of a society'.

Linton (1936) indicated that 'The culture of any society consists of the sum total of ideas, conditioned emotional responses, and patterns of habitual behavior which the members of that society have acquired through instruction or imitation and which they share to a greater or less degree'.

It is intended that person's beliefs, understandings, the way of perception and behaviors will be shaped by that environment which they are in. Society members will be eligible in accordance with the general. Social norms, the shared rules which describe suitable and unsuitable behaviors; accepted public manners that people

consider essential to their well-being, the socially required rewards and punishments that force people to obey to norms, form important parts of a culture (Jiloha, 2009, 167).

Therefore, any object on cultural attitudes will affect how the perception of that object. Meaning attributed to that object will vary from culture to culture. Because objects that are relevant alcohol and drugs is one of the most important factors when describing the use of substances that should not be overlooked culture eye. Mandelbaum (1965, 281) indicated that to drink is defined and shaped according to the basic motif of culture and stated as limited.

Alcohol consumption is based on many years of Turkish culture. This is because of drinking is known by Turkish society has been a major cause of alcohol culture among Turkish. Use of alcohol and the pleasure that it gives has been the subject for literary products especially poetry.

Baatin Ögel sBed that is koumiss which is existing from the early days of Turkish history has been consumed as daily food, when the horse milk is more than enough instead of eating they consumed koumiss moreover, it is consumed by youngest to oldest people, it said to be a cure for most of the diseases and it is named as 'drinks of Gods' (Ogel, 2010).

Koumiss is not the only drinking that Turkish consumed throughout the history which it has led to the tavern culture of wine and raki consumption in the course of time until today.

In Tavern culture raki is not just alcohol but also sweetens the conversations in social occasions and it has been perceived as a drink that causes pleasure (Ogel, 2010). The table of raki is called as locksmith table, meaning of locksmith to open the doors associated with the meaning of raki table that is considered to be that the person reveal what is inside also the content of 'lets drink and open' statement comes from there (Ogel, 2010). In addition, this perception of the culture of drug and alcohol use, leads to ignore the sense of danger size of their loads of alcohol and substance. Raki

expressing as Lion's milk by Turkish society and this has brought that belief raki has encouraging effect (Ogel, 2010).

In TRNC, cannabis is called as 'gannavur' or 'pleasure' by society, is the most consumed substance among people has led to the belief that the harm of using cannabis is less harmful than smoking (Çakıcı, 1998).

Person's religious beliefs has affect in shaping the behavior, religious prohibitions and rewards will consolidate or restrict individuals behavior due to their beliefs thus the person's religious attitude about substance use will come into consideration. That attitudes predict human behavior that person's religious attitudes will determine the behavior (Ok, 2011). It is known that the majority of Turks embraced Islam. According to Islam, alcohol and substance that affect healthy thinking are banned (Kahraman, 2010). When considered on this alcohol use will be affected by this norm. Strong religious attitudes will lead to strong obedience to religious norms (Mg̅sigliaet al., 2005). Religiosity has positive affect on refusing alcohol use wich can hinder or protect individual from alcohol abuse (Francis, 1997, ?5; Michalak, et al., 2007, 268).

1.5. The Importance and Aim of The Study

In recent years, to understand psychoactive substance use too many biological, social and psychological reasons are described. However, in recentyears, in addition to risk factors if there is an impact of culture and religious attitudes has become a topic for discussions. Studies conducted in recent years in TRNC have been reported that social issues can be associated with cultural attitudes thus studies were initiated to concentrate on impact of cultural and religious attitudes on social issues. Every society has its own culture and social issues, and the idea that religious attitudes are effective in increasing or decreasing the use of psychoactive substance has become widespread. The aim of the study is that researching substance use features and risk factors among Turkish and Cypriot University students and investigate that if there is cultural and religious attitudes differences between Turkish and Cypriot University students.

Hypothesis of this study are;

nvestigation of substance use of Turkish and Cypriot University students in account of cultural and religious attitude.

nvestigation of substance use features among Turkish and Cypriot University students.

nvestigation of risk factors of substance use among Turkish and Cypriot University students.

2. METHOD AND MATERIAL

2.1. Method of the study

This study is conducted as Master's Thesis in Near East University (NEU) in the department of Applied (Clinical) Psychology.

This study applied in the Near East University and includes 220 participants who was Turkey and Cyprus bom and study in TRNC Universities. Sample of the study is choosed from places where easy to encounter with students in non-randomised way inside the campus. Their native language is Turkish and consists age of 18 years and over. By giving informed consent to the participant their permission was obtained if they were to volunteer to participate in this research. At the same time information about this study is given with information form.

Study survey includes 4 questionnaire which are, socio-demographic information form, ESPAD for psychoactive substance use scale, acculturation attitudes scale and religious attitudes scale. Questionnaires are applied by researcher to participants and all of four questionnaires took thirty minutes approximately.

2.2. Materials of the study

2.2.1. Socio-demographic information form

Socio-demographic information form Was prepared according to aim of the study by researcher. Socio-demographic informations like participant's gender, age, race, economic situation, success in school are obtained which will effect on living conditions.

2.2.2. The European School Survey Project On Alcohol And Other Drugs (ESPAD)

The questions about cigarette, alcohol and Other Psychoactive Drug (OPD) use were prepared according to the survey questions of ESPAD which is also used in the another study in TNRC (Çakıcı et al., 2014, 110).

2.2.3. Religion Attitudes Scale

This scale has been prepared by Üzeyir Ok while taking into consideration of three items (knowledge, emotions and behavior) which are underlined 'attitude' in social psychology (Ok, 2011, 535). This scale measures dimensions like cognition; general perception of individual about religion, behavior; effect of religion on behavior, emotion; way of addressing religion to emotion (Ok, 2011, 535). What is wanted to measure is religion so God has important center in religion thus, to this dimensions relation to God is also added. As a result this scale is designed with 4 sub-scale which measure religion (Ok, 2011, 535). Cognition sub-scale measure reverse relation of religional perception. It is a valid and reliable instrument that consisting of 8 items and Five-point Likert-type scoring is applicable (Ok, 2011, 535). Alpha reliabilities of sub-scales were .75 for cognition, .87 for emotion, .86 for behavior, .85 for relation to God (Ok, 2011, 542).

2.2.4. Acculturation Attitudes Scale

It is modified from 44 items cultural attitudes scale which is developed by Ataca and Berry in 2002 (Bekta , 2004, 57). In this scale items related to children are dropped off outside the scale and modified form of scale has Turkish adaptation version. Now, this scale includes 36 items which measure 9 domains attitudes like friendship, social activity, language use, decoration, food, newspaper readership, holiday celebration, life style and culture (Bekta , 2004, 57). Scale has four sub-scales, assimilation, separation, marginalization and integration which are composed by 9 domain attitudes (Bekta , 2004, 57). It has Five-point Likert-type scoring and scored like from !(absolutely not agree) to 5 (absolutely agree). Turkish version reliability

study is conducted by Dilek Yelda Bekta and it has reliability (Bekta , 2004, 58). This scale is modified from 44 items Acculturation Attitudes Scale to 36 items (Bekta , 2004, 58). Cronbach alpha r~liabilities for 36 items which is used in this study were .80 for assimilation, .81 for separation, .76 for integration, and .75 for marginalization (Bekta , 2004, 58).

2.3. Statistical Analysis

For analysis of results SPSS Statistics 22.0 version of SPSS is used. While analyzing Cyprus and Turkey bom students and their socio-demographic information Chi-Square analization is applied. Also Cyprus and Turkey bom students and psychoactive substance use is analized by Chi-Square. The means of Cultural attitudes scales and subscales scores and religion attitudes scales and subscales scores of tobacco, alcohol and OPD user and non- user Cyprus and Turkey bom student is compared by independent sample T-test.

3. RESULTS

During the analysis, 14 of 220 survey were canceled because of participants did not complete or canceled because of completion by citizens of other countries. As a result, the survey of 206 participants were analyzed. Study sample is covered 50 Cypriot university students and 156 Turkish university students. Sex distrubition of the study was like 49 of 206 university students were female 157 of them were male students. Mean age of the students were 23.16±3.05.

Table 1. Comparison of sex distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
Sex	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	14	28.0	35	22.4	49	23.8
Male	36	72.0	121	77.6	157	76.2
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=0.647, df=1, p=0.421, Non-responders (NR)=0 (%0)

In the present study sex and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences betwen sex rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.421).

Table 2. Comparison of citizenship distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
Citizenship	N	%	N	%	N	%
KKTC	37	74.0	0	0.0	37	18.0
TC	0	0.0	150	96.2	150	72.8
KKTC-TC	9	18.0	6	3.8	15	7.3
KKTC-UK	4	8.0	0	0.0	4	1.9
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=186.414, df=3, p=0.000, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study citizenship and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between citizenship rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.000). Participants consist of more Turkish citizens.

Table 3. Comparison of longest living place distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Living place	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	**N**	0/0	**N**	0/0
Cyprus	49	98.0	2	1.3	51	24.8
Turkey	0	0.0	153	98.1	153	74.3
England	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Other	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=195.546$, df=3, p=0.000, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study longest living place and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between longest living place rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.000). Cyprus bom university students lives at Cyprus and Turkish bom university students lives at Turkey.

Table 4. Comparison of what they feel which identity they belong distribution of ~niversity students from Cyprus and Turkey

Identity	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	**N**	%	**N**	0/0
Cyprus	41	82.0	1	0.6	42	20.4
Turkey	2	4.0	149	95.5	151	73.3
Englan	2	4.0	0	0.0	2	1.0
Not belong to any identity	5	10.0	6	3.8	11	5.3
Total	50	100.0	156	100;0	206	100.0

$X_2=175.114$, df=3, p=0;000, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study which identity they belong and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between feel of which identity they belong rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.000). Cyprus bom university students feel belong Cyprus idntity and Turkish bom university students feel belong Turkish identity.

Table 5. Comparison of the reason why they are in Cyprus distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Reason for Cyprus	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	0/0	N	0/0
Resident in Cyprus	47	94.0	1	0.6	48	23.3
University	1	2.0	154	98.7	155	75.2
Work	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Other	2	4.0	0	0.0	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=195.267, df=3, p=0.000, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study the reason why they are in Cyprus and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between reasons to live in Cyprus and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.000). Majority of Turkey bom university students stay at Cyprus for study at universitiy and majority of Cyprus bom university students stay at Cyprus because they are resident of Cyprus.

Table 6. Comparison of which grade they are in distribuition of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Which Grade	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	0/0	N	0/0
Preparatory class	9	18.0	3	1.9	12	5.8
1. grade	7	14.0	56	35.9	63	30.6
2. grade	8	16.0	27	17.3	35	17.0
3. grade	9	18.0	34	2L8	43	20.9
4. grade	17	34.0	36	23.1	53	25.7
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	2006	100.0

X_2=24.792, df=4, p=0.000, NR=0 (%0)

In the present which grade they are in and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between grades and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.000). Majority of Turkey bom university students in 1. Garade and majority of Cyprus bom university students in 4. Grade.

Table 7. Comparison of how many years in university distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

How many years in University	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	0/o	N	0/o
1 Year	13	26.0	37	23.9	50	24.4
2 Year	9	18.0	30	19.4	39	19.0
3 Year	8	16.0	26	16.8	34	16.6
4 Year	7	14.0	31	20.0	38	18.5
5 Year or more	13	26.0	31	20.0	44	21.5
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=1.489$, df=4, p=0.829, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study how many years in university and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between years university and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.829).

Table 8. Comparison of marital status distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Marital Status	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	0/o
Single	49	98.0	148	94.9	197	95.6
Married	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Engaged	1	2.0	7	4.5	8	3.9
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=0.962$, df=2, p=0.618, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study marital status and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between marital status and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.618).

Table 9. Comparison of working in a job distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Are they work	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	%
Yes, full time	4	8.0	7	4.5	11	5.3
Yes, part time	19	38.0	21	13.5	40	19.4
No	27	54.0	128	82.1	155	75.2
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=16.576$, df=2, p=0.000, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study work situation and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between work

situation and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.000). Most of Turkey bom university students do not work. An important part of Cyprus bom university students work as partimer and full time.

Table 10. Comparison of staying place of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Place	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	0/o	N	0/o
Self-home	41	82.0	22	14.1	63	30.6
University dorm	2	4.0	48	30.8	50	24.3
Rented home	5	10.0	65	41.7	70	34.0
Private dorm	1	2.0	21	13.5	22	10.7
Other	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=87.207, df=4, p=0.000, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study staying place and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between students staying place and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.000). Most of Cyprus bom university students stay at their home most of Turkey bom university students stay at rented house and university dorms.

Table 11. Comparison of who lives with distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Who lives with	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	%	N	%
Alone	9	18.0	43	27.7	52	25.4
Husband/wife	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Partner-lover	0	0.0	11	7.1	11	5.4
Mother, father, siblings	31	62.0	9	5.8	40	19.5
Friend	9	18.0	82	52.9	91	44.4
Second degree relative	1	2.0	7	4.5	8	3.9
other	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

X_2=78.100, df=6, p=0.000, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study who lives with they and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between students staying with someone and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.000). Most of Turkey bom university students stay with friends, most of Cyprus bom university students stay with family.

Table 12. Comparison of self-economic support situation of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Self-economic support	Cyprus		Turkey		X1	(p)
	N	%	N	%		
Working (N=206)	22	44.0	18	11.5	25.500	0.000
Internship (N=206)	9	18.0	23	14.7	0.306	0.580
By family (N=206)	37	74.0	130	83.3	2.149	0.143
Other (N=206)	1	2.0	9	5.8	1.165	0.280

In the present study self-economic support situation and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between self-economic support by working and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.000). Most of Cyprus born university students support their economic situation by working than Turkey born university students.

Table 13. Comparison of family income level distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Family income level	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Low	1	2.0	3	1.9	4	2.0
Moderate	22	44.9	60	38.7	82	40.2
Good	22	44.9	68	43.9	90	44.1
Very good	4	8.2	24	15.5	28	13.7
Total	49	100.0	155	100.0	204	100.0

X2=1.819, df=3, p=0.611, NR=2 (%LO)

In the present study family income level and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between family income level and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.611).

Table 14. Comparison of self-level of income distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Self-level of income	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Low	2	4.0	19	12.2	21	10.2
Moderate	20	40.0	61	31.9	81	39.3
Good	21	42.0	57	36.5	78	37.9
Very good	7	14.0	19	12.2	26	12.6
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X2=2.890, df=3, p=0.409, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study self-level of income and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between self-level income Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.409).

Table 15. Comparison of success in courses distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Succes in courses	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
Started this semestre	5	10.0	10	6.4	15	7.3
Pssed all of courses	27	54.0	74	47.4	101	49.0
Failed from one course	11	22.0	36	23.1	47	22.8
Extend for one semetsre	3	6.0	23	14.7	26	12.6
Extend more than one semestre	4	8.0	13	8.3	17	8.3
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=3.321$, df=4, p=0.506, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study success in courses and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between succes in courses and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.506).

Table 16. Comparison of academic success evaluation of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Self-academic success evaluation	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
Very good	11	22.0	15	9.7	26	12.7
Good	26	52.0	66	42.6	92	44.9
Moderate	11	22.0	62	40,0	73	35.6
Bad	1	2.0	9	5.8	10	4.9
Very bad	1	2.0	3	1.9	4	2.0
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=9.837$, df=4, p=0.043, NR=1 (%0,5)

In the present study academic success evaluation and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between academic success evaluation and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.043). Most of Cyprus bom university student avaluated their acadamic success as good, Turkey bom university student evaluated their academic success as good and moderate.

Table 17. Comparison of life time tobacco use prevalence distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime tobacco use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3	6.1	22	14.1	25	12.2
1-2	2	4.1	9	5.8	7	5.4
3-5	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
6-9	1	2.0	6	3.8	7	3.4
10-19	1	2.0	5	3.2	6	2.9
20-39	3	6.1	6	3.8	9	4.4
40 or more	38	77.6	107	68.6	145	70.7
Total	49	100.0	156	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=4.286$, df=6, p=0.638, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study life time tobacco use prevalence and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square no statistically sgnificant difference was found (p=0.638). Majority of Cyprus and Turkey bom university students use tobacco. At lesat once in lifetime tobacco use of all students rate is 87.8%. It is seen as 96% of the Cyprus-bom students use tobacco, while 85.9% of Turkey bom students use tobacco.

Table 18. Comparison of last 30 days tobacco use prevalence of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days tobacco use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never smoked	10	20.4	41	26.3	51	24.9
Less than 1 cigarette in a week	1	2.0	10	6.4	11	5.4
less than 1cigarette in a day	1	2.0	5	3.2	6	2.9
1-5 cigarettes in a day	3	6.1	8	5.1	11	5.4
6-10 cigarettes in a day	14	28.6	18	11.5	32	15.6
11-20 cigarettes in a day	14	28.6	30	19.2	44	21.5
More than 20 cigarettes	6	12.2	44	28.2	50	24.4
Total	49	100.0	156	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=14.426$, df=6, p=0.025, NR=1 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days tobacco use prevalence and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between last 30 days tobacco use frequency and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.025). More the 20 cigarettes is more wider among Turkey bom university students than Cyprus bom students.

Table 19. Comparison of difficulty in quitting smoking distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Difficulty in quitting smoking	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
Too much difficult	7	14.3	23	14.8	30	1~.7
Difficult	6	12.2	20	12.9	26	12.7
Not difficult	6	12.2	16	10.3	22	10.8
Never difficult	7	14.3	11	7.1	18	8.8
Never thing to quit	15	30.6	40	25.8	55	27.0
Dont use	8	16.3	45	29.0	53	26.0
Total	49	100.0	155	100.0	204	100.0

X_2=4.961, df=5, p=0.421, NR=2 (%1.0)

In the present study difficulty in quitting smoking and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between difficulty in quitting smoking and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.421).

Table 20. Comparison of life time prevalence for alcohol use distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Life time alcohol use	Cyprus		Turkey		~otal	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	%
0	1	2.0	33	21.2	34	16.5
1-2	0	0.0	9	5.8	9	4.4
3-5	2	4.0	11	7.1	13	6.3
6-9	2	4.0	6	3.8	8	3.9
10-19	2	4.0	8	5.1	10	4.9
20-39	3	6.0	8	5.1	11	5.3
40 or more	40	80.0	81	51.9	121	58.7
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=17.097, df=6, p=0.009, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study life time prevalence for alcohol use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between life time prevalence for alcohol use and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.009) . At lesat once in lifetime alcohol use of all students rate is 83.5%, It is seen as 98% of the Cyprus-bom students use alcohol, while 78.8% of Turkey bom students use alcohol.

Table 21. Comparison of last 30 days alcohol use prevalence of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 day alcohol use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	9	18.0	66	42.3	75	36.4
1-2	4	8.0	19	12.2	23	11.2
3-5	12	24.0	17	10.9	29	14.1
6-9	5	10.0	15	9.6	20	9.7
10-19	8	16.0	11	7.1	19	9.2
20-30	12	24.0	28	17.9	40	19.4
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=15.362, df=5, p=0.009, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days alcohol use prevalence and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between last 30 days alcohol use prevelance and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.009). Last 30 days alcohol use of all students rate is 63.6%, It is seen as 82% of the Cyprus-bom students use alcohol, while 57.7% of Turkey bom students use alcohol.

Tablo 22. Comparison of last 30 days alcohol use frequency distribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days alcohol use frequency	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	9	18.0	73	46.8	82	39.8
One time in two weeks	10	20.0	23	14.7	33	16.0
One time in a week	10	20.0	15	9.6	25	12.1
Two times in a week	8	16.0	15	9.6	23	11.2
More than two times in a week	6	12.0	16	10.3	22	10.7
One time in a day	7	14.0	14	9.0	21	10.2
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=14.333, df=5, p=0.014, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days alcohol use frequency and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between last 30 days alcohol use frequency and Cyprus and Turkey bom univerity students (p=0.014).

Table 23. Comparison of last place of alcohol use distiribution of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Where	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never drink	3	6.0	39	25.0	42	20.4
At home	7	14.0	34	21.8	41	19.9
At somebody's home	2	4.0	11	7.1	13	6.3
Outside, street, park	7	14.0	n	7.1	18	8.7
At bar or caffe	21	42.0	38	24.4	59	28.6
At disco	9	18.0	11	7.1	20	9.7
At restaurant	0	0.0	7	4.5	7	3.4
Other	1	2.0	5	3.2	6	2.9
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=21.733$, df=7, p=0.003, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last place of alcohol use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between last place of alcohol use distiribution and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.003). Most of Cyprus bom university students use alcohol at bar or caffe and disco while most of Turkey bom university students use alcohol at bar or caffe and at home.

Table 24. Comparison of life time being drunk prevalence of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Life time being drunk	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	10	20.0	57	36.5	67	32.5
1-2	12	24.0	34	21.8	46	22.3
3-5	5	10.0	21	13.5	26	12.6
6-9	4	8.0	6	3.8	10	4.9
10-19	5	10.0	9	5.8	14	6.8
20-39	2	4.0	4	2.6	6	2.9
40 or more	12	24.0	25	16.0	37	18.0
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=7.578$, df=6, p=0.271, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study life time being drunk prevalence and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between life time being drunk prevalence and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.271).

Table 25. Comparison of the reasons for not using alcohol of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Reasons for not using alcohol	Cyprus		Turkey		x1	p
	N	%	N	%		
Unhealthy (N=205)	7	14.0	30	19.4	0.733	0.392
Dislike the taste (N=205)	4	8.0	14	9.0	0.050	0.823
Knowing the harm (N=206)	3	6.0	22	14.2	2.370	0.124
Expencive (N=205)	3	6.0	1	0.6	5.666	0.017
Unneeded (N=205)	3	6.0	35	22.6	6.883	0.009
Afraid of addiction (N=205)	0	0.0	7	4.5	2.338	0.126
Dislike the effects (N=205)	1	2.0	14	9.0	2.757	0.097

In the present study the reasons for not using alcohol and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between not using alcohol because the reasons of expencive (p=0.017) and unneeded (p=0.009) and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students.

Table 26. Comparison of the reasons for alcohol use of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Reasons for alcohol use	Cyprus		Turkey		x1	p
	N	%	N	%		
For fun(N=206)	37	74.0	75	48.1	10.256	0.001
To sleep (N=206)	3	6.0	21	13.5	2.048	0.152
Curiosity (N=206)	1	2.0	6	3.8	0.393	0.531
Give it a try (N=206)	1	2.0	9	5.8	1.165	0.280
Irritability (N=206)	7	14.0	26	16.7	0.200	0.655
Annoyance (N=206)	14	28.0	35	22.4	0.647	0.421
To relax (N=206)	13	26.0	38	24.4	0.055	0.815
Getting away from problems (N=206)	9	18.0	22	14.1	0.450	0.502
Friends use (N=206)	3	6.0	17	10.9	1.036	0.309
Other reasons (N=206)	3	6.0	9	5.8	0.004	0.952

In the present study the reasons for alcohol use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between using alcohol because the reasons of for having fun and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.001). Cyprus bom university students more likely use alcohol for having fun than Turkey bom university students.

Table 27. Comparison of alcohol use in family of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Alcohol use in family	Cyprus		Turkey		X1	p
	N	%	N	%		
Nobody (N=206)	23	46.0	97	62.2	4.076	0.044
Mother (N=206)	11	22.0	13	8.3	6.871	0.009
Father (N=206)	24	48.0	43	27.6	7.205	0.007
Others (N=206)	5	10.0	17	10.9	0.032	0.858

Inthe present study alcoholuse in family and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between alcohol use of mother and Cyprus and Turkey born university students. Rate of alcohol use of mother is higher among Cyprus born university students. There was statistical significant differences between alcohol use of father and Cyprus and Turkey born university students. Rate of alcohol use of father is higher among Cyprus born university students. Lastly, family alcohol use is wider among Cyprus bom university students.

Table 28. Comparison of tobacco use in family of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Tobacco use in family	Cyprus		Turkey		x2	p
	N	%	N	%		
Nonody (N=205)	18	36.0	61	39.4	0.180	0.672
Mother (N=205)	17	34.0	31	20.0	4.132	0.042
Father (N=205)	23	46.0	60	38.7	0.834	0.361
Others (N=205)	6	12.0	37	23.9	3.214	0.073

In the present study tobacco use in family and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between tobacco use of mother and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.042). Rate of tobacco use of mother is higher among Cyprus born university students.

Table 29. Comparison of hearing about drugs of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Hearing about drugs	Cyprus		Turkey		x1	p
	N	%	N	0/o		
Inhalants (N=205)	38	76.0	121	78.1	0.093	0.761
Tranquilizers or sedatives (N=205)	29	58.0	91	58.7	0.008	0.929
Marijuana or hashish (N=205)	40	80.0	128	82.6	0.170	0.680
Bonzai (N=205)	39	78.0	122	78.7	0.011	0.915
Amphetamines (N=204)	20	40.0	66	42.9	0.126	0.722
Ecstasy (N=205)	38	76.0	105	67.7	1.122	0.269
Cocaine (N=205)	40	80.0	117	75.5	0.430	0.512
Relevin (N=205)	3	6.0	24	15.5	2.973	0.085
Heroin (N=205)	39	78.0	119	76.8	0.032	0.858
LSD (N=205)	21	42.0	54	34.8	0.836	0.361
Codeine syrup (N=205)	12	24.0	40	25.8	0.065	0.799
Some kind of drugs (N=205)	27	54.0	96	61.9	0.992	0.319
Anabolic steroids (N=205)	23	46.0	44	28.4	5.530	0.021

In the present study hearing about drugs and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statisticalsignificant differences between hearing about anabolic steroids and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.021). Hearing about anabolic steroids rate is widespread among Cyprus bom university students.

Table 30. Comparison of lifetime marijuana use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime marijuana use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	0/o	N	0/o
0	46	92.0	114	73.1	160	77.7
1-2	1	2.0	14	9.0	15	7.3
3-5	2	4.0	8	5.1	10	4.9
6-9	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.5
10-19	0	0.0	4	2.6	4	1.9
20-39	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
40 or more	1	2.0	11	7.1	12	5.8
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=8.916, df=6, p=0.178, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study lifetime marijuana use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between lifetime marijuana use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.178). At least once lifetime marijuana use rate of Cyprus bom university studented is 8%, Turkish bom university students is 26.9%.

Table 31. Comparison of last 12 months marijuana use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 months marijuana use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	48	96.0	139	89.1	187	90.8
1-2	0	0.0	4	2.6	4	1.9
3-5	0	0.0	7	4.5	7	3.4
6-9	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
10-19	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
40 or more	1	2.0	4	2.6	5	2.4
Total	50	100	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=4.814, df=5, p=0.439, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 12 months marijuana use rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months marijuana use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.439).

Table 32. Comparison of last 30 days marijuana use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days marijuana use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	48	96.0	146	93.6	194	94.2
1-2	1	2.0	2	1.3	3	1.5
3-5	0	0.0	5	3.2	5	2.4
6-9	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
10-19	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=5.841, df=5, p=0.322, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days marijuana use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 30 days marijuana use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.322).

Table 33. Comparison of lifetime bonzai use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime bonzai use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	0/0	N	0/0
0	43	86.0	137	88.7	180	87.4
1-2	4	8.0	8	5.1	12	5.8
3-5	1	2.0	3	1.9	4	1.9
6-9	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
20-39	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
40 or more	1	2.0	6	3.8	7	3.4
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=1.972, df=S, p=0.853, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study lifetime bonzai use rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between lifetime bonzai use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.853). At least once lifetime bonzai use rate of Cyprus bom university studented is 14%, Turkish bom university students is 11.3%.

Table 34. Comparison of last 12 moths bonzai use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 moths bonzai use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	0/0	N	0/0
0	45	90.0	145	92.9	190	92.9
1-2	2	4.0	5	3.2	7	3.4
3-5	2	4.0	2	1.3	4	1.9
20-39	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
40 or more	1	2.0	2	1.3	3	1.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=2.322, df=4, p=0.677, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 12 moths bonzai use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months bonzai use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.677).

Table 35. Comparison of last 30 days bonzai use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days bonzai use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	0/0	N	%
0	47	94.0	145	92.9	192	93.2
1-2	0	0.0	6	3.8	6	2.9
3-5	1	2.0	3	1.9	4	1.9
6-9	1	2.0	0	Q:Q	1	0.5
40 or more	1	2.0	2	1.3	3	1.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=5.183, df=4, p=0.269, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days banzai use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 30 days banzai use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.269).

Table 36. Comparison of lifetime codeine syrup use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime codeine syrup use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	%	N	0/0
0	47	94.0	153	98.1	200	97.1
1-2	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
3~5	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
6-9	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
10~19	1	2.0	0	0,0	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=4.946, df=4, p~0.293, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study lifetime codeine syrup use rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between lifetime codeine syrup use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.293). At least once lifetime codeine syrup use rate of Cyprus bom university studented is 6%, Turkish bom university students is 1.9%.0.

Table 37. Comparison of last 12 months codeine syrup use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 months codeine syrup use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
0	47	94.0	156	100.0	203	98.5
3-5	2	4.0	0	0.0	2	1.0
10-19	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	J00.0	206	100.0

$X_2=9.498$, df=2, p=0.009, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 12 months codeine syrup use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between last 12 months codeine syrup use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.009).

Table 38. Comparison of last 30 days codeine syrup use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days codeine syrup use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	0/o	N	%
0	47	94.0	155	99.4	202	98.1
3-5	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
6-9	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
10-19	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
20-39	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=9.791$, df=4, p=0.044, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days codeine syrup use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between last 30 days codeine syrup use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.044).

Table 39. Comparison of lifetime inhalants use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime inhalants use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	48	96.0	142	91.0	190	92.2
1-2	2	4.0	7	4.5	9	4.4
3-5	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
10-19	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
40 or more	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=2.366$, df=4, p=0.669, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study lifetime inhalants use rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between lifetime inhalant use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.669). At least once lifetime inhalant use rate of Cyprus bom university studented is 4%, Turkish bom university students is 7.8%.

Table 40. Comparison of last 12 moths inhalants use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 moths inhalants use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	47	94.0	151	96.8	198	96.1
1-2	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
3-5	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
6-9	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
20-39	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
40 or more	1	2.0	1	0;6	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=2.833$, df=5, p=0.726, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 12 moths inhalants use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months inhalant use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.726).

Table 41. Comparison of last 30 days inhalants use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days inhalants use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
0	47	94.0	153	98.7	200	97.6
1-2	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
3-5	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
6-9	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
20-39	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

X_2=10.031, df=5, p=0.074, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study last 30 days inhalants use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 30 days inhalant use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.074).

Table 42. Comparison of lifetime cocaine use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime cocaine use	Cyprus		Turkey		J:otal	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
0	45	90.0	142	91.0	187	90.8
1-2	2	4.0	12	7.7	14	6.8
3-5	2	4.0	0	0.0	2	1.0
6-9	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	LO
10-19	1	2.0	0	ÜÜ	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=10.765, df=4, p=0.029, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study lifetime cocaine use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between lifetime cocaine use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.029). At least once lifetime cocaine use rate of Cyprus bom university studented is 10%, Turkish bom university students is 9.2%.

Table 43. Comparison of last 12 months cocaine use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 months cocaine use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
0	46	92.0	151	96.8	197	95.6
1-2	1	2.0	4	2.6	5	2.4
3-5	2	4.0	1	0.6	3	1.5
10-19	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=6.194$, df=3, p=0.103, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 12 months cocaine use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months cocaine use rates and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.103).

Table 44. Comparison of last 30 days cocaine use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days cocaine use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
0	47	94.0	153	98.1	200	97.1
1-2	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
3~5	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
6-9	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
10-19	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
40 or more	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=7.666$, df=5, p=OJ 76, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days cocaine use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 30 days cocaine use rates and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0. 176).

Table 45. Comparison of lifetime heroin use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime heroin use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	%	N	0/0
0	47	94.0	146	94.2	193	94.1
1-2	1	2.0	6	3.9	7	3.4
3-5	1	2.0	2	1.3	3	1.5
6-9	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=3.940$ df=4, p=0.414, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study lifetime heroin use rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between lifetime heroin use rates and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.414). At least once lifetime heroin use rate of Cyprus born university studented is 6%, Turkish born university students is 5.8%.

Table 46. Comparison of last 12 months heroin use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 months heroin use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	0/0	N	0/0
0	47	94.0	148	95.5	195	95.1
1-2	0	0.0	4	2.6	4	2.0
3-5	3	6.0	1	0.6	4	2.0
10-19	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=7.500$, df=4, p=0.112, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study last 12 months heroin use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months heroin use rates and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.112).

Table 47. Comparison of last 30 days heroin use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days heroin use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	0/0	N	0/0
0	47	94.0	152	98.1	199	97.1
1-2	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
3-5	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	10
6-9	2	4.0	0	0.0	2	10
40 or more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=7.621, df=4, p=0.106, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days heroin use and birth placeof university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 30 days heroin use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.106).

Table 48. Comparison of lifetime tranquilizers use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime tranquilizers use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	%	N	%
0	45	90.0	143	91.7	188	91.3
1-2	3	6.0	3	1.9	6	2.9
3-5	1	2.0	2	1.3	3	1.5
6-9	L	2.0	2	1.3	3	1.5
10-19	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.5
20-39	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	4	2.6	4	1.9
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=4.363, df=6, p=0.628, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study lifetime tranquilizers use rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between lifetime tranquilizers use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.628). Atleast once lifetime tranquilizers use rate of Cyprus bom university studented is 10%, Turkish bom university students is 8.3%.

Table 49. Comparison of last 12 months tranquilizers use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 months tranquilizers use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	46	92.0	151	96.8	197	95.6
1-2	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
3-5	3	6.0	1	0.6	4	1.9
6-9	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
10-19	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
20-39	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=10.093, df=5, p=0.073, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 12 months tranquilizers use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months tranquilizers use rates and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.073).

Table 50. Comparison of last 30 days tranquilizers use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days tranquilizers use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	47	94.0	151	96.8	198	96.1
1-2	1	2.0	2	1.3	3	1.5
3-5	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
6-9	2	4.0	1	0.6	3	1.5
10-19	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=3.739, df=4, p=0.442, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days tranquilizers use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 30 days tranquilizers use rates and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.442).

Table 51. Comparison of lifetime pills use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime pills use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
0	46	92.0	144	92.3	190	92.2
1-2	1	2.0	7	4.5	8	3.9
3-5	2	4.0	0	0.0	2	1.0
6-9	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
10-19	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
40 or more	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=8.846$, df=5, p=0.115, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study lifetime pills use rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between lifetime pills use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0. 115). At least once lifetime pills use rate of Cyprus bom university studented is 8%, Turkish bom university students is 7.8%.

Table 52. Comparison of last 12 months drugs use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 months drugs use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	47	94.0	148	94.9	195	94.7
1-2	0	0.0	4	2.6	4	1.9
3-5	2	4.0	1	0.6	3	1.5
6-9	1	2.0	2	1.3	3	1.5
40 or more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100;0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=4.673$, df=4, p=0.323, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 12 months drugs use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months pills use rates and Cyprus arid Turkey bom university students (p=0.323).

Table 53. Comparison of last 30 days drugs use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days drugs use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	0/0	N	0/0
0	47	94.0	151	96.8	198	96.1
1-2	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
3-5	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
6-9	3	6.0	0	0.0	3	1.5
10-19	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=10.993$, df=5, p=0.052, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days drugs use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 30 days pills use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.052).

Table 54. Comparison of lifetime ecstacy use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime ecstacy use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N,	%
0	47	94.0	139	89.1	186	90.3
1-2	2	4.0	6	3.8	8	3.9
3-5	1	2.0	3	L9	4	1.9
6-9	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
10-19	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
20-39	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	4	2.6	4	1.9
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=2.668$, df=6, p=0.849, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study lifetime ecstacy use rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between lifetime ecstacy use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.849). At least once lifetime ecstacy use rate ofCyprus bom university studented is 6%, Turkish bom university students is 9.7%.

Table 55. Comparison of lifetime amphetamine use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime amphetamine use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
0	49	98.0	150	96.2	199	96.6
1-2	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.5
3-5	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
10-19	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=2.336, df=4, p=0.674, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study lifetime amphetamine use rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between lifetime amphetamine use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.674). At least once lifetime amphetamine use rate of Cyprus bom university studented is 2%, Turkish bom university students is 3.4%.

Table 56. Comparison of lifetime LSD use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime LSD use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
0	48	96.0	151	96.8	199	96.6
1-2	0	0.0	4	2.6	4	1.9
3-5	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
6-.9	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
40ormore	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=7.845, df=4, p=0.097, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study lifetime LSD use rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between lifetime LSD use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.097). At least once lifetime LSD use rate of Cyprus bom university studented is 4%, Turkish bom university students is 3.4%.

Table 57. Comparison of lifetime pill use with alcohol rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime pill use with alcohol	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	0/0	N	0/0
0	48	96.0	140	89.7	148	91.3
1-2	1	2.0	4	2.6	5	2.4
3-5	1	2.0	2	1.3	3	1.5
10-19	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.5
20-39	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.5
40 or more	0	0.0	4	2.6	4	1.9
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=3.551, df=5, p=0.616, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study lifetime pill use with alcohol rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between lifetime pill use with alcohol rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.616). At least once lifetime pill use with alcohol rate of Cyprus bom University studented is 4%, Turkish bom university students is 8.7%.

Table 58. Comparison of lifetime anabolic steroid use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Lifetime anabolic steroid use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	0/0	N	0/0
0	50	100.0	155	99.4	255	99.5
6-9	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=0.322, df=1, p=0.570, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study lifetime anabolic steroid rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between anabolic steroid use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.570). At least once lifetime anabolic steroid use rate of Cyprus bom university studented is 0%, Turkish bom university students is 0.5%.
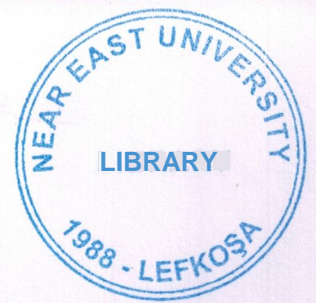
Table 59. Comparison of last 12 months ecstacy use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 months ecstacy use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	48	96.0	145	92.9	193	93.7
1-2	2	4.0	4	2.6	6	2.9
3-5	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.5
6-9	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
20-39	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X^2=2.549$, df=5, p=0.679, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 12 months ecstacy use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months ecstacy use rates and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.679).

Table 60. Comparison of last 12 months amphetamines use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 months amphetamines use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	49	98.0	153	98.1	202	98.1
1-2	1	2.0	2	1.3	3	15
3-5	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X^2=0.455$, df=2, p=0.797, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 12 months amphetamines use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months amphetamine use rates and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.797).

Table 61. Comparison of last 12 months LSD use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 months LSD use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
0	49	98.0	152	97.4	201	97.6
1-2	1	2.0	3	1.9	4	1.9
40 or more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	106	100.0

$X_2=0.323$, df=2, p=0.851, NR=O(%0)

In the present study last 12 months LSD use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months LSD use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.851).

Table 62. Comparison of last 12 months pill use with alcohol rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 months pill use with alcohol	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	%	N	%
0	49	98.0	147	94.2	196	95.1
1-2	1	2.0	2	1.3	3	1.5
3-5	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.5
20,.39	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=2.434$, df=4, p=0.656, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 12 months pill use with alcohol and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months pill use with alcohol rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.656).

Table 63. Comparison of last 12 months anabolic steroid use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 12 months anabolic steroid use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	0/o
0	50	100.0	155	99.4	205	99.5
1-2	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=0.322$, df=1, p=0.570, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 12 months anabolic steroid and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months anabolic steroid use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.570).

Table 64. Comparison of last 30 days ecstacy use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days ecstacy use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	49	98.0	150	96.2	199	96.6
1-2	1	2.0	3	1.9	4	1.9
6-9	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
10-19	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=0.976, df=4, p=0.913, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days ecstacy use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 30 days ecstacy use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.913).

Table 65. Comparison of last 30 days amphetamines use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last30 days amphetamines use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	49	98.0	154	98.7	203	98.5
1-2	1	2.0	2	1.3	3	1.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

X_2=0.136, df=1, p=0.712, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days amphetamines use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 30 days amphetamines use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.712).

Table 66. Comparison of last 30 days LSD use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days LSD use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	0/o	N	0/o
0	50	100.0	154	98.7	204	99.0
1-2	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	0.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=0.647$, df=2, p=0.723, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days LSD use rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 30 days LSD use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.723).

Table 67. Comparison of last 30 days pill use with alcohol rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days pill use with alcohol	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	0/o	N	%
0	50	100.0	152	97.4	202	98.1
3-5	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
10-19	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
20-39	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
40 or more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=1.307$, df=4, p=0.860, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days pill use with alcohol and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 30 days pills use with alcohol rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.860).

Table 68. Comparison of last 30 days anabolic steroid use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Last 30 days anabolic steroid use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
0	50	100.0	155	99.4	205	99.5
1-2	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=0.322$, df=1, p=0.570, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study last 30 days anabolic steroid use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 30 days anabolic steroid use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.570).

Table 69. Comparison of the first beer drinking age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first beer drinking age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
Never	10	20.0	48	31.2	58	28.4
11 years old and before	8	16.0	16	10.4	24	11.8
12-14 years old	19	38.0	22	14.3	41	20.1
15-17 years old	9	18.0	36	23.4	45	22.1
18-20 years old	3	6.0	22	14.3	25	12.3
21-24 years old	1	2.0	8	5.2	9	4.4
24 and more	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	154	100.0	204	100.0

X_2=17.359, df=6, p=0.008, NR=2 (%1)

In the present study the first beer drinking age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between first beer drinking age rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.008).

Table 70. Comparison of the first wine drinking age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first wine drinking a2e	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	0/o	N	0/o
Never	8	16.0	52	33.8	60	29.4
11 years old and before	5	10.0	10	6.5	15	7.4
12-14 years old	13	26.0	21	13.6	34	16.7
15-17 years old	16	32.0	28	18.2	44	21.6
18-20 years old	6	12.0	30	19.5	36	17.6
21-24 years old	2	4.0	11	7.1	13	6.4
24 years old and more	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	154	100.0	204	100.0

X_2=13.916, df=6, p=0.031, NR=2 (%1)

In the present study first wine drinking age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between first wine drinking age rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students

(p=0.031). When we compare Cyprus bom students with Türkey bom students Cyprus bom students are started wine drinking before the age 11.

Table 71. Comparison of the first raki, gin, etc. drinking age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first raki, gin, etc. drinking age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	8	16.0	52	33.8	60	29.4
11 years old and before	3	6.0	9	5.8	12	5.9
12-14 years old	11	22.0	12	7.8	23	11.3
15-17 years old	16	32.0	31	20.1	47	23.0
18-20 years old	8	16.0	33	21.4	41	20.1
21-24 years old	4	8.0	15	9.7	19	9.3
24 years old and more	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	154	100.0	204	100.0

X_2=14.444, df=6, p=0.025, NR=2 (%1)

In the present study the first raki, gin, etc. drinking age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between first raki, gin, etc. drinking age rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.025). When we compare Cyprus bom students with Türkey bom students Cyprus bom students are started raki, gin, etc drinking more frequently between the age 12-14.

Table 72. Comparison of the age of the first drunk rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The age of the first drunk	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	14	28.0	57	37.5	71	35.1
11 years old and before	1	2.0	6	3.9	7	3.5
12-14 years old	9	18.0	11	7.2	20	9.9
15-17 years old	13	26.0	31	20.4	44	21.8
18-20 years old	11	22.0	30	19.7	41	20.3
21-24 years old	2	4.0	14	9.2	16	7.9
24 years old and more	0	0.0	3	2.0	3	1.5
Total	50	100.0	152	100.0	202	100.0

X_2=8.694, df=6, p=0.192, NR=4 (%2)

In the present study the age of the first drunk rates and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between age of the first drunk rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.192).

Table 73. Comparison of the first tobacco use age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first tobacco use age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	11	22.0	29	19.0	40	19.7
11 years old and before	4	8.8	17	11.1	21	10.3
12-14 years old	11	22.0	23	15.0	34	16.7
15-17 years old	9	18.0	38	24.8	47	23.2
18-20 years old	11	22.0	26	17.0	37	18.2
21-24 years old	4	8.0	16	10.5	20	9.9
24 years old and more	0	0.0	4	2.6	4	2.0
Total	50	100.0	153	100.0	203	100.0

$X_2=4.439$, df=6, p=0.617, NR=3 (%1.5)

In the present study the first tobacco use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between first tobacco use age and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.617).

Table 74. Comparison of the first age of everday tobacco use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first age of everday tobacco use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	18	36.7	64	41.8	82	40.6
11 years old and before	1	2.0	3	2.0	4	2.0
12-14 years old	7	14.3	9	5.9	16	7.9
15-17 years old	8	16.3	26	17.0	34	16.8
18-20 years old	11	22.4	34	22.2	45	22.3
21-24 years old	3	6.1	14	9.2	17	8.4
24 years old and more	1	2.0	3	2.0	4	2.0
Total	49	100.0	153	100.0	202	100.0

$X_2=3.964$, df=6, p=0.682, NR=4 (%2)

In the present study the first age of everday tobacco use and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between first age of everyday tobacco use rates and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.682).

Table 75. Comparison of the first inhalants use age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first inhalants use age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	48	96.0	134	86.5	182	88.8
11 years old and before	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
12-14 years old	1	2.0	3	1.9	4	2.0
15-17 years old	0	0.0	6	3.9	6	2.9
18-20 years old	1	2.0	7	4.5	8	3.9
21-24 years old	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
24 years old and more	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=4.551$, df=6, p=0.603, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study the first inhalants use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between first inhalant use age and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.603).

Table 76. Comparison of the first tranquilizers or sedatives use age rates of university students from Crpriıs and Turkey

The first tranquilizers or sedatives use age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	47	94.0	136	87.7	183	89.3
11 years old and before	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
12.14 years old	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
15-17 years old	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
18-20 years old	2	4.0	11	7.1	13	6.3
21-24 years old	0	0.0	3	L9	3	1.5
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=3.707$, df=5, p=0.592, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study the first tranquilizers or sedatives use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between first tranquilizers use age and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.592).

Table 77. Comparison of the first marijuana use age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first marijuana use age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	%	N	0/o
Never	48	96.0	122	78.7	170	82.9
11 years old and before	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.5
12-14 years old	0	0.0	3	19	3	1.5
15-17' years old	0	0.0	4	2.6	4	2.0
18-20 years old	2	4.0	16	10.3	18	8.8
21-24 years old	0	0.0	6	3.9	6	2.9
24 years old and more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

X_2=8.568, df=6, p=0.199, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study the first marijuana use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between first marijuana use age and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.199).

Table 78. Comparison of the first bonzai use age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first bonzai use age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	0/o
Never	48	96.0	137	89.0	185	90.7
11 years old and before	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
12-14 years old	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
15-17 years old	1	2.0	3	1.9	4	2.0
18-20 years old	1	2.0	8	5.2	9	4.4
2L-24 years old	0	0.0	3	19	3	1.5
24 years old and more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	154	100.0	204	100.0

X_2=3.028, df=, p=0.805, NR=2 (%1)

In the present study the first banzai use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between first banzai use age and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.805).

Table 79. Comparison of the first amphetamine use age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first amphetamine use age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	0/0	N	0/0
Never	49	98.0	151	97.4	200	97.6
15-17 years old	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
18-20 years old	1	2.0	2	1.3	3	1.5
21-24 years old	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=0.777$, df=3, p=0.855, CV=1 (%0.5)

In the present study the first amphetamine use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between first amphetamine use age and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.855).

Table 80. Comparison of the first ecstacy use age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first ecstacy use age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	0/0	N	0/0
Never	48	96.0	141	91.0	189	92.2
11 years old and before	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
12-14 years old	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
15-17 years old	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
18-20 years old	2	4.0	6	3.9	8	3.9
21-24 years old	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=2.686$, df=5, p=0.748, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study the first ecstacy use age and birthplace of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between lfirst ecstacy use age and Cyprus and Turkey born university students (p=0.748).

Table 81. Comparison of the first cocaine use age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first cocaine use age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	49	98.0	143	92.3	192	93.7
12-14 years old	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
15-17 years old	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
18-20 years old	0	0.0	4	2.6	4	2.0
21-24 years old	1	2.0	4	2.6	5	2.4
24 years old and more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=2.766$, df=5, p=0.736, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study the first cocaine use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between first cocaine use age and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.736).

Table 82. Comparison of the first relevin use age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first relevin use age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	50	100.0	154	99.4	204	99.5
18-20 years old	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=0.324$, df=1, p=0.569, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study the first relevin use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There wasnot statistical significant differences between first relevin use age and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.569).

Table 83. Comparison of the first heroin use age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first heroin use age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	50	100.0	146	94.2	196	95.6
11 years old and before	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.5
15-17 years old	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
18-20 years old	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
21-24 years old	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.5
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=3.037$, df=4, p=0.552, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study the first heroin use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between first heroin use age and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.552).

Table 84. Comparison of the first LSD use age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first LSD use age	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
Never	49	98.0	150	96.8	199	97.1
15-17 years old	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
18-20 years old	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.5
21-24 years old	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	15	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=2.007$, df=3, p=0.571, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study the first LSD use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between first LSD use age and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.571).

Table 85. Comparison of the first codeine syrup use age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first codeine syrup use aze	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	50	100.0	153	98.7	203	99.0
15-17 years old	0	0.0	J	0.6	1	0.5
18-20 years old	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=0.652$, df=2, p=0.722, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Sqıtare. There was not statistical significant differences between first codeine syrup use age and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.722).

Table 86. Comparison of the first pill use age rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first pill use aze	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
Never	49	98.0	139	89.7	188	91.7
11 years old and before	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
12-14 years old	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
15-17 years old	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
18-20 years old	1	2.0	8	5.2	9	4.4
21-24 years old	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=3.727$, df=5, p=0.589, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between first pill use age and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.589).

Table 87. Comparison of the first anabolic steroid use rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first anabolic steroid use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
Never	50	100.0	154	99.4	204	99.5
21-24 years old	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	155	100.0	205	100.0

$X_2=0.324$, df=1, p=0.569, NR=1 (%0.5)

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between first anabolic steroid use age and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.569).

Table 88. Comparison of the first psychoactive substance they used rates of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The first psychoactive substance they used	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
Non of them are tried	37	74.0	105	67.3	142	68.9
Inhalants	0	0.0	5	3.2	5	2.4
Tranquilizers or sedatives	2	4.0	1	0.6	3	1.5
Marijuana	4	8.0	32	20.5	36	17.5
Bonzai	3	6.0	3	1.9	6	2.9
Ecstacy	2	4.0	1	0.6	3	1.5
Cocaine	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Drugs	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
I don not know what is it	1	2.0	6	3.8	7	3.4
Other	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=17.730$, df=9, p=0.038, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between the first psychoactive substance they used and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.038). Most of Turkey botn university students showed that first psychoactive substance use as marijuana, however among Cyprus bom university students marijuana, bonzai, ecstasy and tranquilizers or sedatives have aproximate distribution.

Table 89. Comparison of how did they get this psychoactive substance of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

How did füey get this psychoactive substance	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	0/o
Non of them are used	39	78.0	110	70.5	149	72.3
Given to me by a friend	4	8.0	30	19.2	34	16.5
Given to me by a stranger	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
It was shared around a group of friends	3	6.0	8	5.1	11	5.3
Bought from a friend	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Bought from a stranger	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Given to me by an family member	1	2.0	1	0.6	2	1.0
Got it from home without my family's permission	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Other	1	2.0	4	2.6	5	2.4
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=11.212$, df=8, p=0.190, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between how did they get this psychoactive substance and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.190). Mostly the students are getting psychoactive substance from a friend.

Table 90· Comparison of how many friends use substance of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

How many friends use	Cyprus N	%	Turkey N	0/o	x1	p
Tobacco	47	94.0	152	97.4	2.572	0.632
Alcohol	47	94.0	146	93.6	6.563	0.161
Get drunk	38	76.0	119	76.3	0.611	0.962
Inhalant	13	26.0	50	32.1	3.932	0.415
Tranquilizer	11	22.0	43	27.6	1.567	0.815
Marijuana	13	26.0	60	38.5	5.144	0.273
Bonzai	10	20.0	41	26.3	1.643	0.801
Amphetamine	4	8.0	18	11.7	0.815	0.846
Ecstacy	7	14.0	31	19.9	1.221	0.875
Cocaine	6	12.0	31	19.9	4.378	0.357
Rel evin	0	0.0	3	1.9	0.982	0.322
Heroin	4	8.0	20	12.9	1.640	0.802
LSD	3	6.0	12	7.7	4.301	0.367
Codeine syrup	3	6.0	9	5.8	2.141	0.544
Pills	5	10.0	28	17.9	2.955	0.565
Anabolic steroid	4	8.0	11	7.1	0.734	0.693

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square, There was not statistical significant differences between how many friends use substance between Cyprus and Turkey bom university students.

Table 91. Comparison of friends how much they insisted on tobacco use of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Friends how much they insisted	Cyprus		Turkey		x_1	p
	N	0/0	N	0/0		
Tobacco	13	26.0	88	56.4	14.021	0.003
Alcohol	26	52.0	93	59.6	1.521	0.677
Marijuana	3	6.0	33	21.2	6.936	0.074
Bonzai	4	8.0	22	14.1	1.376	0.711
OPD use	4	8.0	16	10.3	0.423	0.935

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between how much friends insisted on tobacco use and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.003). It showes most of the friends insisted to use tobacco among Turkey bom university students.

Table 92. Comparison of thougthts and attitudes about psychoactive substance of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Thouzthts and attitudes	Cyprus		Turkey		x_2	p
	N	0/0	N	0/0		
Has relaxing effect	5	10;0	22	14.1	2.418	0.659
Unhealty	27	54.0	76	48.7	10.850	0.028
Help to get rid of problems	2	4.0	20	12.9	4.700	0.319
Entertaining	6	12.0	35	22.4	4.535	0.338
Cause lose control	25	50.0	75	48.1	3.356	0.500
Leads to self-knowledge	3	6.0	20	12.9	4.270	0.371
Gives courage	8	16.0	39	25.0	8.860	0.065

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between oppinion of psychoactive substance are unhealty and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.028). Most of Cyprus bom university students have oppinion of psychoactive substances are unhealty than Turkey bom university students.

Table 93. Comparison of in the last 12 months at least once psychoactive substance use at places of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Psychoactive substance use at places	Cyprus		Turkey		x2	p
	N	0/0	N	0/0		
at home	3	6.0	12	7.7	0.531	0.912
at friends home	4	8.0	16	10.3	0.464	0.927
at university	2	4.0	11	7.1	0.930	0.818
at dorm	0	0.0	9	5.8	3.037	0.386
at car	2	4.0	11	7.0	1.201	0.753
at club, bar, party	5	10.0	15	9.7	1.960	0.581
at outside, street	5	10.0	12	7.7	2.898	0.408
at other places	2	4.0	10	6.4	1.024	0.795

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between last 12 months at least once psychoactive substance use at places between Cyprus and Turkey bom university students.

Table 94. Comparison of the reasons for psychoactive substance use other than tobacco and alcohol of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

The reasons for substance use other than tobacco and alcohol	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/0	N	%	N	0/0
Have fun	3	6.0	23	14.7	26	12.6
Curiosity	3	6.0	15	9.6	18	8.7
Get angry	1	2.0	3	1.9	4	1.9
Get bored	1	2.0	3	1.9	4	1.9
To try	3	6.0	4	2.6	7	3.4
Get relax	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Getting away from problems	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
To feeling good	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.0
Never used	39	78.0	103	66.0	142	68.9
Other	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=6.568$, df=9, p=0.682, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between the reasons for psychoactive substance use other than tobacco and alcohol and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.682).

Table 95. Comparison of if before they participate in meeting about the pschoactive substance use of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Participation in pschoactive substance use meetinz	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
Evet	23	46.0	73	46.8	96	46.6
Hayır	27	54.0	83	53.2	110	53.4
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=0.010$, df=1, p=0.922, NR=o (%O)

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square. There was not statistical significant differences between of if before they participate in meeting about the pschoactive substance use and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students (p=0.922).

Table 96. Comparison of life time any OPD use of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

OPD use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	0/o
User	11	22.0	47	30.1	58	28.2
Non-user	39	78.0	109	69.9	148	71.8
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=1.237$, df=1, p=0.266, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place öf university students were compared by Chi-Square ho statistically significant differences was found (p=0.266). Itis shown that at least once life time OPD use of students is %28.2. OPD use rate of Cyprus bom university students is %22, Turkey bom university students is %30.1.

Table 97. Comparison of life time illicit drug use of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Illicit druq use	Cyprus		Turkey		Total	
	N	0/o	N	0/o	N	0/o
User	9	18.0	46	29.5	55	26.7
Non-user	41	92.0	110	70.5	152	73.3
Total	50	100.0	156	100.0	206	100.0

$X_2=2.553$, df=1, p=0.110, NR=0 (%0)

In the present study the first codeine syrup use age and birth place of university students were compared by Chi-Square no statistically significant differences was found (p=0.11_0). It is shown that at least once life time illicit drug use of students is %26.7. OPD use rate of Cyprus bom university students is %18, Turkey bom university students is %29.5.

Table 98. Comparison of culture attitudes of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Culture attitudes	Cyprus m±sd	Turkey m±sd	t	p
Assimilation	17.18±7.80	27.73±8.79	-7.485	0.000
Separation	25.63±9.80	16.70±6.91	6.906	0.000
Marginalization	23.82±7.70	21.20±8.02	1.997	0.047
Integration	25.08±7.84	24.60±8.69	0.342	0.720

In the present study culture attitudes and birth place of university students were compared by independent sample state T-test. There was statistical significant differences between assimilation (p=0.000) and separation (p=0.000) of culture attitudes and Cyprus and Turkey bom university students. Mostly assimilation attitudes are used by Turkey Bom students but Cyprus bom students are showing separation and marginalization attitudes.

Table 99. Comparison of religion attitudes of university students from Cyprus and Turkey

Religious attitudes	Cyprus m±sd	Turkey m±sd	t	p
Cognition	5.36±3.00	3.01±2.12	6.116	0.000
Feeling	4.46±2.53	7.37±2.67	-6.791	0.000
Behaviour	4.68±2.50	7.06±2.66	-5.600	0.000
Relation to God	6.02±3.07	8.24±2.48	-5.145	0.000

In the present study religion attitudes and birth place of university students were compared by independent sample state T-test. There was statistical significant differences about religion attitudes between Cyprus and Turkey bom university students. Mostly all types of religious attitudes are used by Turkey bom students.

Table 100. Comparison of OPD use situation and culture and religious attiitudes of university students from Turkey

Turkey Born OPD use	User m±sd	Non-user m±sd	t	p
Assimilation	27.40±7.98	27.87±9.15	0.297	0.767
Separation	19.10±7.80	15.70±6.28	-2.731	0.007
Marginalization	23.05±7.58	20.43±8.10	-1.814	0.072
Integration	25.17±7.70	24.35±9.11	-0.507	0.613
Cognition	3.41±2.35	2.85±2.00	-1.532	0.128
Feeling	6.40±2.34	7.77±2.70	2.974	0.003
Behaviour	5.91±2.42	7.55±2.61	3.636	0.000
Relation to God	7.30±2.80	8.63±2.23	3.121	0.002

In the present study OPD use situation and culture and religious attitudes of Turkey bom university students were compared by independent sample state T-test. There was statistical significant differences between separation of culture attitudes and Turkey bom university students OPD use situation (p=0.007). OPD use Turkey bom university students are using more separation attitudes while compared with non-user. There was statistical significant differences between feeling (p=0.003), behaviour (p=0.000), relation to God ofreligious (p= 0.002) attitudes between user and non-user. Non-user Turkey bom university students showed more feeling, behaviour and relation to God of religious attitudes whilw compared with drug user.

Table 101. Comparison of OPD use situation and culture and religious attitudes ofuniversity students from Cyprus

Cyprus Born OPD use	User m±sd	Non-user m±sd	t	p
Assimilation	17.56±8.66	17.10±7.71	-0.157	0.876
Separation	23.33±10.90	26.15±9.60	0.775	0.442
Marginalization	21.78±7.15	24.27±7.83	0.877	0.385
Integration	24.33±6.48	25.26±8.19	0.315	0.754
Cognition	4.44±3.13	5.56±2.98	1.011	0.317
Feeling	4.78±2.68	4.39±2.52	-0.413	0.681
Behaviour	5.56±2.30	4.49±2.53	-1.163	0.250
Relation to God	6.00±2.65	6.02±3.18	0.022	0.983

In the present study OPD use situation and culture and religious attitudes of Cyprus bom university students were compared by independent sample state T-test. There

was not statistical significant differences between culture and religious attitudes between cyprus bom drug user and non user.

Table 102. Comparison of life time alcohol use situation and culture and religious attitudes of university students from Turkey

Turkey born alcohol use	User m±sd	Non-user m±sd	t	p
Assimilation	31.64±9.55	3.67±10.13	-0.592	0.555
Separation	17.24±7.42	16.09±6.28	-0.985	0.326
Marginalization	22.16±8.37	20.06±7.48	-1.589	0.114
Integration	23.64±8.58	25.69±8.75	1.397	0.165
Cognition	3.44±2.45	2.55±1.58	-2.697	0.008
Feeling	6.46±2.57	8.35±2.42	4.683	0.000
Behaviour	6.16±2.45	8.04±2.54	4.708	0.000
Relation to God	7.64±2.67	8.88±2.09	3.206	0.002

In the present study life time alcohol use situation and culture and religious attitudes of Turkey bom university students were compared by independent sample state T-test. There was not statistical significant differences between culture attitudes between Turkey bom alcohol user arid non user. There was statistical significant differences between cognition (p=0.008), feeling (p=0.000), behaviour (p=0.000), relation to God ofreligious (p=0.002) attitudes between alcohol user and non-user. Non-alcohol user Turkey bom university students showed more feeling, behaviour and relation to God of religious attitudes while compared with alcohol user.

Table 103. Comparison of life time alcohol use situation and culture and religious attitudes of university students from Cyprus

Cyprus born alcohol use	User m±sd	Non-user m±sd	t	p
Assimilation	18.90±9.00	21.10±8.28	0.701	0.487
Separation	25.71±10.23	25.30±8.42	-0.117	0.908
Marginalization	24.18±8.07	22.40±6.19	-0.648	0.520
Integration	25.13±8.13	24.90±7.03	-0.082	0.935
Cognitive	5.95±3.00	3.00±1.56	-2.998	0.004
Feeling	4.32±2.52	5.00±2.62	0.753	0.455
Behaviour	4.42±2.44	5.70±2.63	1.457	0.152
Relation to God	6.00±3.11	6.10±3.03	0.091	0.928

In the present study life time alcohol use situation and culture and religious attitudes of Cyprus bom university students were compared by independent sample state T-

test. There was not statistical significant differences between culture attitudes between Cyprus bom alcohol user and non user. There was statistical significant differences between alcohol user and non-user for only cognitive religious attitudes (p=0.004). Alcohol user Cyprus bom university students showed more cognitive religious attitudes while compared with non-alcohol user.

Table 104. Comparison of tobacco use situation and culture and religious attitudes of university students from Turkey

Turkey born tobacco use	User m±sd	Non-user m±sd	t	p
Assimilation	30.41± 10.03	32.91±9.15	1.459	0.147
Separation	16.95±7.23	16.14±6.17	-0.640	0.523
Marginalization	21.21± 8.24	21.17±7.62	-0.034	0.973
Integration	24.46± 8.96	24.93± 8.11	0.288	0.773
Cognitive	2.84±1.73	3.39±2.77	1.502	0.135
Feeling	7.37±2.60	7.37±2.83	-0.009	0.993
Behaviour	6.90±2.59	7.43±2.78	1.161	0.247
Relation to God	8.05±2.54	8.65±2.32	1.421	0.157

In the present study tobacco use situation and culture and religious attitudes of Turkey bom university students were compared by independent sample state T-test. There was not statistical significant differences between tobacco user and non-user Turkey bom university students about cultute and religious attitudes.

Table 105. Comparison of tobacco use situation and culture and religious attitudes of university students from Cyprus

Cyprus born tobacco use	User m±sd	Non-user m±sd	t	p
Assimilation	19.16±8.25	20.45±11.13	0.420	0.676
Separation	24.97±9.99	27.09±9.63	0.621	0.538
Marginalization	24.19±8.14	22.73±6.60	-0.543	0.590
Integration	24.94±8.31	25.09±6.70	0.053	0.958
Cognition	5.63±3.11	4.45±2.70	-1.137	0.261
Feeling	4.37±2.41	4.82±3.09	0.511	0.612
Behaviour	4.39±2.32	5.82±2.96	1.683	0.099
Relation to God	5.49±2.95	7.55±3.05	2.018	0.049

In the present study life time alcohol use situation and culture and religious attitudes of Cyprus bom university students were compared by independent sample state T-test. There was not statistical significant differences between tobacco user and non-user Cyprus bom university students about cultute attitudes. There was statistical significant differences between tobacco user and non-user for only relation to God religious attitudes (p=0.049).

4. DISCUSSION

This study proves that there is a relationship between psychoactive substance use of university students and cultural and religious attitudes. While this relationship is not observed intensively between tobacco and alcohol use and cultural and religious attitudes, OPD use has more intense relationship with cultural and religion attitudes. Also it is observed that especially Cyprus bom and Turkey bom students have unique cultural and religious attitudes in this study.

Our study showed that at least once in lifetime tobacco use among university students is found as 87.8%, alcohol use 83.5%, OPD use 28.2% and illicit psychoactive drug use 26.7%. Çakıcı et al., (2014) in 2012, a study in TRNC which includes three universities of all of six universities and it is applied among 1323 university students showed that at least once in their lifetime tobacco use rate was like 69.5%, alcohol use rates was 81.0%, OPD use were 15.6%, and illicit drug use rate was 10.9%. Again Çakıcı et al., (2015) in household study which representative sample of all the TRNC and covering 994 participants aged between 18-65 years, at least once in their lifetime tobacco use rate was 62.7%, alcohol use rate was 72.1%, OPD use rate was 13.2%, and illicit drug use rate is demonstrated as 8%. In the last years high school studies in the TRNC identified low tobacco use rates but level of alcohol was high, in addition to this in 1996 use of illicit drug use rate increased from 2% (Çakıcı and Çakıcı, 2000) to 5.6% in 2015 (Çakıcı et al., 2015). Çakıcı et al., (2015) stated that the highest levels of illicit drug use are found among young people.

While in this study, tobacco and alcohol use more intensive among Cypriot university students, it is seen that the use of OPD more widespread among Turkish university students. Cypriot students tend to preferred more to use alcohol at bars and cafes or street environment according to Turkish students. While Cypriot students tent to use alcohol to have fun, Turkish students report that they use alcohol because of annoyance or sleep problems. In both group it is seen as alcohol is used because of trying and curiosity. In the high school studies, curiosity is first reason for alcohol use (Çakıcı, M., Çakıcı, E., 2000a; Çakıcı, M., Çakıcı, E., 2000b; Çakıcı, et al., 2010; Çakıcı, et al., 2015).

Cyprus is a transit point for the trafficking of psychoactive substances Cyprus is an island, is preparing a favorable environment for the transit transport material (Çakıcı, 2000). As a strategic position Cyprus in this matter of drug traffic is the intersection point of east and west (Boyiadjis, 2004). Cyprus known as 'Golden Crescent' which Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran towards to Europe is on the route of drug traffic and it is called Balkan route, the southern foot road lies towards to Cyprus (Booth, 1996). UNODC, Balkan route as a geographical position is expressed in the 1980 and at the present time Balkan route is known to be active for heroin route and it is reported in the last 20 years Turkey and the Balkan minority groups make heroin transfer via this route (UNODC, 2012). Also, the Turkey delivered bonsai are reported to be transferred from the TRNC, as well as Europe and China (TUBIM, 2012). In general, it is stated that of all the countries affected by the traffic on the transit route for drug use (Affinnih, 2002; Madi, 2004). Cyprus is a touristic island and it is reported that the use of drug is high among university students. Çakıcı (1999) has been reported that substance use is increased especially among university students from Turkey, Turkish Cypriots who came from England and among young tourists.

Researches, to understand the causes of psychoactive substance use has increased in recent years. Researchers report that psychoactive substances use has psychological, sociological, and biological reasons. Social and cultural environment, low socio-economic situations and physical environment like housing, urban planning and transport can cause drug use indirectly (Spooner and Hetherington, 2004). Various kind psychological discomfort of individual like depression, low self-esteem, distress and so on may lead to drug use in their teenage years (Newcomb et al., 1986, 526). Also biological components like genetic differences can effect on more or less prone to individual substance use (U.S. Congress, 1993). However, in recent years many studies have been showing the possible relationship between psychoactive substances use with acculturation. Acculturation may cause some changes in norms, attitudes and routines concerning illicit drug use (Amaro et al., 1990, 54). This can be supported by various studies. In another study, acculturation measures of Hispanics

especially English language preference and longer time spent in United State (US) had convincing relation with Drug Use Disorder (Blanco et al., 2013, 226). However, some researches introduce contrary findings that acculturation does not have influence on drug use. 1999 and 2000 results of National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) in United State (US) adduce that unnative bom substance use prevalence rates was lower than US bom substance use prevalence (Gfroerer and Tan, 2003, 1892).

The study showed that Cypriots and Turkish students show different cultural attitudes, while Cypriot showed more separation of cultural attitudes and Turkish revealed more assimilation of cultural attitudes. Çakıcı et al., (2015) in the household study which cover general TRNC population and compared who has problem and pathological gambling and has not, Cypriot who showed separation of cultural attitudes and Turkish who showed assimilation of cultural attitudes have more widespread problem and pathological gambling. Çakıcı et al., (2014) stated that every society has its own socio-cultural characteristics and not just immigrant but also cultural attitudes of local culture can be effective on problem and pathological gambling. Fosados et al., (2007, 2990) stated that acculturation has relation with alcohol and drug use among Southern California Latino adolescents; assimilation had negative relation with current alcohol use among male, separation had positive relation with current alcohol use among female, marginalization is related with important risk forlife time alcohol and drug use among man and for current drug use among female. In this study there are differences cultural attitudes of OPD use Turkey bom and Cyprus bom university students. OPD use Turkey Bom students are using more separation attitudes while compared with non-user but in Cyprus bom OPD use students have not showed any cultural attitudes while compared with non-user. In the study of gambling problem and pathologic gambling is more widespread among Cypriots, but in this study OPD use is more widespread among Turkish university students. This means that the communities have different reactions to different social problems and they show also different cultural attitudes for using OPD. Every society can reveal its own different cultural attitudes.

72

This study is also prove an evident that religion attitudes affecting on OPD use. Religion attitudes do not have effect on OPD use among Cypriots. Despite that, religion attitudes have effect on alcohol and OPD use among Turkish and individual who has high religion attitudes showed low rates of alcohol and OPD use. However, in this study, religion attitudes have mild relationship on tobacco use among both Cypriots and Turkish. This shows that different communities may be affected by different levels of the religious attitude. Although religion attitudes can have effect on some community or group but also it may not be effective in another group. There are various studies about that there is relation between religious attitudes and psychoactive substance use. Kahraman et al., (2010) stated that drinking alcohol is one of the acts which is strictly forbidden by Islamic religion. Therefore religiosity is one of most important elements that can hinder of individual substance use (Van der Meer Sanchez et al., 2008). There are a lot of study which indicates this relation that religioncarı reduce drug use rates or protect individual from substance abuse (Gomes et al., 2012, 29). Çakıcı et al., (2014) stated that ignoring religion is on~ cfrthe risk factors for illicit drug use. Again in another study in Turkey indicated similar outcome that religion is one of the protective factor for substance use (Yalçın et al., 2009, 125). 2015 household study in North Cyprus results shows that the importance given to religion cannot prevent the use of illicit drugs among Cypriots (Çakıcı et al., 2015).

5. CONCLUSION

This study is proved that there is relationship between substance use and cultural and religious attitudes. It was observed in this study that, Cyprus born and turkey born university students showed different religion and cultural attitudes in consider of tobacco, alcohol and OPD use. Each group can be influenced by the religious and cultural attitudes of its own socio-cultural life. Cultural and religious attitudes can have different ratios impressions on different psychoactive substances. Alcohol use is more affected by religious attitudes while OPD use is affected by both religious and cultural attitudes. However, tobacco use cannot be affected by religious and cultural attitudes. In another communities, different religious and cultural attitudes can have more different impression on psychoactive substances. Therefore, while developing public health policy to prevent psychoactive substance use sociocultural and religious attitudes should be considered. Development of strategies that prevent psychoactive substances use should be evaluated within unique conditions of ever society and specific socio-cultural structure.

REFERENCES

Affinnih, Yahya H., 2002. Revisiting Sub-Saharan African Countries' Drug Problems: Health, Social, Economic Costs, and Drug Control Policy. Substance Use & Misuse. v. 37. n. 3: 265-290.

Alterman, Arthur. 2014. Substance Abuse and Psychopathology. New York: Springer.

Altında , Abdurrahman, Medaim Yanık, E. Yengil, H. Karazeybek. 2005. anlıurfa'da üniversite ö rencilerinde madde kullanımı. Ba ımlılık Dergisi. v. 6. n. 2: 60-64.

Amaro, Hortensia, Rupert Whitaker, Gerald Coffman, Timothy Heeren. 1990. IX. Acculturation and Marijuana and Cocaine Use: Findings from HHANES 1982-84. AJPH. v. 80: 54-60.

Anderson, Peter. 2006. Global Use of Alcohol, Drugs and Tobacco. Drug and Alcohol Review. v.25. n. 6: 489-502.

Bachman, G. Jerald, Katherine N. Wadsworth, Patrick M. O'Malley, Lloyd D. Johnston, John E. Schulenberg. 2013. Smoking, Drinking, and Drug Use in Young Adulthood: The Impacts of New Freedoms and New Responsibilities. New Jersey: Psychology Press.

Bahr, J. Stephen, John P. Hoffmann, Xiaoyan Yang. 2005. Parental and Peer Influences on the Risk of Adolescent Drug Use. The Journal of Primary Prevention. v. 26. n. 6: 529-551.

Barrett, E. Anne, R. Jay Turner. 2005. Family structure and substance use problems in adolescence and early adulthood: examining explanations for the relationship. Addiction. v. 101: 109–120.

Beta , Y. Dilek. 2004. Psychological Adaptation And Acculturation Of The Turkish Students In The United States. Thesis of Doctor of Philosophy. METU The Graduate School of Social Sciences.

Blanco, Carlos, Carmen Morcillo, Margarita Alegria, Maria Cecilia Dedios, Pablo Fernandez-Navarro, Rosa Regincos, Shuai Wang. 2013. Acculturation and Drug Use Disorders among Hispanics in the U.S. **J Psychiatr Res.** v. 47. n. 2: 226–232.

Booth, Martin. 1996. **Ha ha tan Eroine: Uyu turucunun 6000 yıllık Öyküsü.** Translation: Arıkan Ö. stanbul: Sabah Kitapçılık ve San. Ve Tic. A: .

Boyiadjis, G. 2004. Step for Prevention of Drug Abuse: Findings of Pancyprian General Population Survey. Cyprus: Kenthea Publication.

Boys, Annabel, Marsden John, John Strang. 2001. Understanding reasons for drug use amongst young people: a functional perspective. **Health Education Research.** v. 16. n. 4: 457- 469.

Chaloupka, J. Frank, Henry Wechsler. 1997. Price, tobacco control policies and smoking among young adults. Journal of Health Economics. v. 16: 359-373.

Cooper, M. Lynne, Michael R. Frone, Marcia Russell, Pamela Muder. 1985. Drinking to Regulate Positive and Negative Emotions: A Motivational Model of Alcohol Use. **Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.** v. 69. Ii. 5: 990-1005.

Cooper, M. Lynne. 1994. Motivations for Alcohol Use Among Adolescents: Development and Validation of a Four-Factor Model. **Psychological Assessment.** v. 6. n. 2: 117-128.

Curran, J. Patrick, Eric Stice, Laurie Chassin. 1997. The relation between adolescent alcohol use and peer alcohol use: A longitudinal random coefficients model. **Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology.** v. 65. n. 1: 130-140.

Çakıcı, Ebru; Mehmet Çakıcı, Ayhan E , Deniz Ergün. 2014. The prevalence and risk factors of substance use among university students in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. **Anatolian Journal of Psychiatry.** n. 15: 108-115.

Çakıcı, Mehmet, Deniz Ergün, Çise Onur, Ebru Çakıcı. 2015. Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde Lise Ö rencileri Arasında Psikoaktif Madde Kullanımının

Yaygınlı ı. Lefko a: KKTC Ba bakanlık Uyu turucu ile Mücadele Komisyonu Yayını.

Çakıcı, Mehmet, Ebru Çakıcı, Ayhan E . 2010. Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti Lise Ö rencilerinde Psikoaktif Maddeleri Kullanma Yaygınlı ı. **Anatolian Journal of Psiychiatry.** v. 11: 206-212.

Çakıcı, Mehmet, Ebru Çakıcı, Bingül Suba ı. 2001. KKTC Ortaokul Ö rencileri Arasında Madde Kullanım Yagınlı ı. 8. Ulusal Sosyal Psikiyatri Kongresi Bilimsel Çalı maları (28-31 Mayıs 2001, Lefko a). 176:.182. Lefko a.

Çakıcı, Mehmet, Ebru Çakıcı, Meryem Karaaziz, Bingül Suba ı, Gönül Ta çıo lu, Rüveyda Bayramo lu. 2015. Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde Psikoaktif Madde Kullanımının Yaygınlı ı Raporu. Lefko a: KKTC Ba bakanlık Uyu turucu ile Mücadele Komisyonu Yayını.

Çakıcı, Mehmet, Ebru Çakıcı, Meryem Karaaziz, Neslihan Tutar, Ayhan E . 2014. KKTC'de Psikoaktif Maddelerin Kullanım Yaygınlıkları ve Risk Etkenleri. **Ba ımlılık Dergisi.** v. 15. n. 4: 159-166.

Çakıcı, Mehmet, Ebru Çakıcı. 2000a. **K.K.T.C. Lise Gençli inde Uyu turucu Madde Kullanım Yaygınlı ı 1996.** Lefko a: KKTC Ba bakanlık Devlet Basımevi.

Çakıcı, Mehmet, Ebru Çakıcı. 2000b. **K.K.T.C. Lise Gençli inde Uyu turucu Madde Kullanım Yaygınlı ı 1999.** Lefko a: KKTC Ba bakanlık Devlet Basımevi.

Çakıcı, Mehmet. 1998. Madde Kullanıcılarının Özellikleri: Türkiye'de çok merkezli bir çalı ma (Birinci a ama). **3P Dergisi.** s. 3.

Çakıcı, Mehmet, 1999. Madde Kullanıcılarının Özellikleri: Türkiye'de Çok Merkezli Bir Ara tırma (Birinci A ama). **3P Dergisi.** v. 7. n. 1: 34-36.

Çakıcı, Mehmet, 2000. **KKTC Ara tırmaları ile Uyu turucu Madde Kullanımı.** Lefko a: KKTC Devlet Basımevi.

Degenhardt, Louisa, Wayne Hall, Matthew Warner-Smith, Michael Lynskey. 2004. Illicit drug use. In: Ezzati M, Lopez AD, Rodgers A, Murray R, eds. Comparative quantification of health risks: global and regional burden of disease attributable to selected major risk factors, 2nd edn. Geneva: World Health Organization: 1109-76.

Devaney, L. Madonna, Gary Reid, Simon Baldwin. 2007. Prevalence of illicit drug use in asiaand the pacific. Drug Alcohol Rev. v. 26: 97-102.

Dick, M. Danielle, Arpana Agrawal. 2008. The Genetics of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence. Alcohol Research & Health. v. 31. n.2:111-118.

Dishian, J. Thomas, Robert J. McMahon. 1998. Parental monitoring and the prevention of child and adolescent problem behavior: A conceptual and empirical formulation. Clinical child and family psychology review. v.l. n. 1: 61-75.

Drug and Alcohol Research and Training Australia. [25.08.2015]. Information for Parents: Parental monitoring and its impact on alcohol and other drug use. http://darta.net.au/wordpress-content/uploads/2015/01 /PARENTS-STYLE.pdf.

Eagly, H. Alice. 2013. Sex differences in social behavior: A social-role interpretation. New Jersey: Psychology Press.

Eitle, David. 2005. The moderating effects of peer substance use on the family structure–adolescent substance use association: Quantity versus quality of parenting. Addictive Behaviors. v. 30: 963-980.

E, Ayhan. 2015. Lise Ö rencilerinde Sigara, Alkol ve Psikoaktif Madde Kullanımı ile Stresle Ba etme Yöntem, I ve Kontrol Oda ı li kisi. Phd Thesis. Yakın Do u Üniversitesi, Lefko a.

Farrell, D. Albert, Kamila S. White. 1998. Peer Influences and Drug Use Among Urban Adolescents: Family Structure and Parent-Adolescent Relationship as Protective Factors. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology. v. 66. n. 2: 248-258.

Fenichel, Otto. 1945. The Psychoanalytic Theory of Neurosis. New York: Norton.

Fosados, Raquel, Arianna McClain, Anamara Ritt-Olson, Steve Sussman, Daniel Soto, Lourdes Baezconde-Garbanati, Jennifer B. Unger. 2007. The influence of acculturation on drug and alcohol use in a sample of adolescents. **Addict Behav.** v. 32.n. 12:2990–3004.

Francis, J. Leslie. 1997. The impact of personality and religion on attitude towards substance use among 13- 15 year olds. **Drug and Alcohol Dependence.** v. 44: 95-103.

Gfroerer, C. Joseph, Lucilla L. Tan. 2003. Substance Use Among Foreign-Born Youths in the United States: Does the Length of Residence Matter. **American Journal of Public Health.** v. 93. n. 11: 1892-1895.

Gomes, Fernanda Carolina, Arthur Guerra de Andrade, Rafael Izbicki, Alexander Moreira, Lucio Garcia de Oliveira. 2013. Religion as a Protective Factor against Drug Use among Brazilian University Students: A National Survey. **Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria.** v. 35. n. 1: 29-37.

Gönüllü, G. Oya, Münevver Hacıoğlu, Nurcihan Tarlacı. 2002. Egopsikolojisi ve Madde Bağımlılığı. **Düşünen Adam.** v. 2.n. 15: 104-107.

Grau, Elena, Generos Ortet. 1999. Personality traits and alcohol consumption in a sample of non-alcoholic women. **Personality and Individual Differences.** v. 27. n. 6: 1057-1066.

Griffin, W. Kenneth, Gilbert J. Botvin, Lawrence M. Scheier, Tracy Diaz, Nicole L. Miller. 2000. Parenting Practices as Predictors of Substance Use, Delinquency, and Aggression Among Urban Minority Youth: Moderating Effects of Family Structure and Gender. **Psychol Addict Behav.** v. 14. n. 2: 174-184.

Grove, M. William, Elke. D. Eckert, Leonard Heston, Thomas. J. Bouchard, Jr. Nancy Segal, David T. Leykken. 1990. Heritability of substance abuse and antisocial behavior: a study of monozygotic twins reared apart. **Biol Psychiatry.** v. 27: 1293-1304.

Harris, M. 1975. **Culture, people, nature: An introduction to general anthropology.** New York: Thomas Y. Crowell.

Hawkins, J. Dawid, Richard F. Catalano, Janet Y. Miller. 1992. Risk and Protective Factors for Alcohol and Other Drug Problems in Adolescence and Early Adulthood: Implications for Substance Abuse Prevention. **Psychological Bulletin.** v. 112. n. 1: 64-105.

Hibell, Björn, Ulf Guttormsson, Salme Ahlström, Olga Balakireva, Thoroddur Bjamason, Anna Kokkevi, Ludwig Kraus. 2012. The 2011 ESPAD Report: Substance Use Among Students in 36 European Countries.

Hofler, Michael, Roselind Lieb, Axel Perkonigg, Peter Schuster, Holger Sonntag, Hans-Ulrich Wittchen. 1999. Covariates of cannabis use progression in a representative population sample of adolescents: a prospective examination of vulnerability and risk factors. **Addiction.** v. 94: 1679–1695.

Infoplease. [25.08.20015]. Drug Addiction and Drug Abuse: History. http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/science/drug~addiction-drug-abuse-history.html

Jiloha, R.C. 2009. Social and Cultural Aspects of Drug Abuse in Adolescents. **Delhi Psychiatry Journal.** v. 12. n. 2: 167-175.

Johnson, M. Glenn, Franklin C. Shontz, Thomas P. Locke. 1984. Relationships between adolescent drug use and parental drug behaviors. **Adolescence.** v. 19. n. 74: 295-299.

Johnston, D. Lloyd, Patrick M. O'Malley, Jerald G. Bachman, John E. Schulenberg. 2013. **Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2012: Volume I, Secondary school students.** Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research. The University of Michigan.

Kahraman, Abdullah, Ahmet Yaman, Fahrettin Atar, Vejdi Akyüz, Rahmi Yaran. 2010. **slam badet Esasları.** Eski ehir: Anodulu Üniversitesi.

Kandel, B. Denise, Kazuo Yamaguchi. 1985. Development patterns of the use of legal, illegal and medically prescribed psychotropic drugs from adolescence to young adulthood. In C. L. Jones & R. Battjes (Eds.), Etiology of drug abuse; Implications for prevention. NIDA Research Monograph 56. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Keller, Mark. 1972. The oddities of alcoholics. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol. v. 33: 1147–1148.

Kohut, Heinz. 1971. The Analysis of the Self. New York: Int. Univ. Press.

Linton, R. 1936. The study of man: An introduction. New York: D. Appleton-Century.

Madi, Maral. 2004. Drug Trade in Kyrgyzstan: Structure, Implications an Countermeasures. Central Asian Survey. v. 23. n. 3-4: 249-273.

Maisto, Stephen, Mark Galizio, Gerard Connors. 2010. Drug Use and Abuse. 6. Ed. Belmont: Cengage Learning.

Mandelbaum, David G. 1965. Current Antropology. The University of Chicago Press. v. 6. n. 3: 281-293.

Marsiglia, F. Flavio, Stephen Kulis, Tanya Nieri, Monica Parsai. 2005. God Forbid! Substance Use Among Religious and Nonreligious Youth. Am J Orthopsychiatry. v. 75. n. 4: 585-598.

Maxwell, A. Kimberly. 2002. Friends: The Role of Peer Influence Across Adolescent Risk Behaviors. Journal of Youth and Adolescence. v. 31. n. 4: 267-277.

Maxwell, Jane Carlisle, Melissa Tackett-Gibson, James Dyer. 2006. Substance use in urban and rural texas school districts. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy. v. 13. n. 4: 327-339.

McGue, Matt, Irene Elkins, William G. Iacono. 2000. Genetic and Environmental Influences on Adolescent Substance Use and Abuse. **American Journal of Medical Genetics (Neuropsychiatric Genetics).** v. 96: 671–677.

Michalak, Laurence, Karen Trocki, Jason Bond. 2007. Religion and alcohol in the U.S. national alcohol survey: How important is religion for absention and drinking?. **Drug and Alcohol Dependınce.** v. 87: 268-280.

Moeller, F. Gerard, Donald M. Dougherty, Ernest S. Barratt, Victor Oderinde, Charles W. Mathias, R. Andrew Harper, Alan C. Swann. 2002. Increased irnpulsivity in cocaine dependent subjects independent of antisocial personality disorder and aggression. **Drug and alcohol dependence.** v. 68. n. 1: 105-111.

Morris, S. Leon, Eric F. Wagner. 2014. Adolescent Substance Use: Developmental Considerations. **Florida Certification Board/Southern Coast ATTC.** v. 1: 1-19.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. 2014. Drugs, Brains, and Behavior The Science of Addiction. NIDA.

National Instutie of Drug Abuse. [30.08.2015]. The Science of Drug Abuse and Addiction: The Basics. http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/rnedia-guide/science-drug-abuse-addiction-basics.

Newcomb, D. Michael, Ebrahim Maddahian, P. M. Bentler. 1986. Risk Factors for Drug Use among Adolescents: Concurrent and Longitudinal Analyses. **AJPH.** v. 79. n. 05: 525-531.

Ögel, Kültegin, Sevil Taner, Ceyda Y. Eke. 2006. Onuncu sınıf ö rencileri arasında tütün, alkol ve madde kullanım yaygınlı ı: stanbul örneklerni. **Ba ımlılık Dergisi.** v. 7. n. 1: 18-23.

Ögel, Kültegin. 2005. Madde Kullanım Bozuklukları Epidemiyolojisi. **Türkiye Klinikleri Dahili Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi Psikiyatri.** v. 47. n. 1:61-64.

Ögel, Kültegin. 2010. **Sigara, Alkol ve Madde Kullanım bozuklukları: Tanı, Tedavi ve Önleme.** stanbul: Yeniden Yayınları.

Ok, Üzeyir. 2011. Dini tutum öl~e i: ölçek geli tirme ve geçerlik çalı ması. Uluslararası nsan Bilimleri Dergisi. v. 2. n. 8: 528-529.

Pomazol, J. Richard, James D. Brown. 1977. Understanding Drug Use Motivation: a New Look at a Currant Problem. Journal of Health and Social Behavior. v. 18: 212-222.

Psychology Today [30.08.2015]. Addiction: Alcoholism, Substance Abuse. https://www.psychologytoday.com/basics/addiction.

Rogers, Kara. 2011. Substance Use and Abuse: Health and Disease in Society. New York: The Rosen Publishing Group: 189.

Shannon, M. Lisa, Jennifer R. Havens, Carrie Oser, Rick Crosby, Carl Leukefeld. 2011. Examining gender differences in substance use and age of first use among rural, Appalachian drug users in Kentucky. Am J Drug Alcohol Abuse. v. 37. n. 2: 98–104.

Shedler, Jonathan, Jack Block. 1990. Adolescent drug use and psychological health: A longitudinal inquiry. American psychologist. v. 45. n. 5: 612.

Spencer-Oatey, H. 2012. What is culture? A compilation of quotations. GlobalPAD Core Concepts. 1-21.

Spooner, Catherine, Kate Hetherington. 2004. Social Determinants of Drug Use. National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre. University of New South Wales: Sydney.

Stattin, Hakan, Margaret Kerr. 2000. Parental Monitoring: A Reinterpretation. Child Development. v. 71. n. 4: 1072–1085.

Stein, A. Judith, Michael D. Newcomb, P.M. Bentler. 1987. Personality and drug use: Reciprocal effects across four years. Personality and Individual Differences. v.8. n.3: 419-430.

Susman, J. ElizabetH, Alan Rogol. 2004. Puberty and Psychological Development. Handbook of Adolescent Psychology: 15.

Tosun, Musa. 2008. Türkiye'de Sık Karşılaşılan Psikiyatrik Hastalıklar: Madde Bağımlılığına Genel Bakış. Sempozyum Dizisi. v. 62: 201-220.

TUBIM. 2012. National Drug Report 2012. Ankara: Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime Publications.

TUBIM. 2013. EMCDDA 2013 Ulusal Raporu. Ankara: Türkiye Uyuşturucu ve Uyuşturucu Bağımlılığı İzleme Merkezi: 1-192.

Tylor, Edward Burnett. 1871. Primitive Culture: Researches Into the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Art, and Custom. London: J. Murray.

U.S. Congress, Mice of Technology Assessment. 1993. Biological Components of Substance Abuse and Addiction. Washington. DC: U.S. Government printing Office.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2008. Get the Facts About Drugs. Austria: UNODC.

UNODC. [25.08.2015]. Information About Drugs. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/illicit-drugs/definitions/

UNODC. 2012. Birleşmiş Milletler Uyuşturucu ve Suç Ofisi (UNODC). Dünya Uyuşturucu Raporu. Birleşmiş Milletler Yayınları. Sales No. E.12.XI.l. n. l.

Van der Meer Sanchez Z, De Oliveira LG, Nappo SA. 2008. Religiosity as a protective factor against the use of drugs. Substance Use Misuse. v. 43. n. 10:1476-86.

Velleman, D. B. Richard, Loma J. Templeton, Alex G. Copello. 2005. The role of the family in preventing and intervening with substance use and misuse: a

comprehensive review of family interventions, with a focus on young people. **Drug and Alcohol Review.** v. 24: 93–109.

Walton, E. Kate, Brent W. Roberts. 2004. On the relationship between substance use and personality traits: Abstainers are not maladjusted. **Journal of Research in Personality.** v. 38. n. 6: 515-535.

Wills, A. Thomas, Saul Shiffman. 1985. Coping and substance use: A conceptual framework. **Coping and substance use.** 3-24.

World Health Organization. 2004. **Neuroscience of Psychoactive Substance** Use **and Dependence: Summary.** Switzerland: 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27.

Wurmser, Leon. 1974. Psychoanalytic Considerations Of The Etiology Of Compulsive Drug Use. **Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association.** v. 22. n. 4: 820-843.

Yalçın, Murat, Altan E sizo lu, Hasan Akkoç, Aziz Ya an, Faruk Gürgen. 2009. Dicle Üniversitesi Ö rencilerinde Madde Kullanımını Belirleyen Risk Faktörleri. **Klinik Psikiyatri.** v. 12: 125-133.

Yılmaz, Gürkan, Serkan lli, Tarık Sevindi. 2007. Gazi Üniversitesi beden e itimi ve spor yüksek okulu ö rencilerinin sigara ve alkol kullanımının de erlendirilmesi. **Ba ımlılık Dergisi.** v. 8. n. 2: 85-90.

Yorke, Clifford. 1970. A critical review of some psychoanalytic literature on drug addiction. **Br J Med Psychol.** v. 43: 141-159.

BÖLÜM 1.

Bu anket çalışması sosyal sorunlarımızı ve alışkanlıklarımızı araştırmaya yönelik bilimsel bir çalışmadır. Kıbrıs'da üniversite eğitimi gören Kıbrıslı ve Türkiyeli öğrencileri içeren, 18 yaş ve üstü, kadın ve erkek bireylere uygulanacaktır. Bu çalışmada kesinlikle kimlik bilgileri kullanılmayacaktır. Yalnızca çalışmanın istatistik verileri akademisyenler tarafından bilimsel araştırmalarda kullanılacaktır. Anketi eksiksiz şekilde doldurmanız araştırmamız için çok önemlidir.

Katkı sağladığınız için teşekkür ederiz.

SOSYODEMOGRAFİK BİLGİ FORMU

1. Cinsiyetiniz nedir?
    A) Kadın   B) Erkek

2. Ne zaman doğdunuz? Ay(.......................), Yıl(...................)

3. Nerede doğdunuz?
    A) Kıbrıs   B) Türkiye   C) İngiltere   D) Diğer

4. Aşağıdaki ülkelerden hangisinin vatandaşısınız?
    A) KKTC   B) TR   C) KKTC-TR   D) KKTC-İngiltere   E) Diğer, belirtiniz
       (...................)

5. En uzun süre nerede yaşadınız? Yılını belirtiniz(.....................)
    A) Kıbrıs   B) Türkiye   C) İngiltere   D) Diğer

6. Hangi kimliğe ait hissediyorsunuz?
    A) Kıbrıs kimliğine
    B) Türkiye kimliğine, belirtiniz (Türk, Kürt, vb. ....)
    C) İngiltere kimliğine
    D) Diğer, belirtiniz(...................)
    E) Bir kimliğe ait hissetmiyorum.

7. Eğer yurt dışından geldiyseniz, Kıbrıs'da hangi nedenden dolayı bulunmaktasınız?
    A) Kıbrıs'ın yerlisiyim
    B) Üniversiteye geldim
    C) Çalışmaya geldim
    D) Diğer(.....................)

8. Kaçıncı sınıftasınız?
    A) Hazırlık   B) 1.Sınıf   C) 2.Sınıf   D) 3.Sınıf   E) 4.Sınıf

9. Kaç yıldır üniversitedesiniz? (Eğer başka bir üniversitede de eğitim aldıysanız lütfen o dönemi de ekleyin)
    A) 1 Yıl   B) 2 Yıl   C) 3 Yıl   D) 4 Yıl   E) 5 Yıl ya da daha fazla

10. Medeni durumunuz nedir?

   A) Bekar   B) Evli   C) Ni anlı   D) Bo anmı   E) Dul

11. Ö rencilik dı ında ba ka bir i te çalı ıyor musunuz?

   A) Evet, tam zamanlı   B) Evet, yarı zamanlı   C) Hayır

12. Nerede kalıyorsunuz?

   A) Kendi evimde
   B) Üniversitenin yurdu
   C) Kiralık ev
   D) Özel yurt
   E) Di er, belirtiniz(………………….)

13. Kiminle ya ıyorsunuz?

   A) Yalnız   B) E   C) Partner, sevgili   D) Anne, baba-kız karde -erkek karde
   E) Arkada   F) kinci dereceden akraba   G) Di er, belirtiniz (………………….)

14. Kendi ekonomik deste inizi nasıl sa lıyorsunuz? (Birden fazla cevap ıkkının
   i aretleyebilirsiniz)
   A) Çalı ıyorum
   B) Burs alıyorum
   C) Ailem destekliyor
   D) Di er, belirtiniz(. ………………….)

15. Ailenizin gelir derecesi nedir?

   A) Dü ük   B) Orta   C} yi   D) Çok iyi

16. Ö renci olarak kendi gelir durumunuzu nasıl de erlendirirsiniz?

   A) Dü ük   B) Orta   C) yi   D) Çok iyi

17. Derslerinizde ki ba arı durumunuz nedir?

   A) Okula bu dönem ba ladım
   B) Bütün derslerimi geçtim
   C) Birkaç dersten kaldım fakat dönem uzatmadım
   D) E itimim bir dönem uzadı
   E) E itimim bir dönemden fazla uzadı

18. Kendi akademik performansınızı nasıl de erlendirirsiniz?

   A) Çok iyi   B) yi   C) Orta   D) Kötü   E) Çok kötü

BÖLÜM 2.

A a ıdaki sorular sigara ve alkol kullanımı ile ilgilidir.

19. Hayatınız boyunca kaç kez sigara içtiniz?
    A) 0   B) 1-2   C) 3-5   D) 6-9   E) 10-19   F) 20-39   G) 40 veya daha fazla

20. Son 30 günde ne sıklıkla sigara içtiniz?
    A) Hiç içmedim   B) Haftada 1 sigaradan az   C) Günde 1 sigaradan az
    D) Günde 1-5 sigara   E) Günde 6-10 sigara   F) Günde 11-20 sigara
    G) Günde 20 sigaradan fazla

21. E er sigara kullanıyorsanız, hiç sigarayı bırakmakta zorlandınız mı?
    A) Çok zorlandım
    B) Zorlandım
    C) Zorlanmadım
    D) Hiç zorlanmadım
    E) Sigarayı bırakmayı hiç dü ünmedim

22. Hayatınız boyunca kaç kez alkollü bir içki içtiniz?
    A) 0   B) 1-2   C) 3-5   D) 6-9   E) 10-19   F) 20-39   G) 40 veya daha fazla

23. Son 30 gün içinde kaç kez alkollü bir içecek içtiniz?
    A) 0   B) 1-2   C) 3-5   D) 6-9   E) 10-19   F) 20-30

24. Son 30 gün içinde alkol kullanma sıklı ınız ne kadardı?
    A) Hiç
    B) ki haftada bir
    C) Haftada bir
    D) Haftada iki kez
    E) Haftada ikiden fazla
    F) Günde bir kez

25. En son içti içti inizde neredeydiniz?
    A) Hiçbir zaman içki içmem
    B) Evdeydim
    C) Ba ka birisinin evindeydim
    D) Dı arıda, sokak, park veya açık havadaydım
    E) Bir barda veya kafedeydim
    F) Diskodaydım
    G) Lokantadaydım
    H) Di er, belirtiniz (………………)

26. Hayatınız boyunca kaç kez içki içti iniz için sarho oldunuz?

A) 0   B) 1-2   C) 3-5   D) 6-9   E) 10-19   F) 20-39   G) 40 veya daha fazla

27. Alkol kullanmıyor iseniz hangi nedenden dolayı alkollü içki kullanmıyorsunuz? (Birden fazla cevap ıkkını i aretliye bilirsiniz)

A) Sa lı a zararlı
B) Tadını sevmiyorum
C) nsanlara verdi i zararları biliyorum
D) Pahalı
E) Gereksinim duymuyorum
F) Ba ımlılıktan korkuyorum
G) Etkilerinden ho lanmıyorum

28. Hangi nedenlerden dolayı alkollü içki kullanıyorsunuz? (Birden fazla cevap ıkkını i aretliye bilirsiniz)

A) E lenmek   B) Uyuyabilmek   C) Merak   D) Denemek   E) Sinirlendi im için
F) Sıkıntıdan   G) Rahatlamak   H) Sorunlarımdan uzakla mak
J) Arkada larım içti i için   K) Di er, belirtiniz(....................,.....)

29. Ailenizden kimler alkol kullanıyor? (Birden fazla cevap ıkkını i aretliye bilirsiniz)

A) Hiç kimse   B) Annem   C) Babam   D) Di er, belirtiniz(.....................)

30. Ailenizden kimler sigara kullanıyor? (Birden fazla cevap ıkkını i aretliye bilirsiniz)

A) Hiç kimse   B) Annem   C) Babam   D) Di er, belirtiniz(.....................)

A a ıdaki sorular son günlerde hakkında çok konu ulan bir konu olan uyu turucu maddeler ile ilgilidir.

31. A a ıda ki maddeleri imdiye kadar hiç duydunuz mu?

	Hayır	Evet
1. Uçucu Madde (Tiner, hali vs)	A	B
2. Sakinle tirici ve yatı tırıcı (Valium, Diazem)	A	B
3. Esrar	A	B
4. Bonzai	A	B
5. Amfetamin	A	B
6. Ecstasy	A	B
7. Kokain	A	B
8. Relevin	A	B
9. Eroin	A	B
10. LSD	A	B
11. Kodeinli urup	A	B
12. Hap (akineton, ros-rohypnol, nembutal-sarı bomb vs.)	A	B
13. AnabolizanSteroid	A	B

32. imdiye kadar kaç kez esrar kullandınız?

	Q	1~2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 veya daha fazla
A) Hayatınız boyunca	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B) Son 12 ay içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C) Son 30 gün içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

33. imdiye kadar kaç kez bonzai kullandınız?

	Q	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 veya daha fazla
A) Hayatınız boyunca	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B) Son 12 ay içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C) Son 30 gün içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

34. imdiye kadar kaç kez kodeinli urup kullandınız?

	Q	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 veya daha fazla
A) Hayatınız boyunca	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B) Son 12 ay içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C) Son 30 gün içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

35. imdiye kadar kaç kez uçucu bir madde koklayarak (hali, tiner, uhu, vs) kendinizi farklı hissetmeye çalı tınız?

	Q	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 veya daha fazla
A) Hayatınız boyunca	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B) Son 12 ay içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C) Son 30 gün içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

36. imdiye kadar kaç kez kokain kulla~dınız?

	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 veya daha fazla
A) Hayatınız boyunca	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B) Son 12 ay içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C) Son 30 gün içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

37. imdiye kadar kaç kez eroin kullandınız?

	Q	1-2	3-:5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 veya daha fazla
A) Hayatınız boyunca	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B) Son 12 ay içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C) Son 30 gün içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

38. Doktorların insanların sinirlerini yatı tırmak ve onları rahatlatmak için yazdı ı bazı ilaçlar vardır (Diazem, Nervium, Tranksilen, vs). imdiye kadar kaç kez böyle bir sakinle tirici ilacı doktorunuzun önerisi dı ında kullandınız?

	Q	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 veya daha fazla
A) Hayatınız boyunca	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B) Son 12 ay içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C) Son 30 gün içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

39. imdiye kadar kaç kez hap (rohypnol-ro , nembutal-sarı bomba, akineton) kullandınız?

	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 veya daha fazla
A) Hayatınız boyunca	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B) Son 12 ay içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C) Son 30 gün içinde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

40. Hayatınız boyunca kaç kez a a ıdaki maddelerden birini kullandınız?

	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 veya daha fazla
A) Ecstasy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B) Amfetamin	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C) LSD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
D) Relevin	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
E) Alkolle beraber bazı haplar	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
F) Anabolizan Steroidler	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

41. Son 12 ay içinde kaç kez a a ıdaki maddelerden herhangi birini kullandınız?

	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 veya daha fazla
A) Ecstasy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B) Amfetamin	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C) LSD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
D) Relevin	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
E) Alkolle beraber bazı haplar	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
F) Anabolizan Steroidler	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

42. Son 30 gün içinde kaç kez a a ıdaki maddelerden herhangi birini kullandınız?

	0	1-2	3'-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 veya daha fazla
A) Ecstasy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B) Amfetamin	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C) LSD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
D) Relevin	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
E) Alkolle beraber bazı haplar	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
F) Anabolizan Steroidler	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

43. Aşağıdaki sıralandırılmış durumları ilk olarak kaç yaşında iken yaptınız?

	Hiç	11 yaş ve öncesi	12-14	15-17	18-20	21-24	24 ve üstü
A) Bira içmek (en az bir bardak)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
B) Şarap içmek (en az bir bardak)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
C) Rakı, cin vs. içmek (en az bir bardak)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
D) İçki içerek sarhoş olmak	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
E) İlk sigarayı içmek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
F) Her gün sigara içmek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
G) Uçucu madde denemek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
H) Sakinleştirici ve yatıştırıcı denemek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
İ) Esrar denemek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
J) Banzai denemek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
K) Amfetamin denemek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
L) Ecstasy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
M) Kokain denemek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
N) Relevin denemek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
O) Eroin denemek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
P) LSD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
R) Kodeinli şurup denemek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
S) Hap denemek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
T) Anabolizan steroid denemek	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

44. Eğer bu güne kadar kullandıysanız hangi maddeyi ilk olarak denediniz?

A) Aşağıdaki yazılı maddelerden hiçbirini denemedim
B) Uçucu madde
C) Sakinleştirici ve yatıştırıcı maddeler (Doktorun reçete etmesi dışında)
D) Esrar
E) Banzai
F) Anfetamin
G) Ecstacy
H) Kokain
I) Relevin
J) Eroin
K) LSD
L) Kodeinli şurup
M) Hap
N) Anabolizan steroid
O) Ne olduğunu bilmiyorum
P) Diğer, belirtiniz (;.....................)

45. Denediğiniz bu maddeyi nereden buldunuz?
    A) Yukarıda sorulan maddelerden hiçbirini kullanmadım
    B) Bir arkadaş tarafından verildi
    C) Bir yabancı tarafından verildi
    D) Bir grup arkadaş tarafından paylaşıldı
    E) Bir arkadaştan satın aldım
    F) Bir yabancıdan satın aldım
    G) Aileden birisinden aldım
    H) Ailemin izni olmaksızın evden aldım
    I) Diğer, belirtiniz (.....................)

46. Sizce arkadaşlarınızdan kaç tanesi aşağıdakileri yapıyor?

	Hiçbiri	Çok azı	Bazıları	Çoğunluğu	Hepsi
A) Sigara içmek	A	B	C	D	E
B) Alkollü içecek içmek	A	B	C	D	E
C) Haftada en az bir kez sarhoş olmak	A	B	C	D	E
D) uçucu madde kullanmak	A	B	C	D	E
E) Sakinleştirici ve yatıştırıcı kullanmak (doktorun reçete etmesi dışında	A	B	C	D	E
E) Esrar	A	B	C	D	E
F) Banzai	A	B	C	D	E
G) Amfetamin	A	B	C	D	E
H) Ecstasy kullanmak	A	B	C	D	E
) Kokain	A	B	C	D	E
J) Relevin kullanmak	A	B	C	D	E
K) Eroin kullanmak	A	B	C	D	E
L) LSD kullanmak	A	B	C	D	E
M) Kodeinli şurup	A	B	C	D	E
N) Hap kullanmak	A	B	C	D	E
O) Anabolizan steroid kullanmak	A	B	C	D	E

47. Aşağıdakilerden yapmanız için arkadaşlar tarafından ne kadar ısrar edildiğini hissediyorsunuz?

	Hiç	Çok az	Biraz	Ç.okFazla
A) Sigara içmek	A	B	C	D
B) Alkol içmek	A	B	C	D
C) Esrar kullanmak	A	B	C	D
D) Banzai kullanmak	A	B	C	D
E) Diğer uyuşturucu maddeler	A	B	C	D

48. Uyuşturucu maddelerle ilgili görüşlere ne kadar katıldığınızı belirtiniz?

	Hiç katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Bilmiyorum	Katılıyorum	Tamamen Katılıyorum
A) İnsanı rahatlatır	A	B	C	D	E
B) Sağlığa zararlıdır	A	B	C	D	E
C) İnsanı sorunlarından uzaklaştırır	A	B	C	D	E
D) Eğlencelidir	A	B	C	D	E
E) Kontrolün kaybolmasına yol açar	A	B	C	D	E
F) İnsanın kendini tanımasına yardımcı olur	A	B	C	D	E
G) Cesaret verir	A	B	C	D	E

49. Eğer sigara ve alkol dışında kalan diğer uyuşturucu maddeleri kullanıyorsanız, son 12 ay boyunca bu maddeleri aşağıdaki ortamlarda ne sıklıkla kullandınız?

	Hiç kullanmadım	1-2 kez	3-5 kez	6 veya daha fazla
A) Evinizde	A	B	C	D
B) Arkadaşınızın evinde	A	B	C	D
C) Üniversite	A	B	C	D
D) Yurtta	A	B	C	D
E) Arabada	A	B	C	D
F) Club, bar Partide	A	B	C	D
G) Dışarda sokakta	A	B	C	D
H) Diğer	A	B	C	D

50. Eğer sigara ve alkol dışında kalan diğer uyuşturucu maddeleri en az bir kez bile kullandıysanız, ilk olarak hangi nedenden dolayı kullandınız?
   A) Eğlenmek
   B) Uyuyabilmek
   C) Merak
   D) Sinirlendiğim için
   E) Sıkıntıdan
   F) Denemek için
   G) Rahatlamak
   H) Sorunlarımdan uzaklaşmak
   I) Arkadaşlarım içtiği için
   J) Kendimi iyi hissetmek için
   K) Diğer, belirtiniz(…………………..)

51. Bugüne kadar uyuşturucu ile ilgili bilgilendirme toplantısına katıldınız mı?
   A) Evet   B) Hayır

BÖLÜM 3.
Bu anket ki inin Kültür Tutumunu ölçmektedir

1--------------2-----------------3----------------4-------------5

Kesinlikle
katılmıyorum

Kesinlikle
katılıyorum

	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum				Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1. Kıbrıs bayramlarından çok Türkiye bayramlarını kutlamayı tercih ederim	1	2	3	4	5
2. Kıbrıslılardan çok Türkiyelilerle bir araya gelip vakit geçirmeyi tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Hem Türkiye hem Kıbrıs bayramlarını kutlamayı tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
4. Türkiyelilerden çok Kıbrıslılarla bir araya gelip vakit geçirmeyi tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
5. "Bayram" bana bir ey ifade etmiyor.	1	2	3	4	5
6. Hem Türkiyelilerle hem Kıbrıslılarla bir araya gelip vakit geçirmeyi tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
7. Türkiye bayramlarından çok Kıbrıs bayramlarını kutlamayı tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
8. Kimlerle bir araya gelip vakit geçirdi ime aldırmam .	1	2	3	4	5
9. Hem Kıbrıs hem Türkiye kültürünü benimsemeyi tercih ederim.	**1**	2	3	4	5
10. Evde/yurtta Kıbrıs yemeklerinden çok Türkiye yemekleri yemeyi tercih ederim,	1	2	3	4	5
11. Evimde/odamda Kıbrıslılara özgü süslemelerden çok Türkiyelilere özgü süslemelerin: olmasını tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
12. Yakın arkada larımın Türkiyeliden çok Kıbrıslı olmasını tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
13. Evde/yurtta ne çe it yemek yedi ime aldırı etmem.	1	2	3	4	5

14. Türkiye kültüründen çok Kıbrıs kültürünü benimsemeyi tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
15. Hem Kıbrıslı hem Türkiyeli gibi ya amaktan ho landı ımı söyleyebilirim.	1	2	3	4	5
16. Ne tür gazete okudu uma aldırı etmem.	1	2	3	4	5
17. Yakın arkada larımın hem Türkiyeli hem Kıbrıslı olmasını tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
18. Ço u zaman ne ekilde ya ayaca ıma aldırı etmem.	1	2	3	4	5
19. Kıbrıs kültüründen çok Türkiye kültürünü benimsemeyi tercih ediyorum.	1	2	3	4	5
20. Evde/yurtta Kıbrıs ivesinden çok Türkiye ivesini konu mayı tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
21. Türkiye gazetelerinden çok Kıbrıs gazetelerini okumayı tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
22. Evimde/odamda Türkiye'ye özgü süslemelerden çok Kıbrıs' a özgü süslemelerini olmasını tercih ederim	1	2	3	4	5
23. Hangi kültürü benimsedi ime aldırı s etmem.	1	2	3	4	5
24. Türkiyeliden çok bir Kıbrıslı gibi ya amaktan ho landı ımı söyleyebilirim	1	2	3	4	5
25. Kıbrıs gazetelerinden çok Türkiye gazetelerini okumayı tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
26. Evde/yurtta hem Türkiye hem Kıbrıs yemeklerini yemeyi tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
27. Evi/odamı süsleme gibi önemsiz eylerle kafamı yormam.	1	2	3	4	5
28. Evde/yurtta hem Türkiye ivesi hem Kıbrıs ivesi konu mayı tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
29. Evde/yurtta Türkiye yemeklerinden çok Kıbrıs yemekleri yemeyi tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
30. Hem Türkiye hem Kıbrıs gazetelerini okumayı tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
31. Kıbrıslılardan çok bir Türkiyeli gibi ya amaktan ho landı ımı söyleyebilirim.	1	2	3	4	5

32. Yakın arkadaşlarımın kimler olduğuna aldırış etmem.	1	2	3	4	5
33. Evde/yurtta Türkiye şivesinden çok Kıbrıs şivesi konuşmayı tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
34. Evimde/odamda hem Türkiyelilere hem Kıbrıslılara özgü süslemelerin olmasını tercih ederim.	1	2	3	4	5
35. Çoğu zaman duygu ve düşüncelerimi nasıl dile getirdiğime aldırış etmem.	1	2	3	4	5
36. Yakın arkadaşlarımın Kıbrıslı olmasından çok Türkiyeli olmasını tercih ederim	1	2	3	4	5

BÖLÜM 4.

Bu anket ki inin Dini Tutumu ölçmektedir

	Hiç katılmıyorum	Az katılıyorum	Yarı yarıya katılıyorum	Ço una katılıyorum	Tamamına katılıyorum
1. Dinin gereksiz oldu unu dü ünüyorum	1	2	3	4	5
2. Dini inancın insanlara yararından çok zararı oldu una inanıyorum	1	2	3	4	5
3. Ezan, dua veya ayet gibi dini okumaları dinledi imde duygulanırım	1	2	3	4	5
4. Dini etkinliklere katıldı ımda gerçekten çok zevk alırım	1	2	3	4	5
5. Ya antımın dini de erlere uygun olup olmadı ına dikkat ederim	1	2	3	4	5
6. nandı ım dinin gereklerini yerine getirmeye çalı ırım	1	2	3	4	5
7. Zor zamanlarda Allah'ın bana yardım etti ini dü ünüyorum	1	2	3	4	5
8. Allah'ın bana çok yakın oldu unu hissediyorum	1	2	3	4	5
9. Ben inançlı biriyim	1	2	3	4	5

ARA TIR'IA AI'1AÇLI ÇALI MA Ç N AYDINLATILMI   ONAM FORMU

(Ara tırmacının Açıklaması)

Kıbrıslı ve Türkiyeli üniversite ö rencilerinin madde kullanımı, kültür ve dini tutum arasındaki ili ki ile ilgili yeni bir ara tırma yapmaktayız. Ara tırmanın ismi " Kıbrıslı ve Türkiyeli üniversite ö rencilerinin madde kullanım özellikleri ve risk faktörlerinin kültür ve dini tutum açısından incelenmesi" dir.

Sizin de bu ara tırmaya katılmanızı öneriyoruz. Bu ara tırmaya katılıp katılmamakta serbestsiniz. Çalı maya katılım gönüllülük esasına dayalıdır. Kararınızdan önce ara tırma hakkında sizi bilgilendirmek istiyoruz. Bu bilgileri okuyup anladıktan sonra ara tırmaya katılmak isterseniz formu imzalayınız.

Bu ara tırmayı yapmak istememizin nedeni, madde kullanımına etki eden faktörleri belirlemektir. Yakın Do u Üniversitesi Yakın Do u Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Uygulamalı (Klinik) Psikoloji Anabilim Dalları' nın ortak katılımı ile gerçekle tirilecek bu çalı maya katılımınız ara tırmanın ba arısı için önemlidir.

E er ara tırmaya katılmayı kabul ederseniz size bir demografik bilgi formu ve bir dizi ölçek sunaca ız. Demografik bilgi formu sizin ya , cinsiyet gibi demografik özellikleriniz hakkındaki sorunları içermektedir. Di er ölçekler ise madde kullanım özelliklerini ve risk faktörlerini ölçmekte, dini tutumu ölçmekte ve kültür tutumunu ölçmektedir.
Bu çalı maya katılmanız için sizden herhangi bir ücretistenmeyecektir. Çalı maya katıldı ınız için size ek bir ödeme de yapılmayacaktır.

Sizinle ilgili bilgiler gizli tutulacak, ancak çalı manın kalitesini denetleyen görevliler, etik kurullar ya da resmi makamlarca gere i halinde incelenebilecektir.

Bu çalı maya katılmayı reddedebilirsiniz. Bu ara tırmaya katılmak tamamen iste e ba lıdır ve çalı manın herhangi bir a amasında onayınızı çekmek hakkına da sahipsiniz.

(Katılımcının Beyanı)

Sayın Prof. Dr. Mehmet Çakıcı tarafından Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Uygulamalı (Klinik) psikoloji Anabilim Dalları' nda, Kıbrıslı ve Türkiyeli üniversite öğrencilerinin madde kullanım özellikleri ve risk faktörlerinin kültür ve dini tutum açısından incelenmesi konusunda bir araştırma yapılacağı belirtilerek bu araştırma ile ilgili yukarıdaki bilgiler bana aktarıldı. Bu bilgilerden sonra böyle bir araştırmaya "katılımcı" olarak davet edildim. Eğer bu araştırmaya katılırsam araştırmacı ile aramda kalması gereken bana ait bilgilerin gizliliğine bu araştırma sırasında da büyük özen ve saygı ile yaklaşılacağına inanıyorum. Araştırma sonuçlarının eğitim ve bilimsel amaçlarla kullanımı sırasında kişisel bilgilerimin ihtimamla korunacağı konusunda bana yeterli güven verildi.

Projenin yürütülmesi sırasında herhangi bir sebep göstermeden araştırmadan çekilebilirim. (Ancak araştırmacıları zor durumda bırakmamak için araştırmadan çekileceğimi önceden bildirmemirn uygun olacağının bilincindeyim).

Araştırma için yapılacak harcamalarla ilgili herhangi bir parasal sorumluluk altına girmiyorum. Bana da bir ödeme yapılmayacaktır.

Bu araştırmaya katılmak zorunda değilim ve katılmayabilirim. Araştırmaya katılmam konusunda zorlayıcı bir davranışla karşılaşmamış değilim.

Bana yapılan tüm açıklamaları ayrıntılarıyla anlamış bulunmaktayım. Adı geçen bu araştırma projesinde "katılımcı" olarak yer alma kararını aldım. Bu konuda yapılan daveti büyük bir memnuniyet ve gönüllülük içerisinde kabul ediyorum.

Bu konuda ek bilgi alma ihtiyacım olursa 2236464 (iç hat 254) telefon numarasından Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi Psikoloji Bölüm Başkanlığına ulaşabileceğim bilgisi bana verilmiştir. İmzalı bu form kağıdının bir kopyası bana verilecektir.

Psikolog,
Rüveyda Bayramoğlu,

Katılımcı
Adı, soyadı:
Adres:
Tel.:
İmza:

B LG LEND RME FORMU

KIBRIS YE Ti}RK YE DOGUMLU ÜN VERS TE ÖGRENC LER N N MADDE KCLL.\~   ÖZELL KLER N N KÜLTÜR VE D N TUTUM AÇISINDAN NCELENMES

Bu çalı manın amacı Kıbrıslı ve Türkiyeli üniversite ö rencilerinin madde kullanım özellikleri ve risk faktörlerinin dini tutum ile kültür tutumlarının madde kullanımı üzerine etkilerini incelemektir. Çalı manın sonucunda elde edilen veriler do rultusunda madde kullanımına etki eden faktörler belirlenmi olacaktır.

Bu çalı mada size bir demografik bilgi formu ve bir dizi ölçek sunduk. Demografik bilgi formu sizin ya , cinsiyet gibi demografik özellikleriniz hakkındaki sorunları içermektedir. Di er ölçekler ise madde kullanım özelliklerini ve risk faktörlerini ölçmekte, dini tutumu ölçmekte ve kültür tutumunu ölçmektedir.

Daha önce de belirtildi i gibi, ölçeklerde ve görü melerde verdi iniz cevaplar kesinlikle gizli kalacaktır. E er çalı mayla ilgili herhangi bir ikayet, görü veya sorunuz varsa bu çalı manın ara tırmacısı olan Psikolog Rüveyda Bayramo lu ile ileti ime geçmekten lütfen çekinmeyiniz (ruveydabayramoglu@gmail.com. Telefon: 0533 885 36 25).

E er bu çalı maya katılmak sizde belirli düzeyde stres yaratmı sa ve bir danı manla konu mak istiyorsanız, ülkemizde ücretsiz hizmet veren u kurulu lar bulunmaktadır:
E er üniversite ö rencisiyseniz, devam etti iniz üniversitede Psikolojik Danı manlık, Rehberlik ve Ara tırma Merkezine (PDRAM) ba vurabilirsiniz.

E er ö renci de ilseniz, Barı Ruh ve Sinir Hastalıkları Hastanesine ba vurabilirsiniz.
E er ara tırmanın sonuçlarıyla ilgileniyorsanız, Haziran 2015 tarihinden itibaren ara tırmacıyla ileti ime geçebilirsiniz.

Katıldı ınız için tekrar te ekkür ederim.

Psikolog,
Rüveyda Bayramo lu
Psikoloji Bölümü,
Yakın Do u Üniversitesi,
Lefko a.

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. Personal Information:

NAME, SURNAME:	RÜVEYDABAYRAMOGLU
BIRTH DATE AND PLACE:	20.07.1987, Borçka
Duty:	Psychologist
Telephone:	0533 885 36 25
e-mail:	ruveydabayramoglu~gmail.com

2. Education:

Level	Field	University	Year
Bachelor	Psychology	Eastern Mediterranean University	2013

3. Professional Experience:

Period of Duty	Title	Field	Work Place
2014	Intern Clinical Psychologist	Clinical Psychology	Bursa Devlet Hastahanesi (Bursa)
2014-2015	Intern Clinical Psychologist	Clinical Psychology	YDÜ, Psikolojik Danı manlık, Rehberlik ve Ara tırma Merkezi (Lefko a)
2015	Intern Clinical Psychologist	Clinical Psychology	Lefko a Psikiyatri Merkezi (Lefko a)

4. Projects:

Çakıcı, Mehmet, Ebru Çakıcı, Meryem Karaaziz, Bingül Suba ı, Gönül Ta çıo lu, Rüveyda Bayramo lu. 2015. Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde Psikoaktif Madde Kullanımının Yaygınlı ı Raporu. Lefko a: KKTC Ba bakanlık Uyu turucu ile Mücadele Komisyonu Yayını.