

## Resumen

El cannabis es la droga ilícita más consumida en el mundo. Esta droga produce efectos perjudiciales en la salud y está vinculada a múltiples problemas psicosociales. Estudios han encontrado que en el inicio y patrones tempranos de consumo el ambiente no compartido y la personalidad tienen una influencia significativa. Además, el modelo de interacción sugiere que el grupo de amigos antinormativos influirá en un adolescente en función de sus rasgos de personalidad. El objetivo de este estudio es estudiar el papel de la personalidad y el grupo antinormativo de amigos en el consumo de cannabis en adolescentes. Dada la situación de la crisis sanitaria del Covid-19, no hemos podido realizar ningún estudio, pero intentaremos administrar una serie de cuestionarios, a aproximadamente 500 alumnos del IES Bovalar y Caminás, en el curso académico 2019/2020, de edades comprendidas entre los 13 y 18 años. Los cuestionarios administrados serán: S NEO que evalúa los cinco rasgos de personalidad y las 30 facetas del Modelo de los Cinco Factores.; DPS: que evalúa los comportamientos antinormativos y antisociales del grupo de amigos; y (CODIS) que evalúa la cantidad de alcohol y cannabis consumido. Los resultados esperados o hipotetizados son que las variables de personalidad (alto neuroticismo, apertura a la experiencia, baja amabilidad y baja responsabilidad) se asociaran con el consumo de cannabis, que los amigos antinormativos mostraran una fuerte asociación con el consumo de cannabis y que la personalidad y el grupo de amigos interactuaran en la predicción del consumo de cannabis. Estos resultados podrían contribuir en el desarrollo de programas de intervención para prevenir el consumo de cannabis en adolescentes.

Palabras clave: Cannabis, aninormatividad, amigos, personalidad.

## Abstract

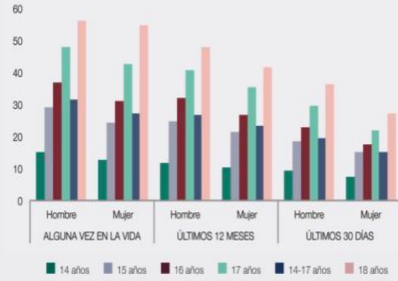
Cannabis is the most widely used illicit drug in the world. This drug produces adverse health effects and is linked to multiple psychosocial the non-shared environment and personality have a significant influence. In addition, the interaction model suggests that the group of anti- normative friends will influence an adolescent based on their personality traits. The aim of this project is to study the role of personality and the anti-normative group of friends in cannabis use in adolescents. Given the current situation of the covid-19 health crisis, we have not been able to carry out any study. The initial sample that we will try to evaluate is approximately 500 students from IES Bovalar y Caminás, based in Castellón, with ages from 13 through 18. The questionnaires administered are: S NEO that evaluates the five personality traits and the 30 facets of the Five Factor Model; DPS: that evaluates the anti- normative and antisocial behaviors of the group of friends; and (CODIS) that evaluates the amount of alcohol and cannabis consumed. The expected or hypothesized results are that personality variables (high neuroticism, openness to experience, low friendliness and low responsibility) were associated with cannabis use, that anti-normative friends showed a strong association with cannabis use, and that personality and the group of friends interacted in predicting cannabis use. These results could contribute to the development of intervention programs to prevent cannabis use in adolescents.

# Personality influence on cannabis use

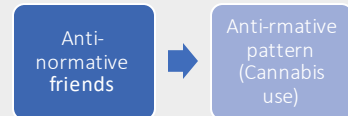
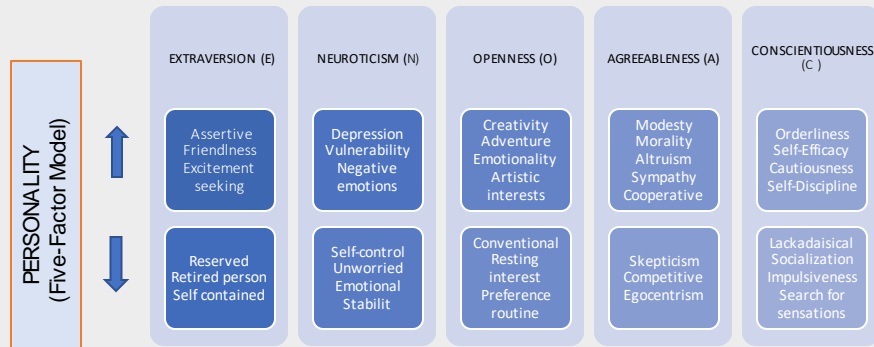
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## INTRODUCCIÓN

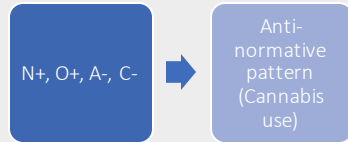
Cannabis is the most widely used illicit drug in the world, especially, by the young population. It is estimated that 3.9% of the world's population aged 15 to 64 consumes this drug (UNODC, 2015; OMS, 2010)



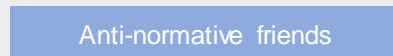
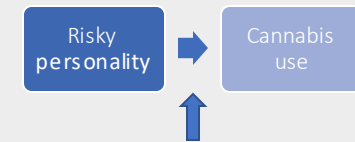
Consumption in adolescents and young people is linked to multiple psychosocial problems, health problems and cognitive conditions. It also carries a high economic cost to society.



(Borsari & Carey, 2001)



(Sher, Grekin, & Williams, 2005)



(Vitaro et al, 2015).

## OBJETIVE

The aim of this project is to study the role of personality and the anti-normative group of friends in cannabis use and study additive and interactive effects on adolescents

## METHOD

### Sample:

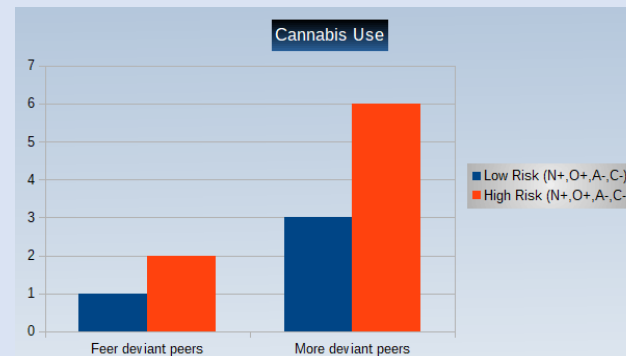
Given the current situation of the covid 19 health crisis, we have not been able to carry out any study. The initial sample that we will try to evaluate is approximately 500 students from IES Bovolary Caminás, based in Castellón, with ages from 13 through 18.

### Instruments

- **JS NEO** (Ortet et al, 2007): a questionnaire that uses 150 items to evaluate the five personality traits and the 30 facets of the Five Factor Model.
- **DPS** (Gallego-Moya et al, 2016): Assesses the anti-normative and antisocial behavior of the group of friends by means of 22 items, which are answered on a scale of 0 (none) to 4 (all), indicating the number of friends who have carried out each anti-normative behavior shown in the last 6 months
- **CODIS**: Evaluates the amount of alcohol and cannabis consumed (frequency of consumption, number of standard units of drugs consumed in a week, age of beginning of consumption, measure of "binge drinking" in a month and consumption of the subjects best friend).

## EXPECTED RESULTS

### HYPOTHESIS



## DISCUSSION

According to the expected results, the personality variables of high neuroticism (+N), openness to experience (+O), low agreeableness (-A) and low conscientiousness (-C), together with having deviant friends, constitute important risk factors for the initiation of cannabis use during adolescents. In addition, a risk personality profile (-C, -A, +N and +O) interacted with an antisocial friends group in the prediction of the use of this substance. Accordingly, having a risk personality profile together with a group of antisocial peers presented a multiplicative effect that put these youngsters at a great risk for cannabis use and abuse. Overall, the present research project would provide relevant data on the importance of individual risk factors such as personality, and social risk factors, such as the group of friends, in the early development of cannabis use. Thus, taking in consideration and assessing these variables can help in the prevention of early consumption, and may contribute to the development of personalized intervention programs that could have more effective results.

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