

Research Article

A SURVEY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL FAMILY ATMOSPHERE AND TENDENCY TO DRUG ADDICTION AMONG STUDENTS

***Elham Ardekani¹, Vajihe Movahhed¹, Masoumeh Azimi Ghadikolaei¹, Zohre Heydari¹, Elahe Ardekani² and Hassan Toozandehjani³**

¹Department of Educational Science, Khorasan Razavi Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Neyshabur, Iran

²Allameh Tabataba'i University, Tehran, Iran

³Department of Educational Science, Neyshabur Branch, Islamic Azad University, Neyshabur, Iran

*Author for Correspondence

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between emotional family atmosphere and tending to drug addiction among students. The method of this study is correlation. To conduct the study, 176 students of Khorasan Razavi University of Science & Research studying in 2014 as a stratified random sample of counseling and clinical psychology students were selected. To collect information, emotional family atmosphere Inventories (Novdargah Fard, 1994), and the tendency to addiction (Zargar, 2009) was used. There is a significant correlation between emotional family atmosphere and tending to drug addiction. This means that those who had improper emotional family atmosphere showed more tending to drug addiction. Emotional family atmosphere have an important role tending to addiction.

Keywords: Emotional Family Atmosphere, Tend to Addiction

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of emotional family atmosphere is communication and attitude of family together. Comment of family members to one another, emotions and interest to each other and their interference and non-interference in each other's issues and compete or cooperate with each other, show their relationship (Shariatmadari, 2008). The nature of emotional family atmosphere including parent relations toward children, children to each other and parents to each other, can be facilitator or deterrent in children adjustment. Adolescents who grow up in families with suspicion, blame, reproach and emotional neglect, will be in trouble in their identity and establish good relationships with each other (Navabinejad, 2003).

As, the correlation among young people, parents, adults and peers increase, youth are more interested to school and involved with other acceptable social activities and if accept conventional and worldview beliefs more, and believe to that it may be guilty less (Halakouee, 1978; quoted Nemati, 2013).

Besharat *et al.*, (2002), in a study examined the role of family variables in rising disorder substance abuse. The results show that narcotic abuse disorder is associated with the quality of family relationships, additional support by mothers, absence of father, and family socioeconomic status.

Springer *et al.*, (2006) research suggests that perceived support by parents with adolescent risky behaviors, such as physical beating and drug use and tending to suicide to have a meaningful relationship.

Springer *et al.*, (2006) research suggests that perceived support by parents with adolescent risky behaviors, such as physical beating and drug use and suicide tend to have a meaningful relationship. The findings of Shaw and colleagues (2004) also suggest that there is a significant correlation between emotional support received from parents at the beginning of life and health behavior in adulthood.

In Besharat study (1379), which examines the role of family variables in emergence of drug use, significant negative correlation between additional support by mothers and age of narcotic abuse disorder in children (start age and drug addiction age) is obtained.

Research Simons (2004) showed that low parental monitoring and control of their children makes them dependent on the outdoor counterparts and diverts them to criminal behaviors such as drug addiction and running away from home.

Research Article

Substance abuse and dependence to it, has serious damage to the social, economic, political, cultural and health on communities which can be mentioned among them physical contagious diseases such as hepatitis, AIDS and psychosocial disorders such as increasing drug-related offenses like (robbery, murder, self-immolation, unemployment), increasing divorce rate, academic failure children whose parents are addicted (West, 2006).

According to Btvin (1997), addiction treatment and breaking the defective cycle of addiction is expensive and difficult and require a comprehensive treatment system with different approaches to pharmacotherapy, psychotherapy, rehabilitation and recovery. Excessive emphasis on one aspect and leave the rest lead to treatment failure and relapse in such circumstances prophylaxis is a reasonable alternative.

According to a survey on 1684 students, it has reported that substance abuse is associated with stress. Thus, the findings suggest the fact that in order to prevent social hazards and promoting mental health, prophylaxis is essential (Taromian, 2009).

Jilam (2006) and Van den Berry *et al.*, (2004) also in their study showed that the influence of the peer group, weak family ties, low level of religious attitudes, problems of education and psychological issues, are factors that could predicts smoking addiction in adolescence.

Addiction potentiality means that along with those who are associated with a type of drug, a significant number of people can be found that in personality are prone to drug addiction this means that are at serious risk of addiction to one of the kind of drugs (Nemati, 2013).

There is no fear from drug addiction in people who live in addicted families, and normalization of drug use among family members facilitate other members to tend to drug addiction. If the parents are addicted in the family, their addiction reduces control and their dominance over children and on the other hand, transfer this habit to children. However, sometimes due to disgust of parents' behavior and exampling their parents, children stay away from this character but such parents has an important role in children addiction. Results of researches show that many of the addicts had addicted member in their family such as father, mother, grandfather, etc. (Madani, 2003).

One of the effective factors in willingness to youth addiction is emotional family atmosphere and good relationship with the parents. In general, several studies have shown that young people with secure attachment are less experienced in drug consumption (Vous, 1999; quoted: Doyle *et al.*, 2003).

Ghasemi (2000) also in a research showed that there is a meaningful relationship between attachment styles to addiction potentiality.

In a study entitled family and Social Hazards addiction studied and its impact on families is discussed. The results indicate that drug-addicted parents have decisive impact on the addiction of their children. The study has clearly shown that conflicts and disputes arising out of addiction, behavioral effects of parents, the legal background and their sentences, meeting father in jail can cause deviations. Totally, researcher realized significant relationship between family characteristics of drug addicts and children deviations (Manouchehri, 1994; quoted Pazany, 2004).

Mohammadi (1998) in a research showed that academic failure, record of parental drug addiction, frustrating relationship and, tense relations with father, low trust between parents and children are the risk factors for drug use. Raheb (2001) also found similar results in a study on girls.

In a study entitled impact of parent's drug addiction on children and family has been stated that children imitate the behavior of their parents even they assume their parent ugliest habits wise and logical and gradually they grow, curiosity make them to try drugs that their parents introduce. From now on they are drug addicted and engage in criminal behavior (Khaki, 1992; quoted Pazany, 2004). Simon Research (2004) found that low parental monitoring and control on their children makes them dependent to outdoor counterparts and pave the ways of criminal behavior such as drug addiction and running away from home (West, 2006). Springer *et al.*, (2006) research suggests that perceived support by parents with adolescent risky behaviors, such as physical beating and drug use and suicide tend to have a meaningful relationship. The findings of Shaw and colleagues (2004) also suggest that there is a significant correlation between emotional support received from parents at the beginning of life and health behavior in adulthood.

Research Article

There is no fear from drug addiction in people who live in addicted families, and normalization of drug use among family members facilitate other members to tend to drug addiction. If the parents are addicted in the family, their addiction reduces control and their dominance over children and on the other hand, transfer this habit to children. However, sometimes due to disgust of parents' behavior and exemplifying their parents, children stay away from this character but such parents has an important role in children addiction. Results of researches show that many of the addicts had addicted member in their family such as father, mother, grandfather, etc. (Madani, 2003).

In a study entitled family and Social Hazards addiction studied and its impact on families is discussed. The results indicate that drug-addicted parents have decisive impact on the addiction of their children. The study has clearly shown that conflicts and disputes arising out of addiction, behavioral effects of parents, the legal background and their sentences, meeting father in jail can cause deviations. Totally, researcher realized significant relationship between family characteristics of drug addicts and children deviations (Manouchehri, 1994; quoted Pazany, 2004).

Majidpoor *et al.*, (2006) in their study showed that the main reasons for smoking as follows: intimate relationships with friends who smoke, to satisfy the internal needs and pleasure, smoking among family members, having emotional problems, not having fun, frustration of career prospects and educational stress. The results of Siam research (2008), has confirmed this findings.

Mohammadi (1998) in a research showed that academic failure, record of parental drug addiction, frustrating relationship and, tense relations with father, low trust between parents and children are the risk factors for drug use. Raheb (2001) also found similar results in a study on girls.

Although the researches have proved the importance of peers in tending adolescent to substance abuse, but the findings related to parental factors are inconsistent (Wright and Cullen 2001).

The findings of Shaw and colleagues (2004) also suggest that there is a significant correlation between emotional support received from parents at the beginning of life and health behavior in adulthood.

Conflict and discord in the family are major causes of the disorder and addiction. Individuals who grown in dysfunctional families tend more to deviate and drug addiction. According to a research, 44% of crime in our society lives in pococurante families. Another study has also shown that in 82% of drug addicts, family conflict effect on addiction potentiality (Madani, 2003; by the blessing, 2013).

Khodayari *et al.*, (2000) a study found that there is a meaningful relationship between religiosity and low self-control with substance abuse among students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The population of this study consisted of all students in counseling and clinical psychology, KhorasanRazavi University of Science & Research (355 students).The sample consisted of 176 students in counseling and clinical psychology of KhorasanRazavi University of Science &Research. The sample according to Morgan table consisted of 176 students, were selected by stratified random sampling method, in this study, samples were selected from counseling and guidance and clinical psychology students Islamic Azad University of KhorasanRazavi University of Science & Research branch (Neyshabour). To collect information emotional family atmosphere from the family emotional questionnaire (Mahmoud, 1995) tend to addiction (Zargar, 2009) was used. Emotional family atmosphere questionnaire: This questionnaire has made by Mahmoud (1995) to measure emotional family atmosphere. Reliability coefficient of this test has reported using split method is equivalent to 94% and reliability of this test has been approved by experts. This questionnaire was studied by the manufacturer as a master's degree in counseling major. After editing, these researchers then developed a questionnaire on a sample of 500 single students from 17 to 23 years old in Ghouchan and Karaj Azad University and Tehran University and have obtained the following results. Reliability coefficient of this test has reported using split method is equivalent to 94% and it can conclude that this test is reliable. According to experts, test content validity can be evidence on construct validity.

Tendency to addiction: Zargar *et al.*, (2007) have made this scale and include 36 article and 5 polygraph article. The validity of this article is reported 90% by Zargar *et al.*, (2007), using Cronbach's alpha

Research Article

coefficient. Researcher after obtaining the necessary permits from University of Science & Research, give questionnaire to testers and they will be asked to answer questionnaires and after about a week of distributing questionnaires, the researcher will collect the questionnaires. Preparation scale of the drug was made by Wade and Butcher (1992) and attempts for reliability of that in Iran have been made. This questionnaire is Iranian scale for addiction preparation which has made by Zargar (2007), according to psychological-social Iranian society. This questionnaire consists of two factors with 36 articles plus 5 polygraph.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Data was studied and analyzed based on statistical index of Pearson correlation coefficient and using SPSS software.

Findings

Describing Tendency to Addiction Variable

Tendency to addiction among students has been evaluated in this research.

Every 3 questionnaire is presented in one table

Table 1: Descriptive statistics tendency to drug addiction and emotional atmosphere questionnaires

	Numbers	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Total	176	29/5	16/4	0	89

It is considered that among Intended students the mean tendency to drug addiction is 29/5, on the other side, the minimum calculated is 0 and the maximum value is 89. It should be noted that the standard deviation parameter is 0 to 89 is obtained. The above results clearly shown in the graph below.

Describing the Emotional Atmosphere Variable

A number of questions in the questionnaire investigate emotional family atmosphere in the family of students

Table 4.4: Descriptive statistics of emotional atmosphere variable

	Numbers	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Total	176	29/5	23/7	8	153

According to the results of above table, it is considered that emotional atmosphere variable in family generally has the mean 63/7 and standard deviation is 23/7. Also, the minimum calculated value for this variable is 8 and maximum value is equal to 153. It should be noted that the standard deviation parameter is 0 to 89 is obtained. The above results clearly shown in the graph below.

Research Hypothesis Test

Research hypothesis suggests that there is a meaningful relationship between emotional family atmosphere and tending to drug addiction. Thus, The Pearson correlation coefficient was used to test this hypothesis.

Table 4-9: Result of Pearson correlation coefficient test

Variables	Number	Correlation coefficient	P-value
Family emotional atmosphere- Tendency to addiction	176	0/41	0/00

Research Article

The table states that the Pearson correlation coefficient value calculated between the emotional family atmosphere variables and tendency to addiction is 0/41 which is an average value. On the other side, considering that in Pearson correlation coefficient test the null hypothesis is absence of relationship and considering the fact that the P-value is 0.00, the hypothesis of no relationship between variables is rejected. Thus, in a significant level 0/05 relationship confirmed. In other words, it can be claim by 95% that "there is a significant relationship between emotional family atmosphere and tending to drug addiction among students."

Therefore higher family emotional atmosphere score means worse emotional atmosphere which has a positive and significant relationship with tendency to drug addiction and in these circumstances tending to drug addiction is more than anytime.

Discussion

In the present study the relationship between emotional family atmospheres with tendency to addiction was investigated and the results showed that due to the direct relationship between the emotional family atmosphere and Tendency to addiction, the emotional family atmosphere is worse tendency to addiction worst.

Findings of this research are consistent with the following results. The current study is correspond with researches of (Simons, 2004; cited from West, 2006) that showed low surveillance and control over children lead to their dependence to their perverted peers outside the home and pave the way of felonious behaviors such as substance abuse and escape from home.

(Setir, 2010) Merrill and his colleagues (2001 and 2005) showed that there is a meaningful relationship between religiosity of parents and drug addiction and also family religiosity plays protective role against drug addiction among children that this research insists on importance of family in tendency to addiction.

One of the supporting and effective factors in willingness is youth addiction, emotional atmosphere of family and good relationship with parents. In general, several studies have shown that young people with secure attachment are less experienced in drug consumption (Vous, 1999; quoted: Doyle *et al.*, 2005). According to Arabian research in 2004, many experts believe that on the issue of crime, lack of affection and emotional weakness rooted in crimes. A research From West about delinquency has shown that 91% criminals had emotional problems, so this study is corresponding with current research.

The investigation of affecting drug addicted person on other family members, suggest that 8/13% of wife's of drug addicted persons got addicted by their husbands (Mansourian, 1981; quoted Pazany, 2005). Also it is clear that the probability of substance abuse is relevant with parents' intimacy (Theresa *et al.*, 2011; Casandra *et al.*, 2004). Parker and Benson (2004) in their study stated that parental support effect on family mental health, and testees who were supported by family were fewer tendencies to criminal behavior, poor performance at school, substance abuse and running away from home. The results of this research is consistent with Medren and Thomas research (2001) this means that the family variables such as family drug addiction and unhealthy parents and families is apparently due to the contact with the underlying criminal behavior before age 15, make the person exposed to drug addiction. In some researches familial factors are likely to have a clear relationship to substance abuse in adolescents (Marchal and Chassin, 2000). While in some other study factors, the coefficients related to family variables has been very little or insignificantly (Wright *et al.*, 2000). This result is not consistent with the present study. According to Wright and Cullen (2001), although researches have confirmed the importance of peers on tendency to adolescent substance abuse, but the findings related to parental factors are paradoxical.

REFERENCES

Besharat Mohammad Ali, Mirzamani Mohammad and Pourhossein Reza (2004). The role of family factors in the development of substance abuse disorders. *Journal* 7(27).

Besharat Mohammad Ali (2003). The role of family factors in the development of substance use disorders. Articles collections of addiction and youth, Tehran University of Science and Technology 96-115.

Research Article

Botvin GH and Botvin EN (1997). School-based program. In: *Substance Abuse: A Comprehensive Text Book*, 3rd edition, edited by Lowinson JH et al.,

Cassandra JD, Stephen JB, Hoffman P and Harmony EL (2004). Impact of parent monitoring on initiation of drug use through late childhood. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* **35**(1) 91-200.

Doyle A, Moretti M, Brenbgen and Bukowski W (2003). *Parent Child Relationship and Adjustment in Adolescent*; Available: <http://www.phacaste.com>.

Ghasemi M (2009). Validation of child abuse and comparing attachment styles with behavioral problems and preparation to narcotics addition among abused and normal adolescents in Ahwaz high schools, general psychology master's thesis, Iran, Islamic Azad University, Ahvaz.

Gillum RF (2006). Frequency of Attendance at Religious Services, Overweight, and Obesity in American Women and Men: The Third Nation Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *Annals of Epidemiology* **16** 655-660.

Khodayarifard M, Shahabi RA and Akbari Zardkhaneh Saeid (2000). Self-control and tendency to substance abuse among university students. *Articles collections of Fourth National Conference on Mental Health, Shiraz University* 134 -138.

Majid Poor, Hamidzadeh Arbabi, Abbasgholizadeh N and Salehi A (2006). Prevalence and causes of smoking, in Ardebil medical sciences university students. *Journal of Research of the University of Medical Sciences* **5**(3) Ss266-270.

Marshal MP and Chassin L (2000). Peer Influence on adolescent alcohol use: The moderating role of parental support and discipline. *Applied Development Science* **4** 80- 88.

Matherne M and Thomas A (2001). Family Environment as a Predictor of Adolescent Delinquency. *Adolescence Roslyn Heights* **36**(144) 655.

Merril RMJA, Folsom and Christopherson SS (2005). The Influence of Family Religiosity on Adolescent Substance Use According to Religious Preference. *Journal of Social Behavior and Personality* **33**(8) 821-836.

Merril RM Salazar and Gardner NW (2001). Relationship between Family Religiosity and Drug Use behavior Among Youth. *Journal of Social Behavior and Personality* **29**(4) 347-358.

Mohammadi Ataulah (1998). Evaluation of risk factors and personality traits in children and adolescents taking drugs, correcting and training centers of Tehran, Third Seminar behavioral disorders of children and adolescents, Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services.

Nemati M (2013). The relationship between tendency to addiction with biography and relationship with parents in youth 20 to 40 years in the city of Karaj, MA thesis. AllamehTabatabai University.

Navabinejad Sh (2013). Normal and abnormal behaviors in kids and youth and the ways of prevention and treatment of abnormality Publishing PTA, Tehran.

Novdargah Fard Mahmoud (1994). The relationship between emotional family atmosphere and Self-perception in youth MA thesis Consultation, Azad University of Roodehen.

Pazany Fariba (2005). Examining the relationship between parenting style and parental addiction on tending to substance abuse in boys and girls high school of 16th district of Tehran in 2005. Master's thesis General Psychology, Tehran, AllamehTabatabai University.

Raheb Ghoncheh (2002). Investigation of Family Factors affecting adolescent crime girls living in Tehran. *Journal of Social Welfare*, Tehran University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences 4.

Shariatmadari Ali (2007). *Educational Psychology* (Tehran: Amir Kabir pub) 18.

Satir V (1991). *The Satir Model: Family Therapy and Beyond* (Palo Ahto, ca: Science and behavior Books).

Schindler A, Thomasius R, Sack PM, Gemeinhardt B, Kustner U and Eckert J (2005). Attachment and Substance Use Disorder: a Review of the Literature and a Study in Drug Dependent Adolescents. *Attachment & Human Development* **7**(3) 207-28.

Show BA, Krause N, Chatters LM, Connell CM and Dayton BI (2004). Emotional Support from Parents Early in Life, *Aging, and Health*. *Journal of Psychology and Aging* **19** 4-12.

Research Article

Siam Sh (2008). A survey on drug abuse among the students of the University of Rasht. *Journal of Tabibshargh* **8**(4) 279-285.

Springer A, Parcel G, Baumler E and Ross M (2006). Supportive Social Relationships and Adolescent Health Risk Behavior among Secondary School Students in EL Salvador. *Journal of Social & Medicine* **62** 1628-1640.

Taromian F and Mehryar Amir Houshang (2009). The effectiveness of life skills education programs to prevent drug abuse in school students. *Zanjan University of Medical Sciences Journal* **16**(65) 77-88.

Therese G, Janet HJ and Christopher G (2011). Maternal substance abuse and disrupted parenting: Distinguishing mothers who keep their children from those who do not Original Research Article. *Children and Youth Services Review* **33**(11) 2176-2185.

West R (2006). *Theory of Addiction* (Blackwell publishing) oxford 9-28.

White FA (2000). Relationship of Family Socialization Processes to Adolescent Moral Thought. *Journal of Social Psychology* **104**(1) 75-93.

Wright JP, Cullen FT and Wooldrege JD (2000). Parental support and juvenile delinquency. *Families Crime and Criminal Justice* **25** 139-161.

Zargar Yadollah, Najarian Bahman and Namy Abdolzahra (2000). The survey of personal characteristic (excitement willingness, self- assertion, psychological obstinacy)' religious attitudes, connubial satisfaction, and preparation to narcotics addition. *Journal of Education and Psychology*, Ahvaz Chamran University **1**(3) 99-120.