

The Relationship between Family Performance and Addiction Potentiality in Students

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ABSTRACT: The research aimed to determine the relationship between family performance and addiction potentiality in students. Its method was descriptive-correlation. The research population included all girl students in the second degree of high school on Bandar Anzali in 2015-2016 academic years. There were selected 252 students as the research statistical sample. The used tools in this research include Questionnaire for Iranian Adolescents' Addiction Potentiality (Zainali, 2014) and Family Performance Measurement (Nathan et al, 1983). The data were analyzed using Pearson correlation and regression analysis. Regression analysis showed that family performance could explain 17% of addiction variance among students.

Keywords: Family Performance, Addiction Potentiality, Students.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a critical period of physical, social, emotional and cognitive growth. Adolescents have important choices about health, growth and hygienic behaviors and attitudes that influence their adult periods (Stagman et al., 2011). Drug and alcohol use in adolescence is a public health problem that is related with three major causes of death rate among adolescents: accidents, homicide and suicide (Zainali, 2014).

What leads a teenager or young adult toward addiction potentiality is his kind of ideas, beliefs and emotional, mental or social status. However, we cannot ignore the influence of various political, economic and social factors to spread the anti-human phenomenon, but finally, it is the person that decides whether not inclined toward addiction potentiality or put himself in the dangerous field (Hashemi & Talkhab, 2011). Addiction potentiality and substance abuse is a result of social, family and personality factors (Le Bon et al., 2004; Galanter, 2006).

The addicted adolescents are exposed to potential negative health problems and individual healthy life such as risk of injury, death due to interpersonal violence, motorcycle accidents and drowning (Miller et al., 2007), as well as education, health, social and emotional problems (Anderson et al., 2013). Using narcotic substances by teens is usually followed with other risk factors such as premature sexual intercourse (Floyd & Latimer, 2010). The drug abuser teens can be simultaneously affected by psychiatric disorders such as behavior disorder and other mood disorders (Turner et al., 2011). There is a relationship between substance use in adolescents with problem of academic performance, academic loss, school absences, truancy and expulsion from school (Gilrume, 2000). Recently, there has been increasingly paid attention to understand start and continue drug use among teenagers (Chen et al., 2004). One of reasons for increasing attention to adolescents' substance abuse is that adolescence is the

peak risk period for start drug problems. Several pre-addiction factors play a major role in formation of addiction potentiality (Galanter, 2006).

Family is one of the most important beds that can create addiction potentiality requirements among its membership. Families with humiliation and blame, without proper trust and communication, as well as families with inappropriate distributing roles and duties commensurate with level of their growth and lack of solving emotional problems with proper practices can lead a person toward addiction potentiality (Ghamari, 2011).

Family performance is related with its ability to sync with changes, resolve conflicts, solidarity between members, success in applying disciplinary patterns, observing boundaries between members and enforcing rules and principles of the institution to protect the entire system (Shahriari et al., 2013). In their research, Agha et al (2008) showed that psychological problems and family performance are considered as risk factors tendency toward addiction potentiality. To achieve optimal performance in family system, there should be organized roles, duties and responsibilities between all members of the family in a systematic way. Khosravi et al (2007) conducted a research to examine family performance about risky behaviors. Their results showed that different aspects of family performance and family structure varied between groups with severe risky behavior and mildly dangerous behavior. According to the research, gender role, the importance of warm relations with acceptance, an effective and positive model for girls and effective control of boys were considered as protective factors.

Research history suggests increasing addiction potentiality among teens and young people and identify factors contributing this injury can be effective in prevention and treatment. Addiction potentiality makes some people susceptible to drug abuse. If we identify the talented individuals, we can reduce the risk of vulnerability by providing necessary training. The present research has considered family performance variable as a factor affecting addiction potentiality and seeks to answer the question that whether there is a relationship between family performance and addiction potentiality or not.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research method was descriptive-correlation. Its population included all girl students in the second degree of high school on Bandar Anzali in 2015-2016 academic years. There were selected 252 students as the research statistical sample. The used tools in this research include:

Addiction Potentiality Questionnaire for Iranian Adolescents: This was made by Zainali (2014) based on the questionnaire of general population addiction and there were implemented changes in the questionnaire proportionate with teenagers' age and was validated. Finally, there were included 50 items in the questionnaires at 10 factors: internal dissatisfaction, risky behaviors, unreliable, glaring, positive thoughts about things, family dissatisfaction, low faith and spirituality, norm deviation, self-centeredness and risky relations with friends. Their factor loads were measured from 0.30 to 0.80. Meanwhile, reliability of the questionnaire's factors was 0.68-0.83.

Family Performance Assessment: This tool was made by Nathan B. Epstein, Lawrence M. Baldwin and Devon S. Bishop. Its objective is to assess family performance based on the McMaster Model. The model determines structural, occupational and interaction characteristics in family and along with six dimensions of family performance. It is also determines ability of families in coping with the field of family obligations on a four-point Likert Scale: completely agree (1), agree (2), disagree (3) and completely disagree (4). For scoring, FAD of all answers is encoded from 1 to 4, which higher score shows unhealthy performance. To get score of each scale, there is calculated average score of that scale's items. Then scores of each subscale are added together and are divided into total items of that scale. Therefore, score of each scale ranges from 1 (healthy) to 4 (unhealthy). If 40% of items in a scale are not completed, its score will not be calculated. Dimensions of scale for assessing family performance include problem solving, roles, emotional companionship, communications, affective involvement and behavior control. Therefore, family assessment test contains six dimensions of six subscales to assess them, plus another subscale associated with family overall performance. There is a clinical rating scale that clinicians and clinical consultants use to evaluate family performance (Sanayi, 2000). Epstein, Baldwin and Bishop (1983) implemented the test on a sample containing 503 people. Their subset alpha range is 0.72-0.92 that indicates good internal consistency. Calculating FAD value showed that this test could differentiate members of non-clinical and clinical families in seven subscales. The research results were significant at level of 0.001. In his research, Amini (2000) reported 0.61, 0.38, 0.72, 0.64, 0.65 and 0.81 for total alpha coefficients of the scale and subscales of problem solving, communications, roles, emotional support, affective involvement, behavior control and overall performance respectively.

RESULTS

Results of analyzing data are presented in the following Tables.

Table 1. Correlation between family performances with students' addiction potentiality.

Variable	Mean	SD
Problem-solving	-0.33	0.01
Communications	-0.30	0.01
Roles	-0.30	0.01
Emotional support	-0.21	0.01
Emotional involvement	-0.14	0.01
Behavior control	-0.11	0.05
General family performance	-0.07	0.13

As seen in the Table, correlation values between family performance and addiction potentiality of students are statistically significant, except for components of general family performance ($p < 0.05$).

Table 2. Summary of regression analysis to predict addiction potentiality of students based on family performance.

R multiple correlation	Square of R ² multiple correlation	The modified R ²	Standard error	F-changes	Sig.
0.41	0.17	0.15	7.42	7.18	0.001

Results of regression in Table 2 show that family performance could explain 17% of students' addiction potentiality variance (criterion variable).

Table 3. Testing variance analysis for significant of predicting addiction potentiality among students based on family performance.

Sources of changes	SS	df	MS	F	Sig.
Regression	2764.43	7	394.92	7.18	0.001
Remained	13429.84	244	55.04		
Total	16194.27	251			

As seen in the Table, $F = 7.18$ that is significant ($p < 0.01$). Therefore, in confidence level, we can conclude that predicting addiction potentiality among the students based on family performance is significant and predictor variable (family performance) predicts criterion variable (addiction potentiality among the students). As a result, we can analyze and report the regression results.

Table 4. Summary of regression results to predict addiction potentiality of students based on family performance.

Model	Non-standardized coefficient (b)	Standard error	Standardized coefficients (B)	t	Sig.
Constant	82.46	3.16		26.10	0.001
Problem-solving	-0.74	0.27	-0.258	-2.78	0.006
Communications	-0.32	0.20	-0.174	-1.60	0.11
Roles	-0.58	0.20	-0.206	-2.89	0.004
Emotional support	-0.05	0.21	-0.023	-0.261	0.79
Emotional involvement	0.13	0.18	0.060	0.723	0.47
Behavior control	-0.29	0.14	-0.178	-2.087	0.04
General family performance	0.06	0.08	0.053	0.743	0.46

According to the presented results in Table 4, after problem-solving (with standard B-value= -0.258), the roles (with standard B-value= -0.206) and behavior control (with standard B-value= -0.178) can predict addiction potentiality of

students reversely ($p < 0.05$); other variables had no significant role to explain variance of addiction potentiality among the students.

Addiction potentiality of the students = 82.46 - behavior control (0.29) - roles (0.58) - problem-solving (0.74)

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Regression results showed that family performance could explain 17% of addiction potentiality variance among the students (the criterion variable) and F -value = 7.18 is significant ($p < 0.01$). Therefore, in confidence level, we can conclude that predicting addiction potentiality among the students based on family performance is significant and predictor variable (family performance) predicts criterion variable (addiction potentiality among the students). After problem-solving (with standard B -value = -0.258), the roles (with standard B -value = -0.206) and behavior control (with standard B -value = -0.178) can predict addiction potentiality of students reversely ($p < 0.05$); other variables had no significant role to explain variance of addiction potentiality among the students.

Mirzaee Alavijeh et al (2014) showed that family performance of drug abusers in all areas including overall performance, communications, emotional integration, role playing, problem-solving, emotional support and behavior control were more significantly unfavorable than other groups. In other words, results of the studies confirmed lower level of performance of families of drug abusers in all aspects. The conducted research by Shahriari et al (2013) showed that in family performance, there was obtained a significant negative correlation between the current integration (relationships between family members) and trends in student substance abuse. In their research, Salimi et al (2006) concluded that lack of love in family and parents' severity are the main causes of smoking and substance abuse. Warm relationship between family members, especially with children, will attract them toward family and it is less likely to run away from home and family to seek friend groups or abnormal groups. Accordingly, it can be said that cold relationship, insults, ostracism or even violence with children may cause aversion from family and they may move toward all kinds of destructive behaviors and crimes such as drug addiction.

Family-therapy theories suggest that family and individual functions are interdependent, in other words, individual's problem reflect his family problems, and vice versa. Addiction is not accepted from this matter. Substance abuse does not damage the abuser, but family and others; even they do not have a substance abuse problem (Sayar & Eghlima, 2013). In families with weak relationships or those have problems that children and parents have no friendly close relationships and children are weak in problem-solving, there will be created situations that they are more vulnerable to addiction because right decision can help people in traumatic situations. In their research, Walton and Robert (2004) showed that the addicted individuals and their families have lost their ability to solve problems significantly.

Imprinting is another factor that plays influential role a person's addiction vulnerability. If a person can adapt his role with responsibility, he will better assess himself in any condition and believe his abilities, which it reduces individual's vulnerability to addiction. However, if he rejects his role and responsibility, he will evaluate himself in poor conditions at that situation and probability of substance abuse is high among the people. Studies have shown that addicts are weaker than non-addicts in accountability.

Behavior control is another aspect of family performance that results showed it can play an important role in vulnerability to addiction. Behavior control and adherence to principles and rules governing the family in families with multiple problems is less than other families. According to the theory of social control, lack of supervision and control over family members lead to children's addiction, crime and other deviations. As a result, family moves toward fragmentation and emergence of deviant behavior. Other variables of family performance in this study did not show a significant role in addiction vulnerability.

Sánchez-Queija et al (2016) examined family performance in addiction potentiality of children. They showed that in adolescence time, drug use is higher in boys than girls. In addition, adolescents with caring mothers in childhood experienced less drug use during adolescence. Adolescents with more consistent families use less drug during adolescence time.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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