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Study of the effect of family patterns Style on opium abusers, cigarette abusers and normal group

Mina zarnaghasha *, Mohammad Ali Goodarzia

*MA in Educational Psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz 7174775990, Iran
\( \text{aPHD in Clinical Psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz 7194684759, Iran} \)

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Abstract

The Goal of present study was examining the effect of family Parents Style on opium abusers, cigarette abusers and normal group.

The sample group included 120 (opium abusers, cigarette abusers, normal group). Samples selected from different area of Shiraz, Iran. Revised version Schaefen Family Patterns Style Questionnaire was used. By using one way ANOVA the effect of patterns Style on groups, were verified

Cronbakh alpha coefficient was acceptable. There is a significant difference between groups.

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Keywords: addiction, opium abuse, cigarette abuse, family environment, family environmental questionnaire.

Psychologists have believed that father and mother have important role in to be social of children. Father and mother with their behaviour and in their life role, cultures values are learning social life model to their children. Social learning theory and to be social emphasized on behaviour interference and family attitudes in create of children problems.(Shke, 1997., White(2000), Johnson, & Buyske, 2000).

Studies show that father and mother on children training, unkindness, high level of reproach's children to have harshness behaviour, uncoordinated discipline and suitable communication with their children are power anticipations for children abnormally behaviour (White, 2000; Ozcinar, 2006).

Researches have shown that lacking a supportive heartfelt relational the part of families related to the consumption of the alcohol or other substances (Lee, 1983; Streit, Halted, Pascal, 1974)

A lot of studies show that family members of drug abusers comparison with family of normal persons are showing low flexibility in problem solving and to take decision (Smart, Chibucos, 1990; Frisen, 1983; Brook&other, 1980; Tec, 1970).

Chassin, Presson, Sherman, Montello, McGrew (1986), the probability of smoking in youth their father and mother were supportive reports less and this youth if were started smoking were had less probability for those continue. Youth abusers have sense of foreignness in own family (Tolon, Dermott, Wechsler, Thum, 1973) and thy know own father and mother as unsupportive and self-interested (Rees & Wilborn, 1983).
Brook, Whteman and Gordon (1983), show that cold father and cold mother effective relation and their reject have relation with drug abuse in their children. Rees and Wilborn (1983) reported that drug-abuse teenagers consider their parents, on one hand, as permissive, egotistic, unkind and, on the other hand, controller and interferer. Shenberg (1999), evaluated 83 parents and 113 children of 7-12 years old and he found that drug-abuse parents are colder, more permissive and more rejecting than non-abuser parents.

Some researchers have reported high level of ignoring by fathers and mothers and some parents had high level of control on children.

The Kind of family relation were being cause of youth reject of family and have a tendency to source of provider their needs, considering of family interaction correlation and drug abuse can use as one interaction preventive factor in educate of methods with child and styles of interactions safer with children.

Present research is based on past approach that it is comparing discipline styles between opium abusers and non-addictive. Goal of this research is determine which discipline factors are relative with drug abuse? And these discipline styles what have differs with finding result of other countries?

Method

In this project, via family Environmental Questionnaire (FEQ) (Schaefen,1965) the perception of three groups each comprised of subjects (substance abusers of cigarettes, opium and non-abusers). Substance abusers of opium were referring to centre self-refer addictive Shiraz city in summer 2002 for therapy of addiction. Substance abusers of cigarettes were selected as random between workers.

In this research, persons knew substance abuser of cigarettes that they use 10 cigarettes every day, for 5 years. The cases of use of this index a person was selected index that they don’t use cigarettes as amusement.

Questioners were given to samples by two researchers one by one to samples but sampling that don’t have enough educate were explained by researchers.

For consider of parenting style were used family environment questionnaire. Family environment questionnaire have 18 item and two factor kindness-cold and control-freedom. Reliability and validity were accepted. (Cronbakh alpha =0/85).

Findings

Table 1 show mean and S-D between ages, educate and father education and mother education for groups. One way ANOVA shows that age mean of groups haven't significant difference with each other. Results showed education and mother education in normal groups are higher than other group. Groups in a view of father education mean don't have significant differ with each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>samples</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th></th>
<th>opium abuser</th>
<th></th>
<th>Cigarette abuser</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>S-D</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>S-D</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>S-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father education</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother education</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group scores mean in 18 family environment test sub scale with using of ANOVA. Group are compared in discipline styles. Result of this analysis were had significant differ for every factor that show in table 2. Result show in the subscale of high level of freedom, is significant difference between scores of opium abusers families in comparison non-abuser families were having low level of free for their children and they have higher control on their children.

Opium abusers group have taken grater score in subscale of extremist freedom than non-abuser group. Present results showed opium abusers family Comparison non-abusers have greatest intervene in children act. In the subscale of positive view, the drug-abuse group scored lower to their parents which means it is statistically significant.

In the subscale of “kindness”, the score of the drug-abuser group was lower than the non-abuser group and this indicates that in these groups, parents express their kindness less to their children. In subscale of “aggression and
anger" also substance abuser score is higher than normal group and we can say that their parents express higher level of aggression and anger in their parenting style. Opium abuser group have had greater score in reject subscale than normal group and this result is showing drug abusers parents reject their children beyond measure. Parents of opium abusers group ignore their children greater than non abusers group parents. Cigarettes abusers persons don't have significant differ in this field comparison normal parent.

Table 2- comparison of mean and standard deviation between groups in family environment questionnaire subscales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Normal Mean</th>
<th>S-D</th>
<th>opium abuser Mean</th>
<th>S-D</th>
<th>Cigarette abuser Mean</th>
<th>S-D</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>P&lt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extreme freedom</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mild discipline</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme intervene</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kindness</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reject</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children participating</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negative view express</td>
<td>4.23</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children ignoring</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affectionately support</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the subscales "aggression control", "control of guilt senses", "discipline expectation of developing behaviours" and "connection" aren't significant differ. Family environment questionnaire have 4 discipline style based on samples score mean in control factor and kindness factor: 1- high control-high kindness 2- high control-less kindness 3- less control-less kindness 4- less control-high kindness. Discipline style in groups analyzed bass on t-test. This analyze show significant differ between two groups in field of parenting style.

Result

Present research show that perception of substance abusers regarding their parental discipline have differ with non abusers persons in follow states: kindness express, positive view of express and confirmation, aggression and angry, reject, to ignore of children and children participating in works families.

On other word behaviour abusers person and cigarettes abusers have evaluated kindness express, positive view of express and confirmation and cooperation request in family works by parents are less than normal persons. They have known own parents rate aggression and more angry, more reject and more child ignoring own than normal persons parents.

Research believe those abusers youth that developed in controller families tend to known their self as without independence and without self-reliance. Based on result of Rees and Wilborn (1983), this youth have described their parents as hostile, take ownership, extremist supporter and control with guild creator.

Rees and Wilborn (1983), reported abusers persons parents don't have enough ability for acting to regulation on own children behaviour.

Opium abusers persons have known own family as less supportive on a view of effective and they evaluated to ignore their children, negative view express by own parents are higher than normal persons. Opium abusers person evaluated own parents as more interfere than normal persons in extreme interference.

This research shows that opium abusers person parents are more control and less kindness. This research is like some researches that substances abusers youth described own environment family as unkindness, cold, rough. Quarrel some parents (cold or unkindness) and limiter (extreme control) create sense of strong hater in own children. But they do not allow to their children for appearing these senses. Combining of hate factors and limitation were created distaste that part of those returned towards their self and it create conflict and discomfort (Azimi, 1987). These senses maybe were influenced in person tendency toward addiction.
References


Azimi,(1987), *Child Psychology*, Tehran, Iran.


