Investigation The relationship between parental attachment styles, with a tendency to drug addiction

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Abstract: In the present study the relationship between attachments styles to parents with a tendency to drugs addiction were investigated. Total of 400 students from the University of Sistan and Baluchistan were selected by cluster sampling and completed scales attachment style to any parent and the questionnaire tend to addiction (Zargar.2006). Attachment styles to father, attachment to mother as predictor variable and tendency to addiction as the criterion variable was considered. Research design is of correlation type and research data with the Pearson correlation coefficient and with stage to stage regression analysis were analyzed. Results show existence of negative correlation between attachment style, secure to father and secure to the mother with tendency to addiction. Also between insecure avoidant style to father, insecure ambivalent to father, insecure avoidant to mother, ambivalent insecure to mother with tendency to addiction obtained a positive correlation. Coefficients of the regression analysis with step to step method show that style of avoidant insecure to father, avoidant insecure to mother and ambivalent insecure to mother all were positive predictors for tendency to addiction.

1. Introduction

Today, drugs abuse, in most countries, social harm, Sanitary, economic and cultural is considered and as a devastating and destructive phenomenon that is destroyed human capital is caused serious concern.

Some reports indicate that drugs abuse is a major cause of premature death, cardiovascular disease, cancer, accidents and suicide. (Grant and Hodgson, 1992 quoted Kordmirza, azad, Eskandari, 2003).

On the other hand it is possible aggressive behavior and violence be related with drugs abuse, that in the form of battle or treacherous acts occur and may lead to injury drugs abuser or other. Car accidents and incidents types at home and workplace is of the most important problem poisoning with drugs and considerable degree of diseases and deaths are caused. Roughly about half of death in highways forms drivers or pedestrians that incurred poisoning caused by drugs consumption. Furthermore, about 10 percent of people who have dependency to drugs, attempt to sluice that often occurs in the tissue of a mood disorder caused by the drugs. (kordmirza et al. 2003).

Dependence on drugs can be seen in all socio-economic class and educational levels and is not dedicated to certain classes of individuals of society. With regard to the high incidence of drugs dependence and its treatment difficulties, trying to identify risk factors of catch to this problem in different populations, especially university and educational environment is very necessary.

Psychiatric Society of America in IV -DSM (Fourth Edition) is defined addiction to drugs or drugs abuse as, "Pattern incompatibility drugs abuse that lead to analysis or discontent clinically is important." (Quoted from Kalat, 2007).

Three important features of addiction are: (Narimani 1999).

1. The physical dependence (presents after discontinuation of the drug).

2. Psychological dependence (severe and continuous desire to consumption).

3. Drug tolerance also can state that addiction to drugs has three components:

1. Biological component.

2. Mental component.

3. The social component.

So fields of attitude in addiction are three-dimensional.

1. Biologic: such as hormonal changes and neural transfer.

2. Social: such as poverty, unemployment, addiction other family members and immigration.

3. Psychological: such as feelings of inferiority and insecurity.

Attachment:

Clinically attachment is stable emotional bond characterized by the tendency to seek and maintain vicinity to a particular person, especially in time of stress (Shaver 2005 quoted the Bakhshi and Teymoori 2007).

Waters states that attachments include behaviors that cause approaching figure of attachment. These

behaviors including, advert, touch, look, depending and protest against the rejection (Borjali et al. 2010).

Attachment of person include three categories such as attachment to individuals, the attachment to social institutions and community and attachment to the residence. (Jahangirgi and Gholamzadeh Natanzi 2011).

Initial studies on attachment styles by Ainsworth, Bell, Stanton (1971), Ainsworth, Pluhar, Waters, and well (1978) (William Crane) was performed and they introduced three attachment patterns. The styles are:

1. secure attachment style
2. Avoidant insecure attachment style
3. Ambivalent insecure attachment style

The present study examines the relationship between styles of attachment to parents willing to addiction. Because done studies have shown that there is a relationship between attachment styles and the formation of personality patterns and also evidence shows that between attachment with psychopathology in childhood, adolescence and adulthood, there is a meanful relationship. (Cassidy & Shaver, 1999) as well as between childhood and adults attachment style is match. (Kirkpatrick, 1994).

Research design:

This study was done aimed to investigate the relationship between attachment style to parents with willing to drugs addiction among students at the University of Sistan and Baluchestan. The study population consisted of all students' university Sistan and Baluchistan in Zahedan and final samples consisted of 400 students from students various faculties of the University of Sistan and Baluchestan were selected by cluster sampling.

Variables:

Independent variable (predictor): secure attachment to father, avoidant insecure attachment to father, ambivalent insecure attachment to father, secure attachment to mother, avoidant insecure attachment to mother, ambivalent insecure attachment to mother. The dependent variable: tendency to addiction and its subscales (active subscales, passive subscale)

Research Tools:

In this study for collecting data from below questionnaires is used.

1. Personal Information Form
2. Questionnaires willing to addiction, "Zargar, 2006»
3. Test of attachment style to each parent. (Hazan and Shaver)

Questionnaire willing to addiction:

The questionnaire used in the present study is Iranian scale of willingness to addiction, according to the socio-psychological condition of Iranian society was created by Zargar (2006) the questionnaire

consists of two factor and has 36 item plus 5 item of lie detector. Scoring each question is on a continuum from zero = perfectly disagree, 1 = disagree, 2 = agree, 3 = perfectly agree. In The first factor (active readiness) Most of items respectively are related to antisocial behaviors, desire to use drugs, a positive attitude to drugs, depression and sensation seeking and in the second factor (passive readiness) Most of items are related to lack of assertiveness and depression.

For calculating validity this scale was used two methods. In criterion validity, Questionnaire is distinguished well readiness to addiction two group addicts and non-addicts from each other. Validity of the scale through its correlating with 25-item scale list of clinical signs (SCL-25) 0.45 is calculated that at the level of less than 0.001 was meanful. The reliability of the scale with Cronbach Alpha method was calculated 0.90 that is at an optimal level. (Zargar, 2006).

Also, in study by Zargar et al in 2008 as investigate the relationship between personality characteristics, religious attitudes and marital satisfaction with tendency to drugs addiction in staff an industrial company in Ahvaz was done. The validity of the scale through comparison scores staff who stated had experience of drugs use with employees who had not such experience, carried out and showed meanful difference between the two groups.

They reliability of scale using 0.90ALFA KRONBAKH method, alpha coefficient for the first factor (active) 0.91 and the second factor (passive) 0.75 have reported.

Test of attachment style to each parent (Hazan and Shaver, 1986):

Based on classifications Babies attachment in descriptions Ainsworth and et al has been prepared. This test includes 9 propositions for the father (3 propositions secure attachment style, 3 propositions avoidant insecure attachment style and 3 propositions ambivalent insecure attachment style) and 9 propositions for mothers (3 propositions secure attachment style, 3 propositions avoidant insecure attachment style and 3 propositions ambivalent insecure attachment styles) that relationships the childhood of respondent with parents based on each of the secure attachment style, avoidant and ambivalent describes in this test, respondents are asked to on the basis of mandatory choose identify any proposition that experience of relationships of them childhood with parents separately best describes.

The test by *Collins & Reed* (1990) and *Kirkpatrick & shaver* (1990) and *Granqvist* (1998, quoted Shahabizad et al. 2008) was used to assess the respondent's childhood attachment For overcoming on limitations method of forced choice, respondents will be asked to childhood experience with each parent

based on multigrade scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree determine. (Shahabizadeh 2008 quoted of *Granqvist and Hegkool*, 1999). Therefore, in this research respondents was requested, the degree of their agreement with each proposition on a scale of 6 degrees (from 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = almost disagree, 4 = almost agree, 5 = agree, 6 = strongly agree) determine for each parent.

Data collection methods:

After preparing a questionnaire of personal information, the tendency to addiction, attachment to parents, to selection of tested was used stage to stage cluster sampling method. In this way, that various faculties, the three faculties, Basic Sciences, Humanities, and Technical engineering and from any Faculty six classes randomly chose and all students are given a questionnaire. For the effect of variable gender can be controlled to some extent, the final volume of the sample consisted of 200 boys and 200 girls were selected.

The first 560 people have been given questionnaire. The data were carefully controlled to ensure that all tested are answered questions. At this stage 35 questionnaire related to gender boys and 29 questionnaires of girls were put aside because they did not respond to some questions.

In the next step questions (6-12-15-21-33) questionnaire tend to addiction related to the lie detection was controlled. To suggestion doctor Zargar designer of questionnaire people who obtained more than a standard deviation of lying score were excluded. At this stage 28 questionnaire of boys and 21 questionnaires of girls were excluded from the questionnaire.

Finally 200 questionnaires related to girls and 237 related to boys remained. That the number of 200 questionnaires related to boys was selected randomly.

Statistical methods: used statistical methods are including average, standard deviation, Pearson correlation coefficient, and stepwise regression.

Research findings

Results Table 2 shows that between secure attachment style to father and general readiness tend to addiction drugs and its subscales (active readiness and passive readiness) there is relationship "meaningful and negative".

Between ambivalent insecure attachment style and avoidant insecure attachment style to father with general readiness tend to addiction drugs and its subscales (active readiness and readiness passive) there is relationship "meaningful and positive".

Results Table 3 shows that between secure attachment styles to mother with general readiness tend to addiction drugs and subscales of active readiness there is correlation "meaningful and negative". But relationships secure attachment style with Subscales passive readiness was not meaningful.

Also results show that between ambivalent insecure attachment style and avoidant insecure attachment styles to mother with general readiness tend to addiction drugs and its subscales (active readiness and passive readiness) there is relationship "meaningful and positive".

Do predictor variables can predict people's willingness to addiction drugs?

Table 1: Descriptive findings average and standard deviation of research variables

Standard deviation	average		Variable
16.14	29.73	general readiness to addiction	
12.14	17.59	Active readiness to addiction	Readiness to addiction
5.49	12.134	Passive readiness to addiction	
3.4	14.37	Secure to father	
3.92	9.17	insecure ambivalent to father	attachment styles to father
3.33	6.14	Insecure avoidant to father	
2.73	15.48	Secure to mother	
3.84	7.54	Insecure ambivalent to mother	
2.56	5.12	Secure to mother	attachment styles to mother

Table 2: Pearson correlation coefficients between styles of attachment to father with general readiness tend to addiction drugs and its subscales (active readiness and passive readiness)

Passive readiness	Active readiness	Total readiness	Predictor variables	
-0.285**	-0.253**	-0.293**	Secure	
0.221**	0.282**	0.294**	Ambivalent	
0.288**	0.338**	0.360**	Avoidance	Styles of attachment to father

(p * smaller than 0.05 and p ** smaller than 0.01)

Table 3: Pearson correlation coefficients between attachment styles to mother with general readiness tend to addiction drugs and its subscales (active readiness, readiness passive)

Passive readiness	Active readiness	Total readiness	Its predictive variables	
-0.072	-0.125*	-0.122*	Secure	Attachment to mother
0.268**	0.267**	0.298**	Ambivalent	
0.118*	0.165**	0.168**	Avoidance	

 (p * smaller than 0.05 and p ** smaller than 0.01)

Table 4: Regression coefficients of predictive variables with total score of readiness tend to addiction drugs by stepwise.

T	Beta	S.D.E	B	R^2 Change	R^2	R	Model
3.834	0.199**	0.252	0.968	0.066	0.259	0.590	Avoidance to father
4.119	0.0257**	0.262	1.081	0.025	0.348	0.590	Ambivalent to mother
2.6	0.165**	0.403	1.047	0.015	0.362	0.602	Avoidant to mother

(p * smaller than 0.05 and p ** smaller than 0.01)

Data analysis with stepwise regression method that its results in Table 4 presented, show that between the 6 Predictor variables, in the first stage variable of avoidant insecure attachment style to father as much as 6.6% , in second stage ambivalent insecure attachment style to mother as much as 2.5 percent, the third stage avoidant insecure attachment style to mother as much as 5/1 percent have explanation variance for the general readiness of tend to addiction drugs And other variables that does not had conditions enter to regression were eliminated from the equation.

Insecure avoidant attachment style to father and ambivalent insecure attachment style to mother and insecure avoidant attachment style to mother have relationship "positive and meaningful" with general readiness tend to addiction drugs and are positive predictor for tend to addiction.

Do predictor variables can predict "subscale" active readiness tend to addiction drugs?

Table 5: Regression coefficients of predictor variables with score of subscale active readiness tend to abuse drugs by method of stepwise enter

T	Beta	S.D.E	B	R^2 Change	R^2	R	Model
3.394	0.182**	0.202	0.686	0.058	0.227	0.476	Avoidant attachment to father
3.46	0.222**	0.21	0.725	0.019	0.32	0.566	Ambivalent attachment to mother
1.98	0.129*	0.322	0.638	0.009	0.329	0.574	Ambivalent attachment to mother

(p * smaller than 0.05 and p ** smaller than 0.01)

Data analysis with stepwise regression method that its results in Table 5 presented, show that between the 6 Predictor variables, in the first stage variable of avoidant insecure attachment style to father as much as 5.5% , in second stage ambivalent insecure attachment style to mother as much as 1.9 percent, the third stage avoidant insecure attachment style to mother as much as 0.9 percent have explanation variance for the subscale of active readiness of tend to addiction drugs and other variables that does not had conditions enter to regression were eliminated from the equation.

Predictor variable insecure avoidant attachment style to father and ambivalent insecure to mother and insecure avoidant to mother have relationship "positive and meaningful" with variable active readiness tend to addiction drugs and are positive predictor for it.

Do predictor variables can predict "subscale" inactive readiness tend to addiction drugs?

Table 6: Regression coefficients of predictor variables with score subscale of active readiness tend to abuse drugs by method enter stepwise

T	Beta	S.D.E	B	R^2 Change	R^2	R	Model
-3.216	-0.174**	0.085	-0.274	0.051	0.176	0.419	Secure to father
3.660	0.242**	0.097	0.355	0.027	0.203	0.451	Ambivalent to mother
2.137	0.143*	0.144	0.308	0.012	0.254	0.502	Avoidant insecure attachment to mother

(p * smaller than 0.05 and p ** smaller than 0.01)

Data analysis with stepwise regression method that its results in Table 6 presented, show that between the 6 Predictor variables, in the first stage insecure attachment style to father as much as 2.7% , in second stage ambivalent insecure attachment style to mother as much as 2.7 percent, the third stage avoidant insecure attachment style to mother as much as 1.2 percent have explanation variance For the subscale inactive readiness of tend to addiction drugs and other variables that do not had conditions enter to regression were eliminated from the equation.

Insecure avoidant attachment style to mother and ambivalent insecure to mother have relationship "positive and meaningful" with subscale of inactive readiness tend to addiction drugs and are positive predictor for it.

Secure attachment style to father with subscale passive readiness tend to addiction drugs relation" significant and negative" and is predictor" negative " for this subscale.

Discussion and Conclusion:

This study aimed to investigate the relationship between attachment styles to parents, with a tendency to addiction drugs, was done on the University of Sistan and Baluchistan.

First hypothesis: between styles of attachment to father with a desire to addiction drugs, there is relationship.

The second hypothesis: between attachment styles to mother with tend to addiction to drugs, there is relationship.

Results of this study showed that between secure attachment style to mother Secure and attachment style to father with tend to drug addiction there is relationship "meaningful and negative ".

Also insecure avoidant and ambivalent attachment styles to father and ambivalent insecure avoidant attachment styles to mother with general readiness of tend to addiction drug and its subscales (active readiness and passive readiness) there is relationship "Positive and meaningful".

In other words, for as much as attachment style be of type secure, amount of people's willingness to addiction is lower. And when the attachment style is of type's avoidant achieve insecure and ambivalent insecure, amount tendency people to addiction is more and more exposed to the risk of addiction. Because insecure people are anxiety and frustrated and for the relieve stress, tensions and their frustration modes provide shelter to drugs, to achieve false tranquility in refuge of its consumption.

A total of the results in this study can be inferred that between Secure attachment style and insecure with general readiness tend to addiction and its subscales (active readiness and passive readiness)

there is a meaningful relationship only between Secure attachment style to mother to subscale passive readiness was not found meaningful relationship.

These findings generally match with the research reported in this field. These results, with results of done researches by Levinson which in relationship between attachment styles and psychopathology is examined and *Dozer and* et al studies and with prevention and treatment models *Lizoo franz* and et al and with concept processing of cognitive addiction presented by *Judith S. Beck* (1996) and is (Quoting from Jazayery and Dehghani 2004) in one direction.

Dozer role of compensatory strategies insecure children as a risk factor for mental health is highlighted. *Lizoo franz* stresses on the role of difficult and traumatic experiences life in forming nuclear opinion negative emotions and empowering the possibility of drug abuse. (Quoted from Levinson et al., 1997)

Beck (1996, quoting the Jazayeri and Dehghan) focuses on determinant role associated with childhood experiences in the formation of nuclear ideas and compensatory strategies that probably plays the most important role in substance drug abuse.

Probability accompaniment negative emotions experience poor coping skills not grown mechanisms disabilities cognitive style and in psychological conflict and between personal with insecure attachment style is more. (Golinegad and Sharifi 2000 quoted of Jazayeri and Dehghan). These factors may increase Probability drug abuse. And present study the relationship between insecure attachment styles and a tendency to use drugs has shown.

The results of this study with the research results of doctor Ahmad Ali Borjali et al (2010) that showed that avoidant insecure attachment style and ambivalent is attachment style most drug users, and attachment style most healthy people is secure attachment and with research results Mahboobeh Vafaeyan (2006) which states, people with insecure attachment styles have less social skills (quoted of the Borjali et al) and with Sareh Behzadi research (2005) that people with insecure attachment styles are more concerned about their weight and research of emotional consequences of attachment style of students that avoidant insecure attachment style and ambivalent insecure than secure attachment have inverse relationship with distinguish components and emotional reconstruction and with results Jahangiri and Gholamzadeh Natanzi (2005), which states that there is relationship between the amount of attachment, commitment, involvement and believe with addiction is in similar line.

Also results of this study protect from the results of research Soleymani et al. (2011), that states in dependent people to drugs, ambivalent insecure attachment styles and avoidant insecure be seen more

of normal people and insecure attachment is factor for tendency of drugs and its dependence.

It seems that the mentioned problems in insecure people place them exposed abuse more than secure people as a self-medication mechanism to control and suppression of negative emotions and experiences that also in this study between insecure attachment styles and trend to drug abuse, the above subject confirmed research hypothesis.

Final conclusion:

The results of the study hypothesis states:

1. Between secure attachments to father with tendency to abuse drugs, there is a negative relationship.

2. Between insecure attachment to father (avoidant and ambivalent), with tendency to drug addiction, there is a positive relationship.

3. Between secure attachments to mother with tend to addiction drugs, there is a negative relationship.

4. Between insecure attachment to mother (avoidant and ambivalent), with tend to drug addiction, there is a positive relationship.

5. Of style of avoidant to father, ambivalent to mother "and" avoidant to mother, "amount tendency of individuals to addiction drugs can be predicted to some extent.

Based on the findings of this research studying subject was confirmed and we conclude that attention to issue of attachment and identity is important and necessary. Because this family is as first social institution is haven's security and attachment, and also can place the community under the influence of their culture.

Behaviors and reactions that everyone blurts in front of social situations is under the influence of family that in which it is grown.

Suggestions:

It is hoped that the results of this study will be used in these cases.

1. Design and delivery of training courses about the correct educative method (for create a secure attachment style in children) for parents before the birth of their children.

2. Infringing parents of the undesirable effects of behaviors that lead to insecure attachment styles in children.

3. The use of tests of attachment of parents at the beginning of students to high school in order to predict amount them propensity to addiction and giving advice to families to informing them of amount periling of their children.

4. Preventive actions from childhood and within family system should begin.

Restrictions:

Because this study was not done in Iran, there was not many resources available and research work and collection of research history was very difficult.

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6/9/2015