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The Relationship between Family Functioning and Sensation Seeking in Boys and Girls High school Students in Bandar Abbas

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A B S T R A C T

This study entitled of relationship between family functioning with sensation-seeking in boys and girls high school students in Bandar Abbas. The method used in this research is descriptive and correlational. The statistical population consisted of 386 subjects were selected with multi-stage stratified random sampling method proportionate to the size, among high school students in Bandar Abbas. The instrument used in this study, are two standard questionnaires: 1. Family Assessment Device (FAD), 2. Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS). For the analysis of research data, Pearson correlation and multiple regressions linear were used. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the families function components with experience seeking and sensation-seeking. But there is no significant relationship between families Functioning components with Thrill and Adventure Seeking (TAS), Boredom Susceptibility (BS) Disinhibition (Dis). The study results show that there was a significant relationship between the families function components with experience seeking and sensation-seeking in in boys and girls high school students in Bandar Abbas and family Functioning is a suitable predictive for measurement the sensation seeking of students.

Keywords: family function, sensation seeking, student

INTRODUCTION

Santrock (1997) believes that the important factor that determines the impact of family life and school environment is the psycho-emotional climate in these two environments. And continuously strengthen of the behavior from the family and the school.

Sensation seeking is one of the salient features of teenagers. Zuckerman defines the sensation seeking feature is recognized that need to new things of feel complex, new experiences and willing to accept physical and social risks for the acquisition of such experiences (Franklin, Haferbray, 2000).

Teenage is one of the most active and exciting times in family life cycle because it is full of many ups and downs. That occurs in different families in different ways (Glading, 2003). Mousavi (2003), suggests that having a teenager addicted in family cause the presence of father

in families is very slight, poor Disciplinary Rules and undesirable control (Mendich, 1990; Sager, 1993).

In a study of male teenagers found that the stability of the family after the divorce was important, predict criminal behavior (Plant & Plant, 1992).

Stansfield and Kirstein (2005) suggest that adolescence is a period of high risk behaviors and increased exploration. This period of change is growing with increased risk for begin of drug use and addiction. Using the illegal drugs could be started at age 12 years old and its reaches climax at the age of 15 to 19 years. For example, alcohol consumption even for short periods of teenagers risks the learning problems, accidents and death, crime and suicide. Also provides early sexual activity, (as a result, increased risk of early pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases and abortion) and long-term poverty, socio-economic problem, educational problems for teenagers, involvement in violent behaviors and possibility of armed conflict (Stoiber., Good, 1995).

Research also shows that family is the most effective environmental factors on child growth and cognitive development and many problems of children arise from their families (Combrink, Graham, 1989). So the family is an affecting environment for person's physical and mental health (Wood, 1995). According to material presented above, the purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between family function and sensation seeking.

Methodology

The method used in this research is descriptive and correlational. The statistical population is all students (boys and girls) in high school Bandar Abbas in 2015. According to the information of education province is, the total number of high school students (Statistical population) of about 18,000. sample size is 400 subjects were selected (200 female students and 200 male students) with multi-stage stratified random sampling method proportionate to the size, among high school students in Bandar Abbas. In this study were selected 50% of girls and 50% male students by stratified systematic random sampling. Using multistage sampling among 9 high schools, were selected several schools and then selected in each of the high schools, more classes. Finally we are selecting several students by simple random sampling method. The instrument used in this study, are two standard questionnaires: 1. Family Assessment Device (FAD), 2. Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS). For the analysis of research findings were used Pearson correlation and multiple regressions linear.

The measuring instrument research:

1. Family Assessment Device (FAD): The instrument used in this study was to test the "family assessment" that have been prepared by Epstein, Baldwin and Bishop (1983), Cronbach's alpha for the total scale and its subscales in the research were as follows Rezai (2008), 0.91, 0.66, 0.67, 0.63, 0.42, 0.61, 0.73 and 0.38 have been reported. Family Assessment Device is concurrent validity and predictive. In addition, the tool has distinct power of family members, of its good validity in every seven subscales (Sanaee, 1999).

2. Test Zuckerman Sensation seeking (sss): This scale has six different forms. Here used from the fifth form for the evaluation and preparation of Sensation seeking that consist of Thrill and Adventure Seeking (TAS), Disinhibition (Dis), Experience Seeking (ES), and Boredom Susceptibility (BS) is composed from the uniformity (Ashtiani and dastani, 2008).

Results

To analyze the hypothesis was used from the simultaneous multiple regression test. As was seen in the table above, multiple correlation coefficients between subscales of family functioning (problem solving, communication, roles, emotional support, emotional involvement, behavior control, overall performance), with the variables of sensation seeking students is 0.25 the coefficient of determination is equal to 0.06.

Hypothesis: Factors family Functioning predicts to sensation seeking boys and girls in high school students Bandar Abbas.

Table 1. Summary multiple regression model to predict the variables of sensation seeking in scale based on family Functioning

Predictor variables	The correlation coefficient	coefficient of determination
Families function subscales	0.25	0.06

Table 2. Summarizes the results of ANOVA for sensation seeking prediction based on family Assessment scales

Model	Model Index	Sum Squared	DF	Mean Squared	F	P
family Assessment sub scales	regression Effect	142.064	7	20.295	3.601	0.001
	Residual	2118.895	376	5.635		
	Total	2260.958	383			

Table 3. The regression coefficients for the prediction of sensation seeking based on family Assessment subscale

		Non-standardized coefficients		β	T	P
		B	standard error			
family Assessment sub scale	Fixed	7.487	1.930		3.880	0.01
	Solve the problem	0.437-	0.337	-0.066	_1.294	0.196
	Relationship	1.116	0.403	0.151	2.771	0.006
	Role	1.119	0.362	0.176	3.291	0.001
	Emotional support	-0.245	0.361	0.035-	_0.678	0.498
	Emotional involvement	0.108	0.411	0.016	0.262	0.794
	Behavior management	-0.043	359.0	0.007-	-0.119	0.905
	Overall performance	161	0.491	-0.018	-0.328	0.743

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As we were above table function subscales (problem solving, communication, roles, emotional support, emotional involvement, behavior control, overall performance) could significantly predict the variable of sensation seeking students.

Table 4. Summary multiple regression model for prediction based on experience seeking subscale of family Assessment

Predictor variables	The correlation coefficient	coefficient of determination
Families function subscales	0.23	0.05

Table 5. Summarizes the results of ANOVA for prediction of experience seeking on subscale of family Assessment

Model	Model Index	Sum Squared	DF	Mean Squared	F	P
family Assessment sub scales	regression Effect	459.23	7	6.560	3.118	0.003
	Residual	791.075	376	2.104		
	Total	997.836	383			

Table 6. regression coefficients for the prediction of experience seeking on subscale of family Assessment

		Non-standardized coefficients		β	T	P
		B	standard error			
family Assessment sub scales	Fixed	4.077	1.179		3.458	0.001
	Solve the problem	0.022	0.206	0.006	0.109	0.913
	Relationship	0.143	0.246	0.032	0.583	0.560
	Role	0.592	0.221	0.144	2.678	0.008
	Emotional support	-0.236	0.221	0.055-	1.071-	0.285

	Emotional involvement	0.564	0.251	0.139	2/248	0.025
	Behavior management	-0.123	0.219	-0.0350	-0.563	0.573
	Overall performance	0.880-	0.300	-0.166	-2.936	0.004

Table 7. Summary multiple regression model for prediction Thrill and adventure seeking on sub scale family Assessment

Predictor variables	The correlation coefficient	coefficient of determination
family Assessment sub scales	0.18	0.03

Table 8. Summary results of ANOVA for prediction Thrill and Adventure Seeking based on sub scale family Assessment

Model	Model Index	Sum Squared	DF	Mean Squared	F	P
family Assessment sub scales	Regression	170.14	7	2.024	1.797	0.087
	Residual	569.423	376	1.127		
	Total	740.437	383			

Table 9. Regression coefficients for the prediction Thrill adventure seeking on sub scale family Assessment

		Non-standardized coefficients		β	T	P
		B	Standard error			
family Assessment sub scales	Fixed	3.121	0.863		3.617	0.000
	Solve the problem	-0.060	0.151	-0.021	-0.397	0.692
	Relationship	-0.016	0.180	-0.005	-0.090	0.928
	Role	0.326	0.162	0.110	2.014	0.045

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	Emotional support	-0.437	0.161	-0.142	-2.710	0.007
	Emotional involvement	-0.138	0.184	-0.047	-0.750	0.454
	Behavior management	0.046	0.160	0.018	0.290	0.772
	Overall performance	0.048	0.219	0.013	0.220	0.826

Table 10. Summary multiple regression model for prediction Boredom Susceptibility on sub scale family Assessment

Predictor variables	The correlation coefficient	coefficient of determination
family Assessment sub scales	0.13	0.01

Table 11. Summary results of ANOVA for prediction Boredom Susceptibility based on sub scale family Assessment

Model	Model Index	Sum Squared	DF	Mean Squared	F	P
family Assessment sub scales	regression Effect	14.170	7	2.024	1.797	0.483
	Residual	423.569	376	1.127		
	Total	437.740	383			

Table 12. Regression coefficients for the prediction Boredom Susceptibility on sub scale family Assessment

		Non-standardized coefficients		β	T	P
		B	Standard Error			
family Assessment sub	Fixed	1.690	0.921		1.836	0.067

scales	Solve the problem	0.182	0.161	0.059	1.131	0.259
	Relationship	0.121	0.192	0.035	0.629	0.530
	Role	-0.230	0.173	-0.073	-1.330	0.184
	Emotional support	0.226	0.172	0.069	1.314	0.190
	Emotional involvement	0.144	0.196	0.046	0.735	0.463
	Behavior management	-0.209	0.171	-0.077	-1.225	0.222
	Overall performance	0.064	0.234	0.016	0.272	0.786

Table 13. Summary multiple regression model for prediction of Diversity on sub scale family Assessment

Predictor variables	The correlation coefficient	coefficient of determination
family Assessment sub scales	0.11	0.01

Table 14. Summary results of ANOVA for prediction of Diversity based on sub scale family Assessment

Model	Model Index	Sum Squared	DF	Mean Squared	F	P
family Assessment sub scales	regression Effect	5.409	7	0.773	0.728	0.648
	Residual	396.958	374	1.061		
	Total	402.366	381			

Table 15. Regression coefficients for the prediction Diversity on sub scale family Assessment

	Non-standardized coefficients		β	T	P
	B	Standard error			

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family Assessment sub scales	Fixed	2.880	0.840		3.430	0.001
	Solve the problem	0.102	0.146	0.037	0.699	0.485
	Relationship	0.107	0.175	0.034	0.610	0.543
	Role	0.043	0.158	0.015	0.272	0.786
	Emotional support	0.016	0.159	0.005	0.104	0.917
	Emotional involvement	-0.304	0.180	-0.108	-1.689	0.092
	Behavior management	0.184	0.156	0.075	1.180	0.239
	Overall performance	-0.152	0.213	-0.041	-0.711	0.478

Table 16. Summary multiple regression model for prediction of Disinhibition on sub scale family Assessment

Predictor variables	The correlation coefficient	coefficient of determination
family Assessment sub scales	0.11	0.02

Table 17. Summary results of ANOVA for prediction of Disinhibition based on sub scale family Assessment

Model	Model Index	Sum Squared	DF	Mean Squared	F	P
family Assessment sub scales	regression Effect	4.095	7	0.585	1.144	0.335
	Residual	192.340	376	0.512		
	Total	196.435	383			

Table 18. Regression coefficients for the prediction of Disinhibition on sub scale family Assessment

family Assessment sub scales	Fixed	Non-standardized coefficients		β	T	P
		B	Standard error			
family Assessment sub scales	Fixed	0.749	0.581		1.289	0.198
	Solve the problem	0.067	0.102	0.034	0.656	0.512
	Relationship	0.031	0.121	0.014	0.252	0.802

	Role	-0.149	0.109	- 0.075	- 1.365	0.173
	Emotional support	-0.168	0.109	- 0.081	- 1.547	0.123
	Emotional involvement	0.255	0.124	0.130	2.058	0.040
	Behavior management	- 0.106	0.108	- 0.062	- 0.981	0.327
	Overall performance	0.059	0.148	0.023	0.402	0.688

Table 19. Summary results of ANOVA for prediction of family Assessment subscales on sensation seeking

Model	Model Index	Sum Squared	DF	Mean Squared	F	P
family Assessment sub scales	regression Effect	26.076	1	26.076	3.249	0.072
	Residual	3129.761	390	8.025		
	Total	3155.837	391			

Discussion

There is positive and direct relationship between family Functioning and of sensation seeking (boys and girls) in high school students of Bandar Abbas. The results consistent to obtained from the research findings Hamidi far, Abbasi, Pakzad and Beheshti (2011). There is a significant relationship between family Functioning and excitement-seeking with anti-social behavior in participants Wednesday at end of the year.

Also Studies predict risky behaviors in teenagers and its relationship with sensation-seeking and decision-making styles showed that there is a significant positive relationship total score of risk-seeking behavior and subscales of sensation seeking (Akbari & Zare, 2013).

According to the results obtained in this study, the relationship and role, is the most powerful family Functioning components Indicating that the family and its functionality of members and the relationship between them is positive has a significant and positive impact on sensation seeking student therefor family Functioning and high level sensation seeking can be a suitable predictor of students' behavior.

There is positive and direct relationship between family Functioning and of sensation seeking (boys and girls) in high school students of Bandar Abbas. Research findings are consistent with the findings of Khanjani and Akbari, 2012.

To explain these findings can be said results could help to explain the theory Zuckerman (1979). He believes that the experience seeking refers stable differences individual in preference and a variety of new and complex experience emotions and desire for physical and social risk refers to such experiences.

According to the results, three components of the role, emotional involvement and the overall performance of the most powerful component of the family is positive significant relationship with seeking experienced.

There isn't relationship between family Functioning and of Thrill and Adventure Seeking (boys and girls) in high school students of Bandar Abbas. And the correlation value is equal to 0.180

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and the coefficient of determination equal to 0.032. It seems that because of the family's traditional students study this hypothesis was not confirmed. The findings of the research are consistent of findings khanjani and Akbari (2012), Lavin et al (2000).

To explain these findings can be said teenagers who are considered as the Thrill and Adventure Seeking and sensation seeking when you are alone or with their friends more speed drive compare with their parents. As a result, it seems that the role of peers and friends for Thrill and Adventure Seeking in teenagers more than family and its function.

There isn't relationship between family Functioning and of Boredom Susceptibility (boys and girls) in high school students of Bandar Abbas. And the correlation value is equal to 0.130 and the coefficient of determination equal to 0.017.

The findings of the research aren't consistent of findings khanjani and Akbari (2012).

To explain these findings can be said results could help to explain the theory Zuckerman (1979). He believes that Boredom Susceptibility; indicator of a repeat experience work, meet lazy people.

There isn't relationship between family Functioning and of Diversity (boys and girls) in high school students of Bandar Abbas. And the correlation value is equal to 0.116 and the coefficient of determination equal to 0.013.

The results Goudarzi and Shirazi (2005), shows that there is a significant positive correlation experience seeking, sensation seeking and diversity to risky behaviors such as landslides, driving violations error and, which is not consistent with the hypothesis.

In explaining this study, it seems, Iranian culture and material conditions that listed in the questionnaire of Zuckerman sensation seeking, may be one of the reasons is lack of communication between family functioning and diversity.

There isn't relationship between family Functioning and of Disinhibition (boys and girls) in high school students of Bandar Abbas. And the correlation value is equal to 0.114 and the coefficient of determination equal to 0.021. The finding of the research is consistent of findings hossieni (2010).

Because it showed there isn't relationship between attitudes to drug use and Disinhibition of boys and girls.

In about this finding could be said that this factor indicates the need to search permissiveness of inhibition social activities. Disinhibition desire to liberate itself from social constraints is the pleasure-seeking (Zuckerman, 1994). It seems that the families of the students tested their methods of education and training environment, that behavior that more accepted that is uniform and unfettered social environments.

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