

The Comparison of Personality Characteristics and Resiliency in Wives of Substance Addicted Individuals with the Wives of Non-Addicted Ones

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Abstract: The present study aimed to compare of personality characteristics and resiliency in wives of substance addicted individuals with the wives of non-addicted ones. The study population consisted of all wives of substance addicted and non-addicted individuals in Zahedan city in 2015-16. The sample population included 200 wives. The 100 wives of non-substance addicted individuals were selected by and 100 wives with substance addicted husbands were chosen by To measure the study variables, NEO Personality Inventory and were applied. The study data was analyzed using Multivariate Analysis Of Variance (MANOVA). The findings revealed that there was a significant difference between the wives with addicted and non-addicted husbands in terms of openness to experience, agreeableness and resiliency but there was no significant difference between two groups in terms of neuroticism, extraversion, introversion and conscientiousness. The results showed that providing supportive factors can lead to resiliency increase, besides both formal and informal training programs are more required to promote resiliency.

Key words: Personality characteristics, resiliency, substance addicted, non-addicted, sample

INTRODUCTION

Addiction is a physical illness, mental, social and spiritual those factors in the formation of social, familial and psychological and biological factors and drug knowledge of the other party involved but none of them are crucial alone drug dependence has no significance. Most social factors and biological factors in the continued dependence of onset suggest (Galanter, 2006). In other words for beginning and continuing consumption of unhealthy growth areas and special talent that is based on the family system and then poured in society flora. A variety of factors regarding drug dependence, psychological, social, familial and biological involved. In the most recent classification of mental disorders in the DSM-5 disorders have been associated with the absorbent material. The order of disorders related to substance use and abuse of drugs such as of problems related to alcohol, cocaine, heroin, and other substances that people use to change the way they think, feel and behavior, as well. These extraordinary costs of human, material and economic (Franques *et al.*, 2000). One of the factors that contribute to drug addiction is personality. Personality is the set of behaviors that constitute his individuality and his distinguished (Zareie, 2008). In

general personality, human behavior in various situations shows. All port believes personality “dynamic organization of psychological, physiological systems within a person’s behavior and thoughts determined is”. Some scholars believe that the crisis and social turmoil, discomfort and stress that there are people using drugs in order to reduce the pressure to turn. The results indicate that some of the pain caused by the disease of addiction due to drug use and addiction. The prevalence of psychiatric disorders in drug addicts was high and about 70-90% of people had been suffering from mental disorders. The most common psychiatric disorders including addiction, depression, alcohol dependence, antisocial personality disorder and anxiety disorders. About 15 % of drug addicts commit suicide (Sadock and Sadock, 2007).

One of the factors that could family members in the framework of mental functions, mood and behavior improved and can cope with emotional problems and psychological increase resiliency well. Garmazi and Mastan resilience “of a process, ability or the result of successful coping with life-threatening conditions” have been defined. In other words resiliency, positive adjustment is in response to adverse conditions. Resilience and meaningful relationship between

psychological problems and many researchers have reported negative and such a state that the structure can be used as mediator between mental health and many other variables and with more resilient, one can at times stressful, stressful and from this challenge and test your benefit as an opportunity to empower them succeed. Dubey *et al.* (2010). In a study entitled "Solidarity Five Personality Factors: a Comparison among Non-dependent Drug Abuse and" neuroticism and extraversion scores found that in substance abuse while in the non-substance scores of openness and vigilance high.

Zvolensky *et al.* (2011) showed that a substantial association between certain personality traits likes neuroticism and high irritability and cigarette abuse there. Turiano *et al.* (2012) in a study entitled "character and substance abuse in adulthood: conscientiousness as a mediator and a trace of personality changes" found that high levels of extraversion and openness and low levels of awareness and consistency of substance abuse in long-term forecasts. In addition to this increase in neuroticism and openness predicts an increase in drug abuse increase the awareness and consistency while reducing material consumption forecasts. Barnes in a study entitled "Evaluation of Susceptibility to Addiction and Personality Traits in Alcohol Dependence and Marijuana" found that all three groups dependent on alcohol, drug abuse and marijuana high marks in susceptibility to addiction and personality traits such as neuroticism compared to non-affiliated, respectively. The results Sanja *et al.* (2013) showed that high levels of anxiety and depression in people addicted to heroin and neuroticism are associated with high levels of psychosis. Sutin *et al.* (2013) found that high levels of neuroticism and low levels of compliance with the risk of substance abuse in the relationship. The results Lackner *et al.* (2013) showed that consumption of high levels of neuroticism and conscientiousness and agreeableness in the lower levels of substance abusers in the relationship. Research results showed that between personality characteristics and risk behaviors such as smoking, drug abuse, drug use and sexual dysfunction there is a significant positive correlation (Rajaeepour and Mohammadi, 2014; Mahdian and Javidi, 2014).

Evidence showed that resilient individuals are probably very low risk behaviors such as substance abuse is dumped absorption (Richardson, 2002). Research results also showed that resilience is the role of positive emotions in relation to protection against depression and substance abuse (Cuomo *et al.*, 2008; Buckner *et al.*, 2003). Many showed the resilience of the family (family communication and problem solving, the enjoyment of economic and social resources, maintain a positive

outlook, family ties, spirituality, family, the ability to create meaning for hardness) and correlates important for drug addiction potential an important loss. In addition, the researchers patterned the role of parents and family dysfunction in high-risk behaviors such as drug addiction important to have (Becona *et al.*, 2013; Hummel *et al.*, 2013; Schumm and Farre, 2013). The results of Kiae showed that the resilience of non-dependent drug-drug dependent people is higher.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research is descriptive-analytic in terms of applied research and survey methodology are included. The study population wives and husbands of non-dependent drug-dependent individuals in Zahedan 2015-2016 drugs.

Resilience scale contains 25 items by Connor and Davidson (2003) and Rad *et al.* (2015) to measure the strength against pressure and threats is prepared. For each question, five choices for each grade range (wrong to always correct) taken into account that from 0 (completely false) to 4 (always true) is scoring. The maximum score for the 100 and the minimum is zero. Although, this scale measures the dimensions of resilience is but with a total score. The validity (convergent and divergent validity analysis and factors (and reliability (Cronbach's alpha and test-retest method) measures by the makers of the test in different groups (normal risk) has been established and its perfect reliability and validity were reported. According to reported by the makers of the scale. Factor analysis of principal components method represents a general factor in the scale. The criteria for the extraction of slope scree and equity 2 higher than the one it was. The results with the findings of other research, the validity and reliability of this scale review there have consistency. Cronbach's alpha for resilience in this study was 89%.

NEO five-factor personality inventory short form in 1989 by McCrae and Costa (2004) designed to measure five personality traits. The questionnaire consisted of 60 females and only five main factors of neuroticism, conscientiousness, agreeableness and extraversion and openness personality measures. The survey has a 5-point scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Higher scores indicate neuroticism, extraversion and conscientiousness greater openness (Anisi *et al.*, 2011). McCrae and Costa (2004) reported that 5 factors neo credit on the basis of solidarity with his wife and peer evaluations in a range of 0.44-0.36, respectively (for accountability) 0.65, 0.48 (for openness) is located. Panayiotou in a study reported in the Greek culture that Cronbach's alpha neuroticism, extraversion, openness

and accountability to the agreement are: 0.78, 0.70 0.51, 0.69 and 0.83. Grusi Farshi using internal consistency, reliability coefficient for the main factors of neuroticism, extraversion, flexibility, pleasant and conscientious, respectively, 0.860, 0.73, 0.56, 0.68 and 0.87 to obtain (Amani *et al.*, 2006).

The data were analyzed with SPSS-16 Software. MANOVA analysis was used to analyze the data in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As the Table 1 shows significant levels on all subjects, demonstrated that between the two groups of women substance abusers and non-drug dependent at least in terms of the dependent variables (personality traits and resilience) were significantly different (Table 1).

Results showed that the mean scores of wives dependent and non-dependent drug passion for new experiences ($p < 0.05$, $F = 4.84$), agreeableness ($p < 0.05$, $F = 4.84$) and resilience ($p < 0.05$, $F = 4.84$) there is a significant difference. But, between the average scores for neuroticism, introversion and conscientiousness two groups of spouse's dependent and non-dependent drug was not significantly different (Table 2).

The results showed that the mean scores of wives dependent and non-dependent drug passion for new experiences, agreeableness and resilience there are significant differences. But, convergence between the average scores of Nevers, extroversion-introversion and conscientiousness of the two groups showed no significant difference wives dependent and non-dependent on drugs. These results are consistent with the results Dubey *et al.* (2010), Zolonskey *et al.* (2011), Turiano *et al.* (2012), Sanja *et al.* (2013), Sutin *et al.* (2013), Lochner *et al.* (2013), Rajaeepour and Mohammadi (2014), Mahdian and Javidi (2014), Richardson (2002), (Buckner *et al.*, 2003), Cuomo *et al.* (2008), Schumm and Farre (2013), Becona *et al.* (2013) and Hummel *et al.* (2013) harmonious.

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group while in non-material aspects of openness and vigilance scores high. Zvolensky *et al.* (2011) showed that a substantial association between certain personality traits like neuroticism and high irritability and abuse there smoking Turinano *et al.* (2012) in a study entitled "character and substance abuse in midlife: wisdom as a mediator and a trace of personality changes" found that high levels of extraversion and openness and low levels of awareness and consistency of substance abuse in long-term forecasts. In addition to this increase in neuroticism and openness predicts an increase in drug abuse increase the awareness and consistency while reducing material consumption forecasts. Bartes in a study entitled "Study Predisposition to Addiction and Personality Traits in Alcohol Dependence and Marijuana" found that all three groups dependent on alcohol, drug abuse and marijuana high scores compared to non-dependent susceptibility to addiction, respectively. Research results showed that between personality characteristics and risk behaviors such as smoking, drug abuse, drug use and sexual dysfunction there is a significant positive correlation (Rajaeepour and Mohammadi, 2014; Mahdian and Javidi, 2014). Evidence showed that resilient individuals are probably very low risk behaviors such as substance abuse is dumped absorption (Richardson, 2002). Research results also showed that resilience is the role of positive emotions in relation to protection against depression and substance abuse (Buckner *et al.*, 2003; Cuomo *et al.*, 2008). Many showed the resilience of the family (family communication and problem solving, the enjoyment of economic and social resources, maintain a positive outlook family ties, spirituality, family, the ability to create meaning for hardness) and correlates important for drug addiction potential an important loss. In addition, the researchers

Table 1: Results analysis variance several variable (MANOVA) on scores personality and resilience in two wives, substance abusers and non-abusers

| Test name | Amount | F-value | df | Significance level |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|----|--------------------|
| Pillais trace test | 0.08 | 2.96 | 6 | 0.001 |
| Wilks lambda test | 0.91 | 2.96 | 6 | 0.001 |
| Hotelling's trace test | 0.09 | 2.96 | 6 | 0.001 |
| Roy's largest root test | 0.09 | 2.96 | 6 | 0.001 |

Table 2: Results of among subjects in terms of scores personality and resilience in two wives, substance abusers and non-abusers

| Variables | Sum of squares | Degrees of freedom | Mean squares | F-values | Significance level | Effect size | Ability test |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Neuroticism | 36.120 | 1.00 | 36.120 | 1.62 | 2.00 | 0.008 | 0.24 |
| Extraversion and introversion | 49.005 | 1.00 | 49.005 | 1.92 | 0.10 | 0.010 | 0.28 |
| Desire for new experiences | 131.22 | 1.00 | 131.220 | 4.48 | 0.03 | 0.020 | 0.55 |
| Agreeableness | 147.92 | 1.00 | 147.920 | 4.03 | 0.04 | 0.020 | 0.51 |
| Conscientiousness | 8.28 | 1.00 | 8.280 | 0.13 | 0.70 | 0.001 | 0.06 |
| Resilience | 1.00 | 1210.32 | 4.100 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.520 | 1210.32 |

patterned the role of parents and family dysfunction in high-risk behaviors such as drug addiction important to have (Becona *et al.*, 2013; Hummel *et al.*, 2013; Schumm and Farre, 2013). The results of the study Kiyarad showed that the higher the resilience of non-dependent drug there are drug-dependent people.

One limitation of this study is to Zahedan sample is limited, so be cautious in generalizing the results. For divorced women and their awareness in order to reduce related social pathologies.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, from these results it appears that drug abuse is a health problem, socially and economically important in many countries. Research has shown that drug addiction is multi-faceted and multi various factors, psychosocial, cultural and genetic mechanisms involved in addiction has become a social phenomenon and not only on the addict's life hand effect but also the people and their dependents also vulnerable, the research shows is enormous inefficiencies and problems in family functioning addicts. Addiction wife (father) on different aspects of psycho-emotional, social, economic and family members, especially his mother is a heavy burden to the mother in some cases have those responsibilities is the responsibility of the father, also suffered be. In such cases psycho-emotional needs are not being met, economic and social mothers in families could threaten the mother's mental and emotional health. So, by providing support factors (i.e., by cooperation organizations such as the social welfare and relief committee) can be partly mental health of the family. In addition makes the person more resilient against stressors and psychological factors that cause a lot of problems treated resist and overcome. By blurring the resiliency factors such as stress, tension, and depression which guarantee the well-being of people. So, we can conclude that by providing protective factors can lead to an increase resilience. In addition to these formal and informal education can help to enhance the resiliency.

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