



Interaction Model Parents-Adolescents in Adolescents are Risk Addiction of Drugs

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Abstract

Background: One of problems in adolescents is risk of addiction to drugs that negative behavior disturbs the society. Adolescent had more spending time with friends in school and other places that have risk to addiction too Purpose: The aim of this study is analyzed interaction model of parents-adolescents in risk addiction of drugs based on King's Goal Attainment theory. Method: This study was used cross-sectional design. 124 parents and adolescents from Senior High School through probability sampling that is simple random sampling. Questionnaire data were taken by parents' (transactional factor, perception, judgment, and action), adolescents' (transactional factor, perception, judgment, and actions), and parents-adolescents' reaction, and parent-adolescents' disclosure. Analysis method was used Partial Least Square (PLS). Results: Parents' transactional factor influenced on parents' perception ($t=2,074$), parents' perceptions influenced parent's judgment ($t=2,697$), parent's judgment influenced parent's action ($t=2,396$), parent's action influenced parents-adolescents' reaction ($t=2,774$), adolescents' transactional factor not influenced adolescents' perception ($t=0,594$), adolescents' perception influenced adolescents' judgment ($t=5,744$), adolescents' judgment influenced adolescents' action ($t=2,118$), adolescents' action influenced parents-adolescents' reaction ($t=2,831$), parents-adolescents' reaction influenced parents-adolescents' interaction ($t=3,048$), parents-adolescents' interaction influenced parents-adolescents' disclosure ($t=8,062$). Conclusion: Many factors are being adolescent to risk addiction of drugs and can control with interaction models. Using interaction model of parents-adolescents so that practitioner can improve adolescent's health promotion activities in community.

Keywords: Adolescent, Parent, Risk addiction, Interaction.

Introduction

Adolescence is a phase of development between childhood and adulthood; last between the ages of 10 to 19 years. Teenagers have been marked as a period of the social human that is when individuals must build a sense of personal identity in finding identity and avoiding the danger of identity distortion [1, 2]. One of problems in adolescents is risk of addiction to drugs that negative behavior disturbs the society. Patterns use of drugs in adolescents to increase currently.

This pattern of drug is trend in teenagers' issue [3]. Risk factors are delinquency, violence, and broken home that adolescents are risk to addiction of drugs [4]. Adolescent had more spending time with friends in school and other places that have risk to

addiction too. A total of 4,023 adolescents has been interviewed that explaining of such experiences in last time had increased risk for use substance abuse [5]. Often, adolescents grow up in broken family situations, painful pasts or other unpleasant experiences in the family. This further reduces adolescents' confidence in the family. Parent interactions in behavioral control, support, communication, and closeness have an influence on the development of adolescent behavior.

Behavioral control such as the extent to which parents seek to be aware of or set rules for adolescent activity and behavior is associated with an increase in positive functions such as academic ability and a

decrease in negative functions such as juvenile delinquency [6, 7]. The close relationship of adolescent interactions with parents give positif aspects influences the decrease in the use of illegal drugs [8, 9]. Peers play an important role in determining individual behavior and attitudes during adolescence [10]. Teenagers are generally more peer oriented than their parents, such as the desire to socialize more with peers [11] ;rely more on friend's advice, especially on social problems [12] ; and to adjust to peer behavior [13].

Some research shows the relationship between the quality of parent interaction and peer involvement in adolescents. Research by Barber and Erickson found that adolescents are more peer-oriented because their parents are perceived to be less supportive and too controlling behaviour [8]. Subsequent research by Edwards & Brauburger states adolescents are more concerned with peer approval than parents due to their conflict with parents [14]. Low interaction determines the transparency transactions of parents and children [15].

King's Theory of Goal Attainment theory has the main element of an interpersonal system, in which two people are together to assist and assist in maintaining their functions and roles. Based on thus, we are interested in doing research on the development of interaction models of parents-adolescents on risk addiction of drugs based on Theory of Goal Attainment. This study will identify the interaction between parents-adolescents based on King's goal attainment theory to transactions (disclosure) between parents-adolescents.

Methods

This study used cross sectional approach. The sample size in this study was 124 parents

and 124 adolescents. Sampling technique used probability sampling, simple random sampling. The inclusion criteria in this study were: 1) middle adolescents (age 14-16 years), 2) adolescents are student in a senior or junir high school 3) adolescents and parents living at home. Independent variable in this study was interaction of parents and adolescent while dependent variable was adolescents' disclosure. The data obtained then analysed using Partial Least Square (PLS).

Results

Partial Least Square test showed that: 1) Parental transactional factor was influenced parent perception with parameter coefficient 0,228 and t value=2,074>1,96; 2) Parent perception was influenced parental appraisal with parameter coefficient 0,226 and t value=2,697>1,96; 3) Parent judgment was influenced parent action with parameter coefficient 0,222 and t value=2,396>1,96; 4) Parent action was influenced reaction of parent-adolescent with parameter coefficient 0.216 and t value=2,774 > 1.96; 5)

Adolescent transactional factor was not influenced adolescent perception with parameter coefficient 0,061 and t value=0,594<1,96; 6) adolescent perceptions was influenced adolescents judgment with parameter coefficient 0,383 and t value=5,744>1.96; 7) Adolescent judgment was influenced parameter coefficient 0,207 and t value=2,118>1,96; 8) Adolescent action was influenced reaction of parent with parameter value coefficient 0,270 and t value= 2,831>1,96; 9) Reactions of parents-adolescent was influenced parent-adolescent interaction with parameter coefficient of 0.282 and t value=3,048>1.96; 10) Parent-adolescent interactions was influenced transactions of parents-adolescent with parameter coefficients of 0,546 and t value = 8,062 > 1.96.

Table 1: Interaction Model of Parents and Adolescents Description Variable

Characteristic	n=124, n (%)
Parental Transactional Factor	
Nurturing Parent	
Positive	67 (54%)
Negative	57 (46%)
Critical Parent	
Positive	58 (46.8%)
Negative	66 (53.2%)
Adolescent Transactional Factor	
Natural Child	
Positive	54 (43.5%)
Negative	70 (56.5%)
Adapted Child	
Positive	58 (46.8%)

Characteristic	n=124, n (%)
Negative	66 (53.2%)
Parent Perception	
Past Experience	
Good	54 (43.5%)
Bad	70 (56.5%)
Self-Concept	
Positive	59 (47.6%)
Negative	65 (52.4%)
Social Economy	
Good	61 (49.2%)
Bad	63 (50.8%)
Parent Judgment	
Knowledge	
Good	62 (50%)
Bad	62 (50%)
Attitude	
Positive	66 (53.2%)
Negative	58 (46.8%)
Parent Action	
Good	48 (38.7%)
Bad	76 (61.3%)
Adolescent Perception	
Past Experience	
Good	78 (62.9%)
Bad	46 (37.1%)
Self-Concept	
Positive	54 (43.5%)
Negative	70 (56.5%)
Social Economy	
Good	61 (49.2%)
Bad	63 (50.8%)
Adolescent Judgment	
Knowledge	
Good	64 (51.6%)
Bad	60 (48.4%)
Attitude	
Positive	60 (48.4%)
Negative	64 (51.6%)
Adolescent Action	
Good	48 (38.7%)
Bad	76 (61.3%)
Parent-Adolescent Reaction	
Trust	
Positive	69 (55.6%)
Negative	55 (44.4%)
Acceptance	
Positive	76 (61.3%)
Negative	48 (38.7%)
Parent-Adolescent Interaction	
Control	
Good	63 (50.8%)
Bad	61 (49.2%)
Support	
Good	75 (60.5%)
Bad	49 (39.5%)
Communication	
Good	62 (50%)
Bad	62 (50%)
Closeness	
Good	65 (52.4%)
Bad	59 (47.6%)
Parent-Adolescent Transaction	
Disclosure	72 (58.1%)
Secrecy	52 (41.9%)
Total	124 (100%)

Inferential Analysis of Parent-Adolescent Interaction Model

This stage displays the PLS result testing of measurement model stage (structure model) on parenting factor variable consist of Nurturing parent and Critical parent,

adolescent transactions factor variable consist of Natural child and Adapted child, parental perception variable consist of past experience, self-concept, socioeconomic, parent judgment variables consist of knowledge, attitudes, parent action

variables, adolescent perception variables consist of past experiences, self-concept, socioeconomic, adolescent judgment variable consisting of knowledge, attitude, adolescent action variable, parent-adolescent reaction

consist of trust, acceptance, parental-adolescent interaction variables consisting of control, support, communication, openness, and transaction variables consist of disclosure.

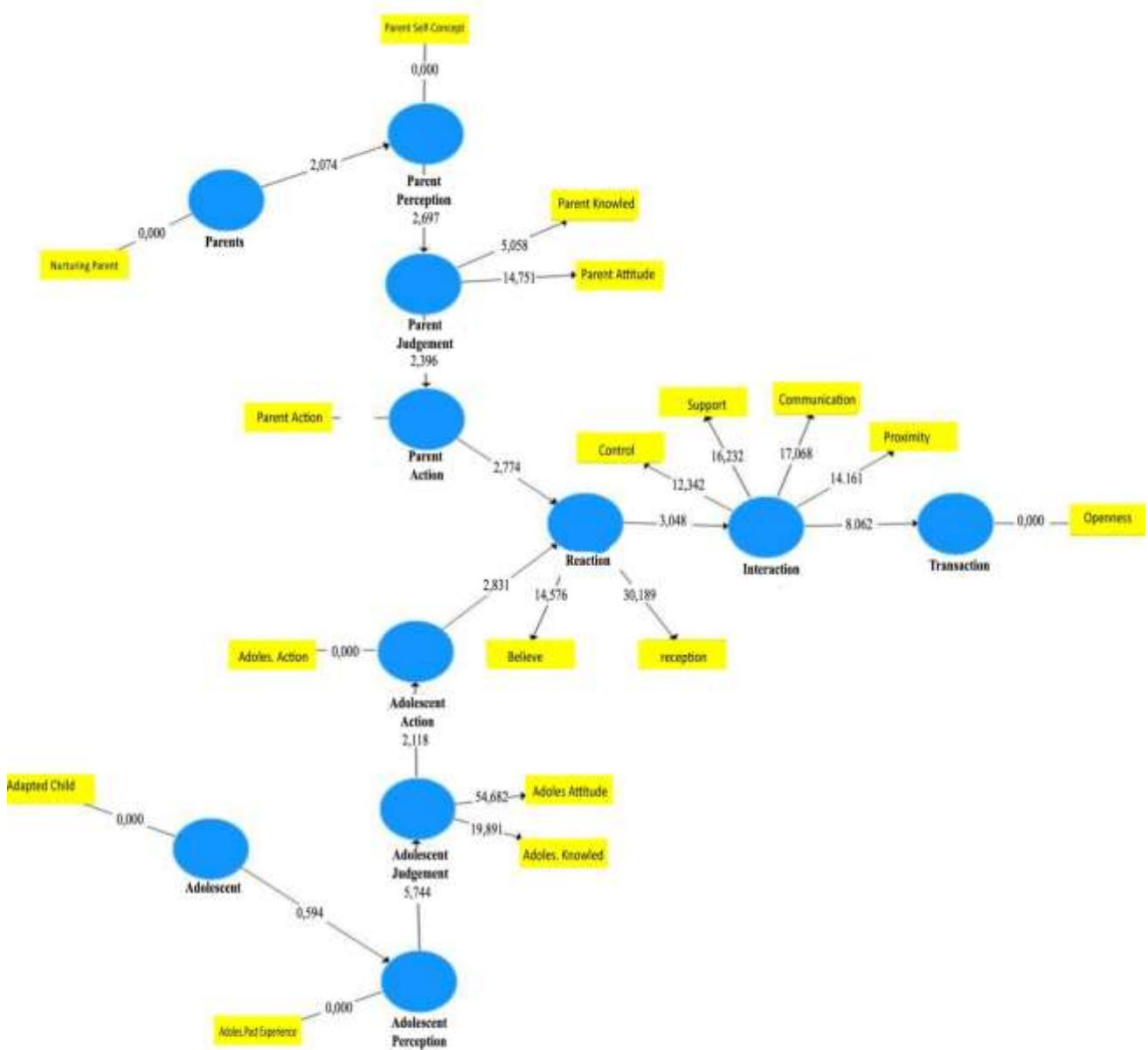


Figure 1: Structure model use Partial Least Square (PLS)

It shows the results of research in the recommendations of interaction models of parents and adolescents on addiction of drugs. The model's recommendations are nurturing parent, adaptable child, parent perception, parental judgment (knowledge and attitude), parental actions, adolescent perceptions (self-concept) adolescent judgment (knowledge and attitudes), adolescent actions, reactions of parents

(acceptance and trust), interaction of parents (control, support, communication, and closeness), and transactions of parents (openness). The next step is to test the structural model. At this stage, the aim is to know the influence of variables. This test uses a comparison of t test (t-test), if the t value is greater than t table; t-value > 1.96 means that the test is significant.

Table 2: Relationship between Variables

Relationship with other variables	Original sample	Sample mean	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistic
Transactional parent factor → Parent perception	0,228	0,221	0,110	2,074
Parent perception (self concept)→ Parent judgement	0,226	0,230	0,084	2,697
Parent judgement (knowledge and attitude) → Parent action	0,222	0,225	0,093	2,396
Parent action → Parent – adolescent reaction	0,216	0,217	0,078	2,774
Transactional adolescent factor → Adolescent perception	0,061	0,064	0,103	0,594
Adolescent perception (past experience) → Adolescent judgement	0,383	0,389	0,067	5,744
Adolescent judgement (knowledge and attitude)→ Adolescent action	0,207	0,201	0,098	2,118
Adolescent action → Parent – adolescent reaction	0,270	0,269	0,095	2,831
Parent – adolescent reaction (belive and reception → Parent – adolescent interaction	0,282	0,288	0,092	3,048
Parent – adolescent interaction (control, support, communication, proximity) → Parent – adolescent transaction	0,546	0,547	0,068	8,062

Based on table 2, there are three most dominant influential relationships:

- Adolescent perceptions affect the adolescents judgment with a parameter coefficient of 0.383 and a value of $t = 5.744 > 1.96$
- Parent-adolescent reactions affect the parent-adolescent interaction with a parameter coefficient of 0.282 and t value = $3.048 > 1.96$
- Parent-adolescent interaction influences and is most dominant on parent-adolescent transactions with a parameter coefficient of 0.546 and t value = $8.062 > 1.96$

Discussion

Effect of Adolescent Perception (Past Experience) with Adolescent Judgment (Knowledge and Attitude)

The results of this study found that adolescent perceptions affect adolescent judgment. Adolescent perceptions that influence judgment are past experiences. Research by Fagan, et al. suggests that perception influences how intensely an individual engages in adolescent judgment and ends in behavior change [16].

A person's experience, perceived object or target and the situation factors in which the experience occurs will affect one's level of knowledge so that one's judgment of something will vary [17]. Adolescent judgment of something requires the ability to make decisions; in this case the breadth of experience often plays a very important role [18].

Research by Rosenbaum, et al. found that youth assessments are more influenced by past personal experiences than information obtained through instruction (explicit descriptions of the results of assessments) [19]. Previous research by Ludvig & Spetch provides a similar statement regarding the effect of experience on judgment [20]. Repeated experiences will encourage the formation of assessment, so that most of the behavior of adolescent drug

addiction occurs because of experiences that provide feedback after each assessment. Other research said on the effect of experience on assessment risk finding that valuation is a reflection of one's experience [21].

The Effect of Parent-adolescent Reaction on Parent-adolescent Interaction

The results of this study found that parent-teen reaction affects parent-teen interaction. Parent-teen reaction that influences parent-teen interaction is trust and acceptance. The results of the study by Tilton-Weaver, et al (2010) show that negative parental reactions are associated with increased feelings of adolescents who feel controlled and decreased feelings of adolescents who are close to their parents, in turn, predicting increased confidentiality and decreased openness[22].

Conversely, positive parental reactions lead to an increase in feelings of closeness to parents, which in turn predicts an increase in openness. According to Kerr, et al (1999) that parental beliefs in adolescents and adolescent perceptions of parental beliefs are as important as parent-child interactions [23]. Parents' views on parent-child interactions will match their level of trust in their children and children's views on their

interactions with parents will be in accordance with their perceptions of how parents can be trusted by them. In other words, trust depends on the knowledge held about a person's behavior over time and various situations. Based on that knowledge, one can make a probability assessment of how that person will behave next. Even controlling for the influence of parental trust in adolescents, Kerr and Stattin revealed that this would lead to a higher quality of parent-teen relationships [23, 24].

Research by Smetana & Daddis that parents who believe in their teenagers and respect their privacy are more involved in behaviors that support autonomy, which in turn, increases adolescent trust and increases opportunities for quality parent-teen communication [25]. Forehand and Nousiainen found that adolescent perceptions about parental acceptance, parenting patterns, and interactions between parenting and acceptance patterns have a relationship with better parental-adolescent interaction functions [26].

Overall, adolescent perceptions about parent acceptance seem to be strongly related to parent-teen interactions. This study found that almost all respondents had good parent-teen reaction. In this study good parent-teen reaction has good parent-teen interaction.

This is caused by the reaction (acceptance and trust) of parents and teenagers both influence parent-teen interactions. In this study good parental reactions such as closeness and trust can make children grow well. The opposite is true for children who are not closely related to parents who tend to be difficult to grow

The Influence of Parent-adolescent Interactions on Parent-adolescent Transactions

This study found that 1) control interactions of most parents know the names and contacts of close friends of children who can be contacted, 2) interaction support that most parents support children doing hobbies and discuss learning processes with teens, 3) communication interactions that most adolescents feel their parents are good listeners, 4) close interaction that most parent-teens do joint activities such as watching tv together and eating together.

One way parents influence adolescents' openness to share daily activities is to ask teens about information or to set rules that require teens to provide information about where they will be and with whom. This is consistent with the literature on parental control, where parental knowledge is ascribed to parental control efforts to obtain information [27]. Previous studies have found that greater parental control is associated with more positive adjustments in adolescents, including being more open [28].

Several studies also found the same thing that adolescents who rated their parents as having higher discipline of control behavior would be more open [29] in expressing a particular problem [30]. Parental control behaviors are based on parental knowledge about adolescent daily activities through adolescent openness [6]. In other words, adolescents who are closed to parents will instead be open to parents when parents encourage or ask about their activities [31].

Vieno, et. al. support the statement that some data have shown teenagers openly disclose to parents when parents set rules about what parents should know about teenagers (also called parental control) [32]. The relationship between adolescent openness with parents depends on how parents generally respond to openness. Conversely, parent-child interactions that are not supportive are more likely to involve inadequate parental responses and cause a decrease in adolescent openness to parents [23].

The results of research by Tilton-Weaver show that adolescents who are supported and comfortable from their parents are increasingly expressing their activities to parents and reducing their confidentiality [22]. The results of this study are supported by Kerr & Stattin's statement that adolescents are more open and do not hide information in supportive parent-child relationships [24].

This study found that almost all respondents had good parent-teen interactions. In this study good control interactions, good support, good communication, and good closeness between parent-teens have open parent-teen transactions. This is consistent with previous research that control; support,

communication, and closeness between parents and teenagers are intertwined, causing adolescents to be open to parents. Conversely the lack of support, control, and communication cause children to have negative behavior.

Conclusion

Although many factors are being adolescent to risk addiction of drugs, interaction parent-adolescent can control this behavior. This study found the interaction between parents

and adolescents has a direct significance (direct influence), evidenced by the value of T Statistic 8.062, to transparent transactions of parents and adolescents. Using interaction model of parents-adolescents so that practitioner can improve adolescent's health promotion activities in community. This interaction models are recommend methods of improving interaction (control, support, communication, and proximity) between parents and adolescents so as to enhance adolescent disclosure to parent.

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