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INTERACTION BETWEEN PARENTS AND ADOLESCENTS IN FAMILIES WITH TOBACCO ADDICTION

The paper deals with the peculiarities of interaction between parents and adolescents within a family with tobacco addiction. Adolescence is a main period for the initiation of tobacco use and the formation of tobacco addiction. In psychology, the role of the family, in particular parent-child relationships, in the formation of addictive behavior is considered as a defect in socialization or a symptom of family relationships dysfunction. The perception of the impact of smoking on family functioning affects parent-child relationships and mediates the adolescent's attitude to smoking as a social phenomenon. The study involved 134 two-parent families, which included at least one smoker. The respondents were mothers and fathers aged from 35 to 50 years (N = 268) and their children aged from 12 to 17 (N = 134). In the empirical study, The Effect of Smoking on Family Functioning Inventory by V.O. Kramchenkova and The Parent-Child Interaction Inventory by I. M. Markovskaya were used. The cluster analysis identified five typological profiles of the influence of smoking on the implementation of family functions, namely, violation of the educational function of the family (30.10%), general violation of family functions (24.63%), neutral influence on family functions (20.65%), violation of household, educational and primary control functions (15.17%), promoting the implementation of family functions (9.45%).

Keywords: *tobacco dependence, family functions, relations between parents and children, adolescents, influence of smoking, typological profiles.*

Introduction

Smoking is a most common form of substance abuse throughout the world. Adolescence is the prevalent period of initiating smoking and the formation of tobacco addiction in adulthood. Behavior and habits are formed under the constant influence of the environment whose central element is the family. The key subsystem of the family as an integral system of external and internal ties is the relationships between parents and children. The perception of the effect of smoking on family functioning in families with tobacco addiction affects the relationships and mediates the adolescent's attitude to smoking as a social phenomenon.

In most studies of adolescent smoking risk factors, special attention is paid to the impact of the social environment, parents and peers, the availability of cigarettes and social support for tobacco use (Cano, 2012; Khodam, 2013; Rezaeetalab, 2012). The relationship between smoking, child injuries and family stressors is also reported (Iakunchykova, 2015). Some studies show that early initiation of smoking increases the likelihood of developing nicotine addiction (Buchmann, 2013).

The role of the family in the formation of various forms of addictive behavior is investigated in psychology as a defect in socialization or as a sign of dysfunctional family relationships. M. Stanton points out that addiction occurs when the family does not have the ability to resolve crises, when the communication between parents

and a child fails, and as a result the child faces traumatic losses, fear of loneliness, etc. D. Elliot believes that the reason of adolescent addiction is the lack of opportunities for approval, J. Hawkins, J. Weiss state it is tension in family relationships. D. Olson, E. Eidemiller, V. Yustitskis, V. Moskalenko argue that addiction is a reaction to a dysfunction of an integral family system, a symptom that supports family homeostasis. It emphasizes the significance of the so-called "vicious circle" when children reproduce inadequate behavior patterns of parents (Kramchenkova, 2016).

The imitation of behavioral models is largely due to the observation of parental behavior and their attitudes to smoking. This explains the higher risk of smoking in adolescents from families with tobacco addiction. In addition, smokers' children are more likely to maintain a positive attitude towards smoking (Dwivedi, 2013). The study of parent-child relationships as a risk factor for tobacco use is presented in the study by J. Cano et al., who analyzed different levels of communication and control as a factor in adolescent smoking, and it has been shown that authoritative parenting styles reduce the risk of tobacco use in adolescence as compared to authoritarian, sympathetic and disdainful upbringing (Cano, 2012).

Consequently, the issue of the beliefs regarding the impact of smoking on family functions in the relationships between parents and children in families with tobacco addiction needs detailed investigation.

Aim and Tasks

The paper aims to determine typological peculiarities of parent-child interaction in families with different effects of smoking on the realization of family functions.

Objectives of the study are as follows:

1) to identify and describe typological profiles of the views of families' members with tobacco addiction on the impact of smoking on the realization of family functions;

2) to characterize parent-child relationships and conduct a comparative analysis of the parameters of interaction, depending on the perceptions of the impact of smoking on the implementation of family functions.

Research Methods

The study involved 134 two-parent families, which included at least one smoker. The subjects were mothers and fathers aged from 35 to 50 years ($N = 268$) and their children (aged from 12 to 17 years) ($N = 134$). We applied the Impact of Smoking on Family Functioning Test

by V.O. Kramchenkova, which helped us to determine variants of the influence of smoking on the main functions of the family (Kramchenkova, 2017) and Father-Child Interaction Inventory by I. M. Markovska (Markovska, 2007), which determines basic characteristics of the relationships between parents and children. It has two parallel forms – for parents and adolescents. Percent standardization was used to assess and interpret data (Markovska, 2007). Statistical data processing was performed using the k-means clustering method, the Kruskal-Wallis Test for several independent samples. Statistical calculations were performed using the SPSS Statistics 21.0 software package.

Research Results

At the first stage of the study with the help of cluster analysis, the study of typological profiles of the influence of smoking on the implementation of family functions (Fig. 1) was carried out.

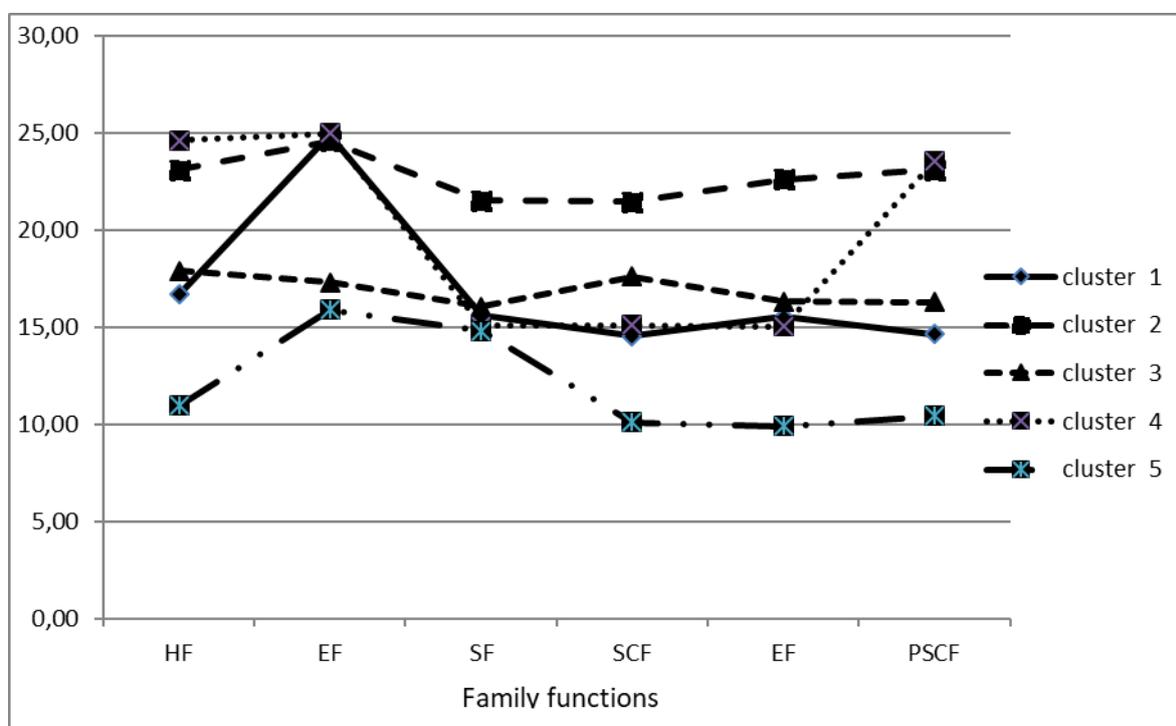


Fig. 1. Profiles of Influence of Smoking on Family Functions Realization

NB: HF – household function, EF – educational function, SF – sexual function, SCF – spiritual communication function, EF – emotional function, PSCF – primary social control function.

According to the results of clustering data, five clusters or psychological profiles have been formed.

The first profile (30.10% of the respondents) is characterized by high indicators of the negative impact of smoking on the implementation of the educational function and the average indicators for other family functions. This profile is characterized by the belief that smoking in the family impedes education, full emotional and positive communication, cooperation and harmonious development of children. This profile can be called “family educational function violation”. The fact that the study was

conducted with the participation of families with tobacco addiction suggests that smoking is a source of negative psycho-emotional states and non-harmonic educational strategies.

The second profile (24.63% of the subjects) is characterized by high indices of negative impact on all family functions. According to it, smoking has a devastating effect on family functioning. Smoking prevents satisfaction of material needs, fair distribution of family budget and home duties, creation of home comfort, it harms upbringing, satisfaction of sexual needs of spouses, prevents

communication, mutual enrichment as well as personal and intellectual growth of family members, reduces the possibility of meeting needs in sympathy, respect, recognition, emotional support, psychological protection, and also impedes the implementation of social norms by family members. This profile can be called “general violation of family functions”. Consequently, tobacco addiction in such families serves as a source of conflicts, and smoking itself as a source of an intrapersonal conflict and negative interpersonal reactions.

The third profile (20.65% of the respondents) is characterized by average indices for all scales, which has an accompanying effect on family functions. It provides a neutral attitude to smoking in the context of family functioning, so it can be conventionally marked as “neutral influence on family functions”. Such a situation may be due to the attitudes of the microsocial environment and the individual mechanisms of psychological protection as a result of adaptation to smoking in a close environment or one’s own tobacco addiction.

The fourth profile (15.17% of the respondents) is characterized by high indicators of negative influence on household and educational function, as well as the function of primary social control and the average indicators of the impact on sexual, emotional and cultural (spiritual) communication functions. The respondents of this category believe that the smoker cannot be a good parent, does not meet social norms and cannot be a model of moral behavior. This profile can be conventionally marked as “violation of household, and primary control functions”. It is important to note that the respondents are tobacco addicts or are in close family relations with smokers, which should stimulate negative psycho-emotional states, including anger, shame and guilt.

The fifth profile (9.45% of the respondents) is characterized by average indicators of the impact on the educational and sexual functions and the reduced indicators of influence on the household, emotional, cultural communication and primary control functions. These people believe smoking contributes to the implementation of many family functions and does not affect others. Thus, smoking is a peculiar family and individual coping, the use of which does not contradict social norms, structures the way of life and homework, common leisure, facilitates information exchange and discussion of important issues, provides emotional stabilization, mutual understanding and compassion. This profile can be designated as “promotion of family functions realization”.

At the second stage of the study, the characteristics of the interaction of adolescents and their parents were studied, depending on the profile of the effect of smoking on family functioning (Table 1). According to the results of the study, the respondents of the “educational function violation” profile are characterized by lower indicators of exactingness, severity, cooperation, consent, consistency, authority, satisfaction and average indicators of emotional bonds, control and adoption in parent-child relationships. Such interaction is manifested in the inconsistency of

demands, rewards and punishments, educational insecurity, and as a result reduces the level of consent between parents and adolescents in various life situations and parenting authority. The inconsistency and contradictory interaction results in the reduction of cooperation and recognition of the rights and dignity of the adolescent.

The respondents of the “general violation of family functions” profile are characterized by reduced indicators of consent, emotional bonds, cooperation, consistency, authority, satisfaction and average indicators of severity and control. Interaction in the families of this profile tends to an authoritarian controlling style. Exactingness, severity, coercion and restriction of autonomy faces the opposition of the adolescent, which is conditioned on the one hand by age laws of development, and on the other hand, inconsistency of rules and prohibitions, in particular in the context of smoking. As a result, there is a decline in parenting authority and ability to influence a teenager, disagreement in views and life situations, emotional distraction and dissatisfaction in relationships. Decrease of satisfaction ratios means violations in the structure of parent-child relationships, possible conflicts and concerns about family situations.

The results of investigating the “neutral impact on family functions” profile show lower indicators of severity, control and consent, average indicators of emotional bonds, cooperation, consistency, authority, acceptance and satisfaction with relationships. Interaction in such families is characterized by excessive amenity of parents, decrease of rules and prohibitions, which can be both a manifestation of trust and a desire to raise an adolescent’s independence, and permissiveness. At the same time, the nature of the interaction reflects the increased frequency and degree of disagreement in different life situations. Indicators of cooperation, consistency, and credibility indicate a sufficient level of recognition of rights and dignity, equality and consistency in the relationship between parents and adolescents, which increases emotional bonds, parents’ authority, acceptance, and satisfaction with relationships. Consequently, the nature of the interaction of these respondents has features of a liberal style.

The analysis of the characteristics of the parent-child interaction of the “violation of household, educational and primary control functions” profile involves decreased indicators of consent, cooperation, consistency, authority and average indicators of exactingness, severity, control of emotional bonds, acceptance, and satisfaction in relations. The nature of interaction in such families has features of inconsistency. It stipulates severity, the demands of parents and the expectation of a high level of responsibility from the adolescent on the one hand, accompanied by controlling behavior and restrictions on autonomy, rights and coercion, on the other hand. It is also characterized by the reduction of the authority of parents and cooperation between parents and adolescents. The positive aspect of relationships in such families is the acceptance and average level of emotional bonds, which causes sufficient satisfaction with relationships.

The “promotion of family functions realization” profile is characterized by lower indicators of exactingness, severity, control, average indicators of emotional bonds, acceptance, cooperation, agreement, consistency, credibility and high level of satisfaction with relationships. These families have not enough rules, requirements and prohibitions, parents show excessive gentleness, not enough control, they seek partnership, emotional bonds, mutual self-disclosure. Hence, relations in such families are more likely to be friendly. Against the background of positive emotional relationships, due to acceptance, emotional

bonds, consistency in requirements, attitude towards the adolescent, applying the expected rewards, the parents’ authority and influence on the teenager grow. On the one hand, it is a positive aspect, because it increases satisfaction with relationships, and on the other hand, it can activate patterns of tobacco addictive behavior in the mechanism of assimilation of socio-psychological attitudes and fixation of patterns of interaction.

Table 1.

**Indices of Interaction between Parents and Their Children
Depending on the Type of Impact of Smoking on Family Functioning**

Interaction parameters	Indices in percentiles (M±δ)					H
	1	2	3	4	5	
	Educational function violation	General violation of family functions	Neutral impact on family functions	Violation of household, educational and primary control functions	Promotion of family functions realization	
Exactingness	40.66±12.43	59.70±10.64	39.88±14.18	57.70±9.90	36.32±8.19	160.08*
Severity	40.41±12.94	56.46±11.37	38.19±14.58	52.46±8.50	36.84±12.33	122.58*
Control	50.41±9.70	55.96±9.47	41.57±14.01	53.93±10.84	31.84±8.01	116.13*
Emotional bonds	42.07±13.10	38.18±4.60	45.90±7.33	41.80±9.04	51.05±9.53	64.41*
Acceptance	58.26±8.23	58.18±8.85	59.28±11.24	58.69±9.22	59.47±8.37	1.84
Collaboration	39.83±12.38	31.72±9.32	47.95±8.66	38.36±7.57	52.11±6.22	138.17*
Consent	36.03±8.99	25.05±5.03	40.60±10.04	34.26±4.99	44.21±5.99	166.99*
Consistency	40.66±15.85	39.39±16.89	47.95±12.86	40.49±13.84	49.21±8.18	24.014*
Authority	40.50±15.96	37.58±10.51	47.11±8.34	40.33±10.16	48.42±8.23	43.32*
Satisfaction	42.48±7.78	35.96±6.21	56.63±11.82	41.31±9.57	63.95±11.04	194.33*

NB: * – reliable differences, p≤0.05.

The statistical analysis of data (Table 1) shows that the indicators of the studied profiles are significantly different according to all scales except for acceptance (H = 1.841602, p≥0.05). According to the exactingness scale, it has been found that, firstly, it decreases with the reduction of awareness of the adverse effects of smoking on family functioning.

Severity as the characteristics of the relationships between parents and children, as well as exactingness, increases with violations of the family functions, including household, educational and primary control ones.

According to the control scale, it has been found that the more negative impact of smoking on family functions is recognized, the more pronounced the control parents’ behavior is.

The results according to the scale of emotional bonds show the gradual increase in the emotional distance in the relationships between parents and children in the context of increasing awareness of the negative effect of smoking on the family and the presence of tobacco addiction, which is often accompanied by concealment of smoking or double standards in interaction. At the same time, the

point of increasing the emotional distance and reducing confidence violates the educational function of the family.

According to the scale of cooperation, it has been found that reducing partnership relations between adolescents and their parents, as well as increasing the emotional distance between them is also associated with the perceptions of the negative impact of smoking on the family, first of all on its educational function.

The results of the consent scale indicate that the degree of differentiation in the views on the situation in the family and life events between adolescents and their parents are conditioned by the belief about the destructive effects of smoking on the family, in contrast to the ideas of neutral or contributing ones.

According to the sequence scale it has been found that the contradiction between perceptions about the devastating effects of smoking on the family, or its individual functions, and the presence of tobacco addiction leads to intrapersonal conflict, manifested in educational insecurity and inconsistency in relationships.

A similar situation is observed according to the scale of authority. The authority, the degree of potential parental influence on an adolescent is due to the pres-

ence/absence of contradiction between smoking conviction and tobacco addictive behavior in the family, that is, double standards in interaction.

The idea of the degree of negative impact of smoking on family functioning in case of tobacco addiction in the family determines the level of satisfaction with relationships. At the same time, the violation of the educational function alone or in the structure of complex violations of family functioning, is a factor in reducing satisfaction in the relationships between parents and children.

Discussion

The results of the study are in line with the data obtained by V. Moskalenko: in families with alcohol addiction the rules set by parents are either too mild or too strict. It is the correlation of constructs: strictness-softness, control-autonomy, cooperation-lack of cooperation, which is violated in the case of tobacco addiction in the family. Along with the conviction about the negative impact of smoking on the family the severity and control increase and cooperation decreases, under conditions of persuasion in the contributing influence severity reduces and control and cooperation increase. According to L. Benjamin, the relationship between the behavior of parents and children is ambiguous: the child can respond to the same behavior of the parent in two ways: in a “complementary” way, that is, by taking initiative in response to the reduction of control, or by means of “protection”, that is, helplessness in response to the provision of independence (Markovska, 2007).

It has been also found that the contradiction between the belief in the negative impact of smoking on family functioning leads to inconsistency in parent-child interaction, which, in turn, causes a decrease in emotional bonds,

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consent and authority in relationships. This is in line with the research outcomes of G. Homontauskas who has found that the inconsistency of parents is one of the reasons adolescents perceive them as unsteady people, whose behavior is difficult to predict, and therefore less inclined to disclose their feelings (Markovska, 2007).

Conclusions

1. We have distinguished the following five typological profiles of the influence of smoking on the implementation of family functions: violation of the educational function of the family (30.10%), general violation of family functions (24.63%), neutral influence on family functions (20.65%), violation of household, educational and primary control functions (15.17%), promoting the implementation of family functions (9.45%).

2. It has been found that for the general violation of family functions profile is characterized by the features of an authoritarian controlling style of relations, violation of the educational function and violation of household, educational and primary control functions profiles – inconsistency and contradiction in interaction, and neutral impact on family functions and promoting the implementation of family functions profiles – features of liberal and seductive styles of interaction.

3. It has been established that as the belief about the negative influence of smoking on family functions increases, emotional distance, demands, severity, control, cooperation, consent, consistency, authority and satisfaction in relationships increase. Violation of the educational function alone or in the structure of complex violations of family functioning is a factor in reducing satisfaction in parent-child relationships and concern of the family situation.

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ВЗАЄМОДІЯ БАТЬКІВ ТА ПІДЛІТКІВ У СІМ'Ї ІЗ ТЮТЮНОВОЮ АДДИКЦІЄЮ

Стаття присвячена дослідженню особливостей взаємодії батьків та підлітків за умов наявності тютюнової аддикції у сім'ї. Підлітковий вік є провідним періодом ініціації вживання тютюну та формування тютюнової аддиктивної поведінки. У психології роль сім'ї, зокрема батьківсько-дитячих стосунків, у формуванні аддиктивної поведінки досліджується як дефект соціалізації або як ознака дисфункції сімейних стосунків. Уявлення про вплив паління на сімейне функціонування має вплив на батьківсько-дитячі стосунки та опосередковує ставлення підлітка до паління як соціального феномену. Мета дослідження: визначити типологічні особливості батьківсько-дитячої взаємодії у сім'ях із різним впливом паління на реалізацію сімейних функцій. У дослідженні прийняли участь 134 повні сім'ї, до складу яких входив принаймні один курець. Респондентами виступали матері та батьки у віці від 35 до 50 років (N=268) та їх діти-підлітки від 12 до 17 років (N=134). В емпіричному дослідженні було використано методики «Вплив паління на сімейне функціонування» В. О. Крамченкової та «Взаємодія батько-дитина» І. М. Марковської. За результатами кластерного аналізу виділено п'ять типологічних профілів впливу паління на реалізацію сімейних функцій, а саме, «Порушення виховної функції сім'ї» – 30,10%, «Загальне порушення сімейних функцій» – 24,63%, «Нейтральний вплив на сімейні функції» – 20,65%, «Порушення побутово-господарчої, виховної та функції первинного контролю» – 15,17%, «Сприяння реалізації сімейних функцій» – 9,45% досліджуваних. Виявлено, що для профілю «Загальне порушення сімейних функцій» характерні риси авторитарного контролюючого стилю стосунків, для профілів «Порушення виховної функції» та «Порушення побутово-господарчої, виховної та функції первинного контролю» – непослідовність та суперечливість у взаємодії, а для профілів «Нейтральний вплив на сімейні функції» та «Сприяння реалізації сімейних функцій» – риси ліберального та потураючого стилю взаємодії. Встановлено, що мірою посилення переконання про негативний вплив паління на сімейні функції збільшується емоційна дистанція, підвищується вимогливість, суворість, контроль, знижується співпраця, згода, послідовність, авторитетність та задоволеність у стосунках. Порушення виховної функції окремо чи в структурі комплексних порушень сімейного функціонування є чинником зниження задоволення у батьківсько-дитячих стосунках та занепокоєння сімейною ситуацією.

Ключові слова: тютюнова аддикція, сімейні функції, батьківсько-дитячі стосунки, підлітки, вплив паління, типологічні профілі.

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