

عنوان مقاله:

Comparison of personality traits Between Smokers and Non-smokers: The Role of Sensation Seeking and Core Self-Evaluations

محل انتشار:

چهارمین کنگره ملی و اولین کنگره بین المللی دخانیات و سلامت (سال: 1401)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 2

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Nowadays, smoking is recognized as one of the most important preventable causes of premature death in the world and personality traits are one of the influential factors in people's tendency to smoke. Therefore, we conducted the present study to compare the sensation seeking and core self-evaluations in the smoking and non-smoking population. Methods: The present research was descriptive-correlational and its statistical population consisted of the general population of Hormozgan province. ۸۶۷ people from ۱۳ cities participated in this study. Inclusion criteria consisted of Internet access to answer questions, literacy, non-addiction to drugs and alcohol, willingness to participate in research and exclusion criteria included people with substance use. Due to the coincidence of the study with the prevalence of coronavirus, we used online questionnaires to collect data. We made the link of the questionnaire available to the participants through health care providers and health center assistant nurses in the cities in the relevant channels (Telegram and WhatsApp channels). Data were collected using smoking harms awareness questionnaire, Zuckerman sensation seeking scale, core self-evaluations scale and smoking questionnaire. Data were analyzed with Chi-square test, independent samples T-test and three-way ANOVA with SPSS-۲۴. Results: ۳۳۱ (۳۸.۲%) of the participants were smokers and ۵۳۶ (۶۱.۸%) were nonsmokers. About ۵۰% (n=۱۶۲) of smokers have started smoking before the age of ۱۵. Of the total number of smokers, ۲۰۹ (۶۳.۱%) people smoke more than ۱۵ cigarettes in a week. Friends of ۴۳.۸% of the participants in the research smoked. In ۶۵.۲% of the participants, none of the family members smoked. Age mean of smokers (۳۸.۵۶) and nonsmokers (۳۱.۰۱) are statistically different ($P < ۰.۰۰۱$). The mean scores of awareness of the harms of smoking in non-smokers and smokers were ۷.۴۳ (SD=۲.۴۳) and ۶.۵۱ (۱.۷۲), respectively ($P < ۰.۰۰۱$). The findings also indicated a significant relationship between smoking status and gender, marital status, education level, and job status ($P < ۰.۰۰۱$). The mean scores of sensation seeking in the non-smokers and smokers were ۱۵.۱ (SD=۵.۶۴) and ۲۳.۰۹ (SD=۴.۱۸), respectively. The mean scores of core self-evaluations in the non-smokers and smokers were ۴۳.۴۶ (SD=۶.۷۹) and ۳۷.۹ (SD=۴.۸۲), respectively ($p < ۰.۰۰۱$). Finally, results showed that

there is no relation between smoking status, gender, and educationlevel on the core self-evaluations and sensation ... seeking. However, it was shown that the meanscore of core self-evaluations for males and females is statistica

کلمات کلیدی:

Core Self-Evaluations, Personality Trait, Sensation Seeking, Smoking

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