

The survey on Effect of Conflict with Parents on High-Risk Behaviors among students (case study: high school students of Amol)

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Abstract

Nowadays, youths have the important portion of population in Iran that confront with types of social harms. High risk behavior is one of them. High-risk behaviors are defined as acts that increase the risk of disease or injury, which can subsequently lead to disability, death, or social problems. the article tries to examine effect of parent conflict on High-Risk Behaviors among youth in Amol city. Research method in the article was survey. statistical sample was 384 student that selected by multi-level sampling with emphasis on cluster sampling. Data gathered by questionnaire. The test presents that conflict with parent has significant relation at 0.01 with all dimensions of dependent variable (high risk behavior). Coefficient Of Determinations is $R^2=0.34$. conflict family variable has meaningful and positive effect on risky behavior (Beta=0.58). more conflict with family, more tendency to risky behavior among student. so they show lower tendency to self-care. family educational role and manner of their socialization have important role in youth self-care. Youths' interaction quality with parent affect in prevention of social harms, so it is necessary for family to manage their relation with children in correct path.

Keywords: High risk behavior, conflict with family, students, Amol.

1. Introduction

Nowadays, youths have the important portion of population in Iran. Regard to prevalence of social harms in recent years, youth generation confront with types of social harms. one of them is high risk behavior. These behaviors are those that have high risk and unacceptable socially (De boer & etc, 2017).

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High-risk behaviors are defined as acts that increase the risk of disease or injury, which can subsequently lead to disability, death, or social problems. The most common high-risk behaviors include violence, alcoholism, tobacco use disorder, risky sexual behaviors, and eating disorders (Tariq & Gupta, 2022). also Guzman and pohlmeier(2014) define high risk behavior as those that can have adverse effects on the overall development and well-being of youth. Or that might prevent them from future successes and development. This includes behaviors that cause immediate physical injury (e.g., fighting), as well as behavior with cumulative negative effects (e.g., substance use). driving related risk, fighting and aggression, suicide, substance use and risky sexual behavior are samples of high-risk behaviors

Researches show that high risk behaviors are increasing among youths in Iran. For example, Jebraeili and felegari(2020)represent risky sexual behavior among college student, also habibpour(2020) justified increasing trend of tobacco consumption among Tehranian youths. Also, self-treating against risky behavior is affected by several variables.one of the most important variables is youth conflict with parents. Youth interaction manner with parent affect in how do they confront with social harms.in fact, in challenged situations, individual experience more risky behaviors (Haghdoost & etc,2014). quality of relation between parent and children has noticeable outcome on psychological health of children. (Stokowski & etc,2015).

The scope of youth conflict with family includes smoking, alcohol drinking, life style and other risky behavior. the conflict is affected by different variables. Individualism is one of them. The more among youth, more conflict with family and finally more risky behavior by them. Also, economic factor implies some challenge between parent and children and this pressure youth toward risky behavior(Laursen & etc, 2016).

Disagreements between mothers and adolescent children has negative affect children inclination to high-risk behavior. For example, it has been found that conflicts between parents and adolescents are related to antisocial behaviors (Sentse and Laird, 2010), alcohol use (Chaplin et al., 2012; Abar et al., 2014). while highlighting the role of daily negative familial interactions, over and

above experiences of victimization, in predicting anxious- and withdrawn-depressed symptoms in early and middle childhood (Morelli & etc, 2023).

Also, parent conflict with progeny at home or out of home induce risky behavior among children such as bullying, violence and harassment. Family structure has important role on person function (Liu & etc, 2019).

Family has high position in socialization and even prevention from social harms among youths. These roles confirm in some risky action such as alcohol and narcotic substance (Stokowski, 2015). When family fail in doing responsible related with children and cannot preserve them it may increase possibility of high-risk behavior.

In sum, relation between parent and children play essential role in their physical and psychological health. Outcome of family conflict with youths can be dangerous. Therefore the article tries to examine effect of parent conflict on High-Risk Behaviors among youth in Amol city.

2.Review of Literature

Morelli & etc (2023) in the study Exposure to family conflict during childhood increases risk for the development of anxiety and mood problems, though the potential for bidirectionality in this association remains unknown. It is also unclear whether nonviolent family conflict is related to children's anxious- and withdrawn-depressive symptoms within high-risk family contexts, independent of more severe events such as children's exposure to violent victimization. Participants included 1,281 children and their caregivers identified as being at high risk for family violence, interviewed prospectively at ages 6, 8, and 10 about family conflict, children's anxious- and withdrawn-depressive behaviors, and children's victimization experiences. Invariance testing revealed no differences in model fit between boys and girls and minimal differences depending on whether families were reported for maltreatment prior to recruitment. Findings are partially supportive of a conceptualization of the family-child relationship that is reciprocal, while highlighting the role of daily negative familial interactions, over and above experiences of victimization, in predicting anxious- and withdrawn-depressed symptoms in early and middle childhood.

Liu & etc (2019) in their study examine whether self-control serves as a moderator in the associations between parent-adolescent relationships, including parental support and parent-adolescent conflict, and risk-taking behaviors among adolescents. The 917 Chinese adolescents whose mean age was 14.38 years ($SD = 1.69$) completed questionnaires effectively. The results indicated that the relationships between either parental support or parent-adolescent conflict and adolescent risk-taking behavior were moderated by self-control. Among those adolescents with lower levels of self-control, both higher levels of parent-adolescent conflict and lower levels of perceived parental support predicted more risk-taking behaviors, but their predicting roles got weakened with the increase of the level of self-control. Accordingly, good parent-adolescent relationship, particularly less parent-adolescent conflict, is critical for decreasing adolescent risk-taking. Otherwise, improving self-control is particularly helpful to those adolescents having more conflict with their parents or less parental support to decrease their risk-taking.

Guassi & Telzer (2019) in their study investigate how the social context influences risky decisions when adolescents' behavior affects their family using a formalized risk-taking model. 63 early adolescents (M age=13.3 years; 51% female) played a risk-taking task twice, once during which they could make risky choices that only affected themselves and another during which their risky choices only affected their parent. Results showed that adolescents reporting high family conflict made more risky decisions when taking risks for their parent compared to themselves, whereas adolescents reporting low family conflict made fewer risky decisions when taking risks for their parent compared to themselves. These findings are the first to show that adolescents change their decision-making behaviors when their risks affect their family and have important implications for current theories of social context and adolescent risk taking.

Laursen & etc.(2016) in their studies examined the premise that relationship damage arising from disagreements between mothers and adolescent children is a product of negative affect and failure to compromise. Concurrent analyses involved reports from 101 (33 boys, 68 girls) adolescents (M = 13.89 years old) about conflict with mothers. Longitudinal analyses involved reports from

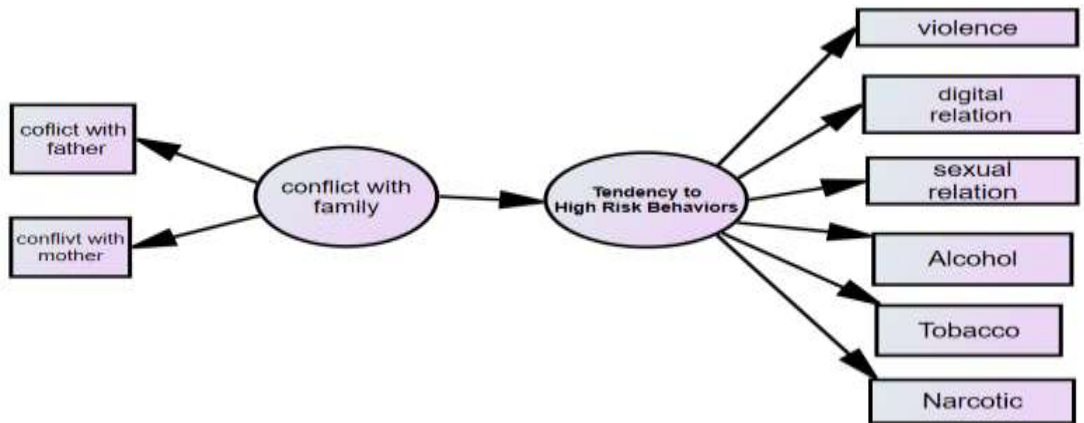
271 (112 boys, 159 girls) adolescents ($M = 11.6$ years old at the outset) about conflict with mothers at two time points 1 year apart. Compromise and youth negative affect were moderately correlated; when both were included as predictors of adverse relationship consequences arising from conflict, negative affect accounted for almost all of the variance, concurrently and prospectively. Scholars and practitioners who advise families that negotiated resolutions to disagreements help to avoid relationship disruption may be discouraged in their efforts unless a similar emphasis is placed on minimizing negative affect.

Allahnerdipour & etc (2016) in their study assess the prevalence of cigarette smoking and its relationship to other risk-taking behaviors, perceived familial support and religiosity among college students in Tabriz, Iran. In this study, 1837 randomly selected students participated and completed a self-administered questionnaire inquiring demographic characteristics, risk taking behaviors, Aneshensel and Sucoff's 13-items one-dimensional perceived Parental support scale and 28 - items Kendler's general religiosity scale. In general, 15.8 % of the students were cigarette smokers. The results indicated that being male ($OR = 3.21$), living alone or with friends ($OR = 2.00$), having a part-time job ($OR = 1.98$), alcohol consumption during the past 30 days ($OR = 3.67$), hookah use ($OR = 5.23$), substance abuse ($OR = 1.69$), familial support ($OR = 0.97$) and religiosity ($OR = 0.98$) have statistically significant relationships with cigarette smoking. Our study represents the co-occurrence of risky behaviors. Cultural context in the traditional communities seems to show the crucial role of familial support and religiosity traits with the female gender as predictive factors to not smoke cigarette and perform other risky behaviors.

Smovokowski & etc (2015) in a longitudinal study explores how rural adolescents' ($N = 2,617$) perceptions of parenting practices effect their mental health (i.e., anxiety, depression, aggression, self-esteem, future optimism, and school satisfaction) over a 1 year period. Regression models showed that current parenting practices (i.e., in Year 2) were strongly associated with current adolescent mental health outcomes. Negative current parenting, manifesting in parent-adolescent conflict, was related to higher adolescent anxiety, depression, and aggression and lower self-esteem, and school satisfaction. Past parent-adolescent conflict (i.e., in Year 1) also positively

predicted adolescent aggression in the present. Current positive parenting (i.e., parent support, parent-child future orientation, and parent education support) was significantly associated with less depression and higher self-esteem, future optimism, and school satisfaction. Past parent education support was also related to current adolescent future optimism. Implications for practice and limitations were discussed.

Haghdoust & etc(2014) in their study evaluate the influences of family factors, risky and protective, on adolescent health-risk behavior. In this cross-sectional study, students of high schools in Kerman, Iran at all levels participated, during November 2011 till December 2011. The research sample included 1024 students (588 females and 436 males) aged 15 to 19 years. A CTC (Communities That Care Youth Survey) questionnaire was designed in order to collect the profile of the students’ risky behaviors. Stratified cluster sampling method was used to collect the data. findings showed that family has a very significant role in protecting students against risky behaviors. The education level of the father, family religiosity, and attachment were the most important factors.



Model1. hypothesized model (effect of conflict with family on tendency to high-risk behavior)

In sum, we can say that prior researchers explained risky taking from different perspective. But this research survey tendency to risky behavior as dependent variable with six indicators. Also, family interaction has crucial consequences correlated with social harms among youths.so we explore effect

of conflict with family on tendency to high risk behavior among student in Amol city as in model 1 is presented.

2.1.Hypothesis:

The article has 1 primary hypothesis and 6 secondary hypotheses:

1.Conflict with family affect on tendency to high-risk behaviors (and its dimension) among student

1-1. conflict with family has meaningful correlation with tendency to violence among student

1-2- conflict with family has meaningful correlation with tendency to digital relation among student

1-3- conflict with family has meaningful correlation with tendency to sexual relation among student

1-4- conflict with family has meaningful correlation with tendency to alcohol among student

1-5- conflict with family has meaningful correlation with tendency to tobacco among student

1-6- conflict with family has meaningful correlation with tendency to narcotic among student.

3. Methodology

Research method in the article was survey. The survey method is the practice of gathering data for a study by asking people questions related to the research. (De vaus,2114). We used Face-to-face interview as types of survey methods.

Typically, researchers survey people who have particular knowledge, insights or experiences related to the study.so statistical population in the research was high school student of Amol city in 2021.also statistical sample was 384 student that selected by multi-level sampling with emphasis on cluster sampling. All of high school of city divide in four cluster in first level. High school position, population and social-cultural situation were considered. Finally, it selected tow school from ever clusters.

In survey, researchers create a formal list of questions to ask the participants and the research we used questionnaire to gathering data. researcher investigate

validity of the scale by formal validity and reliability of the scale by Alpha Cronbach.

Table 1- Alpha coefficient of dependent variable dimension

variable	Alpha	Total
Narcotic	0.87	
tobacco	0.86	
Alcohol	0.88	0.92
Sexual relation	0.83	
Risky cyber relation	0.72	
Violence	0.74	

3.1.Dependent variable

Dependent variable in the research is high risk behavior. Writers made risky behavior scale with six dimensions. risky behavior includes alcohol consumption, tobacco and narcotic consumption, risky sexual relation. Endanger cyber relation and violence. The six variables examine by 20 questions with 5 options.

3.2.Independent variable

Conflict with family is dependent variable in this research. For measurement of the variable, we used from standard scale of Robin & Foster s conflict family with children. The scale has 20 separate questions for father and mother that respondent should answer with yes and no. higher score is 20 and lower is zero. Alpha Cronbach for father was 0.87 and for mother was 0.85.

4. Findings

After gathering data, we analyzed data by two packages Spss and Amos. The first step, we described dependent and independent variables. second step, hypothesized model was tested by SEM manner and model fit explored.

Table 2- scale description of youth conflict with family

Father		Questions	Mather	
No	Yes		No	Yes
68	32	1.My parent doesn't understand me.	75.6	24.4
77.9	22.1	2.My parent and I sometimes end our arguments calmly.	72.8	27.2
78.2	21.8	3.My parent understands me.	75.9	24.1
81.2	18.8	4.We almost never seem to agree.	76.9	23.1
65.6	34.4	5. I enjoy the talks we have.	63.8	36.2
56.4	43.6	6. When I state my own opinion, he/she gets upset.	50.9	49.1
73.3	26.7	7. At least three times a week, we get angry at each other.	78.1	21.9
74.3	25.7	8. My parent listens when I need someone to talk to.	81.4	18.6
68.8	32.2	9. My parent is a good friend to me.	80	20
81.8	18.2	10. He/she says I have no consideration for him.	81.8	18.2
57	43	11. At least once a day, we get angry at each other.	64.4	35.6
80.4	19.6	12. My parent is bossy when we talk.	83.8	16.2
69.1	37.9	13. The talks we have are frustrating.	74.8	25.2
74.1	25.9	14. My parent understands my point of view, even when he doesn't agree with me	71.5	28.5
78.5	21.5	15. My parent always seems to be complaining about me.	81.3	18.7
82.1	17.9	16. In general, I don't think we get along very well	82.3	17.8
68.4	31.6	17. My parent screams a lot.	73	27
90.6	9.4	18. My parent puts me down.	89.7	10.3
82.3	17.7	19. If I run into problems, my parent helps me out	81.1	18.9
		20.I enjoy spending time with my parent.		
4.72		Mean	4.26	
17	0	Rang	18	0

Table 3-Description of dependent variable (tendency to high-risk behavior)

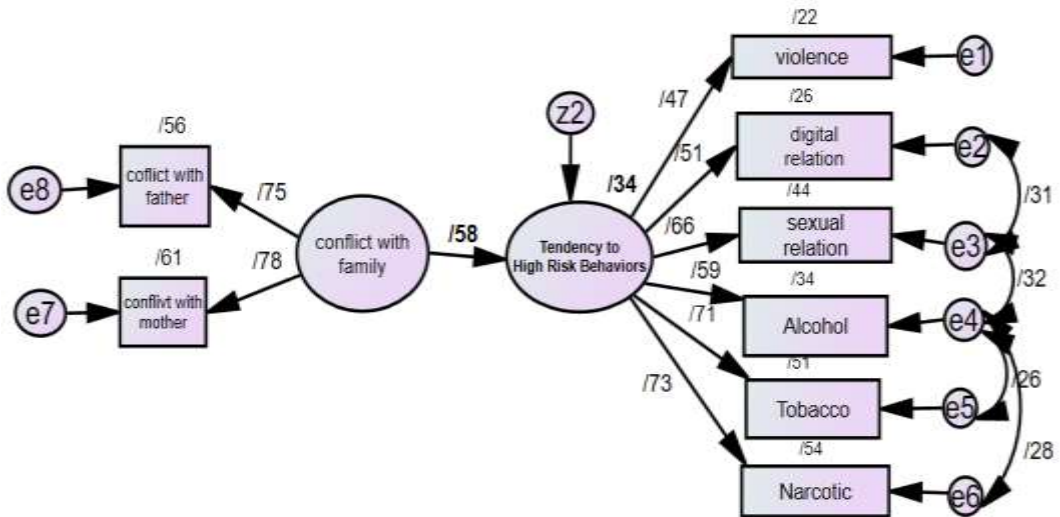
variable	Dimension	Min	Max	Mean	Standard deviation
High risk behavior	Narcotic	4	20	6.35	3.64
	tobacco	4	20	8.18	4.50
	Alcohol	3	15	5.69	3.55
	Sexual relation	3	15	7.67	3.67
	Risky cyber relation	3	15	7.30	2.48
	Violence	3	15	10.18	2.98
Total		20	86	45.40	15.43

Table 3 present description of dependent variable.in this article was surveyed inclination of risky behaviors in 6 dimensions. self-care from violence is low. The more than half students incline in a special situation involved with others in a violence behavior. Student self-care about sexual relation and risky cyber relation was middle. consumption of narcotic and alcohol is in lower level among students. Total mean of high-risk behavior is 45.50.

Table4. correlation test of high-risk behavior dimensions and conflict with parent

variables	r	sig
Narcotic	0.87	0.00
tobacco	0.86	0.00
Alcohol	0.88	0.00
Sexual relation	0.83	0.00
Risky cyber relation	0.72	0.00
Violence	0.74	0.00

Table 4 show correlation coefficient between dependent variable and independent variable. The test presents that conflict with parent has significant relation at 0.01 with all dimensions of dependent variable (high risk behavior). also, all of relation are positive. Total correlation coefficient is $r= 0.33$.it means that the more conflict with family, the more high-risk behavior.



DF= 15 CFI= 0.96 NFI= 0.95 CMIN/DF = 3.1 RMSEA=0.07 R² = 0.34

Model2.testing of hypothesized model (effect of conflict with family on tendency to high-risk behavior)

Model 2 show test of conflict with family effect on tendency to endanger behavior among student. Coefficient Of Determinations is $R^2 = 0.34$. conflict family variable has meaningful and positive effect on risky behavior (Beta=0.58). more conflict with family, more tendency to risky behavior among student. so they show lower tendency to self-care.

Also, parameter estimation show hypothesized model is overfitted model. estimation of Model yielded an overall CFI value of 0.96, a NFI of .95, and a RMSEA of .034; the 95 CMIN/DF = 3.1. the reviewing these fit indices, we see that our model well-fitting as indicating by fit parameter. in sum, the parameters show that our model was supported by sample data.

5. Conclusion

Social harm is one of serious challenges in modern society. in this case, youth harms is more important. Now a days, youth confront with different harms that one of the most important is risky behaviors. Risky behaviors are types of action that involving in them incur physical, psychological and even sexual harms. They include behaviors such as Violence, digital relation, sexual relation, alcohol, tobacco and narcotic. If the youth accomplish every type of them, it may endanger their future. so this research has tried to survey risky behavior among student.

Risky behavior specially among youths is affected by different factors. Living situation, communication with friends, using mass media especially digital media, and personality properties are some of them. But youth interaction with parent is very important. Family educational role and manner of their socialization have important role in youth self-care. Youths' interaction quality with parent affect in prevention of social harms. When parent challenge with child in conflict manner, they can't perform correctly control role and socialization. Therefore, they won't have any guard against social harm and risky behavior and they harm easily.

So, the article explained effect of youth conflict with family on their tendency to endanger behavior. The result has resulted the variable of youth conflict with family has positive and meaningful relation on youth tendency to risky behavior. it means that the more youth conflict with family, the more student tendency to types of risky behavior. For example, there are negative

associations between perceived parental support and behaviors problems (Yun et al., 2016), such as alcohol use (Maslowsky et al., 2016). Similarly, an inverse relationship has been found between perceived familial support and cigarette smoking (Allahverdipour et al., 2015).

Family relationships and interactions can be a protective factor against adolescent engagement in risky behavior, but conflict within the family can lead to heightened risk taking during this developmental phase (Smith, 2020).

This research justified effect of conflict in family on risk taking among student. So future research should explore the relationship between implicit family conflict and adolescent risk taking among older adolescents and how it relates to specific types of risky behavior, as older adolescents are more likely to engage in greater, more negative risk taking. Prior research suggests that conflict within the family generally increases when children reach adolescence (Perez & etc, 2016).

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