Explaining the Effective Factors on Risk-taking as Basic Elements of Youths' Life Style based on Modeling of Structural Equation by Minority Method of Partial Squares (PLS)

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to survey the effective factors on the risk-taking rate as the basic elements of youths' life style in the various and wide sampling of students quantitively. This study was from the social survey and the research data have been collected by using the questionnaire techniques. The statistical population includes all students of Kashan University. Using Cochran sampling formula, 403 students were randomly selected as sample size. Findings showed that fatalism with 59% of total negative effect and high impact volume in the first rank, social satisfaction with 24% overall effect and average effect volume in the second rank, luxuriousness with 21% of total effect and volume of effect at the level low in the third rank, and worldliness with 11% overall impact and volume in the lowest rank. In addition to, the Q2 value indicates that overally the predictive power of the model is moderate. Based on the obtained value in the matrix, the significance-function of the variable of Fatalism was significant.

Keywords:. Risk-Taking, Dangerous behavior, Fatalism, Luxuriousness, Worldliness and social satisfaction.

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1. Introduction

The young time is the time that the every one life is changed and he/she is far from the home. He or she makes decision and finds new friends and participates in the new groups. In this age, usually using alcohol, opium, cigarette, sexual behavior and doing the dangerous sports are the behaviors that the individuals face with them. And, in any way, the individual should make decision and find the new friends and participate in the new groups and do the new activities. In this age, usually using alcohol, opium, cigarette, sexual behavior are amomg the behaviors that the individuals face with them. And, in any way, the individuals should make the decision to participate or prevent from them. Then, one of the clear characters of the youth's period is an increase of risk-taking (Muuss & Porton, 1998, p. 22).

The teenagers and youth create their own favorite and special music, uniform, mode, sport and generally life's style. They follow their cultural and social choices instead of following the former traditions in spite of these problems. Iranian youth's generation is known in many countries of the world. From one side, the youth's problem is the subject for the academic researches. And, from other side, it is one of the important organs of the social policy making in view of some researchers (Kazemipour, 2008). They intend to attract their ideal in regarding the dangerous behaviors (Oetting & Beauvais, 1987, p. 205). The independence and self-orientation are necessary for the sensation and social growth of the teenagers and increasing the indecent deny in the life of young persons (Donovan & Jessor, 1985, pp. 89-94). Risk-taking is generally as a part of the youth's life style, and in fact they are parts of the daily behaviors and activities of the youth life.

2. Review of the Lierature

In the literature, the "risk" word means having to show the bold front or reveal the behavior or tending to indefinite future or direction (Cook & Brian, 2005, p. 125). If each person makes the decision freely, that person will confront with one danger. The risk will be acceptable thousand times (Spurgeon, 1999; Zimolong, Trimpop and ILO, 1998). Generally, we can seem two approaches from risk-taking. In the first interpretation, risk-taking is explained for affording

the individuals' needs such as amusement. In the second interpretation, it is analyzable distinctively. Based on this view, we can analyze risk-taking among the case of individuals in the study by using these two approaches. At the beginning, it should note that risk-taking presents the youths' behaviors and preferences that from one side. This problem leads to increase the variety of the youths, and in other side, it leads to the individuals' classifications with backgrounds and methods of assertiveness and distinction from others especially in the peers groups. In this regard, in the micro level, by inspiring Albert Cohen's theory, it can be said that the evolution of the youths' sub-cultures is the product of the different numbers from actors in the effective tolerance area (Cohen, 1955, p. 159); so that, the youths behavior from this angle is the results of the grouping solutions for the lower classes in the world of the values sovereignty and the beliefs of the middle classes.

It can be said that the youth inclinations to the dangerous behaviors is the product of the expectations cleavage of the middle class from youth.

Thus, the extremist interest to using material shows the non- rational rivalry moves on the individuals to accept the danger for achieving the aims (Mohammadi, 2012, p. 288). From other side, as the risk-taking and the danger behavior is the social action that can be done on the person under the social pressure from outside then the satisfaction from life and generally in the form of the social satisfaction can affecting on revealing of the dangerous behaviors and the individual. The social satisfaction is the rate of happiness and the positive individual sense from activities and the increase of the social solidarity. Whatever, the individual has the more social satisfaction. This satisfaction's sense in the rest of the background of the individual's life show its effect well (Zaki, 2005, p. 23). The concept of satisfaction points to the wide domain from the intentions and suitability's for affording the basic and glorious needs of the human. Many people intend to do something and then they should choose and afford their needs from the regions. When we can choose and achieve whatever we intend the satisfaction is achieved; however, it is possible that this satisfaction covers the different spectrum (Shaterian, Ashnavi and Ganjipour, 2011, p. 128).

3.Methodology

This study was the survey. The questionnaire technique has been used for collecting the research data. In this study, we used PLS Graph to test the conceptual aspect of the research. This technique uses the survey possibility for preparing the hidden variables and measures (the observed variables) simultaneously. In PLS's models, two internal and outer models are testified. Outer model is like the CFA and inner model is like the Meta's analysis in the models of the structural equation. After testifying the outer model, it is necessary to present the inner model. By using inner model we can survey the research assumption of model. Then, by seeming the weighable irrelativeness as entrances, the cases amount for each hidden amount based on the weighable average are calculated (Fornell & Bookstein, 1982; Amani, Khezri Azar and Mahmoud, 2012). Population of the study is all of Kashan University. The rate of sample's size of the the present research has been calculated based on the Cochran's formula. The exact statistic of the sample's size has been determined after distributing the introductory questionnaire and affording the exact variance of variables among 403 students. In this research, measuring the conceptual model has been afforded by using 5 hidden variables. All hidden variables have surveyed based on the reflective measuring model. For measuring the validity we used the combined reliability and Cronbach's alpha and according to the suitability of these coefficients, the integrated validity was used from the diagnostic variables method by determining the index of the extracted average index(AVE). It is necessary that, for determining the validity for each index, the factor load has been used. In the following table, the survey results of the concepts validity and reliability of research variables have been presented.

Table 1. Survey of validity and reliability

Research's Instruments		Cronbach's α value	C.R. Value	AVE	Factor Item Loading	Research's Instruments		Cronbach's α value	C.R. Value	Factor Item Loading
Secularism	J20 J21 J22	0.572	0.772	0.534	0.748 0.609 0.820 0.641	Social Satisfaction	J35 J36 J37 J38 J39 J40	0,775	0.839	0.507 0.627 0.615 0.861 0.699 0.757
Fatalism	J3 J4 J6 J7	0.763	0.848	0.585	0.824 0.764					
Luxuriousness	J24 J26 J27 J28	0.681	0.805	0.511	0.815 0.575 0.726 0.758 0.783	Risk-taking	J10 J11 J12 J8	0.824	0.880	0.867 0.783 0.736 0.827

In spite of these problems, the survey results of the point credibility have been presented. Based on larker, it is necessary that the numbers have been placed in indexes of the matrix diameter. For taking the credibility of the instruments, AVG should be bigger than the numbers out of the diameter.

Table 2. Results of former and Larker's Indexes

	Luxuriousness	Fatalism	Secularism	Social Satisfaction	Risk-taking
Luxuriousness	0.715				
Fatalism	0.235	0.765			
Secularism	0.525	-0.250	0.731		
Social Satisfaction	0.093	-0.357	0.141	0.687	
Risk-taking	0.353	-0.621	0.264	0.437	0.805

Table 3. Indexes' results of HTMT

	Luxuriousness	Fatalism	Secularism	Social Satisfaction	Risk-taking
Luxuriousness					
Fatalism	-0.287				
Secularism	0.819	-0.371			< 1
Social Satisfaction	0.051	-0.406	0.196		
Risk-taking	0.416	-0.721	0.344	0.468	

4. Findings

In this research, the social satisfaction is as the independent variable and risk-taking is as the dependent variable of research. The depression distributions of respondents regarding to each variable have presented.

Table 4. Depression distribution of research variables

	Minority	Majority	Range of Change	Average	Standard Deviation
Luxuriousness	4	20	6	12,41	3,23
Fatalism	3	20	17	8,69	2,53
Secularism	3	15	12	8,65	2,53
Social Satisfaction	6	30	24	20,60	5,3
Risk-taking	4	20	16	16,81	3,77

Table 5. Percetage distribution of independent and dependent variables

Indep Variable	Rate	Freq	Perc	Indep Variable	Rate	Fre	Perce
Luxuriousness	Low	74	18,4		Low	74	18,4
	Average	229	56,8		Average	229	56,8
	High	97	24,1		High	97	24,1
	Unanswered	3	0,7		Unanswered	3	0,7
				Fatalism			
	Total	403	100		Total	403	100,0
Secularism	Low	76	18,9	Social	Low	198	49,1
	Average	198	49,1	Satisfaction	Average	183	45,3
	High	124	30,9		High	135	33,5

	Unanswered	5	12	Unanswered	3	0,7	
	red						
	Total	403	100,0	Total	403	100,0	
Dependent Variable	Low		High	Low		High	
Risk-taking	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc
	74	18,4	257	63,8	69	17,1	3	0,7

4.1. Data Analysis

In this part, the analytical findings of the research and the hypothesizes' test had been presented and surveyed based on the model of the structural equation.

4.1.1. Structural Model: Significance of Direct and Indirect Effects

Direction and significance of direct and indirect effects. It is necessary to present the inner model that is the indicator the relation among the hidden variables of research by using inner model, can consider the survey of the research's hypothesizes. The inner model has been done by usage of PLS's software. The model of the testified concept had been presented in figure 1.
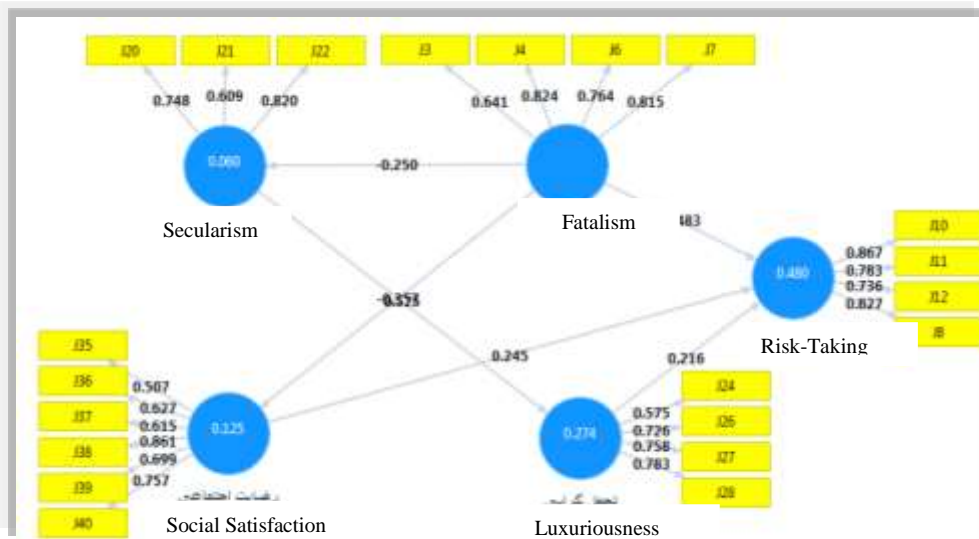

Figure 1. Inner model of research: Relation between the hidden variables coefficient and amount of R^2 and the factor loads

Table 6. Index of Inner model of research direction and significance of direct effects

	Path Coefficients	T Statistics (|O/STERR|)	P Values
Luxury-oriented ←-- Risk-taking	0,216	5.178	0.000
Secularism ←-- Fatalism	0,250-	3.960	0.000
Fatalism ←-- Satisfaction from life	0,357-	7.877	0.000
Fatalism ←-- Risk-taking	0,483-	12.835	0.000
Luxuriousness ←-- Secularism	0,525	14.507	0.000
Satisfaction from Life ←-- Risk-taking	0,245	6.291	0.000

Based on results of T and p, the path coefficient for all above relations be significant; so that, the amount of for a path is bigger than 1,96 and the amount of p is also smaller than 0,05.

Table: 7. Direct and indirect effects and independent variables on the dependent variables

Variables	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect
Luxuriousness	0,216	-	0,216
Fatalism	-0,483	-0,116	-0,599
Secularism	-	0,114	0,114
Social Satisfaction	0,245	-	0,245

Based on the findings of the above table, the fatalism with 59% of total negative effectiveness is in the first degree, social satisfaction with 24% of total effectiveness is in the second degree. Luxuriousness with 21% of the total effectiveness is in the third degree with 11% of total effectiveness in the last degree.

4.1.2. Survey of Effect Size and the Predictability Power of Model

Based on the amount of f square, the effect size is used for assessment of structural equations. In fact, the effect size is the explainer of the share of each independent variable in R2. The ration of the effect size is on this base that, if,

the achieved rate is around 0,02; the effect size is low; if, the effect size is around 0,15, the effect size is average and if, the effect size is more than 0,35; the effect size will be high. In spite of this problem, Q2 can survey the power of the model predictability. On the other hand, the power of the model predictability shows that how much the model has the power in model predictabilities for the dependent variable.

Table 8. Survey of Effect's Size and Power of Model's Predictability

	f Square	Q^2 (=1-SSE/SSO)
Luxuriousness	0,086	
Fatalism	0,376	
Secularism	-	0,285
Social Satisfaction	0,101	

According to above table, the effect's size of Luxuriousness variable is low; the effect's size of social satisfaction is average and the effect's size is high. Also, the rate of Q2 show that overall, the power of the model's predictability is average.

4.1.3. Preference's Survey of Intervention based on Matrix of Significance Function

Matrix of significance function shows a part of model that has the most significance.

Table 9. Matrix of Significance Function

	Effects for	Performances
Social Satisfaction	0,256	65,086
Secularism	0,118	48,888
Fatalism	-0,594	29,751
Luxuriousness	0,244	54,846

Based on the achieved rate in the above matrix and the following chart, the fatalism is significant. Based on this base, it is necessary to focus on this variable in the future planning.
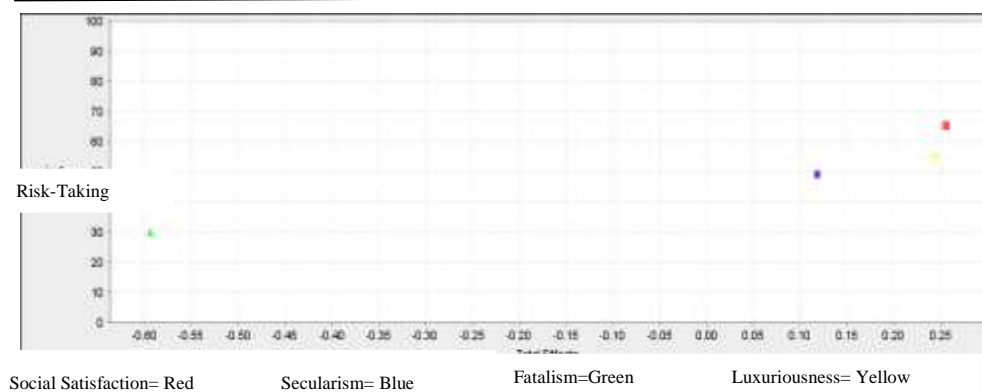
Risk-Taking

Social Satisfaction= Red   Secularism= Blue   Fatalism=Green   Luxuriousness= Yellow

Figure 2. Chart of significane Function

5. Conclusion

The basic purpose of this study is to investigate the effective factors of risk-taking rate as the basic element of youth's lifestyle in the wide sample of the students quantitatively. Mutually, the social satisfaction removes the deviatory behaviors and can be as the effective factor of the inner control of the individuals. But, based on the findings of the present research, by increasing the rate of the social satisfaction, the individuals' risk-taking will be increased. In fact, this results explain the social satisfaction and can increase the rate of the individual's expectations and their attitude towards risk-taking. In general, the research findings are in line with the research results of Triumpup's research (1998).

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