

TO INVESTIGATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLE, SOCIAL SUPPORT ON SUICIDE IDEATIONS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

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Abstract

According to the Registrar General of India, reported a total of 1,39,123 suicides in 2019 which had increased from 2018, in which 1,34,516 young adults committed suicide, an increase from 1,29,887 in 2017. The aim of research is to investigate the relationship between parenting style, social support on suicide ideations among young adults. A sample of 100 participants were collected from which 50 were male and 50 were female aged from 18 to 25 years old. The scale used were Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) by Zimet et al. (1988), The Scale for Suicide Ideation by Beck, Parental Authority Questionnaire by Baumrind (shortversion). Finding suggest that their was no correlation between parenting style, and suicide ideation were as their is negative correlation between social support and suicide ideation, also their could be seen a sightly higher difference between male suicide ideations than female.

Keywords - Parenting style, Social Support, Suicide Ideation, Gender.



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This research is yearning to find out how in 20th century parenting style, social support plays an important role in suicide ideation. In the times where everything is available online, easily accessible to everyone. Parents and peer groups really play an important role in helping or choosing the right and wrong. Suicide is one of the leading causes of death in young adults in India, ranging from 18 to 25 years. Suicide is an act of voluntarily and intentionally taking one's life. Suicidal ideation is defined as someone who has not yet attempted or performed suicide but is thinking about it. Several data shows how suicidal tendencies have increased in India over the past few years .

According to the Registrar General of India, reported a total of 1,39,123 suicides in 2019 which had increased from 2018, in which 1,34,516 young adults committed suicide, an increase from 1,29,887 in 2017. Any parent's worst nightmare is to witness their child's death, especially if it is suicide. Parenting, usually referred to as child raising, is the process of facilitating a child's

physical, emotional, and cognitive development. One of the most challenging and important components of a child's growth is parenting.

There are proposed two well-known parenting typologies. These are known as authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles. Authoritarian Parenting style is the one in which parents expect higher control, maturity, obedience, and conformity from their children, but show low nurturance and Engage in little democratic communication with their children. Authoritative parents, in contrast, show higher levels of nurturance and have more democratic communication with their children. (Baumrind,1971) . One more parenting style which plays an important role in the development of young adults: Permissive parents place fewer demands on their children than other types of parents, enabling them to control their own activities to the greatest extent feasible.

While these permissive parents are warm toward their children, they are uncontrollable and rarely utilize punishment.

Social support is one of the important factor during a child's transitions during adolescence to adulthood, as in these time responsibilities and social roles come into play i.e. going to college, financial independence and having romantic relationship, if adequate social support is not given a young adult can have suicide ideations. Recent studies showed that perceived social support may protect individuals from suicide risk (as operationalized by suicide ideation) conferred by impulsivity (Kleiman, Riskind, Shaefer, & Weingarden,in press) and stressful life events (Chioqueta & Stiles, 2007;Clum & Febraro, 1994; Oyama et al., 2010; Yang & Clum,1994; You, Van Orden, & Conner, 2010).

Recent literature reviews conclude that perceived social support from parents and peers plays an important role in the development of adolescent Suicide ideation and Suicide Attempts.(King CA, Merchant CR. Social and interpersonal factors relating to adolescent suicidality: A review of the literature. Arch Suicide Res 2008;12: 181e96.). Whereas a study conducted by Reinherz et al. (1995) suggested that conflict in parent- child relationship and various other family related problems and constructs in childhood are directly related to suicide ideation at young adults.

Furthermore, the adolescent's brain is sensitive to social influence, and whether they have a positive or negative perception from relationships with family, caregivers, and peers influences their behavior and the outcome (Schreiber & Guyer, 2016).

Several lines of evidence, on the other hand, imply that the beneficial effects of perceived social support may be moderated by actual use of social assistance and associated boosts in self-esteem. With the growing number of suicide rates in India there is still a question that is rising: What is the main cause of suicide in young adults? There is some evidence of a lack of social support, authoritative parenting style separately. But we want to look at how social support and parenting style both together play a role in suicide ideation. Secondly, how permissive, authoritative, authoritarian style separately with social support play a role in suicide ideation. From adolescence transitions to young adults, they come out from the nut shell of parents towards the real world.

Where now they need good social support, sometimes that can be difficult due to different parental styles, when parents are authoritative and are controlling their children tend to lack in interaction with various group friends and may have insecurities about themselves which may lead to loneliness and helplessness which can be a direct indicator of suicidal ideation in long run. In the research we would like to assess the relationship between boys' and girls' suicidal ideation in context to perceived social support and parenting style and understand which gender is more prone to suicide ideation.

Hypothesis-

H₀-There will be no significant difference between social support, and Suicide ideations of young adults.

H₀-There will be no significant difference between parental styles and Suicide ideations of young adults. H₀-There will be no significant difference between social support, parental styles and Suicide ideations of females.

H₀-There will be no significant difference between social support, parental styles and Suicide ideations of males.

H₁-There will be significant difference between social support, and Suicide ideations of young adults.

H₁-There will be significant difference between parental styles and Suicide ideations of young adults.

H₁-There will be significant difference between social support, parental styles and Suicide ideations of females.

H₁-There will be significant difference between social support, parental styles and Suicide ideations of males.

Method

Participants

A group of 100 young adults, those who are students and are working adults. (range, 18-25 years M=50, mean [M] = 94, standard deviation [SD] = 8.67 F= 50, mean [M] = 93.54, standard deviation [SD] = 8.30) who have been living with their parents. The technique used is probability sampling in which convenience sampling is used.

Measures

Multidimensional Scale of Perceived

Social Support (MSPSS) by Zimet et al. (1988).

It is intended to assess an individual's opinion of how much outside social support he or she receives, and it has been tested on people of various ages and cultural backgrounds and shown to be a trustworthy and valid instrument. Family, Friends, and Significant Others are the three subscales of the MSPSS. 12 item scale using a 5-point Likert scale (0 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree).(Cronbach's alpha of 0.81 to 0.98 in non-clinical samples and 0.92 to 0.94 in clinical samples) in the majority of studies.

The Scale for Suicide Ideation by Beck.

The Scale for Suicide Ideation (SSI; Beck et al., 1979) is a 21-item, Each item consists of three options graded according to suicidal intensity on a 3-point scale ranging from 0 to 2.The SSI has been found to have moderately high internal consistency with Cronbach coefficient alphas ranging from .84 to .89 . The SSI also has high interrater reliability with correlations ranging from .83 to .98.

Parental Authority Questionnaire by Baumrind (short- version).

The PAQ is designed to measure parental authority, or disciplinary practices, from the point of view of the child (of any age). Responses to each of these items are made on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). Reliabilities: r = .81 for mother's permissiveness, r = .86 for mother's authoritarianism,r =.78 for mother's authoritativeness, r = .77 for father's permissiveness, r = .85 for father's authoritarianism, and r = .92 for father's authoritativeness.

Data analysis technique-

All analyses used the SPSS statistical package (IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, version 22.0; IBM Corporation).Correlation was conducted between suicidice ideation and parenting style, social



Procedure

The information was acquired as part of a larger study on suicidal ideation and how it may be influenced by parenting style and social support. Participants completed a google form questionnaire that included a demographics screener, MSPSS, PAQ, and SSI, among other measures, after obtaining informed consent. Data is analysed through spearman correlation, bivariate analysis is used.

Result

A total of (n=100) participants had participated in the research from which (F= 50, M=50). Table no.1 shows mean, standard deviation for the chosen population of females and males for assessing difference between parenting style, social support and suicide ideation. Social support in men's descriptive statistics were (M= 65.66, SD= 13.68), for females (M= 61.4, SD= 15.12). Parenting style in men's were (M= 94.0, SD=8.67), for female were (M=93.54, SD=8.30),Suicide Ideations in men were (M=30.8, SD= 5.49) in female is (M=30.3, SD= 5.23).

Table No.1

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD
SSI	Male	50	30.8	5.49
	Female	50	30.3	5.23
PAQ	Male	50	94	8.67
PSS	Female	50	93.5	8.30
	Male	50	65.6	13.68
	Female	50	61.4	15.12

Correlation between parenting style, social support and suicide ideations.

In table 2, bivariate correlation is observed between parenting style, social support and suicide ideation. In which it is seen that suicide ideation is negatively correlated with social support ($r = -.276^*$ as the significance value is $p < 0.01$), where as suicide ideations as no correlation with parenting style ($r = .120$, $p < 0.01$). Social support also has no correlation with parenting style ($r = .175$, $p < 0.01$).

Table No.2

Variable	1	2	3
1. SSI	-	.120	-.276**
2.PAQ	.120	-	.175
3.PSS	-.276**	.175	-

**p<0.01

Correlation between parenting style, social support and suicide ideations in gender.

In table 3, it is seen that gender has no correlation with parenting style (r= -.042, p<0.01), gender has no correlation with social support (r= -.146, p<0.01), gender has no correlation with suicide ideations(r= -.036, p<0.01).

Table No.3

Variable	1	2	3	4
1. SSI	-	.120	-.276**	-.036
2.PAQ	.120	.175	.175	-.042
3.PSS	-.276**	-.042	-	-.146
4.Gender	-.036		-.146	-

**p<0.01

Mann-Whintey test

In table 4, it is observed that males have higher rank than females for all the three variables i.e for parenting style (mean rank for male= 51.71, mean rank for female= 49.29) for social support (mean rank for male=54.72 and mean rank for female= 46.28) for suicidal ideation (mean rank for male= 51.53, mean rank for female=49.47).

Table No. 4

Variable	Gender	N	Mean Rank	Sum Rank
1. SSI	Male	50	51.53	2576.50
	Female	50	49.47	2473.50
2.PAQ	Male	50	51.71	2585.50
3.PSS	Female	50	49.29	2464.50
	Male	50	54.72	2736.00
	female	50	46.28	2314.00

Discussion

In the research we assessed the relationship between boys and girls' suicidal ideation in context to perceived social support and parenting style and understand which gender is more prone to suicide ideation. Result of correlation suggested that there is no correlation between suicidal ideations and parenting style which makes our null hypothesis accepted i.e. There will be no significant difference between parental styles and Suicide ideations of young adults. In a similar study by Kumari, Juyal & Singh (2017) The study's findings show a significant relationship between parenting style and suicidal ideation in non-residential school-aged adolescents, indicating that adolescents who report good parenting also report mild or negligible suicidal ideation, whereas adolescents who report poor parenting report severe suicidal ideation.

Whereas correlation for suicide ideation and social support were negatively correlated which also makes our null hypothesis reject i.e. There will be no significant difference between social support, and Suicide ideations of young adults which makes us accept our alternative hypothesis i.e. There will be significant difference between social support, and Suicide ideations of young adults. In a similar study by E. M. Kleiman & J. H. Riskind (2012) suggested that Individuals must not only perceive, but also use, perceived social support in order to have a lower risk of suicidal ideation.

It is observed that in the Mann-Whitney test mean ranks of males were higher than females which made our null hypothesis for males i.e. There will be no significant difference between social support, parental styles and Suicide ideations of males. And accept our alternative hypothesis i.e. There will be significant difference between social support, parental styles and Suicide ideations of males. Whereas for females null hypothesis is accepted i.e. There will be no significant difference between social support, parental styles and Suicide ideations of females.

On the basis of results we may conclude that good social support and parenting style may reduce suicidal ideations among young adults, it could also be seen in the difference between male and female that males are very slightly more prone to suicide ideation than females. Tiffany, Diego, Christopher, and others (2012) looked at adolescent suicide thoughts and its association to other variables and came up with similar conclusions. Individuals who reported suicide thoughts differed from those who did not on a variety of characteristics, including familial relationships, quality of relationship with mother, intimacy with parents, and closeness to siblings, according to Sand.

Other studies on the subject have come up with similar results (Hewitt, Newton, Flett et.al, 1997; Xiong and Detzner, 2005).

Limitations

In this study a few limitations which may be acknowledged is that, firstly this research questionnaire was made filled online due Covid-19 scenario which may cause a little discrepancy in the data collected. Secondly the data sample size was small.

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