

Relationship of family emotional atmosphere, communication patterns and perceived social support with tendency towards high-risk behaviors in adolescents

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The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between family affective, family communication patterns and perceived social support with a tendency toward high-risk behaviors in Rasht adolescents. This study is a descriptive correlational study. The statistical population of the study consisted of all female students attending high schools in the first round of Rasht city, who study in the academic year of 1983-12. A sample size of 150 people (for each predictor variable and 30) was ed by random sampling method. In order to collect the data, Hill Burn Family Inventory Questionnaire (1964), Ritchie and Fitzpatrick Communication Patterns Questionnaire (1990), Perceptual Social Support Questionnaire (Ziman et al., 1988) and Adolescent Risk Measures Scale were used. Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression were used to analyze the data using SPSS software. Data analysis showed that there is a negative correlation between the emotional state of the family and the tendency towards high-risk behaviors in adolescents ($r = -0.69$). There is a negative correlation between communication patterns of the dialogue model and the tendency toward high risk behaviors in adolescents. There is a negative correlation ($r = -0.5 / -0.57$) with conformance patterns with tendency toward high-risk behaviors in adolescents ($r = -0.39$). There is a negative correlation between perceived social support and tendency toward high risk behaviors in adolescents There is a significant difference ($r = -0.43$), which is statistically significant (P

Keywords : emotional atmosphere of the family, patterns of communication, perceived social support, adolescents.

