Modeling the effect of child-nurturing patterns on the crisis of identity, anxiety and depression in people 18-30 year old at Tehran

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of the present study is to get a model of various styles of child-nurturing patterns on the identity crisis, anxiety and depression. Based on the present study hypothesis, depression and anxiety are the consequences of the identity crisis being affected from child-nurturing patterns. The statistical sample of the study is 209 boy and girl of four Tehran districts based on an accidental sampling method. To get the data, Bamrind questionnaire, personal identity crisis test, Zung anxiety test and Beck depression test were applied efficiently. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between the styles of child-nurturing, identity crisis and depression, anxiety correlation in this regard. Also, the obtained model represents the relationship between the variables showing a dictatorship child-nurturing from the four dimensions of identity; that is, long term targets, moral value system, religious identity and job satisfaction which were represented in the research hypothesis; the findings also indicated that there is a direct relationship between the child-nurturing styles and anxiety and depression; the structural model also showed that an independent structure of child-nurturing style predicts the variance of the anxiety structure and two styles of easy-going child-nurturing anticipate the fluctuation of the structure as well. And also the data indicate the fact that identity crisis has a significant relationship with anxiety and depression and the structural model show the existence of relationship between the anxiety and depression with two dimensions out of four identity crisis dimensions; that is, long term targets and religious identity.

Key words: child-nurturing styles, depression, anxiety, identity crisis

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INTRODUCTION

There are many important questions in relation to identity at many people life particularly at childhood transferring to adulthood. An adolescent may ask the question frequently: who am I? What are my targets and purposes? What distinguishes me from others? And these questions may play key role in their growth period as well [5]. The most effective factors influencing on people success identity are related to the relationship between parents with their children [3]. Those adolescent challenging with identity diffusion may have a neglectful family members not having close relationship with their parents. Those young people who called as identity foreclosure seem that they are extravagantly following their parents' orders and being conservative in this regard. These kinds of people may never ask about their parents' powerful choices or trying to make an independent identity structure [2]. About the people who have got identity achievement and moratorium identity, it seems that they have a full emotional relationship along with representing their ideas [3, 5]. This trait is very similar to an intimate child-nurturing style and it seems to be a kind of assist for young people to get their self-esteem. Roe and Sigel man (1963) categorized the connective patterns of parents and children into four groups as following:

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Authoritarian child-nurturing, authoritative child-nurturing, permissive child-nurturing and non-attention child-nurturing patterns [6]. Each method is based on two main elements of child-nurturing responsiveness and demandingness. The acceptance has been represented as the support and intimacy of parents and demandingness is subjected to behavior control [2]. According to Erikson theory the best indicator is related to a bipolar frequency in this case which in one pole " I am an adaptive with environment making a cohesive identity but in the other pole the lost identity is felt [6]. Marcia concluded two independent dimensions from Erikson theory by the names of seeking and responsibility [4]. Marcia, then stated four identity elements according to his theory including identity diffusion, moratorium, suspended and achievement [6]. Generally, people with healthy identity growth may come from intimate family members but their relations are not forced [6]. Authoritarian child-nurturing is usually led to early identity and easy-going issues in this regard [5]. It seems that there are experimental and theoretical agreements in relation to family effectiveness at their children problem-solving affairs [6]. The present study is going to find a model in relation to various impacts of child-nurturing affairs on the people identity and their anxiety and depressions. Based on the research and follow-up hypotheses, it represents a part of identity crisis variance through these depression and anxiety.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

 the present study has been carried out in terms of various aspects of identity crisis such as long term targets, job vacancy, moral systems, group loyalty, deadline, suitable pattern for friendship, sexual behavior and tendency, religious identity, suitable pattern for family and attitude towards self. In this research, the child-nurturing pattern is measured by Boumrind questionnaire. Depression has been measured by Beck questionnaire and anxiety is scaled by Zung questionnaire and identity crisis is calculated by Dr. Karami's personal identity questionnaire. The statistical community of the study is related to students ranging from 18-30 year old at Tehran Mega City. Based on this, the research sample with 210 people including girls and boys (single or married) at Tehran four districts between 18-30 years old. The related group was taken up by multi step accidental sampling method.

Zung self measurement scale (S.A.S)
The diagnostic criteria of SAS included 5 emotional indicators and 15 physical indices. The score of the scale than other similar scales is that the references are little followed by a particular method; because, from 20 used questions, 16 questions were as positive and 4 ones related to negative indicators in this regard. For the respondent could not be able to amend ticked answers, the columns of "never", "most often", "always", or "almost always" were applied; the other benefit of the scale is that it changed the ranking scale into distance-based scale. (By the use of ranking scale which the quality features have been transferred into quantity ones.)

Boumrind questionnaire
This questionnaire has been translated by Esfandyari in Iranian psychology institution. (1995). Of course other necessary statements have been added to the questionnaire. Then, 10 experts in the field of psychology have been asked to determine the validity of the questionnaire according their own amendments. The results of the evaluation showed that the questionnaire has its own validity. It should be noted that the present study is aimed at giving necessary comments of the subjects viewed by parents' child-nurturing patterns.

Beck depression test
In order to make an easy application of depression test in general level, self administration test has been given in this regard. This short figuration of the test has its own advantage in compare to early form taking 5 minutes to be supplemented than 10 minutes. The selection of materials should be based on evaluation and analysis which has been made the material accumulation based on without losing its reliability in this regard [3].

Statistical method
In the present study, a structural equation modeling has been used to process the related data. The modeling is a powerful technique of multi analysis equation from regression family and a general comprehensive linear modeling which let researchers put their simultaneous collection of regression equation into the test. It also is a comprehensive statistical approach for the test hypotheses about the relations between observed variables and it sometimes called the covariance structural analysis and also laserl test as well [2].

RESULTS

The study of relationship between research main variables:
Here, we point to the study of obtained results from structural modeling. In following table, the correlation between child-nurturing style, anxiety and depression and identity crisis has shown.

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Tale 1. The correlation coefficient between child-nurturing style, identity crisis, anxiety and depression

Child-nursing styles	Correlation coefficient		Sig level
Identity crisis	Imperative	-0.149	0.031
	Dictatorship	0.247	0.0001
	Easy-going	0.298	0.0001
Anxiety	Imperative	-0.129	0.062
	Dictatorship	0.152	0.028
	Easy-going	0.096	0.165
Depression	Imperative	-0.23	0.743
	Dictatorship	0.162	0.019
	Easy-going	0.358	0.0001

The correlation coefficient of the above mentioned table indicates the relationship between identity crisis and child-nurturing styles. There is a negative correlation coefficient between identity crisis and imperative style representing the fact that people whose family has got higher imperative scores have gotten lower identity crisis and its relationship is reversed but those people whose parent's score is higher in terms of dictatorship have led to identity crisis. The relationship between anxiety and child-nurturing styles also is significant in sub scales scores; in other words, those parents whose dictatorship score is high have higher anxiety, too. The relationship between depression and sub-scale scores of child-nurturing is significant in dictatorship and easy-going style score. In other words, depression in parents with high dictatorship score is higher.

Table 2. Correlation coefficient between identity and anxiety

Dimensions of identity crisis	Correlation coefficient	Sig level
Identity crisis	0.456	1.0000
Long term targets	0.293	1.0000
Job vacancy	0.235	0.001
Moral values system	0.128	0.064
Group loyalty	0.324	1.0000
Deadline	0.377	1.0000
Suitable pattern for friendship	0.351	1.0000
Sexual behavior	0.403	1.0000
Religious identity	0.301	1.0000
Suitable pattern for family making	0.173	0.012
Attitudes towards self	0.455	1.0000

The table indicates that how the score of identity crisis is determined in nine dimensions clearly, the one experiences higher anxiety; the highest degree of correlation between anxiety and attitude dimension and the lowest degree between anxiety and suitable pattern is subjected to family making process. Also, it should be noted that the relationship between moral values and anxiety has not been confirmed at 5% level.

Table 3. Correlation coefficient between identity crisis and depression

Dimensions of identity crisis	Correlation coefficient	Sig level
Identity crisis	0.637	1.0000
Long term targets	0.497	1.0000
Job vacancy	0.331	1.0000
Moral values system	0.190	0.0060
Group loyalty	0.475	1.0000
Deadline	0.531	1.0000
Suitable pattern for friendship	0.359	1.0000
Sexual behavior	0.377	1.0000
Religious identity	0.467	1.0000
Suitable pattern for family making	0.266	1.0000
Attitudes towards self	0.622	1.0000

In above mentioned table, it is specified that there is a direct relationship between depression and the whole dimensions of the identity crisis. The highest correlation is subjected to the self administration but the lowest degree is related to the correlation between depression and moral values dimension.

Structural modeling
In this section, the results of structural modeling have been shown. In this part, the relationships between research structures have been evaluated as well as their cause and effects as well. These models have been given in general models. This model is a combination of two measurement and structural models and the relationship between traits with theirs indicators have been felt as well in both terms of structural and measurement.

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Table 4. The standard coefficients of direct effects of research modeling variances

Path	Path coefficient	T	Sig	R2
Dictatorship-long term targets	0.20	2.46	0.01	0.22
Easy going-long term targets	0.39	4.30	0.01	
Moral dictatorship-moral value system	0.56	3.89	0.01	0.47
Easy going-moral values system	0.33	2.90	0.01	
Dictatorship-religious identity	0.15	1.85	0.05	0.30
Easy going-religious identity	0.51	4.71	0.01	
Dictatorship-job vacancy	0.43	4.14	0.01	0.26
Easy going-job vacancy	0.22	2.35	0.01	
Long term targets-anxiety	0.29	3.09	0.01	0.21
Moral values system-anxiety	-0.08	-0.77	Insignificant	
Religious identity-anxiety	0.30	2.98	0.01	
Job vacancy-anxiety	0.06	0.63	Insignificant	
Long term targets-depression	0.50	5.41	0.01	0.50
Moral values system-depression	-0.07	-0.86	Insignificant	
Religious identity-depression	0.42	4.39	0.01	
Job vacancy-depression	0.006	0.09	Insignificant	
Dictator style-anxiety	0.08	1.44	insignificant	0.07
Easy going-anxiety	0.25	4.04	0.01	
Dictator style-depression	0.13	1.96	0.05	0.18
Easy going-depression	0.38	5.70	0.01	

As shown in the above mentioned table, the path coefficient of the whole variances are significant, (the degree of t is higher than 1.645) positively. It should be noted that the degree of t higher than 2 indicating that there is a relationship significantly at 99% confident level. And if the degree of t is becoming between 1.645 and 2, the confident level is 95% significant in this regard. Hence, the relationship between dictatorship style with religious identity and depression is 955 at confident level; according to the mentioned details, there is no found any significant relationship between anxiety and moral values system, job vacancy and dictatorship style in 955 confident level; also, there are no observed any relationships between depression and moral values system and job vacancy. But there are significant relationship between research structures; based on the study theoretical modeling, it can be stated that about 22% of changes and fluctuations in long term targets, 47% moral values, 30% religious identity, 26% job vacancy structure changes, 07% anxiety and 18% depression variable changes were predictable by dictatorship and easy-going style. In the other hand, about 21% of these changes and fluctuations in anxiety and 50% of depression were predictable by identity crisis and independent structures showing the importance of independent structures in predicting the dependent structures.

DISCUSSION

The obtained results from the correlation test indicate that the correlation coefficient obtained is relating to the variables of imperative child-nurturing with identity crisis (-0.149), dictatorship with identity crisis (0.247), easy-going with identity crisis (0.298). Based on the findings, it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between imperative child-nurturing with identity crisis relation but the negative relationship can be found between imperative child-nurturing and identity crisis as well. And these results are coincident with the findings of Deason's research (1998) based on the role of family making in the formation of identity. And also, Mass and Engler found that if children grew without their parent's relationship, they would actually have identity problems. This result is coincident with the results of Schoultz and Bluestein(1994), Adams (1998) and Bounsema (2005), Rose and Rudolph (2006), Waterman (1982), Mark Storm-Adams (1992), Sigelman (1999), Campbell (1984), Grotevant and Cooper (1986) et al (1999).
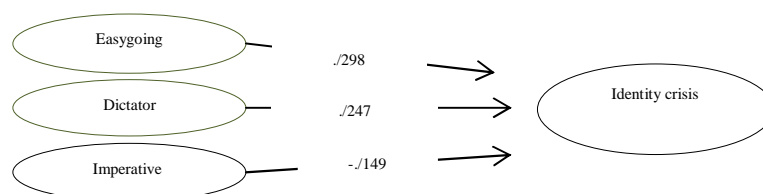

Diagram 1. Relationship between child-nurturing and identity crisis

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In the other hand, as shown in diagram 2 the obtained results from structural modeling show that the child-nurturing style on four identity dimension (long term targets, moral values system, job vacancy and religious identity) stated in early hypothesis model is being effective in this regard. The results indicated that the relationship between dictatorship style at α=0.1 with long term targets, moral values system and job vacancy but religious identity with α=0.5 is significant. And also, the easy-going style at α=0.1 with the same factors is significant. And also, the variance coefficient between both child-nurturing and easy-going with long term targets (0.22); dictatorship style with moral values system 0.47, dictatorship and easy-going styles with religious identity (0.26) are related together. These findings show that 22% of these changes related to long term targets, 47% moral values system, 30% religious identity, 26% job vacancy can be predictable by the child-nurturing independent structures.

Diagram 2. Relationship between child-nurturing patterns with identity four dimensions

The obtained result of the correlation test indicate that the anxiety correlation with imperative style (-0.129), dictatorship style (0.152) and easy-going style (0.96) are related together. Based on the findings, it can be stated that there is a positive relationship with dictatorship child-nurturing style but there is no found relationship between child-nurturing and children's anxiety. These findings are coincident with the research of Wilcox (2008), McKinney (2008), Becker (1964), Azad (1992), and Rahmati (2007).
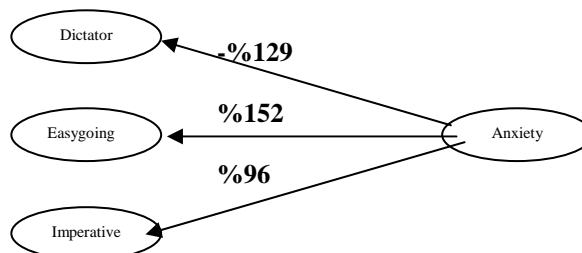

Diagram 3. Way of relationship between child-nurturing and anxiety

In the other hand, the results of structural modeling indicate that the relationship between anxiety with child-nurturing and easy-going at 0.1 is significant but dictatorship child-nurturing is not significant in this case. The determined variance is 0.7% between these structures. As a consequence, it can be stated that, 7% of changes and fluctuations can be predictable by the easy-going and dictatorship styles; generally, based on the findings, it is determined that the child-nurturing styles represent a part of anxiety variance. Thus, the zero hypothesis of the study is rejected and its reverse form submitted.
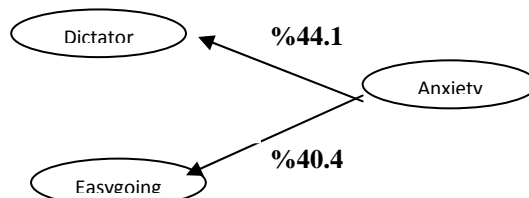

Diagram 4. Structural modeling in relation to independent structure of child nurturing and anxiety dependent structure

Also the obtained results from the correlation test show that the correlation exists between depression variables with dictatorship child-nurturing (-0.23), imperative (0.162), easy-going (0.358). By relying on the obtained results, it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between dictatorship child nurturing and easy going styles and depression. But imperative style does not have relationship with depression. These findings are coincident with

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Rahmati's research (2007). Also, Lan-in (2003) stated that the depression of children is an abnormality where negative interactions of parents play key role in this case. Almost in the whole researches along with the study of educational methods in relation to the emergence of depression, the existence of a proved relation can be stated such as Salari's researches (2001), Mancini et al (2000), Kitamura et al (2000), Myer et al (2004) and Ronald (1997).
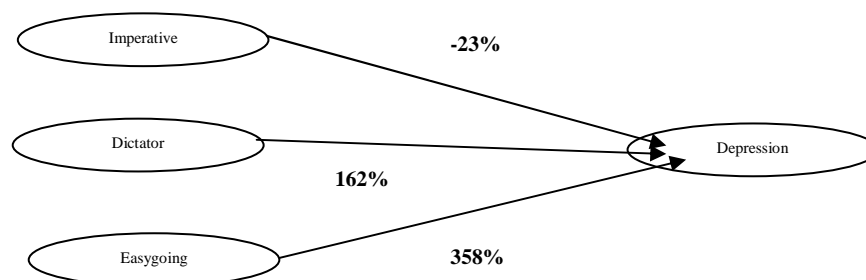

Diagram 5: relationship between child-nurturing with depression based on correlation test

According to the applied structural modeling in the present study, the obtained results from the analysis show the fact that the depression with dictatorship style at 0.5 levels and with depression at 0.1 is significant. In diagram 6 the obtained variance from these structures obtained 0.18 has shown. In other words, about 0.18 % of depression structure fluctuations can be predictable by the child-nurturing styles.
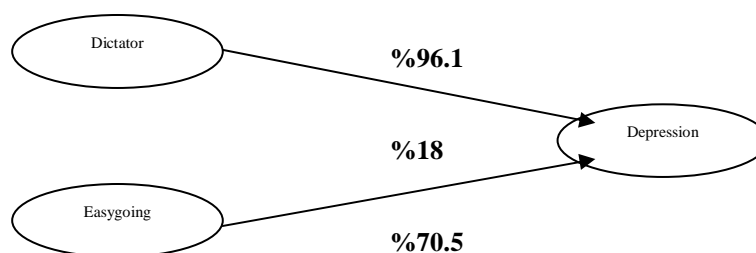

Diagram 6: structural modeling in relation to child-nurturing independent pattern and depression dependence structure

Does identity crisis represent a part of anxiety variance?
Findings from correlation test show that there is a correlation between anxiety and the whole dimensions of identity crisis except moral values system at 0.5 levels; and this finding is coincident with what is represented in DSMIV.
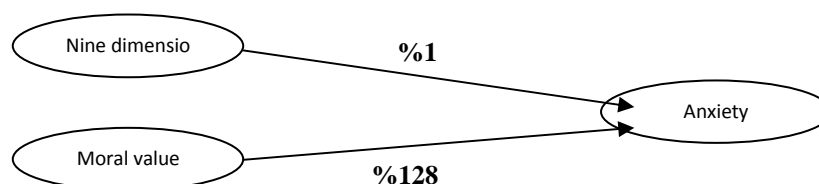

Diagram 7. Relationship between identity crisis with anxiety based on correlation test

In the other hand, the obtained findings from structural modeling indicate that the long term targets with anxiety in 0.1% and with religious identity in the same 0.1% have related together but there is no found significant relationship between job identity and moral values system in 0.1 levels. And the obtained variance coefficient, there is a relationship between anxiety and identity crisis at 0.21 and finally, it can be concluded that 21% of these changes and fluctuations can be predictable by the anxiety structure in this regard.
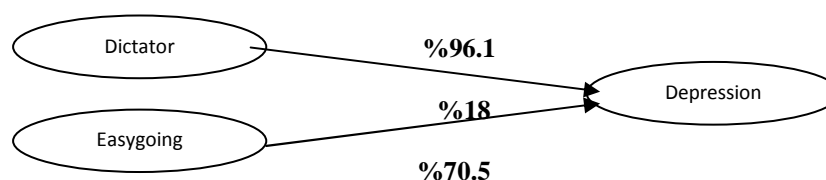
Diagram 8. Structural modeling in relation to independent structure of child-nurturing with depression

Findings from the correlation test show that there is a significant relationship between depression and the whole dimensions of identity crisis. That is, any increase in identity crisis lead to the increase of depression. And this finding is coincident with what DSMIV represented in terms of depression is resultant of identity crisis.
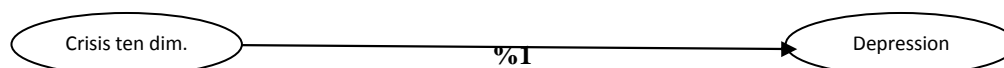

Diagram 9. Relationship between ten dimensions of identity crisis with depression based on correlation test

The obtained results from the structural modeling show that there have been significant relationships with two long term targets and religious identity at 0.1 levels among four assumed hypothesis in identity crisis and their correlation coefficient is 50% with depression and as a result, it can be stated that 50% of these changes and fluctuations can be predictable by the structure of identity crisis; but there is no found any significant relationship between depression and other two structures in 0.1 levels.
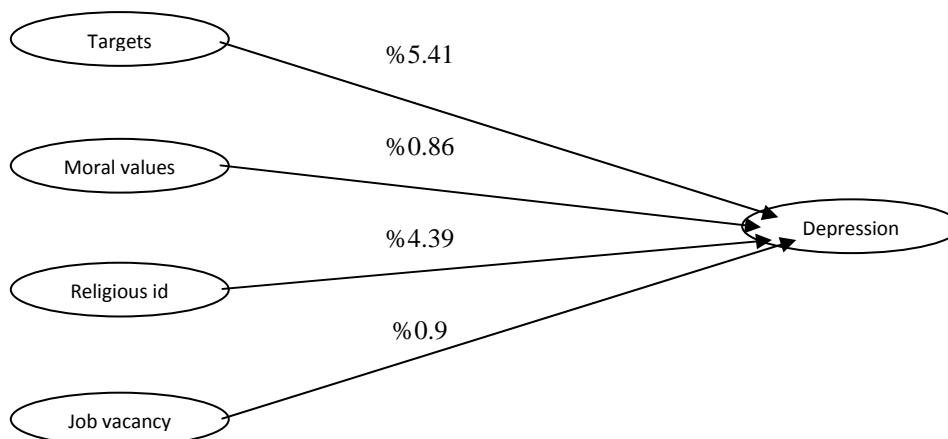

Diagram 10: the obtained results of structural modeling in relation to independent structure of identity crisis with depression dependence structure

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