A study on Inter-correlations among measures of family environment of suicidal ideation among youth

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Abstract: The inter- correlations among the measure of family environment are ranging from.18 to.46. All correlations among the measures of family environment are significant at or above.05 level of significance. The obtained correlation pattern depicts that all of the significant are positive. The COH has a positive correlation with EXP (r=.35), CON (r=.39), ACC (r=.40), IND (r=.20), ACT (r=.36), ORG (r=46) and CO (.40). EXP has found to correlated positively with CON (r=.35), ACC (r=.21), IND (r=.21), ACT (r=.28), ORG (r=.21), and CO (r=.18), CON has positively correlation with ACC (r=.43), IND (r=.28), ACT (r=.31), ORG (r=.35) and CO (r=.44). interpreted as high amount openly expressed thoughts may be lead to level of acceptance and caring, Independence, active-Recreational. ACC has found to correlated positively with IND (r=.28), ACT (r=.31), ORG (r=.35) and CO (r=.44). IND has found positively correlation with ACT (r=.24), ORG (r=.18), and CO (r=.25). It may be interoperated as individuals high on participation in social and recreational activities tend to be high on independence. The measure ACT has found positively correlation with ORG (r=.35) and CO (r=.19). It shows that highly Active-Recreation Orientation may lead to high level of feeling of organization and control. The correlation between ORG and CO (r=.35). It suggests that clear Orientation structure in planning family activities and responsibilities leads to control. The obtained correlational pattern depicts that the measure of family environment shared common variance among them.

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Introduction:

Although there are different views on the definitions of quality of life, there is a general agreement among researchers (e.g., Felce & Perry, 1995; Wallander, Schmitt & Koot, 2001) that the concept is a multidimensional one, including material well-being (finance, income, housing quality, and transport), physical well-being (health, fitness, mobility, and personal safety), social well-being (personal relationships and community involvement), emotional well-being (positive affect, mental health, fulfillment, satisfaction, faith/belief, and self-esteem), and productive well-being (competence and productivity). With particular reference to mental health, different indicators, such as psychological symptoms, suicide, and suicidal ideation have been used. Although suicidal ideation has commonly been used by researchers to examine quality of life among adolescents, few researchers have examined both its personal and family correlates.

With regard to stress, De Man (1988), De Man, Balkou, and Iglesias (1987), Paykel (1971), and Paykel, Myers, Lindenthal, and Tanner (1974) found that suicide attempters tend to have experienced a greater number of recent stressful life events. Jacobs (1971) noted that teenage attempters often have a long history of difficulties that culminates during adolescence. Negative and potentially traumatic life events are associated with poor mental health outcomes, including thoughts of suicide (Flannery, Singer, & Wester, 2001; Yang & Clum, 1996). Several studies conducted on adolescents have found that suicidal ideation among adolescents is associated with recent stressful life events (e.g., De Man, Leduc, & Labréche-Gauthier, 1993a, 1993b; Dubow, Kausch, Blum, Reed, & Bush, 1989; Garrison et al., 1988; Reynolds, 1988; Smith et al., 1989).

Materials and methods:

Sample:

The sample for the study consisted of 225 youth selected from various districts of Haryana. The age range of subjects varies from 17 to 25 years (mean =21.5). The selected sample consisted of participants from all walks of society from low to middle socio economic status. Only those participants were included in sample that had give consent to participant.

Measures:

The measures were selected in accordance with the aims of the study. While selecting the tools, psychometric properties, nature of sample, competence of the investigator in scoring and interpretation were taken into consideration. The following measuring tools are used in the present study such as Scale for Suicide Ideation (Beck,

Kovacs, & Weissman, 1979), Aggression Questionnaire (Buss & Perry, 1922), Hopelessness Scale (Beak, Weissman, Lester & Trexler, 1974), Impulsiveness Scale (Rai & Sharma,1988) and Family Environment Scale (Bhatia & Chadha, 1993).

Results and Discussion:

The inter- correlations among the measure of family environment are ranging from.18 to.46. All correlations among the measures of family environment are significant at or above.05 level of significance. The obtained correlation pattern depicts that all of the significant are positive. The COH has a positive correlation with EXP (r=.35), CON (r=.39), ACC (r=.40), IND (r=.20), ACT (r=.36), ORG (r=46) and CO (.40).

EXP has found to correlated positively with CON (r=.35), ACC (r=.21), IND (r=.21), ACT (r=.28), ORG (r=.21), and CO (r=.18), CON has positively correlation with ACC (r=.43), IND (r=.28), ACT (r=.31), ORG (r=.35) and CO (r=.44).

Table 1: Inter-correlations among measures of family environment of suicidal ideation among youth

Var.	ANG	PHY	VAG	HOS	TAGG	COH	EXP	CON	ACC	IND	ACT	ORG	CO	SI	HOP	IM
ANG	1	.31	.17	.37	.72	-.11	-.07	-.15	-.04	-.01	-.12	.01	-.17	.13	.16	-.08
PHY		1	.14	.32	.70	-.19	-.09	-.18	-.02	-.04	-.12	-.14	-.11	.24	.11	.13
VAG			1	.14	.44	.08	.01	.17	.17	.16	.01	.11	.15	-.11	.09	.05
HOS				1	.74	-.19	-.09	-.17	-.11	-.10	-.13	-.08	-.08	.20	.19	-.07
TAGG					1	-.18	.10	-.16	-.03	-.10	-.15	-.06	-.11	.21	.21	.01
COH						1	.35	.39	.40	.20	.36	.46	.40	-.25	-.09	-.01
EXP							1	.35	.21	.24	.28	.21	.18	-.16	-.16	.01
CON								1	.43	.28	.31	.35	.44	-.21	-.11	-.01
ACC									1	.23	.27	.35	.35	-.19	.03	-.01
IND										1	.24	.18	.25	-.05	-.04	.08
ACT											1	.35	.19	-.21	-.13	-.04
ORG												1	.35	-.18	-.02	.07
CO													1	-.19	-.07	.04
SI														1	.20	.01
HOP															1	.02
IM																1

Interpreted as high amount openly expressed thoughts may be lead to level of acceptance and caring, Independence, active-Recreational.

Finally, as there are inconsistent findings on the mediating role of hopelessness on the relationship between personal and family quality of life and adolescent suicidal ideation, further research should be attempted. Hopelessness was found to be a mediating variable between depression and suicide intent (e.g., Weishaar et al., 1992), between early negative life events and suicidal behavior (e.g., Yang & Clum, 2000), and between anxiety and suicidal behavior (Thompson et al., 2005). Studies also showed that hopelessness mediated the relationship between problem-solving deficits and suicidal ideation (Dixon et al., 1994; Miros, 2000) and Pinto et al. (1996) supported a mediating model in which hopelessness contributed to negative affect, which ultimately influenced suicidal ideation. However, the mediating role of hopelessness was not fully supported in other studies (e.g., Levy et al., 1995).

ACC has found to correlated positively with IND (r=.28), ACT (r=.31), ORG (r=.35) and CO (r=.44). IND has found positively correlation with ACT (r=.24), ORG (r=.18), and CO (r=.25). It may be interoperated as individuals high on participation in social and recreational activities tend to be high on independence. The measure ACT has found positively correlation with ORG (r=.35) and CO (r=.19). It shows that highly Active-Recreation Orientation may lead to high level of feeling of organization and control. The correlation between ORG and CO (r=.35). It suggests that clear Orientation structure in planning family activities and responsibilities leads to control. The obtained correlational pattern depicts that the measure of family environment shared common variance among them.

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