



Vol. 10, Issue 1, 12-19, 2021

Academic Journal of Psychological Studies

Print ISSN: 2375-7450

Online ISSN: 2333-0821

ajps.worldofresearches.com

Investigating the Emotional-Behavioral Characteristics of the Father and Its Relationship with Depression and Suicidal Ideation in Female Adolescents

Milad Ghazanfar^{*1}, Mohammad Javad Azizian², Yazdan Zarkhani³, Mohammad Jamshidi⁴

1. Bachelor of Primary Educational Sciences, Shahid Modarres University, Ilam, Iran.

2. B.Sc. in Counseling, Shahid Modares University, Ilam, Sirvan Branch, Iran.

3. Bachelor of Counseling, Shahid Modarres University, Ilam, Iran.

4. Master of Educational Psychology, Institute of Higher Education, West Ilam University, Ilam, Iran.

A B S T R A C T

The aim of this study was to investigate the emotional behavioral characteristics of the father of its relationship with depression and suicidal ideation in adolescents (15-18) year's old girls in the academic year of 1998-99 which was examined using Pearson and Gracie correlation method. The statistical population of this study included female high school students in the academic year of 2020 - 21. The statistical sample of this study includes 110 students. The father's behavioral-emotional characteristics questionnaire, 21-question Beck Depression Inventory and 19-Beck Questionnaire were used to collect information. The findings of this study showed that the components of behavioral-emotional characteristics of the father can predict depression and 20% of them and the characteristics of suicidal tendencies are predicted and about the characteristics of accessibility of lack of access, the father's response is significantly different. There is no gallows.

Keywords: Emotional, behavioral characteristics, Depression, Self-tendency of adolescent girls.

INTRODUCTION

Depression is one of the most common disorders in adolescents. Depression is a mood disorder that is caused by both environmental and social stressors and various physical illnesses. There are actually four sets of symptoms in depression: emotional symptoms such as feelings of anxiety and sadness; cognitive symptoms such as negative self-esteem, the world, and the future; Motivational symptoms such as mental slowness and paralysis of the will and physical symptoms such as loss of appetite, etc. (Kring, Davison, Neale, & Johnson, 2007; Rosenhan & Seligman, 1989). Depression is seen in all age groups. The prevalence of depression in adolescents is very high. In their study, Clark and colleagues found that about 20% of teens between the ages of 19 and 13 had depression once before the age of 18 (Lounsbury, Huffstetler, Leong, & Gibson, 2005; Vogel & Human-Vogel, 2018).

Research has shown that girls are twice as likely as boys to suffer from depression compared to boys, although most of them express their negative emotions in the form of gender

*. Corresponding Author: milad.gh3525@gmail.com

DOI: [In prossing](#)

To cite this article: Ghazanfar, M., Azizian, M. J., Zarkhani, Y., Jamshidi, M. (2021). Investigating the Emotional-Behavioral Characteristics of the Father and Its Relationship with Depression and Suicidal Ideation in Female Adolescents. *Academic Journal of Psychological Studies*, 10 (1), 12-19.

patterns(Zivari-Rahman, Lesani, & Shokouhi-Moqaddam, 2012). One of the gender differences in adolescence is that gender differences in the prevalence rate appear at this time. While most studies show that there is no gender difference during childhood, research by Lewinsohn, Rohde, Seeley, and Baldwin (2001), found that adolescent girls experience twice as much depression as boys. This difference is consistent with the prevalence rate reported for adults(Gao, Ping, & Liu, 2020; Salk, Hyde, & Abramson, 2017).

One of the areas directly related to depression is suicidal ideation. Various studies have shown that depression is one of the symptoms of psychopathology that is common among people with high suicide motivation. Because approximately two-thirds of depressed patients think of suicide and 10 to 15 percent of them end their lives in this way, it is important to address the phenomenon of suicidal ideation in these patients and identify effective treatments to reduce it(Kuyken, Crane, & Dalgleish, 2012; Williams & Kuyken, 2012). Suicidal ideation of depressed people is one of the variables that has long attracted the attention of researchers in the field of clinical psychology and mental pathology. This phenomenon usually occurs in conjunction with mental disorders.

In this regard, the family, especially parents, still play a major role in the adolescent's upbringing and personality development, and usually traditionally play this role in parental relationships without any special training during adolescence, which is the period of formation of independent personality in children. Occur with children without any party being aware of the real cause(Furman & Shaffer, 2003). Many studies have shown that the role of parents and, consequently, family functioning has a very important role in the occurrence of psychological problems and disorders in adolescents(Lounsbury et al., 2005; Reynolds, Lee, Turner, Bromhead, & Subasic, 2017). One of the problems that families sometimes face when raising children is the disobedience and opposition of children to the wishes of their parents, which usually occurs in adolescence and adolescence. These differences are due to the fact that "children, as they get older, demand changes in their parents' behavior, and in contrast, parents often have the idea of an ideal child in their minds and always compare their child with their ideals, which is a contradictory process. And inconsistencies between parent and child(Palbusa & Gauvain, 2017).

The effects and influence of the family on the development of children and adolescents are numerous. Adolescents' self-concept and sense of self-worth stem from the attitudes of family members towards them; whenever parents give their child a responsible responsibility at every stage of development, he or she will gradually think of himself or herself as a trustworthy and worthy person. If his father loves him sincerely, he will learn to love and be loved by others, and finally, if his father does not prevent him from gaining his independence, he will be able to achieve the necessary amount of freedom and gradually free oneself from childish dependence(Palbusa & Gauvain, 2017; Titiloye & Ajuwon, 2017).

Parents adopt different parenting styles in relation to their children, some may give their children freedom to do different things, and some may choose the authoritative method. Existing freedoms or extreme strictures in the family are all factors that cause adolescent girls to deviate and limit their development(Davids, Roman, & Schenck, 2018; Moghaddam, Validad, Rakhshani, & Assareh, 2017). In the meantime, the role of the parent of the family alone can be very important and instructive. The relationship between daughters and fathers guarantees their sense of self-confidence. Girls are the first people they know to be the opposite sex in their lives. Their fathers are their sense of approval and the father's love for his daughter. Identify the parent and examine the type of parent-adolescent relationship to determine the best educational method for a smooth transition from girls' puberty. Due to the sensitivity of the research topic and the need to examine the relationship between parental characteristics with depression and suicidal

tendencies in adolescents and also due to the lack of coherent and practical research on the subject, the researcher decided to answer this question that Is there a relationship between father's emotional behavioral characteristics and depression and suicidal tendencies in adolescent girls?

METHODOLOGY

In this research, the research method is descriptive correlation. The statistical population includes 110 female students who are studying in the 3-year course of the second year of high school in 2016-17. Which was selected by random sampling method and from education zone 2 of Ilam city (In Iran) as a research sample. In the data description section, some central indicators such as mean, standard deviation of variables are described, and in data analysis, Pearson correlation coefficient and multivariate regression were used to test research hypotheses. Also, in this study, an attempt was made to avoid disclosing any personal information of the subjects and they were free to answer the questions. Finally, the following tools were used to collect data:

Father Behavioral-Emotional Characteristics Questionnaire: This questionnaire with 34 questions for assesses adolescent perception of emotional behavioral characteristics of the father. This test consists of 6 scales and 34 sentences that were measured by marking on a 5-point Likert scale for each item that 5 = strongly agree 1 = strongly disagree. Are: (Responsibility and irresponsibility: which measures the level of responsibility of the father. Validity of the questionnaire Behavioral-emotional characteristics of the father: considering 6 subscales and for each scale 5 items were proposed. Inside the questionnaire, the sentences were distributed among several professors related to the subject, their opinions were collected and collected, so that at the end, 12 items consisting of 5 sentences per scale were identified.

Beck Suicide Thought Scale (BSSI): The Beck Suicide Thought Scale is a 19-item self-assessment questionnaire designed to detect and measure the severity of attitudes, behaviors, and planning for suicide attempts. The scale is based on three 0-point scores from 0 to 2. Option A (0), B (1), C (2). A person's total score is calculated based on the sum of scores, which is from 0 to 38. Scale questions assess items such as the desire to die, the tendency to actively and inactively commit suicide, the duration and frequency of suicidal ideation, the sense of self-control, the deterrents to suicide, and the readiness of a person to attempt suicide. Based on the analysis with psychiatric patients, it was revealed that Beck's suicidal ideation is a combination of three factors: the tendency to die (5) questions, the readiness for suicide (7) questions, and the suicidal tendency (4) questions. Deterrents to suicide or concealment of suicide that have not been calculated in any of the above three factors. Previous studies have shown that the Beck Suicide Thought Scale is highly correlated with standardized tests of depression and suicidal ideation.

Beck Depression Inventory Short Form: To facilitate the use of this test at the general level, Beck has provided a short and simple form of it for self-assessment. The main advantage of this short form is that it takes about five minutes instead of ten minutes. The choice of materials for this short form is based on analysis and provides the density of materials without losing the stability and validity of the test. In this form, there are 13 items of several groups of sentences, each of which expresses a state in the person, and the person must choose the sentence that best conveys how he feels at that moment. In this form, unlike the main form, the order of substances in each category is inversely proportional in terms of the severity of

depression. The maximum score in this form is 39 and its interpretation is as follows: 4-0: none or minimum; 7-5: mild; 15-8: Medium; And 16 and up.

RESULTS

Examination of demographic data on the age of the subjects showed that the highest age distribution was related to the age group of 16 years (47.3%) and the lowest age distribution was related to the age group of 18 years (1.8%). Also, the frequency distribution related to the field of study of the respondents is presented in Table 1.

Table1. Frequency distribution related to the field of study of the respondents

Education	Frequency	Percent
Computer	26	23.6
Architecture	25	22.7
family management	34	30.9
Mosaic work	9	8.2
Sewing design	16	14.5
Total	110	100

In addition to the above, descriptive statistics related to research variables among the subjects are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics related to research variables in the subjects

Variable	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Error	Variance
Depression	110	0	42	16.5727	11.23923	126.320
Suicidal tendencies	110	0	25	3.3818	5.70849	32.587
Responsibility and irresponsibility	110	10	28	22.2364	3.29839	10.879
Answer and do not answer	110	10	20	14.8364	2.12684	4.523
Weakness and authority	110	13	64	17.7455	4.92780	24.283
Violence and intimacy	110	8	23	15.7545	3.13075	9.802
Instability and being stable	110	8	26	18.1727	4.20165	17.135
Availability and inaccessibility	110	9	23	16.4000	2.34306	5.490

In this regard, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to evaluate the normality of research variables, the results of which can be seen in Table 3

Table 3. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for research variables

Variables	Cronbach's alpha coefficients
Responsibility and irresponsibility	0.835
Answer and do not answer	0.708
Weakness and authority	0.828
Violence and intimacy	0.868
Instability and being stable	0.838
Availability and inaccessibility	0.856
Depression	0.847
Suicidal tendencies	0.673

Given that the significance level for all research variables and its dimensions is greater than 0.05, then the hypothesis is confirmed and we conclude that the collected data is normal for the research variables and its dimensions. Then, to calculate the correlation coefficient between the research variables, Pearson correlation test was used, the results of which are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Correlation coefficient between research variables

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Depression	Correlate	1	0.575**	-0.179	-0.049	-0.191*	0.268**	0.33**	-0.112
	Sig.		0.000	0.061	0.611	0.046	0.005	0.000	0.246
Suicidal tendencies	Correlate	0.575**	1	-0.273**	0.106	-0.103	0.343**	0.36**	-0.069
	Sig.	0.001		0.004	0.272	0.284	.000	0.001	0.473
Responsibility / Irresponsibility	Correlate	-0.179	-0.273**	1	-0.242*	0.070	-.374**	-.25**	0.100
	Sig.	0.061	.004		.011	0.465	.000	.007	0.297
Responding / not answering	Correlate	-0.049	.106	-.242*	1	0.110	.088	.093	-.2*
	Sig.	0.611	0.272	0.011		0.254	0.363	.335	0.034
Weakness / authority	Correlate	-0.191*	-0.103	0.070	0.110	1	-0.097	-0.051	0.024
	Sig.	0.046	0.284	0.465	0.254		.311	0.594	0.803
Violence / Intimacy	Correlate	0.268**	0.343**	-.374**	0.088	-0.097	1	0.49**	0.016
	Sig.	0.005	0.000	.000	0.363	0.311		.000	0.868
Instability	Correlate	0.335**	0.363**	-.257**	0.093	-0.051	0.495**	1	0.010
	Sig.	0.000	0.000	.007	0.335	0.594	0.000		0.919
Availability / Inaccessibility	Correlate	-0.112	-0.069	0.100	-0.202*	0.024	0.016	0.01	1
	Sig.	0.246	0.473	0.297	0.034	0.803	0.868	0.919	

According to the table above, the research hypotheses can be examined as follows: According to the results, it can be said that there is a negative relationship between spiritual traits with depression and anxiety (Table 5).

Table5. Hypothesis test results according to Pearson correlation

Hypothesis	Result	Correlation	Relationship type
There is a relationship between the responsibility / irresponsibility of the father with the depression of girls.	Rejected		
There is a relationship between respondents / lack of respondent ship with depression in teens.	Rejected		
There is a relationship between the weakness and authority of the father with the depression of girls.	Confirmed	-.191*	Negative
There is a relationship between violence and father's intimacy with the depression of girls.	Confirmed	.268**	Positive
There is a relationship between the instability / stability of the father with the depression of girls.	Confirmed	.335**	Positive
There is a relationship between the availability / available of the father with daughter's depression.	Rejected		
There is a relationship between the responsibility / irresponsibility of the father to suicide teens girl.	Confirmed	-.273**	Negative
There is a relationship between the response / failure of the father to suicide adolescents.	Rejected		
There is a relationship between the weaknesses of the father with the tendency toward suicide teens.	Rejected		
There is a relationship between father's violence and the tendency towards suicide teens.	Confirmed	.343**	Positive
There is a relationship between the instability / stability of the father with the tendency towards suicide teens.	Confirmed	.363**	Positive
There is a relationship between the availability / invincibility of the father with the tendency towards suicide teens.	Rejected	Correlation	Relationship type

In the following, Table 6 shows the results of regression analysis.

Table 6. Results of regression analysis

Sig. level of error	F	Middle-up	Df	Sum of Squares	Model
0.002b	3.741	410.621	6	2463.723	Regression

In the above table, regression is significant, i.e. the components of the behavioral-emotional characteristics of the father can predict depression.

CONCLUSION

Examination of the research hypotheses showed that there is an asset relationship between father weakness and authority with depression in female adolescents with a correlation coefficient of -0.2 and a significance level of 0.05 to prove and hypothesize and the type of relationship is negative if this research is The results of Shekarbaigi and Yasaminejad (2012), on the parenting style of the family, self-esteem and general health of juvenile delinquent and normal adolescents differ in terms of bullying parenting styles and the time difference. This means that juvenile delinquents belonged mostly to bullying families.

Also, in this study, ie there is a significant relationship between father violence and intimacy with depression in female adolescents and its correlation coefficient is 0.27 and significance level is 0.05 and is based on the confirmation of this hypothesis that the results of this study with the results of Imani Fard and Kamkar (2010), in comparison of domestic violence and dysfunctional attitudes in runaway and normal girls showed that runaway girls have higher dysfunctional attitudes and domestic violence than normal girls and received more physical and verbal violence than normal girls but from domestic violence. They had almost the same reasoning.

On the other hand, in this study, there is a significant relationship between instability / stability of the father with depression in female adolescents and the correlation coefficient is 0.24 and its significance level is 0.01. The relationship between father's positive and negative emotions with depression and aggression of children showed that there is a positive relationship between father's positive emotion with depression and aggression and the negative relationship between father's negative emotion with depression and aggression and also research showed that father's emotion predicts depression and aggression in children.

In addition, in this study, there is a relationship between father responsibility / irresponsibility with the tendency of female adolescents to commit suicide (correlation coefficient -0.27 and significance level 0.01). The relationship between parental behavior pattern and depression and suicidal ideation in adolescents showed that the highest prevalence of suicidal ideation was seen in adolescents who evaluated their parents' behavior harshly, as well as the lowest depression score and the lowest prevalence of suicidal ideation in adolescents whose parents were Democrats. They had. It was also observed that as relationships become more emotional and control in parent-adolescent relationships decreases, the mean score of depression and the frequency of suicidal ideation decrease.

The present study showed that there is a relationship between father violence and intimacy with the tendency of female adolescents to commit suicide (correlation coefficient 0.34 and significance level was confirmed 0.01) and children's educational performance indicated the effect and role of parents' aggression on reducing children's self-esteem and academic performance.

In this study, the hypothesis of instability and stability of the father is related to the suicidal tendencies of female adolescents. This study was confirmed with a correlation coefficient of 0.36 and a significance level of 0.01. The results of Dwairy (2004), on the comparison of parenting styles and mental health of parents of suicide attempters with parents of normal people showed that parents' use of authoritarian style increases the likelihood of children

committing suicide.

Characteristics such as responsibility / irresponsibility and authoritarian weakness; violence and intimacy; instability / stability of the father are significantly associated with depression and suicidal tendencies in female adolescents and these hypotheses are confirmed. Depression in adolescence is very important because there are many crises and imbalances in this period and depression is one of the few mental disorders that if left unchecked can lead to death or suicide and the effects of family on child development. And adolescents are innumerable, and whenever parents at any stage of development give the child a responsible responsibility, the child gradually considers himself a worthy person. If the father loves him sincerely, he will learn to love others and to be loved by others, and finally, if the father does not prevent his confidence in gaining independence, he will be able to develop the necessary self-confidence and self-esteem during adolescence.

Finally, it is suggested that students of other schools be used in future research and that education and training cooperate with colleagues. In situations where behavioral disorders are particularly dangerous in students, colleagues who are in this the field of research and research have also been referred and helped. It is also recommended that fathers attend family education sessions held in schools.

REFERENCES

- Davids, Ronel S, Roman, Nicolette V, & Schenck, Catherina J. (2018). Interventions on parenting styles of hearing parents parenting children with a hearing loss: A scoping review. *Deafness & Education International*, 20(1), 41-58 .
- Dwairy, Marwan .(2004) .Parenting styles and mental health of Arab gifted adolescents. *Gifted child quarterly*, 48(4), 275-286 .
- Furman, Wyndol, & Shaffer, Laura. (2003). The role of romantic relationships in adolescent development *Adolescent romantic relations and sexual behavior: Theory, research, and practical implications* (pp. 3-22).
- Gao, Wenjuan, Ping, Siqing, & Liu, Xinqiao. (2020). Gender differences in depression, anxiety, and stress among college students: a longitudinal study from China. *Journal of affective disorders* , 263 ,292-300 .
- Imani Fard , E, & Kamkar, M. (2010). The comparative dysfunctional attitude and family violence in runway girls and normal girls. *Journal of Social Psychology (New Findings in Psychology)*, 5(14), 53-68 .
- Kring, Ann M, Davison, Gerald C, Neale, John M, & Johnson, Sheri L. (2007). *Abnormal psychology*: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
- Kuyken, Willem, Crane, Rebecca, & Dalglish, Tim. (2012). Does mindfulness based cognitive therapy prevent relapse of depression? *Bmj*, 345 .
- Lewinsohn, Peter M, Rohde, Paul, Seeley, John R, & Baldwin, Carol L. (2001). Gender differences in suicide attempts from adolescence to young adulthood. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 40(4), 427-434 .
- Lounsbury, John W, Huffstetler, Beverly C, Leong ,Frederick TL, & Gibson, Lucy W. (2005). Sense of identity and collegiate academic achievement. *Journal of College Student Development*, 46(5), 501-514 .

Investigating the Emotional-Behavioral Characteristics of the Father...

- Moghaddam, Mahboubeh Firouzkouhi, Validad, Atiye, Rakhshani, Tayebah, & Assareh, Marzieh. (2017). Child self-esteem and different parenting styles of mothers: a cross-sectional study. *Archives of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, 19*(1), 37-42 .
- Palbusa, Julienne A, & Gauvain, Mary. (2017). Parent–student communication about college and freshman grades in first-generation and non–first-generation students. *Journal of College Student Development, 58*(1), 107-112 .
- Reynolds, Katherine J, Lee, Eunro, Turner, Isobel, Bromhead, David, & Subasic, Emina. (2017). How does school climate impact academic achievement? An examination of social identity processes. *School Psychology International, 38*(1), 78-97 .
- Rosenhan, David L., & Seligman, Martin E. P. (1989). *Abnormal psychology, 2nd ed.* New York, NY, US: W W Norton & Co.
- Salk, Rachel H, Hyde, Janet S, & Abramson, Lyn Y .(2017) .Gender differences in depression in representative national samples: Meta-analyses of diagnoses and symptoms. *Psychological bulletin, 143*(8), 783 .
- Shekarbaigi, Alireza, & Yasaminejad, Parisa. (2012). parenting styles, self esteem and general health in delinquent and non delinquent adolescences. *Family Counseling and Psychotherapy, 2*(2), 178-192 .
- Titiloye, Musibau A, & Ajuwon, Ademola J. (2017). Knowledge and quality of adolescents reproductive health communication between parents and their adolescents children in Ibadan, Nigeria. *Journal of public health in Africa, 8*(1) .
- Vogel, F Ruric, & Human-Vogel, Salomé. (2018). The relevance of identity style and professional identity to academic commitment and academic achievement in a higher education setting. *Higher Education Research & Development, 37*(3), 620-634 .
- Williams, J Mark G, & Kuyken, Willem. (2012). Mindfulness-based cognitive therapy: a promising new approach to preventing depressive relapse. *The British Journal of Psychiatry, 200*(5), 35 .^{۳۶۰-۹}
- Zivari-Rahman, Mahmoud, Lesani, Mehdi, & Shokouhi-Moqaddam, Solmaz. (2012). Comparison of mental health, aggression and hopefulness between student drug-users and healthy students (a study in Iran). *Addiction & health, 4*(1-2), 36 .