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Studying the relationship of parenting styles and the life quality factors among the Islamic Azad University students – Roodehen campus, considering their population characteristics

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Abstract

The present research aims to study the relationship of parenting styles and their lives quality factors among the Islamic Azad University students, considering their population characteristics. In this respect, 239 students have been selected, clustered randomly. Their information has been collected, applying two life quality evaluation questionnaire of the world health organization, also the living environment questionnaire, and then the Pearson correlation and regression analysis have been applied to analyze the data. The findings show that physical health, psychological health, social relations and living environment factors have a positive correlation with the warm side, and negative correlation with the cold side of parenting style.

Keywords: parenting styles, life quality factors

Introduction

Family is a fundamental unit of the society and the main center of human spiritual growth. It is more than a number of individuals who live in the same physical and psychological environment. The family system has the interaction in it; it means that if there is a change in one member in the family, the whole family system will change, through the interaction system, and reacts fast.

The main role of family is the socio-psychological support of its members, and has the growth and development stages. From a psychological view, family members are a member of a complex, in addition to live in the similar physical and psychological environment. The complex has its unique rules, power structure, behavior patterns, goals and objectives. Many of interrelationships among the family members are invisible and it needs to analyze the whole family relations to recognize it.

The quality of living is a concept with a complex structure and different dimensions which is resulted by a complete domain of factors such as, the health factors, happiness, social education, intelligence, freedom, justice and the lack of discipline.
The quality of living is a multi-dimensional aspect including, physical, psychological and social dimensions which may provide an appropriate life for an individual. Furthermore, this concept is an interpersonal concept which has its roots in psychology, medicine, economy and sociology.
In this respect, the dimensions of living quality include:

a. Physical dimension (physical health, healthy feeling, fatigue, performance limitation due to appearance, sexual function, social function, health anxiety)

b. Psychological dimension (psychological operation, performance limitation due to the emotional and cognitive function).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), living quality of everyone is affected by their physical conditions and at the same time is affected by their psychological reactions. Therefore, the living quality is the extent in which the goals and expectations of an individual becomes real.
Parents usually have an idealistic image to train their children, and apply different methods and styles to do so. Some families fail to do that and some are more successful which may lead to a better relationship and emotional environment in family. The special patterns whom parents applied for upbringing their children has been called parenting styles, and it means the methods parents use to connect with their children, teaching the social norms and values.
Moreover, there are four different styles in parenting in different societies, including; dictatorship, authoritarian, easygoing and rejecting parenting. These patterns have been created from a two dimensional compositions of freedom-control and the level of warm-cold in families.
Experts believed that every method of parenting has an specific impact on different aspects of living quality. For instance, the children under the authoritarian parenting have a better social relation than others. However, the dictatorship parenting grows children shy, and without self-confidence, who always follow a complete obey. The children of easygoing parents have a low level of patience, and violence is a main characteristic of the children under rejecting parenting.
In other words, the parenting styles have the main role in family function in psychological health of children. The warm and cold aspects of parenting styles may forecast the level of (social) commitment in the future. Dictatorship parenting with an early identity and easygoing or lenient styles may lead to identity confusion. Therefore, the living quality is a complicated and multi-dimensional concept which has a significant impact on parenting. It is a complete domain complex from the factors such as, the health factors, happiness, social education, intelligence, freedom and justice.
As a result, since the living quality factors are related to the parenting styles, and it seems as the living quality of individuals change, parenting styles may be effected. Hereupon, there are different factors which have an impact of parenting styles which are affected by the different aspects of living quality. For example, if social factors change, it may have an impact on the type and method of parenting and may disturb some relations or ease some others. On the other hand, parenting styles may determine and foresee the living quality properties of individuals' future. As a result, these two variables have two way communications. Therefore, the main goal of this research is to find out the parenting styles relationship and the living quality aspects among the students of Azad University in Roodehen campus.

The research hypothesis

→ The living quality can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

→ The living quality of women can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

→ The living quality of men can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

→ The physical health aspect of women can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

→ The psychological health aspect of women can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

→ The health of social relationship of women can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

→ The healthy life environment of women can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

→ The physical health aspect of men can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

→ The psychological health aspect of men can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

→ The health of social relationship of men can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

→ The healthy life environment of men can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

Method

The present research is a correlational study in which the amount of relationship between the living quality factors and parenting styles has been studied in order to their living quality.

The studied society includes all the Islamic Azad University students in Roodehen campus in bachelor degree who are study in 2010-2011 study years. 239 individuals (137 men and 102 women) have been selected based on clustered randomly, and be tested.

Data collecting method (measurement tools)

a. Mini scale evaluation of living quality in WHO

The World Health Organization introduced WHO.QOL-100 test due to a vital need for an international evaluating tool of living quality. The primary conceptual framework to make a criterion, they put 21 aspects in 5 domains. 4 questions have been considered for each aspect. The analysis on these 5 domains leads to creation of a new version for experts and researchers, which is WHO.QOL-BREF which has been used in the present study.

This criterion studies 4 domains of the living quality of individuals, including:

1. Physical health 2. Psychological health 3. Living environment 4. Relationships with others. 7 questions for physical health, 6 questions for psychological questions, 3 questions for social relations and 8 questions for living environment have been considered.

This criterion has been translated into Farsi by Nasiri and two other professors of Shiraz University- the school of psychology. To determine the validity of the criterion, the concurrent validity method has been applied.

Likewise, the results of the analysis of the factors have approved the four main factors. N Taqavi's research to define the validity, the question analyzing has been used. Therefore, the internal consistency coefficient found from calculation of the correlation coefficient of each question with its relevant aspect. All the coefficients were significant and each question has had the most correlation with its relevant aspect.

In order to reliability of criterion, according to the reported results by the criteria makers of living quality in WHO, which has been conducted in 15 international centers of the organization, the Cronbach's alpha has been reported between 0.73 and 0.89 for the four sub-criteria and the whole criterion.

Nasiri has used three methods; retest (with a three-week interval), split half and Cronbach's alpha to study the reliability criterion. The results can be seen in Table.1.

Table 1. the reliability coefficient criterion WHQOL- BERF

Cronbach's alpha	split half	retest	
0.84	0.87	0.67	The coefficient value
302	302	45	The number of subjects

In his research, Cronbach's alpha has been used to determine the reliability. The results have been illustrated in Table. 2 and all the coefficients show an appropriate reliability of the criterion.

Table. 2. Reliability coefficient (Cronbach's alpha) of the living quality criterion and its aspects

The whole criterion	Living environments	Social relations	Psychological health	Physical health	
0.88	0.77	0.65	0.77	0.70	The level of alpha
23	8	2	6	7	The number of questions

To sum up, this criterion is validate and reliable to apply in Iran.

b. Living environment questionnaire; this questionnaire has been designed in Shiraz by Naqqashian in 1979, based on Schaefers work. The questionnaire includes 76 questions which measures different aspects of family relations; control/ free, warm/ cold. The applicant should select one answer for each question; very agree, agree, apathetic, disagree, very disagree.

Naqqashian reported his reliability of questionnaire 0.78%. Yaghoub Khani quiasvand (1993) has conducted another research and calculated the test reliability through the internal consistency and retesting which are 63% and 74% for control/freedom and 82% and 93% for warm/ cold, respectively. The general reliability coefficient was also 82% and 92%.

In order to validity, Naqqashian recognized his questionnaire as a formal valid, initially. However, Yaghoub Khani quiasvand(1973) has calculated the questionnaire validity from factor analysis using Varimax rotation, and reported it to be validate.

c. Demographic checklist: includes some information such as, age, gender, field of study, occupation, marital status of students.

Data analyze method

a. Define the data: in this section, diffusion and central tendency and the tables about the living quality variables and their aspects, family relations pattern variables and their aspects (such as, age, gender, marital status and the field of study) have been calculated and organized.

b. Data analyze: to study the level of relationship between the aspects of living quality and parenting style, in inferential statistics, using Pearson correlation coefficient. Furthermore, to predict the relationship between the two variables, the regression analysis has been used.

Research findings

Data analysis

First, the correlation between the predictor and criterion variables (study progress) has been evaluated, using the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Table. 3. A summary of Pearson correlation coefficient test results between the variables (N=239)

dictatorship	authoritarian	easygoing	Variables
-.0.081	0.157	0.308	Physical health
0.162	0.259	0.482	Psychological health
0.182	0.186	0.296	Social relations health
0.272	0.211	0.400	Living environment health
0.161	0.265	0.487	Living quality (total score)

>p0.01; >p0.05

Table 3. shows the correlation coefficient between the predictor and criterion variables in the total subjects.

Regression analysis

In order to the number and type of the predictor variables; 3 variables of parenting styles (easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship) and the criterion of living quality variable (4 factors including, physical, psychological, social relations health and living environment) (quantitative), the concurrent regression analysis method has been used. According to the regression model, the linear composition of the predictor variables has been used to predict the dependent variable, in order to identify any of predictor variables (independent) to predict the criterion variable (dependent), with controlling the contribution of other variables. This analyze has been used to test the hypothesis of the correlation of parenting styles factor in total participants and divided by gender. The statistical calculation has been explained in the following. The tested hypotheses include:

The first main hypothesis: The living quality can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

Table 4. a summary of regression analyze to predict living quality according to the parenting styles variable (3 styles) (N=239)

Sig	t	Standard coefficients	Non-standard coefficient	Predictors
0.001	3.474	-	21.523	The constant number
0.001	7.639	0.580	0.394	Easygoing style
0.045	-2.017	-0.156	-0.144	Authoritarian style
0.014	2.485	0.143	0.198	Dictatorship style

>p0.01, >p0.05. F=28.098, modified R^2=0.255 , R^2=0.255, R= 0.514

As it can be seen in table 4, the R^2 is 0,264 and it means that 26.4 % of the variance living quality variables of the total subjects can be explained through the parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship). Likewise, 26.4% of the observed scattering in living quality variable can be justified by these variables. The F calculated ratio is significant at the 99% confidential level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship) and living quality. According to t statistics and the significance potential can be seen if any of these three variables has a significant correlation with the living quality. Overall, there are enough evidence to accept the first hypothesis.

The sign of the beta coefficient showed that the easygoing and dictatorship styles variables have a positive and significant correlation with living quality variable. While the correlation between authoritarian and living quality variable is significant and negative. Finally, according to the points mentioned above, also the resulted coefficient, the regression equation can be defined as the following, according to non-standardize regression coefficient:

Y (living quality) = 21.523 + 0.394 (easygoing style) – 0.144 (authoritarian style) + 0.198 (dictatorship style)

The second hypothesis: The living quality of women can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

Table 5. A summary of regression analysis to predict the living quality of women and the parenting styles (3 styles) (N=137)

Sig	t	Standard coefficients	Non-standard coefficient	Predictors
0.019	2.382	-	20.423	The constant number
0.002	3.231	0.347	0.254	Easygoing style
0.968	-0.040	-0.004	-0.004	Authoritarian style
0.022	2.324	0.188	0.264	Dictatorship style

>p0.01, >p0.05. F=10.009, modified R^2=0.166 , R^2=0.184, R= 0.429

As it can be seen in table 5, the R^2 is 0.184 and it means that 18.4 % of the variance of women living quality variables of the total subjects can be explained through the parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship). Likewise, 18.4% of the observed scattering in the women living quality variable can be justified by these variables. The F calculated ratio is significant at the 99% confidential level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship) and women living quality. According to t statistics and the significance potential can be seen if any of these three variables has a significant correlation with the women living quality. Overall, there is enough evidence to accept the second hypothesis.

The sign of the beta coefficient showed that the easygoing and dictatorship styles variables have a positive and significant correlation with living quality variable. Finally, as it has been mentioned above, the regression equation can be defined as the following, according to non-standardize regression coefficient:

Y (women living quality)= 20.423 + 0.254(easygoing style) + 0.264 (dictatorship style)

The first subordinate hypothesis: The physical health aspect of women can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

Table 6. a summary regression analysis to predict physical health aspect of women based on the parenting styles (3 styles) (N=137)

Sig	t	Standard coefficients	Non-standard coefficient	Predictors
0010	5.738	-	17.828	The constant number
0.007	2.729	0.307	0.078	Easygoing style
0.966	0.043	0.005	0.002	Authoritarian style
0.019	-2.380	-0.201	-0.091	Dictatorship style

>p0.01, >p0.05. F=5.298, modified R^2=0.087, R^2=0.107, R= 0.327

As it can be seen in table 6, the R^2 is 0.107 and it means that 10.7 % of the variance of the women's physical health variables can be explained through the parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship). Likewise, 10.7% of the observed scattering in the women's physical health variable can be justified by these variables. The F calculated ratio (5.298) is significant at the 99% confidential level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship) and the women's physical health. According to t statistics and the significance potential, it can be seen if any of these three variables has a significant correlation with the women's physical health. Therefore, there is enough evidence to accept the first subordinate hypothesis.
The sign of the beta coefficient showed that the easygoing styles variable has a positive and significant correlation with women's physical health variable. Finally, as it has been mentioned above, the regression equation can be defined as the following, according to non-standardize regression coefficient:
Y (the women's physical health) = 17.828 + 0.078(easygoing style) -0.091 (dictatorship style)

The second subordinate hypothesis: The psychological health aspect of women can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

Table 7. a summary regression analysis to predict the psychological health aspect of women based on the parenting styles (3 styles) (N=137)

Sig	t	Standard coefficients	Non-standard coefficient	Predictors
0.917	-0.104	-	-0.338	The constant number
0080	2.701	0.285	0.080	Easygoing style

6140	0.506	0.053	0.019	Authoritarian style
0.002	3.202	0.255	0.129	Dictatorship style

>p0.01, >p0.05. F=11.785, modified R^2=0..192, R^2=0.210, R= 0.458

As it can be seen in table 7, the R^2 is 0.210 and it means that 21 % of the variance of the women's psychological health variables can be explained through the parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship). Likewise, 21% of the observed scattering in the women's psychological l health variable can be justified by these variables. The F calculated ratio (11.785) is significant at the 99% confidential level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship) and the women's psychological health. According to t statistics and the significance potential, it can be seen if any of these three variables has a significant correlation with the women psychological health variable. Therefore, there is enough evidence to accept the second subordinate hypothesis.
The sign of the beta coefficient showed that the easygoing style variable has a positive and significant correlation with women's physical health variable. Finally, as it has been mentioned above, the regression equation can be defined as the following, according to non-standardize regression coefficient:
Y (the women's physical health) = 0.338 + 0.080(easygoing style) +0.129 (dictatorship style)

The third subordinate hypothesis: The health of social relations of women can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

Table 8. a summary regression analysis to predict the health of social relations of women based on the parenting styles (3 styles) (N=137)

Sig	t	Standard coefficients	Non-standard coefficient	Predictors
0.489	0.694	-	1.197	The constant number
0.186	1.329	0.151	0.021	Easygoing style
0.756	00.311	0.035	0.006	Authoritarian style
0.036	2.123	0.182	0.045	Dictatorship style

>p0.01, >p0.05. F=3.881, modified R^2=0.060, R^2=0.080, R= 0.284

As it can be seen in table 8, the R^2 is 0.080 and it means that 8 % of the variance of the women's social relations health variables can be explained through the parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship). In other words, 8% of the observed scattering in the women's psychological l

health variable can be justified by these variables. The F calculated ratio (3.881) is significant at the 99% confidential level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship) and the women's social relations health. According to t statistics and the significance potential, it can be seen if any of these three variables have a significant correlation with the women's social relations health variable. Therefore, there is enough evidence to accept the third subordinate hypothesis.
The sign of the beta coefficient showed that the dictatorship style variable has a positive and significant correlation with women's social relations health variable. Finally, as it has been mentioned above, the regression equation can be defined as the following, according to non-standardize regression coefficient:
Y (the women's physical health) = 1.197 +0.045 (dictatorship style)

The fourth subordinate hypothesis: The healthy life environment of women can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

Table 9. a summary regression analysis to predict the healthy living environment of women based on the parenting styles (3 styles) (N=137)

Sig	t	Standard coefficients	Non-standard coefficient	Predictors
0.534	0.624	-	1.736	The constant number
0.004	2.928	0.304	0.075	Easygoing style
3420	-0.955	-0.098	-0.031	Authoritarian style
0010	4.760	0.372	0.164	Dictatorship style

>p0.01, >p0.05. F=13.834, modified R^2=0.221, R^2=0.238, R= 0.488

As it can be seen in table 9, the R^2 is 0.238 and it means that 23.8 % of the variance of the healthy living environment of women can be explained through the parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship). In other words, 23.8% of the observed scattering in the healthy living environment of women variable can be justified by these variables. The F calculated ratio (13.834) is significant at the 99% confidential level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship) and the women's social relations health. Considering the t statistics and the significance potential, it can be seen if any of these three variables have a significant correlation with the healthy living environment of women variables. Therefore, there is enough evidence to accept the forth subordinate hypothesis.
The sign of the beta coefficient showed that the easygoing and dictatorship styles variables have a positive and significant correlation with women's social relations health variable. Finally, as it has been mentioned above, the regression equation can be defined as the following, according to non-standardize regression coefficient:
Y (the healthy living environment of women) = 1.736 +0.075 (easygoing) + 0.164(dictatorship style)

The third main hypothesis: The living quality of men can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

Table 10. a summary regression analysis to predict living quality of men based on the parenting styles (3 styles) (N=102)

Sig	t	Standard coefficients	Non-standard coefficient	Predictors
0.016	2.458	-	22.789	The constant number
0.001	5.661	0.661	0.473	Easygoing style
0.010	-2.614	-0.317	-0.270	Authoritarian style
0.070	1.829	0.169	0.228	Dictatorship style

>p0.01, >p0.05. F=11.875, modified R^2=0.244, R^2=0.267, R= 0.516

As it can be seen in table 10, the R^2 is 0.267 and it means that 26.7 % of the variance of the living quality of men can be explained through the parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship). In other words, 26.7% of the observed scattering in the living quality of men variable can be justified by these variables. The F calculated ratio (11.875) is significant at the 99% confidential level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship) and the living quality of men. Considering the t statistics and the significance potential, it can be seen if any of these three variables have a significant correlation with the living quality of men variables. Therefore, there is enough evidence to accept the third main hypothesis.

The sign of the beta coefficient illustrated that the easygoing style variables has a positive and significant correlation with the living quality of men variables. While, there is a negative correlation between the authoritarian parenting variables and the living quality of men variables. Finally, as it has been mentioned above, the regression equation can be defined as the following, according to non-standardize regression coefficient:

Y (the living quality of men) = 22,789 +0.473 (easygoing) – 0.270 (dictatorship style)

The fifth subordinate hypothesis: The physical health of men can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

Table 11. a summary regression analysis to predict the physical health of men based on the parenting styles (3 styles) (N=102)

Sig	t	Standard coefficients	Non-standard coefficient	Predictors
0080	2.719	-	11.424	The constant

				number
0010	4.237	0.525	0.161	Easygoing style
0920	-1.701	-0.219	-0.080	Authoritarian style
7210	0.358	0.035	0.020	Dictatorship style

>p0.01, >p0.05. F=6.794, modified R^2=0.147, R^2=0.172, R= 0.415

As it can be seen in table 10, the R^2 is 0.172 and it means that 17.2 % of the variance of the physical health of men can be explained through the parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship). In other words, 17.2% of the observed scattering in the living quality of men variable can be justified by these variables. The F calculated ratio (6.794) is significant at the 99% confidential level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship) and the physical health of men. Considering the t statistics and the significance potential, it can be seen if any of these three variables have a significant correlation with the physical health of men variables. Therefore, there are enough evidences to accept the fifth subordinate hypothesis.
The sign of the beta coefficient illustrated that the easygoing style variables has a positive and significant correlation with the physical health of men variables. Finally, as it has been mentioned above, the regression equation can be defined as the following, according to non-standardize regression coefficient:
Y (the living quality of men) = 11.424 +0.161 (easygoing)

The sixth subordinate hypothesis: The men's psychological health can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

Table. 12. A summary regression analysis to predict the men's psychological health based on the parenting styles (3 styles) (N=102)

Sig	t	Standardized coefficients	Non-standardized coefficient	Predictors
0.0400	1.992	-	6.924	The constant number
0.0010	4.853	0.592	0.152	Easygoing style
0.0080	-2.730	-0.346	-0.106	Authoritarian style

0.235 0	1.196	0.116	0.056	Dictatorship style

>p0.01, >p0.05. F=8.045, modified R^2=0.173, R^2=0.198, R= 0.445

As it can be seen in table 12, the R^2 is 0.198 and it means that 19.8 % of the variance of the men's psychological health can be explained through the parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship). In other words, 19.8% of the observed scattering in the living quality of men variable can be justified by these variables. The F calculated ratio (8.045) is significant at the 99% confidential level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship) and the men's psychological health. Considering the t statistics and the significance potential, it can be seen if any of these three variables have a significant correlation with the men's psychological health variables. Therefore, there are enough evidences to accept the fifth subordinate hypothesis.
The sign of the beta coefficient illustrated that the easygoing style variables has a positive and significant correlation with the men's psychological health variables. While, the correlation of authoritarian with the men's psychological health is negative and significant. Finally, as it has been mentioned above, the regression equation can be defined as the following, according to non-standardize regression coefficient:
Y (the men's psychological health) = 6.924 +0.152 (easygoing) – 0.106 (authoritarian)

The 7^{th} subordinate hypothesis: The health of men's social relationship can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

Table. 13. A summary regression analysis to predict the health of men's social relations based on the parenting styles (3 styles) (N=102)

Sig	t	Standardized coefficients	Non-standardized coefficient	Predictors
0.617	0.501	-	0.918	The constant number
0.001	3.336	0.422	0.055	Easygoing style
0.273	-1.101	-0.145	-0.022	Authoritarian style
0.091	1.709	0.171	0.042	Dictatorship style

>p0.01, >p0.05. F=5.181 , modified R^2=0.110, R^2=0.137, R= 0.370

As it can be seen in table 13, the R^2 is 0.137 and it means that 13.7 % of the variance of the health of men's social relations can be explained through the parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship). In other words, 13.7% of the observed scattering in the health of men's social variable can be justified by these variables. The F calculated ratio (5.181) is significant at the 99% confidential level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship) and the health of men's social. Considering the t statistics and the significance potential, it can be seen if any of these three variables have a significant correlation with the men's psychological health variables. Therefore, there are enough evidences to accept the seventh subordinate hypothesis.
The sign of the beta coefficient illustrated that the easygoing style variables has a positive and significant correlation with the health of men's social variables. Finally, as it has been mentioned above, the regression equation can be defined as the following, according to non-standardize regression coefficient:
Y (the men's psychological health) = 0.918 +0.055 (easygoing style)

The 8th subordinate hypothesis: The healthy living environment of men can be predicted, according to the parenting styles (authoritarian, dictatorship, easygoing)

Table. 14. A summary regression analysis to predict the healthy living environment of men based on the parenting styles (3 styles) (N=102)

Sig	t	Standardized coefficients	Non-standardized coefficient	Predictors
0.332	0.975	-	3.523	The constant number
0.002	3.243	0.412	0.106	Easygoing style
0.126	-1.545	-0.204	-0.062	Authoritarian style
0.026	2.261	0.227	0.110	Dictatorship style

>p0.01, >p0.05. F=4.894 , modified R^2=0.104, R^2=0.130, R= 0.361

As it can be seen in table 14, the R^2 is 0.130 and it means that 13 % of the variance of the healthy living environment of men can be explained through the parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship). In other words, 13 % of the observed scattering in the healthy living environment of men variable can be justified by these variables. The F calculated ratio (4.894) is significant at the 99% confidential level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between parenting styles variables (3 styles easygoing, authoritarian, dictatorship) and the healthy living environment of men. Considering the t statistics and the significance potential, it can be seen if any of these three variables have a significant correlation with the healthy living environment of men variables. Therefore, there are enough evidences to accept the eighth subordinate hypothesis.

The sign of the beta coefficient illustrated that the easygoing and dictatorship styles variables have a positive and significant correlation with the healthy living environment of men variables. Finally, as it has been mentioned above, the regression equation can be defined as the following, according to non-standardize regression coefficient:

Y (the healthy living environment of men) = 3.523 +0.106 (easygoing style) + 0.110 (dictatorship style)

Results

The quality of parent-child relationship has a significant role in developing children. The unsafe relationship may put the child's psychological health in danger. Forming of this relationship has started before the birth, the time parents accept the role of parenting and influenced by many factors namely, the psychological health of parents, socio-cultural factors, planned or unplanned child, etc.

The present research suggests that each of parenting methods has an impact on behavior, physical and psychological health of children, in which the negative impacts of easygoing and dictatorship style can be seen more than other styles. Living quality in parenting styles is located at the lower level in terms of psychological, living environment, social, and even physical factors. As, these parents did not support their children and mostly neglected their needs. In the following this issue will be discussed through the scientific evidences.

The first hypothesis:

There is a significant relation between parenting styles (control and affection) and the living quality (the physical health aspect).

According to the findings there is a significant relation between control and affection and the physical health aspect. The findings of present study confirmed the findings of Bahrami et al. (2009) and Easer (2011). The findings emphasize on the test above on the importance of parenting pattern. It is also approved that the patterns with acceptance and affection are better than the patterns with control and cold relations between parents and children, as far as, they can form many factors of physical health. To put the issue into perspective, it can be resulted that the students with parents who had a parenting pattern based on affection are different than the students who have been under a severe control of their parents. According to the research (Maccabee and Martin 1983) in case of low level of true control, parents will use more physical punishment and damage which it may lead to physical problems in their family. Indeed, the upbringing environment has an impact on the physical growth and health of children in families.

The second hypothesis

There is a significant relation between parenting styles (control and affection) and the living quality (the psychological health aspect).

The findings show that there is a direct relation between control and affection in family and the psychological health indicator. It can be concluded that students under the parenting pattern with affection are different than students who were in controlling families. The results confirm the findings of Zimmerman et al. (2008), Reisi (2008) and Zahrakar (2008). Psychological health means not having psychological problems such as, disorders, mental fatigue and feeling happy and peace. The stronger relationship between parents and children, the more independency the child feels and the less anxiety and scenes of guilt he or she feels.

The third hypothesis

There is a significant relation between parenting styles (control and affection) and the living quality (the social relations aspect).

Social relations mean to have an accurate social relationships, take part in team works, etc. as it can be seen in the analyze results; there is a direct relation between the level of control and kindness, and the social relations. Indeed, the students under the parenting pattern with affection are different than students

who were in controlling families, in order to the social relations. The results confirm the findings of Zimmerman et al. (2008), Reisi (2008), Zahrakar (2008) and Sohrabi (2007).

As mentioned earlier, living quality is a complex concept with different aspects which the family method may determine it. It is a composition of justice, freedom, emotional quality, social education and social relations health. In general, the social characteristic is formed under the interactions in families and parenting styles, and different social behaviors among the family members. It is affected by the relations such as the relationship of parents and children, relationships of siblings and the relationship of the whole family with the society.

The forth hypothesis

There is a significant relation between parenting styles (control and affection) and the living quality (the living environment aspect).

Understanding the living environment means the perception of an individual from herself or himself, and according to the results of analysis, there is a relationship between the kindness control and the living environment aspect. Hereupon, there is a direct relation between the level of control and kindness, and the living environment. Indeed, the students under the parenting pattern with affection are different than students who were in controlling families, in order to the social relations. The results confirm the findings of Sato (2008), Nanta Mongoshay (2009), Cottrell (2000), Dogget et al. (2000), Zarepour (2006) and Fathi (2006). Indeed, parents and children in a family are members of a complex, in addition to be in the same physical and psychological environment, and the complex has unique policies, roles, authority structure, behavior pattern, duties, functions and objectives. Parenting styles are important among them. Many of the relevant parenting styles between parents and children are not evident enough and their recognition needs to analyze the general relations of family. On the other hand, many of these relations are evident completely. The relationship in each family is not relevant to the situation of their address. It means in the contemporary development, the location of an individual is not important; the important point is the quality of family relationship.

The main hypothesis

There is a significant relation between parenting styles (control and affection) and the living quality aspects.

According to the results of statistical analysis, there is a relationship between the kindness control and the living quality. The results confirm the findings of Zimmerman et al. (2008) and Zahrakar (2008). In general, since the living quality factors have a relationship with family relations pattern, it seems that the parenting methods will change with the living quality factors. Nevertheless, many factors are effective in parenting styles of the parents which is related to the living quality of children somehow. For example, in case the social factors change, like a change in the politics or economy, it has an impact on parenting style, and may disturb some parenting methods or ease some others. The impact of parenting method on living quality of children is a clear issue. When parenting tends to authoritarian style, children would have a better physical condition. Also, if children have a good physical condition, they have more authoritarian parenting in family. The level of parents' support may effect on the type and determination of illness, diagnosis and treatment intervention. As, a child share her or his physical problems with the parents, easily. Consequently, it reduces her or his stress and problems and gives her or him more treatments and the parents are going to the treatment, and the most important issue is that the parents will provide a source of emotional support. The provided emotional support would help the child for the diagnosis, treatment and improvement process, and would create some positive feedback to her or him. In contrast, the children of controlling parents, who emphasize on their unconditional despotic rules, less likely express their health problems in home, and their family has less attention to their physical health. There is no emotional environment in these conditions. So, the physical problems of children would improve. They are less likely tended to visit a doctor, so the diagnosis and treatment will delay. Accordingly, it can be said that the level of parents' kindness and affection can be a predictor to the anxiety and depression of

children. The main reason is that if the parents provide a safe emotional environment in which children have the possibility to external emotion, also have their parents support, it is less likely to have the psychological disorders such as, anxiety and depression. The less affection parents have, the more psychological problems children have. It can be said that certainly, the level of parents' affection can predict the psychological, emotional, motivational health and even emotional quality of their offspring, and vice versa; the more control and irrationality parents show, their offspring would have more psychological problems such as, anxiety, depression and in an advanced level they may show an educational failure. Indeed, a high level of control in families is a strong predictor to the psychological problems and disorders. In addition, there can be seen some psychosis and neurosis patterns in those families. The main reason is the unquestionable rules of parents which prevents a warm and safe emotional center. The children do not dare to express their personal opinions, or in case of speaking about their values and thoughts, they would be threated or rejected. This is why they may go so far as psychosis or neurosis. Sometimes, the parenting patterns are sick and may be transported.

Moreover, the quality of parenting has an impact on the children's relationship whether in the family or the social relations of family out of the family system. The satisfaction of family internal relationship leads to less conflicts between parents and children and express their opinions in relationship, vividly. Therefore, the family relations between the children and their family have a main role in the relationships of children and adolescents, and provide healthy social relations. However, the families with the controlling parenting style, the limitations can be seen in their relations. Cold relations with an disappointment may prevent the formation of a good relations among the children and adolescents. It is very dangerous issue because may lead to some ethic and social deviations in offspring or make them isolated. They will complain about all relations and will not be satisfied by any of their social relations.

The individuals in families, with the loving parenting pattern, would be satisfied by their living environment due to the rational freedom they have. They like their family environment and transfer it to their peer groups, work place and other group workings. The main reason is the point that their presence is important in their home and they are loved. Their opinions are respected and they do not need to express themselves in any other ways. Therefore, they learn to like others and be more compatible with their environment.

However, the children, who are raised under a strong control or without any control, usually do not like their living environment. And even may have some problems such as, anomalies and crimes. They may live in the best place in their city but the family satisfaction is low among them, and they may do anything to get rid of those inappropriate situations.

In general, it can be concluded that the parenting quality has an impact on different aspects of living quality aspects. Also, the aspects and indicators of living quality effect on the parenting style. For instance, the families, with a high level of love and affection, also a rational level of controlling, have children with better social, physical and psychological health. Similarly, the individuals, with a good social, physical and psychological health, come from the flexible families with a high level of kindness and rational control. These two variables with a multi-dimension have a close relationship. Since, the parenting style of family is not separated from the type and quality of the individuals' lives. Therefore, the more parents tend to love, kindness and a rational control, the better living quality their children have. In addition, if parents tend to have a strong control or lack of control, the quality of living for their children will decrease.

Research suggestion

1. It would be a good idea to have the same study in all campuses of Islamic Azad University to have an extensive academic study. Then, it can help to find out the improvement of living quality factors and the parenting styles how can be related to the higher education.

2. A similar study should be conducted on the graduated education to show that the intermediates variables such as higher education how can be related to the living quality factors and the parenting styles.
3. Other research may conduct in the area to study other variables such as, parents education level, the housing status of the family, the level of earning, etc. or they may be studied as the intermediate variables.
4. To study the parenting style it would be better to use the parents' opinions and ideas. Therefore, we suggest that the opinions and viewpoints of students' parent woul be considered in the future research.

Practical suggestions

1. Considering the living quality factors and their correlation with the parenting styles, further studies may be done on different samples of students. For example, students may design a model and present to the experts and professionals of education studies to prevent many of family problems.
2. It can be suggested to the counselors and counseling centers to aware the students in universities in their classes about the positive effects of parenting styles.
3. The present research has illustrated that the authoritarian parenting style has a significant impact on the social, physical and psychological consistency. Therefore, the social, physical and psychological consistency of students can be improved with making the parents familiar with the authoritarian parenting style.

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