

## Examining Life Satisfaction Levels Of High School Student İn Terms Of Parental Attitude And Some Variables

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### Özet

The purpose of this research was to examine the correlation between life satisfaction levels of high school students with parental attitude. Life satisfaction levels of high school students was also investigated in terms of perceived academic achievement, perceived economic status, grade level, , grown place, age, gender and parents' education level. The participants of study consist of 245 students, 107 girls, 138 boys, between ages 15 and 19 high school students. The data were collected through the Satisfaction with Life Scale developed by Diener, Emmons, Laresen ve Griffin (1985) and adopted in Turkish by Köker (1991); Parentel Attitude Scale developed by Kuzgun and Eldeleklioğlu (1996) and Personal Information Form developed by researcher. Correlation analysis, regression analysis and t- test were used to analyze data. Results show that there were positive medium level correlation between democratic mother attitude and democratic father attitude with life satisfaction. There were also negative level correlation authoritarian and protective mother and father attitude and grade level with level of life satisfaction. In the direction of these relational findings; in regression analysis used method of enter mothers' democratic attitude determined that perceived high academic achievement and perceived high socio-economic status are positively predictive whereas mother's authoritarian attitude and grade level are negatively predictive of life satisfaction ( $F(1, 245)= 12.002, p<.000, R^2 =0.201$ ). In hierarchical regression analysis, there is one different way from used of method of enter that not mother's authoritarian attitude but father's authoritarian attitude is negatively predictive of life satisfaction ( $F(1,245 )= 12.065, p<.000, R^2= 0.202$ ). Life satisfaction scores of students who have perceived themselves high level academic achievement is higher than life satisfaction scores of students who perceived themselves high level of low academic achievement ( $t(245)= 2.88, p<.05$ ). Life satisfaction scores of students who have perceived themselves high level of economic status is higher than life satisfaction scores of students who perceived themselves level of low economic status ( $t(245)= 2.28, p<.05$ ). Also student's life satisfaction scores did not differ significantly according to gender ( $t(245)= 1.74, p>.05$ ).

### Anahtar Kelimeler

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### Abstract

The purpose of this research was to examine the correlation between life satisfaction levels of high school students with parental attitude. Life satisfaction levels of high school students was also investigated in terms of perceived academic achievement, perceived economic status, grade level, , grown place, age, gender and parents' education level. The participants of study consist of 245 students, 107 girls, 138 boys, between ages 15 and 19 high school students. The data were collected through the Satisfaction with Life Scale developed by Diener, Emmons, Laresen ve Griffin (1985) and adopted in Turkish by Köker (1991); Parentel Attitude Scale developed by Kuzgun and Eldeleklioğlu (1996) and Personal Information Form developed by researcher. Correlation analysis, regression analysis and t- test were used to analyze data. Results show that there were positive medium level correlation between democratic mother attitude and democratic father attitude with life satisfaction. There were also negative level correlation authoritarian and protective mother and father attitude and grade level with level of life satisfaction. In the direction of these relational findings; in regression analysis used method of enter mothers' democratic attitude determined that perceived high academic achievement and perceived high socio-economic status are positively predictive whereas mother's authoritarian attitude and grade level are

negatively predictive of life satisfaction ( $F(1, 245) = 12.002, p < .000, R^2 = 0.201$ ). In hierarchical regression analysis, there is one different way from used of method of enter that not mother's authoritarian attitude but father's authoritarian attitude is negatively predictive of life satisfaction ( $F(1, 245) = 12.065, p < .000, R^2 = 0.202$ ). Life satisfaction scores of students who have perceived themselves high level academic achievement is higher than life satisfaction scores of students who perceived themselves high level of low academic achievement ( $t(245) = 2.88, p < .05$ ). Life satisfaction scores of students who have perceived themselves high level of economic status is higher than life satisfaction scores of students who perceived themselves level of low economic status ( $t(245) = 2.28, p < .05$ ). Also student's life satisfaction scores did not differ significantly according to gender ( $t(245) = 1.74, p > .05$ ).

### **Keywords**

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### **References**

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