



Influence of Parent-Child Communication on Adapting for College life for College students -Medium Effect of Satisfying for Basic Psychological Desire -

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Abstract

Background/Objectives: This study attempted to verify the mediating effects of the satisfaction of basic psychological needs in the effect of parent-child communication on the university life adjustment of university students. It attempts to aid in supporting university students who are having difficulties with university life by observing the effect between parent-child communication and university life adjustment and understanding the effect that the satisfaction of basic psychological needs has between these factors.

Methods/Statistical Analysis: The research problems established for this purpose are as follows. First, are there differences in major factors according to demographic characteristics? Second, what are the relationships and

differences among parent-child communication, university life adjustment, and the satisfaction of basic psychological needs?

Third, does the satisfaction of basic psychological needs have a mediating effect between parent-child communication and university life adjustment? Correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis were conducted on the collected data using the SPSS 19.0 program. Also to verify the mediating effect of the satisfaction of basic psychological needs in the relationship between parent-child communication and university life adjustment, the sobel-test was conducted according to the verification process of mediating effects.

Findings: Conclusions from the results and discussions of this study are as follows.

First, with observations of results according to demographic characteristics, verifications of differences in major factors according to gender showed that there are no differences according to gender in university life adjustment, the satisfaction of basic psychological needs, and open communication. However, males were shown to have higher perceptions in statistically significant levels of problem communication than females.

Second, analysis of correlations between each factor showed a positive correlation for open communication with parents and university life adjustment and the satisfaction of basic psychological needs, while problem communication showed a negative correlation.

Third, regression analysis of each factor showed that open communication with parents had a positive correlation with university life adjustment and the satisfaction of basic psychological needs and problem communication showed a negative correlation.

Fourth, after observations of the mediating effect of the satisfaction of basic psychological needs in the relationship between parent-child communication types and university life adjustment, there was a mediating effect between open communication with parents and university life adjustment.

Improvements/Applications: This study is significant in that it investigated the effect of parent-child communication types as perceived by university students in early

adulthood on university life adjustment and the mediating effect of the satisfaction of basic psychological needs. At this, the present study is expected to provide aid as base material through the satisfaction of basic psychological needs for interpersonal relationships and university life adjustment and further, for more proper therapeutic intervention for university students who are experiencing communication problems, psychological problems.

Key Words : University Student, Parent-Child Communication, University Life Adjustment, The Satisfaction of Basic Psychological Needs.

1 Introduction

A human formulates the foundation of inter-personal relationship through family life and it builds up the habit of social attitude, emotional control and other behaviors to advance personal attributes.¹ From the family constituents, parents are extremely important personal environment, and it functions to make communication that is critical to the interpersonal relationship, and it would render enormous influence to formulate personality advancement and behavior pattern of children.²

Tesser and his colleagues³ found that children's adaptation levels were high when parent-child communication was good. Adams (1980) suggests that when children are not in close contact with each other, they may experience many wandering and anxieties in the process of forming self-identity and self-identity.⁴

Lee Hae-neul and Lee Sook⁵ say that school has a very important meaning in how to adapt to school life because it is a place to raise not only the knowledge necessary for living, but also sense of accomplishment, cooperation, independence and social function and attitude.

Bowlby is not only a childhood but also a stable parent-child relationship at the time of adulthood, adapting better to change and developing the ability to do better, adapting successfully to college life.

There are reports of research results that the features of parent-child communication have relationship with the school life adap-

tation. Choi Min-hee⁶ divides the dialogue method with father and mother for functional/reverse-functional to take a look at what influence would be made for the adaptation to college life. In addition, the children with the open-type communication are shown higher in general for the lower factors on the adaptation to school life with the research result of reducing anxiety,⁷ depression and delinquent behavior with the parents making open-type communication.⁸ The results of this study were as follows. First, the children who experienced conflict and problems with communication with their parents were exposed to difficulties and problems in adapting to school life.⁹

The basic psychological desire is not only important in explaining the individual advancement and psychological growth characteristics with self-regulation, capability and relativity, but also in innate instinct and potential to grow for human.¹⁰ There are studies on satisfaction of basic psychological desire for college students in recent days with active studies on the personal relationship issue or satisfaction of basic psychological desire, but the studies on parent-child communication have been insufficient. Satisfaction of basic psychological desire may be assumed as an important variable in forecasting the parent-child communication together with the adaptation to college life.

2 Materials and Methods

For this study, the questionnaire was implemented by using the scale of parent-child communication, scale of adaptation to college life, and scale of satisfaction of basic psychological desire for the subject of 400 students in Seoul, and capital region, Chungcheong-do, Gyeongsang-do, Jeolla-do, Jeju-do and Gangwon-do, and the data of 327 persons was included in the analysis.

The collected data is implemented with the correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis by using SPSS 19.0 Program. And, in the relationship of parent-child communication and adaptation to college life, the SOBEL-test is implemented in accordance with the verification procedure of the medium effect for verifying the medium effect of the satisfaction of basic psychological desire.

3 Results

3.1 Test result

Looking into the result following the demographic characteristics, as a result of verifying the major variables following gender, adaptation to college life, satisfaction of the basic psychological desire, and open-type communication has shown that women perceive higher than man for the statistically noticeable level. In addition, in the difference of major variables following co-habitation with parents for the adaptation to college life, the respondents living together have higher perception. And, it is shown to have noticeable difference in perceiving adaptation to college life, satisfaction of basic psychological desire and problem-type communication depending on grade.

3.2 Test result

The open-type communication with parents is shown for positive correlation for adaptation to college life and satisfaction of basic psychological desire and the problem-type communication is shown for negative correlation. The open-type communication with parents is shown for positive influence for adaptation to college life and satisfaction of basic psychological desire while the problem-type communication is shown for negative influence.

3.3 Test result

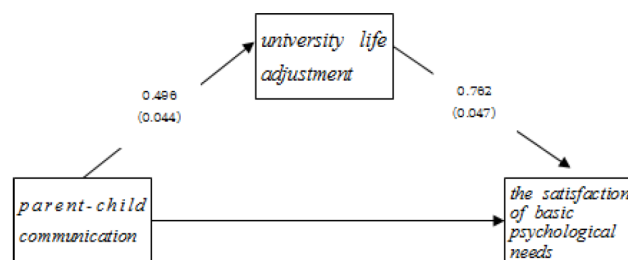
Following table shows the medium effect of satisfaction of basic psychological desire in the relationship between parent-child communication and adaptation to college life [Table 1].

<Table-1> Mediating Effect of Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction				
	The effect of verification	standardized estimates(β)	t	R ²
Parent-child	test 1	.539	11.209***	.290
communication	test 2	.180	2.834***	.032
/The satisfaction of				

basic psychological needs	test3 (independent)	-.248	-4.835***	
/ University life Adjustment	test3 (mediator)	.831	16.216***	.539

The above shown table is the result that analyzes the role of the parameters of basic psychological desire satisfaction in relation to the influence of open communication between parents and their children on college life adaptation. First, in terms of the effect of open communication on campus life adaptation, if the role of the parameters of the basic psychological desire satisfaction is considered, in phase 1, the regression coefficient is .539 which is statically influencing and in phase 2, the regression coefficient is .180. In phase 3, independent variable is -.248, the parameter variable represents the value of .831. The value of the t1 and p-values, which can be measured, is shown the significant result in phases 1, 2, and 3. Furthermore, the effects of independent variables in.

Model of satisfaction of basic psychological desire in the relationship between parent-child communication and adaptation to college life [Figure 1].



[Figure 1]. Mediating Effect of Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction in Relationship between Parent - Child Communication and College Life Adaptation

It is shown to have the medium effect in the relationship between open-type communication with parents and adaptation to college life.

4 Conclusion

This study has the implication that the types of parent-child communication as perceived by the early adult college students define the influence on the college life adaptation and the medium effect of the satisfaction of basic psychological desire. Accordingly, this study is expected to be facilitated as the base data for appropriate therapeutic intervention for inter-personal relationship and adaptation of college life with the satisfaction of basic psychological desire as well as college students who have communication issues, psychological issues and adaptation, and it implies the necessity of program that may be of help in developing programs and advance the responsive competency for college students who encounter the failure of adaptation at counseling center or student counseling center in colleges.

Conclusions from the results and discussions of this study are as follows.

First, with observations of results according to demographic characteristics, verifications of differences in major factors according to gender showed that there are no differences according to gender in university life adjustment, the satisfaction of basic psychological needs, and open communication. However, males were shown to have higher perceptions in statistically significant levels of problem communication than females. Also, with differences in major factors according to whether the students live in the same house with their parents, respondents not living in the same house with their parents had higher perceptions in statistically significant levels of university life adjustment and respondents living in the same house with their parents had higher perceptions of problem communication. Also, there were significant differences in perceptions of university life adjustment, the satisfaction of basic psychological needs, and problem communication according to school year.

Second, analysis of correlations between each factor showed a positive correlation for open communication with parents and university life adjustment and the satisfaction of basic psychological needs, while problem communication showed a negative correlation.

Third, regression analysis of each factor showed that open communication with parents had a positive correlation with university life adjustment and the satisfaction of basic psychological needs and

problem communication showed a negative correlation.

Fourth, after observations of the mediating effect of the satisfaction of basic psychological needs in the relationship between parent-child communication types and university life adjustment, there was a mediating effect between open communication with parents and university life adjustment.

This study is significant in that it investigated the effect of parent-child communication types as perceived by university students in early adulthood on university life adjustment and the mediating effect of the satisfaction of basic psychological needs. At this, the present study is expected to provide aid as base material through the satisfaction of basic psychological needs for interpersonal relationships and university life adjustment and further, for more proper therapeutic intervention for university students who are experiencing communication problems, psychological problems, and difficulties in adjustment and it implies that there is a need for the development of programs that can help university students who are experiencing adjustment problems and programs that can aid in fostering coping skills in counseling centers or university student life counseling centers.

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