

## **Parental Treatment Methods and their Relationship to Adolescents' Behaviors of Using Social Media Programs**

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### **Abstract**

*The Using Internet and modern technologies greatly affected the lives of adolescents. Parents find it difficult to control them as required. The objective of this research is to find the relationship between the methods of parental treatment and the behavior of adolescent users of social media websites. There is a statistically significant inverse correlation between parental treatment methods and the behavior of adolescent users of social media websites. The correlation coefficient of parental treatment methods for fathers was 0.871\*\* and for mothers was 0.752\*\*. Therefore, there are differences in methods of parental treatment among parents in favor of mothers. There are statistically significant differences between the behavior of adolescent users of social media websites according to the gender and the age.*

### **Introduction**

The family is considered the first and most important intermediary in the process of social upbringing. The child's family determines his social identity and his social status based on its status in society. The family is the first cell in the society and the point at which the development and the natural and social environment in which children of all ages grow up begin. (Al-Khashab, 2008: 66). The father and mother relationship with children is a relationship based on the responsibility of the parents towards the children and the corresponding obligation of obedience and respect from the children towards their parents and their contribution in the family's social and economic life, especially in our contemporary times in which the family is subjected to a cultural invasion which is soft in its form, but it is mighty and frightening in its contents and consequences, while parents began to feel the importance of their responsibilities towards their children, especially teenagers, and that they should spend a lot of time, money and effort in order to protect them from the dangers of modern technology (Bakar 2009: 5).

The adolescence is a sensitive age stage in which human beings need special attention and guidance. The human process may be determined through this stage. If this stage is properly oriented, the effect of this guidance will be reflected on the rest of the life stages. This is why parents need certain methods in dealing with the adolescent, and it is the responsibility of the parents to bring up their child properly and correctly. This is not an easy process. It is a difficult process that requires wisdom, experience and learning the most important principles in how to deal with the teenager (Arif 2002: 21).

At the end of the twentieth century, the Internet spread throughout the world and connected the parts of this vast world with its vast space. It paved the way for all societies to converge, to understand and to exchange opinions, ideas and desires. Each browser of this web benefits from the multimedia available in it. Our age is called the age of communication, thanks to the huge, rapid and continuous technological development in the communication industry. So communication is a necessity for people to understand among themselves, and thus they are distinguish culturally from others and so they agree on a number of common criteria and principles for dealing. E-communication applications include social media programs and networks which are services created and programmed to bring the largest number of users and friends together, to share activities and interests, to search for friendships, and to search for interests and activities of other people who share an intellectual or other contribution. These services provide features such as instant chat, public and private messaging and multimedia sharing of voice, image, video and files. These services have attracted millions of users from all over the world.

The most popular sites are Facebook, Twitter, Baby Messenger, Whatsapp, Snap chat, YouTube, etc.), which allowed the public to exchange videos and photos, share files, make instant conversations, communicate and interact directly between several classes of the society. (Al-Husseini, 2012: 25; Al-Mansour, 2012: 22, 23). With the spread and availability of modern communication devices and acquiring them easily and the rapid development of information technologies, the modern technology has been playing an important role in the various aspects of our contemporary life. This has been reflected positively or negatively on the social, psychological, economic and health aspects, especially on children in adolescence (Ashri 2008 : 69). It is clear that adolescent children are interested in this digital revolution. They share in the development and crystallization of the information environment in which they have been involved since childhood, and they do at a very early stage that inspires us, their ability to understand and control these new digital devices and form experience that may outweigh their parents' experience.

This new environment of adolescence may be a source of crisis for the parental power. And it may carry new values synonymous with freedom in its extreme manifestations from immediacy to impatience to the disappearance of our traditions and the established and old rules of our upbringing. In this digital and information context, parents may find themselves unable to play the role of parents which they could have done until a few years ago. ([Http://rabat.unesco.org/](http://rabat.unesco.org/)). The study of ALtayar (2013) and the study of Abu Saileik (2012), which aims to determine the impact of social networks on the values and trends of the university students to a number of results, the most important: The most important negative effects of the networks were: , The neglect of religious rituals, and the most important positive effects were: to learn the news of the country in which we live, learn new things freely expression of opinion, and the most important manifestations of change values as a result of networking appeared in: It also showed that increasing the number of days and hours in the use of social networks and increasing the number of friends increases their impact on their trends.

Katbnsky (2009), kkkhader (2009) and Al-Otaibi (2008) show that young people are more receptive to the means of communication and modern technology. They are the most used computer and internet group, and they use it to play and play, listen to music, conduct dialogues with friends, and the advantages of using it lead to the development of personal skills and dealing with others. The Katbnsky study (2010) showed that young people are more popular in the means of communication and modern technology. They are the most popular computer and internet users. They use it to entertain, play, listen to music, and chat with friends. These devices have a negative effect on young people as they attract them to spend long periods in front of them that reducing their social relations with their relatives, families and friends. And that the advantages of using it lead to the development of personal skills and deal with others. In this sense, it was necessary to highlight this new technology that entered most homes and communities, and study them to identify the behavior of adolescents' use of social media programs and its effect on parental treatment methods followed by parents with their children in adolescence stage on using these electronic applications in communication to benefit from its positives and reduce the disadvantages to make use of them.

### ***Problem of the Research:***

The adolescents' use of social media networks in Arab countries in general and in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in particular is on the rise. Due to the cultural and social development witnessed by the Kingdom due to its openness to the outside world through the increasing use of social media networks, many parents suffer from the inability to control and dealing properly with their teenage children when they use social media programs, and complain about the inability to control the content of these programs and the times they spend to browse, which generates a lot of problems and crises between parents and their children, which creates a feeling of pain, anxiety and fear for their teenage children.

Parents also face many challenges in applying the principles, methods and means that can help them raise their children correctly. The technology world has evolved and their means multiplied tremendously over the last few years. Children in this generation are fascinated by the unlimited and tempting world of computer. The matter that poses great challenges to parents. Adolescents became able to use any electronic device, no matter how sophisticated, he can log into the chat programs in any mobile device, master its use, move between the several chat programs and choose what he likes from them.

In light of the above, the research questions are determined as follows:

- 1) Is there a relationship between parental treatment methods and the behavior of adolescents' use of social media programs?
- 2) Do parents' demographic variables affect their treatment methods with adolescents when they use social media programs?
- 3) Do adolescents' demographic variables affect their behavior of using social media programs?

Importance of the Research:

- 1) To crystallize the public perception about the methods of treatment followed by parents with children in adolescence stage when they use social media programs to reach the best way to deal with them at this age in light of modern changes and developments and modern electronic.
- 2) To identify the behavior of the adolescents' use of social media programs to reach guidance and instructions showing the optimal method and the correct way to use these programs in a way that does not represent any danger or threat to their behavior and personalities.
- 3) To emphasize the role of the responsible authorities in the country, such as the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture and Media, and the Family Guidance Centers, in spreading the awareness of the advantages and disadvantages of using such programs, especially for this critical age, and to clarify the damage and problems that may result from non-compliance with the correct controls to use them.

### ***Objectives of the Research:***

1. To find the relationship between the parental treatment methods and the adolescents' behavior of using social media programs.
2. To find differences between parental treatment methods and demographic changes of parents.
3. To find the differences between the adolescents' behavior of using social media programs with the demographic changes of children.

Hypotheses of the Research:

1. There is a statistically significant correlation between parental treatment methods of "fathers and mothers" and the adolescents' behavior of using social media programs.
2. There are statistically significant differences between the average of fathers' and mothers' degrees in parental treatment methods.
3. There are statistically significant differences between the average of fathers' degrees in parental treatment methods according to the following variables (father's education, father's age, monthly income of fathers).
4. There are statistically significant differences between the average of mothers' degrees in parental treatment methods according to the following variables (mother's education, mother's age, monthly income of mother).
5. There are statistically significant differences between the average of adolescents' degrees in the behavior of using social media programs according to the following variables (gender, age).
6. The percentage of participation of factors affecting parental treatment methods of "fathers, mothers".

Terms of the Research:

### ***Parental Treatment Methods:***

"They are the processes carried out by the parents either intentionally or unintentionally in upbringing their children, including their instructions, orders and prohibitions with the aim of training them on social traditions and customs, or guiding them to the responses accepted by the community, as seen by the children, and as seen through their description of the experiences of the treatment they experienced. (Mahqoot, 2014).

Procedural Definition of Parental Treatment Methods:

"They are the methods of treatment used by fathers and mothers with their adolescent male and female children on using social media programs. This study was limited to two methods: orientation and guidance, punishment and deprivation".

### ***Definition of Behavior:***

Human behavior is defined as "All actions and activities of the individual, whether visible or not, which is any activity of the human being, whether actions can be observed and measured, such as physiological and motor activities or activities carried out in an unnoticed way, such as thinking, remembering, whispers and others" (Ads, 1998).

**Adolescence:**

It is the stage of transition from childhood stage (preparation stage for adolescence stage) to adulthood and maturity stage. Adolescence is a stage of preparation for adulthood stage and extends in the second decade of the life of the individual from 13 to 19 years, or a year or two years earlier or a year or two later ( means 11-21 years) (Zahran, 2000).

**Procedural Definition of Adolescents' Behavior:**

In this research it means, "The male and female adolescents' way to use social media programs on their mobile phones or tablet devices in terms of the quality of the programs they use, the number of hours they spent using them, their effect on their family and social life and their academic achievement, and what the pros and cons they have from using them."

**Social Media Programs:**

It is known as "Interactive social networks that allow users to communicate anytime they want anywhere in the world. They have been on the Internet for years. They also enable them to communicate visually and audio, and exchange photos and other potentials that strengthen their social relationship between them." (Dulaimi, 2011)

Procedures and Tools of the Research:

**First: The Methodology of the Research:**

The research follows the analytical descriptive method, which is based on the study of facts and is concerned with describing them accurately to analyze and interpret them and to express them completely.

**Second: Variables of the Research:**

The current research included two main variables, one of them is dependent and the other independent:

The dependent variable: Parental treatment methods.

The independent variable: Male and female adolescents' behavior of the use of social media programs.

**Third: Limits of the Research:**

1. Geographical limits: This research was applied to fathers, mothers, and male and female adolescents in Makkah.
2. Time limits: The period in which the questionnaire forms were distributed and collected from the sample members from 08/05/1437H to 29/05/1437H (equivalent to 17 February 2016 – 9 March 2016) .

**Fourth: Tools of the Research:**

Two questionnaires were designed:

**Form 1: Directed to fathers and mothers, and it includes two axes:**

**First Axis:** General data of the father and the mother, including (the age, the level of education, the occupation, the number of family members, the monthly income).

**Second Axis:** The questionnaire of parental treatment methods. It includes (24) phrases that describe the father's or mother's method in dealing with their adolescent sons and daughters when they use social media programs. This study was limited to two methods: orientation and guidance, punishment and deprivation.

**Form 2: Directed to children of both sexes (males and females) and includes two axes:**

**First Axis:** General data of the son or daughter, including (gender, age).

**Second Axis:** The questionnaire of the male and female adolescents' behavior of the use of social media programs. It includes a set of (25) phrases which dealt with the quality of the programs they use, the number of hours spent on use them, their effect on their family and social life and their academic achievement and what the pros and cons of them resulting from using them.

**Fifth: The Sample of the Study:**

A non-random sample (non-probability) - on purpose - was selected. It is a group of fathers and mothers who have adolescent sons and daughters in the age group (from 13 to 21 years). The research tools were distributed to male and female students in the following academic stages: intermediate, secondary and university, which cover the teenage years in the three stages after making sure of their use of social media programs, the subject of the research, to fill out their form and they were asked to hand over the form of the father and the mother to answer it. The number of individuals in the sample of the study was as follows: (110) fathers, (133) mothers, with a total of (243) fathers and mothers, (102) male adolescents, (153) adolescent girls, with a total of (255).

**Sixth: Processing Research Data:**

Data were statistically analyzed using "SPSS" program to perform statistical tests on the variables of the study in order to determine the type of relationship between these variables and to verify the validity of hypotheses.

Rationing of the Questionnaire Tools:

The research tools were rationed by using psychometric tests as follows:

**First: Validity:**

Validity of the internal consistency of the questionnaire of parental treatment methods of "father, mother":

The correlation coefficients were calculated between the degree of each statement and the overall degree of the questionnaire.

**Table (2) Correlation coefficients values between the degree of each statement and the total degree of the questionnaire (Parental treatment methods of "father, mother")**

S	Correlation	Significance	S	Correlation	Significance
1	0.726	0.01	13	0.882	0.01
2	0.819	0.01	14	0.798	0.01
3	0.608	0.05	15	0.949	0.01
4	0.752	0.01	16	0.774	0.01
5	0.877	0.01	17	0.642	0.05
6	0.951	0.01	18	0.867	0.01
7	0.763	0.01	19	0.715	0.01
8	0.858	0.01	20	0.626	0.05
9	0.704	0.01	21	0.837	0.01
10	0.639	0.05	22	0.615	0.05
11	0.825	0.01	23	0.739	0.01
12	0.913	0.01	24	0.621	0.05

It is illustrated from the table that all correlation coefficients are significant at the level of (0.01 - 0.05) approaching one, which indicates the validity and consistency of the statements of the questionnaire.

Validity of the internal consistency of the questionnaire of using electronic chat programs:

The correlation coefficients were calculated between the degree of each statement and the overall degree of the questionnaire.

**Table (2) Correlation coefficients values between the degree of each statement and the total degree of the questionnaire (Use of electronic chat programs)**

S	Correlation	Significance	S	Correlation	Significance
1	0.737	0.01	14	0.718	0.01
2	0.823	0.01	15	0.926	0.01
3	0.918	0.01	16	0.747	0.01
4	0.765	0.01	17	0.604	0.05
5	0.633	0.05	18	0.893	0.01
6	0.852	0.01	19	0.643	0.05
7	0.709	0.01	20	0.779	0.01
8	0.884	0.01	21	0.835	0.01
9	0.943	0.01	22	0.782	0.01
10	0.797	0.01	23	0.934	0.01
11	0.865	0.01	24	0.843	0.01
12	0.804	0.01	25	0.905	0.01
13	0.618	0.05			

It is illustrated from the table that all correlation coefficients are significant at the level of (0.01 - 0.05) approaching one, which indicates the validity and consistency of the statements of the questionnaire.

**Second: Reliability:**

**Table (3) Reliability coefficient values for the questionnaire of parental treatment methods of "father, mother"**

	Alpha coefficient	Half fractioning	Geotman
Reliability for the questionnaire of parental treatment methods of "father, mother"	0.802	0.762 - 0.849	0.788
Reliability for the questionnaire of the use of electronic chat programs	0.893	0.859 - 0.931	0.871

It is illustrated from the previous table that all values of reliability coefficients: Alpha coefficient, Half fractioning, and Geotman are at 0.01, indicating the reliability of the questionnaire.

**Validation of hypotheses:**

**First hypothesis:**

There is a statistically significant correlation between the parental treatment methods of "fathers and mothers" and the behavior of adolescents' use of social media programs.

**Validation of the hypothesis:**

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, we found the correlation coefficient between the parents' and mothers' parental treatment methods questionnaire and the questionnaire of the behavior of adolescents' use of social media programs. The following table shows the correlation coefficients values:

**Table (4) Values of the correlation coefficients between the Parental Treatment Methods questionnaire of "Parents, Mothers" and the questionnaire of the behavior of adolescents' use of social media programs**

	the behavior of adolescents' use of social media programs
Parental Treatment Methods of Fathers	**0.871
Parental Treatment Methods of Mothers	**0.752

It is illustrated from the table (4) that there is a contrary correlation relationship between the parental treatment methods of "fathers, mothers" questionnaire and the questionnaire of the behavior of the adolescents' use of social media programs at the level of significance (0.01). This result achieved the main objective of the research that there is a correlation relationship between the parental treatment methods of "fathers and mothers "and the behavior of the adolescents' use of social media programs.

**Comment on the hypothesis:**

The researcher explains this result that the behavior of the adolescents' use of social media programs is reflected negatively on the treatment methods they receive from their parents. If the behavior of their use of social media programs is not disciplined in the sense that they do not abide by the rules and regulations set by the parents to use such programs in terms of their types and times of using them, especially in case of negative effects on academic achievement and their social and family communication resulting from that, the quality of parental treatment followed in dealing with them takes different forms of punishment-curve, physical and moral, and it may go further than that to prevent from using these programs through the Internet ban or confiscation of equipment for a period of time. Thus, the validity of the first hypothesis is achieved.

**The second hypothesis:**

There are statistically significant differences between the average of fathers' and mothers' degrees in parental treatment methods.

**Validation of the hypothesis:**

To verify this hypothesis the test (T) for the fathers' and mothers' degrees in parental treatment methods has been applied. The following table illustrates this:

**Table (5) The Differences in the average of fathers' and mothers' degrees in parental treatment methods**

	Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	Sample	Degree of Freedom	(T) Value	Significance
<b>Fathers</b>	65.372	12.362	110	241	9.491	Significance at 0.01 for mothers
<b>Mothers</b>	74.097	8.627	133			

It is illustrated from the table (5) that the value of (T) was (9.491), which is statistically significant at the level of (0.01) in favor of mothers. The average of mothers' degree in parental treatment methods was (74.097), while the average of fathers' degree in parental treatment methods was (65,372), indicating that mothers differed from fathers in the treatment methods with their adolescent sons and daughters on using social media programs.

**Comment on the hypothesis:**

The researcher believes that the difference between the father and the mother in the methods of treating children is one of the things in the families. This situation comes when one of the parties (the father or the mother) deals with their children in a certain way according to a particular thought, and the other party contradicts that method and thought with a different thought and method, may reach the contradiction as if the father believes in the rigidity and intensity while the mother believes in tenderness and profusion. That makes the teenager complexly puzzled, and hence the work of the parties in achieving any successful effect in their upbringing went away. Thus, the validity of the second hypothesis is achieved.

**The third hypothesis:**

There are statistically significant differences between the average of parents' degrees in parental treatment methods according to the following variables (father's education, father's age, monthly income of father).

**Validation of the hypothesis:**

To verify this hypothesis, the differences between the averages were calculated using the (T) test and the variance analysis (F) for parents' degrees in parental treatment methods with the variables (father's education, father's age, monthly income of the father), as shown in the following tables:

**Father's Education:**

**Table (6) Differences in the average of parents' degrees in parental treatment methods according to the variable of the educational level**

Level of Father's Education	Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	Sample	Degree of Freedom	(T) Value	Significance
Secondary Certificate or less	36.814	9.437	43	108	15.320	Significance at 0.01 for University degree / postgraduate studies
University Degree or more	83.701	18.567	67			

It is illustrated from the table (6) that the value of (T) was (15.320), which is a statistically significant value at the level of (0.01) for the benefit of fathers with a university degree / postgraduate studies. The average of the degree of fathers with a university degree / postgraduate studies (83,701), while the average of the degrees of fathers with a secondary certificate or less (36,814), indicating that fathers who have a university degree / graduate studies have methods of parental treatment different from fathers with a secondary certificate or less, as the level of education affects significantly the fathers' methods of treating their teenage children of both sexes.

**• Father's age:**

**Table (7) Variance analysis of fathers' degrees in parental treatment methods according to the age variable**

Father's Age	Squares Total	Squares Average	Degree of Freedom	(F) Value	Significance
Among groups	51452.371	25726.185	2	39.638	Significance 0.01
Inside groups	69446.902	649.036	107		
Total	120899.273		109		

It is illustrated from the table (7) that the value of (F) was (39.638), which is statistically significant at (0.01), indicating that there are differences between fathers' degrees in parental treatment 15 methods according to the age variable. In order to know the direction of significance, the Schiffe test has been applied for multiple comparisons. The following table illustrates this:

**Table (8) Schiffe test for the multiple comparisons of fathers in parental treatment methods according to the age variable**

Father's Age	Less than 40 years A= 34.000	From 40 to less than 50 years A= 48.054	From 50 to more A= 90.365
Less than 40 years		-	
From 40 to less than 50 years	**14.054	-	-
From 50 to more	**56.365	**42.311	-

It is illustrated from the table (8) that there are differences in the parental treatment methods between fathers aged 50 years to more and both fathers aged (from 40 years to less than 50 years, less than 40 years) for fathers aged 50 years to more at the level of (0.01), where the average of the degrees of fathers aged 50 years to more is (90.365). This is because fathers at this age have gained extensive experience and knowledge of successful methods in dealing with their teenage children.

• **Monthly income of the father:**

**Table (9) Variance analysis of fathers' degrees in parental treatment methods according to the monthly income variable**

Monthly Income	Squares Total	Squares Average	Degree of Freedom	(F) Value	Significance
Among groups	53456.875	26728.438	2	47.929	Significance 0.01
Inside groups	59670.297	557.666	107		
Total	113127.172		109		

It is illustrated from the table (9) that the value of (F) was (47.929), which is statistically significant at (0.01), indicating that there are differences between fathers' degrees in parental treatment methods according to the monthly income variable. In order to know the direction of significance, the Schiffe test has been applied for multiple comparisons. The following table illustrates this:

**Table (10) Schiffe test for the multiple comparisons of fathers in parental treatment methods according to the monthly income variable**

Father's Monthly Income	Low A= 31.000	Middle A= 95.829	High A= 51.796
Low		-	
Middle	**64.829	-	
High	**20.796	**44.032	-

It is illustrated from the table (10) that there are differences in parental treatment methods among fathers with the middle income and both fathers with high and low incomes in favor of fathers with middle income at the level of (0.01). The average of the degrees of fathers with the middle income is (95,829). This means that fathers with middle income are different from fathers with high and low incomes in the treatment methods that they use with their children of both sexes when they use social media programs. This may be due to the limited sources of income, forcing them to impose controls and regulations that may be different from fathers with high and low incomes. Thus, the validity of the third hypothesis is achieved.

**The Fourth hypothesis:**

There are statistically significant differences between the average of mothers' degrees in parental treatment methods according to the following variables (mother's education, mother's age, monthly income of mother).

**Validation of the hypothesis:**

In order to verify this hypothesis, the differences between averages were calculated using the (T) test and the variance analysis (F) for mothers' degrees in parental treatment methods with variables (mother's education, mother's age, monthly income of mother). The following tables illustrate that.

**Mother education:**

**Table (11): Differences in the average of mothers' degrees in parental treatment methods according to the educational level variable**

Level of Mother's Education	Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	Sample	Degree of Freedom	(T) Value	Significance
Secondary Certificate or less	45.235	11.557	51	131	18.974	Significance at 0.01 for University degree / postgraduate studies
University Degree or more	92.048	15.069	82			

It is illustrated from the table (11) that the value of (T) was (18,974), which is a statistically significant value at the level of (0.01) for mothers with university degree / postgraduate studies, where the average of the degree of mothers with university degree / postgraduate studies was (92,048) , while the average of the degree of mothers with a secondary certificate or less was (45,235), indicating that mothers with a university degree / postgraduate studies had parental treatment methods different from mothers with a secondary certificate or less, where the high level of education affects the educational methods that mothers use with their teenage children of both sexes.

**• Mother's age:**

**Table (12) The variance Analysis of mothers' degrees in parental treatment methods according to age variable**

Mother's Age	Squares Total	Squares Average	Degree of Freedom	(F) Value	Significance
Among groups	37113.923	18556.961	2	33.211	Significance 0.01
Inside groups	72639.207	558.763	130		
Total	109753.130		132		

It is illustrated from the table (12) that the value of (F) was (33,211), which is statistically significant at (0.01), indicating that there were differences between mothers' degrees in parental treatment 18 methods according to the age variable. In order to know the direction of significance, the Schiffe test has been applied for multiple comparisons. The following table illustrates this:

**Table (13) Schiffe test for multiple comparisons of mothers in parental treatment methods according to age variable**

Mother's Age	Less than 40 years A= 64.983	From 40 to less than 50 years A= 67.985	From 50 to more A= 111.608
Less than 40 years		-	
From 40 to less than 50 years	*2.911	-	
From 50 to more	**46.624	**43.712	-

It is illustrated from the table (13) that there were differences in the parental treatment methods among mothers aged 50 years to more and both mothers aged (40 years to less than 50 years, less than 40 years) for mothers aged 50 years to more at level (0.01). The average of the degree of the mothers aged 50 years of age or more was (111,608). In this age, mothers have a number of methods of dealing with adolescents, which have proven their effectiveness and success in dealing with children in this age of both sexes.

• **Mother's monthly income:**

**Table (14) The variance Analysis of mothers' degrees in parental treatment methods according to the monthly income variable**

Monthly Income of Mother	Squares Total	Squares Average	Degree of Freedom	(F) Value	Significance
Among groups	63561.698	31780.849	2	52.658	Significance 0.01
Inside groups	78458.895	603.530	130		
Total		142020.593	132		

It is illustrated from the table (14) that the value of (F) was (52.658), which is statistically significant at (0.01), indicating that there were differences between mothers' degrees in the parental treatment methods according to the monthly income variable. In order to know the direction of significance, the Schiffe test has been applied for multiple comparisons. The following table illustrates this:

**Table (15) Schiffe test for multiple comparisons of mothers in parental treatment methods according to the monthly income variable.**

Monthly Income	Low A= 39.500	Middle A= 70.733	High A= 100.961
Low		-	
Middle	**31.233	-	
High	**61.461	**30.228	-

It is illustrated from the table (15) that there were differences in the parental treatment methods between mothers with high income and mothers with middle and low income in favor of mothers with high income at the level of (0.01), where the average of the degree of mothers with high income was (100,961). This means that mothers with high monthly income differ from mothers with middle and low incomes in the treatment methods with their teenage children when they use social media programs. This may be due to respond to their children's demands of the types of the equipment and their modernity followed by the subsequent accessories and attachments or participate in quick packages of the Internet in a different way from mothers in the middle and low classes. Thus, the validity of the fourth hypothesis is achieved with its three variables.

**Fifth hypothesis:**

There are statistically significant differences between the average of the adolescents' degrees in the behavior of the use of social media programs according to the following variables (gender, age).

**Validation of the hypothesis:**

To verify this hypothesis, the (T) test and the variance analysis were applied to the degrees of the adolescent sample in the behavior of the use of social media programs. The following tables illustrate this:

**Table (16) Differences in the average of the adolescents sample's degrees in the behavior of the use of social media programs depending on the gender variable**

Gender	Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation	Sample	Degree of Freedom	(T) Value	Significance
Male	107.578	12.160	102	253	19.521	Significance at 0.01 for males

It is illustrated from the table (16) that the value of (T) was (19.521), which is a statistically significant value at the level of (0.01) in favor of males, where the average of the males' degree was (107.578), while the average of the females' degree was (61.921), indicating that the behavior of male adolescents in the use of social media programs is quite different from the behavior of female adolescents in their use. This may be due to the different way of thinking, tendencies and concerns between the sexes at this stage. This result agree with the results of Barchawi (2012), where there were statistically significant differences between the average of students' degrees (male and female) on the scale of internet addiction with its four dimensions in favor of males, while disagree with the study of ALHmsy(2010). The results showed that females are more likely to use the internet than males due to the nature of the socialization of females in our societies.

• Age:

**Table (17) The variance Analysis of the average of the adolescents sample's degrees in the behavior of the use of social media programs according to the age variable**

Children's age	Squares Total	Squares Average	Degree of Freedom	(F) Value	Significance
Among groups	106049.433	5324.717	2	40.959	Significance 0.01
Inside groups	326231.116	1294.568	252		
Total	432280.549		254		

It is illustrated from the table (17) that the value of (F) was (40.959), which is a statistically significant value at (0.01), indicating that there were differences between the adolescents sample's degrees in the behavior of the use of social media programs depending on the age variable. This result is consistent with the study of the monthly (2013) to the existence of an inverse correlation between the variables of age and the reasons for the use of Facebook and Twitter. In order to know the direction of significance, the Schiffe test has been applied for multiple comparisons. The following table illustrates this:

**Table (18) Schiffe's test of multiple comparisons in adolescents' behavior of the use of social media programs according to the age variable**

Children's Age	From 12 to less than 15 years A= 38.463	From 15 to less than 18 years A= 72.556	From 18 to more A= 106.061
From 12 to less than 15 years		-	
From 15 to less than 18 years	**34.093	-	
From 18 to more	**67.598	**33.505	-

It is illustrated from the table (18) that there are differences in the adolescents' behavior of the use of social media programs between children aged 18 years to more and both children aged (15 to less than 18, and from 12 years to less than 15 years), for the children aged 18 years to more at the level of significance (0.01), where the average of the degree of children aged 18 years to more was (106.061), indicating that adolescents over the age of 18 of both sexes differ in the behavior of their use of social media programs for those who are younger than them, where this age represents the stage of university education, in which the male and female adolescents are usually in the stage of the stability of personality and feeling Independence far from parents and self-reliance, giving them some freedom to use social media programs. Thus, the validity of the fifth hypothesis is achieved with its variables.

**The sixth hypothesis:**

The participation rate of the factors affecting parental treatment methods of "fathers, mothers"

**Validation of the hypothesis:**

To investigate this hypothesis, the relative importance was calculated by using the regression coefficient (gradient forward step) of the factors affecting parental treatment methods of "fathers, mothers" and the following tables illustrate this:

**Table (19) The relative importance by using the regression coefficient (gradient forward step) of the factors affecting parental treatment methods of fathers.**

The dependent variable of parental treatment methods of fathers	Independent variable	Correlation Coefficient	participation rate	(F) Value	Significance	regression coefficient	(T) Value	Significance
	Education level	0.895	0.801	112.443	0.01	0.647	10.604	0.01
	Job	0.839	0.703	66.413	0.01	0.527	8.149	0.01
	Age	0.798	0.637	49.149	0.01	0.452	7.011	0.01
	Family monthly income	0.753	0.566	36.562	0.01	0.375	6.047	0.01

It is illustrated from the previous table that the education level was one of the most influential factors on the parental treatment methods of fathers by 80.1%, followed by the job by 70.3%, in the third place is the age by 63.7%, and finally in the fourth place is the monthly income of the family by 56.6%.

**Table (20) The relative importance by using the regression coefficient (gradient forward step) of the factors affecting parental treatment methods of mothers**

The dependent variable of parental treatment methods of fathers	Independent variable	Correlation Coefficient	participation rate	(F) Value	Significance	regression coefficient	(T) Value	Significance
	Education level	0.860	0.740	79.849	0.01	0.571	8.936	0.01
	Job	0.819	0.671	57.017	0.01	0.490	7.0551	0.01
	Age	0.774	0.599	41.803	0.01	0.410	6.466	0.01
	Family monthly income	0.742	0.550	34.249	0.01	0.358	5.852	0.01

It is illustrated from the previous table that the education level was one of the most important factors affecting the parental treatment methods of mothers by 74%, followed by age by 67.1%, in the third place is the job by 59.9%, and finally in the fourth place is the monthly income of the family by 55%. Thus, the validity of the sixth hypothesis is achieved.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:**

The study concluded with a set of recommendations, including:

1. To alert parents to the inevitability of keeping up of children for technical development, so they must adopt the wise treatment methods with children. There are not the intensity leading to the rebellion or negligence leading to dislocation. Making sure of the need to use the method of dialogue and discussion between parents and children.

2. To instruct fathers and mothers to agree in advance on the correct methods of dealing with the adolescent and that there is a prior agreement between the father and mother that no one of them does an educational message contrary to the message just done by the other to the children to avoid any problems that may result from different methods of dealing with the teenager that may reach the contradiction. This may put the son in a complex confusion, and thus the two parties' work in achieving any successful impact in their upbringing goes away.
3. To organize awareness courses for adolescent of both sexes in the good behavior on using social media sites, especially for females, and to show how to exploit their scientific, cultural and social benefits to achieve the ideal benefit of the modern digital technology and to warn of the serious consequences that may result from overuse of these programs incorrectly.
4. To conduct more studies on the parental treatment methods and the use of children at all ages of social media sites and their different social dimensions so that the results can be universally distributed as the results of this study are limited.

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