Mini Lit Review

Damirchi, E. S., Ghojebeyglou, P. H., Amir, S. M. B, & Gholizade, B. (2019). Predicting risk-taking behaviors based on the role of perceived social support components, emotional expression and brain- behavioral systems in adults. *The Horizon of Medical Sciences, 25*(4), 282-297. https://doi.org/ 10.32598/hms.25.4.282

Article looked at the prevalence of risk-taking behaviors based on the role of perceived social support. 113 substance dependent patients selected that ranged from 22-48 years old via convenience sampling. A Risk-taking behaviors questionnaire (Rajaee and Shafiee) and Zimet’s Multiple Scale of Perceived Social Support were taken for the correlational analysis.

Significant negative correlation between perceived social support (family and friend) and risk-taking behaviors. This demonstrates that there may be a relationship between social support anf risk-taking behaviors

Gao, T., Mei, S., Li, M., O’Donnell, K., Caron, J., & Meng, X. (2022). Impulsivity mediates the relationship between childhood maltreatment and quality of life: Does social support make it different? *Personality and Individual Differences, 184*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2021.111208

This study aims to determine the effect of impulsivity (intervening variable) and moderating (changes the relationship between other variables) effect of social support in association between childhood maltreatment and quality of life. 1402 participants from 17-79 years old were admitted into the study. Methods include using the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (non-planning, cognitive, and motor impulsiveness) and the social provisions scale for social support. Results found that social support moderated the direct path of childhood maltreatment and quality of life. In addition, impulsivity demonstrated a significant negative correlation with social support and QoL. These results give more information to back up my hypothesis that states that impulsivity will be negatively correlated with perceived social support.

Kurtz, D. L. & Zavala, E. (2017). The importance of social support and coercion to risk of impulsivity and juvenile offending. *Crime and Delinquency, 63*(14), 1838-1860. https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128716675360

Within the study, 5,935 8th grade students throughout the United States were recruited from 1993-1995 to assess their interpersonal coercion and victimization, impulsivity, social support, and violent behavior. Results demonstrate that higher scores for impulsivity were associated with more violent behaviors, violent behavior decreased with more social support from parental figures (particularly mother’s support), and impulsivity (all four variables- intact family, mother’s support, father’s support, and parental supervision) is negatively correlated with social support. This is similar to the results of Gao, et al. (2022).

Reininger, B. M., Pérez, A., Aguirre Flores, M. I., Chen, Z., & Rahbar, M. H. (2012). Perceptions of social support, empowerment, and youth risk behaviors. *Journal of Primary Prevention, 33*, 33-46. https://doi.org/ 10.1007/s10935-012-0260-5

This article examined how perceived social support interacts with community empowerment amongst middle schoolers within Mexico. 1,181 students were surveyed to assess social support, empowerment, and youth risk behaviors. Results demonstrate that social support significantly protects against risk factors such as fighting, and alcohol/tobacco use for girls but there was no significant association between social support and risk factor for boys within the study. This may show that gender may play a role within social support and risk-taking, however, these results are comparable to Damirchi et al. (2019).