Section C

Parenting and Adolescence
Parenting and Adolescent Health

- Fundamental components of parenting
  - Connection
  - Respect for individuality
  - Regulation of behavior

- Historically, definitions of these components defined with U.S. samples
  - Schaefer (1965)
  - Baldwin (1947)
  - Baumrind (1971)
  - Maccoby & Martin (1983)

- Independent contributions of these to specific domains of adolescent functioning has not systematically studied
How Parents Facilitate or Harm Adolescent Health and Development

1. Establishing a personal CONNECTION
   - Teaches trust, acceptance, confidence
   - +

2. Applying PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL
   - Undermines individual identity and value
   - –

3. Applying REGULATION
   - Teaches self-regulation, protects against negative influences
   - –

Source: This model was developed by Brian K. Barber, University of Tennessee
Method

- 12 cultures
- Sample of 1,000 14- to 17-year-old, school-going youth in metropolitan areas
  - Samples representative of school districts
- Same instrument (translated into nine languages) used in all sites, assuring comparability of data
Map of Research Sites

USA—White
Bosnia
Germany
Palestine
China
India
Bangladesh
Australia
Colombia
South Africa—White
South Africa—Colored
South Africa—Black
Measures: Connection

My mother or father is a person who . . . (reported separately for mothers and fathers)
1. Makes me feel better after talking over my worries with her/him.
2. Smiles at me very often.
3. Is able to make me feel better when I am upset.
4. Enjoys doing things with me.*
5. Cheers me up when I am sad.*
6. Gives me a lot of care and attention.*
7. Makes me feel like the most important person in her/his life.*
8. Believes in showing her/his love for me.
9. Often praises me.*
10. Is easy to talk to.”

Response scale: 1 “Not like her/him,” 2 “Somewhat like her/him,” 3 “A lot like her/him.”

* Items for reduced version; from factor analyses of 1996 and 1997 data. Alphas range between .80 and .89, depending on gender.

Source: Acceptance subscale from the Child Report of Parent Behavior Inventory (CRPBI) (Schaefer, 1965; Schludermann & Schludermann, 1988)
Measures: Psychological Control

My mother or father is a person who . . . (reported separately for mothers and fathers)

1. Is always trying to change how I feel or think about things.
2. Changes the subject whenever I have something to say.
3. Often interrupts me.
4. Blames me for other family members’ problems.
5. Brings up past mistakes when s/he criticizes me.
6. Is less friendly with me if I do not see things her/his way.
7. Will avoid looking at me when I have disappointed her/him.
8. If I have hurt her/his feelings, stops talking to me until I please her/him again.

Response scale: 1 “Not like her/him,” 2 “Somewhat like her/him,” 3 “A lot like her/him.”

Source: Psychological Control Scale—Youth Self-Report (Barber, 1996)
Measures: Regulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How much does your mother/father really know:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Who your friends are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Where you go at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. How you spend your money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What you do with your free time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Where you are most afternoons after school</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response scale: 1 “Not like her/him,” 2 “Somewhat like her/him,” 3 “A lot like her/him.”
Summary of Findings

How Parents Facilitate or Harm Adolescent Health and Development

Establishing a personal CONNECTION

Applying PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL

Applying REGULATION

- Social Competence
  - Teaches trust, acceptance, confidence
  - +

- Mental Health
  - Undermines individual identity and value
  - -

- Antisocial Behavior
  - Teaches self-regulation, protects against negative influences
  - -

Source: This model was developed by Brian K. Barber, University of Tennessee
Cultural Specificity of Connection

- It is possible that the salience to human development of support from caregivers is so profound that it affects all aspects of child functioning.
- It is also possible that specific supportive behaviors have specific effects, and that these supportive behaviors may vary by culture.
- A test of this latter hypothesis is important for designing parenting programs or giving advice to parents.
Tell us four specific things your parents do that make you know they love you.
Parental Behaviors

Most Frequently Reported Parental Behaviors that Are Perceived as Demonstrating Love (N=4166)

- Encourage me/support me: 48
- Talk/listen: 23
- Show physical affection: 20
- Do things with me: 17
- Provide/buy necessities: 17
- Take care of me: 16
- Support education: 14
- Help me: 12
- Give/buy me things I want: 23
- Give me money: 8
- Demonstrate respect/trust me: 16
- Guide/advise me: 11
- Allows freedoms: 9
Buy/Provide Necessities

Buy/Provide Necessities

SA-Xhosa
SA-Afrikaans
China
Colombia
Bosnia
Germany
Australia
US
India
Gaza

CTLT
Findings

- Adolescents in all cultures perceive encouragement, caring, and support as a sign of love
- Adolescents in all cultures view being given things they want as a sign of love
  - We tend not to measure this
- Adolescents perceive provision of a rare commodity as a sign of love
  - These commodities vary by culture
- Warmth and support are most frequently mentioned in the West; guidance and advice in the East