



Association Between Care Received by Parents During Adolescence and Care for Own Child



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Introduction

- Recent studies have indicated that the relationship one has with their parents during adolescence has a substantial impact on their well-being in life. (Mulyadi, S., Rahardjo, W., Basuki, A. M. H. A 2016) Connection is suspected between care received during adolescence and care one demonstrates for their own child.
- A study examining parenting styles across generations found that children raised with indulgent parenting styles (characterized by warmth and not strictness) resulted in similar or higher results of psychosocial adjustment outcomes than those raised in authoritative parenting. Those raised with parenting styles lacking warmth (authoritarian and neglectful) resulted in poor psychosocial adjustment.
- Most of the existing research focusing on hereditary parenting is qualitative, whereas I'm taking a quantitative approach. Furthermore, doubt has been cast on the reliability of retrospective reports made by adults reflecting on their own childhood. (Jochen Hardt, Michael Rutter, 2004).

Methods

Sample

- The sample from The U.S. Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health represents the adolescents in grades 7-12 in the United States who were followed over time
- There are two available access points: wave 1 and wave 5. In wave 1, 6504 participants completed the survey between 1994 and 1995 through in-person interviews with the use of computers.
- In wave 5, 4196 participants completed the survey between 2016 and 2018.
- Responded through in-person interviews, mail, split-mail, and web, telephone, and web. As this study only answers to participants who respond to both surveys, the sample size will be 4196.

Measures

- How close participants felt to their parental figures during adolescence (from wave one) was addressed with the question: "How close do you feel to your mother/ father, adoptive mother/ adoptive father, stepmother/ stepfather, foster mother/ father?" Answers were given on a scale of 1-6, with the option to skip. The amount of care participants received from their parental figures was asked in a similar measure.

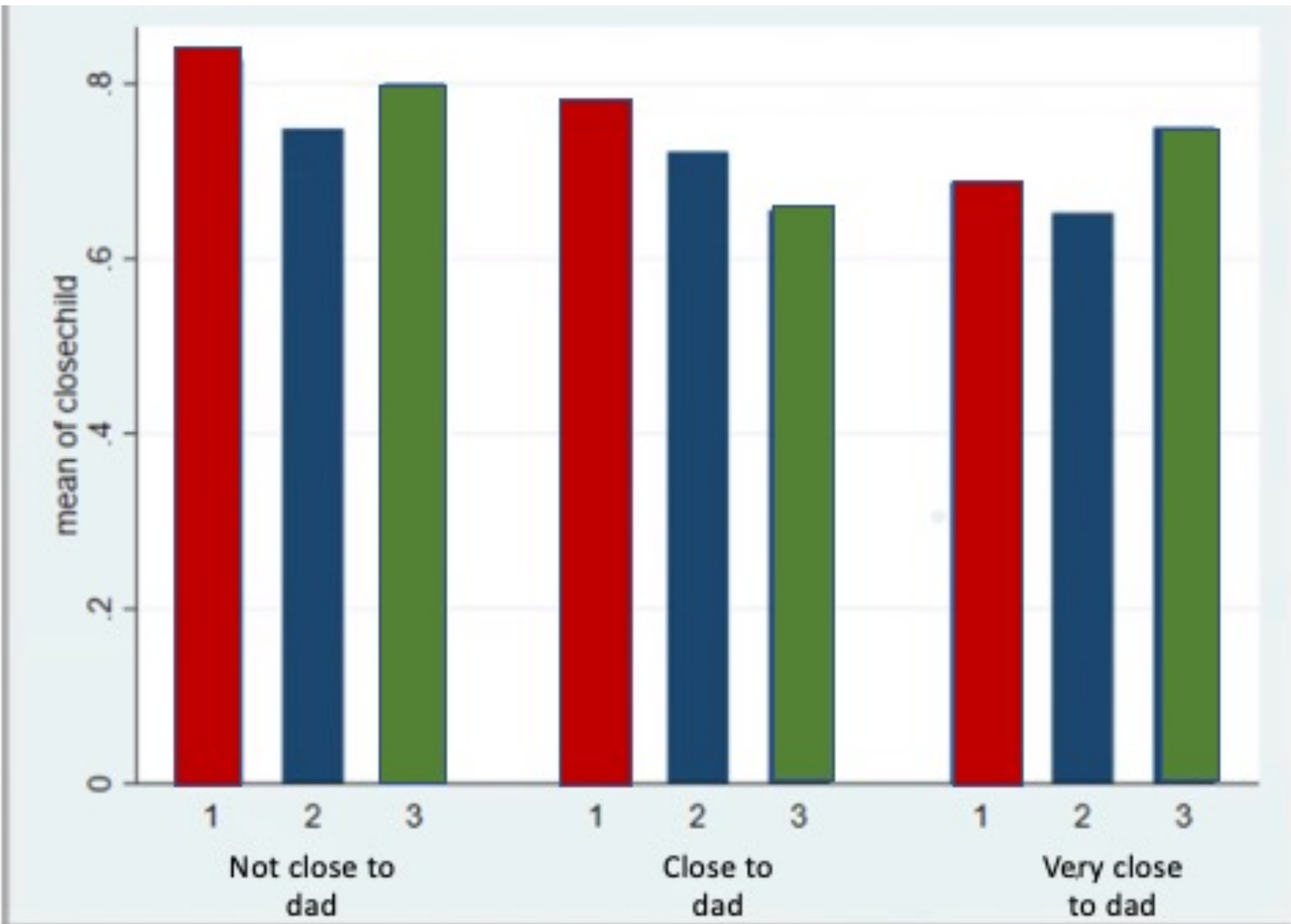
Research Questions

- What is the association between how close one was to their parents between childhood and how close they feel to their children?
- Is there a difference in outcome based on sex of the participant?

Results

Multivariate

- The following graph shows the association between how close the participant felt to their mother and father figure during adolescence and how close they felt toward their child
- Most participants stated that they felt close to their child, through data management, it was coded as 1= feels very close, 0=doesn't feel very close
- The data analysis revealed that individuals who reported lower levels of closeness towards their parents during adolescence tended to exhibit higher levels of perceived closeness towards their own offspring, on average



1= not close to mom
2=close to mom
3=very close to mom

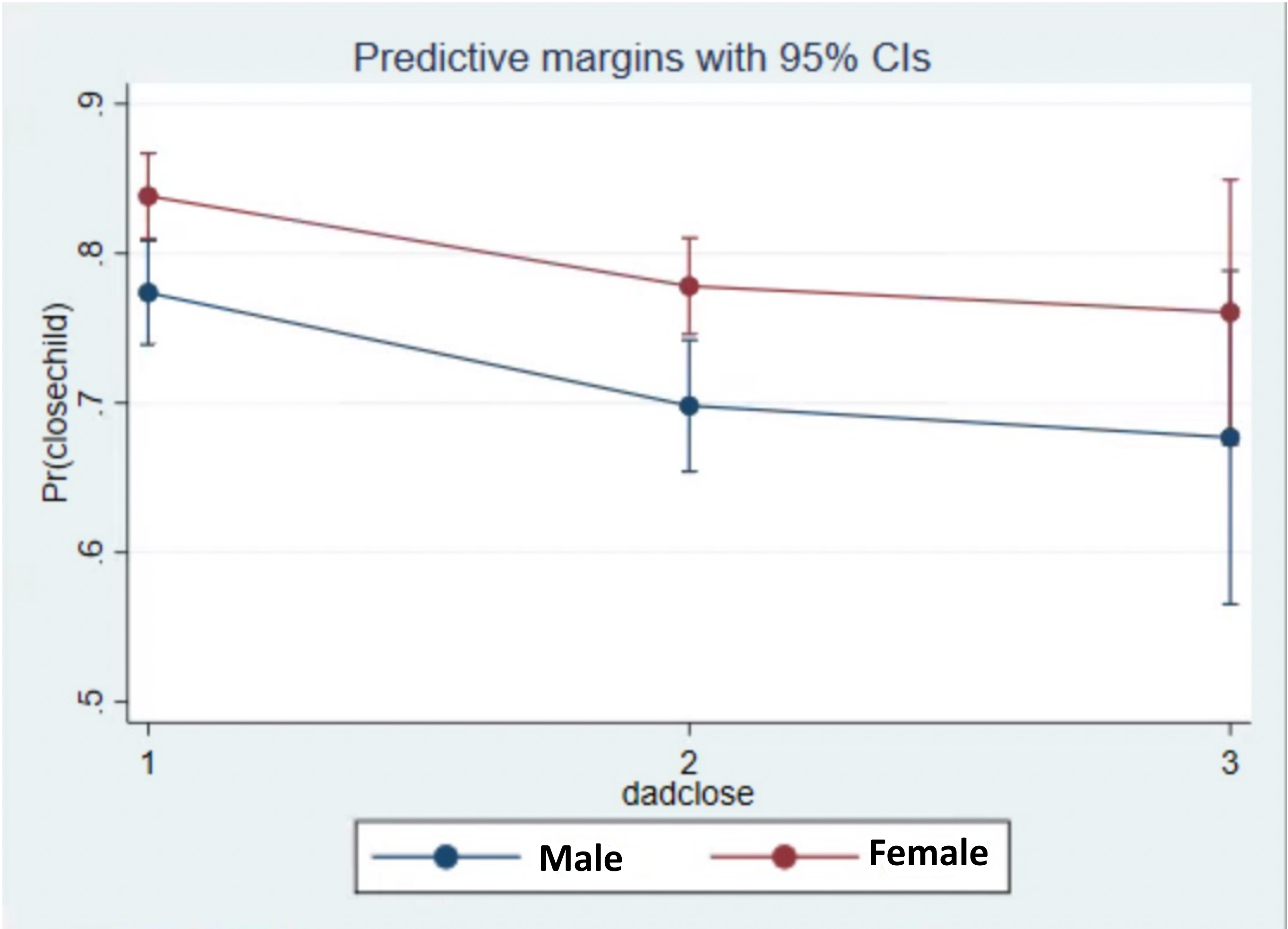
Discussion

- Those who felt close to their parents showed lower levels of closeness to their own child
- The outcome contradicts the existing literature, which states that people have a tendency to repeat parenting behaviors
- Surprisingly, individuals who reported feeling close to their parents showed less closeness to their own children. However, it is important to note that the study only measured participants' perceived closeness, rather than the actual quality of parenting they received.
- When using the variables "dadcare/ momcare" as the explanatory variable, which may indicate the parenting style more accurately, the outcome was opposite, however the p-value was above 0.05, and was statistically insignificant

Bivariate

- The logistic regression showed that the closer one felt to their dad, the less likely they were to feel close to their children.
- After controlling for the sex of the participant, the outcome showed that males showed lower levels of closeness to both their parents and their children. The additional variable didn't make significant changes in the association between the explanatory and response variable.

Closechild	Odds ratio	P-value
dadclose		
2	0.56	0.000
3	0.47	0.001



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