

外 国 語 要 旨

学位論文題目 : Adolescents' perception of parenting behaviors: Its relation to self-esteem and adjustments

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The aim of this dissertation study is twofold. The first is to understand the subjective perception of adolescents and interpretation of parenting in order to address the issue of psychological and behavioral controls in Schaefer's (1965) circumplex model. The second one is to scrutinize the idiosyncratic processes between the adolescent perception of parenting and their adjustment, and to elucidate its role in the psychosocial functioning of adolescents. This study is based on two perspectives:

- Developmental and constructivist perspective, which underscores the personal agency of the adolescents on their psychosocial development;
- Self-determination theory which postulates that in order to attain intrinsic motivated internalization, children need positive interpersonal involvement, autonomy support, and structure from the environmental context.

This study is comprised of 7 chapters. Introductory Chapter demonstrates the need for evidence-based systematic study of parenting in adolescence, referencing to recent international and domestic surveys on the current situation of parent-adolescent relationship. Chapter 1 indicates the definition and the range of “adolescence” and “parenting” in this study, and iterates the two perspectives. Chapter 2 is based on the literature over the last half century, sheds the light on questions regarding the construct validity of styles and dimensions of parenting both in cultural and methodological contexts. It points out the necessity to explore the relationship between perceived parenting and adolescent adjustment using well-validated and reliable parenting instrument that reflects adolescents' subjectivities. Chapter 3 describes the composition of 6 researches conducted in

order to achieve to the purposes of this study; the characteristic of methodological approaches on these researches, an overview of research data, and ethical considerations.

Chapter 4 is composed of three researches, which are planned to understand how adolescents and parents conceive parenting and to resolve the incongruity of findings concerning firm control and psychological control. 4 female university students and one mother, who had an adolescent daughter, took part in the research showed in the sample 1. The qualitative content analysis of semi-structural interview was categorized into parental emotional acceptance, two types of parental control and parental monitoring.

The sample in research 2 consists of students of junior-high school and their parents ($N = 303$). The quantitative analysis of self-report survey data revealed the similarity of a factor structure between adolescents and parents and construct validity for parental acceptance and psychological control not for firm control.

The sample in research 3 consists of another group of junior-high school students and their parents ($N = 131$). The quantitative data collected by pseudo-experiment using structured questionnaire and qualitative data analysis of free descriptions revealed that both adolescents and parents differentiated three social domains (personal, prudential, conventional). As well as their parents, adolescents admitted parental authority on the issue of prudence and remarked that parents should be able to regulate the child's behavior, which ascertained the validity of parental monitoring as positive control (i.e. parental structure). However, adolescents tended to reject parental authority on self-identity-related personal issue more than parents did and treated it as a tribute to the individual to decide, which ascertained the validity of psychological control as negative control.

In Chapter 5, the research 4 developed the Parenting in Adolescence Scale (PAS) based on the Schaefer's (1965) three-factor model of parenting.

Adolescents ($n = 103$ junior high, 273 high school and 667 university students) filled out a questionnaire. Exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis identified three factors, “Acceptance”, “Psychological control”, and “Monitoring”. The three subscales had sufficient internal consistency and satisfactory test-retest reliability, and also had sufficient construct and concurrent validity.

Chapter 6 is composed of two researches in which the two-wave longitudinal data collected by survey method that was used. The sample consisted of junior-high and high school students ($N = 224$). Research 5 investigated temporal change in adolescent perceived parenting, self-esteem and risk behavior, and mean level differences by gender and grade. Most of the adolescents perceived their parents as warm figures who were monitoring them well. There was a significant decline in mean levels of perceived acceptance and monitoring over one year, with no change in levels of self-esteem and risk behavior. Mean level differences by gender and grade were observed among all the variables.

Research 6 examined the specificity of the relationship between three types of parenting and the kinds of adolescent outcomes in the self-esteem-mediator models, and the pattern and course of perceived parenting over one year, which related to adolescent psychosocial adjustment.

Chapter 7 summarized the findings in this study. The study illuminated the importance of paying attention to the adolescent subjective perception of parenting in order to meet their developmental needs and generated new knowledge of complex relations between perceived parenting and adolescent.

Overall, the findings are in line with the notion that the effects of perceived parenting, which had been discussed among western countries generalize across culture. However, at the same time, it was suggested that the detrimental effect of psychological control might be weaker in Japan. The practical use of PAS and utility of findings in clinical, educational and familial practice were discussed.