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Who's Legit: Parents or Peers?

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Devon L. Ayer and Chelsea K. Davignon
Advisor: Ellen S. Cohn, Ph.D.

Introduction

Researchers in psychology and child development have studied the legitimacy of parent and peer influences over adolescent rule violating behavior (RVB). Timker et al. (2012) found a negative correlation between parental legitimacy and future RVB. This finding implies that the less adolescents find their parents legitimate, the more they will participate in RVB. When adolescents have weakened beliefs of parental legitimacy, they show more rebellion toward the rules (Durang, Cusmii, & Martinez, 2007). Boys and girls tend to have similar legitimacy beliefs in grade school; however, over time boys report greater declines in feelings of legitimacy toward their parents (Kuhn & Land, 2011).

Research has found that collective efficacy in a community paired with authoritative parenting were effective in deterring adolescents from affiliating with deviant peers and subsequently, their involvement in delinquent behavior. This study shows a relationship between RVB and parental legitimacy (Simons et al. 2005).

Friendship networks are diverse in terms of members and participation in delinquent behavior. The majority of adolescents belong to networks of both delinquent and non-delinquent friends. The proportion of delinquent friends in a respondent’s network is most strongly associated with the adolescent’s delinquency. These findings suggest that the more delinquent friends an individual has, the more likely that individual will be influenced by their delinquency (Haynie, 2002).

Researchers have found that legitimacy can be understood by breaking it down into two components: trust and obligation (Jelte&miek, 2014; Sunshine & Tyler, 2014). In her study of middle school students, Jelte&miek (2014) has found that parental trust is a more important predictor of delinquency behavior than parental obligation. This comparison helps us to understand the components of legitimacy and allows us to study the competing differences between parents and peers.

To date, there is no prominent research that looks at gender differences in relation to parental versus peer legitimacy when predicting RVB. There is also limited research on parental and peer legitimacy when it is broken into the components of trust and obligation. This study attempts to look at each.

Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: Students who trust their parents and feel obligated are less likely to participate in rule violating behavior.

Hypothesis 2: Students who trust and feel obligated to their peers are more likely to participate in rule-violating behavior.

Hypothesis 3: Males who trust and feel obligated to their peers are more likely to participate in rule-violating behavior.

Hypothesis 4: Females who trust and feel obligated to their parents are less likely to participate in rule-violating behavior.

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>SES</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Av Grade</th>
<th>Peer Trust</th>
<th>Peer obligation</th>
<th>Parent trust</th>
<th>Parent obligation</th>
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<td>-0.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Av Grade</td>
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<td>0.13</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.50</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female</th>
<th>SES</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Av Grade</th>
<th>Peer Trust</th>
<th>Peer obligation</th>
<th>Parent trust</th>
<th>Parent obligation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Age</td>
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<td>0.03</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-0.24</td>
<td>-0.17</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av Grade</td>
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<td>0.13</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

Participants

We conducted a direct comparison of both males and females. When males feel more obligation to their peers, they are more likely to participate in RVB. When females feel more obligation to their parents, they are less likely to participate in RVB. When males have more trust in their peers, they are less likely to participate in RVB. When females have more trust in their peers, they are less likely to participate in RVB.

Method

Participants were 654 adolescents (60.4% female) with an average of 13.6 in Wave 3. They all were part of the New Hampshire Youth Study (NHYS), a longitudinal survey of middle and high school students examining the various factors that influence adolescent delinquency.

Materials

Demographics include sex, age, SES, and average grade. A five-item scale measured parental legitimacy including trust (e.g. “My parents are generally honest”) and obligation (e.g. “I should accept the decisions made by my parents, even if I think they are wrong”).

A five item scale measured peer legitimacy including trust (e.g. “No other group I respectitsu more than friends”) and obligation (e.g. “Usually follow my friends’ behavior even if I disagree”). Rule-violating behavior was measured by having students indicate the number of behaviors they engaged in. Twenty four behaviors were addressed, varying in severity (e.g. “Get into a fight at school or work”).

Control Variables

Demographic variables include sex, age, SES, and average grade. A five item scale measured parental legitimacy including trust (e.g. “My parents are generally honest”) and obligation (e.g. “I should accept the decisions made by my parents, even if I think they are wrong”).

A five item scale measured peer legitimacy including trust (e.g. “No other group I respectitsu more than friends”) and obligation (e.g. “Usually follow my friends’ behavior even if I disagree”). Rule-violating behavior was measured by having students indicate the number of behaviors they engaged in. Twenty four behaviors were addressed, varying in severity (e.g. “Get into a fight at school or work”).

Participants completed the three surveys in their schools’ cafeterias, auditoriums, and libraries. Wave 3 survey included parental trust and obligation; Wave 4 survey included peer trust and obligation. Wave 5 survey included rule-violating behavior.

Implications for research strategy

• Partially replicated Jelte&miek (2014) when finding parental trust predicts less RVB when we studied males. We found in females parental trust was not a predictor of RVB.

Future Directions

• Conduct a direct comparison of both males and females.
• Consider different aspects of parental and peer legitimacy other than trust and obligation.
• Discuss the relative impact of RVB.
• Future research should include both parental and peer trust and obligation.

References


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