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# The links between family economic and cultural capital and adolescent identity processing styles

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# **Background and goal**



• Studies reveal a number of adverse effects of family economic hardships on child and adolescent developmental outcomes.

(Bradley & Corwyn, 2002; Heberle & Carter, 2015; Masarik & Conger, 2017)

 Relatively little is known about the internal psychological processes, such as formation of personal identity, in relation to family economic situation.

(Dickerson, Milojevich, & Quas, 2019; Heberle & Carter, 2015)

# **Background and goal**



 Recent findings reveal that aspects of self-regulation and cognition can be shaped by experiences related to poverty and low socio-economic status.

(Frankenhuis & Nettle, 2020; Sheehy-Skeffington, 2019; Warren & Barnett, 2020)

 Personal identity is a socio-cognitive structure involved in selfregulatory processes.

(Adams & Marshal, 1996; Berzonsky, 1989, 2004 2007)

 Thus, our goal was to explore whether the way adolescents approach identity-related issues may also be related to their family economic situation.

## Theoretical models



Explaining the links between family economic context and individual development (Conger & Donnellan, 2007):

## Family investment model

Better-off families have better access to financial, social, human, and cultural capital, so they can make multifaceted investments in the development of their children, while disadvantaged families must focus on meeting the immediate family needs.

## Family economic stress model

Economic hardships exacerbate family stresses and have an adverse effect on parents' emotions, behaviors, and relationships, which in turn negatively influence their parenting strategies and impede their children's developmental outcomes.

Respectively, **two mediational models** were constructed to test the links between family economic context and adolescent identity.



## Variables and instruments



Predictor: Family material conditions (based on Hobza et al., 2017)

- Number of cars, computers at home, personal bedroom, trips abroad, free meals

Outcome: Identity processing styles (Berzonsky, 2015)

- Information-oriented, normative, diffuse-avoidant

#### **Mediators:** Investment model

Family cultural capital (Tramonte & Willms, 2010):

- Cultural assets (number of books, musical instruments, art pieces at home)
- Cultural discussions (frequency of discussions on art, culture, social and political issues at home)
- Cultural activities (frequency of attending exhibitions, concerts, theater, museums)

Mediators: Stress model

Family economic pressures & Family conflict (both adapted from Wadsworth & Compas, 2002)

Parenting styles (Boerchi & Tagliabue, 2018):

Support, interference, lack of engagement

# **Study participants**



- 1268 adolescents (51,7% females)
- Age 14 16 (M = 14.87 SD = 0.39)
- Diverse family and socio-economic background:
  - 67% live with two parents; 22% parental divorce, 4% parental loss, 4% migration
  - 12.9% receive social support (free nutrition at school) (on a national level 13.7%)
- Homogenous ethnically (> 98% Lithuanian)

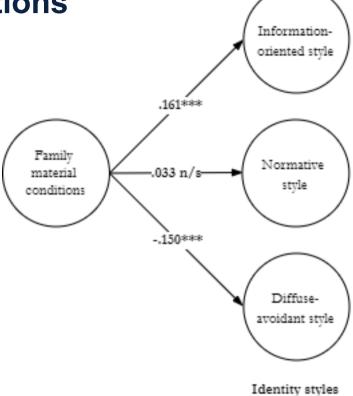


**Results: Overall associations** 

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Family material conditions are related:

- Positively with information-oriented identity style
- Negatively with diffuse-avoidant identity style



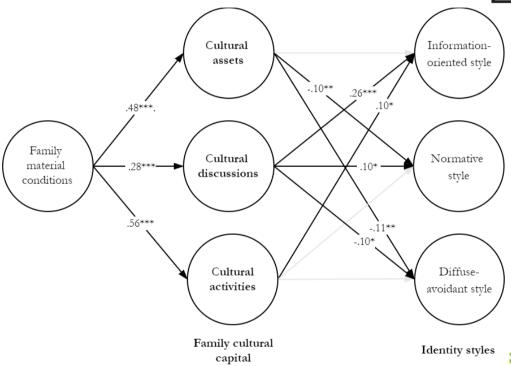


# Mediated links 1: Family investment model



Family material conditions are *indirectly* linked:

- Positively with informationoriented style through cultural activities
- Negatively with diffuseavoidant style through limited cultural assets



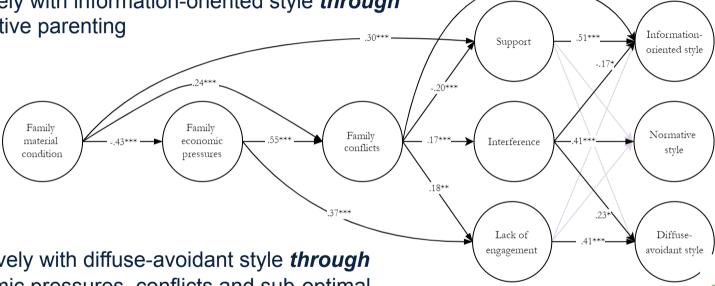
# Mediated links 2: Family stress model



Identity style

Family material conditions are *indirectly* linked:

Positively with information-oriented style *through* supportive parenting



Negatively with diffuse-avoidant style *through* economic pressures, conflicts and sub-optimal parenting

**GOALS' LAB** STUDY (2019-2021

Perceived parenting

behaviors

## **Conclusions and Limitations**



Our findings reveal the **relevance** of family economic situation for adolescent identity formation and provides insights into **potential mechanisms** involved.

- Better material conditions at home are linked to more reliance on deliberate, rational processing of identity-related issues (through higher cultural (co)engagement and better relationships in the family).
- Worse material situation in the family is related to avoidance or situational processing of identity-related information (through higher economic pressures, limited cultural assets, and poorer relationships in the family).

Our cross-sectional findings should be complemented with longitudinal approaches.

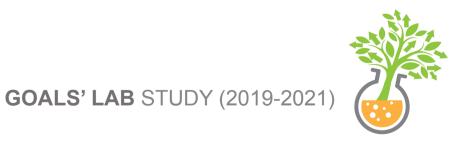


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## Thank you!

Contact us: <a href="mailto:rasa.erentaite@ktu.lt">rasa.erentaite@ktu.lt</a>

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