Effects of Adolescents’ Father Attachment on Self-Efficiency

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Abstract. The purpose of the present study is to study Effects of adolescents’ father attachment on self-efficiency. the subject of the study was 300 students of high-school located in OO city of Keongsangnam-do. Survey was conducted from September 1st 2015 to November 20. As a method of analysis, SPSSWIN 18.0 program was used to perform frequency test, Difference Analysis, correlation analysis and multiple regression test, being verified at the 5% level of significance. As a result, difference of self-efficiency according to adolescents’ general characteristics was found to have significant relation with fathers’ educational background. Second, difference of school life adjustment according to adolescents’ general characteristics was found to have significant relation with birth order and economic status. Third, Impact of the efficiency of adolescents on school adjustment was found to have a high positive correlation in order of self-regulation efficacy of self-efficacy, confidence, task difficulty. The implications of this study are considered to be the basis on self-efficacy enhancement and improvement of adolescents’ school life adjustment.

Key Words: adolescents’ general characteristics, self-efficacy, career maturity, school life adjustment

1 Introduction

1.1 Necessity of Study

With recent economic growth and an aging society, many families have been converted into nuclear family from a large family. In addition, with increasing of dual income family in nuclear society, the attachment (parent attachment, peer attachment, teacher attachment) has become very important. Particularly, adolescence is a time of emotional instability and severe mood swing. As a developmental stage of rapid physical, psychological and social change, adolescents experience many emotional conflicts, confusion and frustration, getting a big and a little stress.

As well as developmental stress related with growth, they are exposed to a variety of daily stress such as family, school, friends, grades, appearance and so on. The
reason why parent attachment affect school adaption in is it provides a foundation for inner characteristics (conformity, cooperation, emotion regulation) required for school life. Adolescents who form a stable attachment with parents tends to do more conforming behavior when interacting with colleagues, seniors or teachers, regulates more of negative emotions and express more of positive emotions. Conforming behavior ultimately draws positive reaction and reputation from others, such as seniors, colleagues and teachers. It leads to satisfaction to school life and results to high adjustment in school. Tracking the trend of domestic research related to attachment, studies of parent attachment [3,4] and of personal and environmental factors when attachment affect adolescents are reported. Parent attachment turns out to play an important role in Career maturity which influences the adaptation of school. These results suggest that to make an amicable attachment between teenagers and parents, it is important to express deep interest in adolescents.

As a result, after analysis of previous studies, we can identify that parent attachment have influence on school adaptation, social competence, depression, youth internalizing / externalizing behavior problems and career preparing behavior. Adolescent’ attachment is important for the school adaptation and to solving juvenile problems. Especially attachment for parent-adolescent has a significant impact on career preparation behavior [3, 4].

1.2 Study Problems

The specific research objectives of the present study are as follows:

First, What is the difference in father attachment according to adolescents’ general characteristics?

Second, What is the difference in self-efficacy according to adolescents’ general characteristics?

2 Study Method

2.1 Study Subject

For the study, from September 1, 2015 until November 20, Survey papers were distributed to 300 male students of 00 high school located in Gyeongsangnam-do. 110 of them were surveyed excluding not being collected and 35 of partially missing ones.

2.2 Study Method

After a detailed description for the purpose of the research survey, method to fill out, survey was conducted in self-reported method.
2.3 Study Tool

A total of 55 questions, which included 5 questions, 25 questions, and 24 questions on sociodemographic factors, father attachment, and self-efficacy, were used as study tool.

2.3.1 Sociodemographic factors

Research tool was used after modifying and supplementing Taegon[5]’s six items. Sociological variables were answered which were discriminated by gender, family structure, birth-order, education level of parents, family living standards, and whether or not to attend a private Institute.

2.3.2 Father Attachment

As a survey tool of father attachment, Kimmyeongok [4]’s tool was used after modified. Sub-item by factors are 10 questions, 10 questions, and five questions for communications, trust and sense of alienation. The format of this question is to examine the degree of agreement by a 5-point of Likert scale. Item were calculated as 5 points for ‘Always’, 4 points for ‘Frequently’, 3 points for ‘Sometimes’, 2 points for ‘rarely’, 1 point for ‘not at all’ and negative answers were scored in reverse.

2.3.3 Self-Efficacy

As a survey tool of self-efficacy, Kimmyeongok [5]’s tool was used after modified. Sub-factors were composed of confidence to find out the state of mind in tough situation, self-regulating efficacy for sequentially processing capacity, information literacy and task difficulty preference to understand attitude in situation of choosing easy or difficult task.

2.3.4 Reliability

The reliability of the measurement tool used in the study analysis was analyzed by using the reliability Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Generally, specific study are considered high in reliability if a value of $\alpha$ is greater than 0.6. [6]. In this study, $\alpha$ values of father attachment and self-efficacy were large as .921 and .866. It suggests that the study is highly reliable.

2.5 Methods of data processing and analysis

Frequency analysis was used to analyze sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents. In case of the reliability of attachment and self-efficacy, the Cronbach's $\alpha$ coefficients was utilized for measurement. ANOVA and t-test was performed for
father attachment and self-efficacy according to sociodemographic characteristics. Performing Scheffe’s multiple range tests, the significant difference is verified in range of p < .05. To examine the effect of father attachment to self-efficacy, Multiple regression analysis and correlation analysis were performed. In this study, the empirical analysis was conducted at the 5% significance level and SPSSWIN 18.0 program was used for statistical method.

3 Study Results

3.1 General characteristics of adolescent

In gender, 78.5% were ‘male’ students, 21.5% were ‘female’ students. In case of family structure, 80.8% were two-parent family, 12.3% were ‘one-parent family’, 3.1% who were ‘grandparent-headed’ and 3.8% for other case. For birth order, 41.1% were ‘last child’, followed by 34.1%, 14.2%, 10.3% for ‘first’, ‘only’, ‘middle’. In terms of father’s academic background, 54.8 were ‘highschool-graduate’, followed by 36.4%, 5.4%, 3.4% for ‘college graduate’, ‘middle school-graduate’ and ‘graduate-graduate’. For economic condition, 59.4% answered ‘average’, followed by 32.6%, 8.0% for ‘good’ and ‘bad’. In case of private academy, 91.2% were ‘not going’ and 8.8% were ‘going’.

3.2 Father attachment

In terms of Father attachment, the overall average of them was 3.92. ‘trust’ was the highest average score for 4.16, followed by ‘interaction’, ‘Alienation’ for 3.76 and 2.27.

3.3 Self-efficacy

In terms of self-efficacy, the overall average of them was 3.44. ‘self-regulating efficacy’ was the highest average score for 3.58, followed by 3.58 and 2.88 for ‘confidence’ and ‘task difficulty preference’.

4 Testing Study Problems

4.1 Differences in father attachment According to general characteristics of adolescent.

Adolescents’ attachment to father showed significant difference according to Birth order and economic condition of family, however, gender, family structure, father’s academic background and whether or not to go private academy did not show
significant difference according to adolescents’ general characteristics at 5\% significance level.

4.2 Differences in self-efficacy According to general characteristics of adolescent.

Adolescents’ self-efficacy showed significant difference according to father’s academic background, however, gender, family structure, birth order, economic condition, whether or not to go private academy didn’t show significant difference. In terms of father’s academic background, over ‘college-graduate’ showed higher score than under ‘high school-graduate’ in self-efficacy.

5 Discussion and Conclusion

The purpose of the present study was to analyze impact of father attachment to the adolescent’s self-efficacy.

First, father attachment showed significant difference in terms of birth order, economic background. However, in terms of gender, father’s academic background, whether or not to go private academy, insignificant difference showed at 5\% of significance level.

Second, adolescent’s self-efficacy showed significant difference according to father’s academic background. In other words, adolescent showed higher self-efficacy if father had over ‘college-graduate’ than under ‘high school-graduate’.

Based on the above results, the following are proposed. In future studies, adolescent’s parent attachment is believed to be important data to elucidate the details of the most significant variables that have an impact on adolescent’s self-efficacy. Therefore, It is necessary to conduct studies about impacts on adolescent’s attachment and Career decision self-efficacy in the future.

References