

Research (What is it about?)	Adolescent-parent disagreements: cultural differences
UNN authors	<i>Saraliev, Z. Kh.-M.</i>
We find (The result)	We examined cultural similarities and differences in how Estonian, German, and Russian adolescents deal with conflicting expectations of parents and peers. Russian adolescents were more likely than their Estonian and German peers to comply with parents' requests.
Abstract	<p>The development of autonomy and relatedness is a central task of adolescents all over the world. Displays of autonomy and relatedness are positively associated with measures of ego development and self-esteem. During adolescence, young people must establish and maintain both a sense of self as an individual and connection to significant others. During adolescence the pattern of unilateral authority of parents is transformed to one of greater equality. This process is likely to result in increased conflict, at least in early adolescence. It is known for Americans that participants from non-European backgrounds complied with parents more than did those from European backgrounds but did not differ in autonomy.</p> <p>We examined those problems among Europeans for participants from Estonia, German and Russia. It was tested to what extent adolescents' interdependence values and satisfaction with family and friendships predict the way they would solve the disagreement, where they had planned to go out with friends, but their parents wanted them to stay at home to do chores. Moreover, adolescents' reasons for their reported actions were examined. The sample included 894 Estonian, German, and Russian adolescents (M age around 15 years). Russian adolescents were more likely than their Estonian and German peers to comply with parents' requests. This was possibly due to interdependence values being more important for them. Satisfaction with family relationships and friendships was not linked to adolescents' compliance. Adolescents from all cultures were similar in terms of suggesting self-oriented reasons for noncompliance, while Estonian and German adolescents expressed their need for autonomy more explicitly. Russian adolescents were, however, more oriented to maintaining good relationships with parents and friends, respectively, in their reasons for compliance and noncompliance. They were also less likely to suggest compromise.</p> <p>The effect of socio-economic status, that is, middle class families and lower class families is not investigated.</p>

Representative articles 2016-2017, quartiles	1. <i>Tamm, A., Kasearu, K., Tulviste, T., Trommsdorff, G., Saraliev, Z. Kh.-M.</i> Helping parents with chores or going out with friends: cultural differences in adolescents' responses to potentially conflicting expectations of parents and peers. <i>J. Adoles. Res.</i> 32 (4), 456-478 (2017).	Q3
	Q-index (Qi) of the result	
		2

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Adolescent egocentrism



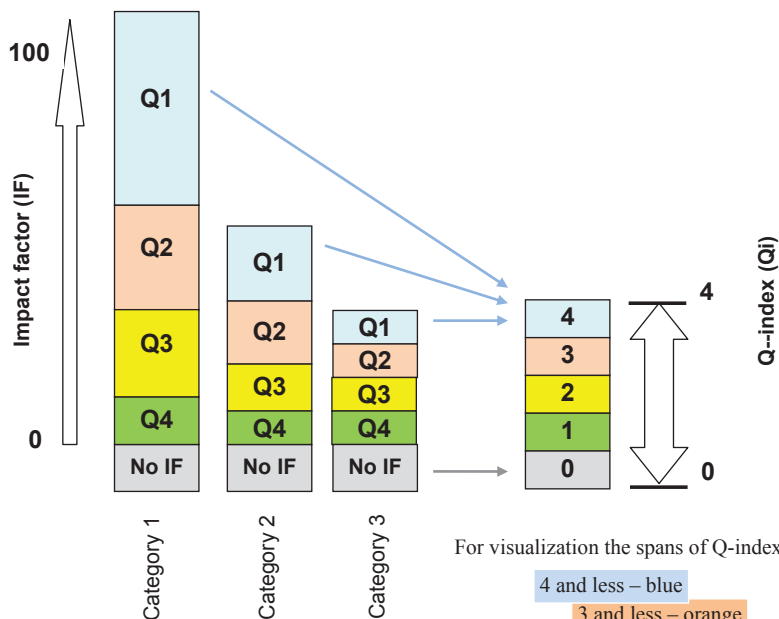
Quartile index for scientific result or Q-index (Q_i) is defined on the basis of quartiles of the journals in which articles containing this result were published. It constitutes the probabilistic assessment the demand of this result by scientific community.

As the journal may be included in several categories and existed there in different quartiles Q-index contains average processing by quartiles of the journal. As the result may be representatively reflected only in the several articles Q-index contains average processing by quartiles of those articles. As the probabilistic assessment the demand represents the decreasing function of quartile number one can suggest the Q-index algorithm in the following simple form:

$$Q_i = 5 - \langle Q \rangle_n$$

where Q is quartile number (or 5 if the journal has no quartile estimation), $\langle Q \rangle_n$ denotes average processing by quartiles of the journal and $\langle \dots \rangle_n$ denotes the same procedure by mean quartiles of the representative articles.

The above algorithm can be illustrated by the following scheme:



As the initial probabilistic assessments by IF and Q the Q_i assessment is calculated only on the basis of periodical publications, it has the same congenital deficiencies as IF and Q so it cannot be considered as an exhaustive assessment of scientific result just one of the sides of the assessment.