FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND ADOLESCENT ADJUSTMENT
Family functioning, hopelessness and adolescents’ depressive symptoms: Moderating effects of gender, age and socio-economic status.
Carmen Rodríguez-Naranjo & Antonio Caño

Adolescents' perceptions of their reciprocal relationships with their parents: prospective associations with self-esteem, life satisfaction and depressive symptoms.
Diego Gómez-Baya & Ramón Mendoza

The adaptation of the children of different family modalities according to undergraduates.
Esperanza Mª Ceballos-Vacas, Beatriz Triana-Pérez & Juan Antonio Rodríguez-Hernández

Exploratory analysis of the interaction between personal well-being in adolescence and the characteristics of family context: typological classification of the secondary students.
Ramón Mendoza, Diego Gómez-Baya & Antonia Rubio González
FAMILY FUNCTIONING, HOPELESSNESS AND ADOLESCENTS’ DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS: MODERATING EFFECTS OF GENDER, AGE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Carmen Rodríguez-Naranjo & Antonio Caño
University of Málaga
Family Functioning and Adolescent Depression

Family functioning

Depressive symptoms during adolescence

BROADBAND VARIABLES:
COHESION, WARMTH, ACCEPTANCE OR SUPPORT
Family Functioning and Adolescent Depression

**Different impact depending on socio-demographic characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Protective effect of family cohesion on girls (Guassi, Moreira &amp; Telzer, 2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No gender differences (Houltberg, Henry, Merten &amp; Robinson, 2011)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Protective effect of parental support in youngers (Sitjsema et al., 2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No age differences (Garnefski, 2000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The need of more fine-grained analyses of the specific family variables that affect adolescent depressive symptoms
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (SES) in the development of emotional disorders in adolescents

Parental education $\rightarrow$ Depressive symptoms (Eley et al., 2004)

Positive family functioning decreases the effect of low SES on adolescents’ aggression (Stouthamer-Loeber et al., 2002)

✓ Does POSITIVE FAMILY FUNCTIONING BUFFER the effect of low SES on ADOLESCENT DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS?
VARIABLES IN OUR STUDY
McMaster Model of Family Functioning (MMFF; Miller et al., 2000)

- PROBLEM SOLVING
- COMMUNICATION
- AFFECTIVE RESPONSIVENESS
- AFFECTIVE INVOLVEMENT
- ROLES
- BEHAVIORAL CONTROL
Adolescents’ overall perceptions of family functioning (total MMFF scores) → DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

No study has examined the relationship between adolescents’ perceptions of specific MMFF variables and their depressive symptoms
Does HOPELESSNESS explain the effects of FAMILY FUNCTIONING on ADOLESCENT DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS?
Does HOPELESSNESS would EXPLAIN the effects of SES on ADOLESCENT DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS?
Aims of the study

1. Which FAMILY FUNCTIONING variables do PREDICT adolescent depressive symptoms?

2. Do GENDER, AGE and SES MODERATE the effects of FAMILY FUNCTIONING variables on adolescent depressive symptoms?

3. Does HOPELESSNESS MEDIATE the effects of FAMILY FUNCTIONING and SES on adolescent depressive symptoms?
636 adolescents

327 girls – 309 boys
12-17 years (\(x = 14.7; SD = 1.7\))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>α</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family Assessment Device (FAD)</strong></td>
<td>(\alpha) from .65 to .79</td>
<td>(Epstein, Baldwin &amp; Bishop, 1983) Total: (\alpha = .93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)</strong></td>
<td>(\alpha = .89)</td>
<td>(Beck, Ward, Mendelson, Mock &amp; Erbaugh, 1961)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hopelessness Scale (HS)</strong></td>
<td>(\alpha = .84)</td>
<td>(Beck, Weissman, Lester &amp; Trexler; 1974)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Socio-economic Status index (SES)</strong></td>
<td>(\alpha = .71)</td>
<td>Parental education, occupation and housing conditions</td>
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</table>
Predictors of BDI scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>.01</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socio-demographics</td>
<td>Age</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SES</td>
<td>-.12**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>Problem Solving (PS)</td>
<td>.24***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family functioning</td>
<td>Communication (CM)</td>
<td>.24***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affective Responsiveness (AR)</td>
<td>.34***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affective Involvement (AI)</td>
<td>.33***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roles (RL)</td>
<td>.29***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Behavioral Control (BC)</td>
<td>.29***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>RL x Gender</td>
<td>-.14*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderation effects</td>
<td>BC x Gender</td>
<td>-.12*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AI x Age</td>
<td>-.09*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CM x SES</td>
<td>-.09*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AR x SES</td>
<td>-.11**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RL x SES</td>
<td>-.11**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BC x SES</td>
<td>-.09*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BDI scores

Low AI vs. High AI:
- Low Age
- High Age
Mediation Process Analysis (Hayes, 2013)

Controlling gender, age and SES
Family functioning, hopelessness and depressive symptoms

Mediation Process Analysis (Hayes, 2013)

Direct effect: 4.43**

Controlling gender, age and SES
Mediation Process Analysis (Hayes, 2013)

Controlling gender, age and SES

Direct effect: 4.43*
Indirect effect through hopelessness: 1.34*
Mediation Process Analysis (Hayes, 2013)

Controlling gender, age and FAD
Mediation Process Analysis (Hayes, 2013)

Controlling gender, age and FAD

Direct effect: n.s.

SES, hopelessness and depressive symptoms
Mediation Process Analysis (Hayes, 2013)

Controlling gender, age and FAD

Direct effect: n.s.

Indirect effect through hopelessness: -.54*

SES, hopelessness and depressive symptoms
Dual mediational role of family functioning and hopelessness in the relationship between SES and depressive symptoms

Controlling gender and age
Mediational role of hopelessness

Dual mediational role of family functioning and hopelessness in the relationship between SES and depressive symptoms

Controlling gender and age

Direct effect: n.s.
Mediational role of hopelessness

Dual mediational role of family functioning and hopelessness in the relationship between SES and depressive symptoms

Direct effect: n.s.
Indirect effect through family functioning and hopelessness: -.86*
Family Functioning and SES on depressive symptoms

- Family functioning in all the MMFF variables contribute to adolescents’ depressive symptoms
- Socio-economic status contributes to adolescents’ depressive symptoms
Second set of conclusions

*Moderation effects of socio-demographic characteristics*

- **Roles assignment**
  - BOYS
- **Behavior control**
- **Affective involvement**
  - YOUNGER ADOLESCENTS

A good family functioning buffered the effect of **LOW SES**
Third set of conclusions

**Mediation effect of hopelessness**

THE EFFECT OF LOW SES ON DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IS MEDIATED BY FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND HOPELESSNESS

- **FAMILY FUNCTIONING**
- **HOPELESSNESS**
- **SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS**
- **DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS**
THANK YOU