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Parental Attachment: Impact on Juvenile Delinquency

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the potential relationship between a child's attachment to their parents and juvenile delinquency. Previous research suggests that a child's level of attachment to both their mother and father as an effect on their likelihood to engage in all forms of delinquency. Specifically, a low level of parental attachment increases a child's engagement in total, property, and violent delinquency. To test this hypothesis, I used survey data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health, also known as Add Health. It was found that children who have a lower attachment to both parents are more likely to engage in all three kinds of delinquency. Additionally, prior research has found gender, age, race, delinquent peers, and socio-economic states to have an impact on delinquency. These factors were controlled for, and low parental attachment was still found to have an impact on delinquency.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Often when an adolescent is caught committing a crime, most people are quick to try to figure out what might be the cause for these deviant behaviors. A common explanation many look to is the effect a parent has on their child. A child's parent might be uninvolved, absent, or authoritarian all which can have a long-lasting impact on a child. It is clear a parent has some effect on their child's development and then later their behaviors, which is why it has been widely assumed that parental attachment is linked to delinquency. Much research has been done on this topic, leading to the creation of Social Control Theory and the finding that there is a relationship between parental attachment and delinquency (e.g., Hirschi, 1969). Criminologists have often utilized longitudinal studies on adolescents to determine their relationship with their parents, looking at how close and comfortable kids feel around either their mother or father. Then to determine if these relationships were related to delinquency, later surveys were conducted asking about an adolescent's involvement in different delinquent activities. It has been consistently found that the less a child is attached to their parents the more likely they are to engage in delinquent behavior (e.g., Dwyer, 2005; Kerns et al. 2000) Additionally, differences were found in the effect of parental attachment on engagement in violent crime or property crime. The relationship between parental attachment and delinquency is one that can be influenced by outside factors such as the gender of either the child or parent, the socio-economic background of the parent, or an individual's race. The gender of the child can influence how deeply they are attached to their parents as well as the how they are affected by whatever attachment they have with their parents (e.g., Agnew, 2009). With these uncertainties, it is

important that a study is conducted with control for these confounding variables as well as deeper analysis of the differences between the effect of attachment on violent and property crime.

Social Control Theory

Over the past few of decades, criminologists have conducted thousands of studies in order to determine the causes of delinquency. They have created dozens of theories explaining why individuals decide to engage in deviant behavior and commit crimes. However, Travis Hirschi was the first to look at why individuals do not commit crimes (1969). What is keeping people away from a life of crime? Social Control Theory suggests that the presence and strength of four social bonds will determine an individual's propensity for crime. These four bonds include attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. The more a youth is attached, involved, and committed to conventional ideas in society, the less likely they will engage in delinquency. Similarly, the more they believe in conventional values and the legal system, the less likely they will engage in deviant acts. Attachments refer to the affective ties you create with significant others - especially one's parents. Hirschi argued that when an adolescent is positively attached to their parents, they will have more concern about ruining this relationship, thus steering them away from delinquency. Additional empirical studies have shown that parental attachment especially is an important predictor for youth delinquency (Dwyer 2005, Kerns et al. 2000, Allen and Land 1999, Bretherton 1990). These studies have used observational methods, questionnaires, and in-depth interview methods to measure attachment in middle-childhood, adolescence, and young-adulthood. Regarding the difference between the effects of family structure and parental attachment on delinquency, findings have shown that a child's attachment

to their parents is more important than the family structure (Sokol-Katz, Dunham, and Zimmerman 1997). Family structure can only have an indirect effect through its impact on parental attachment which has a direct effect on delinquency.

Evolution of Theory

Travis Hirschi's control theory has remained an influential theory since its creation, with many scholars conducting their own research trying to cover any inconsistencies from Hirschi's original study. Specifically, parental attachment has been noted as the strongest and most important predictor of deviance, leading many criminologists to explore this relationship further. Throughout the decades, many more elements have been explored in the realm of Social Control Theory. A little more than 10 years later in 1981, a study tested the attachment to parents, school, and peers (Wiatrowski, Griswold, and Roberts 1981). In order to determine the extent of the four bonds on delinquency, the researchers controlled for social class and grades in school. After controlling for these factors, they found that parental attachment, dating, and attachment to school were all important explanations behind delinquency. Then in 1994, Joseph Rankin and Roger Kern expanded the theory further by looking at the difference in child attachments to the mother or the father (1994). They found that whether a child is attached to their mother or father was not what was most important. Rather, it was the number of attachments that effects the likelihood of delinquency. Strong attachments to both parents are associated with a lower probability of committing delinquency than a strong attachment to only one parent. Although Hirschi's original research and the additional studies that followed on Social Control Theory found a relationship between parental attachment and delinquency, they included several limitations. In Hirschi's original study, his data only included male subjects. Van Gundy-Yoder's

research addressed many of the limitations of previous literature, specifically her study looking at the difference between males and females (2007). She found that attachment to mother and father is statistically significant for females; it is not a more powerful predictor of delinquency than for males. Additionally, the difference in how social bonds affect serious, non-serious, and total delinquency was analyzed and found that the four bonds have predictive power for both serious and non-serious. In 2012, a meta-analysis was conducted to examine the strength of the relationship between attachment to parents and delinquency (Hoeve et al. 2012). This meta-analysis summarizes previous findings on the link between attachment and delinquency. Using multiple studies, they confirmed previous findings that poor attachment to parents is associated with more delinquent behavior.

Sex Differences

For many years, criminologists focused exclusively on the criminal behavior of males. Finally, after years of this exclusivity feminist criminologists started criticizing mainstream theories on their failure to examine both sexes (Daly and Chesney-Lind 1999). This criticism is what pushed scholars to begin investigating the gender gap – the potential differing explanations of sex differences in delinquency. Social control theorists argue that the process to enhance or prevent delinquency are gender neutral, and any gap in delinquency between males and females is due to differences in the quality of bonds to parents (Agnew 2009). Females have stronger bonds than males which is why males have higher levels of delinquency. Previous studies on parental attachment and delinquency have found differing results and explanations behind the gender gap in delinquency. One study found that young women are more likely than young men to report high levels of emotional attachment to their parents (Armsden and Greenberg 1987).

However, further research shows that family strain and anger has more of an effect on males than females (Hay 2003). In 1986, a study found that there were very few differences between parental attachment and behavior problems between boys and girls (Loeber and Stouthamer-Loeber 1986). A few decades later, a different group of researchers found that negative attachment with parents was more strongly associated with externalizing behavior problems in a sample of boys than a sample of girls (Fearon et al. 2010). Canter found that girls have stronger bonds to their parents than boys did, but the inhibitory effect of family attachments on delinquency was stronger for boys than girls (1982). Similarly, Anderson et al. found that attachments were stronger for girls, however the different effects of family attachment could not explain males' greater severity in delinquency (1999).

Current Study

This study examined the relationship between a child with both their mother and father and how that affects whether an individual will engage in delinquency later during their adolescent years. Using a longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample over 20,000 adolescents, parental attachment was measured using surveys containing a series of questions asking respondents about different aspects of their relationship with their mother and father. Based on prior research, delinquency was measured on a scale ranging from minor property crimes to serious violent crimes. An adolescent's involvement in delinquency was then analyzed in three separate groups- property crime, violent crime, and then both types of crimes combined. Previous research has found that the closer a child feels to their parents the less likely they are to get involved with delinquency. When a child is greatly attached to their parents, they are deterred

from delinquency because of their concern for ruining this relationship with their parents. This study will add to previous literature by further confirming the effect parental attachment has but it will also analyze the effect an adolescent's gender has on this relationship. For decades, research on this has not looked at the effect parental attachment has on female adolescents. It wasn't until more recently that effects of gender on parental attachment and delinquency were examined, however there have been differing results. This study will attempt to reduce some inconsistencies regarding how female adolescents' attachment to parents might be different to their male counterparts and their later involvement in delinquency.

After reading previous research, two hypotheses will be tested:

Hypothesis 1: The stronger a child is attached to their parents the less likely they will get involved with total, property, and violent delinquency.

Hypothesis 2: After controlling for race, age, gender, socioeconomic status, and delinquent peers, low levels of parental attachment led to higher levels of delinquency.

Chapter 2

Data and Methods

The data used in this research study were collected from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health, also known as Add Health (Add Health). Add health is a longitudinal study of a representative sample of over 20,000 adolescents who were in grades 7-12 during the school year of 1994-95 in the United States. There are five waves to date of the study; the most recent wave was conducted in 2016-18. The sample for this study includes participants from Wave I and II of the study, which totaled to 13,570 adolescents and 50.6% of those participants were female.

To determine who would be included as respondents, a stratified random sample of all high schools in the United States was identified. Schools were eligible if they included 11th grade and had at least 30 students enrolled. A sample of 80 high schools and 52 middle schools were selected to be included in the study. School sizes varied from fewer than 100 students to more than 3,000 students and were in urban, suburban, and rural areas of the country. Add Health completed in-school questionnaires which provided measurement on the school context, friendship networks, school activities, future expectations, and a variety of health conditions. Then a sample of adolescents were selected for an at home interview. To form their sample, they collected a stratified random sample in each school by grade and sex and provided a nationally representative sample of 12,105 American adolescents.

The wave II in-home sample is almost the exact same as the wave I in-home sample. Differences to note between the two waves include that most twelfth-grade respondents were

removed from wave II, there are only a few respondents in wave II that were not included in wave I, and parents were not interviewed in wave II.

Delinquency and Parental Attachment Measures

Delinquency Scales

Three delinquency scales were created for both waves. Parental attachment was predicted to have a different effect on the likelihood an adolescent commits a violent crime than if they decide to commit a property crime. To address this, the effect of parental attachment was measured using an overall delinquency scale, as well as separating them into a property and a violent delinquency scale.

Overall Delinquency

In the survey given to both waves, a section was included that was titled Delinquency Scale. Questions consisted of a range from minor delinquent behaviors to serious crimes and asked how many times a respondent had committed the delinquent act. Status offenses, such as running away or lying to one's parents were not included in any of the delinquency scales. This was done to reduce the positive skew towards less serious offenses. Crimes that fell under both the property and violent delinquency descriptions were included in the overall delinquency scale. Each question was dichotomized so that 0 indicated no delinquency and 1 for any delinquency and then were summed. The alpha for the wave I scale is .812 and the alpha for wave II is .795.

Property Delinquency

The delinquency acts included in the property delinquency scale are those that are considered property crimes. The property crimes included in the survey were graffiti, vandalism, shoplifting, auto theft, stealing more/less than \$50, and burglary. As I did with the overall delinquency scale, each act was dichotomized so that 0 indicated no delinquency and 1 indicated any delinquency. This item was then summed to create a scale ranging from zero to seven. The alpha for both waves is .753.

Violent Delinquency

Just as the total and property scales were created, the violent delinquency scale was dichotomized so that 0 indicated no delinquency and 1 indicated any delinquency. Then it was summed with a range of zero to six. Delinquency acts included in the violent scale were anytime the respondent threatened someone with a weapon or pulled a weapon, was involved in a group fight or a serious physical fight, hurt someone badly, and either shot or stabbed someone. The alpha for the wave I scale is .746 and the alpha for wave II is .641.

Parental Attachment

Parental attachment was measured with multiple questions about different aspects of an adolescent's relationship with both their mother and father. Questions were concerned with how close and comfortable a child felt with either parent. Seven questions were asked regarding a child's feelings towards their mother and then five similar questions were asked regarding feelings towards their father. The same questions were asked for both waves. Three scales were created for parental attachment. First, a scale measuring attachment towards an adolescent's mother. Respondents were asked to what degree they agreed or disagreed with the following: most of the time, your mom is warm and loving toward you; your mom encourages you to be

independent; when you do something wrong that is important your mom talks about it with you and helps you understand why it is wrong; you are satisfied with the way you and your mom communicate with each other; overall, you are satisfied with your relationship with your mother. Two additional questions asked how close and comfortable they felt with their mother. The alpha for this scale is .854.

For the second scale, respondents were asked the same questions about their father minus the question about independence and communicating when you do something wrong. The alpha for this scale is .884. A final scale was created combining the two scales above into one. The alpha for this scale is .885.

Controls

Previous research has found additional variables that could increase the likelihood an adolescent engages in delinquent behavior. In order to determine if parental attachment continues to influence delinquency, these variables were controlled for. In this study, age, race, parent's education, and delinquent peers are included as controls. Parent's education is measured using the maximum of the mother and father's highest level of education attained. Respondents were asked how far in school their mother and their father went. Answers ranged from "never went to school" to "professional training beyond a four-year college or university."

To calculate age, the date the interview was conducted was found. Then the month and year they were born was found in the survey questions. There was no specified day, so the 15th of the month was used. The difference between the interview date and the birth year and month were used to calculate a respondents age.

Three questions were asked about a respondent's peers and whether they engaged in delinquent acts. Respondents were asked how many times their friends drank alcohol, used marijuana, and smoked cigarettes. Use of marijuana was considered the most serious offense, so this was used to measure the impact of delinquent peers.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics (N=6504)

Variable	Mean or %	Standard Deviation	Range
Controls			
Age	15.54	1.79	11 – 21
Female	51.6%	-	0 – 1
Delinquent Peers	.53	.965	0 – 3
Parental Education	5.99	2.339	1 – 9
Race			
White	66.0%	-	0 – 1
Asian	4.2%	-	0 – 1
Black	24.9%	-	0 – 1
Other	6.5%	-	0 – 1
Predictors			
Parental Attachment	4.31	.601	1 – 5
Mom Care	4.86	.481	1 – 5
Mom Close	4.55	.778	1 – 5
Mom	4.06	1.01	1 – 5
Communicate			
Mom Independent	4.21	.862	1 – 5
Mom Satisfied	4.31	.88	1 – 5
Mom Warm	4.38	.795	1 – 5
Mom Wrong	4.12	0.894	1 – 5
Dad Care	34.75	0.627	1 – 5
Dad Close	4.28	.954	1 – 5
Dad Communicate	3.93	1.05	1 – 5
Dad Satisfied	4.11	.964	1 – 5
Dad Warm	4.14	.928	1 – 5
Property Delinquency	45.74%	-	0 – 1
Outcome			
Total Delinquency	47.1%	-	0 – 1
Property Delinquency	23.6%	-	0 – 1
Violent Delinquency	30.3%	-	0 – 1

Chapter 3

Results

Bivariate Results

The relationship between parental attachment and delinquency was found significant for all three delinquency scales. As parental attachment increases, the risk of total delinquency decreases ($b = -.377$). The risk of property and violent delinquency decreases as parental attachment increases ($b = -.399$ for property delinquency and $b = -.236$ for violent delinquency). These results confirm my hypothesis that as parental attachment increases delinquency will decrease, at the bivariate level.

Multivariate Results

Next, the three delinquency scales were tested with the added control variables. For total delinquency, parental attachment was found significant once again ($b = -.381$, $p\text{-value} = <.001$). African American was the only race to have a significant effect on overall delinquency ($b = .237$, $p\text{-value} = .002$). Compared to white adolescents surveyed, African American adolescents are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior. Males were found more likely to engage in delinquent behavior than females ($b = .700$). Age had a negative effect on total delinquency ($b = -.134$). As individuals get older, they are less likely to engage in delinquency. The delinquency of peers had a positive effect and was significant ($b = .472$). The more often an adolescent's friends engage in delinquency the more likely they are to engage in delinquency themselves. Lastly, parental education was found significant ($b = -.044$). The less educated an adolescent's parents are, their likelihood of delinquency increases.

With the control variables added, parental attachment had a significant negative relationship with property delinquency ($b = -.402$, $p\text{-value} = <.001$). As parental attachment increases, property delinquency decreases. This confirms my first hypothesis. None of the race variables were significant. Regarding gender, males are more likely to engage in property delinquency ($b = .446$). This was significant. Age had a negative relationship with property delinquency ($b = -.141$). As an individual gets older, the less likely they will engage in property delinquency. Delinquency of adolescents' peers had a significant positive relationship with property delinquency ($b = .327$). The more delinquent one's peers are the more likely to engage property delinquency. The relationship between parental education and property delinquency was not found significant.

For violent delinquency, with the control variables added parental attachment had a significant effect ($b = -.256$, $p\text{-value} = <.001$). As parental attachment increases, violent delinquency decreases. Once again confirming my second hypothesis. African American adolescents were found to be more likely than White adolescents to engage in violent delinquency ($b = .393$). Both Native American and Asian adolescents were not found to have a significant effect. Gender had a significant positive effect on violent delinquency ($b = .836$). Males are more likely to engage in violent delinquency. The delinquency of peers had a significant positive effect ($b = .395$). The more often an adolescent's peers engage in delinquent behavior the more likely they are to engage in violent delinquency. As found with the other two delinquency scales, age has a significant negative relationship with violent delinquency ($b = -.133$). As an individual gets older, the less likely they will engage in violent delinquency. Finally, parental education had a significant negative effect on violent delinquency ($b = -.097$). The less educated an adolescent's parent is the more likely they will engage in violent delinquency.

Table 2. Logistic Regression on Total Delinquency (N=6504)

Variable	Model 1	Model 2
	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)
Controls		
Age	-	-0.134 *** (0.021)
Male	-	0.700 *** (0.063)
Delinquent Peers	-	0.472 *** (0.036)
Parental Education	-	-0.044 ** (0.014)
Race		
Asian	-	0.061 (0.161)
Black	-	0.237 ** (0.075)
American Indian	-	.111 (.167)
Other	-	0.390 ** (0.135)
Predictors		
Parental Attachment	-0.377 *** (0.049)	-0.381 *** (0.055)
Constant	1.514 *** (0.216)	3.138 *** (0.424)

*** p < .001, ** p < .01

Table 3. Logistic Regression on Property Delinquency (N=6504)

Variable	Model 3	Model 4
	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)
Controls		
Age	-	-0.141 *** (0.022)
Male	-	0.446 *** (0.067)
Delinquent Peers	-	0.327 *** (0.034)
Parental Education	-	0.018 (0.014)
Race		
Asian	-	0.012 (0.168)
Black	-	-0.034 (0.080)
American Indian	-	.109 (.169)
Other	-	0.344 (0.136)
Predictors		
Parental Attachment	-0.399 *** (0.051)	-0.402 *** (0.055)
Constant	.963 *** (0.219)	2.562 *** (0.438)

*** p < .001, ** p < .01

Table 4. Logistic Regression on Violent Delinquency (N=6504)

Variable	Model 5	Model 6
	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)
Controls		
Age	-	-0.133 *** (0.022)
Male	-	0.836 *** (0.069)
Delinquent Peers	-	0.395 *** (0.035)
Parental Education	-	-0.097 *** (0.015)
Race		
Asian	-	0.083 (0.175)
Black	-	0.393 *** (0.080)
American Indian	-	0.254 (.172)
Other	-	0.353 (0.139)
Predictors		
Parental Attachment	-0.236 *** (0.051)	-0.256 *** (0.057)
Constant	.183 *** (0.222)	2.055 *** (0.451)

*** p < .001, ** p < .01

Chapter 4

Discussion

The relationship between attachment, specifically parental attachment, as a predictor of delinquency has remained an important theory to research. Travis Hirschi created Social Control Theory over 50 years ago and the two hypotheses tested in this study confirmed his theory for why individuals commit crime. Hirschi argued there are four bonds, including attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief that can push individuals away from committing crimes (1969). Particularly, attachment is extremely influential when it deals with the attachment of a child to their parents. Hirschi hypothesized, the more attached a child is to their mother and father, the less likely they will engage in delinquency when they are older. Additional literature asserted parental attachment was an important predictor for youth delinquency (Dwyer 2005, Kerns et al. 2000, Allen and Land 1999, Bretherton 1990). Both were confirmed with the results of my first hypothesis, which showed a negative relationship between parental attachment and delinquency in the adolescents surveyed. As parental attachment went down, youth delinquency went up. This was true across all three delinquency scales - total, violent, and property - and is shown in Models 1, 3, and 5.

Researchers Joseph Rankin and Roger Kern, in 1994, decided to further the theory of parental attachment as a predictor of delinquency. They decided to look at how attachment to the mother has a different effect on delinquency compared to attachment to the father. It was found that whether a child was attached to their mother or father was not important, it is the number of

attachments that affects delinquency. In this current study, attachment differences between the mother and father were not examined. Instead, the total attachment to both parents was used and confirmed that overall attachment to both parents affected delinquency involvement. The less the child was attached to the mother and father, the more likely they engaged in all three types of delinquent behavior.

Hirschi's research and the additional studies conducted after included a few limitations. First, most of them did not distinguish between the effect of parental attachment on serious and non-serious forms of delinquency. A study conducted by Van Gundy-Yoder's found that parental attachment is a powerful predictor for both serious and non-serious offenses (2007). Both hypotheses in this study divide delinquency into three separate categories, in order to determine if parental attachment has a different impact on the types of delinquency. Table 1 shows how parental attachment is a significant predictor for total delinquency. Table 2 proves parental attachment is a significant predictor for property delinquency. Table 3 shows parental attachment is a significant predictor for violent delinquency. All three tables proved that as parental attachment decreases, delinquency increases. An additional limitation of Hirschi's original study on social control theory was that it only included male research subjects. This study included both male and females in the sample and found parental attachment influenced both genders.

While parental attachment has remained an important predictor of youth delinquency over the evolution of the theory, additional factors have emerged as also important predictors. In a study where social class was controlled for, parental attachment was found to still have an influence on delinquency (Wiatrowski, Griswold, and Roberts 1981). This study included a control for parental education. It was determined this was the best way to determine the socioeconomic status and class of the adolescents in the sample. Confirming the results of the

earlier study, even while controlling for parental education, the level of parental attachment still affected a child's delinquency. Also, age and race were controlled for in this study. Substantial amounts of research have found how important race and age are as influences on delinquency. For violent delinquency, African Americans compared to the white survey respondents were the only race to have a significant relationship with delinquency. Both African Americans and others had a significant impact on delinquency. This is shown in Models 2 and 6. Age was found significant for all three delinquency scales. Lastly, the peers a child surrounds themselves with and forms attachments to, influences delinquency. It was found to have a significant relationship with all three types of delinquency, but parental attachment continued to have a negative effect on delinquency.

A few limitations of the study include the sample of adolescents used. The sample of adolescents used were only those who were in school and most delinquent youth area often not in school. Also, this study only focused on lower levels of delinquency. Delinquent youth could be engaging in much more serious delinquency that was not looked at in this study. Lastly, while delinquent peers were controlled for, we did not have much data to measure this as accurately as it could be. There were not many questions in the survey about delinquent peers and it is hard to fully know the extent of the delinquent peers from the answers of the adolescent who was surveyed.

Even with the findings included in this study, there are several directions that could be taken for further research. First, future research should look to understand why and what circumstances caused low levels of attachment between a child and their parents. Some reasons behind low attachment, such as abandonment or divorce could have a stronger impact on delinquency engagement than other reasons. Future research should further analyze the

differences between males and females. Gender was controlled for in this study because it only looked at the overall effect of parental attachment on adolescent delinquency. This research did not examine how male and female children form different kinds of attachment with their parents, as discussed in Agnew (2009). Then how these different types of attachment might influence the kind of delinquency they engage in. Also, if a female's attachment to her mother is more influential than a male's attachment to their father and vice versa. These different attachment relationships could be analyzed in future studies.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA

*Schreyer Honors College**Expected Graduation: May 2023**Bachelor of Science in Criminology**Minor in Political Science**Relevant Completed Courses: Law and Rhetoric, Law of Mass Communication,**Criminology Research Methods, Crime Policy***THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER**

LONDON, UK

*Study Abroad Spring 2022 Semester***RESEARCH EXPERIENCE**

SCHREYER HONORS COLLEGE SENIOR THESIS

- Working alongside faculty member to construct an undergraduate honors thesis
- Investigating the relationship between parental attachment and delinquency
- Utilizing a statistical software to analyze data

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

ARTILLERY BREWING COMPNAY

WEST CHESTER, PA

*Server**May 2022 – August 2022*

- Greeted and engaged with guests
- Ensured personal levels of attention during the meal
- Processed credit and cash transactions, issued change, refunds, and receipts

LULULEMON ATHLETICA

GLEN MILLS, PA

*Educator**May 2021 – January 2022*

- Matched customer needs with company merchandise based on fabric, technology, fit and function of the products
- Engaged with guests in accordance with company values and goals
- Completed sales transactions, returns and handled customer complaints

EXTRACURRICULARS

PHI ALPHA DELTA FRATERNITY AT PENN STATE*September 2021 – Present*

Member

- Co-ed professional fraternity for students interested in a career in law
- Participate in career development activities and events

PENN STATE WOMENS CLUB BASKETBALL*September 2019 – Present*

Secretary

August 2022 – Present

- Responsible for the team merchandise vendor relationship, the selection, and ordering of all team merchandise
- Responsible for team community service activities

Fundraising Chair

September 2020 – May 2021

- Organized fundraising events with local companies in order to support the club's expenses

