

Index

- acculturation, 332–333
- active mediation, 194
- adolescent agency, 96–97
- adolescent characteristics
 - as predictors of information management, 126–128
- adolescent disclosure, 69, 177–178
 - to close others, 282–283, 293–295
 - similarities and differences, 292–293
 - parent–adolescent relationships, and, 184–187
 - parental emotions, and, 180–181
 - timing, 181–183
 - transactional process, as, 178–180
- adolescent health, 388, 389–390
 - disclosure, and
 - future research, 403–404
 - information sharing, and, 390–403
- adolescent information management, 6, 119–120
 - with friends, 289–292
 - guilt induction or shaming, and, 161–171
 - media use, and, 147–148
 - optimal parenting associated with, 138–139
 - with parents, 284–287
 - predictors, 126–128
 - sexual behavior, and, 146–147
 - with siblings, 287–289
 - in Turkey, 307–308, 309, 317–319
- adolescent–parent relationships, 184–187
 - conceptualizing, 239–240
 - in Turkey, 305–306
- agency
 - adolescent, 96–97
- authority
 - legitimacy of
 - adolescent health, and, 392–394
- autonomy
 - definitions, 13
 - importance of, 69–72
 - needs, 11
 - frustration of, 10
 - negotiating, 272–274
 - premature, 59
 - psychological, 10
- autonomy-supportive parenting, 12, 73–75, 124–125
 - adolescent disclosure, and, 81–82
 - adolescent self-disclosure, and, 80–81
 - guilt induction, and, 164–167
 - monitoring, and, 75–76
 - routine disclosure, and, 77–80
- avoidance, 28
- Baumrind’s parenting styles
 - and monitoring, 3
- behavior
 - delinquent, 4, 8–9
 - lie-telling, 266–268
 - as predictor of parental knowledge, 127–128
 - privacy-protective, 27
 - sexual, 146–147
- behavioral autonomy, 13
- behavioral control, 10, 26, 120–123
 - parental, 141–143
 - and parental monitoring, 3
- behavioral process model of familism (BPMF), 331
- beliefs
 - domain-specific, 48–50
 - disclosure, 51–53, 55–59
 - obedience, 50–51
 - parental right to know (RTK), 53–54
- bias, 9
- bidirectional conceptualizations, 91
- boundary control, 22
- boundary turbulence, 23
- causality, 14
- Chinese concept of privacy, 32
- chronic illness, 369–370
 - disclosure, and, 381–382
 - across adolescence and emerging adulthood, 375–377
 - beyond parent–child relationship, 377–378
 - future research, 381
 - intervention implications, 379–381
 - models to guide research, 379
 - as part of social regulation, 377
- closedness, 22

- cognitive evaluation theory, 72
 collectivist cultures, 318
 communication
 transactional processes in, 93–95
 communication privacy management (CPM)
 theory, 22–23, 31, 36, 306
 communications research, 11
 competence, 10
 concealment
 adolescents' reasons for, 220–221
 behavioral and psychological adjustment,
 and
 cross-sectional studies, 226–227
 longitudinal studies, 227–228
 fundamental features, 218–221
 implications, 221–229
 parent–adolescent relationships, and, 223
 cross-sectional studies, 223–225
 longitudinal studies, 225–226
 concealment strategies, 229–231
 differences in, 228–229
 types, 218–219
 use and acceptability, 219–220
 confrontational behaviors, 28
 contextual model of parenting, 130
 co-use
 of media, 194
 covert monitoring, 26, 27
 research into, 37–38
 cross-lagged panel model (CLPM), 97
 cultural considerations
 in family privacy processes, 30–31
 cultural homogeneity, 35–37
 cultural tightness and looseness (CTL), 249
 curling, 12

 deception. *See also* lying
 domain-differentiated reasoning, 264–266
 definitions of monitoring, 4
 delinquent behavior
 monitoring, and, 4, 8–9
 descriptive disclosure, 283
 descriptive norms, 247
 digital media use
 parent–adolescent communication, 200–202
 effectiveness, 202
 predictors, 202
 parental control, 195
 effectiveness, 197–198
 predictors, 196–197
 parental monitoring, 193–195, 203–207
 parental surveillance, 198–199
 effectiveness, 200
 predictors, 199–200
 self-disclosure, and, 251–252
 direct defenses, 28
 direct invasions, 24
 direct observation, 122

 directionality, 14
 disclosure. *See also* adolescent disclosure;
 routine disclosure; self-disclosure
 domain-specific beliefs, and, 51–53, 55–59
 extended family, to, 333
 familism values, and
 in Latinx youth, 330–332, 336
 acculturation and enculturation,
 332–333
 across adolescence, 334–336
 Latinx youth, by, 326–328
 measures of, 6
 parental reactions to, 8
 responsivity, and, 245–246
 risky behavior, about, 55–59
 routine
 autonomy-supportive parenting, and,
 77–80
 secrecy, and, 242–244, 303, 306–309,
 317–319
 age, gender, and socioeconomic
 differences, 312–314
 predictors and consequences, 314–317
 topics, 309–312
 social domain theory, and, 283–284
 types, 283
 volitional, 71
 disease management, 12
 disrespect, 11
 dynamic system theories, 103

 ecological theory, 128
 emotional parentification, 248
 emotions
 parental, 180–181
 empathy
 parental, 183–184
 enculturation, 332–333
 engagement
 parental, 123–124
 evaluative disclosure, 283
 evasive defenses, 28
 expectancy violation–realignment theory, 28
 extended family
 disclosure to, 333

 familism values
 disclosure, and
 in Latinx youth, 330–332, 336
 acculturation and enculturation,
 332–333
 across adolescence, 334–336
 moving beyond, 333–334
 family conformity orientations
 higher vs. lower power distance, 34–35
 horizontal vs. vertical, 33–34
 family context
 as predictor of parental knowledge, 128–129

	Index	411
family orientations, 33		
family privacy		
boundaries		
developmental changes during		
adolescence, 23–24		
dynamics		
parent–youth tensions in, 24–30		
processes		
cultural considerations, 30–31		
longitudinal, 29–30		
friends		
adolescent information management with,		
289–292		
gender		
role in Latinx youth’s disclosure, 329–330		
gender differences		
in adolescents, 127		
in parents, 125		
governance transfer, 13		
guilt		
vs. shame, 157–159		
guilt induction		
adolescent information management, and,		
167–171		
less psychologically controlling		
information management, and, 164–167		
maladaptive, 159–161		
parental, 156–157		
psychologically controlling		
information management, and, 161–164		
Health Disclosure Decision-Making Model,		
379		
health care		
accessing and utilizing		
disclosure, and, 394–402		
acute, 400–401		
follow-up and long-term, 401–402		
providers		
information sharing, and, 391		
routine, 397–400		
helicopter parenting, 12, 143–145		
horizontal orientation, 33–34		
hypo-parenting, 12		
independent self-construal, 31–33		
individualist cultures, 318		
individuals		
study of, 107–108		
injunctive norms, 247		
integrative parenting model, 91		
interdependence		
cultural emphasis on, 32		
interdependent self-construal, 31–33		
intersectionality		
implications in SMY self-disclosure,		
354–356		
self-disclosure, and		
decision-making and agency, 349–351		
sexual identity development, and, 345–346		
intrusive parenting, 11, 27, 124, 148–150, <i>See</i>		
<i>also</i> helicopter parenting		
associations with information management		
theoretical support for, 139–140		
behavioral and psychological control,		
141–143		
media use, and, 147–148		
overprotectiveness in early childhood, and,		
140–141		
sexual behavior, and, 146–147		
knowledge		
sources of, 7–8		
Latinx youth, 326		
disclosure		
to extended family, 333		
to parents, 326–328		
to siblings, 329		
legitimacy		
authority, of		
adolescent health, and, 392–394		
beliefs		
of adolescents, 128		
LGBTQ+. <i>See</i> sexual minority youth (SMY)		
lie-telling behavior, 266–268		
longitudinal research		
family privacy processes, 29–30		
lying, 261–262		
adolescent–parent relationships, and,		
269–272, 276		
development of, 266–269, 276		
future research, 276–277		
as information management strategy,		
262–266, 275–276		
judgments about, 268–269		
as social and moral resistance, 269–275		
to rectify equilibrium of justice,		
274–275		
macro-developmental processes, 95		
reciprocity, 105		
transactional, 97–101		
measurement, 5, 13		
measures involving volition, 6		
media monitoring		
literature		
jingle-jangle problem, 204–205		
longitudinal research designs, 206–207		
strategies, 205–206		
media use. <i>See also</i> digital media use		
intrusive parenting and, 147–148		
mediated defenses, 28		
mediated invasions, 25		
medical adherence, 12		

meso-time processes, 94–95	peer defenses, 28
monitoring and information management, 103–104	peer relationships, 128
proximal, 106–107	personal issues, 47
methodological critiques	during adolescence, 48
within-family studies, 98–101	personalismo, 334
micro-social processes, 92	physical illness
real-time, 105–106	self-disclosure, and, 370–373
micro-time processes, 93	power distance, 34–35
monitoring in everyday life, 101–103	premature autonomy, 59
mothers	privacy, 11, 21
what they want to know, 54–55	boundaries, 22
multidimensionality	in family structures, 36
of monitoring, 5	Chinese concept of, 32
	increased need for, 24
non-disclosure, 7	invasion of, 21
volitional, 71	management, 27–29, 318
	stigma, and, 396–397
obedience	privacy-protective behaviors, 27
domain-specific beliefs, and, 50–51	process model of monitoring, 13
observation	process-relational meta-theory, 46
direct, 122	prudential issues, 47–48
openness, 22	psychological autonomy, 10
overprotectiveness in early childhood	psychological control, 10, 124
intrusive parenting and, 140–141	parental, 141–143
	psychological illness
parent characteristics	self-disclosure, and, 373–374
as predictors of parental knowledge, 125–126	psychological reactance, 11
parent–adolescent communication	
transactional processes in, 93–95	Random Intercept Cross-Lagged Panel Model (RI-CLPM), 98
parent–adolescent conflict	reciprocity, 246–247
research on, 5	relatedness, 10
parent–adolescent relationships	resistance, 11
adolescent disclosure, and, 184–187	lying as, 269–275
parenting and, 120–125	respeto, 334
parental authority legitimacy	responsivity
domain-specific beliefs, 48–59	disclosure, and, 245–246
parental co-rumination, 248	restrictive mediation, 194
parental invasion perceptions	Revelation Risk Model, 379
and family privacy turbulence, 25–27	right to know (RTK)
sources of, 24–25	domain-specific beliefs, and, 53–54
parental knowledge, 117–118	routine disclosure, 45, 177–178, 283, 306, 390–391
sources and predictors, 129–131	type 1 diabetes, and, 374–378
evidence on, 118–129	rules and rule-setting, 13, 122–123
parental media monitoring, 194–195	
parental mediation	secrecy, 28
three-dimensional conceptualization, 193	disclosure, and, 242–244, 303, 306–309, 317–319
parental overreach	age, gender, and socioeconomic differences, 312–314
subverting, 272–274	predictors and consequences, 314–317
parentification, 248	topics, 309–312
parenting	self-concealment, 306
chronosystem of, 92	self-construal
parent–adolescent relationship, and, 120–125	independent vs. interdependent, 31–33
transactional approach, 91	
parenting style model, 91	
parents	
adolescent information management with, 284–287	

	Index	413
self-determination theory (SDT), 10, 12, 47, 69, 124, 130		
autonomy in, 69–72		
autonomy-supportive parenting in, 78–79, 81–82		
internalization process in, 73–75		
surveillance, research on, 72–73		
self-direction		
adolescents' need for, 11		
self-disclosure, 177, 283, 306, 391		
adolescent–parent relationships, in, 238–239, 252–253		
future research, 252		
autonomy-supportive parenting and, 80–81		
conceptualizing, 240–242		
cross-cultural variations, 248–250		
decision-making and agency		
intersectional considerations, 349–351		
digital communication tools, and, 251–252		
dynamic process in adolescents, 244–245		
physical illness, and, 370–373		
psychological illness, and, 373–374		
reciprocity, 246–247		
sexual minority youth (SMY), and		
parent reactions, 351–352		
individual, dyadic, and family factors, 352–353		
youth well-being and family relations, 353–354		
unplanned, 348–349		
vertical relationships, and, 247–248		
sexual behavior		
intrusive parenting and, 146–147		
sexual identity development		
intersectional considerations, 345–346		
models, 344–345		
sexual minority youth (SMY), 342–343		
second generation, 349		
self-disclosure		
decision-making and agency, 346–351		
developmental context, 343–346		
future research, 357–358		
implications, 351–356		
intersectional considerations, 354–356		
measurement and data collection, 357		
sampling and recruitment, 356–357		
shame		
vs. guilt, 157–159		
shaming		
less psychologically controlling		
information management, and, 164–167		
psychologically controlling		
information management, and, 161–164		
siblings		
adolescent information management with, 287–289		
Latinx youth disclosure to, 329		
simpatía, 334		
snooping, 75, 122		
social domain theory, 24, 26, 128		
disclosure, and, 283–284		
social media use, 251, <i>See also</i> digital media use		
social norms, 247		
social-cognitive domain theory (SCDT), 5, 11, 46–48, 59, 61, 264		
socialization		
theories of, 120, 123		
within family, 91		
societal expectations, 11		
solicitation, 25, 120–121		
spatial invasions, 25		
spying. <i>See</i> snooping		
stigma		
disclosure, and, 396		
privacy, and, 396–397		
structure, parental, 73		
subversive invasions, 25		
support		
parental, 123–124		
surveillance		
SDT-based research on, 72–73		
technology-mediated monitoring		
of non-media behavior, 202–203		
text messages, 26		
third parties		
obtaining information from, 121–122		
timing		
importance of, 181–183		
transactional approach to parenting, 91, 93–95		
directions for future research, 104–108		
empirical studies, 95–104		
Turkish culture and the family, 304		
type 1 diabetes		
routine disclosure, and, 374–378		
verbal invasions, 25		
vertical orientation, 33–34		
vertical relationships		
self-disclosure, and, 247–248		
vigilant care model, 130		
warmth		
parental, 123–124		
well-being		
of adolescents		
as predictor of parental knowledge, 127–128		
white lies, 268–269		
within-family studies		
methodological critiques, 98–101		