

Adolescents' Family Values, Support for Parents, and Family Future Orientation in Cross-Cultural Perspective

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Three Ideal-Typical Family Models (Kagitcibasi, 2007)

- Family Model of Independence
 - Emotional and material independence
 - → industrialized Western cultures, individualistic

Autonomy & Separateness

- Family Model of Interdependence
 - Emotional and material interdependence
 - → traditional agrarian cultures, collectivistic

Heteronomy & Relatedness

- Family Model of Emotional Interdependence
 - Continuing emotional interdependence
 - Declining material interdependence
 - → modernizing cultures with collectivistic background

Autonomy & Relatedness







Aims of the Study

- Person-oriented approach to the study of adolescents' family models
- Relate family value typologies to further family-related variables
 - Readiness to Support Parents
 - Intention to Have Own Children
 - → across cultures
- Are family value patterns reflected in concrete motivations regarding the family of origin and having an own future family?





Instruments

Family Values for Cluster Analysis

- Value of Children: Emotional VOC / Utilitarian-normative VOC (Arnold et al., 1975)
- COLINDEX: Individualism / Collectivism (Chan, 1994)
- Family Relationship Values (Georgas et al., 2006)
- Self-Construal: Interdependent (Family) Self (Singelis, 1994)

Dependent Variables

• Readiness to Support Parents

Imagine the following situation: You and your friends have been planning to spend the day together, but now your parents want you to help them with household chores. What would you decide to do? () 1 Spend the day helping my parents. () 2 Spend the day with my friends

Do you want to have children some day?
 () 1 yes/probably () 2 no/probably not () 3 I don't know







Sample: Adolescents from 10 Cultures

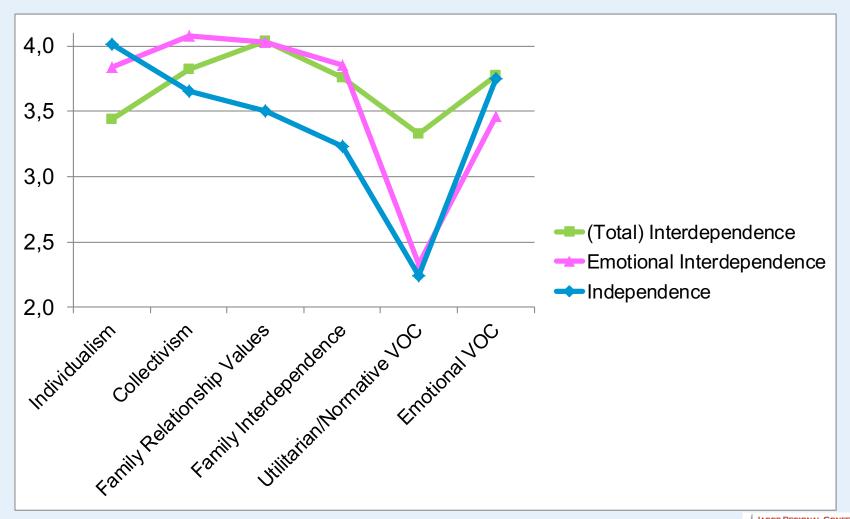
Culture	Males	Females	All	M Age	(SD)
Germany	137	174	311	15.7	(1.1)
France	90	110	200	15.7	(1.2)
Switzerland	55	76	131	19.8	(1.9)
Israel	69	119	188	15.8	(1.4)
Turkey	144	162	306	14.7	(1.1)
South Africa	122	195	317	15.0	(1.2)
India	148	152	300	16.0	(1.5)
Indonesia	135	165	300	15.3	(1.0)
China	129	177	306	13.8	(1.1)
Japan	77	130	207	16.5	(0.8)
Total	1106	1460	2566	15.5	(1.7)







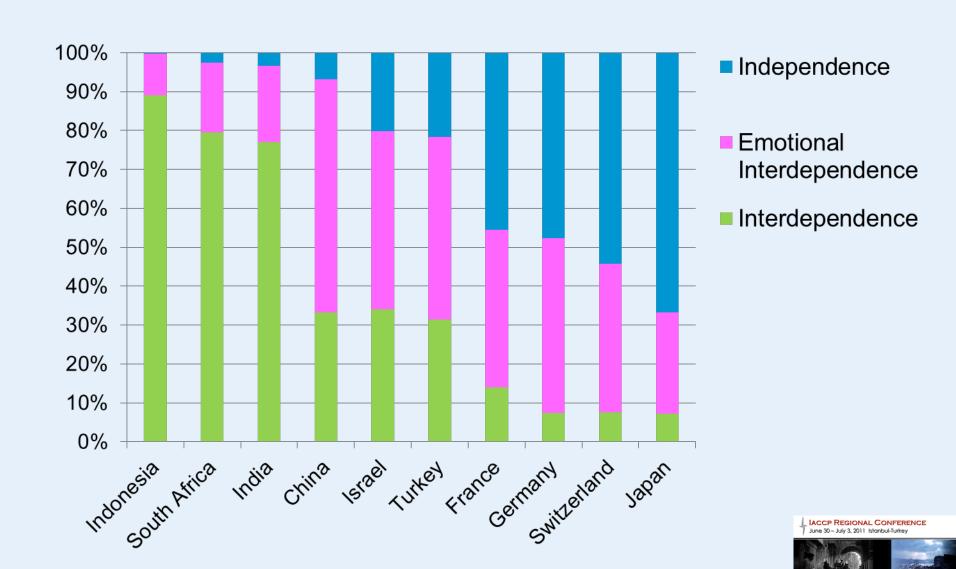
Family Value Profiles Across 10 Cultures







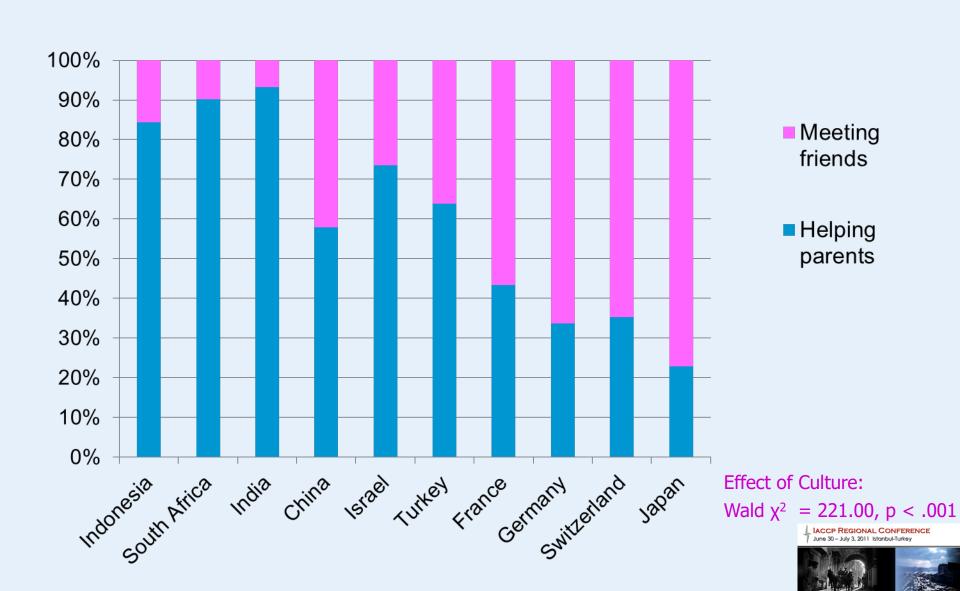
Cross-Cultural Distribution of Family Value Profiles







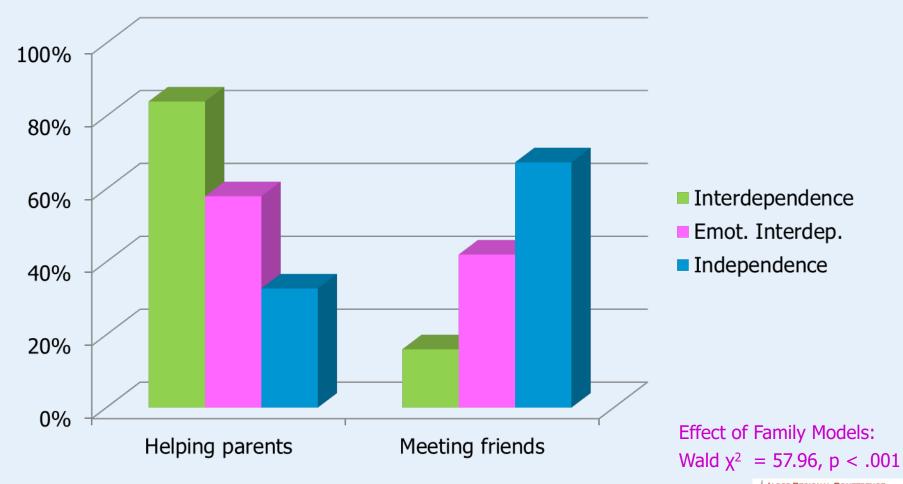
Cross-Cultural Distribution of Readiness to Support Parents







Family Value Profiles and Readiness to Support Parents



Interaction Family Models × Culture *ns*

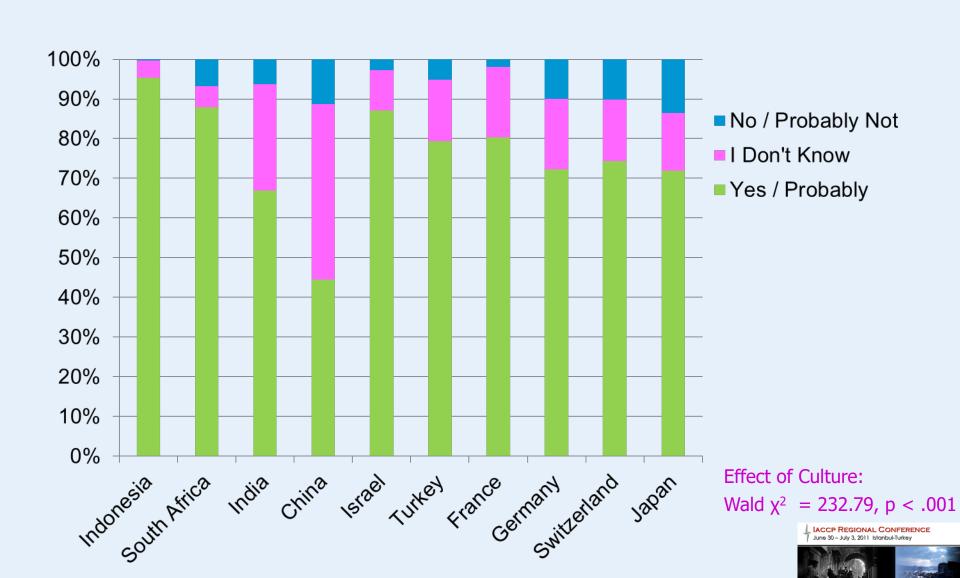
→ Effect of Family Models valid also within cultures







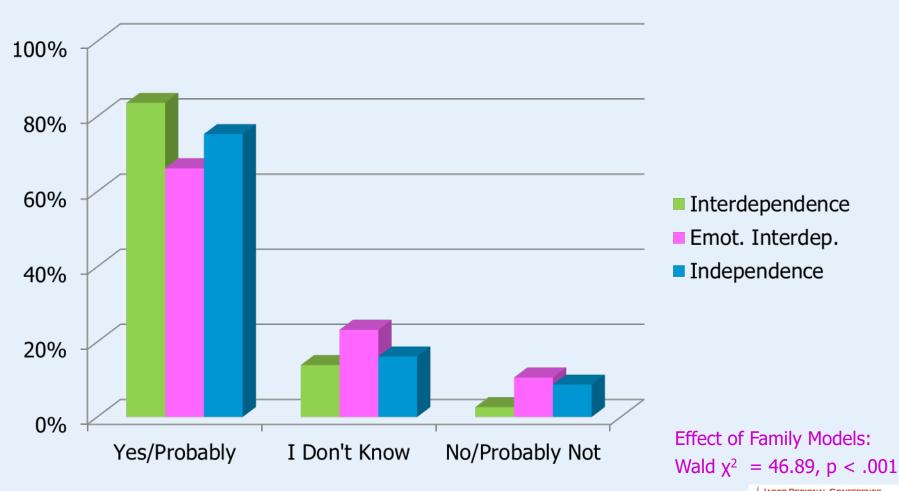
Cross-Cultural Distribution of Intention to Have Children







Family Value Profiles and the Intention to Have Children



Interaction Family Models × Culture *ns*

→ Effect of Family Models valid also within cultures





Discussion

- Family model of emotional interdependence:
 co-occurrence of high interdependence (emotional domain)
 and low utilitarian/normative values of children (material domain)
- Readiness to support parents: strong relation to family models
 Interdependence > Emotional Interdependence > Independence
 → across and within cultures
- Intention to have children: weak relation to family models
 Interdependence > Independence > Emotional Interdependence
 → emotional interdependence: Chinese adolescents very insecure
- High family orientation/emotional interdependence in all cultures







Limitations and Outlook

- C-C Comparison of values on Likert scales reliable and valid?
 - Reference group effect (Heine et al., 2002)
 - Here: Within-subject standardization (Smith, 2004)

Future research

- Developmental perspective (Phalet, Güngör, & Kagitcibasi, at this conference)
- Lifespan perspective (Trommsdorff, 2009)
- Relations of family models with other outcomes (e.g., coping, identity/personality development)
- Culture-level correlates (e.g., role of religion)







Thank you!

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