



Multilevel Relations between Adolescents' Religiosity, Socio-Economic Status, and Autonomy/Relatedness Values in 10 Cultures

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Aim of the Study

- Explore multilevel relations between Religiosity & SES and adolescents' Autonomy/Relatedness (in terms of *Family Models*) across 10 countries
- 3 family model value profiles identified by Mayer (2009) based on Kagitcibasi's (2007) formulation of 3 family models
- Psychological significance of **religiosity** esp. for close relationships (Granqvist, Miculincer, & Shaver, 2010; Saroglou, 2010)
- Religion and Religiosity important factors in adolescent development, especially for family values and preferences (French et al., 2008; Pearce & Thornton, 2007; Sabatier et al., 2010; Saroglou, Delpierre, & Dernelle, 2004)







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







Antecedents of Family Model Value Profiles

- Kagitcibasi (2007): SES should be related to preference of
 - Independent over both Interdependent Family Models
 - Emotionally Interdependent over Interdependent Family Model
 - at both levels of analysis (individual & cultural)
- Religiosity not recognized as relevant factor for family model formation in Kagitcibasi's theory
- How do culture-level and individual-level Religiosity & SES play together in affecting adolescents' family orientation?





Variables & Measures

- Dependent Variable
 - Adolescents' Preference for one of the three Family Model Value Profiles
 - Based on the results of the cluster analysis by Mayer (2009)
- Religiosity: 1 Item
 - Importance of Religious Beliefs
 (1 = Not important at all 5 = Very important)
 - Individual level: Group centered
 - Cultural level: Aggregated
- Socio-Economic Status:
 - Individual level: self-reported *Economic Status of the family compared* to others in the respective country (1 = Low 5 = Upper)
 - Cultural level: Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2009)





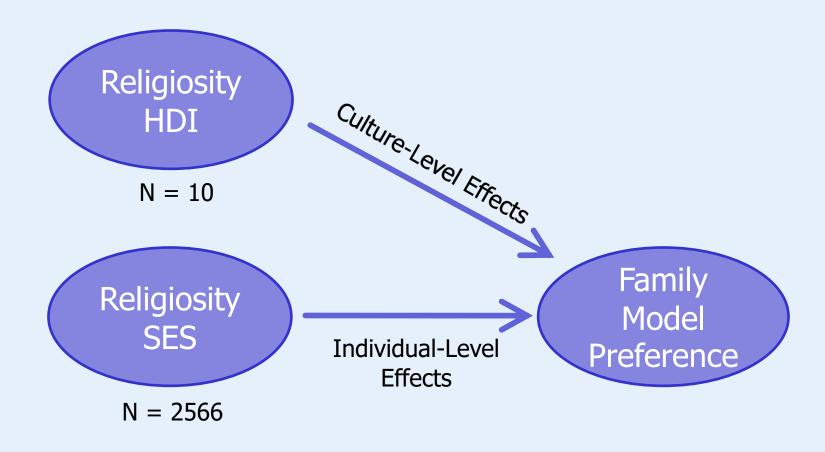
Multilevel Modeling

- Allows modeling effects of individual-level predictors and of culture-level predictors simultaneously (Raudenbush et al., 2004)
- In this case: Hierarchical Non-Linear Modeling
 - Polytomous dependent variable: Hierarchical logistic regression
 - Full PQL-estimation including random effects
 - Separate models for the two predictors (Religiosity & SES)
 - Testing additional models to include all three category contrasts of the dependent variable
- Low number of level-2 entities (only 10 countries)
 - Results may be unreliable
 - 10 countries considered minimum (Nezlek, 2006)





Overview of the Proposed Multilevel Model







Sample

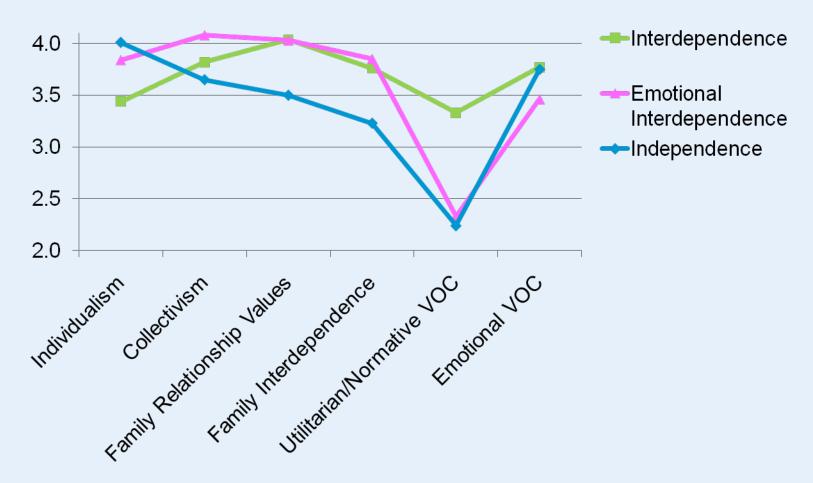
| Country | HDI | M Religiosity | M SES | M Age | N |
|--------------|------|------------------|-------|-------|------|
| India | .612 | 4.27 | 3.17 | 16.0 | 300 |
| South Africa | .683 | 4.14 | 2.63 | 15.0 | 317 |
| Indonesia | .734 | 4.84 | 2.83 | 15.3 | 300 |
| China | .772 | 2.28 | 2.68 | 13.8 | 306 |
| Turkey | .806 | 3.89 | 3.14 | 14.7 | 306 |
| Israel | .935 | 3.41 | 3.09 | 15.8 | 188 |
| Germany | .947 | 2.23 | 3.22 | 15.7 | 311 |
| Japan | .960 | 1.63 | 3.09 | 16.5 | 207 |
| Switzerland | .960 | 2.54 | 3.17 | 19.8 | 131 |
| France | .961 | 2.45 | 3.14 | 15.7 | 200 |
| Total | .837 | 3.17 | 3.02 | 15.5 | 2566 |

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Note. Correlation of HDI & M Religiosity: r = -.75



Family Model Value Profiles (Mayer, 2009)

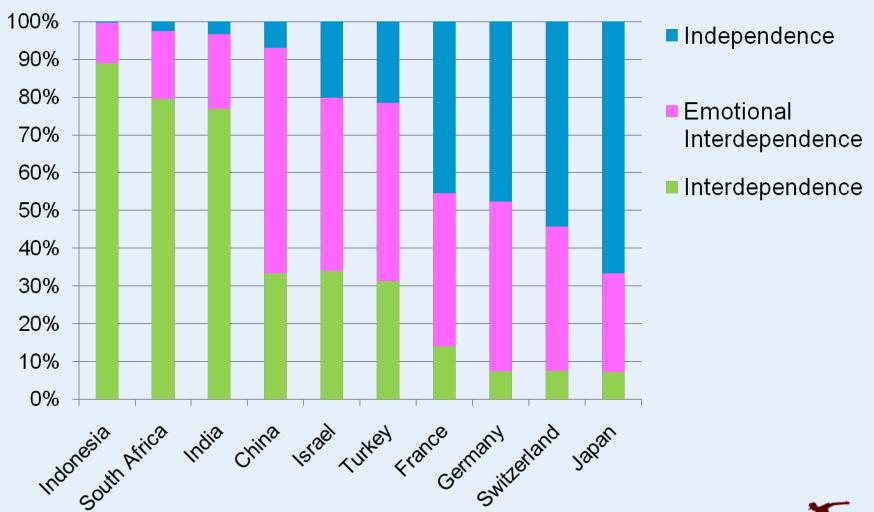








Cross-Cultural Distribution of Value Profiles (Mayer, 2009)



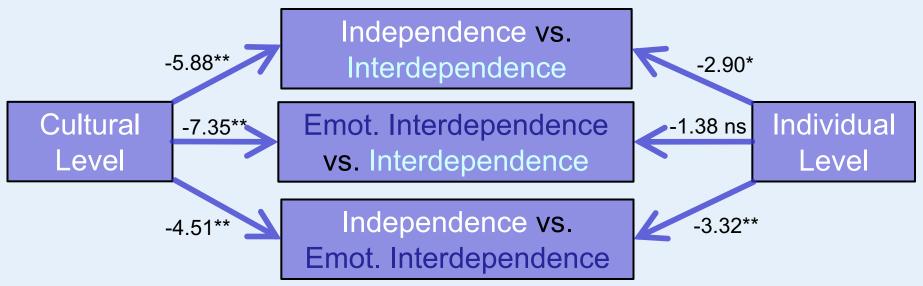




Results for *Religiosity*

At both levels, higher *Religiosity* related to preference of both *interdependent family models* over *independent family model*.

At cultural level only, higher average *Religiosity* related to preference of *(totally) interdependent family model* over *emotionally interdependent* family model.



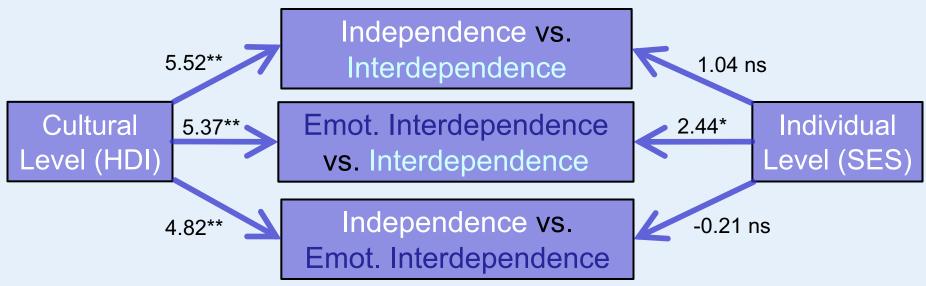
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Results for *Socio-Economic Status*

At cultural level, **HDI** strongly predicted preference for the *independent* over both *interdependent* family models, and for the *emotionally interdependent* as compared to the *(totally) interdependent family model.*

At individual level, hardly any significant relations between **SES** and family model preference.



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Results cont.

- Culture-level *Religiosity* accounted for 73 % of the cross-cultural variation in adolescents' family model value profiles
- Culture-level Socio-Economic Status (HDI) accounted for 77 % of the cross-cultural variation in family model value profiles
- Together, both predictors accounted for 87 % of this variation
- Percentage of variation accounted for = average reduction of variance component (intercept) across all three category contrasts





Summary of Results

- **Culture-level and Individual-level Religiosity** related to preference of more interdependent family models
- → Religious adolescents (coming from religious cultures) exhibit a higher family orientation
- HDI related to preference of independent family model, and of emotionally interdependent over interdependent family model
- → as expected according to Kagitcibasi (2007): HDI related to lower material interdependencies among family members
- **SES** unrelated to family model preference, except emotional interdependence over interdependence
 - → national context SES more important than individual SES





Discussion

- Importance of *Religiosity* for adolescents family orientation confirmed
- Culture-level relevance of SES confirmed
- Why lack of individual-level SES effects?
- Why is there a culture-level effect of Religiosity regarding the preference of the interdependent family model over the emotionally interdependent family model but no individual-level effect?
 - → Religious *cultures* may be opposed to the autonomy orientation inherent in the *Family Model of Emotional Interdependence*
 - → Religious *individuals* may have no problems with this autonomy orientation (combined with the relatedness orientation in this model)





Limitations & Further Research

Limitations

- Low number of countries for multilevel analysis
- Religiosity measured by 1 item (but see also Schwartz & Huismans, 1995)
- Different religions/religious affiliations not considered → very "global" method of relating religiosity to autonomy/relatedness values

Further Research

- Individual-level effect of Religiosity stronger in religious cultures?
 (Sabatier et al., subm.) → more cultures/countries needed
- More in-depth studies on the relation between religiosity and the balance of autonomy/relatedness needed





Conclusion

- This study wanted to shed light on SES and Religiosity as
 - culture-level & individual-level antecedents of adolescents'

Family Model Value Profiles across cultures

- Results suggest strong culture-level effects:
 - Both religiosity and SES (inversely) related to independent/interdependent value profiles
 - Autonomy/Relatedness appears as "transitional model"
 - Individual Religiosity not opposed to combining autonomy & relatedness in adolescence







Thank you for your attention!

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