List of conferences 2016

Summary:


- Past experiences, future expectations and subjective wellbeing of older Portuguese first generation migrants in Luxembourg (oral presentation)
  *Isabelle Albert, Stephanie Barros Coimbra, & Dieter Ferring*

- Les relations familiales entre générations : Comment sont-elles perçues par les jeunes adultes issus de familles migrantes portugaises au Luxembourg ? (oral presentation)
  *Stephanie Barros Coimbra, Isabelle Albert, & Dieter Ferring*

COST INTERFASOL - Intergenerational Family Solidarity Across Europe – 2nd Training School Intergenerational Solidarity in a Diverse World, Porto, Portugal, April 04-08 2016

- Adult Child-Parent Relations in the Context of Migration
  *Isabelle Albert*


- Intergenerational Family Relations over the Life Course
  *Isabelle Albert*

INTERFASOL Conference, Catholic University of Milan, Italy, May 26 2016

- Symposium: “Family values in intergenerational transmission”
  *Chairs: Isabelle Albert & Dieter Ferring*

- Adult child-parent value similarity and the process of intergenerational value transmission revisited
  *Isabelle Albert, Stephanie Barros Coimbra, & Dieter Ferring*

The 24th Biennial Meeting of the International Society for the Study of Behavioural Development in Vilnius, Lithuania, July 10-14, 2016 (double organised symposium):

- Intergenerational family solidarity and well-being
  *Chairs: Isabelle Albert & Dieter Ferring*

- Intergenerational family solidarity in the context of informal and formal care
  *Chairs: Dieter Ferring & Isabelle Albert*

- It is better to give than to receive, isn’t it? The effect of intergenerational family solidarity on subjective well-being (oral presentation in symposium)
  *Stephanie Barros Coimbra, Isabelle Albert, & Dieter Ferring*
The 23rd International Congress of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP) in Nagoya, Japan, July 30-August 3, 2016:

- “Always there to always care”? - Family cultures and intergenerational relationship regulation in Portuguese immigrant and Luxembourgish families (oral presentation)
  *Isabelle Albert, Stephanie Barros Coimbra, & Dieter Ferring*

- Birds of feather flock together, or not? Similarities and dissimilarities in value profiles between emerging adults and their parents from native compared to migrant families (oral presentation)
  *Stephanie Barros Coimbra, Isabelle Albert, Dieter Ferring, & Susana Coimbra*

The 8th Congress of the European Society on Family Relations (ESFR) in Dortmund, Germany, August 31-September 3, 2016:

- Actual and perceived value similarities between adult children and their ageing parents in migrant compared to non-migrant families in Luxembourg (oral presentation)
  *Isabelle Albert, Stephanie Barros Coimbra, & Dieter Ferring*

- Ambivalences towards parents from the perspectives of young adult children: Effects of gender and culture (oral presentation)
  *Stephanie Barros Coimbra, Isabelle Albert, Dieter Ferring, & Susana Coimbra*

The 9th International Conference on the Dialogical Self (ISDS – International society for Dialogical Science) in Lublin, Poland, 7-10 September 2016:

- Intergenerational dialogical interaction: The case of a Portuguese migrant family in Luxembourg (oral presentation in invited symposium)
  *Stephanie Barros Coimbra, Isabelle Albert, & Dieter Ferring*
Abstracts:

COST INTERFASOL - Intergenerational Family Solidarity Across Europe – 2nd Training School Intergenerational Solidarity in a Diverse World, Porto, Portugal, April 04-08 2016

Adult Child-Parent Relations in the Context of Migration
Isabelle Albert
Ageing and migration have become key issues in many European countries today, as a large number of first generation immigrants of the 1970s are currently approaching retirement age. In this context, also questions regarding the intergenerational relations and intergenerational solidarity between first generation parents and their adult children - who have grown up in the host country - have gained high importance.
Although the idea of return migration might often be well present in the lives of ageing migrants, an actual permanent return to the country of origin seems to be enacted more seldom, especially when the own children have settled down permanently in the receiving country.
It is therefore of prime importance to learn more about the particular needs and resources of older migrants and their families. Ageing migrants face undoubtedly a special situation: The acculturation situation may result in an increased need for social support due to fewer sociocultural resources in the host country. Within migrant families, an acculturation gap between first and second generation might further lead to different expectations regarding intergenerational solidarity and support, and this can cause intergenerational strain and have negative effects on well-being of the different family members.
The present training session will address issues of relationship quality (such as solidarity, conflict, ambivalence) as well as aspects of intergenerational value transmission between ageing first generation parents and their adult children in the context of migration. Both theoretical considerations as well as results from a recent study on Portuguese immigrant families in Luxembourg (IRMA – Intergenerational Relations in the Light of Migration and Ageing, funded by the Fonds National de la Recherche Luxembourg) will be presented and discussed.


Intergenerational Family Relations over the Life Course
Isabelle Albert
The present course will focus on intergenerational family relations over the life-span from the perspective of developmental psychology. In the first section, we will have a closer look at
central definitions, models and concepts from life-span developmental psychology—for instance, life-span models of development, structuring the life course, developmental tasks, normative and non-normative life events, and the concept of generation.

In the second part, we will focus on key concepts in the study of intergenerational family relations, such as intergenerational solidarity, conflict and ambivalence. Further, specific research evidence regarding intergenerational relations over the life span (including adolescent-parent, adult child-parent as well as grandchild-grandparent relations) will be presented and discussed, also taking into account cross-cultural aspects and intergenerational relations in the context of migration.

INTERFASOL Conference, Catholic University of Milan, Italy, May 26 2016

Symposium: “Family values in intergenerational transmission”

Chairs: Isabelle Albert & Dieter Ferring

The intergenerational transmission of values from one generation to the next is essential both for the continuity of a society as well as within families as it permits the maintenance of culture- and family-specific knowledge, beliefs and meanings and thus facilitates the communication between members of different generations. Although the last years have seen a growing interest in research on intergenerational value transmission, open questions remain, in particular with regard to the process of transmission as well as its outcome. The present symposium brings together three researchers from different European countries who have been carrying out research on this and related topics for several years, starting with their joint involvement in the cross-cultural interdisciplinary research project on “Value of Children and Intergenerational Relations” (e.g., Trommsdorff & Nauck, 2010). First, Boris Mayer (Switzerland) will present his work on different aspects of the transmission of family values and intergenerational solidarity in a cross-cultural perspective. Then, Isabelle Albert (Luxembourg) and colleagues will have a closer look at the process of transmission, focusing on aspects of motivation, communication as well as bidirectionality. Finally, Daniela Barni (Italy) and colleagues will have a new look at the outcomes of intergenerational transmission. They will widen the perspective by putting forward the notion of intergenerational continuity which might be more important for intergenerational relationships than actual parent-child value similarity. Dieter Ferring will then provide a discussion where the different theoretical approaches and results will be integrated and future perspectives will be presented.
Adult child-parent value similarity and the process of intergenerational value transmission revisited

Isabelle Albert, Stephanie Barros Coimbra, & Dieter Ferring

Intergenerational value transmission occurs as part of social learning when members of different generations interact with each other. Earlier studies have often conceptualized the process of intergenerational transmission—by drawing on the two step model of internalization by Grusec and Goodnow—with an accurate perception of the parental message and the acceptance of the message by the child as prerequisites for successful transmission. Several recent studies in the framework of the filter model proposed by Schönpflug and Bilz or the intersubjective model of transmission by Tam and colleagues have provided evidence in particular for the importance of parental socialization values and parental motivation for intergenerational transmission. In spite of these intense research activities, it seems however that a missing link remains in explaining actual child-parent value similarity.

Going back to early theories such as Bühler’s model of communicative functions as well as Bandura’s social learning theory, we will have a closer look at processes within the intergenerational value transmission. Taking aspects of motivation, communication and bidirectionality into account, we argue here that apart from the explicit motivation to transmit values from one generation to the next, also more implicit processes on both sides of the transmitter and receiver may be at play in intergenerational value transmission. Our theoretical assumptions are illustrated by findings from quantitative as well as qualitative data collected within the framework of the current research project IRMA (“Intergenerational Relations in the Light of Migration and Ageing”) as well as earlier studies of our group.


Intergenerational family solidarity and well-being

Chairs: Isabelle Albert & Dieter Ferring

Intergenerational family solidarity and the question of who will care for older family members in case of need have become key issues in many societies today. Availability and provision of support as well as reciprocity of exchange might have effects on the well-being of all family members. The present symposium brings together researchers from different countries (Poland, Estonia, Luxembourg, Portugal, USA, Belgium) focusing on several aspects of intergenerational family solidarity and their relation to well-being, taking into account different stages in the family life cycle and cross-cultural perspectives. All presenters are involved in the COST Action IS1311 on Intergenerational Family Solidarity. First, Katarzyna Lubiewska and colleagues explore in how far the relation between Polish
adolescents’ attachment representations and their life satisfaction differs across patterns of family solidarity. Second, Kairi Kasearu and Avo Trumm look at the impact of intergenerational family solidarity on economic aspects of adult women’s well-being in Nordic and post-communist countries. Third, Stephanie Barros Coimbra and colleagues explore in how far reciprocity in the support exchange between parents and their adult children in migrant compared to non-migrant families living in Luxembourg might be related to subjective well-being. Fourth, Marta Gonçalves and Benjamin Cook concentrate on the potentially detrimental effects of family relations for well-being, for instance in the case of intergenerational value conflicts in migrant families. They propose a life training in order to promote well-being of older migrants. The different theoretical approaches and results will be integrated by our discussant Willy Lahaye.

**Intergenerational family solidarity in the context of informal and formal care**

*Chairs: Dieter Ferring & Isabelle Albert*

The symposium focuses on the relation of intergenerational family solidarity with informal and formal care. It presents findings highlighting different aspects of informal and formal care out of the perspective of four European countries participating in the COST Action IS1311 on Intergenerational Family Solidarity. Martina Brandt (University of Dortmund, DE) gives an overview of different care arrangements of informal and formal care that result from different family and welfare cultures in European societies. Andreja Brajša-Žganec and Ljiljana Kaliterna Lipovčan (Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb, HR) focus on the situation of formal caregivers and report findings on quality of life, life satisfaction and happiness in professional caregivers. These findings have a direct consequence for care arrangements between formal and informal care. Dieter Ferring, Thomas Boll and Isabelle Albert (University of Luxembourg, LU) focus on the experienced psychosocial strain of family caregivers with an emphasis on perceived personality changes of the cared-for persons and their impact on the informal carer’s well-being. Trudy Corrigan (School of Education Studies, Dublin City University, IE) adds in her contribution the important notion of intergenerational learning in Higher Education and its significant role in supporting intergenerational solidarity in general but also with respect to issues of informal and formal care. Willy Lahaye (Université de Mons, BE) will give a closing statement on the relation of intergenerational family solidarity and informal care.

**It is better to give than to receive, isn't it? The effects of intergenerational family solidarity on subjective well-being**

*Stephanie Barros Coimbra, Isabelle Albert, & Dieter Ferring*

Over the last few decades much attention has been focused on intergenerational relations as they have gained importance along with changes in the core of family relations. These developments are, amongst others, related to a striking change in socio demographics,
particularly an extended lifespan and lower fertility rates, creating a new reality for families in Europe and many parts of the world. In addition, the current economic crisis might create more (financially) dependent relationships between adult children and their parents. Within this context, solidarity and mutual support between adult children and their ageing parents are of particular interest as the exchange and the “amount” of mutual support between adult children and their ageing parents might gain a prominent importance for the well-being of each family member.

The specific context of migration can - on top of that - arouse special needs in terms of intergenerational support. Elderly migrant parents might indeed rely on higher support by their adult children due to a smaller network in the host country or due to language barriers. The current study presents a cross-cultural comparison between Luxembourgish native dyads ($n = 63$ mother-adult child dyads & $n = 55$ father-adult child dyads) and Portuguese migrant dyads ($n = 59$ mother-adult child dyads & $n = 57$ father-adult child dyads) all living in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. Luxembourgish adult children were on average $M = 26.77$ ($SD = 7.93$) years old, Portuguese ones were about $M = 27.29$ ($SD = 7.46$) years old. Luxembourgish and Portuguese fathers were on average $M = 57.74$ ($SD = 7.07$) and $M = 56.98$ ($SD = 7.76$) years old, the mothers being slightly younger (LUX: $M = 56.07$, $SD = 7.86$; PT: $M = 53.68$, $SD = 7.0$).

First results show that parents, independent from the culture, reported to provide more social support for their children than they receive. As for the adult children, PT children reported receiving as much social support as they provide to their parents, whereas LUX children reported receiving more support than they give. Further analyses will be carried out in order to differentiate between different kinds of support (financial, instrumental and emotional).

Results will be discussed within an integrative model considering various aspects such as migration and ageing in order to highlight similarities and differences between and within cultures and family generations.

The 23rd International Congress of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP) in Nagoya, Japan, July 30-August 3, 2016.

“Always there to always care”? - Family cultures and intergenerational relationship regulation in Portuguese immigrant and Luxembourgish families

Isabelle Albert, Stephanie Barros Coimbra, & Dieter Ferring

Intergenerational family relations are embedded in family cultures which influence how families regulate their relations over the whole life span with regard to key issues, such as autonomy and relatedness, or support exchange and reciprocity, and which may vary inter- and intraculturally. Not much is known yet about how migrant families adapt their family cultures to the host cultural context.
We focus on a sample of altogether $N = 144$ Luxembourgish and Portuguese immigrant family triads (adult children and both of their parents), all living in Luxembourg. Portuguese adult children were born resp. had grown up in Luxembourg. First results show a high cohesion in both Portuguese immigrant and Luxembourgish families; however, enmeshment and normative expectations regarding adult children’s support for their ageing parents were higher in Portuguese families. Implications for the experience of ambivalence and conflicts as well as well-being of family members from both generations will be discussed.

Birds of feather flock together, or not? Similarities and dissimilarities in value profiles between emerging adults and their parents from native compared to migrant families

Stephanie Barros Coimbra, Isabelle Albert, & Dieter Ferring

Much attention has focused on intergenerational relations along with changes in value orientations within families. However, only few studies have focused on value transmission between emerging adult children and their parents in host national compared to immigrant families. Migration and cultural contact may induce value changes, often more pronounced in the second generation than in the first.

The current study presents a cross-cultural comparison between two generations (emerging adults and their parents from altogether $N = 144$ families) and three cultural groups: Luxembourgish natives and Portuguese migrants living in Luxembourg, and Portuguese natives living in Portugal. We assessed value profiles according to the Schwartz value theory.

First results show similar value profiles within families but differences between cultural groups, migrants mostly falling between both other groups. Independently of cultural group, emerging adults frequently scored higher on self-oriented values compared to their parents who tend to score higher on social-oriented values.

The 8th Congress of the European Society on Family Relations (ESFR) in Dortmund, Germany, August 31-September 3, 2016:

Actual and perceived value similarities between adult children and their ageing parents in migrant compared to non-migrant families in Luxembourg

Isabelle Albert, Stephanie Barros Coimbra, & Dieter Ferring

Most studies on intergenerational value transmission in migrant families have focused on adolescents, whereas not much is known about value similarities and differences between adult children and their ageing parents in the acculturation context. Earlier research has shown that adult children and their parents become in general closer in their value orientations as they share similar life situations and roles as adults; however, intergenerational gaps in value orientations might increase due to intergenerational
differences in status or educational attainment, and this might be especially pronounced between first and second generation in migrant families.
The present study focusses on a sample of $n = 65$ Luxembourghish and $n = 66$ Portuguese adult children and their parents, all living in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Portuguese adult children were born resp. had grown up in Luxembourg. General value orientations, perceived value similarity and the motivation to transmit or to take over parental values were assessed by use of a standardized questionnaire. Our data structure allowed taking into account both perspectives of adult children and their ageing parents.
First analyses show similarities between Luxembourghish and Portuguese families with regard to (actual) intergenerational value congruence; however, results suggest different mechanisms in Portuguese migrant compared to Luxembourghish families with a more prominent role of motivational processes in the transmission of values in the acculturation context. Effects of gender, age and socio-demographic factors will be taken into account. Results will be discussed within an integrative framework on intergenerational relations in the light of migration and ageing.

**Ambivalences towards parents from the perspectives of young adult children: Effects of gender and culture**

*Stephanie Barros Coimbra, Isabelle Albert, & Dieter Ferring*

Although research interest regarding intergenerational ambivalence has steadily grown in the last years, not much is known yet about how young adults deal with feelings of ambivalence towards elderly parents within the context of migration. Also, it is still an open question whether sons and daughters experience ambivalences towards both of their parents differently.
The present study focused on gender and culture effects regarding the experience of ambivalences in the relations of young adult children to their parents in migrant compared to non-migrant families. The sample was part of the FNR-funded project IRMA ("Intergenerational Relations in the Light of Migration and Ageing") and comprised $N = 86$ Luxembourghish and $N = 68$ Portuguese young adult children, all living in Luxembourg. Over 61.8% of the Portuguese participants were already born in Luxembourg, the remaining arrived to the host country with an average age of $M = 4.84$ years ($SD = 4.14$).

First results show different patterns regarding gender effects in Portuguese immigrant compared to Luxembourghish families. Whereas PT young adult children tended to report a higher felt ambivalence toward mothers compared to fathers, this was not the case for their LUX counterparts. Further, PT sons reported significantly higher feelings of ambivalence towards their fathers compared to PT daughters. A similar tendency was found for LUX sons compared to daughters.
Results will be discussed within an integrative framework regarding ambivalence as well as subjective well-being in the light of migration and aging comparing two culturally diverse groups of young adults.

The 9th International Conference on the Dialogical Self (ISDS – International society for Dialogical Science) in Lublin, Poland, 7-10 September 2016.

Intergenerational dialogical interaction: The case of a Portuguese migrant family in Luxembourg
Stephanie Barros Coimbra, Isabelle Albert, & Dieter Ferring
DS theory recognizes the interaction between self and society. The basic nature of human condition is indeed to be in indefinite and constant interdependence with the existence of “the other” and his experiences, thoughts, practices as well as his narrations. Yet, the character and degree of these interdependencies vary and fluctuate depending on the individuals, contexts and cultures. While the self happens in an individual’s mind as an internal dialogue, the external dialogue occurs between people implicated in an overt interaction. Individuals make sense of their lives through narratives of crucial experiences making the external dialogue between people discernible and easier to analyse. The internal dialogue is not that easily tangible. Though, through an intergenerational interview between an adult daughter and her mother, we will try to assess and identify their individual internal dialogues within their narratives. Hence, to that end body language and behavioural indicators such as face expressions or silent thinking will be used, which may help and serve as guidelines to translate the intergenerational dialogical interaction between mother and adult child in a migrant context.