

#### **Background**

- Migration and ageing are key issues in many Western societies today:
  - First generation immigrants are currently approaching retirement age in many European countries
  - Most studies in acculturation research have focused on family relations between first generation parents and their second generation children in adolescence
  - Only few studies have focused on intergenerational relations in ageing migrant families





### **Migration and Ageing**

- Older migrants (first generation) and their adult children (second generation) might be confronted with very special tasks compared to families without migration background
  - Higher need of intergenerational support from adult children due to parents' smaller social network in the host country or due to fewer sociocultural resources such as language competences
  - Acculturation gap between parents and their adult children regarding different identity constructions, value orientations, norms and expectations with regard to intergenerational solidarity and support

=> Do intergenerational differences in expectations and beliefs lead to intergenerational strain and to diminished well-being?

#### Aims of the Present Study

- Examine similarities and differences in parental and filial expectations about adult children's support for ageing parents in Portuguese immigrant compared to Luxembourgish families
- 2) Explore predictors of adult children's
  - a) Filial anxiety
  - b) Readiness to support parents
  - in Portuguese immigrant compared to Luxembourgish families





#### **Luxembourg as Acculturation Context**

UNITED KINGDOM

BELGIUM GERMANY

REPUBLIC

LUXEMBOURG
LIECHTENSTEIN

FRANCE

SWITZERLAND

SAN
MARINO

- 563.500 inhabitants
- 45% foreigners
- 92.100 inhabitants with Portuguese nationality (immigration since the late 1960s in line with high need for work force in the industrial sector)
  - Portuguese of the first immigration wave are currently close to retirement age (Beirão, 2010)



### **Sample**

FNR-Project IRMA (<u>"Intergenerational Relations in the Light of Migration and Ageing"</u>).

Triads: 2 Parents (Mother, Father) and 1 Adult Child

Age		LUX Families			PT Families	
	N	M	SD	N	M	SD
Mother	64	55.30	7.40	63	53.68	7.00
Father	53	57.74	7.07	61	56.98	7.70
Child	65	26.23	7.74	66	27.29	7.46

PT Parents' Time Living in Luxembourg

PT Mothers: M = 30.78 years (SD = 8.23),

PT Fathers: M = 31.48 years (SD = 8.91).

• PT Adult Children: 62.1% born in Luxembourg, 38% arrived at an average age of M = 4.84 years (SD = 4.14).

#### Methods

Standardized questionnaire in German, French, Portuguese

- Family Cohesion (e.g., Manzi, Vignoles, Regalia, & Scabini, 2006): 4 items (e.g., "In our family, there's a strong feeling of togetherness")
- Family Obligations (e.g., (Lay et al., 1998; Merz, Özeke-Kocabas, Oort, & Schuengel, 2009;), 6 items (e.g., "It is important for me to follow our family rules")
- **Family Independence**, 4 items (e.g., "I follow my goals even if my family does not agree")
- **Filial Anxiety** (e.g., Cicirelli, 1988), 6 items (e.g., "I'm afraid that my parent will need more help than I can give")
- Future Support for Parents (Readiness and Expectations), 2 items ("I would accommodate my parents at my home if they asked me to"; "If my parents were ill, I would feel responsible for their care" resp. "My child would...")
- Parental Preferences for Future Care

All Items (except for filial anxiety) had to be rated on a 6-point likert-scale (1 = do not agree at all to 6 = fully agree)

All reliabilities were satisfactory, ranging between  $\alpha$  = .64 and .83

#### Parental Preferences for Future Care

Where would you like to live if you were in need of care in the future...





#### Parental Preferences for Future Care

#### **Mothers**

n (%)	LUX	PT
At home with care service	35 (68.6)	34 (68.0)
Nursing home	12 (23.5)	4 (8.0)
With children	4 (7.8)	12 (24.0)

#### **Fathers**

n (%)	LUX	PI
At home (with care service	39 (82.3)	28 (59.6)
Nursing home	4 (8.3)	7 (14.9)
With children	5 (10.4)	12 (25.5)

$$\chi^2(2) = 8.01, p = .02$$

$$\chi^2(2) = 5.50, p = .06$$





## Adult Children's Readiness and Parents' Expectations of Future Support

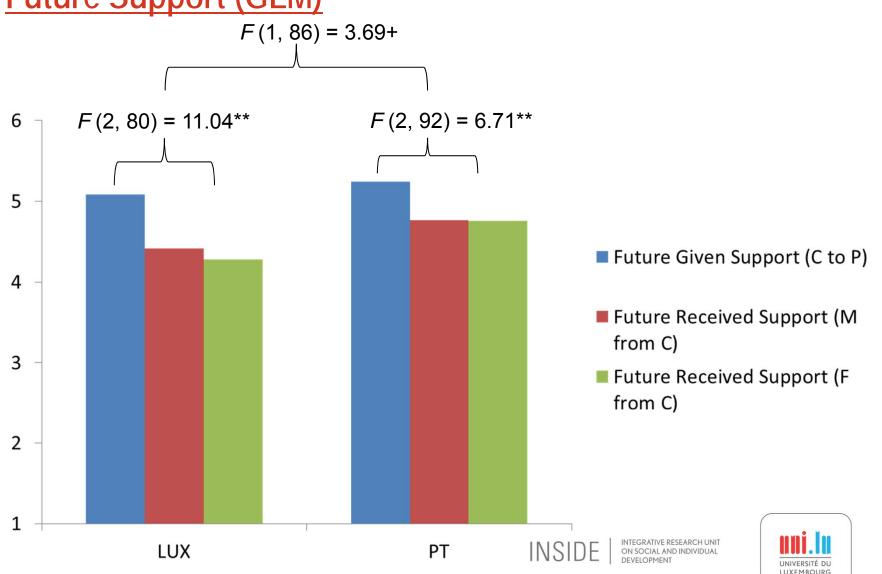
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...accomodate parents at home...
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...feeling responsible for parent's care...





# Adult Children's Readiness and Parents' Expectations of Future Support (GLM)



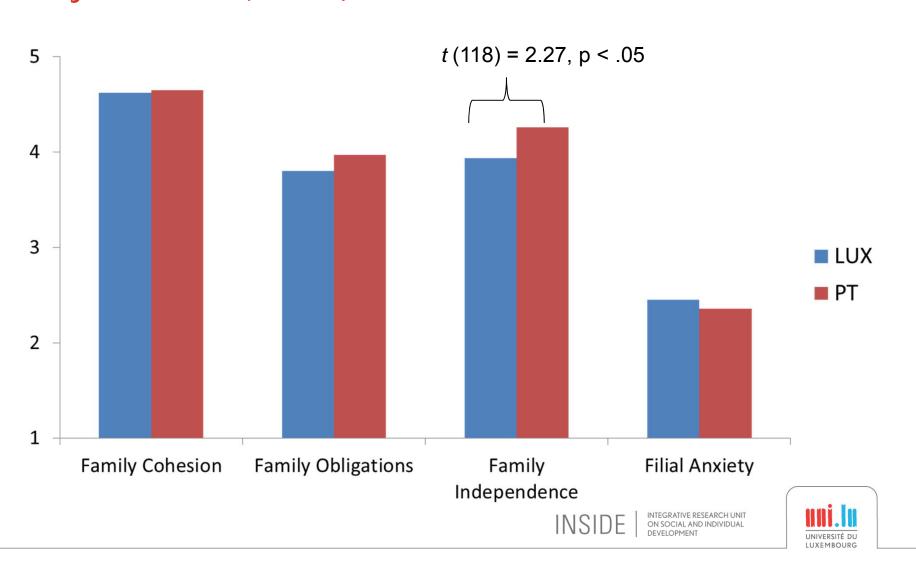
#### A Closer Look at...

#### ...the Adult Children's View





# Mean Differences between LUX and PT Adult Children on Key Variables (*t*-tests)



## Predicting Adult Children's Filial Anxiety



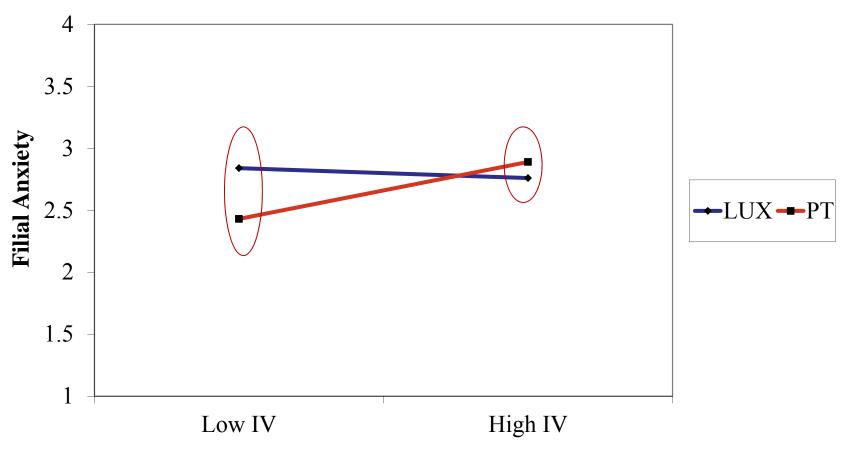


### **Predicting Filial Anxiety**

LUX      35**      07      04         PT      35**      21       .53**         Regression to predict Filial Anxiety       R² Change       B       SE B         Step 2       .11**      16**       05         Family Obligations       .03       .05	:e
Regression to predict Filial Anxiety  R2 Change  B  SE B  Step 2  .11**  Family Cohesion  05	
Step 2 .11** Family Cohesion 05	
Family Cohesion16**	
Family Obligations 03 05	
i diffility Obligations .00 .00	
Family Independence .05 .05	
Step 3 .09**	
F. Cohesion x Culture .18+ .10	
F. Obligations x Culture .10	
F. Independence x Culture .10	

Step 1: Age of participant, Living without parents, Culture (0 = LUX, 1 = PT),  $R^2$  = .04, n.s.

## Culture as a Moderator for the Effect of Family **Independence on Filial Anxiety**



**Family Independence** |NSIDE





## Predicting Adult Children's Readiness for Future Parental Support





### **Predicting Future Support for Parents**

Intercorrelations Future Support with	Family Schesion	Family Obligation	Family Independence	Filial e Anxiety
LUX	.59**	.25*	12	35**
PT	.62**	.35**	16	22
Regression to predict Futu	ure pport	R <sup>2</sup> Chan	ge B	S
Step 2		.38**		
Family Cohesion			( .48** )	.08
Family Obligations			.07	.08
Family Independence			.06	.07
Filial Anxiety			10	.07
Step 3		.01**		
F. Cohesion x Culture			04	.16
F. Obligations x Culture			04	.16
F. Independence x Culture			.00	.16
Filial Anxiety x Culture			.10	.17

Step 1: Age of participant, Living without parents, Culture (0 = LUX, 1 = PT),  $R^2$  = .03, n.s.

#### **Summary & Discussion**

- Similarities and differences between LUX and PT families
- Care preferences:
  - Majority of LUX and PT parents prefer care at home in case of need
  - More LUX parents prefer nursing home, more PT parents prefer living with children
  - ⇒Higher parental expectations toward adult children in PT families



### **Summary & Discussion (cont.)**

 Filial Anxiety: reduced by Family Cohesion both for LUX and PT adult children; enhanced by Family Independence only for PT adult children

⇒Conflicting parental and filial expectations in PT families might raise filial anxiety





### **Summary & Discussion (cont.)**

- (Perception of) Availability of Support for Parents:
  - higher in PT compared to LUX families
  - readiness of adult children to support their parents higher than parental anticipation of support
  - family cohesion and family obligations positively related to readiness to support parents (f. cohesion as most important predictor)
  - filial anxiety negatively related to readiness to support

## Thank you for your attention!

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