





Acculturation orientations, intergroup relations and well-being of Turkish and Maghrebian immigrant parents across Europe

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Current study

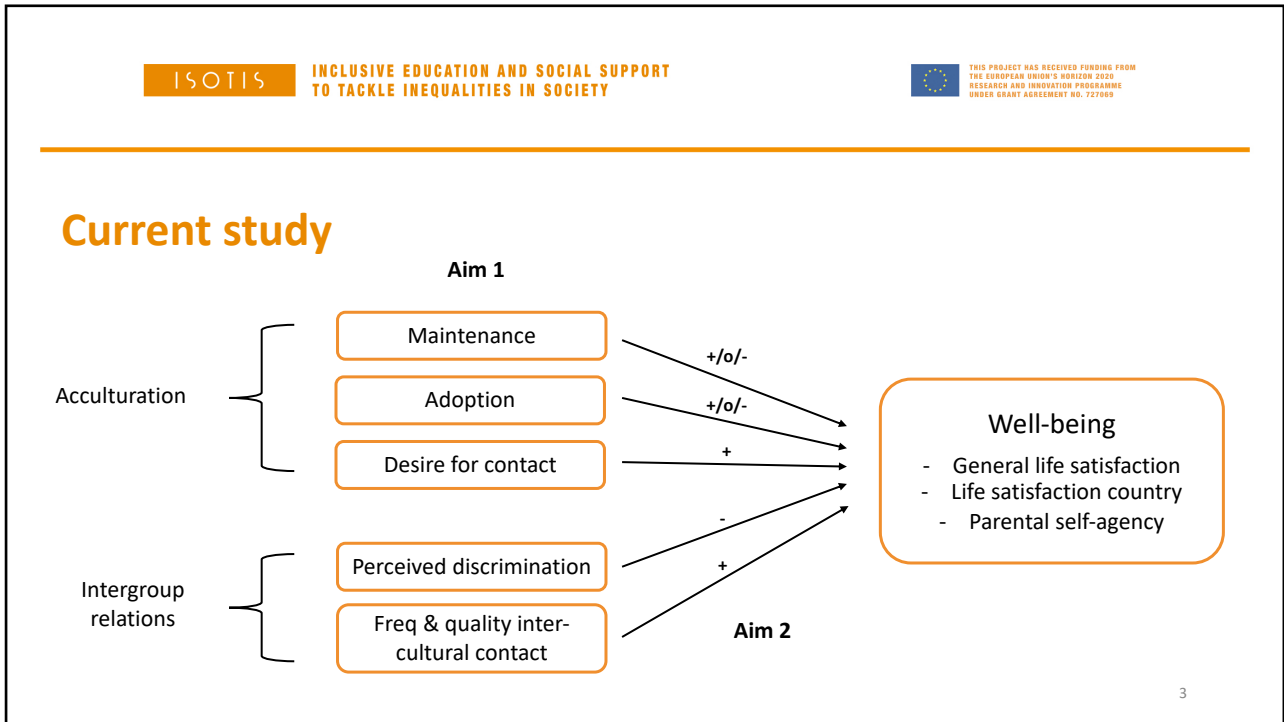
- Immigrant – native subjective well-being gap (e.g., Safi, 2010; Hendriks & Bartram, 2016)
- Studies show that multiple *individual* (e.g., SES, migration generation) and *relational* factors (e.g., perceived discrimination) can explain this gap (e.g., Arpino & Valk, 2018; Tegegne & Glanville, 2019).
- Impact of acculturation on psychological adaptation, which favors integration and contact (e.g., Ward & Sazbo, in press).

Aims:

- 1) Differences in *acculturation orientations* in parents with a Turkish (NL, DE, EN) or Maghrebian (NL, FR, IT) background.
- 2) How parents' *acculturation orientations* and experienced *intergroup relations* relate to their *well-being*.

➤ Gain in-depth knowledge about the families that we target with policies and interventions. ²

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Participants

	Turkish (N = 878)			Maghrebian (N = 866)		
	EN	DE	NL	NL	IT	FR
N	293	338	247	293	307	266
Gender, % woman	85.3	93.2	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.2
Age (M, SD)	38.9 (5.8)	37.9 (6.0)	37.3 (5.3)	38.8 (5.9)	36.9 (6.4)	35.7 (7.0)
Native-born or immigrant %						
1 st generation	93.8	58.2	54.7	62.9	97.4	40.5
1.5 th generation	2.7	7.4	6.5	17.2	1.6	2.7
2 nd generation	3.0	33.8	38.9	19.9	1.0	56.8
Educational level %						
Low	30.4	36.1	38.1	45.1	57.2	51.4
Medium	35.5	40.9	40.1	41.6	32.9	23.6
High	34.1	23.0	21.9	13.3	9.9	25.1
Income decile (M, SD)	4.6 (3.0)	5.2 (2.7)	4.9 (2.8)	3.9 (2.7)	2.6 (1.4)	-
Material depriv. (M, SD)	1.6 (2.2)	1.5 (1.8)	1.6 (2.1)	2.2 (2.2)	3.7 (2.6)	2.1 (2.1)

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Acculturation orientations

Source: Zagefka et al. (2014), Zagefka et al. (2011)

Cultural maintenance (r 's .27 to .47)

- I think it would be good if members of my group...*
- ... speak our original language often.*
- ... kept as much as possible our culture of origin and way of living.*

Cultural adoption (r 's .05 to .44)

- ... speak [national language] often.*
- ... take on as much as possible the [national] culture and way of living.*

Desire for contact (r 's .40 to .75)

- It is important to me that members of my group...*
- ... have [nationality] friends.*
- ... spend some of their spare time with [nationality] people.*

Scale: disagree (1) to agree (5)

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Perceived discrimination

How often do you feel discriminated or unfairly treated because of your ethnic-cultural background, by

Personal (α 's .62 to .73)

1. *People in your neighbourhood*
2. *Parents in the (pre-)school of your child*
3. *Teachers in the (pre-)school of your child*
4. *People working in healthcare (e.g., general practitioner, family health center)*

Group

5. *Statements in social or public media (e.g., Facebook, National news on television/radio)*

Scale: never (1) to often (4)

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Inter-cultural contact

Frequency (r 's .41 to .76)

How often, if at all, do you interact with [nationality] parents at the...

- 1) ... preschool/school of your child?
- 2) ... In your neighborhood?

Scale: never (1) to often (4)

Quality (r 's .55 to .86)

How do you feel about interacting with parents with a [nationality] background

- 1) ... at the preschool/school of your child?
- 2) ... within your neighborhood?

Scale: I don't enjoy it (1) to I enjoy it a great deal (4)

Source: Laurence et al. (2018)

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Parental well-being

General life satisfaction (3 items, α 's .58 to .79)

Source: Verkuyten (2008)

Response scale: disagree (1) to agree (5)

1. I am satisfied with my life
2. If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing
3. In most ways my life is close to my ideal.

Life satisfaction in country (4 items, α 's .78 to .87)

Source: Verkuyten (2008)

1. I feel at home in [national country]
2. I am satisfied in [national country]
3. I feel accepted in [national country]

Parental self-agency (5 items, α 's .57 to .85)

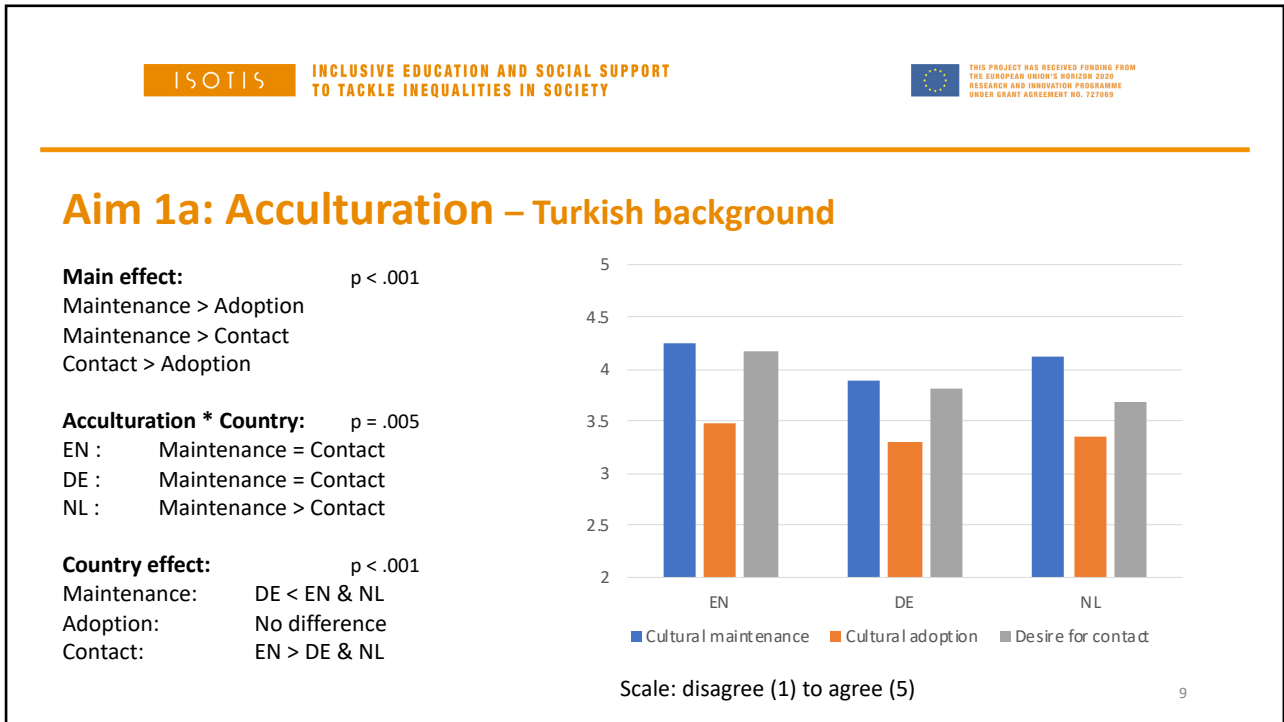
Source: Dumka et al. (1996)

Examples:

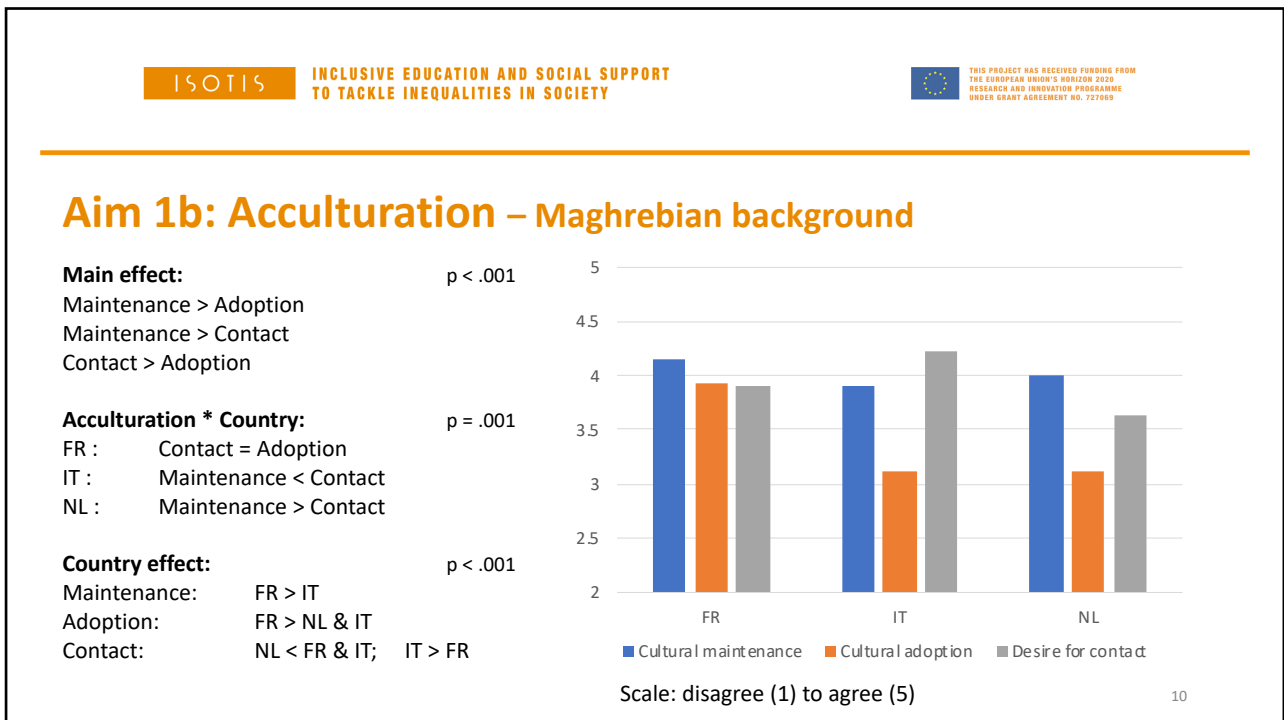
*I feel sure of myself as a parent,
I can solve most problems between me and my child.*

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Aim 2a: Relations general life satisfaction

o/- | o/+ $p < .10$
 - | + $p < .05$
 -- | ++ $p < .01$


	Total	Turkish			Maghrebian		
		EN	DE	NL	NL	FR	IT
<i>M (SD)</i>	3.84 (1.06)						
1 st gen. vs. 1.5 th /2 nd gen.	o / -						
Education Low vs. Med/High	o / +						
Material deprivation	--						
Personal perc. discrim.	--						
Group perc. discrim.	o						
Freq. inter-cultural contact	+ +						
Quality inter-cultural contact	o / +						
Cultural maintenance	o						
Cultural adoption	o						
Desire for contact	o						

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Aim 2b: Relations life satisfaction in country

o/- | o/+ $p < .10$
 - | + $p < .05$
 -- | ++ $p < .01$

	Total	Turkish			Maghrebian		
		EN	DE	NL	NL	FR	IT
<i>M (SD)</i>	4.15 (.96)						
1 st gen. vs. 1.5 th /2 nd gen.	o						
Education Low vs. Med/High	o						
Material deprivation	-						
Personal perc. discrim.	--						
Group perc. discrim.	-						
Freq. inter-cultural contact	+						
Quality inter-cultural contact	+ +						
Cultural maintenance	-						
Cultural adoption	+ +						
Desire for contact	o						

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Aim 2c: Relations parental self-agency		o/- o/+ $p < .10$ - + $p < .05$ -- ++ $p < .01$						
		Turkish			Maghrebian			
		Total	EN	DE	NL	NL	FR	IT
<i>M (SD)</i>		4.62 (0.50)						
1 st gen. vs. 1.5 th /2 nd gen.		++						
Education Low vs. Med/High		--						
Material deprivation		o						
Personal perc. discrim.		o						
Group perc. discrim.		-						
Freq. inter-cultural contact		o						
Quality inter-cultural contact		++						
Cultural maintenance		+						
Cultural adoption		o						
Desire for contact		o						

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To sum up...							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents with a migrant background favor cultural <i>maintenance</i> over cultural <i>adoption</i>, though they do value intercultural <i>contact</i> (Maghrebian-FR relatively high value for adoption). Associations with parental well-being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General life satisfaction: material deprivation (-), personal perceived discrimination (-), and frequency of inter-cultural contact (+) ➤ Life satisfaction in the country: material deprivation (-), personal and group perceived discrimination (-), and frequency and quality of inter-cultural contact (+) (Also relations for cultural maintenance (-) and adoption (+), though driven by Maghrebian-IT) ➤ Parental self-agency: 1st generation (+), low educational level (-), quality of inter-cultural contact (+), and cultural maintenance (+) Large variations between groups and countries → Likely due to differences in integration policies between countries and characteristics of the samples. 							

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Policy recommendations

- Combat poverty, as it is one of the most important factors for parental life satisfaction.
- Make use of the positive effects of (and parents willingness for) intercultural contact:
 - Provide opportunities for positive inter-cultural contact within neighborhoods, schools, etc.
 - Promote inter-cultural values (e.g., acceptance, tolerance) and address discrimination on both local (e.g., schools) and national levels (e.g., media).
- Address cultural maintenance as a resource instead of a risk factor, as it can positively impact parental self-agency.

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Data-collection coordinators

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 Netherlands: Melissa Be, Martine Broekhuizen

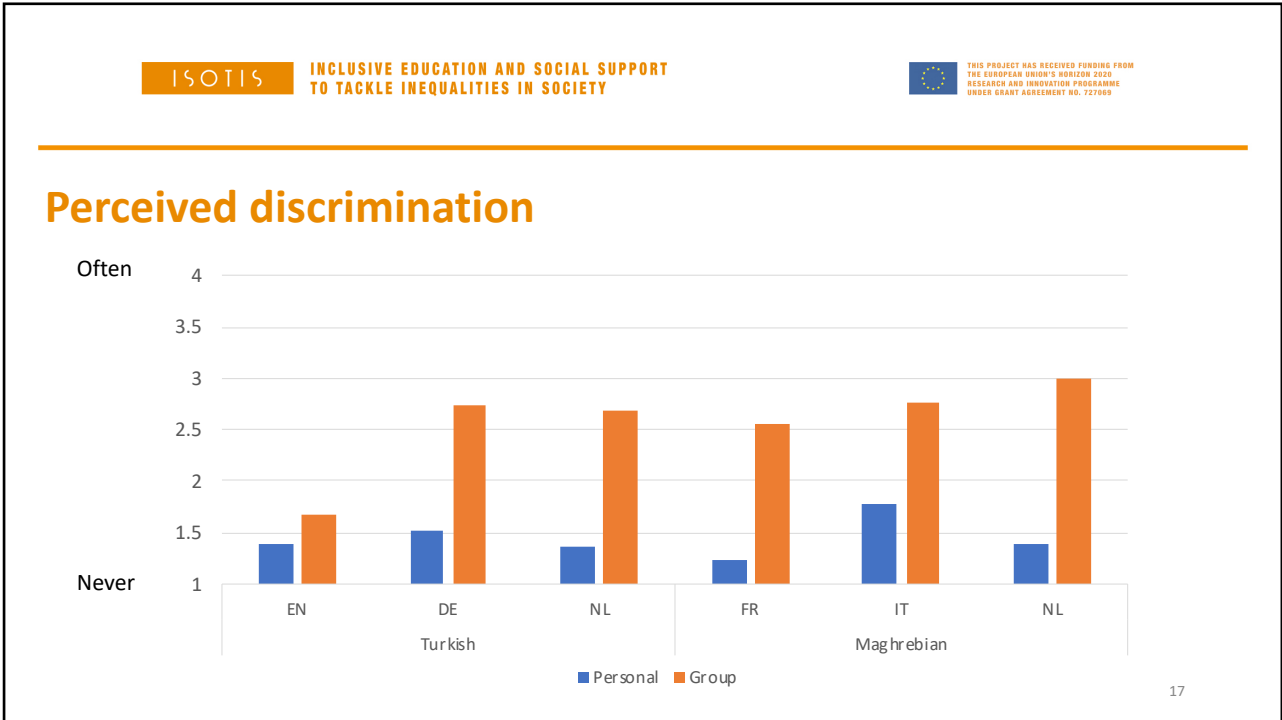


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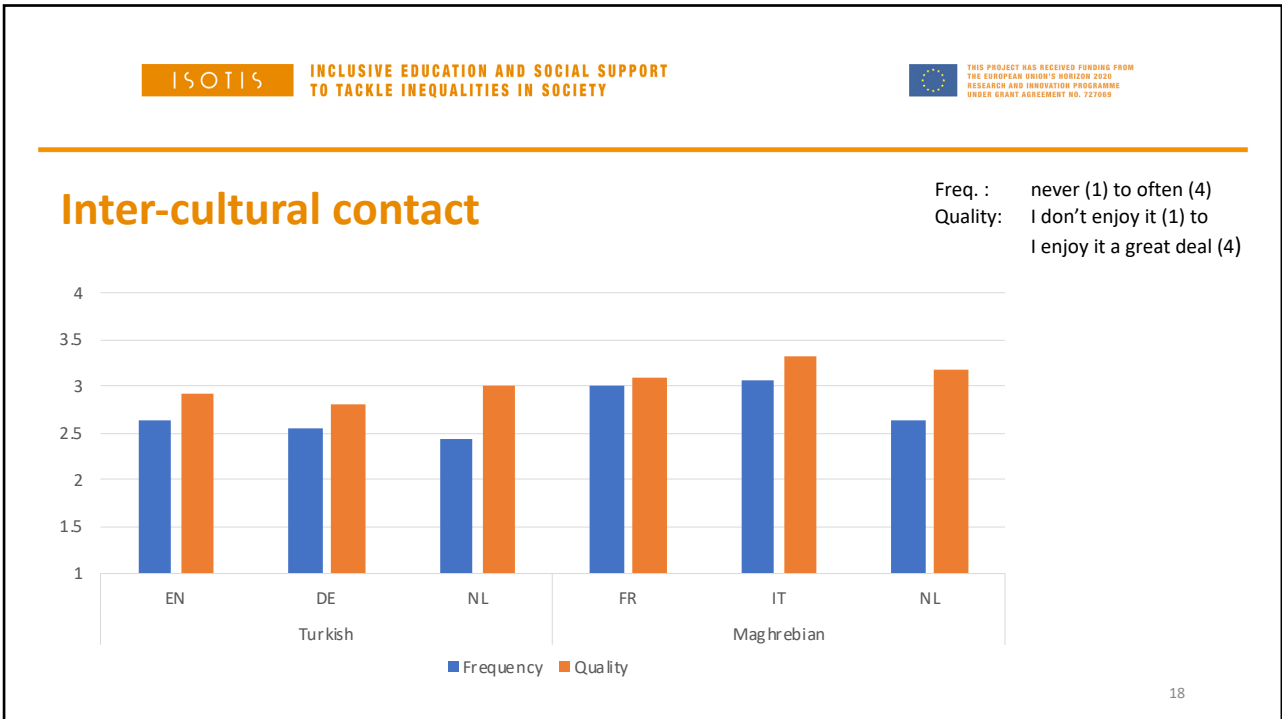
Session 5C – Friday 13.00-14.30
 Differences in intergroups relations and well-being

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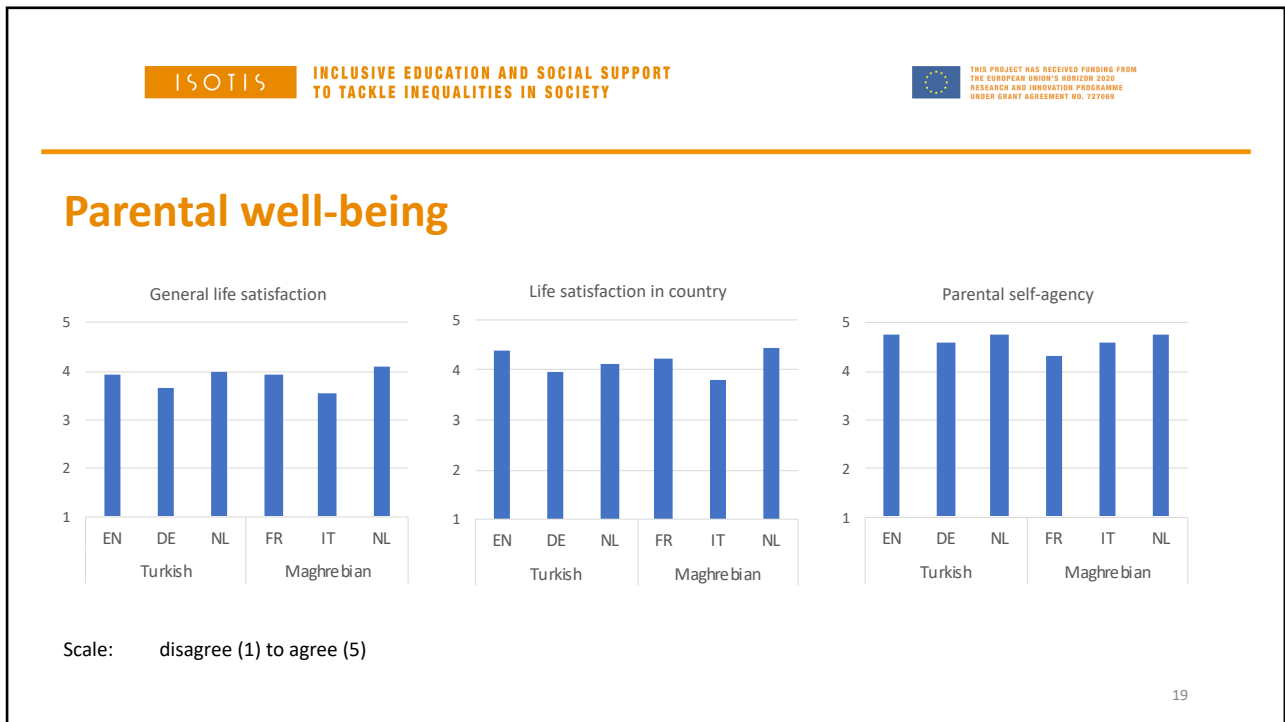
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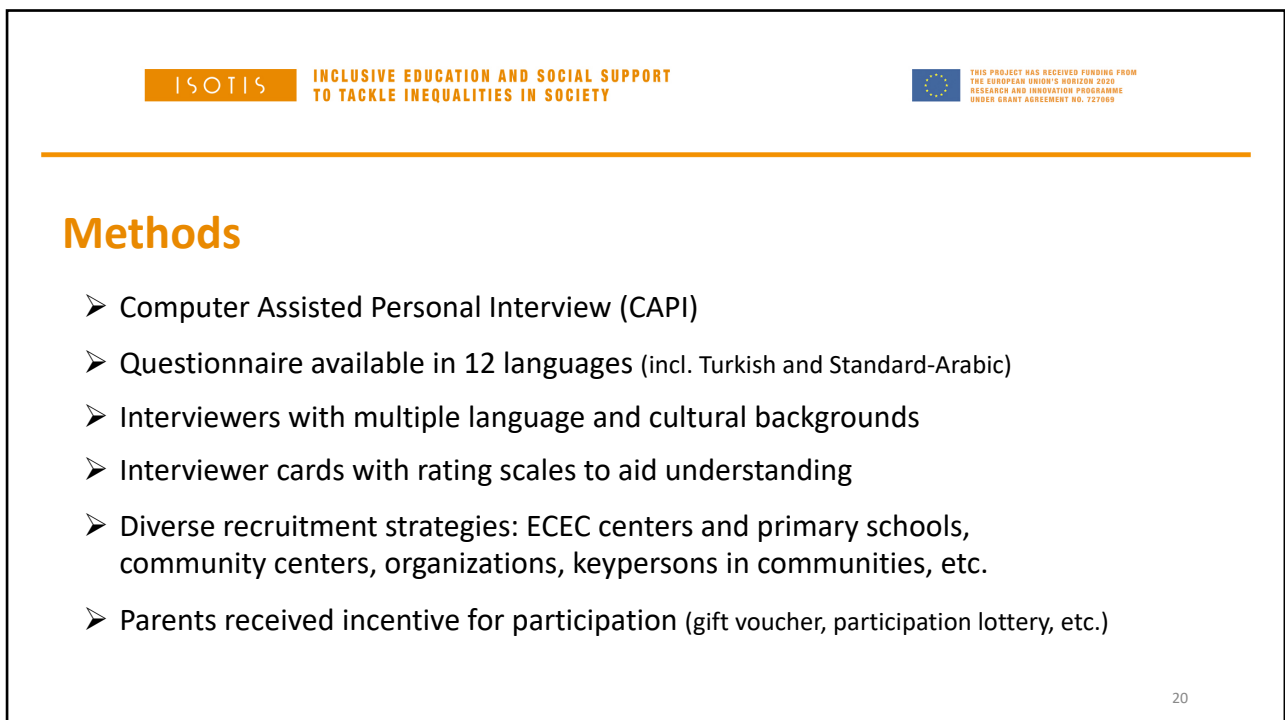
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