

Comments

Fons van de Vijver

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The Intergenerational Transmission of Value of
Children in the Contemporary
Chinese Family: Taiwan and China Compared

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- Interesting topic; in depth analysis
- Within-country variability
 - Comparison across countries relevant
 - Studies discussed here tend to show differences in scores and similarities in relations
- Transmission in the face of societal change
 - What is transmission?
 - Confounding factor due to differences in societies in Taiwan and China? Look for moderators
 - More educational changes from G1 to G2 in Taiwan as compared to China
 - Change of residence across generations

- Equivalence issues
 - Poor fit, both CFI and RMSEA
 - 2 countries by 3 generations
 - EFA conducted? (less power of EFA may be a blessing in disguise)
 - Country comparisons missing
- MANOVA with post hoc tests
- DIF analysis of “Because any child makes your family more important/complete”

Parent-Child Value Similarity Within and Across Cultures

Daniela Barni*, Ariel Knafo**, Asher Ben-Arieh**, Muhammad M. Haj-Yahia**

- Original topic
- Israel treated as one group? (comment Beate)
 - Lower correlations of participants with cultural stereotypes throughout
- Related to tightness-looseness?
 - Study of variability differences across countries
- Is the mean stereotype? (comment Wolfgang)
 - Stereotypes are typically attributed to self or others (often with unknown and dubious validity)
 - Here: stereotype scores as national means
 - Citizen score (Bond, Leung)
 - Denizen score (Adamopoulos)

- No references (conceptual, data analytic) to fit traditions, such as person—job fit, person—organization fit
 - Many different ways of defining (and operationalizing) fit possible
 - Current paper deals with two: correlations and absolute agreement
 - Various other measures possible

- What does value similarity mean?
 - Absolute agreement
 - Same most salient values
 - Significant associations between preferences
 - More agreement between dyads than between randomly chosen other pairs from the same culture
 - Identity after dealing with confounding variables, such as generational differences in education

Adolescents' Relationship with Maternal Grandmothers in Four Cultures: the Role of the Middle Generation

Mihaela Friedlmeier, *Grand Valley State University, USA*

Isabelle Albert, *University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg*

Gisela Trommsdorff, *University of Konstanz, Germany*

Cigdem Kagitçibasi, *Koc University, Turkey*

- Grandparents understudied
- Stepwise regression or SEM mediation analysis?
 - Problems of stepwise approach
 - Reasoning behind order of entry is crucial
 - Avoid particulars of analyses (significant in one group, not in another), drowning in details?
 - Country in first or last step?
 - Advantages of multigroup
 - Order of countries is no issue in multigroup analysis
 - Start from similarities as working hypotheses (parsimony)
- Why not modeling as multiobserver study?

- No test of similarity of associations
- Grandmothers more liked when they are less powerful?
- Role of contact frequency and proximity
 - Moderator, antecedent or confounding variable?
- Relationship quality and support as latent factors?
 - Problem: measures independent, but conceptually related
 - Would be more parsimonious
 - Now incomplete analysis of their associations

Value of Children and Intergenerational Relationships: Culture-Level Relations in Two Generations

Boris Mayer¹, Beate Schwarz², and Gisela Trommsdorff¹

- Very interesting and relevant
- Impressively strong, fairly consistent pattern of correlations despite small N
 - Why rho?
- Comments more on the way forward than on contents presentation

- Further integration/elaboration of correlations possible?
 - More emphasis on convergent validity
 - May also be interesting to identify zero correlations (divergent validity) → add country-level variables
 - Response style indicators
 - Social desirability
 - Personality
 - Normative frameworks (expressiveness)
 - More emphasis on what is not explained in correlations
 - Why conflict better explained than intimacy?

- Theories at 2 levels needed/possible
 1. *MACRO-MODEL*: Towards a culture-level theory of family relations/ similarity → third level of Trommsdorff's model
 2. *MICRO-MODEL*: Global individual-level model of family-related variables
- Combined emic – etic approach
 - Universal relationships with local variations