Comments

Fons van de Vijver
Tilburg University, North-West University, and University of Queensland
The Intergenerational Transmission of Value of Children in the Contemporary Chinese Family: Taiwan and China Compared

Chin-Chun Yi
Yu-Hua Chen
• 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 t 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

• 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 Mayer, Beate Schwarz, and Gisela Trommsdorff
• 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) \( \Rightarrow \) 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