



The impact of migration on family solidarity types

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Introduction

- Flourishing field of research: intergenerational solidarity and family types
- No longer ignored: large group of migrant families

BUT:

- Research lacuna: migrant family **types**
- Dominant paradigm: assimilation; still missing: perspective of **dissimilation** from origin context
 - ➔ Claims for the „binational view“ (Glick 2010), the „dissimilation“ (FitzGerald 2012) or the „origins-of-migration“ perspectives (Guveli et al. 2016) for a better understanding of the impacts of migration; i.e. comparison with stayers – how do migrants & descendants fare relative to those left behind?
- Still „national container“ in quantitative research: **transnational** families
- Rarely addressed: changes across immigrant generations

Empirical background (Turkish migrant families in Europe)

- More support for family solidarity norms than among Germans and the Dutch; little change over generations, strong transmission (Nauck 2001, Merz et al. 2009, de Valk & Schans 2008, Phalet & Güngör 2009, Carnein & Baykara-Krumme 2013)
- More intergenerational cohabitation in Turkish than in German families and more intergenerational contact (Schans & Komter 2010, Baykara-Krumme 2008, Hubert et al. 2009)
- More practical support by Turkish than by Dutch daughters (Schans & Komter 2010); somewhat more financial support from children than among Germans (Baykara-Krumme 2008)
- Less cognitive and emotional support from children to parents than among Germans and the Dutch (Baykara-Krumme 2012, Schans & Komter 2010), but children similarly important as *potential* supporters

Family types?

- Higher prevalence of the „reciprocal-interdependent“ relationship type compared to the Dutch, but also slightly more „independent“ relationships (Rooyackers, de Valk, Merz 2014)

Migration-specific patterns or „cultural heritage“?

Theoretical background

- Change of solidarity patterns in the course of migration (Kagitcibasi 2005, Nauck 1989, 2012)
 1. Different cultural and institutional contexts:

Rural, less developed, collectivistic, family-oriented, Mediterranean welfare context Turkey vs. industrialised, more affluent, individualistic, Scandinavian/Continental welfare context Western Europe

➔ Acculturation and situational adaptation with **lower** (normative) importance of emotional and material family support
 2. Ethnic minority status:

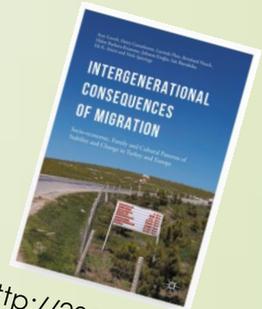
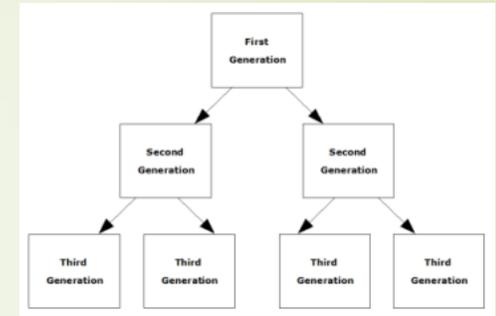
Discrimination/social exclusion, lack of alternative non-family ties, intensified intergenerational transmission

➔ Situational adaptation with **greater** (normative) importance of emotional and material family support
- Intergenerational change: Decreasing influence of home country family model in subsequent immigrant generations OR stronger minority experience & resp. adaptation
- Transnational families: specific opportunity structure

Data: 2000 Families Study



- Data base collected 2010/11 in Turkey and Western Europe
- Lineage data: reconstruction of family trees; anchor person with descendants
 - Male labour migrant aged 65-90
 - Alive or dead, grew up in high emigration region in rural Turkey
 - Migrated to Europe between 1961-1974
 - Stayed abroad for min. 5 years
- Comparison group: stayers of the same region, 20%
- Transnational design: interviews with family members irrespective of residence
 - **Stayer families:** Stayer with parents in Turkey
 - **Transnational families:** Migrant with parents in Turkey
 - **First generation:** Migrant with parents in same host country
 - **Second generation:** Migrant descendant with parents in same host country



<http://2000families.org/>

Solidarity dimensions (perspective of non-coresident adult child)

► **Contact:**

How often are you in touch with your [parents] [mother] [father] , including in person, by phone, internet, e-mail or letter?

► **Norms of family obligation:**

- Children should make every sacrifice necessary to look after their frail parents;
- Parents should help their adult children financially even if this will run them into debt

► **Advice to/from parents:**

In the last 12 months, how often have you provided/received advice for/from your [parents] [mother] [father] in the case of personal problems?

► **Material support to/from parents:**

In the last 12 months, how often have you provided/received financial support or substantial monetary or in-kind gifts for/from your [parents] [mother] [father]?

Answer categories: everyday (6), most days, about once a week, about once a month, few times a year, less frequently, never (0); no agreement (1) – strong agreement (5)

Results: Family solidarity types (LCA)



Four types

„Full solidarity“

„Advice-oriented solidarity“

„Transfers-oriented solidarity“

„Autonomous type“



Family solidarity types (Latent Class Analysis)

	Full solidarity	Advice-oriented	Material-oriented	Autonomous
> Weekly contact	0.86	0.78	0.52	0.47
Strong family norms	0.80	0.78	0.71	0.71
Advice given \geq weekly	0.85	0.67	0.04	0.15
Advice received \geq weekly	0.76	0.84	0.15	0.05
Financial support given	0.99	0.14	0.83	0.35
Financial support received	0.82	0.52	0.96	0.04
Prevalence	35%	16%	23%	26%

Data Base: 2000 Families Study, n = 2,282

Prevalence of family solidarity types (%)

	Full solidarity	Advice-oriented	Material-oriented	Autonomous
Stayer families (stayers with parents in Turkey)	34	20	19	27
Transnational families (migrants in Europe with parents in Turkey)	29	9	27	35
First generation (with parents in same country in Europe)	44	10	25	22
Second generation (with parents in same country in Europe)	43	11	31	15
Total	35	16	23	26

Data Base: 2000 Families Study, n = 2,282

Multinomial regression models (marginal effects)		Full solidarity	Advice-oriented	Material-oriented	Autonomous
Control variables (selection):					
Age	26-35 yrs.	ns	ns	ns	ns
(Ref.: 18-25 yrs.)	36-45 yrs.	ns	ns	ns	++
	46+ yrs.	ns	ns	ns	ns
Female		ns	++	ns	ns
Education		+++	ns	- -	ns
Activity status (Ref.: employed)	Student	-	+++	ns	- - -
Marital status		ns	ns	ns	ns
Having children		ns	ns	-	ns
Number of siblings		ns	ns	ns	ns
Illness/disability		ns	++	ns	ns
Importance of religion		+	ns	-	ns
Egalitarian gender values		ns	ns	+	- - -
Independence values		ns	ns	- -	ns
Only father alive (Ref.: both)		-	ns	ns	++

Data Base: 2000 Families Study, n = 2,054, significance levels: +++/- - - p<0.001, ++/- - p<0.01, +/- p<0.05

Multinomial regression models (marginal effects)	Full solidarity	Advice-oriented	Material-oriented	Autonomous
Stayer families (stayers with parents in Turkey)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Transnational families (migrants in Europe with parents in Turkey)	- 0.05 ~	- 0.11 ***	0.08 **	0.08 **
First generation (with parents in same country in Europe)	0.13 **	- 0.11 ***	0.07 *	- 0.09 **
Second generation (with parents in same country in Europe)	0.09 *	- 0.11 ***	0.10 **	- 0.07 *

Data Base: 2000 Families Study, n = 2,054, significance levels: *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, ~ p<0.10; control variables included in all models

Conclusion

- ▶ Turkish families in Europe: „dissimilation“ from origins
- ▶ Full solidarity more relevant & autonomous type less relevant
→ migration-specific patterns
- ▶ No composition effect; explanations/mechanisms? → “ethnic minority status”
 - Greater cohesion in migration (Nauck 2007)
 - More needs and/or resources? Few parental information
 - Retention of „cultural heritage“ in migration while greater change in Turkey?
 - Selectivity ? Here only non-coresident dyads; co-residence more common in Turkey
- ▶ Less change across generations than expected; cross-generational continuity!
- ▶ Expected differences for *transnational families* - due to spatial distance/awareness of needs/adequacy of (emotional) support...



Conclusion

- Full picture of family solidarity with co-residential patterns
- Research needed on variability within the family
- More parental characteristics needed
- Information required to test migration-related mechanisms => theory!

Thank you for your attention!