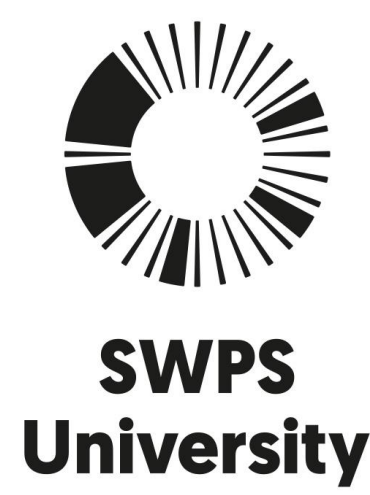


Cultural factors influence parental identity formation

U-MICS-Parental Identity
can help study this phenomenon



Parental Identity Processes Across Cultures: Cross-cultural Measurement Invariance of the Utrecht- Management of Identity Commitments Scale-Parental Identity

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INTRODUCTION

Parental identity development is a little-known issue. In our study, we decided to examine whether cultural factors affect the intensity of parental identity development processes: Commitment, in-depth exploration and reconsideration of commitment.

We also assessed for the first time whether the Utrecht-Management of Identity Commitments Scale (U-MICS; Crocetti et al., 2008), which was adapted to the parenting domain (Piotrowski, 2018), is culturally invariant.

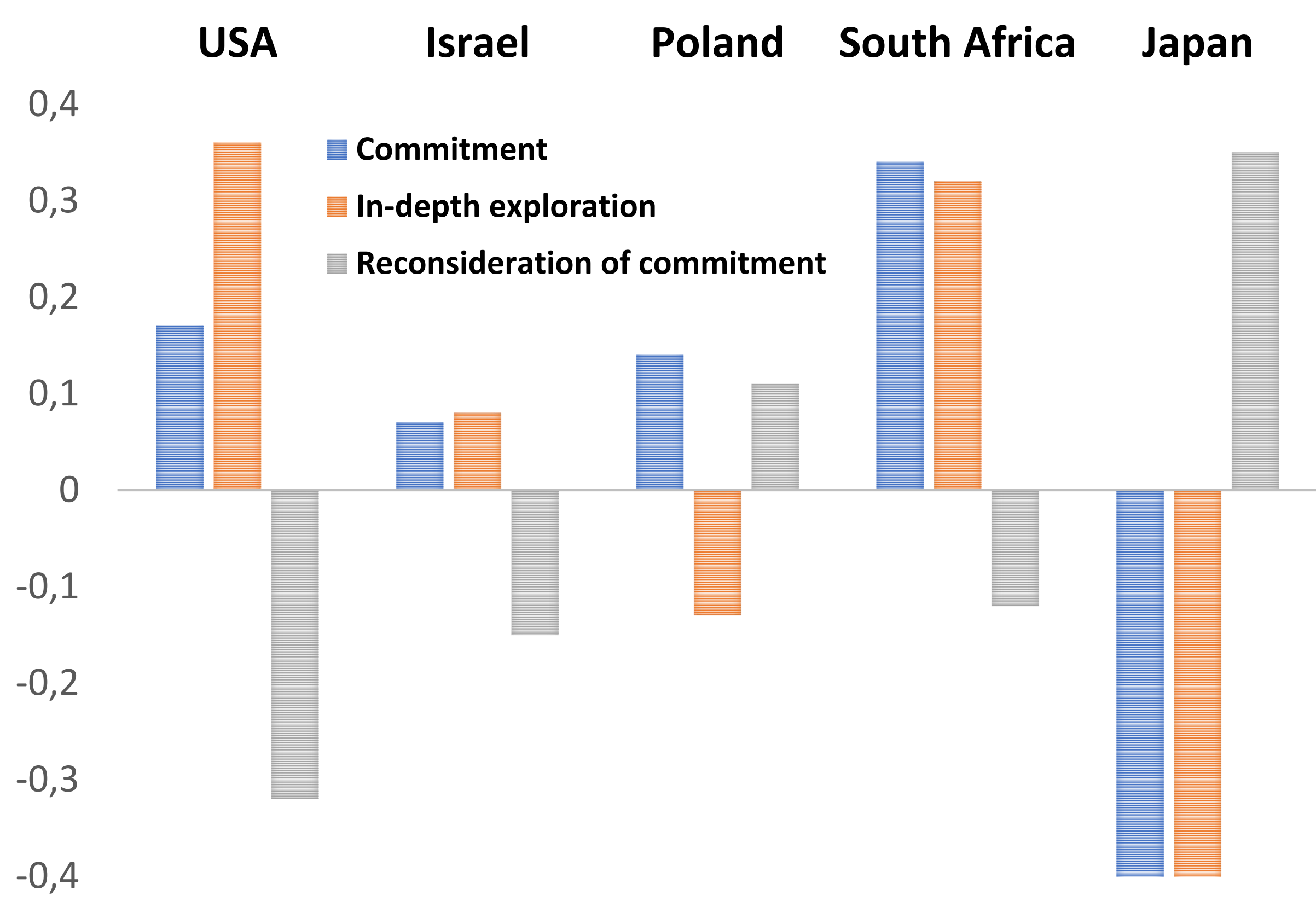
METHOD

We studied parents aged 30-59 from five countries:

- United States
- Israel
- Poland
- South Africa
- Japan

RESULTS

Parents from South Africa and the United States were characterized by higher commitment in the parenting domain than parents from other countries. We observed the highest levels of identity uncertainty among parents from Japan.



DISCUSSION

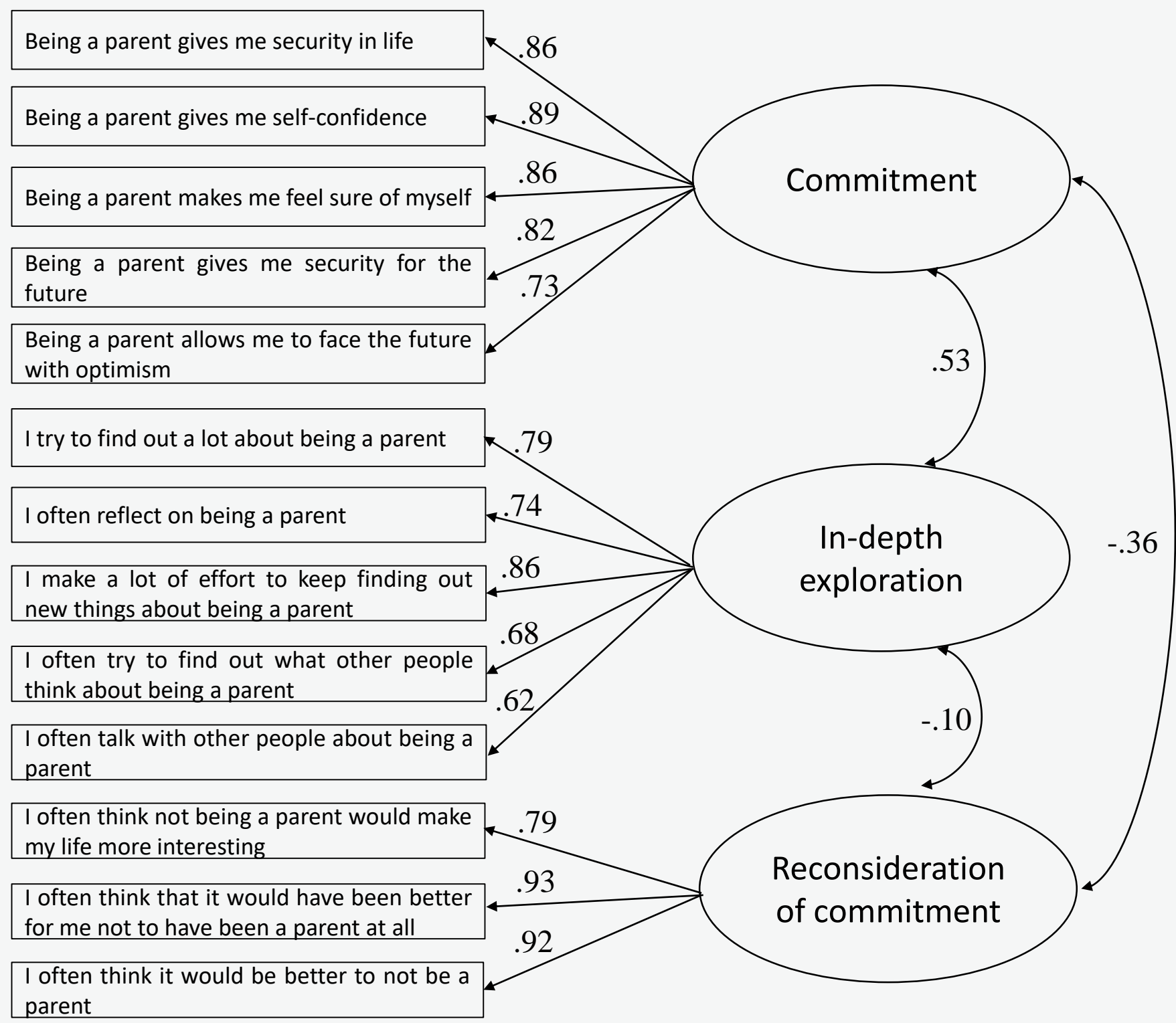
Our results confirm that cultural factors can have an impact on parental identity development. Such cultural factors as individualism-collectivism, indulgence, and uncertainty avoidance may help to understand these differences.

Demographic characteristics of the sample

	USA	Israel	Poland	South Africa	Japan
N = 2,340	N = 467	N = 505	N = 462	N = 306	N = 600
Gender					
Male	49%	48.8%	48.1%	44.8%	50%
Female	50.7%	50.8%	51.9%	55.2%	50%
Non-binary / other	0.2%	0.4%	0%	no control	no control
Parent's age					
Range	30-59	30-59	30-59	30-58	30-59
Mean (SD)	44.64 (8.35)	43.79 (7.92)	42.94 (7.79)	39.95 (7.85)	44.76 (8.47)

Fit indices for the Three-Factors Models of the U-MICS-PI and Cronbach's Alphas for Each National Sample

	Model fit				Cronbach's Alpha		
	CFI	RMSEA	RMSEA [90% CI]	SRMR	Commitment	In-depth Exploration	Reconsideration of Commitment
Total sample	.980	.055	[.050; .059]	.037	.92	.86	.91
USA	.987	.047	[.034; .059]	.045	.93	.84	.92
Israel	.970	.063	[.052; .074]	.053	.92	.84	.86
Poland	.961	.081	[.070; .092]	.059	.93	.87	.92
South Africa	.974	.061	[.046; .076]	.045	.91	.87	.90
Japan	.961	.077	[.068; .086]	.060	.91	.86	.91



Results of the measurement invariance analysis across five national samples

Pairs		Model fit					
		CFI	ΔCFI	RMSEA	ΔRMSEA	SRMR	ΔSRMR
Full invariance							
M1: Configural		.970		.068		.054	
M2: Metric	M2-M1	.958	-.012	.074	.007	.083	.029
M3: Partial Metric	M3-M1	.961	-.009	.072	.005	.081	.028
M4: Scalar	M4-M3	.925	-.036	.094	.022	.108	.027
M5: Partial Scalar	M5-M3	.952	-.009	.076	.004	.083	.002

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