

Abstract

The relationship between value endorsement, intergenerational conflict, satisfaction with parent-child relationship and life satisfaction of immigrant families in comparison with non-immigrant families was explored. In the present study, parents and adolescents of 30 Chinese families residing in North America and 30 Chinese families in Hong Kong were recruited. Results indicated that value endorsement of Chinese parents and adolescents in North America show considerable resemblance. However, discrepancies in value endorsement neither relates to intergenerational conflict nor satisfaction in these immigrant families. Only intergenerational conflict is able to predict satisfaction with parent-child relationship. The results imply that "conflicting cultural norms" do not necessarily exist in immigrant families. Even if such discrepancies exist, they do not affect the levels of conflict and psychological well being in terms of satisfaction with parent-adolescent relationship and life satisfaction. Results were interpreted in terms of the character shift in Chinese families over the recent years.