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Disaggregating Within- and Between-Person Variation in the Prospective Relations between Acculturation Gap-Distress and Psychological Adjustment

Savannah Pham
Southern Methodist University, phams@smu.edu

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entitled

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by

Savannah Pham

Submitted to the Graduate faculty of the Department of Psychology in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the Master of Arts in Clinical Psychology.

P. Priscilla Lui, Ph.D., Committee Chair

Alicia E. Meuret, Ph.D., Committee Member

Chrystyna Kouros, Ph.D., Committee Member

Southern Methodist University

December 2020

An Abstract of

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According to acculturation gap-distress theory, parent-offspring differences in cultural orientations set the stage for intergenerational cultural conflict, which may contribute to poor psychological adjustment among Asian American offspring. Although cross-sectional research has demonstrated robust links between intergenerational cultural conflict and poor psychological adjustment, a small number of longitudinal studies have yielded mixed evidence for the theorized pathway of acculturation gap-distress. To address limitations of existing research, I aimed to examine between- and within-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment in a three-wave longitudinal panel study. Participants were Asian American first-year college students ($N = 475$; 55.6% women; $M_{age} = 18.00$; 70.7% U.S.-born) who reported their frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict, neuroticism, and internalizing symptoms, subjective well-being, and self-esteem across three measurement occasions. Latent growth curve modeling was used to examine the changes in intergenerational cultural conflict over time. Using multilevel modeling, I examined the prospective within- and between-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment, and the extent to which neuroticism and gender moderated the within-person associations. The frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict decreased across measurement occasions. There were

significant between-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment in the hypothesized direction. There were significant within-person associations between education and career-related intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms over time. Neither neuroticism nor gender moderated the within-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment. Data supported acculturation gap-distress theory among Asian American college students. Theoretical implications are discussed.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Introduction

Among emerging adults (i.e., people aged 18-29 years), 67% of individuals attend college immediately after high school (U.S. Department of Education, 2017). College students in this developmental epoch often experience not only increasing levels of independence, but also increasing levels of uncertainty and stress (Arnett, 2000). Stress associated with college and emerging adulthood in turn can pose risks for psychological maladjustment (Dyson & Renk, 2006; Pedersen, 2012). In fact, psychological distress and mental illnesses are the most prevalent during emerging adulthood than other periods in life (Gustavson et al., 2018). Compared to Whites/Euro Americans, many ethnic minorities and immigrants in the United States are faced with added challenges related to intercultural contact in the college environment (Cokley et al., 2011; Smedley et al., 1993). Consistent with acculturation gap-distress theory, research showed parents and offspring acculturate at different rates (J. Chang et al., 2013; Portes & Rumbaut, 2006); this mismatch in acculturation could elicit intergenerational cultural conflict (Juang et al., 2007). Given that Asian and Asian American communities tend to emphasize collectivism and harmony within the family, acculturation gap-distress may be a critical source of distress to Asian Americans (Fuligni & Pedersen, 2002). Therefore, more research is necessary for understanding and addressing acculturation gap-distress in the context of Asian Americans' development and psychological adjustment. Particularly, it is important to identify for whom and when individuals may be particularly vulnerable to poor psychological adjustment in relation to intergenerational cultural conflict.

Intergenerational Cultural Conflict and Psychological Adjustment

Although there are known shared risk factors for poor psychological adjustment among college students, including academic stress, relationship stress, and social isolation (Blanco et al.,

2008; Misra & Mckean, 2000), determinants that are salient for Asian American college students are likely understudied because of the model minority stereotype. The model minority stereotype falsely depicts Asian Americans to be healthy, and economically and academically successful (Gupta et al., 2011; Iwamoto et al., 2016; Wing, 2007). Yet, research has shown that Asian Americans commonly experience internalizing symptoms, and also are more likely to experience greater disease burden as a result of mental illnesses compared to Euro Americans (Kalibatseva & Leong, 2011; S. Lee et al., 2008). Furthermore, Asian Americans may not seek or complete professional mental health services because existing services fail to address their unique needs (Abe-Kim et al., 2007; Spencer et al., 2010). To better understand and address Asian Americans' vulnerabilities for psychological distress, more research that elucidates sociocultural risks for poor psychological adjustment is warranted.

Asian American individuals from immigrant backgrounds have to navigate cultural expectations from both the mainstream U.S. and Asian contexts (Hwang & Ting, 2008). Adapting to mainstream U.S. cultural expectations during the acculturation process can include primarily speaking English and adopting mainstream American values (R. M. Lee et al., 2000). In a naturalistic observational study of immigrant families, researchers found that immigrant parents and offspring often acculturate at different rates (Portes & Rumbaut, 2006). Findings from the observational study led to acculturation gap-distress theory, which posits that parents' and offspring's discrepancies in acculturation styles can elicit intergenerational cultural conflict, which in turn can predispose offspring to poor psychological adjustment (Choi et al., 2008; Hwang et al., 2010; Juang et al., 2007). Although parent-offspring conflict is to be expected, particularly when offspring increase their assertion of independence, intergenerational cultural conflict is distinct from development-based parent-offspring conflict (Arnett & Taber, 1994;

2

Juang et al., 2012b). For Asian Americans, intergenerational cultural conflict revolves around traditional Asian values, including filial piety and familism (Ahn et al., 2008). Moreover, unlike development-based parent-offspring conflict (e.g., arguing over chores)—generally considered a normative part of child development (Steinberg, 1990), intergenerational cultural conflict has been linked to poor psychological adjustment among Asian American offspring (Chung, 2001; R. M. Lee et al., 2005; Su et al., 2005). Research among adolescents has also shown that when simultaneously examining intergenerational cultural conflict and development-based parent offspring conflict in relation to psychological adjustment, both types of conflict uniquely predicted psychological adjustment (Juang et al., 2012a). Assuming a causal pathway, prospective survey research suggested that over a year, intergenerational cultural conflict predicted psychological distress by way of decreased parent-child relationship cohesion and the amount of social support parents provide their offspring (Juang et al., 2012b; Yang et al., 2013).

Salience of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict in Emerging Adulthood

Experiences with intergenerational cultural conflict may be particularly salient among Asian American emerging adults because of the tasks required during this developmental period (Li, 2014). During emerging adulthood, individuals are faced with developmental tasks including selecting a college major and deciding on a romantic partner (Arnett, 2000). Given the importance of familism in Asian cultures, intergenerational cultural conflict in emerging adulthood can revolve around deep-seated and value-based issues related to these developmental tasks (Juang et al., 2012b; Tsai-Chae & Nagata, 2008). Moreover, it is possible that because of its relevance to developmental tasks, the frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict can increase during emerging adulthood. One published research study has shown preliminary findings about the trajectory of parent-offspring conflict during the college years (Nelson et al.,

3

2015). Using a shortened measure of intergenerational cultural conflict, college students from diverse ethnic backgrounds reported on their parent-offspring conflict (Nelson et al., 2015). Results showed that the majority of students reported stable levels of conflict (Nelson et al., 2015). In addition, a small percentage of students reported decreased levels of conflict and a small percentage of students reported increased levels of conflict. Of the group classified as having increased levels of conflict, there were a disproportionate number of Asian Americans compared to Euro Americans (Nelson et al., 2015). This might suggest that issues of parent-offspring conflict are particularly problematic for Asian American emerging adults from immigrant backgrounds. Moreover, a meta-analysis documented stronger associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment among emerging adults than among adolescents (Lui, 2015). It is unclear whether the observed age cohort differences reflect distinctive psychological impact of intergenerational cultural conflict among emerging adults or whether it is a confounding cohort effect. Existing research has tended to examine adolescents and emerging adults separately. Given that intergenerational cultural conflict may be particularly stressful during transitional periods, it would be important to assess conflict and psychological adjustment at a time that bridges the two developmental epochs of adolescence and emerging adulthood.

Current Approaches to Studying Intergenerational Cultural Conflict

Existing findings about the longitudinal associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment are inconclusive for two reasons. First, there are mixed findings about the unidirectional associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment, which can be attributed to study designs. Second, the conceptualization and measurement of intergenerational cultural conflict as global versus

4

domain-specific construct informs current understanding about its links to psychological adjustment.

Study designs

Most studies of acculturation gap-distress relied on concurrent measurements of intergenerational cultural conflict and indicators of psychological adjustment. Cross-sectional results have shown robust associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing and externalizing symptoms among offspring, including symptoms of depression and anxiety, and somatic symptoms (e.g., R. M. Lee et al., 2005; R. M. Lee & Liu, 2001; Lui & Rollock, 2019). Additionally, individuals who reported lower levels of social support and parental warmth, and higher levels of self-blame were more at risk for psychological distress as a function of intergenerational cultural conflict (Su et al., 2005; Wu & Chao, 2005; Yang et al., 2013). Still, these cross-sectional examinations are unable to demonstrate how experiences with intergenerational cultural conflict are linked to subsequent psychological adjustment outcomes.

A small body of longitudinal studies have examined whether self-reported intergenerational cultural conflict is in fact linked to poor psychological adjustment outcomes over time; however, they have yielded mixed empirical support for the process described in acculturation gap-distress theory. In two-wave panel survey studies, self-reported intergenerational cultural conflict predicted subsequent mental health concerns such as greater depression symptoms, alcohol use, and conduct problems including shoplifting, among Southeast Asian American adolescents (Choi et al., 2008; Kane et al., 2016; Ying & Han, 2007). By contrast, other studies did not yield empirical support for the theorized temporal ordering of acculturation gap-distress. Instead, two longitudinal studies showed evidence for the reciprocal pathway whereby psychological adjustment predicted intergenerational cultural conflict.

Although a three-wave panel survey study with Chinese American adolescents demonstrated that baseline intergenerational cultural conflict predicted subsequent psychological adjustment outcomes, this study also indicated that poor adjustment outcomes at baseline predicted subsequent intergenerational cultural conflict (Juang et al., 2012a). Moreover, data from a two-wave panel survey indicated that among pan-Asian American emerging adults, Wave 1 psychological functioning predicted Wave 2 self-reported intergenerational cultural conflict over a three-month period (Lui, 2019). In contrast, when accounting for the reciprocal pathway, Wave 1 intergenerational cultural conflict did not predict subsequent psychological functioning at Wave 2 (Lui, 2019).

Although existing findings are mixed as to whether intergenerational cultural conflict is linked to subsequent psychological adjustment outcomes, the current conclusions may be misguided. Current prospective studies have focused on the between-person longitudinal associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment. It is possible that the longitudinal associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment might have been accounted for by individual differences in stable traits and/or sociodemographic characteristics, rather than capturing how this psychological process unfolds over time at a person level. Thus, an advancement to this research area is to disaggregate within- and between-person variation in the longitudinal associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment. Multilevel modeling analyses can provide nuanced information regarding the extent to which intergenerational cultural conflict is linked to psychological adjustment outcomes at a within-person level (Curran et al., 2014).

Measurement issues

A second research gap in understanding acculturation gap-distress is the conceptualization and measurement of intergenerational cultural conflict. Most studies tend to characterize and assess intergenerational cultural conflict as broad issues that arise from parent-offspring differences in acculturation. For example, these broad issues generally speak to disagreements that may arise from overall values and practices (e.g., the importance of filial piety; R. M. Lee et al., 2000; R. M. Lee et al., 2005). Other studies characterize and assess specific content areas of intergenerational cultural conflict that are particularly prevalent in Asian American immigrant families (e.g., Chung, 2001). These specific domains of intergenerational cultural conflict include family expectations, education and career, and dating and marriage. The Asian American Family Conflicts Scale assesses global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict (FCS; R. M. Lee et al., 2000), whereas the Intergenerational Conflict Inventory assesses three specific domains of conflict: family expectations, education and career, and dating and marriage (ICI; Chung, 2001). Compared to global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict, psychometric comparisons of these two measurements showed that specific domains of conflict explained greater variances in psychological adjustment outcomes (e.g., symptoms of depression and anxiety; Lui & Rollock, 2019). It is possible that the mixed findings concerning the longitudinal associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment can be attributed to the breadth of conflict being assessed. Domain-specific experiences of conflict can help further contextualize how intergenerational cultural conflict is linked to psychological adjustment.

Possible Roles of Individual Difference Factors in Psychological Adjustment

Previous longitudinal studies have not identified whether individual difference factors may moderate the relations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment. It remains unclear whether certain individuals are more vulnerable to experiencing poor psychological adjustment outcomes in the context of acculturation gap-distress.

Neuroticism

Individuals with higher levels of neuroticism, including Asian Americans, tend to experience more psychological distress, including greater symptoms of depression and anxiety, and lower levels of subjective well-being and self-esteem (Benet-Martínez & Karakitapoğlu-Aygün, 2003; Kim et al., 2016; J. H. Lee & Church, 2017; Lui et al., 2016). Across ethnic groups, neuroticism also has been shown to moderate the association between interpersonal conflict and psychological adjustment. For example, individuals who scored higher on neuroticism reported greater symptoms of depression and lower levels of subjective well-being in the context of interpersonal conflict among friends and romantic partners, as well as interpersonal workplace conflict (Hutchinson & Williams, 2007; Romanov et al., 1996; Schneider & Smith, 2004). Few published studies have examined individual difference factors in relation to intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment. Identifying trait neuroticism as a potential risk factor for poor psychological adjustment in relation to intergenerational cultural conflict can help pinpoint who may be more at risk for distress. Although not specific to immigrant offspring, research has shown that offspring who are higher on neuroticism also report less positive and more negligent parent-offspring relationships (Belsky et al., 2003; Mesurado & Richaud de Minzi, 2013). In addition to impacting psychological adjustment, it is possible that neuroticism may intensify the experience of

8

intergenerational cultural conflict because neuroticism has been robustly linked to psychological distress.

Gender

Gender is another factor that underscores the importance of disaggregating within- and between-level variations; gender likely explains who may be at greater risk for poor adjustment outcomes in relation to conflict. There is mixed evidence from cross-sectional research indicating gender differences in the mean levels of intergenerational cultural conflict, and bivariate associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment (e.g., Chung, 2001; Pham et al., 2020). Evidence documenting gender differences in the possible psychological effects of intergenerational cultural conflict have tended to assess this construct across specific domains (e.g., education and career or dating and marriage), whereas studies showing null gender differences assess global experiences of this construct. For example, in cross-sectional studies, women have reported poorer adjustment outcomes as a function of dating and marriage conflicts than men (e.g., Chung, 2001; Vu & Rook, 2013). In contrast, cross-sectional studies assessing global intergenerational cultural conflict issues have found statistically nonsignificant gender differences in the associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and poor psychological adjustment (e.g., Pham et al., 2020; Su et al., 2005). Additionally, one longitudinal study also demonstrated that the prospective relations between intergenerational cultural conflict and adjustment were invariant across men and women over the course of three months (Lui, 2019).

To the extent that intergenerational cultural conflict may be a shared experience among Asian American families because of common cultural values, these experiences are likely similar and equally distressing across men and women (R. M. Lee et al., 2005). Still, there may be mean

9

level gender differences in relation to specific content areas because of culturally-distinctive gender role expectations (Chen, 1999). Specific to dating and marriage, for example, Asian women face greater restrictions than men concerning their sexual and dating behaviors. Cultural values include the notion that sexual conservatism is a vital part of maintaining family unity (Chan, 1994; Chris et al., 2006). In this regard, women may face more gender-specific challenges and engage in more intense intergenerational cultural conflict concerning this specific content area than men (T. K. Chang et al., 2017; Pyke & Johnson, 2003). Thus, these mixed findings remain to be examined with measures that assess global and specific domains of intergenerational cultural conflict, given that specific domains may differentially affect psychological adjustment outcomes over time.

The Present Study

The goal of the present study was to advance scientific understanding of the longitudinal associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment by identifying who are more at risk for experiencing poor psychological adjustment and identifying when individuals might be particularly vulnerable to experiencing poor psychological adjustment in the context of acculturation gap-distress. This study was a secondary data analysis of a longitudinal panel survey research with Asian American college students. First, I aimed to examine the change in the frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict throughout the first year of college. Second, I aimed to disaggregate within- and between-person variability in the longitudinal relations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment, and examine whether individual difference factors account for variability in the longitudinal associations. Considering the psychological adjustment outcomes of internalizing symptoms,

subjective well-being, and self-esteem, I used latent growth curve and multilevel modeling to test the following hypotheses:

(1) Global levels and specific domain areas of intergenerational cultural conflict would increase over time;

(2) Compared to their typical level of intergenerational cultural conflict, when individuals reported higher levels of global and domain-specific intergenerational cultural conflict, they would also report greater levels of poor psychological adjustment over time;

(3) Trait neuroticism would intensify the within-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and poor psychological adjustment;

(4) Gender would moderate the within-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment, only in the context of dating and marriage.

For transparency purposes, study and analytic plan and survey measures were preregistered and archived in the Open Science Framework repository (see https://osf.io/gpr7z/?view_only= 955b3b3ea1c54ce691ccf7c35f85dded).

Method

Participants

Two cohorts of Asian American first-year college students were recruited from three large, residential, predominantly White, and public universities in the Midwestern region of the U.S. (Measurement occasion 1: $N = 475$; 55.6% women; $M_{age} = 18.00$, $SD_{age} = .55$; 70.7% U.S.-born; Measurement occasion 2: $N = 287$; 57.8% women; $M_{age} = 18.16$, $SD_{age} = .49$; 71.8% U.S.-born; Measurement occasion 3: $N = 180$; 64.1% women; $M_{age} = 18.47$, $SD_{age} = .62$; 72.4% U.S.-born). Participants were of diverse ethnic backgrounds (38.1% Chinese, 19.6% Indian, 13.1%

Korean, 6.7% Vietnamese, 3.4% Pakistani, 1.3% Japanese, 0.2% Thai, 0.2% Cambodian, 17.5% other). Eighty-six percent of participants reported residing outside of their family homes. Participants reported a range of household income between under $20,000-over $100,000 (median: $80,001-$100,000). The majority of participants' fathers (83.5%) and mothers (78.7%) completed at least some college. Moreover, 58.2% of participants' fathers and 36.0% of participants' mothers held an advanced degree. Across all three sites, Asian Americans made up the largest ethnic minority group in the student body. Asian American college students were eligible for the study if they reported being U.S.- or foreign-born (came to U.S. before the age of 10 years) to two immigrant parents of Asian descents. On average, participants completed 1.69 surveys over the course of the study.

Measures

Intergenerational Cultural Conflict

Intergenerational cultural conflict was assessed with two separate measures. The Asian American Family Conflicts Scale assessed global levels of intergenerational cultural conflict (FCS; R. M. Lee et al., 2000) and the Intergenerational Conflict Inventory assessed domain-specific experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict (ICI; Chung, 2001). First, the FCS is designed to measure the frequency of 10 family conflict situations that commonly occur in Asian American families. The FCS scores have been shown to be a reliable and valid measure of assessing common acculturation-related intergenerational conflict among Asian American samples (Miller & Lee, 2009). The FCS scores have also demonstrated discriminant validity with scores from the family conflicts subscale of the Social, Attitudinal, Familial, and Environmental Acculturation Stress Scale ($r = .52-.53$); this is consistent with the distinct conceptualizations of intergenerational cultural conflict and developmental family conflict (R. M. Lee et al., 2000).

12

Scores on the FCS have demonstrated criterion-related validity with symptoms of depression, anxiety, and self-esteem (Lui & Rollock, 2019). Participants rated each item for the likelihood of occurrence. Items include "You have done well in school, but your parents' academic expectations always exceed your performance" and "You want to state your opinion, but your parents consider it disrespectful to talk back." Frequency items were rated on a scale from 1 (*almost never*) to 5 (*almost always*). A mean scale score was computed; higher scores indicated more frequent intergenerational cultural conflict. Cronbach's α = .90-.91 across the three measurement occasions, which indicated good internal consistency reliability.

Second, the ICI is a 24-item self-report measure designed to measure the frequency of specific domains of intergenerational conflict between Asian American parents and offspring. The ICI is comprised of three subscales: Family Expectation (e.g., "Your desire for greater independence and autonomy"; α=.88-.90), Education and Career (e.g., "What to major in college"; α=.91-.93), and Dating and Marriage (e.g., "Whom to date"; α=.89-.91). Participants rated items from 1 (*not at all*) to 6 (*all the time*). ICI scores have demonstrated criterion-related validity with symptoms of depression, anxiety, and self-esteem (Lui & Rollock, 2019). A mean score was computed for each subscale; higher scores indicated greater frequency of domain-specific intergenerational cultural conflict. At the first measurement occasion, participants were instructed to rate the FCS and ICI about their lifetime. At subsequent measurement occasions, participants were instructed to rate the FCS and ICI about the past few months since the last measurement occasion.

Internalizing Symptoms

Internalizing symptoms were assessed with the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS; Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995). The DASS is a 42-item self-report measure designed to assess

internalizing symptoms. Participants rated items over the past week (e.g., depression: "I couldn't seem to experience any positive feeling at all," anxiety: "I felt that I was using a lot of nervous energy," and stress: "I was intolerant of anything that kept me from getting on with what I was doing") from 0 (*did not apply to me at all*) to 3 (*applied to me very much, or most of the time*). The DASS scores been shown to be a reliable and valid measure of depression, anxiety, and stress among Asian Americans (Norton, 2007). The DASS has also demonstrated convergent validity with other measures of depression and anxiety, including the Beck Depression Inventory and Beck Anxiety Inventory (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995). The three subscale scores have been shown to be highly inter-correlated (*r* = .50 to .70); therefore, a mean scale score was computed to indicate overall levels of internalizing symptoms. Cronbach's α = .97-.98 across the three measurement occasions, which indicated good internal consistency reliability.

Subjective Well-Being

Subjective well-being was assessed via the Modified Well-Being Scale (WeBS; Lui & Fernando, 2018). The WeBS is a 29-item self-report measure designed to assess overall subjective well-being and five distinct facets (i.e., hedonic, eudaimonic, social, physical, and financial). The 23-item version administered in this study was specifically modified and validated to assess subjective well-being among Asian American samples (Lui et al., 2016). Participants rated items (e.g., "I have enough financial resources to meet my needs" and "I am physically healthy") from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 6 (*strongly agree*). At each measurement occasion, participants were instructed to respond to items based on their current status. The bifactor structure of the WeBS indicates that the five distinct facets of subjective well-being tap into one overall factor of well-being. This supported the use of the overall scale scores to tap into overall well-being (Lui & Fernando, 2018). Higher mean scores indicated higher levels of

subjective well-being. Cronbach's α = .92-.93 across the three measurement occasions, which indicated good internal consistency reliability.

Self-Esteem

Self-esteem was assessed with the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (SES; Rosenberg, 1965). The SES is a 10-item self-report; participants rated items (e.g., "I feel that I have a number of good qualities" and reverse-scored "I feel I do not have much to be proud of") from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 4 (*strongly agree*). Scores on the SES have been shown to be a reliable and valid measure of self-esteem among Asian Americans (Brown & Ling, 2012; Thai et al., 2017). The SES scores have also demonstrated convergent validity with other measures of self-esteem, including the Single Item Self-Esteem Scale (Robins et al., 2001). A mean scale score was computed; higher mean scores indicated higher levels of self-esteem. Cronbach's α = .86-.88 across the three measurement occasions, which indicated good internal consistency reliability.

Neuroticism

Neuroticism, which is characterized as moodiness and emotional instability, was assessed at the first measurement occasion using the items in the Neuroticism subscale in the NEO Personality Inventory-3 (NEO-PI-3; McCrae & Costa, 2010). The NEO PI-3 is a 240-item self-report measure designed to assess Big Five personality traits. Participants rated 47 items (e.g., "I often get angry at the way people treat me" and "I often worry about things that might go wrong") from 1(*strongly disagree*) to 5 (*strongly agree*). The NEO-PI-3 scores have been shown to be a reliable and valid measure of neuroticism among Asian Americans (Lui et al., 2020). The neuroticism scale scores of the NEO-PI-3 have demonstrated criterion-related validity with a number of psychological adjustment outcomes, including symptoms of depression and anxiety, and subjective well-being (Hansell et al., 2012; Lui et al., 2016). A mean total scale score was

computed; higher scores indicated higher levels of trait neuroticism. Cronbach's α = .89, which indicated good internal consistency reliability.

Frequency of contact with parents

With the assumption that frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict may be associated with the frequency of contact with parents, the frequency of contact with parents was also measured. Participants were asked: "How often do you talk with your parents (in person or via phone/text messaging/video chat)?" Participants rated their frequency of contact from 1 (*once a year*) to 7 (*at least once a day*). High scores indicated more frequent contact with parents compared to low scores.

Procedures

This study protocol was reviewed and received approval by the Institutional Review Boards of the three universities in which data collections occurred. The present study used a prospective panel survey design. Three waves of data were collected during the first year of college. Two cohorts of students were recruited during the fall semesters of 2014 and 2015. Time lags between each measurement occasion were equal; data were collected during early September, the end of November, and end of February, respectively, in each academic year. Eligible Asian American students were contacted by their respective university's Registrar office and notified about the opportunity to participate in the present study (Purdue University: $N =$ 2,076-2,337; University of Michigan: $N =$ 3,570-3,595; Michigan State University: $N =$ 1,679-1,816). The study was advertised as research to find out more about the unique cultural experiences of Asian Americans. Prospective participants received information about time commitment and reimbursement information, and were directed to a secure web link to access the informed consent document and survey questionnaires. Upon providing informed

16

consent (as well as assent and parental consent for individuals under the age of 18), participants

provided their responses to questionnaires on Qualtrics. Participants provided consent (or assent)

at each measurement occasion prior to completing the online questionnaires. Detailed

demographic information was gathered at the first measurement occasion. Responses at each

following time point were matched using participants' personally identifying information. Aside

from demographic information and the NEO-PI-3, all questionnaires were presented to

participants in a randomized order at every time point. At each measurement occasion, the

survey took approximately 40 minutes to complete and participants received monetary

compensation for their time.

Data Analyses

Data screening

I completed several aspects of data screening to ensure that the data were appropriate for

the proposed models. First, I ensured that all outcome variables met the assumptions for the

homogeneity of variance and that the residuals of the outcome variables were normally

distributed. Second, I examined data patterns to identify possible univariate and multivariate

outliers. Univariate outliers were identified as scores that were 3 standard deviations above or

below the sample mean. I used Mahalonobis distance to test for multivariate outliers. I identified

20 univariate outliers and 1 multivariate outlier. Patterns of results did not change when

including or excluding outliers; thus, I retained all outliers in the analyses in order to retain a

larger sample size and increase generalizability of the sample. Finally, data were examined for

patterns of missingness. Using the Little's Missing Completely at Random (MCAR) test, I

assessed whether data were missing completely at random (Little, 1988). I also assessed for

patterns of attrition and general missingness. I then explored whether there were systematic

differences in the means of study variables and demographic characteristics between individuals who participated in all three measurement occasions and individuals who did not participate in all three measurement occasions. See Appendix A for results from preliminary analyses detecting systematic patterns of attrition and missingness.

Models: Hypothesis testing

See Appendix B for equations corresponding to the proposed models. Latent growth curve modeling was performed to test whether the overall frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict linearly increased over the three measurement occasions (Hypothesis 1). I first specified a model to characterize the linear change in global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict. I then specified three separate models to characterize the change in specific domains of intergenerational cultural conflict: family expectations, education and career, and dating and marriage. Parameter estimates for the slope and intercept were examined to characterize the changes in the frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict across measurement occasions (time). Time was centered at the baseline measurement occasion.

Multilevel modeling was performed to predict each psychological adjustment outcome: internalizing symptoms, subjective well-being, and self-esteem.[1] To estimate the sample means for internalizing symptoms, I first specified an intercept-only model (Model 1). I then imposed a linear time model (Model 2) onto the data; I estimated how the time variable and time-invariant covariates (nativity status, gender, frequency of contact with parents, and site) accounted for the

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[1] Failure to specify the error covariance matrix properly (the matrix of variance and covariances of the errors in predicting outcome at each time point) of the repeated measures data can result in inaccurate standard errors of the regression coefficients (Liu et al., 2012). For each multi-level model analysis for Hypotheses 1-4, I specified error covariance matrices, including unstructured and diagonal matrices. Fit indices (i.e., -2 log likelihood, Akaike information criteria, and Bayesian information criteria) revealed that the unstructured error covariance matrix was the best fitting model for the observed data; in this statistical model, each variance and covariance were estimated separately to obtain the best model fit.

variability in internalizing symptoms. Gender and site were included as covariates based on patterns of missingness. Nativity status was included in order to account for nativity status differences in the associations between conflict and psychological adjustment. Frequency of contact with parents was included for conceptual reasons. See Supplemental Text 3 for additional information about gender and nativity status differences. To separate the within- and between-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms, I used person-mean centering for intergenerational cultural conflict at Level 1 and grand-mean centering at Level 2 (i.e., centering each participant's mean level for the entire study period relative to the overall mean for the entire sample).

To test Hypothesis 2, building upon Model 2, I entered global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and *global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict* x *time* as Level-1 fixed effects, and averaged levels of global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict as a Level 2 fixed effect in a model predicting internalizing symptoms (Model 3). To test Hypothesis 3, building upon Model 3, I added neuroticism as a Level-2 fixed effect, and the *global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict* x *neuroticism* cross-level interaction (Model 4). To test Hypothesis 4, building upon Model 3, I entered sex as a Level-2 fixed effect and the *global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict* x *gender* cross-level interaction (Model 5). I then separately specified Models 1-5 for subjective well-being and self-esteem.

To explore what aspect(s) of intergenerational conflict might best predict each psychological adjustment outcome, I specified separate models for the domains of intergenerational cultural conflict. The three specific domains of intergenerational cultural conflict (family expectations, education and career, and dating and marriage) were entered

simultaneously as both Level-1 and Level-2 predictors in order to examine which domains of conflict were associated with each psychological adjustment outcome. In order to account for the increased false discovery rate that occurs with multiple comparisons, I used Benjamini-Hochberg family-wise corrections for models testing Hypotheses 2-4 (Benjamini & Hochberg, 1995). I considered a family to be either global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict or specific domains of intergenerational cultural conflict predicting each psychological adjustment outcome. I set the false discovery rate at .05.

Power analyses

Post-hoc power analyses based on variances and covariances in the present sample were conducted using *Power in Two-Level Designs v* 2.1 (PINT; Snijders & Bosker, 1993). I used PINT to calculate the standard errors for the estimated regression coefficients. Using the standard errors, I computed what effect sizes could be detected based on the present sample size ($N =$ 475). Power analysis results are reported in Table S6. For Hypotheses 1-4, analyses indicated that present sample size would reach 80% power to detect small to medium effect sizes for all parameters in each equation.

Results

Table 1 summarizes means, standard deviations, and correlations among key study variables for all participants. Internalizing symptoms were associated positively with the overall frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict and the three domains of conflict. Subjective well-being and self-esteem were associated negatively with overall frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict, and each of the three specific domains. See Appendix C for additional information about exploratory patterns of descriptive statistics and bivariate correlations that determined covariate selection.

Linear Change in Intergenerational Cultural Conflict

At the first measurement occasion, participants reported a moderate level of global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict ($b = 3.04$, $SE = 0.32$, $p < .001$). Contrary to H1, with nativity status, gender, frequency of contact with parents, and site included in the model, results indicated a linear decrease in the frequency of global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict across measurement occasions ($b = -0.11$, $SE = 0.03$, $p < .001$).

At the first measurement occasion, participants reported moderate levels of conflict specific to family expectations ($b = 3.39$, $SE = 0.33$, $p < .001$) and education and career ($b = 4.00$, $SE = 0.41$, $p < .001$), and low levels of conflict specific to dating and marriage ($b = 2.80$, $SE = 0.48$, $p < .001$). Additionally, with covariates included in the model, I observed a linear decline in the frequency of conflict specific to family expectations ($b = -0.15$, $SE = 0.04$, $p < .001$), education and career ($b = -0.19$, $SE = 0.05$, $p < .001$), and dating and marriage ($b = -0.21$, $SE = 0.06$, $p < .001$) across measurement occasions.

Between- and within-person variability in psychological adjustment predicted by intergenerational cultural conflict

Global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict

Internalizing symptoms. See Table 2 for multilevel modeling results for global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict predicting internalizing symptoms. The unconditional multilevel model (Model 1) revealed a low level of internalizing symptoms in the sample on average ($b = 0.74$, $SE = 0.03$, $p < .001$). Accounting for covariates (nativity status, gender, frequency of contact with parents, and site), the linear time model (Model 2) revealed that internalizing symptoms increased across measurement occasions ($b = 0.09$, $SE = 0.02$, $p <$

.001). As shown in Model 3, there was a significant between-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms. Participants who reported greater frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict also reported higher levels of internalizing symptoms ($b = 0.27$, $SE = 0.03$, $p < .001$). In contrast, data did not support H2; there was no significant within-person association between intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms. Additionally, the within-person interaction between time and intergenerational cultural conflict also was not significant.

In Model 4, I found that neuroticism was positively associated with internalizing symptoms for individuals with sample average levels of intergenerational cultural conflict ($b = 0.55$, $SE = 0.07$, $p < .001$). When holding neuroticism at the sample mean, there was a statistically significant between-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms ($b = 0.22$, $SE = 0.03$, $p < .001$). Data did not support H3; neuroticism did not moderate the within-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms ($b = 0.14$, $SE = 0.09$, $p = .924$).

In Model 5, there was a significant positive between-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms for men ($b = 0.27$, $SE = 0.03$, $p < .001$). H4 was not supported; there were no gender differences in the within-person association between intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms ($b = 0.11$, $SE = 0.08$, $p = .193$).

Subjective well-being. See Table 3 for multilevel modeling results for global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict predicting subjective well-being. The unconditional multilevel model (Model 1) revealed a moderate level of subjective well-being in

the sample ($b = 4.57$, $SE = .03$, $p < .001$). Accounting for nativity status, gender, frequency of contact with parents, and site, the linear time model (Model 2) revealed that on average, there was not a linear change in subjective well-being across measurement occasions ($b = -0.03$, $SE = .03$, $p = .359$). In Model 3, there was a significant between-person association between intergenerational cultural conflict and subjective well-being. Participants who reported greater frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict also reported lower levels of subjective well-being ($b = -0.15$, $SE = 0.03$, $p < .001$). In contrast, H2 was not supported; there was no within-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and subjective well-being, nor was the within-person interaction between time and intergenerational cultural conflict significant. In Model 4, there was a significant between-person association between neuroticism and subjective well-being ($b = -0.58$, $SE = 0.08$, $p < .001$). When holding neuroticism at the sample mean, there was a significant between-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and subjective well-being ($b = -0.10$, $SE = 0.04$, $p = .005$). H3 was not supported; neuroticism did not moderate the within-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms ($b = 0.16$, $SE = 0.12$, $p = .156$). In Model 5, I found a significant between-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and subjective well-being ($b = -0.16$, $SE = 0.03$, $p < .001$). Data did not support H4; there were no gender differences in the within-person association between intergenerational cultural conflict and subjective well-being ($b = 0.20$, $SE = 0.11$, $p = .088$).

Self-esteem. See Table 4 for multilevel modeling results for global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict predicting self-esteem. The unconditional multilevel model (Model 1) revealed a moderate sample mean level of self-esteem ($b = 2.85$, $SE = 0.02$, $p < .001$).

Accounting for nativity status, gender, frequency of contact with parents, and site, the linear time model (Model 2) revealed that there was no significant linear change in self-esteem across measurement occasions ($b = -0.03$, $SE = 0.02$, $p = .105$). In Model 3, there was a significant between-person association between intergenerational cultural conflict and self-esteem. Participants who reported greater frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict also reported lower levels of self-esteem ($b = -0.13$, $SE = 0.03$, $p < .001$). In contrast, H2 was not supported; there was no within-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and self-esteem, nor was the within-person interaction between time and global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict significant. In Model 4, neuroticism was negatively associated with self-esteem ($b = -0.71$, $SE = 0.05$, $p < .001$). When holding neuroticism constant, there was a significant between-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and self-esteem ($b = -0.09$, $SE = 0.02$, $p < .001$). H3 was not supported; neuroticism did not moderate the within-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and self-esteem ($b = 0.12$, $SE = 0.06$, $p = .056$). In Model 5, there was a significant between-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and self-esteem ($b = -0.13$, $SE = 0.03$, $p < .001$). Data did not support H4; there were no gender differences in the within-person association between global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and self-esteem ($b = -0.05$, $SE = 0.06$, $p = .409$).

Domain-specific experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict

   Internalizing symptoms. I examined which of the three common domains of conflict might be driving the between-person associations between overall frequency of conflict and psychological adjustment outcomes. I then probed whether there were differences in between-

and within-person associations with each psychological adjustment outcome across the three domains of conflict: family expectations, education and career, and dating and marriage. See Table 5 for multilevel modeling results for domain-specific experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict predicting internalizing symptoms. Accounting for the other two domains of conflict, there was a significant between-person association between family expectations-related conflict and internalizing symptoms ($b = 0.20$, $SE = 0.05$, $p < .001$; see Model 3). There were no significant within-person associations between the three domains of intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms.

Even when accounting for neuroticism, the between-person association between family expectations-related conflict and internalizing symptoms remained significant ($b = 0.16$, $SE = 0.05$, $p = .001$; see Model 4). Additionally, in support of H2, time moderated the within-person association between education and career-related conflict and internalizing symptoms ($b = 0.19$, $SE = 0.06$, $p = .002$). To interrogate the *time x education and career-related conflict* interaction effect, I used an open-access computational tool for probing interactions in multilevel modeling (Preacher et al., 2006). As shown in Figure 1, there was a positive within-person association between education and career-related conflict and internalizing symptoms at the second measurement occasion ($b = 0.21$, $SE = 0.08$, $p = .006$) and third measurement occasion ($b = 0.39$, $SE = 0.13$, $p = .003$), but not at the baseline measurement occasion ($b = 0.03$, $SE = 0.04$, $p = .511$). An alternative examination of the *time* x *education and career-related conflict* interaction predicting internalizing symptoms is presented in Figure 2. I observed that individuals experienced increasing levels of internalizing symptoms over time when they reported a typical ($b = 0.09$, $SE = 0.02$, $p = .001$) and higher than typical level of conflict ($b = 0.27$, $SE = 0.06$, $p < .001$), but not when they reported lower than their typical level of conflict ($b = -0.10$, $SE = 0.07$,

25

p = .132).

Data did not support H3; in Model 4, neuroticism did not statistically significantly moderate the within-person associations between the three domains of intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms. In Model 5, the significant between-person association between family expectations-related conflict and internalizing symptoms remained significant (*b* = 0.20, *SE* = 0.05, *p* < .001). Data did not support H4; gender did not statistically significantly moderate the within-person associations between the domains of intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms.

Subjective well-being. See Table 6 for multilevel modeling results for domain-specific experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict predicting subjective well-being. In Model 3, accounting for the other two domains of conflict, there was a significant between-person association between family expectations-related conflict and subjective well-being (*b* = -0.16, *SE* = 0.05, *p* = .003). In Model 4, accounting for neuroticism and the other two domains of conflict, the between-person association between family expectations-related conflict and subjective well-being remained significant (*b* = -0.15, *SE* = 0.06, *p* = .007). Data did not support H3; neuroticism did not statistically significantly moderate the within-person associations between the three domains of intergenerational cultural conflict and subjective well-being. In Model 5, the between-person association between family expectations-related conflict and subjective well-being remained significant (*b* = -0.19, *SE* = 0.06, *p* = .002). Data did not support H4; gender did not moderate the within-person associations between the three domains of intergenerational cultural conflict and subjective well-being. Moreover, there were no within-person associations between the domains of conflict and subjective well-being, nor were any of the within-person time x conflict interactions significant.

26

Self-esteem. See Table 7 for multilevel modeling results for domain-specific experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict predicting self-esteem. In Model 3, accounting for the other two domains of conflict, there was a significant between-person association between family expectations-related conflict and self-esteem (b = -0.13, SE = 0.04, p = .002). In Model 4, accounting for neuroticism and the two other domains of conflict, the between-person association between family expectations-related conflict and self-esteem remained significant (b = -0.14, SE = 0.05, p = .003). H3 was not supported; neuroticism did not statistically significantly moderate the within-person associations between the three domains of intergenerational cultural conflict and self-esteem. In Model 5, the significant between-person association between family expectations-related conflict and self-esteem also remained significant (b = -0.14, SE = 0.05, p = .003). Data did not support H4; gender did not statistically moderate the within-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and self-esteem. Moreover, there were no within-person associations between the domains of conflict and subjective well-being, nor were any of the within-person time x conflict interactions significant. Moreover,

Discussion

This study contributed to the literature by (1) examining the change in the frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict over the first year of college; (2) disaggregating the within- and between-person variability in the prospective associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment; and (3) examining the possible moderating roles of individual difference factors on the prospective associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment. Intergenerational cultural conflict decreased over a span of seven months during the first year of college. Consistent with previous longitudinal research,

there were significant between-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and poor psychological adjustment (Choi et al., 2008; Kane et al., 2016). Moreover, there were between-person associations between family expectations-related conflict and poor adjustment outcomes. The within-person association between education and career-related conflict and internalizing symptoms strengthened over time. Neither neuroticism nor gender moderated the within-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment, which suggested that experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict are similarly distressing across these two individual difference factors.

Trajectory of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict

In the present study, I found that the frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict decreased over a seven-month period during the first year of college. There are two possible reasons for the decrease in intergenerational cultural conflict. First, research has demonstrated that during college, offspring and parents may learn how to navigate their relationship in order to mitigate conflict. For example, when examining relational maintenance behaviors, offspring reported that they were not as open in communication with their parents (Myers & Glover, 2007). Instead, offspring reported higher levels of positivity and assurance in their communication with their parents (Myers & Glover, 2007). This suggests that offspring might choose to not to talk about issues that could cause conflict with parents, and instead focus on topics that are non-conflictual. Second, parents remain an important source of social support and contribute to college students' well-being. The parent-offspring relationship is considered to be one of the most intimate and enduring relationships that an individual engages in (Golish, 2000). Thus, in order to continue receiving social support and maintaining a healthy relationship,

offspring may be engaging in less intergenerational cultural conflict, and conflict in general, with their parents.

Between- and Within-Person Associations between Intergenerational Cultural Conflict and Psychological Adjustment

Results showed that there were differences in the relations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment at a between-person level and a within-person level. Consistent with acculturation gap-distress theory, individuals who reported more frequent global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict also reported higher levels of internalizing symptoms, and lower levels of subjective well-being and self-esteem (Portes & Rumbaut, 2006). By considering the three common areas of intergenerational cultural conflict simultaneously, the present study contributed to literature by demonstrating that family expectations-related conflict may account for between-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment. As assessed by the ICI, family expectations-related conflict includes, "following cultural traditions," and "how much time to spend with the family" (Chung, 2001). There are two reasons why the between-person associations may have been driven by family expectations-related conflict. First, research has demonstrated that the collectivistic nature of Asian cultures underscore the importance of family members' obligations and responsibilities to one another (Fuligni et al., 1999; Huang, 1994). Although family obligations, such as spending time with extended family members or respecting the authority of elders, may also exist for offspring of most cultural backgrounds, these obligations are particularly important among Asian families (Fuligni et al., 1999; Phinney et al., 2000). Given the emphasis placed upon family obligation, individuals who experience higher levels of conflict related to family expectations are also at a higher risk for poor psychological

29

adjustment. Second, the types of issues encompassed by family expectations-related conflict are particularly relevant to the developmental tasks of emerging adulthood (e.g., identity exploration outside of the family unit; Arnett, 2000). Thus, individuals who experience higher levels of conflict relevant to their particular responsibilities are also at a higher risk for experiencing poor psychological adjustment. This finding supports cross-sectional research that has demonstrated concurrent associations between family expectations-related conflict and poor psychological adjustment.

The present study also uniquely contributed to the literature by identifying sensitive times during which individuals were at relatively greater risk for poor psychological adjustment in the context of acculturation gap-distress. Two months into students' first year of college, the within-person association between conflict and internalizing symptoms was not significant, yet, the within-person link between education and career-related conflict and internalizing symptoms strengthened over time. Five and seven months into their first year of college, individuals were more at risk for experiencing internalizing symptoms when they experienced more conflict compared to their personal average. Education and career-related conflict includes issues such as, "how much time to spend on studying," "importance of academic achievement, and "which career to pursue" (Chung, 2001). During the first two months of college, first-year students are less likely to be concerned about academic performance than other issues (e.g., social relationships) compared to later parts of the year. This is likely because students may prioritize adjusting to the social climate of the college environment (Mental Health America, 2020). Given that education and career-related topics may not be as relevant during the first few months of the college transition, this type of conflict may not be as harmful for students' psychological adjustment. As students progress into their first year, education and career-related topics may

become more salient once they receive semester grades or have to decide on a major (Galotti, 1999). In the present study specifically, the final measurement occasion was assessed after winter break, during the spring semester. Students typically return to their family homes during winter break. This may have provided ample opportunity for offspring to discuss—and possibly argue with their parents who have their own beliefs and values about academics and career options (Ghosh & Fouad, 2015; Ma & Yeh, 2005). Having had more time to experience and perhaps ruminate about the conflict may prompt individuals who were more at risk to experience greater internalizing symptoms at the third measurement occasion compared to the other two measurement occasions. The present findings support previous cross-sectional research that showed statistically significant associations between education and career-related conflict and poor psychological adjustment (e.g., Lui & Rollock, 2019). Additionally, compared to individuals who reported conflict lower than their typical level, when individuals reported conflict at their typical level or higher than their typical level, they also experienced a steeper increase in internalizing symptoms over time. Even when accounting for other domains of conflict, education and career-related conflict remained a salient stressor. The present findings advance understanding of acculturation gap-distress by identifying when individuals may be more at risk for experiencing poor psychological adjustment in the context of education and career-related conflict. Overall, when separately examining domains of intergenerational cultural conflict, the present findings suggest that there may be differences at the between-person and within-person levels concerning the associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment.

When accounting for the other two domains of conflict, there were no between- or within-person associations between dating and marriage-related conflict and psychological

adjustment outcomes. There are two possible reasons for these null findings. First, it is possible that in the age range of the present sample, individuals are not as concerned with dating and marriage compared to their education or family obligations. Research has demonstrated that on average, individuals in the earlier stages of emerging adulthood are more focused on taking care of themselves than taking care of others (Carroll et al., 2009). In later stages of emerging adulthood, individuals tend to shift their focus to caring for others, which is associated with readiness for marriage (Carroll et al., 2009). Considering that dating and marriage may not be a priority during the first year of college, conflict around dating and marriage may not be as relevant for individuals' psychological adjustment. Second, dating and marriage-related conflict typically has been more relevant for women's psychological adjustment than men's adjustment outcomes (Chung, 2001). It is possible that with a more egalitarian shift in gender norms in recent decades, dating and marriage conflict has become less relevant for women's adjustment outcomes.

Individual difference factors

Another contribution of the study was the examination of whether neuroticism and gender were associated with poor psychological adjustment in the context of intergenerational cultural conflict. Consistent with existing research, there were between-person associations between neuroticism and psychological adjustment, as well as intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment (R. M. Lee et al., 2009). This supports the notion that intergenerational cultural conflict and neuroticism are both important factors to consider when examining psychological adjustment outcomes among Asian American emerging adults (e.g., R. M. Lee et al., 2005; R. M. Lee & Liu, 2001). Although neuroticism was associated with worse psychological adjustment as expected, it did not intensify the within-person associations between

intergenerational cultural conflict and poor psychological adjustment. This was contrary to previous research which suggested that neuroticism can exacerbate the negative psychological effects of interpersonal conflict and stress (Hoffman et al., 1996; Lahey, 2009). This suggests that it is unlikely that Asian Americans with higher levels of negative emotionality would be affected by intergenerational cultural conflict more adversely than individuals with lower levels of neuroticism. This speaks to the notion that intergenerational cultural conflict is in itself a distressing experience independent of an individual's trait level of neuroticism.

The results also showed null effects concerning gender differences in the longitudinal associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment. Previous studies have shown that differences in the levels of self-reported intergenerational cultural conflict and its associations with adjustment typically involve dating and marriage conflict (e.g., Chung, 2001). Studies that do not differentiate specific domains of conflict typically do not see differences in the associations between conflict and adjustment outcomes across men and women (e.g., Lui, 2019; Pham et al., 2020). Although we did differentiate types of conflict, in contrast to expectations, gender did not moderate the prospective within-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict (global experiences or specific domains) and poorer psychological adjustment outcomes. This supports the notion that intergenerational cultural conflict is a common experience among Asian American families and that these acculturation-related experiences are likely similar and equally distressing for both men and women (Lee et al., 2005). Moreover, studies that have demonstrated gender differences (e.g., Chung, 2001) tend to be older than the studies indicating null gender differences (e.g., Lui, 2019). It is possible that broader societal changes and shift toward gender egalitarianism contributed to the null gender differences in the context of acculturation gap-distress (Pampel, 2011).

Limitations and Future Directions

The present findings should be interpreted with the following limitations in mind. First, data were collected from Asian American students across three public, Midwestern universities. These Asian American students self-selected into a predominantly White environment; it remains unclear how their experiences with acculturation gap-distress might generalize to Asian American students in different environments. Second, none of the ethnic subsamples in the present pan-Asian sample were large enough to explore whether there were ethnic group differences in the prospective associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment outcomes. Previous research has showed preliminary evidence for ethnic group differences in mean levels of intergenerational cultural conflict (Chung, 2001). Specifically, Japanese Americans reported lower levels of conflict than Vietnamese and Cambodian Americans (Chung, 2001). Given the more recent migration histories of Vietnamese and Cambodian communities compared to the Japanese community in the U.S., issues of intergenerational cultural conflict might be more salient for psychological adjustment among Vietnamese and Cambodian American individuals. Future studies should examine whether there are ethnic group differences in the prospective associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment.

Future studies should also take into account additional aspects that can elucidate the longitudinal associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment. First, college students only represent a subset of the emerging adult population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017). I aimed to understand the process of acculturation gap-distress among college students specifically; future studies should examine whether these patterns of associations are also similar among emerging adults not enrolled in college. Second, there are

additional factors that could have impacted the within-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment, such as religion. It is possible that within Asian American families with stronger religious affiliations, acculturation discrepancies may also revolve around religious beliefs and practices. Future studies should assess and account for additional factors that may influence the associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and psychological adjustment. Third, there are other important determinants of Asian American college students' psychological adjustment, including the college environment. For example, stress related to peer relationships or conflict may be particularly relevant as individuals transition into their first year of college (Egan & Moreno, 2011). Future studies should aim to examine peer relationships in tandem with family relationships to better understand their respective influences on Asian Americans' psychological adjustment.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the present study provided support for the acculturation gap-distress theory during a critical developmental and transitional period among Asian Americans. Asian American students reported low to moderate levels of intergenerational cultural conflict during the first seven months of their first year of college. On average, the frequency of intergenerational cultural conflict decreased over the course of seven months. Yet, it is important to note that across individuals, those who experienced high levels of intergenerational cultural conflict were also at a higher risk of experiencing poor psychological adjustment compared to individuals with lower levels of conflict. Thus, practitioners may find that focusing on the parent-offspring relationship is of particular importance for Asian American students who are experiencing high levels of conflict during the first year of college. Moreover, the present study highlighted a

particular subset of students who experienced a steeper increase in internalizing symptoms over time when the frequency of education and career-related conflict was at their typical level or higher than their typical level. It may be particularly important at specific times in the academic year for practitioners to also incorporate education and career-related topics in discussions around the parent-offspring relationship.

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Table 1
Descriptive Statistics and Correlations for Study Variables

Variables	M(SD)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. T1 FCS	2.64(1.00)	—																					
2. T2 FCS	2.65(0.99)	.47*	—																				
3. T3 FCS	2.47(0.91)	.66*	.69*	—																			
4. T1 ICI-F	2.67(0.99)	.53*	.44*	.41*	—																		
5. T2 ICI-F	2.53(1.11)	.43*	.58*	.47*	.53*	—																	
6. T3 ICI-F	2.41(1.10)	.51*	.53*	.56*	.54*	.46*	—																
7. T1 ICI-E	3.04(1.26)	.56*	.47*	.55*	.70*	.42*	.46*	—															
8. T2 ICI-E	2.84(1.32)	.45*	.61*	.55*	.42*	.78*	.40*	.52*	—														
9. T3 ICI-E	2.73(1.34)	.43*	.52*	.58*	.36*	.38*	.78*	.46*	.49*	—													
10. T1 ICI-D	2.63(1.56)	.43*	.38*	.36*	.60*	.41*	.31*	.57*	.35*	.26*	—												
11. T2 ICI-D	2.48(1.50)	.28*	.46*	.42*	.17*	.66*	.21*	.30*	.59*	.30*	.48*	—											
12. T3 ICI-D	2.26(1.32)	.36*	.41*	.49*	.15	.40*	.61*	.29*	.40*	.62*	.41*	.46*	—										
13. NEO	3.10(0.43)	.09	.12	.10	.19*	.07	.16	.24*	.04	.16	.11*	.07	.07	—									
14. T1 DASS	0.66(0.64)	.30*	.29*	.28*	.34*	.34*	.35*	.31*	.30*	.27*	.26*	.17*	.23*	.37*	—								
15. T2 DASS	0.83(0.74)	.11	.50*	.30*	.30*	.47*	.35*	.29*	.35*	.31*	.17*	.26*	.29*	.34*	.48*	—							
16. T3 DASS	0.82(0.69)	.15	.37*	.40*	.16	.34*	.37*	.20*	.26*	.36*	.02	.30*	.33*	.44*	.58*	.65*	—						
17. T1 WeBS	4.59(0.73)	-.11*	-.26*	-.18	-.18*	-.21*	-.24*	-.17*	-.25*	-.21*	-.06	-.07	-.13	-.32*	-.29*	-.32*	-.27*	—					
18. T2 WeBS	4.52(0.78)	-.15	-.18*	-.15	-.15	-.14*	-.18*	-.17*	-.06	-.21*	-.09	-.09	-.10	-.37*	-.22*	-.23*	-.27*	.39*	—				
19. T3 WeBS	4.52(0.85)	-.19*	-.22*	-.16*	-.26*	-.27*	-.25*	-.21*	-.18*	-.15	-.01	-.10	-.14	-.25*	-.36*	-.21*	-.32*	.51*	.68*	—			
20. T1 RSE	2.86(0.55)	-.21*	-.15	-.34*	-.25*	-.21*	-.28*	-.25*	-.16*	-.28*	-.09	-.16	-.23*	-.57*	-.42*	-.35*	-.45*	.44*	.42*	.36*	—		
21. T2 RSE	2.86(0.55)	-.19*	-.27*	-.29*	-.21*	-.23*	-.29*	-.25*	-.16*	-.32*	-.16*	-.13	-.23*	-.50*	-.34*	-.47*	-.43*	.40*	.58*	.43*	.54*	—	
22. T3 RSE	2.81(0.56)	-.25*	-.29*	-.37*	-.25*	-.22*	-.30*	-.35*	-.22*	-.33*	-.12	-.14	-.24*	-.50*	-.28*	-.40*	-.54*	.43*	.42*	.49*	.69*	.77*	—

Note. *p < .05. FCS = Asian American Family Conflicts Scale. ICI-F = Intergenerational Conflicts Inventory Family Expectations. ICI-E = Intergenerational Conflicts Inventory Education and Career. ICI-D = Intergenerational Conflicts Inventory Dating and Marriage. NEO = Neuroticism. DASS= Internalizing Symptoms. WeBS = Well-being. RSE = Self-esteem.

Table 2

Multilevel Modeling Results for Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict Predicting Internalizing Symptoms

Predictor	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4			Model 5		
	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI
N=438															
Fixed effects															
Level-2 (Time-invariant)															
Intercept	.74(.03)	**<.001**	[.68, .79]	.86(.21)	**<.001**	[.44, 1.28]	.74(.21)	**<.001**	[.33, 1.15]	.73(.21)	**<.001**	[.31, 1.14]	.74(.21)	**<.001**	[.33, 1.15]
Nativity status (U.S.-born = 0)				-.08(.06)	.209	[-.21, .05]	-.14(.06)	.031	[-.26, -.01]	-.06(.06)	.321	[-.18, .06]	-.14(.06)	.031	[-.26, -.01]
Gender (Man = 0)				-.08(.06)	.155	[-.20, .03]	-.13(.06)	.021	[-.24, -.02]	-.23(.06)	**<.001**	[-.34, -.12]	-.13(.06)	.020	[-.24, -.02]
Frequency of contact with parents				.01(.03)	.744	[-.05, .07]	.02(.03)	.450	[-.04, .09]	.02(.03)	.491	[-.04, .08]	.02(.03)	.457	[-.04, .09]
Site				-.09(.04)	.028	[-.18, -.01]	-.05(.04)	.224	[-.13, .03]	-.02(.04)	.628	[-.10, .06]	-.05(.04)	.236	[-.13, .03]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict							.27(.03)	**<.001**	[.21, .33]	.22(.03)	**<.001**	[.16, .28]	.27(.03)	**<.001**	[.21, .33]
Neuroticism										.55(.07)	**<.001**	[.42, .68]			
Level-1 (Time-varying)															
Time				.09(.02)	**<.001**	[.05, .14]	.12(.02)	**<.001**	[.07, .16]	.11(.02)	**<.001**	[.07, .16]	.12(.02)	**<.001**	[.07, .16]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict							.14(.07)	.036	[.01, .28]	.13(.07)	.069	[<-.01, .26]	.08(.08)	.327	[-.08, .25]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Time							.13(.07)	.056	[<-.01, .26]	.14(.07)	.050	[<-.01, .27]	.12(.07)	.075	[-.01, .26]
Cross-Level Interactions															
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Neuroticism										.01(.09)	.924	[-.17, .18]			
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Gender													.11(.08)	.193	[-.06, .28]
REML Model Fit															
Number of parameters	7			12			15			17			16		
-2 Log Likelihood	1506.80			1506.70			1276.50			1082.77			1277.95		
AIC	1518.80			1518.70			1288.50			1094.77			1289.95		
BIC	1546.79			1546.65			1315.93			1121.52			1317.37		

Note. b = unstandardized regression coefficient. p-values that remained statistically significant after Benjamini-Hochberg test corrections are bolded.

52

Table 3

Multilevel Modeling Results for Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict Predicting Subjective Well-Being

Predictor	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4			Model 5		
	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI
N = 444															
Fixed effects															
Intercept	4.57(.03)	<.001	[4.51, 4.63]	4.31(.23)	<.001	[3.86, 4.75]	4.23(.24)	<.001	[3.76, 4.70]	4.02(.24)	<.001	[3.54, 4.50]	4.23(.24)	<.001	[3.76, 4.70]
Level-2 (Time-invariant)															
Nativity status (U.S.-born = 0)				.15(.07)	.030	[.02, .29]	.17(.07)	.018	[.03, .31]	.13(.07)	.078	[-.01, .27]	.17(.07)	.019	[.03, .31]
Gender (Man = 0)				-.12(.06)	.054	[-.25, <.01]	-.12(.06)	.076	[-.24, .02]	-.02(.07)	.791	[-.01, .27]	-.12(.06)	.067	[-.25, .01]
Frequency of contact with parents				.06(.03)	.099	[-.01, .12]	.07(.04)	.048	[<.01, .14]	.09(.04)	.012	[.02, .17]	.07(.04)	.048	[<.01, .14]
Site				-.02(.05)	.599	[-.11, .07]	-.04(.05)	.422	[-.13, .06]	-.03(.05)	.522	[-.13, .06]	-.04(.05)	.414	[-.13, .05]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict							-.15(.03)	<.001	[-.22, -.08]	-.10(.04)	.005	[-.17, -.03]	-.15(.03)	<.001	[-.22, -.08]
Neuroticism										-.58(.08)	<.001	[-.73, -.42]			
Level-1 (Time-varying)															
Time				-.03(.03)	.359	[-.09, .03]	-.01(.03)	.742	[-.07, .05]	-.01(.03)	.829	[-.07, .06]	-.01(.03)	.692	[-.08, .05]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict							.15(.09)	.102	[-.03, .33]	.16(.09)	.078	[-.02, .34]	.03(.11)	.756	[-.18, .25]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Time							-.03(.09)	.784	[-.20, .15]	-.02(.09)	.784	[-.20, .15]	-.04(.09)	.650	[-.22, .14]
Cross-Level Interactions															
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Neuroticism										.16(.12)	.156	[-.06, .39]			
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Gender													.20(.11)	.088	[-.03, .42]
REML Model Fit															
Number of parameters	7			12			15			17			16		
-2 Log Likelihood	1736.06			1745.30			1574.49			1373.76			1574.18		
AIC	1748.06			1757.30			1586.49			1385.76			1586.18		
BIC	1776.17			1785.37			1613.93			1412.55			1613.62		

Note. b = unstandardized regression coefficient. p-values that remained statistically significant after Benjamini-Hochberg test corrections are bolded.

Table 4

Multilevel Modeling Results for Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict Predicting Self-Esteem

N=441

Predictor	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4			Model 5		
	b(S.E.)	*p*	95% CI	*b*(S.E.)	*p*	95% CI	*b*(S.E.)	*p*	95% CI	*b*(S.E.)	*p*	95% CI	*b*(S.E.)	*p*	95% CI
Fixed effects															
Intercept	2.85(.02)	**<.001**	[2.81, 2.90]	2.60(.18)	**<.001**	[2.25, 2.95]	2.53(.19)	**<.001**	[2.16, 2.89]	2.40(.16)	**<.001**	[2.08, 2.71]	2.53(.19)	**<.001**	[2.16, 2.89]
Level-2 (Time-invariant)															
Nativity status (U.S.-born = 0)				.05(.05)	.386	[-.06, .15]	.05(.05)	.348	[-.06, .16]	-.02(.05)	.651	[-.11, .07]	.05(.05)	.347	[-.06, .16]
Gender (Man = 0)				-.09(.05)	.057	[-.19, <.01]	-.07(.05)	.160	[-.17, .03]	.08(.04)	.076	[-.01, .16]	-.07(.05)	.160	[-.17, .03]
Frequency of contact with parents				-.04(.03)	.134	[-.01, .09]	-.05(.03)	.068	[<-.01, .11]	-.06(.02)	**.011**	[.01, .11]	-.05(.03)	.067	[<-.01, .11]
Site				.04(.03)	.301	[-.03, .10]	.04(.04)	.292	[-.03, .11]	.04(.03)	.253	[-.03, .10]	.04(.04)	.291	[-.03, .11]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict							-.13(.03)	**<.001**	[-.18, -.08]	-.09(.02)	**<.001**	[-.13, -.04]	-.13(.03)	**<.001**	[-.18, -.08]
Neuroticism										-.71(.05)	**<.001**	[-.81, -.61]			
Level-1 (Time-varying)															
Time				-.03(.02)	.105	[-.06, .01]	-.04(.02)	.018	[-.08, -.01]	-.03(.02)	.054	[-.07, <.01]	-.04(.02)	.021	[-.08, -.01]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict							-.05(.06)	.356	[-.16, .06]	-.04(.05)	.455	[-.15, .07]	-.02(.07)	.737	[-.15, .10]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Time							-.07(.05)	.179	[-.17, .03]	-.06(.05)	.256	[-.15, .04]	-.07(.05)	.202	[-.17, .04]
Cross-Level Interactions															
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Neuroticism										.12(.06)	.056	[<-.01, .24]			
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Gender													-.05(.06)	.409	[-.17, .07]
REML Model Fit															
Number of parameters	7			12			15			17			16		
-2 Log Likelihood	1115.76			1130.63			984.57			711.88			987.65		
AIC	1127.76			1142.63			996.57			723.88			999.65		
BIC	1155.78			1170.61			1023.98			750.64			1027.05		

Note. *b* = unstandardized regression coefficient. *p*-values that remained statistically significant after Benjamini-Hochberg test corrections are bolded.

54

Table 5
Multilevel Modeling Results for Domain-Specific Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict Predicting Internalizing Symptoms

Predictor	Model 1 b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	Model 2 b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	Model 3 b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	Model 4 b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	Model 5 b(S.E.)	p	95% CI
Fixed effects															
Intercept	.74(.03)	<.001	[.68, .79]	.86(.21)	<.001	[.44, 1.28]	.71(.21)	<.001	[.29, 1.13]	.66(.22)	.003	[.23, 1.09]	.71(.21)	.001	[.29, 1.13]
Level-2 (Time-invariant)															
Nativity status (U.S.-born = 0)				-.08(.06)	.209	[-.21, .05]	-.07(.06)	.272	[-.19, .05]	<-.01(.06)	.922	[-.13, .12]	-.07(.06)	.275	[-.19, .05]
Gender (Man = 0)				-.08(.06)	.155	[-.20, .03]	-.07(.06)	.218	[-.18, .04]	-.18(.06)	.002	[-.30, -.07]	-.07(.06)	.225	[-.18, .04]
Frequency of contact with parents				.01(.03)	.744	[-.05, .07]	.03(.03)	.385	[-.04, .09]	.03(.03)	.353	[-.03, .10]	.03(.03)	.387	[-.04, .09]
Site				-.09(.04)	.028	[-.18, -.01]	-.07(.04)	.089	[-.15, .01]	-.02(.04)	.572	[-.11, .06]	-.07(.04)	.089	[-.15, .01]
Family Expectations							.20(.05)	<.001	[.11, .29]	.16(.05)	.001	[.06, .25]	.20(.05)	<.001	[.11, .29]
Education and Career							.07(.04)	.055	[<-.01, .15]	.04(.04)	.266	[-.03, .12]	.07(.04)	.056	[<-.01, .16]
Dating and Marriage							.03(.03)	.280	[-.02, .08]	.05(.03)	.063	[<-.01, .10]	.03(.03)	.278	[-.02, .08]
Neuroticism										.52(.07)	<.001	[.38, .65]			
Level-1 (Time-varying)															
Time				.09(.02)	<.001	[.05, .14]	.10(.02)	<.001	[.05, .14]	.08(.02)	.001	[.04, .13]	.10(.02)	<.001	[.05, .15]
Family Expectations							.19(.09)	.047	[<.01, .38]	.19(.10)	.044	[.01, .38]	.18(.11)	.103	[-.04, .41]
Education and Career							-.13(.06)	.046	[-.26, <-.01]	-.16(.07)	.017	[-.29, -.03]	-.12(.07)	.118	[-.26, .03]
Dating and Marriage							-.02(.06)	.702	[-.14, .09]	-.03(.06)	.597	[-.15, .08]	-.01(.07)	.823	[-.14, .11]
Family Expectations x Time							-.14(.09)	.111	[-.31, .03]	-.13(.09)	.149	[-.30, .05]	-.14(.09)	.112	[-.31, .03]
Education and Career x Time							.16(.06)	.008	[.04, .27]	.18(.06)	.003	[.06, .30]	.16(.06)	.008	[.04, .28]
Dating and Marriage x Time							.02(.05)	.674	[-.08, .12]	.02(.05)	.635	[-.08, .13]	.03(.05)	.618	[-.07, .13]
Cross-Level Interactions															
Family Expectations x Neuroticism										.01(.13)	.932	[-.25, .27]			
Education and Career x Neuroticism										-.06(.09)	.505	[-.23, .12]			
Dating and Marriage x Neuroticism										-.05(.08)	.520	[-.20, .10]			
Family Expectations x Gender													.01(.11)	.925	[-.21, .23]
Education and Career x Gender													-.02(.08)	.781	[-.17, .13]
Dating and Marriage x Gender													-.02(.06)	.736	[-.15, .10]
REML Model Fit															
Number of parameters	7			12			21			25			24		
-2 Log Likelihood	1506.80			1506.70			1228.35			1051.10			1238.41		
AIC	1518.80			1518.70			1240.35			1063.10			1250.41		
BIC	1546.79			1546.65			1267.38			1089.39			1277.41		

55

Table 6
Multilevel Modeling Results for Domain-Specific Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict Predicting Subjective Well-Being

Predictor	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4			Model 5		
	b(S.E.)	*p*	95% CI	*b(S.E.)*	*p*	95% CI	*b(S.E.)*	*p*	95% CI	*b(S.E.)*	*p*	95% CI	*b(S.E.)*	*p*	95% CI
Fixed effects															
Intercept	4.57(.03)	<.001	[4.51, 4.63]	4.31(.23)	<.001	[3.86, 4.75]	4.34(.24)	<.001	[3.87, 4.82]	4.22(.25)	<.001	[3.73, 4.70]	4.27(.26)	<.001	[3.75, 4.78]
Level-2 (Time-invariant)															
Nativity status (U.S.-born = 0)				.15(.07)	.030	[.02, .29]	.16(.07)	.025	[.02, .30]	.13(.07)	.059	[-.01, .27]	.17(.08)	.028	[.02, .32]
Gender (Man = 0)				-.12(.06)	.054	[-.25, <.01]	-.12(.06)	.060	[-.25, .01]	-.01(.07)	.913	[-.14, .12]	-.13(.07)	.060	[-.26, .01]
Frequency of contact with parents				.06(.03)	.099	[-.01, .12]	.05(.04)	.203	[-.03, .12]	.06(.04)	.118	[-.01, .13]	.06(.04)	.151	[-.02, .13]
Site				-.02(.05)	.999	[-.11, .07]	-.03(.05)	.582	[-.12, .07]	-.03(.05)	.540	[-.12, .06]	-.02(.05)	.720	[-.12, .08]
Family Expectations							-.16(.05)	**.003**	[-.27, -.05]	-.15(.06)	**.007**	[-.26, -.04]	-.19(.06)	**.002**	[-.30, -.07]
Education and Career							-.02(.04)	.571	[-.11, .06]	-.02(.04)	.588	[-.06, .11]	<-.01(.05)	.998	[-.09, .10]
Dating and Marriage							.04(.03)	.182	[-.02, .10]	.02(.03)	.443	[-.04, .09]	.04(.03)	.252	[-.03, .10]
Neuroticism							-.59(.08)	<.001	[-.75, -.44]	-.59(.08)	**<.001**	[-.75, -.44]			
Level-1 (Time-varying)															
Time	-.03			-.03	.359	[-.09, .03]	.01(.03)	.756	[-.05, .07]	<-.01(.03)	.920	[-.06, .07]	-.01(.03)	.865	[-.07, .06]
Family Expectations							.02(.13)	.883	[-.24, .28]	.02(.13)	.870	[-.24, .28]	-.08(.16)	.605	[-.39, .23]
Education and Career							.04(.09)	.665	[-.14, .21]	.11(.09)	.239	[-.07, .28]	.08(.10)	.470	[-.13, .28]
Dating and Marriage							.01(.08)	.898	[-.15, .17]	.01(.08)	.908	[-.15, .17]	.08(.09)	.404	[-.10, .26]
Family Expectations x Time							-.01(.11)	.937	[-.22, .21]	-.03(.11)	.798	[-.24, .19]	-.04(.11)	.706	[-.26, .18]
Education and Career x Time							.12(.07)	.108	[-.03, .26]	.06(.07)	.432	[-.09, .20]	.12(.08)	.108	[-.03, .27]
Dating and Marriage x Time							-.12(.06)	.0069	[-.24, -.01]	-.13(.06)	.047	[-.26, <-.01]	-.11(.07)	.082	[-.24, .01]
Cross-Level Interactions															
Family Expectations x Neuroticism										.02(.17)	.921	[-.32, .35]			
Education and Career x Neuroticism										-.01(.12)	.955	[-.24, .23]			
Dating and Marriage x Neuroticism										.09(.10)	.373	[-.11, .28]			
Family Expectations x Gender													.22(.15)	.143	[-.07, .51]
Education and Career x Gender													-.07(.11)	.493	[-.29, .14]
Dating and Marriage x Gender													-.14(.08)	.103	[-.30, .03]
REML Model Fit															
Number of parameters	7			12			21			25			24		
-2 Log Likelihood	1736.06			1745.30			1510.64			1295.41			1342.89		
AIC	1748.06			1757.30			1522.64			1307.41			1355.89		
BIC	1776.17			1785.37			1549.75			1333.78			1382.28		

Table 7
Multilevel Modeling Results for Domain-Specific Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict Predicting Self-Esteem

Predictor	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4			Model 5		
	b(S.E.)	*p*	95%CI	*b*(S.E.)	*p*	95%CI	*b*(S.E.)	*p*	95%CI	*b*(S.E.)	*p*	95%CI	*b*(S.E.)	*p*	95%CI
Fixed effects															
Intercept	2.85(.02)	<.001	[2.81, 2.90]	2.60(.18)	<.001	[2.25, 2.95]	2.64(.19)	<.001	[2.27, 3.01]	2.48(.17)	<.001	[2.15, 2.81]	2.51(.21)	<.001	[2.10, 2.91]
Level-2 (Time-invariant)															
Nativity status (U.S.-born = 0)				.05(.05)	.386	[-.06, .15]	.04(.05)	.470	[-.07, .15]	-.03(.05)	.460	[-.13, .06]	<.01(.06)	.997	[-.11, .11]
Gender (Man = 0)				-.09(.05)	.057	[-.19, <.01]	-.09(.05)	.078	[-.19, .01]	.07(.04)	.101	[-.01, .16]	-.07(.05)	.183	[-.17, .03]
Frequency of contact with parents				.04(.03)	.134	[-.01, .09]	.03(.03)	.248	[-.02, .09]	.05(.03)	.054	[<-.01, .10]	.05(.03)	.076	[-.01, .12]
Site				.04(.03)	.301	[-.03, .10]	.04(.04)	.319	[-.03, .11]	.03(.03)	.413	[-.04, .09]	.04(.04)	.312	[-.04, .12]
Family Expectations							-.13(.04)	.002	[-.21, -.05]	-.11(.04)	.003	[-.18, -.04]	-.14(.05)	.003	[-.23, -.05]
Education and Career							-.05(.03)	.107	[-.12, .01]	<-.01(.03)	.919	[-.06, .01]	-.03(.04)	.331	[-.10, .04]
Dating and Marriage							.03(.02)	.172	[-.01, .08]	.01(.02)	.745	[-.03, .05]	.01(.02)	.559	[-.03, .06]
Neuroticism										-.71(.05)	<.001	[-.81, -.60]			
Level-1 (Time-varying)															
Time	-.03(.02)	.105	[-.06, .01]				-.04(.02)	.056	[-.07, <.01]	-.03(.02)	.185	[-.06, .01]	-.04(.02)	.047	[-.08, <-.01]
Family Expectations							-.07(.08)	.414	[-.23, .09]	-.06(.08)	.410	[-.21, .09]	-.06(.09)	.536	[-.24, .13]
Education and Career							-.03(.05)	.631	[-.13, .08]	.02(.05)	.757	[-.09, .12]	-.03(.06)	.572	[-.15, .09]
Dating and Marriage							.07(.05)	.143	[-.03, .17]	.07(.05)	.122	[-.02, .16]	.08(.06)	.139	[-.03, .19]
Family Expectations x *Time*							.03(.07)	.686	[-.11, .16]	.02(.06)	.717	[-.10, .15]	.03(.07)	.703	[-.11, .16]
Education and Career x *Time*							.02(.05)	.617	[-.07, .11]	-.02(.04)	.787	[-.10, .07]	.01(.05)	.757	[-.08, .11]
Dating and Marriage x *Time*							-.07(.04)	.080	[-.15, .01]	-.07(.04)	.067	[-.15, .01]	-.06(.04)	.156	[-.14, .02]
Cross-Level Interactions															
Family Expectations x *Neuroticism*										-.11(.10)	.249	[-.30, .08]			
Education and Career x *Neuroticism*										.03(.07)	.676	[-.10, .16]			
Dating and Marriage x *Neuroticism*										.10(.05)	.069	[-.01, .20]			
Family Expectations x *Gender*													-.02(.09)	.814	[-.19, .15]
Education and Career x *Gender*													.02(.06)	.747	[-.10, .14]
Dating and Marriage x *Gender*													-.03(.05)	.514	[-.12, .06]
REML Model Fit															
Number of parameters	7			12			21			25			24		
-2 Log Likelihood	1115.76			1130.63			977.05			715.70			858.89		
AIC	1127.76			1142.63			989.05			727.70			870.89		
BIC	1155.78			1170.61			1016.09			754.01			897.209		

57

Figure 1

Figure Depicting Time x Education and Career-Related Conflict Predicting Internalizing Symptoms (Model 4)

Education and career-related intergenerational cultural conflict
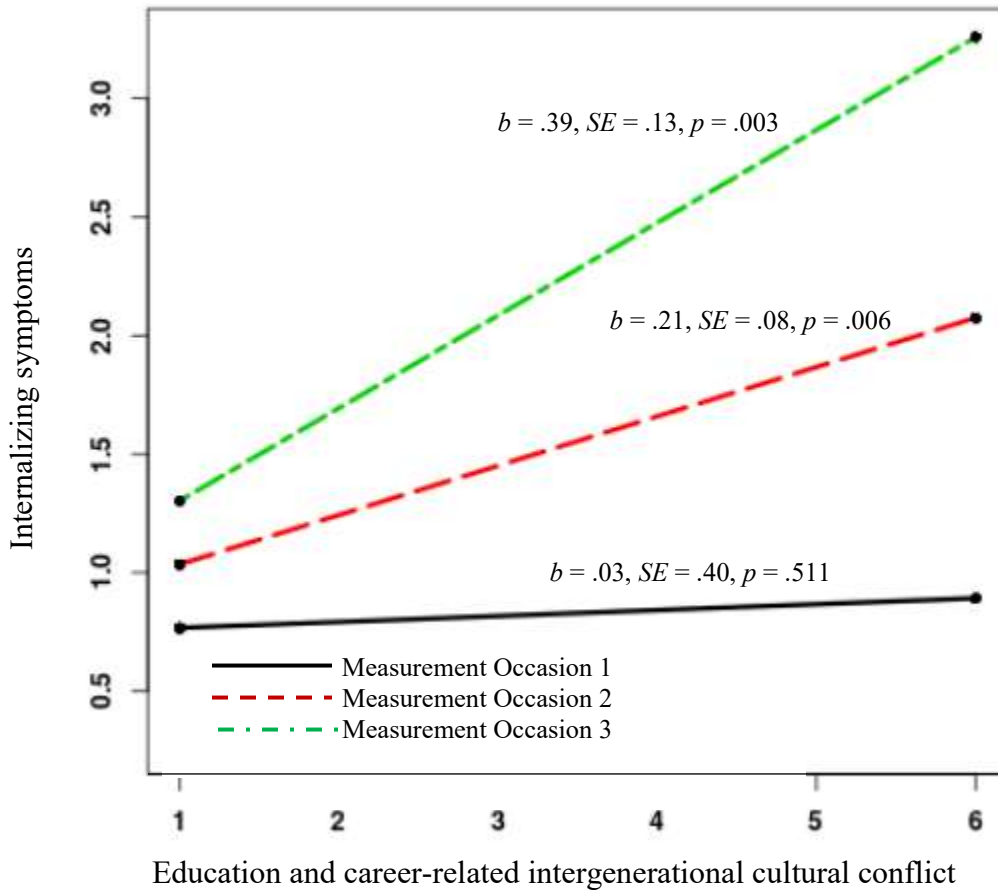
Note. Accounting for neuroticism and the other two domains of intergenerational cultural conflict, within-person associations between education and career intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms, moderated by measurement occasion (Model 4). Frequency of education and career-related conflict is interpreted from 1 (*not at all*) to 6 (*all the time*). Internalizing symptoms are interpreted relative to an individual's typical average.

Figure 2

Alternative Figure Depicting Time x Education and Career-Related Conflict Predicting Internalizing Symptoms (Model 4)
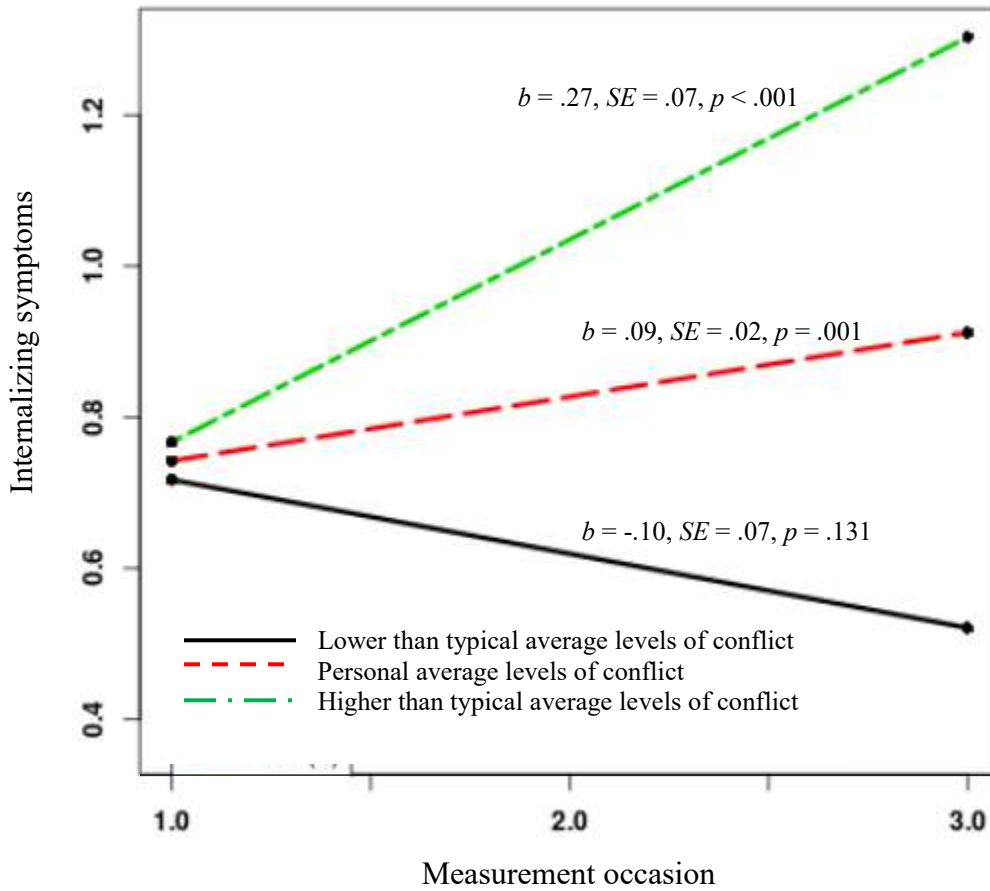
Note. Accounting for neuroticism and the other two domains of intergenerational cultural conflict, within-person associations between measurement occasion (equally spaced 3 months apart) and internalizing symptoms, moderated by education and career-related conflict (Model 4). Internalizing symptoms are interpreted relative to an individual's typical average.

Appendix A

Missingness

Data did not meet assumptions for missing completely at random ($\chi^2 = 1697.09$, $p < .001$). Differential attrition rates were associated with gender. Relative to women, men were more likely to drop out of the study (56.4% dropout for women; 69.5% dropout for men). Additionally, there were systematic demographic differences in the patterns of missingness within each measurement occasion. Differential rates of missingness at the baseline measurement occasion were associated with site. Participants from Michigan State University had more missing data at the baseline measurement occasion than participants from Purdue University and Michigan University. Differential rates of missingness at baseline and subsequent measurement occasions were associated with neuroticism; individuals with lower levels of neuroticism had fewer missing data than individuals with higher levels of neuroticism. Differential rates of missingness at the final measurement occasion were associated with gender; women had fewer missing data than men.

With the assumption that data were missing at random, I used full-information maximum likelihood (FIML) estimates to handle missing data. FIML uses all available data points to generate parameter estimates (Gadbury et al., 2003). FIML estimation tends to produce less biased estimates relative to other procedures (e.g., list-wise deletion). By including two auxiliary variables as covariates (i.e., dummy variable for gender and site) in all analyses associated with missingness, the maximum likelihood estimation was able to produce more precise parameter estimates for individuals with missing data, relative to analyses without the auxiliary variables.

Appendix B

Multilevel Modeling Equations

Hypothesis 1. Global levels and specific domain areas of intergenerational cultural conflict would increase over time.

Level 1: Intergenerational Cultural Conflict$_{ij}$ = b$_{0i}$ + b$_{1i}$ (Time$_{ij}$) + ϵ_{ij}

Level 2: b$_{0i}$ = Υ_{00} + μ_{0i}

b$_{1i}$ = Υ_{10} + μ_{1i}

Hypothesis 2. Compared to their typical level of intergenerational cultural conflict (ICC), when individuals reported higher levels of global and domain-specific intergenerational cultural conflict, they would also report greater levels of poor psychological adjustment over time.

Level 1: Psychological Adjustment$_{ij}$ = b$_{0i}$ + b$_{1i}$ (Time$_{ij}$) + b$_{2i}$ (ICC deviations$_{ij}$)

+ b3$_i$ (*Time x ICC deviations$_{ij}$*) + ϵ_{ij}

Level 2: b$_{0i}$ = Υ_{00} + Υ_{01} (ICC person mean) + μ_{0i}

b$_{1i}$ = Υ_{10}

b$_{2i}$ = Υ_{20} + μ_{1i}

b$_{3i}$ = Υ_{30}

Hypothesis 3. Trait neuroticism would intensify the within-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict (ICC) and poor psychological adjustment.

Level 1: Psychological Adjustment$_{ij}$ = b_{0i} + b_{1i} (Time$_{ij}$) + b_{2i} (ICC deviations$_{ij}$) + b_{3i} (*Time x ICC deviations$_{ij}$*) + ε_{ij}

Level 2: b_{0i} = Υ_{00} + Υ_{01} (ICC person mean) + Υ_{02} (neuroticism) + μ_{0i}

$\qquad$ b_{1i} = Υ_{10}

$\qquad$ b_{2i} = Υ_{20} + Υ_{21} (neuroticism) + μ_{1i}

$\qquad$ b_{3i} = Υ_{30}

Hypothesis 4. Gender would moderate the within-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict (ICC) and psychological adjustment.

Level 1: Psychological Adjustment$_{ij}$ = b_{0i} + b_{1i} (Time$_{ij}$) + b_{2i} (ICC deviations$_{ij}$) + b_{3i} (*Time x ICC deviations$_{ij}$*) + ε_{ij}

Level 2: b_{0i} = Υ_{00} + Υ_{01} (ICC person mean) + Υ_{02} (gender) + μ_{0i}

$\qquad$ b_{1i} = Υ_{10}

$\qquad$ b_{2i} = Υ_{20} + Υ_{21} (gender) + μ_{1i}

$\qquad$ b_{3i} = Υ_{30}

Appendix C

Preliminary Analyses

Tables S1-S2 summarize means, t-test results, and zero-order correlations among study variables for men and women separately. There were statistically significant gender differences in mean levels of neuroticism; women reported higher levels of neuroticism than men ($t = -5.55$, $df = 414$, $p < .001$). Fisher Z_r transformations revealed statistically significant gender differences in correlations among study variables. For example, there were gender differences in the associations between baseline measurement global experiences with intergenerational cultural conflict and internalizing symptoms; the association was stronger for men compared to women ($z = 2.21$, $p = .013$). Tables S3-S4 summarize means, t-test results, and zero-order correlations among study variables for U.S.-born and foreign-born participants separately. There were no statistically significant mean differences in study variables across nativity status. Fisher Z_r transformations revealed statistically significant nativity status differences in correlations among study variables. For example, there were nativity status differences in the associations between baseline global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict and well-being ($z = -1.69$, $p = .046$). Thus, I included nativity status as a covariate in all hypothesis-testing analyses.

ANOVA and post-hoc LSD test corrections revealed that there were statistically significant mean differences in study variables across sites (see Table S5). For example, participants from Purdue University reported significantly higher levels of global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict than participants from the University of Michigan at the last two measurement occasions. Additionally, at the baseline and final measurement occasions, participants from Purdue University also reported statistically significantly higher levels of internalizing symptoms than participants from Michigan State University.

63

Inclusion of covariates.[2] In all latent growth curve and multilevel models, frequency of contact with parents, gender, site, and nativity status were included as Level-2 covariates. Participants' level of frequency of contact with parents was included to account for the possibility that increased frequency of contact with parents would increase the likelihood of intergenerational cultural conflict. Gender and site were included based on patterns of missingness. Nativity status was included in order to account for nativity status differences in the associations between conflict and psychological adjustment. Per recommendations by my thesis committee, I also examined whether average levels of intergenerational cultural conflict predicted average levels of psychological adjustment over and above everyday family conflict (measured by the Family Environment Scale conflict subscale; Moos & Moos, 1976). I conducted a separate set of exploratory analyses with baseline levels of everyday family conflict as a covariate (see Tables S7-S12 for results). With everyday family conflict included in the models there were differences in the between-person associations between intergenerational cultural conflict and subjective well-being and self-esteem. When accounting for everyday family conflict, global experiences of intergenerational cultural conflict were not associated with subjective well-being in Models 3-5, family expectations conflict was not associated with subjective well-being in Models 4-5, and family expectations related conflict was not associated with self-esteem in Model 5.

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[2] All confirmatory analyses were conducted with and without covariates. Results did not differ; therefore, results with covariates in the models are reported.

Table S1

Descriptive Statistics of Study Variables by Gender

Variables	M(SD)		t	df
	Men	Women		
1. Time 1 Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	2.60(1.07)	2.67(0.94)	-0.70	363
2. Time 2 Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	2.57(0.91)	2.71(1.04)	-1.12	252
3. Time 3 Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	2.40(0.94)	2.50(0.90)	-0.61	155
4. Time 1 Family Expectations Conflict	2.66(0.98)	2.67(1.00)	-0.14	365
5. Time 2 Family Expectations Conflict	2.51(1.14)	2.54(1.09)	-0.19	249
6. Time 3 Family Expectations Conflict	2.67(1.27)	2.28(0.98)	2.18*	161
7. Time 1 Education and Career Conflict	3.04(1.28)	3.04(1.24)	0.06	364
8. Time 2 Education and Career Conflict	2.85(1.30)	2.83(1.33)	0.14	248
9. Time 3 Education and Career Conflict	2.76(1.40)	2.72(1.32)	0.17	160
10. Time 1 Dating and Marriage Conflict	2.61(1.56)	2.64(1.57)	-0.23	354
11. Time 2 Dating and Marriage Conflict	2.35(1.40)	2.57(1.56)	-1.10	233
12. Time 3 Dating and Marriage Conflict	2.44(1.51)	2.18(1.22)	1.13	148
13. Time 1 Internalizing Symptoms	0.72(0.68)	0.62(0.60)	1.51	369
14. Time 2 Internalizing Symptoms	0.87(0.75)	0.80(0.74)	0.75	253
15. Time 3 Internalizing Symptoms	0.86(0.75)	0.79(0.65)	0.67	157
16. Time 1 Subjective Well-Being	4.66(0.69)	4.53(0.77)	1.75	377
17. Time 2 Subjective Well-Being	4.57(0.79)	4.49(0.77)	0.82	253
18. Time 3 Subjective Well-Being	4.41(1.07)	4.58(0.73)	-1.18	165
19. Time 1 Self-Esteem	2.86(0.58)	2.79(0.55)	0.83	371
20. Time 2 Self-Esteem	2.92(0.52)	2.82(0.58)	1.39	253
21. Time 3 Self-Esteem	2.91(0.54)	2.82(0.56)	1.53	160
22. Neuroticism	2.97(0.41)	3.20(0.42)	-5.55**	414

Note. *$p < .05$. **$p < .01$. $N = 49-181$ for men. $N = 102-235$ for women.

Table S2

Inter-correlations Among All Study Variables by Gender

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. T1 FCS	—	.43**	.71**	.46**	.40**	.37**	.54**	.43**	.36**	.33**	.19	.16	-.04	.22**	-.04	.07	-.11	-.20	-.21	-.21**	-.14	-.24**
2. T2 FCS	.53**	—	.65**	.47**	.63**	.43**	.60**	.67**	.39**	.43**	.48**	.36**	.15	.30**	.50**	.26*	-.44**	-.22*	-.27**	-.11	-.34**	-.33**
3. T3 FCS	.60**	.76**	—	.37**	.45**	.51**	.64**	.51**	.50**	.36**	.43**	.41**	.04	.24**	.10	.29**	-.21	-.19	-.23	-.27**	-.23	-.28**
4. T1 ICI-F	.61**	.41**	.52**	—	.57**	.45**	.66**	.41**	.20	.53**	.19	.10	.08	.27**	.20	-.04	-.17	-.24**	-.30**	-.20**	-.23	-.30**
5. T2 ICI-F	.47**	.50**	.55**	.47**	—	.41**	.52**	.78**	.36**	.44**	.70**	.32**	.03	.37**	.47**	.26*	-.36**	-.19	-.28**	-.18	-.23	-.26*
6. T3 ICI-F	.69**	.67**	.70**	.65**	.50**	—	.44**	.28	.73**	.20	.12	.58**	.13	.24**	.29**	.25*	-.38**	-.32**	-.36**	-.23	-.29*	-.32**
7. T1 ICI-E	.59**	.28	.43**	.75**	.30*	.46**	—	.62**	.43**	.49**	.34**	.28	.16*	.24**	.24	.08	-.16	-.29**	-.26*	-.24**	-.33**	-.48**
8. T2 ICI-E	.49**	.51**	.67**	.41**	.78**	.54**	.36*	—	.41**	.38**	.63**	.34**	.07	.35**	.37**	.16	-.39**	-.15	-.16	-.14	-.19*	-.23*
9. T3 ICI-E	.58**	.70**	.74**	.65**	.42**	.88**	.55**	.62**	—	.22	.29	.60**	.02	.15	.24	.23*	-.32**	-.36**	-.28**	-.26*	-.33**	-.32**
10. T1 ICI-D	.55**	.34**	.40**	.69**	.36**	.47**	.65**	.29	.38**	—	.58**	.49**	.02	.15	.14	.01	-.09	-.23*	-.05	-.05	-.23	-.20
11. T2 ICI-D	.41**	.40**	.40**	.14	.64**	.34	.25*	.54**	.31	.39**	—	.41**	.06	.24**	.24**	.22	-.18	-.12	-.16	-.16	-.12	-.11
12. T3 ICI-D	.60**	.66**	.66**	.20	.51**	.64**	.28	.47**	.66**	.29	.55**	—	.04	.04	.19	.22*	-.18	-.10	-.25*	-.12	-.12	-.21*
13. NEO	.23**	.19	.19	.33**	.13	.30*	.37**	<.01	.40**	.23**	.04	.16	—	.40**	.32**	.37**	-.23**	-.40**	-.27**	-.52**	-.48**	-.48**
14. T1 DASS	.38**	.31*	.37*	.40**	.30*	.44**	.39**	.23	.45**	.37**	.11	.38*	.43**	—	.37**	.47**	-.29**	-.23	-.34**	-.40**	-.41**	-.35**
15. T2 DASS	.31	.52**	.58**	.41**	.47**	.40**	.35**	.33**	.39**	.20	.31**	.39**	.39**	.60**	—	.62**	-.33**	-.22**	-.17	-.25*	-.53**	-.40**
16. T3 DASS	.27	.51**	.60**	.48**	.47**	.51**	.42**	.41**	.57**	.06	.43**	.47**	.56**	.73**	.68**	—	-.27	-.33**	-.40**	-.37**	-.48**	-.50**
17. T1 WeBS	-.11	.05	-.13	-.20*	.01	-.04	-.18	-.02	-.01	-.02	.13	-.07	-.42**	-.31**	-.31**	-.27	—	.27**	.40**	.34**	.44**	.45**
18. T2 WeBS	-.07	-.12	-.10	-.06	-.07	-.03	-.03	.06	-.02	.05	-.04	-.11	-.32**	-.22	-.26*	-.20	.59**	—	.64**	.45**	.53**	.44**
19. T3 WeBS	-.17	-.18	-.08	-.19	-.25	-.08	-.13	-.20	.04	.07	-.05	-.01	-.26	-.36*	-.24	-.26	.70**	.74**	—	.30*	.38**	.56**
20. T1 RSE	-.21	-.22	-.47**	-.32**	-.28*	-.37**	-.27**	-.22	-.32*	-.15	-.16	-.38*	-.63**	-.46**	-.52**	-.57**	.58**	.37**	.48**	—	.56**	.71**
21. T2 RSE	-.26*	-.12	-.41**	-.21	-.22*	-.34*	-.17	-.11	-.31*	-.11	-.15	-.46**	-.54**	-.29*	-.39**	-.36**	.33**	.66**	.51**	.50**	—	.82**
22. T3 RSE	-.33*	-.24	-.52**	-.28	-.22	-.30*	-.20	-.25	-.36**	-.06	-.21	-.32*	-.51**	-.27	-.44**	-.62**	.40**	.39**	.48**	.66**	.69**	—

Note. Correlations for Asian American men (N = 39-160) are presented below the diagonal, and correlations for Asian American women (N = 70-205) are presented above the diagonal. Bolded correlations indicate statistically significant differences between men and women according to Fisher Z transformations. ICI-F = Intergenerational Conflicts Inventory Family Expectations. ICI-E = Intergenerational Conflicts Inventory Education and Career. ICI-D = Intergenerational Conflicts Inventory Dating and Marriage. NEO = Neuroticism. DASS= Internalizing Symptoms. WeBS = Well-being. RSE = Self-esteem. FCS = Asian American Family Conflicts Scale

66

Table S3

Descriptive Statistics of Study Variables by Nativity Status

Variables	*M*(*SD*)		*t*	*df*
	U.S.-born	Foreign-born		
1. Time 1 Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	2.58(0.98)	2.80(1.04)	-1.96	363
2. Time 2 Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	2.62(0.99)	2.73(0.97)	-0.81	252
3. Time 3 Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	2.41(0.91)	2.63(0.90)	-1.40	155
4. Time 1 Family Expectations Conflict	2.71(1.01)	2.57(0.94)	1.17	365
5. Time 2 Family Expectations Conflict	2.49(1.12)	2.63(1.08)	-0.88	249
6. Time 3 Family Expectations Conflict	2.33(1.11)	2.62(1.07)	-1.50	161
7. Time 1 Education and Career Conflict	3.01(1.22)	3.12(1.34)	-0.74	364
8. Time 2 Education and Career Conflict	2.81(1.32)	2.89(1.32)	-0.41	248
9. Time 3 Education and Career Conflict	2.71(1.36)	2.79(1.29)	-0.33	160
10. Time 1 Dating and Marriage Conflict	2.59(1.48)	2.63(1.08)	-0.69	354
11. Time 2 Dating and Marriage Conflict	2.46(1.49)	2.54(1.51)	-0.35	233
12. Time 3 Dating and Marriage Conflict	2.21(1.33)	2.40(1.30)	-0.78	148
13. Time 1 Internalizing Symptoms	0.68(0.65)	0.63(0.61)	0.65	369
14. Time 2 Internalizing Symptoms	0.84(0.72)	0.80(0.80)	0.35	253
15. Time 3 Internalizing Symptoms	0.79(0.67)	0.88(0.74)	-0.74	157
16. Time 1 Subjective Well-Being	4.56(0.68)	4.65(0.85)	-1.14	377
17. Time 2 Subjective Well-Being	4.47(0.78)	4.67(0.76)	-1.80	253
18. Time 3 Subjective Well-Being	4.45(0.90)	4.70(0.71)	-1.72	165
19. Time 1 Self-Esteem	2.87(0.54)	2.85(0.58)	0.32	371
20. Time 2 Self-Esteem	2.83(0.54)	2.93(0.59)	-1.28	253
21. Time 3 Self-Esteem	2.81(0.57)	2.82(0.55)	-0.12	160
22. Neuroticism	3.11(0.44)	3.08(0.41)	0.62	414

Note. *p < .05. **p < .01. *N* = 108-294 for U.S. born participants. *N* = 43-122 for foreign-born participants.

Table S4
Inter-correlations Among All Study Variables by Nativity Status

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. T1 FCS	—	.18	.46**	.42**	.12	.60**	.53**	.27	.42*	.34*	.02	.63**	.16	.32*	-.17	.08	.01	-.14	-.08	-.24*	-.12	-.16
2. T2 FCS	.57**	—	.69**	.37	.51**	.43**	.47**	.60**	.49**	.33*	.50**	.44**	.19	.23	.59**	.50**	-.39**	-.19	-.13	-.12	-.38**	-.46**
3. T3 FCS	.71**	.69**	—	.37	.40*	.65**	.53**	.50**	.67**	.34	.46**	.64**	.09	.22	.38*	.39*	-.08	-.28	-.28	-.37	-.38	-.45**
4. T1 ICI-F	.59**	.47**	.44**	—	.36	.43**	.68**	.36	.20	.51**	.09	.28	.18	.24	.19	.01	-.07	-.37	-.50**	-.20*	-.17	-.20
5. T2 ICI-F	.53**	.60**	.51**	.58**	—	.40*	.32*	.80**	.24	.33*	.57**	.39*	.04	.35*	.58**	.37	-.33**	-.25	-.20	-.11	-.34**	-.27
6. T3 ICI-F	.48**	.58**	.55**	.57**	.49**	—	.48**	.38*	.76**	.17	.28	.63**	.02	.38*	.27	.39*	.01	-.11	-.07	-.42*	-.24	-.36
7. T1 ICI-E	.58**	.45**	.56**	.72**	.45**	.45**	—	.53**	.37	.51**	.36	.63**	.39**	.26*	.24	.22	-.04	-.37	-.29	-.22	-.31	-.47**
8. T2 ICI-E	.51**	.61**	.59**	.43**	.77**	.43**	.50**	—	.44**	.31*	.46*	.36	.05	.32*	.51*	.23	-.33*	-.29*	-.12	-.14	-.32*	-.36
9. T3 ICI-E	.43**	.53**	.55**	.42**	.43**	.79**	.50**	.52**	—	.16	.42**	.71**	.25	.44**	.29	.32*	.06	-.13	-.12	-.48**	-.28	-.38
10. T1 ICI-D	.47**	.39**	.37**	.65**	.43**	.35*	.60**	.36*	.31*	—	.58**	.58**	.19	.12	.22	-.01	.01	-.23	-.16	-.05	-.26	-.15
11. T2 ICI-D	.35*	.44**	.42**	.19*	.69**	.20	.26*	.64**	.27	.44**	—	.61**	.14	.16	.41**	.40*	-.17	.02	-.10	-.03	-.29	-.27
12. T3 ICI-D	.20	.39**	.44**	.12	.41**	.60**	.25*	.42*	.59**	.34*	.41**	—	.12	.32	.23	.34	.07	.01	-.13	-.46**	-.28	-.31
13. NEO	.07	.10	.10	.19*	.09	.21*	.19**	.03	.12	.08	.05	.06	—	.42**	.31*	.42**	-.29**	-.55**	-.32*	-.42*	-.33*	-.09
14. T1 DASS	.29**	.31**	.30*	.37**	.33*	.35*	.33**	.29**	.21	.32*	.17	.18	.35**	—	.33*	.34	-.35**	-.42*	-.33	-.42**	-.33*	-.09
15. T2 DASS	.26*	.47**	.26*	.34**	.43**	.38**	.31**	.29**	.31**	.15	.20*	.31**	.36**	.58**	—	.65**	-.40**	-.21	-.09	-.21	-.59**	-.45**
16. T3 DASS	.15	.31**	.41**	.24*	.33*	.36**	.16	.27**	.37**	.03	.26*	.32*	.44**	.70**	.65**	—	-.25	-.12	-.22	-.44**	-.37	-.52**
17. T1 WeBS	-.19**	-.21**	-.23*	-.24*	-.16	-.33**	-.24*	-.21*	-.33**	-.10	-.02	-.22	-.34**	-.27*	-.27*	-.29*	—	.42**	.22	.37**	.43**	.29
18. T2 WeBS	-.17	-.19*	-.13	-.09	-.11	-.24*	-.11	<.01	-.24*	-.05	-.13	-.16	-.31**	-.16	-.24*	-.35**	.41**	—	.70**	.35*	.54**	.44**
19. T3 WeBS	-.23*	-.26*	-.15	-.20	-.29**	-.30**	-.19	-.20*	-.16	.04	-.10	-.15	-.23*	-.36**	-.24*	-.37**	.66**	.67**	—	.43*	.39*	.47**
20. T1 RSE	-.19**	-.16	-.32**	-.28*	-.26*	-.23*	-.27**	-.16	-.22*	-.12	-.22	-.13	-.62**	-.43**	-.43**	-.44**	.49**	.46**	.35*	—	.61**	.65**
21. T2 RSE	-.25**	-.23**	-.24*	-.23*	-.19*	-.31**	-.24*	-.09	-.34**	-.12	-.07	-.21	-.44**	-.35**	-.41**	-.46**	.40**	.60**	.45**	.61**	—	.80**
22. T3 RSE	-.28**	-.22*	-.35**	-.27*	-.20*	-.28**	-.31**	-.18	-.32**	-.11	-.11	-.21*	-.48**	-.35**	-.39**	-.55**	.52**	.43**	.50**	.70**	.80**	—

Note. Correlations for U.S. born individuals (*N* = 78-255) are presented below the diagonal, and correlations for foreign-born individuals (*N* = 30-107) are presented above the diagonal. Bolded correlations indicate statistically significant differences across nativity status according to Fisher Z transformations. FCS = Asian American Family Conflicts Scale. ICI-F = Intergenerational Conflicts Inventory Family Expectations. ICI-E = Intergenerational Conflicts Inventory Education and Career. ICI-D = Intergenerational Conflicts Inventory Dating and Marriage. NEO = Neuroticism. DASS= Internalizing Symptoms. WeBS = Well-being. RSE = Self-esteem.

Table S5

Descriptive Statistics of Study Variables by Site

Variables	M(SD)		
	Purdue University	University of Michigan	Michigan State University
1. Time 1 Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	2.72(1.03)	2.56(0.98)	2.76(1.01)
2. Time 2 Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	2.93(0.89)[a]	2.50(1.00)[a]	2.68(1.03)
3. Time 3 Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	2.72(0.77)[a]	2.28(0.91)[a]	2.62(1.03)
4. Time 1 Family Expectations Conflict	2.64(0.99)	2.62(0.98)	2.89(1.02)
5. Time 2 Family Expectations Conflict	2.52(1.05)	2.48(1.18)	2.65(0.99)
6. Time 3 Family Expectations Conflict	2.73(1.23)[a]	2.26(0.98)[a]	2.33(1.15)
7. Time 1 Education and Career Conflict	3.08(1.33)	2.92(1.22)[b]	3.35(1.15)[b]
8. Time 2 Education and Career Conflict	2.82(1.37)	2.79(1.32)	2.99(1.23)
9. Time 3 Education and Career Conflict	3.14(1.46)[ac]	2.55(1.26)[a]	2.60(1.29)[c]
10. Time 1 Dating and Marriage Conflict	2.59(1.62)	2.62(1.54)	2.75(1.54)
11. Time 2 Dating and Marriage Conflict	2.65(1.48)	2.40(1.47)	2.42(1.62)
12. Time 3 Dating and Marriage Conflict	2.67(1.48)	2.14(1.22)	1.96(1.27)
13. Time 1 Internalizing Symptoms	0.74(0.70)[c]	0.65(0.65)	0.52(0.43)[c]
14. Time 2 Internalizing Symptoms	0.83(0.68)	0.83(0.78)	0.81(0.74)
15. Time 3 Internalizing Symptoms	0.96(0.73)[c]	0.80(0.68)	0.61(0.61)[c]
16. Time 1 Subjective Well-Being	4.60(0.72)	4.58(0.74)	4.57(0.77)
17. Time 2 Subjective Well-Being	4.52(0.74)	4.52(0.77)	4.52(0.86)
18. Time 3 Subjective Well-Being	4.41(1.00)	4.62(0.73)	4.38(0.97)
19. Time 1 Self-Esteem	2.84(0.56)	2.88(0.56)	2.88(0.51)
20. Time 2 Self-Esteem	2.78(0.56)	2.90(0.53)	2.87(0.60)
21. Time 3 Self-Esteem	2.70(0.59)	2.83(0.53)	2.93(0.62)
22. Neuroticism	3.11(0.46)	3.10(0.43)	3.07(0.37)

Note. [a]statistically significant mean difference between Purdue University and University of Michigan. [b]statistically significant mean difference between University of Michigan and Michigan State. [c]statistically significant mean difference between Purdue University and Michigan State University.

Table S6

Power Analyses for Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict: Minimum detectable effect size for Power = 80% and N = 475

Predictor	Hypothesis 2		Hypothesis 3		Hypothesis 4	
	Standard error	Cohen's d	Standard error	Cohen's d	Standard error	Cohen's d
Outcome: Internalizing symptoms						
<u>Fixed effects</u>						
<u>Level-2 (Time-invariant)</u>						
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	.03	.01	.43	.17	.32	.13
Neuroticism			.44	.18		
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x *Neuroticism*			.44	.18		
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x *Gender*					.98	.40
<u>Level-1 (Time-varying)</u>						
Time	.02	.01	.02	.01	.02	.01
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	.04	.02	.02	.01	.02	.01
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x *Time*	.08	.03	.02	.01	.02	.01
Outcome: Subjective well-being						
<u>Fixed effects</u>						
<u>Level-2 (Time-invariant)</u>						
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	.03	.01	.41	.16	.30	.12
Neuroticism			.41	.16		
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x *Neuroticism*			.41	.16		
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x *Gender*					.87	.35
<u>Level-1 (Time-varying)</u>						
Time	.04	.01	.02	.01	.24	.10
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	.04	.02	.02	.01	.24	.10
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x *Time*	.07	.03	.02	.01	.24	.10
Outcome: Self-esteem						
<u>Fixed effects</u>						
<u>Level-2 (Time-invariant)</u>						
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	.03	.01	.42	.17	.26	.10
Neuroticism			.43	.17		
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x *Neuroticism*			.43	.17		

70

Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x *Gender*					.21	.08
<u>Level-1 (Time-varying)</u>						
Time	.04	.01	.02	.01	.02	.01
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict	.04	.02	.02	.01	.02	.01
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x *Time*	.08	.03	.02	.01	.02	.01

Note. At 80% power, *Cohen's d* indicates the effect size that can be detected with the present sample size ($N = 475$). Standard errors were used to calculate *Cohen's d*.

Table S7

Multilevel Modeling Results for Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict Predicting Internalizing Symptoms, Accounting for Non-Acculturation Based Family Conflict

Predictor	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4			Model 5		
	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI
Outcome: Internalizing symptoms (N=438)															
Fixed effects															
Intercept	.74(.05)	<.001	[.68, .79]	.49(.26)	.065	[-.03, 1.01]	.57(.26)	.028	[.06, 1.08]	.61(.24)	.011	[.14, 1.08]	.57(.26)	.027	[.07, 1.08]
Level-2 (Time-invariant)															
Nativity status (U.S.-born = 0)				-.07(.08)	.382	[-.21, .05]	-.08(.07)	.290	[-.22, .07]	-.05(.07)	.451	[-.18, .08]	-.08(.07)	.292	[-.22, .07]
Gender (Man = 0)				-.13(.07)	.059	[-.26, <.01]	-.14(.06)	.026	[-.27, -.02]	-.25(.06)	<.001	[-.37, -.13]	-.15(.06)	.024	[-.27, -.02]
Frequency of contact with parents				.02(.04)	.558	[-.05, .10]	.02(.04)	.615	[-.06, .09]	.03(.04)	.386	[-.04, .10]	.02(.04)	.624	[-.06, .09]
Site				-.06(.05)	.213	[-.16, .04]	-.02(.05)	.678	[-.12, .07]	-.02(.05)	.706	[-.11, .07]	-.02(.05)	.708	[-.11, .08]
Family conflict				.06(.01)	<.001	[.03, .09]	.03(.01)	.038	[<.01, .06]	.02(.01)	.261	[-.01, .04]	.03(.01)	.040	[<.01, .06]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict							.23(.04)	<.001	[.15, .30]	.21(.03)	<.001	[.14, .27]	.23(.04)	<.001	[.15, .30]
Neuroticism										.54(.07)	<.001	[.40, .68]			
Level-1 (Time-varying)															
Time				.08(.03)	.002	[.03, .13]	.12(.03)	<.001	[.06, .17]	.12(.03)	<.001	[.06, .17]	.11(.03)	<.001	[.06, .17]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict							.13(.07)	.057	[<-.01, .27]	.12(.07)	.091	[-.02, .25]	.06(.09)	.475	[-.11, .23]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Time							.15(.08)	.046	[<.01, .31]	.17(.08)	.025	[.02, .32]	.15(.08)	.048	[<.01, .31]
Cross-Level Interactions															
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Neuroticism										.01(.09)	.918	[-.17, .19]			
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Gender													.12(.09)	.164	[-.05, .30]
REML Model Fit															
Number of parameters	7			13			16			18			17		
-2 Log Likelihood	1506.80			1202.53			1053.65			963.88			1054.77		
AIC	1518.80			1214.53			1065.79			975.88			1066.77		
BIC	1546.79			1241.13			1091.85			1001.87			1092.96		

72

Table S8

Multilevel Modeling Results for Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict Predicting Subjective Well-Being, Accounting for Non-Acculturation Based Family Conflict

Predictor	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4			Model 5		
	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI
Outcome: Subjective well-being (N = 444)															
Fixed effects															
Intercept	4.57(.03)	<.001	[4.51, 4.63]	4.64(.27)	<.001	[4.10, 5.18]	4.34(.28)	<.001	[3.86, 5.01]	4.34(.28)	<.001	[3.79, 4.89]	4.44(.29)	<.001	[3.87, 5.02]
Level-2 (Time-invariant)															
Nativity status (U.S.-born = 0)				.14(.08)	.079	[-.02, .29]	.11(.08)	.113	[-.03, .29]	.11(.08)	.164	[-.04, .26]	.13(.08)	.121	[-.03, .28]
Gender (Man = 0)				-.07(.07)	.306	[-.21, .07]	-.07(.07)	.354	[-.21, .07]	<.01(.07)	.979	[-.14, .14]	-.08(.07)	.293	[-.22, .07]
Frequency of contact with parents				.05(.04)	.258	[-.03, .13]	.08(.04)	.068	[-.01, .16]	.08(.04)	.072	[-.01, .16]	.08(.04)	.064	[<-.01, .17]
Site				-.03(.05)	.589	[-.13, .08]	-.04(.05)	.432	[-.15, .07]	-.03(.05)	.569	[-.14, .07]	-.04(.05)	.431	[-.15, .06]
Family conflict				-.07(.02)	<.001	[-.10, -.04]	-.07(.02)	.404	[-.10, .04]	-.05(.02)	.001	[-.09, -.02]	-.07(.02)	<.001	[-.10, -.03]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict										-.04(.04)	.336	[-.13, .04]	-.05(.04)	.293	[-.13, .04]
Neuroticism										-.52(.08)	<.001	[-.69, -.35]			
Level-1 (Time-varying)															
Time				-.05(.03)	.181	[-.11, .02]	-.03(.04)	.404	[-.10, .04]	-.02(.04)	.649	[-.09, .06]	-.03(.04)	.365	[-.11, .04]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict							.15(.09)	.098	[-.03, .33]	.18(.09)	.052	[<-.01, .36]	-.02(.12)	.883	[-.24, .21]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Time							-.03(.10)	.784	[-.22, .17]	-.05(.10)	.625	[-.24, .15]	-.04(.10)	.701	[-.24, .16]
Cross-Level Interactions															
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Neuroticism										.18(.12)	.152	[-.07, .42]			
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Gender													.29(.12)	.017	[.05, .52]
REML Model Fit															
Number of parameters	7			13			16			18			17		
-2 Log Likelihood	1736.06			1410.47			1315.43			1242.73			1312.31		
AIC	1748.06			1422.47			1327.43			1254.73			1324.31		
BIC	1776.17			1449.20			1353.66			1280.76			1350.53		

73

Table S9

Multilevel Modeling Results for Global Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict Predicting Self-Esteem, Accounting for Non-Acculturation Based Family Conflict

Predictor	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4			Model 5		
	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI
Outcome: Self-esteem (N=441)															
Fixed effects															
Intercept	2.85(.02)	<.001	[2.81, 2.90]	2.82(.21)	<.001	[2.41, 3.23]	2.63(.22)	<.001	[2.20, 3.06]	2.60(.18)	<.001	[2.25, 2.96]	2.63(.22)	<.001	[2.20, 3.06]
Level-2 (Time-invariant)															
Nativity status (U.S.-born = 0)				.03(.06)	.608	[-.08, .14]	.02(.06)	.758	[-.10, .14]	-.01(.05)	.859	[-.11, .09]	.02(.06)	.755	[-.10, .14]
Gender (Man = 0)				-.04(.05)	.448	[-.14, .06]	-.04(.05)	.424	[-.15, .06]	.08(.05)	.069	[-.01, .17]	-.04(.05)	.421	[-.15, .06]
Frequency of contact with parents				.04(.03)	.164	[-.02, .10]	.07(.03)	.030	[.01, .13]	.05(.03)	.071	[<-.01, .10]	.07(.03)	.029	[.01, .14]
Site				.02(.04)	.588	[-.06, .10]	.01(.04)	.751	[-.07, -.03]	.02(.03)	.569	[-.05, .09]	.01(.04)	.751	[-.07, .09]
Family conflict				-.06(.01)	<.001	[-.08, -.04]	-.05(.01)	<.001	[-.08, -.01]	-.03(.01)	.006	[-.05, -.01]	-.05(.01)	<.001	[-.07, -.02]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict							-.09(.03)	.004	[-.15, -.03]	-.07(.03)	.011	[-.12, -.02]	-.09(.03)	.004	[-.15, -.03]
Neuroticism										-.69(.05)	<.001	[-.80, -.60]			
Level-1 (Time-varying)															
Time				-.03(.02)	.093	[-.07, .01]	-.04(.02)	.025	[-.08, -.01]	-.03(.02)	.074	[-.07, <.01]	-.04(.02)	.032	[-.08, <-.01]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict							-.05(.06)	.334	[-.16, .06]	-.03(.05)	.579	[-.14, .08]	<-.01(.07)	.982	[-.13, .13]
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Time							-.07(.05)	.224	[-.17, .04]	-.09(.05)	.070	[-.19, .01]	-.07(.05)	.229	[-.17, .04]
Cross-Level Interactions															
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Neuroticism										.10(.06)	.106	[-.02, .22]			
Intergenerational Cultural Conflict x Gender													-.09(.06)	.169	[-.21, .04]
REML Model Fit															
Number of parameters	7			13			16			18			17		
-2 Log Likelihood	1115.76			839.62			767.04			621.76			768.96		
AIC	1127.76			851.62			779.04			633.76			780.96		
BIC	1155.78			878.24			805.22			659.75			807.13		

74

Table S10

Multilevel Modeling Results for Domain-Specific Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict Predicting Internalizing Symptoms, Accounting for Non-Acculturation Based Family Conflict

Predictor	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI
Fixed effects															
Intercept	.74(.03)	<.001	[.68, .79]	.49(.26)	.065	[-.03, 1.01]	.46(.26)	.084	[.29, 1.13]	.49(.25)	.049	[<.01, .98]	.46(.26)	.084	[-.06, .97]
Level-2 (Time-invariant)															
Nativity status (U.S.-born = 0)				-.07(.08)	.382	[-.21, .05]	-.05(.07)	.519	[-.19, .10]	-.01(.07)	.859	[-.15, .12]	-.05(.07)	.520	[-.19, .10]
Gender (Man = 0)				-.13(.07)	.059	[-.26, <.01]	-.11(.06)	.107	[-.23, .02]	-.21(.06)	.001	[-.34, -.09]	-.10(.07)	.115	[-.23, .03]
Frequency of contact with parents				.02(.04)	.558	[-.05, .10]	.04(.04)	.297	[-.04, .12]	.05(.04)	.165	[-.02, .12]	.04(.04)	.303	[-.04, .12]
Site				-.06(.05)	.213	[-.16, .04]	-.03(.05)	.557	[-.12, .07]	-.02(.05)	.672	[-.11, .07]	-.03(.05)	.558	[-.12, .07]
Family conflict				.06(.01)	<.001	[.03, .09]	.02(.02)	.111	[-.12, .07]	.01(.01)	.470	[-.02, .04]	.02(.02)	.109	[-.01, .05]
Family Expectations							.17(.06)	.003	[.11, .29]	.16(.05)	.003	[.06, .26]	.17(.06)	.003	[.06, .28]
Education and Career							.06(.04)	.173	[-.03, .15]	.03(.04)	.468	[-.05, .11]	.06(.04)	.177	[-.03, .15]
Dating and Marriage							.05(.03)	.134	[-.01, .11]	.05(.03)	.094	[-.01, .11]	.05(.03)	.132	[-.01, .11]
Neuroticism										.51(.07)	<.001	[.37, .66]			
Level-1 (Time-varying)															
Time				.08(.03)	.002	[.03, .13]	.10(.03)	.001	[.04, .15]	.08(.03)	.003	[.03, .14]	.10(.03)	.001	[.04, .15]
Family Expectations							-.17(.10)	.089	[-.03, .36]	-.18(.10)	.073	[-.02, .37]	-.16(.12)	.166	[-.07, .39]
Education and Career							-.12(.07)	.062	[-.26, .01]	-.15(.07)	.025	[-.28, -.02]	-.12(.08)	.142	[-.26, .04]
Dating and Marriage							-.02(.06)	.782	[-.13, .10]	-.02(.06)	.719	[-.14, .10]	-.01(.07)	.905	[-.14, .13]
Family Expectations x Time							-.05(.10)	.570	[-.24, .13]	-.06(.10)	.558	[-.25, .13]	-.06(.10)	.572	[-.25, .14]
Education and Career x Time							.16(.07)	.016	[.03, .29]	.19(.07)	.005	[.06, .32]	.16(.07)	.017	[.03, .29]
Dating and Marriage x Time							-.01(.06)	.880	[-.12, .10]	-.01(.06)	.826	[-.13, .10]	-.01(.06)	.929	[-.12, .10]
Cross-Level Interactions															
Family Expectations x Neuroticism										-.01(.13)	.939	[-.27, .25]			
Education and Career x Neuroticism										-.06(.09)	.526	[-.25, .13]			
Dating and Marriage x Neuroticism										-.01(.08)	.937	[-.15, .17]			
Family Expectations x Gender													.01(.12)	.941	[-.22, .24]
Education and Career x Gender													-.02(.08)	.826	[-.18, .14]
Dating and Marriage x Gender													-.02(.07)	.735	[-.16, .11]
REML Model Fit															
Number of parameters	7			13			22			26			25		
-2 Log Likelihood	1506.80			1202.53			995.74			931.60			1005.56		
AIC	1518.80			1214.53			1007.74			943.60			1017.56		
BIC	1546.79			1241.13			1033.48			969.1			1043.27		

Table S11

Multilevel Modeling Results for Domain-Specific Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict Predicting Subjective Well-Being, Accounting for Non-Acculturation Based Family Conflict

Predictor	Model 1 b(S.E.)	Model 1 p	Model 1 95% CI	Model 2 b(S.E.)	Model 2 p	Model 2 95% CI	Model 3 b(S.E.)	Model 3 p	Model 3 95% CI	Model 4 b(S.E.)	Model 4 p	Model 4 95% CI	Model 5 b(S.E.)	Model 5 p	Model 5 95% CI
Fixed effects															
Intercept	4.57(.03)	<.001	[4.51, 4.63]	4.64(.27)	<.001	[4.10, 5.18]	4.58(.29)	<.001	[4.01, 5.16]	4.52(.28)	<.001	[3.97, 5.06]	4.61(.29)	<.001	[4.04, 5.20]
Level-2 (Time-invariant)															
Nativity status (U.S.-born = 0)				.14(.08)	.079	[-.02, .29]	.12(.08)	.138	[-.04, .28]	.10(.08)	.151	[-.04, .27]	.14(.08)	.096	[-.02, .30]
Gender (Man = 0)				-.07(.07)	.306	[-.21, .07]	-.08(.07)	.298	[-.22, .07]	.03(.07)	.194	[-.12, .16]	-.09(.07)	.201	[-.24, .05]
Frequency of contact with parents				.05(.04)	.258	[-.03, .13]	.04(.04)	.323	[-.04, .13]	.04(.04)	.392	[-.05, .12]	.04(.04)	.359	[-.05, .13]
Site				-.03(.05)	.589	[-.13, .08]	-.04(.06)	.507	[-.15, .07]	-.03(.05)	.609	[-.13, .08]	-.03(.06)	.623	[-.14, .08]
Family conflict				-.07(.02)	<.001	[-.10, -.04]	-.05(.02)	.002	[-.09, -.02]	-.04(.02)	.010	[-.08, -.01]	-.06(.02)	.001	[-.09, -.02]
Family Expectations							-.13(.06)	.046	[-.25, <-.01]	-.11(.06)	.062	[-.23, .01]	-.12(.06)	.064	[-.25, .01]
Education and Career							-.01(.05)	.782	[-.11, .08]	.02(.05)	.694	[-.07, .11]	-.02(.05)	.733	[-.11, .08]
Dating and Marriage							.05(.04)	.187	[-.02, .12]	.03(.03)	.322	[-.03, .10]	.05(.04)	.174	[-.02, .12]
Neuroticism										-.56(.09)	<.001	[-.73, -.39]			
Level-1 (Time-Varying)															
Time	-.05(.03)	.181	[-.11, .02]				-.03(.04)	.468	[-.10, .05]	-.01(.04)	.779	[-.08, .06]	-.02(.04)	.570	[-.10, .05]
Family Expectations							.07(.14)	.611	[-.20, .34]	.06(.14)	.682	[-.21, .32]	-.03(.16)	.838	[-.36, .29]
Education and Career							.04(.09)	.699	[-.14, .21]	.11(.09)	.239	[-.07, .28]	.05(.11)	.620	[-.16, .26]
Dating and Marriage							<.01(.08)	.979	[-.16, .17]	.01(.08)	.943	[-.16, .17]	.05(.10)	.567	[-.13, .24]
Family Expectations x Time							-.05(.12)	.660	[-.29, .18]	-.04(.12)	.720	[-.27, .19]	-.06(.12)	.622	[-.30, .18]
Education and Career x Time							.11(.08)	.149	[-.04, .27]	.06(.08)	.418	[-.09, .22]	.12(.08)	.163	[-.05, .28]
Dating and Marriage x Time							-.14(.07)	.051	[-.27, <.01]	-.16(.07)	.029	[-.30, -.02]	-.13(.07)	.072	[-.27, .01]
Cross-Level Interactions															
Family Expectations x Neuroticism										-.01(.18)	.945	[-.37, .34]			
Education and Career x Neuroticism										.01(.13)	.912	[-.25, .27]			
Dating and Marriage x Neuroticism										.16(.11)	.145	[-.06, .38]			
Family Expectations x Gender													.19(.17)	.249	[-.13, .52]
Education and Career x Gender													-.02(.12)	.848	[-.25, .21]
Dating and Marriage x Gender													-.11(.10)	.272	[-.29, .08]
REML Model Fit															
Number of parameters	7			13			22			26			25		
-2 Log Likelihood	1736.06			1410.47			1243.70			1169.45			1209.02		
AIC	1748.06			1422.47			1255.70			1181.45			1221.02		
BIC	1776.17			1449.20			1281.53			1207.06			1246.63		

Table S12

Multilevel Modeling Results for Domain-Specific Experiences of Intergenerational Cultural Conflict Predicting Self-Esteem, Accounting for Non-Acculturation Based Family Conflict

Predictor	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4			Model 5		
	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI	b(S.E.)	p	95% CI
Fixed effects															
Level-2 (Time-invariant)															
Intercept	2.85(.02)	<.001	[2.81, 2.90]	2.82(.21)	<.001	[2.82, 3.21]	2.76(.23)	<.001	[2.32, 3.21]	2.70(.19)	<.001	[2.32, 3.07]	2.79(.23)	<.001	[2.33, 3.25]
Nativity status (U.S.-born = 0)				.03(.06)	.608	[.03, .06]	.01(.06)	.857	[-.11, .13]	-.02(.05)	.725	[-.12, .08]	.02(.06)	.723	[-.10, .15]
Gender (Man = 0)				-.04(.05)	.448	[-.04, .05]	-.05(.06)	.349	[-.16, .06]	-.08(.05)	.115	[-.02, .17]	-.07(.06)	.244	[-.18, .05]
Frequency of contact with parents				.04(.03)	.164	[.04, .03]	.05(.03)	.163	[-.02, .11]	.03(.03)	.277	[-.03, .09]	.04(.03)	.228	[-.03, .11]
Site				.02(.04)	.588	[.02, .04]	.01(.04)	.796	[-.07, .09]	.01(.04)	.770	[-.06, .08]	.01(.04)	.787	[-.07, .10]
Family conflict				-.06(.01)	<.001	[-.06, .01]	-.05(.01)	<.001	[-.07, -.02]	-.02(.01)	.035	[-.05, <-.01]	-.04(.01)	.002	[-.07, -.02]
Family Expectations							-.09(.05)	.063	[-.18, <.01]	-.10(.04)	.013	[-.18, -.02]	-.09(.05)	.055	[-.19, <.01]
Education and Career							-.04(.04)	.286	[-.11, .03]	.01(.03)	.709	[-.05, .07]	-.04(.04)	.315	[-.11, .04]
Dating and Marriage							.02(.03)	.374	[-.03, .07]	<.01(.02)	.852	[-.04, .08]	.02(.03)	.535	[-.04, .07]
Neuroticism										-.70(.06)	<.001	[-.81, -.59]			
Level-1 (Time-varying)															
Time	-.03(.02)	.093	[-.07, .01]	-.03(.02)	.093	[-.07, .01]	-.03(.02)	.136	[-.07, .01]	-.01(.02)	.508	[-.05, .03]	-.03(.02)	.187	[-.07, .01]
Family Expectations							-.04(.08)	.609	[-.20, .12]	-.04(.08)	.625	[-.19, .11]	<-.01(.09)	.992	[-.19, .19]
Education and Career							-.04(.05)	.464	[-.15, .07]	<-.01(.05)	.972	[-.10, .10]	-.04(.06)	.525	[-.16, .08]
Dating and Marriage							.06(.05)	.232	[-.04, .16]	.07(.05)	.143	[-.02, .16]	.05(.05)	.380	[-.06, .16]
Family Expectations x Time							-.02(.07)	.758	[-.16, .12]	-.02(.07)	.760	[-.16, .11]	-.02(.07)	.764	[-.17, .12]
Education and Career x Time							.04(.05)	.368	[-.05, .14]	.02(.05)	.640	[-.07, .11]	.05(.05)	.364	[-.05, .14]
Dating and Marriage x Time							-.03(.04)	.436	[-.11, .05]	-.06(.04)	.160	[-.14, .02]	-.03(.04)	.473	[-.11, .05]
Cross-Level Interactions															
Family Expectations x Neuroticism										-.15(.10)	.134	[-.35, .05]			
Education and Career x Neuroticism										.09(.07)	.184	[-.05, .24]			
Dating and Marriage x Neuroticism										.15(.06)	.012	[.03, .26]			
Family Expectations x Gender													-.08(.09)	.409	[-.26, .11]
Education and Career x Gender													<-.01(.06)	.994	[-.13, .12]
Dating and Marriage x Gender													.02(.05)	.758	[-.09, .12]
REML Model Fit															
Number of parameters	7			13			22			26			25		
-2 Log Likelihood	1115.76			839.62			765.04			628.69			756.49		
AIC	1127.76			851.62			777.04			640.69			768.49		
BIC	1155.78			878.24			802.77			666.19			794.00		