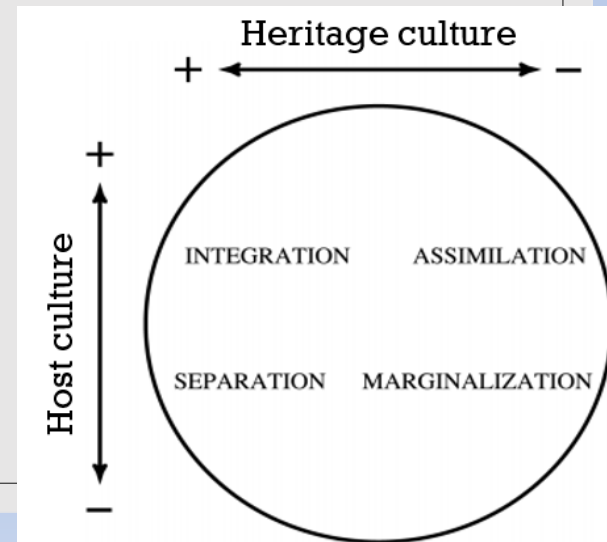


IDENTITY & ACCULTURATION

- **Identity:** The essence that is possessed by a person, place, or group (Gleason, 1983; Wetherell, 2010)
- **Acculturation:** Cultural and psychological changes that groups and their individual members undergo as they come in contact with another culture (Berry, 2007)
 - **Bidimensional** (Berry, 1997)
 - **Tridimensional** (Ferguson & Bornstein, 2014)



RUSSIAN-SPEAKING IMMIGRANTS

- **Largest European immigrant group that does not speak either official language** (CIC, 2013)
- **Collectivistic values** (Birman & Taylor-Ritzler, 2007)
- **Jewish and non-Jewish immigrants**
- **Indirect migration path** (Anisef et al., 2002; Remmenick, 2006)

THE ROLE OF PARENTS

- **Parents transmit culturally embedded ideals, values, beliefs, and practices** (Tamis-LeMonda et al., 2007)
- **Parents as identity agents** (Schachter & Ventura, 2008)
- **Ethnic and racial socialization** (Hughes et al., 2006)
 - **Cultural socialization**

PURPOSE OF THE CURRENT STUDY

- Develop a substantive theory of the role of parents in the acculturation and identity formation of Russian-speaking immigrant youth in Canada

PARTICIPANTS

- 24 Russian-speaking youths
- Criteria:
 - Decimal- or second-generation immigrant
 - Self-categorized as “Russian-speaking”
 - Currently attending high-school in Grades 10 to 12

Decimal Generations:

1.75: Ages of 0-5

1.5: Ages of 6-12

1.25: Ages of 13-17

(Rumbaut, 1997, 2004)

PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

- M age = 16.38 years ($SD = 0.97$)
- Female = 17, Male = 7
- M length of residency in Canada = 8.86 years ($SD = 5.47$)
- 13 Jewish, 8 Christian/Orthodox, 2 Jewish and Christian/Orthodox, 1 Atheist

Immigrant generation	# of participants
1.25	5
1.5	4
1.75	11
2	4

PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

	Participants	Parents
Russia	3	10
Ukraine	7	27
Moldova	1	4
Siberia		1
Uzbekistan		3
Belarus		3
Canada	4	
Israel	9	

PROCEDURE

- Recruited through agencies and word of mouth
- Background information questionnaire
- Semi-structured interview
- Grounded theory methodology (Charmaz, 2014)

YOUH IDENTIFICATION

- **Labels: Russian, Ukrainian, Romanian, Israeli, Canadian, Soviet, European, White/ Caucasian, Jewish, Christian, Orthodox, Atheist, and Agnostic**
- **Immigrant generation and length of residence:**
 - **Label choice**
 - **Changes over time**

DOMAINS OF INFLUENCE

1. Identity labels and information
2. Daily living practices
3. Homeland visits
4. Religion
5. Language

THE PARENT-YOUTH RELATIONSHIP

- Overall sense of similarity and connection

- Differences:
 - Canadian identity

 - Open-mindedness

 - Religiosity

LIMITATIONS & IMPLICATIONS

- **Limitations:**

- Use of single informants
- Retrospective experiences
- Sampling procedures

- **Implications:**

- Services provided by agencies
- Complexities in identities and acculturation pathways



Thank You!