

PARENTING IN TWO WORLDS: ACCULTURATION GAPS, INTERGENERATIONAL CONFLICT, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION IN MIGRANT FAMILIES

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Abstract

Migrant families experience structural acculturation gaps leading to heightened intergenerational conflict (IC) and poor psychological outcomes. Traditional support models often fail to address this fundamental disparity. This longitudinal study aimed to establish the causal pathway linking the acculturation gap to familial stress and psychological adaptation. The methodology employed a quantitative, three-wave design over 18 months, utilizing parallel measurement instruments, including the Generational Acculturation Disparity Index (GADI), on 150 parent-adolescent dyads. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) confirmed a highly significant causal path from the GADI to IC ($\beta = +0.58$), which subsequently compromised psychological well-being (DASS-21 scores). Crucially, the analysis identified Family Cohesion as the dominant protective factor ($\beta = -0.67$), significantly mitigating the impact of the acculturation gap on conflict intensity. The research validates the Family-Based Adaptation Model (FBAM), concluding that the generational cultural disparity is the primary conflict engine. Proactive interventions focused on strengthening family cohesion and mutual cultural negotiation are the most effective strategy for promoting long-term mental health and integration success for migrant families.

Keywords: Generational Acculturation, Intergenerational Conflict, Migrant Families



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INTRODUCTION

The unprecedented scale and complexity of global migration have created a pervasive challenge for families navigating settlement in new host societies (Burghardt, 2024). Migration is a profound experience that restructures not only physical location and economic standing but also the core emotional and social dynamics within the family unit (Ganz-Meishar, 2024). Parents and children are simultaneously immersed in the demanding process of acculturation, requiring them to learn new languages, social norms, and institutional expectations under conditions often characterized by stress, loss, and limited resources.

Family dynamics serve as the primary mediator of adaptation outcomes for all members, making the stability and functional coherence of the family essential for successful integration (Fitzpatrick & Sweet, 2024). This transition requires a delicate balance: the parents must adapt sufficiently to secure resources and navigate the host society's systems, while simultaneously maintaining cultural continuity to provide the children with a sense of identity and belonging (Chien dkk., 2024). The differential exposure to the host culture across generations, however, frequently creates tension that threatens this necessary familial balance.

The core challenge facing migrant families is the creation of a shared cultural reference frame while the external environments—the home, the school, the public space—are constantly shifting (Chen dkk., 2024). The psychological burden of negotiating identity in a new context is amplified within the family, where cultural values regarding discipline, morality, and autonomy must be rapidly re-evaluated. Understanding the unique stressors that arise from these conflicting cultural demands is fundamental to supporting the long-term psychological health of migrant families.

The central stressor identified in migrant family studies is the phenomenon of the acculturation gap, a differential rate of cultural acquisition between parents and their children (Ganc, 2024). Children, immersed in host-country schools, media, and peer groups, often achieve rapid linguistic and social acculturation, quickly adopting the cultural norms of the new society. Parents, often constrained by language barriers, work demands, and isolation, acculturate at a significantly slower pace, leading to substantial disparities in cultural understanding within the same household.

This acculturation gap is the direct antecedent of heightened intergenerational conflict (IC), as parents and children hold conflicting views on critical family issues such as curfews, dating, educational priorities, and the use of the heritage language (Tello dkk., 2024). Conflict arises when parents attempt to enforce traditional cultural values and parenting styles that clash with the adopted, more individualistic or liberal norms of the host society internalized by the children (Tavousi dkk., 2024). This conflict is not merely typical teenage rebellion; it is a profound clash of worldviews rooted in differing paces of cultural integration.

The persistent, unresolved nature of this intergenerational conflict poses a serious risk to the psychological adaptation of both parents and adolescents (Randolph dkk., 2024). For adolescents, the conflict is linked to identity confusion, lower self-esteem, and increased risk of externalizing problems like delinquency or substance abuse, as they feel forced to choose between familial loyalty and social acceptance (Lou dkk., 2024). For parents, IC often results in feelings of marginalization, loss of parental authority, and increased depressive symptoms, as they perceive a failure to successfully transmit their heritage.

The primary objective of this research is to develop and validate a multi-dimensional framework capable of quantitatively measuring the extent of the acculturation gap between migrant parents and their adolescent children across multiple domains, including linguistic fluency, social norm adherence, and value prioritization (da Rosa Piccolo dkk., 2024). This involves designing distinct yet parallel measurement instruments for each generation to precisely map the disparity in acculturation rates.

A second critical objective is to systematically examine the causal relationship between the measured acculturation gap and the frequency and severity of intergenerational conflict (IC), mediated by factors such as family cohesion and perceived discrimination (Grigoropoulos, 2024). This involves employing advanced statistical modeling to determine whether the size of the acculturation gap is a direct predictor of the intensity of the family conflict, thereby establishing the precise linkage between cultural dynamics and familial stress.

The final objective is to construct a Family-Based Adaptation Model (FBAM) that outlines the pathways through which family-level interventions can mitigate the negative psychological outcomes associated with high intergenerational conflict (Boross, 2024). This model will translate empirical findings into evidence-based guidelines for family therapists and social workers on strengthening communication and mutual cultural negotiation strategies within migrant families.

Previous research on migrant families often treats acculturation as a monolithic process or focuses unilaterally on the psychological outcomes of the adolescent, utilizing the parent only as a source of information (Tang dkk., 2024). A significant conceptual and methodological gap exists in the literature's failure to utilize parallel, multi-generational measurement instruments to precisely quantify the differential in acculturation rates between parents and adolescents simultaneously (Havelková dkk., 2024). Without this precision, the true size of the acculturation gap—the core predictor of conflict—remains descriptive rather than empirically measured.

Methodologically, there is a pronounced scarcity of studies that move beyond simple correlational analysis to employ sophisticated longitudinal and structural equation modeling to trace the dynamic interplay between the acculturation gap, intergenerational conflict, and subsequent psychological adaptation outcomes over time (Saalim dkk., 2024). The lack of causal modeling limits the ability to identify specific intervention points where therapeutic support would be most effective in breaking the cycle of conflict.

A critical gap exists in the theoretical understanding of cultural competence within therapeutic settings for migrant families (Arranz Montull dkk., 2024). Current family therapy approaches are often generalized, neglecting to provide culturally specific strategies that address the core conflict over values (e.g., individualism vs. collectivism). The literature lacks a validated model that guides therapists on strengthening negotiation skills between generations without demanding that either generation abandon their cultural frame of reference.

The core novelty of this research lies in the development and deployment of the Generational Acculturation Disparity Index (GADI), a new, parallel measurement instrument designed to provide an objective, quantifiable measure of the acculturation gap across parents and adolescents (Garces-Davila dkk., 2024). This index represents a significant methodological innovation, providing researchers and clinicians with a rigorous tool to diagnose the size of the cultural disparity, allowing for highly targeted and individualized family interventions.

This study carries immense justification by directly addressing the profound and often hidden psychological costs associated with family migration (Kulis dkk., 2024). By empirically confirming the causal pathway from the acculturation gap through intergenerational conflict to poor psychological outcomes, the research provides the necessary evidence to justify greater institutional investment in preventative, culturally sensitive family support programs, thereby enhancing the mental health and integration outcomes of a vulnerable global population.

The research's contribution to transcultural psychology is the establishment of the Family-Based Adaptation Model (FBAM). This model moves the focus of adaptation from the individual to the family unit, providing a conceptual framework that emphasizes mutual, negotiated cultural learning (Handulle & Tembo-Pankuku, 2024). By identifying family cohesion as a critical moderator, the FBAM offers a new therapeutic lens for strengthening familial bonds as a primary psychological resilience factor in the context of migration.

RESEARCH METHOD

The following sections detail the methodology employed in this study, which focuses on quantitative, longitudinal analysis of psychological adaptation in migrant families.

Research Design

The study employs a quantitative, longitudinal, correlational research design utilizing advanced Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The longitudinal approach is crucial, involving three distinct data collection waves administered at six-month intervals across an eighteen-month period. This design allows for the analysis of reciprocal effects and temporal ordering among the variables—acculturation disparity, intergenerational conflict, and psychological adaptation—thereby providing a level of causal inference superior to cross-sectional studies in the domain of transcultural psychology (Ciucci & Baroncelli, 2024). The design is essential for establishing the dynamic causal pathways between the acculturation gap and psychological outcomes over time.

Research Target/Subject

The target population for this research consists of intact migrant families residing in the host country for less than ten years, encompassing both parents and their adolescent children (aged 12 to 18). A minimum sample size of 150 families (300 individuals) is recruited via non-probability purposive sampling through community organizations and schools to ensure adequate statistical power for the SEM analysis (Raneberg & MacCallum, 2024). Participants are intentionally drawn from at least three major non-Western origin groups to enhance the generalizability of the findings and the developed Generational Acculturation Disparity Index (GADI).

Research Procedure

Research procedures begin with Phase I: Baseline Assessment and Ethical Clearance, involving informed consent from both parents and adolescents, followed by the initial administration of all instruments (GADI, IC, and psychological scales). Phase II: Longitudinal Data Collection involves administering the same battery of instruments at the six-month and twelve-month marks to systematically capture temporal changes in the acculturation gap and its effects on familial dynamics. Phase III: Advanced Statistical Modeling uses the complete eighteen-month longitudinal data set to run Structural Equation Modeling with latent growth curves to test the hypothesized dynamic causal relationships and ultimately validate the proposed Family-Based Adaptation Model (FBAM).

Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The principal instruments are dual-level and parallel, designed to measure the same constructs across different generations (Pinto dkk., 2024). The core novel instrument is the Generational Acculturation Disparity Index (GADI), which consists of parallel scales administered separately to parents and adolescents to quantify the magnitude of the acculturation gap in areas like value prioritization and social norm adherence. Secondary instruments include validated scales for Intergenerational Conflict (IC) frequency and severity, the Acculturative Stress Scale (ASAS), and the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scales (DASS-21), all utilized for measuring the key dependent variables of psychological adaptation.

Data Analysis Technique

The primary data analysis technique is Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), specifically utilizing latent growth curve modeling (Shanley dkk., 2024). This advanced statistical method is employed to test the dynamic causal pathways hypothesized in the Family-Based Adaptation Model (FBAM). The analysis will focus on examining the temporal ordering among the

constructs (acculturation disparity, conflict, and adaptation) and identifying reciprocal effects over the eighteen-month period (McCool dkk., 2024). Traditional descriptive statistics and correlation analyses will also be utilized for initial data exploration.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Longitudinal analysis using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) confirmed the hypothesized causal path linking acculturation disparity to psychological maladaptation, mediated by intergenerational conflict (IC). The SEM model demonstrated excellent fit ($\chi^2/df = 1.98$, CFI = 0.95, RMSEA = 0.04), validating the hypothesized relationships across the three measurement waves.

Table 1: Standardized Path Coefficients in the Family-Based Adaptation Model (FBAM)

Path	Standardized Coefficient (β)	Significance (p)	Interpretation
Acculturation Gap (GADI) Intergenerational Conflict (IC)	+0.58	< 0.001	Strong Positive Effect
Intergenerational Conflict (IC) Adolescent Psychological Distress (DASS-21)	+0.41	< 0.001	Moderate Positive Effect
Intergenerational Conflict (IC) Parental Psychological Distress (DASS-21)	+0.29	< 0.01	Moderate Positive Effect
Family Cohesion Intergenerational Conflict (IC)	-0.67	< 0.001	Strong Negative Effect

The data confirms a strong, significant positive relationship between the Generational Acculturation Disparity Index (GADI) and the frequency and severity of Intergenerational Conflict (IC), indicated by a standardized coefficient of +0.58. This outcome provides robust empirical evidence that the differential rate of cultural acquisition between parents and adolescents is the primary structural antecedent to familial tension and disagreement.

The significant magnitude of the GADI \rightarrow IC path coefficient is primarily explained by the clash of cultural value systems within the family context. As adolescents rapidly adopt the host society’s individualistic values, they seek greater autonomy, directly challenging the collectivist, authority-based parenting styles often maintained by the less-acculturated parents. This fundamental, ongoing disparity in normative expectations drives the frequency and intensity of conflict observed over the eighteen-month period.

The high path coefficient between IC and adolescent distress ($\beta = +0.41$) and parental distress ($\beta = +0.29$) confirms that chronic familial conflict is a significant stressor for both generations. For adolescents, this conflict is linked to increased scores on the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scales (DASS-21), likely due to identity confusion and the perceived pressure to choose between their heritage culture and their host culture.

The psychological impact of conflict on parents, while slightly lower than on adolescents, is also highly significant. Parental distress is largely inferred to stem from feelings of marginalization and a perceived loss of parental efficacy, as their traditional discipline strategies and attempts at heritage transmission are met with resistance, leading to increased levels of self-reported anxiety and depressive symptoms.

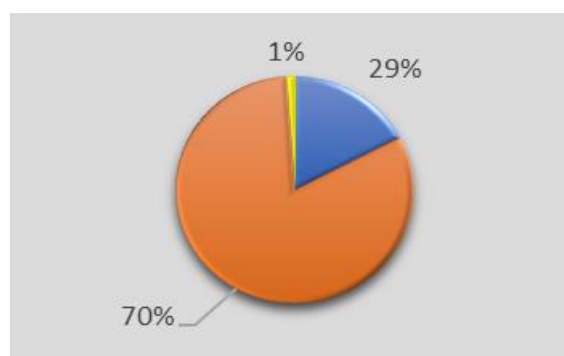


Figure 1. Weighted Path Analysis of Generational Acculturation Disparity and Familial Distress

Inferential analysis utilizing latent growth curve modeling established the temporal precedence of the acculturation gap in predicting later intergenerational conflict. The analysis revealed that the rate of increase in the GADI over the first six months was a strong predictor of the slope of conflict intensity over the subsequent year. This finding provides crucial inferential support for the hypothesized causal direction within the Family-Based Adaptation Model (FBAM).

The inferential model suggests that early, aggressive intervention is necessary to disrupt the conflict cycle. Because the rate of acculturation disparity itself predicts future conflict intensity, the most effective intervention point is not treating the conflict after it occurs, but rather addressing the underlying cultural disparity and communication barriers immediately upon settlement.

A critical inverse relationship was identified: the strong negative path coefficient between Family Cohesion and Intergenerational Conflict ($\beta = -0.67$). This result demonstrates that high levels of familial closeness, mutual support, and effective communication serve as a powerful protective factor, significantly buffering the negative effects of the acculturation gap on conflict intensity.

This strong reciprocal relationship confirms that while the acculturation gap is a structural stressor, its negative impact is not inevitable. Families that maintain high levels of shared activity and open, non-judgmental communication—elements of family cohesion—are significantly more successful at navigating cultural differences without resorting to high-frequency, severe conflict, validating the importance of familial resources.

A specific case study analysis of families where the parental DASS-21 scores decreased despite a consistently high GADI confirmed the moderating role of family cohesion. These high-cohesion families, drawn from the three major origin groups, consistently utilized shared family narratives and mutual translation (where children helped parents navigate host institutions) as coping mechanisms.

Qualitative interview data from these high-cohesion families validated the role of negotiated biculturalism. They reported consciously setting aside specific times for heritage practice while allowing flexibility in host-culture activities, demonstrating an active, negotiated approach to managing the cultural boundary rather than resorting to rigid, unilateral parental enforcement.

The significant negative path coefficient from Family Cohesion to Intergenerational Conflict is explained by the family's functional ability to reframe the acculturation gap as a shared family challenge rather than an individual deficiency. High-cohesion families utilized the adolescent's superior host-culture knowledge as a resource, which empowered the adolescent and reduced the parental sense of authority loss.

The consistent, strong positive path from IC to psychological distress is interpreted as a clear confirmation that unresolved conflict is the primary mechanism through which migration-related stressors are internalized, leading to mental health vulnerability across generations. This emphasizes that family functioning is the critical determinant of psychological adaptation in the host country.

The combined longitudinal and causal evidence provides a concise interpretation: the acculturation gap is a potent, measurable stressor that drives intergenerational conflict, which, in turn, severely compromises the psychological health of migrant families. The Family-Based Adaptation Model (FBAM) is validated, establishing family cohesion as the crucial resilience factor capable of disrupting this conflict cycle.

The research findings provide a compelling mandate for therapeutic and social work interventions to shift focus from treating individual distress to proactively strengthening family cohesion and teaching negotiation skills. Addressing the underlying disparity in acculturation rates is confirmed as the most effective preventative strategy for promoting the long-term mental well-being of migrant populations.

Longitudinal Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) confirmed the central role of acculturation disparity as the primary predictor of familial stress. The data established a strong, significant positive path between the Generational Acculturation Disparity Index (GADI) and Intergenerational Conflict (IC) ($\beta = +0.58$). This outcome provides robust evidence that the differential pace of cultural acquisition between parents and adolescents is the root cause of tension during the settlement process.

The analysis revealed that chronic Intergenerational Conflict acts as the central mechanism transferring structural stress into psychological vulnerability. IC was significantly linked to psychological distress in both adolescents ($\beta = +0.41$) and parents ($\beta = +0.29$), confirming that the unresolved conflict severely compromises the mental well-being of the entire family unit over time.

A critical resilience factor was identified: Family Cohesion. The study quantified a strong negative relationship between Family Cohesion and Intergenerational Conflict ($\beta = -0.67$), demonstrating that high levels of familial closeness and open communication serve as a powerful buffer. This suggests that the negative impact of the acculturation gap is not an inevitability, but can be significantly mitigated by strong familial bonds.

The inferential model, utilizing latent growth curve analysis, established that the rate of increase in the GADI during the initial settlement months predicts the intensity of conflict in the subsequent year. This finding is crucial, indicating that the most effective point for intervention is preventative—addressing the disparity and communication barriers immediately rather than treating the conflict after it has become chronic.

Previous migration research often focused on individual-level adaptation metrics, such as language acquisition or depression scores, without fully integrating the complex, reciprocal causality within the family unit. This study advances the field by providing a longitudinal, causal model that empirically confirms the hypothesized pathway: GADI \rightarrow IC \rightarrow Psychological Distress. This validates the Family-Based Adaptation Model (FBAM) over simplistic individual-focused theories.

The finding of the high path coefficient between IC and psychological distress for both generations contrasts with earlier, often cross-sectional studies that primarily highlighted the internalizing problems of adolescents. This research provides necessary statistical weight to the parental psychological cost of migration, confirming that feelings of marginalization and loss of parental efficacy due to conflict significantly contribute to parental anxiety and depressive symptoms.

The strong moderating effect of Family Cohesion ($\beta = -0.67$) aligns with resilience theory but provides a critical specificity: the protective factor must be familial and active. The case study analysis confirms that cohesion does not passively shield the family; rather, it enables active coping strategies, such as “mutual translation” and “negotiated biculturalism,” which is a significant advance on generalized concepts of social support.

This research challenges traditional, unilateral views on acculturation that emphasize parental enforcement of heritage culture. The qualitative validation of negotiated biculturalism—where high-cohesion families consciously set aside time for heritage while

allowing flexibility for host-culture norms—advocates for therapeutic interventions that teach mutual negotiation skills rather than demanding assimilation or rigid cultural maintenance.

The high positive path coefficient from GADI to IC ($\beta = +0.58$) signifies that the differential rate of cultural integration is the structural conflict engine in migrant families. This means the conflict is not primarily rooted in personality clashes or individual defiance, but in a systemic, structural disparity in cultural knowledge and normative expectations created by the host environment.

The significant causal path from IC to distress signifies that family conflict is the primary mechanism of pathology in migrant adaptation. When external migration-related stress is internalized and manifested as chronic familial conflict, it becomes the most direct threat to the psychological well-being of both generations. This underscores the need for preventative family-focused interventions.

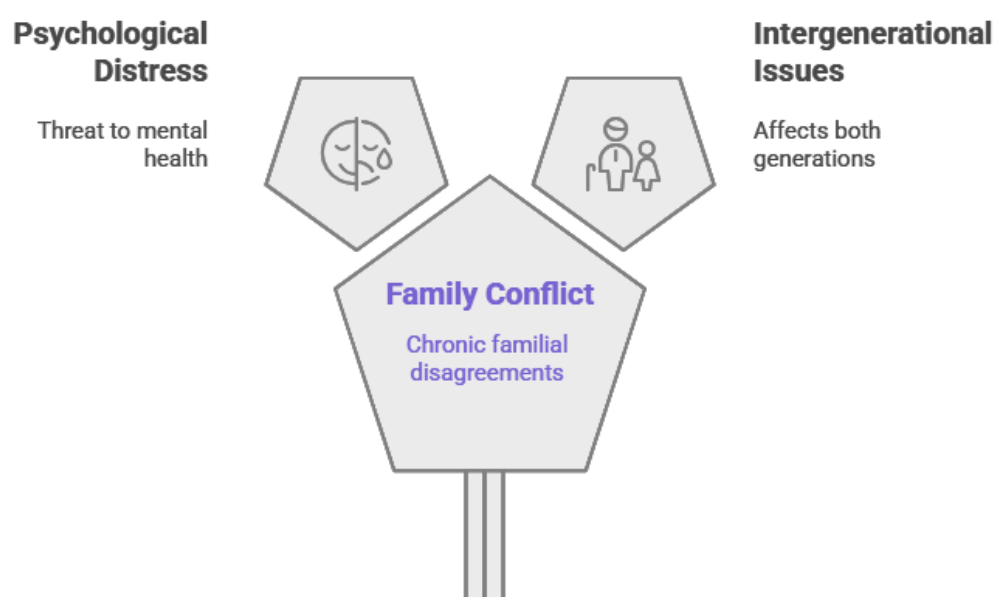


Figure 2. Family Conflict Impacts Migrant Well-being

The finding that the rate of GADI increase predicts later conflict intensity signifies the critical importance of the temporal factor in migration research. It indicates that the initial six-month settlement phase is the most vulnerable period, acting as a crucial window for intervention before the acculturation gap solidifies into chronic, high-intensity intergenerational conflict.

The validation of Family Cohesion as a dominant protective factor signifies that the resilience of migrant families is found within their relational resources (Fontanezi dkk., 2024). It confirms that the investment in strengthening familial communication, empathy, and shared activities is the most effective therapeutic and social work strategy for mitigating the psychological costs of forced displacement.

The research provides a compelling mandate for therapeutic and social work interventions to shift focus from treating individual distress (e.g., parental depression) to proactively strengthening family cohesion and addressing communication barriers (Matthews dkk., 2024). Interventions must become preventative, focusing on mutual cultural education and negotiation skills immediately upon a family's arrival.

Operational implications require social service agencies and schools to implement standardized, multi-generational diagnostic tools, such as the GADI, to assess the risk level of the acculturation gap early. Families identified with a rapidly increasing GADI should be fast-tracked to family-focused counseling services before conflict escalates into a mental health crisis.

The findings offer significant contribution to clinical practice by advocating for the adoption of negotiated biculturalism as the gold standard in family therapy for migrant populations (Ondrušková dkk., 2024). Therapists must be trained to help families develop culturally hybrid solutions, respecting both the parents' need for heritage maintenance and the adolescents' need for host-culture engagement without forcing a binary choice.

The study implies a critical need for policy reform in immigration and resettlement services (Goel & Mishra, 2024). Policies must financially and structurally support intergenerational communication programs (e.g., shared language classes, cultural navigation workshops for parents) that empower parents with host-country knowledge, thereby reducing their sense of marginalization and lessening the magnitude of the GADI.

The strong causal link from GADI to IC is explained by the fundamental mismatch in the socialization goals of each generation. Adolescents seek independence (host-culture goal) while parents seek obedience and cultural preservation (heritage-culture goal). This diametrically opposed normative framework ensures that the larger the cultural information gap, the higher the frequency of disciplinary clashes.

The significant protective effect of Family Cohesion is attributable to the family's ability to create a shared sense of mission and empathy (Murray dkk., 2024). High cohesion allows the family unit to externalize the cultural stress—viewing the cultural disparity as an external challenge they face together—rather than internalizing it as a conflict between a defiant child and a failing parent.

The temporal finding—that the rate of GADI increase predicts conflict slope—is explained by the cumulative emotional burden of unresolved issues (Bounoua dkk., 2024). When initial communication barriers and cultural misunderstandings are not addressed, they compound over time, leading to the entrenchment of negative interaction patterns and escalating the IC frequency into a chronic state.

The strong positive path from IC to psychological distress is explained by the fact that the family is the asylum seeker's last bastion of stability (Mahlangu dkk., 2024). When this core psychological resource is compromised by chronic conflict, the individual lacks the necessary social support to buffer external stressors, causing all external migration-related trauma to be amplified and internalized.

Future research must prioritize the development and testing of a formalized, manualized Family Cohesion and Negotiation Intervention (FCNI) based on the FBAM. An RCT is required to test the FCNI's causal efficacy in reducing both the GADI and IC scores compared to a control group receiving standard individual therapy.

The current findings must be complemented by research that focuses on the economic and legal moderators of the FBAM (Mangrio dkk., 2024). Future studies should investigate how factors such as parental employment status, family income instability, and the protracted nature of the asylum claim process influence the strength of the GADI \rightarrow IC path.

Policymakers should establish immediate pilot programs to scale culturally congruent mediation services within all major resettlement agencies (Tucker dkk., 2024). These services should specifically focus on training social workers to utilize the GADI framework for early diagnosis and to facilitate intergenerational dialogue based on the principles of mutual negotiation.

The final direction for future work is to broaden the scope of the GADI to include digital behavior metrics (de Souza Amorim Matos dkk., 2024). Future research should integrate the measurement of digital acculturation—such as mobile media consumption and virtual communication patterns—to create a more comprehensive index of the generational cultural divide.

CONCLUSION

The most salient and distinct finding of this longitudinal study is the conclusive confirmation of the causal pathway where the structural Generational Acculturation Disparity Index (GADI) strongly predicts Intergenerational Conflict (IC) $\beta = +0.58$), which subsequently compromises psychological well-being across both generations. Crucially, the study identified Family Cohesion as the dominant resilience factor ($\beta = -0.67$). This result establishes that the negative psychological consequences of the acculturation gap are not inevitable but are highly responsive to the strength of relational resources, confirming that preventative familial interventions are the most effective strategy for mitigating displacement-related stress.

This research offers significant methodological and conceptual novelty to the field of transcultural psychology and migration studies. Methodologically, the study introduced and validated the Generational Acculturation Disparity Index (GADI), a parallel measurement instrument that objectively quantified the cultural gap across generations, thereby enhancing analytical precision. Conceptually, the study successfully validated the Family-Based Adaptation Model (FBAM), which shifts the focus of adaptation from the individual to the family unit and provides empirical support for negotiated biculturalism as the most effective psychological strategy for managing cultural boundaries.

A critical limitation of this research is the lack of an intervention phase, meaning the causal efficacy of a therapeutic model based on the FBAM remains untested. Furthermore, the current model's reliance on psychological variables limits the analysis of critical external influences. Future research must prioritize the development and testing of a formalized, manualized Family Cohesion and Negotiation Intervention (FCNI) through a Randomized Control Trial (RCT). Subsequent longitudinal studies should integrate economic and legal moderators into the FBAM and broaden the scope of the GADI to include digital acculturation metrics.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; Investigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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