

Stimulating Intergenerationality: Millennials in France

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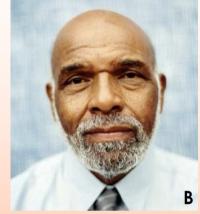
APUAF Directors' Meeting – March 13, 2015

Workshop outline

- Activity 1 Generation association
- Presentation: Intergenerationality and our students
- Activity 2 Intergenerational project
- Wrap-up and conclusions

Generation association activity



















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What is a generation?

Three critera for members of a generation:

- Share an age location in history.
- Are shaped by the eras they encounter as children and young adults, also tend to share some common beliefs and behaviors, including basic attitudes about risk taking, culture and values, civic engagement, and family life.
- Tend to have a sense of common perceived membership in that generation amongst their peers.

Source: http://www.lifecourse.com/about/method/phases.html

People never "belong" to an age bracket.

Rather, they belong to a **generation that happens to be passing through an age bracket**—a generation
with its own memories, language, habits, beliefs,
and life lessons.

Source: http://www.lifecourse.com/about/method/phases.html







Talking about age in France

- de 26 ans Aïeul

Actif Aîné

Jeune Ancien

Jeunesse 3e âge

Junior Retraité

Senior

Vétéran

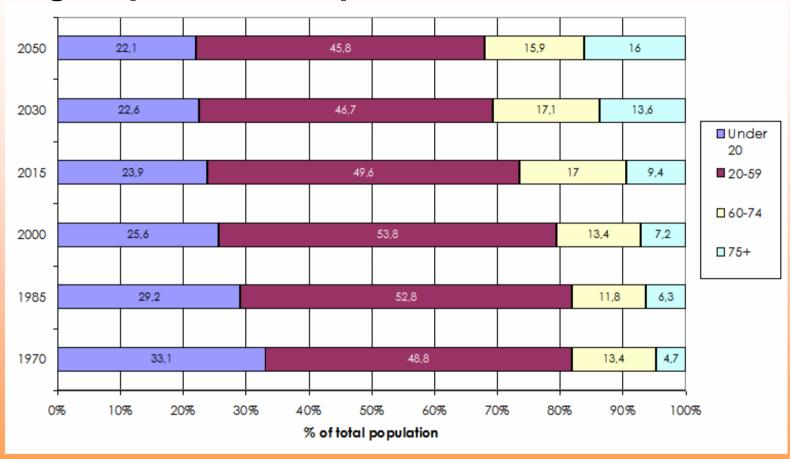
Vieillard

Vieux

Intergenerationality: a hot topic in France

- « Conflits de générations? Les relations 'jeunes' et 'vieux' sont bien plus apaisées que les Enfoirés ne le chantent » Le Huffpost 28.2.2015
- « Jeunes et vieux si on vivait ensemble?
 Psychologies.com/Planete/societe/articles-et-dossiers. Février 2015
- « Jeunes et vieux sous le même toit, un nouveau mode de vie » France Inter : émission Le téléphone sonne 5.2.2015
- « A Granvillars (90), écoliers et personnes âgées partagent un repas hebdomadaire. 9 février 2015. www.localtis.infos
- « Les jeunes, cible privilégiée des clichés médiatiques » Le Monde.fr, 21.10.2014
- Les Français et l'intergénérationnel, TNS Sofres.com, 19.12.2013
- « La campagne Génération ». 2014. Génération quoi.france2.fr

France: Changing relative size of population groups over the period 1970-2050 (in %)



Source: INSEE, projections de population 2007-2060.

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What is intergenerationality?

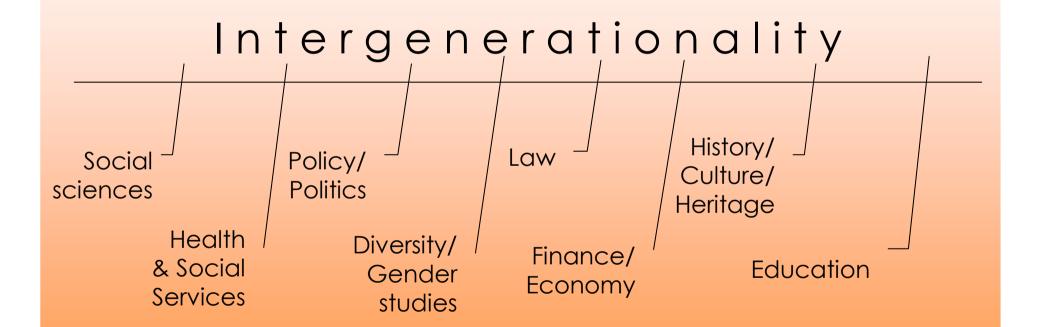
younger generation



older generation

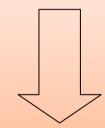
Related terms: Intergenerational exchange / contact / practice / ties

Transversal topic



Why focus on intergenerationality?

uni-generational campus setting with limited intergenerational contact



international setting with increased multigenerational exposure

unchartered territory



College students spend 85% of their time with people under 35.

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Photography workshop

Assignment: photograph your neighborhood









https://www.flickr.com/photos/128296471@N02/sets/72157649365013798/with/16028380455/

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Benefits of intergenerational exchange

Older people	Younger people	Community
Increase in vitality	Increased self-worth	Builds social cohesion
Relief from isolation / reintegration in the	Increased sense of social responsability	Develops bridges across community
community Reflect on life	Access to adult support	Encourages/creates models of civic skills
experiences Exposure to difference Develop skills (social,	Less isolation Positive perception of older adults	Acts as impetus for other community projects
technological) Practical assistance	Increased resiliance Learn about history Less drugs/violence	

Source: Report to NYARS 2006, Community building through intergenerational exchange programs

Student responses on intergenerational contact

Where:

Homestay, volunteer field work, extra curriculars

Benefits:

Perspective on own life
Understanding the host culture
History, social issues, politics
Conversation, language use and comprehension
Interpersonal skills

Wesleyan intercultural competency scale (WICS)*

- A way to measure students' intercultural skills
- Elements of a high degree of cultural competence: knowledge, attitudes, and skills

Frontiers: The Interdisciplinary Journal of Study Abroad,
Vol. XXIV Fall 2014

^{*} From Stemler, Imada, Sorkin, <u>Development and Validation of the Wesleyan Intercultural Competence Scale</u>
(WICS): A Tool for Measuring the Impact of Study Abroad Experiences

Development of Intercultural Sensitivity Experience of difference Ethnocentric Ethnorelative Stages Stages © Milton Bennett

Table 2. Numbers of participants who encountered the 16 situations presented in WICS (N=97)

	Situation	Frequency (%)
S13	When I used local public transportation,	95 (97.9)
S2	When I was interacting with local peers,	94 (96.9)
S3	When I went out with others,	93 (95.9)
S8	When I went grocery shopping,	91 (93.8)
S9	When visiting a local landmark,	85 (87.6)
S11	When I could not find something I needed, which I could usually get easily in the U.S. ,	85 (87.6)
S16	When I was exposed to local media coverage,	84 (86.6)
S5	When a local peer expressed views that were different from my own,	81 (83.5)
S12	When I ate a local cuisine that tasted really strange,	76 (78.4)
S10	When a local person did not understand what I said in the local language and seemed to be a bit frustrated or confused,	64 (66.0)
S15	When I went to a local cultural event with local peers,	63 (64.9)
S1	When I was invited to a formal dinner,	61 (62.9)
S4	When I was interacting with a professor (or a supervisor) in a culture where respecting someone with higher status was considered to be very important,	61 (62.9)
S6	When I participated in discussions with other local peers, and others seemed to be rather quiet,	49 (50.5)
S7	When I was invited to a local family party and I was not sure how formal it was,	46 (47.4)
S14	When I went to a religious service or event that differed from my own religious beliefs,	27 (27.8)
Average		72.2 (74.4)

Table 3. Example WICS item "S8: ('When I went grocery shopping')" mapped onto Bennett's DMIS

Bennett's stage	Description of the stage	Response example
Denial	Individuals deny the existence of other cultures or the difference between them.	I tried to go shopping with other Americans or find a store that catered to Americans.
Defense	Individuals react against the threat of other cultures by denigrating the other cultures and promoting the superiority on one's own culture.	I just got the things that were usually sold in the U.S. because I was afraid of wasting money for something terrible.
Minimization	Individuals acknowledge cultural differences on the surface but consider all cultures as fundamentally similar.	I found that the stores were pretty much like the ones in the U.S., and I did not find any big differences. Grocery stores are just grocery stores anywhere.
Acceptance	Individuals accept and respect cultural differences with regard to behavior and values.	I enjoyed finding things that I never saw in the U.S. and I was curious about what they were.
Adaptation	Individuals develop the ability to shift their frame of reference to other culturally diverse worldviews through empathy and pluralism.	I often bought local products that were a little different from the products I get in the U.S. and I used them a lot in my everyday living.
Integration	Individuals expand and incorporate other worldviews into their own worldview.	I bought and tried local products and discovered really good ones. So I became more openminded and less restricted by familiarity and brand names when choosing right products for myself.

Conclusions WICS and QUESTIONS for us

Who scored the highest on Intercultural Competence scale?

- Those who experience a wider variety of situations and experiences where they are interacting more widely and/or deeply with the host community
- Students who reported spending a great amount of time speaking a foreign language while abroad

Utilization of Wesleyan Intercultural Competence Scale?

Possibly

 To help students reflect on their responses <u>prior to</u> their study abroad departure as well as using it for debriefing <u>purposes</u>

In the area of social intelligence, for example, it has been shown that people develop expertise faster when given a theoretical framework for interpreting their responses

As <u>a tool for program administrators/educators to</u>
 <u>measure student acquisition and assessment of our</u>
 educational programs and activities?

+VARIETY OF SITUATIONS AND INTERACTIONS = HIGHER INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE

Intergenerational project

Academic Homestays / Community excursion / student service housing Cultural activity Understanding of local Pre-departure / societal Course re-entry debate, event or trauma

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