

Citation for published version:

Sheku Kakay, 'A critical assessment of the impact of conformity on collectivist families' meal social interaction behaviour in Sierra Leone', *Journal of Public Health and Nutrition*, Vol. 1(2): 25-38, 2018.

DOI:

[Link to article in publisher's website](#)

Document Version:

This is the Published Version.

Copyright and Reuse:

© 2018 by Sheku Kakay. Published by Allied Academies.

Content in the UH Research Archive is made available for personal research, educational, and non-commercial purposes only. Unless otherwise stated, all content is protected by copyright, and in the absence of an open license, permissions for further re-use should be sought from the publisher, the author, or other copyright holder.

Enquiries

If you believe this document infringes copyright, please contact Research & Scholarly Communications at rsc@herts.ac.uk

A critical assessment of the impact of conformity on collectivist families' meal social interaction behaviour in Sierra Leone.

Sheku Kakay*

Department of Management, Leadership and Organisation, Hertfordshire Business School, University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom

Abstract

Background: Conformity is sanctioned at Sierra Leonean families' mealtimes not only to streamline behaviour, but also to overhaul the character of individuals in order to increase their acceptance in society. These norms are reinforced to promote appropriate ethical standards at mealtimes. Consequently, moral family education at mealtimes is fundamental for knowledge transfer and for instilling appropriate discipline in children. The importance of this is that it plays a critical part in refining the thoughts of individuals within a family at mealtimes, which enables them to understand their roles and positions in the family and their relationship with others within and without the family, especially visitors and extended family members. Thus, building relationship with other members of the family is a mandatory requirement at mealtimes, as it serves to foster continuity and the long-term survival of the family. Tacitly, family cohesion is central to how families relate with each other at mealtimes and acts as a critical determinant of the degree of closeness in a family, which is vital for the families' public image.

Methods: The researcher used one-to-one semi-structured qualitative interviews to investigate families' views and experiences of their mealtimes' behaviours. In this research, due to the fact that the selected samples of families were unknown, the researcher used snowballing; convenience; and experiential sampling in recruiting respondents, including males and females from different cultural, ethnic, religious and professional backgrounds, across the different regions of Sierra Leone. The interviews were guided by a topic, and this procedure was followed until no new themes emerged. The interviews were recorded using an audio recorder, which were transcribed verbatim and analysed using a thematic approach.

Results: A total of 20 families (comprising 20 husbands and 20 wives) with a sample size of 40 participants were used in this study. The paper highlights the influence of conformity on the behaviour of Christian and Muslim families (husband and wife) at mealtimes and draw attention to its significance as influencer of collectivism, particularly in relation to its impact on the social interaction between similar and dissimilar gender groups. The author critically assessed the extent of the influence of conformity on families' meal social interaction behaviour and presented a comparative analytical summary of how gender affects the meal behaviours of different gender and religious groups.

Conclusion: The aspect of conformity, as emphasised by a majority of the respondents, is used to not only reinforce family norms, beliefs and values, but to imbibe discipline among family members at the dinner table.

Keywords: Culture, Conformity, Norms, Family/Consumer behaviour, Social interaction, Collectivism

Accepted on April 10, 2018

Background

Sierra Leonean mealtimes are dominated by norms and the expectations from individuals to conform to expected cultural and traditional practices when socialising at mealtimes. This argument is in harmony with the views of Lineburg and Gearheart and Merrill et al. who suggested that family mealtime, are critically important for creating familial bonds, socialisation of behavioural norms and teaching life skills [1-3]. Merrill et al. reiterated that family meal social interaction behaviour at dinnertime is a cornerstone of family life across multiple cultures [2]. A number of researchers have examined family meal social interaction behaviour at mealtimes and posited that

most families focuses on a variety of conversational goals and child outcomes, including emotion regulation, well-being, and narrative skills [4-6].

Merrill et al. noted that one of the most evident goals of family meal social interaction at dinnertimes involves socialisation of politeness routines and behavioural norms [2]. This view is also supported by Koh and Wang; Merrill et al. and Segrin and Flora, who suggested that family meal social interaction behaviour at dinnertime is an important site for the sharing of stories of one's day and the shared family past [2,7,8]. In comparison, other researchers have pointed out that family mealtimes are a site for teaching children general knowledge about the world around

them and inculcating basic family norms into them [9,10]. These behavioural practices are predominant in the Sierra Leonean society, although there are good reasons to speculate that family meal social interaction behaviour may differ from social group to social group based on their group norms and traditions.

Rhodes et al. and Turner et al. viewed the descriptive norm construct as the children's perception of preferences (as liking in the attitude construct) of their parents in the same way as group norms within the theory of planned behaviour [11,12]. A study of meta-analysis by Cairns et al. demonstrated that a small but significant correlation exists between parents' and their children's food preferences [13,14]. Cairns et al. noted that parents or the person in the family responsible for family meals often prefer healthy and nutritional food. However, taste seems to be preferential for children than nutrition when making food choices [15-17]. Contrarily, the aspects of choice and preferences as a socialisation norm are limited in the meal social interaction behaviour of most Sierra Leonean families. This is because of the increased absence of variety in most Sierra Leonean homes, which hampers their ability to make choices, as they are condemned to what is available at the dinner table.

Sierra Leoneans learn the norms, attitudes and values from their families as part of their socialisation. The effect of the family on people's socialisation is termed intergenerational influence [18,19]. Of all cultural conventions that structure the daily life in the family meal social consumption domain, the most important is the eating habits [20-22]. Driver et al. purported that food is a substance; providing both physical nourishment and a key form of communication that carries many kinds of meanings [23]. There has been an increasing social and spatial polarisation in Sierra Leone between the 'haves' and 'have-nots', often found in economically poor areas or ghettos where segregation is based predominantly along the lines of class and ethnicity [24,25]. Hilbrecht et al. noted that consumption stands at the intersection of different spheres of everyday life between private and public, the political and personal, the social and the individual, which is very evident in Sierra Leone [26].

It can be argued based on the views of many researchers that, there is little or no empirical evidence, models or frameworks to explain the impact of conformity on collectivist families' meal social interaction behaviour [27-29]. Therefore, this research attempts to bring empirical data that provides evidence on the conceptualisation of conformity and its corresponding influence on family meal social interaction behaviour in the Sierra Leonean collectivist context. It is against the backdrop of this argument that the researcher sought to determine the conformity factors that influence Sierra Leonean families' meal consumption behaviour.

Methods

The researcher conducted one-to-one semi-structured face-to-face qualitative interviews with families about the conformity factors that influenced their meal social interaction behaviour. This allowed families from different ethnic backgrounds, based on their perspective and own words elucidate their views of the food conformity attributes that influences their meal social interaction behaviours. The researcher during the semi-structured interviews introduced a theme and allowed

the conversation to develop according to cues taken from what respondents said about their families (Table 1).

Participants and recruitment

The researcher used snowballing; convenience; and experiential sampling to recruit families from different ethnic backgrounds from across the four regions of Sierra Leone, including the northern, southern and eastern provinces as well as the western area. The researcher primarily focused on urban areas, particularly the provincial headquarter towns with about 20% of the families selected in the North (Makeni), 20% in the South (Bo), 20% in the East (Kenema), and 40% in the Western area (Freetown). This implies that, 4 families were recruited in the North (Makeni), 4 in the South (Bo), 4 in the East (Kenema), and 8 in the Western Area (Freetown). A Sample representation and demographic information of families, who participated in the face-to-face semi-structured interviews, are presented in the table (Table 2). A total of 20 families (20 husbands and 20 wives), a sample size of 40, from various households were contacted across the country with a vivid explanation given to them about the study including potential risks of data publication, benefits to the country generally, and the assurance of confidentiality. The main participants in the study were husbands and wives (married couples) from different ethnic and religious backgrounds. The researcher ensured that an even religious representation was selected for the interviews with ten families from each of the denominations (Muslim and Christian). The husbands and wives were interviewed separately to avoid any biasness or to prevent one couple influencing the other. Consequently, twenty families (20 Husbands and 20 wives) were interviewed with 50% from each denomination (Muslim and Christian). Initial appointments and participant invitation letters; the research themes to be covered; and the participant information sheet detailing the interview protocol, commitment, benefits; and risks and confidentiality were issued to the interviewees at their various places of work before the official scheduled interviews at their homes.

Interviews

A guideline was developed for the entire research process, which was followed from the planning phase onto the implementation phase of the research to avoid any incongruity in the research process. The analysis of literature, guided the identification of theories and ideas that were tested using the data collected from the field. This was done in the form of a gap analysis. The researcher used open-ended questions and themes, from which a broad conclusion was drawn. The themes included Social/Group norm, Respect, obedience, meal sharing, Politeness routines, behavioural norms, sharing of stories, silence and authority. The interview for each respondent was scheduled for an hour, but on the average, it lasted between 50 and 55 minutes. The researcher carried out the interviews at the homes of the interviewees with the conversations recorded on a digital audio recorder.

Data analysis

The researcher transcribed all the data verbatim and imported them into NVIVO 10 to facilitate the analysis and coding. An iterative approach of reading and rereading the transcripts, identifying themes and patterns, and comparing across the data was used in analysing the data. Thus, continuity in the

Table 1: Thematic analysis and schematic summary diagrams of the impact of conformity on families' meal social interaction behaviour.

Interviews with Families			
Literature	Questions	Field Themes	Sub-themes
Conformity	What is the importance of togetherness in your family's meal social interaction behaviour?	Education	Discussion forum, solution forum, rights and wrongs, reflection, sharing ideas (MW, CW, MH, CH), confidence building (CW, CH), knowledge, family lineage, learning forum, communication family history, experience, share stories, awareness, food ethics (MW), troubleshooting (MW, CWMH, CH), reflectivity (MW), Tradition/values (MH)
		Family cohesion	Love, care, sympathy, happiness, bonding (CH), unity/cohesion (MW, CW, MH, CH), patience, tolerance, harmony, cooperation (MH), smooth relationship, honesty, cordiality, close ties, peace, happiness, affection (MW, CW, MH, CH), companionship (CW), sense of belonging (CW), friendliness, reduction (CH)
		Family development	Family growth, family enhancement, progress, planning (MH), sustainability, prayer (MW, CH)
		Authority	Respect (MW, CW, MH, CH), control (CW, CH), contentment, good behaviour, fairness, responsibility (CW), behaviour regulator, corrections, boundaries, self-discipline
		Meal Participation	Appetite, absences, socialisation
	What is the importance of obedience in your family's social interaction at the dinner table?	Authority	Obedience, respect (MW, CW, MH, CH), comportment, boundaries, instruction, submissive, control, rules, orders, command, family head, correct behaviour, incentive/rewards (MH), provision, greeting, contribution (CH), normality, discipline, punitive measures, position, decision-making (MH), protection (CH), confidence (CH), authority (MW, CW, MH, CH), gratifying parents (MW)
		Responsibility	Learning curve, image building, raises awareness, expectation, contentment, cooperation, family image (MH), role definition, character definition, God fearing (MW), responsibility (MW, CW), moral ethics (CW), God's word (MH)
		Family unity	Love (CW), care, stability/unity/cohesion (MW, CW, MH, CH), appreciate, acceptance, togetherness, humility (CW), build relationship, happiness, sympathy, peace, patience, modesty (CH), understanding, cooperation, affection (MH), cultural norm (CH)
		Direction	Guidance, communication (CH), benchmarking, shape behaviour, steering, role definition, conflict resolution, behavioural code, advice (CW), best practices, cultural/traditional beliefs (MW, MH), avert accident (CW)
		Success	Blessings, achievement, upbringing, progress/success (MW, CW, MH, CH), sacrifice, longer lifespan (CW), prosperity, eternal life, perseverance, development, family growth, survival
	What sort of conformed behaviour is expected from members of your family when interacting at the dinner?	Food ethics	Quietness (MW, CW, MH, CH), gratifying parents, wash hands (MW, CW, MH, CH), hygiene (MW, CW, MH, CH), food wastage, anti-social behaviour, left-hand forbidden (MW, CW, MH, CH), food boundaries, sitting posture
		Affection	Politeness (CW, MH, CH), sharing (CH), bedience, listening, sense of belonging, hospitality
		Authority	Respect (MW, CW, MH, CH), acceptance, correct behaviour, control, instructions, corrective measure, boundaries (CH)
		Family religious beliefs	Prayer (CW, MH, CH), food type, religion, superstitious beliefs, family religious beliefs (MW)
		Moral education	Advice (MW), learning forum, social norms, good manner, timeliness, comportment, meal covering, moral education (MW, CW)
	How does meal sharing affect your relationship with other people outside your home?	Affection	Love (MW, CW, MH, CH), sharing/affection (MW, CW, MH, CH), respect (MW, CW, MH, CH), affordability (MW, CW), commonality, support, jealousy (CH), resentment, mingling, greed (MH), backbiting, Divulge secret (MH), kindness, gesture, satisfaction (MH), caring (MH), charity (MW, CW, CH), religious beliefs (MW), survival (CH), conflict (CH), word of God (CH)
		Relationship building	Cordiality, friendliness, bonding, understanding, friendship, image building (MW, CW), closer ties/unity (MW, MH), admiration/ appreciation (MW, CW, MH, CH), gap bridging, likeness, relationship building (MW, CW, MH, CH), blessing (MW)
		Unity	Togetherness, eating together, happiness (MH), oneness, coordination, collaboration, protection (MH), sense of belonging (CH), cooperation (CH)

Note: *CW:* Christian wife; *MW:* Muslim wife; *MH:* Muslim Husband; *CH:* Christian Husband

coding process helped identify redundancies and overlaps in the categorisation of the scheme, and then grouped both sequentially and thematically. The use of NVIVO 10 facilitated the development of an audit trail through the use of memos, providing evidence of confirmation of the research findings. After collating and coding, the data was summarised and organised by comparing the responses provided by the different family members (husband and wife), and conceptualised the interpretation of each category by each family member, and how they interact with each other. The researcher noted that sometimes, there were variations in responses from different family members, which could have prompted the use of more than one code, which resulted in the building up of different sub-categories. The researcher worked on the categorisation scheme, assignment of codes, and interpreted and reviewed

the transcripts independently. Where there were differences in interpretations, commonalities and differences were identified and interpreted appropriately. Therefore, the researcher used triangulation to enhance the credibility of the data. Also, the audio-recordings and associated transcripts (field notes) were transcribed as soon as the researcher returned from the field to avoid unnecessary build-up of information and data and avoid loss of vital information.

Results

The researcher used a sample of 40 respondents, who were between the ages of 18 and 65 years, as participants in the one-to-one semi-structured face-to-face interview. A tabular representation of the sample and personal data are depicted in table (Table-3). The researcher considered the husband and

Table 2: Sample representation and demographic information of families who participated in the face-to-face semi-structured interviews.

Families		Demographic	
Family 001	Wife	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: procurement office
		Ethnicity: Creole	
		Family size: 3	
		Religion: Christianity	
	Husband	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Banker
		Ethnicity: Mende	
		Family size: 3	
		Religion: Christianity	
Family 002	Wife	Location: HQ03	Type of occupation: Businesswoman/self-employed
		Ethnicity: Temne	
		Family size: 8	
		Religion: Muslim	
	Husband	Location: HQ03	Type of occupation: Constructor
		Ethnicity: Temne	
		Family size: 8	
		Religion: Christianity	
Family 003	Wife	Location: HQ04	Type of occupation: Nurse
		Ethnicity: Yalunka	
		Family size: 12	
		Religion: Christianity	
	Husband	Location: HQ04	Type of occupation: Teacher
		Ethnicity: Kono	
		Family size: 12	
		Religion: Christianity	
Family 004	Wife	Location: HQ04	Type of occupation: Geologist
		Ethnicity: Temne	
		Family size: 7	
		Religion: Muslim	
	Husband	Location: HQ04	Type of occupation: Banker
		Ethnicity: Mende	
		Family size: 7	
		Religion: Christianity	
Family 005	Wife	Location: HQ02	Type of occupation: Businesswoman/self-employed
		Ethnicity: Mende	
		Family size: 5	
		Religion: Christianity	
	Husband	Location: HQ02	Type of occupation: Police Officer
		Ethnicity: Mende	
		Family size: 5	
		Religion: Christianity	
Family 006	Wife	Location: HQ02	Type of occupation: Teacher
		Ethnicity: Kono	
		Family size: 5	
		Religion: Christianity	
	Husband	Location: HQ02	Type of occupation: Civil servant
		Ethnicity: Kissy	
		Family size: 5	
		Religion: Christianity	

Family 007	Wife	Location: HQ02	Type of occupation: Businesswoman/self-employed
		Ethnicity: Temne	
		Family size: 4	
		Religion:	
		Christianity	
	Husband	Location: HQ02	Type of occupation: Finance Officer
		Ethnicity: Kono	District/Provincial headquarter town: SP
		Family size: 4	
		Religion:	
		Christianity	
Family 008	Wife	Location: HQ02	Type of occupation: Social worker
		Ethnicity: Mende	District/Provincial headquarter town: SP
		Family size: 10	
		Religion:	
		Christian	
	Husband	Location: HQ02	Type of occupation: Social worker
		Ethnicity: Mende	District/Provincial headquarter town: SP
		Family size: 10	
		Religion:	
		Christian	
Family 009	Wife	Location: HQ03	Type of occupation: mid-wife
		Ethnicity: Temne	District/Provincial headquarter town: SP
		Family size: 4	
		Religion: Muslim	
	Husband	Location: HQ03	Type of occupation: Businessman/self-employed
		Ethnicity:	
		Madingo	
		Family size: 4	
		Religion: Muslim	
		District/Provincial headquarter town: NP	
Family 010	Wife	Location: HQ03	Type of occupation: Teacher
		Ethnicity:	
		Koranko	
		Family size: 10	
	Husband	Religion: Muslim	District/Provincial headquarter town: NP
		Location: HQ03	
		Ethnicity: Mende	
		Family size: 10	
		Religion: Muslim	
		Type of occupation: Civil engineer	
Family 011	Wife	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Teacher
		Ethnicity: Mende	
		Family size: 8	
		Religion: Muslim	
	Husband	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Civil servant
		Ethnicity: Mende	
		Family size: 8	
		Religion: Muslim	
		District/Provincial headquarter town: WA	
		Type of occupation: Lecturer	
Family 012	Wife	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Teacher/Pastor
		Ethnicity: Limba	
		Family size: 6	
		Religion:	District/Provincial headquarter town: WA
		Christian	
		Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Lecturer
		Ethnicity: Mende	
		Family size: 6	
		Religion:	
		Christian	
District/Provincial headquarter town: WA			

Family 013	Husband	Location: HQ04	Type of occupation: Nurse	
		Ethnicity: Creole		
		Family size: 4		District/Provincial headquarter town: EP
		Religion: Muslim		
		Location: HQ04		Type of occupation: Lecturer
		Ethnicity: Limba		District/Provincial headquarter town: EP
Family size: 4				
Family 014	Wife	Location: HQ03	Type of occupation: Teacher	
		Ethnicity: Temne	District/Provincial headquarter town: NP	
		Family size: 5		
		Religion: Christian		
	Husband	Location: HQ03	Type of occupation: Agricultural Officer	
		Ethnicity: Temne	District/Provincial headquarter town: NP3	
Family size: 5				
Religion: Christian				
Family 015	Wife	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: University Administrator	
		Ethnicity: Creole	District/Provincial headquarter town: WA	
		Family size: 4		
		Religion: Christian		
	Husband	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: University Administrator	
		Ethnicity: Creole	District/Provincial headquarter town: WA	
Family size: 4				
Religion: Christian				
Family 016	Wife	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Principal	
		Ethnicity: Mende	District/Provincial headquarter town: WA	
		Family size: 8		
		Religion: Muslim		
	Husband	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Deputy Director (Civil Servant)	
		Ethnicity: Yalunka	District/Provincial headquarter town: WA	
Family size: 8				
Religion: Muslim				
Family 017	Wife	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Businesswoman/Self-employed	
		Ethnicity: Temne	District/Provincial headquarter town: WA	
		Family size: 9		
		Religion: Muslim		
	Husband	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Medical Lecturer	
		Ethnicity: Fullah	District/Provincial headquarter town: WA	
Family size: 9				
Religion: Muslim				
Family 018	Wife	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Teacher	
		Ethnicity: Mende	District/Provincial headquarter town: WA	
		Family size: 8		
		Religion: Muslim		
	Husband	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Businessman/self-employed	
		Ethnicity: Madingo	District/Provincial headquarter town: WA	
Family size: 8				
Religion: Muslim				
Family 019	Wife	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Housewife	
		Ethnicity: Mende	District/Provincial headquarter town: WA	
		Family size: 12		
		Religion: Muslim		
	Husband	Location: HQ01	Type of occupation: Civil servant (Deputy Director General)	
		Ethnicity: Mende	District/Provincial headquarter town: WA	
Family size: 12				
Religion: Muslim				

Family 020	Wife	Location: HQ04	Type of occupation: Social worker	
		Ethnicity: Mende		
		Family size: 3		
		Religion: Muslim		
	Husband	Location: HQ04		District/Provincial headquarter town: EP
		Ethnicity:		
		Madingo		
		Family size: 3		
		Religion: Muslim	Type of occupation: Social worker	
			District/Provincial headquarter town: EP	

Note: Freetown: HQ 01; Western Area: WA; Bo: HQ 02; Southern province: SP; Makeni: HQ 03; Northern Province: NP; Kenema: HQ 04; Eastern province: EP (HQ-Headquarter town)

Table 3: Personal data of families.

Family category	Age (years)	Gender	Occupation	Ethnicity	Luxury food defined	Examples of luxury food
01FFI	30	Female	Procurement officer	Creole	Any special food eaten once in a while	Foo-foo+sauce, cassava leaves, vegetable salad, groundnut stew, krain-krain, potato leaves
	36	Male	Banker	Mende	Costly food normally consumed for comfort	Vegetable salad, shrimps +chips
02FFI	35	Female	Business woman	Temne	Luxury food is anything very expensive	Meat, fish, salad cous-cous, jolloffrice, juice
	47	Male	Builder	Temne	They are food we mainly buy from the super markets	Wine, juice, fruits and drinks, biscuits, ice-cream
03FFI	32	Female	Nurse	Yalunka	It is food provided to the family on special occasions	Rose apple, banana, chicken, salad
	52	Male	Teacher	Kono	Those items that the family needs, but not available at all times	Salad, chicken, meat
04FFI	46	Female	Geologist	Temne	It is anything which you buy with an amount that far exceeds what you will spend on normal food	Pizza, grapes, chicken, macaroni
	48	Male	Banker, Director	Mende	The food which the family wants, but it is not available on a daily basis	Pizza, apples
05FFI	35	Female	Business woman	Mende	They are supermarket foods	Hamburger, salad, sandwich, stew and chicken, meat, sweet potatoes
	40	Male	Inspector of police	Mende	It is ostentatious food	Chicken, snacks, mayonnaise, cocoa
06FFI	28	Female	Teacher	Kono	It is a food that is not prepared every day and are special foods prepared for special days	Salad, dessert, jollof, cous-cous, fried rice, fruits
	38	Male	Civil servant (Technical Coordinator)	Kissy	It is the food we do not normally eat, but eat once in a while with the appropriate ingredients	Meat, drinks, salad, rice, wine
07FFI	35	Female	Business woman	Temne	Food that doesn't get spoilt easily	Vegetables and fruits
	39	Male	Finance Officer (YMCA)	Kono	It is food that has all the nutrients to help the body grow	Ovaltine, cappuccino, milk, sardine, luncheon meat, salad cream, cornflakes
08FFI	46	Female	Social worker	Mende	A food that is not being purchased by everybody	Tin milk, eggs, vegetables, meat, chicken
	50	Male	Social worker	Mende	A food that makes you look special and you can't do without them	Hamburger, roasted chicken, ice cream
09FFI	49	Female	Mid-wife	Temne	It is when a sauce has good fish and meat as condiment	Jollof, fried rice, cassava leaves
	59	Male	Business man (self-employed)	Madingo	Is food containing protein, vitamins to build the body	Fruits, chicken, fish, meat
10FFI	36	Female	Teacher	Koranko	Food which can make the children grow well	Drinks, apple, fruits, meat
	45	Male	Civil engineer	Mende	Food used almost on a daily basis	Rice, foo-foo, cassava, potato, etc.
11FFI	38	Female	Teacher	Mende	Any food not always available to the family and very expensive	Fruits, ice cream, meat, milk, ovaltine
	43	Male	Civil servant	Mende	One though a staple, but not everybody can afford it every day or cannot afford it as a balanced diet	Rice, fish, meat, palm oil
12FFI	52	Female	Teacher/Pastor	Limba	Expensive foods	Meat, chicken, fish, salad, palm oil
	59	Male	Lecturer	Mende	It is something I eat and get good feeling from	Salad, meat, chicken, fish, rice
13FFI	26	Female	Nurse	Creole	Food that is needed at home for the daily sustenance of the family	Rice and provisions
	39	Male	Lecturer	Limba	Food that goes beyond your normal expenditure	Snacks
14FFI	42	Female	Teacher	Temne	It is food that is very expensive for the family to buy frequently	Salad, drinks, fruits
	50	Male	Agricultural Officer	Temne	Food that the family cannot prepare at home and the ingredients are not locally available. It is well balanced	Pizza, can foods, drinks

15FFI	59	Female	University Administrator	Creole	Very expensive foods that the family eat once in a week	Salad, hamburger, pizza, foo-foo and bitters
	64	Male	University Administrator	Creole	Foods that you don't eat ordinarily	Ice cream, sausages, bacon, pies
16FFI	42	Female	Principal	Mende	Any food that is expensive for a normal family to buy and it is usually outside the reach of a normal family	Pizza, meat, salad
	45	Male	Deputy Director (EPA)	Yalunka	They are delicacies eaten by the family	Meat, tin food, salad
17FFI	35	Female	Business woman (self-employed)	Temne	Food consume by the family with the right types of condiments	Stew Rice, salad, fruits, meat, chicken
	50	Male	Medical lecturer/tutor	Fulla	It is food that we eat every day at home	Rice and sauce, eba and okra, krain-krain
18FFI	43	Female	Teacher	Mende	It is everything you use as a family, including staple food	Rice, palm-oil, groundnut oil, onion, season, tomato, provisions
	52	Male	Businessman	Madingo	Food we eat in the home infrequently	Salad, fruits, drinks, sandwich
19FFI	45	Female	Housewife	Mende	Food that is purchased outside the home and are normally very expensive	Hamburger, sandwich, fruits
	52	Male	Civil Servant	Mende	Food that the family needs, but can only be provided on an infrequent basis	Meat, fish, drinks, salad
20FFI	40	Female	Social worker	Mende	Food that people buy from restaurants and stores	Milk, chicken, ovaltine, mayonnaise
	48	Male	Social worker	Madingo	Food that is needed by the family, but difficult to buy on a daily because it is expensive	Roasted chicken and meat, salad, provisions

wife (married couples) in each family as the main participants in the interview process. Twenty families (20 husbands and 20 wives) were selected in order to get a balanced response and interpretation of the results, and to reduce biasness to the bare minimum. It was imperative that, after the twentieth family, the data was saturated as the information collected from the 18th, 19th and 20th families (35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th interviewees) were similar to those stated by earlier respondents.

Key findings of the study

The analysis of this study identified a number of themes and sub-themes, as key ingredients families need to conform to when interacting socially at meal times, including togetherness, obedience, norms, and meal sharing. A comprehensive evaluation and discussion of the influence of each sub-groups on participating males and females was undertaken. The themes and sub-themes that emerged from the study are depicted in the diagram below (Figure 1).

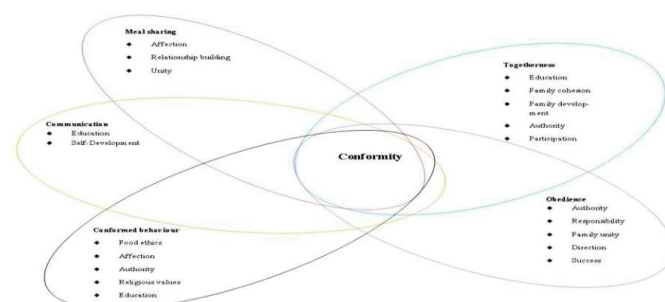
The perceived importance of togetherness

The drive for affection emerged as a key determinant of togetherness among both Muslims and Christian females as part of their families' meal social interaction behaviour. As the primary preparers of family meals, they agreed that, cohesion is fundamental to their meal social interaction behaviour, as it helps cement relationship and increases the level of bonding between and among family members. In responding to group dynamics, they emphasised idea sharing as pivotal to togetherness, as it increases not only the awareness and knowledge base of the children and young adults, but helps them to learn from parents about families' past cultural and historic events.

"It is very important. It brings unity in the family, it brings oneness and concern for each other, togetherness ensures that there is a smooth working relationship between every member of the family and provides a forum for sharing ideas". (Interviewee 9, Female, Christian)

However, it can be justifiable stated that, despite the overwhelming agreement between the pairs, a majority of the Muslim females emphasised respect as an essential ingredient

Figure 1: The impact of conformity on families' meal social interaction behaviour.



for togetherness, whilst Christian females were less emphatic about its significance in their families' meal behaviour.

"It makes me feel happy, feel love and feel very special. It is very important to eat together as a family as it is not all the time we eat together as a family. Eating together brings unity and affection in the family". (Interviewee 1, Female, Christian) The findings also show that Christian and Muslim males predominantly share commonalities about the impact of togetherness on their families' meal social interaction behaviour. They highlighted family cohesion as central to togetherness at the dinner table, as it visibly helps promote the growth of the family. A majority of the Muslim and Christian males, just as their family counterparts, also discussed idea sharing as fundamental to their families' meal social interaction behaviour, including unifying the family around a common purpose. Affection was also raised, as an important ingredient to togetherness, as it helps promote the level of empathy and/or sympathy family members have towards each other. For most male participants, eating together at meal times enable them to express concern towards others, reduces the boundary/barrier between family members, and helps parents assess the level of appetite of their children.

"Togetherness is the hub that really propels family growth. Because with togetherness you will disagree to agree, with togetherness you can share and correct each other as you get along. It provides the platform for family affection, enhancement and unity. If you are not together and do not share ideas together,

then you will realise that there will be very limited progress in the family”. (Interviewee 8, Male, Muslim)

Despite the avowed similarities between the two denominations, a majority of the Muslim males reiterated that respect is central to their families’ togetherness, which was less emphasised by a majority of the Christian males. It is mostly seen by many Muslim males, as a forum for correcting mistakes, improve the social and table etiquettes of children. For a majority, it teaches children about not only to respect their elders, but also enables them to discern between rights and wrongs in society.

“...Togetherness engenders development and cooperation. A family that sticks together has a greater chance of growing and developing as a unit than one that cares only for themselves and their own goal. Eating together fosters unity and respect in the family and it also enables us to express concern and love for each other”. (Interviewee 36, Male, Muslim)

The importance of obedience

Muslim and Christian female participants described obedience at mealtimes as the primary arbiter for the behavioural guidance of children. Succinctly, many perceived it as the foundation for fostering respect between parents, children as well as other relations. Respecting elders at the dinner table and outside it, acts as the proviso for reciprocating to the needs of younger ones. Obedience at the dinner table was highlighted by many as the cornerstone to authority at mealtimes, as it instills discipline in the children and enables them to follow the instructions and orders of parents. A majority of the participants emphasised authority as the driving force for unity and stability in the family at mealtimes.

“Well, obedience is important as it guides the behaviour of the children and shows them the importance of respecting elders and even their colleagues or brothers and sisters. With obedience, the children can listen to authority and follow the rules set at the dinner table. So obedience in Africa can be viewed as a sign of responsibility and humility. If your children are disobedient, the tendency of them becoming street kids is very great, but a child that obeys has greater chances of succeeding in life because of the blessing he/she would have gotten from the parents”. (Interviewee 33, Female, Muslim)

Despite the overwhelming similarities, a majority of the Muslim females were less emphatic about the love obedience brings in the family and the moral ethics it teaches the children, which was overwhelmingly emphasised by a majority of the Christian females. The Christian female participants argued that, it does not only bring love, stability and growth in the family at mealtimes, but also help guide, teach and direct children how to behave in public.

“It is very important because will bring about other issues such as love between the mom and the children and the dad and the children. It will enhance the relationship among members of the family and teaches the children the norms of moral ethics”. (Interviewee 15, Female, Christian)

In the same guise, Muslim and Christian males shared commonalities in the area of respect, as symbolic value of obedience and the arbiter for the future success of the children. Children deviating from the norms of respecting elders at the

dinner table are usually reprimanded, frowned upon, ostracised or punished. Family cohesion also emerged as a common shared value of obedience, and promotes a sense of stability and unity at family meal times. Some of the participants articulated authority as a prime obedience-influencing factor, as it promotes control and adherence to the chain of command at the dinner table.

“It is very critical because it brings respect and decorum, it brings a sense of normality in the family because if the younger ones obey and respect their older siblings, there is some form of control, and there some form of chain of command, that of the father is not there, the younger ones should listen to the eldest. So whatever happens there is always that chain of command even in the absence of the father. As I said, obedience is very critical because it brings decorum and unity because if you obey there will be little room for friction within the family. It is only when nobody listens to each other that chaos will ensue. But if obedience is maintained within the family at the dinner table, it will be very helpful to keep the family in order”. (Interviewee 32, Male, Muslim)

Adherence to conformed behaviour

Multiple Christian and Muslim females described adherence to conformed behaviour as strong persuaders of good food ethics at meal times. Consequently, children are expected to comply and embrace good table manners, and to learn and imbibe good practices, as a way of correcting behavioural anomalies at the dinner table. As a good table manner and etiquette, children should, therefore, respect their parents, keep quiet, respect their elders, say prayers before eating, and say thank you to both parents after eating.

“Respect for each other and for elders, prayers before eating, saying thank you to both parents for the preparation and provision, quietness observed throughout the meal”. (Interviewee 27, Female, Christian)

Invariably, multiple Muslim and Christian males emphasised the significance of observing food ethics as symbolic ingredient of conformed behaviour expected from their families at meal times. Meal times are guided by the observance of appropriate norms such as washing hands before eating, the use of the right hand, and quietness throughout dinner. The resultant effect of non-compliance is reprimand and/or the institution of punitive measures, such as ostracisation from the group. The institution of such practices is to ensure that boundaries are observed when interacting socially, which promote norms and values, around which the families coalesce at the dinner table.

“They are expected to wash their hands, they are expected not to eat with their left hands, they are expected to cover their meal when not eating, they are expected to cover their mouth when coughing, etc.” (Interviewee 16, Male, Christian)

However, a majority of the Muslim males emphasised respect as expected conformed behaviour at mealtimes, which is less emphasised by the Christian males. Therefore, the dinner table is a place, where children can learn to inculcate better behaviour at mealtimes, including politeness, obeying elders and comportment.

“They are all expected to be very respectful, that is the key word, to whosoever that is witnessing that particular dinner in terms of

observing the cultural things I made mention of". (Interviewee 20, Male, Muslim)

The impact of meal sharing

Multitude of Muslim and Christian female respondents argued that, meal sharing brings cordiality, respect and friendship both within the household and without it. It is a way of extending kindness or gesture to the needy, especially those that do not have access to food. Religious and cultural doctrines also largely influence these belief systems, which augment the tendency of sharing meal not only within the household, but also outside it. The drive for unity is highly prevalent among participants, which is an important motivator for meal sharing. Eating in unison can help the family coalesce around a common goal, which has a domino effect on the way the community perceives the family, and largely determines the degree of closeness they enjoy with outsiders.

"It affects my relationship with them positively. It makes them come closer and have affection for my family and they do appreciate the provision I am making for them". (Interviewee 13, Female, Christian)

"It makes our neighbours and people that we share with love and respect our family and makes them very friendly towards us and our children" (Interviewee 19, Female, Muslim)

In tandem with the views of females, the Christian and Muslim males view meal sharing as a way of building relationship with others. Meal sharing provides the platform for oneness and for bridging the gap between the family and its extended relations, and neighbours. Dinning with others create a sense of belongingness and act as a forum for supporting and sharing ideas with others. It is a way of propagating affection and a sense of peaceful co-existence with people in the community, particularly neighbours. Many argued that, sharing meal helps one understand the problems faced by members of his/her family, neighbours, and people in the community. This, they argued is triggered by religious beliefs, which mandate individuals to share especially with the less privileged in society.

"Inviting people at the dinner table enhances the relationship and it also enables you to know people you have not met before". (Interviewee 30, Male, Christian)

Conversely, while a majority of the Muslim males emphasised respect as symbolic in meal sharing, a majority of the Christian males, on the other hand, emphasised unity as symbolic in meal sharing. For other individuals, meal sharing with outsiders, who are not part of the family, can have negative consequences by limiting the amount of food accessed by them. It can also serve as the conduit through which the family's internal secrets, including the quality of meal served at mealtimes. They expressed the avowed concern that, inviting outsiders to low quality meal, can cause the families' internal problems to be exposed. Consequently, a few participants do not have affinity for sharing food with outsiders due to a number of concerns, including quality, sanity and tidiness of the food prepared.

"The way the food is prepared is important to prompt sharing particularly cleanliness and tidiness. This has been the major problem with sharing, though we think it is important as it

brings unity and friendliness. We don't allow our children to even buy street foods." (Interviewee 2, Male, Christian)

Discussion

To the researcher's best knowledge, this is the first study to explore the views of families about the impact of conformity on their meal social interaction behaviour across Sierra Leone. The results of the findings highlight togetherness, including affection, family cohesion and the opportunity it brings the family to share ideas together, as a fundamental perspective of conformity espoused by all religious sects. Despite the symbolism of togetherness across all religious groups, there were dissimilarities between Muslims and Christians, as a majority of the Muslim females and males emphasised respect as central ingredient of togetherness, a factor less emphasised by Christian females and males. The results also reflect differences in opinions among families of the same religious and gender groups, but which are critical to the concept of togetherness, including: prayers; food ethics; forum for families' troubleshooting; forum for reflection; companionship; sense of belonging; confidence building; responsibility; planning; family tradition/values; cooperation; reduces boundary between members of the family; hierarchy/control; and bonding. This suggests that a majority of the interviewees have a positive opinion of togetherness as a unifier of their families at mealtimes, which increases the level of affection they have for each other and promotes companionship and sharing, as they coalesce around a common goal. Consistent with Khapoya, the findings of this study provides compelling evidences of the symbolism of togetherness as an arbiter for social harmony. This study identifies affection, respect and sharing of ideas as primary drivers for families' togetherness values at mealtimes. It is imperative that togetherness is symbolic not just for social harmony; but to settle discords; know and learn about the welfare of others; and develop appropriate plan for the family.

Obedience dictated many of the conformity attributes made by families (Muslim females; Christian females; Muslim males; and Christian males), as respect and adherence to authority was emphasised as major influencers of families' meal behaviour. However, Christian females emphasised love and moral ethics as fundamental aspects of obedience, factors less emphasised by the Muslim females. In addition, Muslim and Christian females shared common view on the symbolism of family unity and stability as fundamental obedience factors that influence their families' meal behaviour. No differences between Muslim and Christian males were identified. Other factors highlighted as influencers of obedience include promoting success/progress; fear of God; gratification of parents; responsibility; cultural beliefs; boundaries; humility; advice source; long life; avert accident; God's word; affection; decision-making; incentives/rewards; traditional beliefs; family image; cultural norms; communication; modesty; contribution; protection; and confidence building. This suggests that obedience is symbolic to the way families interact at mealtimes, as it guides members to respect hierarchy and age, and cements the relationship between family members. Consistent with Wallace; and Radcliffe-Brown and Forde, the findings show that individuals conform to avoid the institution of discipline, and that children should respect and obey elders [30,31]. However, this study proposes that ambience

of conformity provided moral ethics and adherence to authority as dimensions of obedience that affect families' mealtimes in the Sierra Leonean context. This implies that, there is a shift in the views of families about the influence of obedience, which may be largely due to acculturation.

Displaying conformed behaviour at mealtimes was symbolic to all families, irrespective of their religious backgrounds. Food ethics was a common occurrence, including hygiene/washing hands; silence; table etiquette; no food wastage; forbidden use of left-hand; and observing food boundaries was central to the way families socialise. However, Muslim and Christian females emphasised respect as an important conformed behaviour expected from every member of the family at the dinner table, a factor less emphasised by the Muslim and Christian males. This may be due to gender roles in relation to socialising, teaching and disciplining children. There were differences in opinions among families of the same religious denomination and gender groups, but which are critical to the concept of conformed behaviour, including: moral education; family religious beliefs; advice; prayers; politeness; respect; boundaries; and sharing. Thus, families should observe food ethics at mealtimes, and that the dinner table acts as a forum for transferring this family ethos to the children. Consistent with Edwards and Mercer; and Zbenovich and Lerner, this study suggests that family mealtime is a site for teaching children general knowledge about the world around them and inculcating basic family norms of respect and politeness into them [9,10]. It can be argued that, though conformed behaviour is symbolic in the lives of most Sierra Leonean families at mealtimes, a significant few do not share the invaluable role that norms play in their families, which indicates that behaviour in the country, as a whole is not generic.

The emblematic role meal sharing plays in conformity, including affection and relationship building was emphasised by all families, which is a fundamental part of their meal behaviours. However, dissimilarities were prevalent, as the Muslim females and males emphasised respect as the main reason for meal sharing. Christian males were more emphatic about the unity it brings to their family, which was less emphasised by the Christian females [32-34]. However, there were differences between individuals with religious and gender commonalities, but which are essential to the whole concept of meal sharing, including its ability to either promote or foster: love; family image; affordability; appreciation; blessing; unity; religious obligation, charity; enhancement of survival; conflicts; jealousy; word of God; divulge secrets; protection; greed; satisfaction; care; happiness; cooperation; and sense of belonging [35-38]. This implies that meal sharing with others is symbolic for building family image and unifying the family with the rest of the community. This further suggests that, though meal sharing is predominant in the Sierra Leonean society, modernity or acculturation has influenced a significant few to renege on the practice [39-43]. Consistent with Ferzacca et al., De Backer and Spigel, the findings emphasised that socialisation of meal sharing are messages regarding the morality of food distribution and consumption and the rights of adults and children to determine how, when, and how much family members will eat [32-34]. However, respect, affection, promotion and relationship building that meal sharing promotes in families in the Sierra Leonean context are unique to this study [44-48].

Implications

The findings suggests that families' perspective of success, respect, politeness and relationship building are influencers of conformity, which are acceptable societal values that guides behaviour at the dinner table. However, factors such as: cohesion; education; participation; affection; idea sharing; responsibility; direction; family religious values; authority; and food ethics were predominant in most families. This goes to show that conformity is a conscious perspective embraced by many Sierra Leoneans irrespective of their cultural, religious and ethnic backgrounds and therefore, shows that deviation from it has cultural consequences resulting in poor relationship with others; including family members [49-55].

Invariably, individuals expect immediate family members, especially the children to conform to the traditional and cultural norms when they are having social discourse at the dinner table as a mark of respect. This suggests based that, people are expected to behave appropriately at the dinner table, and recognising the hierarchical positions people hold in terms of either age or contributions to the family is vital to harmony [56-60]. This further suggests that in collectivist societies, deviation from group norms and values is seriously reprimanded and frowned upon, and sometimes can trigger ostracisation of individuals from the family. Consequently, the study classified conformity into family togetherness, obedience, the norms each member of the family espouse, and the acceptance to share meal with others at the dinner table [61-68].

Conclusion

The findings of this study show that, conformity has positive effect on families' meal behaviour as it reinforces cohesiveness and unity. It also enhances the future success and development of the family by reinforcing adherence to norms at mealtimes; increases the level of participation among family members; provides an exceptional atmosphere for families to build relationship with others; and stimulates the transfer of moral education among family members at mealtimes [69-75]. This affects families' meal behaviour by reducing boundaries and increasing the level of love, care, sympathy, happiness, bonding, tolerance and cooperation within families at mealtimes. This essentially increases the level of confidence in children and other members of the family when interacting socially at mealtimes. The implications of this conclusion are that cohesiveness provides a common ground for families to share ideas, and identify problems and proffer solutions, which provides a platform for future family interaction. This further implies that the future success and development of any family is dependent on the degree of adherence to basic family norms, values and rules that govern the dinner table, which essentially increases the level of cooperation at mealtimes among family members.

Reference

1. Lineburg M, Gearheart R. Educating students in poverty: Effective practices for leadership and teaching. Routledge; 2013 Oct 2.
2. Maholmes V. Fostering resilience and well-being in

- children and families in poverty: Why hope still matters. Oxford University Press, USA; 2014.
3. Merrill N, Gallo E, Fivush R. Gender differences in family dinnertime conversations. *Discourse Processes*. 2015 Oct 3;52(7):533-58.
 4. Oades-Sese GV, Kitzie M, Velderman C, et al. Cultural considerations for building social-emotional and academic resilience in Hispanic preschool children. In *Resilience in children, adolescents, and adults* 2013; 2(2):279-298.
 5. Armstrong KH, Ogg JA, Sundman-Wheat AN, et al. Evidence-based interventions for children with challenging behavior. Springer; 2014.
 6. De Backer CJ, Fisher ML, Poels K, et al. "Our" food versus "my" food. Investigating the relation between childhood shared food practices and adult prosocial behavior in Belgium. *Appetite*. 2015 Jan 1;84:54-60.
 7. Koh JB, Wang Q, McCabe A, et al. Narrative self-making during dinnertime conversations in Chinese immigrant families. *Chinese language narration: Culture, cognition, and emotion*. 2013 Nov 15:7-32.
 8. Segrin C, McNelis M, Swiatkowski P. Social skills, social support, and psychological distress: A test of the Social Skills Deficit Vulnerability Model. *Human Communication Research*. 2016 Jan 1;42(1):122-37.
 9. Edwards D, Mercer N. Common knowledge: The development of understanding in the classroom. Routledge; 2013 Dec 16.
 10. Zbenovich C, Lerner J. Vospitanie-eto rabota: Intercultural encounters in educational communication within Russian-speaking families in Israel. *Russian journal of communication*. 2013 Aug 1;5(2):119-40.
 11. Rhodes N, Ewoldsen DR, Shen L, et al. The accessibility of family and peer norms in young adolescent risk behavior. *Communication research*. 2014 Feb;41(1):3-26.
 12. Turner CR, Nielsen M, Collier-Baker E. Groups' actions trump injunctive reaction in an incidental observation by young children. *PloS one*. 2014 Sep 8;9(9):e107375.
 13. Cairns G, Angus K, Hastings G, et al. Systematic reviews of the evidence on the nature, extent and effects of food marketing to children. A retrospective summary. *Appetite*. 2013 Mar 1;62:209-15.
 14. Cairns K, Johnston J, MacKendrick N. Feeding the 'organic child': Mothering through ethical consumption. *Journal of Consumer Culture*. 2013 Jul;13(2):97-118.
 15. Shutts K, Kinzler KD, DeJesus JM. Understanding infants' and children's social learning about foods: Previous research and new prospects. *Developmental psychology*. 2013 Mar;49(3):419.
 16. Standen-Holmes JE, Liem DG. Chocolate and Children's Food and Flavor Preferences. In *Chocolate in health and nutrition* 2013;2(2):491-503.
 17. Nestle M. Food politics: How the food industry influences nutrition and health. Univ of California Press; 2013 May 14.
 18. Farid T, Anwar MN, Iqbal S, et al. Socio Economic Impact of Poverty on Children Socialization with Special Focus on Education. *Int J Res Asian*. 2014;2(4):41-50.
 19. Priest N, Walton J, White F, et al. Understanding the complexities of ethnic-racial socialization processes for both minority and majority groups: A 30-year systematic review. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*. 2014 Nov 1;43:139-55.
 20. Southerton D. Habits, routines and temporalities of consumption: From individual behaviours to the reproduction of everyday practices. *Time & Society*. 2013 Nov;22(3):335-55.
 21. Helman CG. Culture, health and illness: An introduction for health professionals. Butterworth-Heinemann, Elsevier. 2014;1(1).
 22. Driver R, Squires A, Rushworth P, et al. Making sense of secondary science: Research into children's ideas. Routledge; 2014 Sep 19.
 23. Bell PN. Social conflict in the age of Justinian: its nature, management, and mediation. Oxford University Press; 2013 Apr 4.
 24. Young EM. Food and development. Routledge; 2013 Jun 19.
 25. Hilbrecht M, Shaw SM, Johnson LC, Andrey J. Remixing work, family and leisure: Teleworkers' experiences of everyday life. *New Technology, Work and Employment*. 2013 Jul 1;28(2):130-144.
 26. Perry-Jenkins M, Newkirk K, Ghunney AK. Family work through time and space: An ecological perspective. *Journal of Family Theory & Review*. 2013 Jun 1;5(2):105-123.
 27. Gong WL, Stump RG, Li Z. Global use and access of social networking web sites: a national culture perspective. *Journal of Research in Interactive Marketing*. 2014 Mar 4;8(1):37-55.
 28. Perez FM. Cultural Values and their Correlation with Interactional Metadiscourse Strategies in Spanish and us Business Websites. Atlantis. 2014 Dec 1:73-95.
 29. Wallace A. Religion: An anthropological view. Random House; 2013 Feb 13.
 30. Radcliffe-Brown AR, Forde D. African systems of kinship and marriage. Routledge; 2015 Jun 3.
 31. Ferzacca S, Naidoo N, Wang MC, et al. "Sometimes they'll tell me what they want": Family and inter-generational food preferences in the food decisions of Singaporean women. *Appetite*. 2013 Oct 1;69:156-67.
 32. Leung CY, Lumeng JC, Kaciroti NA, et al. Surgency and negative affectivity, but not effortful control, are uniquely associated with obesogenic eating behaviors among low-income preschoolers. *Appetite*. 2014 Jul 1;78:139-46.
 33. Spigel L. Make room for TV: Television and the family

- ideal in postwar America. University of Chicago Press; 2013 Nov 26.
34. Abdullah I. Bush path to destruction: the origin and character of the Revolutionary United Front/Sierra Leone. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*. 1998 Jun;36(2):203-35.
 35. Keller HH, Martin LS, Dupuis S, et al. Strategies to support engagement and continuity of activity during mealtimes for families living with dementia; a qualitative study. *BMC geriatrics*. 2015 Dec;15(1):119.
 36. Larson N, Fulkerson J, Story M, et al. Shared meals among young adults are associated with better diet quality and predicted by family meal patterns during adolescence. *Public health nutrition*. 2013 May;16(5):883-93.
 37. Liu Z, Yang Z, Zeng F, et al. The developmental process of unethical consumer behaviour: An investigation grounded in China. *Journal of Business Ethics*. 2015 May 1;128(2):411-32.
 38. Abarca ME, Salas CC. *Latin@s' Presence in the Food Industry: Changing How We Think about Food*. University of Arkansas Press; 2015 Dec 8.
 39. Anderson E. *Streetwise: Race, class, and change in an urban community*. University of Chicago Press; 2013 Aug 9.
 40. Black C. *It will never happen to me: Growing up with addiction as youngsters, adolescents, adults*. Hazelden Publishing; 2002 Mar 8.
 41. Black C. *Straight talk from Claudia Black: what recovering parents should tell their kids about drugs and alcohol*. Simon and Schuster; 2010 May 26.
 42. Bogenschneider K. *Family policy matters: How policymaking affects families and what professionals can do*. Routledge; 2014 Jan 21.
 43. Bohner G, Dickel N. Attitudes and attitude change. *Annual review of psychology*. 2011 Jan 10;62:391-417.
 44. Branca P. *Women in Europe since 1750*. Routledge; 2013 May 2.
 45. Braver SL, Thoemmes FJ, Rosenthal R. Continuously cumulating meta-analysis and replicability. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*. 2014 May;9(3):333-42.
 46. Chapman D. *Home & Social Status* IIs 111. Routledge; 2013 Aug 21.
 47. Fu MA cultural analysis of China's scientific brain drain: The case of chinese immigrant scientists in Canadian academia. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*. 2014 May 1;15(2):197-215.
 48. House RJ, Dorfman PW, Javidan M, et al. *Strategic leadership across cultures: GLOBE study of CEO leadership behaviour and effectiveness in 24 countries*. Sage Publications, 2013.
 49. Cheng-Yu H. The crisis of disengagement: A discussion on motivation change and maintenance across the primary-secondary school transition. *REMIE Multidisciplinary J Educational Res*. 2014 Feb 1;4(1):70.
 50. Saad G, Cleveland M, Ho L. Individualism-collectivism and the quantity versus quality dimensions of individual and group creative performance. *Journal of business research*. 2015 Mar 1;68(3):578-86.
 51. Schwartz SJ, Kim SY, Whitbourne SK, et al. Converging identities: Dimensions of acculturation and personal identity status among immigrant college students. *Cultural diversity and ethnic minority psychology*. 2013;19(2):155.
 52. Herman G. *Towards a Biological Re-Interpretation of Culture*. GSTF Journal of Law and Social Sciences (JLSS). 2017;3(2).
 53. Ho PC, Johnson MH. Behaviours and beliefs about pain and treatment among Chinese immigrants and New Zealand Europeans. *The New Zealand Medical Journal (Online)*. 2013;126(1370).
 54. Hofstede G. *Culture's consequences: International differences in work-related values*. Sage, 1984.
 55. Hofstede G. *Cultures and organizations. Intercultural cooperation and its importance for survival. Software of the mind*. London: Mc Iraw-Hill, 1991.
 56. Hofstede G. *Culture's consequences: Comparing values, behaviors, institutions and organizations across nations*. Sage publications, 2003 Feb 27.
 57. Ralph D. It was a bit like the passover: Recollections of family mealtimes during twentieth century Irish childhoods. *Children's Geographies*. 2013; 11(4): 422-435.
 58. Rosinki P. Global coaching for organisational development. *Int J Coach Organization*. 2003;8(2):49-51.
 59. Hofstede G. *Culture's consequences: Comparing values, behaviours, institutions and organisations across nations, 2nd Edition*. London, McGraw Hill, 2003.
 60. Tully SM, Winer RS. The role of the beneficiary in willingness to pay for socially responsible products: A meta-analysis. *J Retailing* 2014; 90(2), 255-274.
 61. Asch, S. *Studies of independence and conformity: a minority of one against a unanimous majority*, *Psychological Monographs* 1956; 70 (9):416-418.
 62. Barkan SE, Bryjak GJ. *Myths and realities of crime and justice*. 2nd edition, Jones & Bartlett Publishers, Burlington, MA 2013.
 63. Flanagin AJ, Metzger MJ. Trusting expert-versus user-generated ratings online: The role of information volume, valence, and consumer characteristics. *Computers in Human Behaviour*. 2013;29(4):1626-1634.
 64. Barnes SP, Brown KM, McDermott RJ, et al. Perceived parenting style and the eating practices of college freshmen. *Am J Health Education*. 2012;43(1):8-17.
 65. Yesufu A. Challenges of the visible minority families: Cultural sensitivity to the rescue. *J Canadian Family and Youth*. 2013;5(1):107-149.
 66. Livi S, Kruglanski AW, Pierro A, et al. Epistemic motivation and perpetuation of group culture: Effects of need for

- cognitive closure on trans-generational norm transmission. *Organ Behav Hum Decis.* 2014;129:105-112.
67. Smith LG, Thomas EF, McGarty C. "We Must Be the Change We Want to See in the World": Integrating Norms and Identities through Social Interaction. *J Political Psychol.* 2014;21(3):22-24.
68. Triandis HC. Toward understanding violence in Islam. *Acta investigacion psicol.* 2013;3(1):969-985.
69. Lyson MC. The class politics of alternative food: Informing public health policy and remedying health inequality. *Sociology Compass.* 2014;8(10):1216-1228.
70. Merchant A, Rose G, Rose M. The impact of time orientation on consumer innovativeness in the United States and India. *J Marketing Theory & Practice.* 2014;22(3):325-338.
71. Oh SH. Do collectivists conform more than individualists? Cross-cultural differences in compliance and internalization. *Soc Behav Pers.* 2013;41(6):981-994.
72. Peters G. Explanation, understanding and determinism in Pierre Bourdieu's sociology. *History of the Human Sciences.* 2014;27(1):124-149.
73. Petrova PK, Cialdini RB, Sills SJ. Consistency-based compliance across cultures, *J Exp Soc Psychol.* 2007; 43:104-111.
74. Shaver JH, Sosis R. How does male ritual behaviour vary across the lifespan? c. 2014; 25(1):136-160.
75. Shweder RA, Much NC, Mahapatra M, et al. The 'big three' of morality (autonomy, community and divinity) and the 'big three' explanations of suffering. *Morality and health.* 2013;6(1):119-169.

***Correspondence to:**

Kakay S
Senior Lecturer
Department of Management, Leadership and
Organisation
University of Hertfordshire
United Kingdom
E-mail: s.kakay@herts.ac.uk