

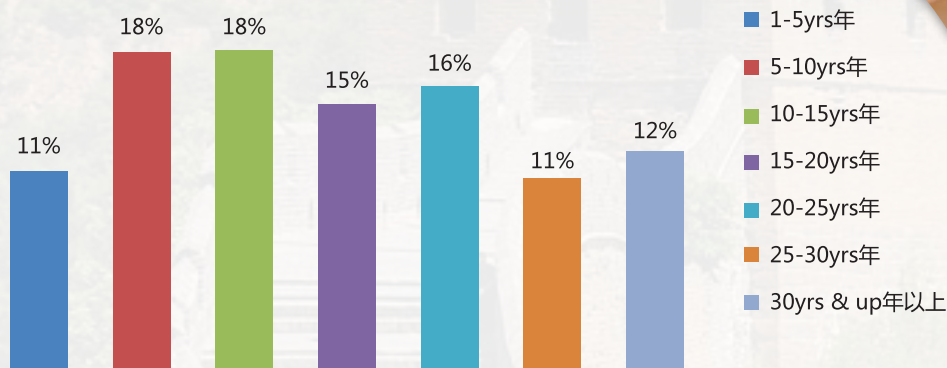


IMMIGRATION & ACCULTURATION 移民和文化適應

BACKGROUND Immigration is a key aspect of the lives of many Chinese Americans. Seventy-six percent of all Chinese American adults were born outside of the U.S. Furthermore, according to a national survey, 39% of Chinese Americans can speak English "very well". Many Chinese Americans may face issues adjusting to American mainstream society due to linguistic and cultural differences. For Chinese immigrants in the U.S., cultural, linguistic, and structural barriers related to immigration are common and are also closely linked to psychological distress and health problems.

背景 移民經歷對美國華裔生活影響巨大。在所有的美国华裔成年人中, 76%出生在美国之外的地方。國家調查顯示39%的華裔可以流利使用英語。很多華裔由於語言和文化差異面臨著適應美國主流社會的問題。美國的華裔移民經常遇到文化語言和結構障礙, 從而導致心理壓力和相關健康問題。

YEAR IN THE U.S. 移民美國情況



- 1-5yrs年
- 5-10yrs年
- 10-15yrs年
- 15-20yrs年
- 20-25yrs年
- 25-30yrs年
- 30yrs & up年



STUDY RESULTS

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND NUMBER OF YEARS IN THE U.S. In our study population, nine out of ten participants were born in Mainland China, while less than 3% were born in the U.S. A majority of our participants have lived in the U.S. for less than 20 years.

REASONS OF IMMIGRATION The most common reason for immigrating to the U.S. is to be reunited with family (primarily parents), followed by seeking better living standards, job opportunities, and better education for their children.

研究結果

出生地和在美年數 10個受訪者中會有9個出生在中國大陸, 少於3%的受訪者出生在美國。大部份受訪者在美國生活年數短于20年。

移民原因 移民美國最常見的原因是與家人團聚 (主要是父母), 其他包括追求更好的生活水平, 工作機會, 和對孩子更好的教育。



IMMIGRATION STATUS & ACCULTURATION

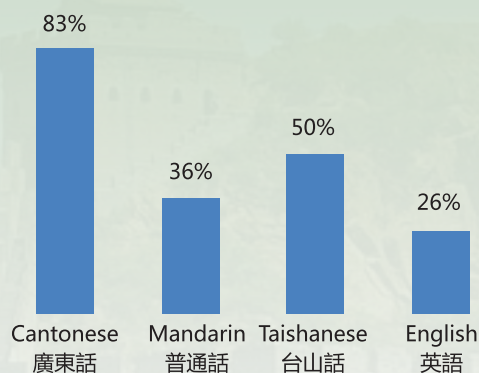
移民和文化適應



LANGUAGE USE Nearly 75% of our participants speak more than one language or dialect of Chinese. Eight in ten (83%) of our participants are able to speak Cantonese. A quarter (26%) of our participants can speak English, which is less than Chinese Americans nationally.

ACCULTURATION One measure of acculturation is friendships with individuals outside of one's racial/ethnic identity. The majority of our participants (67%) reported having only close friends who were Chinese. About the same percentage (66%) reported that they preferred attending social gatherings with all Chinese people. However, not as many participants wished the same for their children. Around three in four (76%) participants wanted their children to have an equal amount of Chinese and American friends.

LANGUAGE USAGE 使用語言

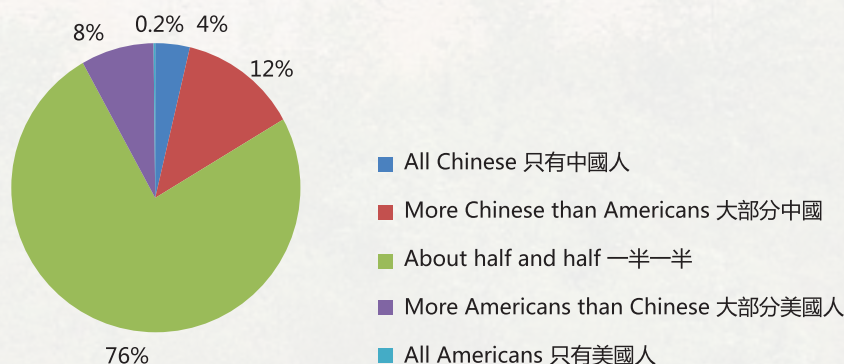


語言 大約75%的受訪者使用的語言或中國方言超過一種。10個受訪者中有8個人會說廣東話。26%使用英文，這比全美華裔的英文使用率低。

社會關係 67%的受訪者表示他們親近的朋友都是華人。大約同樣多的人比較喜歡參加全是華人的聚會。然而，並不是很多受訪者希望他們的孩子也如此。每四個人中有三個希望他們的孩子有同樣多的華裔和美國朋友。

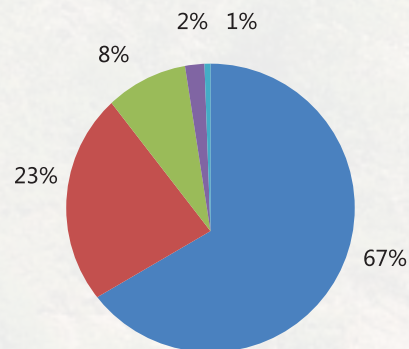
PREFERRED SOCIAL INTERACTIONS OF CHILDREN

希望孩子的交友情況



CLOSE FRIENDS

親近的朋友



CONCLUSION Our study population is a predominantly immigrant community with low acculturation levels with respect to language use and social relations. There are significant language barriers, which means it may be harder for Chinese adults to access health services. Furthermore, while our participants prefer to interact with other Chinese people, they prefer their children to be more acculturated, which could exacerbate intergenerational and cultural tension.

結論 我們的受訪者在語言和社會關係上的文化適應水平偏低。巨大的語言障礙會使得華裔成年人在利用健康資源上有困難。另外，儘管我們的受訪者偏愛與其他華裔互動，他們更希望自己的孩子可以融入美國，這可能會加劇兩代之間的文化差異和關係緊張。