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Research on the social integration of the second generation of international   Chinese immigrants: Example of children of Chinese immigrants from mainland China aged 17-35 in Lisbon, Portugal

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Sep, 2021

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Investigação sobre a integração social da segunda geração de imigrantes chineses internacionais: Exemplo de filhos de imigrantes chineses da China continental com idades entre os 17 e os 35 anos em Lisboa, Portugal.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to show my gratitude to my supervisor Professor Maria Gabriela Silva for her patience to support me complete the research. Over the past two years, I have received invaluable guidance and encouragement. She was the one who encouraged me to carry on when I was feeling tough and the one who silently supported me when I was feeling sad. I really appreciate her efforts and persistence in establishing and maintaining this program. She helped me set up a research network, designed a framework and collected data, especially in my last year in China, when I was most difficult. She helped me deal with many situations. I would like to thank her for her strong support for this research.

I would like to thank all second-generation Chinese immigrants. I thank them for trusting me and sharing their life stories with me. Without their help, this thesis would not have been possible.

Finally, I would like to thank my dear parents whose support and understanding have helped me through every setback in these two years. Without them, I would not be where I am today. Sincerely wish them health and happiness.

ABSTRACTS

Portugal has a long history of receiving immigrants, because of the aging of the population, the country's economic activities and pension issues become more and more serious, the role of foreign immigrants in the life of Portuguese society has become increasingly important. Logically that the second generation of immigrants will gradually grow to become an important force in building Portuguese society. However, due to various reasons, such as ethnicity, economic conditions, and social climate, the social status and development of the second generation of immigrants may not be in line with that of the native youth, and there are concerns about the degree of social integration and trends in their social status. This study focuses on the second generation of Chinese immigrants aged 17 to 35 years' old who are of mainland Chinese origin and currently living in Lisbon, Portugal, with residence status. I will try to explore the identity of the second generation of Chinese immigrants in a multicultural environment by combining the theories of comprehensive cultural identity and social integration with the characteristics of the local Chinese society and integrate data from three aspects: family environment, schooling, and community. The results show that the second generation of immigrants has a strong sense of family mission and responsibility, has a higher level of education than the previous generation, and has a positive correlation between their professional development and the level of social integration of the previous generation.

RESUMO

Portugal tem uma longa história de acolhimento de imigrantes, devido ao envelhecimento da população, as atividades econômicas do país e as questões previdenciárias se tornam cada vez mais sérias, o papel dos imigrantes estrangeiros na vida da sociedade portuguesa tem se tornado cada vez mais importante. Logicamente que a segunda geração de imigrantes irá gradualmente crescer para se tornar uma força importante na construção da sociedade portuguesa. Entretanto, devido a várias razões, tais como etnia, condições econômicas e clima social, o status social e o desenvolvimento da segunda geração de imigrantes pode não estar de acordo com o da juventude nativa, e há preocupações sobre o grau de integração social e tendências em seu status social. Este estudo se concentra na segunda geração de imigrantes chineses de 17 a 35 anos de idade que são de origem chinesa continental e que atualmente vivem em Lisboa, Portugal, com status de residência. Vou tentar explorar a identidade da segunda geração de imigrantes chineses em um ambiente multicultural, combinando as teorias de identidade cultural abrangente e integração social com as características da sociedade chinesa local e integrar dados de três aspectos: ambiente familiar, escolaridade e comunidade. Os resultados mostram que a segunda geração de imigrantes tem um forte senso de missão e responsabilidade familiar, tem um nível de educação superior à geração anterior, e tem uma correlação positiva entre seu desenvolvimento profissional e o nível de integração social da geração anterior.

Palavras-chave: segunda geração de imigrantes, identidade cultural, integração social
JEL Classification codes:I20,J20

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Chapters 1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

There is always existence of both domestic and international migrations. This paper takes a case of China and Portugal to describe how social integration is achieved in a way that depicts the obligations of ascertaining individual cultures. International migration is one of the important manifestations of social development, as people start production and living activities across national borders out of consideration for their working and living environment. In 2019, there will be about 272 million international migrants in the world, which is equivalent to 3.5% of the global population. Among the waves of international migration is the huge number of Chinese migrants. For different reasons, more and more Chinese are migrating overseas (Feliciano & Lanuza, 2017). The Chinese international immigrants play a critical role in determining the essence and scope within which the contributions are made to achieve an advantage within which the contributions are made to achieve social integration.

While Chinese emigrants have been intimately related to growth of international commerce since the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries, the People's Republic of China has, in the first place, since the 1980s, removed limits on geographic mobility of its inhabitants and so laid the groundwork for a new age of Chinese migration flow around the world (Gaspar, 2017). The emerging movements have been pushed by China's opening up to the globe, progressive growth in living standards and a wider information exchange amongst China and the many host nations, following the transnational globalization of the Chinese diaspora. Thus, while the immigration phenomena of Chinese nationals internationally exist for a very long time, the way these flows and experiences are molded and accustomed by China's capitalism, political, economic, and symbolic significance within the globe are a feature of present Chinese immigration.

In recent decades, Europe has been considered more and more as an appealing geopolitical territory. This applies to the Schengen Area in particular, which is seen by Chinese people as a source of administrative and commercial possibilities. In "new countries of immigration" like Italy and Spain, Chinese migrants' numbers have expanded rapidly, and

their distinctions to other ancient Chinese countries of immigration such as France have increased. There are distinct pull forces in Southern Europe that are at the root of the growth in Chinese migration. The mid-1990s and 2000s saved the Chinese people from southern Europe from being prepared to take in undocumented non-skilled migrants working in the formal sector and from having limited chances for self-employment (Rocha-Trindade, 2020). These nations provided a number of amnesty and legalization programs, which at that time attracted many illegal Chinese migrants.

While the same trend has been followed by Chinese immigration to Portugal as the other Southern Europe migrant flows, it may still be seen as a distinct situation. There are two different flows in Portugal, linked to historic, political, and economic characteristics: the first resulted from historical momentum between former colonies of Portugal, that inspired the migration between 1975 and 1990 of certain Chinese Mozambiquans and Macanese; Lastly, the Chinese student's mobility and trade immigration was a consequence of several economic migrants from China (Zhejiang migration). The implementation of new regulations that enable immigrants to legitimize their status in the first decade of the century led to an escalation of migration drifts to Portugal from Asia in general. Increased illegal migration (mainly from Eastern European nations) occurred between 1999 and 2001, and in 2001 the amnesty allowed legalization for immigrants who had previously lived with unauthorized documents in Portugal. This situation leads to an increase in the already extraordinary number of Chinese citizens.

1.2 The Background and Diversity of the Chinese Migrants in Portugal

The variety of Chinese immigration is mainly increasing in the recent couple of decades and is based on distinct geographical, socio-economic and cultural origins. The Chinese heterogeneity in Portugal has been driven by a mixture of colonial Portuguese background and several other factors that are mainly historical and that have defined Asian migration. The majority group of untrained persons whose immigration is mostly based on economic reasons, as is also the case in other European countries such as Italy, France (GuerassimoffPina 2006). But there are also some unique groups that have their genesis in Portuguese political and

historical history, as opposed to other European countries: ethnic Chinese who were raised in Macau and the Chinese that joined the Portuguese wave that returned from Mozambique following liberation (Chinese Mozambicans). Recent Chinese immigrants' groups, such as Chinese tertiary students (Matias 2010) and Chinese corporate immigrants, have also been settling during the past several years because of increasing Chinese economic involvement in Portugal.

The desire for studying chances abroad is presently expanding and Western education organizations who open up offices in China to entice students are further stimulating them. European institutions have been encouraged to exploit a new market in China, with the goal to boost revenue from overseas tuition to students. These services give information on a full variety of institutions of higher learning in many nations, aid learners in applying for enrollment and support visas and passports (Biao 2003). Simultaneously, Chinese people actively seek worldwide educational possibilities via arduous entry examinations. That is, families invest in foreign education, in especially from rich coastal locations, which allowed their children to gain symbolic and cultural capital, and subsequently carried them on to prominent and lucrative jobs.

Another group from China that has been increasingly noticeable in recent years are business migrants. Business migration often involves connecting economic and immigrant policy with capital-related immigration since the migration criteria is the seizure and transfer of capital from one nation to another. In return for a donation of money to their nation of residency, immigrants get citizenship or residency permits as a kind of "economic citizenship" (Thun. 2007). Unlike in many receiving nations, formal commercial activities are a necessary requirement for this specific phase of immigration, as opposed with immigrant ethnic entrepreneurship. Corporate migrants are not a homogenous group that might include potential investors, SMEs, or self-employed persons. The causes for business migration have to do with quest for improved economic and professional circumstances, freedom of travel within the Schengen zone (in the EU), and the urge for a better educational and social environment for minors. In short, the movement of businesses, according to certain experts, may be related with both standards of living and economic reasons.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

The general objectives for this paper are;
i. Determining the factors that influence immigration of international Chinese aged 17-35 to Lisbon, Portugal.
ii. Discussing various social integration issues of the international Chinese in Lisbon.
iii. Explaining social integration of second generation of the international immigrants in Lisbon.

Fulfilling these objectives takes the case of the Chinese population aged between 17-35 years, immigrated with their parents when they were very young or were born in Portugal.

1.4 Research Questions

The below research question will be used to analyze this paper's research. These include:
i. What are the factors influencing immigration of international Chinese aged 17-35 to Lisbon Portugal?
ii. What are various social integration issues of the international Chinese in Lisbon?
iii. What explains the social integration of second generation of the international immigrants in Lisbon?

1.5 Research Methodology

This section introduces various research methodologies that will be used to ensure that this paper is successful. Being a qualitative study, this paper will use the interview format to collect data from participants.

1.6 Research Scope

The scope of this paper is to determine the social integrations and the situation of second generation of international Chinese immigrants. The paper interest in focusing on second-generation Chinese immigrants is to observe and understand their social living conditions. This will be achieved through explaining the status of international Chinese

immigrants. Determining the reasons for this immigration is important since it sets the foundation and framework of determining the reason that have resulted to the immigration status of the individuals. Therefore, the scope of this paper will be to determine not only the factors that led to these immigrations but also the effects of the immigration of the international Chinese citizens.

A proper framework intended to depict the scope of this paper is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Thesis scope illustration

1.7 Structure of the Thesis

This paper will have seven sections. These includes introduction, literature review, research methods, data collection and analysis, descriptive finding, thematic analysis, discussion and summary and the conclusion part of the thesis. This structure enables for effective collaboration and clarity of various reasons that are integrated in this paper.

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Literature Review
Chapter 3	Research Methods
Chapter 4	Descriptive Finding
Chapter 5	Discussion
Chapter 6	Conclusion

Figure 2. The thesis structure (*Author, 2021*)

Chapters 2 Literature Review

This section will review various aspects of literature as used in in this thesis. Subdivided in five parts, this section will address all the factors that are considered relevant in this study. Therefore, the literature review will concentrate on the review of immigration, review of the demographic characteristics of people, cultural identities, characters of second general immigrant families and integration of the immigrant families in the school system. Through discussing various literatures, this paper gives an indefinite application that aims at giving a proper and adequate suggestions for the purposes of enhancing the achievement of the comment objective. The literature overview gives an appropriate presentation of issues that might have been regarded as critical in influencing the process or rather the purpose that leads to the immigration issues.

2.1 Literature Review on Immigration

Various studies have been conducted to define the immigration from one place to another. This paper uses various literature reviews to ascertain the effectiveness of the migration processes all over the years. According to the World Migration Report 2019, the biggest wave of immigration in recent years has been cross-border economic migration, a characteristic shared by the first generation of Portuguese immigrants (Benner & Kim, 2010). The majority of African immigrants were unskilled workers. At the same time, Portugal also imported some immigrants who were skilled workers during this period and whose main body moved out of former Portuguese colonies as a result of decolonization opportunities. In the 1980s, China and South America overtook African countries as the main sources of immigration to Portugal (Feng Xiaotian, 2008). There are various reasons that justifies the fact about Chinese international immigration but the said reason that influences their possibility and ability to migrate is integrated to define the appropriateness of the migration factors as analyzed and deliberated by various individuals that forms the basis for immigration programs.

According to Peixoto (2002), migration and growth is rapidly seen as a strategic and institutional concern. Consensus is rising on all levels about the beneficial effect on the

countries of origin development, transit and destination that the use of migrant's expertise and skills as well as savings and transfers. Broeders & Engbersen (2007) explain that the point is that internal migration is largely motivated by economic forces such as job sector imbalances, income inequality, and political disputes in the countries of origin. Fonseca & Ormond (2003) argues that instead of changing total amounts of inflow, immigration controls will mostly alter how citizens move, for example by increasing the usage of family migration or intermittent entry means. Furthermore, after migration hits a key point the debate persists, migration networks, employers and "migration industries" facilitating the continued flow of citizens. Such internal dynamics justify why migration will perpetuate itself (De Haas, 2010). Member States have restricted legislative and substantive options to regulate immigration when they are bound to the human rights of asylum-willers, children and other disadvantaged people, for example, through the right to family unity and security (Czaika & de Haas, 2017). In this regard, Czaika & de Haas argued that liberal democracies are particularly confronted by the imposed restrictions in the form of constitutional norms and values that, in their treatment of migrants and in their relations with other countries, "reinforce the strength and autonomy of States" (Czaika & de Haas, 2017). Besides, reinforcing the immigration policies would also inform the need to evaluate and determine the essence of the robust contributions within a given scope.   The imposed relationship that exists between various factors are facilitated by the need to define and demonstrate the essence the usefulness in introducing policies favoring the movement of people from one destination to another. Therefore. The interests that are made connects the ability to migrate and head to other countries.

In contrast to the Portugal born community, some study has been done on the jobs of migrants. Four studies have shown that a smaller foreign-born proportion people are economically involved and that they have consistently more unemployment rates than Portugal people. After 1979 these disparities increased considerably. The inclusion of foreign students will increase the unemployment statistics, as noted Gott and Johnston (2002). Haque (2013) reported that the population of foreign-born has been polarized in its qualifications level, with greater numbers holding degrees or no qualifications than the population of Portuguese born. In addition, there were other (mainly unnamed) credentials of a far greater proportion of the foreign population. The Strategy Unit report (2003) states, however, that the

percentage of second-generation migrants without qualification, in all classes and for both genders, was at least half that of the first.

Some studies have been conducted to determine immigrants schooling, training and job history, but none of the target sample taken is representative of the immigrant community of Portugal. The WHO performed an expert audit of almost 4,000 immigrants, primarily Somalis, Iraqis, Chinese (Aobdia et al., 2018), with two-thirds working prior to their departure, and one-tenth students. In a interviews by Mahboubi (2017) of 400 immigrants, 10% were working as teachers. According to the WHO interview, nearly half earned 10 or more years of training and more than 40% had been trained. 3/5 of the respondents could read and write in their main language, either fluently or reasonably well, and approximately 1/3 of them classified every aspect of English as either fairly or fluent decent. Nevertheless, there were high variability among countries of origin and males and females in skills, education and jobs.

These reasons clarify why immigration initiatives have only a small impact on long-term migration numbers and patterns. According to Bhagwati (2003), the capacity to regulate migration has decreased as the will has risen. In reality, borders are beyond reach and there is nothing that can really be done to reduce immigration. For many, through attempts by states to reduce immigration to North America, Europe and other rich nations, the notion that immigration policy has not worked well over the past decades appears to support many. Other migration scientists contend that immigration policies are successful. In reality highly sophisticated, by confronting some doubt regarding the efficacy of immigration policies. Broeders and Engbersen (2007) contended that states have expanded their capacity to enforce efficiently immigration measures such as the identification of undocumented migrants. Researchers like Carling (2002) contend, based on fieldwork in developed nations, that the implementation of visa conditions and tighter border controls made it more challenging for impoverished people to move to wealthier countries. Studies on historic and modern migration have showed the important function played by States in influencing trends of migration (Stillwell & Hussain, 2010: Skeldon 1997). This point is backed by an increasing array of objective observational research indicating that controls on immigration have a direct effect on immigration flows.

This debate begs the issue whether scholars make such contradictory estimates of

migration policy efficacy. Studies prefer to draw various conclusions regarding political efficacy relying on policy discourses that are, the underlying goals of guidelines on the paper or the strategies adopted are used as indicators for assessing migration results. The disagreement therefore has its roots not only in the lack of analytical proof on the effects of immigration policy, but in the philosophical flexibility of this discussion. In addition, although certain policy influence analyses concentrate on the impact on some types of immigration over short spans of time, some research include additional generic evaluation of the impacts of migration regulations on the patterns of long-run immigration. Because various research asks and address different questions, it is not unexpected that possibly conflicting results are often reached. Long-term and permanent foreign immigrants (including changing citizenship and freedom of movement) came to Portugal in 2018, 61.6% higher than in 2017. This percentage consists of 26% of free migration refugees, 31.2% working migrants, 32.8% families (including family members) and 1% humanitarian migrants (Cardoso, 2010). Roughly 8 400 foreign graduate students and 300 temporary and seasonal migrants were granted permits (excluding intra-EU migration). Furthermore in 2018 there were 29 000 posts intra-EU, up 27.9 percent from 2017. These employees typically have short-term jobs. Over the last few years, about 64% of all immigrant workers were men (Fonseca, 2008). Tiny and medium-sized enterprises controlled the entrepreneurship of foreigners living in Portugal. Knudson-Vilaseca (2007) explain that there is a small range of commercial practices in the activities of international nationals in Portugal. Over the recent years, about one third (31.2% in 2016), a third (about one fifth) of licensed international employers have been involved in wholesale and retail operations, a third (19.2% in 2016) in housing, hospitality and related activities (8.2 percent in 2016). These statistics are associated with the relationship which is considered elaborate in enhancing the statistics that are considered elaborate and effective in engaging immigration issues which are considered sufficient enough to manage the applications and required to influence the relationship which is considered factors enabling the critical relationships.

With regard to the accommodation and absorption of refugees, it is important to emphasize the explanations for the small immigrant numbers number and the challenges of fostering the refugee's integration within a social state with low levels of intensity. In the

sense of Southern Europe, Portugal is a special case study. The European countries with the low numbers of immigrant applicants formerly the commonly referred "solidarity crisis," because to its peripheral location on the path of migration and its preference of settlement for migrants. Portugal had, and is, a nation which was unwilling to adapt to the needs of global refugee movements with a restricted reception and a rigid passive reception program. Sánchez, M., & Alonso (2011) explain that the Portuguese government has taken special steps to guarantee complete access to the national health system during the COVID 19 crisis for all refugees in ongoing deportation or refugee proceedings through the Portuguese Immigrant and Borders Service (SEF). Both migrants with processes submitted before 18 March 2020 had the right to complete access to the national scheme of healthcare, social welfare systems, the rent and workforces, financial and critical public services, as well as to the regular migrants by 30 October (Czaika & De Haas, 2013). Services for integration often have their offer adapted. Face to face assistance and expanded help via mobile communication lines remained in place for the High Commission for Migration (ACM) services. Face-to-face assistance remained available for the ACM Telephone Translation Service and the ACM translation services. COVID-19 awareness sessions for immigrants were held, flyers were circulated in multiple languages and the ACM's Migrants Entrepreneurship Courses were provided on-line.

According to De Haas (2011), Since 1990, Europe has been growing from 49.6 million to 82 million immigrants. In 2020, countries in the European Union continue to fail despite decades of practice to find an efficient solution to handle the flow of millions of immigrants. It aims at ensuring the social, cultural, political and economic inclusion of newcomers. In recent years Portugal has offered little of temporary shelter for refugees, which has influenced the inclusion of such migrants, along with the difficulties in accessing housing. Furthermore, in the last several decades the Portuguese State has entrusted resettlement and integration duty of immigrants and refugees to the Portuguese Council for Refugees and Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), through its cooperation with a limited number of non-governmental organizations (CPR). The only two bodies (technically and financially) that met the social integration requirements of refugees and asylum-seekers in their various aspects were these two. The small number of applicants for asylum or refugee status, the integration activities

and the supply available were minimalistic and restricted.

2.2 Review of demographic characteristics of immigration

The democratic characteristics of any given region defines the migration criteria that is adopted in a particular venue. The demographic of China and Portugal has contributed to a bigger role in defining the type and form of migration and social integration (Sabatier & Berry, 2008). Besides, the integration is seen as a better option to cater for the immigration practices. The refugees today are more diverse than ever because citizens come all across the globe. In the 1990s, immigrants of population in the U.S. expanded 11.3 million fasters than every other moment in history, according to the Centre for Immigration Studies. Many studies have examined the effect of refugees on the host nation, such as the Portugal. In a study article Wang & Lo (2005), they found that the incomes and unemployment opportunities of native-born are significantly affected by foreign immigrants. Too little data is given that foreigners are driving down their salaries for indigenous jobs. The most important role of citizens who want to abandon one area for one another is job prospects and economic conditions. While looking at the position of immigrants in the labour force is fascinating, we need to consider why they want to live in many places around the country.

This paper explores the location of new immigrants in the Portugal over a certain time span. The results involve the concentration of ethnic geographies, schooling and the main occurrence of internal migration amongst immigrants. A foreign-born individual is more likely to live in a place where the ethnic group is identical (Bartel, 1989). The Author further concludes that training plays a vital role in place decisions, and more often than in the hot countries' immigrants move internally. Similar to Bartel (1989), Haug et al. (2000) looks at the dynamics of settlement of the citizens that have been given legal permanent residents from 11 separate European and Asian countries. In deciding the expected residence of immigrants there were variations between nations. The latest immigrant destination options have a positive connection to the number of individuals who have already been born in the same country. Kaushal (2005) also found that immigrants and legal permanent residents are newly beneficiaries and that the sum already born in the region in terms of their expected place of

residence is associated.

This problem is that immigrants have no say over where they want to find themselves. Non-profit groups working in immigrant relocation have partnerships with some State Department. For instance, the immigrant relocation Bureau follows its trends of secondary migration. The conclusions of Chuong (2006) indicate that certain classes of Scott et al. (2005) have gaps in their decision. Due to the amount of neighbouring foreign-born populations, different racial groups appear to cluster in some regions.   According to Dodson (2001), approximately 26,000 immigrants had already settled in their homes and their patterns were already established, as well as an explanation of the normal occurrence of immigration. The emergence of other immigrants born to foreign countries has a very significant impact on the new immigrant's location (Cook, 2018). Easy settlement and access to providers are several considerations. The migration of immigrants into a foreign world is also extremely fragile.

Besides difficulties in giving approximations of the effect of immigration economically in addition to issues associated with available sources of data. Bratsberg et al (2003) stressed that the interrelationship between immigrant stocks, including economic change, could result in increasing (or reduced) immigration and/or emigration to established residential areas, due to the continuing divergence of economic prosperity and changes in the economic performance of a specific region. Comparing results between the studies may also be a problem as various assumptions are often used about economic flexibility and the tradability of its production on global markets. Economic output may also be calculated differently. De Haas et al (2015) concluded that it is difficult to evaluate the short-term and long-term economic impacts. Whilst the free teaching of English would initially have a detrimental effect on the economy, for example, it increased the job success of migrants substantially in the long term and was thus an investment. The difference in the view of how immigration is influenced by the demographic factors is enhanced and always a subject to the definition on who influences the decision of the migration process. It is also important to note that the definition is captured by the appropriate and adequate measure that defines the applications needed to achieve the strategies that are often considered as forming the reason behind the sketch and elaborate plan to enhance the relationship.

Gott and Johnston (2012) recognized their results as timely. They noted that the impacts

on output levels, production level 30 and economic development, which were extremely difficult to calculate, often affected indirect fiscal effects because they impacted the UK-born citizens pre-tax income. Hollifield et al. (2020) argued against positive net immigration in a discursive paper for the corporation for the Civil Society Study. He stressed that God and Johnston's estimates were marginalized by mistakes. Hollifield et al. (2020) noticed that the Portuguese had spent more in taxation than in public services and healthcare. Although it was not part of the research design which concerned the overall impact only. Gott and Johnston (2012) acknowledged that their studies cannot distinguish between various types of migrants. There was little research on the effect of the indigenous population's jobs and migrants, although a number of theoretical literatures has been published on this topic. Migrants and work in general have been investigated extensively. This study highlighted considerable gaps in the levels of jobs and operation between migrants and minority ethnic groups. Therefore, the need to determine the relationship is created on the basis of influencing the relationship which is needed to distinguish on the relationship that exists between various factor influencing population distribution to the respective places one migrate.

Friends and family impacts are often significant, although immigrants who join the United States are also supported in this city or state by family and friends. Dias et al., (2008); Reis de Oliveira, (2017), and Peixoto et al. (2018) research indicates that the trends of immigrant position are dictated by the identical population of the region. Related findings were found for various methods. Reis de Oliveira, (2017) uses Portuguese Census Bureau data to quantify the initial position male immigrants' choices identified in the metropolitan standard statistical areas, specifically the Pubic Use Microdata Sampling. Peixoto et al. (2018) most frequently used model was a multi-nominal logit that calculates the chance that an immigrant chooses me as their own position while in a state or country (Baganha et al., 2014). These calculations are used to study the determinants of the place of residence for the foreign immigrants. Murdie & Teixeira, (2011) explain that the "push element" in the topic of immigration causes the decision to move someone else away. International migration takes place worldwide. Immigration is a vital topic for future study to be studied. As the reforms of immigration policy remain a hot topic on the capital hill, the consequences are located throughout the nation. If the effects would be on jobs, salaries, profits and access to

immigration to federal benefits.

2.3 Cultural identities of second-generation immigrants

This paper shows that most of the cultural strategies adopted by second-generation Portuguese Chinese immigrants towards the origin culture and the dominant culture of Portuguese society are "isolated", that is, the similarity between the culture of emigration and that of immigration is low (Deng et al., 2010). Most of the second-generation immigrants are not only emotionally willing to belong to and understand and affirm the culture of origin, but also express their willingness to participate in activities related to the Chinese culture and to learn more about the Chinese culture if given the opportunity.

Cultural identification is somewhere a feeling of affiliation. A basic human desire is a feeling of belonging. It stresses any individual when it is unsaturated (Tao, 2013). With such laws, a group of people functions. The first move to joining the party is following these guidelines (Alba, 2005). But whom does an individual more associate with – his relatives, friends, teammates, co-workers, local population groups, immigrants? Identity stands on both internal belonging and attachment emotions as well as external identity perception of others (Simon, 2012). Immigrants of the second generation are sometimes divided between their parents' community and their country's culture. Unlike in many receiving nations, formal commercial activities are a necessary requirement for this specific phase of immigration, as opposed with immigrant ethnic entrepreneurship. Corporate migrants are not a homogenous group that might include potential investors, SMEs, or self-employed persons. The causes for business migration have to do with quest for improved economic and professional circumstances, freedom of travel within the Schengen zone (in the EU), and the urge for a better educational and social environment for minors. However, the limits of your party are blurred and demonstrating loyalty becomes useful. In between two societies, they establish their own cultural identity. The establishments becomes the subjects of the adequate systems which are considered elaborate in enhancing the relationship between various factors of production.

It helps establish a bond between people by having common beliefs, ideals, principles or

way of life. Language is a medium that transmits and expresses certain beliefs verbally. Speaking a country-speaking language raises the chances of reaching citizens and achieving higher paying jobs instead of people using the official language automatically. Puloka (2012) as cited in Kim & Filimonau (2017), notes that people cannot possess a clear personal identity, conduct socially endorsed, or sustain an active social relationship within the cultural community without adequate contact, etc. The theory of Sapir-Whorf is that an individual is restricted by the understanding of his or her language and thus talks and acts differently because of the language constraint Kim & Filimonau (2017). The first-generation immigrants' experiences of social adaptation were investigated by Bilbatua and Ellis (2011). They addressed the prejudices of people who considered the failure to learn the official language is in line with low intelligence or the status of immigrants. When she learned the language, she found that, based on whether they spoke the foreign language or its natural language, her attitude changes. Language lack was an important barrier to the connection with the community of resinders. For a long time, it was particularly difficult to express humour as a trait of personality in another language.

While some of the indigenous people believe that immigration presents a danger to their local identities and way of life, the European Union crisis on migration from 2016 onwards has shown that, because of the existence of the European Union, nations cannot avoid the issue (European Commission, 2019). Erasmus project Bibliodos not only addresses migrants' desires to understand their language of the host country, but also encourages European cultural and literary heritage. An individual would have the opportunity to deepen his awareness and European culture understanding and improve his/her language skills via a comprehensive digital library with several basic literature. Each book is illustrated and animated, tailored to the A1+ language, adapted to the needs of disabled specific or developmental difficulties, adapted for persons with visual impairment in sign language or as an audiobook (European Commission, 2019). For those on the project page, all the resources would be online. The success of the project promotes more successful language skills and comprehension among European and other foreign cultures to facilitate the integration of disabled users or learning disorders.

Researchers say that it has a difference whether or not refugees are compelled to move to

another region. Motivation affects the adaptation and identity of the person (Boğaç, 2009). People who are very close to their mother country but have to migrate are most often influenced by disturbed self-identity. In the other side, it is more likely to associate with their country of destination citizens who voluntarily have migrated. Moreover, immigrants migrating when they are young have no assimilation to gain, but assimilation is likely to be significant for those migrating when they are aged (Boğaç, 2009). Immigrants who move at a younger age are more likely to gain both their work knowledge in the country of destination and more fluent second-language experience than those who migrate at an older age. Many that migrate at a younger age are also less likely to achieve profit development when the Portugal labour market improves their vocabulary. Ideally, immigration is a thorny issue that have since been discussed in a lot of detail and in which a relationship has since been created to depict a standard variance of the given populations and on the basis of the relationship of individuals considered partisan to this overall distributions and factors that are considered responsive. Therefore, the factors that are attributed to the existing relationships and the basic applications which are considered elaborate towards the achievement of the general scope that marks a major importance of immigration achievements.

The Berry Acculturation Model (1997) proposes that in spite of the degree of acculturation, all people may be classified in many respects. Berry's paradigm consists of four quadrants: assimilation, absorption, isolation and marginalization. Berry (1997) suggests that human assimilation paths differ according to their degree of affiliation with either the patrimony or host community. Berry (1997) reports that a person who strongly identifies the cultures is named to as "bicultural identification", whereas those who have a far stronger relationship with Portuguese culture than their ethnicity will fall into the "assimilation" quadrant. Younger four generations are sometimes called "bicultural" because of the upholding or assimilating of both cultures, whereby an individual "does not want to do something with his original culture and simply wants to integrate with modern culture". This happens to be the second-generation youth's parents or ancestors. Finally, people who recognize "belief incentives" as marginalized have a basis of "luck" and generally a pessimistic view of existence. As Berry (2003) points out, "it is necessary to remember that the photograph of acculturation methods is focused on the premise that non-dominant classes

and participants had the right to chose how to acculturate". The behaviours and desires of the prevailing society are very influenced and constrained by it.

2.4 Characteristics of second-generation immigrant families

In addition, the gap between the immigrant lifestyle and expectations reduces the cultural identity of the second generation of immigrants. Before starting immigration, people often have one-sided illusions about the way of life after entering a new country and after immigration (Benner & Kim, 2010). The character of immigrant family's dictates that the second-generation immigrant families forms a focus of the lifestyles of the second generation which is often different from the previous cultures based on the lifestyles.

Identity of immigrant Studies exploring multicultural origins have centered on bicultural people and how individuals are assimilated to the modern and host Portuguese culture. There is a "fundamental conflict between 'Portuguese' and 'Non- Portuguese cultures' as refugees arrive in the United States, which people witness every day (Massey & Sanchez, 2009). Integration of immigrants is a problem mechanism that people must encounter as they resettle in a foreign country. The significance and membership of an ethnic community vary depending on and identifies with societal, political and economic influences. In other words, human self-identification is changing from ethnic to common cultural practices (Dhingra, 2007). It varies between the parents and children of migrants.

In certain adolescents, other sources, including education, social media and vocabulary, affect them further, although in some of the parents, all societies can or may not be incorporated into their personalities. Children who are immigrants of the second generation "explore the connection between acculturation and identification" (Schwartz et al., 2006). Most people have two cultures or perceive that one culture is superior than the other. The notion that the Portuguese is "the country of the people," and the many resources for those who live here regardless of ethnicity, make host country cultural assimilation uniquely (Nagel, 2009). When immigrants arrive in the foreign country with this mentality, the welcome by newcomers is more often dropped. In the latest scholarly discussion, scholars have shown that certain children adopt the direct paradigm of assimilation in their parent's community and

become increasingly affected by the modern culture.

In deciding the expected residence of immigrants there were variations between nations. The latest immigrant destination options have a positive connection to the number of individuals who have already been born in the same country. Kaushal (2005) also found that immigrants and legal permanent residents are newly beneficiaries and that the sum already born in the region in terms of their expected place of residence is associated. Any of these ideas have nevertheless been criticized by other people's ethnocentric tendencies (Nagel, 2009). Emergent study is beginning to investigate how people can build and validate their ethnic background.

No research found that the contribution of migrants to total national consumption was taken into account. An analysis of the factors influencing the consumer behaviour of migrants was conducted and four qualitative studies were studied in the local ethnic groups. Wadsworth et al. (2016) on the theoretical modelling of EU inflows and outflows revealed that migrant (born foreigners)' consumer behaviour is influenced by the host country's buying power in the home economy of the migrant country. Higher shopping powers meantime led immigrants, for long-term migrants this was less true, to save money in the new nation and use them on returning their homes.

The effects on consumption of migrants in ethnic areas of high concentration were discussed in two qualitative research sections. The ethnographic research carried out by Jamal (2003) in Bradford showed that migration had an effect on choice among consumers; all commodities that are available in Bradford for the ethnic participants in their country of origin. Unlike in many receiving nations, formal commercial activities are a necessary requirement for this specific phase of immigration, as opposed with immigrant ethnic entrepreneurship. Corporate migrants are not a homogenous group that might include potential investors, SMEs, or self-employed persons. The causes for business migration have to do with quest for improved economic and professional circumstances, freedom of travel within the Schengen zone.

Two qualitative studies examined the effect of migrants on the formation and reinforcement by schooling behaviour of local ethnic communities. In an interview with designers in Sydney, Milan, London and the United States, Glušac (2014) theorized that

individuals who wanted to move to a specific area might share an experience or their own aspects personality that had led them to settle in the locality. The choices made as immigrants will affect these schooling levels on the local area. This may make localities 'ethnic anchors': Ethnic schooling standards imported by migrants (undefined) into the local curricula signalled that the customer base was broad enough to warrant that such products could be stored and that people wishing for these ethnic products would migrate more. Raghuram (2020) revealed that immigrants went in the enclaves not only to buy products but also to "consume" a particular social atmosphere from the 4 East Asian women case studies who had founded trendy companies in Lisbon.

The notion of a cultural homelessness, which is "a peculiar phenomenon and feeling documented by individuals that are multicultural," is often discussed in the literature (Phinney, 2001). This definition explores how people feel separated and are not sure what location to call "the home" between identification with a single community of individuals. Similarly, "the development of skills and sensibilities within two cultures includes" Biculturalism (Donget al., 2006). This study field explores the recent phenomena in which people want to affiliate with one party compared to the other. If a person is a member of two cultures, identity formation is quite difficult.

Although the identification of Chinese-Portuguese second-generation young people has little proof of study, identity debate is undoubtedly important to this culture. Chinese-Portuguese, in comparison to other common countries within the Council of Europe, are sometimes not included in the 'European' identification (Hume, 2015). The ethnicity of Chinese-Portuguese is close to that of the many people who come to the United States from Asia and Latin countries. Another cultural element for Chinese-Portuguese is faith, which most Chinese-Portuguese recognize as Muslim (Hume, 2015). Current immigration and media developments in Portugal have caused religion stigmatize. The presence of Chinese-Portuguese is a more threat and gain at the same time. Most Chinese-Portuguese mimic a classic white Portuguese who 'facilitates the integration of this culture into the country, but it makes the traditional communities harder' (Hume, 2015). This paper focuses on Chinese-Portuguese young people interested in the development of ethnic identity and is based on current literature. Arnett (2003) states that "the identity training of teenagers focuses

mainly on how young people establish a strong sense of themselves within the framework of their own culture". This article examines the characteristics and experiences of bicultural people's ethnic identification among Chinese-Portuguese immigrants of the second generation. The second generation often attributed various factors as affecting the existence and relationships that are created on the basis of fulfilling immigration spirits.

2.5 School integration of the immigrant families

Education plays a clear role in the achievement of the individual, and its level is related to the individual's social development. Alba & Nee (2003) found that Chinese parents in Portugal are divided into three categories. These include those who pay more attention not only to their children's education in Portugal, but also to their children's ability to integrate Chinese culture and Portuguese culture (Chou, 2012). Also, they include those who pay less attention to their children's education and neglect their children's development, aiming at giving them basic language skills to help the family in business, and those who do not support or support their children's education.

Studies repeatedly show that foreign students with poor English skills have less education success and achievement. In addition, children who speak a language distinct from instructional language at home are often disadvantaged (OECD, 2004). This is so many schools concentrate on providing language resources for immigrant students, so that they can be integrated into normal programs (Gaytan et al, 2007). However, immigrant non-linguistic needs students and their relatives through policy-making, which resolve different social, cultural, and economic needs of the school authorities, are equally significant (Sidhu & Taylor, 2007; Yoon, 2012). Immigration is therefore not only seen through an economic integration but also a social context that determines behavior. Therefore, this paper repeatedly highlights the best and required attributes that are associated with the contributions that defines the obligations that are considered elaborate in implementing the views that define the obligations.

Account to Parker (2008), it is critical that some school properties and methods are taken into account, which may also have a major effect on integration results. This community of

students will for example be seriously affected by monitoring systems and testing mechanisms. Early school tracking systems in which leaners are allocated in a different program or type of school based on their skills at an early age, also increase the inequality between disadvantaged students, especially immigrant students. From the findings of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (2015), these programs do not allow immigrant students sufficient opportunities to improve their non-immigrant colleagues' degree of experience and skills, which leads to immigrant students being put on lower academic levels. Instead, schools that have an extensive scheme, where surveillance is deferred, are better for immigrant children since they have extra time to reach their peers.

Studies have unfortunately shown that immigrants are disproportionately vulnerable to immigrant abuse and discriminate against on the grounds of refugee status, race, color, gender, faith and other identity factors (Lavrijsen & Nicaise, 2016). This type of discrimination will significantly adversely affect the mental health of children. In addition, the interviews have found that while many immigrant children and young people need emotional or therapeutic assistance, a significant proportion of those children are not seeking the care they need because of various reasons such as inadequate knowledge of approaches to mental wellbeing, the mental health stigma or simply transport problems. The framework for social integration on then second generation Chinese immigrants is highlighted and depicted in the response that covers a coveted attribute that were generally associated with the provisions as highlighted and required by law establish.

In order to ensure proper treatment for infants, compulsory schools are necessary in view of the emergence of mental health issues among immigrant students. Research has stressed the value of delivering school-based mental wellbeing programs by building relationships with mental health community centers, health authorities and others. Most economic literature in this field has been found. The foreign workers profile (different meanings were utilized) in the United Kingdom has been discussed in five pieces of literature. There was little research on the effect of the indigenous population's jobs and migrants, although a number of theoretical literatures has been published on this topic. Migrants and work in general have been investigated extensively. This study highlighted considerable gaps in the levels of jobs and operation between migrants and minority ethnic groups. In one study, 1369 million

foreign nationals were reported to work in the United Kingdom in 2013, of whom about 53% came from outside the European Union (Haque, 2013). Largest proportion (62%) of foreign nationals worked in the Portugal and not for other purposes, as well as a global increase of the foreign nationals' number in the past 10year. Haque (2013) found that Portugal residents who were born in foreign countries accounted for around 10% of Portugal workers in 2001. The profile for foreign nationals was analysed using LFS and IPS data in a WHO study (Consterdine, 2018). It was seen that migrant workers were generally active, particularly in the 16-25 age group, which accounted for 45% of foreign nationals in the Portugal between 2015 and 2019. Migrants preferred to work in fields where there were no jobs.

Pottie et al. (2015), children's socio-economic status (SES), as well as their connection to educational opportunities and services for their potential growth, may have a serious effect. An OECD study showed that economic vulnerabilities of immigrant children in almost all OECD countries are frequently associated with the job situation of their parents (Whiteford & Adema, 2007). Therefore, by contemplating their degree of inclusion, family capital must also promote their children's schooling. All parental education rate and family financial status are covered by resources. For example, evidence reveals that parents with a lower degree of education cannot support or navigate the school system with their children in academic activities.

Likewise, low financial opportunities seem to contribute to the immigrant families living in poor, mostly ethnically divided socioeconomic neighborhoods (Gaytan et al., 2007). Low socioeconomic schools are often marginalized, which will exacerbate education inequality and quality education when there is a shortage of support and funds for initiatives and facilities that immigrant student populations are needed for (Goodwin, 2002). Interestingly, research indicates that SES drawbacks do not similarly affect immigrant students across nations, highlighting the value of measures to counter and mitigate children's disadvantages from small SES classes. Generally, in deciding the expected residence of immigrants there were variations between nations. The latest immigrant destination options have a positive connection to the number of individuals who have already been born in the same country. In the other side, it is more likely to associate the immigrants with their country of destination citizens who voluntarily have migrated (Berry, 2003). Moreover, immigrants migrating when

they are young have no assimilation to gain, but assimilation is likely to be significant for those migrating when they are aged. Further, immigrants and legal permanent residents are newly beneficiaries and that the sum already born in the region in terms of their expected place of residence is associated.

Chapters 3 Methodology

3.1 Types of research

This research is qualitative research based on the interviews with some second generation of international Chinese immigrants.

3.2 Research subjects and their selection

This research involves the evaluation of the responses of 25 participants on social integration. The research will also focus on individuals from two countries that is China and Portugal. Given the relatively short history of Chinese immigration in Portugal, this study selected second-generation immigrants aged 17-35 years old. The second generation of immigrants in this paper radiates to both (1) the children of Chinese immigrants who left China on the grounds of family reunification, and have at least one Chinese intergenerational adult guardian among their sponsors at the time of applicationor (2) the children of Chinese immigrants who were born in Portugal or other countries, are currently living in the Lisbon area, and are or have lived with at least one Chinese intergenerational adult guardian Children of immigrants. This research essentially included the Chinese immigrants to Portugal and aimed at identifying the reasons behind their immigrations especially the social integration on the second generations Chinese international students.

In this report, I focused on Chinese immigrants mainly because of the accessibility of the sample. Being that I lived in Portugal for a very short period of time, only one year, and I was not able to get to know local Chinese from all walks of life. Besides, the report also integrates the respondents through social activities, such as meeting some second-generation Chinese immigrants through school student union activities, making friends with young Chinese while

shopping in Chinese shops. The young Chinese students formed the basis through which the immigration was appropriate.

I interviewed 25 Chinese immigrant aged between 17 to 35 years. Of the 25 second-generation immigrants interviewed, 14 were born in China and moved to Portugal; 11 were born in Portugal; 5 respondents held Portuguese nationality; 20 held Chinese nationality and were also granted permanent residence status in Portugal; and all respondents have lived in Portugal for at least 5 years.

3.3 Data Collection and Analysis

Data was collected from a sample of 25 participants. The results are analyzed and based on the finding, the research will interrogate the data on the basis of individual observations. Of the 25 second-generation immigrants interviewed, 14 were born in China and moved to Portugal; 11 were born in Portugal; 5 respondents held Portuguese nationality; 20 held Chinese nationality and were also granted permanent residence status in Portugal; and all respondents have lived in Portugal for at least 5 years.

Of the 25 interviewees, 19 were from families with many children, a family structure that is not common in mainland China today. As the subjects were between 17-35 years old, most of the respondents were the first child in their families. The second generation of immigrants interviewed expressed that they valued their family relationships. The interviews revealed that the second generation of immigrants are at two extremes in terms of personality development: some are intellectually mature while others are excessively naive. This brings role pressure and crisis. In the absence of professional guidance, adolescents tend to adopt extreme personalities to protect themselves.

Data to be analyzed will be based on the results of the collected data. Therefore, the arguments in the paper will bear the focus of interview results that are needed to determine the overall obligations of research.

Chapters 4 Descriptive Finding

From the interviews, the key elements identified is the social integration of the second generation of international Chinese immigration to Lisbon, Portugal. One of major findings is the love of the international Chinese young people to live in Portugal.

On whether the Chinese immigrants loved staying in Portugal, the seventh interviewed individual said that;

"Yes, I extremely like to live in here. I love Portugal and I love the life here. People who live in here are always enjoy their life, and the living melody is quite slow, so it has less stress to live in here. What's more, I stay here since I was 12 years old when I was a young teenager, so I got used to everything here." **(7th Interviewee).**

The sixth interviewed also noted that;

"I don't know if I like the life here or not. I got used to live here, and I am quite familiar with the life here. The life here is simpler, for example, the Portuguese here are always obeying the rules and regulations, they don't care so much about the social convention. However, the interpersonal relationship between Chinese is more complex, and I don't like to deal with those complex things. But everything has two sides, we cannot say it's definitely wrong or not" **(6th interviewee).**

However, the 21st interviewee had a negative perception as regards to learning in China. He noted that;

"The learning environment in Portugal had a negative impact on me. Few of my classmates seem to love learning, and the learning atmosphere in the university is not strong, so I do not love learning. There is, of course, a sense of blame. But what I'm saying is that in this environment, a lot of people don't study hard."

Further we found from the seventh interviewed that generally, the Chinese immigrants loved and also criticized studying in Portugal perhaps because of language barrier or any other associated problems.

"No, it's not. It has less students in a class in Portugal than in China, and teachers are always enthusiastic and helpful here in Portugal. They offered me extra courses to improve my Portuguese and they were totally free. However, students here are not that respect their teachers. In China, students are always polite to their teachers. In addition, in my opinion, the best part of Portuguese education system is the openness and diversification. It gives me the space of innovation and is more inclusive. But the floating of grading sometimes huge, and has no uniform standard, so I may feel depressed and not convinced sometimes." **(7th Interviewee).**

This is essential in evaluating presenting observations in a way that defines the operations and then conditioning the applications which is associated with the general outcomes. Chinese immigrants live abroad in relative isolation and have little contact with mainstream society. They form their own communities and have developed a closed system of mobility.

On matters culture, the 26th interviewee said that;

"I felt cheated, because my mother told me on the phone that I was just visiting, but when I came to Lisbon, she told me that I would continue to study here. I was angry and scared. I was angry that I had been cheated. I was scared that I couldn't speak Portuguese. And my English is not good, I remember when I went to the supermarket to buy things, I can only rely on the pictures on the goods to buy what I need, sometimes I buy the wrong. When I first came to Lisbon, I cried almost every day, and I felt isolated at school because people didn't understand my language and I didn't understand other people's language." **(23rd**

Interviewee).

This creates difficulties for local governments and society to understand the situation of the Chinese. The study of immigration trends integrates the possibility of the existence of immigration with the intention of promoting business activities that are of benefits of both host countries and the individuals migrating to those countries.

According to the fifth and third interviewed individual, making money in Portugal depends on opportunities and forms of businesses conducted.

"I think this depends on people and opportunities. People who are not necessarily capable can make a lot of money. I have seen a person from northeastern China who knows nothing about doing business, then studying in France, and then can't apply for a residence card, then stay in Portugal to open a Japanese restaurant, and then the business of the restaurant is inexplicably good. He does not work in the restaurant himself. He hires others to do it. Later, this person has tens of millions of assets." **(5th Interviewee).**

"I lived in Albufeira with my parents at that time, it's situated in the south of Portugal. My parents are still there doing their own business since now, it's a very comfortable place. I moved to Lisbon myself, because I want to live in a more challenging life" **(3rd Interviewee).**

The tolerance value that characterizes the Chinese culture seems to facilitate international Chinese people to migrate to Portugal .

"Chinese culture let me consider things more comprehensive, and learn how to deal with things. And Portuguese culture tell me how to do things in a reasonable way, like one is one, two is two, which is very important" **(4th interviewee).**

"The influence of Chinese and Portuguese culture on me? I haven't thought of such a profound question. My parents were outgoing. After I finished my first day of middle school, I went home and told my parents that I was crying. They tried their best to tell me jokes and

comfort me. I also no longer hesitate, I thought at that time, the study slow point slow point.

I'm the only one who's confident" **(20ᵗʰ Interviewee).**

On matters shared cultures, 14ᵗʰ interviewee noted that;

"I didn't deliberately blend the two cultures, but I will indeed be more open-minded

and have higher acceptance and tolerance, especially in food, clothing, dating, etc."

4.1 Contemporary Growth of Chinese Immigrants in Portugal

In recent years, the number of Chinese immigrants in Portugal has continued to grow. According to data provided by the Portuguese Immigration Department, 2,202 Chinese immigrants were in Portugal in 1995.In 2003, the number of Chinese immigrants increased to 9,059, representing 2.3% of the total number of immigrants.

"I like Portugal's attitude towards people, they think people should have children. Because there is no family planning policy in Portugal, I have a sister. My sister was decided by my parents after they had certain economic strength in Portugal. My mother used to laugh and say to me, if we hadn't come to Portugal, your sister wouldn't have been born." **(23ʳᵈ Interviewee).**

It is the largest Asian community in the region and the twelfth largest immigrant community. In 2004, the total number of Chinese in Portugal was 11,087. In 2006, the population was 10,167. The statistics that are used for the purposes of maintain and retaining the general perspective is considered appropriate in defining the essence of the contributions towards implementing immigration policies. However, in the Gold visa category, Chinese investors who have been granted residence permits in Portugal ranked first, ahead of countries such as Brazil, Turkey, the United States and Russia.

Most of Portugal's immigrants are concentrated in the Lisbon region, with 260,503 inhabitants spread across the region. The migration from Chinese to Portugal has been

common and rising in the recent past.

4.2 Existence of tightened Immigration Policies

The immigrant population comes directly from China. It comes from groups of immigrants who have been affected by the tightening of immigration policies and have not been able to survive in other European countries, and who have therefore moved to Southern Europe. The two groups represent immigrants after the 1990s and 2000s, respectively. The average age of Chinese immigrants living in Lisbon is relatively low. The two immigrants shared the tightened policies.

On matters policy, the 18th interviewee had the following to say during our interview.

"In my own case, I might not understand government policy on taxes at times, so I had to pay Martin Monize's accountant. In Lisbon, I think the circle of Chinese people is relatively closed and there is no way to communicate outwards. The main reason is language. When we get the policy information, it is long after the policy comes into effect and we don't even know the policy that is beneficial to us. I think it would be good for us to live and work in peace if government officials could come to me regularly to announce any policy changes" **(18th interviewee).**

In medical aspects, the 8th interviewee has this to say about the Portuguese health centers. The need to establish the potentiality in enhancing the provisions which is required to ascertain the health policies in the market.

"I like the medical system here, especially the graded diagnosis. It will not cause the confusion in the hospital. People may only go to the hospital if they get seriously sick." **(8th Interviewee)**

Further, the eighth interviewee said that he can translate to his mother various information in regards to the Portuguese language;

"No, she cannot. She can only speak a little bit Portuguese, but it's not that important for

her to learn Portuguese since she is working for Chinese boss, and I can translate for her if

she needs help, for example, go to the medical center." **(8th Interviewee)**

And the Chinese have more children. the number of Chinese children between the ages of 0 and 4 is twice as high as the number of children of the same age in many of Portugal's other immigrant communities. Up to the age of nine, the trend is similar. Over the past decade, the Chinese population in Portugal has tripled, and the Chinese, who used to hide mostly in shops, are now more and more integrated into Portuguese schools.   The schools formed a major role in determining the essence within which international Chinese students are attributed to be making their debut on migration is recognized. Practically, the immigration of the second generation was purely aided by the need for education in Portugal. Their rate of cultural understanding is also seen to be informing their desire for this immigration purposes.

"If they are in trouble, they will pay for an accountant to help. The accountants in our

family are very responsible and will notify us of any policy changes. The government has not

cared about us, and has no policy concerns. If the government has any new actions, we do not

know. Because there is no Chinese community in the south, our news is not well-informed."

(22nd Interviewee).

4.3 Other views

The Cantonese were the first Chinese to arrive in Portugal. They traded between Mozambique and Portugal. After independence from Mozambique, they settled in Portugal between 1975 and 1980, and in the 1980s, immigrants from mainland China entered Portugal and showed a strong geographical homogeneity. However, on matters aging, the 13th interviewee confirmed that;

"Portugal is a country with a serious problem of aging. Like standing water, young

Portuguese people who have some ideas have immigrated to other countries. Most of the

remaining young people are addicts. They live on marijuana all day and go to the

ballroom at night to have fun. But there are good aspects; they are all so kind and enthusiastic. For example, if you ask them for directions, they can take you directly to your destination. What I said above is the situation in Portugal as a whole. But Lisbon and Porto are completely different. Maybe because there are more immigrants, they are always vibrant, but not suitable for life. I have worked in Lisbon for two years, so the subway and lanes can be blocked in the morning and afternoon. I can't figure out why so many people come here to buy a house.

If you ask me if I like living in Portugal and I don't know how to answer it, you have to ask me if I am old and if I would like to take care of myself here. My answer is yes. But being a motivated young man, I don't really like it." **(13th Interviewee).**

However, according to the 19th interviewee:

"I feel like a new challenge. Frankly speaking, I came to Portugal because I couldn't find a good job in China. The salary here is much higher. During my first year in Portugal, I studied Portuguese at the university of Lisbon in the morning and worked in the afternoon to earn my living. Life was hard, but I felt fulfilled. Because I think the life here is promising and the wages are indeed higher than in China."

This simply indicates that in Portugal there is some adverse opportunities in terms of employment than it is in China.

The immigration trends in Portugal also helped in defining the scope and real meaning of perhaps starting the process of moving from one part to another for the purposes of seeking refuge for the immigrants into the country. The biggest wave of immigration at that time was twofold: firstly, family reunification was the reason for the acquisition of Portuguese nationality by their spouses or family members (Baganha, Marques & Góis, 2014). However, on matters nationality, the 25th interviewee said that;

"No. I am a Chinese national and have never thought about Portuguese nationality. The reason, perhaps, is that China is now economically powerful.

I'm Chinese, because I'm Chinese, for no reason. As much as I love living in Portugal, I still can't think of myself as Portuguese. Because I think our essential is different. Why is it different? Is it culturally different? Actually, I don't understand. I just instinctively feel different." **(25th interviewee).**

However, the 24th interviewee confirms his willingness to have dual citizenship as a result of his admiration of both China and Portugal.

"I want dual nationality, because I think it's convenient for me to work in Portugal or go back to China. But my dad wants me to keep my Chinese citizenship." **(24th Interviewee).**

Besides, on the same issue of nationality, the 17th interviewee further confirmed that he is a Chinese hence proof that indeed Chinese second generation has really migrated to Portugal in the recent past.

"I don't have Portuguese nationality.   Of course, I consider myself Chinese and the Portuguese consider me Chinese. My parents want me to be Chinese, too. I didn't want to get Portuguese citizenship. Because this is not important, whether I have Portuguese nationality or not does not affect my work or study." **(17th Interviewee).**

On self-identity, the 12th interviewee commented on the following;

"It's okay; in fact, there have been many struggles in this process. Because I am quite old now, and people of my age are already working, in fact, I also have a relatively stable job before going to college. It was with great determination that I decided to quit my job and go to university in Taiwan. Before going to college, I worked as a shopping guide in a watch store on Liberty Avenue. This job is very easy, but I feel very boring, and there is no prospect for development. Then I am stuffed in a shop every day. At the same time, I have no enthusiasm for the work I do. In fact, I have always disliked living in Portugal and

wanted to go outside and take a look. Then I chose to go to that university in Taiwan."

(12ᵗʰ Interviewee).

According to the 11ᵗʰ interviewee, Chinese immigrates organize and participate in Chinese cultura events;

"I did not participate in the activities organized by the Chinese, but my family believes in Christianity, so I will participate in the Christian Church activities here. There are Chinese activities here, such as Christmas performances, summer camps for summer vacations, and many church events. It seems that Lisbon also hosts the Water Cube singing competition every year, and the champion will go to Beijing to compete."

Chapters 5 Discussion

Of the 25 interviewees, 19 were from families with many children, a family structure that is not common in mainland China today. As the subjects were between 17-35 years old, most of the respondents were the first child in their families. The second generation of immigrants interviewed expressed that they valued their family relationships. The interviews revealed that the second generation of immigrants can be classified and differentiated into two sub-goups: those who continue their studies   and those intent to promote business activities that are of benefits of both host countries and the individuals migrating to those countries.

Next, the research question will be addressed as follows;

5.1 What are the factors influencing immigration of international Chinese aged 17-35 to Lisbon Portugal?

Portugal has been seen as a geopolitical area that is attractive over decades and this has

been seen particularly in the Lisbon area which is a source of economic activities for international Chinese aged 17-35. One of the factors is the economic reason, such that there was an establishment of new sectors for an economic niche. The established catering industry in Europe has become consolidated increasingly. Business such as manufacturing and distribution of clothing fashion, leather production for the clothing industry, wholesale distribution has led to increasing of job opportunities and business development to Chinese migrants in Europe (Gaspar, & Ampudia de Haro, 2020). The established business of Chinese migrants became more successful thus expanding more activities by attracting migrants to the area.

Another factor influencing international Chinese immigration is the developed illegal route of immigration. The illegal structure of operation and immigration routes facilitated Chinese youths to migrate into European countries including Lisbon Portugal. The illegal operations were run by heads from Zhejiang and Fujian, the southern coastal provinces in China.   The illegal operations offered accommodation and work to the immigrant in the different destinations in exchange for large money through debts contract and labor on arrival (Gaspar, & Ampudia de Haro, 2020).   Portugal's immigration policy provides a relatively easy avenue for respondents' parents to obtain status legally. When their parents obtain legal residency in Portugal, they can easily obtain residency in Portugal as second generation children.

The rising inequalities and consumer power is an influencing factor to Chinese immigrants. The increasing importance of China on the global stage because of its rapid growth influence the economic power both nationally and internationally. The resulting affected the purchasing power of the Chinese because of the substantial increase in household income and wages. The rapid increase in income especially to the middle class resulted in to demand for products from Europe. This became a link to Chinese migration to Europe seeking better services and products. Outbound tourism became popular as many tourists from China visited Europe and tourism is associated with luxurious consumption of goods with property purchasing from the European cities such as Lisbon. When asked why they came   to Portugal, nine of them said directly that it was for "better life". With the huge Chinese consumer market at their back, they can do all kinds of trade practices.

Another influencing factor is the demand for International education, Lisbon Portugal is not limited to English-speaking countries. The growth of Chinese immigrants is a result of higher international education (Gaspar, & Ampudia de Haro, 2020).   The students migrate as a result of the growing middle class who find that they have enough disposable income to sponsor their children overseas for studies. The student comes to Portugal and they return to their country on completion of their studies. Additionally, the availability of job opportunities entices some to stay because of the employment offer. Consequently, the increasing number of highly educated Chinese students contributes to the increasing number of Chinese immigrants in the country. From the interviews, the results show that 25 of the respondents were educated in Portugal and 15 of them have already obtained or will obtain a university degree in Portugal. And, one of them is pursuing a master's degree, specializing in architectural design.

An extensive network of families in Lisbon is a contributing factor to an increase in the number of Young Chinese immigrants. When migrating in search of setting up business and work, migrants rely on family and native networks for support. Given that there is a strong population growth of Chinese immigrants, the networks are becoming consolidated and well established thus offering support to new immigrants on arrival to the region. The respondents all came to Portugal because of their parents.

5.2 What are various social integration issues of the international Chinese in Lisbon?

Some of the integration issues faced by the Chinese immigrant in Lisbon include shading of cultural value and identity. As an ethnocentrism consequence immigrants were forced to the Lisbon custom as their culture was regarded to be inferior. To the Chinese immigrants in Lisbon Portugal, assimilation and social integration became a point of concern because their racial origin made them be physically and visually different (Buhr & McGarrigle, 2017). The Chinese could hear people imitating their accent and several assumptions were made basing on their ethnicity. The Lisbon China town was a structure was not a strategy of regeneration for the city but it was an attempt of controlling ethics which could be harmful to the native population. Accordingly, it was the control over the economic competition from the Chinese traders who had a 1 Euro shop which was visible than the Portuguese traditional

shop.

The irregular migration process of the Chinese to Europe has also contributed to social integration issues. The immigrants fear to interact with the host communities thinking that they will discover their illegal presence which might result in potential loss of work and even being deported. The Chinese communities and businesses fear employing illegal immigrants because they might get discovered rendering them to incur penalties. Besides not getting or getting jobs with their Chinese communities, their poor language skills could not help them get job opportunities from other employers (Buhr & McGarrigle, 2017). The Chinese immigrants do not have channels of expressing their interest to other groups.

At workplaces, the Chinese immigrants in Lisbon are abused and overworked. They find their documents being possessed by employees or who found the job. In return, they have to use a large proportion of their salary to get back the documents. This person could be having a short-term vision of using their salary to eliminate poverty of off loans but their dreams are cut short with such social issues (Buhr & McGarrigle, 2017). However, this point may be statistically biased, and among those interviewed, their families were not held hostage by other Chinese people. They implicitly stated that their fathers used to work in Lisbon as illegal workers, but now they are all legal.

The language issue and racial discrimination become indispensable memories for every second-generation immigrant. Every respondent said that familiarity with the Portuguese language was the marker of integration into Portuguese society. Four out of five respondents said they had been subjected to discriminatory language, including insulting terms such as Chinoca. The international Chinese student faces life challenges during social integration. The Chinese immigrants in learning institutions meet with people from different cultural backgrounds. Getting to adopt a new culture affects interpersonal relationships and interaction with others. Discrimination based on race affects the social interaction of Chinese students with other international students.

5.3 What explains the social integration of second generation of the international immigrants in Lisbon?

More Chinese People migrate to European countries after they arrive in Portugal. They

moved to live and work making Portugal immigrants' springboard. Because the immigrant plays a role in contributing to society their living condition changed as more attention was paid to. The second generation is the group that grew with the locals and is playing a major role in contributing to the creation and support for the future (Dickey et al 2018). The social integration of second generation of the international immigrants is explained by various factors.   The first is the work experience and income receive which show that most of the second generation are involved in business and they have learnt to work with their parents. And the Chinese have more children. the number of Chinese children between the ages of 0 and 4 is twice as high as the number of children of the same age in many of Portugal's other immigrant communities. Up to the age of nine, the trend is similar. Over the past decade, the Chinese population in Portugal has tripled, and the Chinese, who used to hide mostly in shops, are now more and more integrated into Portuguese schools. All interviewees were educated in Portuguese schools

At the same time, in terms of career choice, the lifestyle of the father's immigrants is also a template for the second generation immigrants to emulate, while the strong sense of family responsibility drives their subjective willingness to support the family economy in their career choice. One fifth of respondents are working for family stores, including restaurants, clothing stores, and department stores. Therefore, from the data given, it can be concluding that the set of population determines the applications set towards ensuring that the migration is addressed.

As second-generation immigrants, it is normal and common to struggle with one's sense of identity. Because identity establishes a person's view of who they are and where they belong, immigrants often face psychological pain and confusion about their existence and belonging when they are confused or struggling with their identity. Fourteen respondents reported that when they first arrived in Lisbon, their emotions were negative. Although exploring identity is a normal growth process, immigrants need to explore a wider variety of identities (e.g., self-identity, ethnic identity, national identity, etc.). This process is more difficult for some immigrants to go through, so it is advisable to seek professional help in case of unresolved psychological distress. But as all the respondents got to know Lisbon, only 2 respondents said they didn't like living in Lisbon, in other words, 23 respondents clearly said they liked living in Lisbon. Perhaps this is what makes Lisbon so attractive.

The issue of identity for second-generation Chinese immigrants is an interesting one, and they show both contradiction and unity in their identity. Among the respondents, five of them acquired Portuguese nationality, but when the investigator asked them if they identified themselves as Chinese, they all expressed the view that they identified themselves as Chinese. At the cultural level, 8 respondents identified themselves with the two-tier Chinese and Portuguese culture, 11 identified themselves with a preference for Chinese culture, but 3 identified themselves with a strong preference for Portuguese culture. At the level of meeting friends, half of the respondents indicated that their friends were all Chinese, while the remaining half indicated that their friends were of different nationalities. The reason for this is most likely due to language proficiency, the earlier a respondent acquires Portuguese, the wider the range of friendships he has.

Second-generation Chinese immigrants have to face discrimination, immigration policies, language barriers, and many other aspects that constitute their integration into Lisbon society today.

Conclusion

This the present paper is limited to the 17-35 age group, and in the light of the history of Portuguese immigration, 56% of the second generation of immigrants have the characteristics of having spent their early childhood in China and later immigrated to Lisbon, where their immigration experience from their home country limits their ability to use the language. At some point in their immigrant experience, language becomes the boundary that defines their sphere of action and communication, as well as making it more difficult for them to successfully access schooling once in Portugal, making them inherently disadvantaged. In immigrant families, the educational and social integration of the fathers affects the possibilities of the children's social development to a certain extent. The education and social integration levels of the current 17-35-year-old second generation of Chinese immigrants are generally not low, thus making the second generation of immigrants enjoy the same living environment and space for development. In addition, the accumulation of wealth by one generation of immigrants, which brings more educational resources, triggers the satisfaction

of the second generation of immigrants for education, and the richness of the material life for many years, which is conducive to the development of their personality, and ultimately increases the possibility of higher education (UNESCO 2017). This need is determined through an appropriate designation which is intended to focus on the establishment that is needed to achieve the focus necessary in presenting the needed focus to be found.

The Chinese heterogeneity in Portugal has been driven by a mixture of colonial Portuguese background and several other factors that are mainly historical and that have defined Asian migration. The majority group of untrained persons whose immigration is mostly based on economic reasons, as is also the case in other European countries such as Italy, France. The need to generate the essentiality becomes necessary in ensuring that the needed objectives is met to achieve a potential scope. The integration of the international Chinese students focuses on the establishment of a common advantage which is integrated to define the purpose within which the activities leading to immigration is practiced.

Regardless of the other positive effects of the change in school integration, the direct result is that the education level of the second generation of immigrants is not low, and the room for social participation and career choice is greater than that of the first generation, which explains the coexistence of parental responsibility and freedom of choice in the work integration of the second generation of immigrants. At the same time, in terms of career choice, the lifestyle of the father's immigrants is also a template for the second generation immigrants to emulate, while the strong sense of family responsibility drives their subjective willingness to support the family economy in their career choice, and when they can choose a better job, they will not necessarily choose to work at home, because the outside income is higher and can bring better support to the family. The immigration processes are associated with the objectives that are defined and promoted to define the scope within which the Chinese students would see it necessary to migrate for the purposes of schooling.

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Appendices

A. Interview guideline

Reasoning to conduct the interview:

- (Young) people who are in the labour market: to understand how the children of Chinese immigrants at their adult age enter and navigate in the labour market in Portugal.

- (Young) people who are not in the labour market yet: to understand what are the professional aspirations of the children of Chinese immigrants at their adult age and how they think to get in touch with the labour market in Portugal.

Interview structure: To have full knowledge of the life experiences of the children of Chinese immigrants and their parents (which should include the earlier steps before arriving in Portugal), with emphasis on:

- the school trajectory and integration in the school,

- professional trajectory and integration in the labour market,

- integration into Portugal, in general, and

- the promotion and strength of ties with the Chinese/Portuguese community/culture.

Note: It is important to ask people to recall examples of their personal life – i.e., examples with details –, which include information about when, how, who was involved, what happened, antecedents and possible consequences of the event.

II. "Break the ice" (Actual situation)

1. **Please speak a little bit about what you do now**

2. **Do you like to do what you are doing?** (e.g., study/work)

   - If the answer is 'yes':

       - What do you most like to do (in your work/study)? Why?

       - Is there anything that you don't like so much? Why?

   - If the answer is 'no':

       - What do you dislike to do (in your work/study)? Why?

       - Is there anything that you like to do? Why?

3. **And, in Portugal? Do you like to live in Portugal? Why?**

III. Personal life experience

A. Arriving in Portugal:

I would like to invite you to recall the earlier days in Portugal.

1. **When did you arrive in Portugal?**

   - How old were you?

   - With whom did you travel to Portugal?

   - Where did you lived at that time? (region, its proximity to relatives or Chinese community)

2. **Why did your family come to Portugal?**

   - Before arriving in Portugal, where did your family live?

   - What did your parents do in China? Or, in the place where they were before coming to Portugal?

   - When your parents arrived in Portugal, did they have some trouble to find work? Why?

3. **When you arrived in Portugal, how did you feel? Do you remember those earlier days? How was it?**

4. **And, then, as time went on, were you still feeling similar emotions, having similar thoughts?**

   - Could you remember a situation that happened to you and would help me to

understand what you are trying to tell me?

> ▪ E.g., clashes, frustrations, misunderstanding, support from the school, host community, Chinese community, …

5. **Which school did you attend at that time? Which academic year were you attending at that time?**

- Were there other Chinese students at the school? And, immigrants from other nationalities?
- How did you communicate with students? And, with teachers?
- In the playground, what did you do? Did you play with the classmates?
- Was easy to have friends? How did you get the first friends? Who were your friends?

6. **Was the Portuguese school similar to the school in China?**

- Can you remember a situation that happened to you and would help me to understand what you are trying to tell me?

7. **At that time, did your family have relatives or elements of the Chinese community that help you – e.g., setting up residence in Portugal?**

- If the answer is 'yes':

  To what extent was such help important to your family – e.g., to set up in Portugal?

- If the answer is 'no':

  To what extent did the absence of relatives or elements of the Chinese community make the situation difficult at that time – e.g., to set up in Portugal?

  Can you remember a situation that happened to you and would help me to understand what you are trying to tell me?

B. Growing up in Portugal:

8. **Did you live always in the same city/region?**

- If the answer is 'yes':

  Was there any reason for your family to be in the same city/region?

•If the answer is 'no':

Was there any reason for your family not to be in the same city/region?

9.   How was your life in the school?

10.   At the school, did you feel difficulties, challenges, opportunities, regarding for example:

•Communication with colleagues, teachers, other school staff?

•Understanding the academic subjects taught in class?

•Social interactions in the playground?

•How were you able to overcome the difficulties?

Can you remember a situation that happened to you and would help me to understand what you are trying to tell me?

11.   Do you think that the school (teachers/school staff) was aware of your difficulties and helped you to overcome them?

•If the answer is 'yes':

What kind of help did you receive?

•If the answer is 'no':

What kind of help could be useful to overcome the difficulties? Why?

Can you remember a situation that happened to you and would help me to understand what you are trying to tell me?

12.   After the school, at the end of the day (free time), what did you do? And, in holidays?

13.   Outside the school, did your family and you have some help from, for example, Portuguese/Chinese institutions, neighbours, other Portuguese/Chinese citizens, or people from other nationalities?

•What kind of help did you receive? When? In what circumstances did you receive such help?

•With such help, were the difficulties overcame? Or, did they persist – even nowadays?

C. Preservation of the culture and values of the Chinese community / acquiring the values, tastes and habits of the Portuguese community

Throughout your childhood / teenage years, I believe that you had kept in touch with the Chinese heritage (e.g., values, traditions and culture).

14. **Am I saying something that makes sense to you?**

- What features of the Chinese culture / Portuguese culture do you highlight as being important for your development as a human being?
- What cultural experiences did your parents provide/offer to you?

Can you remember a situation that happened to you and would help me to understand what you are trying to tell me?

15. **Today, are you still in touch with the Chinese community? What type of events or situations do you participate in?**

- Can you remember a situation that happened to you and would help me to understand what you are trying to tell me?

16. **Do you have the Portuguese nationality? Do you wish to get the Portuguese nationality?**

- If the answer is 'yes':

  Why?
- If the answer is 'yes':

  Why?

17. **Which community do you belong to?** (Chinese community/Portuguese community)**?**

- For example, if someone approaches you and asks, 'who are you?' or 'which community do you belong to?', what would be your answer?
  - If that person is Portuguese, what would be your answer? Why?
  - And, if that person is Chinese? Why?
- If the above answers are different from each other:
  - In what situations do you feel yourself to be a Chinese citizen? And, a Portuguese citizen? Why?

- If the participant says that he/she feels only to be a Chinese citizen:
        - Do you feel a stranger in Portugal? Why?

18. **Is it hard for you to feel as you have been describing yourself? Do you feel some tension?**

19. **And, others, how do they describe you?**

20. **What do you most like in the Chinese culture?**

21. **And, in the Portuguese culture?**

22. **To what extent do the two cultures complement each other? Or, crash into one another?**

23. **Who are your friends?**

24. **What do you like to do with your friends? And, in Portugal?**

IV. Life experience of parents / brothers/sisters

If the participant has one or more brothers/sisters, the interviewer should get information about each brother/sister and can ask the following questions:

1. **How old is your brother/sister?**

2. **What is the age difference between your brother/sister and you?**

3. **What does your brother/sister do?**
    - If he/she is in the school:
        - What is the school year that he/she attends?
        - What is he/she studying (main subjects)?
        - What does he/she want to do in the future – e.g., bachelors' degree, open a business, get a job?
    - If he/she is working:
        - What does he/she do?
        - What education level had he/she finished in Portugal?
        - Do you think that he/she likes the work he/she does? Why?

4. **Can you speak a little bit about the trajectory of your parents in Portugal?**

- What do they do nowadays?
- Have your parents had other jobs/businesses since they arrived in Portugal?

5. **Can your parents speak fluently Portuguese?**

6. **Do your parents have Portuguese friends?**

7. **When do your parents have a problem, who can help them?**

8. **And, who help you when do you have a problem?**

- Can you give an example of a situation that was sorted out with the help of others?

V. Professional experience

These questions can be asked after the above two questions in section II (Break the ice).

1. **How did you get the opportunity to work in the company …… / to have your own business / to run the family business?**

- Is there an event/situation that influenced your choice (the choice of working in the company …… / having your own business / running the family business?
- For the interviewee who is still studying:
  - What factors (external factors / personal factors / family factors) have influenced your choice for the course ….. / school …..? Why?

2. **To what extent this working experience is useful / good for you?**

- Gain money for, e.g., life and support the family, pay the study expenses, …
- Improve the CV / career advancement / personal achievement

If the interviewee doesn't work in the traditional Chinese business in Portugal – i.e., stores and restaurants):

3. **How easy was to get the actual job? And the previous jobs?**

- Please speak about your job-hunting experiences.

4. **What does the employer value in your job application? And, in yourself?**

5. **And, what do you have that is different from other candidates? I.e., what are your strengths?**

6. **What factors have influenced your choice for the course ….. (e.g., medicine,**

engineering, law, …)?

7. **Have your parents ever encouraged you to get a specific degree?**

   - What would your parents like you to be?

8. **Are you happy with the choices made, regarding:**

   - Bachelor's degree? Master's degree?

   - Professional career?

If the interviewee works in a traditional Chinese business – e.g., store, restaurant – or works/manages the family business:

9. **Have you attended the Portuguese education system?**

10. **What is the highest education level you have finished?**

11. **If the interviewee has not concluded the high school or have not gone to the university:**

    - Why have you had not concluded the mandatory school? Why have you not gone to university?

12. **Have your parents ever encouraged you to get a certain type of job/work?**

    - What would your parents like you to do?

    - And, you?

If the interviewee is still a student:

13. **What kind of job do you like to have?**

14. **Have your parents ever encouraged you to get a certain type of job/work?**

    - What would your parents like you to do?

    - And, you?

VI.   Dreams, ambitions, expectations and disappointments

1. **Would you like to have another type of job?**

   - Do you want to continue to work in this organization? In Portugal? Why?

   - If the interviewee is not a worker:

▪What kind of job would you like to do? In Portugal? Why?

2. **What are your job expectations in Portugal in comparison with the scenario of growing up in China?**

3. **Have you ever thought of having your own business** (i.e., to be the owner/partner of a business)**? Why?**

4. **Are you a successful person? Why?**

   •If the answer is 'yes':

   ▪How did you reach such success (e.g., school achievements, strengths in job-hunting, …)?

   ▪What kind of challenges have you met?

   ▪Have you ever received help to overcome obstacles/challenges?

   •If the answer is 'no'

   ▪Is there any challenge/problem that you have to meet to feel yourself as a successful person?

5. **For you, what does a 'successful student' mean? How do you characterise/describe a successful student?**

   •Can you give an example of a successful student?

6. **And, what does a 'successful worker/successful career' mean?**

   • Can you give an example of a successful worker/career success?

7. **And, what does 'being successful in life' mean?**

   • Can you give an example of a person who is successful in life? (Note: 'successful life' refers to the success beyond the professional life)

8. **Which factors can influence/enhance the success of a young immigrant in the Portuguese school? And, in the professional career in Portugal?**

9. **What would be the best job/work position that you could achieve one day?**

10. **Do you feel yourself a fulfilled person?**

11. **Who does build your destiny? Do you believe in luck?**

B. Analysis of 25 Interviewees

Case	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gender	male	male	male	male	male	male	female	male
Age	19	24	22	21	23	23	23	24
Hometown	Wenzhou	Qingtian	Qingtian	Liaoning	Ruijiang	Ruijiang	Beijing	Qingdao
Age came to Portugal	10	16	5	13	12	12	12	14
Years stay in Portugal	9	8	17	8	10	11	11	10
Born in Portugal	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Went to school in portugal?	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Occupation	high school student	operating his own clothes shop	working in a Luxury store in Lisbon	helping my parents with the business in restaurant.	opening a retail store	family job	master student，Architectural Design	two jobs in a day，a duty-free shop，tourism-related works
Do you like what you are doing now?	yes	no，boring	yes，like it very much	dislike	dislike	dislike	love	yes，like it very much
Do you	yes	so-so	so-so	yes	so-so	so-so	yes	no

like to live in Portugal?								
When parents came Portugal	1996	2000s	not sure	not sure	2000s	2004	2000s	2000s
The reason for them came to Portugal	better life	identity，price，opportunity	legal identity,	better life	better life	identity，better life	research institution	better life
First feeling in here	dislike	so-so	dont remember	different	boring	extremely happy	not that happy	depressed and autistic
Discrimination	Chinese pig	Chinese pig	bad words	bad words	no，he bullied others	Chinese, please go back to your country",	bullied me and asked me some disgusting problems	Chinega
Friends	chinese	both	Most of my friends are Chinese,	Chinese	chinese	Chinese	most of my friends are Portuguese	chinese
Portugal government help	no	no	no，but Portuguese	no	no	no	no	no

6 0

		householder					
Value bias	most Chinese	not sure	deeply influenced by Portugal people	slower	most Chinese	most Chinese	both	most Chinese
Participated Chinese event	yes	yes	never	never	no	yes	yes	yes
Have Portuguese nationality	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no
Have brothers or sisters?	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes
Parents doing	small store	two grocery stores.	grocery store	restaurant	two stores	clothing shops	trade company	clothing wholesales, babysister
Can they speak fluently Portuguese?	hard	so-so	so-so	so-so	so-so	so-so	frequently	hard
Do your parents have Portuguese friends?	yes，a little	yes，a lot	no	yes，a little	yes，a lot	yes，a little	yes，a lot	no

When your parents have a problem, who can help them?	relatives	relatives	Portuguese friends	Portuguese friends	relatives	relatives	hire professional guys	self
Who will help you when you have a problem?	family	self	self		self	family	family	self
Job experience	never	had, home	had, outside	never	had, home	had，home	never	had, outside
Strengths in hunting job	bilingualism advantage	smart，outstanding	I can speak 5 different bilingualisms, including Chinese, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, and French.	self-discipline	Bilingualism	bilingualism	bilingualism and profession advantages.	permanent resident here, I have the driving license, I speak fluency Portuguese and also English，educated
Have your parents ever encouraged you to get	never	bachelor degree	get a bachelor degree and be a doctor or a	bachelor	bachelor	bachelor	PhD degree	go to work

a specific degree?			lawyer					
job expectations	not sure	more money	own business	boss	more money	Higher salary, and cost-effective.	Higher salary, and working environment	don't have special expectations
Do you consider yourself as a successful person?	yes，in study	No, I have to have a longer plan and to earn more money.	I still need more opportunities to become better	resolve financial concerns	My current money is just enough, so I feel that I am not successful.	failure person	I am not a successful person yet. I have to try more things and work harder.	No, I am not a successful person. I always work for others and have no house or car myself.
Factors can enhance the success of a young immigrant in the Portuguese school?	bilingualism	work hard, and talk less	'do more' and 'speak less'.	self-discipline	bilingualism	good relationship with those who are outstanding in their work	learn more knowledge, and work harder.	devote themselves into some thriving industries,
Best job position that you could	boss	dont have	a boss	boss	boss of multiple stores	top manager	not sure	be a coordinator in my company,

achieve one day?							
Want to back to China	not sure	not sure	no	no	no	no	no	dont mentioned
You think you are chinese or portuguess	chinese	chinese	chinese	chinese	chinese	chinese	chinese	chinese

Case	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gender	male	female	female	male	male	female	female	female
Age	24	21	21	29	26	23	21	24
Hometown	Qingtian	Qingtian	lishui zhejiang	Putian	Wenzhou	Fujian	Zhejiang	Zhejiang
Age came to Portugal	2	0	0	15	14	11	0	0
Years stay in Portugal	22	15	18	9	12	12	21	24
Born in Portugal	no	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes
Went to school in	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

portugal?								
Occupation	Shops, restaurants, and import and export trade	college student，gap year	medical college student	college student	start up business	administrative assistant	medical college student	part-time
Do you like what you are doing now?	so-so，get used	yes	yes	so-so	so-so	so-so	yes	so-so
Do you like to live in Portugal?	yes	yes	yes	no	so-so	yes	so-so	yes
When parents came Portugal	2000s	1990s	1990s	2000s	2000s	2000s	1990s	1990s
The reason for them came to Portugal	business	business	better life	identity，better life	high income	high income	high income	high income
First feeling in here	dont remember	dont remember	born in here	embarassing	angry	confused	born in here	born in here
Discrimination	bad words	stereotype	chinoga	do you eat dog	bad words	no	chinoga	chinoga
Friends	most foreigners	not specific	chinese	Most of my	chinese	Most of my friends	both	both

				friends are Chinese,		are Chinese,		
Portugal government help	no	dont mentioned	maybe	no	no	no	no	no
Value bias	both	both	most Chinese	most Chinese	both	both	most Chinese	most Chinese
Participated Chinese event	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Have Portuguese nationality	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	no
Have brothers or sisters?	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes
Parents doing	trade company	restaurant	grocery store	employee	grocery store	restaurant	1 departme nt store ,1 clothing shop	wholesale r
Can they speak fluently Portuguese ?	frequentl y	frequentl y	so-so	so-so	so-so	so-so	frequently	frequently
Do your parents have	yes，a lot	yes，a lot	yes，a little	no	yes，a little	yes，a lot	yes，a little	yes，a little

Portuguese friends?								
When your parents have a problem, who can help them?	relatives	hire professional guys	relatives	self	relatives	hire professional guys	relatives	relatives
Who will help you when you have a problem?	friends	family	self	self	self	family	family	family
Job experience	had，home	had，outside	never	had，outside	had，home	had，outside	had，home	had，home
Strengths in hunting job	dont mentioned	bilingualism advantage	bilingualism advantage	bilingualism advantage	continuous learning	bilingual and writing	Bilingualism	Bilingualism
Have your parents ever encouraged you to get a specific degree?	dont mentioned	no	no	bachelor	be gentle	no	bachelor	no
job expectations	Higher salary, and working	challenging	dont mentioned	perfect training system	development	high salary, followed by	Higher salary, and working	Higher salary, and working

	environment					promotion space.	environment	environment
Do you consider yourself as a successful person?	not now	not now	not now	definitely not	no,struggling	not now	failure person	not now
Factors can enhance the success of a young immigrant in the Portuguese school?	learn the local culture	bold	work hard	bilingualism	ask for blessing	cultivate a love for this country,	open-mind	open-mind
Best job position that you could achieve one day?	chairman of the chamber of commerce	art studio	higher the better	not sure	not sure	Sociologist	not sure	boss
Want to back to China	yes	dont mentioned	dont mentioned	not sure	not sure	dont mentioned	yes	no
You think you are chinese or portuguess	chinese	not sure	chinese	both	chinese	chinese	chinese	both,half

Case	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Gender	male	male	female	female	Male	male	female	male	female
Age	20	35	17	20	19	18	23	19	21
Hometown	Wenzhou	Wenzhou	Wenzhou	Wenzhou	Wenzhou	Wenzhou	Wenzhou	Wenzhou	Wenzhou
Age came to Portugal	13	16	0	11	3	9	0	0	16
Years stay in Portugal	7	19	11	9	16	9	23	19	5
Born in Portugal	no	no	yes	yes	No	yes	yes	yes	no
Went to school in portugal?	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Occupation	college student	waiter	senior high school student	high school student	high school student	high school student	company employee	high school student	high school student
Do you like what you are doing now?	love	so-so	love	difficult	Love	no，boring	yes，like it very much	love	dislike

Do you like to live in Portugal?	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
When parents came Portugal	1990s	1980s	1997	1998	1982	2000s	1970s	1990s	2010s
The reason for them came to Portugal	high income	dont mentioned	job opportunity	job opportunity	job opportunity	job opportunity	high income,identity	identity，better life	identity，better life
First feeling in here	uncomfortable	dont mentioned	scared	confused	dont remember	confused	dont remember	dont remember	angry,be cheated
Discrimination	no	dont mentioned	no	bad words		bad words	no	bad words	no
Friends	both	dont mentioned	both	Most of my friends are Chinese，	Both	most foreigners	both	both	chinese
Portugal government help	no	dont mentioned	no	no	No	no	no	no	no
Value bias	both	dont mentio	most Chinese	most Chinese	deeply influence	deeply influenc	both	both	most Chinese

		ned			d by Portugal people	ed by Portugal people			
Participated Chinese event	yes	dont mentioned	yes	yes	No	no	no	yes	yes
Have Portuguese nationality	no	dont mentioned	no	no	No	no	no	no	no
Have brothers or sisters?	no	dont mentioned	yes	yes	No	yes	yes	yes	no
Parents doing	clothing stores	dont mentioned	department store	department store	Tourist shops	department store	a department store	clothing shops	waitress
Can they speak fluently Portuguese?	frequently	dont mentioned	frequently	frequently	frequently	frequently	hard	so-so	no
Do your parents have Portuguese friends?	yes，a lot	dont mentioned	yes，a little	yes，a lot	yes，a lot	yes，a lot	yes，a little	no	no
When your	relatives	dont mentio	hire professio	hire professi	hire professio	self	relatives	hire professi	hire professi

parents have a problem, who can help them?		ned	nal guys	onal guys	nal guys			onal guys	onal guys
Who will help you when you have a problem?	family	dont mentioned	family	family	Family	self	family	self	self
Job experience	had，home	never	had，home	had，home	had，home	had，outside	had，home	had，home	had，outside
Strengths in hunting job	Bilingualism	dont mentioned	dont mentioned	bilingualism advantage	bilingualism advantage	smart，outstanding	bilingualism advantage	bilingualism advantage	no idea
Have your parents ever encouraged you to get a specific degree?	master	dont mentioned	master	master	master	bachelor	master	master	go to work
job expectations	decent job	dont mentioned	a better paid job in	decent,easy job	Higher salary, and	interesting	big company	don't have special	high salary, followe

		programming		cost-effective.			expectations	d by promotion space.
Do you consider yourself as a successful person?	not now	dont mentioned	no	no,lazy	nomal	yes,he is a model	yes	no	no
Factors can enhance the success of a young immigrant in the Portuguese school?	bilingualism	dont mentioned	bilingualism	bilingualism	bilingualism	bilingualism	bilingualism, attitude	bilingualism	bilingualism
Best job position that you could achieve one day?	boss	dont mentioned	dont have	inherit my parents' store	programmer executive	a senior manager at an advertising agency	boss	dont know	a white-collar
Want to back to China	dont mentioned	dont mentioned	yes	not sure	No	no	no,her portguess is better than chinese	no	no

You think you are chinese or portugues s	chinese	dont mentio ned	chinese	chinese	chinese	chinese	both	chinese	chinese