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Työn nimi-Arbetets titel-Title Psychological Acculturation and Adaptation among Russian-Speaking Immigrant Adolescents in Finland			
Oppiaine-Läroämne-Subject Social Psychology			
Työn laji-Arbetets art-Level Doctoral dissertation		Aika-Datum-Month and year 1999-10-15	Sivumäärä-Sidantal-Number of pages 82 + 5 articles
<p>Tiivistelmä-Referat-Abstract</p> <p>This study examined both state and process facets of psychological acculturation among Russian-speaking immigrant adolescents (N = 170) in Finland. The phenomenon of acculturation was considered with special reference to ethnic identity, changes over time, the actual degree of acculturation, and predictors of successful adaptation during the process. Particular emphasis was placed on specific features of the acculturation of immigrants with a returnee background.</p> <p>Measures (self-rating questionnaires) were either specifically developed or taken directly or with modification from existing scales for the purpose of a larger ICSEY (International Comparative Study of Ethnocultural Youth) project. The Russian-speaking adolescents studied were compared with their native Finnish peers (N = 190) and with immigrant adolescents from other cultural backgrounds (i.e., Somalian, Vietnamese and Turkish) in Finland (N = 418).</p> <p>The relationships found in this study showed the complexity and dynamic nature of the acculturation process among young Russian-speaking immigrants in Finland. In particular, the results showed the psychological importance of cultural contact orientation, and language- and family-related variables, in multiple ethnic identity. Immigrant adolescents were also shown to continually work at the meanings they give to their own ethnic belonging. In addition, the study demonstrated the importance of identifying and analysing separately the distinctive components of the acculturation process for an accurate understanding of the actual degree of immigrant acculturation. It also provided an empirical model of factors threatening or promoting psychological adjustment in terms of acculturative stress. The benefits of using multiple measures of psychological well-being (i.e., acculturative stress, self-esteem, sense of mastery, behavioural problems and life satisfaction) when studying the outcomes of acculturation among young immigrants were apparent. These outcomes could not be understood without close scrutiny of experiences of parental support and degree of adherence to traditional family-related values. Furthermore, a comparison of different immigrant groups in the study on psychological well-being pointed towards some group-specific variations which needed culture-sensitive and contextual explanations. The theoretical and practical relevance of the findings for the further development of acculturation research, as well as for educational and social workers and others responsible for immigrant integration, was evaluated in the discussion.</p>			
Avainsanat-Nyckelord-Keywords			
Säilytyspaikka-Förvaringsställe-Where deposited			
Muita tietoja-Övriga uppgifter-Additional information			