

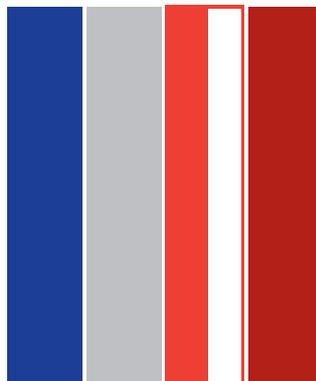
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ESTUDOS DE MEDIA E JORNALISMO

Online news consumption by Chinese immigrants in Portugal

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2019



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Dissertação realizada no âmbito do Mestrado em Ciências da Comunicação, orientada pelo
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Declaration

I declare that the present dissertation to the best of my knowledge, is original and has not been submitted in whole or part for a course or a degree in this or any university. References to other authors (statements, ideas, thoughts) follow scrupulously attribution rules and are appropriately indicated throughout the text and references, according to citation norms. I am conscious that plagiarism and auto-plagiarism constitutes an unlawful academic practice.

[Porto, 29/09/2019]

[Song Ziwei]

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Resumo

A investigação explora como o uso de novos media afeta a aculturação de imigrantes chineses e como suas identidades culturais são refletidas no uso dos media. Mostra uma visão geral da literatura sobre conceito e estratégia de aculturação, uso de novos media e adaptação.

De acordo com a literatura no ramo de imigração, aculturação e consumo de notícias, este estudo tentou descobrir o processo da aculturação de imigrantes chineses e como as suas identidades culturais são refletidas no uso dos novos media. Seguindo a natureza do estudo, foi elaborado um questionário entre os imigrantes chineses temporários, que são definidos como “sojourners”. Entrevistas detalhadas serão discutidas entre o grupo e observações com determinados critérios serão feitas.

Palavras-chave: aculturação, consumo de notícias, novos media, imigrantes chineses em Portugal, identificação cultural

Abstract

The current investigation explores the role that cross-cultural integration plays in the news consumption via news media and the effects on the process of acculturation by using new media in terms of news acquisition.

Drawing upon literature of immigrants, acculturation, and news consumption, this study trying to figure out the acculturation of Chinese immigrants and how their culture identities are reflected in new media use. Following the nature of the study, there will be questionnaire among the Chinese immigrants who are defined as sojourners, and in-depth interviews will be conducted among the integration group and observations with certain criteria will be done.

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Abbreviations

CI Cultural Identification

Introduction

The first Chinese-language newspaper in Portugal emerged in 1997. It had been an important part of the mass communication of Chinese immigrants. In the era of Web 2.0, the innovation of new media provides them diverse methods to attain news, which facilitates them to have access to mainstream media, which in this case global media and Portuguese-language media, and Chinese-language media. However, shifting media use habit cannot solely be influenced by the changes of the news environment but also by the changes of one's life course. Drawing upon literature in the field of acculturation, cultural identity, news consumption and media use, this study aims to figure out the relationship between the degree of acculturation and the news consumption among the Chinese immigrants.

Since the early 20s, many individuals have consumed news more on Internet for its convenience and mobility. As well as the Chinese immigrants. This study confirmed that the Chinese ethnic group have the hunger for news out of information-motive, social-motive, opinion-motive and entertainment-motive. However, with different level of acculturation they hold different motivation to consume news online. The results show that the better an individual integrate in the process of acculturation, the more frequent he or her seek for news out of information needs or social reasons. The integration level has a slight influence on news consumption with opinion-motive. Interestingly, the higher integration the Chinese sojourners get, the less they reach out for online news for entertainment.

The rapid development of news media allows the news consumers to access information in all different languages, for instance, there are multiple language choices on BBC for users to read news. As well as the Chinese diaspora in Portugal, most of the news content are translated directly from the Portuguese news media and they have set up accounts on Chinese social media, *Wechat*, which send newsfeed every day to the users. This development blurred the boundary of news media of different language.

The research was conducted in Porto region including Vila conde where integrates the second largest Chinese ethnic group in Portugal. Quantitative research was made online and offline which followed by in-depth interviews to figure the reason behind the choices.

In the in-depth survey, researcher found out that most of the Chinese immigrants who have adopted the integration strategy consume news quite frequent on Chinese social media, such as *Weibo* and *Wechat*. There are two dynamics that benefit them more by reading news on Chinese social media : (1) Chinese news can be found as well as Portuguese ones; (2) By sharing the news on Chinese social media with their friend from ethnic group or friends in China, they are able to get involved with the ethnic group whilst keep good contact with their former friends. With respect of different cultural identities, with high level of integration, the Chinese sojourners with heritage cultural identity and bicultural identity consume less online news driven by opinion-motive in comparison of the mainstream cultural identity.

With the changes of news media as well as social structure, the news consumption of the Chinese sojourners is more frequent out of information and social needs. Chinese social media is pointed as the most popular news sources among this group. With better language level of Portuguese, the Chinese sojourners tend to use Portuguese news media more. Whilst the language level is not solely predictor of the integration level, the Chinese sojourners in the better integrated group consume news on Chinese social media more.

Chapter 1 – Literature review

1.1 Acculturation

The culture that people are being surrounded is a crucial factor that modifies one's self-identity. While an individual or a group moves from one culture to another, there will be alteration of their sense of self to accommodate the new culture with the influence of the continuous and direct contact with it (Redfield, Linton. &Herskovits, 1936).

The definition of “acculturation” is firstly brought up by John Wesley Powell (1880), an American explorer and ethnologist. According to his theory, during the process of coping with another culture, there will be psychological changes, in other words, “intercultural imitation” (Rudmin, 2003:29). Researchers tended to relate this process as an evolution to civilization of nondominant people. Not until 1936, Redfield and other researchers redefined this term:

“Acculturation comprehends those phenomena which result when groups of individuals having different cultures come into continuous first-hand contact, with subsequent changes in the original culture patterns of either or both groups.”

(Redfield et al; 1936:149)

1.1.1 The process of acculturation

In the discipline of psychology of immigrants, acculturation is defined as a process that leads to numerous cultural changes for two cultural groups which have culture contact (Redfield, Linton, & Herskovits, 1936). After few decades, Grave (1967) suggested that acculturation can also be applied on individual level. He believed during the contact with another culture, the individuals will go through various psychological changes. It involves changes in cultural beliefs and practice of an individual or a group during the adaptation of another culture or adoption of its characteristic.

Acculturation can entail two groups or more. Effectively, there will be greater impact on the nondominant group and its members during the contact (Berry, 2001). In this case, the former research focused more on the nondominant peoples, like immigrants and indigenous people, rather than the dominant population. More recently, the researchers have stepped into the stage of figuring out how ethnocultural groups adapted to each other, like Berry (2000:698) said,

“Acculturation is the dual process of cultural and psychological change that takes place in contact between two or more cultural groups and their individual members. At the group level, it involves changes in social structures and institutions and in cultural practices. At the individual level, it involves changes in in a person’s behavioral repertoire.”

since the cross-cultural psychology sees individual behavior as a result by interacting with the cultural context, and the level of acculturation of individuals can be various while each one has different way of participating in and entering in a new culture, even from the same group, Berry (2005) distinct the cultural and psychological acculturation and identifies the two (or more) groups in contact (Fig 1).

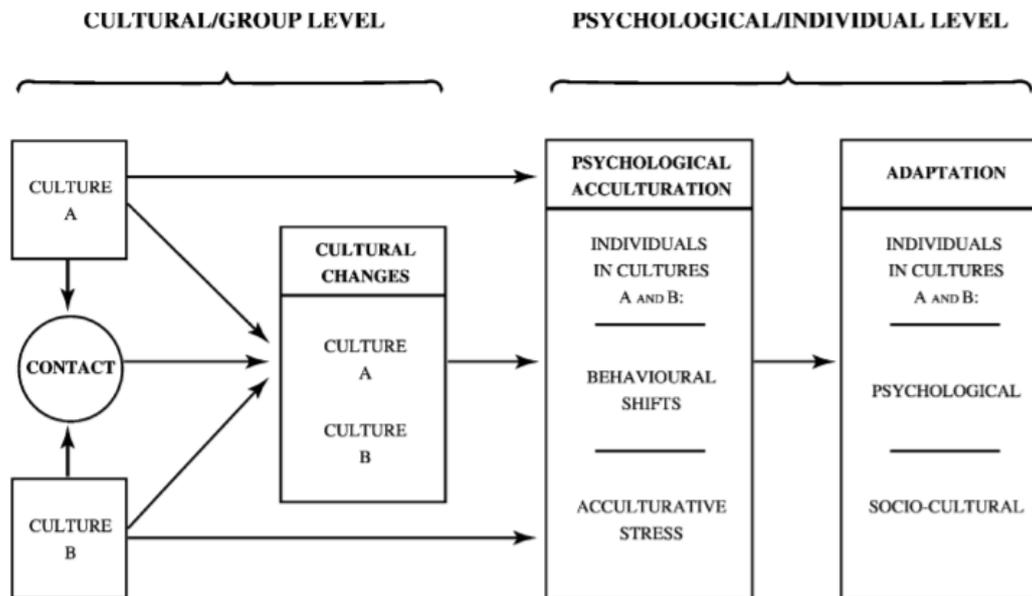


Figure 1 A general framework for understanding acculturation by Berry (2005).

At the cultural level, it needs to be focus on the prior and major contact between two or more groups. At the individual level, Berry (2005) considered the psychological changes of individuals from both groups, which changes individuals' behavior (e.g., in way of speaking, dressing, eating and culture identity), or produce acculturation stress, in Ward and his colleagues' word, "culture shock" (2001).

There are two approaches to study the process of acculturation: unidimensional and bidimensional. Unidimensional approach sees the way of acculturation is to relinquish the heritage identity while individuals are adopting the mainstream identity (Gans, 1979; Gordon, 1964). On the contrary, the bidimensional theory allows the heritage and mainstream identities develop independently, in other words, these two don't affect each other and the individual can have bicultural identity (Berry, 1997).

1.1.2. The ethnic group in Portugal: Chinese immigrants

From 80s, with the reform and opening-up of Chinese government in 1978, appeared an explosion of immigration from China to the other countries all over the

world, mostly United States and Europe. Portugal, although in the meanwhile, was going through a severe period that the rate of unemployment kept growing yet had an obvious growth of immigrants from China. This flow of immigration is not only driven by the opening of the Chinese society, but also by the increase of the standard of the life in China and a great circulation of information between China and the other countries (Gaspar 2015). In 1980, with the end of the era of colonization of Portugal, there came a bunch of immigrants from the colonized countries, 1.75% of these immigrants with legal residence in Portugal are Asians, and it increased to 4.2% in 2000. According to the Conservatory of Central Registers, among 19,753 foreigners have gained Portuguese nationality which contains 5853 Chinese people, and 5,451 of them were residents in Macao and only 152 lived in Portugal (Oliveira et al. 1999).

In articulation of the data from SEF (2014), the quantity of the Chinese immigration in Portugal keeps growing during 1980 and 2013, the rate of the growth even accelerated between 2005 and 2008 (Figure 1).

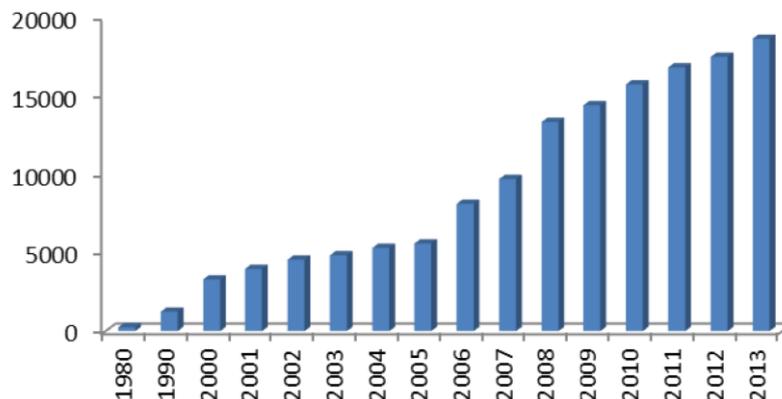


Figure 2 Evolution of the Chinese immigration in Portugal (1980 - 2013)

Until 26 of June in 2018, as the second most representative nationalities of immigrants in Portugal (SEF, 2018), Chinese community shared 5.3% of the population among the immigrants and this percentage has increased by 9.3% comparing with 2017 and the total population of Chinese immigrants has grew to 25.357 (which have equal amount of male and female (respectively 49.99% and 50.01%). Unlike the immigrants of

other countries of Europe and the United States, in which plenty of china towns exist (Rodrigues, 2008), Chinese immigrants in Portugal disperse in all regions. In articulation of the statistics offered by SEFSTAT (2018), Lisbon and Porto remain as the regions which contains the most population (respectively 12493 and 2387). Moreover, the most important residential and commercial area located in the region of Martim Moniz in Lisbon, and on the avenue of Almirante Rei and Vila de conde in Porto (Mapril, 2001; Rodrigues, 2008).

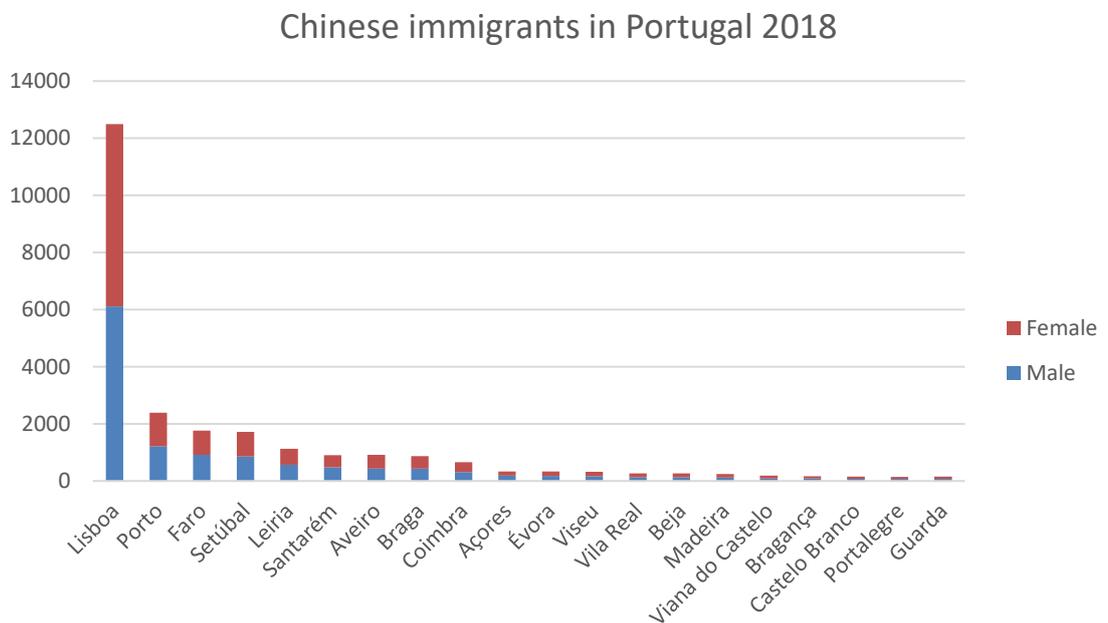


Figure 3 Chinese Residents in Portugal (SEFSTAT, 2018)

The existence of heterogeneity among those Chinese immigrants brings to the emergence of diverse groups. To throw back, the earliest records of Chinese immigrants appear in Portugal is in 1920s (Matias, 2010). Most of the immigrants from that time are from Qingtian in Zhejiang province, a county that is known of a migrating tradition in China, they moved to Europe in the early twenty centuries (Mortágua, 2011), therefore in Portugal, it's more likely to come across people from Qingtian. Such group do keep contact within their own but not with other Chinese, for instance, a Qingtianese is more likely to contact another member from the same city as him or her rather than a Cantonese.

Most of them made a living by merchanting and gradually, in the following 50 years a small Chinese community was build up. After the decolonization, a flow of Chinese immigrants withdrew from the Portuguese-speaking country they were making a living to Portugal. Unlike the former immigrants, such groups already dominated the language of Portuguese professionally which benefited their integration later (Matias, 2011), There's also another immigrants flow from the mainland China, during which time of the Great Leap Forward (Dikötter, 2010; Mason, 2012) and the Cultural Revolution, many of them had no choice but fled China to seeking for better living (Pestana, 2018). In the late 1970s, after the condition in China gradually became better with the reforms of Deng Xiaoping, numerous Chinese people choose to leave their homeland to a capital community for entrepreneurial chances, most of such individuals were from Qingtian in Zhejiang province and Fujian province, another one that is famous for migration (Pestana, 2018). In reference to Gaspar (2015), the population of such group grew a lot and they were willing to take the risk owing to the accumulated knowledge of diaspora they got from the former ones. The flow of Chinese immigrant in Portugal continued in 1980s, most of which were from the same city above (Qingtian, Fujian and Wenzhou, another city in Zhejiang province) and some of them were from other cities in Europe. Due to the prospering of Chinese stores and restaurants at that period, the stereotype of the Portuguese society "Chinese small merchant" was formed (Mortágua, 2011). Such shops opened by Chinese can have a lower price owing to the law in Portugal that "no taxes in the former five years" to prevent prejudice, and they gave big challenge the traditional shops in Portugal. Such prejudice is one of the factors that makes the integration of Chinese immigrants difficult (Matias, 2010). However, the population of Chinese students who study Portuguese or higher education keeps increasing these years, the stereotype related to Chinese immigrants is gradually changing (Pestana, 2017).

In addition, Chinese community has changed a lot especially after the relationship between China and Portuguese-speaking countries are getting closer and the policy of Golden Visa. Chinese people who come to get the Golden Visas, which allows them to live legally in Portugal as citizens just by buy a property above a certain amount of money. This program created a wave of foreign investment in Portugal, according to Cerqueira

(2017), by the end of 2013, the amount of the investment by Chinese in Portugal have accumulated 229 million euros and by November of 2017, there're 3575 Golden Visa sending to Chinese (Ribeiro, 2017). However, such group tends to live less in Portugal and less contact with local people (Pestana, 2018). The groups of students are either coming study Portuguese or getting a higher degree and they normally have good language skills whether in Portuguese or English. Such group normally stays in Portugal for one to three years except those who tend to build a life here.

On the one hand, the first cohort of Chinese immigrants was constituted mostly by Macanese and Chinese immigrants from Mozambique, which already gained the ability of speaking Portuguese and the knowledge of Portuguese culture. On the other hand, recently, the second cohort contains various groups – unqualified group, student group and group with high qualifications. We can also divide these groups by different ages. Due to the data release by Population Census of Portugal (2011), majority of the population is male at the age of 20 to 45. In other words, it is predominantly middle age. Normally the man will come first to start their own business or work for others, after everything becomes more stable, they will invite the family to reunion in Portugal, or build a family here (normally find a Chinese wife in their group) and brings up their kids in Portugal. In addition, according to the data from SEFSTAT (2017), female and male share almost the same percentage in all area in Portugal.

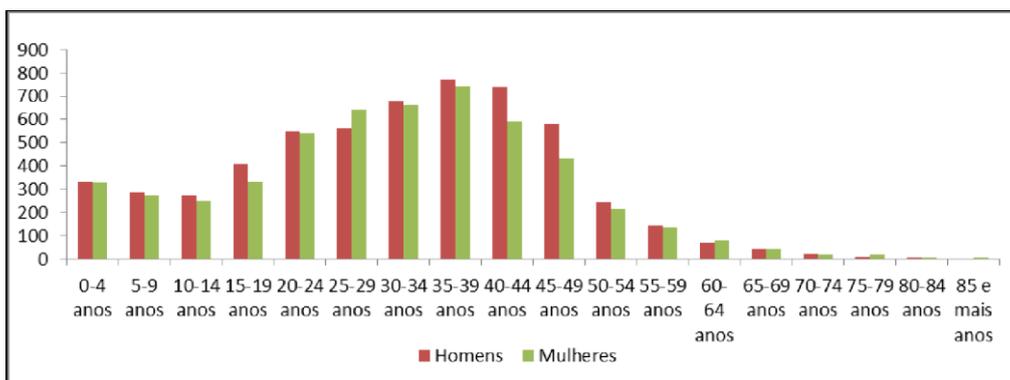


Figure 4 Equation 1 Age structure of Chinese immigrants in Portugal (INE, Population Census 2011)

The immigrants can be divided into three groups by the differences of backgrounds of growing up and education: first, born and finished their study in China; second, born in China but finished their study in Portugal and third, born and finished their study in Portugal. Apparently, the first kind gets fully knowledge of Chinese language and culture, instead the last one, surrounded by the Portuguese culture, although brought up by their Chinese parents speaks better Portuguese than Chinese and gets on well with the local people (Portuguese) while most of their parents live only in the society of Chinese immigrants. For the second group, it's hard for them to identify themselves, they gained culture from their motherland and the country they are living now. In other words, these two groups are westernized (Costa 1998: 327).

For those who doesn't have enough knowledge of Portuguese culture and can't even communicate with the local people, for instance, the parents of the younger immigrants, getting involved into the Portuguese society is hard, which leads to a boundary between the Chinese communities and the Portuguese one there. This means, they tend to work together, become entrepreneurs on their own and most of the customer are individuals from the same group (speak the same language, share the same culture backgrounds) (Portes, 1999).

Based on above, the investigation recruits Chinese sojourners who 1) live in Portugal; 2) have Chinese nationality (which differs them from Chinese born in Portugal that tend to relate less to Chinese heritage); 3) have legal statuses of short-term or long-term residence (which differs them from refugees). This group has specific goals and plans of staying in the host country and have close connection with homeland as well.

1.2 Online news consumption

In 1990, Al Gore firstly suggested new media sites as a way of news consumption, organizations in North America, for instance, CNN and the *Chicago Tribune*, started to post news on sites (Hall, 2001). With the popularization of World Wide Web in 1993, the internet has become a household medium (Rodman, 2001). In the following years, with the appearing of commercial website such as Yahoo! and companies like American

Online (AOL), the national news outlet began to establish their own Web sites (Dessauer, 2004). The substitution of news medium became obvious in 1999, during the Kosovo crisis, while audiences tend to choose Internet as a news consumption service owing to its immediacy and wide spectrum of primary sources (Hall, 2001).

The birth and the rapid development of new media cannot happen without the selection of the social norms and the constant stimulation of social conflicts. In 1989, DeFleur and Ball-Rokeach analyzed the emergence of every mass media with “the evolutionary perspective”. They proposed that the society form which is shaped by a biological mechanism is meant to achieve the human goals effectively. In the terms of different social forms, new technologies have been invented to disseminate information in a wider spectrum and a swift process. Obeying the rules of “survival of the fittest”, Defleur and Ball-Rokeach argued that it is the “social conflicts” that determined whether a social form of mass medium can survive in the community or not (1989). Winston (1998) shared the same point that the popularization of a mass media cannot be realized without a “social sphere” and he summarized the process in three stages (1) the *ideation* process, while the solution are tested and devices built; (2) to exam whether the *prototype* can *superven social necessities*; (3) to test whether the *prototype* can operate with the social norms. Accordingly, the last two steps can be overlapped.

1.2.1 Media patterns: host media, ethnic media and general media

Ethnic groups are not just different on their appearance, religion or language, but also their consumption of technologies and connection of the infrastructures (Lisa Parks, 2012). With the rapid growth of the population of immigrants in 90s in Western Europe, there appears more satellite dishes on their social area which made scholars starting to focus on the immigrants’ consumption of media.

Politicians, such as Geert Wilders (2008), proposed that there’s no chance of integration of immigrant by only using the satellite dishes directed to the original country TV station instead of the local ones. Hargreaves and Mahdjoub (1997) revealed the concern from French politicians about the ethnic media consumption. This concern soon

turned to preoccupation, in 2000, David Morley called these “dishes” as symbols of “cultural treason” against host country. Studies have been done about ethnic groups like Latin Americans in the US and Spain, Chinese in Malaysia and Turkish and Moroccans in Netherlands (Ghanem and Wanta, 2001; Carstens, 2003; AIMC, 2008; Ogan, 2001). All the result pointed out that most ethnic audiences tend to use their “own” media, rather in their own language or from their origin country, and they have a “hunger for news” (Christiansen, 2004).

This obvious preference for ethnic media has been mystified by the popularity and spread of digital new media, such as wireless and portable ones. According to Thurman (2011), with the characteristic of new media, especially it can personalize and customize the usage, the ethnic media usage and consumption can be declined and the boundary between ethnic group and host group can be blurred. Moreover, to a certain extent, analyzing and identifying the usage of digital media may come across various obstacles. In reference to the research of Madianou (2012), the conceptualization of such group may be turned into essentialization, in other words, without considering the distinct characteristics of individuals, the dynamic ways in which they choose to be involved and socialize with each other. To this extent, Madianou (2012) proposed to focus more on the distinction between groups instead of the nature of the ethnic groups and identifying the distinction between individuals. However new media can create boundary by “(mis)representing communities and culture” (Madianou, 2005). Those boundaries of groups made by new media and distinction between individuals can lead to ideological segregation (Flaxman et al., 2016), and for ethnic groups, it can be reflected in their process of acculturation and their definition of their culture identity.

According to Kim’s cross-cultural adaptation theory (1978), media preference and news practice of immigrants can vary from the different acculturation process which the individual is in. Moreover, the news consumption patterns of individuals reflects their acculturation level (Kim, 1977).

When entering new cultural environment, an individual can adapt more effectively to the local culture by participating in host social communication (interpersonal communication), and involving in host mass communication, such as reading local newspapers or using the local news media. The later approach will be more effective than the former one while the individuals are in the early period of adaptation, have few new contacts and have language barrier. Throughout the investigations about the Korean immigrants in USA, Kim (1976, 1977, 1978,1988) proposed that “the greater the development of host communication competence, the greater participation in host mass communication; the greater participation in host mass communication, the greater participation in mass communication” (Kim, 1988).

Host media facilitates sojourners to get to know the new culture and offers them chances for interpersonal experiences (Kim, 1988). Different language and culture, isolation and discrimination have been identified as factors to enlarge the acculturation stress. Using the host mass media is one of the ways to decrease the stress by gathering more information about the host society which can reduce the uncertainty, improving language skills which can avoid unfamiliarity and anxiety in the communication with local people (Kim, 1977; Laroche et al., 1997).

In Walker’s research (1999), American mass media tends to post more information about American culture. Shah (1991) suggested that there’s significant positive predictor for the assimilation of Indian immigrants in USA exposed more to the host media, which has also been approved by the research of Lee (2005) and Chaffee et al., 1990) about Korean immigrants in USA. Moreover, comparing to the Chinese immigrants in USA that only use Chinese media, those who used more English-language Media acculturated quicker (Hwang&Zhou, 1999). In the investigation of Dhanasobhon&Hill&Lakey (1992) about the news consumption of the English-language newspaper, magazine and broadcast program, they concluded that host media helps Thai students in USA to know and understand American society more thoroughly and comprehensively. Above all, information kind media, such as newspaper and television news program, have more positive influence than the entertainment kind (Kim, Y.Y. 1988).

However, choose host media as the only way of gathering information can pull the sojourners away from their own heritage which lead to affinity for their cultural identity (Moon et al., 2007).

In 1922, after investigating the influence of the ethnic media to the socialization of the European immigrants in USA, Packer proposed that the two controversial effects of the mother-language media.

On the one hand, the ethnic media facilitates adaptation. It tends to post more local news to satisfy the growing need from the immigrants, which helped them to understand the new environment and promoted the assimilation (Packer, 1922). It promotes the inter-cultural adaptation by helping them to avoid uncertainty and release the anxiety of interpersonal communication (Kim, 1988; Hunter, 1960; Zubrzycki, 1958; Marzolf, 1979; Wittke, 1957). Moreover, ethnic media offers the immigrants opportunities to keep a connection with their homeland by receiving the information from there and interact with their friends and family. For instance, in the study of Korean immigrants in USA, the result shows that satellite television is an important part of their life to maintain their culture heritage and connect with Korean society (Lee, 2005).

On the other hand, the strong ethnic patterns have a negative impact for the adaptation. While ethnic media carry ethnic identity, and maintain the original culture (Jeffers, 2000), Kim proposed that there is a negative predictor for the acculturation process (2001). Heavy consumption of ethnic media builds a barrier for the cross-culture adaptation (Chaffee et al., 1990; Hsu/ Grant/ Huang 1993; Lee/ Tse 1994; Johnson 1996).

New media provides more opportunities for communication between ethnic minority groups (Siapera, 2016) by promote the creation and dissemination of social communication networks. In the reference to Castells (2009), the dispersed publics or groups are assembled by using such technology. Therefore, it gives advantage for those are in the process of integration and separation both of which want to maintain the heritage culture and identity (Berry, 2005). The coming together inspires such groups with new ideas, norms and ethics in various ways (Brinkerhoff, 2009). On the other hand,

Alonso and Oiarzabal (2010) proposed that ethnic new media put them in distance. According to the research of Surinamese group (Allerd & Leen, 2005), the degree of integration have a negative relation with the frequency of Internet usage.

Nevertheless, besides of host media and ethnic media, owing to the nature of World Wide Web, there's general media which offers an interface in various language and is accessible by anyone who have internet. For Chinese immigrants, moving out to Portugal, they no longer have the censorship in motherland while using some certain website and application is legally forbidden. By this kind of means, ethnic groups are able to bond with their own cultural background even they use less their "own" media but still keep in touch with the relevant information about their homeland. The result from the investigation from Allerd and Leen (2005) revealed that it is obvious that youngsters use more Internet than the older generation and they integrated better (the generation gap has a important effect here though), in the meanwhile, those who use host media which is in the language of the host country as well as the general media or the mother language media integrated better. As mentioned before, integration doesn't mean to construct another culture identity at the expense of deserting the heritage one, instead they build a bi-cultural identity. Considering the preference of the usage of host media and ethnic media, Allerd and Leen (2005) categorized immigrants into three groups: 1) "Homelanders", who consume ethnic media more; 2) "omnivores", who consume ethnic media as equal to host media, and 3) "adapters", who consume host media more. The strategy of acculturation not just show difference in generation, among different youngsters as well. In the investigation (Allerd & Leen,2005), some Turkish youngsters use Internet to search more news about their homeland so they can be classified as "homelanders" while the others as "adapters" tend to know more about host society more.

1.2.2 Chinese ethnic media in Portugal in the digital era

For the Chinese immigrants in Portugal, Chinese-language media plays an important role for the connection and communication with their culture heritage. They create a perfect environment where they can preserve their bi-culture identity, and it offers

emotional support while they are using it to contact with family in homeland and other members in ethnic groups (Wang, 2014).

Before 1996, the Chinese community in Portugal didn't have their own Chinese-language newspapers. At that time, for the first immigration, the boundary, which made by their absence of the knowledge of the local language, made them a great dependence on the Chinese media, not only to get more opportunities for their career but also the homesick of their motherland. This led some rich merchants to buy the newspaper from France, the *European Times* (*Ou Zhou Shi Bao* in Chinese; *Nouvelles d'Europe* in French), which is founded in Paris, and it is the most famous and widespread Chinese newspaper in Europe (Nan Dai 2016).

The first Chinese-language media established in Portugal is in 1997. Although it can't be counted as a newspaper but a tabloid with low quality of printing and it only had two editions in a month, it still became a needy media for the Chinese immigrants. Until 1999, it launched the first edition of newspaper.

From the 48th edition, it changed into the a weekly one. From the start, it just translated the local Portuguese news. With more journalist participate and cooperate with the Chinese government, it started to report more news from mainland China and the Chinese immigrants themselves. It accumulated a bunch of loyal readers, even gained several investments from the Chinese merchants there. Lacking the time to search the information among thousands of sites online, they tended to pay the 1.5€. During that time, the Chinese immigrants from north to south, almost every family subscribed it. Reading the Chinese newspaper has become an essential part of their life in a foreign country. In 2007, it appeared more newspapers (table 1.).

Name	Year of launch	Type of periodical	Number of pages	Price (euros)	Country
European Times (Ou Zhou Shi Bao)	1983	5 editions/week	—	—	France
Pu Hua Bao	1999	weekly	40	1.3	Portugal
Xin Hua Lian He Shi Bao	1999	Weekly	28	1.5	Italy
Pu Xin Bao	—	—	—	—	Portugal
Pu Jing Bao	—	—	—	—	Portugal
Lian He Shi Bao	2008	2 edition/week	72	Free	Spain
Diário de Todos	2014	2 edition/month	36	2.5	Portugal

Table 1 Chinese-language newspaper sold in Portugal. Source: Data collected by Song Ziwei from the newspaper and their websites and based on the mold and several data from Tian Gong (2016) e Nan Dai (2016).

In the recent studies, Chinese-language media overseas has been described as “the marginalized culture product for marginalized group” (Lee, 2009:39). In the world of Web 2.0, the amount of the researches about the ethnic newspaper is decreasing year by year. There are few analyzed the challenge and obstacle the Chinese-language media is facing (Lee, 2002; Peng, 2002; Guo&Jiao, 2011), while others tried to figure out the nature of ethnic media, and the platform they use to get to the consumers (Wu, 2011). According to Lee and Tse (1994), using Chinese-language media on the one hand facilitates the study of Chinese language for second immigrants, on the other hand, leads to confusion of their culture identity. In the era of Web 2.0, utilization of online sources has been increasing, whereas, the offline sources, such as print newspaper and traditional broadcast, has been decreasing (Tewksbury, 2003).

However, the consumption patterns vary from individuals’ age, purpose of staying, levels of education and the years they’ve been staying. For instance, researchers found out that younger individuals show a significant difference from the earlier generation in

terms of consumption patterns, they tend to use online sources and digital native sources more (Kohut et al., 2011; Mitchell, 2015; Zerba, 2011). Kim (2010) added that cultural orientation is also one of the important factors that influence Chinese immigrants to choose from Facebook or Renren (a popular social media in China). Owing to different self-identities, in the process of acculturation, an individual's culture identity, which is a sense of belonging in a group (Berry et al., 2006), can be developed to multiple cultural identities (Kim, 2010) and each of which may independently vary in strength (Ryder et al., 2000). In addition, as a interactive method to consume news, the internet have the possibility to gain more ethnic audience. With the popularity of electronic news sites and news platform on social media, it becomes easy and quick to attract such audience when it comes to prejudiced news content. Online news save the necessity to publish the contents by print (Linders & Goossens, 2004).

Along with those popular new media that Chinese people use from their origin country, such publics act as producers of news and relevant information as well (Siapera, 2016). New media mystified the boundary between producer, consumer and users, there appeared more "producer" (Bruns, 2008) that citizens take the journalistic kind of work, for instance, *Wechat*, there's more personal platforms that create original contents than official ones. According to Stuart Allan (2013), citizen journalism shows better the actual part that citizens are playing, and this becomes more obvious in crisis time. Nevertheless, such way of news production, in other word, users' original contents are not always disseminating appropriately, for instance, difficulties and tensions between citizen and journalistic ethics (Hermida and Thurman, 2008). During the production of news and relevant information, some lines are created inside ethnic groups and between them (Siapera, 2016). Such publics can help ethnic groups bonding with their origin country while some of those media provide information from their own country , Putnam (2000) called this process as "bonding social capital", simultaneously, bridging with the host country since such media show the current norms and culture from there as well (Zuckerman, 2013), in other words, "bridging social capital" (Putnam, 2000).

No matter what strategy the immigrants take, except marginalization, their hunger

for news and information about the host country and their origin country won't stop and according to d'Haenens, Beentjes, and Bink (2000) the new media in the host country can only satisfy part of it. By acquiring a wide range of news from host media, ethnic media and general media, ethnic groups build up a critical view since they can compare one to another. There are obstacles to clarify the exact news sources or news content they like thus anything concerns themselves which is their groups in the host country and their homeland can absolutely catch their eyes (Linders & Goossens, 2004).

1.3 News consumption motives and acculturation motive

This study employs the uses and gratification approach (Katz, 1959; Ruggiero, 2000) to better comprehend the habit of news consumption of Chinese ethnic group. Many scholars have selected uses and gratifications theory to examine the motivation under the media use (Blumler & Katz, 1974; Huang, 2009; Krcmar & Strizhakova, 2009; Lin, 1993). Focusing on the needs and gratification of the news audience during the process of news-seeking, this approach is based on the hypothesis that the user is an active news consumer whose media use is driven by one or more purposes. According to Rubin (2009), individuals can have different news consumption patterns with different purpose.

Scholars found the social demographic factors are determiners of the media use habit and news consumption (Chyi & Lee, 2013; Diddi & LaRose, 2006; Pew Research Center's Project of Excellence in Journalism, 2011; Poindexter, 2008). However, exclude personal predictors, social and structural factors can be involved in the news consumption motivation ((Palmgreen, Wenner, & Rosengren, 1985; Perse & Dunn, 1998; Rubin, 2009).

1.3.1 News consumption motives

Uses and gratifications theory often appears in the studies of media use motivations (Blumler & Katz, 1974; Katz, Gurevitch, & Haas, 1973; Poindexter, 2008; Windahl, 1981). Media. Studies suggest audiences consumes news out of their needs (Yuan, 2011). Whilst distinct choices are made in communication process by different

motivations (Roy, 2008; Rubin, 2009; Rubin & Step, 2000), understanding the reason why the audiences prefer a certain news type or news resources than the other becomes important.

The new technology has efficiently cut down the process of producing, disseminating and consuming various types of news and information. Social media site like Facebook and Wechat offer individuals opportunities to share news and information that they agree with to their family and friends (Bakshy et al. 2012; Goel, Watts, and Goldstein 2012). In addition, social media that have automatic system to “filter” the content for user expose them to contents that they agree with or their friends agree with. Nevertheless, Internet searching engine give users available access to diverse voices and offer them choices over news outlets.

On the one hand, new media can create boundary by “(mis)representing communities and culture” (Madianou, 2005), in other word, such technological changes construct “filter bubbles” (Pariser, 2011) with machine-learning models that can customize the content for individuals during the usage of news media, for instance, engine searching, social media and news outlets website (Agichtein, Brill, and Dumais 2006; Das et al. 2007; Hannak et al. 2013). In addition, with the convenience and immediacy of social communication that new media provided, the audience get the news easier and quicker from the online community they are in ((Moscovici and Zavalloni 1969; Myers and Bishop 1970; Spears, Lea, and Lee 1990; Schkade, Sunstein, and Hastie 2007). Ethnic groups can be in “echo chamber” (Sunstein, 2009) while they are being exposed to corresponding opinions when using always the same news media for news practice or social communication. Those boundaries between groups made by new media and distinction between individuals can lead to ideological segregation (Flaxman et al., 2016), and for ethnic groups, it can be reflected in their process of acculturation, their definition of their culture identity and political spectrum.

On the other hand, with the increasing of choices and sources, individuals are put into a situation of diverse views and they can develop new topics and build up a brand-

new pattern to consume news (Obendorf et al. 2007; Goel, Hofman, and Siner 2012). There are two progress will happen when an individual's news consumption pattern is changed: (1) the news environment changes itself technologically and structurally and (2) the consumer changes his news practice pattern and adjust to the news environment. In other words, the social environment gradually either restricts behavior or offer individuals more opportunities of news sources. Taneja and his colleagues (2012) have called this as a "practical evaluative" part of "agentic behavior", in other words, "users exercise their choices in ways that create repertoires, acting within structural constraints". Recognized by the society where one is living will allow him to access more varied views (Messing & Westwood, 2012). In addition, there is still invisible connection between individuals who have totally different political spectrum since technologies such as social media have the system to increase users' diversity by new topics suggestions (Goel & Mason & Watts, 2010). In this way, new media seems to break the "filter bubble" (Pariser, 2011) that is made by individuals themselves.

However, it is crucial to understand the diversity of the news consumption of ethnic groups since such diversity is connected to one's interpersonal communication and integration in the host society. The range of the news an individual prefers to consume represents his or her social circle. In other words, varied news topics come from intimate space. For instance, family and social circle, and institutional entities, for instance, the society one's living in. Based on this, the news practice of an individual plays important part of his or her social identity construction which influences the process of acculturation (Swart et al., 2016). By attaining large range of news, individuals will be more positive to share information within ethnic groups and/or local groups depending on the kind of the news topic they're following. This kind of information sharing allow one to participate more in interpersonal activity and to cope with the groups they tend to interact with (Beam et al., 2016; Lemish & Alony, 2014). Furthermore, diverse news consumption also reveals the extent of "acceptance of civil obligations" (Tewksbury, 2003). According to Poindexter and McCombs (2001), diverse news practice leads to active public events participation, while Flaxman and his colleague (2016) proposed that individuals that lack

of diverse news practice tend to have a narrowed-mind and be fragmented and polarized ideologically.

Information-Motivated News Consumption

Attaining information is one of the main psychological reasons that individuals consume news (Diddi & LaRose, 2006; Katz & Blumler, 1974). News consumption driven by information-motive normally start with a routine, such as news-checking for events nearby on *facebook*. The reason behind this kind of news-checking is always that individuals demand to stay tuned about what is going on about the society around them. Many scholars suggested (Yuan, 2011; Ferguson and Perse, 2000; Hasebrink and Popp, 2006), news consumers with information-motive construct a news repertoire and their patterns of news consumption is limited by this repertoire. In fact, this kind of news consumption can be called Routine surveillance (Lasswell, 1948). Individuals utilize apps that send newsfeed or checking news on certain news websites that they are used to.

Indeed, Wenner (1985) brought up “media news gratifications map”, which indicate that individuals that consume news driven by information-motive are those who prioritize their needs and gratifications, such as “surveillance, information, choice-making and doubt-solving.

Entertainment-motivated news consumption

With various types of news, the purpose of news consumption can be different. The news reading for entertainment is also being employed by many individuals. The findings of the former studies implied that news consumption driven by entertainment purpose are followed by the goals of having fun, relax in one’s spare time and humor ((Hmielowski, Holbert & Lee, 2011; Katz, Gurevitch & Haas, 1973; Lin, Salwen, & Abdulla, 2005; Rubin, 1984).

In the “media news gratification map” of Wenner (1985), individuals who give precedence to “para-orientational gratifications”, such as amusement, habit, ritual and excitement (Antunovic, et al., 2018).

opinion-motivated news consumption

In the selective exposure studies explored the connection between the news consumer and opinionated news media. With various websites for news consumption, many individuals choose to read the news that correspond with their view of point whilst others prefer to hear different voices with an open mind (Stroud, 2008, 2011). Indeed, opinion news seekers tend to find affirmation, view formation in the news consumption. However, for those tend to read news with the same opinion of theirs, the news consumption driven by opinion-motive is involved with avoidance.

social-motivated news consumption

Social-motive for news consumption, different from information-motive, is concerned about the eager of the communication with others. Individuals who have the need to socialize with others or have the eager to adapt to a news group always tend to get more related news about this certain group. By searching for the news about the related group, more topic will be created during the talk and the individuals can get more involved in the talk. This can also apply to the individuals that are wanting to maintain a relationship with their friends.

1.3.2 News consumption in the process of acculturation

There're various factors that influence immigrants in terms of news consumption. According to the study from Kim (1977), the language level (of the host country), the acculturation motivation and the accessibility of the media are the main factors. Language level has also been considered as one of the most important reason (Hurh, 1998; Min, 1990; Walker, 1999). Studies show that the immigrant groups are more willing to choose ethnic media while it covers a wide range of audience, involves abundant content and

topics and various propagation mode (Mansfield-Rihardson, 2000). By considering the age, years of staying, education background, income and other terms of the immigrant individuals, Ekstrand (1986) showed that immigrants in the early phase relied more on the ethnic media to keep up with their families and friends and understand the political, economic and social situation in homeland. However, this dependency will gradually decrease by increasing of time they spend in host country, and the usage of host media will substitute the former one (Lee&Tse, 1994). Above all, different ethnic groups differ from each other in terms of the preference of media use and they tend to maintain their habit after immigrated to another country (Lee&Tse, 1994; Hsu/ Grant/ Huang, 1993).

Using bidimensional approach to investigate the process of acculturation, Berry (1997) divided four acculturation strategies for both dominant group and nondominant group based on two issues: maintaining culture heritage and identity, and relationships among groups (fig. 3) by asking two fundamental questions: “Is it of value to maintain my cultural heritage?” and “Is it of value to maintain the relations with other groups?”. In the case of nondominant groups, that is ethnocultural groups, assimilation strategy is when individuals try to shed their heritage culture and absorb into the dominant culture, on the contrary, separation appears while they avoid the dominant culture and hold on to their origin culture.

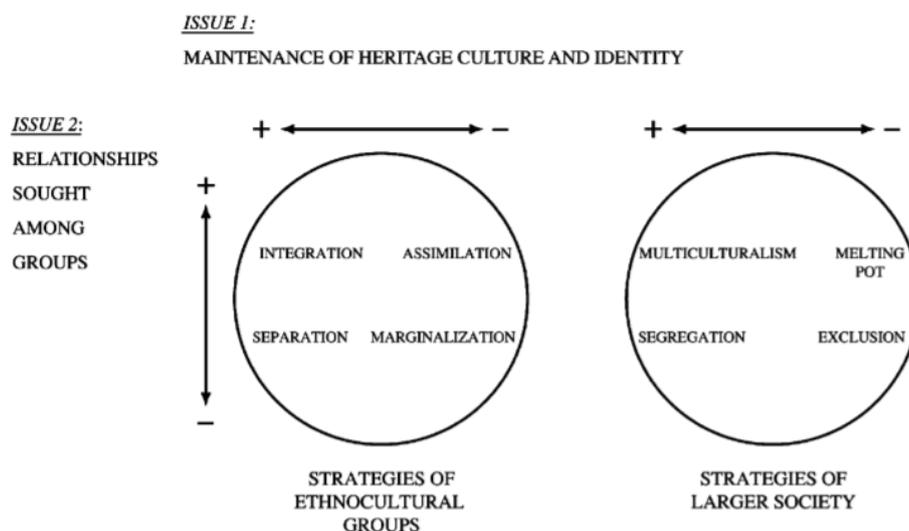


Figure 5 Four acculturation strategies based upon two issues, in ethnocultural groups, and the larger society by Berry (2005)

However, for individuals adopt the dominant culture and turn inward toward their own culture, the integration is defined. The marginalization happens while one refuses to get to know heritage culture (mostly due to “enforced culture loss”), in the same time, fails to construct relationships with the dominant group (mostly due to exclusion or discrimination) (Berry, 2005). He also mentioned that individuals who use integration strategy may suffer less from acculturation stress.

After trying to cope with the acculturation changes there will be some long-term or short-term adaptation (Berry, 2005; Berry, Phinney, Sam, & Vedder, 2006; Berry & Sam, 1997), which may or may not be positive (Berry, 2005). Ward and his colleagues (1996) validated two types of adaptation: psychological, that is the psychological and physical situation of individuals, whereas sociocultural one involves the individuals’ ability to adjust to the new cultural context. The factors affect the individuals’ adaptation may conclude: the duration (that is how long the individual has been staying in the host country), the language level of the host country (if there is language barrier), the frequency of contact with the dominant group. All of this can be put into a social learning paradigm.

Based on this, Berry (2005) proposed that the factors affecting the former kind of adaptation are different personalities, changes in life and social environment, but for the later one is culture knowledge, frequency of contact with others and the attitudes of intergroup. Most of the researchers have used demographic variables, such as gender, the age they had when they moved to the host country, or years lived in there, as proxy measures of acculturation, with the hypothesis of the more exposure the individual has the greater adaptation to the dominant culture (Ryder et al., 2000).

However, with respect to the case of bicultural identity, the assumption of unidimensional acculturation doesn’t make sense. For instant, sojourners, who temporarily stay in the host country for a defined purpose, such as higher education, work

or accompany their family, they strive to internalize the new culture with their origin culture (Kim, 2010). For instant, international students want to learn and participate as much as they can, but they don't want to lose their connection with their own culture, or in other words, identity culture. This research was designed to study the Chinese sojourners in Portugal, who are likely have the bicultural identity.

According to relevant data, news practice of most ethnic minority groups does not distinct a lot from the majority ones. Though some study revealed that ethnic minority groups tend to have "a hunger for news" (Christiansen, 2004). Comparing to mainstream audience, immigrants consume online news and news outlets site, thus distinction exist between various groups, for instance, in the UK, Indian ethnic groups shared the highest percentage of online news consumers and the Bangladeshi members shared the least (Ofcom, 2013). The research of four ethnic minority groups in Netherland, Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean from Allerd and Leen (2005) revealed that thought there're bias of the frequency of usage of online media among different groups, unlike the other media such as radio and newspaper, old generation tend to consume their own online media more while the youngsters use mother online media, general media and host media with the same attention. According to scholars (Allerd & Leen,2005), immigrants use internet more to contact with their family and friends in origin country and consume news online from both host country and origin one, though the frequency of each vary from their degree of integration.

In 2012, the Media Insight Project sketched the news practice among ethnic groups in the USA, compared to Whites, Black and Hispanic Americans prefer to use their mobile phone rather than computers to consume news. Moreover, Black Americans tend to sign up for a news alert than the other groups and both Black and Hispanic Americans believe more in the news platform and new media from their homeland or the ethnic ones. In the research from Holcomb and his colleagues in 2013, it shows that ethnic groups in the USA do consume news from social media except the frequency is not as much as the Whites. New media is so popular, such as social media like *twitter* and *facebook*, nevertheless from those cases above divulge that distinctions exist in the online

news consumption and there are obstacles to abstract the nature of it, especially when ethnic group members tend to follow their personalized method to access news on Internet (Siapera, 2016).

As mentioned before, the acculturation motivation obviously plays an important part when immigrants access to news. In reference to Madianou (2005) and Allerd and Leen (2005), immigrants show more interest in the news content which involve members of their groups. For instance, Moroccan youngsters consume various kinds of websites, females search more often about Moroccan culture than males (Linders & Goossens, 2004). It's more apparent that the eager to know more about their original culture is strong for youngsters while they attempt to assimilate into the host culture (De Waal, 2003). It's necessary for local news outlets to add more content relevant about the specific group if they want to gain their attention, and the most important part is not writing from a "white man's" view, instead the ethnic groups' (Linders & Goossens, 2004).

Moreover, the ethnic group can be partly satisfied by just one type new media among ethnic media, host media and general media since they have critical view while accessing news which also can be related to bi-culture identity. With this critical mind and the hunger for news, ethnic minority groups can against the definition or to say they don't recognize themselves from the sketch the host media made for them. The feeling of unfair will rise and it drives such groups turning their back to host media and seek information in their "own" resources. The exception is for those ethnic minorities who have grown up in host country that already chose their political orientation.

In fact, audiences can protest and against the news that they see are prejudice according to their political orientation and even the news have nothing to do with themselves, such audiences are not categorized by their heritage culture or identity. In this case, besides culture identity, political beliefs and orientation may play an important role in news consumption (Siapera, 2016). Stroud (2008) suggested that people use media with the influence of their political beliefs. However, McPherson and his colleague (2001) found out that "networks tend towards homophily" and the news consumption patterns

can have relationship with both political orientation and culture identity. It's obvious that individuals use the platform which meet their needs and they tend to share it with others who have the same background.

Chapter 2. – Methodology

In order to explain how do Chinese immigrants use new media to consume news in the new cultural environment, analyze the impact that this usage has on the process of acculturation and the culture identity is reflected on their usage of new media, the following research questions are proposed:

1. How do the demographic factors the predict the degree of integration in the process of acculturation?
2. How does language level predict the news consumption resources of Chinese immigrants in Portugal?
3. What is the relationship between the degree of integration and news consumption resources of Chinese immigrants in Portugal?
4. What is the relationship between the degree of integration and news consumption motives of Chinese immigrants in Portugal?

Depending on the purpose of this study, research project is descriptive and explanatory (Bhattacharjee, 2012). The descriptive research aims to give close observation and document thoroughly of a phenomenon. This kind of observation is conducted by using scientific methods which is accurate, in this way, the result is more reliable. Before jump into the topic, such kind of research requires a certain extent of understanding of the object being studied and to make preliminary preparations to determine the spatial extent, temporality, theme and the specific research object.

This study is conducted in Portugal. Due to the limitation of time and resources, the investigation was made mainly in the center of Porto city and Vila de Conde which integrate most of the sojourners in Porto. The research object is the online news consumption by Chinese sojourners in Portugal, the detailed description of the news

practice, attitude of different news media and culture identity orientation of such groups were studied. Explanatory research is directed to give explanation of the phenomenon being observed, in other words, such research focus on “why” and “how” of the question. By understanding the factors and results of the research object, such research “connect the dots” in the study. Before the investigation being conducted, the researcher is required to conclude a theoretical frame and bring out research hypotheses basing on the literature existed, researcher’s personal experience, former research projects and pretest.

Therefore, this study employs a mixed method/triangulation which combined quantitative and qualitative research to bear on the same questions (Howe, 2012).

Quantitative research approach was conducted through Internet and a qualitative research in the form of semi structured in-depth interview. The selection of the respondents is based on purposeful and referral sampling strategies. The questionnaire was sent to all the chatting groups on *Wechat* which integrates most of the sojourners in Porto.

After this survey, Face-to-face interviews were conducted with selected participants according to their cultural identification (CI) which is tested in the investigation before. Interviews are not digital recorded and coded which are refused by the interviewee. The researcher uses notes to record original interpretations during the interview process. Data was analyzed by using the constant comparative method (Glaser, 1965). Participants were informed of the final findings.

2.1 Sampling characteristic

2.1.1 Chinese Sojourners

With respect to cross-cultural groups, Berry (2006:29) identified six types (*table 1*) according to “the level of voluntariness involved”, “the permanence of contact” and “the present or absent of movement” of immigrants..

Mobility	Voluntariness	
	Voluntary	Involuntary
Sedentary	ethnic group	Indigenous people
Migrant permanent	immigrant	refugee
Migrant temporary	sojourners	asylum seekers

Table 2 Six types of cross-cultural groups identified by Berry (2006)

Ethnic groups, Immigrants and sojourners are divided into voluntary contact type. However, the indigenous people and refugees, also asylum seekers are those involuntary ones. Considering of their mobility, ethnic and indigenous people are sedentary, whereas the others are migrant. Immigrants and refugees are distinguished as permanent migrant, whereas sojourners and asylum seekers are temporary ones. According to him, sojourner is temporary immigrant, which dissimilar from permanent immigrants since they have the intention to return home in some future stage. In other words, sojourner will remain their legal nationality of their homeland. However, unlike short-term tourists, sojourners' intention is to make a living in the host country during the long-term staying.

Siu (1950, 36) identified sojourner as a stranger “who spend many years of life time in a foreign country without being assimilated by it”. For instance, colonist, businessman working abroad, international student and diplomat etc. Nevertheless, according to the research of Church (1982) about the sojourners' adjustment, he calls them “relatively short-term visitor to new culture” while they don't intent to get the permanent settlement in the host country.

Based on this definition, the investigation recruits Chinese sojourners who 1) live in Portugal; 2) have Chinese nationality (which differs them from immigrant); 3) have legal statuses of short-term residence (which differs them from refugees). This group has specific goals and plans of staying in the host country and return to homeland.

2.1.2 Sampling

The three purposive sampling methods were undertaken: word of mouth (referral method), advertising in social media and direct solicitation (Gledhill, et al., 2008). The recruitment process was conducted either in person or by *Wechat*. A referral method, in other words snowball sampling was utilized to pick the sample which allows the researcher to scope a wide range of types of news practice and strategies of acculturation adopted by various individuals. In the referral method, participants will be selected by the criterion for the sample selection. In this study, the sample consists of Chinese sojourners who have the legal Chinese identity (passport), valid visa and living in Portugal with a certain purpose, for instance, working or higher education. Once the participants finished the questionnaire, they will be asked to send to other potential respondents. Such method demanded the support of other individuals to get involved in the investigation in the means of reaching potential participants in favor of the researcher. By this way, the researcher can construct a conceptual understanding of the phenomenon (Lindlof & Taylor, 2002).

Considering the area of the investigation was focused on the Porto area where lives 2475 Chinese sojourners, the researcher intended to have 300 feedback of the questionnaire whereas in practice 103 feedback from the *Wechat* groups and referral sending and 72 feedback from research in fields. The in-depth interview was conducted after the quantitative research. There were 15 participants being selected according to their cultural identification (CI) which is tested in the investigation before. In the contrary to the quantitative research which take big importance of the size of the sample for get the results of statistical validation (Lindlof & Taylor, 2002), the qualitative research concentrate on a small group in the perspective of in-depth view.

Qualitative studies allow the researchers comprehend better of the reason behind the phenomena. However, the result of such kind of research cannot be representative.

The initial plan for sampling was 15 cases with respondents. In order to create equal numbers of cultural identification (CI) comparison groups for analysis, 5 heritage-

oriented, 5 bicultural, and 5 mainstream-oriented respondents was the initially intended sample for this study. Also, the sample was selected based on the result of VIA and participants' nationalities. The top three, who distinguished high differences between mean scores of heritage-oriented CI and mainstream oriented CI questions, and the others, who showed similar mean scores of heritage-oriented and mainstream oriented CI questions. Thus, finally the interviews of 15 Chinese sojourners were coded for this study. Chapter four discusses the procedures of creating comparison groups in detail.

2.1.3 Questionnaire construction

In the discussion of “online news consumption and ethnic groups”, most of the scholars divided the news sources into two types of media: ethnic media and host media. As mentioned before, the influence of the usage of ethnic media and host media on ethnic group members in the process of acculturation is controversial. Ye (2005) proposed that the usage of the English media is positively related to individuals' English level. Cemalcilar (2003) suggested that while the heritage-oriented identification is preserved by keeping close contact with their homeland with the frequent usage of ethnic new media, their process of assimilation has been blocked.

Considering the widespread Internet and multilanguage interface of applications, the way invented by Kim (1997) which divides the types of media in two has arrived at its limitation, especially in some country whose official language is not English. Based on this, while observing the use of new media by ethnic groups, some scholars proposed that with the existence of host media, which is from the host country and use the local language, ethnic media, which is from the ethnic group's original country and in their mother language, there's “global media”, which is “international media that has global influence and large range of audience all over the world” and the used language is mainly in English or has other language interface (Elias&Lemish, 2011).

However, in the study of digital news media and ethnic minorities, media cannot simply be distinguished by different language. For instance, there's diaspora media which established by ethnic groups themselves, while the language used is obvious in their

mother tongue, the news contents mostly are about the local events, for instance, Pu Hua Bao, a diaspora online news outlet in Portugal, the daily news are all translated from the local Portuguese news outlets and talk about Portuguese news events. Based on this, in the questionnaire below, the researcher divided the media by both language and the types of news content.

The questionnaire for the quantitative research was divided into three part.

The first part collected the social-demographic data which concludes individual's age, gender, education, occupation (purpose of staying), language level (Portuguese) and the years they've been staying in Portugal. This part can not only help the researcher to understand the basic characteristics of the group being studied, but also to classify or analyze the new media usage status as an independent variable during the test.

The second part involves the preference of news consumption sources. Question 6 aims to examine the media use habit of the participants through Chinese news media, Portuguese news media and general news media. Question 7 uses 7 items to exam the frequency of online and offline news practice (printed magazine, printed newspapers, radio, social media, TV news programs Website or apps of news digital outlets and website or apps of news outlets).

Question 8 was designed to test the news consumption motivation that the participants employ the most: information-motive, social-motive, opinion-motive and entertainment-motive. All these 3 questions utilized a five-point Likert-type scale to figure out the frequency of the news practice on various platform and of diverse news consumption motivation to analyze the participants' preference. The Likert scale of 5 point are used to exam the frequency of the news consumption on each platform. The choices show how often the individual go check on each platform for news consumption (from 5 "every day", 4 "few times a week", 3 "once a week", 2 "once a month", 1 "never").

The third part (question 9 and 10) uses Berry's two acculturation questions (1997) —Is it considered to be of value to maintain your heritage identity and

characteristics? and —Is it considered to be of value to maintain with Portugal society? In this round, if individuals answered Yes to all the questions, he or she will be seen as one of the integration group, on the contrary, the marginalized group; if individuals said Yes to the former one but no to the later one, he or she will be grouped into the separation one, on the contrary, the assimilation group. The main underlying assumption in this study was that sojourners feel some need to be acculturated, and this study explored participants' acculturation motives according to two domains of acculturation; the acquisition of new traits and maintenance of the heritage culture. This study borrowed Berry (1980)'s two acculturation questions, in order to screen individuals 1) who are marginalized from both the mainstream and native cultures; 2) those separated from the mainstream culture - when individuals place a value on holding on to their original culture, and at the same time wish to avoid interaction with others; 3) and those assimilated – who do not wish to maintain their cultural identity and seek daily interaction with other cultures (Berry, 1997).

Integration happens when the individual has an interest in both maintaining one's original culture during the acculturation to another country. In this case, there will be some degree of cultural integrity maintained. In the meanwhile, the individual in the process of integration has the willing to participate as “an integral part of the host society and shows high level of adaptation to it. However, the marginalization groups show the least, and separation and assimilation are intermediate (Berry, 1997).

The level of the acculturation of the participants was tested by these two questions. By answering “Yes” to each question they will get 2 points, and by saying “No” they will get 1 point. In this way the one in the integration group will get 4 point which can adapted to the host country very well and maintaining their heritage culture identity well. The marginalized one will get 2 points and the separation and the assimilation one will both get 3 points.

This study brings out hypotheses as below:

H1: The Chinese sojourners have a hunger to consume online news.

H2: The better adaptation to the host culture, the more frequent he or she uses online host media as news consumption resources.

H3: The better adaptation to the host culture, the individual tends to be information-motive news consumer.

H4: The higher level of host country's language, the immigrants tend to use online host media for news consumption.

After the quantitative research, participants who are in the assimilation group were contacted to do the in-depth research. Firstly, the cultural identities (CI) were evaluated by utilizing the Vancouver Index of Acculturation (Ryder, Alden, et al., 2000). This step enabled dividing participants into three comparison groups: the mainstream-oriented, bicultural and heritage-oriented. Then, they were asked questions about the questionnaire they just finished and to explain their reason or describe more thoroughly about it. The participants were asked to provide on or several online platforms which they usually turn to gain news, one or several news topics they are following recently and where they choose to get more information with respect of emergency news. Questions involved of "have you ever felt information is overloaded by viewing online news?" and "if yes, how do you cope with it" and "do you feel you are reading the same types of news every day?" were also brought up in the interview to see if they were in the "filter bubble" constructed by news media or by themselves.

The Vancouver Index of Acculturation (VIA) (Ryder, Alden, et al., 2000) is a validated self-report instrument for assessing bi-dimensional acculturation (heritage and mainstream dimensions). The version of this study is a 20 items instrument designed to measure the heritage and mainstream dimensions of acculturation. Items are generated in pairs with regards to content area, with one item in each pair referring to Chinese culture and the other item referring to Portuguese culture. Each item is rated on a 5-point scale ranging from 1) not at all to 5) very much so. It predicts personality, self-identity, and psychosocial adjustment above and beyond simple demographic variables (Ryder et al., 2000). The VIA also accounts for more variance and allows for easier interpretation of

effects than does the self-report measure of the unidimensional model (Borotto et al., 2005). The VIA provides two scores, one for mainstream cultural identification (CI) and another for heritage CI. Several domains relevant to acculturation, including values, social relationships, and adherence to tradition, are measured by 20 items. The instrument has been found to have acceptable levels of reliability and validity (Ryder et al., 2000). Also, the VIA was applied for screening marginalized respondents. People who both scored low heritage and mainstream CI average scores (less than 2, Disagree) were determined as marginalized.

2.2 Data collection

By focusing on focus on “why” and “how” of the question, quantitative research was conducted first, and then 15 participants were selected according to the VIA test to do the semi-structured in-depth interviews.

2.2.1 Questionnaire collection

In terms of quantitative research, online survey and research in fields were utilized here. The questionnaire was sent through social media groups on *Wechat*, which is the most popular social media in China and in Chinese immigrants’ life to keep in contact with family and friend in homeland and Chinese friends in Portugal.

There were three groups the questionnaire was sent to: *Chinese Student Association in Porto*, which contains 153 students or post-graduate students in Porto (though it is possible that part of the group members already left Portugal but still remained in the group), *Bo Ya Xue Tang*, where integrate 166 parents of the students from the biggest Mandarin school in Porto (most of the individuals from this group already have been in Portugal for more than 10 years), *9 9 Chinese Restaurant*, which is a group for sharing information about the menu of the day of a Chinese restaurant in Vila de Conde and integrate 204 Chinese sojourners. 103 feedbacks were received from this method which were valid. According to the statistic from SEFSTAT (2017), Porto is a region which contains the largest population in the northern part of Portugal, also holds

the second largest population of Chinese sojourners (2475 Chinese sojourners, 1279 males and 1196 females).

Purpose of Residence	Online Survey			Survey in Fields		
	Received	Valid		Received	Valid	
Higher education	23	23	100%	8	8	100%
Work	42	42	100%	35	34	97%
Family reunion	26	26	100%	21	21	100%
Other reason	11	9	81%	6	5	83%
Total	103	101	98%	72	70	97.20%

Table 3 The amount of the received and valid questionnaires by online survey and survey in fields.

On the other hand, owing to the researcher have been living in Porto for almost 3 years and is more familiar to this area, the research in fields was executed in Porto, more specifically, in the center of Porto city, where Universities and some Chinese stores are that is more possible to come across the targeted samples, and in Vila de Conde, which could be called “Chinatown” in Porto though it is an area more commercial and only integrate Chinese stores and restaurant. The researcher aimed to gather 300 valid sample among the population of 2475 sojourners in Porto. Nevertheless, 175 feedbacks were collected in practice. In addition, 99 valid feedbacks were received with the total amount of 103 received feedbacks, the rate of validation of which is 96%, and 70 valid feedbacks were received with total amount of 72 received feedbacks, the rate of validation of which is 97.20% (table X).

2.2.2 In-depth Interviews

The recruitment in this research is by contacting the participant directly online and meeting the them at their working place. The researcher visited all the university where integrate most of the Chinese students and the Chinese restaurants and stores in the center of Porto and Vila de Conde which is called “China-town” in Porto region. The interview is conducted in this part is preferable because 1) the motivation to finish the questionnaire might be low if the VIA test with 20 questions were concluded in it; 2) by having conversation with the participants in the fields, some new phenomena might be observed

(Pareek & Rao, 1979). The primary objective of this part was to figure out how individuals' culture identity related to their choices of news consumption. The interviews were done by talking face to face, in which way the researcher can observe the participants' personal views better and comprehend the nature of him or her (Chirban, 1996).

However, the interview also helped the researcher to find the hidden motivation and reason of their preference of the news consumption. There were several fixed sets of subjects to ask during the semi-structured in-depth interviews. In the former studies, most of the researchers conduct the semi-structured interview by providing probing questions (Frey et al., 2000).

Number	Name	Date	Location	Duration	Method
1	A	2018.07.06	Café of FLUP	60 min	face to face
2	B	2018.07.10	Café of FLUP	30 min	face to face
3	C	2018.07.12	Café of FLUP	20 min	face to face
4	D	2018.07.15	Café of FLUP	30 min	face to face
5	E	2018.07.22	Café of ESAD	60 min	face to face
6	F	2018.07.22	Chinese store in Porto	40 min	face to face
7	G	2018.08.11	Chinese store in Porto	30 min	face to face
8	H	2018.08.12	Chinese store in Porto	50 min	face to face
9	I	2018.08.12	Chinese restaurant in Porto	30 min	face to face
10	J	2018.08.15	Chinese restaurant in Matosinho	40 min	face to face
11	K	2018.08.16	Chinese store in Matosinho	20 min	face to face
12	L	2018.08.20	Café in Casa de Música	60 min	face to face
13	M	2018.08.21	Vila de Conde	30 min	face to face
14	N	2018.09.01	Vila de Conde	40 min	face to face
15	O	2018.09.03	Vila de Conde	30 min	face to face

Table 4 Details of the semi-structured in-depth interviews

The division of CI groups was made after the participants finished the questionnaire and the interview. To avoid intentional expectation effect, in other words, the Rosenthal or Pygmalion effect (Frey et al., 2000), the participants were informed of the VIA test result in the end. By this way, the researcher won't be influenced and cause bias for the interview outcomes. Interviews were conducted in Mandarin since the objectives are Chinese sojourners whose mother tongue is Mandarin. Though during the research in the fields, the researcher came across few Chinese sojourners don't speak well Mandarin. Most of such sojourners are from Wen Zhou province of China, where people can read in Chinese though speak in their own dialect more instead of Mandarin. Moreover, most of the immigrants that came from Wen Zhou of China moved to Portugal in the late 20 centuries, during which time Mandarin has not yet been widespread in China. For such participants, the researcher asked help from younger Chinese sojourners who know their dialects to translate the questions in the interviews.

2.3 Data analysis and interpretation

2.3.1 Demographic data analysis

The questionnaire was sent to the online Chinese immigrants' groups and interviews were made face to face. Altogether 175 questionnaires were sent out and 171 effective ones were retrieved (101 were received online and 70 in person). There were 89 males and 82 females involved in the research. The ratio of male to female in the research is approximately 1.09:1 which is almost the same to the statistics provided by SEF (2018) – the proportion of population of male to female is approximately 49.99% and 50.01%.

Year of birth	1950- 1969	1970- 1979	1980- 1989	1990- 1999	2000- 2018	Unknown
Number of people	30	36	54	44	1	6
%	17.50%	21.10%	31.60%	25.70%	0.06%	4.04%

Table 5 Year of birth of the participants in the questionnaire

According to *table 6.*, the average education level of Chinese sojourners in Porto is low, 40.4% of such group hold the degree of high school and 32.20% were from secondary school or below. Only 46 participants hold higher degree which hold the proportion of 26.9% (20 Bachelors, 24 Masters and 2 PHDs students). Though the average of education level is low among all the Chinese sojourners, there are still sojourners who holds higher degrees.

Education level	Secondary school or below	High school	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	PHD or above	Unknown
Number of people	55	69	20	24	2	1
%	32.20%	40.40%	11.70%	14%	1.20%	0.50%

Table 6 Education level of the participants in the questionnaire

Among all the participants, the oldest one has 65 years old (born in 1950) and the youngest one has 22 years old (born in 1996). The average age is 37 years old (born in 1981). It's obvious that the main part of the sojourners in Porto is mostly consisted by individuals in their middle-age, who were born in 80s, and the second largest group is from 90s, most of whom are students or just finished their courses (*table 5.*). There's still a large part of participants who were born in 50s, 60s, and 70s.

During the research, the participants need to respond the demographic questions, such as gender. Due to the purpose of the investigation, the years of staying in Portugal and the purpose of moving to Portugal are essential for the later analyze, those samples without informing these two were abandoned as invalid ones.

years of staying (YS)	YS ≤ 1	1 < YS ≤ 5	5 < YS ≤ 10	10 < YS ≤ 15	15 < YS
Number of people	43	20	34	31	43
%	25.10%	11.70%	19.90%	18.20%	25.10%

Table 7 Years of staying in Portugal of the participants in the questionnaire

Among the participants, the average years of staying is 6 years. According to table 7., the statistic shows a phenomenon that there are two groups that share the largest part of the samples: individuals that have been living here one year or less than one year and individuals that have been living here for more than 15 years. Those who have stayed just for one year or less than one year normally are students who just started their courses here or having the plans of immigrate to Portugal by getting the Gold Visa. This statistic also corresponds with the phenomenon that Chinese people are having more interest in investing in Portugal and the frequent collaboration between China and the Portuguese-speaking country also attracts more students to have a higher education in Portugal or to take Portuguese language course.

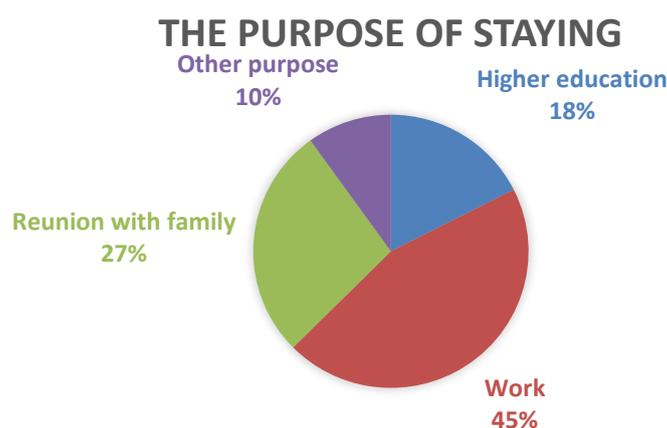


Figure 6 The purpose of staying in Portugal of participants.

From *figure 6.*, we could tell that the group of individuals that came for work take the biggest proportion among all the participants in the questionnaire (45%). The second is the group of the individuals that came to reunite with their family members and there's 18% of them came for higher education. Moreover, there's 10% of them choose other reasons.

2.3.2 Groups for comparison

Interestingly, most of the participants employ the strategy of integration (131), only two of all the 171 participants are in the marginalized group. There are only 9 individuals that have more motive to assimilate with the host group than keeping their heritage culture and 29 individuals in the questionnaire is on the contrary, they value their heritage culture more than the host one.

The process of acculturation employed by Chinese sojourners

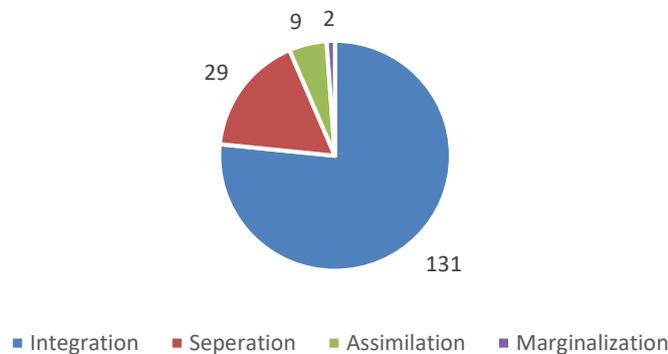


Figure 7 The process of acculturation employed by Chinese sojourners.

The VIA provides two scores, one for mainstream cultural identification (CI) and another for heritage cultural identification (CI). Scores can range from 1 (low identification) to 5 (high identification). All odd numbered questions reflect statements endorsing identity with heritage (e.g., "I often participate in my heritage cultural traditions"), and all even-numbered questions reflect mainstream culture identification (e.g., "I believe in mainstream North American values"). Means of heritage and

mainstream CI items were included into analyses, with higher means indicating greater identification with each domain.

The researcher created three groups based on the results of the VIA will be categorized by the rules below (Ryder, Alden, et al., 2000):

“1) Heritage culture oriented (mean score for heritage's CI >> mean score for mainstream CI): These are the respondents who score heritage's CI much higher than mainstream CI.

2) Bicultural (mean score for heritage CI = mean scores for mainstream CI): These are the respondents who score heritage's CI similar with mainstream's CI.

3) Mainstream culture oriented (mean score for heritage's CI << mean score for mainstream CI): These are the respondents who score mainstream's CI much higher than heritage's CI.”

Chapter 3. – Findings and discussion

The purpose of this study is to understand the relationship between the process of acculturation and online news consumption. Specifically, what is the motive to consume news online, what news content they prefer and from what kind of news media they use the most. By dividing the sojourners into different groups by their acculturation process (assimilation, integration, separation and marginalization), the researcher valued their level of adaptation to the mainstream culture. Assimilation group has the highest motivation to adopt the host culture and integration group is accepting the new culture while adhering to their heritage. In the contrast to the assimilation group, the separation group has extremely low interest in understanding the new culture and is only willing to maintain their heritage. Marginalized group, as the name has already suggested, they are neither interested in having contact with their heritage nor knowing the mainstream culture (Berry, 1997).

3.1 Quantitative research findings and discussion

Finding 1. Chinese sojourners have a hunger for news.

The hunger of attaining news of Chinese sojourners is obvious by the results of the frequency of consuming the online news. (figure 8) There are 78.9% of the participants view news on Chinese social media every day, 44.2% of such group check news on Website or apps of news digital outlets every day and 40.7% of which go search for news on C Website or apps of news outlets every day. Whilst they visit more often on the news media, most of them hardly ever check news on old media, such as printed newspapers and magazines. However, while for those who have television at home or at their working place, they tend to watch TV news channel for few times a week (45.7%). From figure 8, the preference of new media use than the old media is apparent, in other words, the participants are more willing to consume online news than the offline ones.

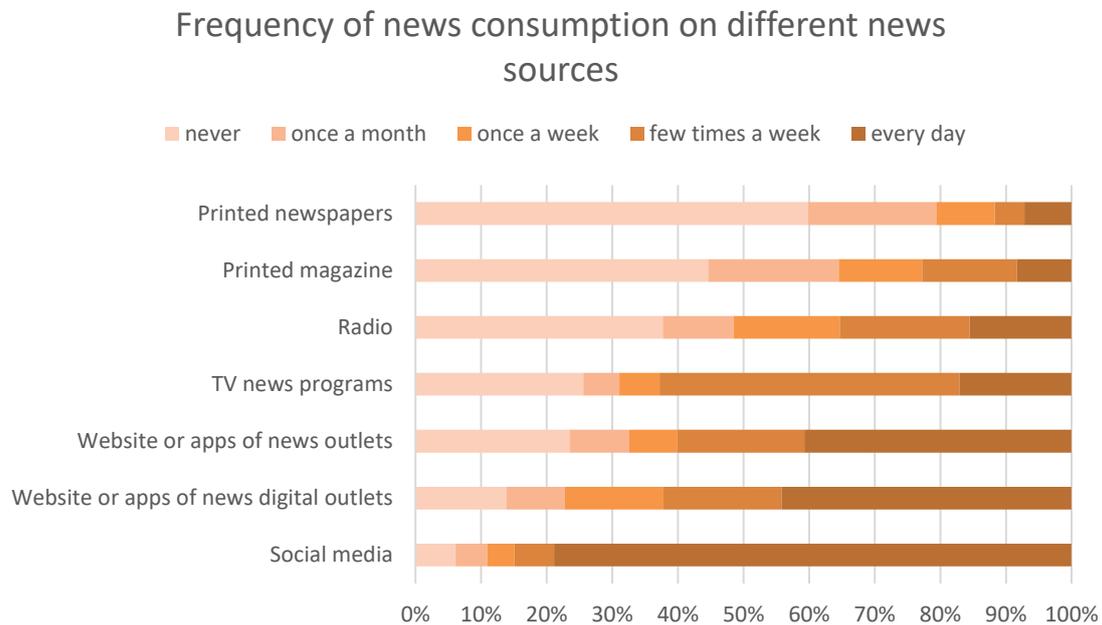


Figure 8. Frequency of news consumption on various platform online among Chinese sojourners.

Finding 2. The language level of Portuguese, the length of staying and education level have positive influence on the degree of integration.

Adapting to a new culture is more complicated than absorbing the new cultural elements to the heritage one (Kim, 2001). In fact, there will be psychological changes, in other words, “intercultural imitation” (Rudmin, 2003:29). With the strategy of integration, the individual is accepting the host cultural values whilst maintaining their heritage characteristic (Barry, 1997). In this process, language level of the local language can be a crucial factor for their communication with the local society (Barry, 1997).

However, the degree of integration is depended on more than one factor. From this test, it’s obvious to see significant positive effect from the length of staying ($r=0.707$, $p>0.01$), language level ($r=0.640$, $p=0.01$) and education level ($r=0.398$, $p=0.01$). It’s more understandable that people fit in better to an environment after long time of staying, as well as speaking better local language helps the immigrants to interact with the local group. Interestingly, the higher education people get, the better they integrate with the host culture as well as maintenance of their own culture.

	The degree of integration	Language level (Portuguese)	Education	The purpose of staying	The length of staying
The degree of integration	1	-	.398**	-0.131	.707**
Language level (Portuguese)	.640**	1	-	-	-
Education	.398**	-	1	-	-
The purpose of staying	-0.131	-	-	1	-
The length of staying	.707**	-	-	-	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 8 Demographic factors and the degree of integration.

Finding 3. In the process of acculturation, the better integration to the host group (Portuguese society) and the ethnic group, the Chinese sojourners tend to use the Chinese news media more for online news consumption.

In the research, the sojourners are divided into four groups by their process of acculturation. By asking two fundamental questions: “Is it of value to maintain my cultural heritage?” and “Is it of value to maintain the relations with other groups?” (Berry, 1993), four processes are defined: assimilation, integration, separation and marginalization. If the participants answer “Yes” to both questions, they will be divided into the integration group. In order to find the degree of integration of the participants, the integration group is assigned as “1” and the other three groups are all assigned as “0”.

Online news consumption resources				
	The degree of integration	Chinese news media	Portuguese news media	General/International media
The degree of integration	1			
Chinese news media	0.259**	1		
Portuguese news media	0.071*	–	1	
General/International media	–0.171*	–	–	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 9 The degree of adaptations and the different online consumption resources

With different degrees of integration, Chinese sojourners showed different preference on the platform they gain news. Question 7 tests the frequency of reading online news on Chinese news media, Portuguese news media and general or international news media by using the 5 point Likert scale (5=every day, 4=few times a week, 3=once a week, 2=once a month, 1=never). According to the *fig.8*, the relation of the level of integration and the online news consumption on Chinese news media is significantly positive ($r=0.259$, $p<0.01$). The relation between the level of integration with the online news consumption on Portuguese news media is positive as well ($r=0.071$). However, the

degree of integration has negative relationship with the online consumption on general news media. Though the relation between them is not obvious.

Finding 4. The better integration to the host group as well as the ethnic group, the Chinese sojourners tend to be more information-motivated online news consumers.

The degree of adaptation has positive relationships with online consumption with information-motive, opinion-motive and social-motive. The value of correlation between the degree of adaptation and the information-motive for online consumption is the highest ($r=0.83$, $p=0.000$), which indicates that the more the sojourners demanding to assimilate to the host culture, the more frequency shall occur for information-motive online news consumption. As well as the online news consumption driven by the opinion-motive ($r=0.686$, $p=0.000$) and social-motive ($r=0.442$, $p=0.000$).

On the contrary, the relationship between the degree of adaptation and entertainment-motive is negative ($r=-0.535$, $p=0.000$), the former factor has a significant negative influence on the latter one. The result implies that the more the Chinese sojourners desire to adapt to the host group, the less they attain news with the intention of entertainment. In other words, comparing to the assimilation group, the marginalization group or the separation group spend more time on gaining news driven by entertainment-motive.

	The degree of integration	Information- motive	Entertainmen t-motive	Opinion- motive	Social- motive
The degree of integration	1	0.830**	-0.535**	0.686**	0.442**
Information -motive	0.830**	1	-	-	-
Entertainm ent-motive	-0.535**	-	1	-	-
Opinion- motive	0.686**	-	-	1	-
Social- motive	0.442**	-	-	-	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 10 The degree of integration and the different online consumption motivation

Finding 5. The higher language level of Portuguese, more frequent online news consumption on Portuguese news media.

In addition, the research finds out the positive relation between the level of Portuguese and the frequency of reading online news on Portuguese news media ($p=0.018<0.05$, $r=0.185$). However, there is no significant relation between the level of Portuguese to online news consumption of the other two news media.

Online news consumption resources				
	Portuguese language level	Chinese news media	Portuguese news media	General/International media
Portuguese language level	1	-	-	-
Chinese news media	-0.072	1		-
Portuguese news media	0.185*	-	1	-
General/International media	-0.070	-	-	1

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed).

Table 11 The level of language of Portuguese versus the different online consumption resources.

3.2 Qualitative research findings and discussion

The test of VIA (Vancouver Index of Acculturation) (Ryder, Alden, et al., 2000) allows the researcher to divide the participants into 3 groups by their culture identity (heritage-oriented, bicultural, mainstream culture). During the survey, 5 individuals are found from the heritage-oriented group, 6 individuals from bicultural group and 4 from mainstream-culture group. (table 5)

By calculating the VIA CI scores from the results of the 20 questions, three groups are defined. Individuals that have heritage-oriented CI will have the mean score more than 1, when the mean score is more than 0 but less than 1, they tend to have the bicultural CI. On the contrary, if the mean score is less than 0, in other words, the Mainstream CI score is more than the heritage one, the mainstream CI will be indicated.

One's attitudes, values, and social relationships implies their cultural identity. For immigrants, their cultural identities are the results of the strategy they adopted in the

process of acculturation. However, all the participants in the interview have chosen Yes for both question “Is it considered to be of value to maintain your heritage identity and characteristics?” and “Is it considered to be of value to maintain with Portugal society?”. By this way, they are all in the group of integration which confirmed their positive motivation to adapt to the host culture while maintaining their heritage culture.

The heritage-oriented group			The bicultural group			Mainstream culture oriented		
Na me	Heritage/Ma instream CI	Mean difference	Na me	Heritage/Ma instream CI	Mean difference	Na me	Heritage/Mai nstream CI	Mean difference
A	5/3.4	1.6	E	4.8/4.5	0.3	D	2.4/3.7	-1.3
B	3.7/2.4	1.3	O	4.5/4.1	0.4	G	1.6/2.9	-1.3
C	4.8/1.9	3.9	N	3.7/3.6	0.1	H	1.9/3.8	-1.9
F	4.5/2.5	2	K	3.3/3.2	0.1	I	2.5/3.8	-1.7
L	4.8/3.2	1.6	M	4.3/3.9	0.4			
			J	5/4.1	0.9			

Table 12 Cultural identification (CI) comparison groups. (Mean difference = Heritage CI score – Mainstream CI score)

Finding 6. The individuals that have heritage cultural identity have more hunger to consume news online in comparison with the other two groups.

The participants have revealed their hunger or needs to read news in the interview. All of them showed some interests to read the news online. Most of the participants have shared that online news are more convenient to access which can save their time. There is A said that she already has the hobby of reading news instead of on newspaper, she reads more Portuguese online news outlets or listens to online news reports every day in

the morning to practice her Portuguese. Though she does feel that there're more online news resources from China. For B she attains more news from Portugal than before in China just to cope with the new environment and get into the local groups. For C his news hunger is more to feeling being involved in his groups of friends from his homeland and from here which is also why he prefers to view news on social media where he can read the comments and make comments.

Finding 7. The individuals with bicultural identity and heritage culture identity tend to consume online news more with information-motive and social-motive

No matter what is the frequency the participants read news, the motivation that they get access to news is more to seek information about the local news or demand to participate more into the society. Both heritage-oriented CI (culture identity) and bicultural identity individuals consume news more that are driven by information-motive and social-motive. According to A, "Although normally I don't go online search news when I was in China, after I moved here in a foreign country, I have this news in Portuguese tend to read more politic news and local events, in other words, news about life in Portugal". All the participants in the group of heritage-oriented CI and bicultural identity group have the demand to surveillance the host society they are living in. They either want to keep up with the topic trend for their social life or trying to capture the new opportunities for business. Apparently, the bicultural identity individuals consume Portuguese news more frequent than the heritage-oriented ones.

However, the individuals with mainstream identity consume news more for opinion-motive. While the access to all kinds of media are allowed in Portugal, they are fond of checking news on different news media to avoid being in "echo chamber" (Sunstein, 2009) while they are being exposed to same opinions when using the same news media for news practice or social communication.

Finding 8. Most of the participants prefer Social media more as a news resource and they read more news shared by friend on Chinese social media.

As many scholars have suggested social media is not only “a group of Internet-based applications that build on the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2.0, and that allow the creation and exchange of user-generated content” (Kaplan&Haenlein, 2010, p.61), but also have emerged as a space with flows of information (Fuscaldo, 2011; Li, Wan-Hsiu, 2015; Hermida, et al., 2012).

All the participants have shared their gratification of consuming news on social media. They prefer this news sources for its immediacy and the convenience to access, no matter where you are and what you are doing, “I prefer reading online news on social media than others since there’re always news push and news feed anytime” claimed by B. Moreover, social media creates more opportunities for users to sharing and exchange their ideas which enhance the communication between each other, “I like reading the news feed on *Weibo* where I can read other people’s comments below the news and I like to join the discussion, it makes me feel like being involved. I tried to read news on *Facebook* where is also Chinese version, but I can’t get most of the point of the ideas and I just don’t agree with them” as declared by C.

With respect of the influence of media use on the process of acculturation, the scholars always analyze the media in two types: ethnic media and host or mainstream media. Obviously these two kinds of media are divided by the language. In this study, the news media can be categorized into two groups: Chinese news media, Portuguese news media. However, for most of the social media now, users can choose the language they feel more suitable to. This facilitates Chinese immigrants to utilize all kinds of social media. There is no boundary or limitation of language factors.

Instead of Portuguese social media or international media, all the participants confessed that they consume news more frequently on Chinese social media. There are two social media platform have been mentioned in the interviews various times: *Wechat* and *Weibo*. Many researchers have suggested that the level of language is an essential predictor of news media use (Qiu et al., 2013). However, language level is not the only reason for social media use (Li&Tsai, 2015). Most of the participants claimed that they

check the Chinese social media on daily basis since they have more contacts there than the contacts on other social media. In addition, the news contents are various. From the Chinese social media, they can not only attain Chinese news but also Portuguese news. The ethnic news media always keep updating the Portuguese news by translating the news from local news outlets.

Finding 9. Most of the participants have maintained their media use habit they had before.

During the interviews, the researcher has noticed that although participants showed more demand in news consumption than before when they were in China, they have kept their media use habit as before. This is also one of the important factors that makes them utilize the Chinese social media as the main news sources.

Conclusion

The habit of news consumption changes with the changes of environment. As suggested by Westlund and Weibull (2013), shifting the habit of news consumption cannot only be categorized into one dynamic: the technological changes, but also the change of social structure or environment (Antunovic et al., 2018). The social structure delimits and shape the behavior of individuals in every area whereby “users exercise their choices in ways that create repertoires, acting within structural constraints” (Taneja et al., 2012: 964). In addition, with the emergence of new technologies, the convenience and mobility of online news (Zebra, 2011) have attracted more audience from the other older media sources.

This study aims to examine the relationship between the level of integration during the acculturation process and the news consumption. By sketching the Chinese sojourners’ demographic features and exploring the habit of online news consumption, the researcher has found out the effects that the level of integration and cultural identity have on their use of news media and preference of news content.

Chinese sojourner from different ages, genders, education and works were involved in the research which provide a comprehensive view for the study. To answer RQ1. “How do the demographic factors the predict the degree of integration in the process of acculturation?”, the researcher found that the individuals who have higher language level of Portuguese, higher education and stayed longer in the host country (Portugal) tend to have a higher integration with the local society. However, the reason of staying and the age don’t have influence on their acculturation process.

With respect of the news consumption, participants in the survey with higher language level of Portuguese tend to utilize Portuguese news media more on the purpose of improve their Portuguese language level, extend their Portuguese vocabulary. Researcher has found that the higher integration, the online new consumption on all kinds of media is more frequent. Interestingly, the data from the research showed that among

all the other news media (Portuguese media and general news media), the news consumption on Chinese news media receives stronger influence from the degree of integration. However, the language level of the host society is not the only factor that predict the level of integration.

To understand the habit of online news consumption among Chinese sojourners, the news consumption motives has been categorized into four dynamics: information-motive (Hastall, 2009; Shoemaker, 1996), social-motive (Palmgreen & Rayburn, 1979), opinion-motive (Garrett, 2009) and entertainment-motive (Wenner, 1985). Considering the acculturation process, the better the individuals integrate, the higher news consumption with the information-motive, social-motive and the opinion-motive. In the in-depth interviews, the participants with bicultural identity and heritage cultural identity attained news more frequently driven by information-motive and social-motive. In their own words, they are always eager to cope with the host society and want to keep up with the most popular topic of their friends in their hometown. However, the individuals with mainstream identity consume news more for opinion-motive. While the access to all kinds of media are allowed in Portugal, they are fond of checking news on different news media to avoid being in “echo chamber” (Sunstein, 2009) while they are being exposed to same opinions when using the same news media for news practice or social communication.

This study’s finding also showed the frequently usage of Chinese news media among the integrated group. In fact, Chinese social media is used the most frequently with respect of online news consumption among Chinese sojourners. Nowadays, new media offered the user different language choices to read the content. Many Chinese diasporas also have many local news which are mostly translated from the Portuguese news media. This also explains why, while the individuals integrate well in the process of acculturation, they prefer to utilize the Chinese news media.

Culture is the norms individuals act in all different areas. While acculturating to the new norms, their habit must have a certain degree of changes. To observe how level of integration predict the immigrants’ news consumption habit in the new technology era

could benefit the Journalism scholars to explore the future for ethnic news media of how to reach and retain news audiences (Antunovic, et al., 2018).

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Annex

Annex1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire of Online news consumption

Part 1

1. What is your year of birth? _____
2. What is your gender? 1) Male 2) Female
3. How long have you been in Portugal? _____ months
4. What is your purpose of staying in Portugal?
 - 1) Higher education 2) Job 3) Reunite with family members 4) other _____
5. What is the level of your Portuguese? (score it from 0 to 5)
 - 1) 0 2) 1 3) 2 4) 3 5) 4 6) 5

Part 2

6. Please evaluate the frequency of media use of the following patterns.
(from 0 to 4: 0=never use, 1=once a month, 2=once a week, 3=several times a week, 4=everyday)
 - 1) Chinese news media
 - 2) Portuguese news media
 - 3) General/ global news media
7. Please evaluate the frequency of news consumption sources below in a week.
(from 0 to 4: 0=never use, 1=once a month, 2=once a week, 3=several times a week, 4=everyday)
 - 1) Printed magazine
 - 2) Printed newspapers
 - 3) Radio
 - 4) Social media
 - 5) TV news programs
 - 6) Website or apps of news digital outlets
 - 7) Website or apps of news outlets

8. Please evaluate the frequency of the motivation for online news consumption in a week. (from 0 to 4: 0=never use, 1=once a month, 2=once a week, 3=several times a week, 4=everyday)

- 1) Search for information
- 2) Socialize with friends or colleagues
- 3) Seeking for the same or different opinion
- 4) Entertainment

Part 3

9. Is it considered to be of value to maintain your heritage identity and characteristics?

- 1) Yes 2) No

10. Is it considered to be of value to maintain relationships with Portuguese society?

- 1) Yes 2) No

Part 4

Evaluate them from 1(not at all) to 5 (pretty much so)

1. I often participate in my heritage cultural traditions.
2. I often participate in mainstream Portuguese cultural traditions.
3. I would be willing to marry a person from my heritage culture.
4. I would be willing to marry a Portuguese person.
5. I enjoy social activities with people from the same heritage culture as myself.
6. I enjoy social activities with typical Portuguese people.
7. I am comfortable interacting with people of the same heritage culture as myself.

8. I am comfortable interacting with typical Portuguese people.
9. I enjoy entertainment (e.g. movies, music) from my heritage culture.
10. I enjoy Portuguese entertainment (e.g. movies, music).
11. I often behave in ways that are typical of my heritage culture.
12. I often behave in ways that are typically Portuguese.
13. It is important for me to maintain or develop the practices of my heritage culture.
14. It is important for me to maintain or develop Portuguese cultural practices.
15. I believe in the values of my heritage culture.
16. I believe in mainstream Portuguese values.
17. I enjoy the jokes and humor of my heritage culture.
18. I enjoy Portuguese jokes and humor.
19. I am interested in having friends from my heritage culture.
20. I am interested in having Portuguese friends.

Annex 2. 15 Diaries of the in-depth interviews

1. Interview Date: 2018.07.06

Interview Location: Café of FLUP

Name: A

Duration: 40 min

A was my first interviewee. We met in the coffee shop in the University of Porto. I contacted her through the *Wechat* (Chinese social media) group chat, “Chinese students in Porto”, and she allowed me to record during the conversation.

Currently, she is taking her Doctor degree and has been staying in Portugal for almost a year. Before coming to Portugal, she has already been studying Portuguese by herself and gained the certification of C1 which means she can communicate with people in Portuguese fluently and read any types of article in Portuguese well. In her own words, “I can understand 70% or 80% of the news in Portuguese both on Radio and on Internet. Usually the first thing to do when I wake up in the morning is to turn on the RTP Play on her cell phone and starting to do her stuffs while listening to the news. Moreover, I’m trying to proficient my Portuguese writing by reading Portuguese news every day. I’m used to take notes if I come across any new phrases in English or in Portuguese. It’s also one of my ways to enrich my vocabulary”.

According to her, she always has this habit to search for news on website. In fact, she likes to choose from the news that she is interested among the news feed on her cellphone, mostly are from Weibo (one of the most popular social media in China, which has similar function of Facebook). In her opinion, there’s more Chinese online news source than the Portuguese and English ones. Normally, she starts reading news with the breaking news of the day from Chinese social media, then reads the follow-up report on Chinese online news media since her phone has news push from them. Comparing to

Chinese ones, she feels that Portuguese news media has more reports from the foreign journalist, “I saw it few times that they (Portuguese online news media) used the report from CCTV news (Chinese Central Television news) and it gives me the impression that our media has more immediacy and accuracy so I tend to attain news on Chinese platform online”.

Speaking of the types of news that she likes, she said, “I personally am a big fan of entertainment news from China since I am an idolater, but when it comes to Portuguese ones I tend to read more politic news and local events, in other words, news about life in Portugal”. In terms of getting different views from various countries, she doesn’t take that as an important part in her news consumption, instead, she prefers news that is more like reporting the event itself without any opinions. For instance, she prefers to read news about events in Portugal from their own news outlets than Chinese news media. In addition, she does follow Chinese diaspora media in Portugal like *Pu Hua Bao* on *Wechat*, but rarely read their news feed since most of the news about Portugal are translated from local news outlets and have been mixed with their own opinions. With news push every day on her phone, she does feel overloaded by the news information, and she chooses news by their title which saves her time.

2. Interview Date: 2018.07.10

Interview Location: Café of FLUP

Name: B

Duration: 30 min

B is an old friend of the researcher and the interview went smoothly from the beginning. She is in her final year of her Master and plans to find a job here after graduation. It’s going to be her third year living in Porto. Though she holds the

certification of B2 level, she claimed that her Portuguese-speaking level is just B1 which means she can only initiate simple daily conversations in Portuguese, and it takes a while for her to understand the articles in Portuguese. Normally she tends to talk in English with her Portuguese friends and colleagues and rarely read Portuguese articles if it's not necessary. She prefers reading online news on social media than others since there're always news push and news feed anytime, though she does use global social media like *Instagram* and *Facebook*, when it comes to attaining news, she normally turns to *Weibo* (which is also called *Facebook* in China). Comparing to her news habits before she came to Portugal, she watches more news report on *Youtube*, according to her it's more convenient and there're plenty of news outlets from all over the world in Chinese and has subtitles which solve the language problems. Moreover, she nowadays reads more news contents about local news in Portugal instead of those from China, for instance, the latest one is the strike of the workers from Lisbon metro system. But when big news come up, she tends to get the first hand from *Weibo* where also integrates various news outlets from all over the world, and she likes to read comments below and sometimes join the discussion about the news topics. In her opinion, overloaded information is never a big problem for her, she only reads the title of them and click in if it contains any key words that she is interested in.

3. Interview Date: 2018.07.12

Interview Location: Café of FLUP

Name: C

Duration: 20 min

C is a friend of the researcher who is working in Porto. She has been staying here for more than three years. All her colleagues speak well English and her working language is in English as well. In her personal life she doesn't like to read anything that is not in

Chinese or English, for instance, she doesn't read Portuguese outlets, she prefers hanging out with Chinese friends and talking in English with non-Chinese friends or colleagues. Comparing to Portuguese news media and global news media, she prefers Chinese ones, especially social media, for instance, *Weibo*. In her own words, "I like reading the news feed on *Weibo* where I can read other people's comments below the news and I like to join the discussion, it makes me feel like being involved. I tried to read news on *Facebook* where is also Chinese version, but I can't get most of the point of the ideas and I just don't agree with them". To improve her Portuguese, she tried to read Portuguese online news, for instance, *Público*, but with too many words and expression that she doesn't understand she gave up in the end. However, she does read news contents related to Portugal, but from Chinese diaspora media's official accounts on *Wechat* where have news feed every day about the local news in Portugal. She doesn't have a hunger for news though, most of the news she gets are from her chatting group and friends sharing on *Wechat*. In terms of overloaded information, she said that she just unfollows the account if it sends too much news feed every day and uninstall the news application on her phone.

4. Interview Date: 2018.07.15

Interview Location: Café of FLUP

Name: D

Duration: 60 min

D is in his first year of Doctor degree and he has been staying in Portugal for almost 3 years. He contacted me through a friend of the researcher and wanted to participate in the research. He holds the certification of C1 and is going to take the C2 exam in this year. In the days after the interview, while we were hanging out with our Portuguese friends, he spoke perfect Portuguese and English, in our friends' words, his pronunciation is even better than some local people. In terms of news consumption, he said he likes to read

news from all over the world. Since he speaks Mandarin, Portuguese, English and French, checking on those platforms online is a must for daily life. Comparing to his news habit before he moved to Portugal, he declared that it's obvious that there're more news resources and various opinions. Moreover, with all the news push from various platform, information was overloaded in the beginning. Then he uninstalled a lot of applications and unfollow or not paying attention to some of the news accounts. Nowadays, he mainly reads news from two news applications on his phone: *Tencent* (a Chinese online news outlet) and *BBC* news (British Broadcasting Corporation). No matter what news feed those platforms provide every day, he only pays attention to those topics he is interested in by having a glance at the title. He prefers hard news, such as politic news and international news, to those soft ones. This also has something to do with the area he is studying in. In addition, he likes to use his spare time to view news on social media. He barely reads news on *Wechat*, instead, he follows news outlets on *Facebook*, such as *Euronews*, *Público*, *Expresso* and *Observador*, in his words, “the news content that I read more often and news resources that I choose are always related to where I am living during that time”. Speaking of being inside of the “filter bubble” that the news technology gives us, he showed a different view. “I feel that it is not the system is choosing the news for me, on the contrary, I let the machine learn my news habit and it helps me to save my time by cutting down the news I'm not interested in. On the other hand, even if any news content that I'm not interested appears, I just close it and search for the news content that I want to know”, he claimed.

5. Interview Date: 2018.07.22

Interview Location: Café of ESAD

Name: E

Duration: 30 min

E has been staying in Portugal for more than 3 years, and he is in his final year of Master. Though his courses were taught in English and all his colleagues speak well English, he still wanted to learn Portuguese to get to know this country better, in his words, “learning a new language can open a whole new world to you”. According to him, he has the certification of A2 which means he can only have simple conversations and can hardly understand Portuguese articles, not to mention read online news in Portuguese.

He doesn't have a hobby of always checking news online, instead he likes to read the news that are shared by friends on social media, both the Chinese ones where he keeps in touch with friends in homeland, such as *Wechat* and *Weibo*, and the global ones where he talks with his friends in Portugal, such as *Facebook*. It's an important part to get to know people and always have a topic to initiate in his social life. He doesn't have a specific preference for news content or news resources, but when huge events happen, he would turn to Chinese online news outlets site to do the follow-up. Sometimes he doubted the truth of the news and he would search on different platform but due to the limitation of his language level, he normally went to *Weibo* to read the comment from those celebrities that he felt are more reliable. In terms of Chinese diaspora in Portugal, he said he only read the title which is enough for him to get the key information which saves his time.

6. Interview Date: 2018.07.22

Interview Location: Chinese store in Porto

Name: F

Duration: 40 min

F is the owner of a Chinese store that the researcher usually went to. After knowing the investigation that the researcher was doing, he showed great interest to

participate in. It's been almost 20 year since he first arrived at this city, and his Portuguese is the same as level B1 which means he can initiate a normal conversation with guest and understand simple Portuguese articles.

He likes to read all kinds of news though he lives in Portugal, he doesn't have the hunger for news content about life here, instead, he follows news from China and international ones almost every day. In his words, "To be a successful businessman, you need to keep up with the world, since China nowadays is one of the largest economies, it's essential to follow up the latest news from there". Comparing to Portuguese news resources and global news, he prefers Chinese news media. For instance, if there's an emergency news, the first place he will turn to do the follow-up is definitely "*Weibo*". Owing to busy work he has, there's not that much time for him to consume news. "Information overloaded never happened to me, I only check the news outlets account on Chinese sites, such as *Weibo*, *Wechat*, sometimes I go googling news topics that my Portuguese friends talking about, but mostly I keep the routine", he claimed.

7. Interview Date: 2018.08.11

Interview Location: Chinese store in Porto

Name: G

Duration: 30 min

The researcher found G by the research in the fields, G was at work in the stores he owns. After knowing the investigation, he agreed to complete the questionnaire and arranged time later for the interview. Though it's been only two years since he first arrived here, his Portuguese level has already been above C. He left China in an early time to seek for a new life, during which time he had been staying in Singapore, America and Brazil.

Speaking of news consumption, he said, reading news plays an important part of his daily life. He doesn't like to socialize after work, but out of the need for work, he gets most of the information online whether news from China, Portugal or international ones. Though the work is heavy, he can always save time for checking on site. Comparing to news on social media, he prefers to go directly to online news outlets. He goes to Portuguese online news outlets such as *Público* and *Observador*, Chinese ones such as *Sina.com* (news outlets in China) every day. According to him, the censorship in China which prevents people there to use most of the news media made by other countries. In his opinion, most of the news media made by Chinese companies are just copying others, such as *Weibo* (Facebook in China), *Baidu.com* (the most popular searching engine in China, also been called as Chinese version of *Google.com*). On the other hand, while talking about various voices online about a contradictory topic, for instance, "China-US trade war", he chooses to believe in the Chinese news media. In his own word, "I know that there're many flaws of this countries, I don't really like to get close with anything about China after I went abroad. But homeland is homeland, I always trust my country and believe in voices from China". In terms of overloaded information, he claimed that he read the headline first always and if it appeared something that he's interested in such as politic news, he would click in.

8. Interview Date: 2018.08.12

Interview Location: Chinese store in Porto

Name: H

Duration: 20 min

H is the owner of a Chinese store in Porto and has been living in Porto for 12 years. According him, his Portuguese level is A2 which means that it's not a big problem to answer the customers' question and read the information on the package in Portuguese.

He joined the Christian group after he came to Portugal. In the beginning, he just wanted to participate in the local events and his Chinese friends here introduced him to the big family. Then he started to like this way of getting to know new people during the group pray every week.

He barely visited online news outlets instead he only read the news that shared by his friends, whether on *Wechat* or *Facebook*. Though he does hold some doubts about the credibility of the news resources, he never does any further research about it. In his words, it doesn't matter to me whether the news is true or fake if it can create more topics for the socialization. He said, "I prefer to socialize with Portuguese people than Chinese ones. Chinese people always focus on the shallow part of a person, such as how much money they own or if they have nice car. On the contrary, my Portuguese friends treat me sincerely and I feel I can just be myself to be with them."

9. Interview Date: 2018.08.12

Interview Location: Chinese restaurant in Porto

Name: Iva

Duration: 30 min

Iva has been in Portugal for almost four years, she is in her final year of Bachelor. When the researcher met her, she was having lunch with her Portuguese friends. After knowing the purpose of the investigation, she showed great interest and agreed to do the questionnaire and have a short interview after. Her Portuguese is pretty good after 4 years practicing and according to her, the best way to predominate a language is by using it more often in your daily life. In this case, she tends to hang out more with Portuguese friends than Chinese ones and read Portuguese news every day in the morning and take notes of new words.

According to her, she prefers to news resources from Portugal more than Chinese ones, cause the Portuguese media is more honest with the events and brave to reveal the truth, while the Chinese media is more conservative and controlled by the government. She doesn't like news on social media cause the news resources are not that reliable in her opinion. While there's a hot topic or some emergency happened, she always goes to *BBC.com* first and then she will visit other platform from other countries, such as, *Economist*, *Público* and *Reuters* to get various views. She does feel being exposed to too many information every day, but most of the news push sent to her phone that she is interested in (such as politic news) are not that much. Moreover, the top news on different platforms are almost the same every day.

10. Interview Date: 2018.08.15

Interview Location: Chinese restaurant in Matosinho

Name: J

Duration: 40 min

The researcher met J in a Chinese restaurant in Matosinho. Being told the purpose of the investigation, he agreed to do the interview. He has been living in Porto for almost seventeen years and he stayed to reunite with his family. In the first few years here, life was very dull since there're not that many Chinese in his area and he didn't know how to speak Portuguese nor English. However, with the popularization of Internet, it's easier to get information from the homeland. According to him, his Portuguese is much better now that he can communicate with the customers fluently though reading articles in Portuguese is still difficult for him.

He likes to attain news on Internet, especially on searching engine, such as *Google.com* and *Baidu.com*, so he can keep in touch with the outside world and his homeland. He never turned to Portuguese online news outlets though, mainly due to the language problem. In this case, he gets local news from words of mouth (from his friends

in Portugal), Chinese diaspora media account on *Wechat* and *Facebook*. In terms of overloaded information, he always reads the headline first and choose the one he's interested in.

11. Interview Date: 2018.08.16

Interview Location: Chinese store in Matosinho

Name: K

Duration: 20 min

K is the owner of a Chinese store in Matosinho. The research met her during the research in the fields. There're not that many customers in the early afternoon, so she did the interview right away after completed the questionnaire. She has been living in Portugal for 30 years and she still visits her homeland during Spring festivals sometimes. Unlike her, her kids were born here and doesn't speak well Portuguese which she doesn't like. According to her, it's a shame that some kids from the Chinese family failed to carry on Chinese culture. Her job is not that busy though as a Jehovah's Witness, she spends most of the time on reading Bible and going to the party hold by the religious group.

She doesn't spend that much time reading news every day, but it's already been her routine to check the latest news on Chinese online news outlets. She hardly ever uses social media to read news, in her words, *Wechat* is only to contact my friends and I don't want to waste my time playing with my phone. She claimed that the reason that she chooses the online news outlets to attain news is that there's more credibility on those sites. In terms of the news content, she said that since she was in Portugal, it's essential to follow the latest news here. There's no sign of information overloaded for her since she only uses a certain time in a day to have a glance at the top online news.

12. Interview Date: 2018.08.20

Interview Location: Café of Casa de Música

Name: L

Duration: 30 min

The researcher met L in a party hold by their common friend. He moved to Portugal two years ago to accompany his wife. He doesn't speak Portuguese though he speaks well French after living in France for almost five years. Nowadays he started his Portuguese course in a Language Institution.

Reading news was not an essential part of his daily life, though he attains a lot of news on social media which is convenient and doesn't take a lot time. Living abroad means more news resources since there's no censorship to prevent the usage of other platforms. While he has time, he will go to various news outlets from different countries to have different views. Moreover, he prefers news resources from China than the others since there're many perceptions in the report from the western media. He believes in the voice from his homeland. To deal with overloaded news sending by news applications on his phone and from the emails, he always reads the headline first and choose those he's interested in.

13. Interview Date: 2018.08.21

Interview Location: Vila de Conde

Name: M

Duration: 30 min

M has been in Porto for 2 years. He works in a restaurant opened by a Chinese couple. He came here to make a living for himself and his family. When he started to have a stable income, he moved his whole family to Portugal. “It’s really a beautiful city and the environment is much better than there in my hometown. I still go back to visit my parents, but I prefer living here.” He said. He only has one day off during a week, and when he has time, he will spend it with his family whether go for a ride or just stay at home. Owing to the busy work and most of his customers are Chinese since the restaurant is in Vila de Conde (china town in Porto area), he doesn’t speak well Portuguese nor can he understand articles in Portuguese. However, he has the willing to learn this language, “I know that it’s not necessary to know Portuguese for my job, but I want to know more about this city that I live in and make more friends from this country.”

Speaking of the ways he consumes news, he confessed that he doesn’t have time for always checking on Internet instead most of the news he attained were from the TV in the restaurant. “It’s lucky that we have Chinese news channels, such as CCTV’s international version and *Phenix Television* (a Hong-Kong based Mandarin-language television broadcaster). I can get news about the recent events from China and international ones there.” He said. While he has time, he normally checks some official news account on his *Wechat*, such as Pu Hua Bao (Chinese diaspora in Portugal). This is the main way that he gains information about news in Portugal and he found his job on this platform since they also release job vacancy every day. The way he deals with too much news push is to unfollow those accounts and close the reminding button. “It’s a little annoying when your phone is filled with news push, especially most of them you don’t want to know.” He claimed.

14. Interview Date: 2018.09.01

Interview Location: Vila de Conde

Name: N

Duration: 20 min

N is helping his dad taking care of the store while the researcher met him. After doing the questionnaire, he decided to take the interview at lunch time. He moved to Porto 5 years ago with his family while he just graduated from high school. Life is boring in the first year, since he didn't know how to speak Portuguese and all his close friends were in China. But he gradually adapted to the life here and taking Portuguese courses where he made bunch of close friends.

He never goes to online news outlets, in his own words, "Only old people do that". Instead, he prefers to follow news account on social media, such as *Wechat* and *Facebook*. He likes to share news with his friends on social media and start a conversation with it. He likes to follow the gaming and technology channels on *Youtube*, the others he just read what the news push has and pick those he's interested from the headline. He does sometimes feel that there're too many news to follow, to cope with that he just reads the most popular ones or the hot topics.

15. Interview Date: 2018.09.03

Interview Location: Vila de Conde

Name: O

Duration: 30 min

O is the owner of a Chinese store in Vila de Conde, she has been in Portugal for 12 years. From her conversation with her customers, it's obvious that she can speak very fluent Portuguese. According to her, she likes to watch Portuguese online news videos and read articles to attain the latest information and accumulate news words. "It's very important to keep up with the society that you live in, especially for businessman like us. I also find that following up the local news creates more topics for the conversations with my

customers. It's a quick way to build the relationship with them", she claimed. However, she's not a big fan of viewing news on social media. It's hard for her to trust the reliability of those news. However, she does read news shared by her friends but doesn't pay much attention on them.

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