

# アメリカ合衆国における日系、中国系、ペルー系アメリカ人の国際介護とウエルネス

## International Caregiving and Wellness among Japanese, Chinese, and Peruvian Americans in the United States

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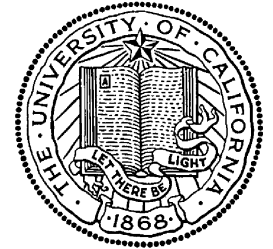


# 2019年国際シンポジウムの謝辞

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Public Policy and Healthy Aging Among Older Chinese  
Immigrants in the United States, Sweden, and Japan

Speaker: Kazumi Hoshino, Ph.D.

Public Policy and Healthy Aging in the United States,  
Sweden, and Japan

Co-Moderator: Andrew E. Scharlach, Ph.D.

Panelist: Chinese Immigration and Healthy Aging

Panelist: Winston Tseng, Ph.D.



Winston Tseng



Kazumi Hoshino



# カリフォルニア大学バークレー校の 国際共同研究(1)

## International Studies at UC Berkeley (1)

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2010－2011年：Winston Tseng教授、S. Leonard Syme教授

2019年－現在：Winston Tseng教授、Linda Neuhauser教授

Visiting Scholar (2010-2011), School of Public Health at the University of California at Berkeley

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# カリフォルニア大学バークレー校の 国際共同研究(2)

## International Studies at UC Berkeley (1)

カリフォルニア大学バークレー校東アジア研究所・レジデンシャル・ファカルティ・フェロースhip賞の受賞(2011-2012)

Residential Faculty Fellowship Award (2011-12), Institute of East Asian Studies

カリフォルニア大学バークレー校パーソナリティ・社会研究所・客員研究員(2012-2013)

Visiting Scholar (2012-2013), Institute of Personality and Social Research

# カリフォルニア大学バークレー校の 国際共同研究(3)

## International Studies at UC Berkeley (3)

### 主要研究業績

#### Selected Publications

Hoshino (Ed.) (2017). *International migration and wellness innovation in the United States, Sweden, and Japan*. Tokyo: Kazamashobo Press  
(Contributors: Dr. Winston Tseng, Dr. Dolores Gallagher- Thompson et al.)

佐々木尚之・Kazumi Hoshino(監訳)(2013). 健康長寿の社会文化的文脈、  
東京: 風間書房.

Scharlach, & Hoshino (Eds.) (2012). *Healthy aging in sociocultural context*.  
New York: Routledge.  
(Contributors: Dr. Winston Tseng, Dr. William Satariano et al.)

# アメリカ合衆国,中国(台湾),日本における国境を越える家族の世代間支援とウェルネス

## Intergenerational Support and Wellness among Japanese Families in the United States, China (Taiwan), and Japan



# 国際シンポジウム：研究助成

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# 研究の背景 (1)

## Background of This Study (1)

1. 家族の世代間支援(子—成人—老親)は、生涯発達を通して変化する。

Intergenerational family support between children, adults, and elderly parents  
Changes through lifespan development.

2. 海外に移住した家族の世代間支援は、母国と移住した国で、文化、言語、教育システム、保健医療政策等の相違に影響を受ける。

Intergenerational family support among immigrant families are affected by differences in cultures, languages, educational systems, and health care policies in their home countries and their new countries.

# 研究の背景 (2)

## Background of This Study (2)

1. 老親が介護を必要とするとき、家族の世代間支援(子—成人—老親)は、危機に直面する。成人は子育てをしつつ、いかに老親の期待に対応するかが求められる。

When elderly parents need caregiving from adults, family members face crises. Adults are required to cope with elderly parents' expectations and to accommodate with support for children.

2. 海外に移住した成人が老親の期待に応える場合、(1)介護のために一時的に母国に帰国(国際介護)か、(2)老親を移住国に呼び寄せて介護(国際呼び寄せ介護)となる。

If adult immigrants correspond to elderly parents' expectations, (1) they temporarily return to their home countries (i.e., international caregiving). (2) their elderly parents immigrate to their adult children's countries (i.e., immigration due to caregiving).

# 研究の背景 (3)

## Background of This Study (3)

3. あるいは、海外に移住した成人は、母国のきょうだいや親類に対して、老親の介護を依頼する。

On the other hand, other immigrants may ask their siblings and relatives in their home countries to provide caregiving for their elderly parents.

# 研究の目的

## Objectives

1. アメリカと中国に移住した日本人と、日本の成人に半構造化面接を行い、データのグラウンデッド・セオリー・アプローチによる分析から、子－成人－老親の世代間支援とウェルネスを解明する。

This study identifies associations between wellness and intergenerational support of three generations (i.e., children-adults-elderly parents) among Japanese Americans in the United States, Japanese Chinese in China (Japanese Taiwanese in Taiwan), and Japanese adults in Japan in terms of semi-structured interviews, which are analyzed by the grounded theory approach.

2. 海外に移住した日本人と日本在住の成人を比較し、国際移動と世代間支援やウェルネスとの相互作用を検討する。

The study also clarifies interactions between international migration, intergenerational support, and wellness in comparison with Japanese descendants in the United States, China (Taiwan), and Japan.

# ウェルネスの定義

## Definition of Wellness

1. ウェルネスとはWHO (2015)の健康の定義「単に疾患でないだけでなく、身体的、精神的、社会的に健康である状態」を越えて、広範囲な次元で構成される健康観である。

Wellness is multidimensional concept of health perspectives and transcends the WHO's definition of health (WHO, 2015).

2. ウェルネスとは、健康とウェルビーイングを目指す意識開発と意思決定の積極的な過程であり、人間的成長と変化のダイナミックなプロセスと定義される(SHCS, 2015)。

Wellness is an active process of making decision aiming at health as well as well-being and a dynamic process of human development and changes (SHCS, 2015).

# ウェルネスの8次元

## Eight Dimensions of Wellness

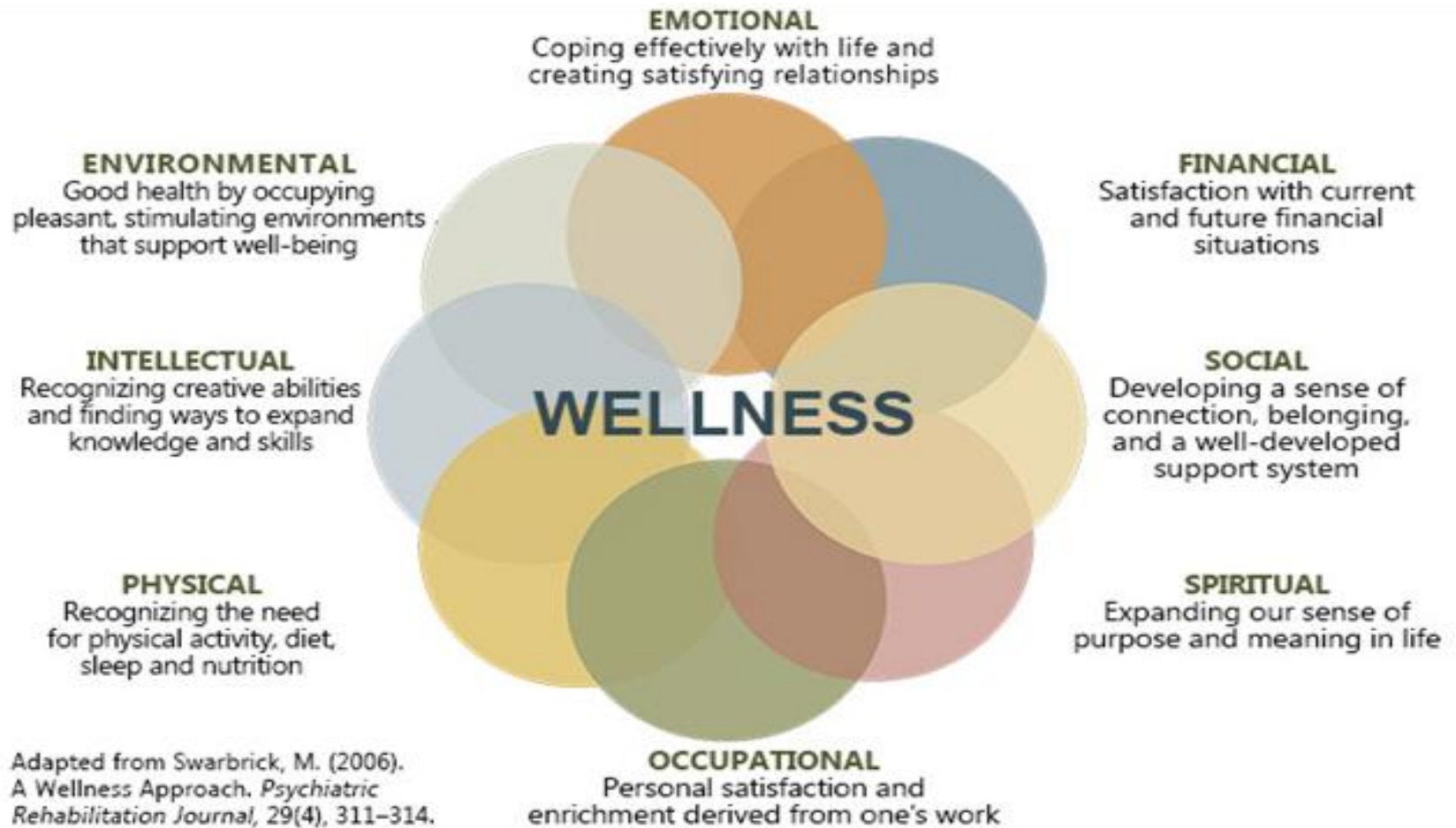


Figure1. ウェルネスの8次元 (Swarbrick, 2006) Eight dimensions of wellness (Swarbrick, 2006)

# プレゼンテーション・アウトライン Presentation Outline:

1. アメリカ合衆国の中国系、日系、ペルー系アメリカ人の文化アイデンティティと世代間関係  
Cultural Identity and Intergenerational Relationships among Chinese, Japanese, and Peruvian Americans in the U.S.
2. アメリカ合衆国のアジア系、ヒスパニック系アメリカ人の文化アイデンティティと世代間支援  
Cultural Identity and Intergenerational Support in Asians and Hispanics in the U.S.



老年期に、誰が最も経済的に責任を負うべきか？(表1)

Who should bear the greatest responsibility for people's economic well-being in old age? (Table 1)

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Country/ Responsibility (%)	Themselves	Family	Government
The United States	46	20	24
Japan	27	33	36
China	9	20	47
Mexico	11	36	32
The United Kingdom	39	13	33
Russia	8	10	63

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Pew Research Center (2013, 2014)



# 1. アメリカ合衆国の中国系、日系、ペルー系アメリカ人の文化アイデンティティと世代間関係 1)目的

Cultural Identity and Intergenerational Relationships among Chinese, Japanese, and Peruvian Americans in the U.S. 1)Objectives

(1)本研究の背景—なぜ、この3か国に焦点をあてるか？—

(1)Background of this study: Why do we focus on the three countries?

①この3か国はアメリカ合衆国における、新たなグローバルな人口傾向を示す重要事例である。

The three countries provide important examples of emerging global trends of population in the United States.

②アジア系、ヒスパニック系アメリカ人は多様化するが、この3か国は緊密な家族の世代間関係と家族主義を維持する。

The three countries maintain strong intergenerational ties and familism norms, while Asians and Hispanics have become more diverse.

# 文化アイデンティティの定義 (1)

## Definition of Cultural Identity (1)

文化アイデンティティは、エスニシティ、人種、性別、年齢、性的オリエンテーション、宗教、言語、能力、社会経済的地位を含む、文化グループと関係する自己の個人の主観的概念化である(Reber, 1985)。

Cultural identity is defined as an individual's subjective conception of self in relationship to a cultural group(s) (Reber, 1985) that includes ethnicity, race, gender, age, sexual orientation, religion, language, exceptionalism, and socioeconomic status.

# 文化アイデンティティの定義 (2)

## Definition of Cultural Identity (2)

個人が属する文化グループは、社会的文脈でグループ内外の 카테고리化や構成に影響する(Cohen & Lotan, 2004)。

The cultural groups to which people belong can influence the basis for categorization and the formulation of in-groups and out-groups, especially within an institutional context (Cohen & Lotan, 2004).

# 文化アイデンティティの発達

## Cultural Identity Development

文化アイデンティティの発達段階(Banks, 2006)

Cultural Identity Development (Banks, 2006)

Stage1:Cultural Psychological Captivity

Stage2: Cultural Encapsulation

Stage3: Cultural Identity Clarification

Stage4: Biculturalism

Stage5: Multiculturalism and Reflective Nationalism

Stage6: Globalism and Global Competency

# 世代間関係論

## Intergenerational Solidarity Theory

家族の世代間関係のタイプ(Bengtson, & Roberts, 1991;  
Silverstein, Bengtson et al., 2010)

Types of Intergenerational relationships (Bengtson, & Roberts, 1991;  
Silverstestein, Bengtson et al., 2010).

Amicable Type: high closeness and low conflict

Disharmonious Type: low closeness and high conflict

Ambivalent Type: high closeness and high conflict

Detached Type: low closeness and low conflict

## (2) 本研究の目的

### (2) Objectives of this study

①中国系、日系、ペルー系アメリカ人の文化アイデンティティを検討する。

The present study will examine cultural identity of children, adults, and elderly parents among Chinese, Japanese, and Peruvian Americans.

②成人から見た、子—成人—老親の世代間関係を分析する。

We will also analyze the adults' perceived intergenerational relationships between children, adults, and elderly parents.

③中国系、日系、ペルー系アメリカ人の文化アイデンティティと世代間関係の共通性と差異性を解明する。

We will clarify commonalities and differences in cultural identity and intergenerational relationships among the three groups.

## 2) 方法

### 2) Methods

①アメリカ合衆国で、中国系、日系、ペルー系アメリカ人(40歳～59歳)に、個別に半構造化面接を行った。

We conducted in-person interviews with adults (40-59 years old) in the United States.

②インタビュー・ガイドを開発し、面接では研究協力者に文化アイデンティティと世代間関係について尋ねた。

We developed an interview guide and asked the participants concerning cultural identity and intergenerational relationships.

③内容分析で各質問項目で次元とカテゴリーを抽出した。

We conducted a content analysis and selected dimensions and categories.

### 3)結果 (1) 文化アイデンティティ (母国の文化観)

#### 3) Results (1) Cultural Identity (Cultural Views of Home Country)

#### Cultural Views of Home Country

Cultural identity

Linguistic balance

Interpersonal relationships

Social values

Life goals

Religiosity

Environmental changes



3)結果 (1) 文化アイデンティティ (アメリカの文化観)  
3) Results (1) Cultural Identity (Cultural Views of  
the U.S.)

Cultural Views of the U.S.

Cultural identity

Linguistic balance

Interpersonal relationships

Social values; Life goals

Diversity

Environmental changes

### 3)結果 (2) 世代間関係:親密さ (子一成人関係)

3) Results (2)Intergenerational Relationships: Closeness  
(Relationships between Children and Adults)

#### Closeness between Children and Adults

Positive ties

Better relationships

Challenges of appropriate distance in relationships

Average relationships

Independence of relationships

### 3)結果 (2) 世代間關係:葛藤 (子—成人關係)

#### 3) Results (2)Intergenerational Relationships: Conflict (Relationships between Children and Adults)

#### Conflict between Children and Adults

Education

Immigration

Low respect for children

Worse relationships

Cultural differences

Human development

Socioeconomic environment

Denial of conflict

3)結果 (2) 世代間関係:親密さ (成人—老親関係)

3) Results (2) Intergenerational relationships: Conflict  
(Relationships between Adults and Elderly Parents)

## Closeness between Adults and Elderly Parents

Positive ties

Better relationships

Challenges of appropriate distance in relationships

Protection against society

3)結果 (2) 世代間關係:葛藤 (成人—老親關係)

3) Results (2) Intergenerational relationships: Conflict  
(Relationships between Adults and Elderly Parents)

## Conflict between Adults and Elderly Parents

Education

Immigration

Low respect for children

Worse relationships

Cultural differences

Human development

Socioeconomic environment

Denial of conflict

### 3)結果 (3) 文化アイデンティティと世代間関係

### 3) Results (3) Cultural identity and intergenerational relationships

共通性：日系、中国系ペルー系アメリカ人の成人

「私はアメリカと母国を知っているけど、老親は母国に住んでいるのでアメリカを知らないし、子どもはアメリカ生まれで母国をあまり知らない。私と、子ども、老親で文化が違うから、ギャップがある。」

Commonalities: Japanese, Chinese, and Peruvian American adults

“ I have known America and my home country, while my parents have known only our home country and don't know America. Although my children have known America, they don't know my home country . I feel cultural gaps among my children, my elderly parents, and myself.”

3)結果 (4) 文化アイデンティティと世代間関係  
3) Results (4) Cultural identity and intergenerational relationships

差異性：日系、中国系アメリカ人の成人

「私は母国の文化のよいところも悪いところも知っているし、アメリカの文化の良い面と悪い面も知っている。アメリカの文化のよい面は、生活のなかで取り入れてきている。」

Differences: Japanese, and Chinese American adults

“ I have known positive and negative aspects of my home country’s culture as well as American main stream culture. So I have integrated positive aspects of American culture with me in my daily lives.”

3)結果 (5) 文化アイデンティティと世代間関係  
3) Results (5) Cultural identity and intergenerational relationships

差異性：ペルー系アメリカ人の成人

「私はアメリカに来て、アメリカの文化を少し知っているけど、母国の文化をここでも大切にしている。アメリカの文化がよいとは思わない」

Differences: Peruvian American adults

“ I have immigrated to America and have known America a bit, but I have cherished my home country’s culture here. I don’t think American culture is good.”



## 4) 考察 (1)

### 4) Discussion (1)

①全グループで、アメリカ生まれの子と成人間で文化アイデンティティの相違があり、世代間関係の葛藤が生じた(発達段階、成人のエイジング、成人の子への期待、社会経済的環境等)。

Differences in cultural identity among relationships between children and adults led to conflict such as adults' expectations of children's higher educational achievement, adults' aging, and differences in developmental stages.

②全グループで成人と老親間の文化アイデンティティの相違があるため、世代間関係の葛藤が引き起こされた(未解決の葛藤、老親のエイジング、老親の成人への軽視、社会経済的環境等)

Differences in cultural identity among between adults and elderly parents led to conflict such as prolonged conflict, elderly parents' aging, elderly parents' low respect for adults.

## 4) 考察 (2)

### 4) Discussion (2)

③中国系、日系アメリカ人は母国の文化を維持しつつ、アメリカのメインストリーム・カルチャーに適応する傾向が見られた。

Chinese and Japanese Americans tended to adopt American main stream culture, while they maintained their original cultures.

④ペルー系アメリカ人は母国の文化を強固に維持し、互恵性や社会経済的要因から家族の世代間関係を強化した。

Peruvian Americans strengthened their original culture and family ties from reciprocity and socioeconomic status.

## プレゼンテーション・アウトライン Presentation Outline:

1. アメリカ合衆国の中国系、日系、ペルー系アメリカ人のアイデンティティと世代間関係  
Cultural Identity and Intergenerational Relationships among Chinese, Japanese, and Peruvian Americans in the U.S.

2. アメリカ合衆国のアジア系、ヒスパニック系アメリカ人の文化アイデンティティと世代間支援  
Cultural Identity and Intergenerational Support among Asian and Hispanic Americans in the



# 1) 本研究の目的

## 1) Objectives of this study

(1) 中国系、日系、ペルー系アメリカ人の成人からみた世代間支援について、成人の期待と信念を検討する。

The present study will examine adults' expectations and beliefs of intergenerational support between adults, their children, and their elderly parents among Chinese, Japanese, and Peruvian Americans.

(2) 面接データの内容分析から、文化アイデンティティ、世代間関係、世代間支援の新たなモデルを提言する。

We will propose a new Model of Cultural Identity, Intergenerational Support, and Intergenerational Relationships in terms of a content analysis of the interview data.

## 2)方法

## 2) Methods

(1)カリフォルニア州で、中国系、日系、ペルー系アメリカ人(40歳～59歳)に、個別に半構造化面接を行った。

We conducted in-person interviews with adults (40-59 years old) in California.

(2)インタビュー・ガイドを開発し、研究協力者に文化アイデンティティと世代間支援の期待と信念について尋ねた。

We developed an interview guide and asked the participants concerning cultural identity and intergenerational support.

(3) 内容分析で各項目の次元とカテゴリーを抽出した。

We conducted content analysis and selected dimensions and categories.

3)結果 (1) 成人から子へのサポートの期待

3) Results (1)Adults' Expectations: Providing Support for Children

Adults' Expectations: Providing Support for Children

Full support

Educational support

Information support

Emotional support

Financial support

Instrumental support

Caring

Religious support

Being independent

Being professionals

No expectation

### 3)結果 (2) 成人から子へのサポートの信念

### 3) Results (2)Adults' Beliefs: Providing Support for Children

#### Adults' Beliefs: Providing Support for Children

Full support

Information support

Financial support

Caring

Being independent

Generational reciprocity

Educational support

Emotional support

Instrumental support

Religious support

Being professionals

No belief

3)結果 (3) 子から成人へのサポートの期待  
3) Results (3)Adults' Expectations: Receiving  
Support from Children

Adults' expectations of receiving support from children

Educational support  
Emotional support  
Instrumental support  
Religious support  
Being professionals  
No expectation

Information support  
Financial support  
Caring  
Being independent  
Future caregiving for adults



3)結果 (4) 子から成人へのサポートの信念  
3) Results (4)Adults' Beliefs: Receiving Support  
from Children

Adults' beliefs of receiving support from children

Educational support	Information support
Emotional support	Financial support
Instrumental support	Caring
Religious support	Being independent
Being professionals	Future caregiving for adults
Generational reciprocity	No belief

### 3)結果 (5) 成人から老親へのサポートの期待

#### 3) Results (5)Adults' Expectations: Providing Support for Elderly Parents

#### Adults' expectations of providing support for elderly parents

Educational support	Information support
Emotional support	Financial support;
Instrumental support	Caring
Religious support	Being independent
Being professionals	Familism norms
Caregiving for elderly parents	
Voluntary relationships	No expectation

### 3)結果 (6) 成人から老親へのサポートの信念

### 3) Results (6) Adults' Beliefs: Providing Support for Elderly Parents

#### Adults' beliefs of providing support for elderly

Educational support	Information support
Emotional support	Financial support;
Instrumental support	Caring
Religious support	Being independent
Being professionals	Familism norms
Caregiving for elderly parents	
Voluntary relationships	
Adults' family priority	No belief

3)結果 (7) 老親から成人へのサポートの期待  
3) Results (7)Adults' Expectations: Receiving  
Support from Elderly Parents

Adults' expectations of receiving support from elderly  
parents

Educational support	Information support
Emotional support	Financial support
Instrumental support	Caring
Religious support	Being independent
Caregiving for adults	Familism norms
Support grandchildren	No expectation

3)結果 (8) 老親から成人へのサポートの信念  
3) Results (8)Adults' Beliefs: Receiving Support  
from Elderly Parents

Adults' beliefs of receiving support from elderly  
parents

Educational support

Emotional support

Instrumental support

Religious support

Caregiving for adults

Support grandchildren

Voluntary relationships

Information support

Financial support

Caring

Being independent

Familism norms

Generational reciprocity

No belief

### 3)結果 (9) 文化アイデンティティと世代間支援 (1)

### 3) Results (9) Cultural identity and intergenerational support (1)

差異性：日系、中国系アメリカ人の成人

「私はアメリカに住んでいるし、子どもが自立した大人になるように子育てがあるし、自分の生活があるので、老親の介護は母国のきょうだいに頼んでいる。子どもはアメリカ生まれで独立していくので、将来、自分の介護が必要でも子どもに期待しない」

Differences: Japanese, and Chinese American adults

“ I have lived in the U.S., have educated my children to be independent, and have had my life, I asked my siblings in my home country to provide caregiving for our parents. I don't expect my children's caregiving for me in the future because they are American children to be independent.”

3)結果 (5) 文化アイデンティティと世代間支援(2)  
3) Results (5) Cultural identity and intergenerational support (2)

差異性：ペルー系アメリカ人の成人

「私は、子どもが将来、専門職になって、私や老親を経済的に支えるようにと思って働いている。私や老親が子どもを支えてきたので、子どもが大人になった時、私たちを支えてほしい。」

Differences: Peruvian American adults

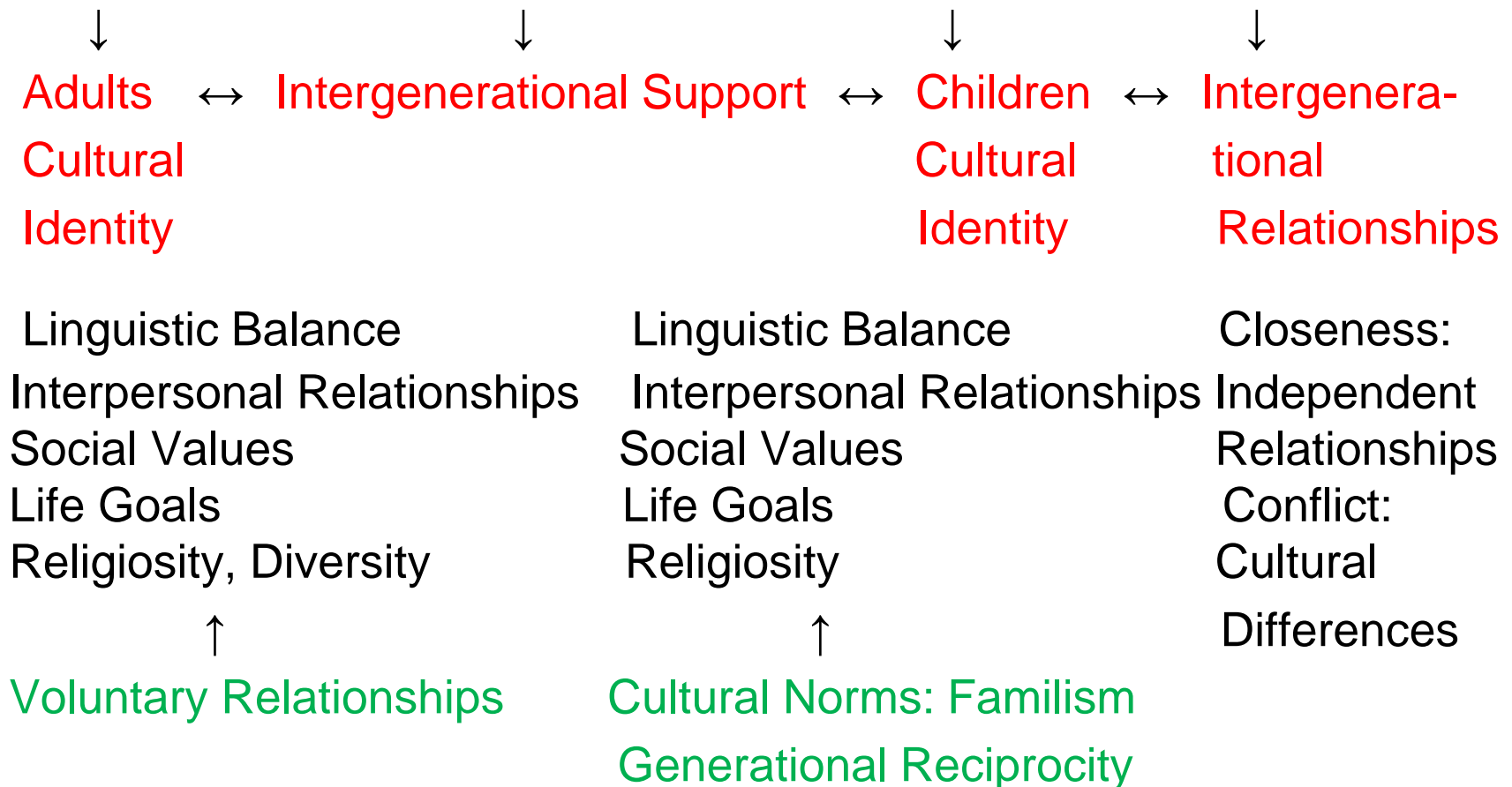
“ I have worked for my children so that they would be professionals in the future and would financially support my parents and me. I think they should support us when they grow up because my parents and I have supported them.”





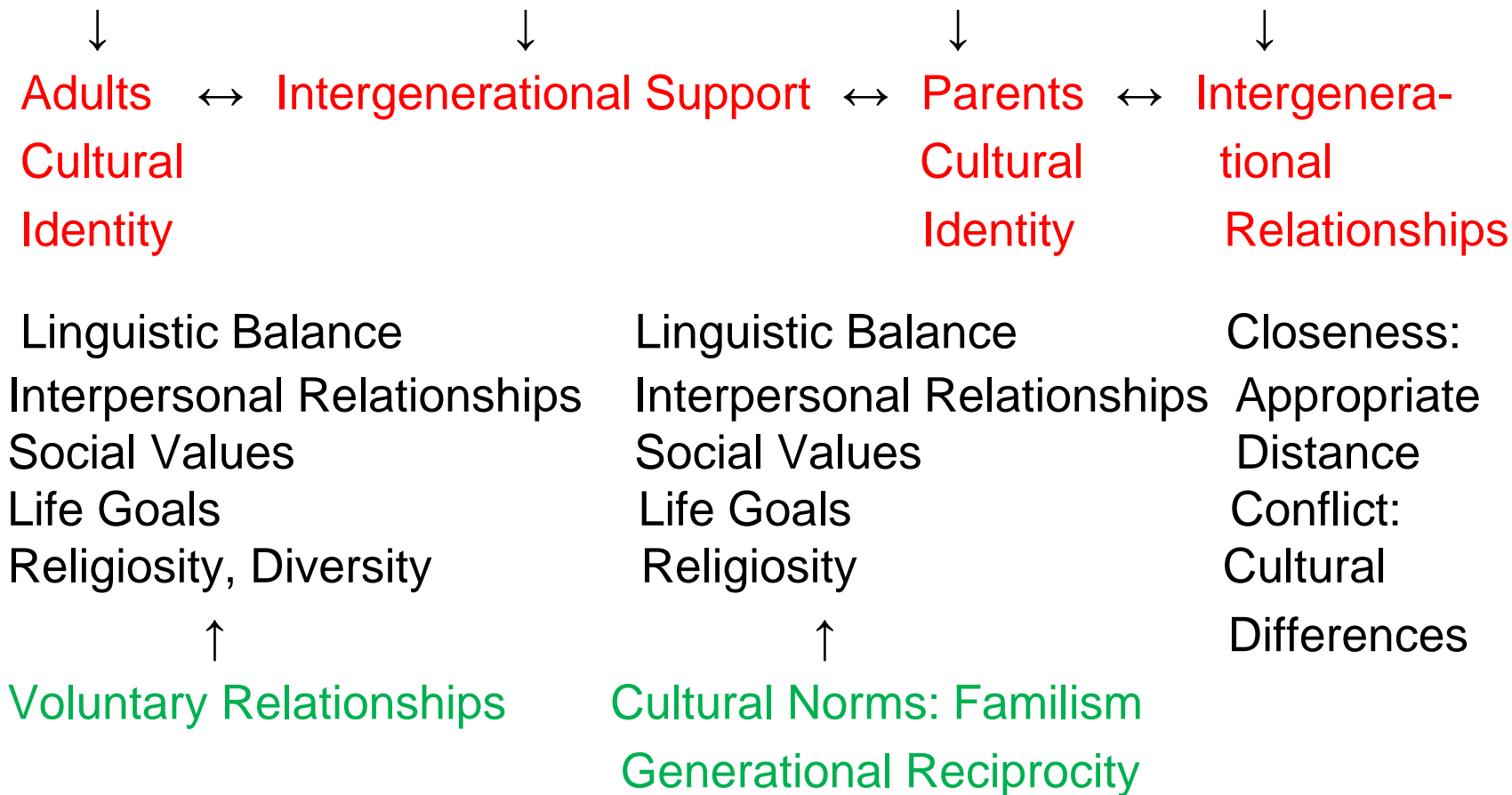
# (9) 文化アイデンティティ、世代間関係、世代間支援モデル (図1-2)(9) A Model of Cultural Identity, Intergenerational Relationships, and Intergenerational Support (Figure 1-2)

Demographic Variables (age, gender, education, job, socioeconomic status, immigrant generation, migration pattern, etc.)



(9) 文化アイデンティティ、世代間関係、世代間支援モデル  
 (図1-3) (9) A Model of Cultural Identity, Intergenerational Relationships, and Intergenerational Support (Figure 1-3)

Demographic Variables (age, gender, education, job, socioeconomic status, immigrant generation, migration pattern, etc.)



(9) 文化アイデンティティ、世代間関係、世代間支援モデル  
(9) A Model of Cultural Identity, Intergenerational Relationships, and Intergenerational Support

① デモグラフィック変数が基盤となって、子—成人—老親の文化アイデンティティは世代間支援に関連する。

Cultural identity relates to intergenerational support between children, adults, and their elderly parents, affected by demographic variables.

② 文化アイデンティティと世代間支援の関連は、子—成人—老親の世代間関係(親密さと葛藤)とも関係する。

Associations of cultural identity and intergenerational support relate to intergenerational relationships, formed by closeness and conflict.

## 4) 考察 (1)

### 4) Discussion (1)

(1) 日系、中国系アメリカ人は家族主義を維持する者もあるが、個人主義をもとに、世代間支援を自発的なものと強調した。

Japanese, and Chinese Americans were likely to emphasize no expectation, no belief, and voluntary intergenerational support, based on individualism in the United States rather than familism norms.

(2) 日系、中国系アメリカ人はアメリカで自由を得た価値を理解しているため、子どもの権利を尊重し、子どもから自分への将来の介護を期待しないと考えていた。

Japanese, and Chinese Americans understood benefits of individualism and freedom in the U. S. They respected children's rights and didn't expect caregiving from their children, even if they need caregiving in the future.

## 4) 考察 (2)

### 4) Discussion (2)

(3) ペルー系アメリカ人はアメリカで経済的安定性を確立するため、子—成人—老親の世代間支援で世代的互惠性を示した。

Peruvian Americans indicated generational reciprocity between children, adults, and elderly parents. This is because they need to establish financial stability in the United States.

(4) ペルー系アメリカ人は、自分や老親が子どもをサポートし、子どもは自分や老親をサポートすべきという、世代的互惠性を強調した。

Peruvian Americans emphasized generational reciprocity that they and elderly parents (grandparents) should provide support for children, and that children should provide support for adults and elderly parents (grandparents).

## 4) 考察 (3)

### 4) Discussion (3)

(5) 日系、中国系、ペルー系アメリカ人の子—成人—老親の世代間支援には、デモグラフィック変数(年齢、性別、教育歴、職歴、社会経済的地位、移住世代、移住パターン等)が基盤となって、三世代の文化アイデンティティと関連し、世代間関係(親密さと葛藤)とも関係する。

Intergenerational support among Japanese, Chinese, and Peruvian Americans are associated with cultural identity development of children, adults, and elderly parents, based on demographic variables (age, gender, education and job career, socioeconomic status, immigrant generation, migration pattern, etc.) , which relate to intergenerational relationships, including closeness and conflict.

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# Thank you!

