

## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the association of acculturation, enculturation, acculturative stress, general stress and social support with psychological distress among Mainland Chinese immigrants in Hong Kong. With independent measures of each of these variables using a community sample of 73 female immigrants, results supported the implication of independent measurements to acculturation, enculturation and acculturative stress. Acculturative stress from perceived discrimination, and general stress from daily hassles and financial strain significantly increased respondent's psychological distress; whereas acculturation, enculturation and social demand did not directly relate to the level of distress. Family support as a buffer had a significant impact to alleviate psychological distress.