Lesson 4. Immigrants Social Integration Processes (I).

Different models of conceiving "Social Integration" of Immigrants populations.

For instance:
- Assimilation of immigrants
    - downward
    - upward
    - forced assimilation
- Segmented assimilation (see the model in Portes and Rumbaut, p.306)
- Acculturation:
    - Selective acculturation
    - Consonat acculturation
    - Dissonant acculturation
- Multiculturalism
- Pluralism
- Interculturalism
- Melting pot

Basic Scheme

	Receiving Society	(orientation pattern)	Immigrants
Assimilation	RS	⟶ Homogeneity	I
Melting pot	RS	⟵↓⟶ Homogeneity	I
Pluralism - **Multiculturalism** - **Interculturalism**	RS	⟵↓⟶ Heterogeneity	I

Important
- Differenciate –ism and –ity (philosophy and facts)

   Others:
- Transnationalism
- Citizenship acquisition: Ius soli- ius sanguinis
- Civic citizensip
- Integration/ Assimilation/ Separation/ Marginalisation (Berry)
- Alienation
- Separatism
- Adaptation
- Economic adaptation of

Reading and Exercise:

Portes, A. and Rumbaut, R.G. (2001): "Conclusion. The Forging of a New America: Lessons for Theory and Policy". In Ethnicities. Children of Immigrants in America. University of California Press- Russell Sage Foundation, New York, pp.301-317.

1. Find factors promoting "assimilation" and factors which act as a barrier for assimilation.
2. Classify different immigrants groups cited in the chapter describing their name, if they have followed a good/ bad assimilation way, and some of the causes of this good/ bad way of assimilation.

Factors for integration

Outcomes Groups	Good assimilation/ Success in their adaptation	Bad assimilation/ Problems in their adaptation
Mexican- American	…	Poverty …
Caribbean	…	Suffer from discrimination (nonwhite)
	…	
	…	
	…	
	…	