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Moran B

@batinzedesert

Ireland trends

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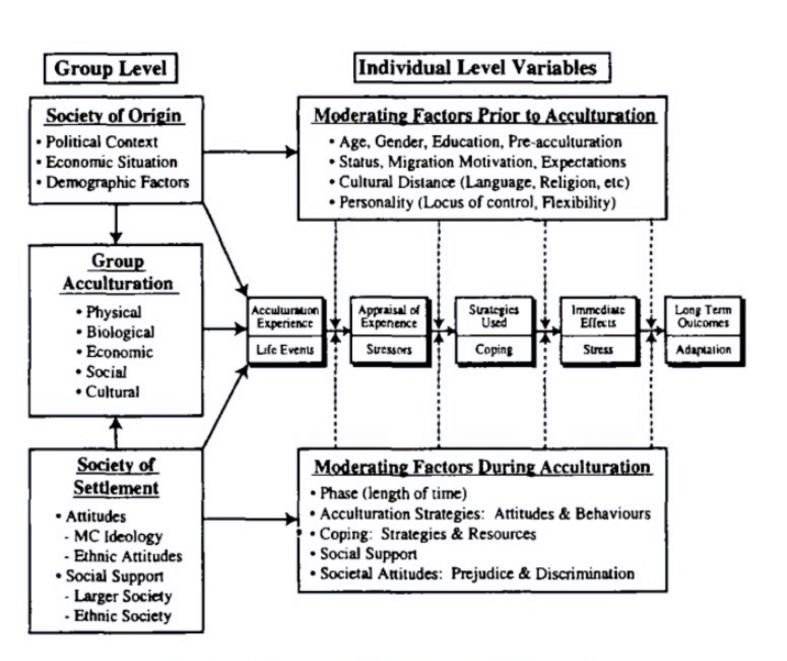
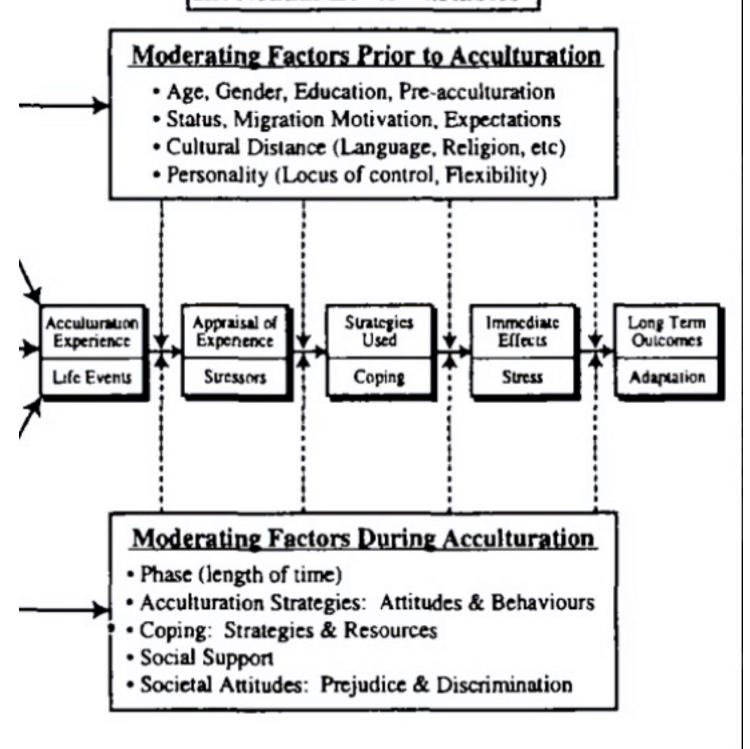
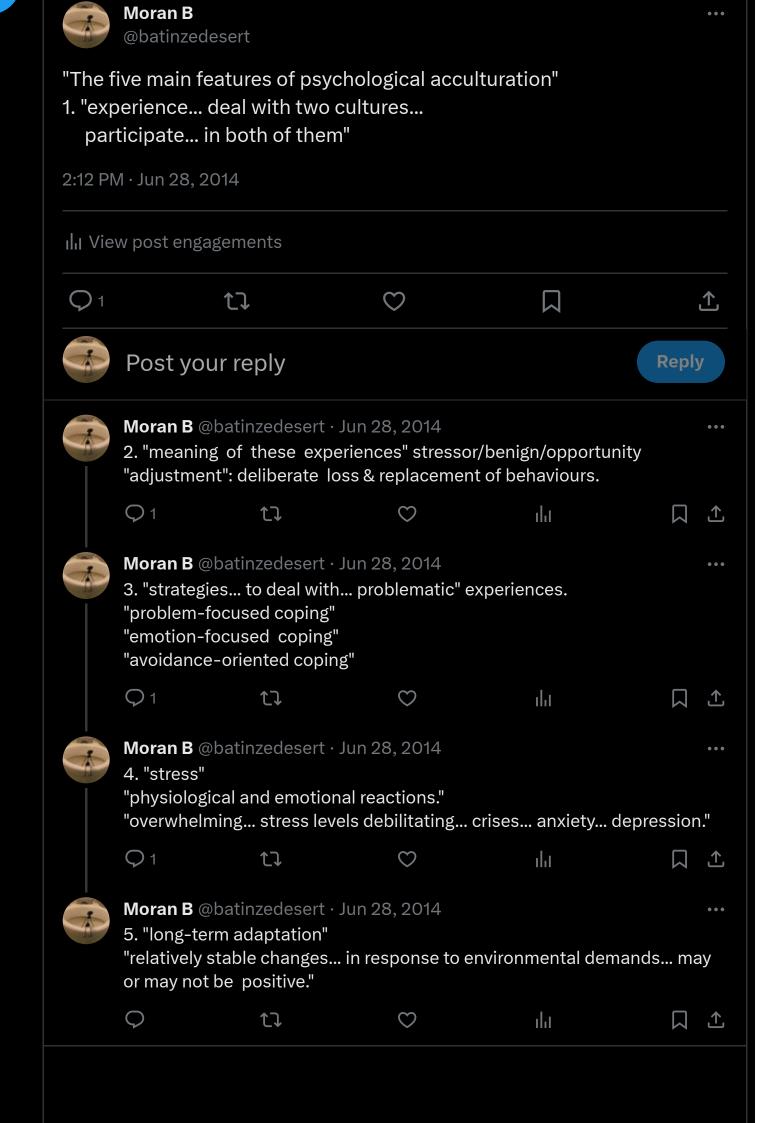
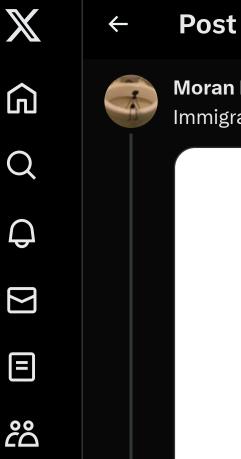


FIG. 2. A framework for acculturation research.

Individual Level Variables



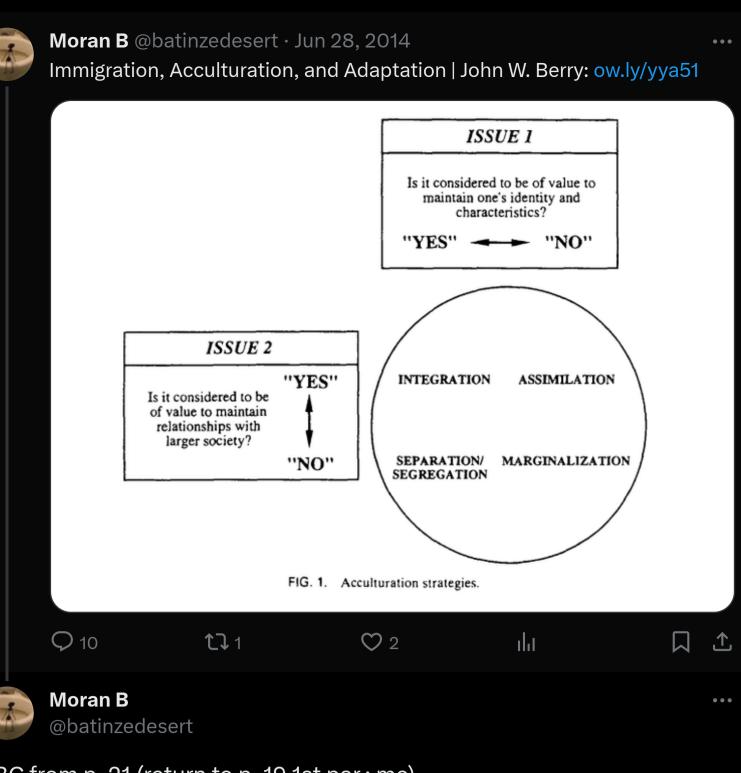




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TBC from p. 21 (return to p. 19 1st par.: me)

Acculturation: Living successfully in two cultures (John W. Berry) isites.harvard.edu/fs/docs/icb.to..

2:53 PM · Jun 28, 2014

III View post engagements **€**J \bigcirc **(** Q_1 Post your reply

Moran B @batinzedesert · May 1, 2017 From Assimilation, Acculturation & Political Participation (Dale C. Nelson) p. 32, I was trying to find a consquence. The assimilation-mobility and acculturation-without-assimilation theses need not be regarded as contending explanations of ethnic political be-

havior. They can be integrated into what I am calling the standard assimilation model (or simply the standard model), represented by Figure 1. SOCIOECONOMIC MOBILITY

EDUCATIONAL POLITICAL POLITICAL ACCULTURATION LEVEL PARTICIPATION SOCIAL ASSIMILATIO Figure 1 The Standard Assimilation Model of Ethnic Political Participation

For the most part, the standard assimilation model is a straightforward fusion of the two theses. For instance, the model's portrayal of participation and acculturation as dependent on levels of social assimilation and socioeconomic mobility represents the major thrust of the assimilation-mobility thesis. The model also clearly presents the acculturationist view that exposure to Americanizing educational institutions produces

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greater political acculturation which, in turn, leads to increases in ethnic participation. Q_1

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But then this from Border as Method, or, the Multiplication of Labor (Mezzadra & Neilson), p. 132 made me turn to causes, instead.

market statuses. This leads us to question the heuristic value of the distinction between skilled and unskilled migration, which we also find tested by the growing pressure on the distinction between the asylum seeker and the economic migrant. The chapter then moves on to examine how the legal production of illegal and deportable subjects has evolved with the reorganization of labor markets to accommodate processes of informalization and

flexibilization. We argue that the growth of migration detention facilities across the globe serves less as a means of excluding migrants than of regulating the time and speed of their movements into labor markets. This perspective delivers a very different understanding of the detention camp than what derives from the philosopher Giorgio Agamben's discussion of such spaces as sites of sovereign exception. It also allows us to draw continuities between the temporality of detention and the ongoing experiences of migrants and migrant communities in metropolitan areas. Examining the con-

ditions that prompted the 2005 riots among youngsters with a migrant background in the banlieues of Paris and other French cities, we ask how long migrants remain migrants-that is, how long they remain objects of difference and targets of integration. The chapter closes with a discussion of the politics of differential inclusion and its relevance for debates about the nation-state, multiculturalism, and the multiplicity of times and temporalizing practices that cross migratory experiences in the contemporary world.

Q 1 \bigcirc **€**Ţ Ţ ılıı Moran B @batinzedesert · May 1, 2017

Those are not new or suprising elements to read, but when trying to look at the psychology of this politics and process, it seemed relevant.

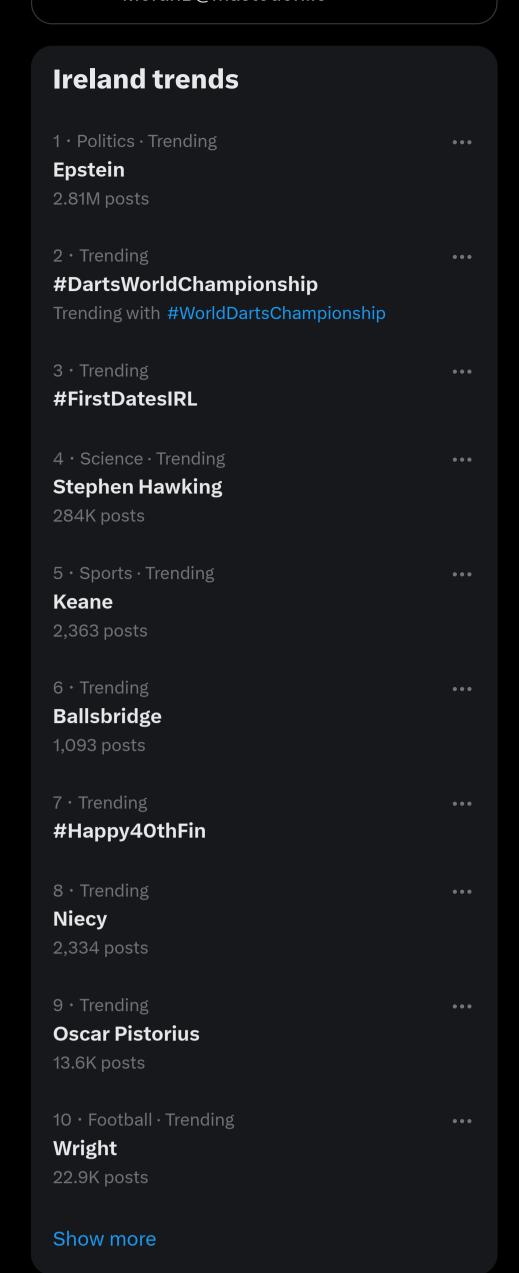
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