

The Cambridge Handbook of Acculturation Psychology

In recent years the topic of acculturation has evolved from a relatively minor research area to one of the most researched subjects in the field of cross-cultural psychology. This edited *Handbook* compiles and systemizes the current state of the art by exploring the broad international scope of acculturation. A collection of the world's leading experts in the field review the various contexts for acculturation, the central theories, the groups and individuals undergoing acculturation (immigrants, refugees, indigenous people, expatriates, students and tourists) and discuss how current knowledge can be applied to make both the process and its outcome more manageable and profitable. Building on the theoretical and methodological framework of crosscultural psychology, the authors focus specifically on the issues that arise when people from one culture move to another culture, and the reciprocal adjustments, tensions and benefits involved.

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The Cambridge Handbook of Acculturation Psychology

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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521849241

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First published 2006

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

ISBN 978-0-521-84924-1 Hardback ISBN 978-0-521-61406-1 Paperback

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Foreword

Jean S. Phinney

If you ask the average person the meaning of the term *acculturation*, the most likely response will be with reference to immigrants from developing countries arriving in an industrialized country and faced with the need to learn a new language, develop an understanding of new customs, and interact with people whose values and beliefs differ from their own. This image is perhaps the prototypical view of acculturation.

However, as readers of this book will discover, this image is just the tip of the iceberg. Acculturation processes, which encompass the many changes that occur when people from differing cultures come into contact with each other, can be observed among a wide range of people in addition to immigrants, such as refugees forced to leave their home countries, people living abroad as foreign students or as employees of international companies, and aboriginal peoples dealing with the encroachment of other cultures. All such people face challenges, stresses and opportunities that lead to changes in their lives and wellbeing, sometimes for the better and sometimes for the worse. The ways in which the processes of change unfold vary widely depending on one's culture of origin and current cultural context, as well as on personal characteristics such as age, gender, place of birth, and education, and the characteristics of one's group, such as size, structure, status, values and beliefs.

The varied experiences resulting from cultures in contact have been evident throughout human history and have been written about by observers from ancient times to the present. Scholars from a variety of fields of study have taken differing approaches to understanding acculturation. Sociologists, anthropologists, historians and political scientists, among others, have addressed the topic. Psychologists, with their focus on individuals, have only recently become interested in the subject, in part because acculturation is generally thought of in terms of groups of people. However, since the mid-1980s, psychological interest in acculturation has burgeoned from a few studies and reviews to an extensive literature on the subject. There is increasing recognition that acculturation is a worldwide phenomenon that affects the individual lives of millions of people. This expanding field has in fact become a broad area of study in psychology. Many different theoretical and empirical approaches are being used across a wide range of geographic areas to address the psychological issues raised by cultures in contact. Therefore, an overview of psychological acculturation, as provided in this *Handbook*, is most timely.



Foreword

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How is it possible to make sense out of such a broad topic in today's increasingly complex and culturally intermingled world? The editors of this Handbook have taken the approach of assembling an outstanding group of scholars to review their particular areas of expertise. The result is a rich smorgasbord of fascinating information that will be eye-opening to anyone who thinks of acculturation in terms of one particular setting or type of culture contact. In addition to the presentation of a number of broad theoretical frameworks for studying acculturation, there are detailed descriptions of particular types of acculturating individuals, including immigrants, sojourners, refugees and indigenous people. Information is provided as well on methods for designing studies and measuring acculturation. The focus is on acculturation in European and European-origin industrialized countries, but the book includes chapters dealing with variability among these countries; these chapters provide absorbing insights into the very different experiences of acculturating people depending on a particular country's history, ethnic and racial makeup, and policies for dealing with cultural diversity. The reader who peruses the Handbook will be rewarded with a sense of the immensity and variety of the topic of acculturation and of the highlights of current thinking on the subject.

Furthermore, the appetites of researchers interested in studying acculturation will be whetted by the many issues and questions raised by the authors. In addition to specific questions posed, gaps in our understanding are revealed by the absence of information on particular aspects of the topic; for example, relatively little is known about acculturation in parts of the world not included in this overview or about changes in existing societies as a result of contact with newcomers. Because population shifts throughout the world will continue to bring new groups of people into contact, the study of acculturation will be important for psychologists for the foreseeable future. This *Handbook* is an excellent starting point in providing an overview of our current understanding of psychological acculturation and suggesting future directions for our efforts to better understand our diverse and changing world.

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Acknowledgments

This book represents the growing effort on the part of a number of international scholars who see the need to understand human behavior from a more global perspective. These scholars also consider that theories and research findings are culturally situated and that no one theoretical viewpoint will fully capture the understanding that we desire to gain about human behavior. The opportunity to work with such people has been very inspiring and stimulating for both of the volume editors.

Producing a book like this would not be possible without the help of several people. As editors we are very grateful for the contributions made by all the chapter authors. We would like to thank each of the chapter authors for agreeing to contribute to this volume. We know that producing these kinds of chapters requires much time and effort, and we are very grateful for all the sacrifice they have had to make within all the constraints we imposed. We appreciate the richness of the reviews. The different chapters generally reflect the theoretical and empirical position of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the editors.

We are particularly grateful to Amanda Rogers (of University of Bergen and University of Western Australia) for her invaluable editorial skills in organizing the chapters and coordinating the work of the chapter authors and the editors. We also gratefully acknowledge financial support from the Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, to cover Amanda's salary. David wants to thank the Department of Psychology at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, where a lot of writing and editing took place, for hosting him during the last part of his sabbatical (Spring 2005).

We also express our thanks to the different editors at Cambridge University Press who have been both understanding and supportive in guiding us through the maze of producing an edited book: we appreciate the efforts of Sarah Caro (who initially commissioned this *Handbook*), of Chris Harrison (who took over in the interim) and finally of Andrew Peart (for seeing us to the finish line).

Chapters 24 and 27 were prepared during David's visit to the Department of Psychology, University of Hawaii at Honolulu, in the Spring of 2005.

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Research for Chapter 28 was conducted at the Université du Québec, Montreal, by the co-authors. Dr. Ehrensaft gratefully acknowledges the financial support of her research by the Conseil québécois de recherche sociale.

Finally, we would like to thank our families for their support and encouragement during the entire period.

David L. Sam and John W. Berry