GEOG 370 Reading Questions Portes & Rumbaut Chapter 7 Growing Up American

As you read through the narratives of the three immigrants, consider underlining or highlighting the key characteristics of each. Then, make a list of five or six characteristics of each which seem to be most salient in shaping how their children will do as the second generation.

Later the authors will refer back to each of these three characters as illustrations of some of the key points of the chapter as well.

Page 262: “Immigrants and their offspring contributed a full \_\_\_ percent of the country’s population growth since 1990. …Hispanics alone have contributed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

In the context of present times, what “paradox” does the second generation face? “that assimilation to…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

…may strengthen their chances.”

On the size of the immigrant populations and offspring:

1. What is the size of the second generation, in millions?
2. What is the size of the immigrant population, in millions?
3. Summing up the two, what is their total numbers, and approximately what share of the US population are they?

How many young people are currently entering adulthood? (p. 264)

What percentage share of c) above is metropolitan? What share of the native-born of native parentage are metropolitan?

From this, can it be said that immigration has demographically affected metropolitan areas more than non-metropolitan areas?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ % of the second generation is Mexican-American.

Among the US-born second generation, however, the rates of college graduation are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to those of the general native-parentage population.

Nonetheless, “disadvantages tend to be concentrated among the offspring of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nationalities.

PARENTAL HUMAN CAPITAL AND MODES OF INCORPORATION

Looking at the following nationalities, circle the two of highest education achievement:

Mexican

Filipino

Chinese

Laotian

Cambodian

From Table 37, list five socioeconomic characteristics that are correlated with the first two educational measures:

Next to the five nationalities above, write in the percentage for each who expect their child to graduate from college.

List the three advantages given by intact families to their children (page 269)

From what metropolitan areas were the CILS interviews drawn?

Was there one survey, or also a follow-up? Give basic detail.

WHERE THEY GROW UP: CHALLENGES TO SECOND-GENERATION ADAPTATION

Use above five words and/or phrases to describe the environment in which the second generation are growing up: (hint: “pluralistic” is one)

What then, is the central question:

What are the three major challenges to educational attainment and career success by children of immigrants?

Thought question: which, if any of the above do children have much control over?

What share of the second generation is considered non-white?

Racial features”…are a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the host society.” (page 74)

Be sure to understand the author’s explanation of what they mean by the above statement by reading carefully the next two sentences. (The first one starts with *Prejudice*).

“Children of Asian, black, mulatto, and mestizo immigrants cannot easily reduce their ethnicity to…”(please finish sentence)

Labor Markets

What is meant by the hourglass shape now formed by the American labor market? In other words, what job types are now thinning, becoming scarce?

Related to previous question, what components did the old industrial ladder consist of?

What then, must the children of immigrants do in today’s market, the children of immigrants didn’t have to do nearly a century ago, when European immigration was the largest flow?

Describe the two basic patterns of Figure 22.

Street Life

What do the accounts of all three parents quoted have in common?

“The emergence of deviant lifestyles in American inner cities is partially linked to”: (finish sentence)

The transformation of the labor market to the hourglass shape that we now see is a challenge to the immigrant and second generation. But the first victims of this transformation were children and grandchildren of which three groups, who came to what, and in what time period?

Why is it that about a third of the immigrants that settle in metropolitan areas cluster in central city neighborhoods?

What are the conditions and hazards to youth that are present in these neighborhoods?

What is one response type of some parents, described at the bottom of page 277?

Roughly what share of parents are concerned about the hazards to youth of the central city neighborhoods?

Explain what the authors mean when they say that the process of assimilation has become *segmented*?

What is meant by the term *neoassimilationism*? Describe the views of Portes & Rumbaut about this concept, and why they view it the way they do.

Please use the middle paragraph on page 279 to help yourself understand the content of Figure 24.

What is the meaning of downward assimilation?

What are two key disruptors of upward social mobility, from page 279?

CONFRONTING THE CHALLENGE

What tradition of Cuban unmarried children does Ariel follow?

List three reasons that parents with high levels of human capital are in a better position to support their children’s adaptation

What is meant by social capital, and explain how Ariel and Mario benefitted from it.

Describe specifics of the level of human capital possessed by Aura Lila Marin (from beginning of chapter), the levels of social capital, and how all of this played out for her. Which one was decisive?

Contrast the meaning of *selective acculturation* and *dissonant acculturation*.

Explain why dissonant acculturation put children at risk.

From Table 40, the more immigrant parents and children clash because of different views and cultural ways, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of children.

For each of the nationalities on Table 40, characterize the nature of their official reception, using the words neutral, hostile, and supportive.

For those whose reception is weak, characterize the resultant strength and resource providing abilities of their ethnic communities.

What is meant by the triple educational handicap, and to whom does it occur?

Note the generalizations of the Census Results section comments on:

educational comparisons between second generation and native white

how each of the major nationalities fit the overall comparison above

incarceration rates of first and second generation, and compared with native whites

female fertility rate patterns and comparisons

From the CILS findings: (part of which described on pages 290-2)

Which gender achieves less educationally and occupationally, and more prone to downward assimilation?

What are two powerful factors help raise educational levels?

Chinese and Korean youths’ advantages are mainly due to which three factors?

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The Telles & Ortiz year 2000 follow up to the 1965 study: does ethnicity and residence in Hispanic neighborhoods persist or sharply decline? (p. 294)

What is disturbing from that study, in the opinion of Portes & Rumbaut?

Summarize the explanation given for that disturbing finding.

On page 296 three factors listed that are “highly disadvantageous” are?

From the sample of 5262 cases, how many were able to overcome the above three factors to reach college and get their degrees?

Please read through the individual stories near the end of the chapter. I think we should talk about them!

What is cultural capital and what are its two components?

P. 304: “The evidence of a dampening effect with increasing acculturation is equally strong…these results point to a contest between the forces of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the one hand, and the immigrant-achievement drive and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supporting it, on the other.”