

### Berry's Model of Acculturation

Berry proposed a model of acculturation that categorizes *individual* adaptation strategies along two dimensions (Berry, 1992). The first dimension concerns the retention or rejection of an individual's native culture (i.e. "Is it considered to be of value to maintain one's identity and characteristics?"). The second dimension concerns the adoption or rejection of the host culture. ("Is it considered to be of value to maintain relationships with the larger society?") From these two questions four acculturation strategies emerge:

- **Assimilation** occurs when individuals adopt the cultural norms of a dominant or host culture, over their original culture.
- **Separation** occurs when individuals reject the dominant or host culture in favor of preserving their culture of origin. Separation is often facilitated by immigration to ethnic enclaves.
- **Integration** occurs when individuals are able to adopt the cultural norms of the dominant or host culture while maintaining their culture of origin. Integration leads to, and is often synonymous with biculturalism.
- **Marginalization** occurs when individuals reject both their culture of origin and the dominant host culture.

		Value and Maintain Native Culture	
		YES	NO
Value and Maintain Host Culture	YES	Integration	Assimilation
	NO	Separation	Marginalization