Abstract

Immigration implies cognitive, motivational and affective processes that affect their adaptation to the new society. These processes can be modified through intervention strategies aimed at these groups. The literature search focused on documents that allowed analyzing individual and sociocultural factors associated to acculturation and adaptation processes, such as individual characteristics, coping strategies, the type of host society and the social networks of immigrants. Results show three groups that describe the processes of acculturation: those that focus on the content (feelings, attitudes, and behaviors), others focus on the process (establishing relationships between immigrant and native), and interactive or extended models that combine the two.

Keywords

Immigration, adaptation, acculturation, social network.