

# Levels of multiplexity and types of support providers: personal networks of Indian immigrants in Argentina

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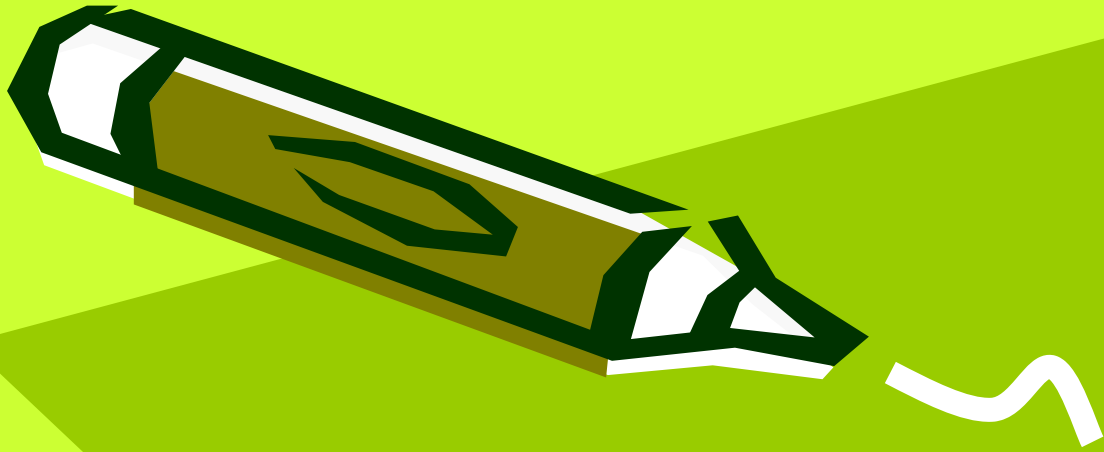
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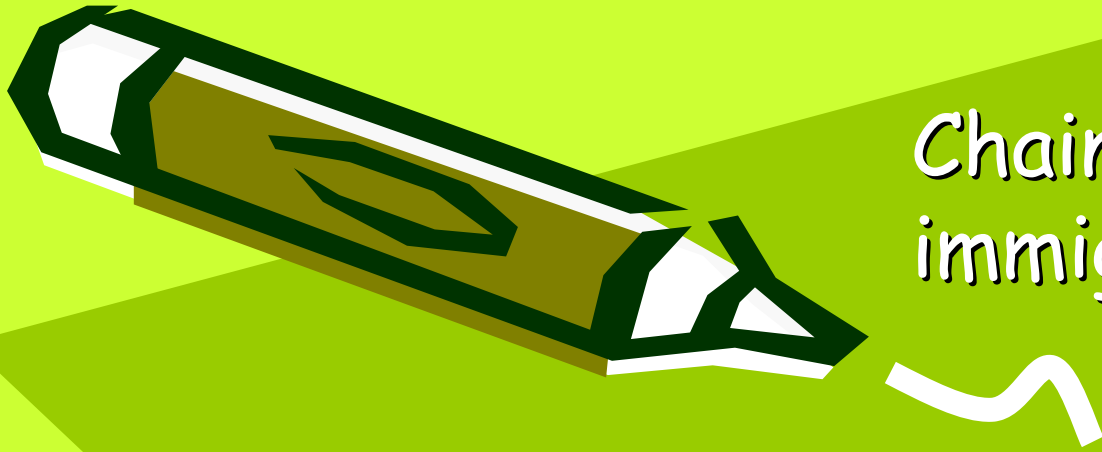
# CHAIN MIGRATION



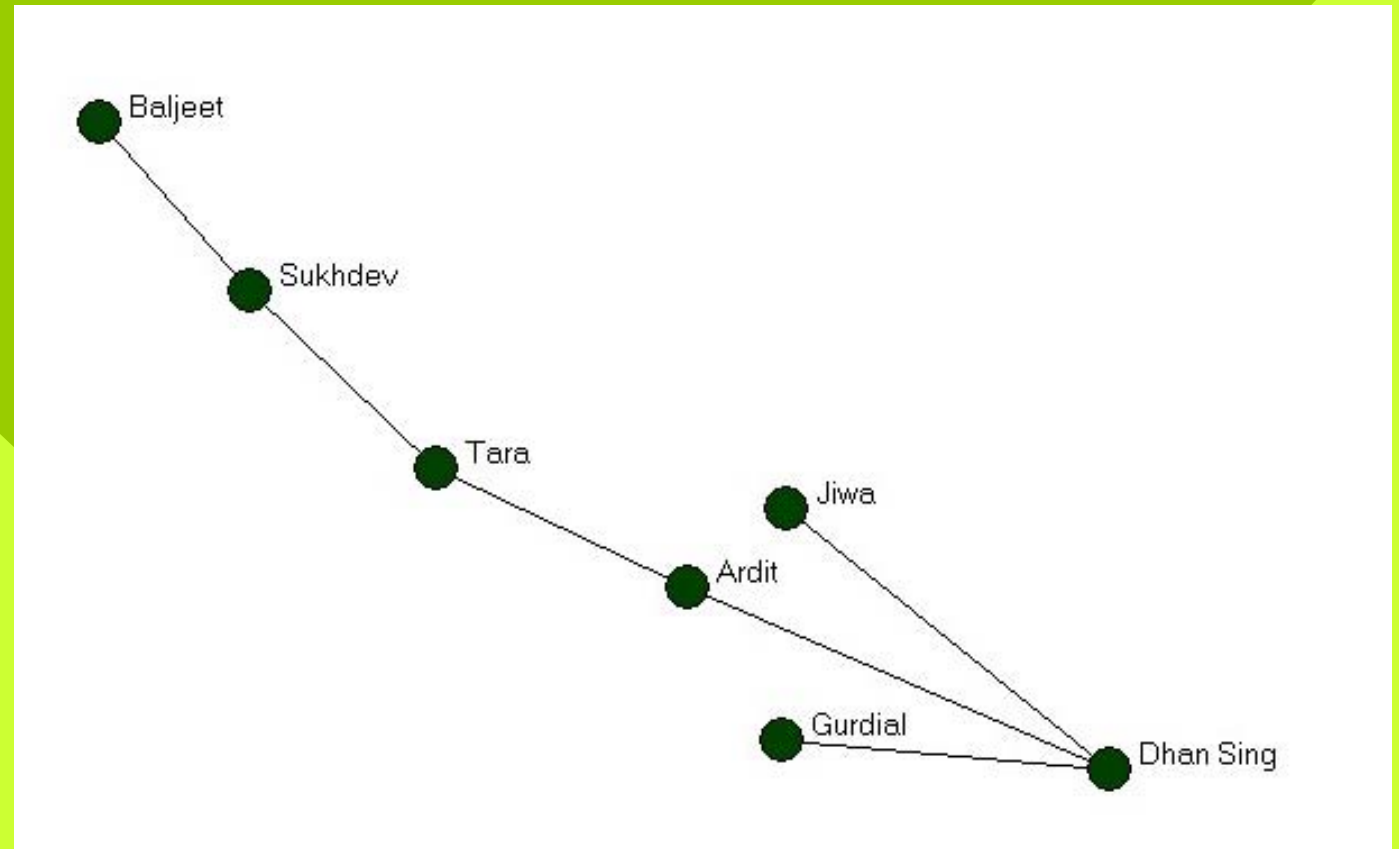
## Consequences of chain migration



- Migration become an "endogenous" process.
- Diffusion of migration in the social structure of the sending country.
- Affect the processes of psychological adaptation and social integration.



# Chain of Indian immigrants in Argentina





A technique to describe  
social support

- **Ecological transition**
  - (vs. "meta-models" of adaptation).
- **Support network type as efficient measure.**



# Sample: 209 immigrants

125 second generation and 84 first generation



## SAMPLE

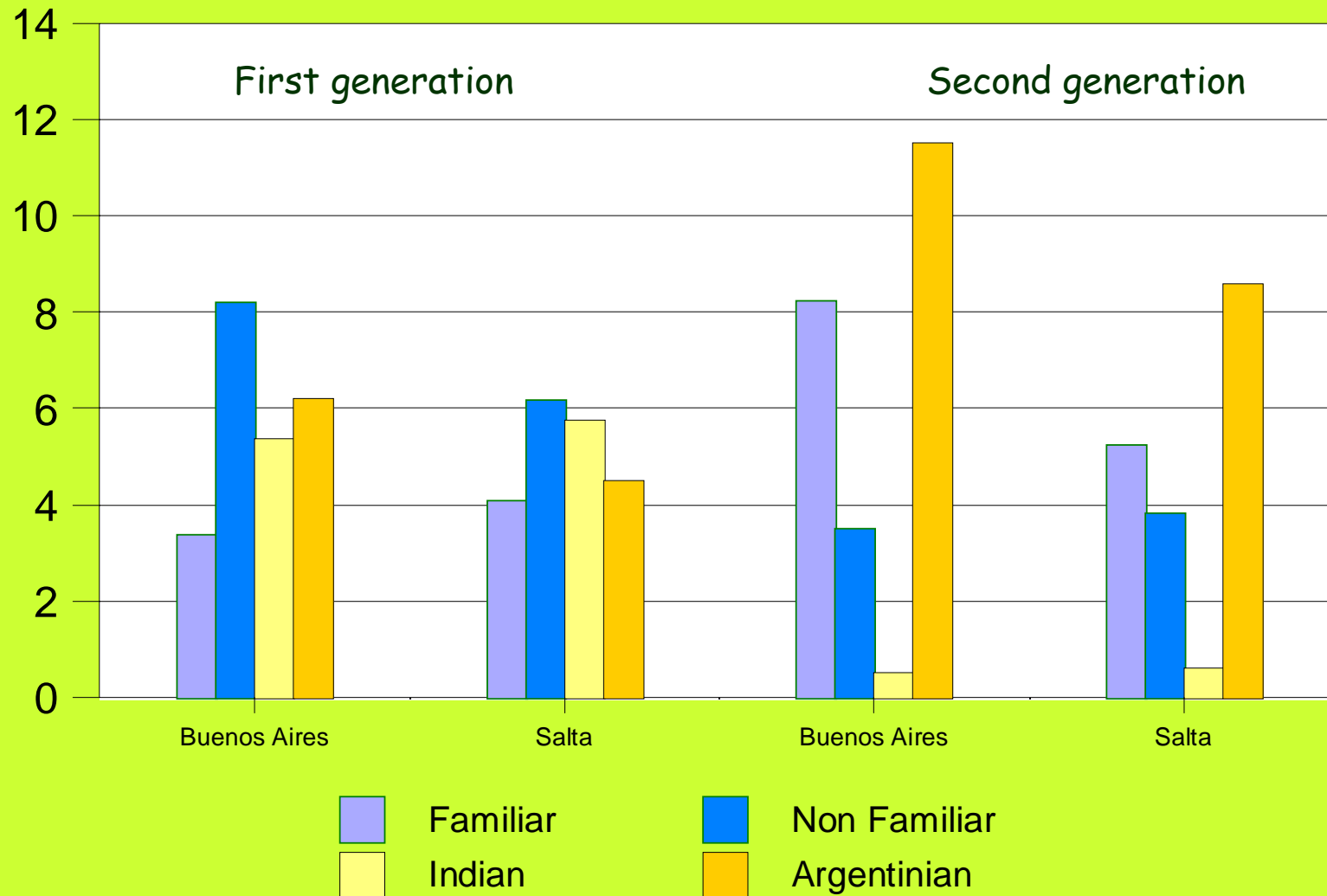
	First generation		Second generation		Total	
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>
Age	38.5	11.7	55.5	12.1	48.7	14.5
	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>Perc.</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>Perc.</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>Perc.</i>
Gender						
▪ Men	58	69.9	63	50.4	121	57.9
▪ Women	26	31.0	62	49.6	88	42.1
Estado Civil						
▪ Single	12	14.3	16	12.8	28	13.4
▪ Married	65	77.4	88	70.4	153	73.2
▪ Divorced	7	8.3	21	16.8	28	13.4
Education						
▪ Primary School	3	3.6	59	47.2	62	29.7
▪ Secondary School	39	46.4	34	27.2	73	34.9
▪ College	6	7.1	17	13.6	23	11.0
▪ Degree	36	42.9	15	12.0	51	24.4

Four steps to describe the social support system  
of first and second generation immigrants

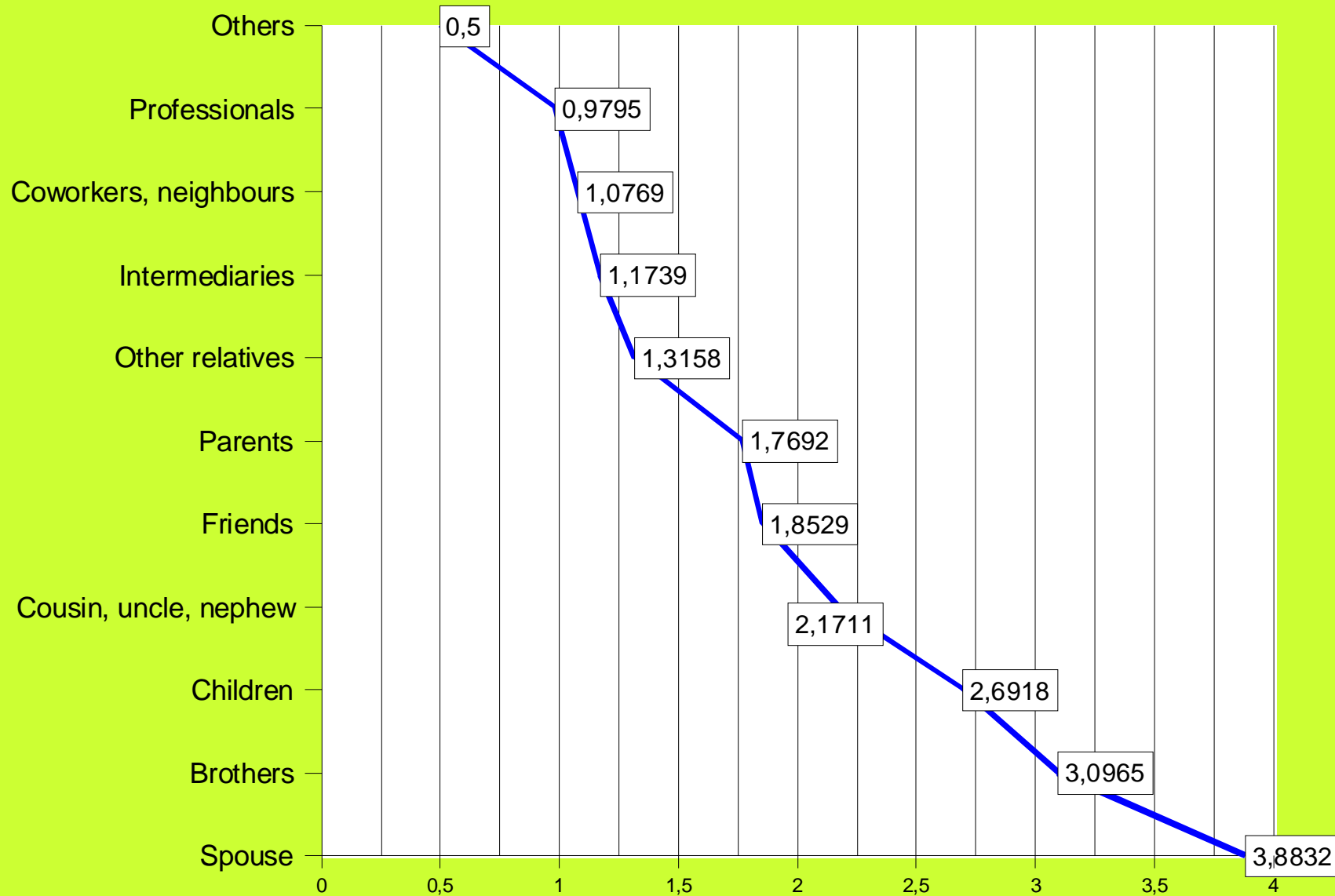


1. Describing the composition of the context of social support (n= 209).
2. Analysing the multiplexity of social support providers (n= 2226).
3. Toward a typology of support networks.
4. Typology validation: acculturation.

# Familiar and ethnic composition of the social support context



# Multiplexity of support providers



# Most frequent types of support providers

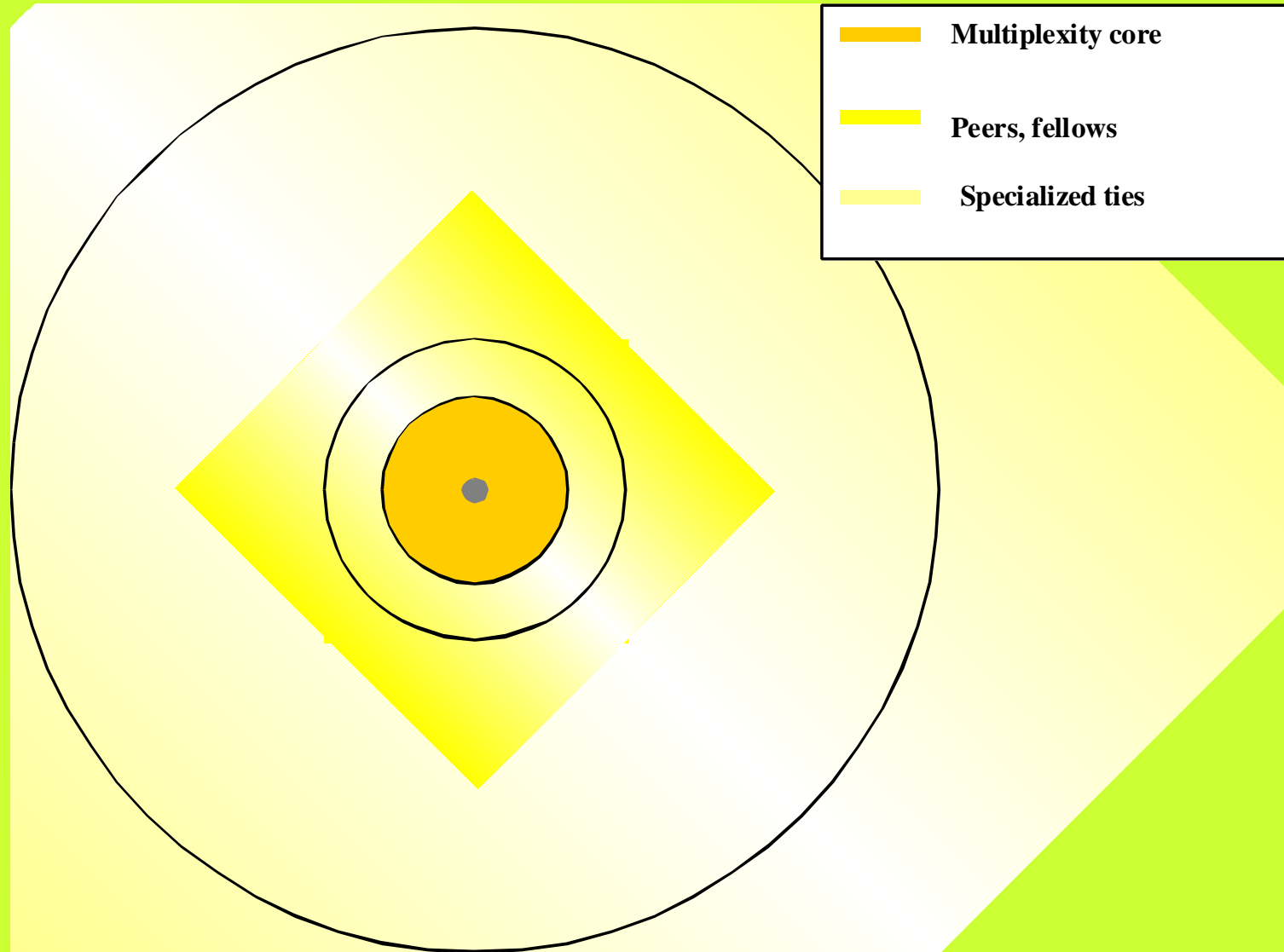
(n= 2226)



Table 4. *The eleven most frequent types of support providers*

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Freq.	Perc.	Cum. Perc.
Companionship provider						X	659	29.60	29.60
Polyvalent provider 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	220	9.88	39.48
Instrumental support provider					X		140	6.29	45.77
Material support provider		X					132	5.93	51.70
Social affirmation provider				X			126	5.66	57.36
Fellow 1				X		X	100	4.49	61.85
Polyvalent provider 2	X	X	X	X		X	63	2.83	64.68
Fellow 2	X			X		X	61	2.74	67.42
Advice provider			X				54	2.43	69.85
Confident support provider	X						51	2.29	72.14
Fellow 3	X					X	41	1.84	73.98

# A hypotetic personal network



# Types of support network



Table 6. *Centroids of the Quick Cluster: Types of support networks*

	<b>Type 1</b> (n = 19)	<b>Type 2</b> (n = 28)	<b>Type 3</b> (n = 132)	<b>Type 4</b> (n = 21)	<b>Type 5</b> (n = 9)	<b>F</b> (4, 204)
Relatives Nivel 1	1.68 (2.4)	0.89 (1.5)	3.00 (2.9)	1.09 (1.4)	0.88 (1.8)	6.56**
Relatives Nivel 2	6.89 (3.8)	0.17 (0.6)	0.81 (1.1)	1.00 (1.3)	0.00 (0.0)	73.58**
Relatives Nivel 3	0.63 (1.1)	5.92 (3.0)	0.55 (0.8)	0.23 (0.5)	1.44 (1.8)	90.68**
Non-relatives Nivel 1	2.15 (3.0)	1.39 (3.0)	3.50 (3.7)	3.42 (3.1)	6.55 (5.1)	4.32*
Non-relatives Nivel 2	0.78 (1.7)	0.21 (0.5)	0.59 (1.0)	6.66 (4.3)	0.11 (0.3)	63.12**
Non-relatives Nivel 3	0.05 (0.2)	0.03 (0.1)	0.19 (0.5)	0.23 (0.6)	5.55 (2.6)	111.58**
<i>Size of support network</i>	13.32	9.29	9.76	13.86	14.67	
<i>Num. of relatives</i>	10.32	7.11	5.05	2.86	2.33	
<i>Num. of Non-relatives</i>	3.00	2.18	4.72	11.00	12.33	

\* p<.002; \*\*p<.0001

# Acculturation



Table 7. *Centroids of the Quick Cluster: acculturation*

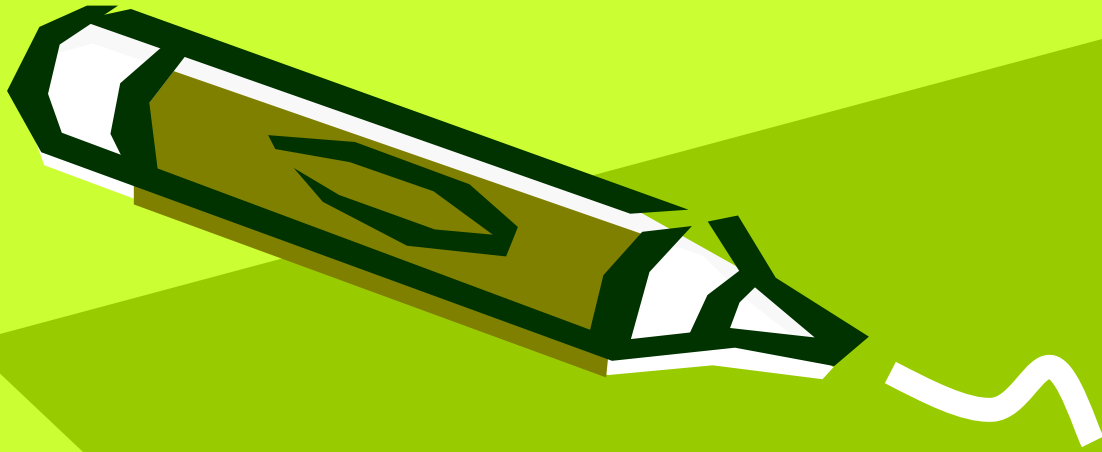
	<b>Type 1</b> (n = 36)	<b>Type 2</b> (n = 26)	<b>Type 3</b> (n = 49)	<b>Type 4</b> (n = 98)	<b>F</b> (4, 204)
Maintaining religious and cultural practices	5.47 (1.0)	7.30 (1.6)	10.67 (1.1)	3.18 (1.0)	463.02**
Knowledge of the community	2.41 (1.5)	3.76 (1.5)	2.81 (1.0)	1.22 (0.7)	47.83**
Contact with India	0.31 (0.7)	3.69 (0.8)	1.12 (1.1)	0.09 (0.4)	158.99**

\*  $p < .002$ ; \*  $p < .0001$

## Summary

- Balanced composition of familiar and non-familiar support providers in the inner circle:
  - Second generation.
  - Sikhs residents in Salta.
  - They maintain a sort of "Indian community".
- Predominance of familiar support providers, and higher multiplexity of family ties.
  - Second generation.
  - Catholic, married with Argentinian.
  - Low level of "Indian" religious and cultural practices.
- Predominance of non-familiar, and higher multiplexity of non-family ties.
  - First generation.
  - Hindus and Sikhs, married with Indian compatriots.
  - The highest level of "Indian" religious and cultural practices.





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