

→ competition for resources

- opportunities or availability of infrastructure and living space
- standard of living: employment, housing, transportation, prices of goods and services
- perception that foreign manpower has taken jobs away from locals, Singaporeans express frustration and resentment over immigration and its impact on jobs
- Infrastructure: increasingly congested public transport system, competition over healthcare resources and availability of public housing
- social mobility: loss of jobs affect local's ability to progress up socio-economic ladder and stay relevant to economic demands

chapter #7

MANAGEMENT OF DIVERSITY

SOCIO-CULTURAL

→ assimilation

- immigrants expected to adopt beliefs and practices of the majority group in the host country
- France: secularism ⇒ illegal to compile data concerning a citizen's race, ethnicity or religion
- shape strong national identity that is not linked to factors based on race, ethnicity, religion or socio-economic status
- French assimilation of immigrants: required to learn French, history of France, discrimination-free workplace, sit for French cultural test

→ integration

- immigrants retain unique identities while forging common ground with groups already living in host country
- good example: Singapore
- naturalisation initiatives (Singapore citizenship Journey)
- common experiences (National Service, racial quotas at HDB flats)
- community support (grassroots-organised events, block parties)
- compromised job security