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Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2003 im Fachbereich Geschichte - Allgemeines, Note: sehr gut, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (Geschichtswissenschaften), Veranstaltung: Global History in der Forschungspraxis, Sprache: Deutsch, Anmerkungen: Was ist dran an der Globalisierung? Oft wird Globalisierung als Prozess der Neuzeit beschrieben doch stimmt die Neuheit der Globalisierung. Historiker sehen ähnliche Strukturen schon vor über 500 Jahren. Wie haben Historiker auf die Globalisierung reagiert, neue Forschungsansätze der Weltgeschichte oder global history, und was können diese Ansätze über das Phänomen Globalisierung selbst aussagen? Mit Definitionsversuch und Begründung von Globalisierung., Abstract: Schon hält man "Globalisierung" nur noch für einen Mythos, für eine zeitbedingte Interpretation der Wirklichkeit. Historiker dekonstruieren fleißig mit. Globalisierung, so ist zu hören, habe schon seit Jahrhunderten stattgefunden. Es sei ein langer

Prozess der von der Moderne zu unrecht beansprucht und nun "instrumentalisiert" und "mystifiziert" wird. Müssen wir also unsere Vorstellungen von der "Globalisierung" als einzigartigem Charakter unserer Gegenwart fallenlassen? Haben wir ein Langzeitphänomen zu einem neuzeitlichen Mythos aufgeblasen? Was soll denn eigentlich so neu sein an der "Globalisierung"? Ich möchte in meiner Arbeit untersuchen, welche Erkenntnisse die Historiker in die aktuelle Globalisierungsdebatte einbringen können. Es soll untersucht werden was Historiker unter "Globalisierung" verstehen und ob die "Globalisierung" aus historischer Perspektive zeitlich relativiert oder aber als ein neuzeitliches Phänomen bestätigt wird. Ich möchte die Einstellung der Historiker dabei weniger aus ihren wissenschaftlichen Schriften und Erzählungen zur Geschichte entnehmen (obwohl auch dies interessant ist und im letzten Teil meiner Arbeit kurz behandelt werden soll), sondern ich werde versuchen der geschichtswissenschaftliche Einstellung zur "Globalisierung" dur

[Economic Research on the Determinants of Immigration](#)

Examines America's history of immigration pressures, policy debates, and choices.

[Chain Migration Explained](#)

[History of Indian Immigration to the United States](#)

"This oral history of German immigration to New Zealand is based on extensive field research, including 102 life history interviews and in-depth study of archival sources and secondary literature. Issues of national and individual identity are also addressed."

[The Immigration Debate](#)

[Shadowed Lives](#)

[Immigrant Women in the United States](#)

Annotation Lee (sociology, University of Akron) examines the relationship between ethnicity, immigration, and homicide in three border cities: El Paso, Miami, and San Diego. He offers empirical evidence that casts doubt on the validity of the popular stereotype of the "criminal immigrant." According to the author, the study "demonstrates the value of count-based (Poisson) regression models for census tract-level analyses, and provides a strategy for integrating quantitative methods and qualitative mapping techniques in macrological research on violence." Annotation 2004 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com).

[Opening the Door](#)

Seminar paper from the year 2005 in the subject American Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 2,0, University of Mannheim (Amerikanistik), course: A survey of contemporary America, 7 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The USA is sometimes called "land of the immigrants" or "the promised land." In early times immigrants from different origins and nationalities immigrated to the USA. That's why the USA developed to a multicultural society. There is the great idea of all people from different nations living together. America is designated as a "melting pot." This term tries to describe the assimilation of immigrants into American life. Its literal meaning is a chemical one: several different elements melted together to form a new product. The idea was that immigrants would fuse together with the "old" Americans, giving up their old lifestyles and cultures to form one American nation. The motto "e pluribus unum" which still appears on American coins today, has been used since 1782, reflecting how even the early Americans saw their country. But does a multicultural society system like this really work? That's the main point I will try to work out in my research paper. To get through this topic it needs to be defined very clearly what immigration means in general and to describe briefly the immigration process from the early times till nowadays. This should be explained with some facts and figures to build the foundation of the following analysis. I will also show the reasons and problems of illegal immigration which is an important topic in the American society. That brings us to the next point the Hispanic Americans, which representative for American immigrants. I will use The Hispanic Americans as an example to mark the assimilation problem of immigrants in the USA. Furthermore you can use this group of immigrants to explain the multicultural situation in the USA today. I will round off my work with the part of the conclusion and I

[Arabic-speaking Immigrants in the United States and Canada](#)

An economic analysis of the effects of the most recent wave of immigrants to the U.S. reveals mixed results for the nation as whole, and very bad news for the underclass, in a ground-breaking study.

[Discussion Paper on Immigration Issues](#)

This volume contains a two-sided discussion of immigration policy. Briggs warns that, unlike earlier times, immigrants to the US are presently having an adverse effect on the standard of living; Moore argues that immigrants have always been, and will continue to be, a benefit to the US economy.

[Unguarded Gates](#)

Once the prime destination for westward-moving young Americans, California has become a magnet for a new wave of migration in recent years. Changes in immigration law and the ebbs and flows of the increasingly global economy have led to an unprecedented influx of newcomers from every continent and every cultural, ethnic, and socioeconomic group. How has the demographic structure of California changed in the past 15 years? What are the social and spatial consequences of this transformation? Where are the new immigrants living, and how successfully are they realizing their versions of the American dream? Examining the impact of large-scale immigration on local communities, this book presents an in-depth geographical case study of the most active "melting pot" in the United States today.

[Research Paper of the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research](#)

This work analyzes problems of scope and timing incurred by mass immigration during the nation's formative years, and examines the physical, financial, organizational, and economic realities. It also explores the fate of Palestinian Jews and the roles played by internal and global factions.

[United States Immigration](#)

"Immigration is one of the most significant and pressing issues in contemporary France. It has stirred up controversies over concepts such as the 'ghetto' and the 'underclass'; it has erupted in flashpoints such as the Islamic headscarf affair, the Gulf War and the reform of French nationality laws, and it has become central to political debate with the rise of Jean-Marie Le Pen's extreme right-wing Front National." "This is the first comprehensive survey to be published in English covering developments in this field during the last twenty years. Spanning politics and economics, social structures and cultural practices, this authoritative study will be of keen interest to undergraduates and researchers in French studies, migration studies and ethnic relations, and a wide range of social science disciplines."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

[Research on Immigration and Integration in the Metropolis](#)

[Curbing Illegal Immigration](#)

Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 2,7, University of Bamberg (International and European Politics), course: New Security and Challenges in the European Union, language: English, abstract: The topic of this term paper are the current EU's migration policies. The international immigration movement has been one of the deliberations in the current challenges which shapes the economic, social and political structure of Europe, particularly since the 2015 Refugee Crisis. This challenge has been taking place through the process called "Arab Spring" by the growing migration flows due to political and economic instabilities existing in North African countries. The aim of this study was to investigate EU migration policy through securitization by using the securitization theory. The research question is the following: "How did the EU's migration policies transform into a security subject?" The term paper aims to answer this question systematically throughout the following sections. Migration is perceived as a "new threat object" that will be analyzed using the theory of securitization. This paper has been divided into five sections. The first section seeks to examine the changing nature of policy regulations through migration policies. The second section is the main analytical part. This section theoretically discusses the fundamental structure of securitization and the Copenhagen School. It indicates the impact of extraordinary measures taken by the EU and developments in Europe's ideological map in an effort to explain this theory. It also facilitates the concept of externalization by examining implementations on the border controls. The third section accentuates the framework for migration as a security object. The fourth section focuses on securitization of migration by addressing a parallel way of the supranational process. This section emphasizes that the transition of asylum seekers and immigrants across the Schengen border makes the coherent cooperation of the EU institutions and the member states necessary. Besides, immigration has become a fundamental property both at the national level and also the European Union level. So most importantly, it has been transformed into a subject of "high politics". Finally, the conclusion provides a summary of the results of the analysis undertaken in the other sections, and the research question will be answered.

[Research Paper of the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research](#)

[Immigrants in Turmoil](#)

DIVA very creative study of the different kinds of task-integration, and management, found in virtual migration and body-shopping throughout the global software industry in general and between India and the US in particular./div

Country of Origin and Immigrant Earnings

Seminar paper from the year 2002 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,7 (A-), Victoria University of Wellington (Robert Stout Research Centre), course: Contemporary New Zealand, 10 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Until the end of the 1980s, New Zealand's experience with immigrants from Asia was limited in two ways: Firstly, the New Zealand Asian population was rather homogenous and practically limited to mainland Chinese and Indians, who recruited the two visible Asian communities in the country. Regarding ethnic origin, the 1986 census still divided the New Zealand population into European (2,651,376), New Zealand Maori (295,317), several Pacific Island Polynesian origins (total 94,656), Chinese (19,506), Indian (12,126) and 'other' (14,487).¹ Secondly, the Asian population was disappearingly small. Since the arrival of the first Chinese and Indians in the 19th century, their proportion to/with the total population had only grown very little, from 0.3 % in 1945, over 0.7 % in 1966 to 1.0 % in 1986. Changed immigration rules led to a far broader influx of Asian immigrants from 1987 onwards. The fourth Labour government had initiated the first elementary recast of immigration policy since 1961. In the 1986 White Paper, which set out the policy of the 1987 Immigration Act, there was no reference to traditional links with Britain – a novelty since the foundation of New Zealand. Its main objective was to 'select new settlers principally on the strength of their potential personal contribution to the future well-being of New Zealand.'² In the same year, the Business Immigration Policy (BIP) was introduced. Many Asian immigrants took the opportunity under the general and business categories. In 1991 the newly elected National government substituted the general category with a points system. Under the new 1991 system, the business immigration numbers dropped sharply, and the points system became even more important. ² Whereas Asian immigrants had comprised under 20 % of the total immigration numbers until 1986, this figure rose to well above 50 % after 1991. The main sources of Asian immigration were no longer China and India, but mainly Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, Malaysia, also Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Japan. The traditional New Zealand conception of who Asian immigrants were, was no longer applicable. The change faced New Zealand academics with a challenge, when they were writing about Asian immigration after 1986. This essay examines the academic discourse about new Asian immigrants in the years 1995 and 1996. It focuses on a selection of three texts from Manying Ip (1995), Ravi Arvind Palat (1996) and Malcolm McKinnon (1996)

Effects of Selection Criteria and Economic Opportunities on the Characteristics of Immigrants

[Migration and Population Change in Europe](#)

South Asian immigrants have made a significant contribution to the Canadian mosaic. However, their trials and tribulations and their successes and failures constitute a story that remains untold. To know of their arrivals, their struggles to beat the odds, as well as their successes, is to read a story of hard work, of tireless effort to 'make it' of the commitment to belong, and of ultimate success. This process not only re-shaped them from 'who they were' to 'who they are now', but also re-shaped Canada that we know today. Their influence can be felt in the arts and sciences, the humanities and in politics, community works and in social services. This book is an attempt to understand the 'what' and 'how' of that unfolding process, and also to know the real concerns about the conditions of Canada's ethnic minority population, South Asian Canadians and their children in particular.

[Virtual Migration](#)

[The California Cauldron](#)

At the center of the largest wave of immigration in history in the United States are the children of immigrants. This study of the immigrant children offers a clear, broad, interdisciplinary view of who these children are and what the future might hold.

[Canadian Immigration and South Asian Immigrants](#)

"This is the best available single-volume treatment of the causes and consequences of Dominican migration to and from the 'two islands' Without a doubt, this book represents by far the best study to date of Dominican immigration to New York, and it will become not only the definitive statement on the topic for some time to come but also a work of great comparative value for contemporary theory and research on the immigration and incorporation of newcomers to the United States." Ruben G. Rumbaut, San Diego State University.

[Heaven's Door](#)

Attempts to debunk some of the myths surrounding immigrants and their place in the work force, arguing that their advantage lies in their work ethic.

[Between Two Islands](#)

[Crime on the Border](#)

[The academic discourse about new Asian immigrants in New Zealand](#)

One of the few case studies of undocumented immigrants available, this insightful anthropological analysis humanizes a group of people too often reduced to statistics and stereotypes. The hardships of Hispanic migration are conveyed in the immigrants' own voices while the author's voice raises questions about power, stereotypes, settlement, and incorporation into American society.

[Globalisierung aus historischer Perspektive](#)

Pre-University Paper from the year 2011 in the subject Sociology - Individual, Groups, Society, grade: 1,0, , language: English, abstract: The issue of immigration is a big issue everywhere, be it in politics or elsewhere. In the summer of 2010 for example, a man named Thilo Sarrazin created a discussion about the growing lower class and the immigration from predominantly Muslim countries. One main thesis by Thilo Sarrazin was that the immigrants refuse to blend in. I was wondering whether this also relates to me because it is a fact that I am an immigrant from Estonia living in Germany even if I do not look like it and hardly anybody notices it. Some of my friends are just like me; they also moved to Germany or have roots from other cultures. I became interested in this theme, because I am in a relationship with a boy who has Turkish roots. Many people have asked if it works with two cultures and what our parents think about it. There are many prejudices against immigrants and I will try to find out whether they are justified or not. I won't only refer to Germany in this task but also to another country to compare, for example the United States of America. In the US there are so many discussions about the Latinos, as there are in Germany about the Turks. Furthermore I hope this research paper will be a chance for me to enlarge my knowledge.

[Immigrants and the American City](#)

"In Where We Live Now, John Iceland documents the levels and changes in residential segregation of African Americans, Hispanics, and Asian Americans from Census 2000. Although the concentration of new immigrants in neighborhoods with more co-ethnics temporarily increases

segregation, there is a clear trend toward lowered residential segregation of native born Hispanics and Asians, especially for those with higher socioeconomic status. There has been a modest decrease in black-white segregation, especially in multi-ethnic cities, but African Americans, including black immigrants, continue to experience much higher levels of housing discrimination than any other group. These important findings are clearly explained in a well written story of the continuing American struggle to live the promise of E Pluribus Unum."--Charles Hirschman, University of Washington "Where We Live Now puts on dazzling display all the virtues of rigorous social science to go beyond mere headlines about contemporary American neighborhoods. Iceland's book reveals much more complex developments than can be summarized in a simple storyline and dissects them with admirable precision to identify their dynamics and implications. The reader comes away with a more sophisticated understanding of the ways in which residential patterns are moving in the direction of the American ideal of integration and the ways in which they come grossly short of it."--Richard Alba, co-author of Remaking the American Mainstream "A unique work that takes on immigration, race and ethnicity in a novel way. It presents cutting-edge research and scholarship in a manner that policy makers and other nonspecialist social scientists can easily see how the trends he examines are reshaping American life."--Andrew A. Beveridge, Queens College and the Graduate Center of City University of New York "This is the new major book about racial residential segregation; one that will influence research in this field for several decades. Using new measures, John Iceland convincingly shows that the Asian and Hispanic immigrants who are arriving in large numbers gradually adopt the residential patterns of whites. The presence of many immigrants, he demonstrates, is also linked to declining black-white segregation. His analysis shows that the era of 'white flight' has ended since many racially mixed neighborhoods now are stable over time. This careful analysis cogently explains how race, economic status, nativity and length of residence in the United States contribute to declining residential segregation. Future investigators who conduct research about racial and ethnic residential patterns will begin by citing Iceland's Where We Live Now."--Reynolds Farley, Research Scientist, University of Michigan Population Studies Center "Where We Live Now is both a very timely and highly significant study of changes in living patterns among racial/ethnic groups in the United States, showing how such groups are being affected by immigration, and what this means for racial/ethnic relations today and tomorrow. This book is a must-read for all persons interested in the country's new diversity."--Frank D. Bean, Director, Center for Research on Immigration "In Where We Live Now, John Iceland paints a clear yet nuanced picture of the complex racial and ethnic residential landscape that characterizes contemporary metropolitan America. No other book of which I am aware places residential segregation so squarely or effectively in the context of immigration-fueled diversity. Thanks to its rare blend of theoretical insight, empirical rigor, and readability, Where We Live Now should appeal to audiences ranging from research and policy experts to undergraduate students."--Barrett Lee, Professor of Sociology and Demography, Pennsylvania State University

[Children of Immigration](#)

Although general bibliographies on immigration may include entries on women, researchers interested in women immigrants will welcome this work. . . . Gabaccia's study includes more than 2,000 entries for books, journal articles, and PhD dissertations divided into chapters on broad genres or subjects: bibliography, general works, migration, family, work (meaning earning wages), working together (meaning collective community action), body, mind, cultural change, biography, autobiography, and fiction. Access is further enhanced by author, person, group, and subject indexes. . . . This work should be included in both public and academic libraries serving populations interested in women's lives. Choice Increasing awareness of cultural diversity, the growth of women's studies, and the arrival of this country's third wave of immigrants in the 1970s and 1980s have all contributed to strong recent interest in female immigrants. Immigrant Women in the United States is a multidisciplinary bibliography of women--including mothers and their daughters--who voluntarily crossed a national boundary to live or work in the United States. It covers scholarly secondary source materials in English--books, articles, and dissertations. Bibliographies, autobiographies, and fiction are dealt with in separate chapters. In an effort to encourage interdisciplinary research, the publications are arranged by topic, with separate chapters devoted to general works, migration, family life, work, collective action, women's bodies and minds, cultural and generational change, and biography. In addition, it is the only bibliography on the subject of immigrant women that systematically reviews literature on notable women of foreign birth and the sizable autobiographical, biographical, oral, historical, and fictional literature on immigrant women. Immigrant Women in the United States is only the second bibliography on this subject to appear within the past five years. It differs from that earlier work in the scope and depth of its coverage, including recently published works and dissertations appearing before 1989. It will be an important addition to library collections in women's studies and immigration studies and a valuable reference tool for historians and social scientists.

[Keeping a Low Profile](#)

[The Contribution of Skilled Immigration and International Graduate Students to Us Innovation](#)

[Still an Open Door?](#)

This book is an extensive review of the current state of illegal immigration in Europe and North America whilst providing theoretical analysis. This analysis models illegal immigration in a two-country framework, highlights the inter-related labour markets and considers a range of immigration policy instruments, including border patrols and employer surveillance and sanctions. Distinguishing between scenarios with and without the international mobility of capital, this book also examines various profit sharing arrangements. Other issues explored include: the

effectiveness of tighter border patrols and internal surveillance upon the level of illegal immigration; the effects upon national and international welfare; and optimal immigration policy choices.

[Immigration, 'race' and Ethnicity in Contemporary France](#)

Illustrating that recent waves of immigration have facilitated urban renewal, Muller emphasizes the many ways in which aliens have lessened our cities' social problems rather than contributing to them. Los Angeles, New York, Miami, and San Francisco, traditional gateways to other continents, have all benefited from the contributions of immigrants. To assess perceived and actual costs of absorbing the new immigrants, Muller examines their impact on city income, housing, minority jobs, public services, and wages. But Muller argues that noneconomic concerns (such as recent attempts to formalize English as the country's official language) frequently mirror deeply rooted fears that could explain the cyclical pattern of American attitudes toward immigrants over the last three centuries. The nation, he contends, may again be turning inward, initiating a period of growing hostility toward the foreign-born

[The Problems of Immigration and Assimilation in a Multicultural Society](#)

[Where We Live Now](#)

[How the EU's Migration Policies Transformed into a Security Subject](#)

[Influence of Immigration on Society. A comparison of St. Louis and Wuppertal](#)

Using qualitative research methods and evidence gathered from interviews, this work explores and highlights contradictions between Japanese immigration and immigrant policies as they relate to ethnic Japanese "returnees."

[Immigration Policy and Research Working Paper](#)

This publication summarizes some of the key research findings from current literature and applies the lessons from it to the potential migration problem faced by countries in the EU. Its main objective is to present a review of existing economic theory and empirical evidence to evaluate the likelihood of migration flows from acceding or neighboring countries toward the current EU member states. This publication is a Technical Paper sponsored by the Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network of the World Bank's Europe and Central Asia Division. It is part of a comprehensive series regarding the many important factors that influence European Union (EU) accession in the Central and East European countries (CEEC). The topics in the series cover both the social and economic aspects of accession across a broad range of sectors. The series also provides background information for specific acceding countries. These publications will be of interest to EU member and candidate countries, their ministries, and any one studying the accession issue.

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