

Immigration Research Paper

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Special Adviser to the Minister of Labour and Immigration (C. R. Cameron - Whitlam Government): Research Papers: Population and Immigration 1975 'Australian orientation programs', April 1975; 'Internal migration in Australia - implications for urban policy', A. T. Henderson and R. P. Holland, 23/01/1975; Journal articles; Letter and conference program from Migrant Action Committee; Commonwealth Commission of Enquiry into Poverty discussion paper: 'Migrants and the legal system', August 1974.

Shadowed Lives Leo Ralph Chavez 1998 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.

Research on Immigration and Integration in the Metropolis 1995

Research on Immigration and Integration in the Metropolis 2001

Migration and Population Change in Europe John Salt 1993

Immigration to Vancouver : an Analytical Review Jamie Winders 2000

Curbing Illegal Immigration Milton D. Morris 1982

The Effects of 9/11 on American Immigration Culture and Laws Christoph Burmeister 2019-02-28 Pre-University Paper from the year 2017 in the subject American Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,3, , language: English, abstract: The present text focuses on 9/11 and its effects on American immigration culture and laws. Immigration has always been a big topic in the United States. Many people from the whole world were searching for a new home and a better future. First I will have a look at the immigration and the resulting culture in course of the industrialization because of some big changes in these topics. The September 11, 2001, was a day that not only changed the United States of America. Three attacks that shocked the world within one day. Attacks that were unknown to the world because of the initiation of a terrorist organization called Al-Qaeda. An organization that came from close to scratch and directly attacked the superpower USA to achieve their ideologies. 2973 lives were lost at this day because of the attacks. More than 15 years are already passed by since the attacks and the citizens still keep away especially from the Muslim immigrants. So time is not a solution in this case to unite the society again. In the future the situation will not be simplified with the new president Donald Trump. His plan to build a wall between the American and Mexican border because of the continuing wave of illegal immigration from Mexico is maybe going to protect the country from these immigrants but the distances in the American society will be increased again. It will take much time until they are able to live with the immigrants together like it was in the past. The government tried to get the trust of the population back by combating the actual cause of the attacks of 9/11.

National Security and Immigration Christopher Rudolph 2006 Includes statistical tables and graphs.

Probationary Americans Edward J. W. Park 2005 Probationary Americans examines contemporary immigration rules and how they affect the make-up of immigrant communities. The authors' key argument is that immigration policies place race and class as important criteria for gaining entry to the United States, and in doing so, alter the makeup of America's immigrant communities.

History of Indian Immigration to the United States Roger Daniels 1989

Immigration Research Silvia Pedraza-Bailey 1989

United States Immigration Eugene Willard Miller 1996

Opening the Door Betsy Teresa Brody 2002 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."

Heaven's Door George J. Borjas 1999 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 Institute for Research on Public Policy. Studies in Social Policy 1987

The academic discourse about new Asian immigrants in New Zealand David Glowsky 2004-01-03 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)...

Immigration Policy and Research Working Paper United States Division of Immigration Policy and Research 1992

Country of Origin and Immigrant Earnings Harriet Orcutt Daleep 1994

Globalisierung aus historischer Perspektive Götz Kollé 2007 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 halt man "Globalisierung" nur noch für einem 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 Langzeitphanomen zu einem neuzeitlichen Mythos aufgeblasen? Was soll denn eigentlich so neu sein an der "Globalisierung"? Ich mochte 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 mochte 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 *The California Cauldron* William A. V. Clark 1998-11-25 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.

Who are we? Samuel P. Huntington 2006

The Immigration Debate John Isbister 1996 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.

The Problems of Immigration and Assimilation in a Multicultural Society Tamara Schaub 2008-01 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 immagrants 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 designates as a "melting pot." This term tries to discribe 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 conuntry. But does a mutlicultural 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 immigrations 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 representativ 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

The Qualities of a Citizen Martha Mabie Gardner 2005 The Qualities of a Citizen traces the application of U.S. immigration and naturalization law to women from the 1870s to the late 1960s. Like no other book before, it explores how racialized, gendered, and historical anxieties shaped our current understandings of the histories of immigrant women. The book takes us from the first federal immigration restrictions against Asian prostitutes in the 1870s to the immigration "reform" measures of the late 1960s. Throughout this period, topics such as morality, family, marriage, poverty, and nationality structured historical debates over women's immigration and citizenship. At the border, women immigrants, immigration officials, social service providers, and federal judges argued the grounds on which women would be included within the nation. As interview transcripts and court documents reveal, when, where, and how women were welcomed into the country depended on their racial status, their roles in the family, and their work skills. Gender and race mattered. The book emphasizes the comparative nature of racial ideologies in which the inclusion of one group often came with the exclusion of another. It explores how U.S. officials insisted on the link between race and gender in understanding America's peculiar brand of nationalism. It also serves as a social history of the law, detailing women's experiences and strategies, successes and failures, to belong to the nation.

Economic Research on the Determinants of Immigration George J. Borjas 1999-01-01 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.

Debates on U.S. Immigration Judith Gans 2012-08-17 This issues-based reference work (available in both print and electronic formats) shines a spotlight on immigration policy in the United States. The U.S. is a nation of immigrants. Yet while the lofty words enshrined with the Statue of Liberty stand as a source of national pride, the rhetoric and politics surrounding immigration policy all-too-often have proven far less lofty. In reality, the apparently open invitation of Lady Liberty seldom has been without restriction. Throughout our history, impassioned debates about the appropriate scope and nature of such restriction have emerged and mushroomed, among politicians, among scholars of public policy, among the general public. In light of the need to keep students, researchers, and other interested readers informed and up-to-date on status of U.S. immigration policy, this volume uses introductory essays followed by point/counterpoint articles to explore prominent and perennially important debates, providing readers with views on multiple sides of this complex issue. While there are some brief works looking at debates on immigration, as well as some general A-to-Z encyclopedias, we offer more in-depth coverage of a much wider range of themes and issues, thus providing the only fully comprehensive point/counterpoint handbook tackling the issues that political science, history, and sociology majors are asked to explore and to write about as students and that they will grapple with later as policy makers and citizens. Features & Benefits: The volume is divided into three sections, each with its own Section Editor: Labor & Economic Debates (Judith Gans), Social & Cultural Debates (Judith Gans), and Political & Legal Debates (Daniel Tichenor). Sections open with a Preface by the Section Editor to introduce the broad theme at hand and provide historical underpinnings. Each section holds 12 chapters addressing varied aspects of the broad theme of the section. Chapters open with an objective, lead-in piece (or "headnote") followed by a point article and a counterpoint article. All pieces (headnote, point article, counterpoint article) are signed. For each chapter, students are referred to further readings, data sources, and other resources as a jumping-off spot for further research and more in-depth exploration. Finally, volume concludes with a comprehensive index, and the electronic version includes search-and-browse features, as well as the ability to link to further readings cited within chapters should they be available to the library in electronic format.

Keeping a Low Profile Brigitte Bönisch-Brednich 2002 "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 New Immigration Nathan Glazer 1988

Immigration and Homelessness in Europe William McLenachen Edgar 2004-11-23 Includes statistics.

Research Paper Series 2002

Straddling the Border Lisa Magana 2003-12 "This is the single most significant new work on the multiple missions of INS (a proposed division of the new Department of Homeland Security) and the complex, highly political environment the agency operates within.... A MUST read not only for scholars and students of immigration policy and politics, but also for all concerned with the complexities of policy implementation and regulatory enforcement. Magaa has crafted a gem." —John G. Bretting, Associate Professor, Political Science, and Director, Master of Public Administration Program, College of Charleston With the dual and often conflicting responsibilities of deterring illegal immigration and providing services to legal immigrants, the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is a bureaucracy beset with contradictions. Critics fault the agency for failing to stop the entry of undocumented workers from Mexico. Agency staff complain that harsh enforcement policies discourage legal immigrants from seeking INS aid, while ever-changing policy mandates from Congress and a lack of funding hinder both enforcement and service activities. In this book, Lisa Magaa convincingly argues that a profound disconnection between national-level policymaking and local-level policy implementation prevents the INS from effectively fulfilling either its enforcement or its service mission. She begins with a history and analysis of the making of immigration policy which reveals that federal and state lawmakers respond more to the concerns, fears, and prejudices of the public than to the realities of immigration or the needs of the INS. She then illustrates the effects of shifting and conflicting mandates through case studies of INS implementation of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, Proposition 187, and the 1996 Welfare Reform and Responsibility Act and their impact on Mexican immigrants. Magaña concludes with fact-based recommendations to improve the agency's performance.

How the EU's Migration Policies Transformed into a Security Subject Hilal Apak 2019-06-04 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.

The Value of Worthless Lives Ilaria Serra 2007 There are many good books on Italian immigration to the United States, including success biographies, field researches and historical investigations. What is lacking however is an account of the immigrant experience from a "grassroots" point of view. This book tells the stories of a normal people, the great majority of the immigrant population, through their own, sometimes almost illiterate, words. With this book I aim to contribute to this country's story of immigration with these first-hand accounts of those who lived it, first-generation immigrants. It was said once, by Giuseppe Prezzolini, that Italian immigration left tears and sweat but not "words." The material of this book proves such arrogance wrong. I tried to be as thorough as possible in my field research looking for such "words" on both sides of the Ocean. I consulted Italian and American archives, I looked for books out of print, and scavenged for unpublished ones in private houses and forgotten drawers. What I found fills a silence and gives a wider spectrum of the immigrant experience, from the miner to the tailor, from the janitor to the professor. The book will interest scholars of Italian immigration because it adds information from within the protagonists' self. Their tales may be average, their memory may be inaccurate but their drive toward a new life and their immigrant "philosophy," made of grinding teeth and hope, is all there in its most fresh features. The book will also interest scholars of the autobiographical genre because it adds a new facet to the autobiographical voice. There are only a few studies on the life writing of the lower class (which come from France and England, not the US). I have tried

to formulate new concepts that describe the autobiographical "I" of these works, conc

Unwelcome Strangers David M. Reimers 1998 Is it time for America—a country founded and forged by immigrants—to shut its doors? After decades of liberal policies that welcomed ever greater numbers of immigrants, America is seeing a surge in anti-immigration sentiment. Congressional debates, polls, incidents of violence, and the growing strength of anti-immigration groups all indicate a growing nativism. In *Unwelcome Strangers*, David M. Reimers enters into the emotionally charged immigration debate, looking at all sides of the argument. Who are the nativists, and are any of their views legitimate? This balanced investigation traces the history of American attitudes toward immigration and offers a new perspective on the current crisis. The core of this book uncovers the heated arguments of the anti-immigration forces, from environmental groups that warn against the consequences of overpopulation, to economic concerns that immigrants take jobs away from Americans, to assimilationist fears that newcomers—especially from Latin America, and Asia—threaten American culture. Reimers questions these arguments while acknowledging that pro-immigration forces hurt their position by not considering whether the United States can actually absorb one million immigrants a year. Reimers sees potential solutions in English language instruction for newcomers, greater accountability of sponsors, and government intervention to counterbalance the negative economic impact some immigrants have on poor communities. Reimers outlines the many bureaucratic and practical challenges faced by the INS, from determining who gets political asylum to screening applicants for criminal records. Reimers charts the history of U.S. immigration policy and public reaction to newcomers, from the Puritan colonists to World War II refugees. The rise of nativism that began in the 1880s culminated with the highly restrictive immigration policies of the 1920s. Reimers shows how immigrant groups have historically been targeted—whether for ethnic, racial, or religious reasons. Quakers, Catholics, and Jews were the focus of anti-immigrant sentiment as were Germans, Irish, Italians, and Asians. This history of prejudice throws light on later developments in immigration history, such as the public response to the Cuban refugee crisis, the growing proportion of Third World immigrants, and the relationship between legal and illegal immigration, right up to the battles over California's proposition 187—which proposed to restrict public assistance for aliens and their children—and major congressional legislation passed in 1996 to deal with immigration.

Immigration and American Popular Culture Rachel Lee Rubin 2007 How does a 'national' popular culture form and grow over time in a nation comprised of immigrants? How have immigrants used popular culture in America, and how has it used them? Immigration and American Popular Culture looks at the relationship between American immigrants and the popular culture industry in the twentieth century. Through a series of case studies, Rachel Rubin and Jeffrey Melnick uncover how specific trends in popular culture—such as portrayals of European immigrants as gangsters in 1930s cinema, the zoot suits of the 1940s, the influence of Jamaican Americans on rap in the 1970s, and cyberpunk and Asian American zines in the 1990s—have their roots in the complex socio-political nature of immigration in America. Supplemented by a timeline of key events and extensive suggestions for further reading, *Immigration and American Popular Culture* offers at once a unique history of twentieth century U.S. immigration and an essential introduction to the major approaches to the study of popular culture. Melnick and Rubin go further to demonstrate how completely and complexly the processes of immigration and cultural production have been intertwined, and how we cannot understand one without the other.

Immigrant Education Noyna DebBurman 2005 DebBurman studies the differences in education among immigrants: compared by generation, age-at-immigration, and country-of-origin. Educational attainment of adults and school enrollment among high school and pre-school children are evaluated using Becker's theories of human capital investment and demand for schooling. Second-generation adult immigrants have the highest level of schooling, exceeding that of both first-generation and U.S. born, while the first-generation possess the highest level of pre- and high school enrollment. Teenage immigrants complete fewer school years and are less likely enroll in high school. Hispanics and Blacks lag non-Hispanic Whites. This gap narrows with higher order immigrant generations among Hispanics, but widens among blacks. However, schooling differences by country-of-origin are more complex.

Influence of Immigration on Society. A comparison of St. Louis and Wuppertal 2015-01-26 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.

Immigration Issues Henry Bischoff 2002 Presents opposing viewpoints on the most controversial immigration debates from 1820 to the present, supplying primary documents from governmental officials and American citizens.

Unguarded Gates Otis L. Graham 2004 Examines America's history of immigration pressures, policy debates, and choices.