

Immigration Essay Paper

The first essay is The linkage between foreign direct investment and international migration. Immigration policy and policies regarding the flow of capital across borders are generally enacted separately. Such separation may not be appropriate if there are interactions between immigration and foreign direct investment (FDI). Although much research has focused on the determinants of international migration, little agreement has been made with respect to how FDI affects migration. In this paper, we attempt to clarify the influence of FDI on migration. We consider not only how aggregate FDI into country i affects migration from i to j but also how the FDI that i receives specifically from country j (which we denote as bilateral FDI) affects migration from i to j . We find that bilateral FDI stock has a positive and significant impact on the size of migrant stock through what we call an "ideological linkage". We show that this finding is robust across different estimation methods, including instrumental variables Tobit and Heckman selection models. We conclude that the influence of FDI on migration needs to be considered when designing economic policies. The second essay is Environmental quality and international migration. This essay examines the extent of which pollution is a factor that pushes people to migrate across borders. It provides an empirical analysis of the aspects of air quality and its unexplored role in the international migration. We allow pollution to affect migrants differently according to their gender and educational attainment. We also consider different types of air pollution such as sulfur dioxide and particulate matter. We then test for the interaction between environmental quality and income upon migration. We find that air pollution is a push factor but not necessarily for countries with very high incomes. We also find evidence supporting that there is a gender difference in the migration-environment association. Finally, the third essay is The effects of foreign universities on domestic human capital accumulation. In this essay, we focus on the impact of foreign direct investment in education (i.e., foreign universities opening up branches overseas) on human capital formation in the host countries. High ranking universities have the privilege to enter foreign market and usually enjoy subsidy from the host country. However, the entry of low quality foreign universities may have positive impact on domestic human capital accumulation with less uncertainty. In our model, we have three types of universities: high quality foreign universities located domestically, low quality foreign universities located domestically and domestic universities. Agents in the model represent students in the host country who decide upon their level of preparedness for a university education. As comparative statics exercises, we examine how effort changes when the slots of high quality or low quality foreign institutions change. Results from these comparative statics exercises could help a government choose the optimal size of high quality or low quality foreign universities where optimal means maximizing aggregate effort. We also examine the effect of foreign education premium on human capital accumulation. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first economics-based, theoretical study of this issue. We conclude that the entry of low quality foreign universities generally increases domestic human capital accumulation whereas allowing more high quality universities to enter the country produces less straightforward results. We also find that lowering the wage gap could have beneficial effects on human capital accumulation.

On March 8th, 2004 Steve Moxon was suspended on full pay from his job as a Home Office immigration caseworker having blown the whistle on widespread abuse and cover-up of the government's policy of 'Managed Migration'. His revelations in the Sunday Times contributed to the resignation of immigration minister Beverley Hughes. In this book Moxon outlines the events that led to the decision that he could no longer participate in a policy that appeared to be at odds with the intentions of Parliament. The book includes an extensive analysis of the relevant scholarly literature in demography, economics and evolutionary psychology.

Immigration divides our globalizing world like no other issue. We are swamped by illegal immigrants and infiltrated by terrorists, our jobs stolen, our welfare system abused, our way of life destroyed--or so we are told. At a time when National Guard units are deployed alongside vigilante Minutemen on the U.S.-Mexico border, where the death toll in the past decade now exceeds 9/11's, Philippe Legrain has written the first book about immigration that looks beyond the headlines. Why are ever-rising numbers of people from poor countries arriving in the United States, Europe, and Australia? Can we keep them out? Should we even be trying? Combining compelling firsthand reporting from around the world, incisive socioeconomic analysis, and a broad understanding of what's at stake politically and culturally, *Immigrants* is a passionate but lucid book. In our open world, more people will inevitably move across borders, Legrain says--and we should generally welcome them. They do the jobs we can't or won't do--and their diversity enriches us all. Left and Right, free marketeers and campaigners for global justice, enlightened patriots--all should rally behind the cause of freer migration, because They need Us and We need Them.

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.

The story of West Indian immigrants to the United States is generally considered to be a great success. Mary Waters, however, tells a very different story. She finds that the values that gain first-generation immigrants initial success--a willingness to work hard, a lack of attention to racism, a desire for education, an incentive to save--are undermined by the realities of life and race relations in the United States. Contrary to long-held beliefs, Waters finds, those who resist Americanization are most likely to succeed economically, especially in the second generation.

The growing importance of immigration in the United States today prompted this examination of the adequacy of U.S. immigration data. This volume summarizes data needs in four areas: immigration trends, assimilation and impacts, labor force issues, and family and social networks. It includes recommendations on additional sources for the data needed for program and

research purposes, and new questions and refinements of questions within existing data sources to improve the understanding of immigration and immigrant trends.

From debates on Capitol Hill to the popular media, Mexican immigrants are the subject of widespread controversy. By 2003, their growing numbers accounted for 28.3 percent of all foreign-born inhabitants of the United States. *Mexican Immigration to the United States* analyzes the astonishing economic impact of this historically unprecedented exodus. Why do Mexican immigrants gain citizenship and employment at a slower rate than non-Mexicans? Does their migration to the U.S. adversely affect the working conditions of lower-skilled workers already residing there? And how rapid is the intergenerational mobility among Mexican immigrant families? This authoritative volume provides a historical context for Mexican immigration to the U.S. and reports new findings on an immigrant influx whose size and character will force us to rethink economic policy for decades to come. *Mexican Immigration to the United States* will be necessary reading for anyone concerned about social conditions and economic opportunities in both countries.

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

This collection of essays is the outcome of an international conference on Irregular Migration and Human Rights, which gathered together prominent scholars, policy-makers and practitioners working in the migration and human rights field. The objective of the book, in contrast to the prevailing political approach which focuses almost solely on prevention, is to discuss the human rights dimensions of irregular migration from theoretical, European and international perspectives.

Relatively affluent individuals from various corners of the globe are increasingly choosing to migrate, spurred on by the promise of a better and more fulfilling way of life within their destination. Despite its increasing scale, migration academics have yet to consolidate and establish lifestyle migration as a subfield of theoretical enquiry, until now. This volume offers a dynamic and holistic analysis of contemporary lifestyle migrations, exploring the expectations and aspirations which inform and drive migration alongside the realities of life within the destination. It also recognizes the structural conditions (and constraints) which frame lifestyle migration, laying the groundwork for further intellectual enquiry. Through rich empirical case studies this volume addresses this important and increasingly common form of migration in a manner that will interest scholars of mobility, migration, lifestyle and culture across the social sciences.

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.

The liberal legal ideal of protection of the individual against administrative detention without trial is embodied in the habeas corpus tradition. However, the use of detention to control immigration has gone from a wartime exception to normal practice, thus calling into question modern states' adherence to the rule of law. Daniel Wilsher traces how modern states have come to use long-term detention of immigrants without judicial control. He examines the wider emerging international human rights challenge presented by detention based upon protecting 'national sovereignty' in an age of global migration. He explores the vulnerable political status of immigrants and shows how attempts to close liberal societies can create 'unwanted persons' who are denied fundamental rights. To conclude, he proposes a set of standards to ensure that efforts to control migration, including the use of detention, conform to principles of law and uphold basic rights regardless of immigration status.

Essays on Immigration Courier Corporation

The growing scale of international migration has reshaped the debate on the social rights and social protection available to people outside their countries of origin. This book uses conceptual frameworks, policy analysis and empirical studies of migrants to explore international migrants' needs for and access to social protection across the world.

This anthology surveys the immigration experience from a wide range of cultural and historical viewpoints. Contributors include Jacob Riis, Edwidge Danticat, Junot Díaz, and many others.

"Immigrants are going to take American jobs." "They're going to commit crimes." "They won't learn English." We've heard it all. *The Most Common Arguments Against Immigration and Why They're Wrong* contains the 15 most common arguments against immigration and Cato Institute scholar Alex Nowrasteh's responses to them. Immigration has been the most hotly debated public policy issue in the United States since Donald Trump entered the Republican primary in mid-2015. A new Biden Administration has an opportunity to reverse the anti-immigration actions of the Trump Administration and expand legal immigration. From economics to crime, terrorism, cultural assimilation, and the voting habits of immigrants, Nowrasteh considers the most common arguments against immigration and rejects them using sound reasoning and evidence.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989, Soviet Jews emigrated in large numbers to Israel. Over the next ten years, Israel absorbed approximately 900,000 immigrants from the former Soviet Union, an influx that equaled about twenty percent of the Israeli population. Most of these new immigrants of working age were college-educated and highly skilled. Once in Israel, they were eligible for a generous package of benefits, including housing subsidies, Hebrew language training, and vocational education. This episode provides a natural experiment for testing the consequences of a large immigration inflow of skilled workers. This book provides a detailed analysis of the gradual process of occupational upgrading of immigrants and the associated rise in their wages. Based on their analysis, the authors conclude that even a very large and unanticipated wave of immigration can be integrated within the local labor market without any significant long-term adverse economic effect on natives. The small effect on wages and employment of natives is explained by the capital inflows into Israel and the gradual entry of immigrants into high-skill jobs as they invest in local human capital. An important contribution of the book to the immigration literature is the formulation and estimation of stochastic dynamic models that combine job search with investment in human capital and the analysis of alternative government policies within this framework.

Nearly 3% of the world's population no longer live in the country where they were born. George Borjas synthesizes the theories, models, and econometric methods used to identify the causes and consequences of international labor flows, and lays out with clarity a full spectrum of topics with crucial implications for framing debates over immigration.

Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 2,6, University of Tübingen, language: English, abstract: This essay will argue that the life of the immigrant in Michael Ondaatje's "In the Skin of a Lion" is represented as hard, but also that the presence of the immigrants changed the city of Toronto in a positive way. The term paper will first introduce the author of "In the Skin of a Lion" and then compare the characters from the book by explaining the immigrant and native status. Furthermore, it will give an overview of the immigrants who changed the city of Toronto. At the end, this paper will point out today's immigration life with all of its difficulties.

This book sheds light on one of the most controversial issues of the decade. It identifies the economic gains and losses from immigration--for the nation, states, and local areas--and provides a foundation for public discussion and policymaking. Three key questions are explored: What is the influence of immigration on the overall economy, especially national and regional labor markets? What are the overall effects of immigration on federal, state, and local government budgets? What effects will immigration have on the future size and makeup of the nation's population over the next 50 years? The New Americans examines what immigrants gain by coming to the United States and what they contribute to the country, the skills of immigrants and those of native-born Americans, the experiences of immigrant women and other groups, and much more. It offers examples of how to measure the impact of immigration on government revenues and expenditures--estimating one year's fiscal impact in California, New Jersey, and the United States and projecting the long-run fiscal effects on government revenues and expenditures. Also included is background information on immigration policies and practices and data on where immigrants come from, what they do in America, and how they will change the nation's social fabric in the decades to come.

Deborah Burman 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.

Scientific Essay from the year 2015 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: USA, grade: A, Hamline University, course: Reform Movements in America, language: English, abstract: This paper analyzes the root of anti-immigration sentiments that existed in the Progressive Era, and the struggle that took place over the immigration question between immigration proponents and anti immigration reformists. The paper keeps in on the US Immigration Commission's role in the debate. This paper argues that the Immigration Commission's anti-immigrant bias in its reports compelled congress to pass the most sweeping immigration restrictionist policies in the history of the United States. The passage of these laws symbolized the victory of anti-immigration reformists over immigration proponents of the Progressive Era.

Winner of the American Library Association's 2021 Asian/Pacific American Award for Best Picture Book! An inspiring picture-book biography of animator Tyrus Wong, the Chinese American immigrant responsible for bringing Disney's Bambi to life. Before he became an artist named Tyrus Wong, he was a boy named Wong Geng Yeo. He traveled across a vast ocean from China to America with only a suitcase and a few papers. Not papers for drawing--which he loved to do--but immigration papers to start a new life. Once in America, Tyrus seized every opportunity to make art, eventually enrolling at an art institute in Los Angeles. Working as a janitor at night, his mop twirled like a paintbrush in his hands. Eventually, he was given the opportunity of a lifetime--and using sparse brushstrokes and soft watercolors, Tyrus created the iconic backgrounds of Bambi. Julie Leung and Chris Sasaki perfectly capture the beautiful life and work of a painter who came to this country with dreams and talent--and who changed the world of animation forever.

A moving, eye-opening polemic about the US-Mexico border and what happens to the tens of thousands of unaccompanied Mexican and Central American children arriving in the US without papers

Publisher description: In *Other Immigrants*, David M. Reimers offers the first comprehensive account of non-European immigration, chronicling the compelling and diverse stories of frequently overlooked Americans. Reimers traces the early history of Black, Hispanic, and Asian immigrants from the fifteenth century through World War II, when racial hostility led to the virtual exclusion of Asians and aggression towards Blacks and Hispanics. He also describes the modern state of immigration to the U.S., where Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians made up nearly thirty percent of the population at the turn of the twenty-first century.

The *Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration* finds that the long-term impact of immigration on the wages and employment of native-born workers overall is very small, and that any negative impacts are most likely to be found for prior immigrants or native-born high school dropouts. First-generation immigrants are more costly to governments than are the native-born, but the second generation are among the strongest fiscal and economic contributors in the U.S. This report concludes that immigration has an overall

positive impact on long-run economic growth in the U.S. More than 40 million people living in the United States were born in other countries, and almost an equal number have at least one foreign-born parent. Together, the first generation (foreign-born) and second generation (children of the foreign-born) comprise almost one in four Americans. It comes as little surprise, then, that many U.S. residents view immigration as a major policy issue facing the nation. Not only does immigration affect the environment in which everyone lives, learns, and works, but it also interacts with nearly every policy area of concern, from jobs and the economy, education, and health care, to federal, state, and local government budgets. The changing patterns of immigration and the evolving consequences for American society, institutions, and the economy continue to fuel public policy debate that plays out at the national, state, and local levels. The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration assesses the impact of dynamic immigration processes on economic and fiscal outcomes for the United States, a major destination of world population movements. This report will be a fundamental resource for policy makers and law makers at the federal, state, and local levels but extends to the general public, nongovernmental organizations, the business community, educational institutions, and the research community.

Since 2000, IOM has been producing world migration reports. The World Migration Report 2020, the tenth in the world migration report series, has been produced to contribute to increased understanding of migration throughout the world. This new edition presents key data and information on migration as well as thematic chapters on highly topical migration issues, and is structured to focus on two key contributions for readers: Part I: key information on migration and migrants (including migration-related statistics); and Part II: balanced, evidence-based analysis of complex and emerging migration issues.

"This collection of nine essays originated in a symposium on Austrian Immigration to Canada held at Carleton University in May 1995. Held in conjunction with the Austrian Immigration to Canada Research Project, which was initiated to mark the Austrian millennium in 1996, the conference brought together European and Canadian scholars from several disciplines. The full range of immigrant and refugee experience in Canada is addressed: culture, politics, demographics, identity, language, memory, hardship and achievement. Austrian Immigration is the companion volume to A History of the Austrian Migration to Canada, also published by Carleton University Press."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

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)...

A damning confrontation between the American dream and the reality of undocumented children seeking a new life in the US.

A new statistical technique provides the first comprehensive account of why countries differ substantially in legal permanent emigration to the U.S. since 1965.

This second edition builds on the first, while making significant changes that reflect new trends in the study of American immigration history. The field was first centrally defined in the mid-twentieth century by the study of immigrants from Europe. Asians and Latinos were not considered "immigrants"--People who settled permanently in the United States. They were considered "birds of passage"--people who did not experience the same social processes of incorporation and assimilation as did Europeans. As immigration from Asia and Latin America to the United States surged in the last third of the twentieth century, scholars began to pay more attention to their experiences, both historical and contemporary. A much more diverse and inclusive portrait of the American immigration experience has emerged.

This book focuses on the latest advances and challenges in interregional migration research. Given the increase in the availability of "big data" at a finer spatial scale, the book discusses the resulting new challenges for researchers in interregional migration, especially for regional scientists, and the theoretical and empirical advances that have been made possible. In presenting these findings, it also sheds light on the different migration drivers and patterns in the developed and developing world by comparing different regions around the globe. The book updates and revisits the main academic debates in interregional migration, and presents new emerging lines of investigation and a forward-looking research agenda.

THE SUNDANCE WRITER, Brief Fifth Edition, provides students with essential skills needed for writing in college and beyond, including critical thinking and reading, as well as writing for

academic and workplace audiences. The fifth edition features an important restructuring of content that allows students to proceed more quickly to writing projects and to incorporating research into their writing. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version. Praised for its practical strategies, real-world emphasis, and focus on critical thinking, this successful 4-in-1 text (rhetoric, reading, research guide, and handbook) prepares students for writing in college and in the workplace. THE SUNDANCE WRITER, FIFTH EDITION, provides students with essential skills needed for writing in college and beyond, including critical thinking and reading, as well as writing for academic and workplace audiences. The fifth edition features an important restructuring of content that allows students to proceed more quickly to writing projects and to incorporating research into their writing. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

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