

Essay Paper On Immigration

Since 1965 the foreign-born population of the United States has swelled from 9.6 million or 5 percent of the population to 45 million or 14 percent in 2015. Today, about one-quarter of the U.S. population consists of immigrants or the children of immigrants. Given the sizable representation of immigrants in the U.S. population, their health is a major influence on the health of the population as a whole. On average, immigrants are healthier than native-born Americans. Yet, immigrants also are subject to the systematic marginalization and discrimination that often lead to the creation of health disparities. To explore the link between immigration and health disparities, the Health Equity held a workshop in Oakland, California, on November 28, 2017. This summary of that workshop highlights the presentations and discussions of the workshop.

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

The essays in this volume look at Asian Americans, their ideas and ways of life, on their own terms, relating them to both Asian and United States history. Roger Daniels presents an overview of East Asian immigrants through a review of the literature by American historians. An essay by Stanfom M. Lyman, which follows, analyzes San Francisco's Chinatown before 1910, and offers an interpretation in terms of sociology of conflict. Harry H.L. Kitano's essay, which employs the theory of "middleman minority," seeks to define how Japanese Americans fit into the American social system, by analyzing an example of labor unionization. Lee and Chang-su Houchin's essay on the Korean experience in the United States emphasizes the political ideologies and activities of this immigrant group. The essay by H. Brett Melendy and Gary R. Hess demonstrates that, although distinguishable ethnically from Chinese, Japanese and Koreans, East Indians and Filipinos came to the United States under similar circumstances and experienced the same white prejudice and economic victimization. Finally Shih-Shan H. Ts'o's article summarizes Chinese historiography on the immigration dispute. This book contains extensive bibliographical references.

This book's contribution is comprised of three essays on high-skilled migrants and how these are influenced by public policy and their economic impacts. The first essay links finance theory to labor economics and political economy in the context of migration and immigration policy. Using event study analysis, I measure the impact of immigration policy on the profit of employers and shareholders, in particular the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act (ACWIA) of 1998 nearly doubling the available number of H-1B visas for skilled foreign workers in FY 1999. The empirical results show that top H-1B visa user industries enjoyed significant and positive excess returns with the passage of the ACWIA of 1998, while industries with little need for H-1B visas experienced no significant changes. Robustness checks including international comparisons, nonparametric modeling and a sample-split Chow structural break test support the results. In the second essay, I investigate the findings of the first essay by employing two multi-factor models-Fama-French three-factor model and Fama-French-momentum four-factor model. Fama and French (1993) claim that the three-factor model does a better job isolating the firm-specific components of returns. In contrast, Campbell, Lo and Mackinlay (1997) argue that in practice the gains from employing multi-factor models for modeling the normal returns are limited. The results support the point of Campbell, Lo and Mackinlay (1997). In the third essay, I use microdata on immigrants from the 1990 and 2000 U.S. censuses to examine the growing earnings differentials between foreign-born Taiwanese and all other foreign-born immigrants. By decomposing the earnings gap, I show that over one-third of this gap (36% in 1990, 37% in 2000) can be attributed to the better endowment (higher education) of the Taiwanese. Among foreign-born Taiwanese from 1960 to 1999, 60% of the master degrees, 80% of the professional degrees and 90% of the doctorate degrees were earned in the United States. The growing numbers and rising percentage of U.S. earned degrees among the Taiwanese indicate their higher earnings relative to other immigrants in 1990 and 2000 can be attributed to their successful economic assimilation into the United States.

On Belonging in America

How One Undocumented Girl Fought for Her American Dream

An Essay in 40 Questions

Essays in the History of Immigration

The Economic Sociology of Immigration

The Sociology of Return Migration: A Bibliographic Essay

Tell Me How It Ends

The Braided River' explores contemporary migration to New Zealand through an examination of 200 personal essays written by 37 migrants from 20 different countries, spanning all ages and life stages. The first book to examine migration through the lens of the personal essay, 'The Braided River' presents migration as a lifelong experience that affects everything from language, home, work, family and friendship to finances, citizenship and social benefits. Like migrants themselves, 'The Braided River' crosses boundaries, working at the intersections of literature, history, philosophy and sociology to discuss questions of identity and belonging. Throughout, Diane Comer, both migrant and essayist herself, demonstrates the versatility of the personal essay as a means to analyse and understand migration, an issue with increasing relevance worldwide.

The author uses her journey from Moroccan immigrant to U.S. citizen as a starting point for an exploration of the rights, liberties, and protections that are traditionally associated with American citizenship. Tapping into history, politics, and literature, she elucidates how accents of birth - such as national origin, race, or gender - that once determined the boundaries of Americanness still cast their shadows today

Using methods of causal inference, computational social science and careful qualitative analysis, this thesis examines the roles that race and gender play in three key areas of modern American political life: political polarization, immigration policy and political participation. In the first essay entitled 'The Big Sorts': Diversity, White Flight and Polarization in Neighborhoods and Cities, "I develop the Migration-Flight-Polarization (MFP) hypothesis to explain how changes in diversity brought about by internal migration and immigration hold the key to understanding the connection between residential choice decisions and ideological lines. Using an original agent-based modeling simulation and Hurricane Katrina evacuee data collected from schools and neighborhoods in Houston, Texas, I demonstrate that changes in diversity and "white flight" responses to these changes are responsible for the growing partisan divide in Houston neighborhoods and the City of Houston as a whole. My second essay entitled "Not in My Backyard: The Effect of Immigrant Race and Proximity on Immigration Policy Preferences," examines the extent to which immigrant race and proximity to a respondent influences immigration policy opinion. Using a survey experiment which employs blurry images of a fictional undocumented Mexican immigrant and respondent Internet Protocol addresses, I randomly manipulate immigrant skin tone and perceived distance between respondents and the immigrant. I find that the effect of race on immigration policy opinion depends upon the perceived distance between the immigrant and respondents. When respondents believe that the immigrant lives nearby, the darker immigrant elicits more anti-immigration responses to immigration policy questions. Conversely, when no immigrant location is provided, the darker immigrant elicits greater pro-immigration responses to the same questions. I also find that attitude polarization on immigration policy increases when respondents believe that the immigrant lives near them. These findings help explain the paradoxical divide between support for pro-immigration policies at the national level and anti-immigration policies at the state level. My third essay with Morris Levy entitled "Estimating the Gender Penalty in the House: A Regression Discontinuity Approach," brings a novel regression discontinuity design to bear on the question of whether net voter bias against female candidates for the House of Representatives. Using house primary vote share as a forcing variable, we estimate the causal effect of a major party nominee's gender on that candidate's general election vote share. Our period of study encompasses all Congressional elections since 1982. Our findings suggest that female Republican candidates that barely defeat general election primaries have a substantial impact on general election outcomes. A similar effect among female winners of close Democratic primaries is not found.

This dissertation examines how U.S. immigration policies, as implemented by government agents, shape migration and key employment outcomes of foreign nationals. Using unique quantitative and qualitative data, never previously available outside the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (U.S. CIS) and U.S. Department of Labor (U.S. DoL), I assess agents' work legalization decisions that annually affect hundreds of thousands of workers. In so doing, I distinguish between competing theoretical accounts of labor market inequality and regulatory failure. In my first essay, I examine new U.S. CIS Freedom of Information Act data on the entire population of approved and denied H-1B temporary work visas over a five year period. I find that immigrant workers from sending countries with lower levels of economic development are less likely to receive approvals for initial and continuing employment requests, all else equal. In support of social boundary theories, but not theories of preference-based inequality, I find no statistically significant differences in approval outcomes those immigrants previously granted legal standing and seeking to change jobs or employers. In the second essay (co-authored with Professor Emilio J. Castillo), we examine quantitative data on the entire population of approved and denied labor certification requests, a key prerequisite for most employment-based green cards, evaluated by U.S. DoL agents over a 40 month period. We find that approvals differ significantly depending on immigrants' foreign citizenship, all else equal. Yet, and in support of statistical accounts of inequality, we find that approvals are equally likely for immigrant workers from the vast majority of citizenship groups when agents review audited applications with detailed employment information. In my final essay, I analyze qualitative data from U.S. DoL analysts charged with ensuring that the hiring of immigrant workers will not adversely affect the employment of U.S. citizens. In so doing, I explore why regulation may fail to achieve its desired outcome. In contrast to past work, I proposed that well-designed and faithfully-enacted regulation may produce inconsistent or ineffective outcomes when reliant on regulated actors' truthful accounts of their activities, resulting in "anomic regulation" that masks evaluation rules and constrains regulated actors' ability to improve compliance. 2

Essays in Unauthorized Immigration and Migration

The Good Immigrant

Essays on the Origins of Modern America

Three Essays on the Employment of Foreign Nationals in the United States

Made in America

Three Essays in Wage Differentials

26 Writers Reflect on America

"Portes suggests that immigration constitutes an especially appropriate Mertonian 'strategic research site' for economic sociology in that it provides very good opportunities for investigating the embeddedness of economic relationships in social situations....the contributors expand the conventional domain of economic sociology quite literally in both time and space."—"Contemporary Society" Alejandro Portes and his splendid band of collaborators make clear that the causes, processes, and consequences of migration vary dramatically from group to group, that a group's history makes a profound difference to its fate in the American economy. They have produced a siveiney book, a book worth arguing with."—Charles Tilly, Columbia University The Economic Sociology of Immigration forges a dynamic link between the theoretical innovations of economic sociology with the latest empirical findings from immigration research, an area of critical concern as the problems of ethnic poverty and inequality become increasingly profound. Alejandro Portes' lucid overview of sociological approaches to economic phenomena provides the framework for six thoughtful, wide-ranging investigations into ethnic and immigrant labor networks and social resources, entrepreneurship, and cultural assimilation. Mark Granovetter illustrates how small businesses built on the bonds of ethnicity and kinship can, under certain conditions, flourish remarkably well. Bryan R. Roberts demonstrates how immigrant groups' expectations of the duration of their stay influence their propensity toward entrepreneurship. Ivan Light and Carolyn Rosenstein chart how specific metropolitan environments have stimulated or impeded entrepreneurial ventures in five ethnic populations. Saskia Sassen provides a revealing analysis of the unexpectedly flexible and vital labor market networks maintained between immigrants and their native countries, while M. Patricia Fernandez Kelly looks specifically at the black inner city to examine how insular cultural values hinder the acquisition of skills and jobs outside the neighborhood. Alejandro Portes also depicts the difference between the attitudes of American-born youths and those of recent immigrants and its effect on the economic success of immigrant children.

Michael Bommes (1954-2010) was one of the most brilliant and original migration studies scholars of our time. This posthumous collection brings together a selection of his most important work on immigration, integration, transnationalism, irregular migration and migrant networks. Each essay provides a rigorous and compelling critique of mainstream accounts, building on Bommes distinctive systems theoretic approach. It will be required reading for all theoretically minded scholars and advanced students of migration studies.

Presents a collection of essays that look at the effects of immigration in the United States after 1965 and how it affects traditional American values and practices: how the courts, states, and Congress are responding to immigration; and the nature of American citizenship.

Broad in scope, The Gilded Age consists of 14 original essays, each written by an expert in the field. Topics have been selected so that students can appreciate the various societal and cultural factors that make studying the Gilded Age crucial to our understanding of America today. The United States that entered the twentieth century was vastly different from the nation that had emerged from the Civil War. Industrialized, mass immigration, the growing presence of women in the work force, and the rapid advancement of the cities had transformed American society. Professor Calhoun has written a comprehensive introduction that places each article in an understandable historical context. Each essay concludes with a list of suggested readings. The Gilded Age: Essays on the Origins of Modern America will be welcomed by professors and students examining one of the most fascinating eras in America's history.

Reform Without Justice

Immigration Economics

Essays in Honor of Theodore C. Blegen

An Interpretive Essay

The Gilded Age

A Causal Inference Approach

The Path to National Suicide

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.

American Book Award Winner "A moving, intimate" account of serving as a translator for undocumented children facing deportation (The New York Times Book Review). Nonfiction Finalist for the Kirkus Prize Finalist for National Book Critics Circle Award for Criticism Structured around the forty questions volunteer worker Valeria Luiselli translates from a court system form and asks undocumented Latin American children facing deportation, Tell Me How It Ends humanizes these young migrants and highlights the contradiction between the idea of America as a fiction for immigrants and the reality of racism and fear—in their sleep and back home.

"Luiselli's prose is always lush and astute, but this long essay, which borrows its framework from questions on the cold, bureaucratic work sheets with which she became so familiar (For example, Did anything happen on your trip to the U.S. that scared or hurt you?)," is teeming with urgency....In this slim volume about the spectacular failure of the American Dream, she tells the stories of the unnamed children she's encountered and their fears and desires, as well as her own family's immigration story. —Vulture "Worthy of inclusion in a great American (and international) canon of writing about migration." -Texas Observer "A powerful indictment of American immigration policy. [Tell Me How It Ends] examines a system that has failed child refugees in particular." —Financial Times "Masterfully blends journalism, auto/biography, and political history into a compelling and cohesive narrative. . . . Luiselli uses the personal to get political." —The Rumpus

Ten years after the war on terror, the deportation of millions, and the ostensive rise of Latino political power, Reform Without Justice provides an analysis of both Latino migrant activism and state migration control.

Based on a conference at the University of Minnesota, Jan. 29-30, 1960.

Essays on Immigration and Economic Policy

Inequality Growth, Education Standards, and Immigration

Conditional Citizens

Immigration and social systems

Essays on Immigration

The Immigration Crisis

Essays on the Free Movement of People

This dissertation consists of three essays focusing on wage inequality and education policy. Essay 1 considers growth in the variance of wages. Prior work has documented that the college premium plays a major role in explaining wage variance growth. This essay examines the extent to which this role can be attributed to an increase in the dispersion of occupation-specific returns to post-secondary education. Using the variance components approach and CPS data between 1979-1981 and 2003-2005, the essay shows that the variation in the college premium across occupations has increased over time, and this variation expansion explains about five percent of the growth in wage variance across the two periods. By dividing the sample workforce into professional and nonprofessional groups, the results suggest that the increased variation in the return to post-secondary education particularly caused the wage gap between the professional and non-professional workers to increase. Essay 2 applies quantile regression methodology to the study of the determinants of the wage distribution among natives and immigrants in the U.S., using PUMS data from 1990 and 2000, and ACS from 2006. Among other findings, the immigrant/native wage gap is concentrated at the lower end to the median of the wage distribution, and the primary source of the wage gap is the relative lack of labor market skills among immigrants. A cross-time comparison shows that the recent immigrant/native wage gap after controlling for skill variables first decreased from 1990 to 2000 and then expanded from 2000 to 2006. The growth is concentrated at the two ends of the wage distribution, and the reason for growth is that the recent immigrants in 2006 are younger and thus have less market experience than their counterparts of 1990. Essay 3 is coauthored with Dr. Blankenau. We analyze the impact of changes in college admission standards on the skilled labor distribution, skilled firm distribution, and the match of skilled labor with skilled firms. We propose a model of schooling with heterogeneous labor and firms, in which firms' decisions in creating skilled jobs are conditioned on the supply of skilled labor. The model shows that lowering standards without providing incentives to acquire skills does not necessarily motivate accumulation of human capital or expansion of skilled industry. Lower standards tend to create a mismatch of educated labor with unskilled positions. In some specifications, lower standards can lower firms' willingness to create skilled positions, leaving more skilled workers underemployed.

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.

First published in 2016, The Good Immigrant has since been hailed as a modern classic and credited with reshaping the discussion about race in contemporary Britain. It brings together a stellar cast of the country's most exciting voices to reflect on why immigrants come to the UK, why they stay and what it means to be 'other' in a place that doesn't seem to want you, doesn't truly accept you - however many generations you've been here - but still needs you for its diversity monitoring forms. This 5th anniversary edition, featuring a new preface by editor Nikesh Shukla, shows that the pieces collected here are as poignant, challenging, angry, humorous, heartbreaking and important as ever.

This dissertation is comprised of two essays. The first essay analyzes the aggregate income shocks absorbing and welfare improving roles of remittances in emerging economies. I develop a model to derive testable implications for aggregate remittance behavior. Using a panel data set of 102 developing countries from 1975 to 2013 and the generalized method of moments estimator, I find that remittances respond to fluctuations in GDP and exchange rates in a manner consistent with income smoothing implications of the model. Using a variance-decomposition framework, I find that remittances, on average, absorb about 3.5 percent of fluctuations in GDP in all 102 countries, but about 6.1 percent of such fluctuations in Africa countries. To assess the welfare gains from remittances, I use a utility-based framework that allows for level-, growth-, and volatility-effects of remittances on income. Using country-level data, I find that the average welfare gains to a representative agent are equivalent to a 1.9 percent increase in consumption. About 15 percent of these gains arise from less volatile income and the rest arises from higher income and growth. Using household data from five countries, I find that the gains for poor households are about eleven-fold larger than the gains for rich households. In the second essay, I examine the effects of immigration on the wages of U.S. native workers at the national level. Following a general equilibrium approach and exploiting the variation in labor supply shifts across industry, education, and experience specific skill-groups of workers, I find that immigrant workers are indeed imperfect substitutes for native workers. Using my estimates of the elasticity of substitution between workers of different skill groups, I find that immigration had much smaller negative effects on the wages of unskilled native workers than what is reported in Borjas (2003) and Ottaviano and Peri (2012). Immigration (1990-2014) reduced the wages of native workers with no high school degree by about 0.3 percent while it increased the wages of average native workers by about 0.6 percent. In the paper, I document the importance of consideration of industry (occupation) specific skill groups of workers in addition to conventionally used education and experience groups while estimating the substitutability between immigrant and native workers and, thus, evaluating the effects of immigration on wages of native workers.

The Asian American

The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration

Citizens, Strangers, And In-betweens

Black Identities

Latino Migrant Politics and the Homeland Security State

collected essays of Michael Bommes

What We Can Learn From Newcomers to America about Health, Happiness and Hope

An astonishing story that puts a human face on the ongoing debate about immigration reform in the United States, now updated with a new Epilogue and Afterword, photos of Enrique and his family, an author interview, and more—the definitive edition of a classic of contemporary America Based on the Los Angeles Times newspaper series that won two Pulitzer Prizes, one for feature writing and another for feature photography, this is a gripping, intimate portrait of a family in classrooms and a touchstone for conversations across the country to engage in meaningful discussions about this essential American subject. Enrique ’s Journey recounts the unforgettable story of a Honduran boy looking for his mother, eleven years after she is forced to leave her starving family to find work in the United States. Braving unimaginable peril, often clinging to the sides and tops of freight trains, Enrique travels through hostile worlds full of thugs, bandits, and corrupt cops. But he pushes forward, relying on his wit, courage, hops, and the kindness of strangers. As Isabel Allende writes: “It was a twenty-first-century Odyssey. If you are going to read only one nonfiction book this year, it has to be this one.” Praise for Enrique ’s Journey “Magnificent . . . Enrique ’s Journey is about love. It ’s about family. It ’s about home. . . .” —The Washington Post Book World “[A] searing report from the immigration frontlines. . . as harrowing as it is heartbreaking. . . .” —People (four stars) “Stunning . . . As an adventure narrative alone, Enrique ’s Journey is a worthy read. . . . Nazario ’s impressive piece of reporting [turns] the current immigration controversy from a political story into a personal one. . . .” —Entertainment Weekly “Gripping and harrowing. . . a story begging to be told. . . .” —The Christian Science Monitor “[A] prodigious feat of reporting. . . [Nazario is] amazingly thorough and intrepid. . . .” —Newsday

From an award-winning journalist comes a fascinating exploration of the life-enhancing customs that immigrant groups have brought with them to the U.S. and of how Americans can improve their lives by adapting them.

Why this essay is important for the author on return migration to complain about the lack of theoretical and empirical knowledge on his subject. Three recent general handbooks on the sociology of migration. Jackson (1969), Jansen (1970) and Albrecht (1972), pro duce together no more than 10 sources on return migration. The by Mangalam (1968), although extensive migration bibliography giving no less than 2051 hits, still comes up with no more than 10 sources. I t is true that not so many books and articles are de voted exclusively to return migration: Appleyard (1962a, 1962b), Cerase (1967, 1970), Committee (1967), Davison, B. (1968), Dietzel (1971), Eltuz (1973), Feindt & Browning (1971), Form & Rivera (1958), Frolich & Schade (1966), Hernandez-Alvarez (1967,1968), Kraak (1957a, 1957b, 1958), Kayser (1972), Myers & Masnick (1968), Migration News (1969), McDonald (1963), O. E. C. D. (1967a, 1967b), Patterson, H. O. (1968), Richmond (1968), Saloutos (1956), Stark (1967b), Vanderkamp (1972), Vagts (1960) and Wilder-Okladet (1969). But this does not imply that no further research has been done and that therefore every student of return migration had to begin from scratch. In numerous studies on emigration, migrant labour, immigration, integration and assimilation, room has been made for a chapter or a paragraph on "those who re turned" or "the migrants return." I've found the demographical periodicalPopulation Index relatively useful in tracing the subject. 1. 2.

"The concept of immigration remains central to American culture, past and present. This original anthology surveys the experience from a wide range of cultural and historical viewpoints, ranging from the 17th to 21st centuries. Contributors include Hector St. John de Crevecoeur, Jacob Riis, Edwidge Danticat, Junot Diaz, and many others--"

A novel

Germans in the New World

Essays On Immigration And Citizenship

Essays on Networks, Ethnicity, and Entrepreneurship

Immigration, Inequality, and the State

History of Indian Immigration to the United States

The Story of a Boy's Dangerous Odyssey to Reunite with His Mother

In this first essay, I explore the power of text in classrooms and a touchstone for conversations across the country to engage in meaningful discussions about this essential American subject. Enrique ’s Journey recounts the unforgettable story of a Honduran boy looking for his mother, eleven years after she is forced to leave her starving family to find work in the United States. Braving unimaginable peril, often clinging to the sides and tops of freight trains, Enrique travels through hostile worlds full of thugs, bandits, and corrupt cops. But he pushes forward, relying on his wit, courage, hops, and the kindness of strangers. As Isabel Allende writes: “It was a twenty-first-century Odyssey. If you are going to read only one nonfiction book this year, it has to be this one.” Praise for Enrique ’s Journey “Magnificent . . . Enrique ’s Journey is about love. It ’s about family. It ’s about home. . . .” —The Washington Post Book World “[A] searing report from the immigration frontlines. . . as harrowing as it is heartbreaking. . . .” —People (four stars) “Stunning . . . As an adventure narrative alone, Enrique ’s Journey is a worthy read. . . . Nazario ’s impressive piece of reporting [turns] the current immigration controversy from a political story into a personal one. . . .” —Entertainment Weekly “Gripping and harrowing. . . a story begging to be told. . . .” —The Christian Science Monitor “[A] prodigious feat of reporting. . . [Nazario is] amazingly thorough and intrepid. . . .” —Newsday

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History of Indian Immigration to the United States

The Story of a Boy's Dangerous Odyssey to Reunite with His Mother

In this first essay, I explore the power of text in classrooms and a touchstone for conversations across the country to engage in meaningful discussions about this essential American subject. Enrique ’s Journey recounts the unforgettable story of a Honduran boy looking for his mother, eleven years after she is forced to leave her starving family to find work in the United States. Braving unimaginable peril, often clinging to the sides and tops of freight trains, Enrique travels through hostile worlds full of thugs, bandits, and corrupt cops. But he pushes forward, relying on his wit, courage, hops, and the kindness of strangers. As Isabel Allende writes: “It was a twenty-first-century Odyssey. If you are going to read only one nonfiction book this year, it has to be this one.” Praise for Enrique ’s Journey “Magnificent . . . Enrique ’s Journey is about love. It ’s about family. It ’s about home. . . .” —The Washington Post Book World “[A] searing report from the immigration frontlines. . . as harrowing as it is heartbreaking. . . .” —People (four stars) “Stunning . . . As an adventure narrative alone, Enrique ’s Journey is a worthy read. . . . Nazario ’s impressive piece of reporting [turns] the current immigration controversy from a political story into a personal one. . . .” —Entertainment Weekly “Gripping and harrowing. . . a story begging to be told. . . .” —The Christian Science Monitor “[A] prodigious feat of reporting. . . [Nazario is] amazingly thorough and intrepid. . . .” —Newsday

From an award-winning journalist comes a fascinating exploration of the life-enhancing customs that immigrant groups have brought with them to the U.S. and of how Americans can improve their lives by adapting them.

Why this essay is important for the author on return migration to complain about the lack of theoretical and empirical knowledge on his subject. Three recent general handbooks on the sociology of migration. Jackson (1969), Jansen (1970) and Albrecht (1972), pro duce together no more than 10 sources on return migration. The by Mangalam (1968), although extensive migration bibliography giving no less than 2051 hits, still comes up with no more than 10 sources. I t is true that not so many books and articles are de voted exclusively to return migration: Appleyard (1962a, 1962b), Cerase (1967, 1970), Committee (1967), Davison, B. (1968), Dietzel (1971), Eltuz (1973), Feindt & Browning (1971), Form & Rivera (1958), Frolich & Schade (1966), Hernandez-Alvarez (1967,1968), Kraak (1957a, 1957b, 1958), Kayser (1972), Myers & Masnick (1968), Migration News (1969), McDonald (1963), O. E. C. D. (1967a, 1967b), Patterson, H. O. (1968), Richmond (1968), Saloutos (1956), Stark (1967b), Vanderkamp (1972), Vagts (1960) and Wilder-Okladet (1969). But this does not imply that no further research has been done and that therefore every student of return migration had to begin from scratch. In numerous studies on emigration, migrant labour, immigration, integration and assimilation, room has been made for a chapter or a paragraph on "those who re turned" or "the migrants return." I've found the demographical periodicalPopulation Index relatively useful in tracing the subject. 1. 2.

"The concept of immigration remains central to American culture, past and present. This original anthology surveys the experience from a wide range of cultural and historical viewpoints, ranging from the 17th to 21st centuries. Contributors include Hector St. John de Crevecoeur, Jacob Riis, Edwidge Danticat, Junot Diaz, and many others--"

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