

Immigration 2012 Poverty Guidelines

This book explores a number of issues related to the stigma arising from HIV/AIDS infection, perceived or actual discrimination from the community and society and the extent of vulnerabilities for infected Asian refugees and immigrants. It assesses the health care and treatment regimen for HIV/AIDS accessed by immigrants and refugee claimants in North America, including treatments offered by the health-care system and ethnic communities and their perceptions and biases relating to HIV/AIDS issues. On another level, the book identifies the ways in which HIV-sufferer immigrants and refugees/refugee claimants from Asia are vulnerable to discrimination due to 1) lack of information about HIV/AIDS incidence in the community; 2) inability of the health system to respond appropriately; and 3) the community's need for introspection on their own health issues. This book reveals the dynamics that influence choice, behavior and lifestyle of HIV sufferer immigrants, adds to the existing knowledge about refugees and migrants and proposes a unified theory of discrimination and stigmatization within the context of human rights. In addition, the book presents a number of policy recommendations based on empirical findings with a view to helping reshape policies regarding refugee HIV sufferers and their social ramifications. This book will be of interest to researchers and students in any field from social sciences, health and psychology, as well as practitioners in the field of development and public policy. The book will be beneficial to policy formulators and implementers engaged in addressing the serious threat emanating from the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

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.

Even as the 2013-2017 "migration crisis" is increasingly in the past, EU countries still struggle to come up with alternative solutions to foster safe, orderly, and regular migration pathways, Europeans continue to look in the rear-view mirror. This Report is an attempt to reverse the perspective, by taking a glimpse into the future of migration to Europe. What are the structural trends underlying migration flows to Europe, and how are they going to change over the next two decades? How does migration interact with specific policy fields, such as development, border management, and integration? And what are the policies and best practices to manage migration in a more coherent and evidence-based way?

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.

A Strengths Approach

Legal Issues, Clinical Skills, and Advocacy

Widening Income Distribution in Post-Handover Hong Kong

Mexican Immigration in an Era of Economic Integration

What Needs to Be Done

Black Identities

Third Edition

Joel Spring's American Education introduces readers to the historical, political, social, and legal foundations of education and to the profession of teaching in the United States. In his signature straightforward and concise approach to describing complex issues, Spring illuminates events and topics and that are often overlooked or whitewashed, giving students the opportunity to engage in critical thinking about education. In this edition he looks closely at the global context of education in the U.S. Featuring current information and challenging perspectives—with scholarship that is often cited as a primary source, students will come away from this clear, authoritative text informed on the latest topics, issues, and data and with a strong knowledge of the forces shaping of the American educational system. Changes in the 17th Edition include new and updated material and statistics on economic theories related to "skills" education and employability the conflict between a skills approach and cultural diversity political differences regarding education among the Republican, Democratic, Libertarian and Green parties social mobility and equality of opportunity as related to schooling global migration and student diversity in US schools charter schools and home schooling Migration between Mexico and the United States is part of a historical process of increasing North American integration. This process acquired new momentum with the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1994, which lowered barriers to the movement of goods, capital, services, and information. But rather than include labor in this new regime, the United States continues to resist the integration of the labor markets of the two countries. Instead of easing restrictions on Mexican labor, the United States has militarized its border and adopted restrictive new policies of immigrant disenfranchisement. Beyond Smoke and

Mirrors examines the devastating impact of these immigration policies on the social and economic fabric of the Mexico and the United States, and calls for a sweeping reform of the current system. Beyond Smoke and Mirrors shows how U.S. immigration policies enacted between 1986–1996—largely for symbolic domestic political purposes—harm the interests of Mexico, the United States, and the people who migrate between them. The costs have been high. The book documents how the massive expansion of border enforcement has wasted billions of dollars and hundreds of lives, yet has not deterred increasing numbers of undocumented immigrants from heading north. The authors also show how the new policies unleashed a host of unintended consequences: a shift away from seasonal, circular migration toward permanent settlement; the creation of a black market for Mexican labor; the transformation of Mexican immigration from a regional phenomenon into a broad social movement touching every region of the country; and even the lowering of wages for legal U.S. residents. What had been a relatively open and benign labor process before 1986 was transformed into an exploitative underground system of labor coercion, one that lowered wages and working conditions of undocumented migrants, legal immigrants, and American citizens alike. Beyond Smoke and Mirrors offers specific proposals for repairing the damage. Rather than denying the reality of labor migration, the authors recommend regularizing it and working to manage it so as to promote economic development in Mexico, minimize costs and disruptions for the United States, and maximize benefits for all concerned. This book provides an essential "user's manual" for readers seeking a historical, theoretical, and substantive understanding of how U.S. policy on Mexican immigration evolved to its current dysfunctional state, as well as how it might be fixed.

Praise for the first edition: "This book is an optimal tool for instructors and students of graduate classes in social work and related disciplines." -Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health "This book is a major contribution to social workers and their clients as it addresses advocacy on behalf of immigrants and refugees during a social, economic, and political period that restricts immigrants' rights and service access." -Dr. Diane Drachman, Associate Professor, University of Connecticut School of Social Work "This text is a great tool toward raising awareness of the many issues immigrants face, and helping them find solutions." -Frank Sharry, Executive Director, America's Voice The leading textbook on social work with immigrants and refugees, this is the only book to address the intersection of legal, policy, and advocacy issues, in addition to the clinical skills needed to help these populations. This second edition has been updated to reflect key policy changes at the state and federal levels affecting social work with immigrants and refugees. The authors have expanded their coverage of transnationalism, microaggressions, and public health and community issues, and each chapter features updated case studies on the most critical issues immigrants face today: legal processes, physical and mental health issues, employment difficulties, family conflicts, and more. Key Features: Completely updated to reflect the latest developments in immigration law and policy Includes updated case studies, discussion questions, and abundant reference material Provides the multidisciplinary perspective of lawyers, social workers, clinicians, administrators, and academics Addresses issues specific to elderly immigrants, immigrant children, LGBT immigrants, and victims of international trafficking All-new appendix features sample questions asked at naturalization interviews

This book critically examines the current status of Mexicano and Latino Politics in the United States and how both represent a dysfunctional and failed mode of politics. Two change models are provided as alternatives: Aztlán's Politics of a Nation-Within-a-Nation (APNWN) and Aztlán's Politics of Separatism (APS).

Perspectives From Both Sides of the Border

American Education

Gendered Journeys: Women, Migration and Feminist Psychology

Model Rules of Professional Conduct

The Future of Migration to Europe

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE USE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

Social Work with Immigrants and Refugees, Second Edition

Examines immigrant life in school, at work, and in communities and demonstrates that recent immigrants and their children do make substantial progress over time, both within and between generations. From publisher description.

*The rapid rise in the proportion of foreign-born residents in the United States since the mid-1960s is one of the most important demographic events of the past fifty years. The increase in immigration, especially among the less-skilled and less-educated, has prompted fears that the newcomers may have depressed the wages and employment of the native-born, burdened state and local budgets, and slowed the U.S. economy as a whole. Would the poverty rate be lower in the absence of immigration? How does the undocumented status of an increasing segment of the foreign-born population impact wages in the United States? In *Immigration, Poverty, and Socioeconomic Inequality*, noted labor economists David Card and Steven Raphael and an interdisciplinary team of scholars provide a comprehensive assessment of the costs and benefits of the latest era of immigration to the United States. *Immigration, Poverty, and Socioeconomic Inequality* rigorously explores shifts in population trends, labor market competition, and socioeconomic segregation to investigate how the recent rise in immigration affects economic disadvantage in the United States. Giovanni Peri analyzes the changing skill composition of immigrants to the United States over the past two decades to assess their impact on the labor market outcomes of native-born workers. Despite concerns over labor market competition, he shows that the overall effect has been benign for most native groups. Moreover, immigration appears to have had negligible impacts on native poverty rates. Ethan Lewis examines whether differences in English proficiency explain this lack of competition between immigrant and native-born workers. He finds that parallel Spanish-speaking labor markets emerge in areas where Spanish speakers are sufficiently numerous, thereby limiting the impact of immigration on the wages of native-born residents. While the increase in the number of immigrants may not necessarily hurt the job prospects of native-born workers, low-skilled migration appears to suppress the wages of immigrants themselves. Michael Stoll shows that linguistic isolation and residential crowding in specific metropolitan areas has contributed to high poverty rates among immigrants. Have these economic disadvantages among low-skilled immigrants increased their dependence on the U.S. social safety net? Marianne Bitler and Hilary Hoynes analyze the consequences of welfare reform, which limited eligibility for major cash assistance programs. Their analysis documents sizable declines in program participation for foreign-born families since the 1990s and suggests that the safety net has become less effective in lowering child poverty among immigrant households. As the debate over immigration reform reemerges on the national agenda, *Immigration, Poverty, and Socioeconomic Inequality* provides a timely and authoritative review of the immigrant experience in the United States. With its wealth of data and intriguing hypotheses, the volume is an essential addition to the field of immigration studies. A Volume in the National Poverty Center Series on Poverty and Public Policy*

Christians in the West are living among some of the least-reached people groups in the world and have the unprecedented opportunity to share the gospel with them. Here J. D. Payne introduces the phenomenon of human migration to the West and discusses how the Western church ought to respond.

International migration and its impacts on development is a crucial theme widely discussed in Cameroon. Although Cameroonians, especially the youth, have long been traveling, studying or living abroad, the idea of finding better living conditions elsewhere has gained prominence over the recent years. According to the most recent estimates from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the number of Cameroonians living abroad was estimated at 170,363 in 2007, for a population estimated at 20 million inhabitants. Moreover, in 2016 official

remittances inflows to Cameroon were estimated at US\$ 250 million, up from US\$ 135 million in 2010, and representing approximately 0.9% of GDP. There are evidences around the world supporting the existence of significant links between migration and remittances and (1) employment (including self-employment), (2) households welfare, and (3) income distribution and economic development. However, despite the substantial number of Cameroonians living abroad and the large amount of remittances inflows to the country, the effects of migration and remittances on development outcomes are still not well known. The available studies have investigated the effects of migration on income poverty and on the education of left behind children, as well as the effects of remittances on households expenditures. To the best of our knowledge, the effects on non-monetary poverty and employment have not been explored. This research thus seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the effects of migration and remittances on household welfare and labour market participation in Cameroon, by answering the two following questions: (i) How do migration and remittances affect households welfare in Cameroon? (ii) How do migration and remittances affect labour market participation (self-employment) in Cameroon? These research questions are relevant for Cameroon from a policy viewpoint, considering not only the countrys rich migration experience but also the fact that the Government is currently implementing the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper, which aims to improve households living conditions and create job opportunities, among others. A well-articulated and well-managed migration and remittances policies can help the Government achieving these development objectives. Findings from the current study could then support policies and actions toward the creation of the enabling environment that fosters the contribution of migration to the countrys development. The data used for the analyses were gathered from the survey on the impact of migration on development in Cameroon conducted in 2012 by the Observatory on Migration of the African Caribbean Organization, in collaboration with the Institute of Demographic Research and Training. The data set counts 1,235 households, of which 453 (or 36.68%) have an absent migrant, and 294 (23.80%) a return migrant. For 83.45% of households with absent migrant, the migrant resides in an African country. Moreover, having an absent migrant does not necessarily leads to reception of remittances by the household. Indeed, 52.82% of households with absent migrants received remittances in the past 12 months prior to the survey. Remittances recipient households generally have higher monthly per capita expenditures than non-recipient ones. They also allocate less of their budget on food expenditures, and more on education expenditures than their non-recipient counterparts. Migration and remittances may then contribute to human capital accumulation through investment in education. To further investigate the impact of migration and remittances on household welfare, we used the Principal Component Analysis to construct an asset index combining 26 assets variables capturing ownership of household consumer goods (TV, washing machine, radio, etc.), productive assets (land, agricultural equipment, livestock, etc.), and access to basic utility services (potable water, electricity, sanitation, etc.). The welfare index is also broken down into three sub-indexes capturing ownership of household consumer goods, ownership of productive assets and access to basic utility services. Remittances can indeed reduce income poverty in the short run, but if remittances help household accumulating productive assets, diversifying their income sources through entrepreneurial activities, then a significant poverty reduction effect in the long run will be possible. The study finds that having a migrant member or receiving remittances increases the households per capita expenditures, and reduces the likelihood of living below the poverty line. In addition, migration and remittances contribute to the accumulation of consumer assets, to access to basic utility services, but do not significantly affect productive assets ownership. Besides, self-employment is more likely to occur in households having a return migrant, while receiving remittances decreases the likelihood of being self-employed. Meanwhile, the effect of the presence of absent migrants in the household on self-employment decision is negative but insignificant. Our results then show that while migrants staying abroad contribute to the left-behind families welfare improvement through the remittances they send, the returnees are more prone to set-up a business hence generating employment opportunities. To support these entrepreneurs, the Government should intervene to create an enabling environment, by improving the business environment and making it easier to access finances.

Financial Capability and Asset Holding in Later Life

A Life Course Perspective

West Indian Immigrant Dreams and American Realities

Communities in Action

Mexicano and Latino Politics and the Quest for Self-Determination

Unguarded Gates

Population-Based Nursing, Second Edition

Now in its second edition, this continues to be the only advanced practice nursing text to focus on core competencies in both epidemiology and population health. The new edition delivers essential content for Doctoral Nursing Programs (DNP) as outlined by the AACN, and encompasses the many changes in healthcare that affect population-based nursing, including the latest requirements set forth by the enactment of the ACA. All chapters include updated information, new content, and relevant case examples that exemplify successful strategies nurses have used to improve population outcomes. Featuring the contributions of several esteemed new authors, the second edition includes a timely new chapter on global health in population-based nursing and vital information about how new technology and social media can be used to improve population outcomes and to develop innovative solutions. The text describes the role of the APRN in identifying and mitigating healthcare disparities at the national and global level, and provides guidance on how to conduct community assessments. New topics include pay for performance implemented by the S, the overconsumption of salt and increasing use of electronic cigarettes, toxic stress, and more. High-level discussion questions and exercises help to reinforce core concepts. New online materials for faculty include answers to problem sets and supplemental discussion questions. In addition to its value as a primary course textbook in a DNP program, the text also serves as a supplementary text for graduate community health nursing programs. New to the Second Edition: Delivers essential content for Doctoral Nursing Practice (DNP) programs as outlined by the AACN Explains how new technology and social media can be used to improve population outcomes and develop innovative interventions Offers high-level exercises and questions for discussion Presents a timely new chapter on global health in population-based nursing Covers ACA-related requirements such as conducting community health needs assessments Provides updated information in all chapters with relevant examples, case studies, discussion questions, and references Offers guidelines on the APRN's role in policy-making Presents expanded information on causality, confounding, and describes a comprehensive approach to measuring and interpreting survival data including prognosis Updates program design and development Key Features: Focuses on both epidemiology and population-based nursing competencies Describes the APRN role in identifying and mitigating healthcare disparities at local, national, and global levels Provides guidance in conducting community assessments Includes examples of successful strategies used to improve population outcomes Explains how new technology and social media can be used for the improvement of population outcomes and the development of new and creative interventions. Provides a strong foundation in epidemiologic methodology including mortality measures, the validity and reliability of testing, study designs, sample size, assessing risk and causality, and data analysis and interpretation Offers high-level exercises and questions for

discussion to help students synthesize, integrate, and apply information

For use as a text in foundations generalist social policy courses, either at the baccalaureate or master's level, this book examines the process of defining need, analyzing social policy, and developing new policy. A clear philosophical base and a common theoretical framework underlie the discussion of each component of the policy process. Four themes are interwoven throughout the book: the importance of thinking critically about social policy, the benefits of using the strengths perspective in policy analysis and development, the critical role social policy plays in all areas of practice, and the absolute responsibility of every social worker to engage in policy practice. Routledgesw.com now contains 6 cases; the Sanchez Case has been revised to include much more policy content. Instructor materials include extra readings, PowerPoints, test questions, annotated links, syllabi, and EPAS guidelines. The book is also customizable on Routledge Custom Gateway.

The economic effect of immigration on the United States economy and its cost to American citizens has long been of public policy concern. Particularly, there is concern about immigrants taking advantage of the United States welfare system, which in part led to the nativity-based restrictions in the Personal Responsibility Work Opportunity and Reconciliation Act in 1996. However, much of the research on the welfare receipt of the children of immigrants is based on data collected during the 1990s or is based on select geographic samples, and therefore does not represent the newest waves of immigrants and their children. Using data from the 2012-2016 Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, this study presents the current public assistance use of a nationally representative sample of young adult (25-29) children of immigrants and the children of natives. Additionally, using data from the 2001 American Community Survey, this study utilizes a mean grouping estimation strategy to examine the intergenerational relationship between parent program participation and young adult program participation and socioeconomic achievement. This study finds that among those living at or below 185% of the federal poverty line, the young adult children of immigrants have lower levels of cash assistance, food stamp, and Medicaid receipt than the young adult children of natives. In particular, the young adult children of Central American immigrants are less likely to utilize public assistance programs than the young adult children of natives. The results also suggest that there is no intergenerational transmission of public assistance use between a cohort of immigrant parents and a cohort of the young adult children of immigrants, but that immigrant parents may use public assistance programs as a way to invest in their children's educational attainment.

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

Forgotten Citizens

Federal Register

Newcomer Experiences in Developed Nations

A Handbook on Evolving Services

What Naturalization Means for Immigrants and the United States

VARIATIONS BY PARENTAL NATIVITY

Civic Education in the Age of Mass Migration

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE USE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS VARIATIONS BY PARENTAL NATIVITY

This book brings a psychological perspective to the often overlooked and understudied topic of women's experiences of migration, covering topics such as memory, place, language, race, social class, work, violence, motherhood, and intergenerational impact of migration.

With today's availability of Social Security and Medicare, we typically think of the older years as a stage in life where people are supported financially. However, of the more than 40 million old adults currently living in the US, many are struggling financially living below or near the poverty line. They are lacking the assets necessary to see them through a period of life that is often longer than expected and that requires more health and long-term care. While financial vulnerability can be most pronounced in old age, it is often created across decades, revealing itself in later years when there is little opportunity to reverse a lifetime of disadvantage. The concept of Financial Capability refers to both an individual and structural idea that combines a person's ability to act with their opportunity to act in their best financial interests. In *Financial Capability and Asset Holding in Later Life: A Life Course Perspective* the concept of Financial Capability is used to underscore the importance of acquiring knowledge and skills while addressing policies and services that can build financial security. The volume assembles the latest evidence on financial capability and assets among older adults using a life course perspective, arguing that older adults need financial knowledge and financial services in order to build secure lives, and that this process needs to begin before it is too late to make effective changes and choices. Broken into three parts, the book's chapters - written by leading experts in the field - blend together empirical findings, economic and social theory, and case studies. Part 1 opens the book with a conceptual and empirical overview of financial capability and assets among older adults using a life course perspective. Part 2 presents chapters addressing financial vulnerability of diverse racial and ethnic groups, people with disabilities, and immigrants. Part 3 includes chapters describing current policies, programs, and innovations, including a review of important issues of working and caregiving in later life, and a detailed assessment of "age-friendly" banking principles, banking products, services, and policies.

Thoroughly revised and expanded, this is the definitive reference on American immigration from both historic and contemporary perspectives. It traces the scope and sweep of U.S. immigration from the earliest settlements to the present, providing a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach to all aspects of this critically important subject. Every major immigrant group and every era in U.S. history are fully documented and examined through detailed analysis of social, legal, political, economic, and demographic factors. Hot-topic issues and controversies - from Amnesty to the U.S.-Mexican Border - are covered in-depth. Archival and contemporary photographs and illustrations further illuminate the information provided. And dozens of charts and tables provide valuable statistics and comparative data, both historic and current. A special feature of this edition is the inclusion of more than 80 full-text primary documents from 1787 to 2013 - laws and treaties, referenda, Supreme Court cases,

historical articles, and letters.

How Three Unlikely Traits Explain the Rise and Fall of Cultural Groups in America

American Immigration: An Encyclopedia of Political, Social, and Cultural Change

An Encyclopedia of Political, Social, and Cultural Change

Achieving Anew

Multicultural Social Work Practice

Immigration, Migration and Mission

Mexican Migration to the United States

The United States prides itself on being a nation of immigrants, and the country has a long history of successfully absorbing people from across the globe. The integration of immigrants and their children contributes to our economic vitality and our vibrant and ever changing culture. We have offered opportunities to immigrants and their children to better themselves and to be fully incorporated into our society and in exchange immigrants have become Americans - embracing an American identity and citizenship, protecting our country through service in our military, fostering technological innovation, harvesting its crops, and enriching everything from the nation's cuisine to its universities, music, and art. Today, the 41 million immigrants in the United States represent 13.1 percent of the U.S. population. The U.S.-born children of immigrants, the second generation, represent another 37.1 million people, or 12 percent of the population. Thus, together the first and second generations account for one out of four members of the U.S. population. Whether they are successfully integrating is therefore a pressing and important question. Are new immigrants and their children being well integrated into American society, within and across generations? Do current policies and practices facilitate their integration? How is American society being transformed by the millions of immigrants who have arrived in recent decades? To answer these questions, this new report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine summarizes what we know about how immigrants and their descendants are integrating into American society in a range of areas such as education, occupations, health, and language.

In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. *Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity* seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

Human migration has reached an unprecedented level, and the numbers are expected to continue growing into the foreseeable future. Host societies and migrants face challenges in ensuring that the benefits of migration accrue to both parties, and that economic and socio-cultural costs are minimized. An insightful comparative examination of the policies and practices that manage and support immigrants, *Twenty-First-Century Immigration to North America* identifies and addresses issues that arose in the early years of the twenty-first century and considers what to expect in the years ahead. The volume begins with an overview of immigration policies and practices in the United States and Canada, then moves to an investigation of the economic and socio-cultural aspects, and concludes with a dialogue on precarious migration. Taking a multidisciplinary approach, the editors include research from the areas of psychology, political science, economics, sociology, and public policy. Underscoring the complicated nature of immigration, this collection aims to foster further discussion and inspire future research in the United States and Canada.

This timely edited collection by Dennis Raphael critically analyzes how public policy directions affect the health outcomes of immigrants. Using a comparative case study methodology, the contributing authors consider the immigration experience in nine developed nations: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. *Immigration, Public Policy, and Health* sets out to ascertain if the form of the welfare state—whether social democratic, conservative, or liberal—interacts with the politics of a nation to shape the lived experiences and health of newcomers. Highlighting the importance of understanding how public policies determine the quality and distribution of the social determinants of health, this volume identifies numerous issues that are common across the nine nations and suggests future directions for immigration policy and research. The contributors address current topics, including the “healthy immigrant effect,” the experiences of immigrants versus refugees, the influence of anti-immigration political parties, and the link between multiculturalism policies and successful integration. Featuring chapter objectives, critical thinking questions, glossaries, and annotated lists of recommended readings and websites, this highly accessible text is the perfect resource for instructors and students in health sciences, sociology, and immigration studies.

Fences and Neighbors

Social Policy for Effective Practice

Twenty-First-Century Immigration to North America

Newcomers in Turbulent Times

Handbook of Foster Youth

Pathways to Health Equity

Includes statistics.

A thorough exploration of diversity and social justice within the field of social work Multicultural Social Work Practice: A Competency-Based Approach to Diversity and Social Justice, 2nd Edition has been aligned with the Council on Social Work Education's 2015 Educational Policy and Standards and incorporates the National Association of Social Workers Standards of Cultural Competence. New chapters focus on theoretical perspectives of critical race theory, microaggressions and changing societal attitudes, and evidence-based practice on research-supported approaches for understanding the influence of cultural differences on the social work practice. The second edition includes an expanded discussion of religion and spirituality and addresses emerging issues affecting diverse populations, such as women in the military. Additionally, Implications for Multicultural Social Work Practice' at the end of each chapter assist you in applying the information you have learned. Multicultural Social Work Practice, 2nd Edition provides access to important guidance regarding culturally sensitive social work practice, including the sociopolitical and social justice aspects of effective work in this field. This thoroughly revised edition incorporates new content and pedagogical features, including: Theoretical frameworks for multicultural social work practice Microaggressions in social work practice Evidence-based multicultural social work practice New chapter overviews, learning objectives, and reflection questions Multicultural Social Work Practice, 2nd Edition is an integral guide for students and aspiring social workers who want to engage in diversity and difference.

Remittances remain a key source of funds for developing countries, far exceeding official development assistance and even foreign direct investment. Remittances have proved to be more stable than private debt and portfolio equity flows, and less volatile than official aid flows, and their annual flow can match or surpass foreign exchange reserves in many small countries. Even in large emerging markets, such as India, remittances are equivalent to at least a quarter of total foreign exchange reserves. India, China, Philippines and Mexico are the top recipients of migrant remittances. The Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016 attempts to present numbers and facts behind the stories of international migration and remittances, drawing on authoritative, publicly available data. It provides a snapshot of statistics on immigration, emigration, skilled emigration, and remittance flows for 210 countries and 15 regional and income groups. The Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016 updates the 2011 edition of the Factbook with additional data on bilateral migration and remittances and second generation diasporas, collected from various sources, including national censuses, labor force surveys, population registers, and other national sources.

Borderlands migration has been the subject of considerable study, but the authorship has usually reflected a north-of-the-border perspective only. Gathering a transnational group of prominent researchers, including leading Mexican scholars whose work is not readily available in the United States and academics from US universities, Mexican Migration to the United States brings together an array of often-overlooked viewpoints, reflecting the interconnectedness of immigration policy. This collection's research, principally empirical, reveals significant aspects of labor markets, family life, and educational processes. Presenting recent data and accessible explanations of complex histories, the essays capture the evolving legal frameworks and economic implications of Mexico-US migrations at the national and municipal levels, as well as the experiences of receiving communities in the United States. The volume includes illuminating reports on populations ranging from undocumented young adults to elite Mexican women immigrants, health-care rights, Mexico's incorporation of return migration, the impact of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals on higher education, and the experiences of young children returning to Mexican schools after living in the United States. Reflecting a multidisciplinary approach, the list of contributors includes anthropologists, demographers, economists, educators, policy analysts, and sociologists. Underscoring the fact that Mexican migration to the United States is unique and complex, this timely work exemplifies the cross-border collaboration crucial to the development of immigration policies that serve people in both countries.

The Economics of Illegal Immigration

The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration

The Triple Package

A History of America's Immigration Crisis

Gerontology: Changes, Challenges, and Solutions [2 volumes]

Concepts and Competencies for Advanced Practice

The Political Geography of Immigration Control

Between 2000 and 2011, eight million immigrants became American citizens. In naturalization ceremonies large and small these new Americans pledged an oath of allegiance to the United States, gaining the right to vote, serve on juries, and hold political office; access to certain jobs; and the legal rights of full citizens. In *The Road to Citizenship*, Sofya Aptekar analyzes what the process of becoming a citizen means for these newly minted Americans and what it means for the United States as a whole. Examining the evolution of the discursive role of immigrants in American society from potential traitors to morally superior "supercitizens," Aptekar's in-depth research uncovers considerable contradictions with the way naturalization works today. Census data reveal that citizenship is distributed in ways that increasingly exacerbate existing class and racial inequalities, at same time that immigrants' own understandings of naturalization defy accepted stories we tell about assimilation, citizenship, becoming American. Aptekar contends that debates about immigration must be broadened beyond the current focus on border and documentation to include larger questions about the definition of citizenship. Aptekar's work brings into sharp relief key questions about the overall system: does the current naturalization process accurately reflect our priorities as a nation and the values we wish to instill in new residents and citizens? Should barriers to full membership in the American polity be lowered? What are the implications of keeping the process the same or changing it? Using archival research, interviews, analysis of census and survey data, and participant observation of citizenship ceremonies, *The Road to Citizenship* demonstrates the ways in which naturalization itself reflects the larger operations of social cohesion and democracy in America.

The Model Rules of Professional Conduct provides an up-to-date resource for information on legal ethics. Federal, state and local courts in all jurisdictions look to the Rules for guidance in solving lawyer malpractice cases, disciplinary actions, disqualification issues, sanctions questions and much more. In this volume, black-letter Rules of Professional Conduct are followed by numbered Comments that explain each Rule's purpose and provide suggestions for its practical application. The Rules will help you identify proper conduct in a variety of given situations, review those instances where discretionary action is possible, and define the nature of the relationship between you and your clients, colleagues and the courts.

The strengths and abilities children develop from infancy through adolescence are crucial for their physical, emotional, and cognitive growth, which in turn help them to achieve success in school and to become responsible, economically self-sufficient

and healthy adults. Capable, responsible, and healthy adults are clearly the foundation of a well-functioning and prosperous society, yet America's future is not as secure as it could be because millions of American children live in families with incomes below the poverty line. A wealth of evidence suggests that a lack of adequate economic resources for families with children compromises these children's ability to grow and achieve adult success, hurting them and the broader society. A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty reviews the research on linkages between child poverty and child well-being, and analyzes the poverty-reducing effects of major assistance programs directed at children and families. This report also provides policy and program recommendations for reducing the number of children living in poverty in the United States by half within 10 years.

Written by established and emerging leaders in a broad array of disciplines, this two-volume set provides undergraduate and graduate students, scholars, professionals, and policymakers with an overview of the field of aging that examines the social landscape as well as key changes, challenges, and solutions. • Provides an up-to-date, multidisciplinary, and forward-thinking look at the key areas and issues in gerontology • Highlights links between topics and relevant demographic, social, economic, and health trends with implications for immediate and long-range work in aging • Includes contributions from experts in the fields of sociology, psychology, medicine, education, politics, and government • Identifies the key changes, challenges, and solutions in each subfield • Includes an appendix containing lists of descriptions and contact information for aging organizations as well as an annotated list of documentaries about aging

Beyond Smoke and Mirrors

The Road to Citizenship

World Migration Report 2020

A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty

A Competency-Based Approach to Diversity and Social Justice

Deportation, Children, and the Making of American Exiles and Orphans

Immigration and America's Cities

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

This work examines the effectiveness of present immigration policies, including border patrol and employer sanctions in view of allocation. It concludes with an evaluation of the usefulness of immigration controls, and of the outlook for migration schemes in a surge in irregular immigration.

Before the handover to China in 1997, Hong Kong's economic growth was very strong and the unemployment rate dropped to 2.2 per cent. In recent years, the widening income dispersion in Hong Kong has caught public attention. This book investigates economic development and changes in income distribution of Hong Kong from different perspectives. Based on latest empirical evidence, Hong Kong, the book examines the relationship between economic restructuring and rising income disparity. Public housing programs in Hong Kong affect half of the population directly and the other half indirectly. This book assesses the redistributive effect of housing on income distribution. Moreover, Hong Kong embarked on an ambitious expansion programme of tertiary education in 1991. This expansion represents an exogenous increase in the supply of university graduates and the book evaluates the impact on income dispersion. It also investigates the income dispersion among and between natives and immigrants. Researchers, politicians and policy makers are interested to learn about the causes of rising income dispersion in post-handover Hong Kong uncovered in this book. Although economic restructuring is named as the prime suspect that caused rising income inequality, the empirical evidence proves otherwise. This book is of interest to policy makers whose work has implications for social security systems and income disparity.

This important book offers a more inclusive approach to preparing students to be responsible participants in a democratic society. Civic education generally operates through the lens of citizenship, where students learn what good citizenship is and what good citizenship means. The citizenship lens fails to identify the wide range of school children and their families who participate in economic, political, and social life. Civic Education in the Age of Mass Migration examines the exclusionary aspects of citizenship and offers democratic social education as an alternative approach that includes all long-term residents regardless of citizenship and immigration status. Banks reimagines a civic education curriculum that gives students the knowledge and skills they will need to assist the United States in becoming a more inclusive union. Book Features: A brief overview of the history of civic education and why citizenship status and immigration status should be explicitly addressed. An examination of the economic, political, and social forces shaping immigration law. A new way to conceptualize membership based on three principles: popular sovereignty, participation, and the jus nexi principle. Classroom activities and discussion questions to help civic educators incorporate the idea of citizenship boundaries into their curriculum.

Immigration, Poverty, and Socioeconomic Inequality

Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016

Implications for Theory and Practice

Strangers Next Door

Linking Migration and Household Welfare in Cameroon: Zooming Into the Effect of Return Migration on Self-employment

How New Immigrants Do in American Schools, Jobs, and Neighborhoods

The Integration of Immigrants into American Society

"That certain groups do much better in America than others—as measured by income, occupational status, test scores, and so on—is difficult to talk about. In large part this is because the topic feels racially charged. The irony is that the facts actually debunk racial stereotypes. There are black and Hispanic subgroups in the United States far outperforming many white and Asian subgroups. Moreover, there's a demonstrable arc to group success—in immigrant groups, it typically dissipates by the third generation—puncturing the notion of innate group differences and undermining the whole concept of 'model minorities.'" Mormons have recently risen to astonishing business success. Cubans in Miami climbed from poverty to prosperity in a generation. Nigerians earn doctorates at stunningly high rates. Indian and Chinese Americans have much higher incomes than other Americans; Jews may have the highest of all. Why do some groups rise? Drawing on groundbreaking original research and startling statistics, The

Triple Package uncovers the secret to their success. A superiority complex, insecurity, impulse control—these are the elements of the Triple Package, the rare and potent cultural constellation that drives disproportionate group success. The Triple Package is open to anyone. America itself was once a Triple Package culture. It's been losing that edge for a long time now. Even as headlines proclaim the death of upward mobility in America, the truth is that the old-fashioned American Dream is very much alive—but some groups have a cultural edge, which enables them to take advantage of opportunity far more than others. • Americans are taught that everyone is equal, that no group is superior to another. But remarkably, all of America's most successful groups believe (even if they don't say so aloud) that they're exceptional, chosen, superior in some way. • Americans are taught that self-esteem—feeling good about yourself—is the key to a successful life. But in all of America's most successful groups, people tend to feel insecure, inadequate, that they have to prove themselves. • America today spreads a message of immediate gratification, living for the moment. But all of America's most successful groups cultivate heightened discipline and impulse control. But the Triple Package has a dark underside too. Each of its elements carries distinctive pathologies; when taken to an extreme, they can have truly toxic effects. Should people strive for the Triple Package? Should America? Ultimately, the authors conclude that the Triple Package is a ladder that should be climbed and then kicked away, drawing on its power but breaking free from its constraints. Provocative and profound, The Triple Package will transform the way we think about success and achievement.

Currently, there are over 400,000 youth living in foster care in the United States, with over 20,000 aging out of the child welfare system each year. Foster youth are more prone to experience short- and long-term adverse developmental outcomes including diminished academic achievement and career opportunities, poor mental and overall health, financial struggles, homelessness, early sexual intercourse, and substance abuse, many of these outcomes are risk factors for involvement in the juvenile justice system. Despite their challenges, foster youth have numerous strengths and positive assets that carry them through their journeys, helping them to overcome obstacles and build resilience. The Handbook of Foster Youth brings together a prominent group of multidisciplinary experts to provide nuanced insights on the complex dynamics of the foster care system, its impact on youth's lives, and the roles of institutions and policies in the foster system. It discusses current gaps and future directions as well as recommendations to advance the field. This book provides an opportunity to reflect on the many challenges and strengths of foster youth and the child welfare system, and the combined efforts of caregivers, community volunteers, policy makers, and the professionals and researchers who work with them.

Generations ago, immigrants came to the U.S. from Europe and Africa in large numbers. Today they are arriving mainly from Latin America and Asia. Most are documented but many are not. While the federal and most state governments have done little beyond controlling borders and ports of entry to address pressing immigration issues, public officials and community organizations at the local level have been advancing commonsense, pragmatic solutions to accommodate the newest members of American society. This collection of essays provides a handbook for developing good county- and municipal-level immigrant services. The contributors cover a diverse range of trends, issues and practices, including immigration reform, language access, identification and driver's licensing, employment, education, voting, public safety and legal assistance.

The United States Constitution insures that all persons born in the US are citizens with equal protection under the law. But in today's America, the US-born children of undocumented immigrants--over four million of them--do not enjoy fully the benefits of citizenship or of feeling that they belong. Children in mixed-status families are forgotten in the loud and discordant immigration debate. They live under the constant threat that their parents will suddenly be deported. Their parents face impossible decisions: make their children exiles or make them orphans. In *Forgotten Citizens*, Luis Zayas holds a mirror to a nation in crisis, providing invaluable perspectives for anyone brave enough to look. Zayas draws on his extensive work as a mental health clinician and researcher to present the most complete picture yet of how immigration policy subverts children's rights, harms their mental health, and leaves lasting psychological trauma. We meet Virginia, a kindergartener so terrified of revealing her family's status that she took her father's warning don't say anything so literally she hadn't spoken in school in over a year. We hear from Brandon, exiled with his family to Mexico, who worries that his father will die in the desert trying to immigrate again. Children like Virginia and Brandon have been silenced and their stories largely overlooked in the broader debates about immigration policy. As this book demonstrates, we can no longer afford to ignore them.

Immigration, Public Policy, and Health

Changes, Challenges, and Solutions

Asian Immigrants in North America with HIV/AIDS

Stigma, Vulnerabilities and Human Rights