



Mexican-American Mobility: Incorporation or 4th Generation Decline?

By Susan K. Brown



Questions about the numbers and characteristics of immigrants and their impact in the United States have constituted the fodder of public policy debates for more than 40 years. A particularly hot-button issue has involved perceptions of how successfully Mexican immigrants are being incorporated, for several reasons beyond the sheer size of the group. First, many enter without authorization and thus attract negative attention. Second, many are such recent arrivals that judgments about their experience often rely on just a few years' data and thus underestimate how the groups will eventually fare. Third, pessimistic commentaries by prominent scholars like Huntington (2004) claim that Mexican-origin persons have neither the desire nor ability to become incorporated in the United States.

This note reports some preliminary results from my research relevant to the debate on the incorporation of those of Mexican origin. The data come from the recently finished survey on Intergenerational Immigrant Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (IIMMLA). While the survey reached the young adult children of immigrants of many nationalities, it substantially oversampled those of Mexican origin by including respondents from this group who came not only from the 1.5 or second generations, but also from the immigrant, third, and fourth or higher generations.

On a variety of indicators, the data show steady upward mobility from the first through the third generations. Then the cross-generation pattern deviates from what straight-line assimilation would expect. The fourth or later generation group does not appear to be faring as well as the third. For example, when we examine the percentage of Mexican-origin respondents who have not completed high school, 72.6 percent have not in the first generation, 32.4 percent in

Inside This Issue:

Susan Brown on Mexican American Mobility	1-3
2005 ASA Annual Meeting	4-7
Highlights from the Yale Conference	8
Announcements	9-11
Recent Publications in Migration	12-21

the 1.5 generation, 15.4 percent in the second, and 11.8 percent in the third. But the percentage of those who have not graduated jumps back up to 16.0 percent in the fourth or higher generation.

Another example comes from my research on spatial assimilation (Brown and Patel 2005), which finds that the children and grandchildren of Mexican immigrants live in neighborhoods with ever greater median incomes and proportions Anglo, but that this pattern also drops off in the fourth or later generations. More specifically, by the fourth generation, the correlation between the proportion Anglo in the neighborhood and the median neighborhood income also declines, suggesting that some young people of Mexican ancestry are moving into neighborhoods (especially in suburban counties) that are fairly heavily Anglo but not especially wealthy. How does one frame this finding?

One important point to note is that, over at least three generations in these data, incorporation patterns seem to follow a classic assimilation path (Alba and Nee 2003). The change in the fourth or later generation group may point to slower economic mobility, in particular for those of Mexican origin. That is, discrimination generations ago may have prevented Mexicans then from accessing socio-economic opportunities more so than has been the case since, with the result that some of their descendants are still trying to catch up. But because Mexican immigrants have traditionally had lower skills than many other immigrant groups and have made such huge cross-generational strides, it appears to take at least three generations before any pattern of slowdown emerges.

Another possibility is that Mexican-Americans are assimilating into the working class (e.g. Ortiz 1996). The emergence of an “hourglass economy” makes this an attractive argument, in that high-paying jobs requiring relatively low skills are far scarcer than they used to be. This argument for working-class assimilation was also applied in the case of European immigrant groups in the mid-20th century, but because good blue-collar jobs were plentiful in postwar America, this kind of assimilation turned out to be temporary among the European immigrants. If job growth is now concentrated among high-end and less desirable jobs, those of Mexican origin may be less likely to advance as quickly.

Still another possibility could be that the finding is simply an artifact of data gathering. These are cross-sectional data. Moreover, how does one identify the descendants of immigrants at the fourth generation or higher? In this case, they are identified as those who reported having any ancestors born in Mexico, even though they, their parents and grandparents were all U.S.-born. Is this an adequate indicator? As early as 1963, exogamy rates in Los Angeles for those of Mexican origin already involved one-quarter of all Mexican-origin Angelenos, with even higher rates occurring among those of higher-order generations (Grebler, Moore and Guzman 1970). So it is possible that some respondents whose grandparents married Anglos would have forgotten they ever had roots in Mexico, and as a result would not have entered or been recorded in the sample as Mexican-origin. But if the children of such outmarriages forgot their Mexican roots, it would have had to occur on an enormous scale to account for these generational changes. In any case, such forgetting would also constitute an example of assimilation.

While it is too soon to offer a full-blown framework for interpreting such results, ultimately, how similar research becomes structured may carry important implications for the immigration debate. Often, researchers have reached pessimistic conclusions about the nature and extent of incorporation experiences among Mexican immigrants to the United States. But they have had limited access either to cross-generation comparisons or to longitudinal data. Even when three-generation comparisons are available (as they have been since 1994, when the Current Population Survey started including questions on birthplace of parents), they still only involve three generations of comparison.

Researchers have recently argued that at least four generations will be required for full incorporation among Mexican immigrants because so many of them come in unauthorized (Bean and Stevens 2003). This line of reasoning suggests that comparisons across four or more generation comparisons are needed, which is one of the reasons the Mexican-origin data from the Los Angeles survey are so valuable.

The IIMMLA project was funded by the Russell Sage Foundation. Other investigators are Rubén G. Rumbaut, Frank D. Bean, Leo R. Chavez, Louis DiSipio, Jennifer Lee, and Min Zhou. The telephone survey sample, which was completed in December, consisted of 4,780 Angelenos, of whom 1,369 are of Mexican origin. Because members of the second generation of so many of these groups are still young, the survey was limited to those ages 20-40.

Susan K. Brown, *The World On The Move's* former editor, is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Irvine. Susan is the author of *Beyond the Immigrant Enclave: Network Change and Assimilation* (2004 New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing). Susan is currently examining how immigrant generation affects the residential settlement patterns among those of Mexican origin in greater Los Angeles.

References

- Alba, Richard D., and Victor Nee, 2003. *Remaking the American Mainstream: Assimilation and the New Immigration*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
- Bean, Frank D., and Gillian Stevens, 2003. *America's Newcomers: Immigrant Incorporation and the Dynamics of Diversity*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Brown, Susan K., and Shila Patel, 2005. "Intergenerational Residential Mobility Among Young Adults of Mexican Origin in Greater Los Angeles." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Philadelphia.
- Grebler, Leo, Joan W. Moore, and Ralph C. Guzman, 1970. *The Mexican-American People*. New York: The Free Press.
- Huntington, Samuel P., 2004. Who Are We: The Challenges to America's National Identity. New York: Simon & Schuster.
- Ortiz, Vilma, 1996. "The Mexican-Origin Population: Permanent Working Class or Emerging Middle Class?" In *Ethnic Los Angeles*, edited by Roger Waldinger and Mehdi Bozorghmehr. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.



100th Annual Meeting | Philadelphia, PA | August 13-16, 2005 | Philadelphia Marriott and Loews Philadelphia

ASA Meeting Program

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SECTION SESSIONS

Multiple Transnational Migrations

Session Organizer: Peter Kivisto, Augustana College

- “Transnationalist or Nationalist? Mexican Catholic Emigration Policies, 1920-2004” David Fitzgerald, University of California, Los Angeles
- “From National Inclusion to Economic Exclusion in Ethnic Hungarian Labor Migration to Hungary” Jon Fox, University of Bristol
- “The Impact of Internet Use on Transnational Entrepreneurship—The Case of Chinese Immigrants to Canada” Wenhong Chen, University of Toronto
- “Immigration and Socioeconomic Transnationalism in Vietnam” Dzung Vu, Vietnam National University

Study of International Migration in Different World Regions: A Comparative Assessment

Session Organizers: Ewa Morawska, University of Essex

Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, University of Southern California

- “Defining Nations Across Borders” John Skrentny, Stephanie Chan, John Fox, and Dennis Kim, University of California, San Diego
- “Different or Similar: Immigration Research and the Agendas in the US and Canada” Eric Fong Elie Chan, University of Toronto
- “Immigration Studies in Europe and the United States: A Comparative Assessment” Ewa Morawska, University of Essex
- “Emerging Trends in International Migration in Asia” Graeme Hugo, University of Adelaide

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ROUNDTABLES

Transnationalism and the Life Course

Presider: Greta Gilbertson

- “Aging, Citizenship, Belonging and Migration: An Exploration of Trajectories of Age Among Immigrants in New York City” Greta Gilbertson, Fordham University
- “I’LL GO BACK NEXT YEAR: Local Level Transnational Life Across the Life Course” Robert Smith, Baruch College, City University of New York

Transnational Lives of Latin American Migrants

Presider: Peggy Levitt

- “Rethinking Transnationalism through Peruvian Women’s Experiences: Families, Race, and Ethnicity” Erika Busse, University of Minnesota
- “Transcultural Embeddedness and Latin American Transnational Migrations” Elizabeth Aranda, University of Miami

Causes of Migration

Presider: Sara Curran

“International Migration and Free Market Reform in China” Ming Tsui, Millsaps College

“Contracting Labor Migration: Philippine States Policy and International Migration Flows, 1969-2000” Kristel Acacio, University of California, Berkeley

Immigrants and Economic Integration I

Presider: Rubén G. Rumbaut

- “Re-Conceptualizing the Economic Integration of Immigrants” Shannon Gleeson, University of California, Berkeley
- “Review: Separation Anxiety: Capital and Nation” Harel Shapira, Columbia University

Immigrants and Economic Integration II

Presider: Frank Bean

- “Highly Skilled Immigrants in the U.S. Labor Market: Job Context and Earnings Competition with Natives” Jeanne Batalova and Frank Bean, University of California, Irvine
- “Mexican Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Los Angeles” Dolores Tervizo, Occidental College

Identities, Rituals, and Marriage

Presider: Carl Bankston

- “After Ethnic Cleansing: Bosnian Refugees and the Dilemma of Collective Identity” Kathie Friedman, University of Washington
- “The Demilitarization of Thai Wives: Thai American Exogamy, 1980-2000” Danielle Hidalgo and Carl Bankston, Tulane University

Discrimination, Naturalization and Citizenship

Presider: Silvia Pedraza

- “My Eyes Didn’t Turn to Blue’: U.S. Citizenship among Mexicans and Salvadorans in Houston, Texas” Marilyn Espitia, University of Houston
- “A Theory of Law: Durkheim's Justice and Latino/a Immigrants” Belinda Herrera,
- “Ambivalent Prejudice toward Immigrants: The Role of Social Contact and Ethnic Origin” Hisako Matsuo and Kevin McIntyre, Saint Louis University

Migration, Mobility and Identity

Presider: Min Zhou

- “Linking Educational Aspirations and Motivations for Migration among Caribbean Immigrants: Notes from the field” Ivy Forsythe-Brown, University of Maryland
- ”Creating Symbolic Identity among Contemporary Professional Asian Indians in US” Manashi Ray, Michigan State University

I M M I G R A T I O N - R E L A T E D S E C T I O N S

The New Second Generation in New York and Los Angeles: Comparative Theory, Research, and Implications for Immigrant Incorporation

Session Organizer: Rubén G. Rumbaut, University of California, Irvine

- “The Second Generation in Metropolitan New York” Mary C. Waters, Harvard University, John H. Mollenkopf, CUNY Graduate Center, Philip Kasinitz, CUNY Graduate Center, Jennifer Holdaway, Social Science Research Council
- “Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles” Frank D. Bean, Susan K. Brown, Jennifer Lee, University of California, Irvine and Min Zhou, University of California, Los Angeles

Immigration and Religion

Session Organizer: Rubén Hernandez-Leon, University of California, Los Angeles

- “From Filial Piety to Religious Piety: Evangelical Christianity Reconstructing Taiwanese Immigrant Families in the United States” Carolyn Chen, Northwestern University
- “Mexican Immigrant communities in formation on the Del-Mar-VA peninsula” Tim Dunn, Salisbury University
- “Reconciling America: Symbol Creation and Immigrant Integration from the Ground Up” Arpi Miller, University of California, Los Angeles
- “Religion and Transnational Migration: Haitian Catholics in Miami, Montreal and Paris” Margarita Mooney, Princeton University

Immigration and Gender

Session Organizer: Seungsook Moon, Vassar College

- **“Getting From There to Here: Immigrant Families, Gender and Work” Margaret Chin, Hunter College**
- **“Immigration, Acculturation and Gender Identities on the U.S.-Mexico border” Pablo Vila, University of Texas, San Antonio**
- **“Managing International Separation: Gender and parenting in Mexican Transnational Families” Joanna Dreby, CUNY**
- **“The Construction of Gender and Racial Division of Labor: State Ideology and Violence” Li-Fang Liang, Buffalo State University**

Schooling and Work: The Children of Immigrants

Session Organizer: Jimmy Sanders, University of South Carolina

Discussant: Carl Bankston, Tulane University

- **“Performance Gaps in Reading Literacy between Native and Immigrant Children: A Comparison of 14 Countries” Hyunjoon Park and Gary Sandefur, University of Wisconsin, Madison**
- **“Assimilation from What? The Origins of Immigrants and Mobility Patterns of the New Second Generation” Cynthia Feliciano, University of California, Irvine**
- **“Persistence in School among California’s Immigrant Youth: The Impact of Generation Status” Deborah Garvey, Santa Clara University**
- **“Multiple-Logics of Labor Market Incorporation: Second Generation and Other Young New Yorkers in the Labor Market” Aviva Zeltzer-Zubida, Brooklyn College/CUNY**

Immigrants in Western Societies

Session Organizer: Jimmy Sanders, University of South Carolina

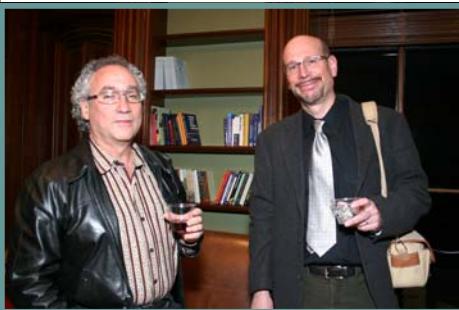
- **“Dynamics of Context on Attitudes towards Immigration: Regional Differences in Southern European Countries” Xavier Escandell, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign**
- **“Secondary Migration: Why do Immigrants Re-Migrate from the U.K. and Japan to the U.S.?” Ayumi Takenaka, Bryn Mawr College**
- **“Race, Gender, and Immigrant Status: Assessing Differences in Earnings among Persons of African Origin” Mamadi Corra, East Carolina University**
- **“The U.S. New Immigrant Survey: Overview and First Results from the Baseline Round of the NIS-2003 Cohort” Guillermina Jasso, New York University; Douglas Massey, Princeton University; Mark R. Rosenzweig, Harvard University**

Yale Conference Highlights New Middle Eastern American Scholarship

The emerging field of Middle Eastern American Studies was showcased at an international conference on March 18-20, 2005 at the historic Betts House on the Yale University campus. *Middle Eastern Diasporas: Invisible Minorities* was organized jointly by the Yale Council on Middle Eastern Studies (CMES) and the Middle East and Middle Eastern American Center (MEMEAC) at the Graduate Center, City University of New York (CUNY). Seventeen young scholars whose research focuses on the Middle



Kristine Ajrouch (Eastern Michigan University) and Mehdi Bozorgmehr (CUNY)



Jonathon Friedlander (UCLA) & Steve Gold (MSU)

Eastern diaspora presented papers highlighting their new, original findings. Several of the participants were sociologists, including International Migration Section members. Many of them were completing their dissertations or had recently received their Ph.D. in sociology, demography, history, comparative literature, theater and visual arts. Together they covered the Arab, Armenian, Iranian, Israeli and Turkish immigrant groups in Europe and the Americas.

Professor Mehdi Bozorgmehr, MEMEAC Co-Director with a long-standing commitment to developing the field, set the tone for the conference by observing that "while there is a burgeoning literature on specific Middle Eastern immigrant groups in the United States, hardly anything has been published on all groups from the Middle East, even after 9/11." He went on to say, "This is the first major conference on Middle Easterners as a group, though a workshop took place at New York University in 1996." Bozorgmehr emphasized that "a focus on the Middle East as a whole does not mean attention to specific ethnic and religious groups should not be supported. Indeed, the conference title does not advocate a panethnic classification, thus the plural 'diasporas' has been used."

Using both qualitative and quantitative techniques in data analysis, the conference participants delved into such topics as ethnic and racial categorizations, residential patterns of minority groups, ethnic identity, gender, transnational ties, political participation, institutional responses in the post-911 era, cultural expressions, and the second generation. While focusing on areas with high concentrations of Middle Eastern American populations, such as Los Angeles, Fresno, New York, Detroit, and Chicago, the conference also included papers dealing with Middle Eastern communities in Argentina, Holland, Canada and France, thus adding comparative perspectives to the lively discussions by the participants. Professor Steven J. Gold of Michigan State University, summed up the feelings of all the participants that the conference was "a fine, ground-breaking event." He also echoed the sentiments of the conference organizers Professor Abbas Amanat, CMES director, Dr. Rola El-Husseini, postdoctoral fellow at Yale and Dr. Anny Bakalian, Associate Director of MEMEAC. [Photo Credits: Steve J. Gold]



Conference Participants

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Request from IMR

for reviewers and referees.

Please send the completed questionnaire to

Emily Rosenbaum
Associate Editor, IMR
Department of Sociology
Fordham University
Dealy Hall 402C
Bronx, NY 10458

The editors of *International Migration Review* are seeking to update their database of reviewers. If you have never reviewed for IMR but are interested in doing so, or have reviewed only once or twice, please go to the Center for Migration Studies website (www.cmsny.org), follow the link to IMR, and download and fill out the questionnaire



Anyone who has reviewed for IMR in the past but recently changed jobs or relocated is also urged to complete the questionnaire so we may update your contact information.

Web Resources for International Migration Scholars

International Migration Scholars may find the following websites of interest:

www.migracionydesarrollo.org

www.migrationanddevelopment.org

These Spanish language websites are from the *Red Interna-*

cional de Migración y Desarrollo (International Network for Migration and Development). The sites include numerous publications, including PDFs of the network's referred journal *Migración y Desarrollo*.

Please visit the following website for information on issues surrounding the role of remittances in development, with special focus on Central America:

www.remesasydesarrollo.org

Webby Nomination for The Migration Information Source

The Migration Information Source (www.migrationinformation.org) provides fresh thought, authoritative data from numerous global organizations and governments, and global analysis of international migration and

refugee trends. A unique, online resource, the Source offers tools, vital data, and essential facts on the movement of people worldwide.

The Migration Information Source was Nominated for a Webby—The Oscars of the Internet

The Migration

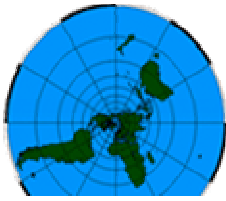
Information Source was nominated for a 9th annual Webby Award—the Oscars of the Internet.

Congratulations to the migration Information Source!



Call for Papers

PEWS CONFERENCE 2006



PEWS

**Section on the Political Economy of the World-System
American Sociological Association**

ISLAM AND THE MODERN ORIENTALIST WORLD - SYSTEM

30th Conference on the Political Economy of the World-Systems (PEWS)

Section of the American Sociological Association (ASA)

April 20th-23rd, 2006

Macalester College

Whatever we mean by “Islam” has been transformed radically by the modern world-system. Zones that were once part of the core of the “ancient world system(s)” - with the Muslim world at its center—were swallowed up whole in the nineteenth century, relegating the Mughal, Qajar, and Ottoman empires to the margins of a Western-centric world, with “Islam” now residing at the losing end of this system, subordinated to European and American power, whereas previously it stood far ahead. World-Systems analysis has been a useful tool in coming to terms with the fact that the world is politically, economically, and culturally stratified, with race constituting the very epicenter of the stratification. Racism and underdevelopment, Orientalism and its residual “Other,” the “West” and the “rest,” the rise of Europe and the decline of southern civilizations were a product of modernity, of a specific global social formation held together by power. The lens through which we have access to it is racially tainted, leading to an interpretation of a world where the “West” possesses some unique trait that legitimizes its rise above the “rest,” rendering the “Arab,” the “Turk,” and the “Muslim” racially or culturally inferior, unable to match those refined qualities that are believed to be the sole patrimony of the “West.”

The questions we wish to raise for this year’s PEWS conference are multiple:

- ◆ Is the world-systems analysis useful to understanding the present geopolitical conflicts between some sectors of the “Islamic” and “Western” world?
- ◆ How do we understand the impact of modernity on gender and racial identities of the multiple Muslim communities around the world?
- ◆ How has the modern construction of nations and “peoplehood” informed and affected the conflicts that we now witness in such places as diverse as Cyprus, Palestine/Israel, India, Ethiopia, and the Sudan among others?

-
- ◆ Also, do the present crisis in historical capitalism and the failures of postcolonial antisystemic movements inform the current rise of Islamist movements?
 - ◆ What has been the major impact on “Islam” and on the rest of the world of the fact that there have been major migrations of Muslims to zones that, until the twentieth century, had few Muslims—Europe and the Americas in particular?

THEMES:

1. Islam as an autonomous “civilization” versus Islam as part of a larger world civilization
2. Islam, Modernity, and the Restructuring of Racial and Gender Identities
3. Crisis of the Modern World-System and Islamist Movements
4. Muslims as Minorities in Europe, the United States, and Latin America

The conference will take place April 20th-23rd, 2006 at Macalester College in Saint Paul Minnesota.



Send your 3 to 4 page proposal to Khaldoun Samman as an electronic attachment:

samman@macalester.edu

Or by mail:

**Khaldoun Samman
Macalester College
Carnegie Hall 207
1600 Grand Avenue
Saint Paul, MN 55101-1899**

The deadline to submit proposals is December 15th, 2005.

MEMBER NEWS

Arnold Dashefsky Appointed Director of the Berman Institute North American Jewish Data Bank



Arnold Dashefsky has been appointed Director of the Berman Institute North American Jewish Data Bank.

The Berman Institute North American Jewish Data Bank has moved to the University of Connecticut as a collaborative project of the Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life, the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, and in cooperation with the United Jewish Communities of New York, which provides major grant support.

The Data Bank's website (www.jewishdatabank.org) provides access to local and national studies of the North American Jewish Population, including the National Jewish Population Survey of 2000-2001, several other national studies, and over 90 local Jewish community studies.

Silvia Pedraza Delivers Welcoming Address

"The Goals of Education"

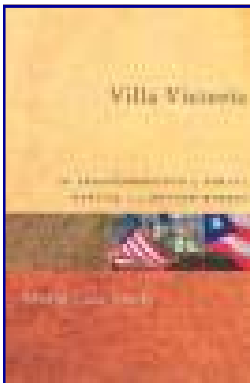


Silvia Pedraza (University of Michigan), vice-chair of the faculty senate, delivered the welcoming address to new students at the university this Fall. Silvia's address was titled, "The Goals of Education."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

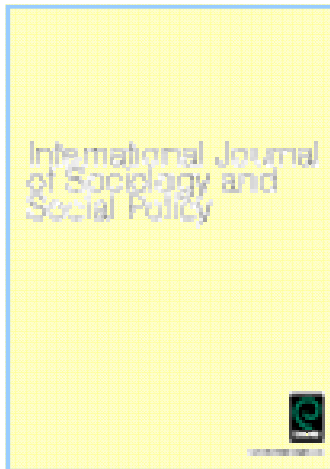
Villa Victoria: The Transformation of Social Capital in a Boston Barrio

By Mario L. Small
Chicago University Press



Mario L. Small examines the effects of neighborhood poverty on social networks and community participation among residents of a predominantly Puerto Rican housing complex in Boston. The book proposes an approach to the study of neighborhood poverty, and the use of case study research. *Villa Victoria* received Honorable Mention from the Mirra Komarovsky Award from the Eastern Sociological Society (2005).

Special Issue of a Journal



A special issue of the International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy (Vol 24, No. 7/8, 2004) on the topic, “The Impact of Immigrants on American Institutions” has recently been published. Here are the details:

**The Impact of Immigrants
on
American Institutions
Edited by Prema A. Kurien**

Contents

- **The Impact of Immigrants on American Institutions by Prema A. Kurien**
- **The Formation of Post-Suburban Communities: Koreatown and Little Saigon, Orange County by Linda Trinh Vo and Mary Yu Danico**
- **Learning in Two Languages: Spanish-English Immersion in U.S. Public Schools by April Linton**
- **Challenging American Conceptions of Race and Ethnicity: Second Generation West Indian Immigrants by Sherri-Ann Butterfield**
- **Confronting the Liquor Industry in Los Angeles by Kyeyoung Park**

Special Issue of International Migration Review



A special issue of the International Migration Review, edited by Alejandro Portes and Josh DeWind, was recently published (Fall 2004). The issue is devoted to conceptual and methodological innovations in the comparative study of international migration, with half the articles from Europe and half from North America.

Please take a look at the articles included in the issue:

- **“A Cross-Atlantic Dialogue: The Progress of Research and Theory in the Study of International Migration”** Alejandro Portes and Josh DeWind
- **“The Factor that Make and Unmake Migration Policies”** Stephen Castles
- **“The Emerging Migration State”** James F. Hollifield
- **“Dual Citizenship as a Path-Dependent Process”** Thomas Faist, Jurgen Gerdes, Beate Rieple
- **“Immigrant Incorporation in Western Democracies”** Gary P. Freeman
- **“Migrant Transnationalism and Modes of Transformation”** Steven Verovec
- **“Conceptualizing Simultaneity: A Transnational Social Field Perspective on Society”** Peggy Levitt, Nina Glick Schiller
- **“Revisiting Ethnic Entrepreneurship: Convergencies, Controversies, and Conceptual Advancements”** Min Zhou
- **“Measuring Undocumented Migration”** Douglas S. Massey and Chiara Capoferro
- **“Illegal Migration: What Can We Know and What Can We Explain? The Case of Germany”** Friedrich Heckmann
- **“Does the “New” Immigration Require a “New” Theory of Intergenerational Integration?”** Hartmut Esser
- **“Ages, Life Stages, and Generational Cohorts: Decomposing the Immigrant First and Second Generations in the United States”** Rubén G. Rumbaut
- **“The Role of Religion in the Origins and Adaptation of Immigrant Groups in the United States”** Charles Hirschman
- **“Religion and Incorporation. Islam in France and Germany”** Riva Kastoryano

Apple Pie and Enchiladas:

Latino Newcomers in the Rural Midwest



Edited by Ann Millard, Jorge Chapa (University of Texas Press)

With Catalina Burillo, Ken R. Crane, Isidore Flores, Maríalena D. Jefferds, Eileen Diaz McConnell, Refugio I. Rochín, and Rogelio Saenz

The sudden influx of significant numbers of Latinos to the rural Midwest stems from the recruitment of workers by food processing plants and small factories springing up in rural areas. Mostly they work at back-breaking jobs that local residents are not willing to take because of the low wages and few benefits. The region has become the scene of dramatic change involving major issues facing our country—the intertwining of ethnic differences, prejudice, and poverty; the social impact of a low-wage workforce resulting from corporate transformations; and public policy questions dealing with economic development, taxation, and welfare payments.

In this thorough multidisciplinary study, the authors explore both sides of this ethnic divide and provide the first volume to focus comprehensively on Latinos in the region by linking demographic and qualitative analysis to describe what brings Latinos to the area and how they are being accommodated in their new communities. The fact is that many Midwestern communities would be losing population and facing a dearth of workers if not for Latino newcomers. This finding adds another layer of social and economic complexity to the region's changing place in the global economy. The authors look at how Latinos fit into an already fractured social landscape with tensions among townspeople, farmers, and others. The authors also reveal the optimism that lies in the opposition of many Anglos to ethnic prejudice and racism.

International Migration Research:

Constructions, Omissions, and Promises of Interdisciplinarity

Edited By Michael Bommers and Ewa Morawska (Ashgate)



The centrality of international migration as a process articulating major transformations of contemporary societies offers an opportunity to make it the shared component of the theoretical and research agendas of the social science disciplines. In this volume a multidisciplinary team of authors presents a stocktaking account of current research on international migration in order to lay the ground for such an interdisciplinary collaboration. The first part of the book scrutinizes the theoretical concepts and interpretative frameworks that inform migration research and their impact on empirical studies in selected disciplines. The next two sections examine the epistemological premises underlying migration research in different fields of the

social sciences and the challenges of 'informed translations' between these approaches. The final section considers the interdependency between the academic study of migration and the social and political contexts in which it is embedded. The book invites researchers to address the challenges raised by the empowerment of migration research, offering ways of communicating across different specializations and guiding readers towards a meaningful interdisciplinarity.

New from the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute

Founded in 1985, the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute advances critical, insightful thinking on key issues affecting the Latino communities through objective, policy-relevant research, and its implications for the betterment of the nation.

“*El Sueño de su Casa: The Homeownership Potential of Mexican-Heritage Families*” by Jongho Lee, et al., is one such publication that primarily deals with the homeownership aspirations of recent Mexican immigrants (legal and illegal) to Los Angeles, Houston, and Atlanta.

East Main Street: Asian American Popular Culture

Edited by Shilpa Davé, Leilani Nishime, and Tasha G. Oren—NYU PRESS

From tattoo kits available at your local mall to “faux Asian” fashions, housewares and fusion cuisine; from the new visibility of Asian film, music, video games and anime to the current popularity of martial arts motifs in hip hop, Asian influences have thoroughly saturated the U.S. cultural landscape and have now become an integral part of the vernacular of popular culture.

By tracing cross-cultural influences and global cultural trends, the essays in *East Main Street* bring Asian American studies, in all its interdisciplinary richness, to bear on a broad spectrum of cultural artifacts.

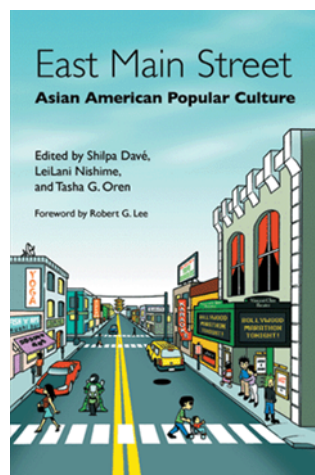
Contributors consider topics ranging from early Asian American movie stars to the influences of South Asian iconography on rave culture, and form the marketing of Asian culture through food to the contemporary clamor for transnational Chinese

women’s historical fiction.

East Main Street hits the shelves in the midst of a boom in Asian American

population and cultural production. This book is essentially not only for understanding Asian American popular culture but also contemporary U.S. popular culture writ large.

“A veritable feast of the field’s most scrumptious offerings, *East Main Street* satisfies with some of the best minds in Asian American Studies at this table.” Gary Y. Okhiro



Contributors:

- Robert G. Lee
- Sunaina Maira
- Kieu Linh Caroline Valvede
- Jigna Desai
- Anita Mannur
- Vincente M. Diaz
- Victor Bascara
- Christine So
- Hye Seung Chung
- Morris Young
- Rebecca Chiyoko King-O’Riain
- Hiram Perez
- Amy Abugo Ongiri
- Lisa Nakamura
- Leilani Nishime
- Jane C. H. Park
- Shilpa Davé
- Tasha G. Oren

Homeland Wanted: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Refugee Resettlement in the West

Edited by Peter Waxman and Val Colic-Peisker
Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

This book presents eleven chapters by sixteen established academic authors from five main refugee-receiving Western countries (the US, Australia, Canada, the UK, and Sweden). The book features a foreword by Stephen Castles, Professor of Migration and Refugee Studies and director of the Refugee Studies Centre at the University of Oxford, an introduction by Val Colic-Peisker, ten fully referred chapters presenting recent research in refugee studies in a cross-disciplinary way and a riveting personal story of refugeedom by Hariz Halilovich of RMIT University, Melbourne.

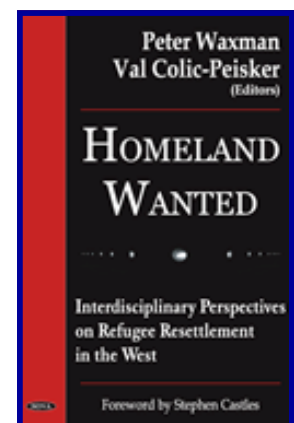
This book is concerned with refugees who are, paradoxically, often considered 'lucky' to be able to experience what refugee agencies see as the 'least preferred solution' of resettling in the 'third countries' in the West. Those who have been granted permanent asylum try to rebuild their lives in what is for many of them a considerably alien environment, and in the process experience numerous obstacles, from inadequate resettlement policies, high levels of xenophobia in the host population, lack of language proficiency and qualifications recognition and many others ana-

lyzed in this book. The contributors come from economics, sociology, education, anthropology, political science and cultural studies, and from both quantitative and qualitative research traditions. Each chapter includes a detailed account of research methodology and a reference to the refugee policy (and other relevant policies) of the respective country of resettlement, which makes this volume additionally useful to social scientists (from undergraduates to senior academics), policymakers and refugee helpers.

Contents:

- Acknowledgments
- Foreword Stephen Castles
- Introduction Val Colic-Peisker,
- Chapter 1. The Economic Experiences of Refugees in Canada Don DeVoretz et al., *Simon Fraser*
- Chapter 2. Refugee Women in the Labour Market: The UK Case Alice Bloch
- Chapter 3. Human and Social Capital in the Process of Economic Adjustment of Refugees: Bosnians in Australia Val Colic-Peisker, *Murdoch* and Peter Waxman
- Chapter 4. Refugee Resettlement and Integration in the UK Janet Hannah
- Chapter 5. The Role of Bridging Social Networks in Refugee Settlement: The Case of Exile Communities from Former Yugoslavia in Italy and The Netherlands Maja Korac

- Chapter 6. Bosnian Refugee Resettlement in St. Louis, Missouri Hisako Matsuo
- Chapter 7. Surviving War, Starting Over: Adaptation of Bosnian Refugees in Upstate New York (Reed Coughlan and Judith Owens-Manley)
- Chapter 8. Three Generations of Ugandan Asian Diaspora in Sweden Charles Westin and Catarina Nyberg
- Chapter 9. Resettlement after Detention: Hazara Refugees from Afghanistan in Australia Diana Glazebrook
- Chapter 10. Transnational Imagination and Moral Obligations: Oromo Refugees in Melbourne, Australia Greg Gow
- Chapter 11. The Outsider (A Personal Account of Refugeeness) Hariz Halilovich
- Index.



Asian Americans: Contemporary Trends and Issues

Edited By Pyong Gap Min

Pine Forge Press

Offering a broad overview of the Asian American experiences, *Asian Americans*, Second Edition provides an accessible resource for all students interested in the expanding and important Asian American population. While historical information is provided for each group, the main focus is on the variables and issues that impact Asian American life today. The scholars who author the chapters look at topics such as labor force participation and economic status, edu-

cational achievements, intermarriage, intergroup relations and settlement patterns.

Key Features:

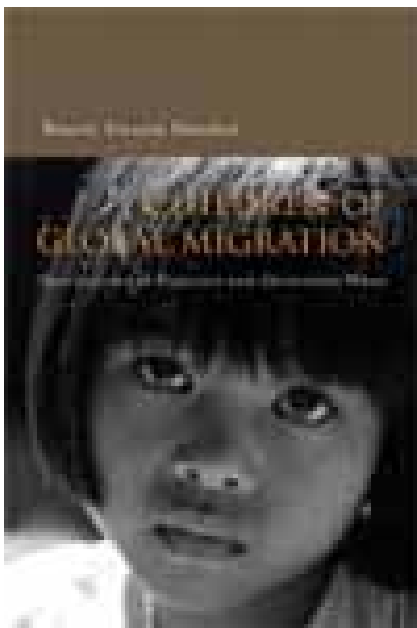
- Covers the Asian American population as a whole, as well as individual ethnic groups, i.e. Korean Americans, Indian Americans, etc.
- Covers theories and provides sociological data to illustrate issues for Asian Americans as a whole and as individual groups.
- Updated not only to include information derived

from 2000 Census data, but also has focus on the second generation experience.

- “Visual Essays” on the following topics provide powerful illustrations of the text content.
 - ◆ Second Generation Asian Americans
 - ◆ Chinese Americans
 - ◆ Japanese Americans
 - ◆ Filipino Americans
 - ◆ South Asian Americans
 - ◆ Korean Americans
 - ◆ Southeast Asian Americans

Children of Global Migration: Transnational Families and Gendered Woes

By Rhacel Salazar Parreñas, Stanford University Press



In the Philippines, a dramatic increase in labor migration has created a large population of transnational migrant families. Thousands of children now grow up apart from one or both parents, as the parents are forced to work outside the country in order to send their children to school, give them access to quality health care, or, in some cases, just provide them with enough food. While the issue of transnational families has already generated much interest, this book is the first to offer a close look at the lives of the children in these families.

Drawing on in-depth interviews with the family members left behind, the author examines two dimensions of the transnational family. First, she looks at the impact of distance on the intergenerational relationships, specifically from the children’s perspective. She then analyzes gender norms in these families, both their reifications and transgressions in transnational households. Acknowledging that geographical separation unavoidably strains family intimacy, Parreñas argues that the maintenance of traditional gender ideologies exacerbates and sometimes even creates the tensions that plague many Filipino migrant families.

Homelands and Diasporas: Holy Lands and Other Places

Edited by André Levy and Alex Weingrod

Stanford University Press



This collection focuses fresh attention on the relationships between “homeland” and “diaspora”

communities in today's world. Based on in-depth anthropological studies by leading scholars in the field, the book

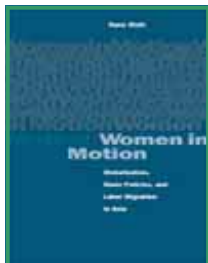
highlights the changing character of homeland-diaspora ties. *Homelands and Diasporas* offers new understandings of the issues that these communities face and explores the roots of their fascinating, yet sometimes paradoxical, interactions. The book provides a keen look at how “homeland” and “diaspora” appear in the lives of both Israeli Jews and Israeli Palestinians and also explores how these issues influence Pakistanis who make their home in England, Arme-

nians in Cyprus and England, Cambodians in France, and African-Americans in Israel. The critical views advanced in this collection should lead to a reorientation in diaspora studies and to a better understanding of the often contradictory changes in the relationships between people whose lives are led both “at home and away.”

Women in Motion: Globalization, State Policies, and Labor Migration in Asia

By Nana Oishi

Stanford University Press



Women make up about half of the world's migrants, so it is little surprise that the international migration

of women has been attracting significant attention in recent years.

Most agree that global restructuring increasingly forces a large number of women in developing countries to emigrate to richer countries. But is poverty the only motivating factor?

In *Women in Motion*, Nana Oishi examines the cross-national patterns of international female migration in Asia. Drawing on fieldwork in ten countries—both mi-

grant-sending and migrant-receiving—the author investigates the differential impact of globalization, state policies, individual autonomy, and various social factors. This is the first study of its kind to provide an integrative approach to and a comparative perspective on female migration flows from multiple countries.

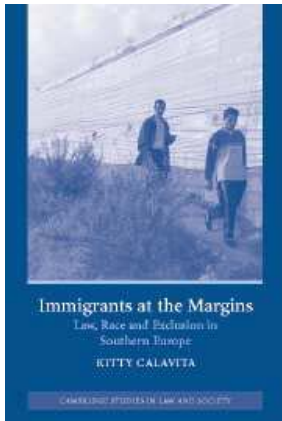
Democracy in Immigrant America: Changing Demographics and Political Participation

By S. Karthick RamaKrishnan (Stanford University Press)

Democracy in Immigrant America provides a comprehensive analysis of democratic participation among first- and second-generation immigrants in the United States, addressing the questions that are integral to understanding the present-day realities of immigrant politics: How are immigrants changing the racial and ethnic makeup of the American electorate? How do their numbers compare to those in the early 20th century? Do traditional models of political behavior explain the voting participation of immigrants, and should new factors related to immigrant adaptation be considered? By addressing these questions, *Democracy in Immigrant America* points the way forward for a new research agenda in immigrant politics.

Immigration at the Margins: Law, Race, and Exclusion in Southern Europe

By Kitty Calavita
Cambridge University Press

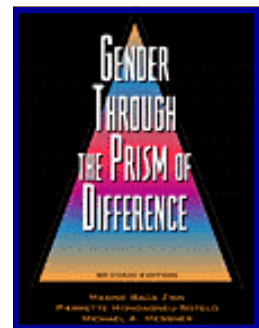


Spain and Italy have recently become countries of large-scale immigration. This provocative book explores immigration law and the immigrant experience in these southern European nations, and exposes the tension between the temporary and contingent legal status of most immigrants, and the government emphasis on integration. This book reveals that while law and the rhetoric of policymakers stress the urgency of integration, not only are they failing in that effort, but law itself plays a role in that failure. In addressing this paradox, the author combines theoretical insights and extensive data from myriad sources collected over more than a decade to demonstrate the connections among immigrants' role as cheap labor - carefully inscribed in law - and their social exclusion, criminalization, and racialization. Extrapolating from this economics of alterité, this book engages more general questions of citizenship, belonging, race and community in this global era.

Gender Through the Prism of Difference

Edited By Maxine Baca-Zinn, Pierette Hondagneu-Sotelo, and Michael A. Messner
Oxford University Press

This engaging collection of readings presents a multifaceted view of contemporary gender relations. Using other inequalities such as race, class, and sexual orientation as a “prism of difference,” the readings present gender as it is situated in sexual, racial-ethnic, social class, physical abilities, age, and national citizenship contexts. In addition to articles about men, women, and sexual and immigrant diversity, this reader also includes works on gender and globalization. The editors introduce this wide-ranging collection with a provocative analytical introduction that sets the stage for students' understanding of gender as socially constructed experience. More than any other gender reader. *Gender through the Prism of Difference* gives students a clear, current, understanding of gender in a broad social context.



New Destinations: Mexican Immigration in the United States

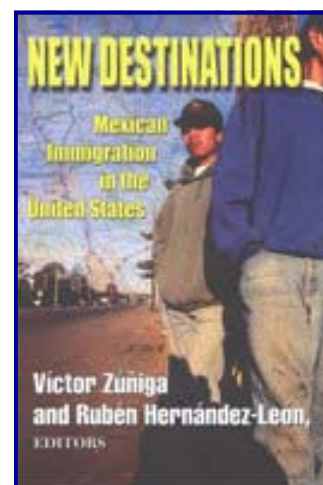
Edited by Victor Zúñiga and Rubén Hernández-León
Russell Sage Foundation

Mexican immigration to the United States—the oldest and largest immigration movement to this country—is in the midst of a fundamental transformation. For decades, Mexican immigration was primarily a border phenomenon, confined to Southwestern states. But legal changes in the mid-1980s paved the way for Mexican migrants to settle in parts of America that had no previous exposure to people of Mexican heritage. In *New Destinations*, editors Víctor Zúñiga and Rubén Hernández-León bring together an inter-disciplinary team of scholars to examine demographic, social, cultural, and political changes in areas where the incorporation of Mexican migrants has deeply changed the preexisting ethnic landscape.

New Destinations looks at several of the communities where Mexican migrants are beginning to settle, and documents how the latest arrivals are reshaping—and being reshaped by—these new areas of settlement. Contributors Jorge Durand, Douglas Massey, and Chiara Capoferro use census data to diagram the historical evolution of Mexican immigration to the United States, noting the demographic, economic, and legal factors that led recent immigrants to move to areas where few of their predecessors had settled. Looking at two towns in Southern Louisiana, contributors Katharine Donato, Melissa Stainback, and Carl Bankston III reach a surprising conclusion: that documented immigrant workers did a poorer job of integrating into the local culture than their undocumented peers. They attribute this counterintuitive finding to documentation policies, which helped intensify employer control over migrants and undercut the formation of a stable migrant community among documented workers. Brian Rich and Marta Miranda detail an ambivalent mixture of paternalism and xenophobia by local

residents toward migrants in Lexington, Kentucky. The new arrivals were welcomed for their strong work ethic so long as they stayed in “invisible” spheres such as fieldwork, but were resented once they began to take part in more public activities like schools or town meetings. *New Destinations* also provides some hopeful examples of progress in community relations. Several chapters, including Mark Grey and Anne Woodrick’s examination of a small Iowa town, point to the importance of dialogue and mediation in establishing amicable relations between ethnic groups in newly multi-cultural settings.

New Destinations is the first scholarly assessment of Mexican migrants’ experience in the Midwest, Northeast, and deep South—the latest settlement points for America’s largest immigrant group. Enriched by perspectives from demographers, anthropologists, sociologists, folklorists, and political scientists, this volume is an essential starting point for scholarship on the new Mexican migration.



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