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Course Objective:

This is a graduate-level seminar which will cover several key areas of social and demographic research on migration and migrants. The literature is vast and we will only be able to cover some highlights. There will be an emphasis on exploring both the theoretical debates in the field of migration studies and the empirical studies on which these debates are supported. The majority of the research examined applies to the United States but we will touch on trends globally.

Course Requirements:

Class discussion: Each week all students are responsible for completing the required readings and participating in class discussions. A group of students will serve as discussion leaders and will be responsible for presenting the weekly readings and leading a class discussion. Discussion leaders will present the main points of each assigned reading and facilitate discussion of the topic under debate, research questions, methods used and findings.

Paper: Each student will have the opportunity to explore an issue within the broad area of migration studies through a research paper or proposal that might serve as the basis for a thesis, journal article or dissertation chapter. Each student will submit a short topic statement by **September 27**. Students will present their work on the last day of class in an informal environment. **The paper is due on Friday, December 19th at 5:00 pm.**

Final exam: The final exam will be given in the computer lab **Tues., Dec. 16 6:00 – 8:00 pm.**

Evaluation: Your grade is based on the following distribution- 30% participation & discussion leadership, 40% paper and 30% final exam.

BGSU Policy on Academic Honesty:

The Academic Honesty policy prohibits cheating, fabrication, facilitating academic dishonesty, and plagiarism. Students who violate this policy will receive a failing grade for the course and will be reported to their academic dean for disciplinary action. Details of this policy are available in the Student Handbook.

Week 1: August 26: Introduction and Course Overview

Discussion of class goals, your research interests, choosing a research topic, what makes a topic 'doable' and possible data sources.

*Martin P & Midgley E. 2010. Immigration in America 2010: Population Bulletin Update. Population Reference Bureau.

*Hirschman, C. (2005). Immigration and the American Century. *Demography* 42(4): 595-620.

Week 2: Sept 2: Immigration Theories – Why do people migrate?

Massey, D., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A & Taylor, J. (1993). Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal. *Population and Development Review*. 19(3): 431-466.

Menjívar C. 2000. *Fragmented Ties: Salvadoran Immigrant Networks in America*. Introduction, Ch.1 & Ch. 3.

White MJ & Glick JE. 2009. A Tidal Wave of Immigration? The Scale of Contemporary Immigration Flow. Chapter 2 in *Achieving Anew*. The Russell Sage Foundation.

Liu M 2013. Migrant networks and international migration: Testing weak ties. *Demography* 50:1243-1277.

Fussel E & Massey DS. The limits to cumulative causation: International migration from Mexican urban areas. *Demography* 41(1):151-171.

*Creighton MJ & Riosmena F. Migration and the gender origin of migrant networks among couples in Mexico. *Social Science Quarterly*. 94(1):79-99.

*Coleman D. 2006. "Immigration and Ethnic Change in Low-Fertility Countries: A Third Demographic Transition." *Population and Development Review* 32(3):401-446.

Week 3: September 9: Assimilation (Incorporation) Theories and Debates

Alba R & Nee V. 1997. Rethinking assimilation theory for a new era of immigration. *International Migration Review* 31(4):826-874.

Haller, W., Portes A., & Lynch, S. M. (2011). Dreams Fulfilled, Dreams Shattered: Determinants of Segmented Assimilation in the Second Generation. *Social Forces* 89(3), 733-762.

Alba, R., Kasinitz, P., & Waters, M. C. (2011). The Kids Are (Mostly) Alright: Second-Generation Assimilation. Comments on Haller, Portes, and Lynch. *Social Forces*, 89(3), 763-773.

Haller, W., Portes A., & Lynch, S. M. (2011). On the Dangers of a Rosy Lenses: Reply to Alba, Kasinitz and Waters. *Social Forces*, 89(3), 775-781.

Xie Y & Greenman E. 2011. The social context of assimilation: Testing implications of segmented assimilation theory. *Social Science Research* 40:964-984.

*Portes A & Zhou M. 1993. The new second generation: Segmented assimilation and its variants. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. 530:74-96

Week 4: September 16: Children of Immigrants – Educational attainment and social mobility

Hirschman, C. 2001. The educational enrollment of immigrant youth: A test of the segmented-assimilation hypothesis. *Demography* 38:317-36.

Reitz, J. , Zhang, H. & Hawkins, N. 2010. Comparisons of the success of racial minority immigrant offspring in the United States, Canada and Australia. *Social Science Research* 40: 1051-1066.

Leonardo JB 2014. Beyond assimilation: Contributions of sociodemographic factors and social supports to disparities in depressive symptoms between immigrant and native adolescents. *Youth and Society*. 1-24.

Greenman E. 2013. Educational attitudes, school peer context, and the “immigrant paradox” in education. *Social Science Research*. 42:698-714.

Park J & Myers D. 2010. Intergenerational mobility in the post-1965 immigration era: Estimates by an immigrant generation cohort method. *Demography* 47(2):369-392.

*Van Hook J, Brown S & Kwenda MN 2004. A Decomposition of Trends in Poverty among Children of Immigrants. *Demography* 41(4):649-670.

*Bean FD, Brown SK, Bachmeier JD, Fokkema T & Lessard-Phillips 2012. The dimensions and degree of second-generation incorporation in US and European cities: A comparative study of inclusion and exclusion. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*. 53:181-209.

*Alba,R., Logan, J., Lutz,A. & Stults, B. 2002. Only English by the third generation? Loss and preservation of the mother tongue among the grandchildren of contemporary immigrants. *Demography*. 39(3):467-84.

Week 5: September 23: Immigration and Internal Migration in the US

South, S. Crowder, K., Chavez, E. 2005. Migration and spatial assimilation among US Latinos: Classical versus segmented trajectories. *Demography*. 42:497-521.

Crowder, K., Hall, M. and Tolnay, S. 2011. Neighborhood Immigration and Native Out Migration. *American Sociological Review*. 76(1): 25-47.

Parrado,E. & Kandel,W. 2011. Industrial change, Hispanic immigration, and the internal migration of low-skilled native male workers in the United States, 1995-2000. *Social Science Research*. 40:626-640.

Kritz MM, Gurak DR & Lee MA. 2011. Will they stay? Foreign-born out-migration from new US destinations. *Popul Res Policy Rev* 30:537-567.

Ellis M, Wright R & Townley M. 2014. The great recession and the allure of new immigrant destinations in the United States. *International Migration Review*. 48(1): 3-33.

*Bernard A, Bell M & Charles-Edwards E. 2014. Life-course transitions and the age profile of internal migration. *Population and Development Review* 40(2): 213-239.

Week 6: September 30: Selection Effects I- Health

Palloni, A.; Arias, E. 2004. Paradox lost: explaining the Hispanic adult mortality advantage. *Demography*. 41 (3):385–415.

Hummer, R.A.; Powers, D.A.; Pullum, S.G.; et al. 2007. Paradox found (again): infant mortality among the Mexican-origin population in the United States. *Demography*. 44:(3) :441–457.

Ullmann, H., Goldman, N., & Massey, D. (2011). Healthier before they migration, less healthy when they return? The health of returned migrants in Mexico. *Social Science and Medicine*. 73(3): 421-428.

John DA, de Castro AB, Martin DP, Duran B & Takeuchi DT. 2012. Does an immigrant health paradox exist among Asian Americans? Associations of nativity and occupational class with self-rated health and mental disorders. *Social Science and Medicine*. 75: 2085-2098.

Riosmena F, Wong R & Palloni A. 2013. Migration selection, protection and acculturation in health: A binational perspective on older adults. *Demography* 50-1039-1064.

*Barcellos SH, Goldman DP, & Smith JP. 2012. Undiagnosed disease, especially diabetes, casts doubt on some of reported health 'advantage' of recent Mexican immigrants. *Health Affairs*. 31(12): 2727-2737.

*Viruell-Fuentes EA, Miranda PY & Abdulrahim S. 2012. More than culture: Structural racism, intersectionality theory and immigrant health. *Social Science & Medicine*. 75:2085-2098.

Week 7: October 7: Selection Effects II- Education/skills/emigration

Feliciano, C. 2005. Educational selectivity in US immigration: How do immigrants compare to those left behind? *Demography*. 42(1); 131-152.

Antecol et al. 2003. Immigration Policy and the Skills of Immigrants to Australia, Canada and the United States. *Journal of Human Resources*. 38(1): 92-218.

Van Hook, J. & Zhang, W. 2011. Who stays? Who goes? Selective emigration of the foreign-born. *Population Research and Policy Review*. 30(1):1-24.

Kaushal N & Lu Y. 2014. Recent immigration to Canada and the United States: A mixed tale of relative selection. *International Migration Review*. [Forthcoming]

Rendall MS & Parker SW. 2014. Two decades of negative educational selectivity of Mexican migrants to the United States. *Population and Development Review*. [forthcoming]

Vega A. 2014. The impact of Social Security on return migration among Latin American elderly in the United States. *Population Research and Policy Review*.

Week 8: October 14: Migration and Gender

Herrera G 2013. Gender and international migration: Contributions and cross fertilizations. *Annual Review of Sociology*. 39-417-789.

Golash-Boza, T., Hondagneu-Sotelo, P. (2013). Latino Immigrant Men and the Deportation Crisis: A Gendered Racial Removal Program. *Latino Studies*. Vol. 11 (3), pp. 476-490.

Parrado, E., Flippen, C. and McQuiston, C. 2005. Migration and relationship power among Mexican women. *Demography* 42(2):347-372.

Parrado EA & Flippen CA. 2010. Migration and Sexuality: A Comparison of Mexicans in Sending and Receiving Communities. *Journal of Social Issues*. 66(1):175-195.

Curran, S., Garip, P., Chung, C., & Tangchonlatip, K. (2005). Gendered migrant social capital: Evidence from Thailand. *Social Forces*. 84 (1):225-255.

Curran S. and Rivero-Fuentes E. 2003. Engendering migrant networks: The case of Mexican migration. *Demography* 40:289-307

Dreby J. 2010. Gender and parenting from afar. Chapter 3 in *Divided by Borders*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

*Donato, Gabaccia, & Leinonen. 2011. Variations in the gender composition of immigrant populations: How they matter. *International Migration Review*. 45(3): 495-526.

Week 9: October 21: Challenges faced by Immigrant Families: Transnational parenting and unauthorized status.

Valentina M, & D. Schans. 2011. Transnational families and the well-being of children: Conceptual and Methodological Challenges. *JMF* 73(4): 704-712.

Orellana MF, Thorne B, Chee A, Wan SEL. 2001. Transnational childhoods: The participation of children in processes of family migration. *Social Problems* 48:572-591.

Beldsoe C & Sow P. 2011. Back to Africa: Second chances for the children of West African immigrants. *JMF* 73(4):747-762.

Dreby J. 2010. *Divided by Borders*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Chapters 1 & 2 and 6.

Graham E & Jordan LP. 2011. Migrant parents and the psychological well-being of left-behind children in Southeast Asia. *JMF* 73(August): 763-787.

Gonzalez-Ferrer A, Baizan P & Beauchemin C. 2012. Child-parent separations among Senegalese migrants to Europe: Migration strategies or cultural arrangements? *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences*. 643:106-133.

Gonzales RG, Suarez-Orozco C & Dedios-Sanguinetti MC. 2013. No place to belong: Contextualizing concepts of mental health among undocumented immigrant youth in the United States. *American Behavioral Scientist*. 57:1174-1199.

*Glick JE. 2010. Connecting complex processes: A decade of research on immigrant families. *JMF*. 72:498-515.

Week 10: October 28: Impact on Receiving Society – economy and crime

Bean, F., Brown, SK., Bachmeier, J., Gubernskaya, Z., Smith, C. 2012. Luxury, necessity, and anachronistic workers: Does the United States need unskilled immigrant labor? *American Behavioral Scientist*. 56(8): 1008-1028.

Hyde A, Pais J & Wallace M. 2014. Immigration and earnings inequality in America's new small-town destinations. *Social Science Research* [forthcoming].

Xie, Y. & Gouhg, M. 2011. Ethnic enclaves and the earnings of immigrants. *Demography* 48(4): 1293-1315.

Shihadeh, E. S., & Barranco, R. E. (2010). Latino Employment and Black Violence: The Unintended Consequence of U.S. Immigration Policy. *Social Forces*, 88(3), 1393-1420.

Hall, M. & Farkas, G. 2008. Does human capital raise earnings for immigrants in the low-skill labor market? *Demography*. 45(3): 619-639.

Liu CY. 2013. Latino immigration and the low-skill urban labor market: The case of Atlanta. *Social Science Quarterly*. 94(1):131-157.

Ramey DM. Immigrant Revitalization and Neighborhood Violent Crime in Established and New Destination Cities. *Social Forces* 92(2)

Week 11: November 4: Impact on sending areas—Remittances, education and health

Levitt, P. & Lamba-Nieves, D. 2011. Social Remittances Revisited. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. 37(1): 1-22.

Kuhn, R., Everett, B. & Silvey, R. 2011. The effects of children's migration on elderly kin's health: A counterfactual approach. *Demography* 48:183-209.

Cortes, P. 2013 The Feminization of International Migration and its Effects on the Children Left Behind: Evidence from the Philippines. *World Development*.

Anton JI 2010. The impact of remittances on nutritional status of children in Ecuador. *International Migration Review*. 44(2):269-299.

Acosta P. 2011. School attendance, child labor, and remittances from international migration in El Salvador. *Journal of Development Studies*. 47(6):913-936.

Gerber TP & Totosyan K. 2013. Remittances in the Republic of Georgia: Correlates, economic impact, and social capital formation. *Demography* 50:1279-1301.

*Antman FM. 2012. The impact of migration on family left behind. *IZA Discussion Paper Series*. #6374.

*Gibson J & McKenzie D. 2011. Eight questions about brain drain. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*. 25(2): 107-128.

Week 12: November 11: NO CLASS

Week 13: November 18: Immigrant marriage and fertility

Lichter DT, Carmalt JH & Qian Z. 2011. Immigration and intermarriage among Hispanics: Crossing racial and generational boundaries. *Sociological Forum* 26(2):241-264.

Choi KH, Tienda M, Cobb-Clark D & Sinning M. 2012. Immigration and status exchange in Australia and the United States. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* 30:49-62.

Choi KH. 2014. Fertility in the context of Mexican migration to the United States: A case for incorporating the pre-migration fertility of immigrants. *Demographic Research* 30(24):703-738.

Shin H 2011. Intermarriage patterns among the children of Hispanic immigrants. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. 37(9):1385-1402.

Brown SL, Van Hook J & Glick JE. Generational differences in cohabitation and marriage in the US. *Popul Res Policy Rev* 27(5):531-550.

Parrado EA. 2011. How high is Hispanic/Mexican fertility in the United States? Immigration and tempo considerations. *Demography* 48(3):1059-1080.

Agadjanian V, Yabika ST & Cau B. 2012. Men's migration and women's fertility in rural Mozambique. *Demography* 48:1029-1045.

Blau F, Kahn LM, Liu A & Papps KL 2013. The transmission of women's fertility, human capital, and work orientation across immigrant generations. *J Popul Econ* 26:405-435.

*Adsera A & Ferrer A. 2014. Immigrants and Demography: Marriage, divorce and fertility. IZA Discussion Paper #7982. Forthcoming in Handbook on the Economics of International Migration BR Chiswick and PW Miller (eds).

Week 14. November 25 : Refugees/Environmental refugees /Forced Migrations

Bohra-Miahra, P. & Massey, D. 2011. Individual decisions to migrate during civil conflict. *Demography*. 48:401-424.

Allen, R. 2009. Benefit or burden? Social capital, gender, and the economic adaptation of refugees. *International Migration Review*. 43(2): 332-365.

Steel Z, Momartin S, Silove D, Coello M, Aroche J & Tay KW. 2011. Two year psychosocial and mental health outcomes for refugees subjected to restrictive or supportive immigration policies. *Social Science & medicine*. 72:1149-1156.

Thomas, K. 2011. What explains the increasing trend in African emigration to the US? *International Migration Review*. 45(1): 3-28.

Massey DS, Axin WG, & Ghimire DJ. 2010. Environmental changes and out-migration: Evidence from Nepal.

*Zucker NL & Zucker NF. 1992. From immigration to refugee redefinition: A history of refugee and asylum policy in the US. *Journal of Policy History* 4(1):54-70.

Week 15: December 2: US Policy and Immigrants

Bloemraad, I. 2006. Becoming a citizen in the United States and Canada: Structured mobilization and immigrant political incorporation. *Social Forces* 85(2):667-696.

Cornelius WA. 2004. Controlling 'unwanted' immigration: Lessons from the US, 1993-2004. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. 31(4): 775-794

Massey, D. & Pren, K. 2012. Unintended consequences of US immigration policy: Explaining the post-1965 surge from Latin America. *Population and Development Review*. 38(1): 1-29.

Bozick R & Miller T. 2014. In-state college tuition policies for undocumented immigrants: Implications for high school enrollment among non-citizen Mexican youth. *Population Research and Policy review* 33:13-30.

Cho R. 2011. Effects of welfare reform policies on Mexican immigrants' infant mortality rates. *Social Science Research*. 641-653.

Nam Y & Kim W. 2012. Welfare reform and elderly immigrants' naturalization: Access to public benefits as an incentive for naturalization in the United States. *IMR* 46(3): 656-679.

Week 16: December 9: Presentations and Review