

the primary motivation for economic immigration is

the primary motivation for economic immigration is often rooted in the pursuit of improved financial stability, better employment opportunities, and enhanced quality of life. Economic immigration shapes societies and global markets, driving growth and cultural exchange between nations. This article explores the main reasons people choose to migrate for economic purposes, examining push and pull factors, the impact on both home and host countries, and the challenges faced by economic immigrants. Readers will gain insight into the economic, social, and personal dimensions of economic migration. We will also look at the role of policies and trends influencing migration patterns, providing a comprehensive overview of the topic. Whether you're a policymaker, researcher, or simply curious, understanding the primary motivations behind economic immigration is essential in today's interconnected world.

- Understanding Economic Immigration: Definitions and Key Concepts
- Main Drivers: The Primary Motivation for Economic Immigration
- Push Factors: Why Individuals Leave Their Home Countries
- Pull Factors: What Attracts Immigrants to Host Countries
- Economic Immigration's Impact on Societies
- Personal and Social Benefits for Economic Immigrants
- Challenges and Barriers Faced by Economic Immigrants
- Current Trends and Policy Considerations

Understanding Economic Immigration: Definitions and Key Concepts

Economic immigration refers to the movement of individuals from one country to another primarily for financial or employment-related reasons. Unlike refugees or asylum seekers, economic immigrants voluntarily relocate in search of better economic prospects. The concept encapsulates various migration forms, including temporary labor migration, skilled migration, and entrepreneurial migration. Governments and international organizations closely monitor economic migration due to its significant impact on labor markets, demographic trends, and economic growth. Recognizing the primary motivation for economic immigration helps policymakers design more effective migration and integration policies.

Main Drivers: The Primary Motivation for Economic Immigration

Seeking Better Employment Opportunities

One of the most common reasons people migrate economically is the promise of better job opportunities in host countries. Many regions face high unemployment rates, underemployment, or limited job growth, prompting individuals to seek work abroad. The primary motivation for economic immigration is often the desire for stable, well-paying jobs that improve living standards and offer long-term career growth.

Improved Financial Stability and Higher Wages

Economic immigrants are attracted to countries with higher wage levels and more robust economies. The prospect of earning significantly more than in their home country is a powerful motivator. Increased earnings allow migrants to support their families, invest in education, or save for future endeavors. This financial incentive is a core element in understanding the primary motivation for economic immigration.

Access to Better Living Conditions

Beyond employment and income, economic immigrants often seek improved housing, healthcare, and overall quality of life. Host countries may offer social benefits, safety, and infrastructure unavailable in their countries of origin. A desire for stability and upward mobility further drives individuals to migrate for economic reasons.

- Job availability and diversity
- Higher wages and earning potential
- Access to education and training
- Quality healthcare and social services
- Safe and stable environments

Push Factors: Why Individuals Leave Their Home Countries

Economic Hardship and Unemployment

High unemployment rates, poverty, and economic instability are major push factors behind economic immigration. When local economies fail to provide adequate opportunities, individuals are compelled to look elsewhere. Economic downturns, inflation, and lack of investment exacerbate these challenges,

creating a strong incentive to migrate.

Lack of Social Mobility and Opportunities

Limited access to education, professional development, and career advancement restricts upward mobility in many countries. Economic immigrants often come from regions where social and economic structures hinder personal growth, prompting them to relocate to places with more opportunities.

Political and Economic Instability

Political unrest, corruption, and economic mismanagement can undermine a country's growth prospects. These conditions push individuals to seek more stable environments where they can thrive economically and personally.

Pull Factors: What Attracts Immigrants to Host Countries

Robust Labor Markets

Countries with dynamic, diverse labor markets attract economic immigrants. The availability of jobs in sectors such as technology, healthcare, construction, and services is a significant pull factor. Host nations often have shortages in specific industries, creating demand for foreign workers.

Supportive Immigration Policies

Many developed nations have established pathways for skilled and economic immigrants. Visa programs, residency incentives, and professional recognition policies make migration easier and more attractive. These policies signal openness and opportunity for those seeking economic advancement.

Social Welfare and Integration Programs

Host countries may offer social support programs, language training, and community integration initiatives. These resources help economic immigrants adjust, find work, and establish new lives, further motivating individuals to migrate.

Economic Immigration's Impact on Societies

Labor Market Growth and Innovation

Economic immigrants contribute significantly to host countries' labor markets, filling skills gaps and boosting productivity. Their diverse experiences and backgrounds often foster innovation and entrepreneurship,

driving economic growth and competitiveness. This dynamic exchange enhances both local and national economies.

Demographic and Cultural Enrichment

In many nations, economic immigration helps counteract aging populations and declining birth rates. Migrants bring cultural diversity, enriching societies with new perspectives, traditions, and talents. This cultural exchange benefits both immigrants and local communities.

Remittances and Development in Home Countries

Economic immigrants frequently send remittances back to their families, supporting household incomes and community development. These financial transfers can stimulate local economies, improve education and healthcare, and foster global interconnectedness.

Personal and Social Benefits for Economic Immigrants

Professional Growth and Skills Development

Migrating for economic reasons provides access to advanced training, education, and career advancement. Economic immigrants often gain valuable experience, expand their networks, and enhance their professional credentials. This growth can improve their long-term prospects both at home and abroad.

Improved Quality of Life

Economic migration frequently results in better living conditions, access to quality healthcare, education, and social services. These improvements lead to greater life satisfaction and overall well-being for immigrants and their families.

Community and Social Integration

Economic immigrants often become active contributors to their new communities, participating in civic activities, building businesses, and forming social bonds. These connections foster a sense of belonging and mutual respect.

Challenges and Barriers Faced by Economic Immigrants

Legal and Administrative Obstacles

Navigating immigration laws, obtaining work permits, and meeting eligibility criteria can be complex and time-consuming. Administrative hurdles may delay or prevent migration, posing challenges for economic immigrants.

Language and Cultural Adaptation

Adapting to a new language, culture, and social norms can be difficult for economic immigrants. Language barriers may limit employment opportunities and social integration, requiring significant effort and support.

Social Acceptance and Integration

Immigrants may face discrimination, prejudice, or social exclusion in host countries. Building acceptance and fostering inclusive communities are essential for successful integration and long-term well-being.

1. Complex visa and residency requirements
2. Recognition of foreign qualifications
3. Language barriers and communication challenges
4. Social and cultural adaptation
5. Access to health and social services

Current Trends and Policy Considerations

Globalization and Labor Mobility

Modern economies are increasingly interconnected, facilitating greater labor mobility across borders. Technological advancements and international agreements have made it easier for individuals to migrate for economic reasons, shaping global migration patterns.

Evolving Immigration Policies

Governments are continually updating immigration policies to balance labor market needs, social integration, and national security. Changes in visa categories, points-based systems, and targeted recruitment influence who can migrate and under what conditions.

Future Outlook

As global economic disparities persist, the primary motivation for economic immigration is expected to remain strong. Innovations in migration

management, increased international cooperation, and evolving labor market demands will continue to shape the landscape of economic migration.

Trending Questions and Answers about the primary motivation for economic immigration is

Q: What is the primary motivation for economic immigration?

A: The primary motivation for economic immigration is the pursuit of better employment opportunities, higher wages, and improved living conditions in host countries.

Q: How do push and pull factors influence economic immigration?

A: Push factors such as unemployment and economic instability drive individuals to leave their home countries, while pull factors like robust labor markets and supportive immigration policies attract them to new destinations.

Q: What challenges do economic immigrants commonly face?

A: Economic immigrants often encounter legal obstacles, language barriers, cultural adaptation issues, and difficulties in having their qualifications recognized in host countries.

Q: How does economic immigration benefit host countries?

A: Economic immigration helps fill labor shortages, boosts innovation and entrepreneurship, and enriches host societies culturally and demographically.

Q: What role do remittances play in economic immigration?

A: Remittances sent by economic immigrants support families and communities in their home countries, promoting economic development and stability.

Q: Why do people from developing countries migrate for economic reasons?

A: Individuals from developing countries often migrate to access better job prospects, higher incomes, and advanced social services unavailable in their home regions.

Q: What trends are shaping the future of economic immigration?

A: Globalization, labor mobility, evolving immigration policies, and technological advancements are key trends influencing the future of economic immigration.

Q: How do governments manage economic immigration?

A: Governments implement visa programs, points-based systems, and targeted recruitment to attract economic immigrants and address labor market demands.

Q: Can economic immigration improve the quality of life for migrants?

A: Yes, economic immigration often leads to better living standards, access to education and healthcare, and increased overall well-being for migrants and their families.

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The Primary Motivation for Economic Immigration Is... Opportunity

Millions of individuals leave their home countries each year, embarking on journeys fueled by a complex tapestry of factors. While humanitarian crises and political instability undoubtedly play a role, a dominant force driving global migration is the pursuit of economic betterment. This post delves into the core motivations behind economic immigration, exploring the multifaceted reasons individuals choose to relocate for financial gain and improved living standards. We'll examine the push and pull factors, highlighting the crucial role of opportunity in this significant global phenomenon.

H2: The Powerful Pull of Economic Opportunity

The primary motivation for economic immigration is, quite simply, opportunity. This isn't a monolithic concept; it encompasses a wide spectrum of aspirations:

H3: Higher Earning Potential: For many, the lure of higher wages and salaries is the most significant

driving force. Developed nations often offer significantly greater earning potential than developing countries, allowing immigrants to improve their living standards dramatically, send remittances home to support family, and achieve financial security faster. This applies not just to highly skilled professionals but also to those in lower-skilled occupations who find better wages abroad.

H3: Access to Better Jobs and Career Progression: Economic migration isn't just about higher wages; it's about access to better job opportunities and career advancement. Immigrants often seek roles with greater potential for growth, training, and skill development, which might be lacking in their home countries due to limited resources or economic stagnation. The promise of a more dynamic and progressive job market acts as a powerful magnet.

H3: Entrepreneurship and Business Ownership: For some, the primary motivation is the chance to start and run their own businesses. Many countries offer friendlier regulatory environments, access to capital, and a more robust infrastructure, making entrepreneurship a more viable and attractive prospect for immigrants. This includes access to resources, markets and networks that are absent in their home country.

H2: The Push Factors Driving Emigration

While the pull of opportunity in a new country is a major factor, it's crucial to understand the "push" factors driving people away from their homelands. These often create an environment where economic migration becomes a necessity rather than a choice:

H3: Lack of Economic Opportunities: Limited job prospects, stagnant wages, and lack of economic growth in the home country can make survival extremely difficult. The absence of opportunities for advancement and professional growth can push individuals to seek alternatives elsewhere.

H3: Unemployment and Underemployment: High unemployment rates and underemployment, where individuals work in jobs below their skill level, lead to financial insecurity and force people to seek better employment options abroad.

H3: Poverty and Inequality: Severe poverty and significant income inequality create a desperate need for economic improvement, making emigration a life-altering but often necessary choice for families seeking a better future. The lack of social safety nets exacerbates this situation.

H2: Beyond the Monetary: The Intangible Motivations

While financial considerations are paramount, it's important to acknowledge the intangible motivations that contribute to the decision to immigrate:

H3: Improved Quality of Life: Economic migration often leads to an improved quality of life beyond just financial gain. This can include better access to healthcare, education, and infrastructure, contributing to overall well-being and creating a safer and more secure environment for families.

H3: Personal Growth and Development: The experience of living and working in a new country fosters personal growth, adaptability, and resilience. This can lead to increased self-confidence and a broader worldview, benefits that extend beyond the purely economic.

H2: The Interplay of Push and Pull Factors

It's important to emphasize that the decision to immigrate is rarely driven by a single factor.

Instead, it's the complex interplay of “push” factors forcing individuals out of their home countries and “pull” factors attracting them to new destinations that ultimately shapes migration patterns. A strong pull factor may be rendered ineffective without the presence of a significant push factor.

Conclusion:

The primary motivation for economic immigration is a multifaceted pursuit of opportunity—a quest for better wages, improved job prospects, greater economic security, and an enhanced quality of life. This ambition is often fueled by negative circumstances in the home country, creating a powerful combination of factors that drives millions to seek a new beginning in foreign lands. Understanding these motivations is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and individuals alike to navigate the challenges and opportunities presented by global migration.

FAQs:

1. Is economic immigration always successful? No, economic immigration involves risks and challenges. Not all immigrants find the opportunities they seek, and integration into a new society can be difficult.
2. How does economic immigration affect the sending country? While often viewed negatively, remittances sent home by immigrants can significantly boost the sending country's economy.
3. What role does education play in economic immigration? Higher education and specialized skills often increase the likelihood of successful economic immigration, but not always.
4. What are the ethical considerations surrounding economic immigration? The ethical implications involve balancing the needs of immigrants with the concerns of receiving countries regarding labor markets and resource allocation.
5. How do governments regulate economic immigration? Governments use various policies like points-based systems, skilled worker visas, and investor programs to manage economic immigration flows.

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: *Understanding Immigration* Marilyn Hoskin, 2017-11-14 Based on the dual premise that nations need to learn from how immigration issues are handled in other modern democracies, and that adaptation to a new era of refugee and emigration movements is critical to a stable world, Marilyn Hoskin systematically compares the immigration policies of the United States, Britain, Germany, and France as prime examples of the challenges faced in the twenty-first century. Because immigration is a complex phenomenon, *Understanding Immigration* provides students with a multidisciplinary framework based on the thesis that a nation's geography, history, economy, and political system define its immigration policy. In the process, it is possible to weigh the influence of such factors as isolation, colonialism, labor imbalances, and tolerance of fringe parties and groups in determining how governments ultimately respond to both routine immigration requests and the more dramatic surges witnessed in both Europe and the United States since 2013. This book is freely available in an open access edition thanks to Knowledge Unlatched—an initiative that provides libraries and institutions with a centralized platform to support OA collections and from leading publishing houses and OA initiatives. Learn more at the Knowledge Unlatched website at: <https://www.knowledgeunlatched.org/>, and access the book online at the SUNY Open Access

Repository at <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12648/7132> .

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: The Economics of Immigration

Benjamin Powell, 2015-08-24 The Economics of Immigration summarizes the best social science studying the actual impact of immigration, which is found to be at odds with popular fears. Greater flows of immigration have the potential to substantially increase world income and reduce extreme poverty. Existing evidence indicates that immigration slightly enhances the wealth of natives born in destination countries while doing little to harm the job prospects or reduce the wages of most of the native-born population. Similarly, although a matter of debate, most credible scholarly estimates of the net fiscal impact of current migration find only small positive or negative impacts. Importantly, current generations of immigrants do not appear to be assimilating more slowly than prior waves. Although the range of debate on the consequences of immigration is much narrower in scholarly circles than in the general public, that does not mean that all social scientists agree on what a desirable immigration policy embodies. The second half of this book contains three chapters, each by a social scientist who is knowledgeable of the scholarship summarized in the first half of the book, which argue for very different policy immigration policies. One proposes to significantly cut current levels of immigration. Another suggests an auction market for immigration permits. The third proposes open borders. The final chapter surveys the policy opinions of other immigration experts and explores the factors that lead reasonable social scientists to disagree on matters of immigration policy.

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: Immigration 101

Thalia Quayle, 2024-10-05 Immigration 101 offers a comprehensive exploration of global migration, challenging common misconceptions and providing a balanced view of this complex issue. The book delves into three key themes: the drivers of migration, economic impacts, and social implications, presenting a nuanced perspective on how immigration shapes societies worldwide. By examining historical context and current trends, readers gain a deeper understanding of immigration as a constant throughout human history. This accessible guide stands out for its interdisciplinary approach, drawing on economics, sociology, and political science to provide a holistic view of immigration. The book progresses from introducing key concepts to analyzing factors driving migration, such as economic disparities and climate change. It then examines the economic impacts on both sending and receiving countries, before exploring social and cultural dimensions like integration and multiculturalism. Through case studies, original data analysis, and expert interviews, Immigration 101 equips readers with the tools to critically evaluate immigration debates and form informed opinions. By striking a balance between academic rigor and general readability, the book serves as an invaluable resource for students, journalists, policymakers, and anyone seeking to understand one of the defining issues of our time. It encourages readers to move beyond soundbites and stereotypes, fostering a more informed and nuanced public discourse on immigration in the 21st century.

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Politics Mary Hawkesworth, Maurice Kogan, 2013-11-07 This is a brand-new edition of the critically acclaimed Encyclopedia of Government and Politics which has been fully revised and updated to provide a systematic account of politics and political studies at the beginning of the new millennium. Providing a penetrating analysis of government and politics at a global, regional and nation-state level, the Encyclopedia assesses both traditional and contemporary approaches, and projects the paths of future research. The articles provide a degree of critical analysis far beyond a simple descriptive outline of the subject. Internationally respected contributors have been carefully selected to present contending approaches to related topics, both to clarify the political implications of the various methodologies and to enrich the portrayal of political life. With its expanded, revised and updated coverage, Encyclopedia of Government and Politics is more than ever an indispensable tool for students, teachers, professional analysts and policy-makers.

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the primary motivation for economic immigration is: *Indian Immigrant Women and Work* Ramya Vijaya, Bidisha Biswas, 2016-11-03 In recent years, interest in the large group of skilled immigrants coming from India to the United States has soared. However, this immigration is seen as being overwhelmingly male. Female migrants are depicted either as family migrants following in the path chosen by men, or as victims of desperation, forced into the migrant path due to economic exigencies. This book investigates the work trajectories and related assimilation experiences of independent Indian women who have chosen their own migratory pathways in the United States. The links between individual experiences and the macro trends of women, work, immigration and feminism are explored. The authors use historical records, previously unpublished gender disaggregate immigration data, and interviews with Indian women who have migrated to the US in every decade since the 1960s to demonstrate that independent migration among Indian women has a long and substantial history. Their status as skilled independent migrants can represent a relatively privileged and empowered choice. However, their working lives intersect with the gender constraints of labor markets in both India and the US. Vijaya and Biswas argue that their experiences of being relatively empowered, yet pushing against gender constraints in two different environments, can provide a unique perspective to the immigrant assimilation narrative and comparative gender dynamics in the global political economy. Casting light on a hidden, but steady, stream within the large group of skilled immigrants to the United States from India, this book will be of interest to researchers in the fields of political economy, anthropology, and sociology, including migration, race, class, ethnic and gender studies, as well as Asian studies.

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examines current theories of international migration, including the forces that motivate people to migrate, often at great financial and personal cost. Part II focuses on how immigrants are changed after their arrival, addressing such issues as adaptation, assimilation, pluralism, and socioeconomic mobility. Finally, Part III looks at the social, economic, and political effects of the surge of new immigrants on American society. Here the Handbook explores how the complex politics of immigration have become intertwined with economic perceptions and realities, racial and ethnic divisions, and international relations. A landmark compendium of richly nuanced investigations, The Handbook of International Migration will be the major reference work on recent immigration to this country and will enhance the development of a truly interdisciplinary field of international migration studies.

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Class

Joseph F. Healey, Andi Stepnick, Eileen O'Brien, 2018-02-13 The authors are proud sponsors of the 2020 SAGE Keith Roberts Teaching Innovations Award—enabling graduate students and early career faculty to attend the annual ASA pre-conference teaching and learning workshop. Known for its clear and engaging writing, the bestselling *Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Class* has been thoroughly updated to be fresher, more relevant, and more accessible to undergraduates. The Eighth Edition retains the same use of sociological theory to tell the story of race and other socially constructed inequalities in the U.S. and for examining the variety of experiences within each minority group, particularly differences between those of men and women. This edition also puts greater emphasis on intersectionality, gender, and sexual orientation that will offer students a deeper understanding of diversity. New to this Edition New co-author Andi Stepnick adds fresh perspectives from her teaching and research on race, gender, social movements, and popular culture. The text has been thoroughly updated from hundreds of new sources to reflect the latest research, current events, and changes in U.S. society. 80 new and updated graphs, tables, maps, and graphics draw on a wide range of sources, including the U.S. Census, Gallup, and Pew. 35 new internet activities provide opportunities for students to apply concepts by exploring oral history archives, art exhibits, video clips, and other online sites.

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: American Immigration

James Ciment, John Radzilowski, 2015-03-17 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.

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: E Pluribus Unum?

Gary Gerstle, John Mollenkopf, 2001-11-29 The political involvement of earlier waves of immigrants and their children was essential in shaping the American political climate in the first half of the twentieth century. Immigrant votes built industrial trade unions, fought for social protections and religious tolerance, and helped bring the Democratic Party to dominance in large cities throughout the country. In contrast, many scholars find that today's immigrants, whose numbers are fast approaching those of the last great wave, are politically apathetic and unlikely to assume a similar voice in their chosen country. *E Pluribus Unum?* delves into the wealth of research by historians of the Ellis Island era and by social scientists studying today's immigrants and poses a crucial question: What can the nation's past experience teach us about the political path modern immigrants and their children will take as Americans? *E Pluribus Unum?* explores key issues about the incorporation of immigrants into American public life, examining the ways that institutional processes, civic ideals,

and cultural identities have shaped the political aspirations of immigrants. The volume presents some surprising re-assessments of the past as it assesses what may happen in the near future. An examination of party bosses and the party machine concludes that they were less influential political mobilizers than is commonly believed. Thus their absence from today's political scene may not be decisive. Some contributors argue that the contemporary political system tends to exclude immigrants, while others remind us that past immigrants suffered similar exclusions, achieving political power only after long and difficult struggles. Will the strong home country ties of today's immigrants inhibit their political interest here? Chapters on this topic reveal that transnationalism has always been prominent in the immigrant experience, and that today's immigrants may be even freer to act as dual citizens. *E Pluribus Unum?* theorizes about the fate of America's civic ethos—has it devolved from an ideal of liberal individualism to a fractured multiculturalism, or have we always had a culture of racial and ethnic fragmentation? Research in this volume shows that today's immigrant schoolchildren are often less concerned with ideals of civic responsibility than with forging their own identity and finding their own niche within the American system of racial and ethnic distinction. Incorporating the significant influx immigrants into American society is a central challenge for our civic and political institutions—one that cuts to the core of who we are as a people and as a nation. *E Pluribus Unum?* shows that while today's immigrants and their children are in some ways particularly vulnerable to political alienation, the process of assimilation was equally complex for earlier waves of immigrants. This past has much to teach us about the way immigration is again reshaping the nation.

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: *A Framework for Immigration* Uma A. Segal, 2002-08-14 Although stereotypically portrayed as academic and economic achievers, Asian Americans often live in poverty, underserved by human services, undercompensated in the workforce, and subject to discrimination. Although often perceived as a single, homogenous group, there are significant differences between Asian American cultures that affect their experience. Segal, an Asian American immigrant herself, analyzes Asian immigration to the U.S., including immigrants' reasons for leaving their countries, their attraction to the U.S., the issues they face in contemporary U.S. society, and the history of public attitudes and policy toward them. Segal observes that the profile of the Asian American is shaped not only by the immigrants and their descendents but by the nation's response to their presence.

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: *The Search for Lasting Peace* Rosalind Boyd, 2016-02-17 Presenting the human security agenda as a policy response to the changing nature of violent conflicts and war, this collection traces its evolution in relation to conflicts in different contexts (Burma, India, Palestine, Canada, East Timor, Guatemala, Peru and African countries) and from the perspective of gender, addresses initiatives for peace with justice. Cases are analysed when the human security agenda, including UNSC resolution 1325, was in its initial phase and point to both the weakness of the concept and the unexpected direction it has taken. These discussions - always relevant - are more urgent than ever as gender-based violence against women has increased, resulting in new UNSC resolutions. Some chapters suggest that militarism and economic globalization must be directly confronted. Many of the contributors to the volume bridge the gap between academic research and activism as 'scholar-activists' with an engaged connection to the situations they are describing. Human security remains an active component of policy and academic debates in security studies, women's and gender studies, development studies, history and political economy as well as within NGO communities. This rich collection fills a needed gap in the literature and it does so in a language and style that is clear, accessible and reader-friendly.

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: *Parents' Involvement in Education* Obiefuna J. Onwughalu, 2011-07-16 The Igbo community in Chicago is a newer immigrant community, compared to the German, Polish, Italian, or Irish communities. Just as for these older immigrant communities, education is essential for Igbo immigrants who have come to start a new life in the United States. Adapting well and thriving in the new environment requires immigrants to

tread the path of education. The number of Igbo children and other such immigrants is increasing. The way they are educated is important not only to the individual child, but also to society. Igbo children are enrolled in both public and private schools in the Chicago metropolitan area. Ka umu anyi wee karia anyi (So that our children will be more successful than us) is one of the many reasons Igbo families in Chicago are involved in the education of their children. Education of children occurs in the home, the school, and the community. This study seeks to understand the nature of parental engagement of Igbo families in Chicago in the education of their children. Not all immigrants are the same. Knowing about Igbo experiences will enable scholars and educators to recognize both similarities with and differences from other immigrant communities. It is immaterial whether their kind of involvement fits the prescribed or standardized form of parental involvement in the literature or in practice elsewhere. The crucial question is, given their circumstances, are Igbo parents' perceptions and practices of parental involvement promoting the education of their children in Chicago?

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: The Northern Triangle: El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras Carol L. Schmid, 2024-07-15 Many studies of migration from the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras focus on a single aspect, such as the reasons of the migrants for leaving. This book presents a complete picture of what happens to the migrants from the time they are leaving to the time they arrive in the United States. It puts into perspective the history of the three countries, along with the motivations and desires of the migrants. The analysis concentrates on economic incentives, climate extremes, and fear of violence factors. The Northern Triangle, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras: A Global Perspective of Migration also examines the difficulties encountered by undocumented migrants and by those deported back to their countries of origin, arguing that same factors which influence undocumented migrants from the Northern Triangle contribute to the global problems of migration in the twenty-first century.

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: Making the System Work for You Lori Latrice Sykes, 2008-02 Alexander Norton's life story serves as an excellent case study about how some blacks have and can overcome barriers in their pursuit of the American Dream. Norton, with just a fifth grade education, went from washing dishes to operating a million dollar construction business on Long Island, NY, and finding success in the stock market. During his lifetime, he boxed professionally, he even trained with Floyd Paterson. One of the best things that ever happened to Norton was his discharge from the armed forces and one of the worst things to ever happen to him was the sudden death of his beloved first wife. Making the System Work for You will motivate, encourage, and inspire readers while also informing them about historic and contemporary matters related to the racial wealth gap in America.

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: The Institutions of Advanced Societies Arnold M. Rose, 1958

the primary motivation for economic immigration is: African Diaspora Identities John W. Arthur, 2010-08-20 African Diaspora Identities provides insights into the complex transnational processes involved in shaping the migratory identities of African immigrants. It seeks to understand the durability of these African transnational migrant identities and their impact on inter-minority group relationships. John A. Arthur demonstrates that the identities African immigrants construct often transcends country-specific cultures and normative belief systems. He illuminates the fact that these transnational migrant identities are an amalgamation of multiple identities formed in varied social transnational settings. The United States has become a site for the cultural formations, manifestations, and contestations of the newer identities that these immigrants seek to depict in cross-cultural and global settings. Relying mostly on their strong human capital resources (education and family), Africans are devising creative, encompassing, and robust ways to position and reposition their new identities. In combining their African cultural forms and identities with new roles, norms, and beliefs that they imbibe in the United States and everywhere else they have settled, Africans are redefining what it means to be black in a race-, ethnicity-, and color-conscious

American society.

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Suárez-Orozco, Marcelo M. Suárez-Orozco, 2009-06-30 Now in the midst of the largest wave of immigration in history, America, mythical land of immigrants, is once again contemplating a future in which new arrivals will play a crucial role in reworking the fabric of the nation. At the center of this prospect are the children of immigrants, who make up one fifth of America's youth. This book, written by the codirectors of the largest ongoing longitudinal study of immigrant children and their families, offers a clear, broad, interdisciplinary view of who these children are and what their future might hold. For immigrant children, the authors write, it is the best of times and the worst. These children are more likely than any previous generation of immigrants to end up in Ivy League universities--or unschooled, on parole, or in prison. Most arrive as motivated students, respectful of authority and quick to learn English. Yet, at the same time, many face huge obstacles to success, such as poverty, prejudice, the trauma of immigration itself, and exposure to the materialistic, hedonistic world of their native-born peers. The authors vividly describe how forces within and outside the family shape these children's developing sense of identity and their ambivalent relationship with their adopted country. Their book demonstrates how Americanization, long an immigrant ideal, has, in a nation so diverse and full of contradictions, become ever harder to define, let alone achieve.

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perception is that immigrants are not assimilating into society the way they should, or perhaps the way they once did. Americans are frustrated as they try to order food, hire laborers, or simply talk to someone they see on the street and cannot communicate with them because the person is an immigrant who has not fully adopted American culture or language. But is this truly a modern phenomenon? In *From Immigrants to Americans*, Jacob Vigdor offers a direct comparison of the experiences of immigrants in the United States from the mid-19th century to the present day. His conclusions are both unexpected and fascinating. Vigdor shows how the varying economic situations immigrants come from has always played an important role in their assimilation. The English language skills of contemporary immigrants are actually quite good compared to the historical average, but those who arrive without knowing English are learning at slower rates. He continues to argue that today's immigrants face far fewer incentives to assimilate and offers a set of assimilation friendly policies. *From Immigrants to Americans* is an important book for anyone interested in immigration, either the history or the modern implications, or who want to understand why today's immigrants seem so different from previous generations of immigrants and how much they are the same. Co-published with the Manhattan Institute

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presence and achievements of the foreign-born are the complex result of attitudes, choices, and decisions, not only of the immigrants themselves but also of the U.S. government and its native-born citizens. Based on census data and government administrative records, *The New Chosen People* presents a comprehensive picture of this interaction as the authors examine immigrant behavior in the United States. Jasso and Rosenzweig trace the factors that influence the immigrants' adjustment and achievements in a broad area of concerns—learning English, finding work and earning a living, and raising a family. The authors devote special attention to family relationships—kinship migration, family reunification, and the marriage market—and to the factors determining where immigrants choose to settle. Jasso and Rosenzweig also consider the situation of the largest recent groups of refugees—Cubans and Indochinese—who have entered the U.S. under very different rules than those governing the selection of immigrants from other countries. They also look at how the foreign-born population has changed over time, drawing comparisons between post-1960 immigrants and those of 1900 through 1910. For all foreign-born, the authors discuss the factors that influence decisions to naturalize and the economic and social consequences of achieving legal status. Jasso and Rosenzweig also detail the policy choices that affect the composition of the foreign-born population. What criteria determine who is eligible to enter the country? How do these regulations differ for each country of origin, and how have they changed over the years? *The New Chosen People* emphasizes the determining influence of choice and selection on the foreign-born population of the United States. For policymakers and social scientists, the book provides a valuable assessment of the economic and social well-being of the nation and its newcomers. A Volume in the Russell Sage Foundation Census Series

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anthropology, demographics, history, law, linguistics, medicine, population studies, psychology, religion, and sociology. Each entry is followed by a listing of suggested readings and suggested resources, and also links to related terms within the whole book. Outstanding Features The book adopts a biopsychosocial-historical approach to the topics covered in the chapters and the entries. Each entry includes suggested readings and suggested resources. The chapters and entries are written graduate level that is accessible to all academics, researchers, and professionals from diverse backgrounds. We consider the audience for the entries to be well educated, but a non expert in this area. The primary focus of the book is on the immigrant populations in and immigration to magnet countries. References are made to worldwide trends and issues arising globally. In addition to the comprehensive subject coverage the text also offers diverse perspectives. The editors themselves reflect the multidisciplinary nature of the topics, with expertise in psychiatry, law, epidemiology, anthropology, and social work. Authors similarly reflect diverse disciplines.

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