

UCLA/SSRC Summer Institute on International Migration June 21-26, 2004

Workshop Descriptions

Rafael Alarcón

International Migration Research on the Mexico – United States Border

This workshop examines current research on international migration conducted on the border between Mexico and the United States focusing on three topics: 1) the effects of the enhanced border enforcement implemented by the United States at the end of 1993 on the migration patterns from Mexico; 2) the labor experience of “commuter” workers who reside in Tijuana and work in San Diego; 3) the socio demographic characteristics of Mexican migrants who intend to cross the border into the United States with or without the proper documentation and of those who have lived and worked in the United States and return to Mexico. The workshop also explores the data and methodology of the Survey on Migration in the Northern Border of Mexico (Encuesta sobre Migración en la Frontera Norte de México - EMIF) to estimate and characterize migration flows between Mexico and the United States in both directions. The EMIF is based on techniques employed in disciplines that measure temporary, seasonal or cyclical movements. The EMIF is really a combination of four surveys of four migrant flows: 1) migrants moving from non border localities in the interior of Mexico arriving in border cities with the intention of staying in these cities or crossing into the United States; 2) migrants moving from the United States into Mexico who are interviewed in Mexican border cities, 3) migrants moving from northern border cities into the interior of Mexico; and, 4) migrants who are deported from the United States by the Border Patrol.

Readings:

Required

Alarcón, Rafael.

“Mexican Migration Flows in the Tijuana-San Diego Region in the Context of Economic Uncertainty.” in Christopher Woodruff (ed.), *The Ties that Bind Us. The Mexican Immigrant Community in San Diego County*. La Jolla: Center for U. S. – Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, 2004 (forthcoming).

Alegría, Tito

“Demand and Supply of Mexican Cross-Border Workers.” *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 17 (1), Spring, 2002. (pp. 37-55).

Cornelius, Wayne

“Death at the Border: Efficacy and Unintended Consequences of U.S. Immigration Control Policy” *Population and Development Review* 27 (4) 2001 (pp.661-685).

Recommended:

Alonso Meneses, Guillermo

"Human Rights and Undocumented Migration along the Mexican-U.S. Border" *UCLA Law Review*, 51 (1) October, 2003. (pp.267-281).

Anguiano, María Eugenia. "Cross-border Interactions: Population and Labor Market in Tijuana." in Christopher Woodruff (ed.), *The Ties that Bind Us. The Mexican Immigrant Community in San Diego County*. La Jolla: Center for U. S. – Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, 2004. (forthcoming).

Escala Rabadán, Luis and Germán Vega.

"Living and Working as Cross-Border Commuters in the Tijuana-San Diego Region" in Christopher Woodruff (ed.), *The Ties that Bind Us. The Mexican Immigrant Community in San Diego County*. La Jolla: Center for U. S. – Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, 2004. (forthcoming).

Reyes, Belinda, Hans Johnson and Richard Van Swearingen.

Holding the Line? The Effect of Recent Border Build-Up on Unauthorized Immigration. Public Policy Institute of California, 2002.

Frank D. Bean, Jennifer Lee, and Min Zhou

Beyond the Methodological Divide: Combining Quantitative and Qualitative Methods in Migration Research

Seeking to transcend the traditional quantitative-qualitative divide, this workshop will focus on the advantages and difficulties of combining multiple methodological approaches in designing migration research. Using as illustrations two recently funded projects in which we are involved, "Immigrant and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles" and "Immigration and Multiracial Identification in the United States," we will discuss the rationales for adopting both quantitative and qualitative methods in these studies. Drawing in particular on the experience of the LA Study, we will address the benefits of combining large-scale telephone interview data with follow-up, face-to-face, in-depth interviews to maximize the breadth and depth of data collection on mobility patterns among respondents who are largely 1.5, second, or third (or higher) generation young adults in the Los Angeles area. We will focus on topics such as unauthorized migration, impediments to educational attainment, and racial/ethnic identity formation (including multiracial identification).

Reading:

Required:

- <http://www.utexas.edu/lbj/uscir/respapers/imm-jul94.pdf>

Recommended:

- <http://www.utexas.edu/lbj/uscir/>

Rogers Brubaker

Rethinking Ethnicity

The study of ethnicity often takes bounded groups as fundamental units of analysis and basic constituents of the social world. Notwithstanding a quarter-century of constructivist theorizing in the social sciences, ethnic and other groups continue to be conceived as entities and cast as actors. The study of migrant communities, which has tended to converge with the study of ethnicity, often shares these "groupist" presuppositions. This workshop explores alternative ways of conceptualizing ethnicity and their possible implications for the study of migration and its sequels.

Reading:

Required:

- "Ethnicity without Groups"
www.sscnet.ucla.edu/soc/faculty/brubaker/Publications/Ethnicity_Without_Groups.pdf
- "The return of assimilation?"
www.sscnet.ucla.edu/soc/faculty/brubaker/Publications/Return_of_Assimilation.pdf
- "The 'Diapora' Diaspora"
<http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/soc/faculty/brubaker/Publications/Diaspora.pdf>

Recommended:

- "Ethnicity as Cognition"
http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/soc/faculty/brubaker/Publications/Ethnicity_as_Cognition.pdf
- "Beyond Identity"
www.sscnet.ucla.edu/soc/faculty/brubaker/Publications/Beyond_Identity.pdf

Jose Casanova

Religion and Immigrant Incorporation

Based on the RIINY (Religion and Immigrant Incorporation in New York) project I co-directed here with Ari Zolberg, the workshop will focus on the key analytical and methodological issues in the study of the role of religion in immigrant incorporation. The key questions guiding our study were: (1) How "religious" are particular immigrant groups? (2) Which form(s), institutional or not, private and public, official and popular, does the religion(s) of any particular immigrant group assume in New York? (3) Which role(s), if any, does religion(s) play in the constitution of collective group identities? (4) How and where do those collective immigrant identities find public representation and sacred and/or secular performance? (5) Which kinds of resources (social capital) do different religious traditions, associations, and institutions provide for the organization of group identities, for the mobilization of group demands and for the formation of webs of solidarity upon which immigrant individuals and

groups can rely? How soft or intensive, limited or extensive, are those religious networks, institutional resources and solidarity ties? (6) Are there discernible patterns of civic incorporation and of the role(s) of religion(s) in such patterns?

Reading:

Required:

- "Religion and Immigrant Incorporation in New York: Analytical Summary and Findings of RIINY Project"

Recommended:

- Helen Rose Ebaugh and Janet Saltzman Chafetz, *Religion and the New Immigrants* (Altamira, 2000) - "
- Stephen Warner, "Introduction: Immigration and Religious Communities in the United States," in R. S. Warner and J. G. Wittner, eds., *Gatherings in Diaspora: Religious Communities and the New Immigration* (Temple, 1998)

William A.V. Clark and Mark Ellis

Interpreting and Analyzing Residential Segregation and Spatial Assimilation

(1) *Theoretical Structures*. Immigration has introduced new racialized and ethnic groups into America's cities, raising fresh questions about residential segregation which we will explore in the morning session. For example, are these new groups as segregated from whites (and other groups) as blacks? How has the presence of multiple racial groups affected segregation trends between whites and blacks. And where do the growing numbers of mixed-race households and multiracial individuals fit into neighborhoods delineated by single race categories? Perhaps the most challenging issue is how to interpret immigrant residential segregation for the processes which produce it are distinct from the overt discriminatory forces that segregated blacks from whites, at least historically. In brief, a combination of migrant networks and own-group preference seems to underpin immigrant group residential segregation, at least in the initial phases of group settlement. Spatial assimilation theory predicts immigrant residential segregation will fade over time, perhaps over the course of a few generations, as cultural distinctions fade and immigrants and their descendents climb the socioeconomic ladder. Economic gains allow immigrants to seek better housing which traditionally has meant moves to suburbs dominated by whites. But will this happen to today's immigrants and their adult children? There are some signs that immigrants do not translate their economic gains into residential movements away from ethnic neighborhoods toward white suburbs as they did in previous decades. Rather, a substantial number of prosperous immigrants seem to be clustering in neighborhoods where other successful co-nationals or pan-ethnics congregate. While some find evidence of segmented spatial assimilation others suggest immigrant settlement is exhibiting a pattern of heterolocalism in which immigrant identity is unhinged from neighborhood geography. From this perspective, one cannot interpret immigrant desegregation as a shedding of ethnic economic and cultural ties.

(2) *Data and Procedures*. There are a variety of data sources to investigate these questions and in the afternoon session we will explore the strengths and weaknesses of a number of them. The most common ones – publicly released files from the decennial census are either rich in geographical detail (tracts, blocks) but lack information on specific immigrant groups and their characteristics, or offer great individual detail on immigrants but at crude spatial scales (PUMAs). Some researchers have attempted a partial remedy for this problem by developing procedures to combine the richness of PUMS data with the geographic detail of summary files. The release of the confidential one in six long-form files provides a more robust solution because these data contain the information commonly found in PUMS but at the scale of blocks and tracts. Access to these data requires application to the Census Bureau and all analysis must be conducted within the confines of a secure data center to maintain confidentiality. In addition, use of small area data may pose challenges for disclosure of results. All decennial census data is cross-sectional with all the limitations that implies. There are a variety of longitudinal data sets to investigate immigrant residential geographies, including the American Housing Survey and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. While these lack the sample size of the decennial census they allow researchers to observe linkages between social and spatial mobility over time.

Reading:

Required:

- Wright R., Ellis, M. and Parks, V. 2004 "Replacing Whiteness in Spatial Assimilation Research", forthcoming *City and Community* "
- Logan J., Alba R., and Zhang W. 2002. "Immigrant Enclaves and Ethnic Communities in New York and Los Angeles," *American Sociological Review*, 67(2): 299-322.
- Zelinsky W and Lee B . 1998. Heterolocalism: An alternative model of the sociospatial behavior of immigrant ethnic communities. *International Journal of Population Geography* 4: 281-298

Susan Coutin, Philip Kasinitz, and Robert Smith

The Ethnography of Migration and Transnational Life

In this workshop we will address issues central to the ethnography of migration and transnational life. We will begin with a general discussion the various things that ethnographers do and how these activities differ from other methods of social scientific inquiry. This will include examining the role of ethnography in the "classic" immigration and "community studies" literature of the early to mid 20th century and examining the range of activities considered "ethnographic" immigration research today. This includes participant observation studies, embedded ethnographic interviewing, "apprentice ethnographies," group ethnographies, the "ethno survey" and the roles of ethnographic work in multi-method studies. We will also discuss the critiques and ethnography that have emerged in recent decades, particularly in anthropology, and how ethnographic researchers have both responded to and absorbed these critiques in their work. In particular we will look at how ethnographers define, bound, and relate to the object of study, which is usually a group of people in which the ethnographer is herself, to some degree, embedded. We will then go on to consider what is

distinct about the ethnography of migration or transnationalism. This work usually involves people who are crossing a boundary which is highly consequential for life their chances – that of the nation state – as well as numerous other structural and metaphoric boundaries. It thus offers a strategic research site for any number of issues as ethnographers study how these newcomers and their children negotiate hierarchies of inequality, exclusion and opportunity. While traditional ethnography has often defined its subject in terms of spatial communities and has thus been spatially bounded, much contemporary ethnographic work takes place in multiple sites. We will examine the theoretical and practical advantages and challenges that this multi-site research poses for ethnographic inquiry. We will also consider how such research redefines the subjects of ethnographic research. Are these subjects a spatialized community, a group of people, a set of processes, or something else? Finally we will discuss the tensions of insider/outsider statuses inherent in ethnographic research, the relationship between the ethnographer and her subjects in long and short term ethnographic work, the different degrees of embeddness required by different ethnographic projects and ask what it means to study one's "own" community, whether defined in terms of ethnicity, class or gender.

Readings:

Required

- Michael Burawoy. "The Extended Case Method". *Sociological Theory*. 16(1): 4-33, 1998.
- Susan Bibler Coutin. "Reconceptualizing Research: Ethnographic Fieldwork and Immigration Politics in Southern California." In *Practicing Ethnography in Law: New Dialogues, Enduring Methods*, June Starr and Mark Goodale, eds. New York: Palgrave, 2002.
- Jack Katz, "Ethnography's Warrants". *Sociological Methods and Research*. Volume 25, Number 4 (May) 1997. 391-423.
<http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/soc/faculty/katz/pubs/EthnographyWarrants.pdf>
- Robert C. Smith. Mexican New York: The Transnational Lives of New Immigrants. Berkeley, University of California Press, Forthcoming. Chapters 9, 10 and the Methodological Appendix.

Recommended:

- Michael Burawoy. "Revisits: Toward a Theory of Reflexive Ethnography". *American Sociological Review*. 68 (5) 2003: 645-679
- Mitchell Duneier "Appendix: A Statement on Method" From *Sidewalk*. New York: Farrar, Strauss and Giroux, 1999.
- Philip Kasinitz and David Hillyard. "The Old Timer's Tale: The Politics of Nostalgia on the Brooklyn Waterfront". *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, Volume 24 No. 2 (July) 1995: 139-164.
- Philip Kasinitz "Red Hook: The Paradoxes of Poverty and Place in Brooklyn". *Research in Urban Sociology*. Volume 5 (2000): 253-274.
- Jack Katz, "Start Here: Social Ontology and Research Strategy." *Theoretical Criminology*, 2000.

Jorge Durand

From the studies and methodology used for the Mexican Migration Project, the workshop will discuss the recent changes that have affected the migratory progress between Mexico and the United States. The subjects to be developed are: new regions of origin and destination, profile of the Mexican migrant in the 21st century and changes in the migratory pattern.

Reading:

Required

- DAGODAG, Tim (1975), "Source Regions and compositions of ilegal Mexican Immigration to California", *International Migration Review*, vol.9, Winter, pp. 499-510
- Durand, Jorge; Douglas S. Massey and Emilio A. Parrado (1999), "The New Era of Mexican Migration to the United States", *Journal of American History*, vol. 86, núm. 2, septiembre, pp. 518-536.
- Durand, Jorge; Douglas S. Massey and Fernando Charvet (2000), "The Changing Geography of Mexican Inmigration to the United States: 1910-1996", *Social Science Quarterly*, vol. 81, núm. 1, marzo, pp.1-15.

Recommended:

- ESCHBACH, Karl *et al.* (1999), "Dead at the border", *International Migration Review*, vol. 33, núm. 2, pp. 430- 455.
- RODRÍGUEZ, Néstor (1997), "The social construction of the U.S.-México border", in Juan F. Vereá, *Immigrants Out*, Nueva York, NYU Press, pp. 223-243.
- Massey Douglas, Jorge Durand and Nolan Malone. *Beyond Smoke and mirrors. Russell* . Sage Foundation, 2002. Chapter 6. pp. 105-141

Robert Emerson

Analyzing Ethnographic Data

This workshop will examine the nature and processes of ethnographic data analysis. Initially we will seek to identify some common themes and points of variations in sociological approaches to qualitative data analysis, paying particular attention to analytic induction and grounded theory. We will then consider in detail grounded theory procedures for working with fieldnote and qualitative interview data, including open coding, initial memoing, focused coding, and integrative memoing. Finally, we will work collectively to read, open code, and formulate memos on selected pieces of ethnographic data.

Reading:

Required:

- Introduction to Part III, "Producing Ethnographies: Theory, Evidence and Representation", pp. 281-316 in Robert M. Emerson (ed.), *Contemporary Field Research: Perspectives and Formulations*. Second edition. Prospect Heights, IL: Waveland Press, 2001.
- "Processing Fieldnotes: Coding and Memoing." Chapter 6 in Robert M. Emerson, Rachel I. Fretz, and Linda L. Shaw, *Writing Ethnographic Fieldnotes*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.

Recommended:

- Kathy Charmaz, "Grounded Theory." Chapter 15 in *Contemporary Field Research*, 2E.
- Howard S. Becker, "Tricks of the Trade." Chapter 16 in *Contemporary Field Research*, 2E.
- Jack Katz, "Ethnography's Warrants." Chapter 17 in *Contemporary Field Research*, 2E.
- Martyn Hammersley and Paul Atkinson, "The Process of Analysis" and "Writing Ethnography." Chapter 8 and 9 in *Ethnography: Principles in Practice*. Second Edition. London: Routledge, 1995.

Donna Gabaccia

Thinking about Gender: In and Across Nations and Disciplines

This workshop encourages young scholars to address some of the issues currently under discussion in an SSRC multi-disciplinary working group on Gender and Migration Theory. Theorizing about gender has emerged both within and outside the social sciences and draws not only on studies of U.S. immigration but of migrations in many other parts of the world. In some disciplines and subfields, gender analysis has found wide, and relatively easy, acceptance: it has clearly entered the "mainstream." In other field, however, it remains not only little practiced but also controversial. This workshop explores the gender "divide" in the disciplines that make up migration studies, focusing on the gendering of theory production and on the intersection of gender analysis with the methodologies of the social sciences and humanities.

Reading:

Required:

- Mahler, S. and Pessar, P. 2001. 'Gendered Geographies of Power: Analyzing Gender Across Transnational Spaces'. *Identities* 7: 441-459
- Evelyn Nakano Glenn, *Unequal Freedom: How Race and Gender Shaped American Citizenship and Labor*, pp. 6-17.

Recommended:

I will provide copies of additional materials from the SSRC working group for workshop participants.

Rubén Hernández-León

Is There a Future for Community Studies in International Migration Research? Lessons from the Mexico-U.S. Experience.

Community studies constitute a prolific strand of research in the study of international migration. An established tradition in the investigation of Mexico-U.S. migration, community studies have made important contributions but also have been systematically criticized because of their limitations (i.e. scope, specificity). Moreover, the availability of new data on multi-site, national and multinational studies on migration and immigration appears to cast doubt on the value and future of community studies. This session will address these issues by looking at

the history, present state and likely evolution of community studies in the context of the Mexico-U.S. experience.

Reading:

Required:

- A Critical Review." *Latin American Research Review*. 27(2): 3-42.
- Hernández-León, Rubén and Víctor Zúñiga. 2000. "'Making Carpet by the Mile': The Emergence of a Mexican Immigrant Community in an Industrial Region of the U.S. Historic South." *Social Science Quarterly*. 81(1): 49-66.

Madeline Y. Hsu, George Sanchez and Henry Yu

Narrating Now and Then: Transnational Migration in Historical Perspective

Amidst all the claims about the profound impact of new global migrations, how are we to narrate historically the relationship between recent mass migrations and those of earlier eras? The issue of narration also extends to the questions of how we are to tell the stories of the migrants themselves, and whether perspectives focusing upon national incorporation and border security can adequately represent the processes of migration either now or then.

Reading:

Required:

- Henry Yu, "Writing the Past in the Present," Introductory Essay to *Amerasia*, Volume 28, no. 3 (2002)
- Madeline Hsu, *Dreaming of Gold, Dreaming of Home: Migration and Transnationalism in Taishan County, Guangdong, 1882-1943* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2000), Chapters 4 and 5, "Surviving the Gold Mountain Dream: Taishanese American Families" and "Magazines as Marketplaces: A Community in Dispersion," pp. 90-154.

Robert Mare

The Los Angeles Survey of Families and Neighborhoods as a Tool for Studying Immigrant Populations.

The Los Angeles Survey of Families and Neighborhoods (L.A.FANS) is a longitudinal sample of 2700 households in 65 neighborhoods in the city of Los Angeles. Wave 1 of the survey was conducted in 2000-01 and a second wave of the survey is in the planning stage. The survey covers many aspects of social life, including family structure and living arrangements, employment, income and wealth, health and health care utilization, use of social services, spatial locations of major life activities, social and intellectual development of children, and residential mobility. A two-year event history calendar provides longitudinal information on several of these domains. The survey includes an oversample of poor neighborhoods. Given the makeup of Los Angeles, a high proportion of survey respondents are immigrants to the United States, making the survey a valuable resource for studying immigrants and immigration

to Los Angeles. This workshop will consist of an overview of the survey, information on data acquisition and use, and presentations of ongoing immigration-related research using L.A.FANS.

Reading:

- ‘The design of a multi-leveled survey of children, families and communities: the Los Angeles family and neighborhood survey’, Narayan Sastry, Bonnie Ghosh-Dastidar, John Adams, Anne Pebley (RAND working paper)

Ruth Milkman

Immigration and Labor

This session will explore the relationship of immigrant workers to the organized labor movement in the contemporary U.S. It will consider such issues as: how union organizing among immigrants in the present context compares to immigrant organizing in previous historical periods; the relationship of recent union revitalization efforts to immigrant organizing; comparison and contrast between the dynamics of union organizing among immigrant and native workers. These matters will be discussed in the context of the steep decline in union density over recent decades and the prospects for reversing that trend.

Reading:

Required:

- Ruth Milkman and Kent Wong "Organizing Immigrant Workers" and Stephen Lerner, "An Immodest Proposal" (2003) at http://qcpages.qc.edu/newlaborforum/html/12_2article9.html

Recommended:

- Milkman and Rooks at <http://www.ucop.edu/ile/scl/2003/chapter1.pdf> and the introduction to *Organizing Immigrants* (Milkman, ed., 2000)

Roger Penn and Paul Lambert

The EFFNATIS Project – Integration in Britain, France and Germany

The workshop will introduce participants to the E Us Fourth Framework EFFNATIS Project. This involved a study of young people aged between 16 and 25 in Britain, France and Germany in 1999/2000. A major element of the research was a survey of 2500+ respondents in the three countries. The research design involved samples in each country that included two groups of children of international migrants and a control group drawn from the autochthonous population. In Britain the two CIM (children of international migrants) were from India and Pakistan, in France from Portugal and the Maghreb and in Germany from the former Yugoslavia and Turkey. The workshop will introduce the sampling schemes used and the questionnaires used in the three countries. Participants will also be shown illustrative analyses based upon the data set

Reading:

Required:

- EFFNATIS questionnaire
- 'Arranged marriages in western Europe: a comparison of Britain, France and Germany'
- 'Political integration of young people in Britain, France and Germany'

Karen Phalet and Marc Swyngedouw

Measuring immigrant integration in European cities

Increasing numbers of immigrants in European cities and societies at large pose a major challenge to historically rooted national institutions and identities in the different member states. With its great diversity of institutional arrangements, welfare regimes and market structures, Europe constitutes a unique natural laboratory for the comparative study of local opportunities and constraints on the selection, adaptation and attainment of immigrants and their descendants. At the same time, different national approaches have prevented European migration studies from realising its full comparative research potential. In particular, efforts to generate truly cross-national measures, surveys or case studies of immigrant integration are hindered by serious analytical, methodological, practical/procedural and political problems. This workshop explores common comparative problems and proposes a theory-guided approach to measuring and explaining immigrant integration across multiple ethnic origins and national destinations. Beyond socio-economic inclusion, the focus of comparative research examples is on the socio-political incorporation of immigrants as full citizens.

Reading:

Required:

- Karen Phalet and Marc Swyngedouw, Measuring integration: the case of Belgium, *Studi Emigrzaione*, V 11, 2003
- Karen Phalet and Marc Swyngedouw, National identities and representations of citizenship: A comparison of Turks, Moroccans, and working-class Belgians in Brussels," *Ethncities*, V. 2 (2002)

Recommended:

- Karen Phalet and Marc Swyngedouw, 'Sureveying immigrant minorities in European cities: comparative problems and strategies', ERCOMER Working Paper
- Hassan Boussetta, 'Institutional theories of immigrant ethnic mobilisation: relevance and limitations', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, Vol.26, no. 2, (2000)