

Cultural effects of migration

[Sociology](#), [Social Issues](#)



Culture is not first to the study of migration. Both are concerned about how culture exhibits itself in the migration means for three groups of factors the migrants, those remaining in the sending areas, and people already being in the recipient areas. What unites the writers is an understanding that though actors behave differently, within a group there are economically important shared beliefs (customs, values, attitudes, etc.), which we commonly refer to as culture. The here is on the distinctions in culture among migrants, the families they left behind, and the residents in the migration destination.

Location choice, workplace interaction, enclave size, the opportunity for the migrant obtaining credit in their current country, the local community's attitude to migrants, the political culture of the migrants and residents, bonds to the country-of-origin, and the economic state of the host country, all contribute to the classic conflict between assimilation and separation.

Papers examining the working of the assimilation process on the migrants themselves, on the local population, on the families left at the home country and others can be divided into different non-exclusive areas enclaves and Location Choice, Production, Earnings and Competition, Assimilation Struggles, Family Issues and the Effects of Remittances, Selection, Attitudes and Public Policy. Ties of kinship, friendship, and village, link migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in the home and host country. Flow factors measure the tendency of migrants to follow the paths of very recent migrants from their own villages. In addition, the migrant may be able to count on contacts in a 5-specific location established by former migrants from the same village. The flow factor represents potential herd behavior by migrants, a sort of “ peer emulation effect.” Following the argument by

Epstein (2010), migrants may choose a location on the supposition that recent migrants had information that he does not have. Bauer, Epstein and Gang (2009) examine the determinants of a current migrant's location choice emphasizing the relative importance and interaction of migrant stocks and flows.

The significance and size of the effects vary according to legal status and whether the migrant is a “ new” or a “ repeat” migrant A different aspect of locational outcomes considers how extensive is polarization based on wages and other economic indicators. In other words, it is the impact of origin country school quality on the immigrant selection process, rather than the quality of immigrants' schooling per se, that is the major driver of the lower payoff to schooling among immigrants in the U. S. Taking a broader view Kaushal and Kaestner (2010) study the correlates of immigrant location and migration choices to address the following questions: What location-specific, economic and demographic factors are associated with these choices? The association between location-specific characteristics and immigrant location choices changed between 1990 and 2000 for some immigrant groups and this explains most of the increase in geographic dispersion during the nineties.

The debate has generally turned on the degree of substitutability or complementarity of immigrants and the native-born: if immigrants tend to cluster into jobs requiring mostly manual work and little education or experience, and the native-born hold jobs requiring higher levels of education and/or experience, how would increase immigration affect the

wages of the native-born? Empirical evidence on the labor market performance of immigrants shows that migrant workers suffer from an initial disadvantage compared to observationally equivalent native workers, but that their wages subsequently tend to increase faster than native earnings. Also contrasting human capital theory, the model suggests that permanent migrants never earn higher wages than equally skilled temporary migrants. Both local workers and migrants can invest effort in assimilation activities to increase the assimilation of migrants into the firm and by doing increase their interaction and production activities. For immigrants and their descendants, as length of time in the host country increases, assimilation generally creeps in and various immigrant labor market indicators approach those of comparable majority workers.

These data, when combined with data on the general population, allows them to determine whether immigrants were disproportionately incarcerated in general and for violent crimes, and whether immigrant incarceration patterns changed over time as immigrants assimilated to life in the U. S. The use of micro data that allows analysis by type of crime and age provides a much tighter and much richer understanding of immigrant participation in crime. According to United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs between 1976 and 2007. Preliminary evidence shows that most governments have policies aimed at either maintaining the status quo or at lowering the level of migration. The UN dataset also allows us to document variation in migration policies over time and across countries of different regions and incomes. Finally, it makes it possible to examine patterns in different aspects of destination countries' migration policies, such as policies

towards family reunification, temporary vs. permanent migration and highly skilled migration. The merged datasets allow us to investigate whether - within a median voter framework, migration attitudes are consistent with migration policy decisions as reported by governments. Implementing the Oaxaca-type decomposition analysis based on probity estimates show a generally rising trend towards greater racial prejudice, and the decline in the strength of educational attainment in reducing negative attitudes towards foreigners contributes to the increased anti-foreigner attitudes. Along the same line, Katav-Herz (2010) examines how social norms affect a local population's attitudes toward immigration.