Research paper on the new york times: transformation of a town underscores immigr...

Sociology, Population



Los Angeles Times: Study: Most immigrants in L. A. illegally don't speak English well

A study was released by the University of Southern California stating that illegal immigrants in the state and in the country do not speak fluent English. In summary, of the 11 million people illegally residing in the U. S., about 25% are in California. Once legalized, this has a ripple effect in the state's job opportunities, and taxes. Such may be hindered by their inability to speak English well. While the article concisely stated the meaning of their title, it did not fully explored on the English-language capability but instead focused more on the numbers and effect of mass legalization in California. That being said, the title is slightly incoherent with and understated from the article. Acknowledging the study allowed us to decide whether to believe the paper or do extra research. Seeing as the study is discussed by the numbers, the article is credible enough.

A proposed bill by a bipartisan group of senators is seen to make life easier for immigrants. Once the bill is passed and before their legalization, they can do things legalized people can while still an illegal immigrant, such that it can reduce wages of legalized/native-born workers. However, the town of Port Chester, NY claims that the town has thrived with the influx of immigrants, the increase in establishments and competitors in the place. The arguments presented were coherent and related to each other and it has some sense and factuality to it. The article is based on interviews, which can be subjective but the inclusion of experts make it credible. Most of the town comments, however, are from people with Hispanic origin. It might seem that the town is flourishing but there may be additional arguments from the native-born workers that should be looked into.

The Economist: A Great Migration: Spain needs its young people to create new businesses

Statistics have shown that most of the younger population of Spain has been migrating to other EU countries in search of employment, most of whom are even the best and the brightest the country can offer. With a low fertility rate and ageing community, the shift can potentially threaten workforce in the country. The rise and fall of Spain's population is clearly depicted by the article through statistical references as well as expert insights on the situation. Arguments presented are also valid and, therefore, likely to occur or be present already in the country. Legacies ascertain a culture's sustained presence. In Spain's case and other countries as well, the older population would always look up to the youth to continue a thriving economy. The article shows how emigration and a drop of population can endanger such harmony in business and investments.

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