

Comprehensive Examination, 2016

Area: migration (gender, marriage, China, rural-urban)

C. Buckley. Chair

Reading list development/Procedural Steps to Examination

A. There is presently no graduate level course offering in Migration, which was a challenge in terms of developing a comprehensive core list. Matching core offerings with the themes and topics for comprehensive examinations would be useful to consider.

B. Core readings were drawn from new editions of text used in the majority of Migration seminars offered in leading Sociology programs, as researched by the committee chair. These texts were further subsidized by older versions of a seminar on international migration taught by the chair at a previous University.

C. The student was asked to review the past 5 years of core journals in the area of population and migration, pulling out articles of direct relevance to their substantive and theoretical areas of interest.

D. The committee chair, guided by the themes and topics of the student selected items, then did a search for highly cited articles and reviews on those themes originating in other Sociological journals.

E. This list was circulated to the second reader and the student's academic advisor for comment and additions/deletions.

G. The final list was confirmed by the student, and used as the basis for the development of practice questions completed by the student (with extensive feedback) in the months prior to the official examination.

H. The Chair wrote the examination, sharing it with the second reader and advisor for comment before it was given to the student.

I. The completed examination was read by the chair and second reader. The Chair wrote a two page letter of assessment to the student. This may well be a practice worthy of consideration for both the chair and the second reader. Feedback, even in the case of a passing examination, can be instructive to students.

Student selected articles from last 5 years of central migration journals

International Migration Review

Dribe, M., & Lundh, C. (2011). Cultural Dissimilarity and Intermarriage. A Longitudinal Study of Immigrants in Sweden 1990–2005. *International Migration Review*, 45(2), 297-324.

Tsai, M. C. (2011). “Foreign brides” meet ethnic politics in Taiwan. *International Migration Review*, 45(2), 243-268.

Abbasi-Shavazi, M. J., Sadeghi, R., Mahmoudian, H., & Jamshidiha, G. (2012). Marriage and Family Formation of the Second-Generation Afghans in Iran: Insights from a Qualitative Study. *International Migration Review*, 46(4), 828-860.

Charsley, K., Storer-Church, B., Benson, M., & Hear, N. (2012). Marriage-Related Migration to the UK. *International Migration Review*, 46(4), 861-890.

Stevens, G., Ishizawa, H., & Escandell, X. (2012). Marrying into the American Population: Pathways into Cross-Nativity Marriages. *International Migration Review*, 46(3), 740-759.

Van Kerckem, K., Van der Bracht, K., Stevens, P. A., & Van de Putte, B. (2013). Transnational marriages on the decline: Explaining changing trends in partner choice among Turkish Belgians. *International Migration Review*, 47(4), 1006-1038.

Carol, S., Ersanilli, E., & Wagner, M. (2014). Spousal Choice among the Children of Turkish and Moroccan Immigrants in Six European Countries: Transnational Spouse or Co-ethnic Migrant?. *International Migration Review*, 48(2), 387-414.

Toma, S., & Vause, S. (2014). Gender differences in the role of migrant networks: comparing Congolese and Senegalese migration flows. *International Migration Review*, 48(4), 972-997.

Nystedt, P., & Dribe, M. (2015). Is there an Intermarriage Premium for Male Immigrants? Exogamy and Earnings in Sweden 1990–2009. *International Migration Review*, 49(1), 3-35.

International Migration

Carol, S. (2013). Intermarriage Attitudes Among Minority and Majority Groups in Western Europe: The Role of Attachment to the Religious In-Group. *International Migration*, 51(3), 67-83.

Hense, A., & Schorch, M. (2013). Arranged Marriages as Support for Intra-ethnic Matchmaking? A Case Study on Muslim Migrants in Germany. *International Migration*, 51(2), 104-126.

Maffioli, D., Paterno, A., & Gabrielli, G. (2014). International married and unmarried unions in Italy: Criteria of mate selection. *International Migration*, 52(3), 160-176.

Demography

Choi, K. H., & Mare, R. D. (2012). International migration and educational assortative mating in Mexico and the United States. *Demography*, 49(2), 449-476.

Qian, Z., Glick, J. E., & Batson, C. D. (2012). Crossing boundaries: Nativity, ethnicity, and mate selection. *Demography*, 49(2), 651-675.

Anglewicz, P., VanLandingham, M., & Phuengsamran, D. (2014). Rural-to-urban migration and sexual debut in Thailand. *Demography*, 51(5), 1955-1976.

Gullickson, A., & Torche, F. (2014). Patterns of racial and educational assortative mating in Brazil. *Demography*, 51(3), 835-856.

Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies

Schmidt, G. (2011). Law and identity: transnational arranged marriages and the boundaries of Danishness. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 37(2), 257-275.

Reips, U. D., & Buffardi, L. E. (2012). Studying migrants with the help of the Internet: methods from psychology. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 38(9), 1405-1424.

Gullette, G. S. (2014). Rural–Urban Hierarchies, Status Boundaries, and Labour Mobilities in Thailand. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 40(8), 1254-1274.

Lancee, B., & Seibel, V. (2014). Does Rural Origin Affect Immigrants' Contact with Natives? A Study of Turks in Six European Countries. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 40(9), 1331-1353.

Ryan, L. (2015). Friendship-making: Exploring Network Formations through the Narratives of Irish Highly Qualified Migrants in Britain. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, (ahead-of-print), 1-20.

CJB Article add ins

R. Smitri and K. Finnoff. 2015. Marriage migration and inequality in India, 1983-2008. *Population and Development Review* 41(3): 485-505

Zheng, L. 2012. Economic Migration and Urban Citizenship in China: The Role of the Points Systems. *Population and Development Review* 38 (3), 503-533

Fan, C. and Y. Huang. 1998. Waves of Rural Brides: Female Marriage Migration in China. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 88 (2): 227-251

Mulder, C. and M. Wagner. 1993. Migration and marriage in the life course: a method for studying synchronized events. *European Journal of Population* 9 (1):55-76

Boyd, Monica, and Elizabeth Grieco. (2003) Women and migration: incorporating gender into international migration theory. *Migration Information Source*

Pedraza, S. (1991). Women and migration: The social consequences of gender. *Annual review of sociology*, 303-325.

Donato, K. M. (2012). Introduction: Variation in the Gender Composition of Migrant Populations. *Social Science History*, 36(2), 191-195.

Herrera, G. (2013). Gender and International Migration: Contributions and Cross-Fertilizations. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 39, 471-489.

Hondagneu-Sotelo, P. (2013). 10 new directions in gender and immigration research. *The International Handbook on Gender, Migration and Transnationalism*, 233.

Brenner, N. (2013). Theses on urbanization. *Public Culture*, 25(1 69), 85-114.

Massey, D. S. (2015). A Missing Element in Migration Theories. *Migration Letters*, 12(3), 279-299.

Background/Classic Articles and Book Sections

Ravenstein. *The Laws of Migration*. 1976 (reprint of 1985/89 articles). Arno Press.

Lee. 1966. "A Theory of Migration," *Demography*. 3:1 pp. 47-57.

Davanso, "Micro Economic Approaches to Studying Migration Decisions" in DeJong and Garnder (Eds) *Migration Decision making: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Micro-Level Studies in Developed and Developing Countries*.1981 Permagon.pp.90-130. PRC RESERVE

Gardner, "Macro-level influences on the Migration Decision Process" in DeJong and Garnder (Eds) *Migration Decision making: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Micro-Level Studies in Developed and Developing Countries*.1981 Permagon. Pp 59-89.

Stark. 1991. *The Migration of Labor*. Blackwell. (section 1)

Kritz, M. L. Lim, and H. Zlotnik. 1992. *International Migration Systems: A Global Approach*. Oxford University Press.

Books Assigned by CJB

1. Brettell, Caroline B., and James F. Hollifield, eds.(2014) *Migration theory: Talking across disciplines*. Routledge
2. Castles, S. H.de Haas and M. Miller (2015) *The Age of Migration* Palgrave (5th Edition)
3. Massey, D. J Arango, H. Graeme, A. Kouaouci, A. Pellegrino and J.E. Taylor. 2005. *Worlds in Motion: Understanding International Migration at the End of the Millennium*. Oxford.
4. C. Cindy Fan 2008. *China on the Move*. Routledge

Strongly Suggested

Donato, K and D. Gabaccia. (2015) *Gender and International Migration* Sage

Skeldon, R. (2014). *Migration and development: A global perspective*. Routledge.

De Jong, G. F., & Gardner, R. W. (Eds.). (2013). *Migration decision making: multidisciplinary approaches to microlevel studies in developed and developing countries*. Elsevier.

Brown, A. A., & Neuberger, E. (Eds.). (2014). *Internal migration: a comparative perspective*. Academic Press.

Comprehensive Questions
Spring 2016
Migration (emphasis on gender, family, china)

C. Buckley, Chair

To help structure your answers, the questions are broken into sub-questions. In some cases examples of terms, theories or issues are mentioned to assist you. Try to answer the entire question, but feel free to emphasize the elements of each question that best reflect your perspectives on the literature. Include both summaries of the existing literature (with citations), and your own interpretations, views and perspectives (marked as such in the text) in your answers.

Choose three questions to answer, one from each of the following categories. Three essays are expected.

Theoretical Frame and Approaches:

1. Trace the development of standard theoretical approaches to the study of migration, from the gravity model perspective of the late 1800s (Ravenstein), to subsequent models and approaches focusing upon more individual level characteristics (Sjaastad, Lee)
 - A. How do these earlier development link (lead to?) to more standard contemporary theoretical approaches (for example World Systems Theory, Neo-Classical, Human Capital, Social Capital/Networks).
 - B. In your assessment of the literature, which theoretical approaches and core questions dominate within sociological approaches to the study of migration?
 - C. What are the unique insights or advantages provided by the approaches and questions identified in the sociological literature in part B of your answer, in comparison to dominant approaches in other disciplines?

2. Across disciplines and over time, the debate concerning the optimum level of analysis for the study of migration persists.
 - A. Identify, compare and contrast the theories and theorists associated with studies of migration at the macro, meso and micro levels.
 - B. Use the literature to illustrate approaches to migrant selectivity, and how selectivity might vary across these three levels.
 - C. The nature of a specific inquiry influences the utility of a specific level of assessment. Using the massive rural to urban migration observed over the past three decades in China as your theme, construct one research question suited to each of these three levels of analysis, highlighting how the question is uniquely appropriate to that level of analysis.

Contemporary Developments and Current Trends:

3. Scholars examine both the study of migration and the study of marriage from a life course perspective, with a focus on factors of selectivity. More recently, many scholars focus on the interaction between migration and marriage.
 - A. Drawing on your readings of the literature, what are the most pressing questions/issues surrounding the linkages between migration and marriage?
 - B. How can a life course perspective add to ways in which scholars address these questions/issues (listed in your answer to A above)?
 - C. How can the combined study of migration and marriage provide unique opportunities to understand social, cultural and economic migrant selectivity?

4. The growing literature on gender and migration lends important insights into how male and female migrants emerge from origin regions (or states) and integrate into labor markets and social settings within destination regions (or states).
 - A. Based on your readings, what are the current key issues and questions (select approximately 2-3) in the literature regarding the migration of women?
What makes these questions of interest/importance?
 - B. How do the studies regarding these key questions inform our understanding of how female migrants emerge from origin regions (states)?
 - C. How do the studies regarding these key questions inform our understanding of how female migrants integrate into labor markets and social settings within destination regions?

Issues in Methods and Measurement:

5. How are migrants defined? Classified? The world is “in motion”, but how clear and consistent are our understanding of what constitutes migration?
 - A. Identify, compare and contrast various definitions of economic and forced migration (from NGOs, states, scholars).
 - B. How clearly do the factors of migration motivation differentiate economic and forced migrants? How easy are these motivations to measure?
 - C. How well to the traditional typologies of migration map onto our world in motion?

6. An ongoing challenge within migration studies is the systematic estimation of the number of unregistered migrants and the representative data collection from migrants who lack official registration. In many destinations, the large numbers of unregistered migrants raise serious methodological challenges to the study of migration (the Southwest US, urban China, closed cities in Russia, etc.) Please address the following issues, incorporating specific examples.
 - A. Describe and discuss the potential selectivity bias of excluding unregistered migrants in the examination of specific destinations (i.e. urban China).
 - B. Briefly summarize, compare and contrast the methodological approaches used by researchers to gather data on unregistered migrants? How effective are these approaches?
 - C. What are some of the specific ethical challenges involved in the estimation and identification of unregistered migrants? How are these issues addressed by migration researchers?