Sweden has been an immigrant country since World War II, with a mix of labour (especially from neighbouring Nordic countries) and refugee immigration up to the early 1970s and a large inflow of refugees, especially from the Middle East, after that. In 2002, almost 13 percent of the Swedish population was born in another country, summing up to more than one million inhabitants out of a total nine million. Labour immigrants arriving before 1970 used to have a labour-market achievement on a par with native Swedes. In recent decades, however, the first generation of immigrants, particularly those of non-European origin, have had relatively poor success in the labour market. This is counterbalanced by two facts: first, immigrants' labour-market attainment improves with years of residence in Sweden; second, there is considerable assimilation across generations. The second generation (born in Sweden, or who immigrated before starting school) do almost as well in the labour market as those with two Swedish-born parents. The remaining worry for this group is their relatively low employment rates.
Explores the role played by fundamental factors in driving financial crises. The model of optimal banking crises by Allen and Gale (1998) is explored in detail, as is the first-generation currency crisis model of Krugman (1979). A key insight is that the welfare costs of crisis are associated with the inefficient liquidation of assets and sub-optimal risk sharing, rather than crises per se.

**Tassibee: a case study**

Khalida Luqman

in *Re-Imagining Contested Communities: Connecting Rotherham through Research*  
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This chapter present excerpts of writing and reflections by three participants who regularly attended the Tassibee (a local charity) programmes: Nasim Bashir, Fazelat Begum, and Mukhtar Begum. They detail the previous lives of the first generation of women who came to the UK from Pakistan in the 1960s. These women's writing reflects memories of life prior to arriving in the UK, at which point everything changed for them. The different cultural lifestyle in the UK was not something that the women could ever have imagined. They found it hard to adapt to the British weather, and experienced difficulties with accessing services, including health and dental services, and social support in terms of provision (available only if you had the skills to access it).

**Inward Migrations: Multiculturalism, Anglicization, and Internal Exile**

Patrick Parrinder

in *Nation & Novel: The English Novel from its Origins to the Present Day*  
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Immigration novels became the most vital form of English fiction in the 20th century. Issues of national self-identification and adoption came to be an important theme of the works of Priestly, Ford, and Fowles. In these immigration novels, a distinction between the first and second generation novelists are discussed in the chapter. Despite the differences
among the two generations, a sense of spatial confinement is what is shared among them both. These immigration novels emphasise the creation of a new national identity from the changing circumstances.

Language Contact in Spanish in New York
Ricardo Otheguy and Ana Celia Zentella

in Spanish in New York: Language Contact, Dialectal Leveling, and Structural Continuity
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Item type: chapter

Predictions are made regarding groups that should differ in pronoun occurrence rates if language contact is shaping Spanish in New York. Distinctions are made between partially overlapping but distinct groups: speakers of the reference and the bilingual lects, the first and second generations, those with greater or lesser exposure (newcomers, established immigrants, and the New York raised). Higher pronoun rates are found, as predicted, in the bilingual lects, the second generation, and those with greater English proficiency and with greater exposure. These predictions hold true as well within regional and SES subsamples.

Re-Construction of Private Indicators for Public Purposes *
Katharina Pistor

in Governance by Indicators: Global Power through Quantification and Rankings
Published in print: 2012 Published Online: September 2012
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Item type: chapter

This chapter studies the history of the first generation of indicators of governmental institutional quality. These (international) indicators include labels such as ‘bureaucratic efficiency’ and ‘rule of law.’ This discussion also addresses the argument that it is the reversal, and not the creation, of indicators designed to justify large-scale development policies by leading multilateral agencies that is problematic. This chapter emphasizes the importance of using alternative data sets and making raw data easily available, in order to challenge the present assumptions instead of merely aiming to validate them and the policy choices with which they are associated with.
The Italo-American Women's Club of Williamsburg staged a homegrown play entitled Why, It's Mother and was set in 1938 depicting the then gloomy situation of the first-generation female Italian immigrant. The establishment of Italian Mothers' Clubs was a short-lived twentieth century phenomenon. These clubs filled a need for many first-generation Italian immigrant women. To understand the development of Italian Mothers' Clubs, one must understand a woman's role in the family structure of southern Italy. Italian families were nuclear families headed by the father or eldest male. One's family also included one's in-laws, other nuclear families to whom one was related by marriage. Historians dealing with the Italian family also generally agree that Mezzogiorno culture was “patriarchal.” Italian Mothers' Clubs functioned for a brief time in New York, but in that time Italian women completed their transformation into Italian-American women.

The Model Immigrant
Abdullah Alajmi

In the early 1950s, Kuwait underwent rapid urbanization during which first-generation Hadramis were swiftly absorbed into Kuwaiti urban houses assuming domestic service roles. It is argued that the socioeconomic path of house-serving shaped the Hadrami character and experience of the “model immigrant” as we know it today. However, the study also demonstrates how a Hadrami migratory practice of dependency on the local family and sponsor was inspired by a Kuwaiti cultural and official categorization process of different immigrant groups in which the Hadramis were depicted as loyal, easily satisfied, and non-subversive. While dependency was valued by old Hadramis as a resource and as a form of social capital, it also continued to inform the perceptions, expectations, and actions of the second-generation Hadramis. This chapter analyzes the ways in which the whole experience
was conceptualized and contested in daily interaction of the two
generations. This study reveals that young Hadramis’ daily activities in
Kuwait, and their aspirations for individual self-sufficiency and mobility,
can only be carried out by maintaining a difficult balance between the
social-triad, and by managing, or perhaps preserving, the legacy of
“good reputation.”

**Tracking, school entrance requirements and the educational performance of migrant students**
Jaap Dronkers and Roxanne A. Korthals

in *Education Systems and Inequalities: International Comparisons*
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The aim of this chapter is to investigate the relationship between
tracking and migrant student performance and compare the results
of native-born people, and first and second generation migrants.
We combine two insights: the need to take into account school level
variables when estimating the strength of the relationship between
education systems and student performance and the need to include
country of origin to correctly estimate models for migrant students. We
use PISA 2009 data for 15 OECD countries, running analyses for native-
born students, first and second generation migrants. We find that both
first and second generation migrant students in educational systems with
many tracks have equal or higher scores than students in systems with
only one track. In an extended sample, the influence of the educational
system on migrant students is absent, while for native-born students the
influence remains substantial.

**Introduction**
Or Rabinowitz

in *Bargaining on Nuclear Tests: Washington and its Cold War Deals*
Published in print: 2014 Published Online: June 2014
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Item type: chapter

The introduction includes an outline of the main arguments, the research
questions, and the methodology. It also includes an outline of how the
chapters are organized and a literature review. The four proliferation
cases in this research were chosen according to Frankel and Cohen’s
framework of ‘second generation proliferators’ (SGP), the states that reached the nuclear threshold in the period between the mid-1960s and the end of the Cold War. The main question which guided this study was how did Washington react to the possibility of nuclear tests, conducted or even just contemplated, by these four proliferators? This question breaks down into an examination of the policies that guided its behaviour and how these policies were formulated, and in turn, how they influenced each proliferator’s decision to conduct, abort, conceal, or refrain from testing altogether?

Coupling versus Decoupling Religion and Ethnicity in the First and Second Generations
Prema A. Kurien
in Ethnic Church Meets Megachurch: Indian American Christianity in Motion
Published in print: 2017 Published Online: January 2018
Item type: chapter

First- and second-generation Mar Thoma Americans had very different understandings about the meaning of being Christian. Religion and ethnicity also played different roles in their lives. Chapter 3 focuses particularly on the intergenerational cleavages that developed due to the divergent models of religion that the two generations espouse. The different models of religion meant that immigrants and their children had very different ideas about the role of the church, Christian worship, and evangelism, with the result that the two groups were often at odds both in the church and at home on the subject of religion. This chapter examines some of these differences and their implications for the Mar Thoma church.

Hispanics and Asians
John Iceland
in Race and Ethnicity in America
Published in print: 2017 Published Online: September 2017
Item type: chapter

This chapter offer brief histories of Hispanics and Asians in the United States and examine patterns of socioeconomic achievement among them. It makes broad generalizations about these panethnic groups, while also describing the variation by country of origin where possible.
It then reflects back on the theories discussed in chapter 2. The chapter provides considerable evidence that both Asians and Hispanics have experienced upward mobility across generations, indicative of some measure of incorporation in the United States. Asians have achieved parity, or even an advantage, when compared to whites in terms of education, income, and other outcomes. Among Hispanics there is evidence of educational and income improvements from the first generation to the second, and to some extent beyond, but a gap in achievement between Hispanics and whites persists. Whether this gap will narrow in the future remains to be seen.

Transferring Faith
Phillip Connor

in Immigrant Faith: Patterns of Immigrant Religion in the United States, Canada, and Western Europe
Published in print: 2014 Published Online: March 2016
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines whether the patterns of faith and integration among first-generation immigrants are part of a broader pattern that carries through to their adult children. It considers whether immigrant faith gets transferred from the first to the second generation and whether second-generation immigrants are more or less religious than their parents' generation. It also explores how religious tendencies vary across religious groups and across different destination countries and how immigrant children encounter the same religious help, or perhaps hindrances, encountered by their parents' generation in terms of economic prosperity. The chapter cites statistical evidence suggesting that the immigrant's faith is not altogether transferred to all children of immigrants.

Autobiography and Polemic: A Lay Theologian Amid the Conflicts of Confessional Divisions
in Church Mother: The Writings of a Protestant Reformer in Sixteenth-Century Germany
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: March 2013
Item type: chapter

In the 1550s, Katharina Schütz Zell felt compelled to defend her own religious integrity and that of the first-generation reformers,
both privately and publicly, in writings which have shaped the way she has been remembered. This chapter presents a broad picture of the period when the divisions in the reform movement had become institutionalized. This process not only reflected development in both theology and practical ecclesiastical structures, but also sometimes required reinterpreting—or changing—what the first reformers had intended. Beyond finding themselves in an uncomfortable, shifting world, if they refused—as Schütz Zell did—to take sides, they often endured criticism or worse from the varied parties who were determined to label them one way or another and make them fit the new confessions or suffer the consequences.

Cousin Jacks, New Chums and Ten Pound Poms: Locating New Zealand's English Diaspora

Brad Patterson

in Locating the English Diaspora, 1500-2010

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: June 2013 Publisher: Liverpool University Press ISBN: 9781846318191 eISBN: 9781846317712 Item type: chapter DOI: 10.5949/UPO9781846317712.010

This chapter examines the English Diaspora in New Zealand in the twentieth century. It considers English associations and the patterns of English migration to New Zealand and describes the situation in Canterbury, which is considered to be the most English New Zealand settlement. The analysis indicates that the first-generation migrants clung to their Englishness but regional and national differences became blurred within three generations, once the New Zealand-born were in the ascendancy.

. The Loveliest Village of the Plain

Lee A. Craig

in Josephus Daniels: His Life and Times


This chapter discusses how Josephus Daniels emphasized his humble roots in the sandy soils of North Carolina's coastal plain throughout his life. Those roots were never quite as humble as Daniels insisted, but they were humble enough. Daniels's father, also named Josephus, was a first-generation American. Father and son were named for the first-
century historian Flavius Josephus, whose eyewitness account of the Jewish Revolt and subsequent Roman sack of Jerusalem could be found in the libraries of the more literate early American families. The elder Josephus Daniels, later nicknamed “Jody,” was born on January 21, 1828, in the little town of Bayboro, North Carolina, near Pamlico Sound. He was one of six sons born to Clifford and Susan Carraway Daniels.

Achieving College Dreams
Rhona S. Weinstein and Frank C. Worrell (eds)

Achieving College Dreams tells the story of a remarkable partnership between a public research university and charter district to create an exemplar early college high school for low-income and first-generation college youth—launched to make good on the American ideal of providing excellence with equity in secondary education. California College Preparatory Academy is the result of the more than 10-year collaboration between the University of California, Berkeley and Aspire Public Schools. Reflecting a diversity of voices from students to superintendents, this book charts the journey from the decision to open a school to the second class of high school graduates, all of whom were accepted into four-year colleges. It captures struggle, improvement, and possibility as it takes readers inside the workings of the partnership, the development of the school, and spillover of effects across district and university. Confronting the challenge of interweaving rigor and support, the authors explore such critical ingredients as teacher–student advisories; school transition; the home–school divide; a supportive college-preparatory culture; teaching with depth, relational power, and equity; forging an academic identity; and scaling up. At a time of sharply unequal schools and glaring disparities in college readiness, this book uniquely extends the knowledge base about how to better prepare underserved students for college eligibility and success. The book also serves as a clarion call for universities to step up to the plate and partner with districts in achieving transformative secondary school reform benefitting all students.
Education has become the tipping point that separates those who thrive from those who struggle just to survive. This chapter synthesizes many of the powerful and previously unexamined psychological consequences of educational attainment, illustrating that education influences behavior by shaping one’s experience of self. Although most people have both an independent and an interdependent self, people inhabiting college-educated contexts tend to prioritize their independent selves. Those inhabiting high school-educated contexts—and thus with fewer resources and less power and status—tend to emphasize their interdependent selves. From music preferences, to friendship, to responses to natural disasters, these different selves organize how people think, feel, and behave in their world. However, these differences are not inherent or fixed. They are the highly malleable products of the different interactions, institutions, and ideas that characterize high school-educated and college-educated contexts.

Conclusion—The Power of a University–District Partnership
Rhona S. Weinstein, Frank C. Worrell, Gail Kaufman, and Gibor Basri
in Achieving College Dreams: How a University-Charter District Partnership Created an Early College High School

This chapter highlights the lessons learned in the more than 10-year partnership between the University of California, Berkeley and Aspire Public Schools to create and sustain California College Preparatory Academy (CAL Prep), a high-expectation and early college secondary school for first-generation college students. The chapter also assesses the successes and challenges faced in this collaborative journey; the generalizability of findings to other contexts; and implications for practice, policy, and research. CAL Prep continued to improve—reaching the hearts and minds of students and providing an aligned, responsive
pathway to college readiness. The capacity to innovate rested on investments in this boundary-crossing partnership, a culture-challenging mindset, multilayered learning communities, and a time-intensive as well as focused planning process. Mutual benefits across the secondary–tertiary divide included changes in university supports for first-generation college students, the valuing of public scholarship, and a recognized need for change in professional training programs.

Introduction
Kirstin Gwyer

in Encrypting the Past: The German-Jewish Holocaust novel of the first generation

Published in print: 2014 Published Online: October 2014
Publisher: Oxford University Press DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198709930.003.0001
Item type: chapter

The Introduction proposes that the earliest convergence of the Holocaust novel and of German-Jewish writing—in post-war texts by German-language nationals who were persecuted as Jews during the Holocaust and went on to produce works of prose narrative rooted in both imagination and personal experience—marks something of a blind spot in both German and anglophone Holocaust literature studies. This chapter outlines the dual approach of the book, which will put forward a reading of a number of texts from within first-generation German-Jewish Holocaust fiction that defines these texts as a corpus in their own right as well as a potential constituent of a supranational and transgenerational canon, with the aim not only of drawing attention to a neglected area of German literary studies, but also of suggesting how conceptions of the Holocaust novel as it is studied internationally might be constructively reconfigured by the inclusion of these German-Jewish authors.