

DEFINING THE FIELD OF IMMIGRATION STUDIES: A PRELIMINARY STUDY  
OF RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

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Master of Arts  
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## ABSTRACT

This is a study that in a preliminary way explores the boundaries of immigration as a field of study. It does so at two scales – the national and the local – by examining a sample of articles published in the *Journal of International Migration and Integration* and Michael Doucet's *Bibliography on Immigration and Settlement in the Toronto Area, Third Edition*. The implications of findings are then discussed in the light of concepts such as multidisciplinary, authorship, and knowledge production.

Key words: immigration research; discipline; multidisciplinary; authorship

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Introduction</b> .....	1
<b>Methodology</b> .....	5
<b>Journal of International Migration and Integration</b> .....	9
<i>Bibliography on Immigration and Settlement in the Toronto Area</i> .....	16
<b>Analysis</b> .....	22
<b>Discussion</b> .....	28
<b>Works consulted</b> .....	36
<b>APPENDIX A – JIMI Sample</b> .....	39
<b>APPENDIX B – <i>Bibliography Sample</i></b> .....	46

## **LIST OF TABLES**

<b>Table 1</b> – Doucet <i>Bibliography</i> , Section A, Article Selection .....	7
<b>Table 2</b> – JIMI, Solo and Joint Publications by Academic Discipline .....	11
<b>Table 3</b> – JIMI, Article Distribution by Topic .....	14
<b>Table 4</b> – Doucet <i>Bibliography</i> , Solo and Joint Publications by Academic Discipline ..	17
<b>Table 5</b> – Doucet <i>Bibliography</i> , Article Distribution by Topic .....	20
<b>Table 6</b> – JIMI and Doucet, Top 12 Contributing Disciplines .....	22
<b>Table 7</b> – JIMI and Dooucet, Top Five Contributing Disciplines in Rank Order .....	24

## **INTRODUCTION**

Recent years have seen a massive growth in writing about immigration and settlement. This is symptomatic of a tremendous upsurge in academic writing about immigration. While immigration studies does not exist as an academic discipline in Canadian universities, it is most certainly a distinct field of study, as evidenced by the existence of scholarly publications, university programs, and conferences dedicated to the study of immigration. In addition to being a newly expanded field of study, the literature on immigration is both multidisciplinary and multisectoral in nature. People write about immigration from different organizational platforms, including universities, government, and the non-profit sector. Within each organizational platform further subdivisions occur. Scholars and researchers affiliated with universities contribute from a multitude of academic disciplines; government contributions range from municipal Task Forces to intergovernmental organizations; the non-profit sector ranges in focus from research to service to advocacy. This multidisciplinary and multisectoral nature of immigration research raises some interesting questions hitherto unexplored. For example, what are the boundaries of immigration as a field of study? Who is contributing to this field? Does one's disciplinary or organizational setting influence research and/or topics of research? In what way can this occur? What implications does this have for immigration research?

Multidisciplinary programs emerged in response to the demands arising from the larger political climate of anti-imperialism, civil rights, anti-racism, and women's movements that saw previously marginalized groups gain access to university campuses. These racialized, gendered, and classed groups demanded changes to the curriculum that

reflected their presence in the academy and explored and celebrated their diverse histories, which were not plausible in the confines of the traditional disciplines. The emergence of multidisciplinary programs as a result expanded the field of inquiry and reconfigured the contours of knowledge and methods of knowledge production (Katz, 2001)

As multidisciplinary programs gained a degree of relative institutional comfort, they began to establish their own boundaries and define themselves more clearly. Complicating the picture is the fact that multidisciplinary fields of study have grown while the disciplines themselves have not, resulting at the same time in the blurring and the expansion of boundaries (Katz, 2001). The definition of these boundaries is becoming more important in the present academic climate of budgetary restraints, cutbacks, and shrinkages that see the emergence of a consumerist model of higher education that emphasizes the marketing of graduates and knowledge production (Katz, 2001; Archer, 2008). According to Katz (2001), this has led to a stricter policing of the borders between disciplines both on the scholarly and the administrative side. Considering that most multidisciplinary programs are run by faculty who have primary appointments in particular disciplines and that most departments prefer to hire people trained specifically in their disciplines (Katz, 2001), this newfound redefinition of disciplinary boundaries can carry interesting implications for multidisciplinary programs.

Immigration is a particularly interesting case because, by virtue of being a *new* field of study in addition to being a multidisciplinary one, its boundaries have not yet been established. In order to gain institutional stability, the field needs to be more clearly defined. What disciplines does it draw on? What binds these disciplines together? Are

Are there any differences among the member disciplines with respect to theoretical frameworks and philosophical approaches? How does authorship affect research? Is it a multidisciplinary field that borrows from other disciplines or an interdisciplinary one that truly integrates existing disciplines to define appropriate objects of inquiry, methodologies, interpretation and analysis?

In order to answer the questions surrounding the evolution of immigration as a field of study, we must first define it. This is a study that in a preliminary way explores the boundaries of immigration as a field of study. Specifically, I seek to answer the following four questions:

- (1) In the multidisciplinary field that is immigration studies, which disciplines are contributing?
- (2) What topics are getting the most attention?
- (3) Is there a link between an author's discipline and research focus?
- (4) Is immigration a multidisciplinary field or an interdisciplinary one?

This study takes place in a Canadian context and it does so on two scales: the national and the local. First of all, I am interested in Canada because immigration is a national project. Second, I am interested in Toronto because most immigrants settle in cities and Toronto is by far the largest recipient of newcomers. As a proxy of immigration research, I have taken two publications to capture the two scales of my exploration: the *Journal of International Migration and Integration* (JIMI) to represent national research

and Michael Doucet's latest *Bibliography on Immigration and Settlement in the Toronto Area, Third Edition* (henceforth *Bibliography*).

JIMI is a product of the International Metropolis Project and provides a “new multidisciplinary forum for the study of human migration and integration”. It emphasizes multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary, comparative, and policy-relevant research. At the same time, it is an independent, peer-reviewed and “autonomous academic journal that advocates scholarship independent of the political or policy views of its institutional sponsors.” It covers a wide range of topics concerning both immigration and integration, as well as pertaining to ethnocultural diversity (Abu-Laban and Vermeulen, 2000). While JIMI is international in scope, it is first and foremost a Canadian publication and is co-sponsored by the Metropolis Project, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the University of Alberta, the University of Saskatchewan, the Atlantic (AMIA), Montreal (IM), Vancouver (RIIM), Toronto (CERIS) and Edmonton (PCERII) Metropolis Centres, the Gouvernement du Québec, Ministère des Relations avec les citoyens et de l'Immigration, and a consortium of Canadian federal government departments.

Michael Doucet has been compiling sources of immigration research concerning Toronto since 1999, each updated edition reflecting the enormous growth in literature. The original 1999 version contained 554 entries, which grew to 946 in the Second Edition. His latest *Bibliography* contains 3,428 entries and provides a listing of books, monographs, research reports, graduate theses, book chapters, and journal articles that deal with immigration and settlement in the Toronto area.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The two publications chosen for analysis, JIMI and *Bibliography*, were treated as sources of data. Select articles from each one were profiled as data units. The authors of each work were identified and classified with respect to their organization platform. The three identified platforms were academic, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and government. Each of the three platforms was then further subdivided into disciplinary and sectoral affiliations. Academic sources were tabulated according to the authors' affiliations as indicated in each respective publication, NGO sources with respect to mandate (research, advocacy, or service based), and government sources with respect to departments. In the case of joint publications, each author was assigned equal weight, resulting in more authors than articles in the analysis. Cross-organizational collaborations were considered. Finally, research topics were analyzed to determine if there existed a link between authors' affiliation and the topics being researched.

The first issue of JIMI appeared in winter of 2000. Currently, nine volumes have been published. However, since the year 2008 is not yet complete, Volume No. 9 is not included in this analysis to avoid compromising the results with an incomplete sample. All the articles were compiled into a table in the order that they appeared in the publication's table of contents, beginning with the first issue and continuing chronologically until the last issue of Volume No. 8. This list yielded 182 articles covering the period from 2000-2007. Due to the operational constraints of this study, this number was cut in half by randomly selecting every other article beginning with the first article on the list. It should be noted the JIMI did not specify its editorial policy about the

ordering of articles on the list. As such, it was presumed that this ordering was random and will not affect the selection process of articles for the present study. The resulting 91 articles were then profiled with respect to authorship. Each author's organizational and disciplinary affiliation was noted and tabulated. This information was derived from the Contributor's Notes section of each issue. Where insufficient information was provided, an additional search was performed on the internet using university and organization websites to determine author credentials. Where both approaches failed to produce sufficient information, the author was classified as unidentified.

Michael Doucet's *Bibliography* consists of three parts: (A) studies on immigration and settlement in the Toronto area, (B) studies of particular groups of communities, and (C) fictional accounts of the immigrant experience in Toronto. In total, the *Bibliography* contains 3,428 entries, some of which are duplicated under different headings. Section A numbers 2,099<sup>1</sup> sources, section B has 1,169, and section C has 161. Given the great discrepancy in numbers from JIMI, the following approach was taken to obtain a comparable sample: First of all, Section C was not included in the analysis because the focus of this study is immigration research. Second, only the works published between the years of 2000 and 2007 were included in the analysis to align the Doucet analysis with the time period examined in JIMI. Third, since Section A contains approximately double the number of sources found in Section B, two works from Section A were taken for each work taken from Section B. Both section A and section B are divided into subsections, which contain unequal numbers of sources. To ensure an accurate representative sample, the number of articles taken from each section was proportional to

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<sup>1</sup> Michael Doucet identifies 2,098 entries in this section. However, two separate counts have been performed and the number 2,099 will be used for all further calculations.

the number of sources contained in each section. Finally, since some of the works were duplicated under different headings, this problem was addressed in the following manner: articles were selected randomly from each section in the order in which subheadings appeared in the bibliography, starting with the first article under each subheading and following the calculations detailed in Table 1. Where the article thus selected had already been chosen from a different subsection, the very next article on the list was chosen instead. It should be noted that articles were sorted alphabetically by author, not chronologically, in order to avoid overrepresentation of the year 2000, which would occur in cases where only one article was chosen from a particular subsection. The chosen articles were then interfiled and profiled in the same way as described for JIMI.

The particular selection process for articles from Section A was a little different from that for Section B. Section A contains 13<sup>2</sup> headings, numbering 899 eligible articles with a publication date between 2000 and 2007. In total, 60 articles were selected from this section using the calculations process detailed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1 – Doucet *Bibliography*, Section A, Article Selection**

<b>Section A subheading</b>	<b># of eligible articles</b>	<b># of articles chosen</b>	<b>Order of selection</b>
General Works, Pan-Canadian Studies, and Collections	17	1	First articles on the list
Guidebooks, Bibliographies, and Directories	3	1	First article on the list
Ethnic Neighbourhoods and Residential Segregation Studies	64 4		Every 18 <sup>th</sup> article (##1, 19, 37, 55)
Housing Experiences and Issues for Immigrants and Refugees	41 3		Every 18 <sup>th</sup> article (##1, 19, 37)
Labour Market, Entrepreneurship, Economic Impacts, and	103 7		Every 17 <sup>th</sup> one (##1, 18, 35, 52, 69, 86, 103)

<sup>2</sup> Michael Doucet identifies 12 headings in the table of contents. However, the bibliography itself contains one more section entitled “Demographic Profiles.”

Socioeconomic Patterns			
Racism, Discrimination, Race Relations, Police-Community Relations, and Related Studies	50 3		Every 22 <sup>nd</sup> article (## 1, 23, 45)
Services and Agencies for Immigrants and Refugees	71 5		Every 17 <sup>th</sup> article (## 1, 18, 35, 52, 69)
Education, Childhood, Youth, Parenting, and Related Works	120 8		Every 17 <sup>th</sup> article (## 1, 18, 35, 52, 69, 86, 103, 120)
Socialization, Civic Participation, Adaptation, Identity, and Related Works	277 1	8	Every 16 <sup>th</sup> article (## 1, 17, 33, 49, 65, 81, 97, 113, 129, 145, 161, 177, 193, 209, 225, 241, 257, 273)
Immigrant and Refugee Health	62 4		Every 13 <sup>th</sup> article (## 1, 14, 27, 40)
Immigration Policy	56	4	Every 17 <sup>th</sup> article (## 1, 18, 35, 52)
Miscellaneous General Works	14	1	First article on the list
Demographic Profiles	11	1	First article on the list
<b>Total</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>60</b> -----	

Section B contains 22 headings, 21 of which contain eligible articles with a publication date between 2000 and 2007 for a total of 415 eligible articles. Of these, 30 articles were chosen. Since there were great discrepancies in the number of articles contained under each heading – ranging from 2 to 77 – and only 30 articles were to be chosen, it was impossible to obtain a balanced sample using the same approach as was used in Section A due to the large number of headings contained in this Section. In addition, articles were not grouped under headings by research topic like in Section A, but instead by a particular ethnic group to be studied. As a result, a different approach was undertaken. All the eligible articles from Section B were interfiled, sorted alphabetically, and then each 14<sup>th</sup> article was randomly selected starting with the first article on the list. Once again, if the article chosen in this way had already appeared on the list of articles chosen previously, the very next article on the list was selected instead. This way, the

individual articles themselves were chosen randomly but in a way that as best as possible attempted to ensure a fairly equal distribution of articles according to the weight of each section. By selecting every 14<sup>th</sup> article in the alphabetical order, the chances that the sections with a larger number of articles will be represented by a greater number of works were higher than for sections containing only a handful of entries, without the need to intentionally skip over certain sections.

Finally, the two samples derived from Section A and Section B were combined and interfiled. The authors from each work were extracted and profiled in the same way as for JIMI.

One major limitation of this study needs to be addressed at this point. While I am sampling 50% of all JIMI articles, I am only sampling 2.8% of research articles<sup>3</sup> in Doucet's *Bibliography* (or 6.9% of research articles published between 2000 and 2007). Sampling 50% of the *Bibliography* articles was simply not feasible for this study. Instead, the same number of articles was chosen from Doucet as from JIMI to facilitate numerical comparisons between the two publications with respect to authors, partnerships, academic disciplines represented, and research topics. While the described methodology allows at two scales to explore the issue of disciplinary and sectoral contributors to this field, I recognize that the fact that not all the articles were considered – particularly in Doucet's case, where only a small percentage was sampled – may result in a skewed sample. Nevertheless, I feel that my chosen approach satisfies the modest goals of this exploratory study in the most practical way and the resulting study can provide general direction for further research on this topic.

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<sup>3</sup> This excludes Section C from calculations. The total number of research articles is 3,268. Of these, 1,314 were published between 2000 and 2007.

## **JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION**

The selection process for JIMI yielded a list of 91 articles for analysis. Of these, 49 were solo works and 42 were joint publications. In total, 130 individual authors could be identified. Of the 130, three were unidentified, four were affiliated with research-based NGOs, seven were affiliated with different levels of government (including one intergovernmental organization), and 115 were members of the academia (including professors, graduate students, research assistants, international lecturers, affiliated researchers, and post-doctoral fellows).

The academic community was represented by the following 26 disciplines: anthropology (5), business administration (1), criminology (1), cultural diversity and citizenship (1), culture, organization and management (1), demography (1), economics (12), education (10), geography (9), health sciences including psychiatry and psychology (9), history (1), international relations (1), Israeli and Middle Eastern studies (1), linguistics (1), management (1), marketing (1), nursing (4), philosophy (2), political science (8), religious studies (1), social science (7), social work (6), sociology (26), urban planning (1), urbanization, culture and society (2), women's studies (1), and one was unidentified. The predominant disciplines contributing to immigration research are thus sociology, economics, education, geography, health sciences, political science, and social science.

With respect to solo publications, two were government sources, three were NGOs, one was unidentified, and 43 were academic. Of the 43 academic works,

sociology was by far the predominant academic contributor with 15 publications. That's just over half of all the sociology authors. Social sciences accounted for four (4) works ; economics, political science and health sciences accounted for three (3) each ; two (2) works each were contributed by education, geography and social anthropology ; and single works were produced by criminology, cultural diversity and citizenship, demography, history, international relations nursing, religious studies, and urban planning. One academic discipline was unidentified.

With respect to joint publications, 15 disciplines were represented: anthropology (3), business administration (1), culture, organization and management (1), education (8), geography (7), health sciences (6), nursing (3 ), Israeli and Middle Eastern studies (1), linguistics (1), political science (5), social science (3), social work (6 ), sociology (11), urbanization, culture and society (1), and women's studies (1). Table 2 summarizes the information regarding solo and joint publications.

**Table 2 – JIMI, Solo and Joint Publications by Academic Discipline**

<b>Academic discipline</b>	<b>Total # of publications</b>	<b>Solo publications</b>	<b>Joint publications</b>
Anthropology	5	2	3
Business administration	1	--	1
Criminology	1	1	--
Cultural diversity and citizenship	1	1	--
Culture, organization and management	1	--	1
Demography	1	1	--
Economics	12	3	9
Education	10	2	8
Geography	9	2	7
Health sciences	9	3	6
Nursing	4	1	3
History	1	1	--
International	1	1	--

relations			
Israeli and Middle Eastern studies	1 --		1
Linguistics 1		--	1
Management 1			
Marketing 1			
Philosophy 2			
Political science	8	3	5
Religious studies	1	1	--
Social science	7	4	3
Social work	6	--	6
Sociology 26		15	11
Urban planning	1	1	--
Urbanization, culture and society	2 --		1
Women's studies	1	--	1
Unidentified 1		1	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>42</b>

As Table 2 illustrates, of the 26 academic disciplines represented, the ones accounting for multiple publications were either predominantly joint publications (economics, education, geography, health sciences, nursing, and social work) or had a relatively equal distribution of solo and joint publications (political science, social sciences, and sociology). None of the multiple publication contributors were predominantly solo publications with the single possible exception of sociology, but even there the difference between solo and joint publications was fairly minor. The rest of the disciplines had only a single publication, which did not produce a large enough sample to determine the authorship dynamics in those cases.

Of the 42 partnerships, 21 were within the same discipline/organizational platform, 16 were multidisciplinary, four were between different sectoral affiliation (e.g. academic and government), and one included authors whose affiliation was unidentified. Of the 21 partnerships with in the same discipline /organizational platform, one was

between government sources, five were in economics, four in sociology, three each in geography and health sciences, two were in education, and one each in political science, social science, and culture, organization and management. Of the four intersectoral publications, two were between government workers and sociologists, one between an NGO and geographers, and one between a government worker, a philosopher, a sociologist, and an anthropologist. Finally, of the 16 multidisciplinary partnerships, two were between sociology and anthropology, two between education and economics, and one each of the following: linguistics and social work; Israeli and Middle Eastern studies and sociology; social work and women's studies; social science, political science, and sociology; philosophy and political science; political science and business administration; urbanization, culture and society and social work; sociology, psychology and education; political science and sociology; sociology and marketing; social work and education; and social work, urbanization, culture and management, and sociology.

Among the 91 articles, 12 broad topics could be identified by grouping together articles with similar research focus: economic aspects of migration (including labour market outcomes, career mobility, wages, economic benefits of migration, access to regulated professions, credentials recognition, occupational injury, foreign workers, business migrants, and brain drain), research and policy (including policy debates and selectivity of migrants), immigrant integration (including social integration, acculturation, assimilation, settlement, and second generation migrants), education (including academic performance of immigrant children and youth and the educational attainment of migrants), refugees (including resettlement and sponsorship), multiculturalism, citizenship and nationalism (including transnationalism and inclusion

and exclusion), urban aspects of immigration (including cities, housing, political participation, and political representation), religion, racism and discrimination (including social mobility), illegal migration (including undocumented migrants and trafficking), and other (including regional migration, history of immigration, and demographic profiles). Among these themes, the topics getting the most attention were in economic aspects of migration (26), immigrant integration (10), and urban aspects of migration (8). The remaining categories contained between 3 and 6 sources each. Table 3 provides more detailed information on the distribution of articles by each broad topic category.

**Table 3 – JIMI, Article Distribution by Topic**

<b>Topic category</b>	<b>Specific focus by topic category</b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>
Economic aspects of migration	Language and employment – 1 Economic integration/labour market outcomes – 5 Employment equity – 1 Employment – 4 Immigrant entrepreneurship – 1 Career mobility – 1 Access to regulated professions – 1 Credentials recognition – 1 Wages – 1 Tax-benefit analysis of immigration – 1 Socioeconomic wellbeing – 1 Human capital and employment – 1 Naturalization and employment – 1 Occupational injury – 1 Practicing traditional Chinese medicine – 1 Economics and citizenship – 1 Business migrants – 1 Foreign workers – 1 Brain drain – 1	26
Research and policy	Research and policy – 2 Immigration policy – 1 Policy debates – 1 NGOs and the future of migration debate – 1 Immigrant selection and immigration – 1	6

<sup>4</sup> The totals do not add to 91 because 4 works are not included on the account that their focus could not be determined. This includes two introductions to specific journal issues.

Immigrant integration	Social integration – 1 Immigrant incorporation – 3 Assimilation – 1 Acculturation – 1 Poverty and integration – 1 Identity – 1 Second generation integration – 1 Settlement – 1	10
Education	Children and youth (education) – 1 Academic performance of immigrants – 2 Immigrant concentration and educational attainment – 1 Religion and educational attainment - 1	5
Refugees	Refugee resettlement – 2 Refugee integration – 1 Sponsorship and resettlement – 2	5
Multiculturalism	Social capital and multiculturalism – 1 Multiculturalism - 3	4
Citizenship and nationalism	Citizenship and nationalism – 1 Inclusion and exclusion – 2 Transnationalism – 1	4
Urban aspects of immigration	Political participation – 2 Political incorporation – 1 Metropolitan migration – 4 Housing – 1	8
Religion	Urban religion – 1 Religious diversity – 2	3
Racism and discrimination	Ethnicity and social mobility – 1 Ethnicity, social capital and earnings – 1 Ethnicity and political representation – 1 Discrimination – 1 Racism - 2	6
Illegal migration	Illegal migration – 2 Undocumented migrants – 1 Trafficking - 1	4
Other	Demographic profiles – 2 Regional migration – 1 Charitable giving among immigrants – 1 Slavic brides – 1 History or immigration – 1	6

Further, a number of these works focused on specific groups of migrants (defined either geographically, by ethnicity, or according to various demographic markers such as

age, immigration status, etc.) or on particular geographic regions. The specific groups targeted in this sample were refugees (including further focus on women or specific regional origins), ethnic or religious groups (Chinese, Turks, Moroccans, Slavs, South Asians, Africans, Ghanains, Muslims), children and youth, business migrants, second generation migrants, trafficked women, foreign workers, and students. The particular geographic regions included cities (Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, Brussels, Munich, Vienna), Canadian provinces (Alberta, Montreal, Quebec), countries (Canada, U.S., the Netherlands, Australia, Norway, Britain, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Sweden, Spain, Philippines, Switzerland, Lebanon, Finland), and geographic and political regions (Europe, Subterranean Africa, European Union).

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY ON IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT IN THE TORONTO AREA**

The selection process for Michael Doucet's *Bibliography* produced a list of 91 articles. Of these, 70 were solo works and 21 were joint publications. In total, 125 individual authors were identified. Of the 125 authors, 100 were affiliated with the academic community, eight with various government agencies, 13 with the NGO sector, one was an independent statutory body (Ontario Human Rights Commission), and three could not be identified.

Of the eight government-affiliated contributors, three were from the Department of Canadian Heritage, two from the Ontario Administration of Settlement & Integration Services (OASIS), and three from Statistics Canada. Of the 13 NGO contributors, four were primarily advocacy-based, four were funders, one was research-based, and four

were service-based. However, of the four primarily service-based contributors, two were also involved in research and advocacy.

Among the 100 academic contributors, 19 different academic disciplines and programs of study were represented: aboriginal studies (1), anthropology (4), architecture (1), Canadian studies (1), communications (1), criminology (1), demography (1), tourism (1), economics (2), education including early childhood education (23), geography (9), health sciences (18), information studies (1), immigration and settlement studies (6), political science (2), social sciences (2), social work (6), sociology (11), urban planning (4), and five (5) could not be identified. The five academic contributors whose disciplinary affiliation could not be established were all graduate students whose schools and/or programs of study did not provide easy access to graduate theses.

With respect to the 70 solo publications, seven (7) were contributed by NGOs, three (3) by the government, one (1) by Ontario Human Rights Commission, one (1) could not be identified, and the remaining 58 were academic works. Among the 58 academic works, the five most predominant disciplines were education (14), geography (7), immigration and settlement studies (6), health sciences (5) and sociology (5). The remaining academic disciplines can be seen in Table 4 below.

**Table 4 – Doucet *Bibliography*, Solo and Joint Publications by Academic Discipline**

<b>Academic discipline</b>	<b>Total # of publications</b>	<b>Solo publications</b>	<b>Joint publications</b>
Aboriginal studies	1	1	----
Anthropology	431		
Architecture	11		----
Canadian studies	11		----
Communications	11		----

Criminology 1		----	1
Demography	1 1		----
Economics	2 --	--	2
Education 23		14	9
Geography	9 7 2		
Health sciences	18 5	13	
Information Studies	1	1	----
Immigration and Settlement Studies	6 6		----
Political Science	2	2	----
Social Science	2 1 1		
Social Work	6 3 3		
Sociology 11		5	6
Tourism 1		1	----
Urban planning	4 --	--- 4	
Unidentified 5		5	---
<b>Total</b>	100 58		42

When it came to joint publications (see Table 4), of the 21 collaborations, the majority – 14 – were within the same discipline or organization: urban planning, education (2), sociology, economics, health sciences (2), geography (3), social work (2), government, and NGO (2). Five collaborations were multidisciplinary in nature – health sciences and social work; health sciences and sociology; sociology and anthropology; social sciences and criminology; and sociology, urban planning, and unidentified – and three collaborations were cross-sectoral: government and urban planning, and NGO, sociology and urban planning.

It can be noted from the above table that among the academic contributors, anthropology, education, and geography were primarily in the form of solo publications; health sciences and urban planning in the form of joint publications; and social work and sociology had an even distribution of solo and joint publications. The rest of the academic disciplines did not produce a large enough sample to determine the primary nature of authorship type. Immigration and settlement studies is excluded from this observation because it is a program of study, not an academic discipline and every single contribution was by a graduate student.

Among the 91 articles, 12 broad research topics could be identified, which were not all the same as in JIMI: labour market (including economic integration, ethnic entrepreneurship, and access to professions), settlement and integration (including settlement services, settlement needs, social participation, acculturation, and ethnic identity), education (including ethnic schools, heritage education, and language learning), urban aspects of migration (including housing, homelessness, ethnic neighbourhoods, residential mobility, and changing urban spaces), multiculturalism (including bilingualism, cultural exoticism, media portrayal, and ethnic literature), racism, citizenship and nationalism (including transnationalism, exclusion, return migration, and policy issues), religion, health (including mental health, health care, and female circumcision), demographic profiles (including diasporas, ethnic communities, and comparative demographic profiles), family (including ethnic parenting, immigrant family dynamics, and international adoption), and other (including advocacy, community research, illegal migrants, child refugee claimants, queer Muslims, and Toronto immigration history). The most researched topics were settlement and integration (14

articles), education (13), demographic profiles (10), and multiculturalism (9). With the exception of religion (2), the remaining categories were not too far behind, with seven (7) mentions each for urban and labour market aspects, six (6) each for citizenship and health, five (5) for racism, and four (4) for family. Table 5 provides more detailed information on article distribution by topic.

**Table 5 – Doucet *Bibliography*, Article Distribution by Topic**

<b>Topic category</b>	<b>Specific focus by topic category</b>	<b>Total</b>
Labour market	Economic integration – 1 Access to regulated professions – 1 Ethnic entrepreneurship – 3 Employment – 1	7
Settlement and integration	Information needs of service providers – 1 Immigrant settlement needs – 1 Settlement services – 4 Continental African service providers – 1 Identity – 4 Social participation – 1 Acculturation – 1 Diasporas – 1	14
Education	Education – 2 Education and ethnic heritage – 2 Muslim educational institutions – 1 Holocaust education – 1 Language learning/teaching – 3 Teacher education – 1 Schools – 1 Youth engagement – 1 Youth careers – 1	13
Urban aspects of migration	Homelessness – 3 Housing – 1 Changing urbanity – 1 Residential mobility – 1 Faith based ethnic neighbourhoods – 1	7
Multiculturalism	Multiculturalism and media – 1 Multiculturalism – 4 Multiethnicity – 1 Cultural exoticism – 1 Ethnic literature – 1 Bilingualism – 1	9
Racism	Racism – 4 Racial profiling – 1	5

Citizenship and nationalism	Transnational communities – 3 Citizenship and exclusion – 1 Return migration – 1	6
Religion	Religion – 2	2
Health	Mental health – 2 Immigrant health – 1 Immigrant women abuse – 1 Female circumcision – 1 Health care – 1	6
Demographic profiles	Francophone community – 1 Soviet Jews – 1 Chinese Canadians – 3 Black Canadians – 3 Little Portugal – 1 Comparative demographic patterns – 1	10
Family	Cultural child rearing/ethnic parenting – 2 Family dynamics – 1 International adoption – 1	4
Other	Queer Muslims – 1 Children seeking refugee status – 1 Toronto history of immigration – 1 Policy issues – 1 Community research – 1 Advocacy – 1 Illegal migrants – 1 City guide (travel) – 1	8

An overwhelming 65 articles also focused on particular immigrant groups, with more than 26 different ethnic groups alone researched. The five ethnic groups with the most mentions were the Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, South Asian, and the Black community in Toronto. The Chinese community in particular was very well researched, with 12 articles focusing on different aspects of this community, ranging from Chinese immigrant women parenting practices to Chinese entrepreneurs to transnational practices in the Chinese community. Among the most researched demographic groups were children and youth (15 articles), women (9), and entrepreneurs (4).

## ANALYSIS

As expected from a scholarly peer-reviewed journal, the overwhelming majority of publications were produced by authors in the academia. 88.5% of individual contributors were members of the academia. Doucet's *Bibliography* was not far behind, with 80% of the identified authors affiliated with the academia. This was a little more surprising because this particular publication referenced a much greater variety of research on immigration. Among the works cited were books, monographs, graduate theses, book chapters, journal articles, and research reports, including some relatively obscure publications such as community/agency-developed reports. Despite this much greater scope, however, the vast majority of works in the examined sample were academic.

Of the 26 academic disciplines and programs of study found in JIMI and the 19 found in *Bibliography*, 12 disciplines appeared in both publications: anthropology, criminology, demography, economics, education, geography, health sciences, political science, social science, social work, sociology, and urban planning. Incidentally, with a few exceptions, these were also the disciplines with the largest number of contributions.

These are detailed in Table 6 below.

**Table 6** – JIMI and Doucet, Top 12 Contributing Disciplines

<b>Discipline</b>	<b>JIMI</b>	<b>Doucet</b>
Anthropology 5		4
Criminology 1		1
Demography 1		1
Economics 12		2
Education 10		23
Geography 9		9
Health sciences	9	18
Political science	8	2

Social science	7	2
Social work	6	6
Sociology	26	11
Urban planning	1	4

Doucet's *Bibliography* involved seven disciplines that did not appear in JIMI: aboriginal studies, architecture, Canadian studies, communications, information studies, immigration and settlement studies, and tourism. JIMI, on the other hand, included twice as many disciplines that did not appear in *Bibliography*: business administration, cultural diversity and citizenship, culture organization and management, nursing, history, international relations, Israeli and Middle Eastern studies, linguistics, management, marketing, philosophy, religious studies, urbanization culture and society, and women's studies. Some of these were due to contributions by international scholars and similar disciplinary affiliations simply do not exist in Canada. Eight of the 14 disciplines were due to contributions by international scholars. However, the remaining six were Canadian contributions and the fact that there are discrepancies in disciplinary participation in the two publication venues suggests that certain aspects of immigration research are particular to the national while others to the local scale. Further, five of the eight disciplines contributed by international scholars – namely business administration, history, international relations, linguistics, and philosophy – do exist in Canada as well, yet Canadian scholars affiliated with these disciplines did not appear in the articles examined in this study. The number of contributions by each discipline also seems to suggest that some immigration issues are getting more attention on the national than on the local scale, and vice versa. Table 7 shows the five biggest contributing disciplines in each publication in order of importance.

**Table 7 – JIMI and Doucet, Top Five Contributing Disciplines in Rank Order**

<b>Publication</b>	<b>JIMI</b>	<b>Doucet</b>
Discipline Sociology	(26)	Education (23)
Discipline	Economics (12)	Health sciences (18)
Discipline Education	(10)	Sociology (11)
Discipline	Geography (9)	Geography (9)
Discipline	Health Sciences (9)	Social work (6)

While the top five disciplines are almost identical – with four out of five being the same – in the two publications, their importance in each case varies significantly when we consider the numbers themselves. Sociologists are twice as active on the national forum than they are on the local, while the reverse is true for health scientists and educators. Interestingly enough, geographers hold the same position in both forums, while economists are only active on the national scale. This is interesting when we consider that seven of the 91 *Bibliography* articles examined here research economic aspects of immigration, suggesting that on the local level topics such as immigrant employment and their economic integration lend themselves to exploration by other disciplines. In this particular case, immigrant and ethnic entrepreneurship was researched by two separate geographers and a collaborative team of government officials and an urban planner (3 articles in total); access to regulated professions by Immigration and Settlement Studies graduate student; economic integration by an NGO; and immigrant employment by a sociologist. One possible explanation for this is the limitation of this study with respect to sample size. It is possible that the sample was not large enough to encompass the entire range of disciplines present in each publication. A more detailed study could either reduce the discrepancies or confirm and even widen the apparent divergence.

One notable disciplinary absentee on both the national and the local scales is the faculty of history. Of the 215 academic contributors identified in the two samples, only one was affiliated with the department of history. This is highly surprising considering that immigration history is a very significant subject in the field of immigration. In the case of JIMI, one possible explanation is the nature of the journal itself. JIMI is a relatively new – having been in existence for only eight years – contemporary journal that, by virtue of being a Metropolitan Project publication, has a very clear policy orientation. Since policy is by nature concerned with the present and the immediate future defined by short political terms, this is not a forum conducive to the engagement of historians. In the case of Doucet, this could very well be a prime example of the study limitations mentioned previously in the methodology section. Since only a small number of the *Bibliography* articles were sampled, it is possible that historians simply did not make this list. Further research will easily answer this question.

JIMI had a relatively even distribution of joint publications (53.8%) and solo works (46.2%), while the *Bibliography* sample was predominantly comprised of solo publications, to the tune of 77%. JIMI had 42 joint publications, while *Bibliography* contained 21. However, the total number of individual contributors from both the solo and the joint publications was almost identical, with 130 for JIMI and 125 for *Bibliography*. Some academic disciplines were more prone to a particular type of authorship than others. In both cases, publications produced by authors affiliated with health sciences were predominantly joint collaborations. In *Bibliography*, this predisposition towards joint publications was also demonstrated in urban planning, while anthropology, education, and geography produced predominantly solo publications. This

was not the case with JIMI, where both education and geography produced predominantly collaborative works, joined by economics, nursing, and social work. Political science, sociology and social science had a fairly even distribution of solo and joint publications in JIMI, while this was not the case with any of the disciplines in *Bibliography*.

The type of collaborations also differed somewhat in each publications. Of the 42 joint publications identified in JIMI, the number of those produced within the same discipline/organizational platform was fairly close to that of collaborations across different disciplines and sectors. Exactly half of the publications (21) were joint publications within the same discipline/organization, 16 were multidisciplinary, and 4 were cross-sectoral. The *Bibliography* sample of joint works, on the other hand, was predominantly populated by collaborations within the same discipline. Three quarters (14) of the 21 collaborative works identified in *Bibliography* were within the same discipline, five (5) were multidisciplinary, and three (3) cross-sectoral. In both JIMI and *Bibliography*, collaborations within the same academic discipline or organizational platform were almost identical. Both included the government, economics, education, geography, health sciences, and sociology. The *Bibliography* sample also included collaborations within the academic disciplines of urban planning and social, as well as non-profit sector. The JIMI sample included political science, social science, and culture, organization and management.

The scope of multidisciplinary collaborations was much greater in the JIMI sample, but both publications included anthropology, health sciences, sociology, social work, and social science as common collaborators. The Doucet sample also included

criminology and urban planning in research partnerships, which the JIMI sample did not. The JIMI sample included education, economics, political science, and the more obscure contributors in linguistics, Israeli and Middle Eastern studies, philosophy, business administration, marketing, and urbanization, culture, and society.

With respect to research topics, certain differences can be observed between the two publications. The JIMI sample produced a greater scope of research, while the *Bibliography* sample produced research that was more focused. For example, while both publications included works on settlement and integration, *Bibliography* articles were the only ones to mention settlement services and programs and the settlement needs of different groups of newcomers. Likewise, while both publications treated a lot of the same research topics, these were approached differently by each. Economic aspects of immigration was a hot topic on the national agenda (27 articles in JIMI), but did not garner nearly as much attention on the municipal one (7 articles in *Bibliography*). Authors addressing education in JIMI focused on the academic performance of immigrant children and the educational attainment of adult migrants, while authors writing about education in *Bibliography* sources were more concerned with language learning among adult newcomers and ethnic schools for immigrant children. On the other hand, social inclusion, racism, and urban aspects of immigration figured equally in both publications.

One of the main differences in research focus between the JIMI sample and the *Bibliography* sample is in the precision of research focus. While both publications contain a large number of works that focus on a specific ethnic or demographic community of migrants (32 works in JIMI and 65 in *Bibliography*), articles found in JIMI

do so on a much more varied geographic scale, while the *Bibliography* articles focus exclusively on Toronto (with the exception of five sources that also mention Vancouver, Montreal, Buffalo, Salt Lake City, Hong Kong, and Grenada). Of the 91 JIMI articles, 32 works address specific immigrant groups and 32 works focus on specific geographic regions. These are actually the same articles. Where a specific immigrant group was addressed, it was also specifically stated in what geographic region(s) this group was studied.

## **DISCUSSION**

Immigration is a new field of study, and a rapidly expanding one at that. The fact that scholarly journals and conferences dedicated specifically to immigration exist suggests that immigration is seen as an identifiable and unique field of study. Unlike established academic disciplines, however, it is a multidisciplinary field whose dimensions are unclear. While there is now a handful of university programs dedicated specifically to the study of immigration<sup>5</sup>, professors teaching courses in these programs and publishing books and articles on immigration come from a multitude of disciplines,

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<sup>5</sup> Ryerson University's **Immigration and Settlement Studies** Program is the only postgraduate program in Canada dedicated to the study of immigration. In addition, University of Toronto offers a graduate collaborative program in **Ethnic and Pluralism Studies**, which allows Master's or Doctoral students working towards an interdisciplinary specialization to complete courses outside of their department or faculty and receive a specialized note on their transcripts. Participating departments and faculties include: Anthropology, Centre for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies (CERES), Geography, History, Industrial Relations and Human Resources (CIRHR), Nursing Science, Political Science, Religion, Social Work, Sociology, Sociology and Equity Studies in Education (SESE), Women and Gender Studies Institute (WGS), as well as certain relevant courses in the Department of Economics and the Faculty of Law. Similarly, York University's Centre for Refugee Studies offers students enrolled in other programs to complete a specified list of courses to receive a **General Certificate in Refugee & Migration Studies**, a **Graduate Diploma in Refugee & Migration Studies**, or a **Continuing Education Certificate in Refugee and Forced Migration Issues**. Finally, Seneca College's Faculty of Continuing Education and Training now offers a **Social Service Worker Immigrants and Refugees Diploma**. It is possible that other programs exist of which I am not aware at this time.

such as politics, geography, social work, urban planning, and early childhood education, to name a few. Just which academic disciplines make up this list can shed a light on what we consider the field of immigration to encompass. The way we institutionally carve up universities into schools and departments and fields of study into disciplines reflects the way we draw boundaries around academic expertise. “The actual sociopolitical organization of libraries, publishing houses, conferences, and scholarly journals likewise mirrors the sociomental organization of the world in general and of academic identity in particular.” (Zerubavel, 1995: 1093)

This study identified 33 different academic disciplines and area studies involved in immigration research. This represents a huge area of expertise and greatly diversifies the kind of research being produced. This also makes it difficult to access the entire range of available research because each discipline has its own channels for disseminating research findings, not all of which are easily accessible or even known to those outside of the discipline in question. Further, of the 33 distinct disciplines, programs and field of study identified here, not all are involved in immigration research equally. In fact, only 11 disciplines and one graduate program (Immigration and Settlement Studies) have made any significant contributions in the sample examined in this study. This suggests that at the present, the academia identifies immigration issues predominantly with the fields of anthropology, economics, education, geography, health sciences, nursing, political sciences, social work, and sociology. It should be further noted that while immigration as a field of study is new, immigration research is not and it would be interesting to see if the disciplines involved in immigration research prior to 2000 were

the same as identified here or if they have changed over time. Further research beyond the scope of this study is required to answer this question.

With respect to multidisciplinary, the examination of joint publications suggests that immigration is a multidisciplinary field and not an interdisciplinary one. A multidisciplinary field is one that draws on numerous disciplines in teaching and research, while an *interdisciplinary* field goes a step beyond by “integrating across existing disciplines to define appropriate objects of inquiry, methodologies, and modes of interpretation and analysis” (Katz, 2001: 524). While multidisciplinary collaborations do occur in immigration research, these seem to be much more pronounced on a national scale, while almost nonexistent on the local scale. *JIMI*, by virtue of being a self-proclaimed multidisciplinary journal that emphasizes multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary, comparative, and policy-relevant research, attracts publications that cross the boundaries of traditionally compartmentalized discipline-specific knowledge. Doucet’s *Bibliography*, on the other hand, simply compiles immigration research on Toronto, which remains largely limited to exploration by individual disciplines. This is evidenced by the fact that of the joint collaborations that did occur, half of those in *JIMI* and nearly 80% of those in Doucet were within the same discipline. The relatively small volume of publications that reach across disciplinary boundaries suggests that immigration as a field of study has not yet reached the level of interdisciplinarity. This conclusion is based on the findings of this study and applies to immigration research only. It is beyond the scope of this project to determine whether the academic instruction to students enrolled in the handful of programs dedicated to the study of immigration that exist in Canada is performed at a multidisciplinary or an interdisciplinary level.

The literature on authorship itself, albeit limited, invites some interesting questions about immigration research. Several writers (Mountz, 2002; Valimaa, 1998; Zerubavel, 1995) have suggested that an author's identity affects research in several important ways, from research focus to relationship with research subjects to the interpretation of findings. Our identities are constructed through our dialogue with significant others (Taylor, 1994). In the case of academics, these significant others can include disciplinary communities, professional associations, institutional communities, intellectual/epistemic traditions, national culture, and sociological categories such as race, gender, and class (Valimaa, 1998: 133). Considering these significant others in each case can allow us to ask practical research questions more easily. Alison Mountz from the University of British Columbia seems to lend some weight to this argument. She contends the ideas and methods she was introduced to while studying feminist geography in the 1990s inform the way in which she defines projects, asks questions, conducts research, and disseminates results. (2002: 188) According to her,

our own identities and the identities of those with whom we worked influenced every aspect of our project... Data were thus influenced by differential citizenship histories, along with other points of difference and identification, such as race, class, employment status, and gender (2002: 189).

Mountz (2002) argues that in order to situate knowledge and establish a view from somewhere, data should always be presented in relation to the context in which it was collected. The multidisciplinary nature of immigration as a field of study greatly expands the pool of these significant others, making it more difficult to contextualize the produced knowledge.

In view of the multidisciplinary nature of the field of immigration, the question is how such a wide range of author identities affects immigration research. While I cannot even

begin to answer this question without examining each individual work in detail – something that is well beyond the scope of this research project – I can offer two observations derived from my study. First of all, there is an obvious link between the disciplinary affiliation of the author and the research topic. For example, a research interest receiving a lot of attention in the *Bibliography* is children and youth. This is in direct correlation with the overwhelming presence of researchers affiliated with the discipline of education. In a similar vein, the greater emphasis on the economic aspects of immigration in JIMI is in part due to a greater presence of scholars affiliated with the department of economics. This suggests that academic areas of expertise are indeed compartmentalized and disciplinary boundaries do exist. However, the fact that some researchers – sociologists in particular, in exploring such wide topics as economic assimilation and educational attainments of immigrant groups – have crossed these boundaries suggests that disciplinary affiliation is not the only factor in the determination of research interests. Since the natural choice of research topics would normally lie within one's academic discipline, this suggests that other factors pertaining to researcher's identity are involved. Further, while a researcher's academic or organizational affiliation may explain the focus on a particular topic, it is unable to explain the researcher's focus on a particular ethnic community or a geographic area where this is the case.

Funding is also changing the nature of immigration research across the board. The Social Sciences and Human Research Council (SSHRC) has shifted its focus from supporting traditional academic curiosity-driven research to funding projects that address specified policy concerns (Shields, 2007: 4). This approach, while potentially useful,

needs to be treated with caution because it has the potential of drastically changing the immigration research landscape. Policy making is by nature a political process. The involvement of a multitude of politicians, bureaucrats, lobbyists, interest groups and researchers brings a significant human element to the process, making it unpredictable and volatile. As such, it matters not only who produced the research findings, but also who is going to interpret them and what goals they are meant to support. This has the potential to inadvertently compromise the integrity of immigration research by making it open to manipulation. Shields points out that knowledge absorption within government can be haphazard and inconsistent (Shields, 2007: 9). As such, if the focus of immigration research is shifted to support political aims, we risk losing sight of the big immigration picture. If research interests are guided by political popularity of any given immigration issue, there is a great potential for widening holes in immigration research. In addition, since any research that is largely dependent on government funding is vulnerable to changing currents in public administration, we must be wary of the future of immigration research should a new administration or approach in governance change the perceived value of policy-oriented immigration research, research partnerships, or the Metropolis Project itself.

This has serious implications for the future development of immigration as a field of study and the way immigration research is absorbed. The desired policy orientation of immigration research may once again redefine the boundaries of immigration as a field of study, which we are just now in the process of establishing in the first place. Policy making is by nature a short-sighted process oriented toward the immediate future and little concerned with the past. The active direction of immigration research in this vein

has the potential to create and widen gaps in knowledge generated by this field. One such gap – namely the absence of historians – is already evidenced in the Metropolitan publication JIMI. If the trend towards the shaping of immigration research to address policy issues continues, the field risks compromising its truly multidisciplinary nature.

This trend is even more alarming when we consider the kind of research currently being produced. The examined sample shows that more than 80% of all research is being produced by the academia. This type of authorship results is traditionally associated with trusted objectivity and accuracy of information but relies on standard academic written dissemination outlets such as books and peer-reviewed academic journals, which have long publishing timelines, restricted access, and very limited audiences. As a result, any societal impacts of such research take a considerable time to materialize (Shields, 2007: 3). If such research is actively directed to inform policy, it is not likely to do so in the required time frame. As a result, we risk ending up with research that, while designed to address a particular policy area, fails to affect change should political priorities – or the administration itself – change before the research project is complete. At the same time, the involvement in this project will have prevented the researcher from pursuing a different topic.

Government initiated research also takes a long time to complete because it usually takes a form of reports compiled after lengthy national consultations with stakeholders. (sentence removed) Knowledge produced by the service sector, on the other hand, is perhaps the most perceptive and practical because service providers are uniquely positioned at the intersection of policy, programming, and target communities (Shields, 2007: 10). Unfortunately, such knowledge falls under the category of grey literature,

confining it to the outskirts of knowledge production. Although the Metropolis Project has done a great deal to put grey literature on the map, it continues to be inferior to academic research, making such findings easy to discount, particularly when they contradict political aims. While Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) and SSHRC value the involvement of service providers in research ‘partnerships,’ it is the academics who occupy the privileged position of carrying the weight of the project. NGOs are there to help academics do better research through improved access to research subjects, but they are seen as too value charged and unqualified to meet research quality and objectivity standards to produce independent research to affect government policymaking (Shields, 2007: 12). As evidenced by the present study, immigration research remains the domain of academic scholarship and only a small portion of identified research was produced by the non-profit sector. The implications of this are troubling when we consider policy implications. If policy making is based on research and the research coming out of the only sector working directly with immigrants is marginalized, the policy makers are then presented with a skewed picture. Further research is required to determine why the non-profit sector is not well represented in immigration research and what can be done to address this issue.

Overall, while this study is unable to definitively establish the boundaries of immigration as a field of study – in light of the previously discussed methodological limitations – it nevertheless provides a direction for further research. Expanding the sample of examined articles both in terms of numbers and the time period examined would help determine with a greater accuracy what the dimension of this field are and whether or not these have shifted over time. In light of the changing nature of

immigration research, it would also be desirable to examine whether or not changes in policy are reflected in immigration research and what is the nature of the link – if one exists – between the two. Finally, further discussions on integrating multiple disciplines would help provide direction on how to guide the future development of immigration as a field from multidisciplinary to interdisciplinarity.

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## APPENDIX A: JIMI Sample

Article	pub. Year	Author type	Authors	Affiliation
“When is my Dutch good enough?” Experiences of refugee women with Dutch labour organizations	2006	multiple	Halleh Ghorashi and Maria van Tilburg	2 culture, organization and management
A Canadian exceptionalism? Trust and diversity in Canadian cities	2006	single	Abdolmohammad Kazemipur sociol	ogy
A framework for understanding cross-national differences in the relationship between research and policy	2001	single	Roger Henke	social sciences
A note on Jeffrey Reitz’ policy paper	2001	multiple	Baha Abu-Laban and Hans Vermeulen	sociology and anthropology
A political economy approach to understanding the economic incorporation of Chinese sub-ethnic groups	2004	multiple	Lucia Lo and Lu Wang 2	geography
Access and equity issues in employment and service provision for NESB immigrants in New Zealand public sector organizations 2	000	multiple	Noel Watts and Andrew Trlin	linguistics and social work
Apport démographique de l’immigration internationale dans la région Métropolitaine de recensement (RMR) de Montréal, 1976–1996	2003	single	Ayéko A. Tossou	demography
Attitudes toward work: Ethnic minorities and immigrant groups in Vancouver	2005	single	Harald Bauder	geography
Beyond “Entry-level” Jobs: Immigrant Women and Non-regulated Professional Occupations 2	007	multiple	Liza McCoy and Cristi Masuch	2 sociology
Canadian immigration, mexican emigration, and a North American regional interpretation	2005	single	Imtiaz Hussain	international relations
Capital social et vie associative de quartier en contexte multiethnique: Quelques réflexion à partir de recherches Montréalaises 2	004	single	Annick Germain	urban planning

Career Nomadism and the Building of a Professional Identity in Female Immigrants 2	007	single	Hélène Cardu	education
Changing patterns of political participation of citizens of immigrant origin in the Brussels capital region: The October 2000 elections	2002	multiple	Dirk Jacobs, Marco Martiniello and Andrea Rea	social sciences, political science, sociology
Charitable giving among the foreign-born in Canada	2000	multiple	Fernando Mata and Don McRae	sociology and gov.
Chinese immigrants in vancouver: Quo vadis? 2	006	multiple	Shibao Guo and Don J. DeVoretz	education and economics
Citoyenneté, nationalité et laïcité: Le débat sur la France multiculturelle depuis les années 80	2002	single	Yvan Gastaut	history
Closing the wage gap: Economic assimilation of Canadian immigrants reconsidered 2	000	multiple	Derek Hum and Wayne Simpson	2 economics
Contesting sacred urban space:The case of the Eruv	2005	single	Myer Siemiatycki	political science
Diagnosing and preventing “brain waste” in Canada’s immigrant population: A synthesis of comments on reitz	2001	single	Richard A. Wanner	sociology
Economic impacts of immigrants in the Toronto CMA: A tax-benefit analysis	2000	multiple	Shuguang Wang and Lucia Lo	2 geography
Ethnicity and social mobility: The case of Turks in Germany	2001	single	Andreas Pott	sociology
Ethnoracial Origins, Social Capital, and Earnings	2007	single	M. Reza Nakhaie	sociology
Ethnoracial political representation in Toronto: Patterns and problems	2002	multiple	Myer Siemiatycki and Anver Saloojee	2 political science
Explaining the socioeconomic well-being of immigrants and returned migrants: An econometric analysis of the Hong Kong and Canadian censuses of 2001	2006	multiple	Tian Fangmeng and Ma Zhongdong	2 social science
Facilitating the arrival of illegal immigrants in the Netherlands: Irregular chain migration versus smuggling chains	2004	single	Richard Staring	criminology

Focusing on children and youth: The role of social capital in educational outcomes in the context of immigration and diversity 2	004	multiple	Yvonne Hébert, Xiaohong Shirley Sun and Eugene Kowch	3 education
Genre et performance scolaire en milieu minoritaire au Québec. Les élèves originaires d'Afrique subsaharienne	2004	multiple	Jean-Paul Mbuya Mutombo and Ghislaine Ngoie Wa Bienge 2	gov
Getting a foothold: Male immigrant employment integration and structural change in Sweden, 1970–1995	2001	single	Pieter Bevelander	economics
Immigrant concentration and educational attainment: Evidence from US data	2002	multiple	Alexei Izyumov, Nan-Ting Chou, Paul Coomes and Babu Nahata 4	economics
Immigrant Employment Success in Canada, Part II: Understanding the Decline	2007	single	Jeffrey G. Reitz	sociology
Immigrant intelligentsia and its second generation: Cultural segregation as a road to social integration?	2000	multiple	Alek Epstein and Nina Kheimets	Israeli and Middle Eastern studies and Sociology
Immigrant skill utilization in the Canadian labour market: Implications of human capital research	2001	single	Jeffrey G. Reitz	sociology
Immigration and the metropolis: Reflections on urban history	2000	single	Alejandro Portes	sociology
Include or exclude: Discourses on immigration in Germany	2002	single	Dietrich Thränhardt	political science
Incorporating Muslim migrants in western nation states – a comparison of the United Kingdom, France, and Germany	2005	single	Matthias Koenig	sociology
Institutional change and emerging cohorts of the “New” immigrant second generation: Implications for the integration of racial minorities in Canada	2004	multiple	Jeffrey G. Reitz and Kara Somerville	2 sociology
Introduction 2	000	multiple	Baha Abu-Laban and Hans Vermeulen	sociology and anthropology
Introduction 2	004	multiple	Jean Lock Kunz and Peter S. Li	gov. and sociology

Introduction to policy debates	2004	single	Baha Abu-Laban	sociology
Labour market integration of refugees in Norway under changing macro-economic conditions 2	004	single	Svein Blom	gov
Labour market outcomes of immigrant and racial minority university graduates in Canada 2	003	multiple	Paul Anisef, Robert Sweet and George Frempong	sociology, psychology, education
Laicity and religious diversity Quebec's approach: Report to the minister of citizen relations and immigration	2005	single	Conseil des relations interculturelles g	ov
Le logement des réfugiés à Montréal trois ans après leur arrivée: le cas des demandeurs d'asile ayant obtenu la résidence permanente	2001	multiple	Damaris Rose and Brian Ray	geography and ngo
Les dynamiques de la migration contrainte: suivons le troupeau!	2005	single	Julie Kaizen	unidentified academic
Les enjeux de l'entrepreneuriat immigré	2005	single	Antoine Pécoud	social anthropology
Licensure of Internationally Educated Nurses Seeking Professional Careers in the Province of Alberta in Canada	2007	multiple	Linda Ogilvie, Barbara Leung, Terry Gushuliak, Marion McGuire and Elizabeth Burgess-Pinto	3 nursing, 2 unidentified
Measuring up: Academic performance of Canadian immigrant children in reading, mathematics, and science	2003	single	Xin Ma	education
Metropolitan migration in the past: Labour markets, commerce, and cultural interaction in Europe, 1600–1914	2000	single	Dirk Hoerder	social sciences
Multicultural society under attack: Introduction 2	002	multiple	Baukje Prins and Boris Slijper	philosophy, political science
Multiculturalism and white paranoia in Australia	2002	single	Ghassan Hage	social anthropology
Naturalization and employment integration of Turkish and Moroccan immigrants in the Netherlands	2006	multiple	Pieter Bevelander and Justus Veenman	2 economics
NGOs and the future of the migration debate 2	000	single	Frank Sharry	ngo
Occupational injury among immigrants	2003	multiple	Wilfreda Thurston and Marja Verhoef	2 health sciences

On immigrant integration: Reply to Stoffman	2004	single	Peter S. Li	sociology
Perceiving Discrimination: Psychological and Sociopolitical Barriers	2006	single	Kim C. Matthews	sociology
Practising traditional Chinese medicine in a Canadian context: The roles of immigration, legislation, and integration	2006	single	Lyren Chiu	nursing
Preface 2	007	multiple	Annick Lenoir-Achdjian and Maryse Potvin	social work and education
Public-private partnerships in refugee resettlement: Europe and the US	2003	single	Joanne van Selm	ngo
Relationships between demographic variables and immigrant parents' perceptions of assimilative adolescent behaviours 2	002	multiple	Noorfarah Merali and Claudio Violato	2 psychology
Religious identity and educational attainment among recent immigrants to Canada: Gender, age, and 2nd generation	2005	single	Peter Beyer	religious studies
Residential concentration and participation in local politics: The case of immigrants of the FSU in Israel	2002	single	Gustavo S. Mesch	sociology
Selectivity and immigration in Canada	2002	multiple	Derek Hum and Wayne Simpson	2 economics
Size Matters: Attracting New Immigrants to Canadian Cities	2006	multiple	Jennifer Hyndman, Nadine Schuurman and Rob Fiedler	3 geography
Slavic brides in rural Alberta	2005	single	Marian J. Rossiter	psychology
Social capital and refugee resettlement: The social networks of refugees in Canada	2003	multiple	Navjot K. Lamba and Harvey Krahn	2 sociology
Sponsorship and resettlement success	2003	single	Morton Beiser	psychiatry
Sponsorship: Organizational, sponsor, and refugee perspectives	2003	single	Michael Lanphier	sociology
State migrant-exporting schemes and their implications for the rise of Illicit migration: A comparison of Spain and the philippines 2	004	multiple	Christina Siracusa and Kristel Acacio	political science and sociology

Survival on the margins: Summary of a research project on undocumented migrants in Munich	2004	single	Philip Anderson	social sciences
Sustaining a Strong Cultural and National Identity: The Acculturation of Immigrants and Second-generation Canadians of Asian and African Descent	2007	single	Peter R. Grant	psychology
The changing face of Chinese immigrants in Canada	2006	multiple	Shibao Guo and Don J. DeVoretz	education and economics
The Credentialing Problems of Foreign Trained Personnel from Asia and Africa Intending to Make their Home in Canada: A Social Psychological Perspective	2007	multiple	Peter R. Grant and Shevaun Nadin	2 psychology
The economic causes and consequences of Canadian citizenship	2005	multiple	Don J. DeVoretz and Sergiy Pivnenko	2 economics
The emergence of a South Asian business elite in the United Kingdom	2001	single	Anuradha Basu	economics
The Finnish red cross in refugee settlement: Developing the integration timeline as a tool for integration in the kotopolku project	2003	single	Johanna Matikainen	unidentified
The invisible barrier: Neighbourhood poverty and integration of immigrants in Canada 2	000	multiple	Abdolmohammad Kazemipur and Shiva Halli 2	sociology
The necessary impossibility: Dynamics of identity among young people of different backgrounds in Vienna	2001	multiple	Hakan Gürses, Barbara Herzog-Punzenberger, Karl Reiser, Sabine Strasser and Dilek Çinar	philosophy, sociology, 2 anthropology, gov.
The Past and Future of Immigration to Canada 2	007	single	David Verbeeten	social sciences
The political incorporation of South Asian elites in Britain	2001	single	Shamit Saggat	political science
The politics of refugees' non integration: the dilemma of Palestinians in Lebanon	2003	multiple	Simon Haddad and Dima Jamali	political science, business administration
The Problem of Second-generation Decline: Perspectives on Integration in Canada 2	007	multiple	Shiva S. Halli and Vedanand	sociology and marketing

The Professional Insertion of Immigrants Born in the Maghreb: Challenges and Impediments for Intervention	2007	multiple	Annick Lenoir- Achdjian, Isabelle Drainville, Denise Helly, Sébastien Arcand, Michèle Vatz Laaroussi and Amel Mahfoudh	3 social work, 1 urbanization, culture and society, 1 management, and 1 sociology
The racial subtext in Canada's immigration discourse	2001	single	Petr S. Li	sociology
The starting line and the promotion of EU anti-discrimination legislation: The role of policy oriented research	2000	single	Jan Niessen	ngo
Toward a new modus vivendi between academic research and practical social policy 2	001	single	Wsevolod W. Isajiw Jacqueline Oxman- Martinez, Andrea Martinez and Jill Hanley	sociology 2 social work, women's studies
Trafficking women: Gendered impacts of Canadian immigration policies	2001	multiple		
Transnationalism among African immigrants in North America: The case of Ghanaians in Canada	2003	single	Thomas Y. Owusu	geography
Travailleurs Étrangers sur le Marché du Travail Suisse: Quels Modes D'incorporation? 2	007	single	Claudio Bolzman	cultural diversity and citizenship
Twinning projects between immigrant families and quebécois families: Volunteer work, mutual aid, or intervention? 2	003	multiple	Johanne Charbonneau and Michèle Vatz Laaroussi	urbanization, culture and society; and social work
Valorisation du multilinguisme et de l'éducation bilingue dans des familles immigrantes 2	000	multiple	Diane Dagenais and Marianne Jacquet	2 education
What happened to the Canada-United States brain drain of the 1990s? New evidence from the 2000 US census	2006	single	Richard E. Mueller	economics

## APPENDIX B: *Bibliography sample*

Publication	Year	Author Type	Affiliation
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ABU-HATOUM, Nayrouz. 2007. "On the Borderzone: Toronto's Diasporic Queer Muslims," MA thesis, York University.	2007	single	anthropology
ACCESS ALLIANCE MULTICULTURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE. 2003. Best Practices for Working with Homeless Immigrants and Refugees: A Community-Based Action-Research Project. Phase I: Research. Toronto: Access Alliance Multicultural Community Health Centre.	2003	single	NGO
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AGRAWAL, Sandeep Kumar and QADEER, Mohammad A. 2008. Faith-based Ethnic Residential Communities and Neighbourliness. CERIS Working Paper Series No. 63. Toronto: Joint Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement - Toronto. [Available at <a href="http://www.ceris.metropolis.net">www.ceris.metropolis.net</a> ]	2008	multiple	2 urban planning
AHMAD, Farah; SHIK, Angela; VANZA, Reena; CHEUNG, Angela M.; GEORGE, Usha; and STEWART, Donna E. 2004. "Voices of South Asian Women: Immigration and Mental Health," <i>Women and Health</i> 40 (4), 113-130.	2004	multiple	5 health sciences, 1 social work
ALBOIM, N. 2002. Fulfilling the Promise: Integrating Immigrant Skills into the Canadian Economy. Toronto: Caledon Institute of Social Policy.	2002	single	NGO
ALI, Mehruhnisa; TARABAN, Svitlana; and GILL, Jagjeet Kaur. 2004. Unaccompanied/Separated Children Seeking Refugee Status in Ontario: A Review of Documented Policies and Practices. CERIS Policy Matters Series No. 13. Toronto: Joint Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement. [Available at <a href="http://www.ceris.metropolis.net">www.ceris.metropolis.net</a> ]	2004	multiple	3 education

ANISEF, Paul and LANPHIER, Michael (eds.) 2003. <i>World in a City</i> . Toronto: University of Toronto Press.	2003	m	ultiple	2	sociology
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BEJAR, James. 2006. "Transnational Communities: Filipina Nurses in Rural Manitoba 1965-1970," MRP, Immigration and Settlement Studies Program, Ryerson University.	2006	sin	gle		ISS
BEYENE, W. Y. 2000. <i>Settlement Service Needs for Ethiopian Newcomers in Toronto</i> . Toronto: Ethiopian Association in Toronto.	2000	sin	gle		NGO
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