

## Rapporto Annuale Sulleconomia Dellimmigrazione Edizione 2016 L'impatto Fiscale Dellimmigrazione Il Mulino

Thanks to the collaboration with renowned economists and policymakers, the publication compares Italian and German macro-economic cultures and performances. When the Bretton Woods system crumbled and currencies lost their direct link to the dollar and their indirect link to gold, these two countries embarked upon strongly different monetary policies. This divergence was reflected in the evolution of the exchange rates: the value of one D-Mark increased from 170 Italian lira under Bretton Woods to 990 Italian lira at the start of European Monetary Union: an astounding devaluation of about 85 per cent for the lira! Firstly, the volume describes the German and the Italian economic and, specifically, monetary models, with major attention paid to institutions such as Deutsche Bundesbank and Banca d'Italia, analysing their development in a diachronic perspective. Secondly, these paradigms are contextualized within a broader European context, which is fundamental to reflect upon possible future scenarios. Das Buch versammelt renommierte Ökonomen und Politiker, hauptsächlich (aber nicht nur) aus Italien und Deutschland. Die Autoren vergleichen die makroökonomischen Kulturen und die Leistungsfähigkeit der beiden Länder. Seit dem Zusammenbruch des Bretton-Woods-Systems verfolgen beide Länder sehr unterschiedliche Geldpolitiken. Die Divergenz spiegelte sich auch in der Entwicklung der Wechselkurse: Der Wert der D-Mark stieg von 170 italienischen Lire unter Bretton Woods-Bedingungen auf 990 italienische Lire zu Beginn der Europäischen Währungsunion – eine atemberaubende Abwertung der Lira um rund 85 Prozent! Der Sammelband beschreibt das deutsche und das italienische Wirtschafts- und insbesondere das Geldmodell. Institutionen wie die Bundesbank und die Banca d'Italia stehen im Zentrum. Der historische Hintergrund wird ebenfalls ausgeleuchtet. In einem zweiten Schritt werden diese Modelle in einem breiteren europäischen Kontext analysiert, auch um mögliche künftige Szenarien aufzuzeigen. Mit Beiträgen von: Pierluigi Ciocca, Lorenzo Codogno, Fabio Colasanti, Federico Fubini, Daniel Gros, Otmar Issing, Harold James, Hans-Helmut Kotz, Ivo Maes, Klaus Masuch, Thomas Mayer, Stefano Micossi, Pier Carlo Padoan, Francesco Papadia, Lucio Pench, Tobias Piller, André Sapir, Gunther Schnabl, Ludger Schuknecht, Sabine Seeger, Giulio Tremonti, Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell. Vorwort von Jean-Claude Trichet

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Provides transcripts from and assessments of the first season of the Breaking Banks radio show, examining the massive upheaval facing the banking industry today involving consumer shifts, technological changes and increased government scrutiny.

This book addresses a wide range of migration-related issues in the European context and examines the socioeconomic consequences of migratory flows throughout Europe, focusing on a number of emblematic European countries. The book is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the tension between migrants and their integration processes in the receiving country, which is deeply influenced by the attitude of the local population and the different approach to highly and less skilled immigrants. The second part analyses the impact of migration on the economic structure of the receiving country, while the third part explores the varying degree of immigrants' socioeconomic integration in the country of destination. The book offers an essential interdisciplinary contribution to the issue of migration and provides readers with a better understanding of the effects that different forms of migration have had and will continue to exert on economic and social change in host countries. It also examines migration policy issues and builds on historical and empirical case studies with policy

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recommendations on labour market, integration and welfare policy issues. The book is addressed to a wide audience, including researchers, academics and students of economics, sociology, politics and history, as well as government/EU officials working on migration topics. Work is constantly reshaped by technological progress. New ways of production are adopted, markets expand, and societies evolve. But some changes provoke more attention than others, in part due to the vast uncertainty involved in making predictions about the future. The 2019 World Development Report will study how the nature of work is changing as a result of advances in technology today. Technological progress disrupts existing systems. A new social contract is needed to smooth the transition and guard against rising inequality. Significant investments in human capital throughout a person's lifecycle are vital to this effort. If workers are to stay competitive against machines they need to train or retool existing skills. A social protection system that includes a minimum basic level of protection for workers and citizens can complement new forms of employment. Improved private sector policies to encourage startup activity and competition can help countries compete in the digital age. Governments also need to ensure that firms pay their fair share of taxes, in part to fund this new social contract. The 2019 World Development Report presents an analysis of these issues based upon the available evidence.

Spain's former African colonies—Equatorial Guinea and Western Sahara—share similar histories. Both are under the thumbs of heavy-handed, postcolonial regimes, and are known by human rights organizations as being among the worst places in the world with regard to oppression and lack of civil liberties. Yet the resistance movement in one is dominated by women, the other by men. In this innovative work, Joanna Allan demonstrates why we should foreground gender as key for understanding both authoritarian power projection and resistance. She brings an ethnographic component to a subject that has often been looked at through the lens of literary studies to examine how concerns for equality and women's rights can be co-opted for authoritarian projects. She reveals how Moroccan and Equatoguinean regimes, in partnership with Western states and corporations, conjure a mirage of promoting equality while simultaneously undermining women's rights in a bid to cash in on oil, minerals, and other natural resources. This genderwashing, along with historical local, indigenous, and colonially imposed gender norms mixed with Western misconceptions about African and Arab gender roles, plays an integral role in determining the shape and composition of public resistance to authoritarian regimes.

L'accordo di integrazione a due anni dalla sua entrata in vigore nel marzo 2012, rappresenta una straordinaria occasione per riflettere sul tema delle politiche migratorie che regolano la mobilità umana e su quello delle forme di insediamento precario dei migranti, che alludono al modello di società che si sta perseguendo. I diversi contributi focalizzano l'attenzione sulle dimensioni teoriche ed empiriche e sulle implicazioni politiche e sociali della misura adottata

In un mondo sempre più segnato da flussi, interscambi e mobilità di merci, economie, informazioni e servizi, le migrazioni tornano ad assumere – negli ultimi decenni – un ruolo di primo piano, con tutte le complessità e contraddizioni del fenomeno. L'Italia, in questo, non fa eccezione, con processi sociali inediti, che incidono sulla redistribuzione (e complementare resistenza alla redistribuzione) di risorse materiali ed immateriali, di diritti (riconosciuti o negati) e privilegi: dal diritto di cittadinanza al lavoro, dall'alloggio al diritto alla città, in termini di accesso e fruizione dei suoi spazi e delle sue risorse. Politiche e piani risultano tuttavia ancora piuttosto deboli e frammentari nell'affrontare il tema della presenza degli stranieri. Sono questi aspetti fortemente interconnessi, e complementari: il riconoscimento della cittadinanza garantisce il diritto a forme di rappresentanza, e partecipazione, in relazione ai processi di trasformazione della città; al tempo stesso le politiche e i piani incidono, e molto, sulla formazione della cittadinanza. Il volume raccoglie un viaggio, in diverse città e territori d'Italia, dal Sud verso Nord, alla ricerca di esperienze e risposte possibili a garanzia di un rinnovato diritto alla città.

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Un progetto politico che contiene le istruzioni per affrontare una difficile transizione e restituire al Paese un vero patto sociale: manifesto, trasparente, plausibile, sostenibile e rappresentativo. Che abbia a cuore chi rischia, chi soffre e si espone di più. Che dia finalmente diritti a chi da questo patto è escluso. Che non conduca al suo rifiuto, che non sia devastato dalle contraddizioni che lo minano alla base. Che ci faccia vivere nella Repubblica e dividerne le opportunità. Bisogna cogliere l'urgenza di questa transizione per saper preparare un futuro migliore, a cui dedicare i propri sforzi e l'iniziativa di ciascuno fin da ora. Enea vide per la prima volta la nostra costa da fuggiasco, migrante, alla ricerca di nuove terre, accompagnato dal padre e dal figlio, portando con sé i propri valori e le proprie credenze: salutò l'«umile Italia» e non fu, nemmeno per lui, un arrivo facile. L'«umile Italia» è al centro della riflessione di Giuseppe Civati, deputato e segretario di Possibile, uno dei movimenti più innovativi della politica italiana. In queste pagine discute di sinistra (planetaria, non minoritaria), di vocazione del nostro Paese, dell'urgenza di partire dalle cose fondamentali: la questione del diluvio che ci attende, se non interverremo presto, anzi subito; le disuguaglianze che crescono; una politica che promuova la ricerca perché è ricerca essa stessa; le tasse che i grandi gruppi multinazionali nemmeno pagano; l'enorme questione dell'automazione robotica e dell'intelligenza artificiale, strettamente collegata ai big data. All'insegna di una linea politica coerente, che si sottrae al trasformismo e al confronto superficiale tra grandi blocchi politici senza progetti, Civati propone una strada più semplice, fatta di progetti di governo maturi e precisi, della mobilitazione dei cittadini, di strumenti per la partecipazione che diano nuovo slancio alla democrazia della nostra comunità e con essa alla sua vocazione. Una campagna culturale prima che politica ed elettorale, fatta di radicalità e però di misura, di progressività in tutte le accezioni del termine, di un'Europa che esiste solo in quanto progetto di riforma sociale, com'era su un'isola non lontana dall'approdo di Enea, Ventotene. E di laicità, di diritti e di femminismo, anche. Un manifesto per gli elettori di oggi ma soprattutto per quelli di domani, a cui Civati si rivolge fin da ora, convinto che la politica si risolva in questo: in un progetto di lungo periodo. Giuseppe Civati (Monza - 1975) è deputato dal 2013, nello stesso anno ha partecipato alle primarie per la segreteria del Partito democratico, che abbandonerà nel 2015. Fondatore di Possibile, ne diviene segretario a inizio 2016. Dottore di ricerca in Filosofia, è autore di numerosi libri, tra i quali Cannabis, Qualcuno ci giudicherà, Il trasformista, 10 cose buone per l'Italia che la sinistra deve fare subito. Per Imprimatur ha pubblicato La condizione necessaria. Stefano Catone (Gallarate - 1986) è laureato in Relazioni Internazionali, con perfezionamento in gestione dell'immigrazione e dell'asilo, ha scritto per Imprimatur Nessun Paese è un'isola. Migrazioni, accoglienza e il futuro dell'Italia. Francesco Foti (Trieste - 1984) è consulente creativo, copywriter e social media manager, dopo una lunga militanza nel Partito democratico, di cui è stato responsabile della Comunicazione per il Friuli Venezia Giulia, nel 2015 aderisce immediatamente al processo fondativo di Possibile, entrando a far parte del suo Comitato Organizzativo.

From the shores of Europe to the Mexican-US border, mass migration is one of the most pressing issues we face today. Yet at the same time, calls to defend national sovereignty are becoming ever more vitriolic, with those fleeing war, persecution, and famine vilified as a threat to our security as well as our social and economic order. In this book, written amidst the dark resurgence of appeals to defend 'blood and soil', Donatella Di Cesare challenges the idea of the exclusionary state, arguing that migration is a fundamental human right. She develops an original philosophy of migration that places the migrants themselves, rather than states and their borders, at the centre. Through an analysis of three historic cities, Athens, Rome and Jerusalem, Di Cesare shows how we should conceive of migrants not as an other but rather as resident foreigners. This means recognising that citizenship cannot be based on any supposed connection to the land or an exclusive claim to ownership that would deny the rights of those who arrive as migrants. Instead, citizenship must be disconnected from the possession of territory altogether and founded on the principle of cohabitation – and on the ultimate reality that we are all temporary guests

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and tenants of the earth. Di Cesare's argument for a new ethics of hospitality will be of great interest to all those concerned with the challenges posed by migration and with the increasingly hostile attitudes towards migrants, as well as students and scholars of philosophy and political theory.

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The Vietnam War examines this conflict from its origins up until North Vietnam's victory in 1975. Historian Mitchell K. Hall's lucid account is an ideal introduction to the key debates surrounding a war that remains controversial and disputed in American scholarship and collective memory. The new edition has been fully updated and expanded to include additional material on the preceding French Indochina War, the American antiwar movement, North Vietnamese perspectives and motivations, and the postwar scholarly debate. The text is supported by a documents section and a wide range of study tools, including a timeline of events, glossaries of key figures and terms, and a rich "further reading" section accompanied by a new bibliographical essay. Concise yet comprehensive, The Vietnam War remains the most accessible and stimulating introduction to this crucial 20th-century conflict.

This book responds to the need for a clearer understanding of issues related to the theme of recognition in various disciplinary fields in which it plays an important role, such as psychology, sociology and politics. The book also considers in particular detail the usefulness of a theoretical-speculative definition of the question of recognition. It also shows that no philosophy of recognition can be solidly built, or claim epistemic strength and practical-operational forcefulness, without a certain degree of psychological and anthropological excavation, without a specific 'discourse on man'. Through an engagement with such a discourse, this book is able to explore the concept of recognition as a general principle, namely the 'recognition principle'.

The Oxford Handbook of European Islam is the first comprehensive approach to the multiple ways Islam has been studied across European countries. It is not a compilation of country profiles but rather a unique analytical review of the state of knowledge about Islam and Muslim in different European countries, as well as on thematic issues such as Hijab, Sharia, or Islamophobia. For this reason, it will remain relevant beyond the continuous flow of events that rapidly make obsolete other sorts of compilation. It is also the first time, that Western and Eastern Europe are systematically analyzed together in one volume on the question of Islam, bringing to light similarities and also differences in the status of Muslims in these different parts of Europe.

This open access book discusses how, and to what extent, the legal and institutional regimes and the socio-cultural environments of a range of European countries (the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland Greece, Italy, Switzerland and the UK), in the framework of EU laws and policies, have a beneficial or negative impact on the effective capacity of these countries to integrate migrants, refugees and asylum seekers into their labour markets. The analysis builds on the understanding of socio-cultural, institutional and legal factors as "barriers" or "enablers"; elements that may facilitate or obstruct the integration processes. The book examines the two dimensions of integration being access to the labour market (which, translated into a rights language means the right to work) with its corollaries (recognition of qualifications, vocational training, etc.), and non-discriminatory working conditions (which, translated into a rights language means right to both formal and substantial equality) and its corollaries of benefits and duties deriving from joining the labour market. It thereby offers a novel approach to labour market integration and migration/asylum

issues given its focus on legal aspects, which includes most recent policy changes and legal decisions (including litigation cases). The robust, evidence-based and comparative research illustrated in the book provides academics and students, but also practitioners and policy makers, with updated knowledge that will likely impact positively on policy changes needed to better address integration conundrums.

Questo volume contiene alcuni progetti e ricerche che fanno parte di un processo culturale contemporaneo che vede la trasformazione del concetto di tutela del paesaggio, intesa non più come un travasamento di vincoli sul territorio, quanto piuttosto una tutela finalizzata all'individuazione di nuove modalità di gestione, valorizzazione, promozione delle forme e delle attività identitarie che regolano i paesaggi. In questo senso i paesaggi rurali rappresentano una categoria interessante di paesaggio culturale, la cui sopravvivenza è legata a doppio filo con il mantenimento delle pratiche agricole tradizionali e degli usi delle comunità locali. I contributi afferiscono a diverse discipline ed evidenziano la necessità di una multidisciplinarietà nell'approccio ai temi del paesaggio.

This book provides a demographic profile of the Syrian diaspora into Europe and identifies the issue of forced migration as a separate and increasingly salient topic within the more general field of migration research. It describes the progressive increase in numbers of Syrian refugees in different European countries during recent years and gives a demographic profile of the Syrian refugee population. The book also compares and synthesizes the demographic profiles presented, to show how the population of Syrian refugees differs from country to county in terms of age structure, sex ratio, family status, educational attainment and other social and economic characteristics. By providing a solid empirical portrait based on national and international statistics, this book will be a great resource to students, academics in migration and refugee studies as well as social scientists and policy-makers in European countries.

Capítulo 1: ¿una nueva crisis de la democracia? / Capítulo 2: La democracia como gobierno del pueblo / Capítulo 3: ¿Cuán democrático es un Estado democrático? / Capítulo 4: Las dificultades de la democracia / Capítulo 5: Los contrapoderes / Capítulo 6: Más allá de la democracia / Capítulo 7: Perspectivas actuales.

Ago della bilancia delle tensioni sociali, l'immigrazione produce opportunità ma anche problemi: alimenta solidarietà e prevaricazione, economia e precarietà, amicizia e diffidenza. Questo volume svela i lati oscuri dell'immigrazione, dagli sbarchi mediatizzati alla controversa gestione del fenomeno, alle retoriche dell'integrazione. Nuove povertà e odio razziale, insicurezza, criminalità e terrorismo mettono a dura prova la convivenza, mescolando rancore e xenofobia. Il dibattito pubblico oscilla tra idealizzazione e demonizzazione del migrante, trascurando discriminazioni, fondamentalismi e la fuga dal paese di italiani e stranieri.

This collection examines the current stage of multicultural challenges and their influence on democracy in 12 countries of Europe and East Asia. Contributors draw out the differences between European and East Asian approaches to universalizing locality and localizing global norms regarding human rights and democratic individuality.

This book explores the impact of transnational migration on the views, feelings, and practices of home among migrants. Home is usually perceived as what placidly lies in the background of everyday life, yet migrants' experience tells a different story: what happens to the notion of home, once migrants move far away from their "natural" bases and search for new ones, often under marginalized living conditions? The author analyzes in how far migrants' sense of home relies on a dwelling place, intimate relationships, memories of the past, and aspirations for the future—and what difference these factors make in practice. Analyzing their claims, conflicts, and dilemmas, this book showcases how in the migrants' case, the sense of home turns from an apparently intimate and domestic concern into a major public question.

Since 2000, IOM has been producing world migration reports. The World Migration Report 2020, the tenth in the world migration report series, has been produced to contribute to increased understanding of migration throughout the world. This new edition presents key data and information on migration as well as thematic chapters on highly topical migration issues, and is structured to focus on two key contributions for readers: Part I: key information on migration and migrants (including migration-related statistics); and Part II: balanced, evidence-based analysis of complex and emerging migration issues.

The Syrian refugee crisis, which began in 2011, is one of the most pressing disasters in the world today, with its effects reverberating around the globe. By the end of 2015, more than 7.6 million of the country's people had been internally displaced and 4.3 million were registered refugees. The number of internally displaced persons and refugees amounts to about half of Syria's precrisis population. Thousands have died while trying to reach safety. Due to the large humanitarian response, there is now a wealth of available information on refugees' income and expenses, food and nutrition, health, education, employment, vulnerability, housing, and other measures of well-being. These data have been little explored, as humanitarian organizations face daily challenges that make the full use of existing data very difficult. The Welfare of Syrian Refugees: Evidence from Jordan and Lebanon aims to assess the poverty and vulnerability of these refugees and evaluate existing and alternative policies designed to help them. The authors find that current policies, including cash transfers and food vouchers, are effective in reducing poverty, but fail to lead to—nor are they designed to yield—economic inclusion and self-reliance. Those goals would require a different humanitarian and development paradigm, one that focuses on growth policies for areas affected by refugees where the target population has a mix of refugees and hosting populations. This volume is the result of the first comprehensive collaboration between the World Bank Group and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and aims to better understand and ultimately improve the well-being of Syrian refugees living in Jordan and Lebanon.

Rapporto annuale sull'economia dell'immigrazione. Edizione 2021. Migrazioni, emergenza sanitaria e scenari

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MulinoGoverning diversityMigrant Integration and Multiculturalism in North America and EuropeEditions de l'Université de  
Bruxelles

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The Cartographic Turn contains contributions on maps and cartography from multiple authors from various disciplines: geography, demography, cartography, art theory, architecture and philosophy. While such diversity could imply that this book is a collection of independent contributions gathered only by their topic, this impression would be misleading. Rather, this book develops four simple propositions that actually can be streamlined into a single concept expressed through four different perspectives. Above all, maps convey rational, aesthetic, ethical and personal messages, at times separately but more often in unison, and this mix offers ample fields for studying social complexity. Beyond that, maps are, by their very existence, both representations of pre-existing spaces and creations of new spaces. Consequently, the historical or anthropological analysis of maps as semantic objects should be connected to the production of new maps, namely those that take advantage of the powerful tools provided by digital technology. Finally, the issues of contemporary mapping should be read in light of recent innovations within social sciences on space. Before this cartographic turn, technicians, historians, users and exegetes were distinct and decidedly turned away from each other. The era of the singular engineer-designed map is past. Maps have gained many new actors, and these actors are critical thinkers. This book would modestly like to contribute to a durable association between mapping and reflexivity. Cartographers, historians of cartography, geographers, visual scientists and artists, social scientists as well as advanced students in these disciplines will appreciate and benefit from reading The Cartographic Turn.

This book offers a major new account of modern capitalism and of the ways in which value and wealth are created today. Boltanski and Esquerre argue that capitalism in the West has recently undergone a fundamental transformation characterized by de-industrialization, on the one hand, and, on the other, by the increased exploitation of certain resources that, while not entirely new, have taken on unprecedented importance. It is this new form of exploitation that has given rise to what they call the 'enrichment economy'. The enrichment economy is based less on the production of new objects and more on the enrichment of things and places that already exist. It has grown out of a combination of many different activities and phenomena, all of which involve, in their varying ways, the exploitation of the past. The enrichment economy draws upon the trade in things that are intended above all for the wealthy, thus providing a supplementary source of enrichment for the wealthy people who deal in these things and exacerbating income inequality. As opportunities to profit from the exploitation of industrial labour began to diminish, capitalism shifted its focus to expand

the range of things that could be exploited. This gave rise to a plurality of different forms for making things valuable – valuing objects in terms of their properties is only one such form. The form that plays a central role in the enrichment economy is what the authors call the ‘collection form’, which values objects based on the gap they fill in a collection. This valuation process relies on the creation of narratives which enrich commodities. This wide-ranging and highly original work makes a major contribution to our understanding of contemporary societies and of how capitalism is changing today. It will be of great value to students and scholars in sociology, political economy and cultural studies, as well as to anyone interested in the social and economic transformations shaping our world.

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La scelta di concentrare l’attenzione sugli studenti universitari è dettata dal ruolo che questa categoria sociale ha svolto nel passato rispetto alla partecipazione e alla contestazione politica. L’obiettivo è quello di porre attenzione sui cambiamenti nell’interesse e nel coinvolgimento giovanile rispetto alla sfera politica e sociale. Alla luce peraltro delle tesi della centralità sociale, secondo cui si tratterebbe del segmento giovanile maggiormente orientato verso la cosa pubblica per via del bagaglio di risorse economiche, sociali e culturali di cui dispone. Un dato questo che al presente si interseca, tuttavia, con dinamiche che segnano e complicano, in Italia come nel più ampio contesto europeo e internazionale, le traiettorie dei giovani verso la partecipazione politica. In un quadro, segnato dall’affermarsi del populismo, in cui l’età, dopo decenni di “invisibilità”, ritorna a giocare un ruolo cruciale nella spiegazione delle dinamiche politiche e delle scelte di voto.

During the 2000s, the European Union has witnessed a significant change in terms of integration policies for immigrants. This book intends to address the relationship between, on the one hand, cultural diversity resulting from migration, and, on the other hand, social cohesion and social justice within Western societies. In order to do this, the authors examine what can be described as two contradictory trends in recent public policies towards foreign people or people with a foreign origin. A book that aims to provide a trans-disciplinary analysis of the construction of “otherness” in North America and Europe. EXTRAIT In October 2010, in a very polemic context on immigration and immigrant integration, the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, announced that Germany was to be considered a multicultural failure, words that were soon echoed by the Belgian Prime Minister Yves Leterme. A few months later, the British Prime Minister David Cameron and the French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced the failure of multiculturalism in almost identical terms. These sensational statements, which by and large avoid defining the concept of multiculturalism, are based on a reaffirmation of “Western values” and strengthening of national identity. These statements express the need to review the policies on integration of immigrants, in the sense that they should be more active and voluntarist, more organized by

the state and more supported by the EU. In the background, one can see fear for Islamic extremism, but also the idea that the nation states can put some obligations on immigrants, and that for a too long time we have been focusing on “those who arrive”, rather than on “the society that welcomes them”. These speeches are situated in a politico-legal context that in recent years was characterized by an ambivalent attitude towards diversity in Europe. On the one hand, we have seen accusations of racial, ethnic and religious discrimination, based on antidiscrimination legislation boosted by a strong European equality legal framework. On the other hand, we have seen denouncements of the perceived risk posed by Islam in Europe. These policy statements are also a result of numerous publications, often widely discussed in the media that outline the dangers of Islam in Europe (especially in the Netherlands). These political positions have also led to political decisions demonstrating the lack of legitimacy of Islam in Europe, such as the ban on building minarets in Switzerland or the Burqa bans adopted in the name of protecting national values and the “living together”, notably in France and Belgium (2011).

Welfare States and Immigrant Rights deals with the policies and politics of immigrants' inclusion and exclusion in six countries representing different types of welfare states: the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Sweden, and Denmark.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of key aspects of population policies and dynamics for 197 countries since the mid-1970s. Updated biennially, it documents changes in key aspects of Government views and policies related to population size and growth, population age structure, fertility, reproductive health and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and internal migration, and international migration. The report also includes two-page country profiles, with the first page containing information on changes in the Government views and policies and the second page containing data on selected population indicators corresponding to 1985, 1995, 2005 and 2013, the most recent revision year.

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