

Planning for Transformational Change: London, New York and Moscow Immigration, KBE, Sustainability



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Age of Migration?

- The second half of the twentieth century has been referred to as “The Age of Migration” and its last decade experienced an intensification of those migration patterns. As the twenty-first century unfolds, shifts in migration flows, particularly those from third world countries to the urban areas of the developed world, are resulting in a profound increase in ethnic diversity in many urban populations.
- Rosman, Dieter Laux and Thieme refer to the cities where various combinations of ethnic groups compete for housing, employment, educational resources and political representation as *EthniCities*, which New York, London and Moscow clearly qualify.

New York, London and Moscow

- . By serving as central nodes of global systems of trade and communication all three have all become pre-imminent immigrant portals. When the immigrants bring their labour, they also bring with them their respective cultures, languages, religions, and other ethnic attributes.
- Global refugee crises also impacts these immigration flows. Over the last twenty years of the Twentieth Century worldwide refugees these numbers increased dramatically from approximately 5 million to nearly 20 million. In the 1990s the total number of displaced persons approached 50 million people.

New York, London and Moscow

- New York City has long been at the center of world migration. Over the last two decades of the Twentieth Century London and Moscow have also become major gateways for international immigration. These three cities, in three different nations, share a status as global cities.
- Yet, each of these cities addresses immigration issues and multiculturalism in unique ways. The imprint of immigration on each of the cities and their separate political responses are similarly distinct and simultaneously complex.

- A second level of relative inquiry examines how the immigration pattern of each city is impacted by their nation state policies. As Freeman notes, “Broad trends at the national level both reflect and camouflage a myriad of small-scale, localized, and diverse outcomes below.
- By their very nature national regulatory policies are broad frameworks and not designed to address the specific requirements and manifestations of immigration at the “city level” These different local policies and circumstances often play a determinative role that influences the pattern of the flow into, and settlement of, immigrants in each city.
- Post “9/11 and 7/7”, security concerns have been even more closely intertwined with the formation of immigration policies.

- When immigrants settle in clusters within urban settings they create EthniCities
- Beal describes three possible explanations for this regular occurrence of immigrants clustering:
 - *First*, by joining a cluster the individual members of a particular group are able to avoid personal isolation and the group itself forms a clearly defined “defensible” area.
 - *Second*, segregation promotes avoidance in that members of a group may wish to reduce their contact with the wider society.
 - *Third*, the concentration may provide a base for action in the struggle of its members in general.

Cross Cultural Comparisons Difficult

- As a result of the existing variance in conceptions of race, ethnicity and immigration, it is not surprising no common measurements exist.
- For the US the non-white population in the 2000 Census was 24.86% but the census results do not reveal information about ancestry for whites, not monolithic.
- For the UK, the total ethnic population in the 2001 census was 7.88%.
- These various conceptions of measurement make cross-cultural comparisons very problematic. National data does not necessarily reveal the true complexity of the impact of immigration on the nation. For instance, in the May 2005 elections in Britain, immigration policy was one of the biggest issues of the campaign, despite the absolute low percentage of non-white population revealed in the 2001 census as compared to the U.S and Australia. The very fact that the US has not made efforts to internally categorize whites is in itself revealing about its identity and dominant conceptions of the US as a nation of whites, blacks and Hispanics with a few Asians thrown in the mix.
- Unreported data in Russia, census very unreliable

Further Difficulties in Providing Comparative Framework

- *First*, there are issues raised by the completeness of census enumeration. As Boal states, “Whether ‘undocumented,’ ‘clandestine,’ or ‘nonregistered,’ it is evident that a significant proportion of the ‘ethnic’ population in any city remains significantly uncounted.”
- *Second*, because there are also a number of groups (Native Americans, Aborigines, and African-Americans) who cannot be analytically treated as “immigrant” groups, questions are raised regarding immigration patterns as they are juxtaposed against ethnicity and ancestry inquiries.
- *Third*, the measures and constructs which define immigration patterns differ considerably. For example, as noted earlier, the US Census classifies only a limited number of ethnicities, conflating them by lumping entire groups together.
- The UK census has three census questions which address ethnicity including: “Country of Birth”, “Ethnic Group”, and “Religion” (voluntary); while the Australian Census identifies whether the respondent is foreign born, has one or more parents foreign born, and asks respondents to identify the ancestry with which they identify.

London/UK Census

	London	UK
	2001	2001
White	5,103,203	54,153,898
Mixed	213,469	677,117
Indian	436,993	1,053,341
Pakistani	142,749	747,285
Bangladeshi	153,893	283,063
Other Asian	133,059	247,664
Black Caribbean	343,567	565,876
Black African	378,933	485,277
Black Other	60,349	97,585
Chinese	113,034	247,403
People born in Other EU Countries	377,048	3,440,674
People born in: Elsewhere	1,565,859	16,717,459
Other		230,615
All Ethnic Pop		4,635,296
Total Population	7,172,091	58,789,194

Source. National Statistics, Census 2001,
National results – City of London, Table KS06

New York/US Census

Ethnic Groups	New York	USA
	2000	2000
White	3,576,385	211,460,626
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,160,554	35,305,818
Black or African American	2,129,762	34,658,190
Asian	787,047	10,242,998
American Indian & Alaska Native	41,289	2,475,956
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	5,430	398,835
Some Other Race	1,074,406	15,359,073
Two or more races	393,959	6,826,228
Total	8,008,278	281,421,906

Source. U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1)
and Summary File 3 (SF 3)

Moscow Census and Trends?

London

- Greater London consists of the 32 boroughs and the city of London. London has attempted to capture migration data for some time, but only recently have respondents been asked to categorize themselves. The Census from 1841 asked about the country of birth; the 1971 census asked about parental birthplace; and in 1981 the population was classified by the birthplace of the so-called “head of household”. It was not until 1991 that census respondents were asked to categorize themselves according to an ethnic group.
- The census now reveals that London is a main center of immigration and continuing ethnic residence in England. In 2001, census respondents were asked for the first time to identify their religious affiliation.

London

- Wakley asserts that the Census deliberately misleads the public as to the real extent of non-indigenous colonization of Britain as the “Other White” category contains a great diversity of people including Poles, Russians, Lithuanians, Bosnians, Serbs, Kosovans, Rumanians, Albanians, Moldavians, Columbians, Armenians, Turks, Iraqis, Kurds and Roma Gypsies.
- When these groups are included in the non-indigenous population, that population is 13.7%, rather than the 9.1 %, of the Non-White population of England and Wales. More foreigners are coming to London and more Britons are leaving than at any time in the nation’s history.

London

- Just as New York is not the United States. Moscow is not Russia, London is not England. London is home to 46.4% of England's minority population and 28.9% of London's population belongs to a minority ethnic group.
- The city's overall population rose by 282,000 in the 2001 census. However, the number of people from ethnic minorities rose from 1.3 million to more than two million, or 28.8 %, in the 2001 census; over this same period, the white population dropped by 390,000.
- The most striking trend was the doubling of the capital's black African community to 378,933, with large increases in migration from such countries as Nigeria, Somalia, Ghana and Kenya. Black Africans will shortly pass Indians as the most numerous ethnic group in the city.
- Nearly half of all babies in Greater London (47 %) are now born to immigrant mothers. Of the 621,000 births in 2003 in the UK, 115,000 were to mothers born outside the country. In some parts of the city, specifically in the boroughs of Newham, Tower Hamlets and Westminster, nearly seven out of ten children were born to mothers who themselves were born abroad. More than 300 languages are spoken by pupils of London's schools. Children from ethnic minorities will soon be the majority in London's schools.
- The number of people illegally in the UK is probably over 1 million. London is becoming a city of migrants with 26% of Londoners born outside the UK.

London

- Supporters of immigration contend that migration to the nation's capital has brought dynamism to the London economy and enhanced London's status as a global city.
- Today, the UK is a nation heavily dependent on foreign labour. By 2000, 27% of health professionals in the UK's National Health Service and 12.5% of the country's academic and research staff were non-British nationals.
- A 2003 study for the Home Office estimated that the 1999-2000 migration contributed about 10% more to the Treasury in taxes than were removed in benefits and services to these populations, a contribution of about \$4 billion.
- Academics from the University of London have examined migration trends since the Second World War and have dismissed the idea that there are a fixed number of jobs in an economy and that an influx of foreign workers increases the competition for this fixed number of jobs. "An economy embedded in a competitive international market can always expand production, absorbing new workers by creating new jobs."

New York City

- New York City has historically held a unique place in the immigration lexicon as a city that constantly renews itself through successive waves of foreign immigration - doing so more than any other city in the US. Historically, no less than 40% of Americans can trace their heritage back to an ancestor who entered the country through Ellis Island.
- Even today, more than 100,000 of the 800,000 new immigrants that come to the United States initially make their way to New York. In fact, New York City is once again experiencing a massive wave of new immigration and major demographic transition. Its diversity has increased several fold as a result of immigration flows that were set in motion by changes to national immigration law and policy beginning in 1965.

New York City

- The current mix of New Yorkers is more diverse than at any time in the city's history. Waves of new immigrants from Asia, the Caribbean and South America have produced unprecedented racial and ethnic change. In 2000, Hispanics replaced blacks as the second largest racial/ethnic group in the five boroughs and today, nearly one in ten New Yorkers is Asian.
- A striking feature of the recent waves of immigration is diversity of immigration from around the world. Immigrant flows are at an all time high since their peaks at the dawn of the 20th century. In 1990, the top three immigrant groups (Dominicans, Chinese and Jamaicans) were just under 30 percent of all post-1965 arrivals in New York City (NYC). Indeed, the top country of origin for New Your City immigrants over the last 25 years has been the Dominican Republic. The city absorbs about 22,000 Dominicans a year. Strikingly, no other foreign country accounted for more than 5 percent of the total immigrant population in NYC.

New York City

- These recent immigration patterns are in stark contrast to earlier patterns. Glazer and Moynihan described yesterday's immigrants as arriving two by two. The Irish and Germans in the mid-nineteenth century, Jews and Italians during the decades just before and after 1900 and African-Americans and Puerto Ricans from World War I through the 1960s. Jews and Italians together made up 75% or more of immigrants in the first decade of the century in NYC. Glazer and Moynihan's *Beyond the Melting Pot* describes a city that was still dominated numerically, geographically, and in other ways, by the children and grandchildren of European immigrants, particularly the Irish, Italian and Jewish.
- Today there is no typical New York City immigrant. The urban fabric has been radically restructured over the last three decades as a result of forces acting locally, nationally and globally. Not only have specific individual neighborhoods been transformed by recent immigration patterns, but the composition of all five boroughs has also undergone significant restructuring. In 1970 there were more than 1,000 all-white neighborhoods representing 30% of all neighborhoods in the region; by 1990 there were only 265 such neighborhoods (7.5% of the total). Neighborhoods representing all four of the major population groups (white/black/Latino/Asian) accounted for 26% of all New York neighborhoods.

NY Reflects Changing US Immigration Patterns

- The growth by 25 million in the 1990s was the largest increase of population in any decade except for the 1950s baby boom. Net migration (immigration less emigration) accounted for 30 per cent of the population increase in the 1990s.
- The total percentage of Foreign-Born in NYC over the last century peaked at 40.8 percent in 1920, dipped to 18.2 percent in 1970 but has subsequently risen every recent decade approaching the early century numbers to a peak of 35.9 percent in the last census.
- During the 1950s, 80% of immigrants to the United States were of European ancestry.
- In the 1990s, 90% were of non-European origin. Only four or five states and several metropolitan areas account for the majority placement of immigrants.

New York City

- In Queens 167 nationalities and 116 languages currently coexist. The significance of these numbers is illustrated by the fact that if not for this immigration, the city's population would be rapidly receding today.
- Immigrant flows mitigated catastrophic population losses in the 1970s and helped New York reach a new population zenith in 2000. The "Newest New Yorkers" reveals that 17 neighborhoods exist where a majority of the residents were born outside the United States. Salvo suggests New York City would have suffered a population loss of 9% without immigrants. The immigration that enabled New York to avoid dramatic population losses also helped the city avoid dramatic housing losses, particularly in areas most vulnerable to abandonment.

New York City

- Scott describes a more somber mood in the city before the recent waves of immigration: The last time the population count approached eight million in 1970, New York was very different. Subway ridership was falling, crime was rising and immigration was barely a force... In 1970, people felt that cities in general and perhaps New York in particular were falling from some previous pinnacle of importance and success and that the future was not going to be as bright as the past. In 2014, what's interesting is that people have a sense of the city as a place of the future.

City/Nation Dichotomy

- There are more commonalities between New York City, London and Moscow than there are between each city and its respective nation. As major global immigrant portals, they are distinct from their nations in the degree to which they've been impacted by the powerful forces of recent immigration.
- Abu-Laban and Garber note that, “In the 1990s, 92% of immigrants to the United States settled in metropolitan areas, including 64% in metropolitan areas with populations of at least 2 million”. It is the immigration flows into the US that account for the dramatic change in the ethnic configuration from the turn of the 20th Century to the turn of the 21st Century. Projections are that less than half of the population in 2060 will consist of the once predominant group classified as non-Hispanic whites.
- Riche quotes the French demographer, Jean-Clause Chenais, concerning the US’ current ethnic population when he notes that, “For the first time in history, a single country has a population made up of all the world’s ‘races’ (‘white’, ‘black’, ‘yellow’, and ‘red’), of all its religions (Christian, Buddhist, Muslim, animist, etc.), and of all its languages.” This description fits New York and is just as apt for London.
- The dichotomy between the three cities and their nations is most pronounced..

City/Nation Dichotomy

- London has 78.09% of the entire nation's Black African population, 60.71% of the Black Caribbean, 59.37% of the Bangladeshi and 41.49% of the Indian population. Together these groups constitute over 1.3 million persons or nearly a fifth of the population of London.

20th Century USA Immigration Policies

- The United States first introduced major immigration restrictions with the passage of the Quota Acts in 1921 and 1925.
- The landmark Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 abolished the national origins quotas of the 1920s, which heavily favoured northern and western Europe, and replaced it with a system that placed all countries on a more equal footing

USA Immigration Policies

- In the 1980s the political response to the flow of immigrants into the US gave rise to the Immigration and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA), which was enacted to address public concerns that the immigration flow increasingly included person entering the US illegally who were in an impoverished state and that it was including too many immigrants from Third World nations.
- The provisions of the IRCA were aimed primarily at the employers of illegal immigrants, rather than at the immigrants themselves. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1986, which also contained welfare reform measures and is known as the Welfare Reform Act, limited immigrant access to public assistance because of their lack of citizenship. The third piece of this federal legislation was the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1986. The stated purpose of the IIRIRA was to control the porous nature of the northern (Canadian) and southern (Mexican) borders, but the real concern was the southern border shared with Mexico. Also, under the Refuge Act of 1980, the President in consultation with the Congress can set limits on the number of refugees admitted each year.

Recent USA Immigration Policies

- As the immigrant flow continued, and increased, in the 1990s it provoked public outcry that immigrants were displacing citizens from the work force, taking welfare resources from citizens, engaging in criminal behaviour and in general causing economic and political disruption to the state and national economy.
- The political response within many state governments was to enact state laws excluding immigrants from social welfare benefits. At the federal level this political pressure resulted in the immigration restrictions in the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) of 1996. The AEDPA, the Congressional response to the Oklahoma City bombing committed, ironically, by domestic terrorists, created processes for faster deportation of people suspected of being alien terrorists.
- More recent immigration policies are, however, the by-products of the 1990 Immigration Act. This immigration law addresses inequities in that the people from Eastern and Southern Europe were restricted to small numbers and most of Asia was completely banned as a source of legal immigration. The Immigration Act defined a three-track system that granted the greatest number of visas to immediate family members, 480,000 out of a total 675,000. The remaining 195,000 visas are distributed among the potential immigrants who are likely to make an economic contribution: 140,000 are given to those deemed highly skilled and the others are used for demonstrably needed unskilled workers.
- This has boosted the total of immigration populations from China, the Philippines and Israel. An additional 55,000 “diversity visas” are available for immigrants from countries that, in the past, had been well represented in the immigrant pool. The law also made provisions for legalizing the status of dependents, the spouses and minor children amnestied under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

UK Immigration Policies

- As a long established unitary state with its parliamentary form of government, Great Britain does not have the constraints of federalism, separation of powers or the degree of checks and balances which work to limit centralized power in the US. Because the UK does not have a written constitution, it is also not restricted in that manner; so, the “rights based” orientation of the US (premised on its constitutionally specified due process and Bill of Rights protections) and Australia (premised on the protections contained in various places in its constitution despite the absence of specific due process clauses or a Bill of Rights), would not occur in the UK because of their different legal and governmental structures.

UK Immigration Policies

- Current migration patterns in the UK are to a large degree an accidental by-product of the Empire. London now has a higher inflow of foreigners than does New York, once the premier global immigration portal.
- Britain's Nationality Act of 1948, a far reaching piece of legislation, conferred on the residents of Britain's then considerable colonial empire the right of unrestricted entry to Britain, specifically the British colonies in the Caribbean and also the citizens of newly independent Commonwealth states such as Pakistan and India.
- In 1949 the Ireland Act precipitated a flood of Irish workers. According to Paul, by 1951 Britain was home to three-quarters of a million Irish-born persons with another 50,000 to 60,000 migrants annually.
- At that time most of the non-whites moving to the UK were British subjects. Immigration was fuelled not only by post-World War II labour shortages, but also by a feeling of commitment to the colonies and that having an open policy towards immigration might somehow enhance Britain's global reach and influence in the wake of successful colonial independence movements.

UK Immigration Policies

- Popular support for immigration from the New Commonwealth countries quickly waned as large numbers of non-whites began settling in the UK, especially in London.
- By 1962 the Commonwealth Immigrants Act had been passed in response to public concerns about the increasing immigrant numbers, which Act restricted immigration by Commonwealth citizens by allowing entry only for those who were holders of work vouchers. Paradoxically, while the Act aimed to severely curtail immigration through a labour voucher system it actually increased aggregate New Commonwealth immigration by 73% over the period of no restrictions. When faced with a difficult re-entry if they returned home, the men instead chose to bring their families over from the subcontinent. Government policy authorized the entry of the dependents of these workers; thus, unintentionally converting many individual workers whom intended to stay only temporarily into a permanent immigration of entire families.
- The last South Asian immigrant group to arrive was from Bangladesh, who were 90% Muslim and, until its breakaway in 1971, had been the Muslim province of East Pakistan. The Bangladeshi remain the poorest, least educated and most poorly housed minority group in the country.

UK Immigration Policies

- Legislation in 1968, 1971, 1981 and 1988 further limited the immigration of Commonwealth citizens. In addition, the Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993, Asylum and Immigration Act of 1996 and 1999 and the Single European Act (1986) have all attempted to tighten border controls.
- After receding as a decisive electoral issue for the best part of a quarter of a century, immigration policy has again returned to the forefront. In the May 2005 elections, the issue of immigration moved to the center of Britain's election debate and was one of the biggest issues dividing the Labour and Conservative Party. Thomas indicates that public opinion polls reflect xenophobia in that Britons believe the proportion of immigrants in the UK to be between 22% and 24%. In fact, the figure is between 4% and 5%. Opinion polls show that nearly 80% of the British people want to see tighter immigration controls.

UK Immigration Policies

- Recently both parties have announced policies to place stricter controls on the number granted permission to enter Britain. This issue is one of the few policy issues in recent times where the Conservatives have consistently scored more highly than Labour in opinion polls. Immigration increased three fold under the Blair government. Conservatives have called for both a cap on migrants and an island where asylum-seekers can be processed, an idea that was dismissed as “fantasy island” and “laughable nonsense” by former Prime Mister Blair.

- Critics contend that the Tory parties vehement attacks against immigrants, asylum-seekers and refugees have helped fuel and legitimize the ideas and rhetoric of the far right. While anti-immigration sentiment is on the rise in Britain, as it is elsewhere in Europe, Britain has avoided the formation of an anti-immigrant party and the high level of xenophobia that has swept across continental Europe. While the popularity of the avowedly racist British National Party has stalled, the UK Independence has gained support, winning 30 local council seats around the country.
- One quarter of British voters think controlling immigration is the UK's most pressing problem. Former Prime Minister Blair responded with a points system and "strict controls that work, including identity cards and electronic tagging of asylum applicants as part of a system to ensure that people who want to settle here are the people we need to build the strong economy and services for Britain's future. Blair had asserted that the nation cannot simply be a 'fortress Britain' if the nation's businesses and economy are to grow and thrive.
- Blair's commitment to this agenda was demonstrated by the restructuring of the Home Office that occurred on April 1, 2007 creating a new Home Office Agency: The Border and Immigration Agency (BIA). The BIA, which replaces the Immigration and Nationality Directorate, is "founded on four objectives: strengthening UK's borders; fast-tracking asylum decisions; ensuring compliance with UK immigration laws, and boosting the economy."

Post 9/11 Security Concerns NYC

- As the site of the devastating attacks on 9/11 no one needs to remind New Yorkers of the very real security concerns that face the US. Congressional concern for this was expressed in the title of one of the most prominent legislative responses to the attacks, the Uniting and Strengthening of America to Provide Appropriate Tools to Respond to, Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT Act) of 2001 which addresses a wide arrange of security concerns.
- Act disbanded the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), previously responsible for the enforcement of federal immigration policy. Duties delegated to three Bureaus within the Department of Homeland Security

Post 9/11 Security Concerns

- The terrorist attacks of 9/11 provided the original impetus for a return to policies more greatly influenced by the national security concerns presented by illegal and legal immigration, and stricter controls for the Mexico-US border.

Post 9/11 Security Concerns NYC

- The federal executive branch uses immigration policies and procedures as tools to limit the activities of immigrants as prevention against internal terrorist attacks. However, the very nature of the multi-layered governmental structure of the US requires local government involvement in these law enforcement efforts. The application and enforcement of federal policies is given largely to the state and local levels of government, whose enforcement actions will not necessarily reflect the restrictive federal policies. Tensions are created between these levels where the responsibility for creating immigration policy and regulating the resulting flows is at the federal level, but the responsibility for the individual welfare of the immigrants themselves remains with the state and local governments. Effective management of the interactions between local, state, and federal officers are critical to an effective implementation of federal immigration policy.

Post 9/11 Security Concerns NYC

- An increase in expressions of hostility towards Muslims, regardless of their citizenship status, has also increased post-9/11. The Council on American-Islamic Relations released its 2005 report on May 11, 2005 noting that it was reported to the Council in 2004 that there was a 49% increase in reports of civil rights violations against Muslims over 2003 and a 52% increase in incidents of confirmed or suspected bias crimes. Law enforcement policies and welfare discrimination are among the specific areas of increasing difficulty for Muslims that are cited in the report. It is not yet clear to what degree these security concerns and policies will affect future waves of immigration to New York City.

Post 9/11 and 7/7 Security Concerns London

- The recent conviction of al-Qaida operative Kamel Bourgass for murdering a constable and wounding three others while plotting mass murder and creating a poison factory (ricin, cyanide and explosives) in a north London apartment, emerged as a dramatizing issue in the recent elections.
- As O'Sullivan states, "A major terrorist was able to enter Britain illegally, stay for two years before his asylum appeal was rejected, disappear into the community thereafter, live in government-sponsored accommodation as an 'illegal,' survive an arrest and criminal conviction (stealing jeans) and though the police suspected his illegal status, he was finally be captured largely by accident."
- This has raised concerns about the over one million persons that are estimated to live in Britain illegally. Wall expresses concerns that a security focus has led to "street sweep" operations where police and immigration services have combined to target passengers on the London Underground in what he criticizes is an emerging police state and the targeting of foreigners. Wall asserts the Home Office has picked up 1,000 immigration offenders during 235 joint police and immigration operations nationally between May 2003 and July 2004.

Post 9/11 and 7/7 Security Concerns London

- Terrorist actions such as the 9/11 and 7/7 attacks result in widespread public fear and responses from the executive and legislative branches that are often publicly praised as improvements from security perspectives, but also have the potential to undermine the safety and status of immigrants, especially those from Arab and Muslim countries. Even without the 7/7 attacks the integration of Muslim immigrants to London, as elsewhere in Western Europe, presented religious challenges for communities with traditions based in a Judeo-Christianity and secularized societies. The integration of unprecedented numbers of Muslims to non-Muslim nations creates potential conflict because, as Freeman notes: “Even without the current contexts of fears of terrorism and pressures to view Muslims immigrants through the lens of security questions, working on a suitable modus vivendi between these two different cultural communities will require great patience and ingenuity.” Changes made to criminal law and justice processes have the potential to impact first generation immigrants, more specifically Arabs and Muslims, “just as the general Irish community living in mainland Britain were stigmatized by their accents and names at the height of the IRA bombings.”

Post 9/11 and 7/7 Security Concerns London

- Following the attacks on the US, the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Bill (ATCSA) was introduced into the House of Commons on November 12 and was passed through within 16 hours, The final version that became the law on December 15th, paralleling the speedy progress of the USA PATRIOT Act. According to Thomas, as of April 2003 144 arrests had been made under its provisions.
- The 7/7 bombings reinforced these already heightened security concerns. The British parliament's response was to create laws that imprison or deport people who either disagree with established British values or endorsed the actions of the bombers. The creation of the new crime of "glorifying" terrorism, however, is criticized as endangering free speech and the extension of the government's ability to detain persons to three months without having to bring charges is observed to be a return to internment practices of the past. Other changes have followed that directly address British "identity", such as adding the requirement that those executive branch agencies who handle citizenship applications administer a new citizenship test of identified knowledge points about Britain to new citizens as a pre-requisite of achieving citizenship status, which the government plans on also requiring for refugees who are to stay in Britain indefinitely as a condition of their continued asylum.

Moscow's Security Concerns???

Conclusions

- The large numbers of new arrivals in New York, London and Moscow, raises important questions of identity, policy and national security.
- For a long period, assimilation was viewed as the ideal in the US. Rex and Tomlinson summarize the historical differences between the US and UK: “In the US capitalist enterprises, free of most of the aristocratic restraints to be found in European contexts, drew upon a seemingly endless supply of immigrant labour, so that, instead of an ethnically homogeneous society divided into classes by the bargaining of the labour market, one had a society of gradually assimilating immigrants.”
- Glazer and Moynihan’s book *Beyond the Melting Pot* marked the beginning of the end to the advancement of the argument for assimilation, which fell out of fashion in describing immigrant dynamics in New York City and elsewhere. Up until that time the gradual disappearance of ethnic difference was viewed as both an inevitable and a desirable feature of U.S. life.

Conclusions

- The constructs of identity, ethnicity and multiculturalism continue to evolve in each of the milieus of the cases. According to Anderson, in New York people of various racial and ethnic groups are mixing more than they used to while still retaining more of their group identity within these interactions. Glazer contends that New York has in fact, now fallen behind London in the degree of integration. “The difference between New York City and London is striking. The black population of London is better integrated, residentially, than the black population of New York. Many more live with or have married persons of other races.”

Conclusions

- Immigration flows have visibly changed London. New ethnic villages have sprung up all over the city. West Indians have settled in Brixton, Punjabis in Southall, Bangladeshis in Tower Hamlets, Poles in Lambeth and Southward, Algerians and Moroccans in Finsbury Park, Kosovans and Albanians in Enfield, and Newham and Congolese in Croydon among others. The 2001 Office for National Statistics Register revealed that Muslim, Sikh and Hindu places of worship in England and Wales numbered just fewer than one thousand. As late as 1961, there were only eleven places of worship: 7 mosques, 3 gudwaras (Sikh) and one mandir (Hindu) in England and Wales. Young notes, “Look at the CD racks in towns, the restaurants in the smallest village high streets or watch a football match on any pub television and you get a sense of how much British culture has changed as a result of post-war migration.

Conclusions

- Coleman asserts that within the UK the term immigrant has been replaced by the term ethnic minority. “This usage is reinforced by the official ethnic classifications employed for statistical and legal purposes. Baumann suggests that the UK currently is showing enormous success in harmonizing community relations.

Conclusions

- Yesterday's immigrants are firmly established among today's politicians, opinion-makers, business owners, trade unionists and professionals. Not for Britain the banning of Muslim headscarves in schools as happened in France, or the de facto ghettoization of African Caribbeans as happened in the liberal Netherlands; not for Britain the absolute divide between immigrants and nationals as maintained in German civic culture....the civic inequality of immigrants in Britain, is legally speaking, far less of a problem than anywhere else in the West; the vast majority of all immigrants have acquired British citizenship, the naturalization laws are liberal for those who have been allowed in from the former colonies of the 'New Commonwealth' and the problems of illegal immigration are much less in comparison with Germany, Spain, the United States or Italy.

Introduction to KBE

- Complex Interplay of central, regional, (state) and local legislation and action
- After half century of relative dominance, US losing its edge
- UK/AU recent Big Bet on KBE
- KBE convergence/divergence in NY, London, and Moscow

Implications for Russia/Moscow???

- Strong scientific, educational and cultural potential
- Towards a KBE in the Russian Federation: Country Readiness Assessment Report
- “Electronic Russia” 2002
- Small business sectors <12% GDP
- Legal and Trade barriers

- Great Urban Primacy in London, Moscow
- GLA most centralized approach
- NYC/London #1 and #2 on Global Cities list, Moscow rising

GDP in Current US Dollars

YEAR	AUSTRALIA	USA	UK
1980	\$151 B	\$2.77T	\$541 B
2000	\$417B	\$9.90T	\$1.48T
2004	\$615B	\$11.8T	\$2.20T
2008	\$1.04T	\$14.3T	\$2.66T
2011	\$1.50 T	15.06T	\$2.48T
1980- 2011	993%	543%	458%

Source: The World Bank [Http://data.worldbank.org/country](http://data.worldbank.org/country)

*estimated data from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/uk.html>

Knowledge Economy Index 1995-2012 Rankings

COUNTRY	2012 RANK	1995 RANK	CHANGE FROM 1995
Sweden	1	9	8
Denmark	2	1	-1
Norway	5	4	-1
Finland	2	2	0
Netherlands	4	3	-1
Switzerland	10	5	-5
Canada	7	7	0
Australia	9	11	2
United Kingdom	14	10	-4
United States	12	6	-6

Sources: KAM 2012, World Bank

KAM Knowledge Indexes 2012

INDEX	AUSTRALIA	USA	UK
EIR Rank	23	26 (16 in 2007)	12
Innovation Rank	19	6 (4 in 2007)	11
Education Rank	2	13	36
ICT Rank	22	18 (13 in 2007)	4
Total KEI Rank	9	12	14

EIR (Economic Incentive Regime): For efficient use of new knowledge and entrepreneurship

Innovation: Ample firms, research centers, universities and other organizations to tap into knowledge, adapt it to local needs and create new technologies

Education: An educated and skilled population to use new knowledge and technologies

ICT (Information and Communication Technology): Facilitate the creation, dissemination and procession of new information

Transforming Economy in US

- US historically world class industry
- Leader in innovation and technology
- 1963 manufacturing 27.2% GDP 2006, 12.2%
- Yet exports of High Tech Sectors slipping (Nanotechnology, Information Technology, Energy, Aerospace and Biotechnology) significantly less success and growth in those areas than other countries. Dropped from 30 percent of the world share to just 17 percent in the last two decades

- Great “Global Skills Race” on
- Rise of the Creative Class (Richard Florida)
- Fed R & D funding insufficient in US, 1950’s-60s, more than half of R & D funding Govt, today less than 10%, emerging economies just the opposite today
- Since 2009, some limited Federal Response in Obama Administration:

Since 2009 Limited Federal Response in Obama Administration

- In A Strategy for American Innovation: Driving Towards Sustainable Growth and Quality Jobs the Executive Office offers initiatives to foster a new generation of innovation and entrepreneurship in America.
- Three broad categories are highlighted within this strategy: Investing in American Innovation, Promoting Competitive Markets and Entrepreneurship and Catalyzing Important National Interests These three broad categories contain initiatives such as improving education in K-12 schools, increasing national funding for research and development, promoting American exports and supporting a clean energy strategy.
- Over \$100 billion of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in the 2010 Federal Budget was designated for those specific innovation-type activities. Over \$30 million was committed to renewable energy or energy efficiency, almost \$30 million for health IT and research and \$7.5 billion for innovative programs (National Economic Council 2009).

NYC's KBE Dominance

- Few cities have benefited as much from Globalization
- NYC if nation would be in top 15 of world's economies
- Barbell economy: Manhattan's per capita grew from 209% of nation's median income to 301% in 2008 but Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens lags the nation

Some NYC Global Stats

- Top 5 largest banks in world in NYC
- 9/19 largest hedge funds
- Fashion capital
- FIRE 1975:16% 2008:35%
- 24 Fortune 500 CO's
- Highly Diversified global economy

NYC and Global Skills Race

- 59% of Manhattanites have bachelor's degree
- Nine major academic and medical centers
- Over two decades immigration doubled (1.4million to 3.0): 50% of city doctors, 33% of financial managers, 25% of architects foreign born
- Doesn't translate to rest of State, NY, not in top 5
- PlaNYC 2030

UK Rebuilding and Empire?

- Struggled post WWII to regain global position
- Urban Primacy – 65% of London's workforce
Creative Class, only 37.3 in England/Wales,
NE and Midlands struggle
- GLA and London
- Recent Austerity Measures
- Long Way to go in Successful Transition to
KBE

UK and the Global Skills Race

- As late as 1970 most of the UK's workforce had no qualifications and only a tiny share had degrees. Today up to a third have a degree or equivalent.
- While, the UK is home to a disproportionate share of the world's leading universities. With one percent of the world's population, the UK achieved 12 percent of the world's scientific citations in 2007/08. The UK arts and humanities community published 33 percent of the world's output in the period 2006 to 2008. UK universities' economic output at 59 billion pounds a year amounts to 2.3 percent of the UK GDP (Higher Ambitions 2009).
- With 340,000 foreign students in the UK from 239 countries is second only to the USA and one sixth of the UK academic staff is from outside the UK.
- Talent attraction initiatives: two-year non-renewable post grad work visas

London: Global Hub of KBE

- Half of all jobs in KBE, (60% in Inner London)
- With 12% of UK population, 40% of Arts infrastructure, 70% music, 70% film/TV production, 46% advertising, 27% of all Architectural activity
- 25% of all UK patents

Conclusion

“...there is nothing more difficult to carry out, nor more doubtful of success, not more dangerous to handle, than to initiate a new order of things.” (Machiavelli, *The Prince*, 1532)