

ECON 3248 Migration & Development Midterm Part I 36 points: answering short answer in the space provided below (extra credit sections can be continued in your Exam book please list these on the front).

SA-1A) Briefly list the “new ideas” Betts and Collier, 2017 propose for dealing with the ongoing Global refugee crisis *EC-1B) Where does the proposed UNCHR and NY Declaration agree with B&C, 2017?*

- Duty of Rescue: All countries have a duty to accommodate refugees
- Nearby Partner or Haven countries are best for refugees and
- Problem: most partner countries only address Humanitarian needs, not education and work examples are Uganda, Kenya Pakistan, Jordan, Lebanon
- Globalization (Aid and FDI) can incubate post-conflict recovery

SA-2A) Betts and Collier, 2017 argue bringing refugees to high income countries like Germany or the U.S. is a bad idea for families and for the future of conflict countries? (Part 1A their proposed alternative?)

For: For high income countries, creates backlash (Germany, Brexi) diverts Aid funds to refugees (Sweden, Netherlands) encourages dangerous migration via boats, across Africa or with human traffickers (Libya, Lesbos)

For: post-conflict and poore countries: brain drain takes best people out poor countries (Somalia, Ethiopia.. Reduces the probability of return, their alternative nearby haven

SA-3A) Betts and Collier, 2017 argue refugees should be sheltered in nearby partner countries such as Kenya, Jordan or Uganda? Why?

Less hazardous, refugees safe and more likely to return after conflict ends, similar languages, trends...

SA-3B) Briefly why do many refugees leave these camps to migrate to cities or Europe?

Most camps (except Uganda and in some new camps in Jordan) do not allow refugees to work and only a small fraction of children go to school, with no opportunities even for self employment refugees migrate to the cities.

SA-4) Which age groups benefit most from relocation to high income countries (recall that only 61% if refugee children are primary school and that UNCHR supervised girls are half as likely as boys to be in Secondary School compare to the NPR recorded conversations of Utica Somali HS students).

Children under 18 benefit the most from attending school in high income countries: they learn language quickly and rapidly integrate unless schools segregated and low equality. Nadia's and classmates experience in Utica is an example..

SA-5A) Why do Dustman et al. 2016 say studies of immigration's wage impacts reach such different conclusions?

National skill cell approach compare apples to oranges, definitions and can be distorted by downgrading...

SA-5B) Was David Card's classic 1990 study of the Mariel Boatlift a use a spatial, national skill cell or a mixed approach to measuring immigrant wage impact on Miami wages? What did he find? SA-5C

Card used a spatial approach comparing 5 cities similar to Miami and found similar if not identical changes in wages, no discernable effect

SA-6A) California has about twice as many immigrants as the United States overall, in 2016 about **27%** of its population are born abroad compared to **15%** nationwide. State's cannot grant citizenship but what measures has California taken to help immigrants work and study in California, whether they have legal status or not?

SA-7A) Global remittances to developing countries are almost **3** times as much the \$150 billion annual foreign aid? Why were remittances largely overlooked by wage differential Harris-Todaro (HT) migration models?

The HT model focuses on the individual's

SA-7B) What theory of migration developed in the late 1980s does explain remittances? Why might this model often be associated with circular migration?

The New Economic theory of migration (NELM) views immigration as a family decision to reduce risk and enhance income by sending a family member abroad or to the city.

SA-7C) Perhaps the largest circular migration in history started with the Bracero program ended in 1965. In the late 1980s IRCA ramped up border enforcement, why did this trap many undocumented Latinos in the United States?

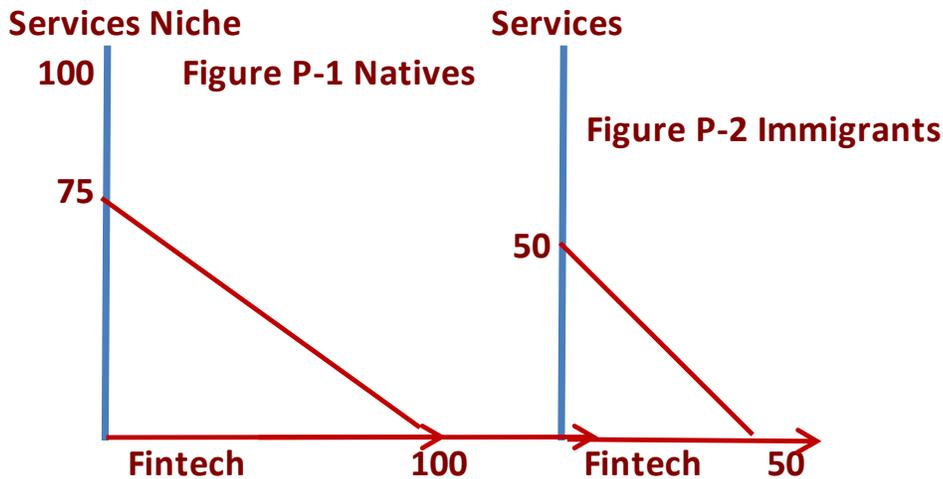
When crossing the border became difficult many mixed status families decided to stay rather than return.

SA-7D) What is it about U.S. immigration law that creates so many mixed status families? Which family member is most likely to be deported? *How does this create emotional and economic stress on these families?*

The U.S. has birthright citizenship so children born here become citizens.

Part II: Exam Book Essays: Please answer LE-1 & LE-2 and any of the remaining EB essays you have time for. If you prepared quotes or lists of references please turn them in when you start part I of the exam and then insert them in your exam book whether you use them or not.

LE-1 Use the PPF diagrams below to outline the potential gains from immigration. Limited by the existing capital stock, and operating in separate countries, natives and immigrants are limited by their PPFs P-1 and P-2 below. **LE-1A)** However, if immigrants and natives operate in a single city or country they can both consume above their PPFs. Who has an absolute advantage in producing both services and Fintech? Putting both workers in a single PPF they can produce a total of 125 services and units: who should be the first to being producing Fintech? On the diagrams below show that both can consume above their PPFs if they work together (we assume "personal" services require an in-person visit so cannot be traded).



Required LE-1B) With enough different workers the PPF eventually become smooth and curved. This labor only PPF is limited by the total capital stock in the economy, and determines relative wages of the two groups. What happens to native wages if immigrants have the same relative skills as natives (this is the main argument of Borjas). Over time, even in Utica New York, new immigrants will require and stimulate new investment in schooling, housing, and other services (especially if they need to learn a new language and arrive in regions with historically high unemployment). Show how this investment affects the curved PPF over time. According to Evans and Fitzgerald, 2017 roughly how long does it take for this investment to pay off in terms of higher tax revenue for government... **LE-1C)** Card and Peri (2016) page 1346 argue the main gains from immigration do not come from specialization and changes in native wages but from economies of scale, growth and innovation. About half of U.S. economic growth is generally attributed to total factor productivity (TFP) growth which involves no innovation (patents) but no capital investment or additional labor. Show how TFP growth affects the PPF if it is shared equally by the services and Fintech sectors. **LE-1D)** *Relate patent driven TFP growth to STEM migration What share of U.S. TFP growth during the 1990 to 2010 do Peri, Shih and Sparber (2015) p S250-S252 attribute to high skilled STEM immigrants, they study mainly large cities, is this a limitation?*

Required LE-2 A) What do Betts and Collier (2017) argue is wrong with the current humanitarian (UNHCR) and IOM approach to sheltering refugees? Does it fulfill the Duty of rescue?" **LE-2B)** Why would Betts and Collier rather not see refugees taken to high income countries like Germany, France and the UK? Which groups benefit most from migration to "honey-pot" countries? Explain. **LE-2C)** Compare Germany's current effort to integrate 1-2 million workers from Syria and North Africa with its earlier experience with Turkish immigrants? Why do high income industrial economies like Japan and Germany need immigrants now, especially the group that loses most from staying in partner countries?

LE-2D) Using the NELM to argue that the two resettlement strategies, one in nearby countries with full access to employment and education, one in high income countries are in fact complementary, especially in especially in countries where conflict, violence and climate events (famines) continue? **LE-2E)** *The best study of we have of the cost of refugees is Evans and Fitzgerald, 2017 are their results consistent with the unpublished 2016 HHS study? Why is this study rejected, incomplete, unpublished? Compare the blocking of this report to the 135 to one German refugee spending calculation advanced by B&C 2017. How is this ratio misleading in the numerator, but not in the denominator? What has Germany resolved to do different this time (compared to the 1980s Turkish guest worker migration)? Is this approach expensive? Can Germany afford this extra fiscal spending? Should Germany increase its fiscal deficit?*

Optional LE-3 *The Mariel Boatlift has become one of the most famous “natural experiments” in economics (see the Wall Street Journal Saturday Essay and Planet Money Podcast). **LE-3A)** What was the approach of Card and more recently Peri to assess the impact of the sudden arrival of 120,000 Cubans in Miami? **LE-3B)** Summarize the contribution of Clemens, Hunt and Roodman? What do they argue made Borjas’ results questionable (in particular, look at the last column of the last Table in Roodman’s post). Does Borjas acknowledge these arguments in his blog posts? **LE-3-C)** Suppose Hispanic immigrants compete with HS Dropouts, what programs can be used **LE-3-D)** Why did Miami welcome these refugees (as it welcomes Puerto Ricans to Orlando). What do these refugee surges suggest about the role of cities and existing immigrant communities in welcoming new migrants (as with Somali Bantus)?*

Optional LE-4A) What does UNCHR stand for? Why did the U.S. oppose its formation in 1950? Did the U.S. sign the 1951 Convention or the 1967 protocol? Why? Betts and Collier, 2017 accuse UNCHR of creating an “humanitarian silo. Why? Is UNCHR aware of those limitations? How do we know? (sources, quotes) **LE-4B)** Who the current HCR? Is he Italian? Who was the last HCR? Where is he now? Why do B&C 2017 call UNCHR an employment program? **LE-4C)** Why does the UNCHR have such a fancy web page (ever changing during these times of civil war and mass violence) as well as many celebrity representatives leading funding appeals (Angela Jolie and Cate Blanchett). Did the UNCHR start as humanitarian relief agency? How does this explain its constant fund-raising activity? Why is it in the interest of wealthy countries to fund its operations? Why? **LE-4D)** According Betts and Collier, 2017 the U.S. initially opposed the UNCHR and the 1951 Convention but gradually became a supporter of both heading into the 1967 Protocol (which did what?). What events/crises gradually made the U.S. a UNCHR supporter as the cold war progressed? **LE-5D)** Unlike Canada the U.S. has recently scaled back its refugee settlement program from 110,000 to 45,000 banning refugees from Iraq, Iran, Libya, Somalia and Yemen (later North Korea and Venezuela were added and language mentioning Christians was removed)? How does this affect migrants in upstate New York and Maine? (careful, where do these originate?).

Optional LE-5A) Summarize the Sanctuary City-State debate currently unfolding in California and other sanctuary cities including New York. Summarize the “public safety” arguments of the cities and states and the U.S. State Department on behalf of ICE (Immigration and Customs enforcement). **LE-5B)** Arizona and Texas has taken the opposite approach making sanctuary city policing illegal (subject to fines). The Supreme court reversed many of the Arizona policies (famously over-enforced by recently pardoned Sheriff Arpaio). Does this case set a precedent for the upcoming California lawsuit? **LE-5C)** What is the academic evidence on immigration and crime?

Ramakrishnan, K & A Colbern (2015). "The “California Package” of immigrant integration and the evolving nature of state citizenship." source of UC Riverside video we watched in class...

SA-13 A) Discuss the New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) how does it differ from traditional Harris Todaro model approaches? What discovery by the World Bank and development economists brought the NELM into the spotlight? Why are remittances particularly effective “lifelines” during famines and conflict? How did the IDB MIF exploit this advantage during the 2010 earthquake in Haiti (hint: what is Fonkonze)

For the long essays I suggest bringing a typed few printed pages with citations and/or quotes (number the quotes q-1, q-2 etc. refer to references in the standard author date format as in B&C, 2017 or Hunt, 2017).

Short essay example SA-6B) Which studies are most reliable, which are less reliable? On problem is consistency, another relates misclassification of workers, explain briefly. **SA-6C)** EC (answer in your EB): What approach did Card (1990) use in his famous of the Mariel boatlift? More recently Borjas has focused on one “skill cell” African Americans without a HS degree, what problem did he run into focusing in this smaller group? (see for example Roodman’s 2017 blog entry or Clemens and Hunt, 2017)

The following topics will be on the final version of the midterm review sheet (to be posted March 13th)

SA- Remittances as a lifeline for refugees (in Somalia for example...).

LE- Approaches Refugees in high income countries (Australia,,USA,Germany,France, UK, Canada including Refugees in Upstate New York, Maine and Canada

LE- Drivers and benefits of migration, economic, demographic (see Hanson and McIntosh, 2016)

LE- City and States obligation to enforce Federal immigration laws. the public safety or “sanctuary city debate

SA- The California Package: state laws targeting or protecting immigrants in California.

LE- The four “new ideas” in Betts and Collier, 2017 Chapters 1-6 (with some pages skipped)

LE- Problems with and missing elements of the Betts and Collier refugees and development argument...

SA/LE The New York Declaration and the un-going “global compact” discussions in Geneva

SA/EC Migration and native wages (the Mariel boatlift, downgrading, spatial vs. skill cell studies...)

EC-1 Migration and Globalization (see part IV of the PBS York Video and the urban poverty lecture).

EC-2 Alabama and Arizona’s efforts to enforce their own immigration law.

EC-3 Immigrants, (birth place diversity) innovation and economic growth

EC-4 Key elements of Federal immigration law, H-1 and H-2, deportation of mixed status families, DACA,

Midterm Review: sample short essay questions. The midterm will have three parts: Part I will short answer questions (30 minutes), Part II will be longer essays including and Part III will be a brief essay related to your case study (part III is due after You will have these questions in advance can bring neatly typed references and quotes and/or Figures related to the posted questions. The case study question for the midterm will be posted this Friday but your case study overview due a week after we return from Spring Break.

Topics for Midterm: Refugees in the U.S. and EU, Refugees in Africa and Asia? California's immigration system; the New York Compact (so far), Theories of immigration (so far); Mexico-U.S. Migration? U.S. Immigration Reform states vs. Federal (California) see especially key legislation listed in the [UC Riverside Study on "state citizenship"](#) and the nice short video see also Kevin Johnson from UC Davis (where Professor Peri is on the Economics faculty, he was a student of David Card at UCB).

Part I: Terms for review: [1951 Refugee Convention](#), UNCHR [Non-Refoulement](#), Turkish, French and Russian Pogroms, a U.S. Pogroms (page 97 of Betts and Collier, a terrible word, don't look it up...) the Demographic Transition (Lewis Turning point(s) in Mexico and the U.S.) downgrading, mega-cities, refugee vs. asylum seeker, 1967 Protocol, UNCHR in 1950, EB-5 Visas, DACA, H-2B visas, STEM PhDs (see Peri, 2016), Who [needs and gets a Schengen Visa?](#)

Part II: Sample essay questions (some short essay, some longer essay):

SA-1 The economic impact of immigration on high income countries is a subject of controversy. The Mariel boatlift is a "tired" example. The labor force of Miami increase 7% in three months (in 1980)
 A) What is the Mariel boatlift a "natural experiment" B) Dustman et al (2016) try to explain these different findings by dividing immigration inflow studies into three groups: national skill-cell approach (Borjas, 2003); a pure spatial approach (i.e. Altonji and Card, 1991) and "mixed approaches". See the highlighted sections of [Dustman et al. 2016](#) C) To be fair, the gap between debaters is not that dramatic Borjas (2017) argues "The evidence consistently indicates that the race-adjusted low-skill wage in Miami fell significantly relative to the wage in other labor markets shortly after 1980 before *fully recovering* in 1990." Still this debate is important because the original David Card paper is so simple with an result that has been broadly confirmed making him famous/notorious depending on your point of view (his research with Alan Krueger on the minimum wage had a similar impact...). Here is Michael Clemens discussing the [Economic Case for slowing migration](#) further, they get to Mariel in minute 28, more or less.

Save for after the midterm SA-2 In 1960 Puerto Rico was poor that the four largest countries in Latin America ([see Figure P-4](#)) with an average income 1/3 that of the United States mainland. By 2010 its income rose to nearly 70% of U.S. income, double that of the richest Latin American nations (Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Uruguay). How has migration (not immigration!) helping Puerto Rico develop and cope with its fiscal crisis (debt problems) and its recent natural disasters (several Hurricanes). To make midterm review easier, articles relevant to refugees in New York and other advanced nations are being rolled off this calendar into separate pages (see above). Compare Puerto Rico's ongoing immigration with Albanian immigration from Greece during the economic crisis? D) Collier might argue Puerto Rico is losing its best students/future workers, Amanda for example. [see this NY Times story, can you access it fully?](#) What does Amanda's story indicate about Puerto Rico's advantage over most Latin American countries? Does Amanda plan to return? What is advantage of being a U.S. citizen? What did Tulane do what NYU did not? Why is this a problem for Puerto Rico over the longer term? Has free access to jobs and schools in the U.S. prevented Puerto Rico led the IMF to classify Puerto Rico as the only LatAm "advanced economy" Why?

SA-3 The Mariel Boatlift has become one of the most famous "natural experiments" in economics (see the [Wall Street Journal](#) Saturday Essay and Planet Money Podcast). A) What was the approach of Card and Peri to assessing the impact of the sudden arrival of 120,000 Cubans in Miami? B) Summarize the contribution of Clemens, Hunt and Roodman? What do they argue made Borjas' results questionable (in particular, look at the last column of the last Table in Roodman's post). Does Borjas acknowledge these arguments in his blog posts? C) Suppose Hispanic immigrants compete D) Why did Miami welcome

these refugees (as it welcomes Puerto Ricans to Orlando). What do these refugee surges suggest about the role of cities and existing immigrant communities in welcoming new migrants (as with Bantus in the Mohawk valley)? C) The best study of we have of the cost of refugees is [Evans and Fitzgerald, 2017](#) are their results consistent with the unpublished 2016 HHS study? Why is this study incomplete, unpublished and “leaked” (like the Pentagon papers...)?

SA-4 A) What does [UNCHR stand for](#)? Why did the U.S. oppose its formation in 1950? Did the U.S. sign the 1951 Convention or the 1967 protocol? Why? What are the main “humanitarian silo” complaints Betts and Collier about UNCHR? Is UNCHR aware of those limitations? How do you know? (sources, quotes) B) who the current HCR? Is he Italian?

SA-5 How long does official U.S. refugee assistance last? Why does this make it very hard for adult refugees to integrate or find jobs that match their training or potential? Who do nonworking dependents benefit most from migration? Use examples from Utica New York if possible? How do dependents left behind benefit from refugees taken in by what Betts and Collier call “honeypot” countries (which are)? List the disadvantages of Syrian refugees coming to New York or Germany as opposed to Jordan or Lebanon for example? What are the advantages of refugees taken to nearby 3rd party countries (such as Turkey or Jordan or Kenya or Uganda? Be specific with Camp names and locations if possible.

SA-6 Summarize the benefits of sheltering immigrants in nearby “partner” countries? Why are some countries better than others? In what sense are these countries “partners”? Do both forms of refugee policies fulfill the “duty of rescue”? What moral dilemma does accepting refugees in Germany or Sweden for example raise that camps in partner countries do not? Discuss a policy that does not.

Which approach is UNCHR likely to support in its global compact. Thought it approved the NY Declaration (in 2016) the U.S. has withdrawn from the Global Compact negotiations in Geneva? Does this matter? Use the projections of Hanson and McIntosh (2016) to argue Europe needs the global compact more than the U.S. Do their projections take into account ISIS and the civil war in Syria? What approach to dealing with member of the security council likely to endorse (mention the permanent members in particular). *EC: Israel recently reached an agreement with what African country to take return migrants? What happened in this country during the 1990s?*

SA-7 How does [Hausmann and Nedelkoska’s 2018 study](#) of Albanian return migration acknowledge the arguments of Dustman et al 2016 (their JEP article). Does there analysis support the views of Peri and Card or of Borjas (or both)? Does Peri acknowledge the “downgrading” problem in the United States (see Peri, 2016)?

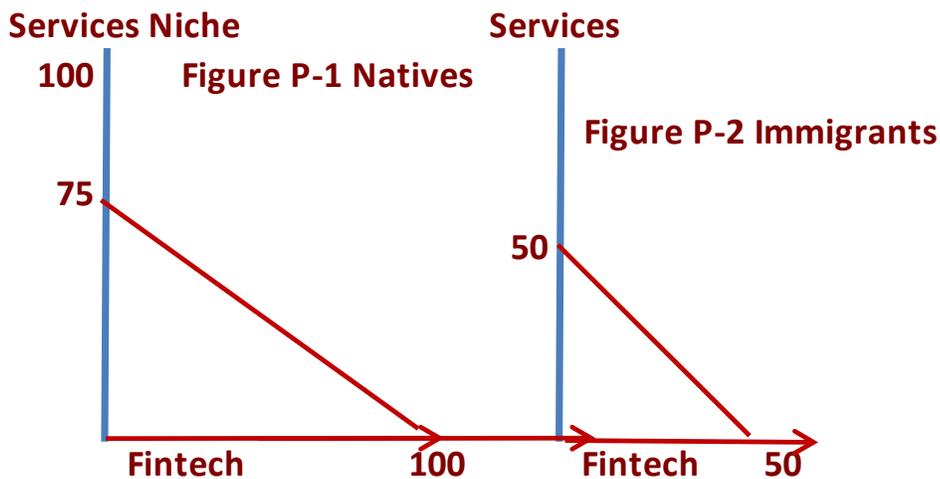
SA-8 What do Betts and Collier (2017) argue is wrong with the current humanitarian (UNHCR and IOM) approach to sheltering refugees? Does it fulfill the Duty of rescue?” Compare Germany’s current effort to integrate workers from Syria and North Africa with its earlier experience with Turkish immigrants? What is the advantage of “multi-culturalism” and what is the disadvantage? Why do sophisticated industrial economies like those of Japan and Germany need immigrants?

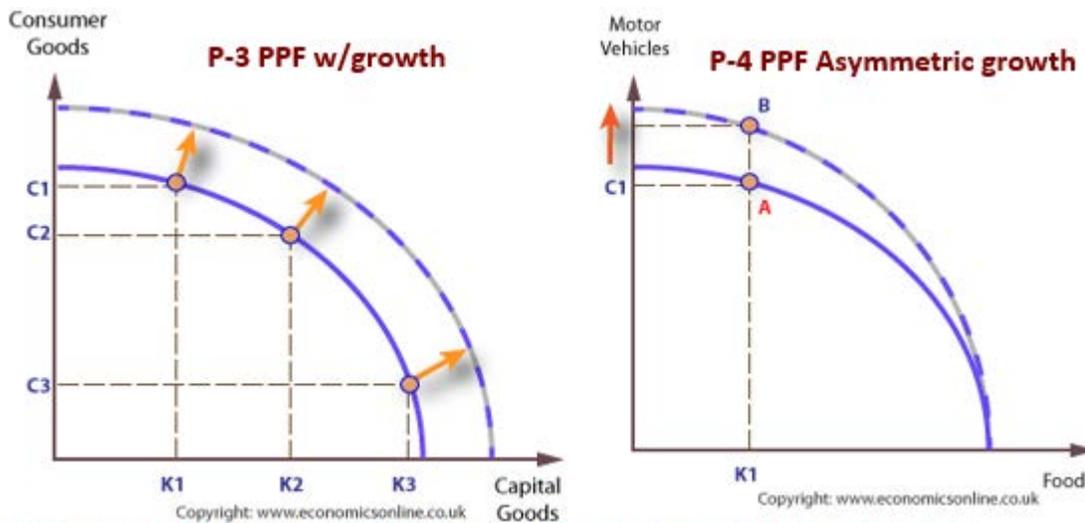
SA-9 What immigrant niches or policies are most relevant for your case study group? Do these niches compete directly with native workers? Is there potential for downgrading in these areas? Are these wage earning or self-employed? Why do many undocumented workers start their own businesses (food trucks, restaurants, nail parlors, etc.). What is the most famous (and infamous) niche for Vietnamese immigrants (refugees initially, now perhaps undocumented... *Even low-skilled manicure work requires licensing,*

although the requirements are not as stringent as for doctors. Vietnamese have accessed nail care jobs, not merely because they attained the requisite skills, but because many states where they have settled offer the licensing exams in Vietnamese. Initially accessing the jobs informally, Vietnamese established themselves in the sector and then successfully pressed for the licensing exams to be offered in their native language. Thus, Vietnamese salon owners have been able to recruit low-wage workers from their homeland who easily meet licensing requirements. See Eckstein, Susan, and Giovanni Peri. "Immigrant Niches and Immigrant Networks in the US Labor Market." RSF (2018).

SA-10 Outline the “public safety” debate between the state of California and the U.S. government as signaled by the recent suit launched by AG Sessions? Summarize the arguments of both sides. Is the controversy over [Arizona’s Sheriff Joe Arpaio](#) (sentence to prison, but [pardoned by President Trump](#)).

SA-11: Use the PPF P-1 to P-4 diagrams below to outline the potential gains from immigration. A) Why can’t these gains be realized through trade (or perhaps they can in the future)? In what sense do natives and immigrants have to be different for there to be gains from migration? Why does the PPF eventually become smooth and curved? SA-11B) Suppose automatic vacuums or driverless cars replace or increase the productivity of immigrant workers: show how this affects curved PPF. What sort of technical change is more likely in the Fintech sector? Why are Fintech companies mainly in the SF-Bay area? Relate this to STEM migration patterns, see Peri, Shih and Sparber SA-11C) [Card and Peri \(2016\)](#) argue the main gains from immigration do not come from specialization and changes in native wages but from economies of scale, growth and innovation. What share of U.S. total factor productivity growth (TFP) do Peri, Shih and [Sparber \(2016\)](#) attribute to STEM immigrants during the 1990 to 2010 period? How much of U.S. economics growth is generally attributed to TFP or productivity growth. Show how TFP growth affects the PPF if it is shared equally by the services sector and Fintech. Why is this different than the investment discussed in part B)? EC SA-11D) discuss how technical change in the Fintech center affects inequality generated by wages... and more immigration can increase or decrease inequality (think of robo vacuums)





Source: http://www.economicsonline.co.uk/Competitive_markets/Economic_growth.html

SA-12 A) In his policy-oriented writings (his blogs and editorials for example) who does Borjas argue gains from immigration and who loses? Why might David Autor call this disparages this “inequality porn” arguing that a more constructive approach is to explain how to enhance the mobility of those in the middle (see Thomas Friedman, 2018, but [Some things are true](#)...even if George Borjas or President Trump says they are NY Times March 13th 2018)

SA-13 A) Discuss the New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) how does it differ from traditional Harris Todaro model approaches? Is it that new? What discovery by the World Bank and development economists brought the NELM into the spotlight? Why are remittances particularly effective “lifelines” during famines and conflict? How did the IDB MIF exploit this advantage during the 2010 earthquake in Haiti (hint: what is Fonkonze)

Topic pages for the midterm: [Migration and Development Theories](#) (NEM is now NELM)
[Northern Triangle Migration](#) [Refugees in the United States and Europe](#) v2?

Lecture Notes covered on midterm: [Notes on 2nd Generation Migrants](#) [ECON 3248: Introduction v2?](#) Notes on Betts and Collier, [Rethinking refugee policy](#) (Cubans are/were refugees)
 UNCHR [The New York Declaration](#) [Toward a Global Compact](#)

Text readings covered by midterm: Betts and Collier, Chapter 2 (part), Chapter 4-6. See Volume 30 of the Journal of Economics Perspectives (JEP) [Symposium: Immigration And Labor Markets](#), Fall 2016, focus on highlighted sections, points:

Dustmann, Christian, Uta Schönberg, and Jan Stuhler. 2016. "The Impact of Immigration: [Why Do Studies Reach Such Different Results?](#)" *JEP* 30(4):31-56. [downgrading, national skill cell, spatial mixed studies, see Hausmann Albania study for influence of Dustman, Peri, 2016 argues downgrading is primarily an EU phenomenon.

Hanson, Gordon, and Craig McIntosh. "[Is the Mediterranean the New Rio Grande? US](#) and EU immigration pressures in the long run." *JEP* 30, no. 4 (2016): 57-82. Notes: Europe now faces a different immigration challenge than the U.S. <https://pubs.aeaweb.org/doi/pdf/10.1257/jep.30.4.57>

Peri, Giovanni. "[Immigrants, productivity, and labor markets.](#)" *JEP* 30, no. 4 (2016): 3-30. ([GSC 37](#))

Card, David (2007) "How Immigration Affects U.S. Cities." CReAM Discussion Paper 711, Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration (CReAM), Dept of Economics, Univ College London.

Clemens, Michael A., and Jennifer Hunt. [The labor market effects of refugee waves](#): Reconciling conflicting results. No. w23433. National Bureau of Economic Research, 2017.

Economist, 2017, [A new paper rekindles a tiresome debate on immigration and wages](#), June 12th free Exchange blog entry by W.A. ??

Evans, William N and Daniel Fitzgerald (2017) [The Economic and Social Outcomes of Refugees in the United States: Evidence from the ACS](#) (NBER [WP No. 23498](#))

U.S. HHS (2017) New York Times, September 18th 2017 [Trump Administration Rejects Study Showing Positive Impact of Refugees](#) but provides pdf of the rejected [report document](#)

Hausmann, Ricardo, and Ljubica Nedelkoska. "[Welcome home in a crisis: Effects of return migration on the non-migrants' wages and employment](#)." *European Economic Review* 101 (2018): 101-132.

Hunt, Jennifer 2017. "[The Impact of Immigration on the Educational Attainment of Natives](#)," *Journal of Human Resources*, volume 52(4), pages 1060-1118.

Iannelli, Jerry (2017) [White House Uses Debunked Mariel Boatlift Study to Propose Immigration Crackdown](#), The Miami New Times, August 3rd 2018

Leubsdorf, Ben (2017) [The Great Mariel Boatlift Debate: Does Immigration Lower Wages?](#), Saturday Essay, Wall Street Journal, June 16th 2017. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/the-great-mariel-boatlift-experiment-1497630468>

Orozco, Manuel and Julie Yansura (2013) Keeping the Lifeline Open: Remittances and markets in Somalia, [Briefing paper, 978-1-78077-383-4 Oxfam](#) America, Adeso and the Inter-American Dialogue

Hartman, Susan (2014) A New Life for Refugees, and the City They Adopted (Utica!) [NY Times](#), Aug 10th 2014

Mann, Brian (2016) Utica, N.Y., [Which Welcomes Refugees, Monitors Trump's Muslim Comments](#) Nov 22, 2016 5:09 AM ET Heard on Morning Edition

IMF WEO page 172 (chapter 4, 2016 October WEO) Source IMF WEO October 2016, Chapter 4, [Immigration brings Economic Benefits](#) has link to chapter 4.

The Massey et al. 1993 paper on border enforcement and circular migration, [theory is here now, read to 436 to 439 on the NELM](#). The key idea where which applies to refugees as well is that family ties remain intact even when family members move to different cities or countries... in fact poor families may pool their resources to send one or more members abroad. Immigration scholars focus how expensive it is

Dustmann, Christian, Uta Schönberg, and Jan Stuhler. 2016. "The Impact of Immigration: Why Do Studies Reach Such Different Results?" *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 30(4): 31-56. <https://pubs.aeaweb.org/doi/pdfplus/10.1257/jep.30.4.31> [Technical Appendix](#)

Ortega, Francesc, Ryan D. Edwards, Amy Hsin (2018) "The Economic Effects of Providing Legal Status to DREAMers." [ISA Discussion Paper #11281](#) January 2018 See also [Center for American Progress](#)

Card and Peri (2016) [Immigration Economics by George J. Borjas](#): Journal of Economic Literature Review (my highlights, go [here on campus](#) for a clean copy of this pdf, same for JEL articles, sorry)

Alesina, Harnoss & Rapoport (2013) VoxEU [Diversity & Economic Prosperity](#) and full paper [Revised paper 2015](#) published 2016 in Journal of Economic Growth (access on campus only)

[Lecture Notes](#). Reading: Peri, Giovanni. "[The effect of immigrants on US employment and productivity.](#)" FRBSF Economic Letter 26 (2010): 1-5. Summary of [Children on the Run](#)

[Kevin Shih, Conversations October 2018 Want a Stronger Economy?](#)

Card, David. 2007. "How Immigration Affects U.S. Cities." CReAM Discussion Paper 711, Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration (CReAM), Economics Dept, U College London.

Immigration's effect on less educated U.S. workers see Hunt, 2012 and 2017: Abstract How does immigration affect the educational attainment of natives? *Using a state panel based on census data from 1940-2010, I examine the impact of immigration on the high school completion of natives in the United States. Immigrant children could compete for schooling resources with native children, lowering the return to native education and discouraging native high school completion. Conversely, native children might be encouraged to complete high school in order to avoid competing with immigrant high-school dropouts in the labor market. I find evidence that both channels are operative and that the net effect is positive, particularly for native-born blacks, though not for native-born Hispanics. An increase of one percentage point in the share of immigrants in the population aged 11-64 increases the probability that natives aged 11-17 eventually complete 12 years of schooling by 0.3 percentage points, and increases the probability for native-born blacks by 0.4 percentage points. I account for the endogeneity of immigrant flows by using instruments based on 1940 settlement patterns.*

ECON 3248 Spring 2018 Mariel Boatlift Blog posts (a bit “tiresome” but check back I will try to pull out the key Text and Tables, you can check my perhaps biased selections below. recall what I said in class regarding debates in Economics, this exchange publicized this debate (see the excellent WSJ and Economist coverage) but I am not it changed anyone’s mind, for the course we can relate this to the 2016 JEP special readings and recent papers on immigrant surges back to Albania and to Israel (from Russia). The CID Albania study is particularly nice because it cites the Dustman, 2016 paper on downgrading.

Borjas May 23rd 2017 Fake News on Mariel

<https://gborjas.org/2017/05/23/more-fake-news-on-mariel/>

Borjas May 24th 2017 <https://gborjas.org/2017/05/24/still-more-on-mariel/>

Roodman May 25th 2017

<https://davidroodman.com/blog/2017/05/25/four-points-on-the-debate-over-the-impact-of-mariel-boatlift/>

Yves Smith June 6th 2017

<https://www.nakedcapitalism.com/2017/06/measuring-impact-immigration-mariel-boatlift-controversy.html>

Clemens and Hunt, July 2017 <http://www.nber.org/papers/w23433>

Does/will Germany spends 135 times more integrating refugees than it spends per refugee in safe-haven countries* B&C, 2017, Note 1 (see below). Search for 135 to one ratio in B&C, 2017: See Page 3 (Introduction) 129,145,229 (Chapter 9) and of course Foote note on page 237. This quote is from the footnote, This gives a ratio of 135:1. This ratio comes with three caveats: (i) these numbers are estimates based on limited available data; (ii) they include only costs incurred through public expenditure and do not account for the benefits or returns from refugees’ economic contributions; (iii) they do not by themselves imply that the funding could or should simply be reallocated. We include them to show how relatively little money is supporting protection in the main safe-haven countries. See, for example, Russia Today, ‘Asylum Seekers to Cost Germany €50bn within 2 Years – Forecast’ (1 February 2016), <https://www.rt.com/news/330869-germany-migrants-50bn-cost>. See Collier, Paul. *Refuge: Rethinking Refugee Policy in a Changing World* (p. 237). Oxford University Press. Kindle Edition.

Problems with the argument of Betts and Collier, 2017 (see Borjas, “we wanted workers...”)

□ **1. Betts and Collier focus on adults, ignoring their children**, for example Sadia, they lose the most from remaining in camps, they gain the most from migration, see literature on the 2nd Generation,

Vietnam, U.S. immigrants: 1.5 2nd generation immigrants generally outperform natives... the 135 spending ratio comes from at RT study they cite on Germany's refugee integration outlays (their numbers are correct) however the RT articles they cite create a very different context, see a better context from the Cologne Economics Institute in August 2016 not that [the Reuters and RT coverage](#) that they cite, which to be fair are from February 2016, if the book was finished and in press in 2016 they may not have been able to update by upgrading their footnote and their 135:1 ratio...

□ **2. Most studies find the long term (20 years)** (see Evans, William and D. Fitzgerald, 2017 The Economic and Social Outcomes of Refugees in the United States: Evidence from the ACS ([NBER Digest](#) and see also [Working Paper No. 23498](#)),

□ **3. Just** because European (German) integration of Germans failed in the past (temporary workers from Turkey does not mean it will fail in the future. Germany has shortage of workers (and children) and a very [effective system of training and integration workers](#). This system was not used with Turkish immigration, see [Dustmann, Christian, Bernd Fitzenberger, Uta Schönberg, and Alexandra Spitz-Oener. 2014. "From Sick Man of Europe to Economic Superstar: Germany's Resurgent Economy." JEP, 28\(1\): 167-88.](#)

□ **4. Damage due to Brain Drain** overstated, *the potential benefits of return migration (India, Somalia, Ethiopia, Mexico?) are underestimated... skilled immigrants will return if opportunities present themselves. Remittances are a "lifeline" for many left behind...*

□ **5. Diversity undermines** social capital in the short run, but "birthplace diversity" is associated with faster growth and innovation in the longer term..

Where Betts and Collier are correct

□ **6. Ethno-populist far right backlash** starting in Poland, Hungary, Germany most recently in Italy were preventable with a different approach to refugees either burden sharing in the EU or the 3rd country....

□ **7. UNCHR agrees with B&C, 2017**, Camps do not work, Uganda (Rwanda?) Chiapas are better models, promote development in neighboring countries, Replace 61% with 91%

□ **8. The New York Declaration** and the pending [Geneva negotiations of the "zero draft"](#) of the global compact on refugees which includes the CRRF comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) both the CRRF and the NY Declaration are discussed [here including video remarks by HCR Filippo Grandi](#)..



http://kevinysihh.weebly.com/uploads/5/5/8/7/5587146/kevin_y_shih_2013_foreign_stem_workers_h1b_visas_and_productivity_in_us_cities_oct_3_2013.pdf

Kremer, Michael, and Stanley Watt. "The globalization of household production." *World Bank Working Paper* (2006). https://sites.hks.harvard.edu/cid/bluesky/papers/kremer_globalization_0609.pdf

EC-1 A) Please find the study German Economics Institute study cited in the B&W, 2017 RT, it should be available online someplace besides RT... [perhaps in another story with "German migrants costs.."](#)

Asylum seekers to cost Germany €50bn within 2 years – forecast

Published time: 1 Feb, 2016 13:52
 Edited time: 1 Feb, 2016 13:55

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Germany is preparing to allocate tens of billions of euro for migrants' accommodation, integration and language lessons in 2016-2017. This year, Germany could let in some 1.5 million refugees, compared to 1.1 million in 2015.

A new forecast prepared by the Cologne Institute for Economic Research estimates the incoming asylum seekers will cost the federal budget about €50 billion (US\$54.3 billion) in 2016-2017.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EB-1_vis

Table W-1: World Bank Population/Migration Estimates

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mali										
Mali Net Migration in 2012	-302									
Total Population (millions)	14	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	18	19
Rural population (% growth)	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	
Working age population 15-64	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.2
Morocco										
Morocco Net Migration in 2012	-307									
Total Population (millions)	32	32	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	36
Rural population (% growth)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Working age population 15-64	20	21	21	22	22	22	23	23	23	24
Nigeria										
Nigeria Net Migration in 2012	-300									
Total Population (millions)	150	154	159	163	167	172	176	181	186	191
Rural population (% growth)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Working age population 15-64	80	82	84	87	89	91	94	96	99	

<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=population-estimates-and-projections&preview=on#>

Data from database: Population estimates and projections Last Updated: 12/18/2017

<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=population-estimates-and-projections&preview=on#>



Kerr, Sari Pekkala, William Kerr, Çağlar Özden, and Christopher Parsons. "[Global talent flows.](#)" *JEP* 30, no. 4 (2016): 83-106. [With highlights](#) (GSC 35)

Lopez-Ekra, Sylvia, Christine Aghazarm, Henriette Kötter, and Blandine Mollard. "The impact of remittances on gender roles and opportunities for children in recipient families: [Research from the International Organization for Migration.](#)" *Gender & Development* 19, no. 1 (2011): 69-80.

These are not required readings, they are references, you can print some them & bring to the exam...the 4 JEP articles and the chapters of Betts and Collier are required, as are the blog posts listed below...

References

Borjas, George J. (2003) "[The Labor Demand Curve is Downward Sloping](#): Reexamining the Impact of Immigration on the Labor Market." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 118(4): 1335–74. (2150 GSCs)

Borjas, George (2017) Still More On Mariel: The Role of Race, [NBER Working Paper 23504](#), June.

Altonji, Joseph G., and David Card (1991) "The Effects of Immigration on the Labor Market Outcomes of Less-skilled Natives." [In Immigration, Trade and the Labor Market](#), edited by John M. Abowd and Richard B. Freeman, pp. 201–234. University of Chicago Press. (1170 GSCs)

Card, David. (2001) "[Immigrant inflows, native outflows](#), and the local labor market impacts of higher immigration." *Journal of Labor Economics* 19, no. 1 (2001): 22-64 (1660 GSCs)

Card, David. 1990. "The Impact of the Mariel Boatlift on the Miami Labor Market." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 43(2): 245–57.

Card, David. 2001. "Immigrant Inflows, Native Outflows, and the Local Labor Market Impacts of Higher Immigration." *Journal of Labor Economics* 19(1): 22–64.

After the Midterm Climate change, Gender issues and China Will be mainly after the final exam....

Andersen, Lykke E.; Verner, Dorte; Wiebelt, Manfred (2014) : Gender and climate change in Latin America: [An analysis of vulnerability, adaptation and resilience based on household](#) surveys, Development Research Working Paper Series, No. 08/2014

Andersen, Lykke E., Dorte Verner, and Manfred Wiebelt. "Gender and Climate Change in Latin America: An analysis of [vulnerability, adaptation and resilience based on household surveys](#)." *Journal of International Development* 29, no. 7 (2017): 857-876.

EB-1 Visas Did Melania Trump Merit an 'Einstein Visa'? Probably, Immigration Lawyers Say <https://nyti.ms/2FQWOBs> The **EB-1** Outstanding Researcher or Professor immigrant **visa** classification (EB1B, EB-1B, EB1-OR) is the employment-based first preference immigration. The EB-1B petition consists of Form I-140 and supporting documents to show that the alien beneficiary meets **EB1** Outstanding Researcher or Professor criteria. Source: [EB-1 visa - Wikipedia](#)

These question are being saved until after the midterm...

SA-5 A) How do Borjas and Collier define assimilation or absorption of immigrants? Discuss integration and multi-culturalism as alternatives to assimilation? Even within one family we may see both, why? Why does a large diaspora slow? How does this differ from common usage of term in Sociology? Why has integration become preferred over assimilation by many social scientists? Angela Merkel is famous for saying early in her term "Multi-culturalism" is a failure, what did she mean? How has Germany changed its approach to the most recent wave of immigrants (refugees)? Why was Germany willing to accept over a million refugees? Compare this to the 1990s when millions of refugees came to the United States? Were the population share of new immigrants similar? In what sense was/is Germany's strategy better? In what sense was the U.S. strategy better (see Gordon Hanson, Immigration and Human Rights)

SA-6 For better or worse, when large numbers of immigrants enter cities (like New York or London) natives (non-immigrants) move out? Why is this (Card calls these peer effects)? Why do most large cities in the U.S. continue to welcome immigrants (are there any that don't?). B) What is the famous tipping point that helped Thomas C. Schelling earn the 1972 Nobel Prize?

We will save following topics for after the midterm:

1. Climate related migration (perhaps from, Mali) in the context of NELM
2. The little model Collier uses in Exodus (with the Diaspora on the X axis).
3. Internal migration, especially in China and the U.S. (the post
4. Immigration, diversity and social capital or social spending ("trust")
5. Gender roles and migration: remittances and family roles
6. A detailed discuss of the NELM (though see remittances discussion below)

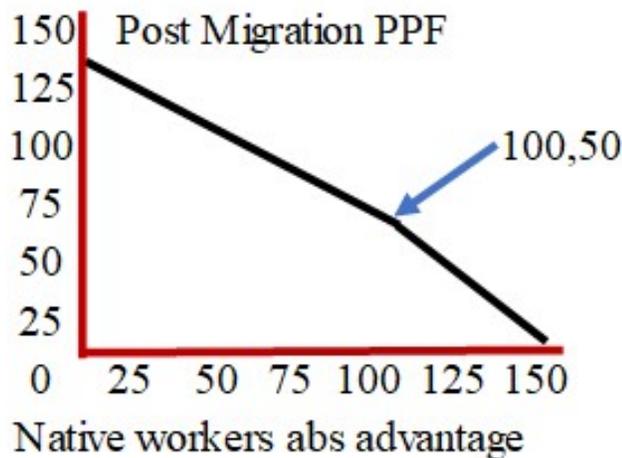
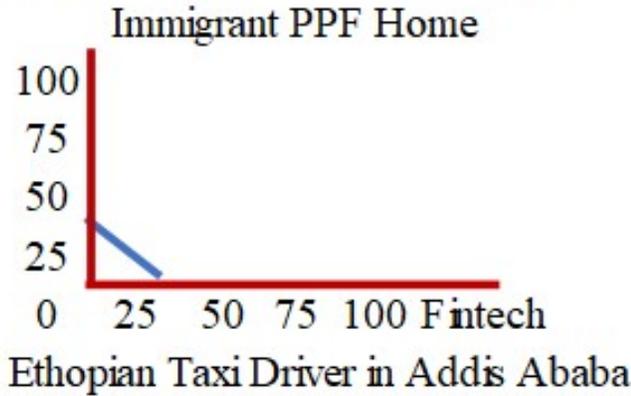
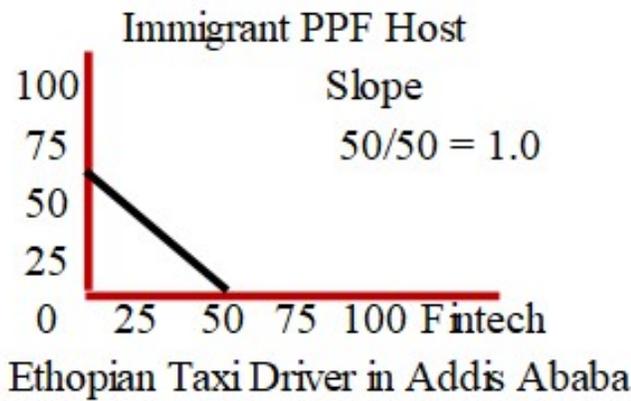
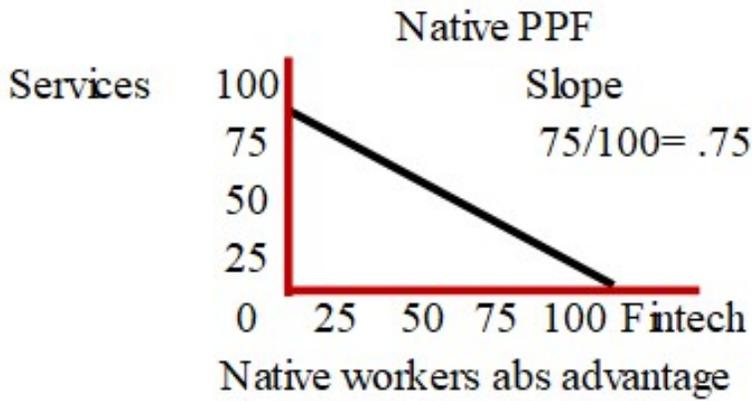
Ghana President [Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo makes a statement on immigration to Europe \(while](#) thanking the French Taxpayer...) start at 2 minutes listen 19th century European History....what do his comments implicitly recognize ([Collier, 2013 page 247](#)) discusses Mali for example “build a Ghana beyond Aid...” minute 8-9 minute)
*Mali’s population age 15-64 increased from 7M in 2008 to 7.9M in 2012 and is expected to reach 9.2M in 2017 (according to the WB, WDI) net migration out of Mali 303k in 2012 ([See the WDI interactive](#)) & Table W-1 below.

Final exam (not Midterm questions)

FSA-1 Discuss the Lewis Turning point in China using the WSJ? Why has migration reversed? What are the implications of this turning point for China and the world? When did the U.S. reach its Lewis turning point (points in this case). (hint: compare the rural share of U.S. in the 1930s to the share in China today).

FSA-2 High Skilled immigration into Israel from Russia: *The model therefore helps explain what is shown Figure 1 for the Israeli episode: a rise in income inequality between 1990 and 2003, which is a combination of declining market income inequality and a more than offsetting fall in redistribution. The influx of high skilled immigrants can explain both: A rising middle class and a rebalanced political economy-based income redistribution policy.* Razin, 2018, p. 40

See the BLS occupation Outlook Handbook, <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/fastest-growing.htm>



	B	A	alone	Gains
Fintech	50	50	37.5	
Services	50	25	0	
Total		50/50		
Fintech	100	50	38	12.5
Services	50	25	25	0