

ECON 3248 Migration & Development Summer take-home Final: answer assigned questions adding formal citations at the end of you exam, even better quote relevant reading referring to page number or minute of videos. Have no idea what to read or watch, paste the question into an email to me, I will get back to you ASAP (go to the next question). Your answer should be a word file, send it to me via email . Change the font color for the part that you write, but please keep everything single space in this font (Times Roman 12 point) If any of the urls don't work let me know immediately by email to mcleod@fordham.edu. Make sure you work on this exam alone, the Blackboard submission system compares answers both material online and in other students exam (the former should match as many of these articles are online). Never forget our shared document guidelines/checklist, mainly for powerpoints many apply to word file exam answers as well

Short Answer SA-1A) [Winters \(2017\) argues a 1982 Supreme Court case](#) “yields a supply of emboldened DACA students today” meaning? How did two Supreme court cases and the Texas Dream Act help create a group of DACA eligible students, turning a segregated school system in their favor? The Texas Dream Act was the first in the nation, why did they decide to extend in state tuition to undocumented immigrants who graduated from Texas High Schools in 2001 (Rick Perry now in the Trump Administration stood by his decision in 2011, running for President, even though he remains staunchly anti-immigrant?)

References For some answers see [Final Review slides](#) (2018 I know, but I will update, and be sure to ask me if you stuck on what to read http://www.gdsnet.org/Econ3248_FinalExamReviewS2018.pdf...

CPPP, 2017 See the Center for Public Policy Priorities (2017) [The Texas Dream Act: What you need to know](#)

SA-1) Internal Migration List the 4-6 largest “mass migrations” in human history identified in FT China video, which are internal which are international. What led wages to rise almost ___% in China from 2008 to 2015? Starting at over 80% in 1981 China’s \$1.9/day poverty rate fell from almost 90% to under ___% in ___ cities or ___ both urban and rural areas (check one, how did we get poverty data for China, recall we did this in class)?

SA-2) What happens to the Zhang in the long version of the FT video? Does this return migration appear voluntary? While working in the city Zhang supported how many generations of his family in rural areas? Why did many Chinese immigrants (like Zhang) leave their children in the village? What has happened in Zhang’s village which made Zhang want to return? Are there any parallels with Mexico or your country here? To remain competitive, some Chinese factories are replacing workers with machines or hiring immigrant workers from _____ in order to lower wages. What is the alternative to lower wage workers? Draw parallels with NAFTA, the United States and Mexico (and perhaps the new agreement).

SA-3) Remittances sent by factory workers Min and Guimin lifted their entire family of seven out of poverty in the 1990s, they agreed to send remittances until they were 23 years old. What did their parents say they would do with the remittances? What are remittance senders told these remittances will be used for? Compare this with remittances sent to Ghana and GTM, how do we know remittances helped these groups?

SA-4) A) Explain briefly how the Lean Season program works to reduce hunger in remote villages of Bangladesh. How is this program being evaluated? Why might it make sense to distribute more tickets villages than a few tickets in many villages? Do the effects of this intervention last?

SA-5) The “Moving to Opportunity” (MTO) induces families living in public housing to move to better neighborhoods (use Section 8 rent vouchers). Early studies suggested moving did not help much, but more recent longer term “big data” studies found larger gains for who? How does this parallel the benefits of immigration for the 2nd generation, encouraging parents to pay the high costs of irregular migration?

SA-6A) Where is Amanda Morales living now? What immigrant community is providing the shelter/Sanctuary? Describe her mixed status family. By staying out of detention she assures access to a _____ paid for by the NYC (a “sanctuary” city). Given her history of _____ she may be entitled to a U-visa, though that is by no means certain. SA-6B Valeria Liuselli illustrates another reason migrants come to New York city how did she become involved with unaccompanied children?

Section 3: answer in the space provided, don't know the answer or where to find it? Send me an email or ask to work on Webex...mcleod@fordham.edu

FE3-1) California has about twice as many immigrants as the United States overall, in 2016 about ___% of its population are born abroad compared to ___% 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? In light of Chetty's research on state colleges and Universities and “lost Einstein's” what other advantages to states like New York, Texas and California have? How does Texas assure a diverse community of high school students for its excellent state Universities? Why does taking the top students in each HS lead to a diverse pool of entrants? *How is New York's new school chancellor from Houston trying to bring this diversity enhancing policy to NYC schools?*

FE3-2 Following the 3rd country strategies suggested by Betts and Collier, 2017 where should UNCHR and OECD try to set up new camps for refugees from the Northern Triangle and Venezuela? What are the advantages and + disadvantages of this approach? Use the NELM to argue some migrants should also try and get to friendly U.S. cities, especially if they have family there. (Venezuelans and Hondurans for example may still send some family members to to Spain or the United States. Who is likely to finance these 1st country migrators? Crossing dangerous rivers or seas, immigrants are willing to make high risk trip, particularly families with children? How have new technologies and in particular smart phones facilitated these long migrations (and made separations a little easier)? Where are [Venezuelan migrants going?](#)

FE3-3) Do Sanctuary cities like San Francisco have higher violent crime rates (see [Dena Takruri Alj+ video](#)) and Mike Males, 2017 [crime SF crime urban counties report](#). Does legal status reduce crime further? (See [Pastore et al. on Citizen Gain](#)) How does naturalization affect economic outcomes (exploitation of immigrants?). *Lack of legal status increases the punishment for minor crimes, and reduces the willingness if immigrants to assist law enforcement (a U visa) as was the case for the [LI Teen who told his teachers](#) about MS-13 (this was and NPR or Frontline story, not sure if this New Yorker article is the right one.*

FE3-4) Why according to Senator Feinstein do child immigrants deserve special status? Why a Caravan? Relate this to the horrific murders that took place in 2010 (see Prof Popsecu's reading) How frequently do these caravans Central America? What is their purpose? How did [Valeria Luiselli](#) become involved with unaccompanied minors? What does she point out about the violence families with Children are fleeing in the Northern Triangle (in Honduras). What did Mexico do to the caravan organizers when it President Trump threatened it with 25% tariffs? What is problem with have Mexico and GTM as 3rd countries (did their legislators approve these arrangements?) Did the U.S. Congress? Even if these arrangements are short-lived they may help President Trump, explain. If we look at Colombia and Chile and Ecuador (recently) these policies may also help GTM in the long term (Mexico?).

EC-2 Why did Wang the snow boy generate so much sympathy when he walked to Zhuanshanbao Primary School on a cold day (-9 centigrade)? How does his situation illustrate the pros and cons of rural urban migration? Social media and press coverages jelped the Yunnan Youth Development Foundation raise over 245k pounds (about 20% more in \$US). How are these funds [being used](#)? Who does Wang live with? Where are his parents? What laws encourage Chinese migrant families to leave their families behind in rural areas?

ECON 3248 Below are preliminary review questions for the August 6th in class final exam. Answer your questions at home with books and internet open. Cite references in author, date, page format with any GS format for the references as long as you include author, year, p. number for quotes. I hope we can review these question in class (I will do my best not to change these questions to much before the exam, except to clarify them). Sometimes however I do make major changes (not this is v1). It you like one of these questions, save this file and save it or print it out and bring it with you to the exam.

FE4-1 Find a country that is pro-immigrant and one that is anti-immigrant. How do you know? (perhaps use the text). Are their views changing? If yes, why? Here is a quick example, which you can use if you want to. China and Japan were anti-immigrant up until a few years ago. More recently they have become more pro-immigrant, China is importing worker from Vietnam. Do they fit the diversity paradox that Kauchal and Abascal emphasize (what we call “welcome to Buffalo”). Which of these theories of welcome immigrants does Frankfurt-Order illustrate? Explain.

FE4-2 What has changed in these Cities countries which makes them more sympathy to immigrant workers (if not families). Classic examples of countries that are pro-immigrant is Switzerland (who funds the IOM) and New Zealand (which has a woman prime minister Jacinda Ardern who [recently led her country](#) through a horrible attack on a local Mosque, see AFP photo to the right and “A Lesson in Leadership”

[AlessoninleadershipfromNewZealand.pdf](#)

FE4-3 (optional) Discuss Uganda’s refugee policy as outlined in Betts and Collier, 2017 quotes with page number encouraged. Like Rwanda, Uganda is a successful African country which strictly speaking should not be a success. One coincidence we hope is that both Uganda and Rwanda have had the same President for a very long time (Yoweri Museveni president since 1986 or 33 years and Paul Kagame President of Rwanda since 2000).

Movie hints Trivia: What famous Ugandan and Rwandan Presidents makes current leaders look good, hint: Kerry Washington and Hotel Rwanda)



New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern meets with the representatives of the refugee centre during a visit to the Canterbury Refugee Centre in Christchurch. (Office of the Prime Minister of New Zealand, AFP)

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Related Links

- [Christchurch victim's widow: the 'world saw who is the terrorist'](#)
- [New Zealand leader vows to deny accused mosque gunman notoriety](#)
- [Christchurch harbored white supremacists before massacre](#)



Figure 1. Immigrant High-Tech Entrepreneurs by MSA, 2011

<https://immigration.ucr.edu/high-skill-immigrant-entrepreneurs/>
<https://immigration.ucr.edu/maps-graphs/>

Climate change and resilience [we did not get to climate change and resiliencia, sorry, email me in the Fall we Will set up a seminar on this topic and you can join us (or watch later on Webex...) or just email me and I Will send you the presentation and related readings (a few)

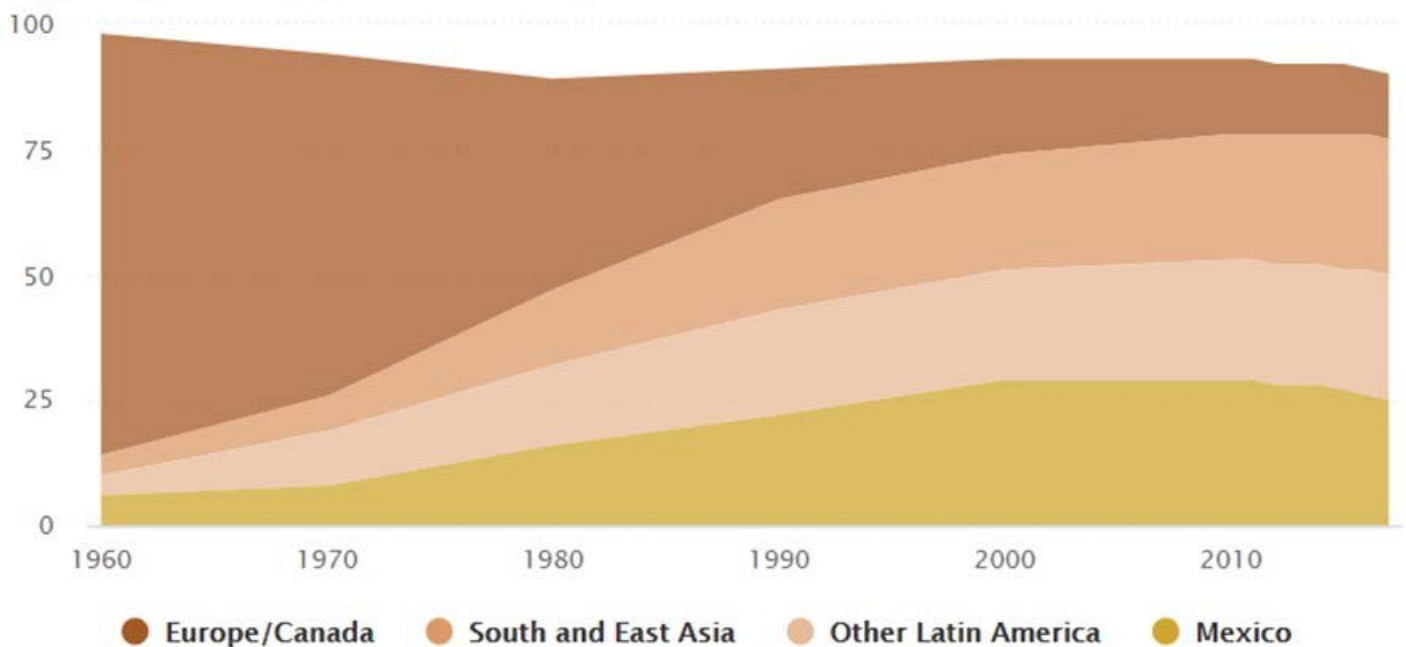
https://blogs.imf.org/2018/02/28/money-sent-home-by-migrants-buffers-income-shocks/?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

Matthew: Perhaps include this graphic it puts European migration in perspective, Pew should number these Figures so I could refer to them, be sure we do this... add a unique Figure or slide or Table number someplace in your presentations or final answers... if possible/

Origins of the U.S. immigrant population, 1960-2017

Chart Data Share Embed

% of foreign-born population residing in the U.S. who were born in ...



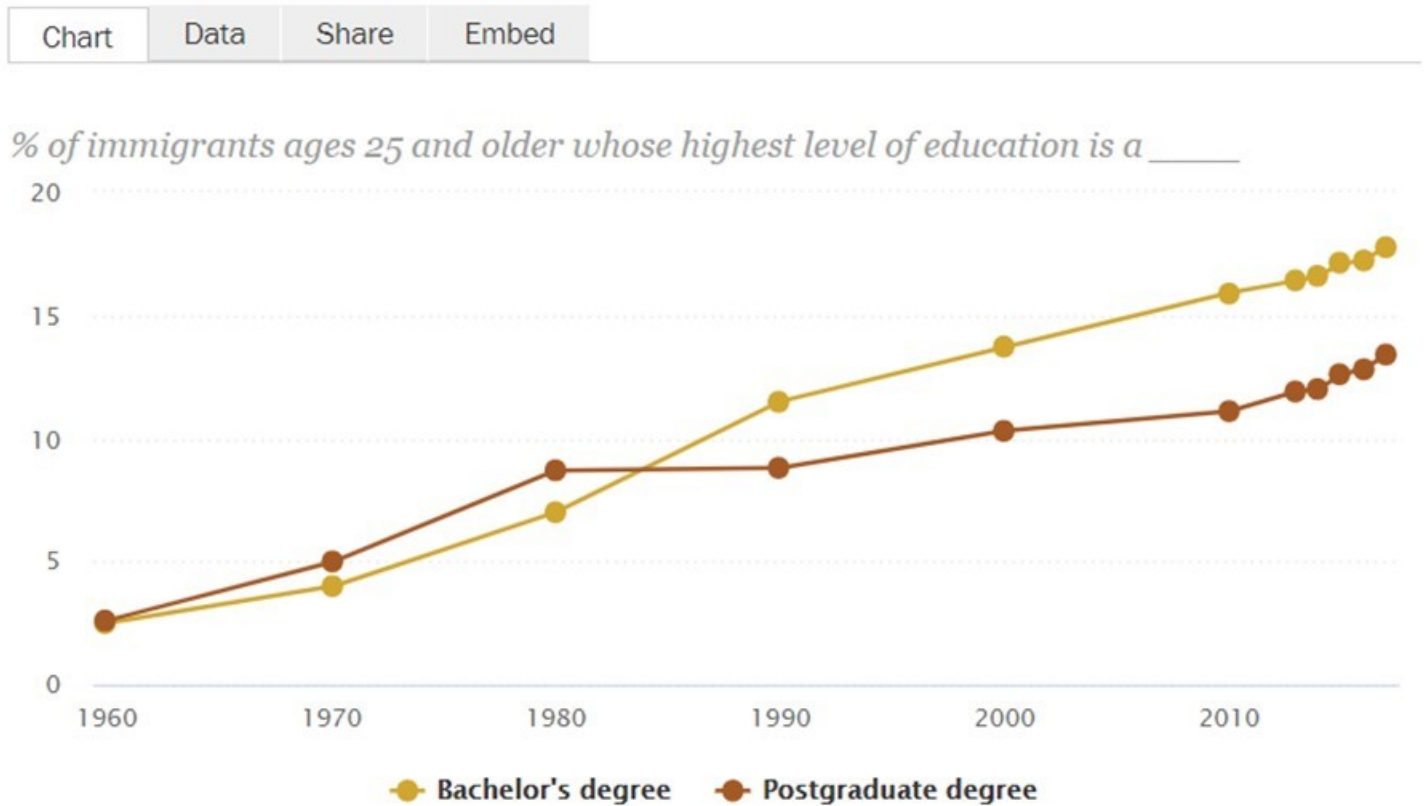
Note: "Other Latin America" includes Central America, South America and the Caribbean.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1960-2000 decennial censuses and 2010, 2013-2017 American Community Surveys (IPUMS).

[Lots of other useful facts on U.S. Immigrants, as of 2017](https://www.pewhispanic.org/2019/06/03/facts-on-u-s-immigrants/)

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Educational attainment among U.S. immigrants, 1960-2017



Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1960-2000 decennial censuses and 2010, 2013-2017 American Community Surveys (IPUMS).

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*Education levels among the nation's immigrants have been steadily rising since the 1960s, just like the native-born population. While there have been gains across the board, the **increases have been most dramatic** among immigrants from Asia, Europe and the Middle East and less so among those from Mexico and Central America.*

Part V Interesting EC Essays (interesting economics, as usual, but we did not get to them this Summer, send me an email if you want to answer one of these to raise your grade, we can do these by email or webex, inviting others to join us of course...)

LE-1 In the Geography of Jobs UCB Enrico Moretti finds cities like NY, Boston, San Jose, Seattle and Austin have higher salaries and larger shares of college graduates and welcome immigrants, who increasingly have college degrees as well. They are also likely have more patents. Research by Chetty's This is Public colleges and Universities in these States increase social mobility. Which immigrant groups have the

LE-2 Using Figure 4 identify the three groups driving the Lewis Model. Draw the productivity shift that drives rural urban migration eventually eliminating _____? During the boom in urban manufacturing _____ are very high attracting _____ from many countries (recall the list of factories Zhang worked for). LE-2B Once the Lewis Turning point is reached, wages start to rise, reducing inequality and creating a new middle class. In China this transition was accelerated by population policy, now reversed, which reduced the _____ dividend. This creates a domestic market which has made China's economy less dependent on _____.

LE-3 Use Figure 1 show how according to the CBO immigration affects the wages in the short run and the long run, recalling the CBO finds the 2013 immigration reform offering a path to citizenship for ten million undocumented migrants at first reduced wages but then increased wages and GDP over the longer term. Relate this to what happens when refugees come to cities in decline, as in upstate New York.

LE-4A Use Figure 2 & 3 to discuss how immigration affects the economy in the short and long run. Show the effects of immigration on the AS and AD curve when economy is to the left of the LRAS curve, discuss what causes a shift in each curve. **LE-4B)** Why is the LRAS supply curve vertical? What happens when the intersection of AS and AD move to the right of the LRAS? **LE-4C)** How does immigration shift the LRAS to the right? How does innovation (patents) affect LRAS? Why is technical change better than increasing the labor force (though both may stimulate LR-growth). Use Ricardo Hausmann's theory of technical change to explain the prosperity of cities and countries with diverse populations and a wide range of firms. Briefly explain his ideas regarding complexity and ubiquity and how skilled immigration and FDI can jump start both. **LE-4D)** For cities Amazon's new headquarters is similar form to FDI. What does Amazon offer cities, for better or worse? Skilled immigration can have similar effects on any city, explain. Why might encouraging skilled immigration be less expensive for local governments.

Optional LE-5A) When she returns to Hubei Min tries to improve her parents' home by adding hot water and other urban conveniences. Is she successful? LE-5B Min and Guimin send about \$600 per year home to their parents, added to the \$250 the family earns from farming, this \$850 is the equivalent of \$3000, enough to lift their village family of 5 and themselves out of \$1.25 (now \$1.90/day) poverty (seven people total). Suppose there are 150 million migrant workers like Min and Guimin, how many will they people will they lift out of poverty? LE-5C) Min and her sister Guimin become accustomed to hot water in the city? What else pulls them back to the city? Why does Guimin not want to see her parents during this same visit? Do they assume she will return? Why does Table 1 suggest women are less likely to return to the village?

Table 1 [Min's jobs in her first two years in Dongguan](#)

Lu Qingmin's (aka "Min") Job History in Dongguan, China

Job Description	Wage	\$per hr ^{3/}	Hours/days	# Roomates	\$PPP/month ^{3/}	\$ppp/hr. ^{3/}
Factory floor assembly	\$50-80/month	\$0.19	14hs/7days	12	\$272	\$0.65
Clerk machine records	\$100/month	\$0.33	10hrs/7days	8	\$340	\$1.13
Human resources ^{1/}	\$135/month ^{2/}	\$0.50	8hrs/6days	4	\$459	\$2.30
<i>1/ record keeping & hiring 2/ after 3 months 3/ not including room and board, using 3.4 ppp factor.</i>						

Source: Chang, Leslie (2004) [The Chinese Dream: at 18 Min finds a path to Success](#), Wall Street Journal, November 8th 2004 page A1.

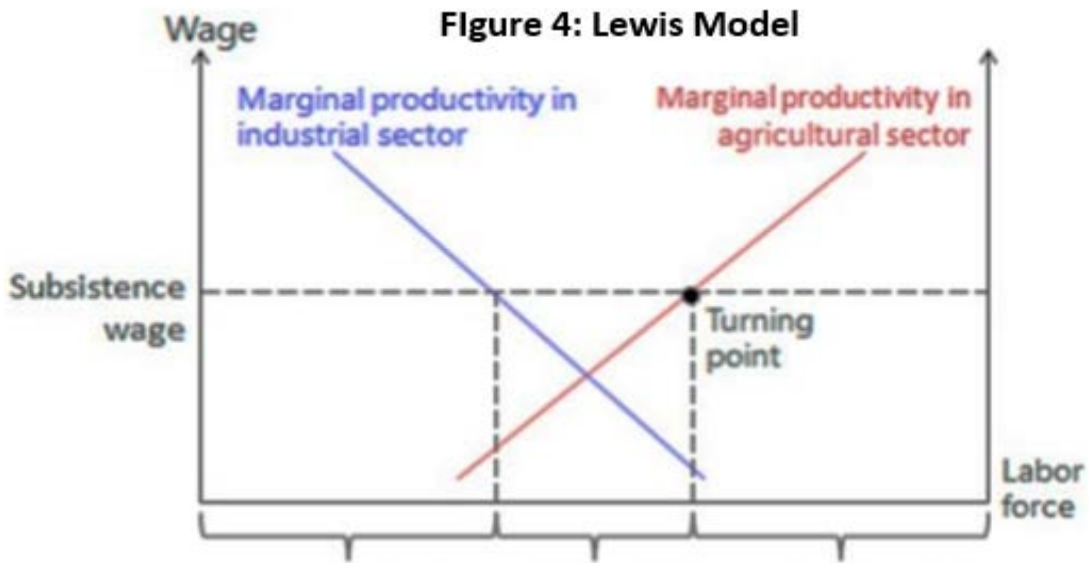


Figure 1: Immigration & wages

