

The NELM and Social Mobility in Latin America (and the Bronx)

Darryl McLeod,
Economics Department and the
Center for International Economic Policy (CIPS)
CCNY guest lecture November 18th

Migration diversifies & raises family income: making it more resilient...

- 1) Venezuela's collapse into Hyper-inflation*
- 2) Hurricanes Maria and Matthew in Haiti*
- 3) Crime/conflict in the Northern Triangle*

Populist backlash against migration?

- 1) Does migration affect wages, employment & growth in receiving countries?
- 2) *Backlash in Italy, Austria, USA...BREXIT?*
- 3) Fortunately, California, NY & NJ still welcome immigrants' (part of Governor Murphy

New Economics of Labor Migration,

Stark & Bloom, 1985

- 1) Migration creates resilience for coping with political shocks and natural disasters
- 2) Decision made by households, position of women change, if only because they send or receive remittances (see new MPESA study)

When the boats arrive: NPR podcast on Mariel boatlift: where is this famous fence (part of a music video)?



Economics of Migration debate...

- 1) Harvard-Oxford George Borjas & Paul Collier vs. UCB-UCD David Card and Giovanni Peri
- 2) *Do immigrants reduce wages and employment of natives?*
<http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2016/10/31/untangling-the-immigration-debate>
- 3) Mass immigration a threat to the welfare state, social trust & capital.

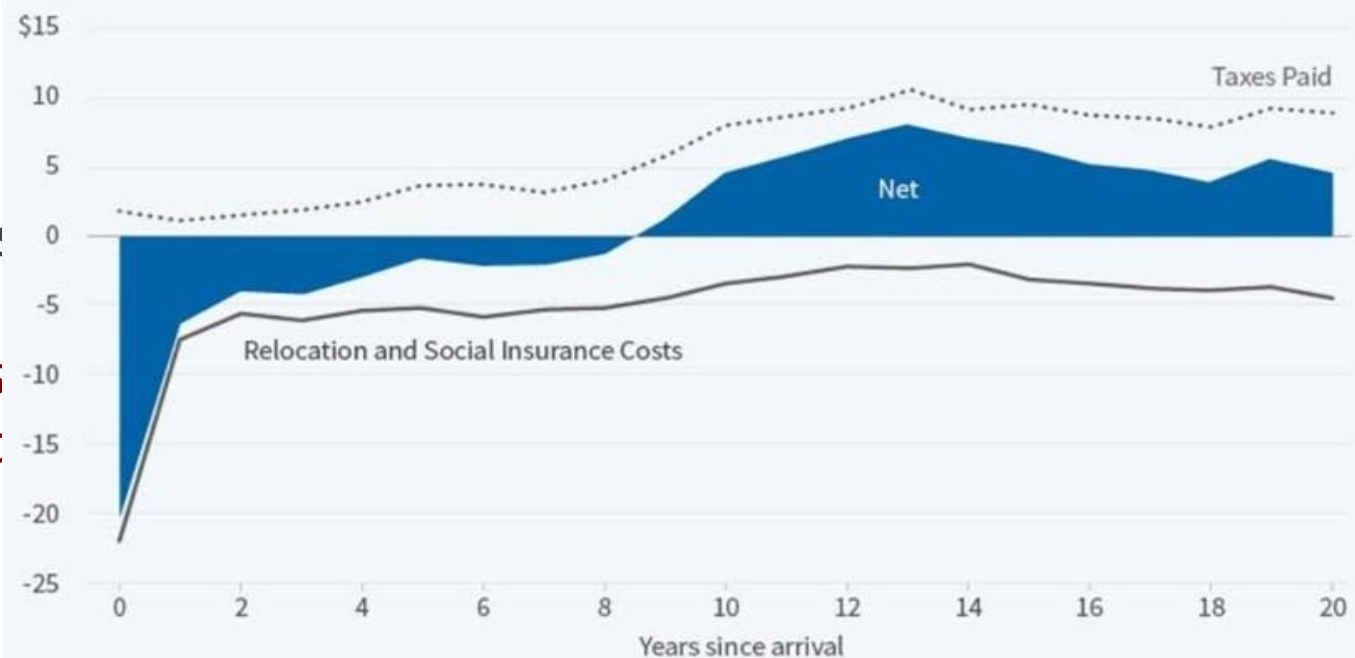
Part 2: Refugee integration pays..

Are refugees a burden on the taxpayer? New NBER paper presents evidence suggests that with a long enough perspective, the answer is no. [William N. Evans](#) and [Daniel Fitzgerald](#) in **The Economic and Social Outcomes of Refugees in the United States: Evidence from the ACS** (NBER Working Paper No. [23498](#)), find that over their first 20 years in the United States, refugees who arrived as *adults aged 18-45 contributed more in taxes than they received in relocation benefits and other public assistance. They also find that the younger the refugees were when they resettled in America, the more likely they were to catch up with their native-born peer educationally and economically.*

What Happens When Refugees Come to the United States

Fiscal Costs of Refugees Aged 18-45

Annual costs in constant dollars (thousands)



Source: Researchers' calculations using data from the American Community Survey, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, NBER's TAXSIM and other federal and state databases

IFAD International day of family remittances: conference on remittances June 16th 2017 IFAD



Investing in rural people



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD · IDA

PROGRAMME



Global Forum on
Remittances, Investment
and Development 2017

United Nations Headquarters, New York
15 – 16 June 2017

Celebrating the



International Day
of Family Remittances
16 JUNE

In collaboration with



www.ifad.org/gfrid2017



THE GOVERNMENT
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Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Confederaziun svizra
Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

International Day of Family Remittances



International Day
of Family Remittances
16 JUNE

MORE VIDEOS

1:03 / 1:11

YouTube

Rising deportation (less from [Sanctuary states](#) like California) see [Qualitas prepare for deportation series](#)

Money and Migration: Case 2 of 3



Getting Ready: Migratory Processes and My Money

Case 2: During Immigration Proceeding



June 8, 2017

Features

A Seat at the Table for All: Sanctuary Restaurants in the Movement for Immigrant Rights

Resistance Is Not Enough: What Cities Can Do to Move the Needle on Racial Equity

A Seat at the Table for All: Sanctuary Restaurants in the Movement for Immigrant Rights



Migration &
mobile
money
speed
disaster
relief and
boost L-term
recovery...

Famine Somalia/Ethiopia

EL Salvador Post conflict

Haiti earthquake

Lean Season BGD or PHL?

Part I: Remittances as disaster relief...

- 1) Haiti earthquake and floods Migration TPS (not H-2 visas) as “free” disaster aid*
- 2) El Salvador: Remittances & post-conflict recovery: UNDP BCPR 2008 (see Chapter 4)*
- 3) Return refugees? Somalia’s new President Mohamed A Mohamed: SUNY Buffalo graduate..*



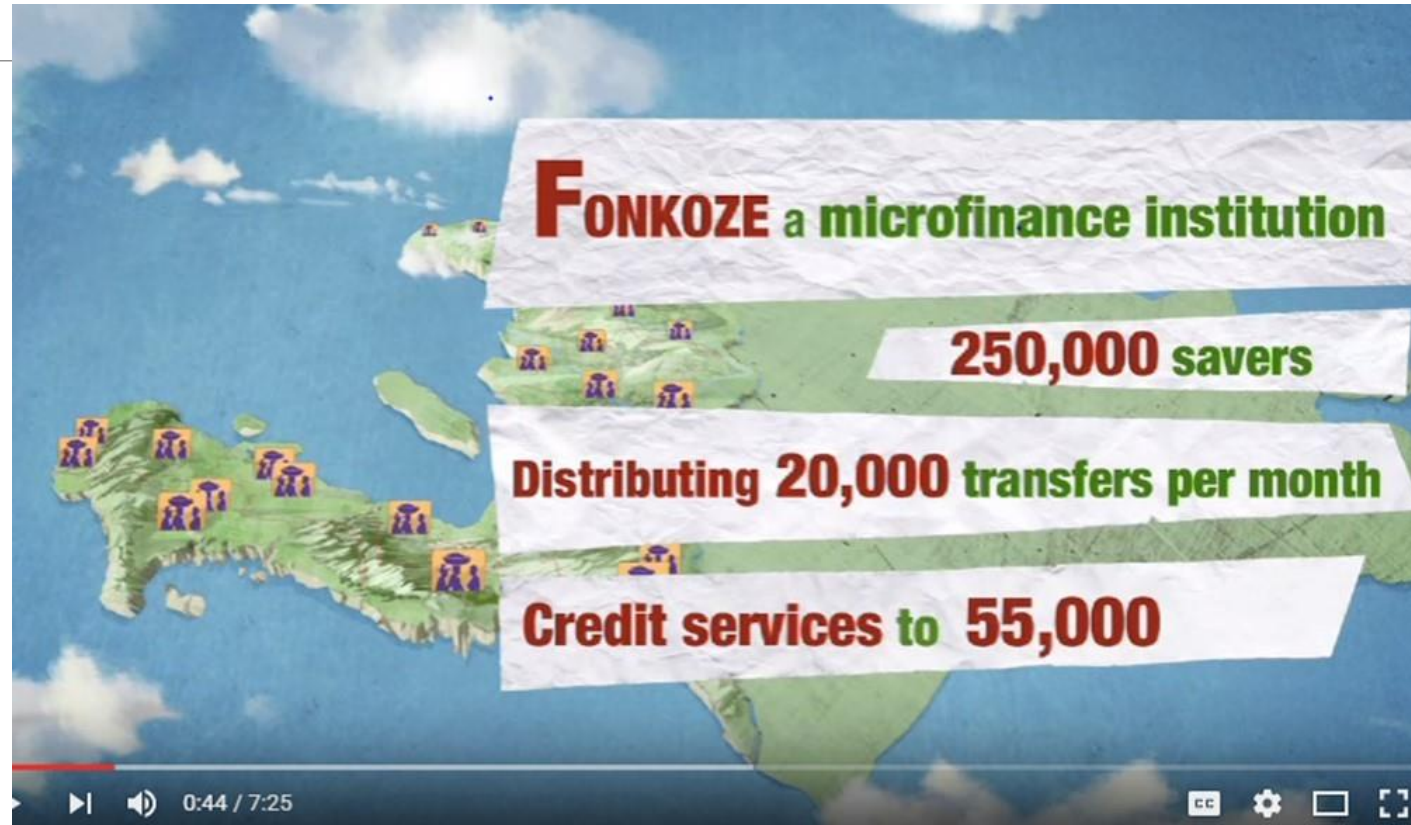
A campaign poster for Mohamed A. Mohamed in Mogadishu, Somalia, where he was born.

Somalia: Remittances as Famine Relief (Oxfam video) and
Refugees return: Mohamed A. Mohamed SUNY Buffalo
graduate elected President of Somalia...

Remittances via MFI as disaster relief ..

Within ten days following the January 2010 earthquake, the IDB Multilateral Investment Facility approved Haiti Emergency Spending Allocation Request (HESAR) Program investing nearly US\$3 million in the resumption of economic activity of 16 of the MIF's local partners, which enabled them disburse remittances and loans 338,000 clients and beneficiaries.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rs-5YsRXfAQ>





Dan Kitwood—Getty Images

Migrants cross into Hungary as they walk over railroad tracks at the Serbian border with Hungary. Horgas, Serbia. Sept. 7, 2015. Since the beginning of 2015 the number of migrants using the so-called “Balkans route” has exploded with migrants arriving in Greece from Turkey and then travelling on through Macedonia and Serbia before entering... [MORE](#)

SHARE

29 of 102

FULL SCREEN



Episode 654: When The Boats Arrive

September 30, 2015 · 6:25 PM ET

The Mariel
Boatlift: as a
natural
experiment
(NPR [podcast](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r-Nw7HbaeWY))

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r-Nw7HbaeWY>



Refugee Surges Case Study: Mariel boatlift a natural experiment 1980 125,000



Refugee Surges Case Study: Mariel boatlift a natural experiment 1980 125,000

DURING 1980 125,000 IMMIGRANTS

CUBANS WERE
REFUGEES UNTIL 2017

**Cuban arrivals during the
Mariel episode by month^[23]**

Month	Arrivals (#)	Arrivals (%)
April (from 21 April)	7,665	6
May	86,488	69
June	20,800	17
July	2,629	2
August	3,939	3
September	3,258	3
Total	124,779	100



Refugee Surges: Mariel boatlift a natural experiment

Clemens, Michael A., and Jennifer Hunt (2017) [The Labor Market Effects of Refugee Waves: Reconciling Conflicting Results](#). NBER 23433 and [IZA Paper 10806](#).

Borjas, George. "[The Wage Impact of the Marielitos: A Reappraisal](#)." HKS Faculty Research Working Paper Series RWP15-057, September 2015.

Card, David (1990) [The impact of the Mariel boatlift on](#) the Miami labor market, ILR Review, 1990, 43 (2), 245-57 (1600 citations...)

Card, David (2009) [Immigration and Inequality](#), American Economic Review, 2009, 99 (2), 121.

Peri, Giovanni, and Vasil Yassenov. "[The Labor Market Effects of a Refugee Wave: Synthetic Control Method meets the Mariel Boatlift](#)." (2016).

<https://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/gborjas/publications/journal/JEL2015.pdf>

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Haitians?

- 1) *Michael Clemens et al at CGDEV proposed 2000 H-2 visas for Haiti (got them on list)*
- 2) Haitians Temporary Protected Status (work permits as with DACA or DAPA)
- 3) 8 of 10 Haitians who have escaped poverty did so via immigration or remittances
- 4) Other Haiti Aid program (\$6B) problematic

TPS & H-2 visas “costless” aid to Haitians?

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Remittances as post conflict relief drawing on & cultivating local ingenuity

CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY REPORT 2008



Post-Conflict Economic Recovery

Enabling Local Ingenuity



BOX 3.4 USE AND EFFECTS OF REMITTANCES: SOME EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE

Several studies on the use and effects of remittances have been undertaken. Adams used a household data set from Guatemala to analyse how remittances affect the spending behaviour of households. His results show that recipients of remittances spent marginally more on education, health and housing than on items such as food. For instance,

BOX 3.6 HAWALA MONEY TRANSFERS²⁴⁶

In the absence of formal money transfer systems provided by commercial banks or enterprises—or simply because formal systems are unwieldy or expensive—remittances are often transmitted through informal money transfer systems, including the famous hawala system in countries like Somalia. This is a trust-based money transfer system that moves as much as US\$1 billion into Somalia every year. The remitter gives a hawala agent in London, for example, the sum in cash, paying a commission of perhaps five percent. The agent deposits the cash in a local bank account to be transferred to the hawala company bank account in Djibouti or Dubai. The agent then alerts the clearing house in a regional Somali capital (or, most often, Mogadishu). The clearing house, in turn, passes the details (probably by cell-phone) on to whichever agent is geographically closest to the intended recipient. Usually the recipient will already have been contacted directly by the remitter to let them know the money is coming, and will then contact the agent. The agent cannot rely on official identity papers in Somalia, so will quiz the recipient about clan lineage and other questions provided by the

See chapt 3&4: [UNDP BCPR, 2008](#)



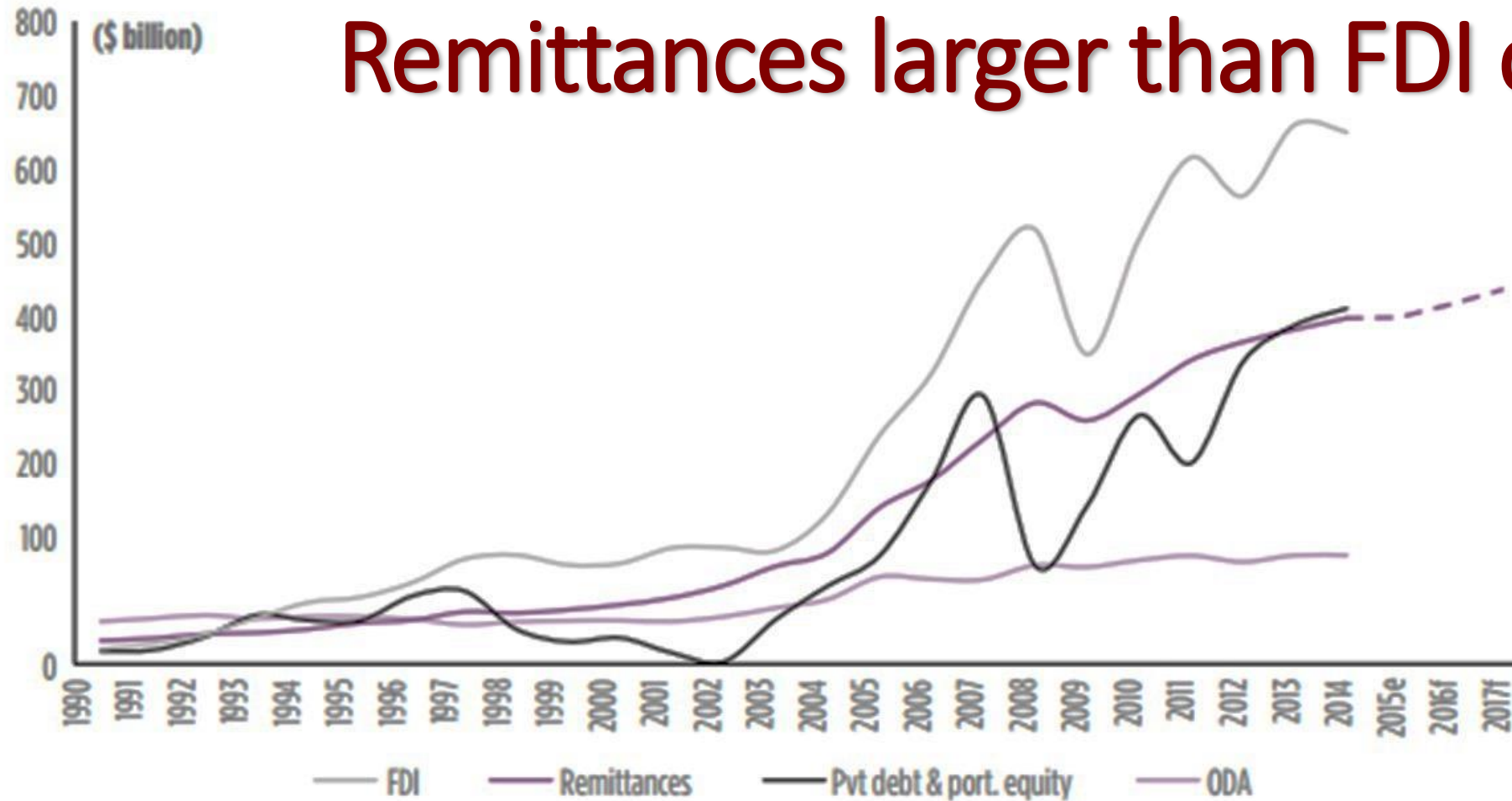
Billboard advertising an international money transfer company,
Mogadishu, Somalia, October 2004
(Sven Tefflon/Panos Pictures)

Remittances debate: tempt others to migrate

- ❑ Exchange rate appreciates, rents rise: El Salvador, Senegal yes, DR and Ghana... doing fine SSA Ok too...
- ❑ Not invested, consumed or spent on empty houses:
- ❑ Moral Hazard, people don't work (see many IMF studies on remittances)
- ❑ Considerable evidence remittance are spent on health and education (see Cuecuecha, 2016)

FIGURE 5 ■ Remittance Flows Are Larger than Official Development Assistance (ODA), and More Stable than Private Capital Flows

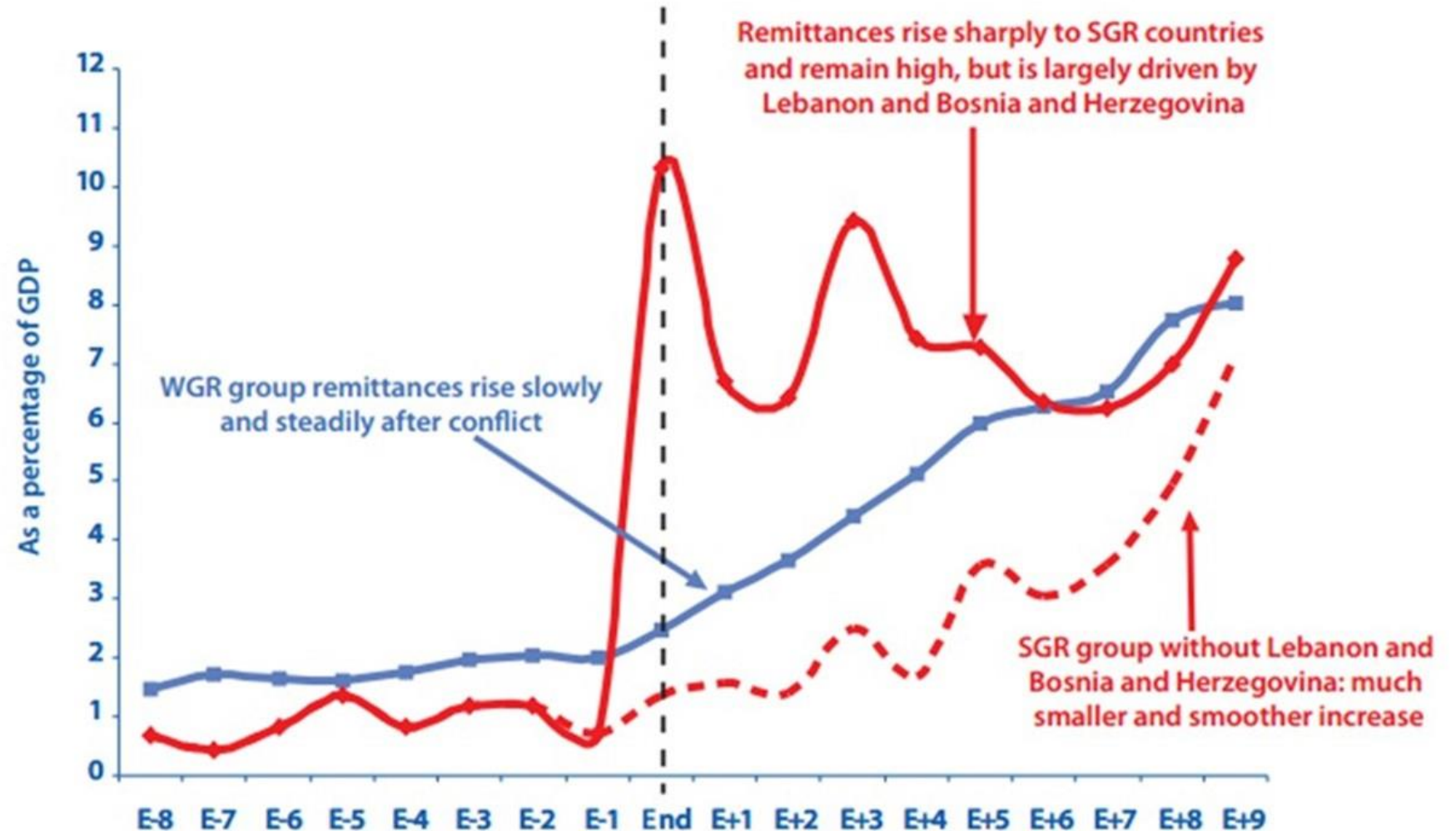
Remittances larger than FDI or ODA



Sources: World Bank Staff calculations, World Development Indicators, OECD. Private debt includes international bonds and borrowing through commercial banks.

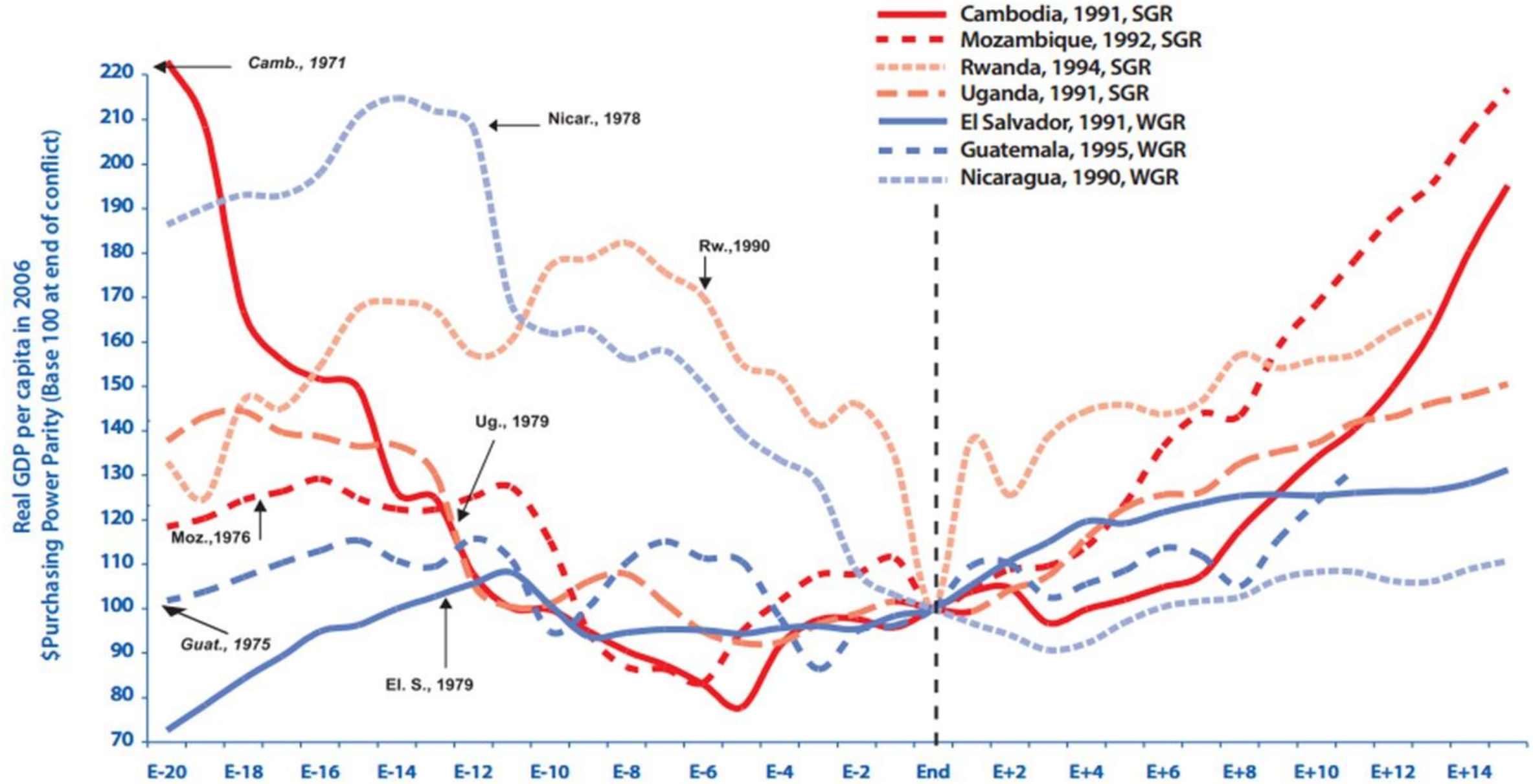
During and post conflict remittances relief that enables local ingenuity

Figure 3.17 Workers' remittances: SGR versus WGR countries



Note: The SGR group does not include Afghanistan and Liberia and the WGR group does not include Burundi and the Republic of Congo.

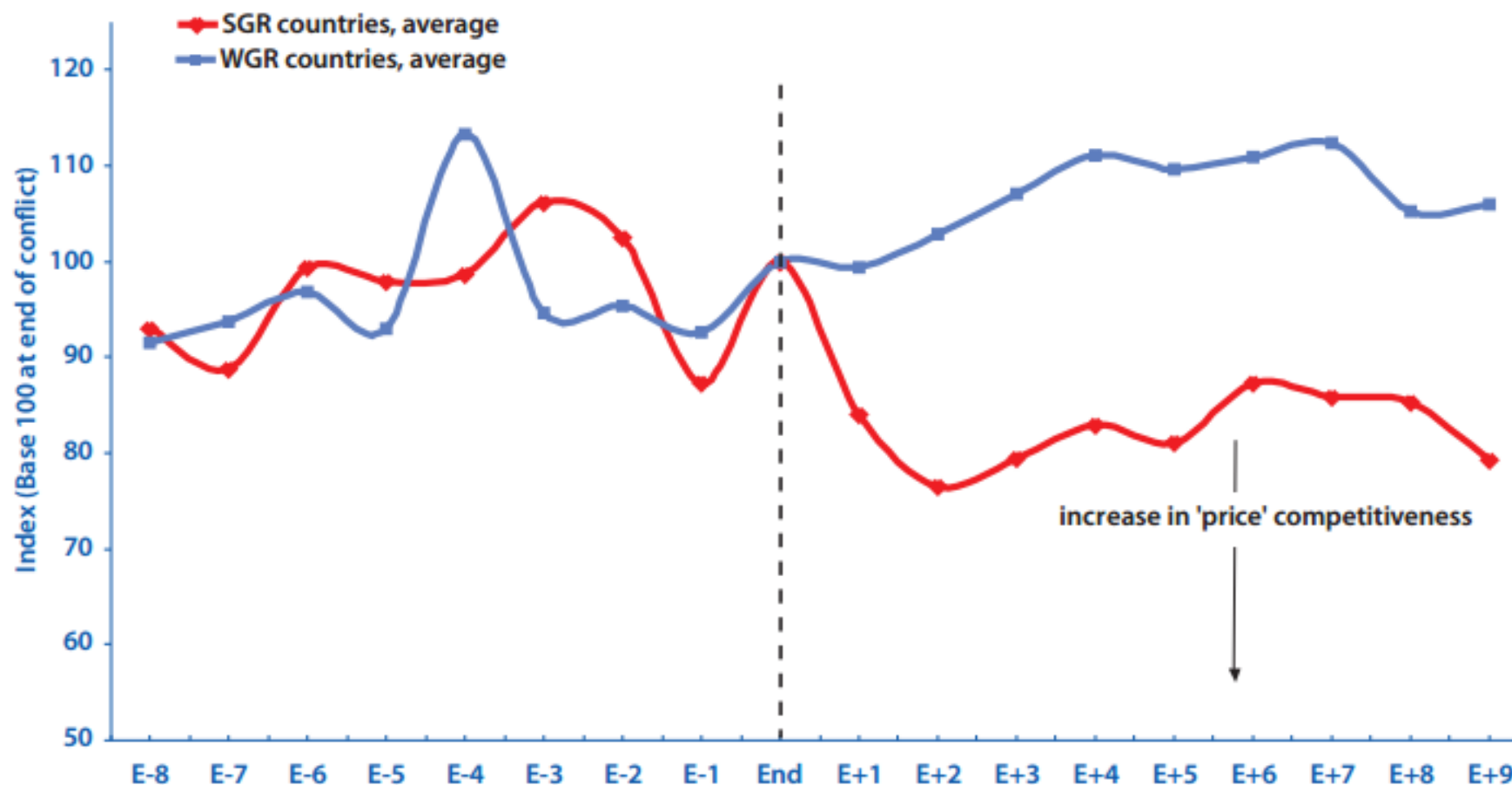
Figure 4.2 GDP per capita in selected SGR and WGR countries (year conflict ended, group)



Note: Arrows point to starting year of conflict, unless where conflict is ongoing over the entire period covered (Cambodia, Guatemala), in which case the arrow points to the first year of the series.

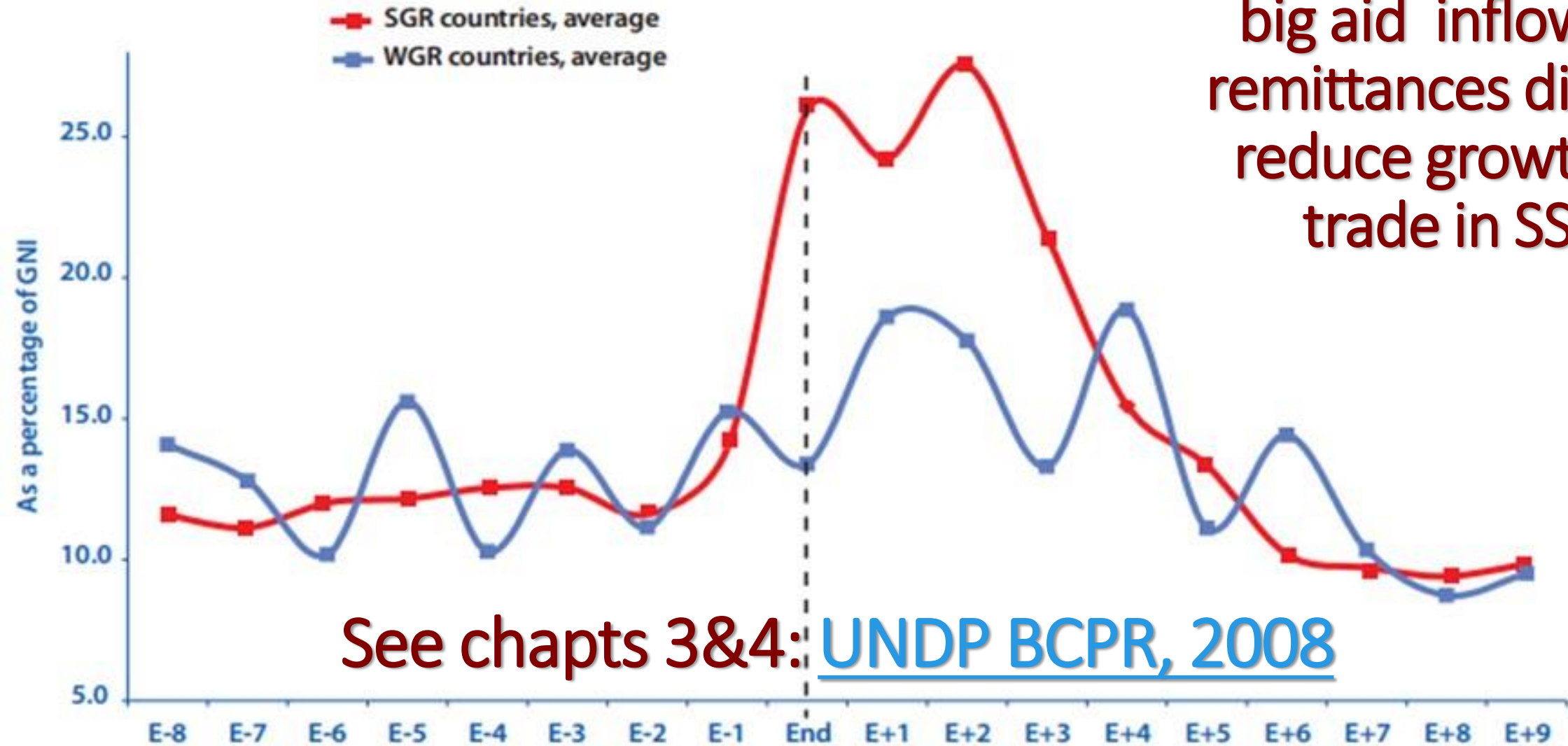
Big aid inflows & remittances did not reduce growth or trade in SSA

Figure 4.11 Trade competitiveness index: SGR versus WGR countries⁵²



Note: This is the trade weight real exchange rate computed as domestic consumer prices divided by a trade weighted index of whole prices of trading partners (a fall is a depreciation of the real exchange rate).

Figure 4.15 ODA flows: SGR versus WGR countries



Remittances debate:
big aid inflows &
remittances did not
reduce growth or
trade in SSA

See chapt 3&4: [UNDP BCPR, 2008](#)

IFAD-GMSA



Sending money home

Posted by Beate Stalsett Wednesday, June 15, 2016

On International Day of Family Remittances we celebrate the incredible potential that remittances – money migrant workers send home to their families – have in providing crucial financial support for millions of people in developing countries.

Popular posts

■



Conservation Agriculture: Overcoming the challenges to adoption and scaling-up

Written by: Larissa

Remittances tempt others to Migrate at great risk



ALLURE OF WEALTH DRIVES DEADLY TREK

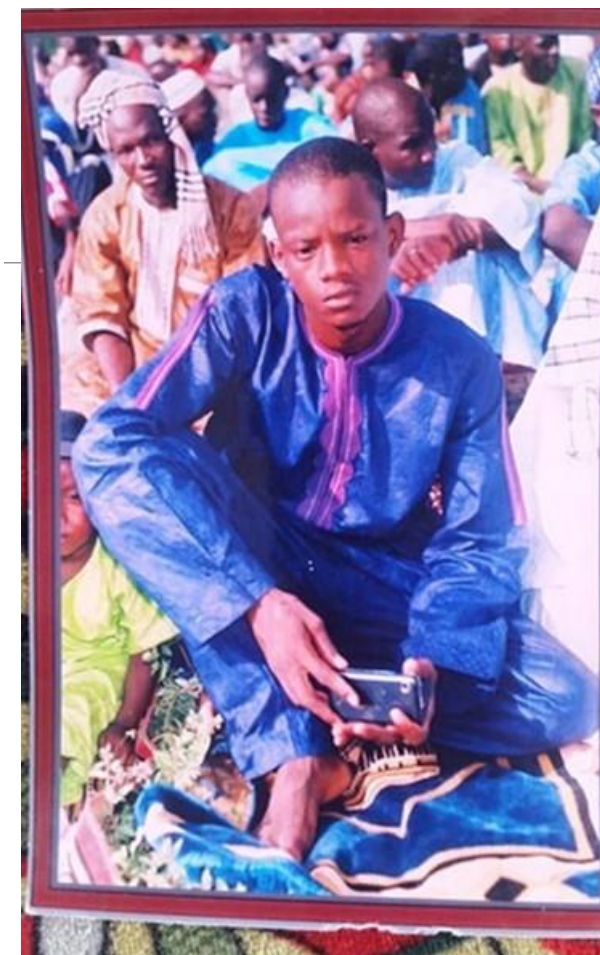
Young Men in Senegal Join Migrant Wave Despite Growing Prosperity at Home

A migrant's typical path on the more than 3,300-mile journey from West Africa

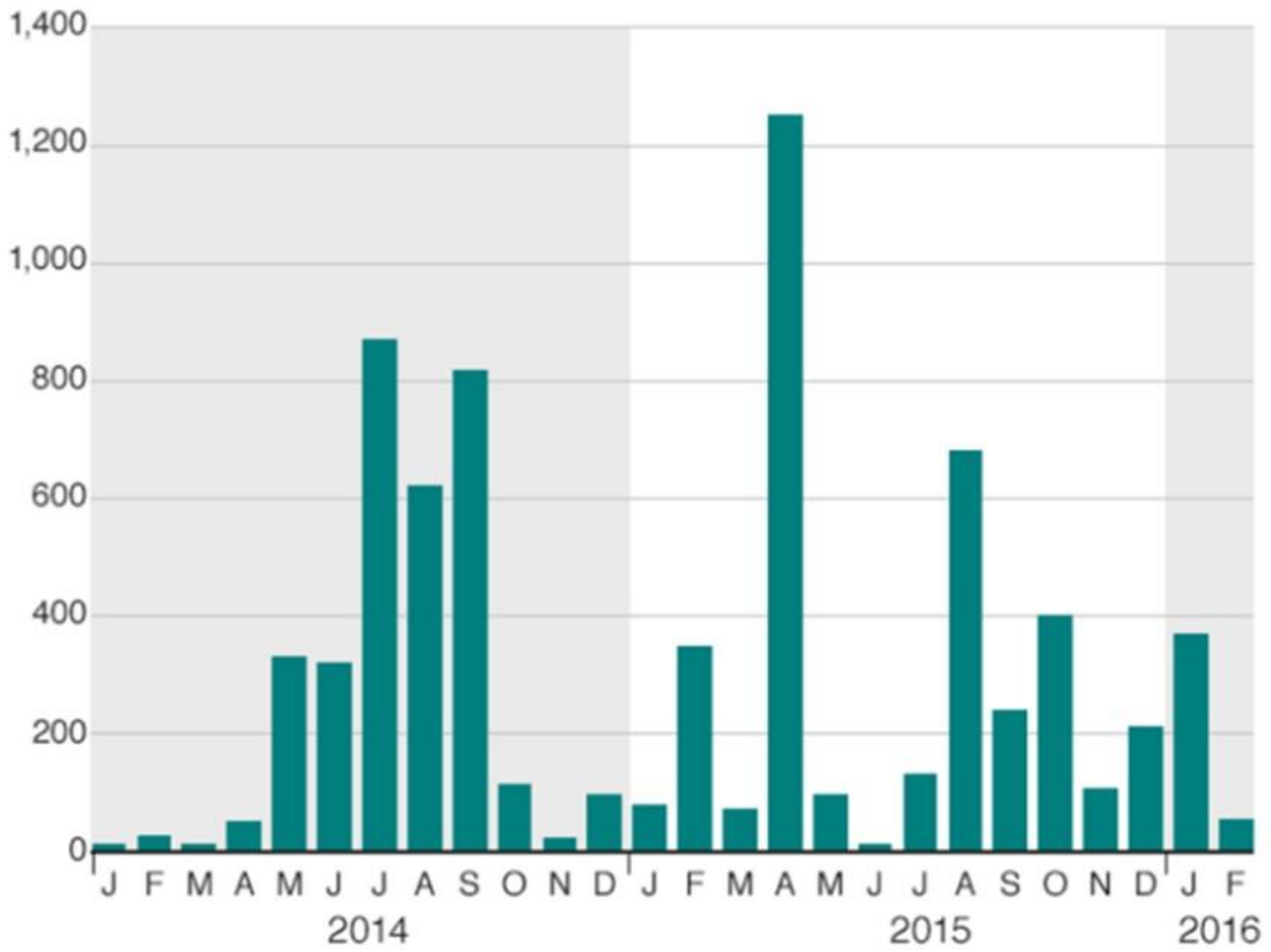


SOURCE: INTERVIEWS WITH MIGRANTS' FAMILIES

Remittances tempt others to Migrate at great risk : Ibrahima Ba is believed to have drowned April with 700 immigrants between Italy and Libya, his mother said “he wanted to have his own means” WSJ, 2015



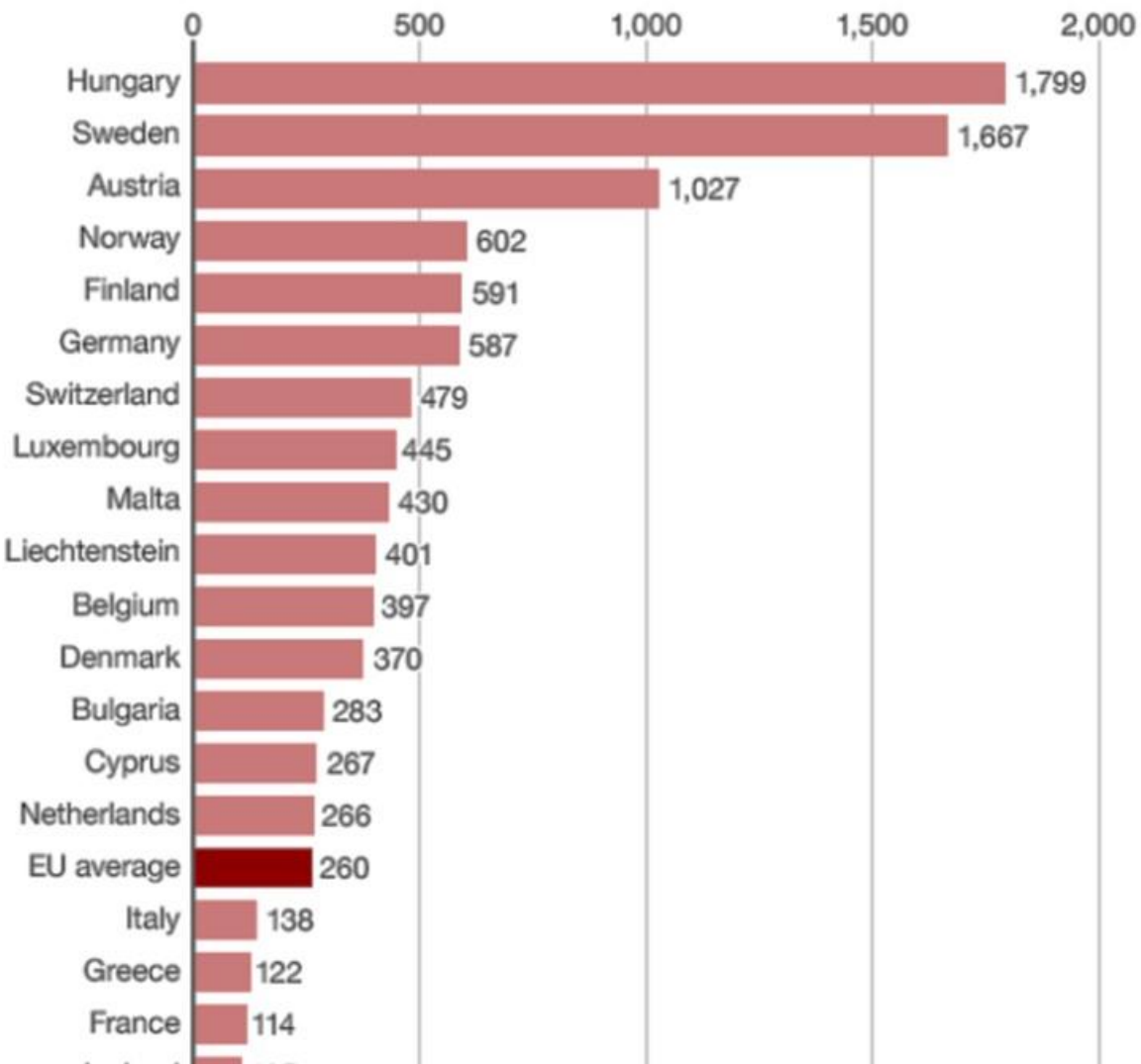
Migrant deaths in the Mediterranean by month



Source: IOM



Asylum applications per 100,000 local population, 2015



Pope Francis on Climate Refugees:

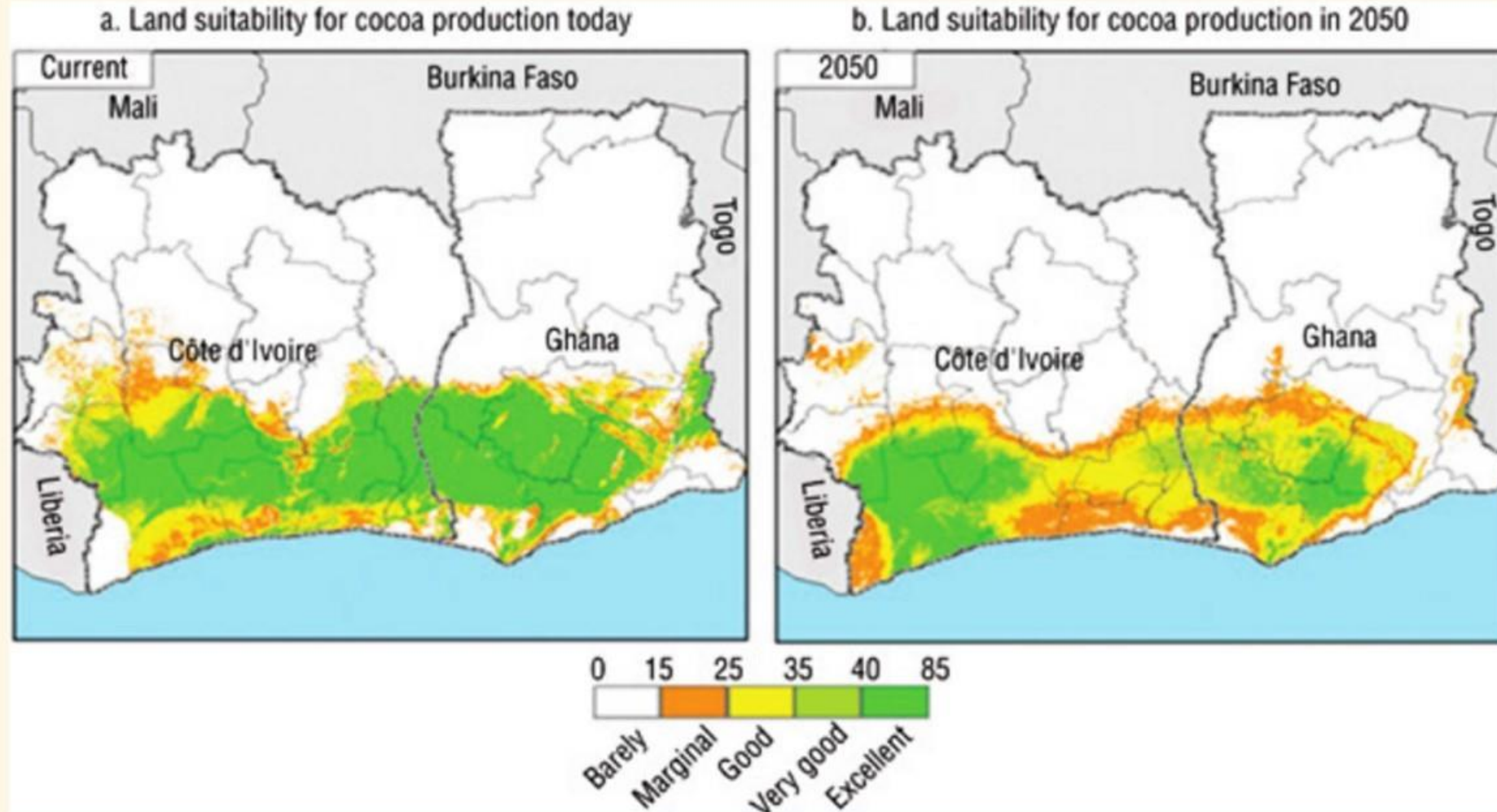
"There has been a tragic rise in the number of migrants seeking to flee from the growing poverty caused by environmental degradation. They are not recognized by international conventions as refugees; they bear the loss of the lives they have left behind, without enjoying any legal protection whatsoever"

POPE FRANCIS, 2015
ENCYCLICAL LETTER
LAUDATO SI' OF THE
HOLY FATHER
FRANCIS—ON CARE
FOR OUR COMMON
FUTURE (2015).

[HTTP://W2.VATICAN.
VA/CONTENT/FRANCE
SCO/EN/ENCYCLICALS
/DOCUMENTS/PAPA-
FRANCESCO_2015052
4_ENCICLICA-
LAUDATO-SI.HTML](http://w2.vatican.va/content/francesco/en/encyclicals/documents/papa-francesco_20150524_enciclica-laudato-si.html)

Climate change affects SSA near the equator

MAP B2.1.1 Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire could experience a loss of area suitable for cocoa production by 2050



Jobs in Burkina Faso, Senegal & the Sahel...?

- ✓ Fair trade food shipped Fresh produce shipped to Tesco France & Germany during off season (free corn and tomatoes... bill gates & Burkina Faso like chickens...
- ✓ Land reform and Mango trees... new farmers..
- ✓ Irrigate rice production... drought resistant seeds?
- ✓ Ethiopian/EGS aid financed reclamation
- ✓ Dutch seawalls in Nigeria, migration?

Part 2: longer term immigration..

- 1) Impact on native wages & employment, receiving countries especially USA
- 2) ***Backlash in EU, Austria, USA, BREXIT?***
- 3) long vs. short term costs & benefits
- 4) Policies; California model
- 5) Refugee/human rights to migrate...

Long term Refugee settlement..

- 1) Immigration a costly investment for families, aid agencies and countries (they should be able to spend the returns on that investment)
- 2) Skilled vs. unskilled immigrants...
- 3) Fiscal impacts: see California model
- 4) Right to migrate trumps economics...

Borjas on immigration's cost

- 1) New immigrants not assimilating costly benefit programs (review of his book by Peri & Card)
- 2) *Drive down native wages and take jobs from less and most skilled groups...*
- 3) Benefit employers not native workers or students.
- 4) “We wanted workers...” (Borjas’ next book)

Collier's "Exodus" critique...

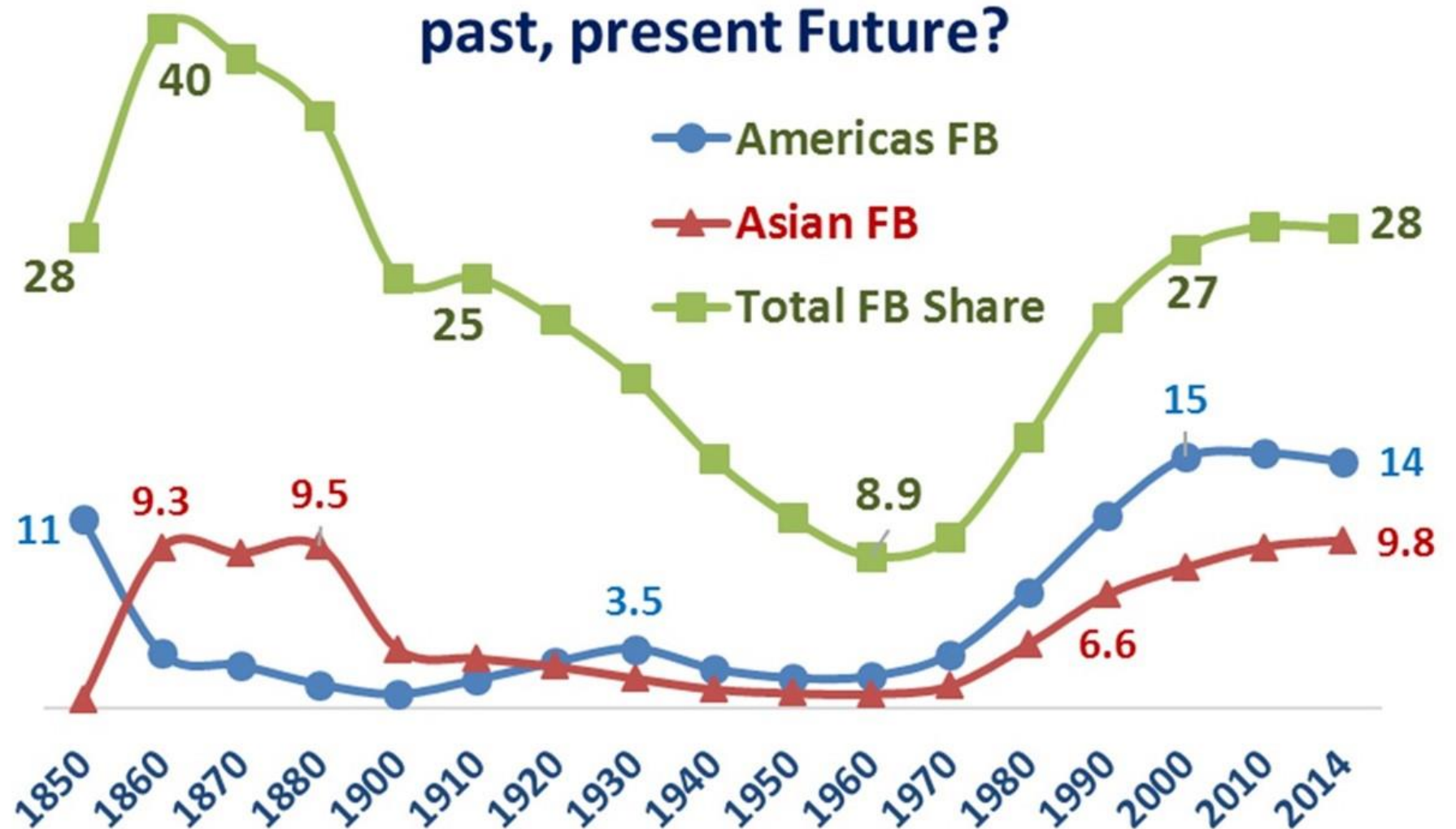
- 1) New immigrants not assimilating costly benefit programs (Manchester then and now)
- 2) *Migration loses economic rationale when Diasporas get large too much of a good thing...*
- 3) Excess immigration undermines community, social capital, undermines welfare state, Robert Putnam's "Bowling alone"

David Card and Giovanni Peri UCB/UCD

- 1) Immigrants complement natives, raise wages and create employment activities
- 2) *Diversity spurs innovation, raises wages & growth*
- 3) Falling wages encourage investment, STEM students stimulate innovation...
- 4) Use natural experiments, Mariel boatlift, 9-11 visas; see point by point

That Card
& Peri are
from
California is
no accident

Figure 3: California Share Foreign Born:
past, present Future?



IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org

That Card
& Peri are
from
California is
no accident

Figure 3A: USA Share Foreign Born Share



IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org

Borjas always presents a simple clear argument: supply & demand... though this is the labor market...see [Borjas JEL 2015](#)

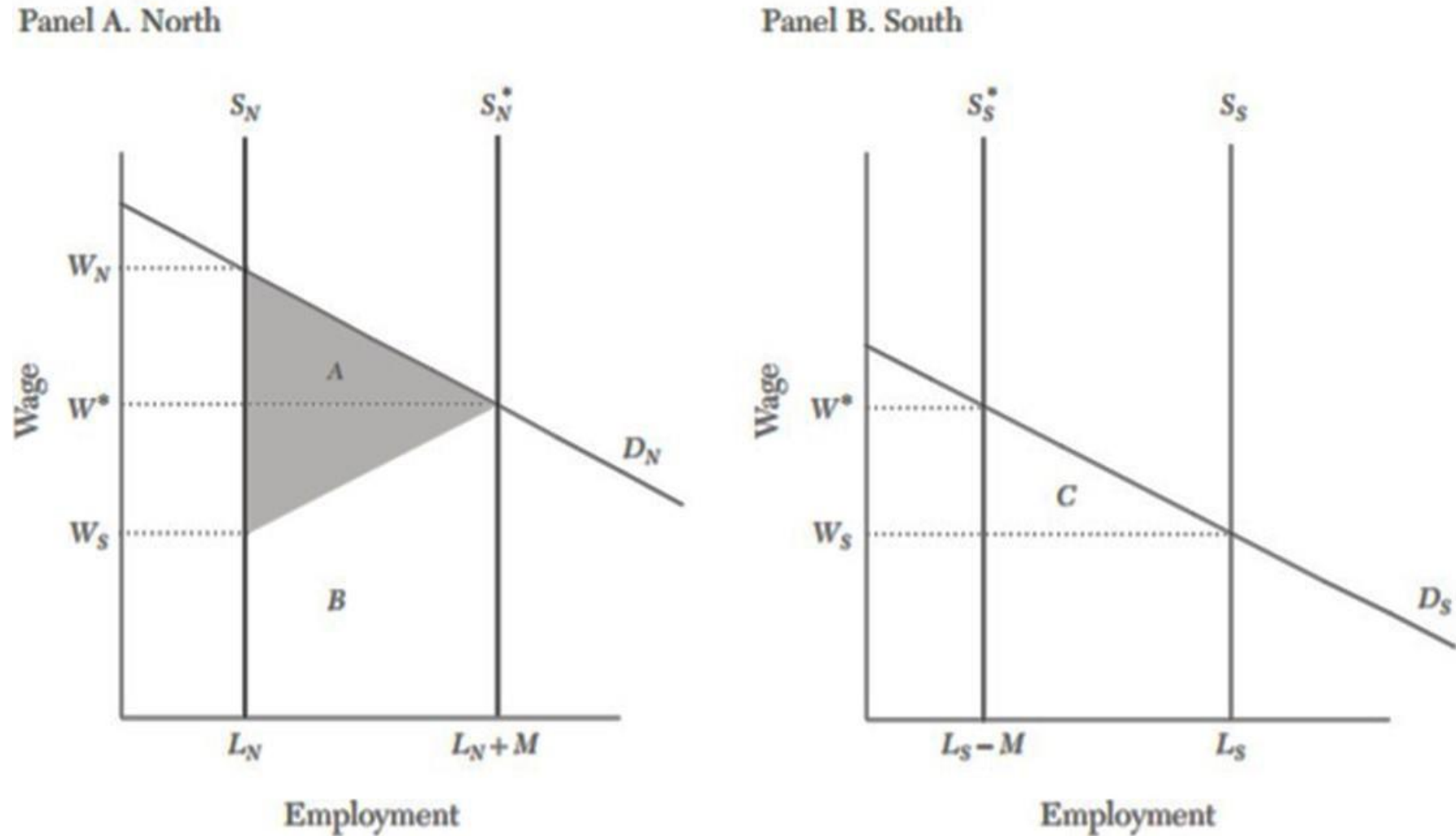


Figure 1. The Global Gains from Open Borders

Enter David Card and Peri UCB/UCD

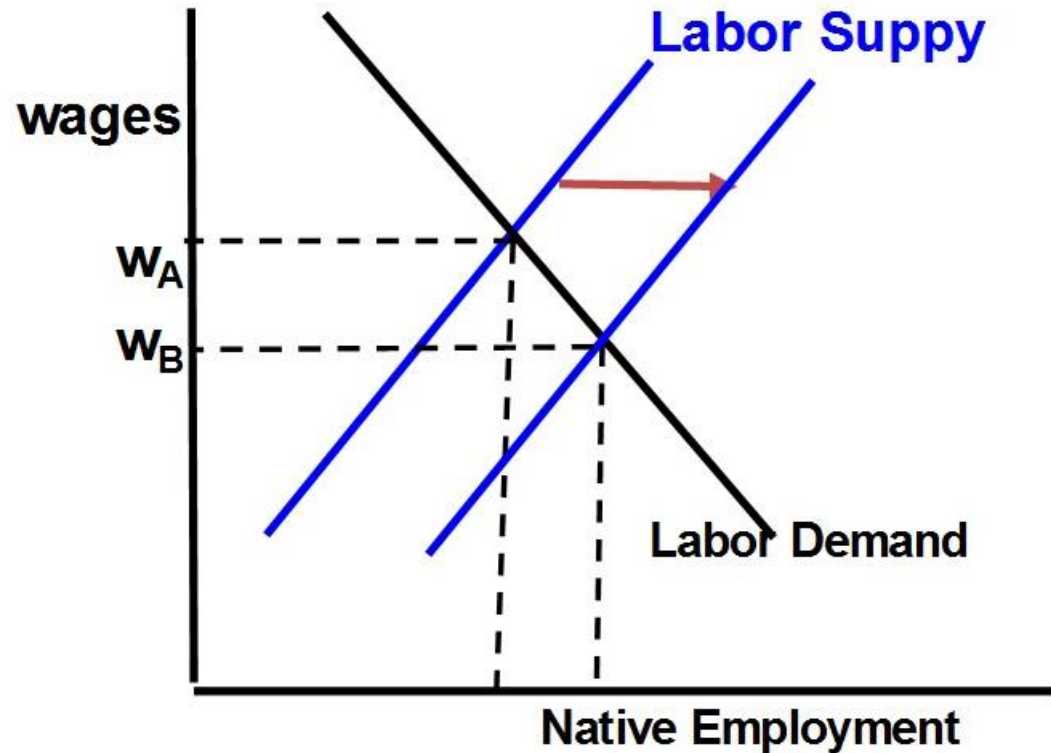
- 1) California absorbed huge increase in immigrants, many highly educated, 45% if PhDs foreign born.. Many unskilled (from Mexico)
- 2) *Proposition 187 denied education and medical services: Federal court ended but backlash continues*
- 3) Fast growth fiscal surpluses, effective single party government (Republican Party not in running...)

BORJAS ARGUMENT

Immigrants are substitutes

PANEL A

Immigrants & Natives similar



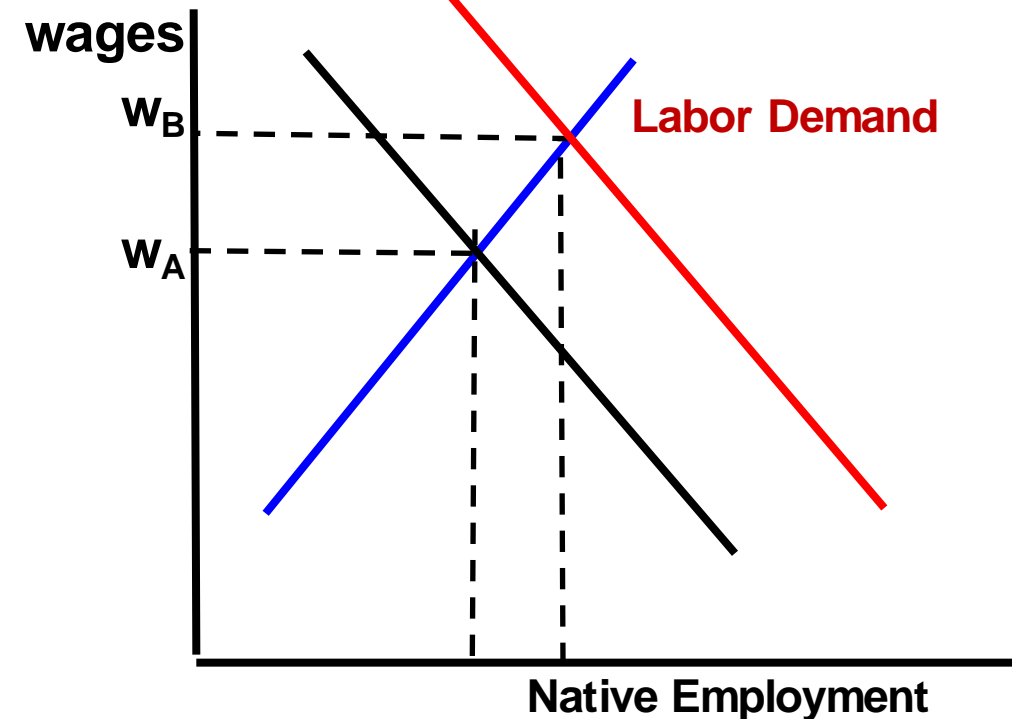
Migrants drive down native wages

PERI AND CARD ARGUMENT

Immigrants & Natives Different

PANEL B

Immigrants & Natives different



Migrants raise native wages

Complementarity effect:
Specialization by skill within
firms raise wages &
productivity
see Giovanni Peri, 2010,
[FRSB Economic Letter](#)

FRBSF ECONOMIC LETTER

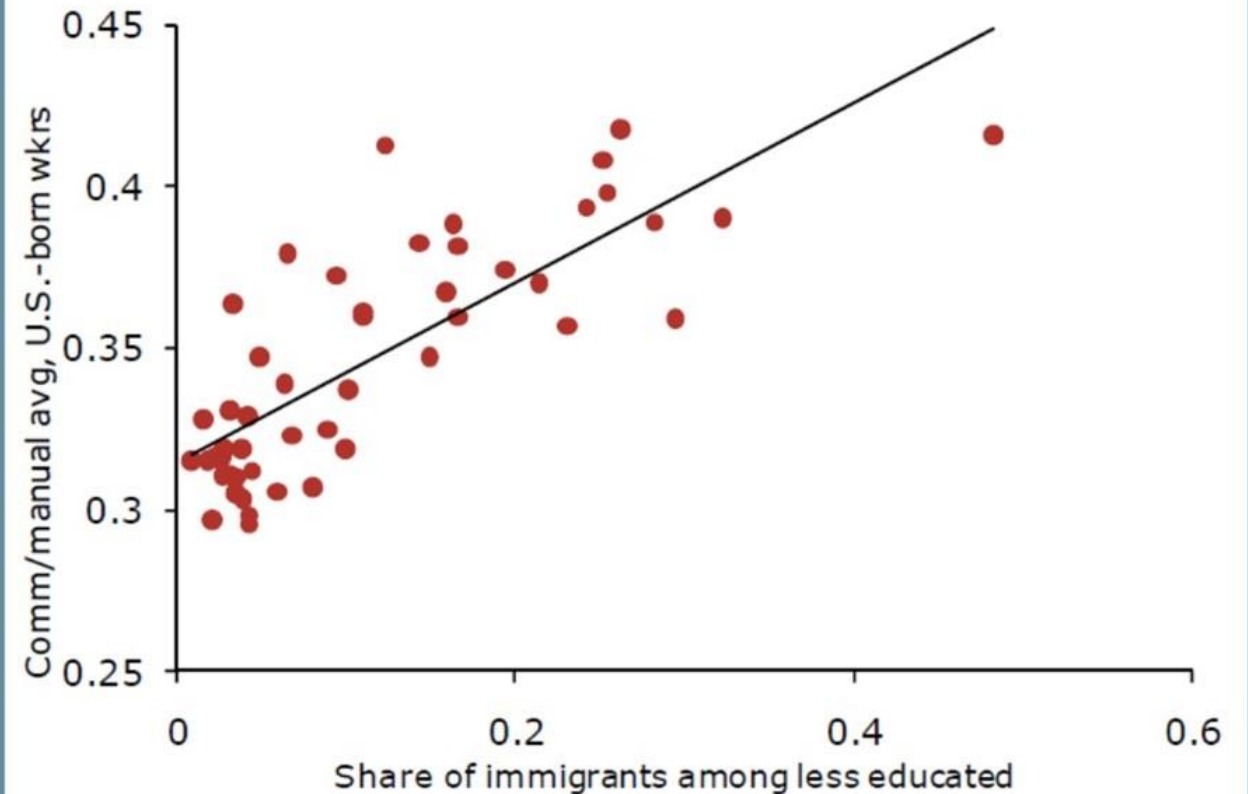
2010-26

August 30, 2010

The Effect of Immigrants on U.S. Employment and Productivity

BY GIOVANNI PERI

Figure 3
Communication/manual skills among less-educated
workers



Note: The data on average communication/manual skills by state are from Peri and Sparber (2009), obtained from the manual and communication intensity of occupations, weighted according to the distributional occupation of U.S.-born workers.

Collier uses Putnam's bowling alone argument...? That is the widely held view that immigration and diversity undermines the social contract... see Krugman and Delong on lower U.S. savings...

Replication by [Abascal & Baldassarri, 2015*](#) using Putnam's original data reinterprets Putnam's (2007) finding as inequality not Diversity...

Putnam, Robert D. (2007) "E pluribus unum: Diversity and community in the twenty-first century the 2006 Johan Skytte Prize Lecture." *Scandinavian political studies* 30, no. 2 (2007): 137-174. cited 3003 ti

Love Thy Neighbor? Ethno-racial Diversity and Trust Reexamined
Author(s): Maria Abascal and Delia Baldassarri Source: *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 121, No. 3 (November 2015), pp. 722-782 Published by: The University of Chicago Press Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/683144> .

Robert Putnam in 2015 in the fact of Texas Supreme court decision disowns his “bowling alone” as being short term thinking, in the long run diversity is an advantage

Putnam's Amicus brief

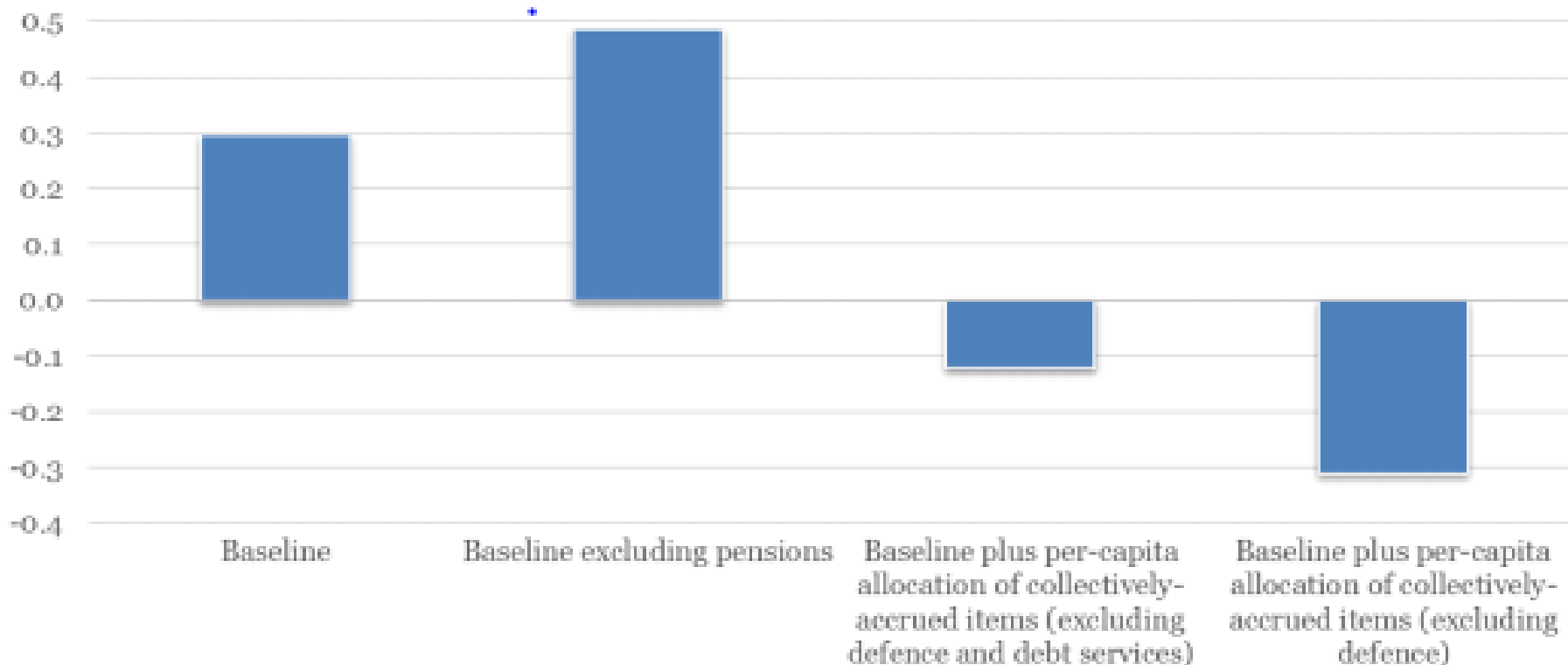
"The evidence that Dr. Putnam reviewed in his essay demonstrated that increased diversity in the United States and other advanced nations is inevitable and that, while this fact may present challenges in the short to medium term, increased diversity can benefit society in the medium to long term by including a broader range of groups within what it means to be, for example, an American. First, "[i]ncreased immigration and diversity are not only inevitable, but over the long run they are also desirable. Ethnic diversity is, on balance, an important social asset, as the history of [the United States] demonstrates." Id. at 138. Second, "[i]n the short to medium run, however, immigration and ethnic diversity challenge social solidarity and inhibit social capital." Id. Third, "[i]n the medium to long run, on the other hand, successful immigrant societies create new forms of social solidarity and dampen the negative effects of diversity by constructing new, more encompassing identities." Id. at 138-39. Accordingly, "the central challenge for modern, diversifying societies is to create a new, broader sense of 'we.' p. 5 Putnam also cites Scott E. Page, The Difference: How the Power of Diversity Creates Better Groups, Firms, Schools and Societies (2007). <http://nyti.ms/1XFQdh3>

Critical demographic bonus for Germany & Japan?

World Bank-IMF (2016) “Without migration, the working age population of the 28 EU countries is expected to decline by more than 11 million by 2020 (80 million by 2050). Under this scenario, the working-age population in Germany, Italy, and Poland will shrink by more than 1.5 million by 2020.”

OECD, 2014 Fiscal impacts positive:

Estimated net fiscal impact of immigrants, with and without the pension system and per-capita allocation of collectively accrued revenue and expenditure items

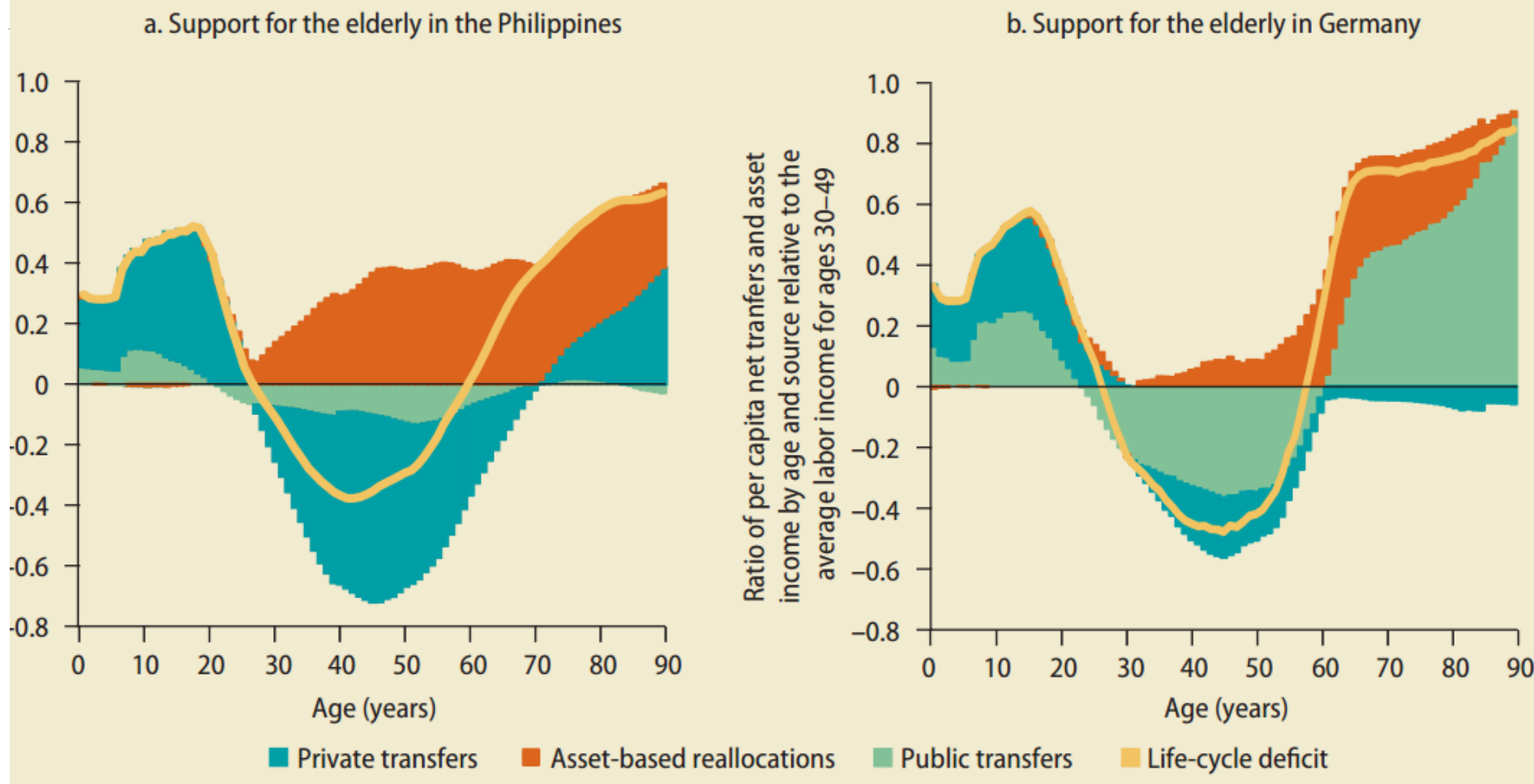


Note : The “baseline” calculations include estimates for indirect taxes as well as expenditure on education, health and active labour market policy.

Source: Liebig and Mo (2013).

Critical demographic bonus for Germany & Japan?

B5.4.1 Public transfers to dependents are greater in Germany than in the Philippines



UCLA-NAID Forham CIPS migration survey shows large income gains for migrants from Mexico in New York City:

- ❑ **Migration raises income from \$1600 per year to about \$12,000** that is from \$130/month to about \$1000/month for each breadwinner with less than 9 years of education from poorest Municipios in Puebla and Guerrero raises...1/
- ❑ **Remittances sent to Mexico** raise incomes for those left behind from \$130/month to \$230/month in “high poverty and severe Municipios” (data from ENIGH)
- ❑ **Going to college pays in New York City** (compared to LA and Durham, NC) earnings for Mexican immigrants in U.S. for less than 10 years go from \$26,000 to \$36,000/year about 50% higher than in LA or Durham, NC.

1/ We asked everyone of the over 100 immigrants we interviewed where they were from (what Municipio in Mexico). All but two were from rural areas of Puebla and Guerrero, the estimate of \$130 a month is for the poorest Municipios (based on Mexico's national household expenditure survey). The \$12,000 earnings are for immigrants living in New York from Mexico for less than ten years, as computed using the combined 2005-2009 ACS for NYC, this is also roughly equal to expenditures per employed worker in the households in our survey.

Coming to NYC generates large gains for migrants from Puebla/Guerrero direct and via remittances

Table 2.4: Comparisons of current consumption spending by remittance and no-remittance receiving households in Guerrero, Oaxaca and Puebla Municipios classified by CONAPO Marginalization Index

(2008 ENIGH household expenditure survey)								
	current pesos			Dollars (11.2/dollar)		In U.S. prices \$ppp		Annual Remittance
	w/o Remit	w/ remit	diff	w/o Remit	w/ remit	w/o Remitt	w/ remitt	
Low-Med Pov	28606	32888	15%	2554	2936	3269	3759	1340
High Poverty	19604	21955	12%	1750	1960	2241	2509	2792
Very High	13940	15891	14%	1245	1419	1593	1816	1144

	Spending on Education			Spending on health and education			
	w/o Remit	w/ remit	Diff	w/o Remit	w/ remit	Diff.	As a % of Remittance
Low-Med Pov	626	654	-4.3%	947	595	-37%	44%
High Poverty	299	479	60%	486	649	34%	23%
Very High	100	134	34%	247	204	-17%	18%

Source: INEGI 2008 National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (ENIGH). In order to control for factors that may vary across municipalities (villages) these comparisons only include the 57 Municipios and 234 households that receive more than \$10 a month in remittances as shown in Table 2.3.

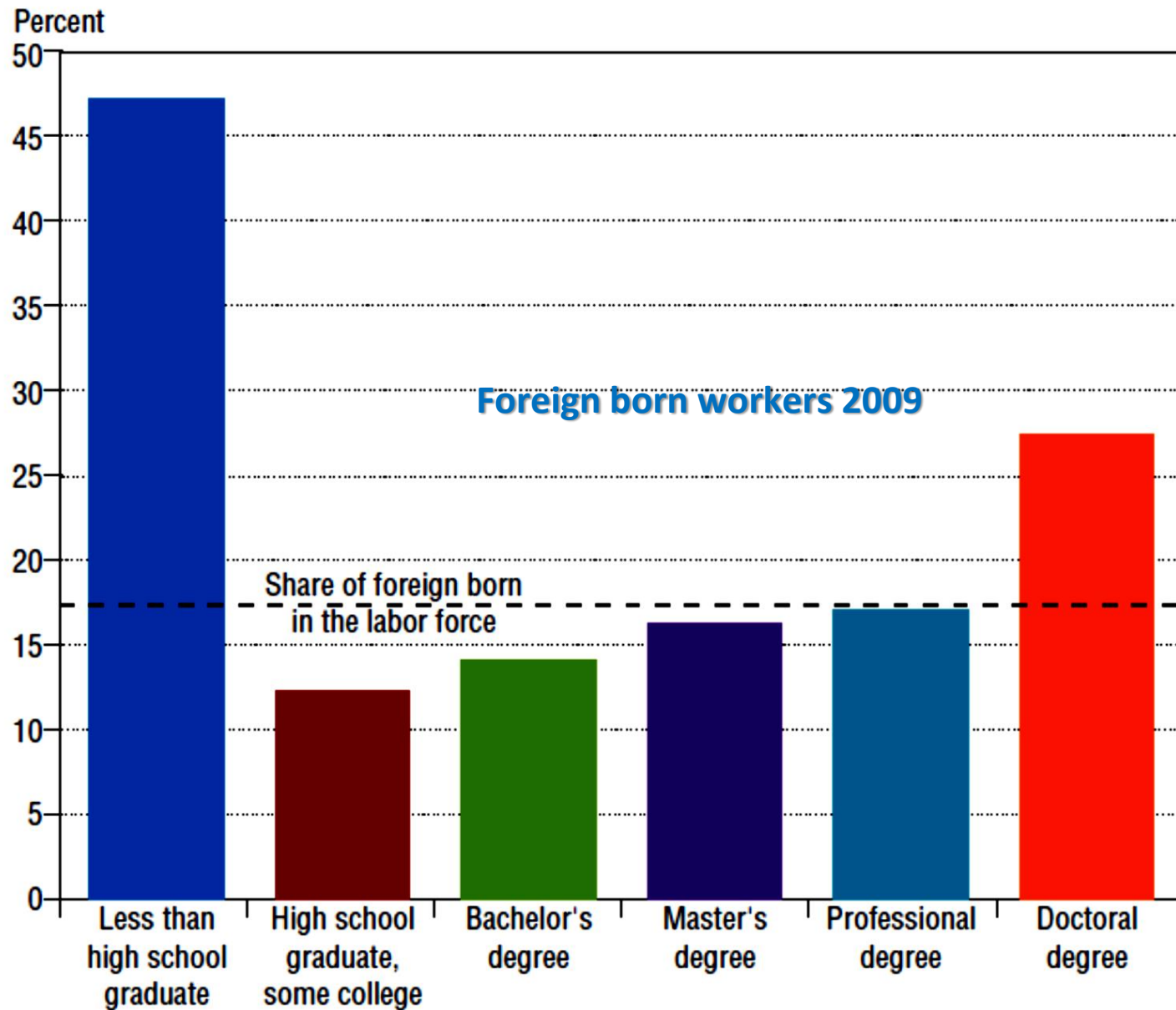
Table 1: Gain in annual income from migrating from Mexico to the US

Large income gains from U.S. to Mexico migration

Income measure	Source	Value
US-Mexico difference in per capita GDP	World Development Indicators	\$24,800
US-Mexico difference in average annual earnings of 28 to 32 year old males with 9-11 years of education	Hanson (2006)	\$10,600
Estimated gain in annual earnings from US migration for a 35 year-old urban Mexican male with 9-12 years of education	Clemons, Montenegro, and Pritchett (2008)	\$9,200
Average gain in income for a legal immigrant from Mexico with 9-12 years of education	Rosenzweig (2007)	\$15,900

Source: Hanson, G. 2009 [International Migration and Human Rights](#)

All figures are in 2000 US dollars and adjusted for PPP. Source: Hanson (2009).



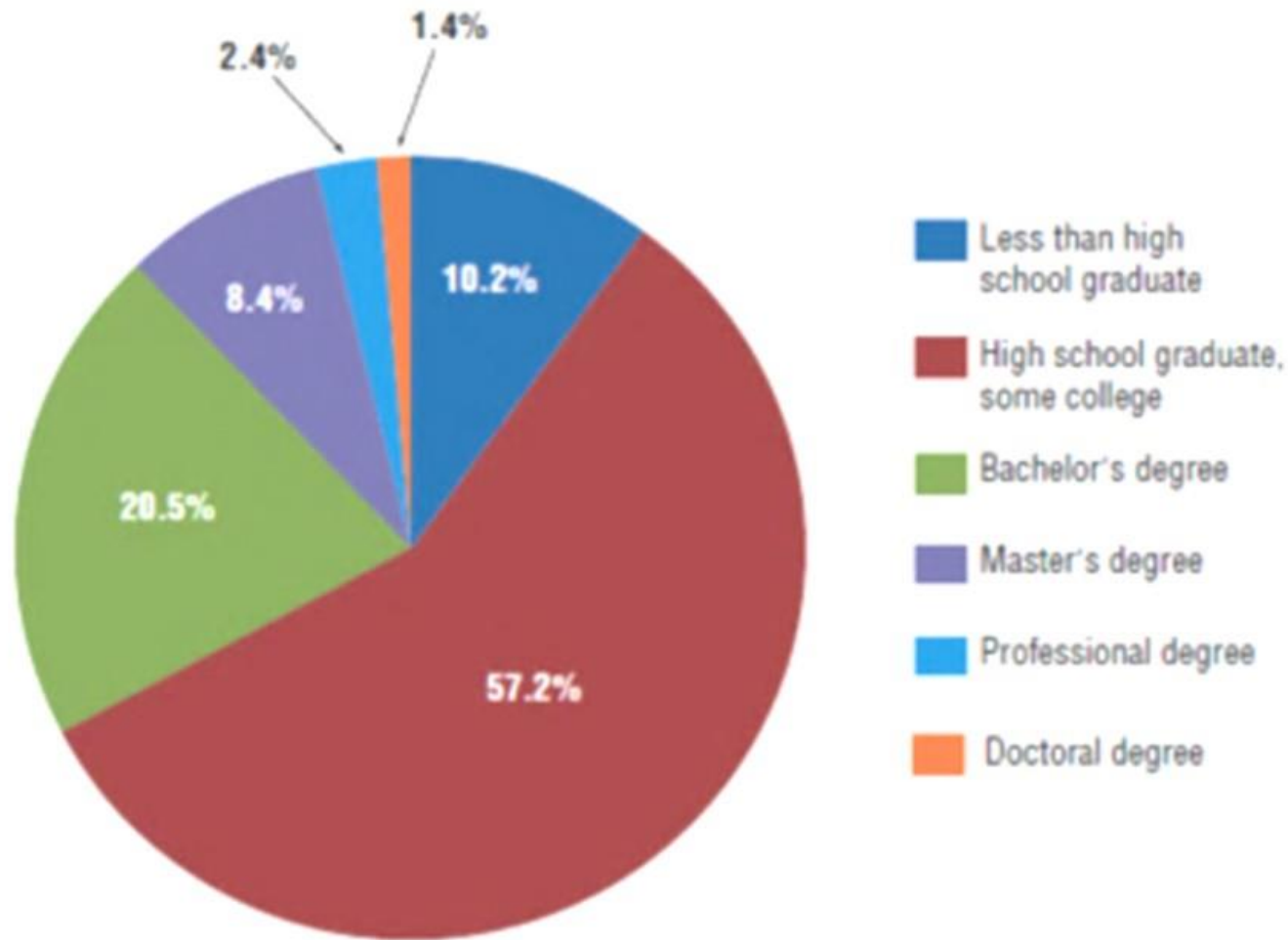
Complementarity effect:
skills/degree mismatch of foreign born vs. native workers

Foreign born workers overrepresented at the extremes, less than HS Education or higher (PhD degrees)

NOTE: Percentage of foreign workers age 25 and over in the U.S. labor force by education.

SOURCE: 2009 American Community Survey.

Most Workers Have High School but Not College Degree (Labor force by education)



NOTE: Percentage of foreign and native workers age 25 and over in the U.S. labor force by education.

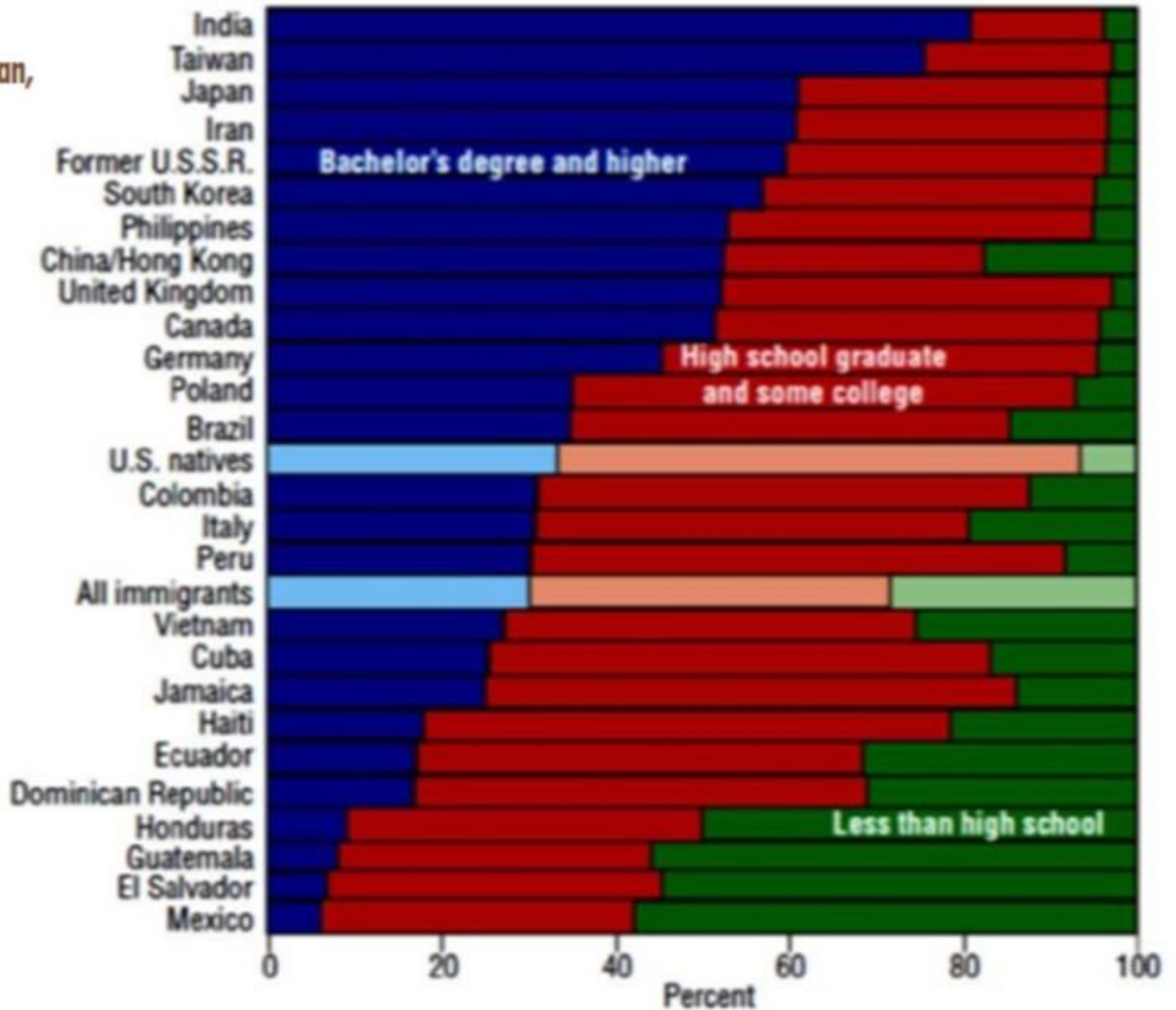
SOURCE: 2009 American Community Survey.

**Most Native workers had
HS degree some college
(13.4 years)**

Complementarity effect:
*skills/degree mismatch of
foreign born vs. native
workers*

Chart 5
Highest-Educated Immigrants Are From Asia, Iran,
Former U.S.S.R.

Complementarity
effect:
skills/degree
mismatch
of foreign born vs.
native workers



Diversity as end in itself: race based quota system relaxed in 1965

U.S. immigration shifted quietly but decisively

1965 Immigration and Nationality Act, aka. **the Hart-Cellar Act** (signed by with little fanfare by President Johnson initiated by President & Attorney General Kennedy and Rep. Emmanuel Celler of Brooklyn)

1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, (IRCA or Simpson-Mazzoli Act)

-required employers to verify employees' immigration status. -made it illegal to knowingly hire unauthorized immigrants. - granted amnesty to about 3 million immigrants who entered the US before January 1, 1982 and resided here continuously.

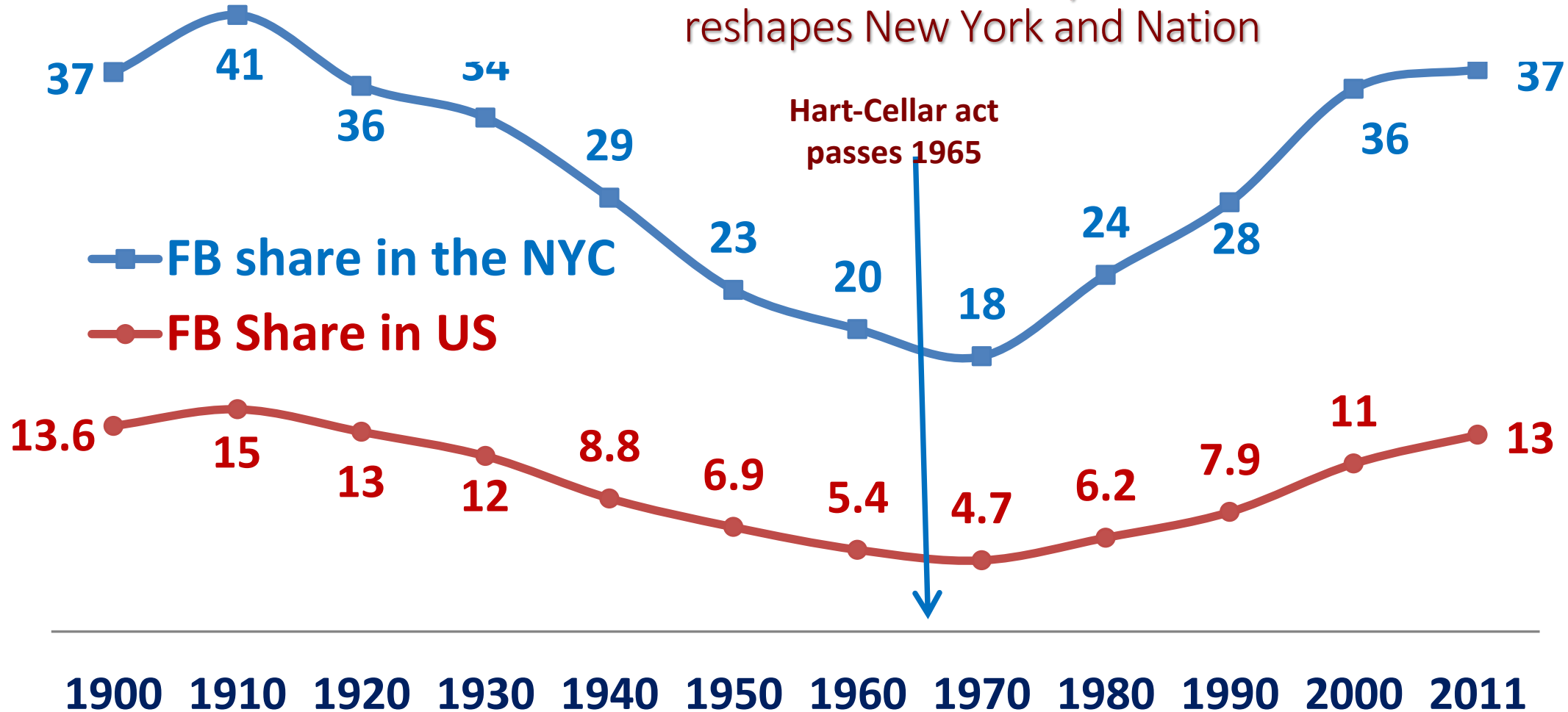
DACA: Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals

set the stage for immigration reform 2013, focus on family reunification, children of immigrants



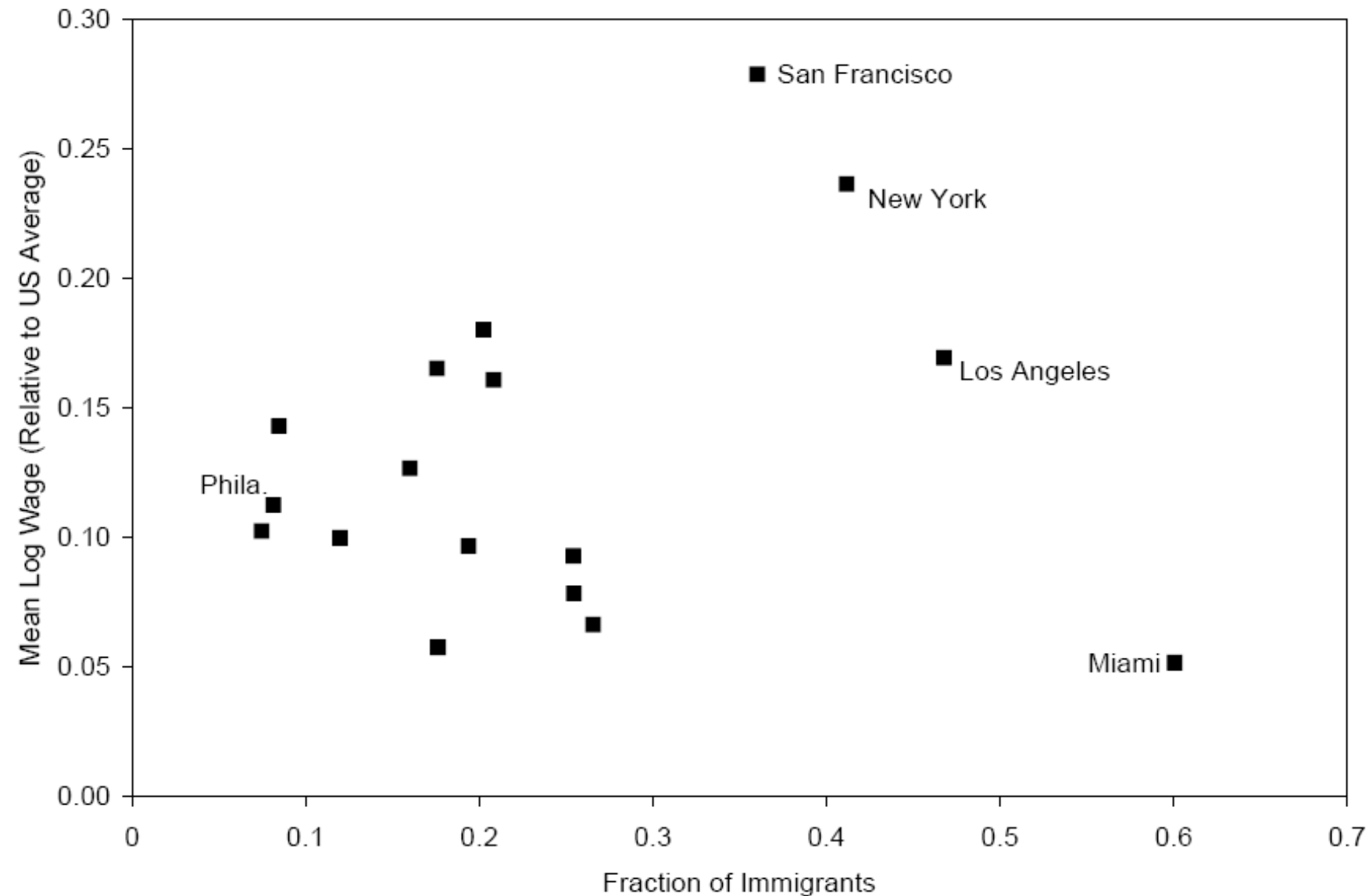
Figure FB-1 NYC Foreign born back to 1900 share

1965 Hart-Cellar Act family reunification...
reshapes New York and Nation



Source: page 10 Table 2.2 New York Dept of City Planning (2013) *The Newest New Yorkers, 2013 Edition*, NYC DCP-13-10, December NY. http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/pdf/census/nny2013/nny_2013.pdf

Figure 6: Immigrant Presence and Average Native Wages



Complementarity effect: skills of immigrants raise wages & productivity of Natives ([Card, 2007](#))

Waters et al 2015 find new immigrant cohorts integrate the same as old... Borjas & Collier wrong

“outcomes of **educational attainment**, income, occupational distribution, **living above the poverty line**, **residential integration**, and language ability, immigrants”
... “become more similar to the native-born and improve their situation over time.” as did cohorts before them...)

see page 3 “Panel on the Integration of immigrants into American Society, National Academies Press... Mary Waters and Marisa Gerstein Pineau, eds. <http://www.nap.edu/21746>)



Integration equality and continuity does not rule out bad outcomes....

“Still, the well-being of immigrants and their descendants is ***highly dependent on immigrant starting points and on the segment of American society—the racial and ethnic groups***, the legal status, the social class, and the geographic area—into which they integrate.” Waters, et al. 2015

Different legal Pathways used by newly admitted immigrants ([see Chapt 6 of *Newest New Yorkers*](#))

- ❑ Dominicans & Guyanese use 1990 family preferences
- ❑ Chinese, Ukrainians (& Cubans) get refugee status
- ❑ Mexicans use employment preferences
- ❑ Colombians 70% immediate relatives
- ❑ DACA/DAPA provide TPS (we hope)
- ❑ See NYC Planning, [Newest New Yorkers](#), Chapt 5 & 6

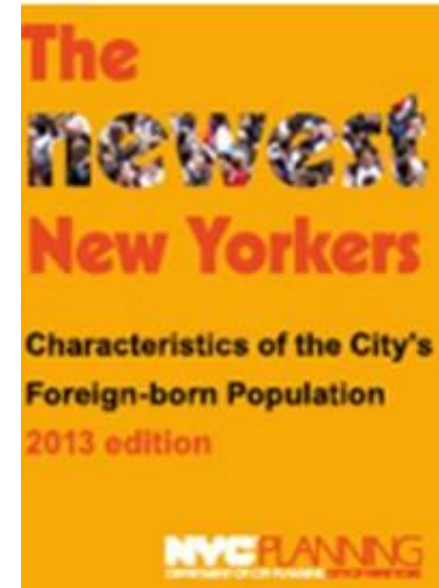
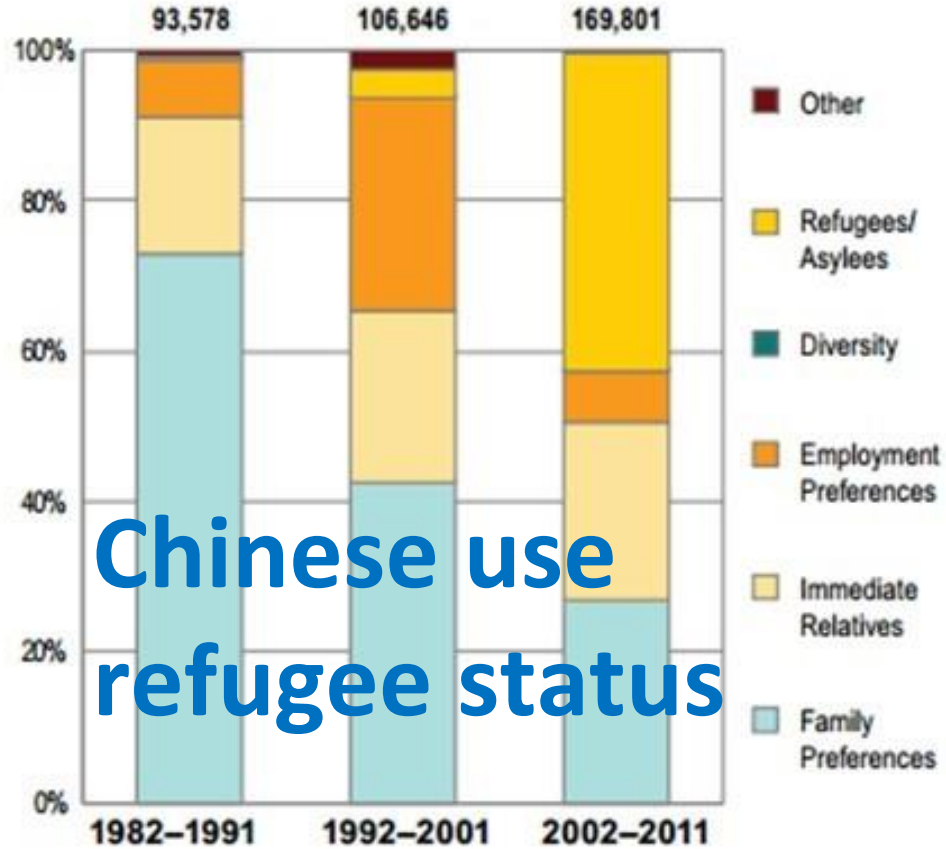


Figure 6-6

Immigrants Admitted from China by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Chinese use
refugee status

Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

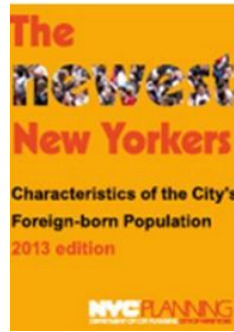
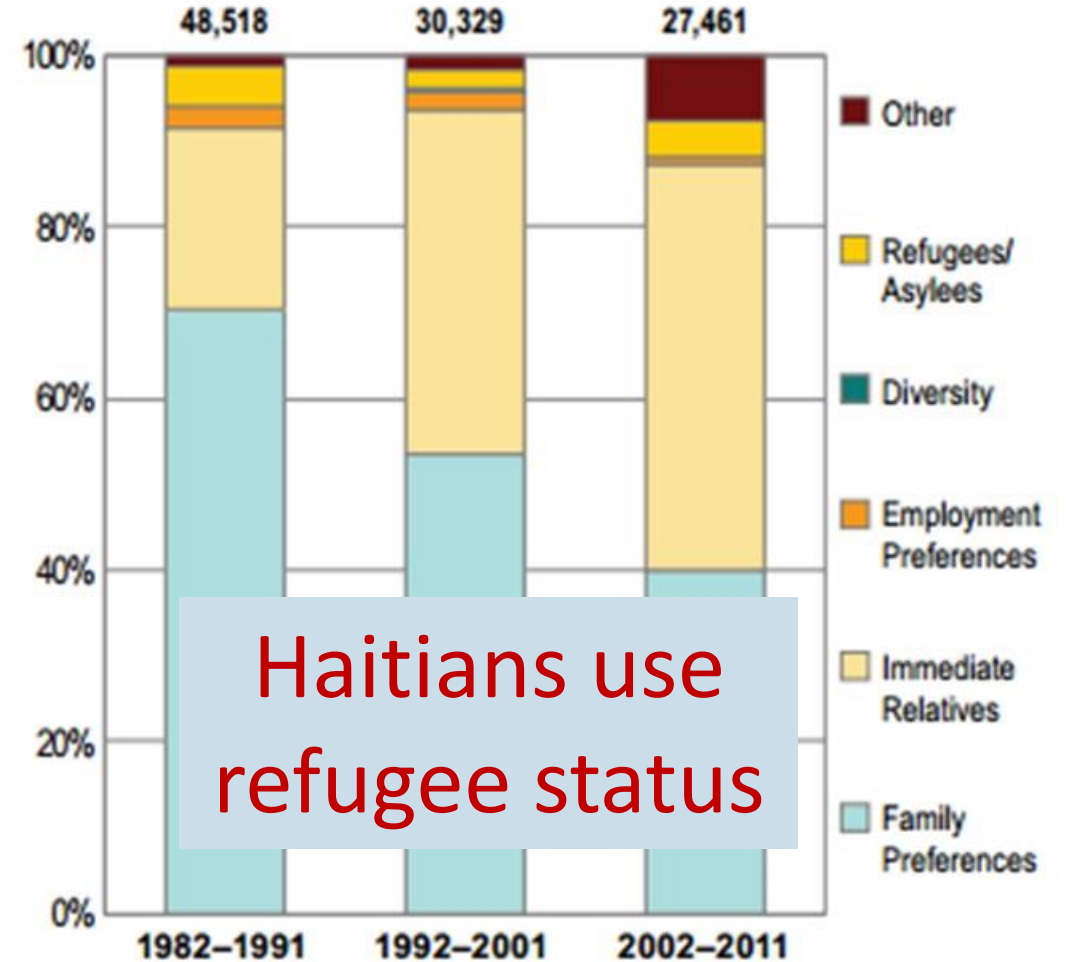


Figure 6-15

Immigrants Admitted from Haiti by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Haitians use
refugee status

Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

New York City potential benefits better path to citizenship and financial inclusion tied to NYC ID card e.g New Economy Proj and NYSYLC DACA loans

iDINERO!







The Economics of Mexican Migration

Keynote Address: Antonio Villaraigosa, 41st Mayor of Los Angeles

Friday, May 9, 2014
8:45am - 6:00pm
Borough of Manhattan Community College
Richard Harris Terrace
199 Chambers St., New York, NY 10007

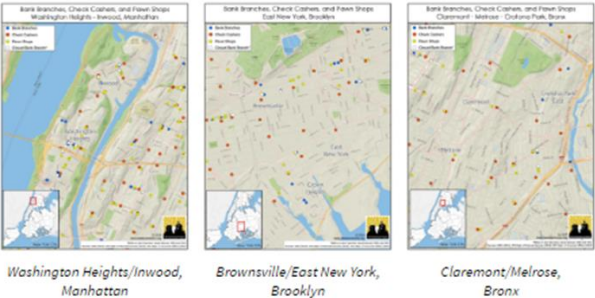
Organized by the CUNY Institute of Mexican Studies and the Cross Cultural Approaches to Latin@ Studies Faculty Interest Group at Borough of Manhattan Community College. Supported by Dr. Antonio Pérez, President of Borough of Manhattan Community College; CUNY Vice Chancellor for University Relations, Jay Hershenson; Dr. Ricardo Fernández, President of Lehman College; and the Chancellor's Latino Faculty Initiative.

<http://lehman.edu/cuny-mexican-studies-institute>

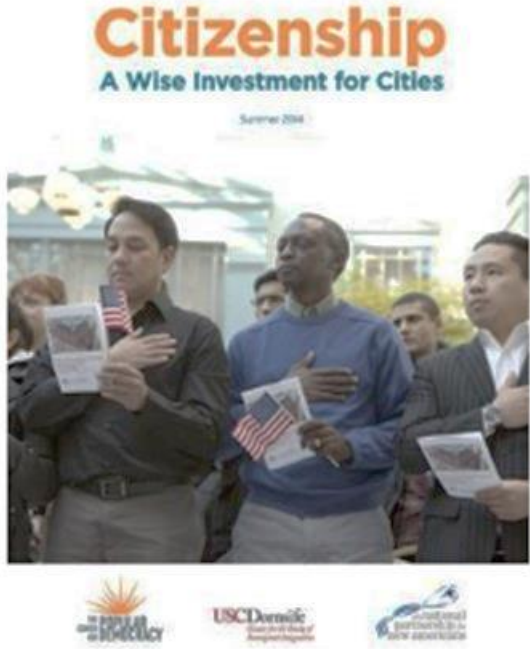




Maps: Financial Services in NYC Neighborhoods



CSII Publications



Citizen
Cities
September

The Center
Partnership
the Study of
"Citizenship"
economic, a
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Research strategy phase III: exogenous immigration shocks..

- 1) Cubans similar to other Hispanic & Caribbean groups arriving in U.S. (Mariel boatlift?)
- 2) IRCA and the 1965 Hart Cellar Act
- 3) Sanctuary cities/states “the Calif Package”: 3 dream acts, DL-ID SS#, e-verify

State of California replicates “citizenship” are working New York does not now...

- ❑ No use of E-Verify, driver's licenses, medical care
- ❑ Three Dream Acts scholarships
- ❑ Santa Clara University targets undocumented in HS
- ❑ Many scholarship funds and industry based groups supporting
- ❑ Pete Wilson warns about Donald Trump...

New Controversies new Directions... the case for new limits on immigration

- ❑ Borjas and Collier: immigration is “too costly”
- ❑ Diaporas can become “too large”
- ❑ Large diasporas undermine trust and social capital
- ❑ Example: Mexicans in California during the 1990s: their diaspora dispersed through U.S. push and pull see Tienda and Fuentes, 2014.

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Peri, Giovanni. 2010. "[The Effect of Immigrants On U.S. Employment and Productivity](#)" *FRBSF Economic Letter*, 2010-6 August 30, 2010,

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<http://class.povertylectures.com/GlobalizationandUSPovertyinthe1990s.pdf>

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“World Bank; International Monetary Fund. 2016. [Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016](#) : Development Goals in an Era of Demographic Change. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank.

Chain block and remittances: <https://livestream.com/accounts/14230140/events/7409050/videos/156551219>

[BBC, 2016 Migrant Crisis in Europe](#)

Source: Hanson, G. 2009 [International Migration and Human Rights](#)

Card and Peri (2016) [Immigration Economics: A Review](#)

Immigration Economics: A Review

David Card
UC Berkeley
and NBER

Giovanni Peri
UC Davis
and NBER

April, 2016

Abstract

We review *Immigration Economics* (IE) by George J. Borjas, published in 2014 by Harvard

References on Putnam, 2007

Replication by [Abascal & Baldassarri, 2015*](#) using his original data and Putnam (2012) revises much of Putnam's (2007) E Pluribus Unum (out of many, one) article cited by Collier to argue immigration reduces social capital by increasing diversity and reducing trust (for which he cites Robert Putnam as in Bowling Alone). This article says they used the same data Putnam's dataset putnam did to show that the causal link is not from diversity to lack of trust, but from cultural and SES factors to a lack of trust... the Putnam, 2012 says diversity has ST costs but is "inevitable and beneficial" long run benefits... though he also said this in 2007, less forcefully... Read about their replication here,

Love Thy Neighbor? Ethnoracial Diversity and Trust Reexamined Author(s): Maria Abascal and Delia Baldassarri Source: American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 121, No. 3 (November 2015), pp. 722-782 Published by: The University of Chicago Press Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/683144> .

quotes from Putnam's Amicus brief *"The evidence that Dr. Putnam reviewed in his essay demonstrated that increased diversity in the United States and other advanced nations is inevitable and that, while this fact may present challenges in the short to medium term, increased diversity can benefit society in the medium to long term by including a broader range of groups within what it means to be, for example, an American. Page* **Brief Of Dr. Robert D. Putnam As Amicus Curiae In Support Of Respondents** (see link in NY Times or url below) *First, "[i]ncreased immigration and diversity are not only inevitable, but over the long run they are also desirable. Ethnic diversity is, on balance, an important social asset, as the history of [the United States] demonstrates." Id. at 138. Second, "[i]n the short to medium run, however, immigration and ethnic diversity challenge social solidarity and inhibit social capital." Id. Third, "[i]n the medium to long run, on the other hand, successful immigrant societies create new forms of social solidarity and dampen the negative effects of diversity by constructing new, more encompassing identities." Id. at 138-39. Accordingly, "the central challenge for modern, diversifying societies is to create a new, broader sense of 'we.' page 5 Putnam cites also (have not read) Scott E. Page, The Difference: How the Power of Diversity Creates Better Groups, Firms, Schools and Societies (2007). <http://nyti.ms/1XFQdh3>*

Putnam, Robert D. (2007) "E pluribus unum: Diversity and community in the twenty-first century the 2006 Johan Skytte Prize Lecture." *Scandinavian political studies* 30, no. 2 (2007): 137-174. cited 3003 ti