Mobility, Money and Humanitarian Relief: Fordham IHHA Lecture Summer 2017

Darryl McLeod, Economics Dept & CIPS Migration & Development Group, Institute Of International Humanitarian Affairs Fordham University, June 19th 2017 the notes updated, 1124 Lowenstein LC www.darrylmcleod.com
IFAD International day of family remittances: conference on remittances June 16th 2017 IFAD
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

SANCTUARY RESTAURANT
a place at the table for everyone
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.
Migration & mobile money speed disaster relief and boost L-term recovery…

- Famine Somalia/Ethiopia
- *EL Salvador Post conflict*
- Haiti or Nepal 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..
Somalia: Remittances as Famine Relief (Oxfam video) and Refugees return: Mohamed A. Mohamed SUNY Buffalo graduate elected President of Somalia...
Within ten days of the 2010 earthquake, the IDB-MIF approved its Haiti Emergency Spending Allocation Request (HESAR) sending $3 million to local including MIF-Remittance Network FONKOZE & MFI sending cash/loans almost overnight 338,000 clients and beneficiaries.
In 2010, after a 7.1-magnitude earthquake struck Haiti, killing 300,000 leaving 1.5 million homeless, Haitian community leaders, including many Miami-based advocates, appealed to the U.S. government for temporary protected status, granted nine days after the earthquake.

Temporary protected status or TPS ends soon, see

HARROWING TURNING POINT FOR HAITIAN IMMIGRANTS
By Edwidge Danticat  May 12, 2017  New Yorker
The M-PESA agent who works in this shop is part of a vast network of small-time vendors.
Why does a mobile money app, **MPESA** reduce extreme poverty among women in particular, especially in rural areas? (194,000 2% of Kenyan HHs) See [Science Magazine](https://www.sciencemag.org/), December 2016

A new study estimates that, since 2008, access to mobile-money services — which allow users to store and exchange monetary values via mobile phone — increased daily per capita consumption levels of 194,000, or roughly 2 percent, of Kenyan households, lifting them out of extreme poverty (living on less than $1.25 per day).

*Courtesy of the researchers*
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
Refugee surges cost or benefit?

1) Effect of large migrations on wages and jobs of natives... e.g. 1980 Mariel Boat

2) *Diversity good or bad: “bowling alone”*

3) *So why the Backlash? Election...BREXIT?*

4) Examples of California and Germany

5) Collier and Borjas v. Card and Peri
Part 3: Impacts of immigrant Surges on Domestic Wages and Employment...

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.
The Mariel Boatlift: a natural experiment? (wonderful podcast from NPR)

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 (WIKIPEDIA)

CUBANS WERE REFUGEES UP UNTIL A FEW MONTHS AGO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Arrivals (#)</th>
<th>Arrivals (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April (from 21 April)</td>
<td>7,665</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>86,488</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>20,800</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>2,629</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>3,939</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3,258</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>124,779</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Refugee Surges: Mariel boatlift a natural experiment


Refugee Surges: Mariel boatlift a natural experiment


TPS & H-2 visas “costless” aid to 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

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 cellphone) 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

Billboard advertising an international money transfer company, Mogadishu, Somalia, October 2004
(Swen Torfinn/Panos Pictures)
Remittances as post conflict and famine relief: money targets the poor cultivating local ingenuity
Long term Refugee settlement..

1) Immigration an 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...
Remittances debate: big aid inflows & remittances did not reduce growth or trade in SSA

See chaps 3&4: UNDP BCPR, 2008
Part 2: OECD country’s benefit from Refugees & long 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 California model: what policies

4) Refugee/human rights to migrate...
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’ new book quotes Max Frisch, following Krugman?)
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”
1) California absorbed huge increase in immigrants, many highly educated, 45% if PhDs foreign born.. Many unskilled (from Mexico)

2) *Propostion 187* denied education and medical services: *Fry v. Doe 1982* struck down law

3) Fast growth fiscal surpluses, effective single party government (Republican Party not in running...)
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
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...
S. Karthick Ramakrishnan, School of Public Policy, UCR
Allan Colbern, Ph.D Candidate, Department of Political Science, UCR

July 8, 2015
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 Cellar of Brooklyn)

- 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

Hart-Cellar act passes 1965

FB share in the NYC
FB Share in US


That Card & Peri are from California is no accident.
That Card & Peri are from California is no accident.
Robert Putham 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 immigrating 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
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...

Repetition by Abascal & Baldassarri, 2015* using Putnam’s original date reinterprets Putnam's (2007) finding as inequality not Diversity...


Love Thy Neighbor? Ethno-racial Diversity and Trust Reexamined
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,

Amicus Brief Of Dr. Robert D. Putnam In Support Of Respondents

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  and see

Borjas always presents a simple clear argument: supply & demand... though this is the labor market... see Borjas JEL 2015
**BORJAS ARGUMENT**

**PANEL A**
- Immigrants & Natives similar
- Labor Supply
- Immigrants are substitutes

**PANEL B**
- Immigrants & Natives different
- Migrants drive down native wages

**PERI AND CARD ARGUMENT**

**PANEL B**
- Immigrants & Natives different
- Migrants raise native wages

**Notes:**
- Native Employment
- Labor Demand
- Wages (\(w_A\), \(w_B\))
Complementarity effect: skills/degree mismatch of foreign born vs. native workers

Foreign born workers 2009

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 Native workers had HS degree some college (13.4 years)

Complementarity effect: skills/degree mismatch of foreign born vs. native workers
**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: 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.
Remittances larger than FDI or ODA
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, households receiving internal and international remittances spent 45 and 58 percent more, respectively, on education than did households with no remittances. Similarly, Kugler found that remittances were associated with an increase in human capital accumulation in recipient households in Colombia (11 percent higher spending on education). Kugler also identified potential benefits to aggregate education and employment through spillover effects. Edwards and Ureta used data from El Salvador to analyse the effect of international remittances on households’ schooling and found that remittances reduced school dropouts much more than other sources of income (10 times more than other income in urban areas and 2.6 times more in rural areas). Acosta et al. analysed household surveys of 11 Latin American countries and found that “access to remittances” was positively and significantly associated with higher educational attainment in six of them. Only in two countries (Dominican Republic and Jamaica) was the effect always non-significant. They also found that the impact of remittances changed in the various countries by gender and across rural and urban areas. Yang found that the positive income shock to households in the
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)
During and post conflict remittances relief that enables local ingenuity.
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.
Refugees and Asylum are Human Rights: not optional...
**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?
Remittances debate: big aid inflows & remittances did not reduce growth or trade in SSA
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.”
Mobile money and Famine Relief

Photos: Sebastião Salgado’s Photo Essay: Famine in the Sahel see Wim Wenders, “Salt of the Earth”
Photographs are from Brazilian economist/photographer Sebastião Salgado’s photo essay on the Sahel (see also his essay on migrant workers) Bio: Sebastião Salgado was born on February 8th, 1944 in Aimorés, in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. He lives in Paris. Having studied economics, Salgado began his career as a professional photographer in 1973 in Paris
Critical demographic bonus for Germany & Japan?

Public transfers to dependents are greater in Germany than in the Philippines

a. Support for the elderly in the Philippines

b. Support for the elderly in Germany

- Private transfers
- Asset-based reallocations
- Public transfers
- Life-cycle deficit

Age (years)
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).
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 Guererro 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 Guererro, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(2008 ENIGH household expenditure survey)</th>
<th>current pesos</th>
<th>Dollars (11.2/dollar)</th>
<th>In U.S. prices $ppp</th>
<th>Annual Remittance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>w/o Remit</td>
<td>w/ remit</td>
<td>w/o Remit</td>
<td>w/ remit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Med Pov</td>
<td>28606</td>
<td>32888</td>
<td>2554</td>
<td>2936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Poverty</td>
<td>19604</td>
<td>21955</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>13940</td>
<td>15891</td>
<td>1245</td>
<td>1419</td>
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</table>

Spending on Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>w/o Remit</th>
<th>w/ remit</th>
<th>Diff</th>
<th>w/ remit</th>
<th>Diff.</th>
<th>As a % of Remittance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low-Med Pov</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>-4.3%</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>-37%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Poverty</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>-17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Large income gains from U.S. to Mexico migration

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

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

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 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 NYC 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
Chinese use refugee status

Haitians use refugee status
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
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.
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
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
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.V
A/CONTENT/FRANCES
CO/EN/ENCYCLICALS/
DOCUMENTS/PAPA-
FRANCESCO_2015052
4_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

- a. Land suitability for cocoa production today
- b. Land suitability for cocoa production in 2050
References


OECD, 2014 “Is Migration good for the Economy” Migration Policy Debate, May 2014


[http://class.povertylectures.com/GlobalizationandUSPovertyinthe1990s.pdf](http://class.povertylectures.com/GlobalizationandUSPovertyinthe1990s.pdf)

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

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