

Summary: My Notes on Neeraj Kaushal: Blaming Immigrants Nationalism and the Economics of Global Movement Chapter 1 and 9 Introduction and reducing discontent...

Introduction: It's not a crisis,

1. Immigration has not created this crisis, it has remained at 3% of world population since the turn of the century. Yet immigration is one of the most divisive issues of our times. It is a source of cheap labor, talent, and entrepreneurial ingenuity. It is also a source of economic, social, and political discontents within native-born populations, arising from fears that immigrants will take the jobs of local workers and bring foreign cultures and identities that threaten the social fabric of host societies, destroy national identities, and expose host countries to international terrorism and crime. In countries across Europe, North America, and Asia, these fears have brought back the "acrid odor of the 1920s," to use the words of historian John Higham, threatening the return of an era that severely restricted immigration.³ Kaushal, Neeraj. Blaming Immigrants (pp. 1-2). Columbia University Press. Kindle Edition.
2. What is impressive is not the volume of immigration but its paucity. This is even more impressive given the existing global economic inequalities and demographic disparities. Some hope that immigration will rise to reduce these disparities.¹⁹ But so far there is little evidence of that happening. Consider Africa and Europe, two continents with dramatically different demographics and economies. Europe is aging and shrinking; Africa is young and growing. Europe is rich; Africa is poor. In 1900 a quarter of the world population lived in Europe and only one-twelfth in Africa. By 2050 the two continents will exchange places on the global demographic map: a quarter of the world population will be in Africa, and less than a fourteenth in Europe. For immigration to make a dent in these proportions, it will have to be many times the current or past levels, which appears unlikely given the public intolerance and political response. Kaushal, Neeraj. Blaming Immigrants (p. 5). Columbia University Press. Kindle Edition. *[One could easily argue there has been too little immigration, not too much...]*
3. Is Immigration the primary cause of discontent? The short answer is no. a) the Diversity Paradox: discontent greater in countries/cities/regions with lower immigrant share. B) *Most immigration takes place through legal channels: immigrants carrying legal entry permits from host country consulate offices. Immigration through these legal channels is structured and highly regulated. To receive an immigration visa, prospective immigrants must produce reams of documents that justify the cause of immigration and certify their earnings, wealth, and health to ensure that on arrival they will not become a public charge. They must also produce documents to certify even the income and wealth of their sponsors, who are expected to pay for medical or other emergency expenses if the immigrants cannot.* Kaushal, Neeraj. Blaming Immigrants (p. 7). Columbia University Press. Kindle Edition.

Major cities and some states love Immigrants: "Globally, any sort of major city is built on immigration rather than destroy by it." *Mayors of major cities—New York, London, Chicago, Toronto—work to attract and integrate immigrants.* Kaushal, Neeraj. Blaming Immigrants (p. 11). Columbia University Press. Kindle Edition. Consider New York... and Argentina, in 1930 30% of population foreign born, by 2001 share fell to 4% , 700,000 Argentinians emigrated to other countries, similarly U.S. has large swings in flows, from 2000 to 2007 immigrant population increase one million per year, from 31M to 38M, but from 2008 to 2014 about ½ that... undocumented population fell...

Quick summary of this book

Chapter 2: Explores *Seven core drivers of anxiety* which discontent that targets immigration as a scapegoat: 2.1 culture and identity, 2.2 economic slowdown, 2.3 rising economic inequality, 2.4 demographic and social change, 2.5 waning confidence in government and liberal elites, 2.6 proliferation of refugees, and 2.7 rise in international terrorism. Kaushal, Neeraj. *Blaming Immigrants* (p. 169). Columbia University Press. Kindle Edition...

Chapter 3: Examines costs & benefits of restricting immigration flows (walls?)

Chapter 4 & 5: focus on critiques of the U.S. immigration system Chapter 4 challenges often heard argument that the “immigration system is broken”

Chapter 5 focuses on “devolution” to states like California, Illinois and New York (and even Texas)

Chapter 6: Review costs and benefits, finding benefits outweigh costs but costs fall on certain groups and/or regions. But problem is not economic insecurity, but nativism and cultural identity... as well as the *overall ability of countries to accept and absorb foreigners*...

Chapter 7: studies the rising global refugee problem (see also Betts and Collier, 2017)

Chapter 8: Immigration and Terrorism and Crime

Chapter 9: Antidotes for Immigration Discontent: how to “pacify public hostility”??

9.1 Increase Restrictions (won't work...)

9.2 Intervention in sending countries... no record of working, *For instance, the financial aid that the United States gave to the governments of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala to restrict emigration of unaccompanied minors primarily went to their autocratic regimes. Such intervention is less likely to spur economic growth and more likely to induce emigration. Besides, the link between development and emigration is complex. Development could become the cause of emigration if it creates resources and aspirations among potential emigrants. Emigration* Kaushal, Neeraj. *Blaming Immigrants* (p. 168). Columbia University Press. Kindle Edition.

9.2 Accommodation: *The best way to support immigrant integration is through policies that encourage their economic independence and help them acquire skills to accomplish it. Integration policies that allow immigrants access to safety net programs are less likely to be supported by the native-born if these programs impose a fiscal burden and increase local taxes or reduce services that the native-born use. Countries that give immigrants access to welfare and social insurance without providing equal opportunities in the labor market will attach immigrants to welfare and reduce their employment, which will marginalize them in the long run.* Kaushal, Neeraj. *Blaming Immigrants* (pp. 168-169). Columbia University Press. Kindle Edition.

9.3 Address the 7 core issues... but this is not easy, culture and identity (Poland & Hungary) Inequality (United States and UK) productivity stagnation? Europe and UK

9.4 Selection, Selection, Selection... hyper selective immigration, Chinese, Nigerian Cuban?

9.5 End Globalization, End Immigration? America first? hyper selective immigration, Chinese, Nigerian Cuban? Globalization genie cannot be put back in the bottle... countries will remain reluctant to close their doors, but will not open them more either... we are stuck in very slow immigration gear (if not reverse). My comments: See next page