

Darryl McLeod, Economics Department Office Hours: please confirm by email or in class the day you want to meet in E527 Dealy Hall: Monday 9-10pm and Wednesday 5:00-6:00pm are likely office hours, but summer hours are flexible and unpredictable. Please confirm the day of each visit by sending an email to mcleod@fordham.edu or calling 914-661-6998.

Norma Fuentes, Sociology and Anthropology, fuentesmayo@fordham.edu, 404-C Dealy Hall 718 817-3853

Course Description: This course seeks to familiarize students with major controversies in labor migration and immigration, with the goal of encouraging students to undertake research in this area. The readings reflect the interdisciplinary and formidable problems faced by immigrants and research complex political economy of immigration policy. Professor Norma Fuentes will review key issues in Sociology research while some guest speakers from the UN and local community organization. Key questions include how immigration affects sending nations, cities and communities as well as immigration receiving nations, cities and communities? Is there a way out of the current impasse over U.S. and OECD immigration policy?

Course Requirements: The key requirement is to do the readings. Given our twelve summer meetings, it is important to stay on top of the material at all times. Monday students will answer posted discussion questions focusing on one or more key issues discussed in the readings for that day. Each student will also participate in a class debate on a key immigration issue involving two students in the class. Participation in a survey of immigrants from Mexico in Spanish Harlem is optional, but also a substitute for the debate and written assignments (all students must take the final exam however). There will be a comprehensive, take home final at the end of the class. Survey methods discussion will be part of the class material, both to encourage a research on immigration and to introduce students to modern research methods.

Readings: All readings are available on the course web page. Always check the course calendar and online syllabus for required readings, announcements and discussion questions. www.fordham.edu/economics/mcleod Students with limited access to the internet should request a course CD. Calendar: www.gdsnet.org/classes/Soga5507Summer2008Calendar.pdf

Key Topics (most listed below)

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| 1. Introduction: Controversies in immigration policy | 2. The Impact of Immigration on U.S. Cities |
| 3. The impact of migration and remittances on poverty | 4. International Immigration: theory |
| 5. International immigration policy | 6. Networks, Niches and Social Capital |
| 7. Ethnicity and Assimilation | 8. Economic Adaptation over time |
| 9. Ethnic Change | 10. Second Generation immigrants |
| 11: Transnationalism | |
| 12. Immigration Policy: Causes, Consequences, Controversies | |

Resources for Immigration Research

[Pew Hispanic Center Resource Page](#)

[International Migration Organization](#) [World Migration Report 2005: Costs and Benefits of Migration](#)

[Migration Policy Institute](#) [Zef discussion papers by Oded Stark](#)

[Institute for the study of International Migration](#)

[World Bank Migration and Remittances center](#)

Immigration news stories: [States take new Tack on Illegal Immigration, June 9th 2008](#)

[Spain, like U.S., Grapples with Immigration, New York Times June 10, 2008](#)

[World Banker and His Cash Return Home New York Times, March 17th 2008](#)

[Jobs abroad support "model" state in India, September 7th 2007](#)

I. Contemporary Immigration issues: Topics and Readings

1. Introduction: the forces driving/preventing immigration (Wednesday May 27th)

This lecture reviews the economic forces driving labor mobility across borders and between regions. Immigration is now a very controversial issue in the U.S., especially outside big cities such as Los Angeles and New York. Like most economists, Pritchett (2006) argues immigration is “win-win” and is more effective in reducing poverty in poor migrant sending countries than either aid or trade. Clemens and Bazzi (2008) provide a somewhat biased update on the current state of U.S. immigration policy, including recent failed proposals to reform immigration policy, and on current efforts to restrict both legal and illegal immigration. Audrey Singer (2007) provides some insight into why recent immigration from Mexico in particular is controversial: migrants are moving into rural areas and cities that were not traditional immigrant gateways. Snippets of a wonderful Ric Burns PBS documentary on New York City take us back to an earlier time, before 1921, when U.S. borders were open to almost everyone (except anarchists, those with certain contagious diseases and people from China).

*Lant Pritchett (2006) [Let Their People Come](#) Center for Global Development, Washington D.C.

Please read the introduction and Chapter 1, read chapter 2 lightly, and Chapter 3. Note that this entire (short) book can be accessed by clicking on the link above.

*Michael Clemens and Sami Bazzi (2008) [Don't close the Golden Door](#) Center for Global Development, Washington D.C. (a bit long and repetitive, but a useful overview of U.S. immigration policy).

*Audrey Singer (2007) [The New Geography of U.S. Immigration](#) (short, just eight pages).

2. The impact of immigration on U.S. cities (D. McLeod --Monday June 2nd) *One way to learn about how immigration affects wages and living standards is to compare cities with large immigrant populations to cities with fewer immigrants. One problem with this approach is determining the direction of causality. Do certain cities attract immigrants because they have vibrant labor and housing markets, or are these cities successful in part because of new immigrants? One famous “natural experiment” was provided by the Mariel boatlift: from May to September 1980s about 125,000 Cubans showed up in Miami, increasing its labor force by 7%. This sharp surge in immigrants, surprisingly, had almost no effect on unskilled wages. Comparing many American cities and controlling for other trends and events, [Card \(2007\)](#) finds immigration reduces the spread between skilled and unskilled wages but raises the average wage of “natives” who have at least a high school education. [Saiz \(2005\)](#) and [Card \(2007\)](#) review the other impacts of migrants, including rents, taxes and crime. Finally David Card (2005) addresses another key issue we return to frequently in this course, is the most recent wave of immigration “different” than previous waves of immigration. One way to evaluate this is to look at how 2nd generation immigrants do compared to their parents and “natives” (those whose parents are not foreign born).*

Jeffrey G. Williamson (1998) [The Economics of Mass Migrations](#) NBER reporter, Summer 1998.

[Tilton, Andrew et. al. \(2008\) *Immigration and the North American Economy*, Goldman Sachs Global Economics Paper No. 168, May 27th, 2008](#)

**[Albert Saiz \(2005\) *The Impact of Immigration on American Cities*:](#)

*[David Card \(2007\) *Immigration and U.S. Cities*](#)

David Card (2005) [Is the new immigration really so bad?](#)

[Hanson, Gordon \(2007\) *The Economic Logic of Illegal Immigration*](#)
Council on Foreign Relations

Videos: *[NY Episode 4 Intro \(2 mins\)](#) *[NY immigration \(10 mins\)](#) [Full Episode \(large file\)](#)

(these videos will play in QuickTime (iTunes) or in recent versions of windows media player or realplayer, all which can be download free if you don't have them already. If these links don't work for you, ask for a CD).

3. The impact of immigration on developing countries (unskilled labor): *the gains from unskilled immigration (H2 visas as opposed to H1 visas) are generally positive for all involved, with a few exceptions and cautions as discussed below. The economic logic is simple: (1) wages for the same work are much higher in most OECD countries, not 50% higher, but often 300% or even 10 times higher. Why this happens has to do with productivity of labor in other sectors and skills: jobs in advanced countries have to pay competitive wages or they*

would get no workers, and this is where migrants come in, they are often willing to work for a little less. (2) We know immigration benefits employers and workers because workers take big risks and pay large sums to migrate to another country. (3) Poverty reduction: remittances from unskilled workers sent to Mexico, India and Bangladesh for example reduce poverty but 1% to 10% of the population in these countries (see [GEP,2006](#) Chapter 5, Table 5A.1 page 128).¹ (4) The benefits of remittances and of migration do, however, depend on government policies. The down side of remittances range from reduced work effort to high rents and empty houses in villages where migrant workers live, to in some cases the “Dutch disease” that can make exports less competitive and imports very inexpensive. If you consume imports and earn foreign currency, as many migrant families do, this is positive. But for those whose business or jobs depend on exports or compete with imports, the Dutch Disease can be harmful.² (5) The transition to new countries and cities can be expensive for migrants and government. A key insight of the Harris-Todaro model is that if wage differentials are large, immigrants continuing arriving even after unemployment rises to high levels, creating large urban ghettos (barrios, ranchos, favellas...). This is similar to fans arriving early to buy tickets to a favorite band’s concert: some may even sleep overnight in line. This queuing up process makes sense from the immigrants point of view, because the expected wage still exceeds the wage back in the village, but if slums or unemployment imposes costs on government or others (crime) this is another down side of immigration. On the other hand the higher wages and taxes immigrants pay over time also has benefits, so the cost of queuing up to both migrants and society decline if one takes a long term perspective (checking on how the 2nd generation of immigrants do for example).

Readings: Overview World Bank (2006) [Global Economics Prospects](#) (GEP) 2006: Economic Implications of remittances and migration (the World Bank, Washington D.C.)

[video presentation Overview and *chapters 2,3 and 5](#)

Lopez Cordova (2004) [Globalization Migration and Remittances](#) (IADB, 2004)

McKenzie, D J.(2005) [Beyond Remittances: The Effects of Migration on Mexican Households](#)

4. Skilled labor immigration from developing countries: brain drain or gain? (D. Mcleod)

Summary: *Unlike unskilled labor migration, out-migration of skilled workers or the so-called “brain drain” (doctors from Africa and India, nurses from the Philippine, etc.) has long been considered a one way flow of benefits from poor countries to wealthy OECD countries. However, in the mid 1990s theoretical arguments began to appear regarding the possibility of a “brain gain” to countries exporting skilled migration. In some respects, the argument the Harris Todaro model in reverse: instead of having workers queue up for urban jobs by temporarily joining the ranks of the unemployed in urban slums, those queuing up for skilled out-migration do so by staying in school longer. The higher wages paid to skilled workers abroad encourages more investment in education and foreign languages for example. But if migration raises the expected return to education, more people stay in school hoping to migrate. This is what But if not everyone, or most, end up staying, the average level of education in the sending community could rise (even though the most educated are leaving to work abroad). The prospect of big earnings abroad lead more people to stay in school, take language lessons, etc. but if a substantial fraction of these more educated workers don’t leave or return at some point, the average education level and hopefully the growth rate can even rise, despite the “brain drain” A “brain gain” is more likely when (a) some skilled migrants leave, reducing the average education level of the sending community and (b) some fraction stay and invest more in education, but end up staying. Perhaps parents or older siblings encourage or even pay for more education. If b dominates a thethe n average education of those remaining in village/country is higher than before skill out-migration began. Assuming the brain gain is a theoretical possibility, what is the empirical evidence? We have some evidence at the country level, and at the village level. At the national level, there appear to winners and losers. Clearly small or island economies where most skilled residents leave are more likely to be losers. Large*

¹ “Careful analyses of the available household survey data indicate that remittances have been associated with declines in the poverty headcount ratio in several low-income countries—by 11 percentage points in Uganda, 6 in Bangladesh, and 5 in Ghana, for example. In Guatemala, remittances may have reduced the severity of poverty by 20 percent. Cross-country regressions and simulations also indicate that increases in remittances help to reduce the incidence of poverty.” GEP, 2006 overview page iv.

² El Salvador is an example of a country where large remittance flows strengthen the currency, now the dollar, and make it harder to export or compete with imports, but note to some extent this problem reflection El Salvador’s choice of exchange rate policy

countries, on the other hand, such as India and Bangladesh are more likely to be winners, and this appears to what the evidence shows (see [Biene, 2003](#)). At the village level [Boucher et. al. \(2005\)](#) find internal

¹ “Careful analyses of the available household survey data indicate that remittances have been associated with declines in the poverty headcount ratio in several low-income countries—by 11 percentage points in Uganda, 6 in Bangladesh, and 5 in Ghana, for example. In Guatemala, remittances may have reduced the severity of poverty by 20 percent. Cross-country regressions and simulations also indicate that increases in remittances help to reduce the incidence of poverty.” GEP, 2006 overview page iv.

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migration of skilled labor boost average education at the village level, but international migration, involving unskilled workers, does not. Clearly international migration of unskilled labor never leads to a “brain drain,” in fact it is the opposite. If migration of skilled workers leads to more investment in education, and unskilled workers migrate to the U.S., clearly migration raises the average skill/education level of those remain in Mexico and in rural areas.

4.1 Traditional views of skilled worker migration:

[How extensive is the brain drain? \(IMF staff papers\)](#)
[Reverse brain drain threatens U.S. Economy](#)

4.2 New brain gain, winners and losers

Oded Stark (2007) [Survey. Losses and Gains to Developing Countries from the Migration of Educated Workers: An Overview of Recent Research, and New Reflections](#)

Boucher, Steve, Oded Stark and Ed Taylor (2005) A [Gain with a Drain? Evidence from Rural Mexico](#) on the New Economics of the Brain Drain [Mexico](#) ZEF working paper Number 99.

Beine, Michel Frédéric Docquier Hillel Rapoport (2003) [Brain Drain and LDCs' Growth: Winners and Losers](#) <ftp://repec.iza.org/RePEc/Discussionpaper/dp819.pdf>

[Reassessing the brain drain](#) (IPR article) and [Docquiera, Frédéric](#), O. Lohestb and A. Marfoukc (2007) [Brain drain in developing countries](#), Discussion Paper 2007-4

4.3 Synthesis and skeptics regarding the brain gain:

Devesh Kapur and John McHale (2005) [Give Us Your Best and Brightest: The Global Hunt for Talent and Its Impact on the Developing World](#), Center for Global Development, Washington DC

Maurice Schiff and Caglar Ozden (2006) [International Migration, Remittances and the Brain Drain](#)
Full volume: Ozden and Schiff (2006) [International Migration](#)

5. Immigration processes, integration and assimilation theories Part I: *required readings Professor Fuentes, June 12th Friday 6pm, see [course calendar](#) for discussion questions

*Gordon, Milton, “[Assimilation in America](#)” in N. Yetman (1999), pgs. 274-284.

Massey, Douglas, et.al. (1993) “[Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal](#),”
Population and Development Review, 19, September, 431-66.

*Alba and Nee, “[Rethinking Assimilation](#), pp.1-17; & “[Assimilation Theory, Old and New](#),” pp 17-67.

Montejano, David, “[The Mexican Problem](#)” (pgs. 1-12; 179-221); and, “[The Culture of Segregation: Ideas of Race and Class](#) (pgs.221-234)

*Telles, E. and V. Ortiz, (2007), “[Race and Ethnicity in American Society](#)” in, *Generations of Exclusion: Mexican Americans, Assimilation and Race*. (Pgs. 1-20).

6. Immigration processes, Integration and Assimilation theories, Part II : *required Professor Fuentes, June 16th Monday, 6pm see [course calendar](#) for discussion questions

*Gans, Herbert, 1992, “[Second-Generation Decline: Scenarios for the economic of the post-1965 American Immigrants](#),” *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 15.

*Portes, A. and Min Zhou, "[The New Second Generation: Segmented Assimilation and Its Variants](#), (in N. Yetman, pgs. 348-363).

*Telles, E. and V. Ortiz, (2007), "[Assimilation, racial and ethnic boundaries](#), pgs 21-44. and, "[Educational Change across the Generations](#)," pgs. 104-134.

*Smith, Robert, "Mexican Migration to and Settlement in New York," in Mexican New York: [Transnational Lives of New Immigrants](#). Pgs 19-38. and, "[In Ticuani, He Goes Crazy](#)": The Second Generation Renegotiates Gender," (pgs. 123-147).

Kasinitz, P. Mollenkopf, J., M. C. Waters and J. Holdaway (2008) *Inheriting the City: The Children of Immigrants Come of Age*, Russell Sage, Harvard University Press.
Chapter 2: [The Worlds of Fathers and Mothers](#)
Chapter 6: [The Second Generation goes to work](#)
Chapter 10: [Race, Prejudice and Discrimination](#)

Questions for discussion (see [Course calendar](#))

7. Gender aspects of migration and remittances

UNFPA [State of world population 2006: A passage to hope](#), Women and immigration

8. International Immigration: theory

Michael Todaro, 1969, "A Model of Labor Migration and Urban Development in the Developed Countries," *American Economic Review*, 59, 138-48.

*Overview of the Harris Todaro model and policy implications ([Smith and Todaro pp. 338-45](#))

Stark, Oded, *The Migration of Labor*. London: Basil Blackwell, 1991, Chaps. 2-3

Massey, Douglas, et al., "Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal," *Population and Development Review*, 19, September 1993, 431-66.

Petrus, Elizabeth, 1981, "The Global Market in the Modern World-Economy," in *Global Trends in Migration*, edited by Kritiz, et. al, Staten Island, NY: CMS Press.

Moch, Leslie P(1992) *Moving Europeans: Migration in Western Europe since 1650*. Chapter 4, p. 147-158.

Borjas, George. *Friends or Strangers?* Basic, 1990, Chapter 1.

9. International Immigration: policy

Zolberg, Aristede. "International Migration Policies in a Changing World System," in *Human Migration: Patterns and Policies*, edited by William McNeill and Ruth A. XXXX. Bloomington: Indiana UnivPress, 1978.

Zolberg, Aristede. "Matters of State: Theorizing Immigration Policy," in C. Hirschman, et.al, *Handbook of International Migration*, New York: Russell Sage, 2000.

Torpey, John (2000) *The Invention of the Passport: Surveillance, Citizenship and the State*. NY: Cambridge, Chapter 1.

Fitzgerald, Keith. *The Face of the Nation: Immigration and the the State and the National Identity*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1996, Chp. 2

Freeman, Gary, "Modes of Immigration Policies in Liberal Democratic Societies," *International Migration Review*, 1995, plus comment by Brubaker and Freeman response.

Perlmutter, T. "Bringing Parties Back In – Modes of Immigration Politics in Liberal Democratic Societies – Comments." *International Migration Review*, Spring 1996, V.30: 375-XXX.

Massey, Douglas, "International Migration at the Dawn of the Twenty-first Century and the State," *Population and Development Review*, June 1999.

10. Networks, Niches and Social Capital

MacDonald, J.S. and MacDonald, L. 1974. "Chain Migration, Ethnic Neighborhoods and Social Networks," in *An Urban World*, edited by Charles Tilly. Boston: Little, Brown & Unwin.

Massey, Douglas et. al., 1987 *Return to Atzlan*, Berkeley: University of California Press.

Portes, Alejandro. "Economic Sociology of Immigration,"

Hagan, Jacqueline Maria. 1998. "Social Networks, Gender and Immigrant Settlement: Opportunity and Constraint," *American Sociological Review* 63: 55-67.

Boyd, Monica, "Family and Personal Networks in International Migration: Recent Developments and New Agendas," *International Migration Review* 23, 1989: XX-XX.

11. Ethnicity and Assimilation

Warner, W. Lloyd and Leo Srole, *The Social System of American Ethnic Groups*, Yale Univ Press, 1945

Gordon, Milton. *Assimilation in American Life*, New York: Oxford University Press. Chapter 3.

Yancey, William, Richard Juliani, Eugene Erikson, "Emergent Ethnicity: A Review and Reformulation," *American Sociological Review*, 1976, p. 391-403.

Alba, Richard and Victor Nee. "Rethinking assimilation theory for a new era of immigration," *International Migration Review*, 1997, v. 31: 826-874.

12. Economic adaptation of immigrants over time

Borjas, George, *Friends or Strangers*, Chapter 6.

Borjas, George (1995) "Assimilation and Changes in Cohort Quality Revisited: What Happened to Earnings in the 1980s?" *Journal of Labor Economics*, 1995.

Chiswick, Barry (1977) "The Effect of Americanization on the Earnings of the Foreign-Born," *Journal of XXXX Political Economy* 86, 1977: 897-92.

National Research Council, *The New Americans*, Washington: National Academy, p. 173-219.

13. Ethnic Change

Lopez, D. and Yen Espiritu. "Panethnicity in the United States: A Theoretical Framework," *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 13, 1990.

Conzen, Kathleen et. al, "The Invention of Ethnicity: A Perspective from the USA," *Journal of American Ethnic History* 12, 1992.

Espiritu, Yen. *Asian American Panethnicity*, chapters 6 & 7.

Waters, Mary. *Black Identities: West Indian Immigrant Dreams and American Reality*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1999. chapter 3.

14. Second Generation and social impacts

Gans, Herbert, 1992, "Second-generation decline: Scenarios for the economic and XXX of the post-1965 American Immigrants," *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 15.

Zhou, Min and Carl Bankston. *Growing Up American*, New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1998, Chapter 4.

Monroy, Douglas, *Rebirth: Mexicans in Los Angeles from the Great Migration to the Depression*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999, chapter 4.

Portes, Alejandro and Ruben Rumbaut. *Legacies*, chapter 9.

15. Transnationalism

Rouse, Roger, "Making Sense of Settlement"

Itzigsohn, J, Cabral, CD, Median, EH, Vazquez, O, "Mapping Dominican Transnationalism: Narrow and Broad Transnational Practices," *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 1999.

Vertovec, S. Conceiving and Researching Transnationalism, *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 22, 1999: 447-462.

Glick Schiller, Nina, "From Immigrant to Transmigrant: Theorizing Transnational Migration,"

Anthropological Quarterly 68, 1995: 48-63.

Cohen, Robin, *Global Diasporas*, Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1997, Chapter X.

16. Immigration Policy: Causes, Consequences, Controversies

Cornelius, Wayne, Philip L. Martin and James Hollifield, eds., *Controlling Immigration: a Global Perspective*, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1994, chapters 2-3.

Hingham, John, *Strangers in the Land: Patterns of American Nativism, 1860-1925*, 1963, Chapter "Closing the Gates"

Hingham, John. "Instead of a Sequel: How I Lost my Subject," in Hirschman, *Handbook of International Migration*.

King, Desmond. *Making Americans: Immigration, Race, and the Origins of a Diverse Democracy*, Harvard 2000, chapter 7.