

Course Description: The COVID-19 Pandemic remind us that immigration is one of the most contentious and important issues of our times. As one might expect many previously open borders are now closed, but in Italy and the U.S. for example immigration has resumed despite and as a response to COVID-19 slowdowns. Unique to this course is a discussion of social justice implications. What does it mean for some of us to be so much richer than others, only because of where we were born (as in the 3% for example). Why is the right to flee your country so important (see the “Mouth of the Shark” chapter 2 in our main text). What is moral and immoral in Australia’s immigration system for example? Which countries set an example and succeed by welcoming immigrants? How does race and gender drive and depend on immigration (see the three big ideas lecture 1). Rural-Urban migration is the *sine qua non* of Economic Development. Long term economic growth depends on migration and/or population growth. Free movement of skilled workers and students, now under siege plays a huge role in productivity and wages surge as workers leave farms for factories in cities (aka structural transformation or urbanization). Migration works miracles building mega-cities & innovation hubs in China and California, even though it always unpopular in sending and receiving regions. Mass migration explains China’s astonishing success and U.S efforts to woo Mexico into NAFTA and the Northern Triangle CAFTA. Though the tide is turning, nationalist, anti-immigrant, parties have gained ground in many G7 countries (the U.S. UK and Italy). Rapid urbanization driven innovation has reshaped the global economy, see famous elephant curve. Social Justice perspectives especially important now, as right populist parties vilify (and blame) immigrants for a range of social problems (crime for example). From CBOs such as the [Kino Border Initiative](#) to new [UN Conventions](#) including the recent [Global Compacts on Migration](#) and [refugees](#), inspired by the [2016 NY Declaration](#). and the [new global compact](#)

Important dates: August 27th First class, Sept 7th no class (labor day) Wednesday Oct 14th Monday schedule class, October 15th our midterm, format to be determined, Oct. 27th midterm grades due, Nov. 3rd Univ closed for election; November 25th last day of on campus classes, University closes for semester, Dec 9th Reading Day, Final exam week starts Dec. 11th, our final exam date TBA (no in class exams this year). Our final exam will be largely your special topic presentation to the class (via Zoom).

Course Requirements (final version labor day): *This Hybrid course and this grading scheme will evolve and depending on COVID counts attendance **at in class** meetings is very important attendance (10%) and class participation (15%) are especially important. Students will share a book review of a new book on migration, short HW assignments (15%) will confirm readings. The midterm presentation (30%) and will focus on chapters 1-6 in the Neeraj Kaushal text and related readings. The final exam can either be a short presentation 20 minutes on a special research special topic or a part in class, part take home final exam essay synthesizing a key topic in the course.*

Fall 2020 Texts *access to print or E-books required, other readings are available in PDF format

*Banerjee, A. & Esther Duflo (2019) Good Economics for Hard Times Public Affairs, NY \$14-18 new ISBN 978-1610399500 \$15 Kindle published Nov 12th (after two weeks after [Economics Nobel Prize](#) went to Banerjee, Duflo and Kremer announced, see the description of their work by the Nobel Committee). 1st week of class, read Chapters 1 & 2 (1 is short) 2 pick a reference you find interesting, click through and search for it by title on Google Scholar. What the video on how to this (and why).

*Kaushal, Neeraj (2019) Blaming Immigrants: Nationalism and the Economics of Global Movement Columbia University Press, New York

Milanovich, Branko (2019) Capitalism Alone, Harvard University Press,

Alain de Janvry and Elisabeth Sadoulet (2016) [Development Economics: Theory and practice 1st Edition](#) Routledge, on Amazon, see especially Chapter 12 Migration and Development.

Collier, Paul & Alexander Betts (2017) *Refuge: Rethinking refugee policy in a changing world*. Oxford U Press, here is chapter

World Bank, GEP [Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration, 2006](#)

Collier, Paul (2014) *Exodus: Immigration and Multiculturalism in the 21st Century*, Penguin Books ,

Caplan, Bryan and Z. Weinersmith (2019) [Open Borders the Science and Ethics of Immigration Preview](#) (Kindle edition \$10) *Economist* Bryan Caplan makes a bold case for unrestricted immigration in this fact-filled graphic nonfiction (target HS students, *Economist Newspaper Book of the year selection*).

Readings: Special Topics: Migrant and Human Rights Development

Ruhs, Martin (2010) "[Migrant rights, immigration policy and human development](#)." *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities* 11, no. 2, 259-279. https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/19206/1/MPRA_paper_19206.pdf

Kubrin, Charis Elizabeth, Marjorie Sue Zatz, and Ramiro Martinez, eds.(2012) *Punishing immigrants: Policy, politics, and injustice*. NYU Press.

Social Networks: Who decides to migrate: social networks vs. self-selection effects

Munshi, Kaivan (2003) "Networks in the [modern economy: Mexican migrants](#) in the US labor market." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 118, no. 2 (2003): 549-599. [Use google scholar](#)

U.S. Immigration Policy Unaccompanied Minors,

Luiselli, Valeria (2017) *Tell me how it ends: An essay in 40 questions*. Coffee House Press. [Cited by 32](#)

Brell, Courtney, Christian Dustmann, and Ian Preston(2020) "The Labor Market Integration of Refugee Migrants in High-Income Countries" [Journal of Economic Perspectives](#) (2020). [Cited by 10](#)

Diversity. Productivity and Economic Growth:

Alesina, Alberto, Johann Harnoss, and Hillel Rapoport (2016) "Birthplace diversity and economic prosperity." *Journal of Economic Growth* 2, no. 21: 101-138. [2013 Draft](#) [2015 Draft](#)

Giovanni Peri (2010) [The Effect of Immigrants on U.S. Employment and Productivity](#), FRBSF Economic Letter, August 30th <https://www.frbsf.org/economic-research/publications/economic-letter/2010/august/effect-immigrants-us-employment-productivity/>

Abascal, Maria & Delia Baldassarri (2016) [Don't Blame Diversity for Distrust](#) *New York Times* May 20,

Country Case Studies: Dominican Republic Mexico, Ireland, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Northern Triangle, Panama, Costa Rica, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, Switzerland, Uganda, South Africa, 1965 Hart-Celler Act

Lecture Schedule (preliminary except midterm and final exam)

Lecture 2 Why migrate? Three models: Harris-Todaro & the New Economics of Labor Migration

Lecture 3 Migrant networks remittances border crossing: successful migration?

Lecture 4 The EU Refugee crisis: Betts and Collier on Syrian Refugees and the EU's Errors

Lecture 5 Human rights, human trafficking and the Global Compacts (guest lecture MP?)

July 15th Midterm rehearsal, Chapter 12 of D&S and introduction of your topic/readings?

Lecture 6 Gender and Racial dimensions of migration & remittances (guest lecture MP)

Lecture 7 2nd Generation in New York and Amsterdam (guest lecture NF)

Lecture 8 Refugees & Asylum Social Justice Perspective (guest lecture MP and/or Chiara Moslow)

Lecture 9th: Meso-American to the U.S. Migration: two borders, 3 rivers, 3rd Countries and 4 Four Caravans on

July 22nd Midterm Presentations Summaries. *migration models, key integration issues (crime, wages and employment the Mariel Boat Lift the growth and fiscal impacts of migration; populist backlash and Migration: Brexit and the rise of right populist parties in the OECD countries; migration as humanitarian relief)*

Lecture 9 The New York Declaration & the Global Compacts? (Timothy Herrmann, Holy See office)

Lecture 10 City & State Immigration Policies, Sanctuary cities NJ, NY CA: Why is Texas different?

Lecture 11 Migration and financial Inclusion in Mexico: (Alfredo Cuecuecha?)

Lecture 12 Hispanic integration and politics: Dominican, Mexican and Puerto Ricans in NYC (NF?)

Lecture 13 Gender & Family reunification aspects the Great Mexican Migration

Lecture 14 Migration, Migrants and Catholic Social Teaching (guest speaker?)

Lecture 15 Climate Change and Conflict as Immigration drivers ([VoxDev Overview](#))

Lecture 16 Special Topic presentation: Economic effects of DACA (Kevin Shih)

Date? Final exam and/or case study presentations, your choice, but please plan carefully, August 6th will be here before you know it, please choose a case study: a country, ethnicity, a policy or social justice issue.

ECON 3248

Final exam Questions, v1

Summer 2019

ECON 3248 Questions for the final exam which is August 6th in class but you can bring references in modified MLA format (MMLA) and quotes with page numbers, of course. I will do my best not to change these questions before the exam, but just in case download

FE-1 (required) Find a country that is pro-immigrant and one that is anti-immigrant. How do you know? (perhaps use the court text). Are their views changing? If yes, why? Here is a quick example, which you can use if you want to. China and Japan were anti-immigrant up until a few years ago. More recently they have become more pro-immigrant, China is importing worker from Vietnam. What has changed in these countries which makes them more sympathy to immigrant workers (if not families). Classic examples of countries that are pro-immigrant is Switzerland (who funds the IOM) and New Zealand (which has a woman prime minister Jacinda Ardern who [recently led her country](#) through a horrible attack on a local Mosque, see AFP photo to the right.

FE-2 (optional) Discuss Uganda's refugee policy as outlined in Betts and Collier, 2017 quotes cited by page number encouraged. Like Rwanda, Uganda is a successful African country which strictly speaking should not be a success. One coincidence we hope is that both Uganda and Rwanda have had the same President for a very long time (Yoweri Museveni president since 1986 or 33 years and Paul Kagame President of Rwanda since 2000). *Movie hints Trivia: What famous Ugandan and Rwandan Presidents makes current leaders look good, hint: Kerry Washington and Hotel Rwanda*)



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

[Multimedia](#) · [User Galleries](#) · [News in Pictures](#)
[Send us your pictures](#) · [Send us your stories](#)

Related Links

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

<https://dealoz.com/isbn/9781610399500>otes Misc References 2018 Syllabus

International Migration and Human Rights, May 2009 Gordon Hanson NBER

<http://class.povertylectures.com/HansonImmigrationHumanRightNBERPaper2009.pdf>

Anna Boucher, Gender, [Migration and the race for Global Talent, Manchester U Press](#) (Australia & Canada)

<https://www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/9780719099458/>

Reviews of Collier, Paul (2014) Exodus: Immigration and Multiculturalism in the 21st Century, Penguin Books

, [0141042168 Guardian Review Economist Migration: The mobile masses](#) @TheEconomist

Canada's Immigration Policy CFR <https://www.cfr.org/background/canadas-immigration-policy>

Kino Border Initiative [Images](#) [Midwest Jesuits](#) [Nogales AZ Johanna Williams](#)
Paloma;s Story [Paloma's Story: Unexpectedly Seeking Asylum](#)

Gonzaga University Kino Border Project (watch JRS video...) <https://www.gonzaga.edu/news-events/stories/2018/2/20/justice-in-jan-real-people-kino>

Europe's Tired, Poor, Huddled Masses: Self-Selection and Economic Outcomes in the Age of Mass Migration†

Anna Katherine Boucher (2019): [How 'skill' definition affects the diversity of skilled immigration policies](#),
Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, DOI: 10.1080/1369183X.2018.1561063

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Anna_Boucher/publication/331082016_How_%27skill%27_definition_affects_the_diversity_of_skilled_immigration_policies/link/s/5c64c1ae92851c48a9d25522/How-skill-definition-affects-the-diversity-of-skilled-immigration-policies.pdf

The Price of Rights, Regulating International Labor Migration – Martin Ruhs

9th (2 meetings) Migrations and what is a migration successful migration? China, Ireland, Puerto Rican

2378023119832691

Switzerland 25% immigrants

https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/labour-market_eu-immigration-not-bad-for-swiss-jobs--says-economics-ministry-/45068186

https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/migration-series-part-1-_who-are-the-25-foreign-population-in-switzerland/42412156

<https://www.latimes.com/world/mexico-americas/la-fg-guatemala-migrant-accident-20190404-story.html>

<https://www.latimes.com/world/la-fg-guatemala-migrants-20190708-story.html>

http://www.gdsnet.org/Econ3248_Mig&DevelIntroductionSumm2019.pdf

Week 2 July 10th to 16th Migration of & within families, mixed status families, birthright citizenship)

Week 3 July 18th to 23rd Refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migration and human trafficking)

Week 4 Jul 24th to 30th (Global Compacts on Migration and refugees human rights the SDGs and CBOs)

Week 5 Jul 31st to Aug 6th (Migration case studies, Final exam/presentation on the 6th)

Part 1 Migration and Development overview: A special theme is this year's course is to define the common characteristics of successful migrations, as measured in humanitarian terms or in rising income per person. What better place to start than with the largest & most successful migration in human history (China). We also

discuss Mexico, the DR Ireland and Puerto Rico and lest we forget the Northern Triangle countries (Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala) The examples we study range from Ireland, now at the center of a Brexit debate to China, now the largest if not the richest economy in the world. A second key issue is undocumented or irregular migration, especially with respect to refugees and asylum seekers. Ongoing struggle at our Southern border reflects the tension China's mass migration involved 270 million people the majority of which moved w/o permission.

Part 2: Family Immigration: Fordham just celebrating 50 years of 1965 Hart-Celler Act conceived by President Kennedy and signed into law (at the statue of liberty) by President Johnson (see Robert Kennedy as well). The Kennedys and Johnson saw the 1965 Immigration Act as part of four part civil rights act redressing years of exclusion and racial bias. This act focused on family members of

Part 3 (week 3) Immigration as humanitarian relief from war, climate change Immigration as Increasingly people are moving for their own health and safety following war or natural disasters. Following a devastating earthquake in 2010 for example Haitian immigrants were given TPS (temporary protected status) meaning they could work in the U.S for two years (renewable)

Part 4: Irregular immigration and/or human trafficking: immigration involves international travel which can be expensive and dangerous. Typically refugees or family members hire guides (aka Coyotes in Mexico). This is a very complex subject, fortunately

Part 5 War and Climate change as

HBO's Brexit dramatization blames claims the Leave campaign used social media and the remote threat of Turkey entering the EU to swing that 2016 referendum.

This class meets from July 2nd to August 6th (see Lecture Schedule below) Thanks to the rise of nationalist anti-immigrant regimes here and in Europe a course about Migration and development turns out to be a course about everything. In part this has always been the case since rural urban migration is development. What distinguishes growth from development is structural transformation or the movement of workers and their families from rural agricultural or mining activities cities and industries. There is no such thing as a high-income agricultural economy. While international migration to high income countries had become very controversial, focusing on internal migration does not free us from undocumented immigration. Perhaps the most interesting dimension of the current juncture is the role of checks and balances. President Trump and mad man Miller have been trying to radically change and reorient our immigration system, which as Professor

International immigration has become a very controversial political issue. From Brexit to the election of various anti-immigrant governments immigration has become the most important and divisive issue of our times. This course begins with a discussion of the situation at the U.S. Southern border. Every large migration is controversial, but the recent surge in Central American families with children. This course uses texts from a variety of perspectives, with reference to new research. Our recent research focuses on Mexican migration to the U.S. and why it largely ended. A special theme of this course is what is a successful migration? There is some irony here because migration is always unpopular. Sending governments don't like to lose their best people (migrants generally self-select with one exception we discuss early on: the Mariel boatlift). For a variety of reasons we witness daily at our border, receiving countries are reluctant to take "too many" immigrants (that said the United States and New York have welcomed millions of immigrants, in many respects we are a nation and city of immigrants...). The second theme of this Summer course is the social justice or human right to migrate and not be trafficked. A small but significant group of countries prohibit exit, especially of women (Saudi Arabia for example prohibits women from leaving on their own...). However a much larger number of countries control entry, including most of the OECD countries. The freedom of movement (removal of formal

borders) was one major innovation of the European Union, specifically the 1985 Schengen Agreement (signed independently of EU [near a small town in Luxembourg](#)). In particular the border between [Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland](#) one reason the UK has “failed” to accomplish Brexit, the issue is movement of goods not people.

Students present develop their own case studies and/or focusing on immigrant groups and/or countries While major cities continue to welcome and employ immigrants, almost all G-7 countries have recently added new restrictions to immigrations, often as a part of a global backlash. Simultaneously research has found stronger links between immigration and innovation even as war and climate has created record refugee populations. We begin with New York and California whose major urban centers continue to welcome immigrants, even as ICE and federal agencies ramp up deportations. We then turn to social justice perspectives as provided by UN Agencies and NGOs Oxfam, CRS and refugee services such as JRS. Last Spring we considered an optional field trip to Ellis Island, but this is the peak tourist season (instead perhaps we can visit the “[new Ellis Island](#)” in McAllen Texas)

Text: Blaming Immigrants: Nationalism and the Economics of Global Movement Human Rights and the new Global Migration Compacts: Central American migrants Why so many migrant kids come to the U.S. alone, [PBS Newshour June 20th 2014 \(Joe Biden to the rescue?\)](#) Why the U.S. [Separates migrant children from their parents](#), Aljazeera June 6th 2018 (UN Human Rights Office)

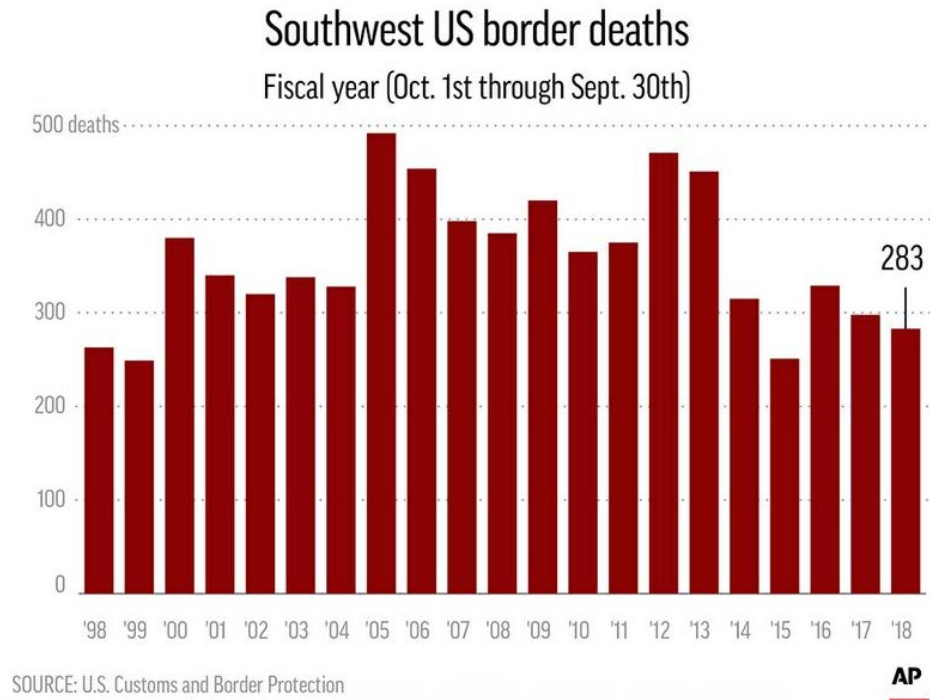
Undocumented Immigrants

Spener, David. (2009) *Clandestine* crossings: Migrants and coyotes on the Texas-Mexico border*. Cornell University Press, 2009. *as in secret and covert.

PICUM, the [Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants](#), 2019 “Counter Voices of migrant, [including refugee and undocumented](#), [Women against neo-right Populism and other threats in Europe](#)”,

[The European Network of Migrant women](#)

Laird, Jennifer, Isaac Santelli, Jane Waldfogel, & Christopher Wimer (2019) (2019). "[Forgoing Food Assistance out of Fear: Simulating the Child Poverty Impact of a Making SNAP a Legal Liability for Immigrants.](#)" *Socius* 5 (2019):



https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/19206/1/MPRA_paper_19206.pdf

Cuban journey Lisette Poole

<http://www.lisettepoole.com/tear-sheet>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4651453/#R38> Am Econ Rev. 2012 Aug; 102(5): 1832–1856.

doi: 10.1257/aer.102.5.1832 PMID: PMC4651453

NIHMSID: NIHMS707333 PMID: 26594052 Europe's Tired, Poor, Huddled Masses: Self-Selection and Economic Outcomes in the Age of Mass Migration†

Ran Abramitzky, Leah Platt Boustan, and Katherine Eriksson

Migration and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: The Effect of Returning Refugees on Export Performance in the Former Yugoslavia https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3408310 Migration and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: The Effect of Returning Refugees on Export Performance in the Former Yugoslavia

IZA Discussion Paper No. 12412 113 Pages Posted: 25 Jun 2019 Dany Bahar Brookings Institution; Harvard University - Center for International Development (CID) Cem Özgüzel Paris School of Economics (PSE) Andreas Hauptmann Government of the Federal Republic of Germany - Institute for Employment Research (IAB) Hillel Rapoport Paris School of Economics (PSE)

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3408310

THE EFFECT OF INTERNAL MIGRATION ON LOCAL LABOR MARKETS: AMERICAN CITIES DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION Leah Platt Boustan Price V. Fishback Shawn E. Kantor

Working Paper 13276 <http://www.nber.org/papers/w13276>

IMMIGRATION IN AMERICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY Ran Abramitzky Leah Platt Boustan Working Paper 21882 <http://www.nber.org/papers/w21882>

Labour Market Responses To Immigration: Evidence From Internal Migration Driven By Weather Shocks

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/econj.12510>

Internal migration improves economic security in rural China <https://voxddev.org/topic/labour-markets-migration/internal-migration-improves-economic-security-rural-china>

<https://smile.amazon.com/Open-Borders-Science-Ethics-Immigration->

[ebook/dp/B07YRKYKZ3/ref=sr_1_4?dchild=1&keywords=immigration&qid=1597987672&s=digital-text&sr=1-4](https://smile.amazon.com/Open-Borders-Science-Ethics-Immigration-ebook/dp/B07YRKYKZ3/ref=sr_1_4?dchild=1&keywords=immigration&qid=1597987672&s=digital-text&sr=1-4)

Orrenius, Pia M., and Madeline Zavodny. *An Auctions Approach to Immigration Policy*. No. 151. Institute of Labor Economics (IZA), 2020.

Lokshin, Michael, and Martin Ravallion. *A Market for Work Permits*. No. w26590. National Bureau of Economic Research, 2019.

Morrison, Andrew R., Maurice Schiff, and Mirja Sjöblom. *The international migration of women*. Washington, DC: World Bank and Palgrave Macmillan, 2007. [World Bank, Open Knowledge PDF](#),

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/6804/417880PAPER0Mi101OFFICIAL0USE0ONLY1.pdf?sequence=1>

Double undocumented:

Carte-Dissertation-2013.pdf Central American Immigrant Women And The Enactment Of State Policy: Everyday Restriction On Mexico's Southern Border (U Texas Austin, 2013)

Mercado Asencio, Karen. "The under-registration of births in Mexico: consequences for children, adults, and migrants." *Migration Information Source (April)* (2012).

The Under-Registration of Births in Mexico: Consequences for Children, Adults, and Migrants, April 12, 2012

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/under-registration-births-mexico-consequences-children-adults-and-migrants>

<https://cips.blog.fordham.edu/>

<http://webtv.un.org/search/committee-for-development-policy-20th-plenary-session-leaving-no-one-behind/5752021179001/?term=CDP&sort=date>

<http://webtv.un.org/search/committee-for-development-policy-20th-plenary-session-leaving-no-one-behind/5752021179001/?term=CDP&sort=date>

<https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/new-york-declaration-for-refugees-and-migrants.html>

https://action.aclu.org/petition/separating-families?ms_aff=NAT&initms_aff=NAT&ms=180309_immigrantrights_icedetention&initms=180309_immigrantrights_icedetention&m

Migration as response to Conflict and Climate Change

http://www.frdb.org/be/file/_scheda/files/slides_moretti_lecture.pdf

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=15993473735494187136&hl=en&as_sdt=0,33

Hackl, Andreas. "Mobility equity in a globalized world: Reducing inequalities in the sustainable development agenda." *World Development* 112 (2018): 150-162.

<https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S0305750X1830305X?token=1E75E93A78220E4E4E50F322F082A77E77D4F254F5CA6359242E26478D6F8D14542C41A8836BA1D101092A193A48A34D>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X1830305X>

Almost 40 years Economics of labor migration starts with the proposition that families send use family members to manage risk.

Don Kerwin The US Refugee Resettlement Program — A Return to First Principles: How Refugees Help to Define, Strengthen, and Revitalize the United States <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/2331502418787787>

Course Description: The social and economic implications of forced and unforced immigration to OECD countries are explored from the point of view of new immigrants, of previous immigrant cohorts and with respect to natives living in countries of reception. We start with recent case studies of immigration from the Middle East (Syria), Africa (Senegal) and Central America (Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala). Human rights and humanitarian arguments for in support of conflict or climate refugees are reviewed. Collier's compelling but recently deflated 2013 case for immigration limits is reviewed along with policies that seem to maximize the benefit and minimize the cost of rising birthplace diversity are discussed with particular reference to "super-diverse" London and California. Finally, we review the complex issues raised by skilled (STEM) immigration by students and professionals, or the Brain Drain. We close by reviewing a perennial argument that the current cohort of immigrants will not assimilate as well as previous cohorts (in New York and the Bronx for example).

Course Requirements: Weekly discussion questions, class participation/attendance 20% of grade, Midterm 25% Final Exam 35% class presentation book review 10-20%. Immigration is a controversial topic, class attendance and tolerance of other perspectives is essential in this class.

Texts/readings: ***required **recommended *some required reading but PDF available

*Cynthia Bansak, Nicole Simpson, Madeline Zavodny, 2015 [The Economics of Immigration](#), Routledge (\$64 Kindle, only 3 chapters required for this course, if you are interested in immigration and labor markets buy this text, it is an excellent overview of this subject) or Giovanni Peri (2016) [The Economics International Migration \(World Scientific Studies in International Migration: Volume 49\)](#) 2016.

*Betts, Alexander, & Paul Collier [Refuge: transforming a broken refugee system](#). Penguin UK, 2017.

*Collier, Paul (2013). *Exodus: How migration is changing our world*. Oxford University Press (\$8 kindle—a well-argued, well-written, wrong-headed view of migration and California, but well worth \$8.

John F. Kennedy (1959) *A Nation of Immigrants* by John F Kennedy (1959) \$3.99 kindle pickle press, disappeared for some reason,

*UNCHR, 2014, [Children on the Run](#), Summary and Full Report (available online)

*UNDP (2009) 2009 [Human Development Report on Human Mobility](#), Oxford Univ Press,

*Moyo, Dambasi (2009) *Dead Aid*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. 0374532125. \$10 on Kindle, \$4 used (Chapter 9 only).

*Chang, Leslie (2009) *Factory Girls: From Village to City in a Changing China* Spiegel & Grau 0385520182 \$10 on Kindle (\$4 used) excerpts from Chapter 1,2 and 11.

*Kabeer, Naila (2002) *The Power to Choose: Bangladeshi Women and Labor Market Decisions in London and Dhaka*, Verso, London 1859842062 (\$4 used) introduction and chapter 11 only.

Migration and Development Spring 2018 Lecture Topics (summary)

Week 1: Three Refugee/Immigrant Journeys: Senegal to Italy, Syria to Amsterdam, Honduras to Texas and New Orleans; Videos: [New Yorker, The Journey From Syria, Part One](#): No Choice In the first episode of a six-part series, a Syrian man embarks on a seventeen-hundred-mile migration to Europe. Jesuit Refugee Service, [Central American refugees flee violence](#) see also UNCHR, Children on the run, SJ, June 2015 [Senegalese youth, aspirations fed by funds from abroad, join migrant wave](#)

Week 2: Immigration, security and human rights: Don Kerwin (2016) “How Robust Refugee Protection Policies Can Strengthen Human and National Security”, [Journal on Migration and Human Security](#) JMHS Vol 4 #3, 83-140. [Violence and Inequality](#) in El Salvador, then and now.

Week 3: The Demographics of Urbanization and Urban Centers: inequality and social mobility: According to the Harvard Equality of Opportunity Project, the New York metro area is the most unequal city in the United States (Gini .68), it has a high share of immigrants but it also in the top 15% of cities in terms of social mobility. See Jere Behrman Chapter 2,

Week 4: The case for Immigration limits: An elegant but flawed argument for immigration limits: In *Exodus* Paul Collier, 2013 argues that a) immigration related diversity undermines social trust and so that if immigration is driven by social networks economic gains shrink and the loss of social capital dominates (hence Brexit or...). Collier and Borjas among others argue for points system like Australia or Canada use (what is the big difference between Australia and Canada.

Week 4 (cont): Diversity and Social Trust: Collier immigration limits argument undone? Does cultural, religious, racial and birthplace diversity foster innovation or undermine social trust? Oxford economist Paul Collier and Harvard Sociologist Robert Putnam. In *Exodus* Collier builds Putnam’s “Bowling Alone” argument that diversity erodes social capital (trust) and the social contract into a case for immigration limits. Maria Abascal as a Princeton Sociology graduate student and NYU’s Delia Baldassarri used Putnam’s data to conclude that trust was undermined mainly by inequality not

diversity. As it happens Putnam disowns his own findings in an amicus brief filed defending University of Texas admissions program. This is summarized nicely in "[Don't Blame Diversity for Distrust](#)" by Abascal and Baldassarri in the New York Times, see their AJR paper for more detail on their findings.

Week 5: Immigration and native wages: the Economics of immigration Bansak et al. 2015, Chapters 7 and 8, Labor market effects of Immigration (use lecture notes and discussion questions to limit reading). Bloomberg Benchmark (2016) "[The Economics Behind the Boom in Anti-Immigration Sentiment](#)" Interview with Giovanni Peri by Victory Stilwell and Aki Ito, July 7th 2016 (see further readings below)

Week 6: Immigration, super-diversity and innovation: London, New York and California: Why does California with 28% of its population foreign born have its own immigration policy (almost). Is it thriving or suffering, is this due to skilled or unskilled immigrants. What about London and New York? : **Skilled (STEM) Migration and return migration:** brain drain vs. brain gain: do developing countries lose when their most skilled workers migrate to North America or the EU? (hint: a visa lottery)

Week 7: Case studies in China and Africa: the largest migration in human history ebbs as China reaches its Lewis Turning Point: (Financial Times, 2016 [The end of the Chinese miracle](#), Video. Mar 9th, 2016) Readings Leslie Chang, 2009 Chapters 1,2 and 11.

Week 8: Case studies of immigration, remittances and development: Dambasi Moyo, 2009 Chapter 9 only and see also the Haiti, Dominican Republic and El Salvador case studies (power points and chapter).

Climate Refugees: UN DESA Report on climate adaptation and Resilience, October 2016, forthcoming. Pope's 2015 Encyclical on the rights migrants.

Assimilation and integration in the United States: the 2nd generation the new Mary Waters et al 2014, [NAS Report](#) on the Integration of Immigrants into American Society, 0309373982

Fordham's Office of Counseling & Psychological Services (CPS) provides free and confidential services. For more information about CPS, see their website at www.fordham.edu/counseling. To make an appointment, please call 718-817-3725 (RH) or 212-636-6225 (LC). During the semester, if you are experiencing personal difficulties that are interfering with your day to day functioning, please consider seeking free and confidential support at the CPS.

[Other books and readings related to this course](#)

UNDP (2011) [Migration For Development: A Bottom-Up Approach](#) (pdf)

Hoskin, Marilyn. [Understanding Immigration: Issues and Challenges in an Era of Mass](#) Population Movement. SUNY Press, 2017.

Martin, Susan (2010) Cambridge University Press, 0521734452 (\$14 kindle) .

Glaeser, E. (2011). [Triumph of the city: How urban spaces make us human](#). Palgrave Macmillan, \$6 used \$11 kindle.

Frey, William H (2014) *Diversity explosion: How new racial demographics are remaking America*. Brookings Institution Press, [978-0815726494](#), \$14 kindle.

[Further readings, classics and ongoing debates](#)

Borjas, G. (2003), "The Labor Demand Curve Is Downward Sloping: Reexamining the Impact of Immigration on the Labor Market," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, November 2003, pp. 1335-1374.

Card, D. (1990), "The Impact of the Mariel Boatlift on the Miami Labor Market", *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Vol. 43, No. 2., pp. 245-257.

Card, D. and John DiNardo (2000), "Do Immigrant Inflows Lead to Native Out-flows?", *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 90, No. 2, Papers and Proceedings,

- Lewis, E. (2004), "How Did the Miami Labor Market Absorb the Mariel Immigrants?", Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Working paper 04-3.
- Massey, Douglas S. and Magaly Sanchez R. (2010) *Brokered Boundaries: Immigrant Identity in Anti-Immigrant Times* Russell Sage Foundation, New York, [free pdf online](https://muse.jhu.edu/book/15031). <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/15031>
- Massey Douglas, J Arango, G Hugo, Ali Kouaouci, A Pellegrino and J. Edward Taylor (1993) Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal *Population and Development Review*, v19,3, 431-66.
- Ottaviano, Gianmarco IP, Giovanni Peri (2006) "[The economic value of cultural diversity](https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/6264585.pdf): evidence from US cities." *Journal of Economic geography* 6;1 9-44. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/6264585.pdf>
- Ottaviano, Gianmarco I.P. and Giovanni Peri, (2006), "Rethinking the Effects of Immigration on Wages," NBER Working Paper No. 12947.
- Putnam, Robert (2007) E [Pluribus Unum: Diversity and Community in the Twenty-first Century](#) 15 June Scandinavia Political Studies, Vol 30; 2 137-174.
- Greg Toppo Paul Overberg (2014) [Collision of Cultures, Politics Poses Perils & Promises](#), USA Today
- Vertovec, S. (2007) 'Super-diversity and its implications', *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 29(6): 1024-54)
- Alesina, Alberto, Johann Harnoss, and Hillel Rapoport. "Birthplace diversity and economic Prosperity." *Journal of Economic Growth* 21, no. 2 (2016): 101-138.[ECONSTOR](https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/89853/1/dp7568.pdf)
- <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/89853/1/dp7568.pdf>
- http://cream-migration.org/publ_uploads/CDP_04_13.pdf
- Card, David and Giovanni Peri (2016) [Immigration Economics: a Review](#), April 2016 JEL review of w Immigration Economics (IE) by George J. Borjas, published in 2014 by Harvard University Press.
- Kelefa Sanneh (2016) Untangling the Immigration Debate: What do we owe people in other countries who would like to come to this one? [New Yorker, October 31st 2016](#)
- [Shih, Kevin \(2017\) "Do international students crowd-out or cross-subsidize Americans in higher education?." *Journal of Public Economics* 156 \(2017\): 170-184.](#)
- Delogu, Marco, Frédéric Docquier, and Joël Machado. "[Globalizing labor and the world economy](#): the role of human capital." (2017).
- Pritchett, Lant. (2006) [Let their people come: Breaking the gridlock on global labor mobility](#). Brookings Institution Press, 2006.
- Populism and Trust in Europe <http://voxeu.org/article/european-trust-crisis-and-rise-populism>
- UNHCR, [Education](http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/education.html) <http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/education.html>
- Taylor, Edward J. "The new economics of labour migration and the role of remittances in the migration process." *International migration* 37, no. 1 (1999): 63-88.
- Oded Stark and David E. Bloom (1985) The New Economics of Labor Migration *The American Economic Review* Vol. 75, No. 2, Papers and Proceedings of the Ninety-Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association (May, 1985), pp. 173-178

91% of the world's children attend primary school

61% of refugee children attend primary school

According to our latest education report, 3.5 million refugee children did not attend school in 2016. Only 61 per cent of refugee children attend primary school, compared with a global average of 91 per cent.

As refugee children age, the obstacles to education increase. Just 23 per cent of refugee adolescents are enrolled in secondary school, compared to 84 per cent globally. For tertiary education the situation is critical. Only one per cent of refugee youth attends university, compared to 36 per cent globally.

Read the report Support our work

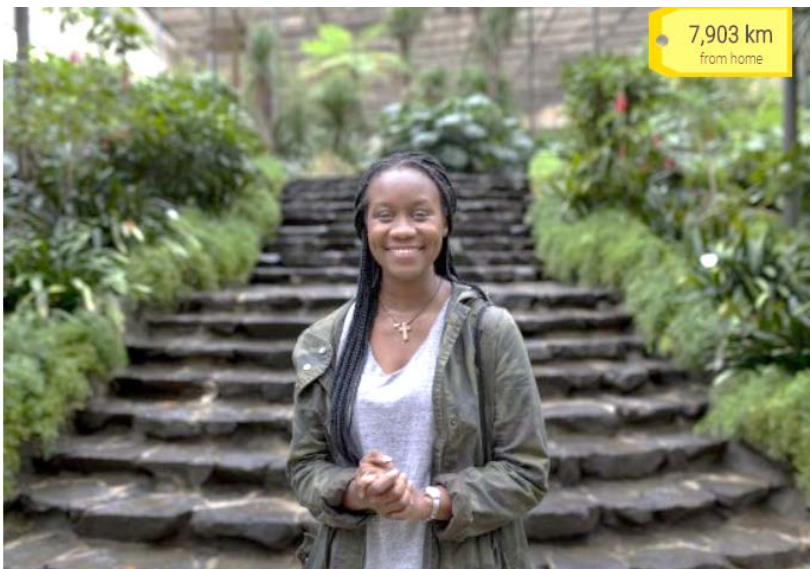
WESS Background papers <https://wess.un.org/background-papers/>

Andersen, Lykke E., Dorte Verner, and Manfred Wiebelt. "Gender and Climate Change in Latin America: An analysis of vulnerability, adaptation and resilience based on household surveys." *Journal of International Development* 29, no. 7 (2017): 857-876. Pdf Econstore

IOM home page World Migration Database IOM, Migration Initiatives, 2018 Key Migration Terms Leading the Migration Governance agenda, pdf

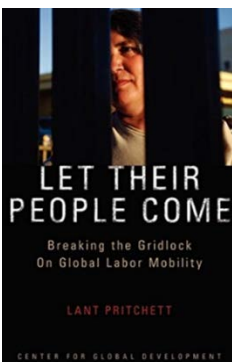
IOM I am a migrant, Ngulinda, resident of Portugal, from Mozambique Fatima from Syria in Germany

Migrants are a strength not a threat" Alban from France to Egypt Many I am a migrant stories here



#iamamigrant

PHOTO CREDIT: IOM/TIAGO FIGUEIREDO



<https://www.iom.int/world-migration> <https://iamamigrant.org/stories/egypt/alban>

HBO's Brexit dramatization blames claims the Leave campaign used social media and the remote threat of Turkey entering the EU to swing that 2016 referendum.

<https://www.nber.org/pa> Income Maximization and the Selection and Sorting of International Migrants
Jeffrey Grogger and Gordon H. Hanson NBER Working Paper No. 13821 February 2008, Revised October 2010
JEL No. F22,J61 <https://www.nber.org/papers/w13821.pdf>

Migrant rights, immigration policy and human development

Martin Ruhs ESRC Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) at the

University of Oxford June 2009

https://mpira.ub.uni-muenchen.de/19206/1/MPRA_paper_19206.pdf