

Introduction

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January 22, 2018
Migration (SOCL 647)



TEXAS A&M
UNIVERSITY.

Outline

- Introduction to demography
 - Weeks 2015, Chapter 1, pp. 1–24
- Global population trends
 - Weeks 2015, Chapter 2, pp. 25–57
- The migration transition
 - Weeks 2015, Chapter 7, pp. 251–297
- Immigration: Shaping and reshaping America
 - Martin, Midgley 2006; Martin, Midgley 2010
- Integration of immigrants into American society
 - Waters, Pineau 2016

Introduction to demography

(Weeks 2015, Chapter 1, pp. 1–24)

- What is demography?
- How does demography connect the dots?
 - Nearly everything is connected to demography
 - The relationship of population to resources
 - The relationship of population to political and social dynamics

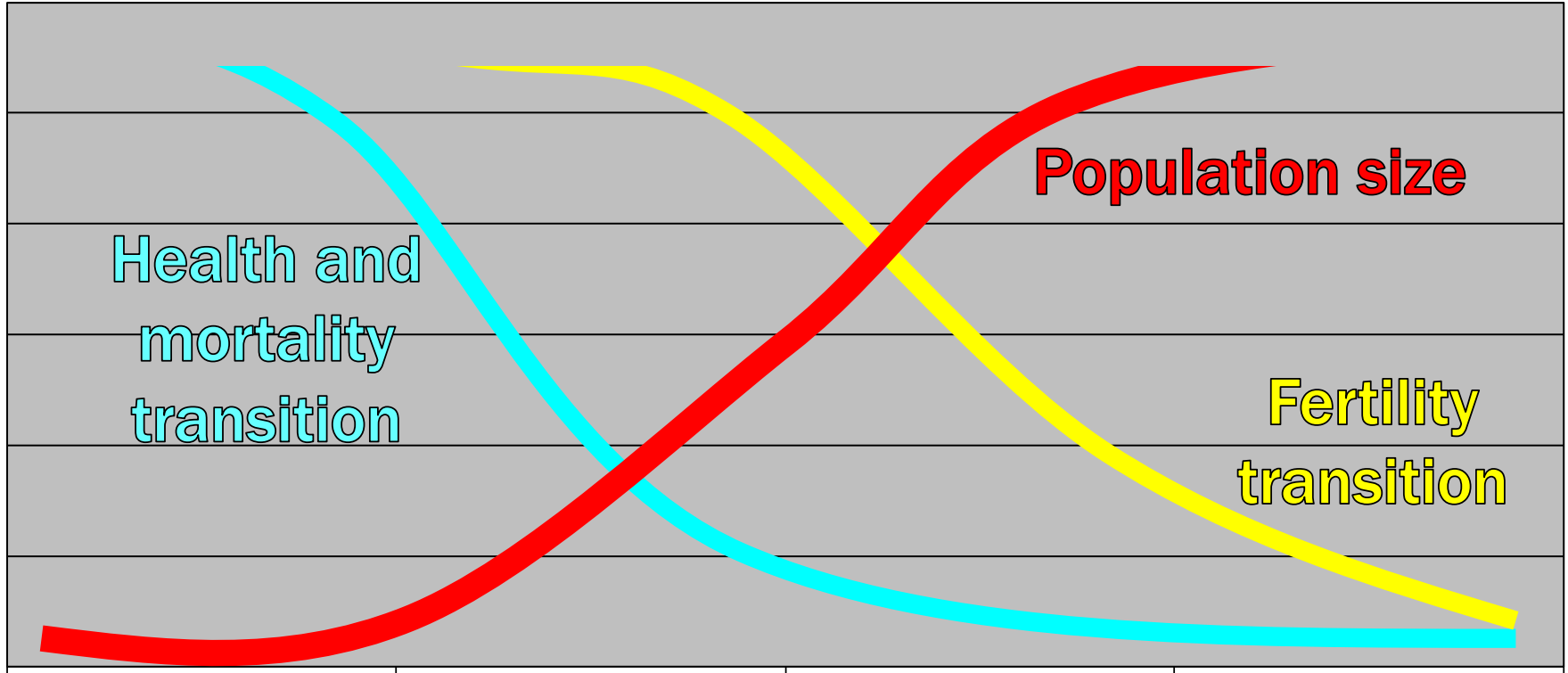
Rise in life expectancy

- Over the past two centuries
- Especially since the end of WWII
- Most important thing in human history
- Consequence and cause of a new way of viewing the world
- Transitions that accompanied it have been enormously transformative

Population growth

- The world's population will continue to increase for the rest of our lives
- Virtually all of it will take place in cities of developing countries
- We will experience the consequences and our lives will be different in the future

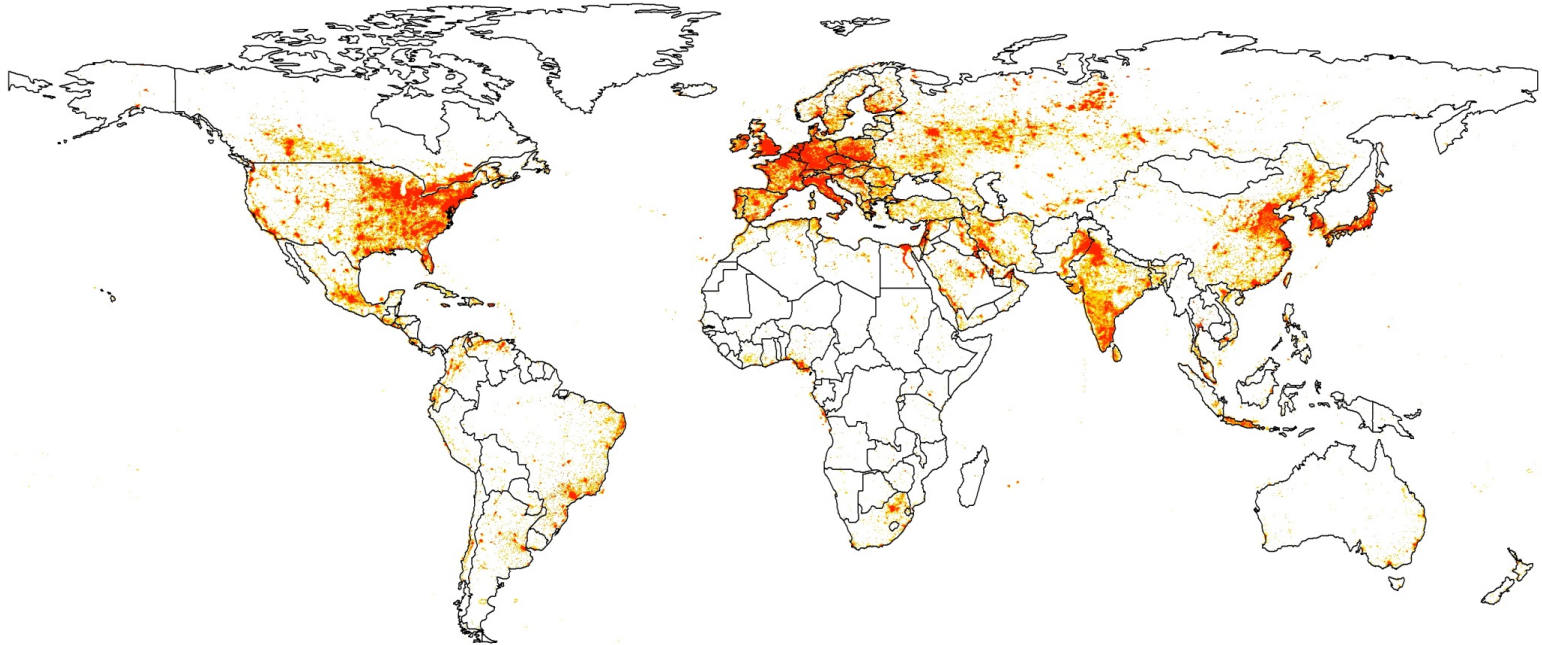
Demographic transition



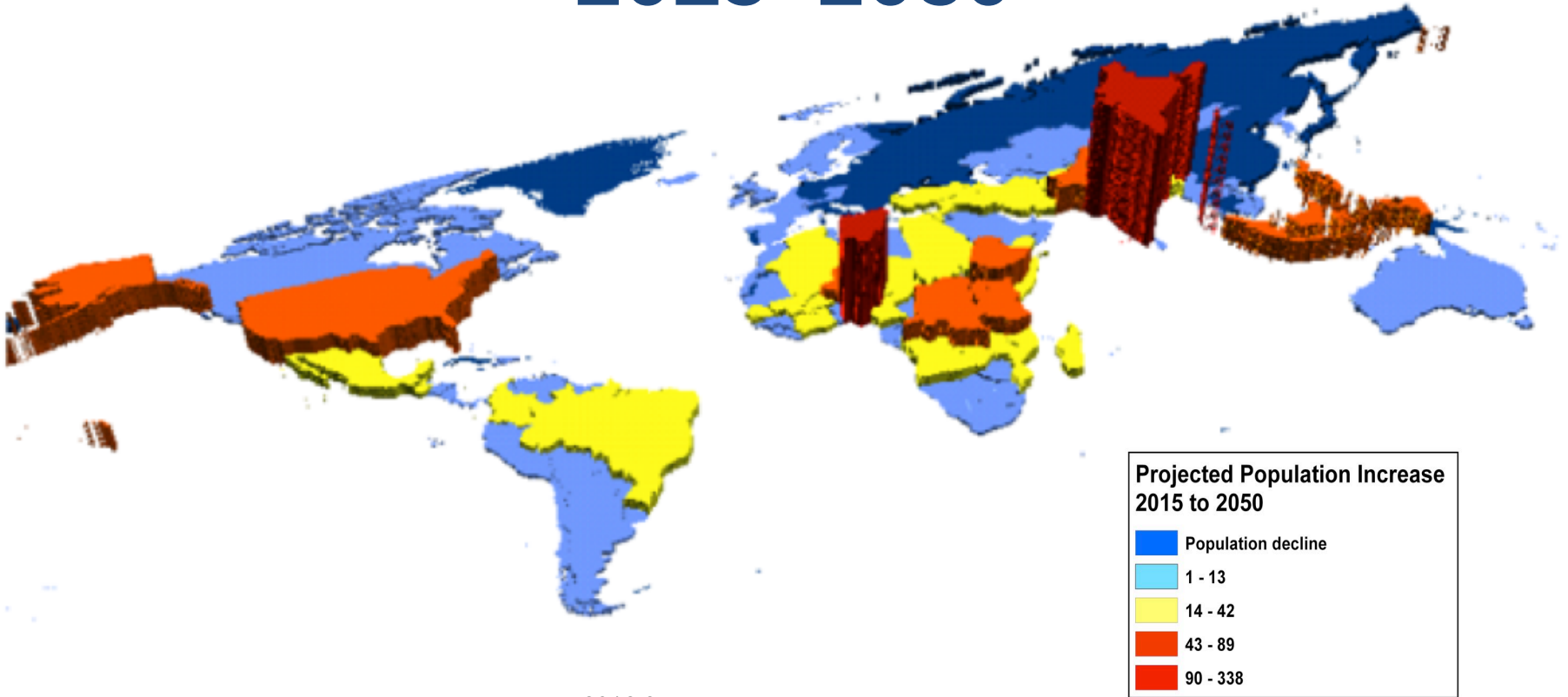
Population storm

Year	Population in billions	Annual rate of growth	Annual increase in millions
1804	1	0.4	4
1927	2	1.1	22
1960	3	1.3	52
1974	4	2.0	75
1987	5	1.6	82
2000	6	1.4	77
2011	7	1.2	80
2024	8	0.9	73
2040	9	0.7	59
2061	10	0.4	38

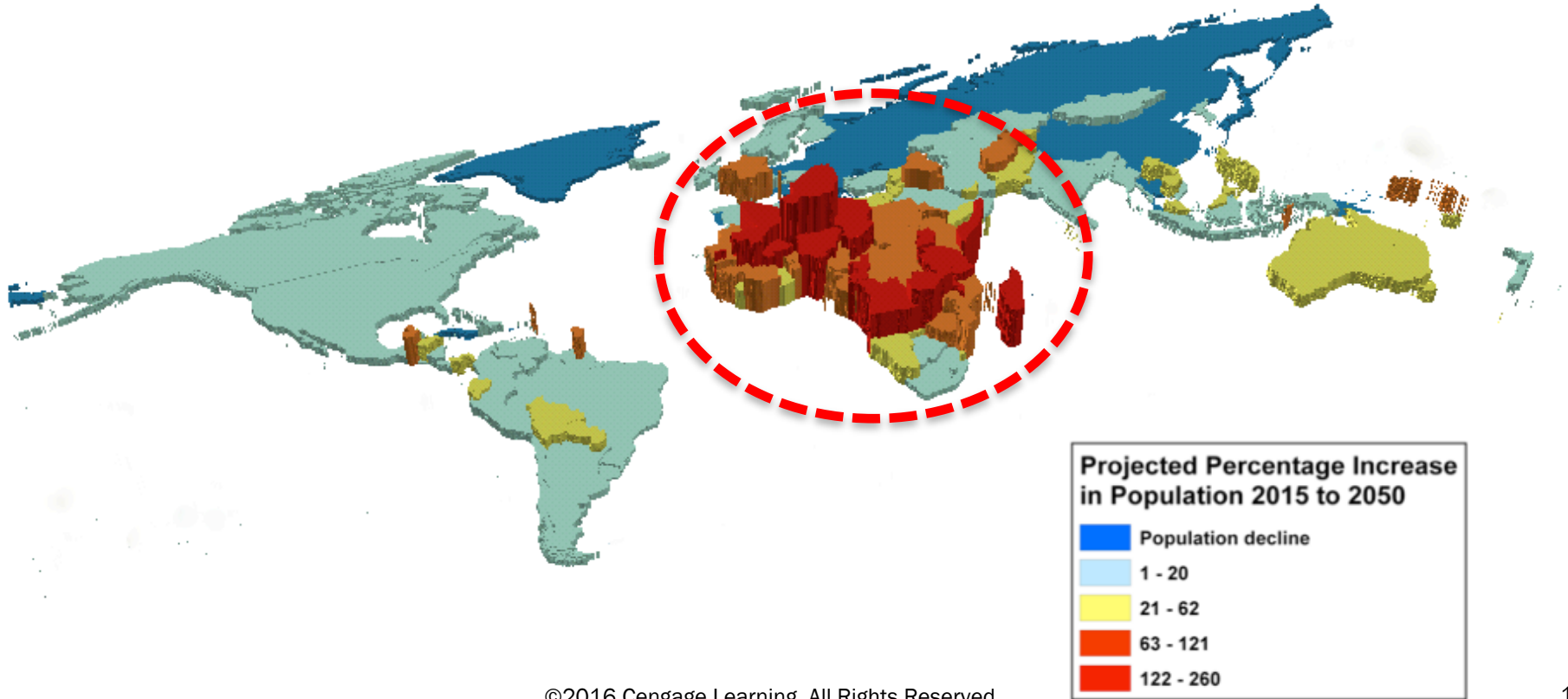
Geographic distribution of world's population



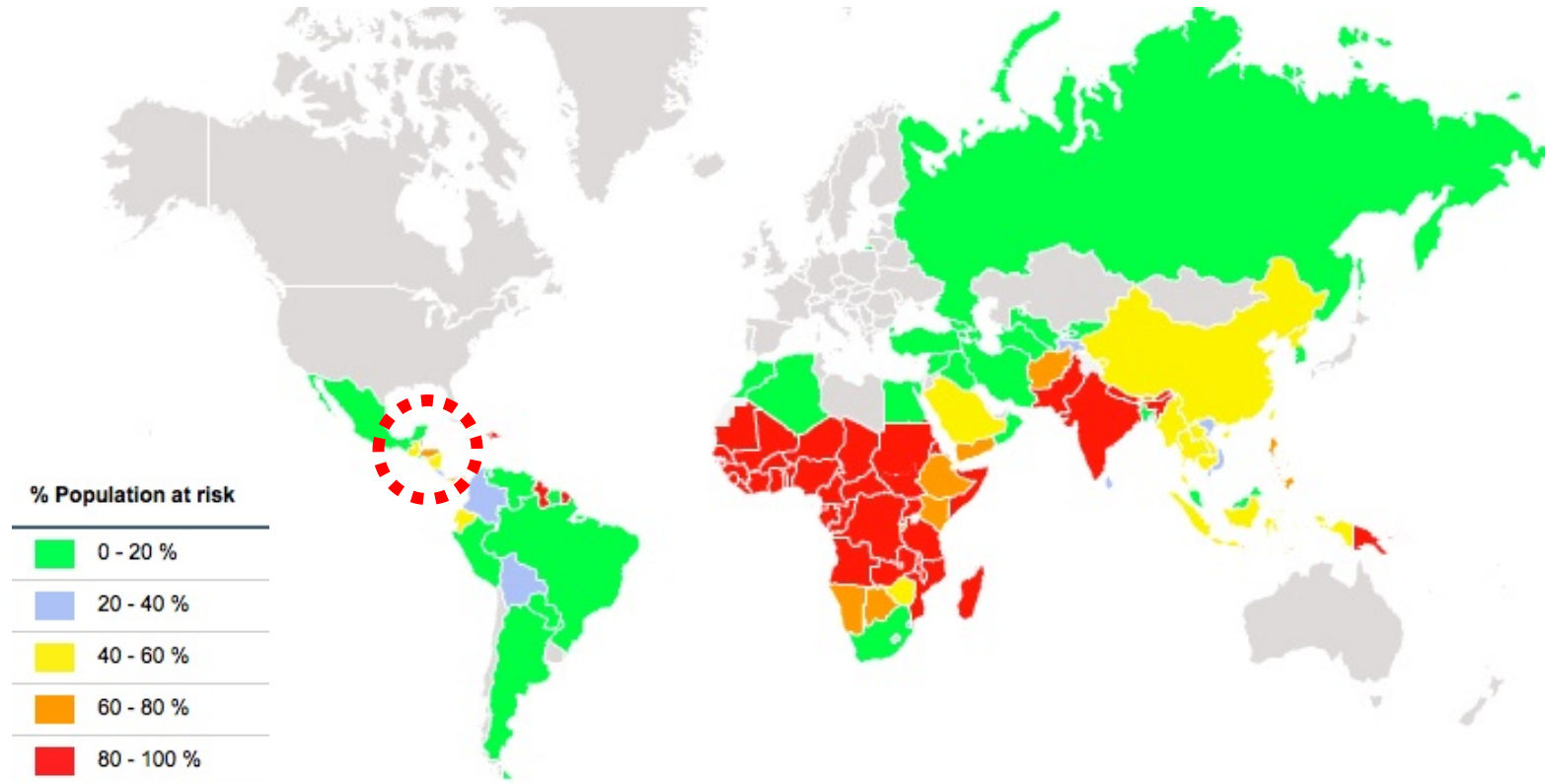
Population increase 2015–2050



Percentage population increase 2015–2050



WHO World Malaria Report 2013



What is demography?

- The scientific study of human population
- The term was coined by Achille Guillard in his 1855 book
 - *Éléments de Statistique Humaine ou Démographie Comparée*

Concerns of demography

- Population size
- Population growth or decline
- Population processes/components
- Population distribution
- Population structure
- Population characteristics

The past is a foreign country (1/3)

Indicators	1910	2010
World population (billions)	1.8	6.9
U.S. population (millions)	92	309
U.S. percent of world total	5.1%	4.5%
U.S. life expectancy	52	81
U.S. children per woman	3.5	1.9

The past is a foreign country (2/3)

U.S. indicators	1910	2010
Immigrants from Italy (1900–1909); (2000–2010)	1.2 million	28,000
Immigrants from Mexico (1900–1910); (2000–2010)	123,000	1.7 million (legal immigrants)
% Foreign-born	14.7%	12.9%
% Urban	46%	81%

The past is a foreign country (3/3)

U.S. indicators	1910	2010
Number of passenger cars	450,000	190 million
% Population under 15	32.1%	19.8%
% Population 65+	4.3%	13.0%
Average persons per household	4.4	2.6
% High school graduates	~10%	87%

Why is demography important?

- What does the past say about the future, given expected population changes?
- How does demography connect the dots?
 - Population change is a prime force behind social and technological change, because societies must adjust to demographic change
 - Population change is often provocative, bursting other dilemmas that face human society

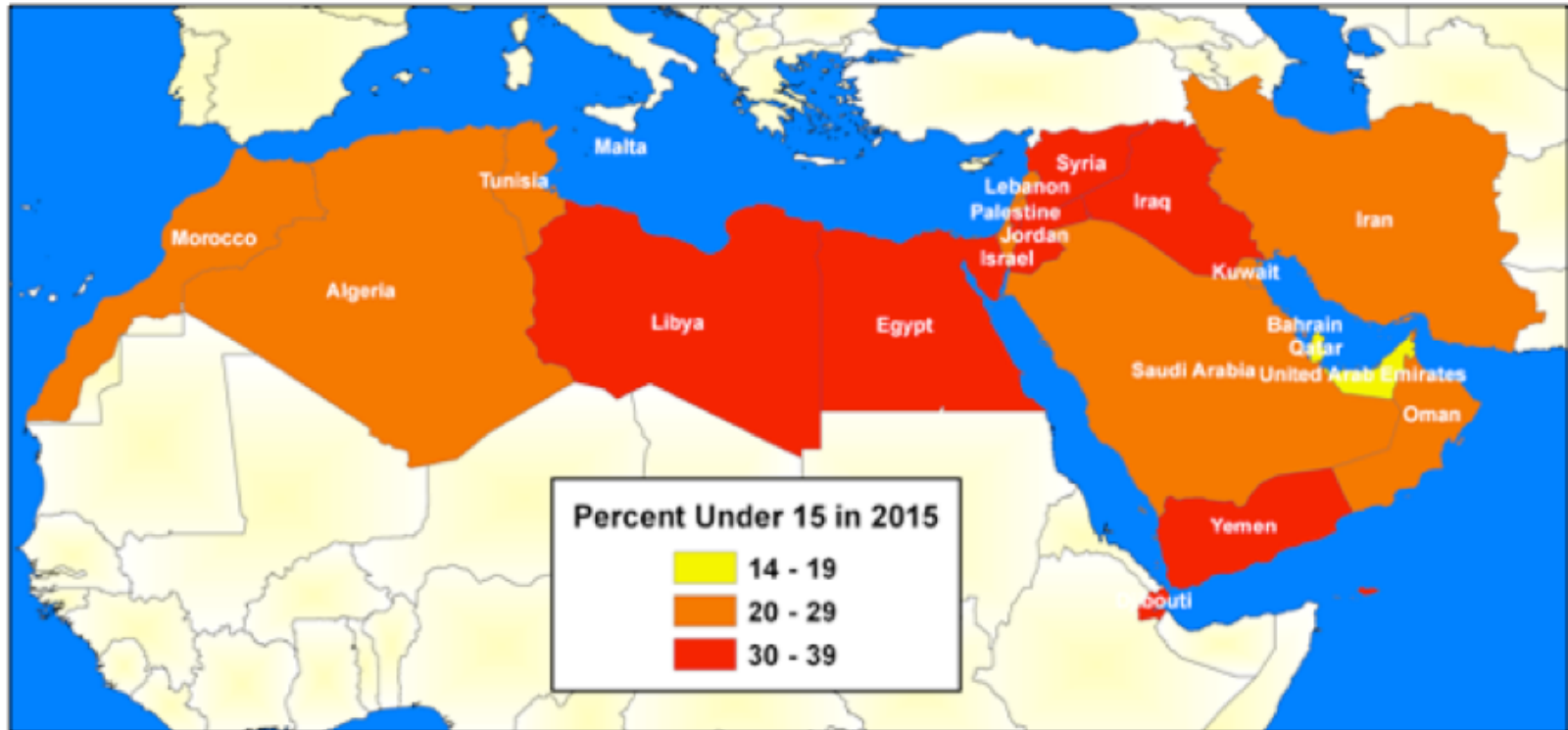
Population and earth's resources

- How will we feed an even larger population than we currently have?
- Will we have enough fresh water?
- Where will we get energy to sustain our lifestyle?
- Who will build housing and infrastructure for an increasing urban population?
- How do we minimize the environmental impact?

Population and social and political dynamics

- Globalization is related to search for cheap labor
- Backlash against immigrants is aggravated by xenophobia in the face of the need for workers in the richer, aging countries
- Regional conflict is aggravated by population growth and especially by youth bulges in the Middle East and South Asia

Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region

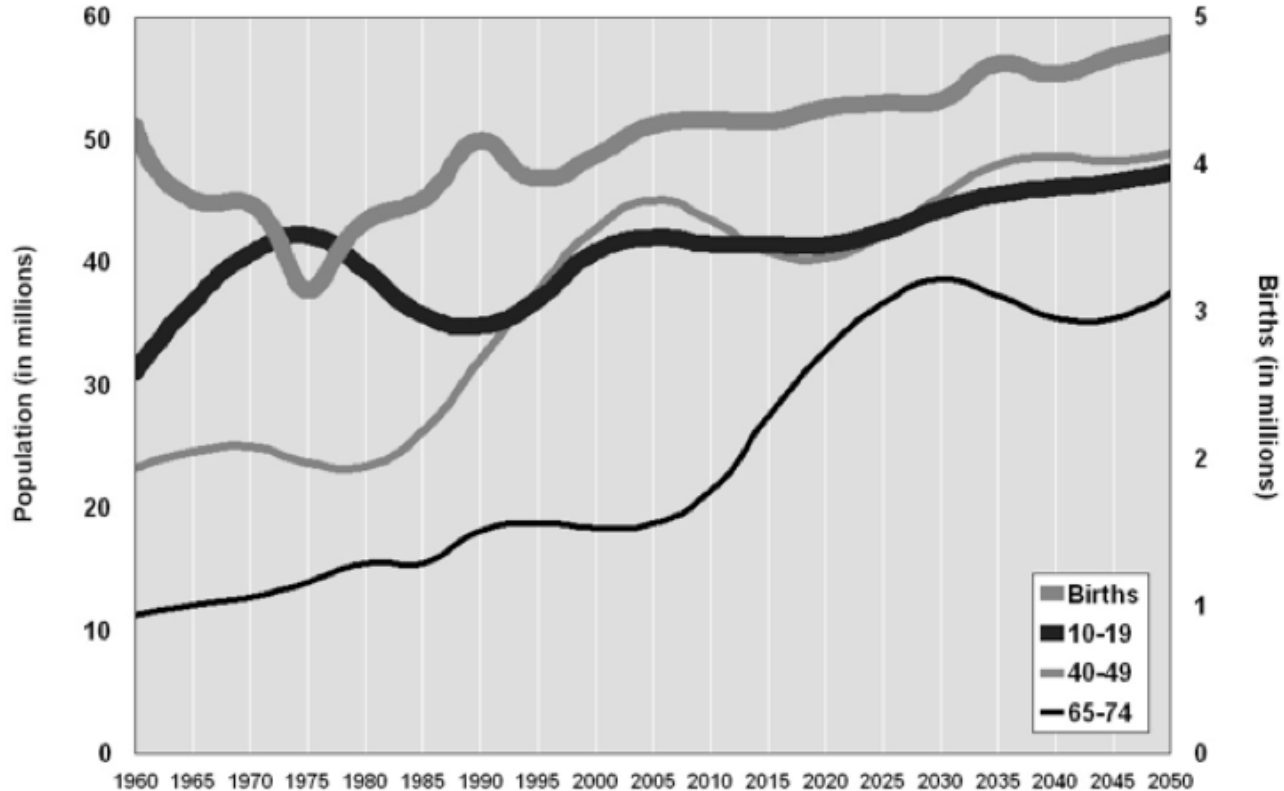


Country	Population (millions)			Ratio		% Pop < 15 in 2015
	1950	2015	2050	2015/ 1950	2050/ 2015	
MENA	81	418	604	5.1	1.4	29
Iraq	6	36	71	6.0	2.0	39
Syria	3	22	37	7.3	1.7	35
U.S.	103	325	401	3.2	1.2	19
Germany	70	83	73	1.2	0.9	13
Japan	82	127	108	1.5	0.9	13

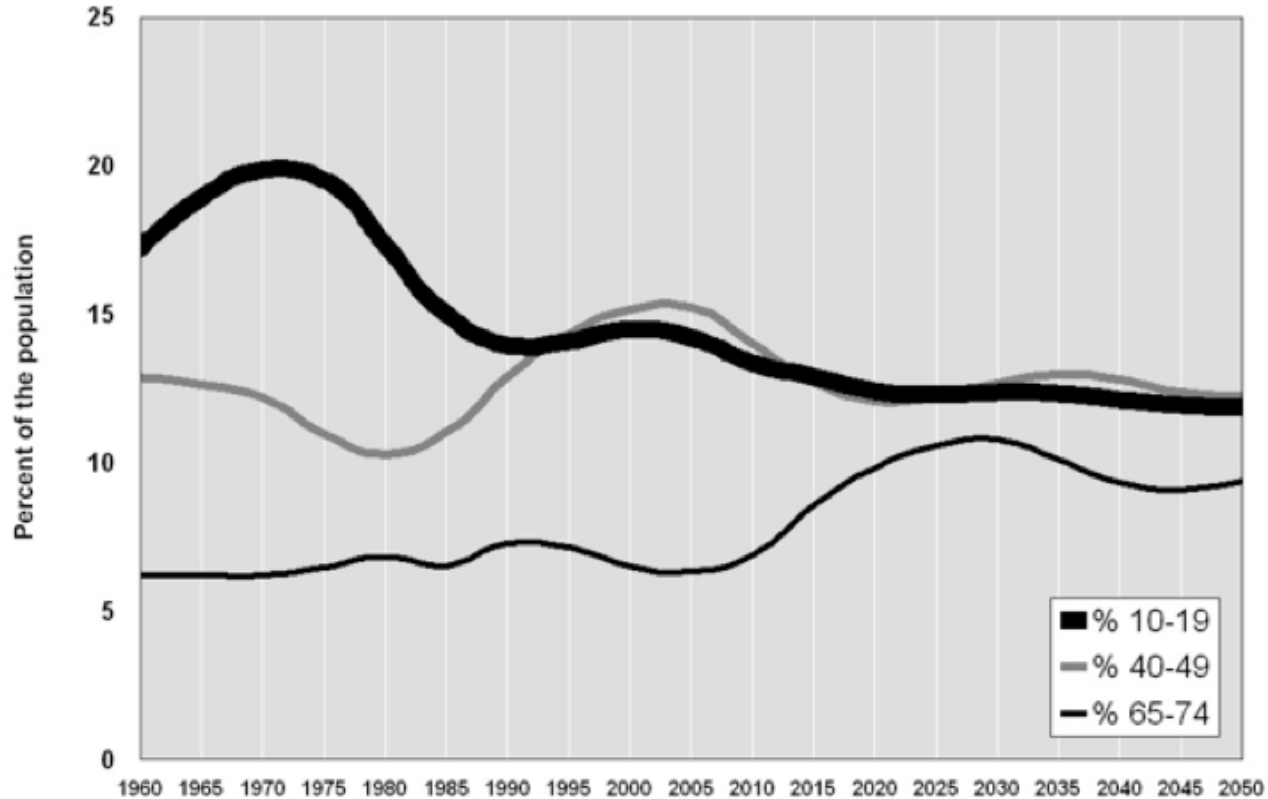
Impact of population change

- Less about population growth *per se*
- More about population growth in different age groups and places over time, affecting
 - Education
 - Health
 - Crime
 - Consumer desires and fashions
 - Economic opportunities

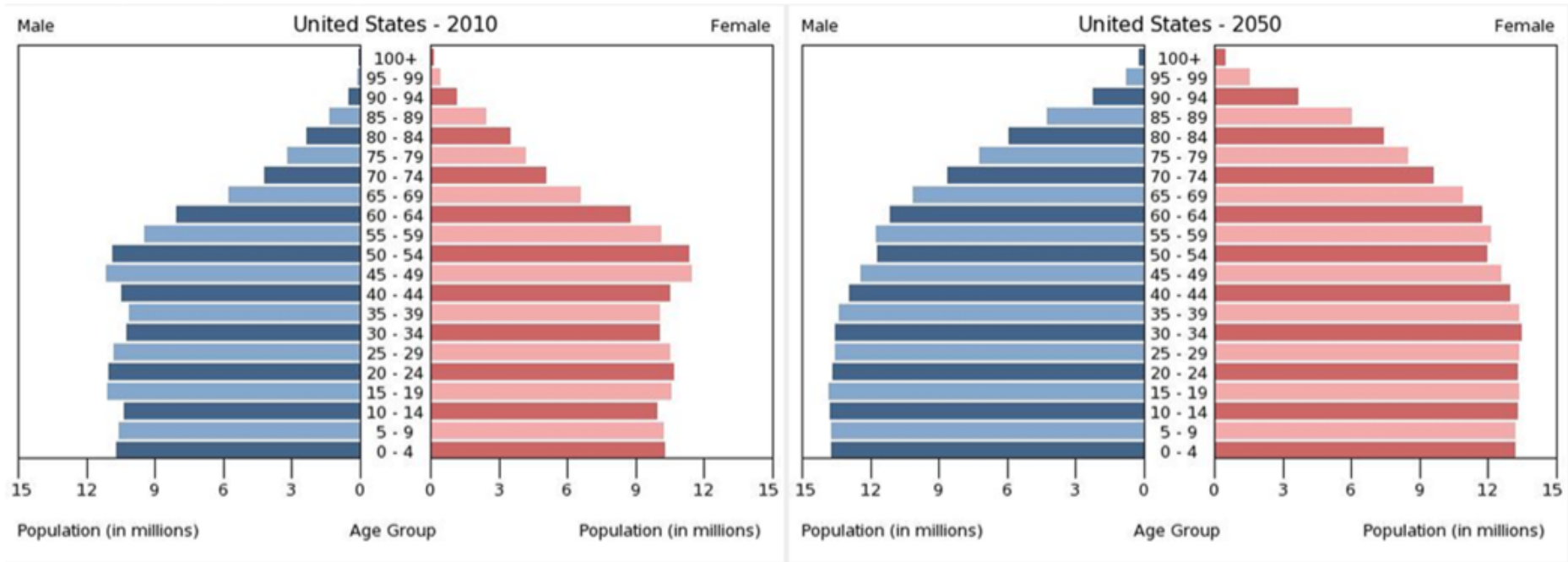
Births and selected age groups in the U.S. — absolute numbers



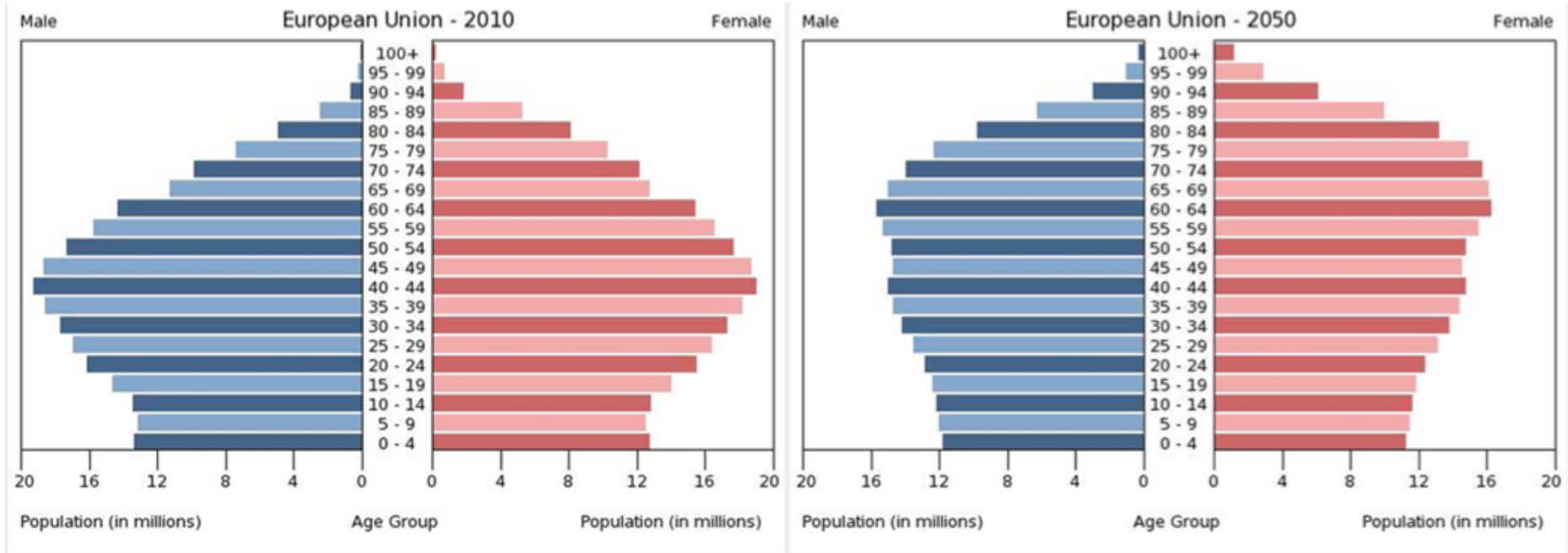
Selected age groups in the U.S. — percentage of the total



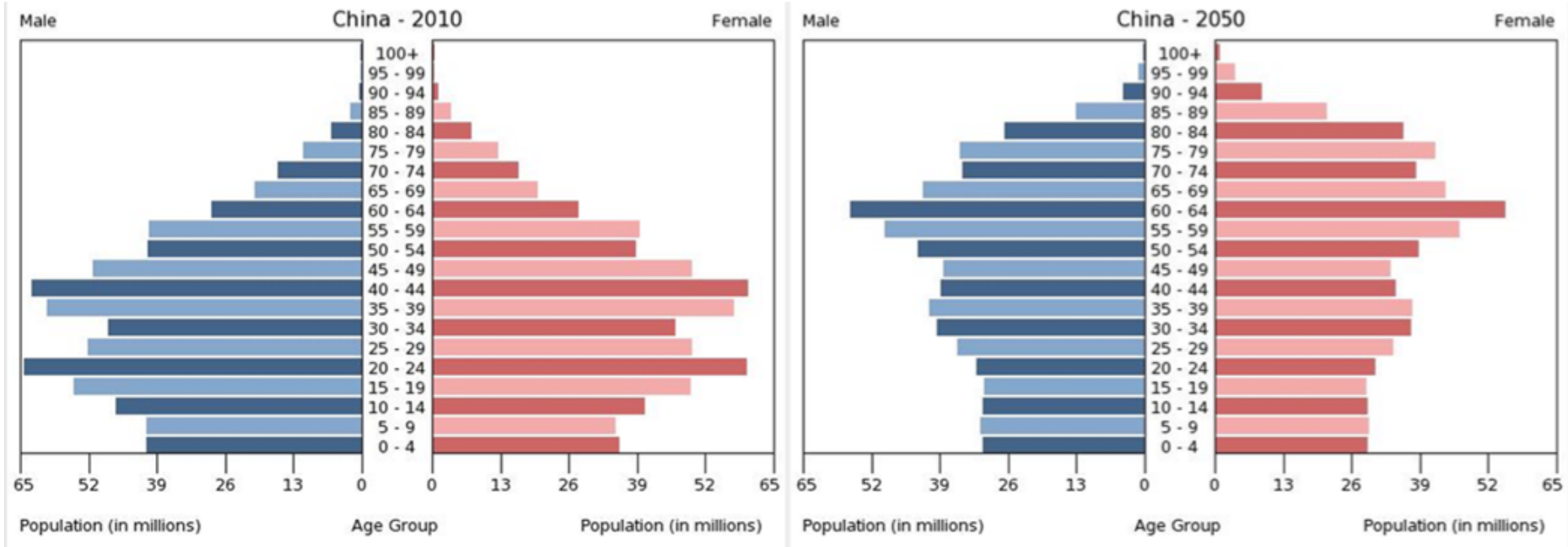
Population structure by age and sex, United States, 2010–2050



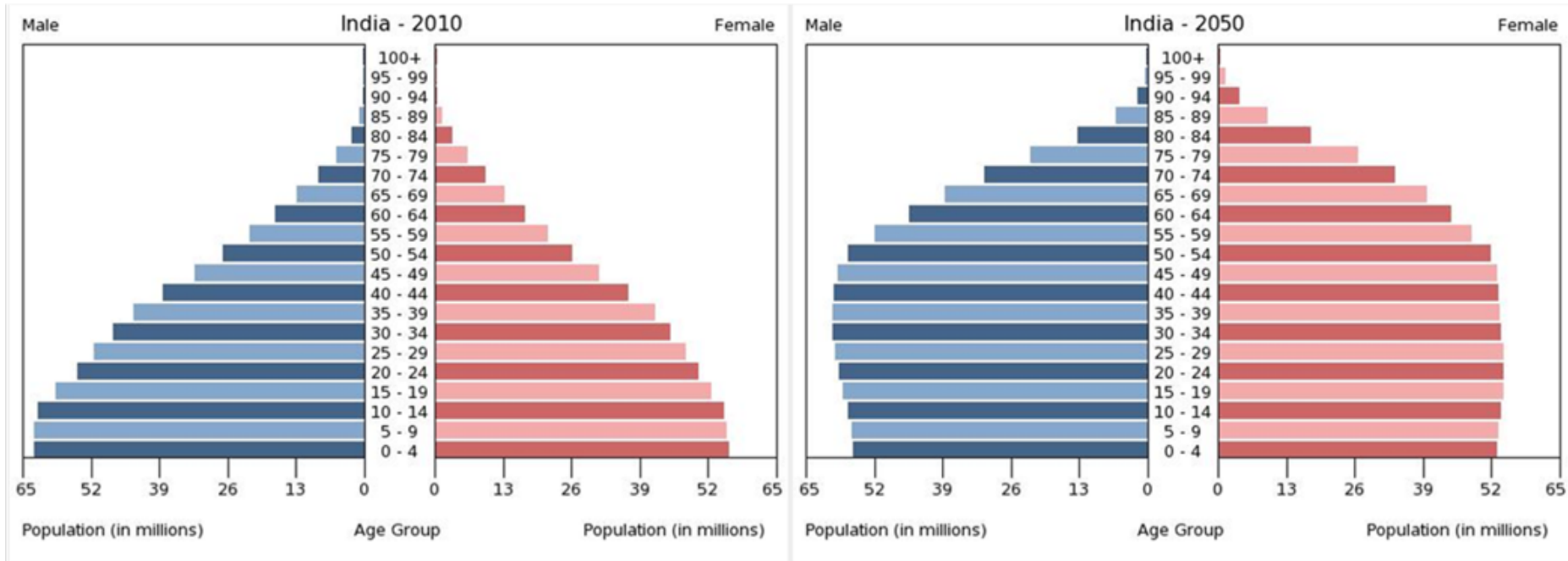
Population structure by age and sex, European Union, 2010–2050



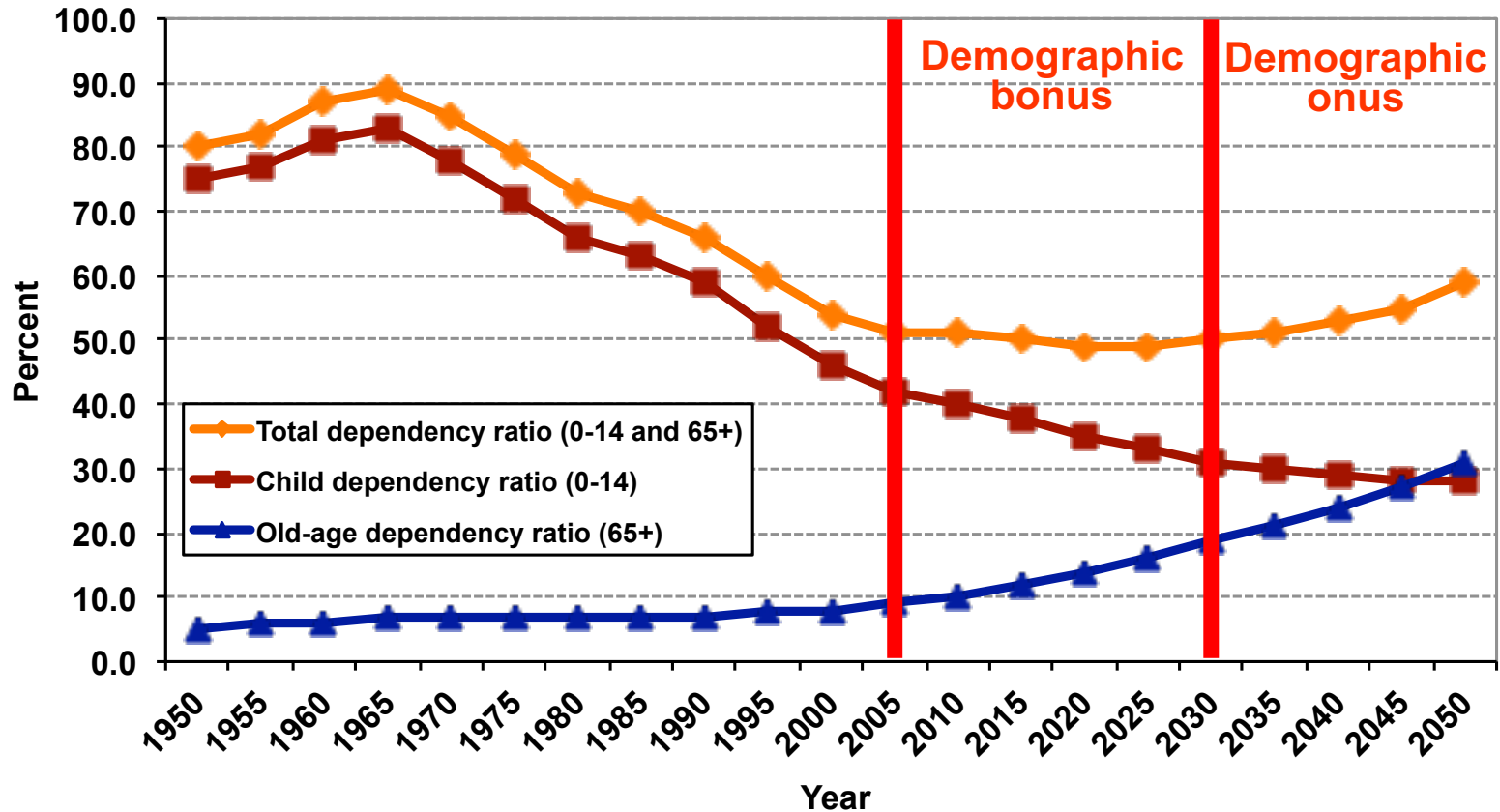
Population structure by age and sex, China, 2010–2050



Population structure by age and sex, India, 2010–2050



Dependency ratios, Brazil, 1950–2050



Populations and women's rights

- Women live longer than men, unless society intervenes
- Getting pregnant was the most dangerous thing a woman could do until very recently
- Women are capable of the same levels of education and occupation as men
 - Many societies still do not provide these opportunities
- Status of women underlies many conflicts in the world and influences demographic trends

Is demography destiny?

- Demography shapes the world, even if it does not determine it
- Population change is an underlying component of almost everything happening in the world today, and therefore in the future as well

Global population trends

(Weeks 2015, Chapter 2, pp. 25–57)

- World population growth
 - A brief history
 - How fast is the world's population growing now?
 - Power of doubling — How fast can populations grow?
 - Why was early growth so slow?
 - Why are more recent increases so rapid?
 - How many people have ever lived?
- Geographic distribution of world's population
- Global variation in population size and growth

Brief demographic history

- Human beings have been around for at least 200,000 years, perhaps much longer
- For almost all of that time, humans were hunter-gatherers living a primitive existence
 - High fertility, high mortality, slow population growth
- Population on the eve of Agricultural Revolution (aka Neolithic Agrarian Revolution) 10,000 years ago is estimated at about 4 million

Agricultural Revolution

- Probably due to hunting-gathering populations' growth
 - Pushed the limit of their carrying capacity
- Previously, use of land extensively
 - Over tens of thousands of years humans moved to remote corners of the earth in search of sustenance
- People began to use resources intensively
 - Lead to agricultural lifestyle that has characterized society for the past 10,000 years

Historical population growth

- Between 8000 B.C. and 5000 B.C.
 - 333 people added each year
- By 500 B.C., major civilizations (China, Greece)
 - 100,000 people added each year
- By 1 A.D., almost 250 million people
 - 300,000 people added each year

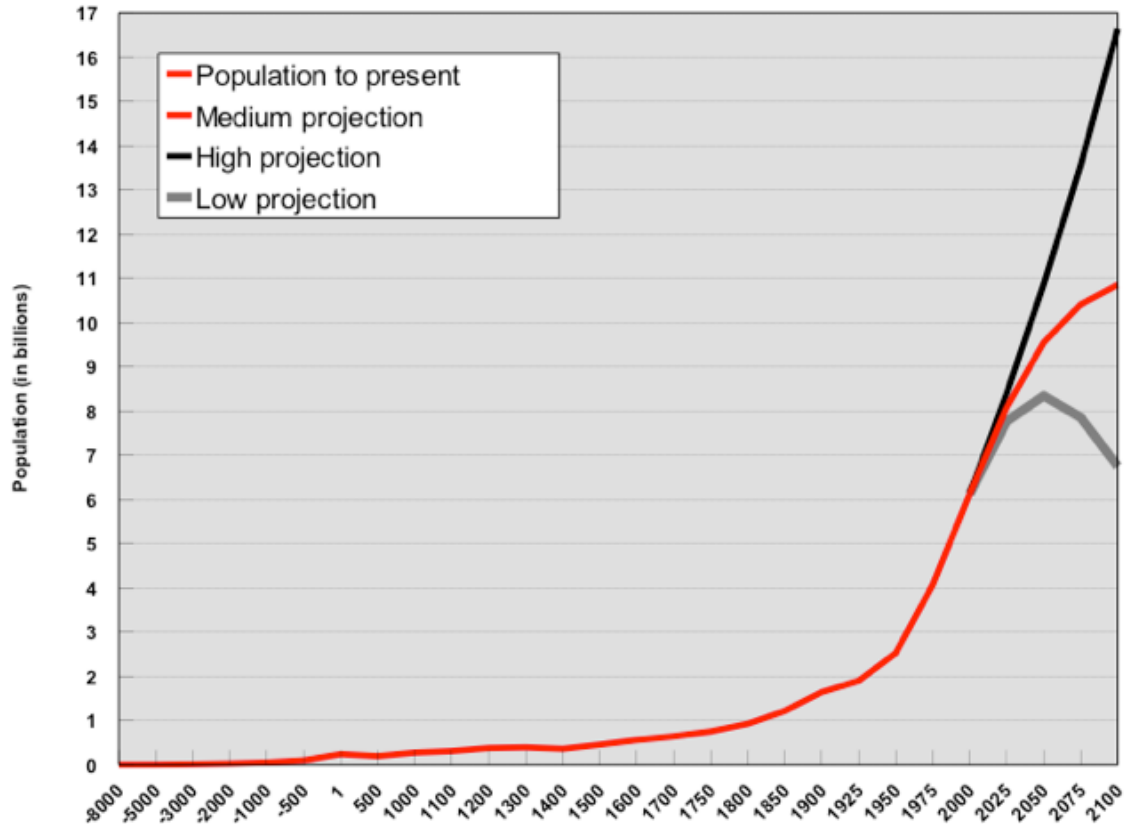
Variations in mortality

- Between 3rd and 5th centuries A.D.
 - Increases in mortality led to declining population
 - In the Mediterranean as Roman Empire collapsed
 - In China as the Han empire collapsed
- Population growth recovered until the plague arrived in Europe by middle of the 14th century

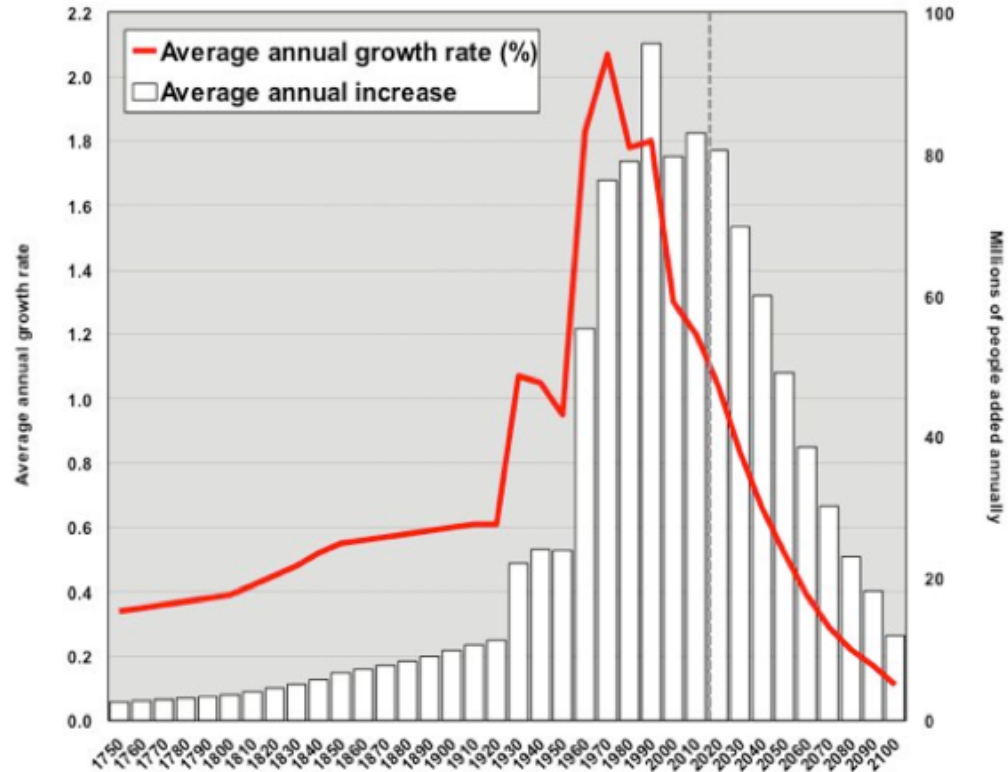
Industrial Revolution

- Middle of 18th century
 - Eve of Industrial Revolution
 - World's population approaching 1 billion
 - Increasing by about 2.2 million every year
- Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution
 - Approximately 250 years ago
 - Size of world's population increased dramatically

World's population exploded in size



Annual growth rate & annual increase



Population increase by time period

Time period	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
Year	134,176,254	56,605,700	77,570,553
Day	367,606	155,084	212,522
Hour	15,317	6,462	8,855
Minute	255	108	148
Second	4.3	1.8	2.5

http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/worldpop/table_vitalevents.php

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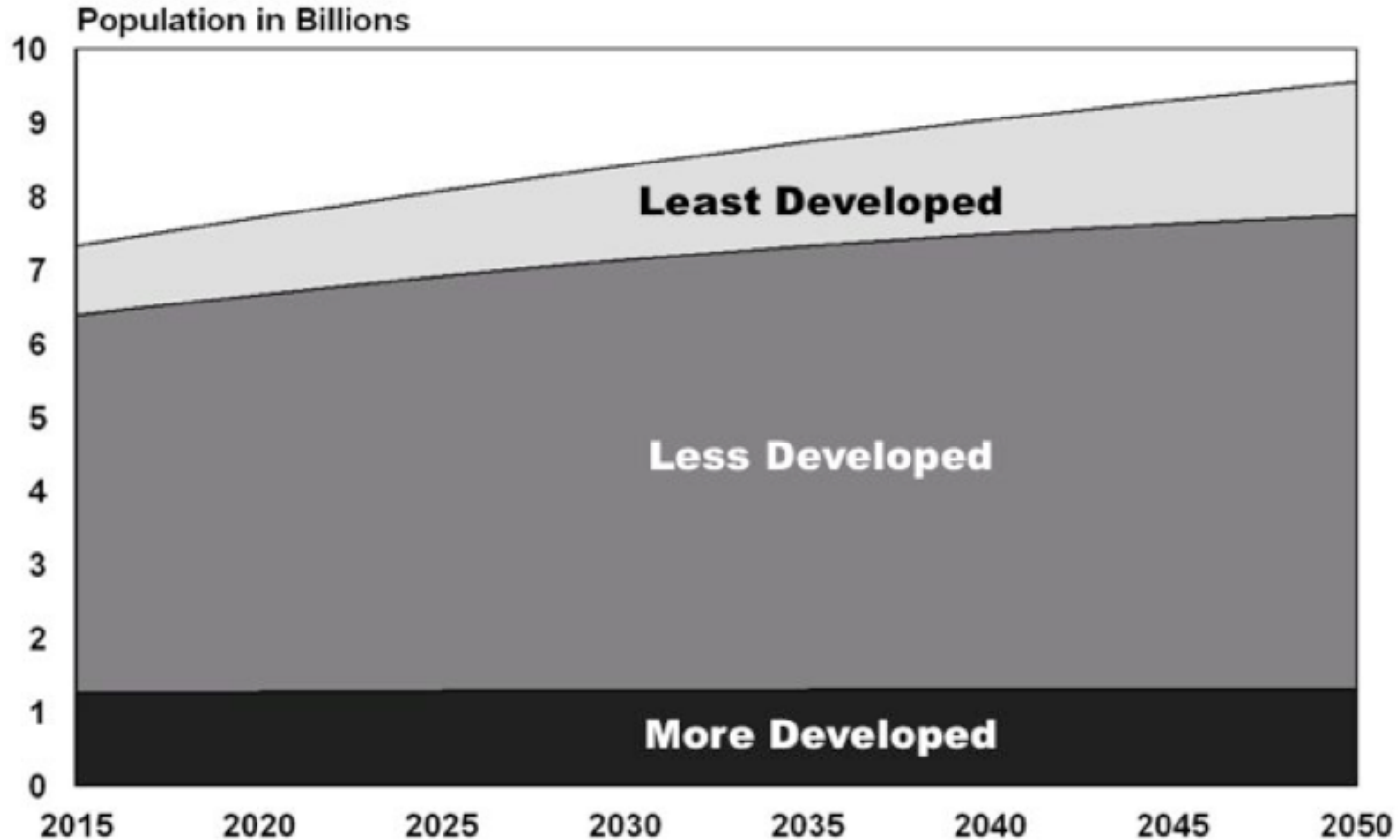
Why was early growth slow?

- During the hunting-gathering phase, life expectancy was very low: ~ 20 years
- More than half of children born died before their 5th birthday
- The average woman who survived the reproductive years would have to bear nearly 7 children to assure that 2 survived to adulthood

Why are recent increases so rapid?

- Acceleration in population after 1750
 - Declines in death rate related to Enlightenment, scientific advances, and Industrial Revolution
 - Eating better, bathing more often, drinking cleaner water, and vaccinations were being discovered
- Continuing population increases
 - Dramatic declines in mortality without compatible decline in fertility, even though fertility was declining

Population growth, 2015–2050



Medium variant fertility projections

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How many people ever lived?

- Current contribution to history's total population is relatively small, but steadily growing fraction of all people who have ever lived
- Formulas of Nathan Keyfitz suggest
 - 63 billion people have been born over the past 200,000 years
 - 7.3 billion alive in 2014 constitutes 11.7%
 - Lower percentages assume more years of human history, higher birth/death rates in earlier periods

Geographic distribution

- Migration flows from rapidly growing areas into less rapidly growing ones
 - European expansion: 14th to 20th centuries
 - Europe to North and South America and Oceania
 - Africa to Latin America, Caribbean and North America
 - South to North migration: 20th & 21st centuries
 - Latin America and Asia to the United States
 - Asia to Canada
 - Africa, Asia, and Latin America to Europe

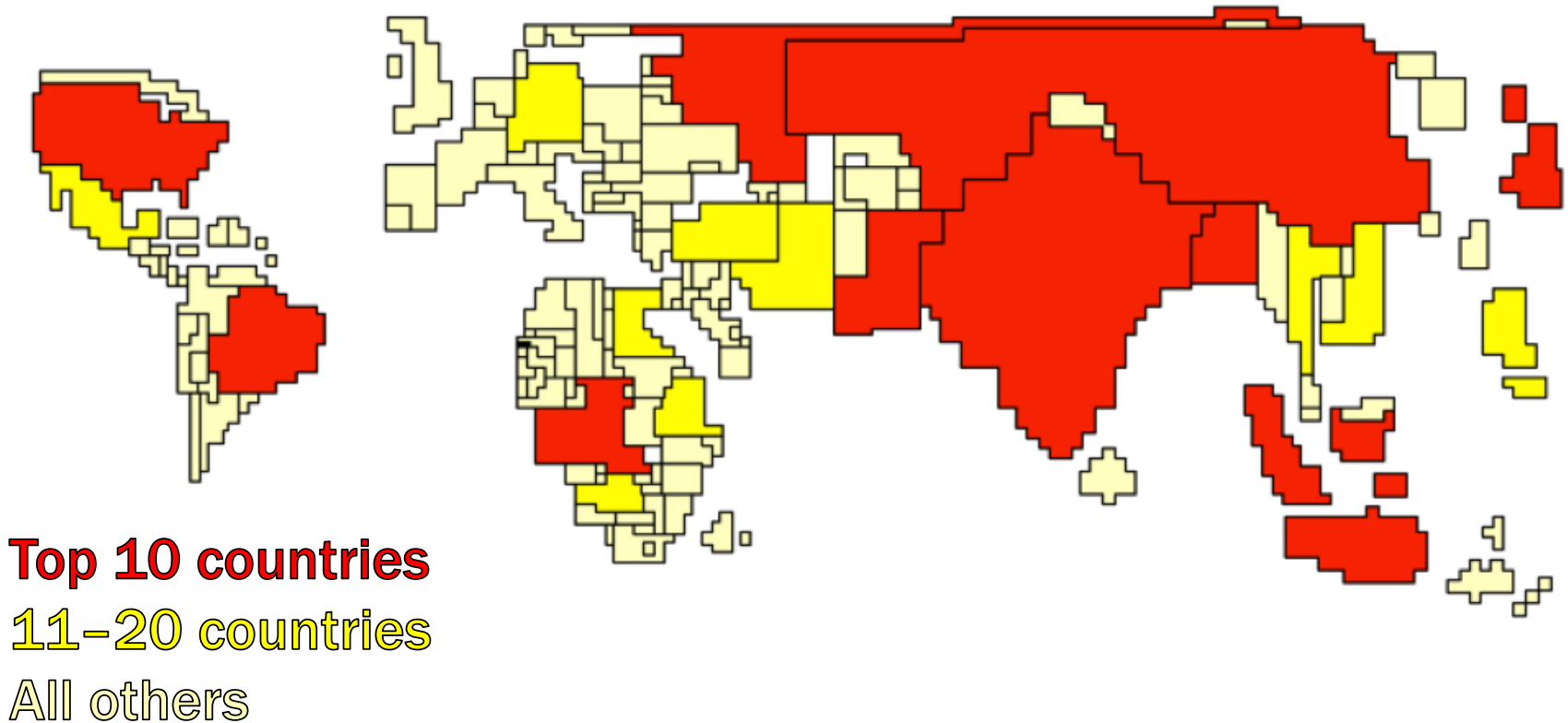
Urban revolution

- In earlier decades, as population grew dense, people moved to less populated areas
 - In 1800, less than 1% of world's population lived in cities of 100,000 or more
- Now they move to urban areas
 - More than 1/3 of humans live in 100,000+ cities
 - More than 50% live in urban places of any size
 - Urbanization grew even without industrialization
 - People moved to areas where goods and services were exchanged

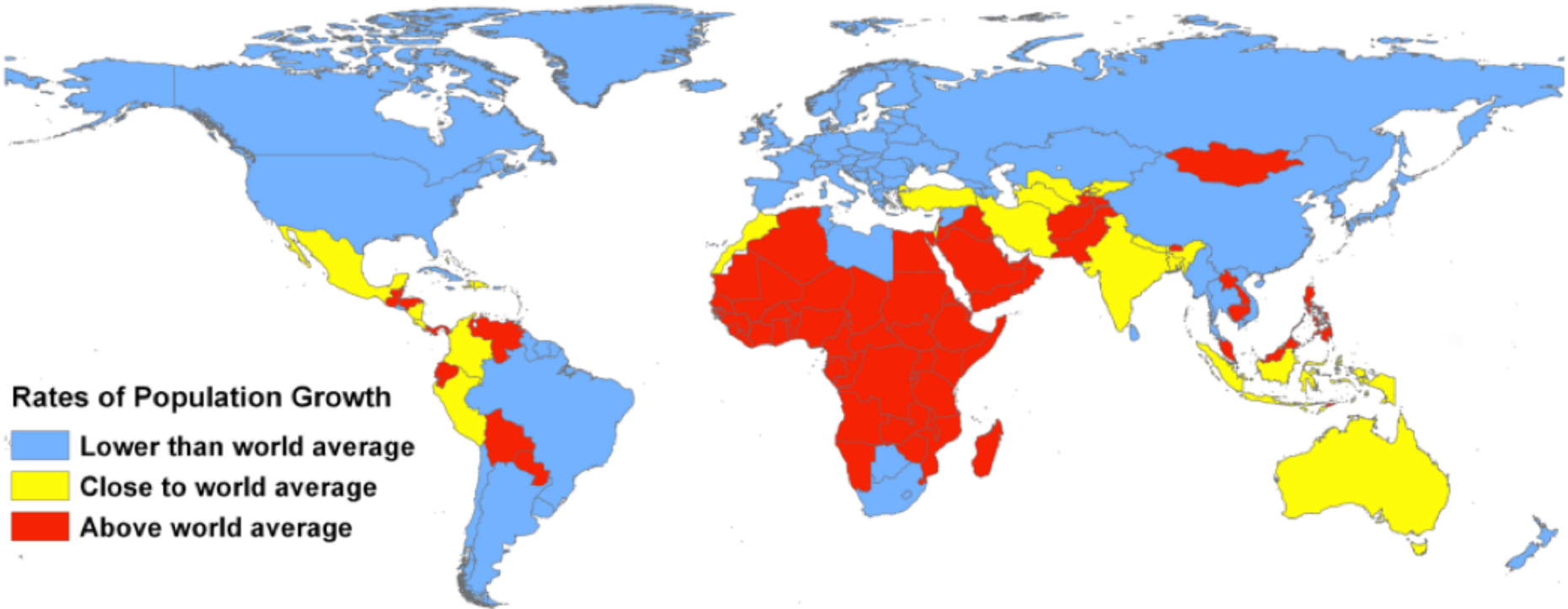
10 most populous countries, millions

Country			2015		Country		2050
1	China		1,402		India		1,620
2	India		1,282		China		1,385
3	United States		325		Nigeria		404
4	Indonesia		256		United States		401
5	Brazil		204		Indonesia		321
6	Pakistan		188		Pakistan		271
7	Nigeria		183		Brazil		231
8	Bangladesh		160		Bangladesh		202
9	Russia		142		Ethiopia		188
10	Japan		127		Philippines		157

Countries by population size, 2015



Rates of population growth, 2012



United States

- One of highest rates of population growth among rich nations
- Fertility slightly above replacement
- High life expectancy, although one of lowest among rich nations
- High levels of legal and undocumented immigration

Canada

- Demographics are more like Europe than the U.S.
- Below replacement fertility
- Higher life expectancy than the U.S.
- Very high level of immigration per person (especially from Asia), which keeps the population growing

Mexico

- Fertility rates have dropped a lot since the 1970s when the government started promoting family planning
- Life expectancy nearly as high as in the U.S.
- Net outmigration mainly to the U.S.
- Immigrants in the south from Central America
- Southern Mexico is heavily indigenous

Central America

- Heavily indigenous
 - Higher than average fertility
 - Lower than average life expectancy
- Out-migration aggravated by socioeconomic (poverty) and security (crime) issues
- Costa Rica is an exception, with European-style demographics

Brazil

- Accounts for half the population of South America
- Since the 1960s, it has experienced significant decline in fertility to below replacement level
- Predominantly Catholic country, but growing Protestant population
- Life expectancy is well above the world average

Rest of South America

- Divided roughly in two groups
- Predominantly European-origin populations with European-style demographics
 - Argentina, Chile, Uruguay
- Other nations have larger fractions of indigenous population
 - Higher fertility and mortality

Europe

- Experiencing depopulation, especially because
 - Russia and Germany have very low levels of fertility
 - Russia has experienced low life expectancy
- Eastern and southern
 - Fertility well below replacement level
 - High life expectancy
 - Lack of interest in receiving many immigrants
- Northern and western
 - Highest fertility levels: support for working mothers
 - Immigrants are not unwelcome: political issue

Northern Africa and Western Asia

- Predominantly Muslim: exception of Israel
 - Rapid rates of population growth
 - Contributing to conflict in the region
 - Fertility is declining, but still above death rates
 - Young populations
- Iran (technically in South Asia) and Turkey
 - Populous and European-style demographics
 - Below-replacement fertility, high life expectancy
 - Southeastern Turkey: high fertility, low female literacy, similar to Syria and Iraq

Sub-Saharan Africa

- The most rapidly growing region in the world
- Nigeria, Ethiopia, Congo: large and growing
- High birth rates, although generally declining
- Death rates: world's highest, but declining
- High incidence of HIV and Ebola
- Young populations and migration within region

South and Southeast Asia

- 1/3 of the world's population
 - India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand
- India projected to become most populous nation by middle of this century
 - Higher birth and death rates than China
- Indonesia (1st), India (2nd), Pakistan (3rd)
 - Highest numbers of Muslims in the world

East Asia

- 1.6 billion people in all region
 - China has 1.4 billion
 - Japan, South Korea, Taiwan: next largest in pop. size
- Fertility is below replacement level
 - China had an official one-child policy
 - High life expectancy, but population will decline
- Immigration is not very popular
 - Low birth rate, aging population: not supplemented by inflow of migrants

Global demographic contrasts

- North-South divide
- South has higher birth rates, higher death rates, younger populations than north
- These differences and variability within the south will drive the future

The migration transition

(Weeks 2015, Chapter 7, pp. 251–297)

- What is the migration transition?
- Defining migration
- Internal and international migrants
- Measuring migration
- The migration transition within countries
- Migration between countries
- Migration origins and destinations
- Forced migration
- Consequences of migration

What is the migration transition?

- The permanent movement of people from one place to another
- Usually in response to resource scarcity, typically caused by population growth, in the area of origin relative to perceived resources in the destination area
- Now closely related to the urban transition because most migrants are moving to urban areas, no matter where they are from

Defining migration

- Permanent change of residence (residential mobility), moving a great enough distance that all activities are transferred from one place to another
- International migrants move between countries (either legally or without documentation)
- Internal migrants move within national boundaries (usually without constraint, but not always)

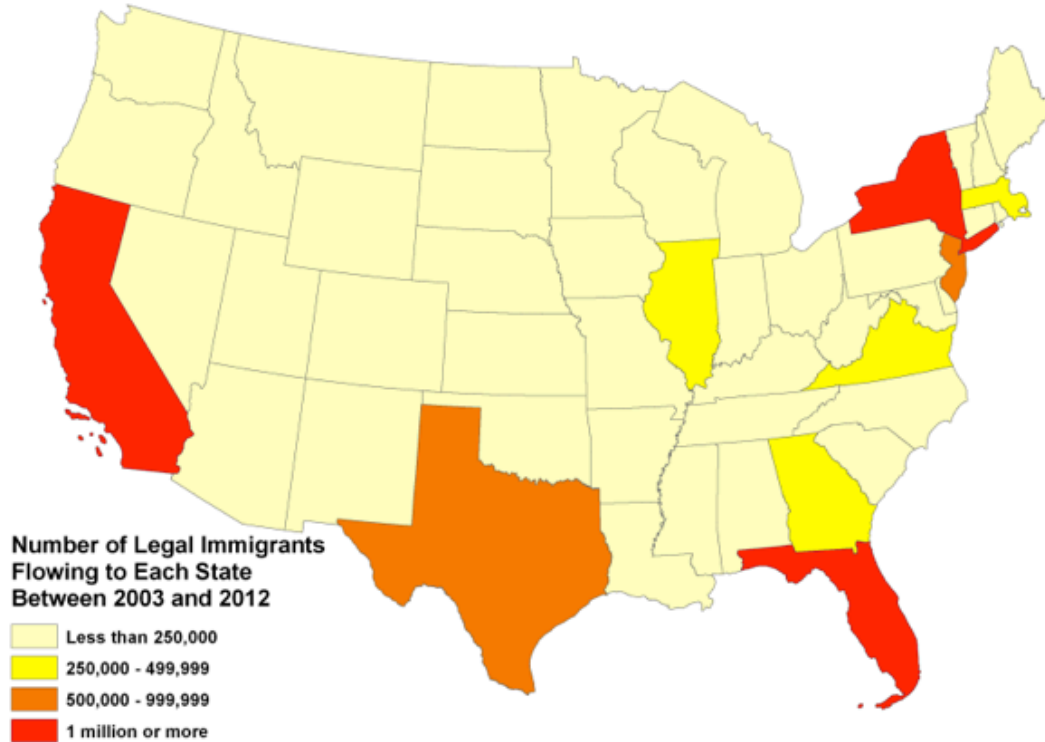
Measuring migration

- “Permanence” usually means that you have been gone at least one year from the old place
- “Distance moved” in the U.S.—the Census Bureau defines a migrant as a person who has moved to a different county within the U.S.
- From the standpoint of a local school district, for example, a migrant would be someone moving into or out of the school district’s boundaries

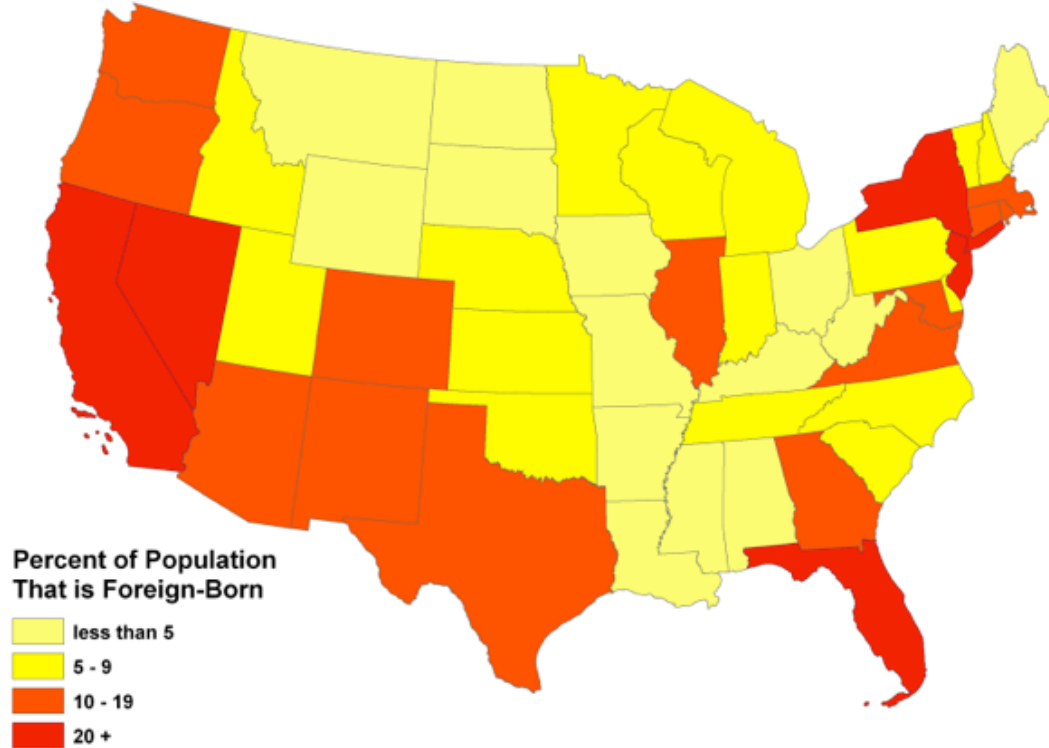
Stocks versus flows

- The migration transition involves a process and a transformation
- The process is that people move from one place to another and this represents the migration flow
- The transformation is that the migrant stock changes as people move into and out of a given place

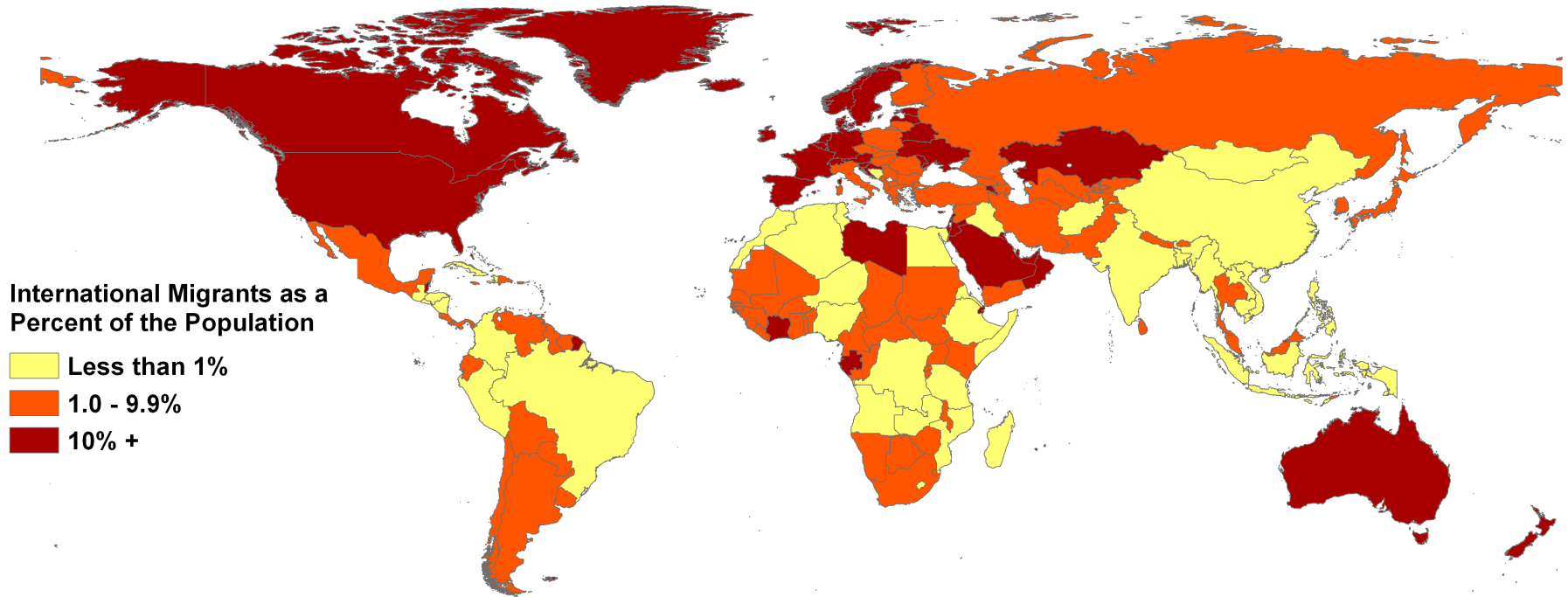
Migration flow, 2003–2012



Migration stock, 2012



Percent that is foreign (stock), 2013



Why do people migrate?

- Push-pull theory
 - People move because they are pushed out of their former location, or because they have been pulled someplace that seems more attractive than where they are
- Implementing strategy
 - A goal (education, a better job, a nicer house, a more pleasant environment, and so on) might be attained by moving

Regional spatial-economic equilibrium

- The study of migration determinants dates back to classical economic development theory
 - Migration is considered to be a mechanism that establishes regional spatial-economic equilibrium (Ravenstein 1885, 1889)
- Migrants move from low income to high-income areas
 - Rural-urban migration will continue as long as expected urban income exceeds rural income (Todaro 1969, 1980; Harris, Todaro 1970)
- Population streams are expected to occur between the poorest and wealthiest places and countries

Push-pull factors

- Migration decisions are determined by “push” and “pull” factors in areas of origin and destination
(Greenwood et al. 1991; Lee 1966; Passaris 1989)
 - Intervening obstacles: distance, physical barriers, immigration laws...
 - Personal factors: age, sex, marital status, school, SES, job...
 - Economic, environmental, and demographic factors
- Although there are limitations in regards to the “push-pull” models, this concept is still popular in migration literature
(de Haas 2007, 2009; McDowell and de Haan 1997)

Internal migration

- Over time internal migration is a story of rural population growth leading to a redundancy of that population, so people look for jobs and life elsewhere
- When the population is almost entirely urban (as in the U.S. and most of western Europe), people move between urban places
 - We might call that migration evolution, influenced especially by individual characteristics

International migration

- Influenced especially by opportunity structures in place of origin and desired place of destination
- Important processes include
 - Step migration (e.g., from rural to town to city to another country)
 - Chain migration (pioneer migrants get established and then are followed by family and friends)

Initiation of international migration

- Neoclassical economics
 - Supply-demand framework
- The new household economics of migration
 - Diversify income sources (remittances)
- Segmented labor market theory (demand-driven)
 - Primary sector (well-educated, good salary, benefits)
 - Secondary sector (low wages, unstable, usually rejected by natives)
- World systems theory
 - Peripheral countries are most likely to send migrants to core nations

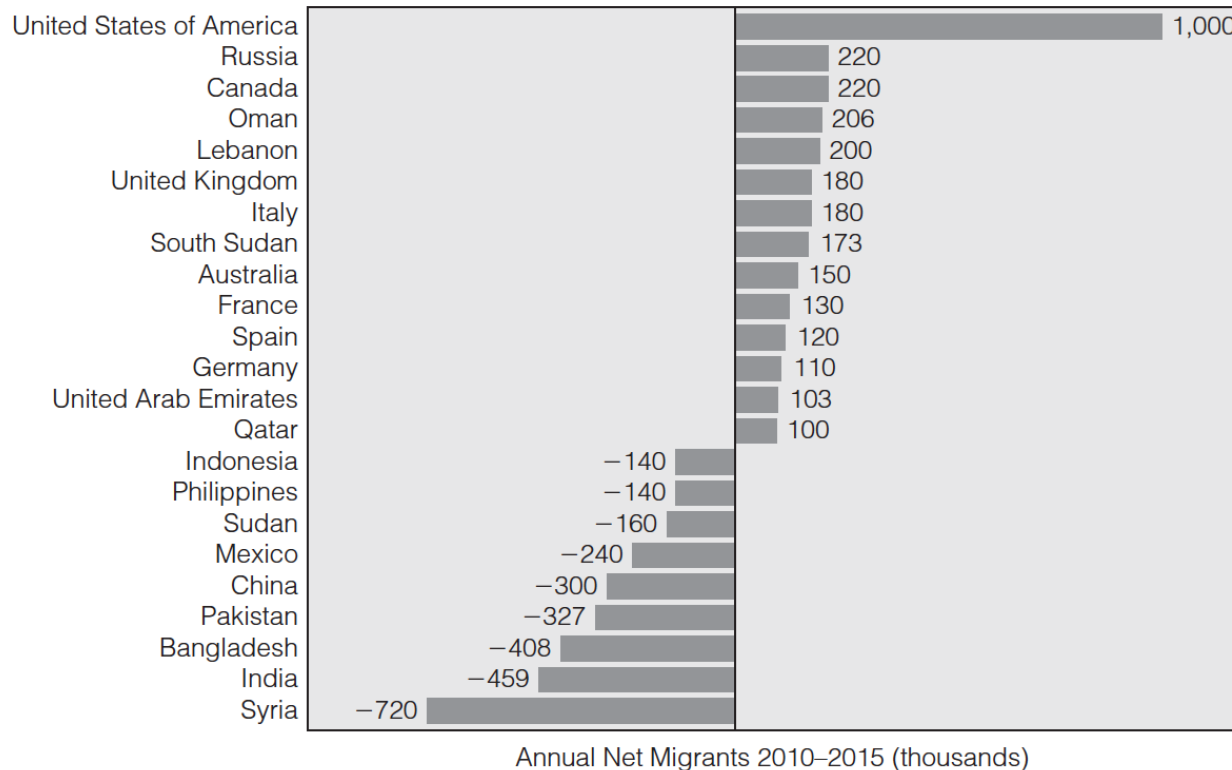
Continuation of migration

- Network theory
 - Migrants establish interpersonal ties
 - Once started, migration sustains itself through diffusion
- Institutional theory
 - Institutions facilitate or profit from the continued flow of migrants
 - Organizations help perpetuate migration in the face of government attempts to limit the flow of migrants
- Cumulative causation
 - Migration has an impact on social environments of sending and receiving regions

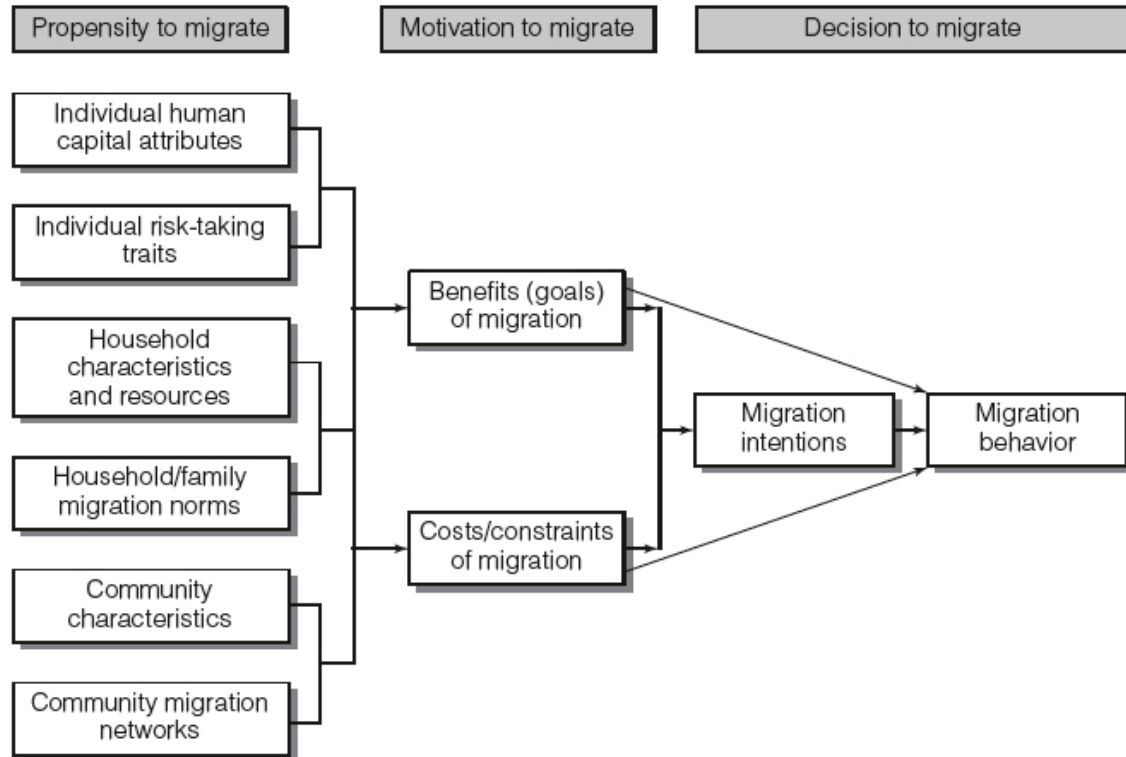
Massey's laws of international migration

- Immigration is a lot easier to start than it is to stop
- Actions taken to restrict immigration often have the opposite effect
- The fundamental causes of immigration may be outside the control of policymakers
- Immigrants understand immigration better than politicians and academicians
- Because they understand immigration better than policymakers, immigrants are often able to circumvent policies aimed at stopping them

Major origins and destinations of international migrants, 2010–2015



Conceptual model of migration decision making



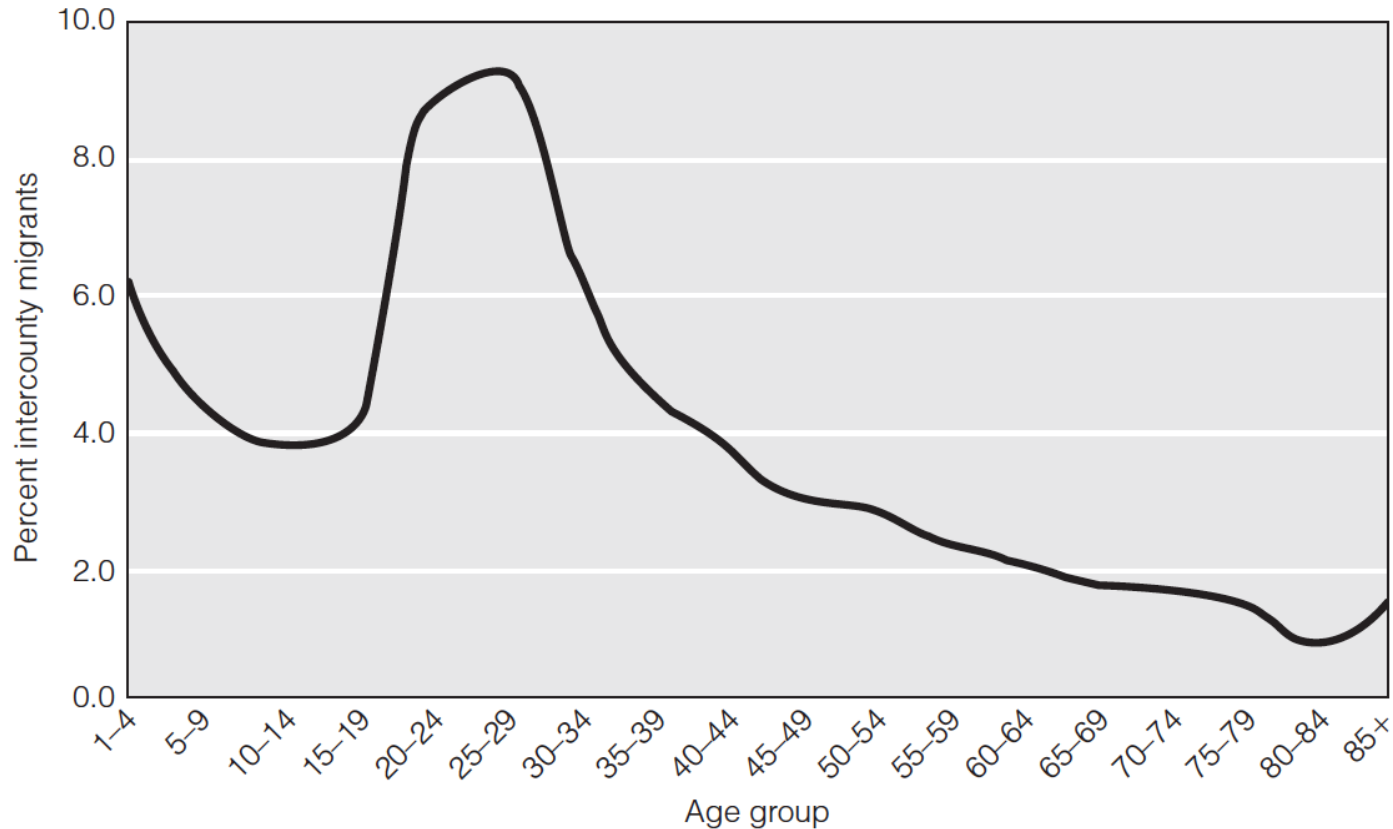
Who migrates?

- Young adults are more likely to migrate than people at any other age
- In most societies, it is expected that young adults will leave their parents' home, establish an independent household, get a job, marry, and have children
- In the U.S., women have virtually the same rates of migration as do men, reflecting increasing gender equity

Key generalizations about migration

- Migration is selective
 - Only a selected portion of the population migrates
- The heightened propensity to migrate at certain stages of the life cycle (age) is important in the selection of migrants

Migration rates by age groups



Forced migration

- Refugees
- “Solutions” to the refugee population problem
 - Repatriation to the country of origin
 - Resettlement in the country to which they initially fled
 - Resettlement in a third country
- Internally displaced persons (IDP)
- Slavery (including all kinds of human trafficking)

Individual consequences of migration

- Impact on migrants themselves
 - Xenophobia, discrimination, enclaves, ethnic sorting
- Types of incorporation
 - Adaptation
 - Acculturation
 - Assimilation (or segmented assimilation)
 - Integration
 - Exclusion
 - Multiculturalism (pluralism)
 - Children of immigrants face special issues

Societal consequences of migration

- Impact on receiving and sending communities
 - Donor area typically loses young adults, which can slow down population growth in those areas
 - Host area gains those young adults, which can increase population growth and augment youth bulges
 - Remittances from migrants back to sending communities have become important to the economies of those places, and encourage continued migration

Migration indices

- Crude or gross rate of out-migration

$$OMigR = OM / p * 1,000$$

- Crude or gross rate of in-migration

$$IMigR = IM / p * 1,000$$

- Crude net migration rate

$$CNMigR = IMigR - OMigR$$

Migration indices

- Total or gross migration rate: $TMigR = IMigR + OMigR$
- Migration effectiveness: $E = CNMigR / TMigR * 100$
- Migration ratio: $MigRatio = (IM - OM) / (b - d)$
- Percent of total growth due to migration

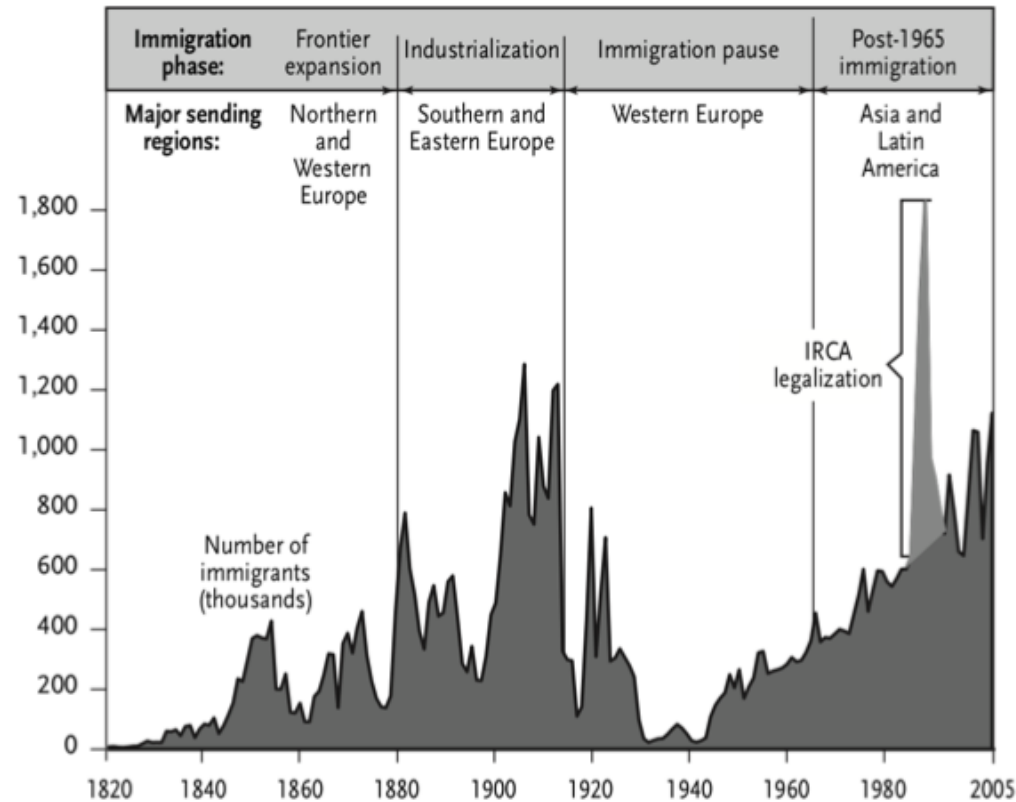
$$MigPct = \frac{IM - OM}{(IM - OM) + (b - d)} * 100$$

Immigration: Shaping and reshaping America

(Martin, Midgley 2006, 2010)

- Millions of foreigners enter the United States each day
- 14.5 million immigrants were accepted as permanent legal U.S. residents between 1990–2005
 - An average of almost a million a year
- The recent waves of immigrants have brought greater diversity to the U.S. population
 - Europe was the source of most immigrants throughout our history
 - Most immigrants now come from Latin America and Asia
- Illegal immigration began rising in the 1970s

Legal Immigration to the United States, 1820–2005



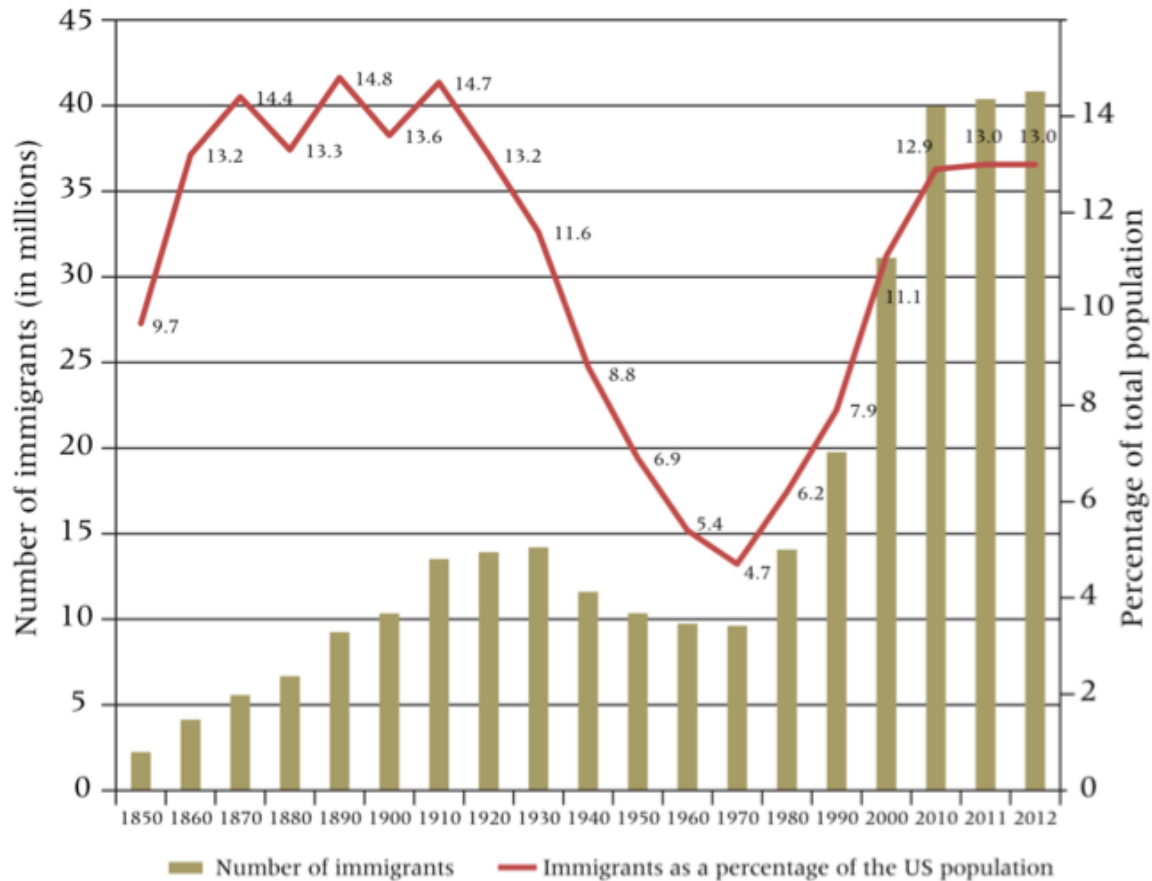
Note: IRCA adjustments refer to the amnesty provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, under which 2.7 million undocumented foreign U.S. residents obtained legal immigrant status.

Source: DHS, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2005* (www.dhs.gov, accessed Oct. 12, 2006): table 1.

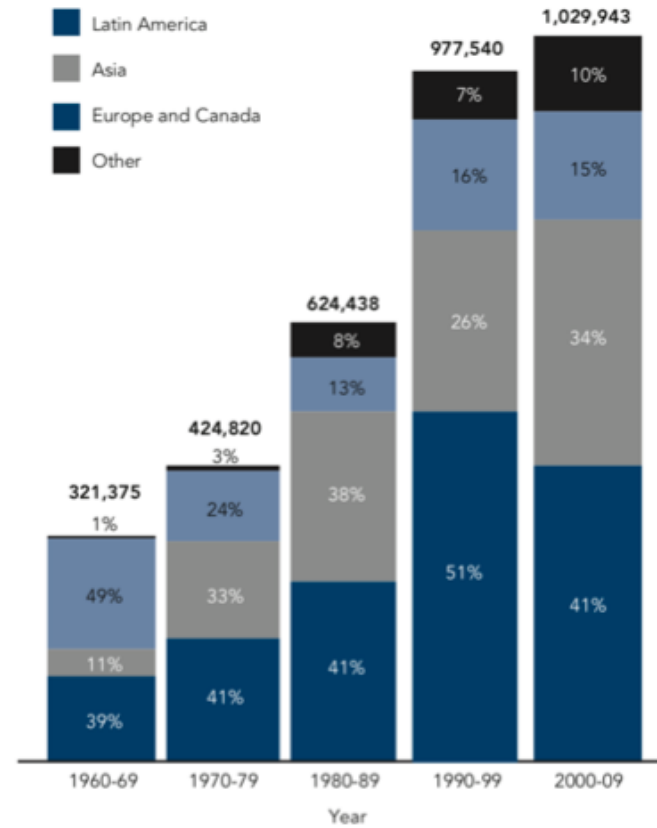
Origins of immigrant to the U.S.

Period	Total Immigrants	Region of Origin:						% Foreign born
		N/W Europe	S/E Europe	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Elsewhere	
1820 to 1829	128,502	95,945	3,327	4,297	34	15	24,884	
1830 to 1839	538,381	416,981	5,790	8,238	55	50	107,267	
1840 to 1849	1,427,337	1,364,950	4,309	4,428	121	61	53,468	9.7
1850 to 1859	2,814,554	2,599,397	20,283	7,527	36,080	84	151,183	13.2
1860 to 1869	2,081,261	1,851,833	25,893	3,563	54,408	407	145,157	14.4
1870 to 1879	2,742,137	2,078,952	172,926	6,415	134,128	371	349,345	13.3
1880 to 1889	5,248,568	3,802,722	835,955	4,638	71,151	763	533,339	14.8
1890 to 1899	3,694,294	1,825,897	1,750,514	2,772	61,285	432	53,394	13.6
1900 to 1909	8,202,388	1,811,556	5,761,013	53,782	299,836	6,326	269,875	14.7
1910 to 1919	6,347,380	1,112,638	3,872,773	240,964	269,736	8,867	842,402	13.2
1920 to 1929	4,295,510	1,273,297	1,287,043	558,481	126,740	6,362	1,043,587	11.6
1930 to 1939	699,375	257,592	186,807	49,539	19,231	2,120	184,086	8.8
1940 to 1949	856,608	362,084	110,440	95,955	34,532	6,720	246,877	6.9
1950 to 1959	2,499,268	1,008,223	396,750	392,466	135,844	13,016	552,969	5.4
1960 to 1969	3,213,749	627,297	506,146	791,138	358,605	23,780	906,783	4.7
1970 to 1979	4,248,203	287,127	538,463	1,015,200	1,406,544	71,408	929,461	6.2
1980 to 1989	6,244,379	339,038	329,828	1,748,824	2,391,356	141,990	1,293,343	7.9
1990 to 1999	9,775,398	405,922	942,690	3,938,231	2,859,899	346,416	1,282,240	11.1
2000 to 2009	10,299,430	418,743	930,866	4,205,180	3,470,835	759,734	514,072	12.9

FIGURE 1 Number of immigrants and immigrants as percentage of the US population, 1850 to 2013



Annual Number of Legal U.S. Immigrants by Decade and Region of Origin, 1960-2009



Note: Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: Department of Homeland Security Immigration Statistics.

Audiocast: Listen to Philip Martin discuss the data on the changing geographic makeup of immigrants over the past 50 years. www.prb.org/PopulationBulletins/2010/immigration1.aspx

Foreigners Entering the United States or Gaining Residency Status, 2003–2005, by Selected Categories

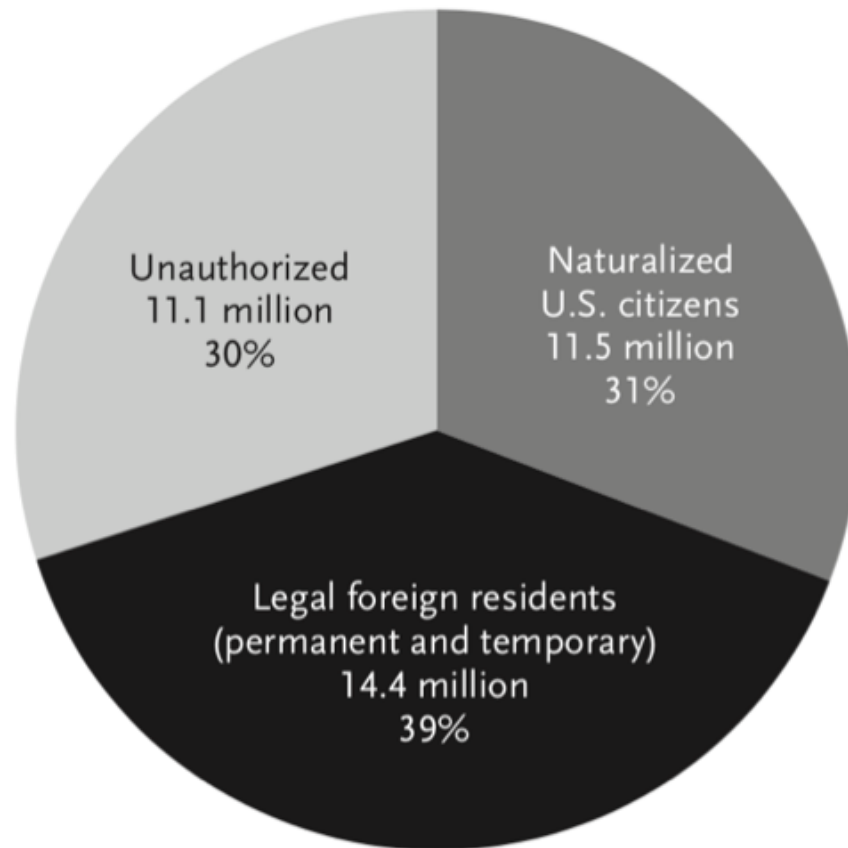
Category	Numbers in thousands			Annual average, 2003–2005
	2003	2004	2005	
Legal immigrants	704	958	1,122	928
New arrivals	358	374	384	372
Adjustment of status*	347	584	738	556
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	331	418	436	395
Other family-sponsored immigrants	159	214	213	195
Employment-based	82	155	247	161
Refugees and asylees	45	71	143	86
Diversity immigrants	46	50	46	48
Legal temporary migrants **	27,849	30,781	32,003	30,211
Visitors for pleasure	20,143	22,803	23,815	22,253
Foreign students and families	655	649	654	653
Temporary foreign workers/families	797	832	884	837
Unauthorized foreigners (estimate)	525	525	525	525

*Includes people already in the United States legally who gained legal permanent resident status in that year.

** Excludes about 150 million admissions annually of certain Canadian tourists and business visitors exempt from visas, along with Mexicans with multiple-entry visas or border crossing cards. These numbers refer to admissions rather than people, which means that many foreigners are counted more than once.

Sources: DHS, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2005* (www.dhs.gov, accessed Nov. 21, 2006): tables 6 and 26; and J.S. Passel, *The Size and Characteristics of the Unauthorized Migrant Population in the U.S.* (2006).

Status of Foreign-Born U.S. Residents, 2005



Source: J.S. Passel, *The Size and Characteristics of the Unauthorized Migrant Population in the U.S.* (2006).

Immigration generates questions

- The U.S. has always celebrated its immigrant heritage
- However, Americans have always worried about economic, political, and cultural changes caused by immigration
- Immigration brings many changes that raise fundamental questions for Americans
 - Who are we?
 - What kind of a society have we built, and whom shall we welcome to it?
 - What should we do to encourage the integration of newcomers?
 - How should we deal with those who arrive uninvited?

Advocates of reducing immigration

- Immigration adds to population growth and environmental problems
- Immigrants can depress the wages and working conditions of U.S. workers
- Immigration can reduce the incentives for U.S. businesses to modernize
- “Too many” Spanish-speaking immigrants can hold back the integration of immigrants and undermine American values

U.S. immigration policies

- Laissez-Faire, 1780–1875
- Qualitative Restrictions, 1875–1920
- Quantitative Restrictions, since 1921
 - Several changes to immigration law after 1980

U.S. immigration policies

- Laissez-Faire, 1780–1875
 - Federal, state, and local governments, private employers, shipping companies and railroads, and churches promoted immigration to the United States
- Qualitative Restrictions, 1875–1920
 - Congress barred the entry of convicts and prostitutes in 1875
 - Immigration Act of 1882 for the first time prohibited immigration from China, which continued for most of the next 60 years
 - Immigrants from eastern and southern Europe aroused fear and hostility among Protestants and rural Americans
 - Laws instituted literacy tests beginning in 1897

U.S. immigration policies

- Quantitative Restrictions, since 1921
 - In 1921, Congress imposed the first quantitative restrictions on immigration, limiting arrivals of the foreign-born persons of each nationality present in the U.S.
 - Quotas were applied only to the Eastern Hemisphere
 - In the 1960s, the civil rights movement highlighted government discrimination against nonwhites, which affected policies
 - Quantitative restrictions were placed on immigration from the Western Hemisphere

Immigration reforms, 1980–1990

- 1980: U.S. adopted UN definition of refugee
 - Person outside her or his country of citizenship and unwilling to return because of a well-founded fear of persecution due to the person's race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion
- 1986: Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA)
 - Bargain between those who wanted to prevent more illegal migration
 - And those who wanted to legalize the status of illegal foreigners who had put down roots in the U.S.
- 1990: Congress enacted the Immigration Act (IMMACT)
 - Due to economic boom, more than doubled the number of immigrant visas available for foreigners requested by U.S. employers
 - Set the annual ceiling of 675,000 immigrants a year

Immigration reforms, 1996–2006

- Major laws in 1996
 - Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (ATEDPA)
 - It made easier to detain immigrants convicted of U.S. crimes without bail and to deport them after they had served their sentences
 - Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA)
 - It made most legal immigrants ineligible for federal welfare benefits
 - Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA)
 - It included measures to reduce illegal migration (e.g., border patrol)
 - It introduced a system by which employers could check whether newly hired workers were legally authorized to work in the U.S.
 - U.S. sponsors were required to have an income at least 125% the poverty line

Entries In and Out of the United States, 2004-2009

CATEGORY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Legal Immigrants	1,122,373	1,266,129	1,052,415	1,107,126	1,130,818
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	436,231	580,348	494,920	488,483	535,554
Other family-sponsored immigrants	212,970	222,229	194,900	227,761	211,859
Employment-based	246,878	159,081	162,176	166,511	144,034
Refugees and asylees	150,677	216,454	136,125	166,392	177,368
Diversity and other immigrants	75,617	88,017	64,294	57,979	62,003
Estimated emigration	-312,000	-316,000	-320,000	-324,000	-328,000
Legal Temporary Migrants	32,003,435	33,667,328	37,149,651	39,381,925	36,231,554
Pleasure/business	28,510,374	29,928,567	32,905,061	35,045,836	32,190,915
Foreign students (F-1)	621,178	693,805	787,756	859,169	895,392
Temporary foreign workers	882,957	985,456	1,118,138	1,101,938	936,272
Illegal Immigration: Apprehensions	1,291,142	1,206,457	960,756	791,568	—
Removals or deportations	246,431	280,974	319,382	358,886	—
Change in unauthorized foreigners	572,000	572,000	572,000	-650,000	—

— Data not available.

Note: The stock of unauthorized immigrants rose from 8.4 million in 2000 to 12.4 million in 2007, and dipped to 11.1 million in 2009.

Sources: Department of Homeland Security; and unauthorized foreigners data from Jeff Passel, Pew Hispanic Center, accessed at <http://pewhispanic.org/topics?TopicID=16>, on June 3, 2010.

Audiocast: Listen to Philip Martin explain the various types of immigrant entries into the United States and how these numbers have changed over the past five years.

www.prb.org/PopulationBulletins/2010/immigration1.aspx

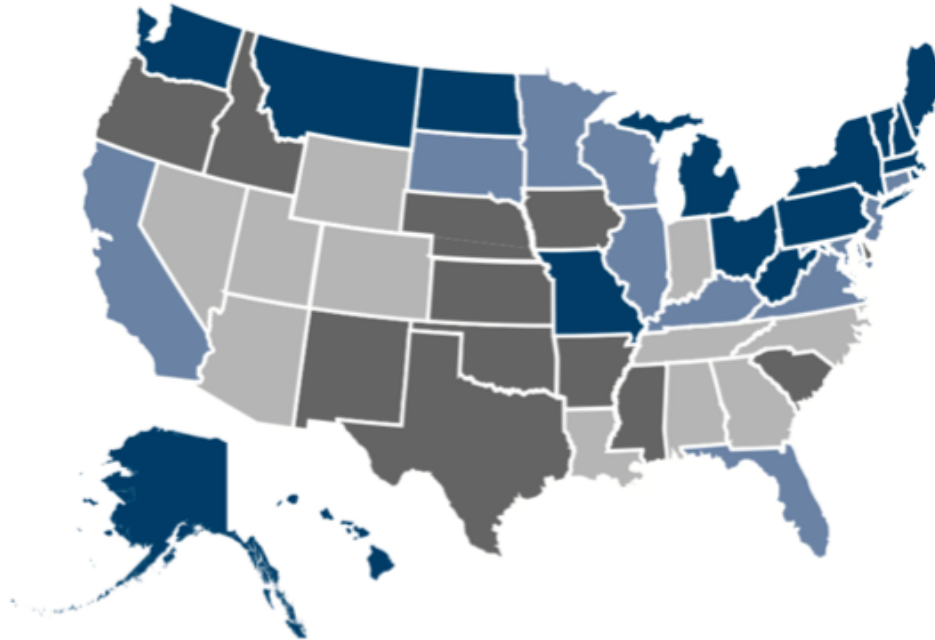
Increase in border enforcement

- Surge in border enforcement after 1986 (Massey 2015; Massey et al. 2016)
 - Massive policy intervention
 - Undertaken for domestic political purposes
 - Not based on analysis of forces driving migration
- Politicians, pundits, and bureaucrats continue to call for more border enforcement
 - Since 2008, net undocumented migration has been zero or negative

The contradictory U.S. policy

- Restrictions on work permits turn legal migrants into unauthorized migrants
 - However, family preference systems prevail, which encourage non-workers to migrate
- Increasing border controls affected the behavior of unauthorized migration from Mexico
 - Border enforcement discourages circularity
 - Undocumented immigrants are encouraged to stay
 - From a circular flow of male workers going to three states (CA, TX, IL)
 - To 11 million people living in settled families throughout the nation

Unauthorized Immigrants as Share of Foreign-Born by State, 2008



(US=30%)

- Highest % undocumented (45-80% of foreign-born)
- High % undocumented (35-45%)
- Lower % undocumented (25-35%)
- Lowest % undocumented (<25%)

Public attitudes toward immigration

- Public attitudes/perceptions toward immigration and questions about the social and economic impacts of immigrants are linked
- The fortunes of immigrants, and their effects on the economy, political system, schools, and society shape public opinion on additional immigration
- Discourse typically links undocumented immigrants to terrorism
 - Terrorist attacks have not been committed by illegal immigrants

Immigrants and terrorism

Lawful Entry or Residence		Carrying Concealed Explosives	Visa Overstay Violations	Illegal Entry
World Trade Center 1993 Attackers	Would-be NYC Subway Bombers	Millennium Bomber	Some of the 9/11 Hijackers	
Oklahoma City Bombers	Times Square Bomber	Shoe Bomber		
Anthrax Attacker	Fort Hood Shooter	Liquid-Explosives Bombers		
D.C. Snipers	Boston Marathon Bombers	Underwear Bomber		
Fort Dix Six	San Bernardino Shooters			

Policies should consider attitudes

- Successful immigration policies need to address political issues and public attitudes/perceptions
 - Not only humanitarian and economic interests
- Full consideration of this complex issue requires
 - Understanding of changes in immigration landscape over time
 - Comprehensive immigration reform

Immigration and U.S. population

- Immigration has a major effect on the size, distribution, and composition of the U.S. population
- Fertility and mortality are relatively low in the United States
- Immigration's role in the growth of the population has increased
- Immigration contributed at least a third to the total population increase between 1990 and 2000
- The number of foreign-born U.S. residents rose from almost 20 million to over 31 million

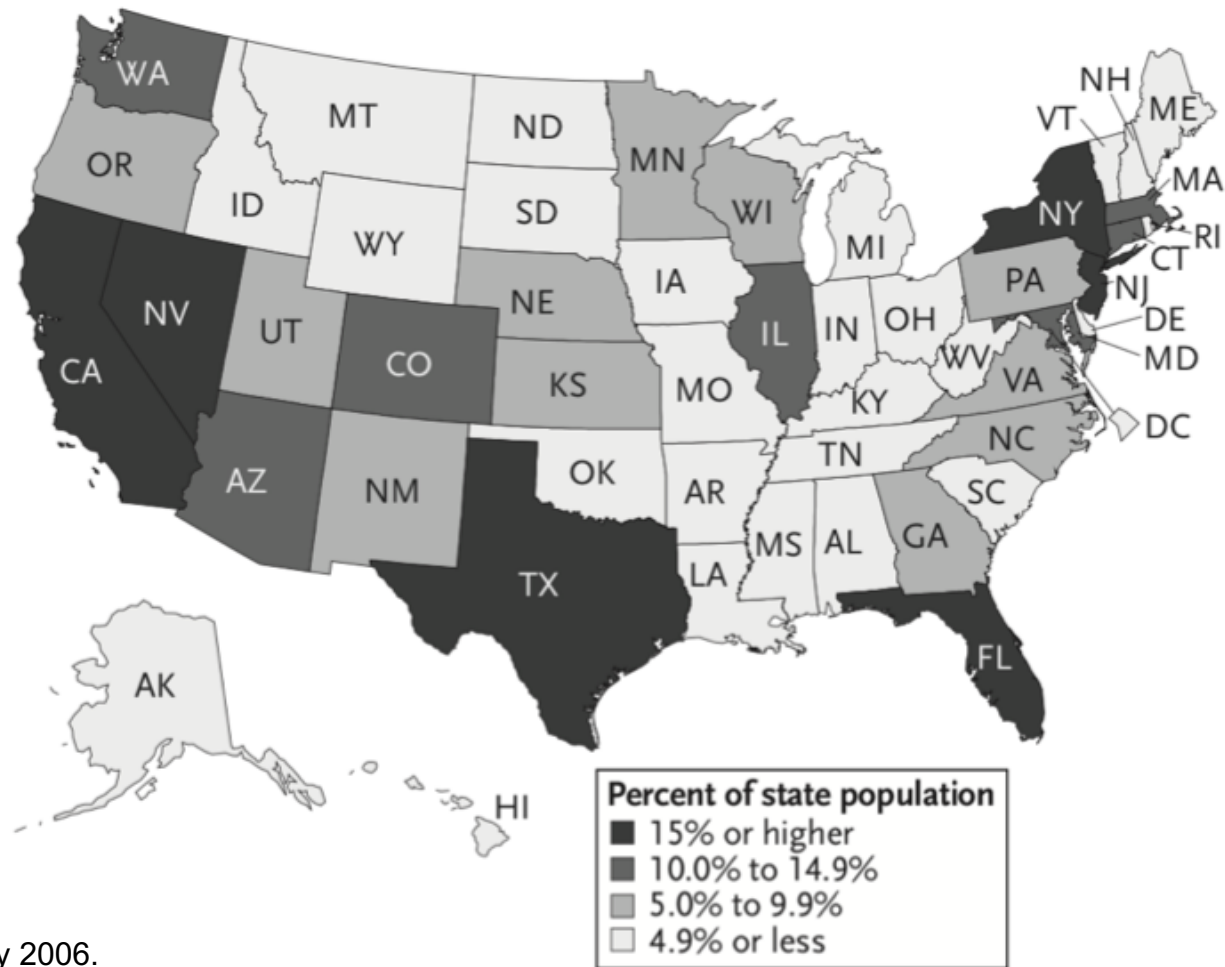
Increase in the U.S.-Born and Foreign-Born Population, 1980 to 2005

	<u>Total</u>	<u>U.S.-born</u>	<u>Foreign-born (FB)</u>
Number (millions)			
1980	227	213	14
1990	249	229	20
2000	281	250	31
2005	288	253	36
Percent increase			
1980–1990	9.8	7.7	40.4
1990–2000	13.2	9.3	55.4
FB share of increase			
1980–2000	100.0	68.9	30.4

Note: The 2005 estimates are not strictly comparable because they exclude people living in group homes or institutions.

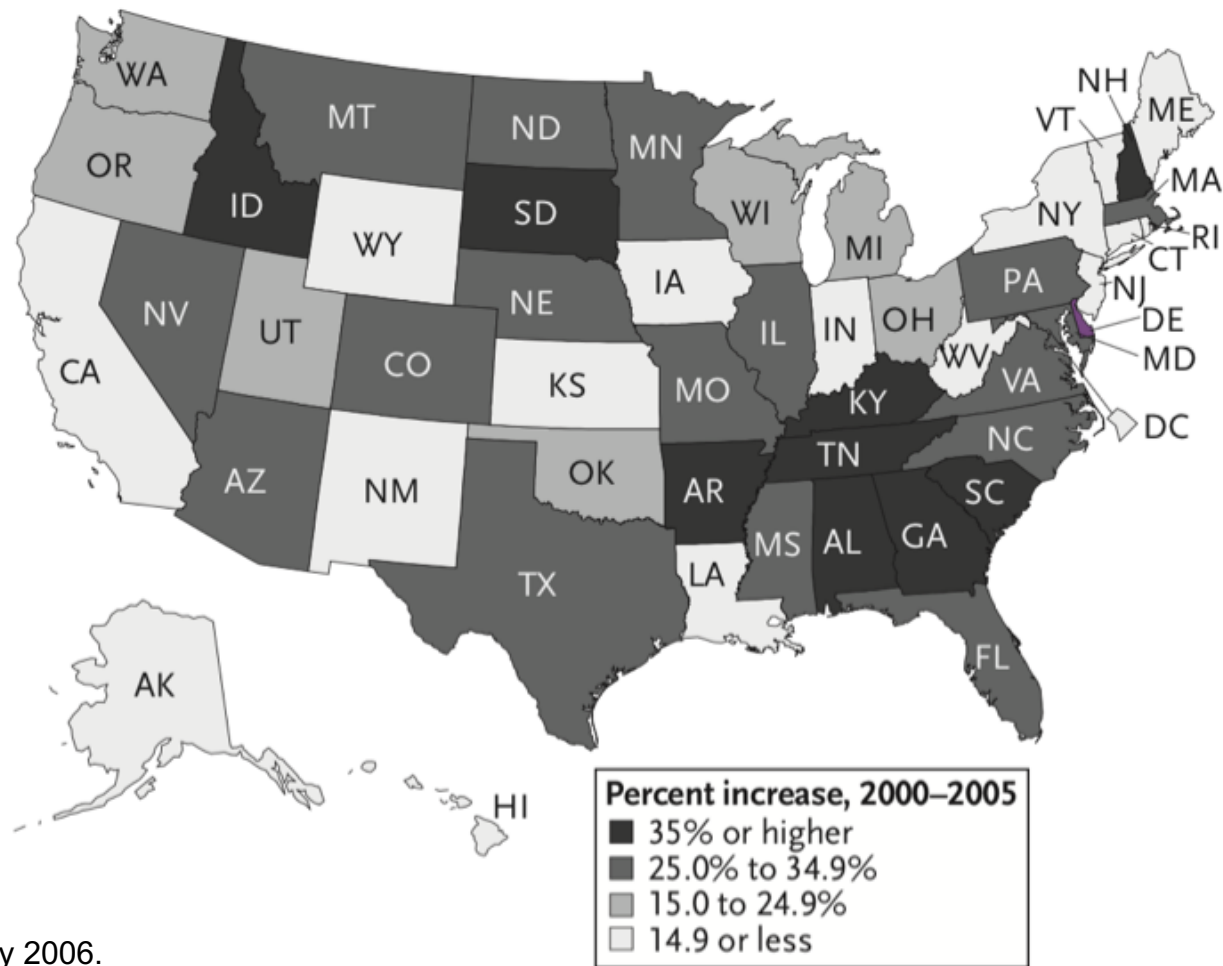
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2006* (www.census.gov, accessed Nov. 21, 2006); table HS-10; and Pew Hispanic Center, *Foreign Born Population at Mid-Decade* (2006, www.pewhispanic.org, accessed Oct. 24, 2006).

The Foreign-Born Population by State, 2005



Source: Martin, Midgley 2006.

Percent Growth in Foreign-Born Population, 2000–2005

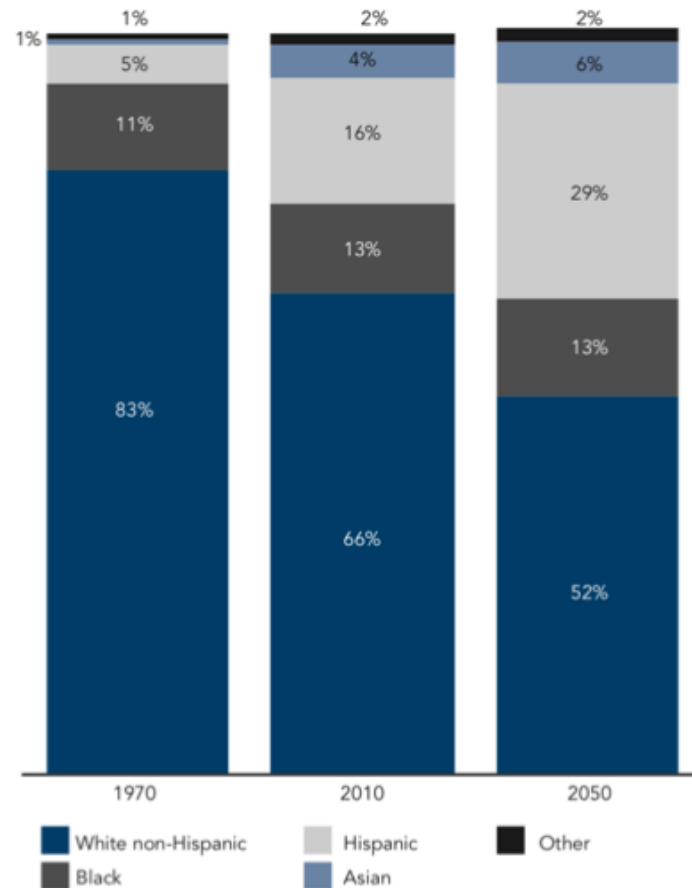


Projections

(Waters, Pineau 2016)

- Census Bureau projections point to continuing increases in foreign-born population in the next decades
 - By 2060, the foreign-born proportion will reach nearly 20% of the population
- Non-Hispanic whites will have fallen to less than 50% of the population (majority-minority)
 - Most immigrants are from Latin America and Asia
- An estimated 11 million persons (about 25% of the current foreign-born total) are undocumented
 - Annual deportations from this group have approached or exceeded 400,000

U.S. Population by Race and Ethnic Group, 1970, 2010, and 2050



Note: Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

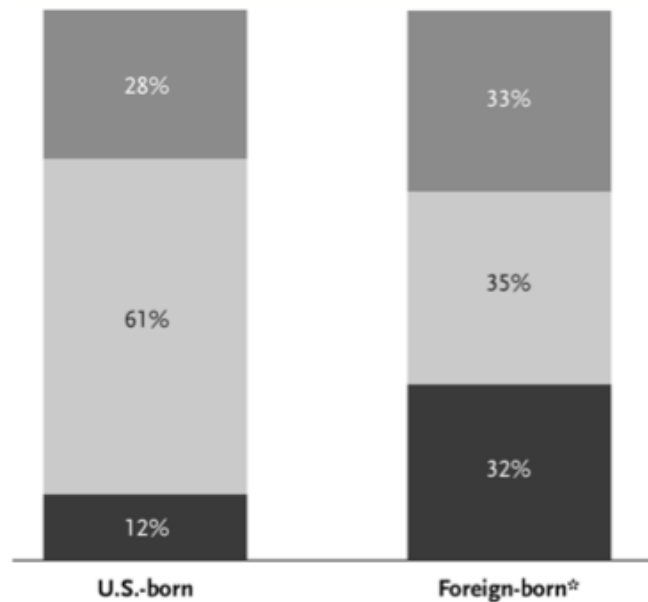
Source: U.S. Census Projections With Constant Net International Migration, accessed at www.census.gov/population/www/projections/2009cnmsSumTabs.html, on June 7, 2010.

Immigrant integration

(Waters, Pineau 2016)

- Many migrants from Mexico and Central America enter the U.S. with low educational levels and little English proficiency
 - Children of migrants are seen to have converged substantially to native-born averages in a broad array of domains
 - Education, earnings, occupation, poverty, residential integration, language
- However, integration also produced declines in well-being
 - Health, crime, family stability
- Integration with native-born non-Hispanic whites is
 - Fastest for Asian immigrants
 - Slower for Latino immigrants
 - Slowest for black immigrants
 - Especially difficult for undocumented individuals

U.S.-Born and Recently Arrived Foreign-Born Americans by Education, 2005



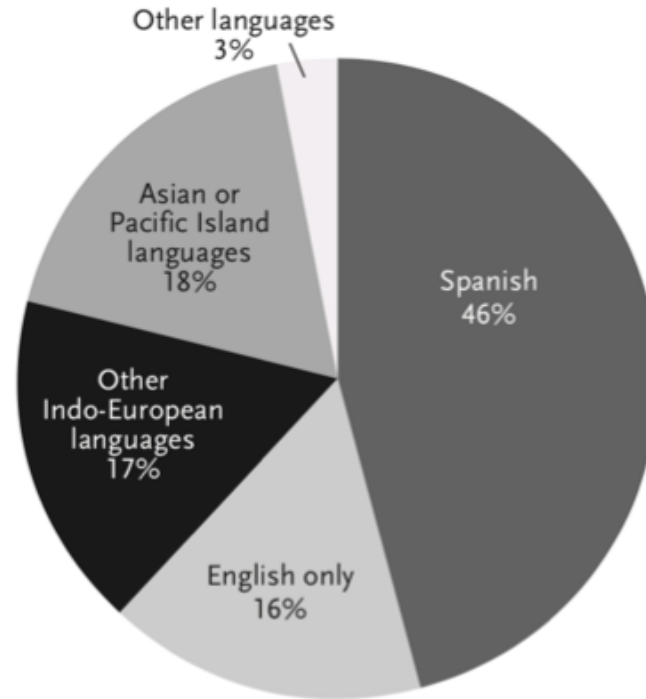
Percent of population age 25 or older with

- Bachelor's degree or higher
- High school graduate/some college
- Less than high school

* Entered the United States after 1999.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Educational Attainment in the United States: 2005* (www.census.gov, accessed Nov. 3, 2006): table 10.

Language Spoken at Home by the U.S. Foreign-Born Population, 2005



Note: Refers to people age 5 or older. Excludes people living in military barracks, college dormitories, or other group quarters. These data represent the midpoint of a range of estimates derived from the American Community Survey.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 *American Community Survey* (factfinder.census.gov, accessed Oct. 17, 2006): table C16005.

Immigrants and natives

- Immigration raises concerns that native workers might experience negative impacts on earnings and employment
 - Mainly those with lower levels of education
 - These natives might experience an increasing competition for low-paying jobs with immigrants and refugees
- Does an increase in labor supply, due to immigration, have negative effects on labor outcomes of competing low-skilled native workers?
 - There are no definitive answers, because numerous and concurrent effects are related to economic outcomes

(Waters, Pineau 2015)

Different results

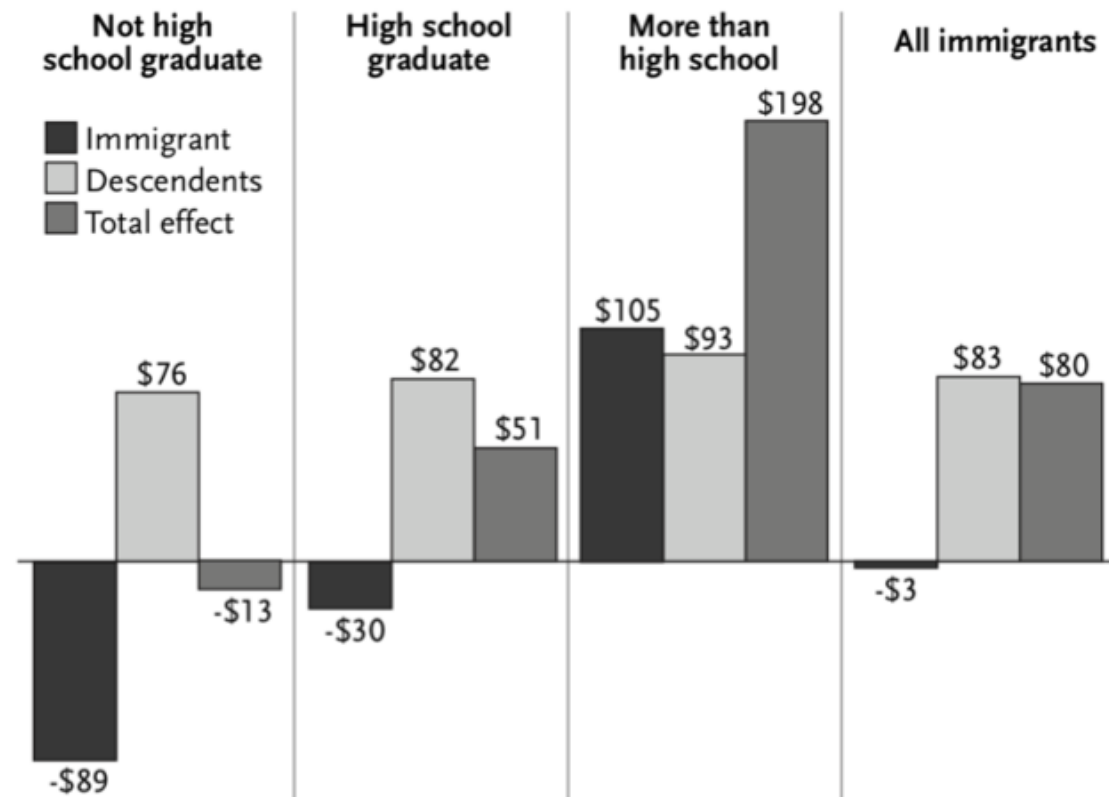
- Immigration reduces the wage and labor supply of competing native workers (Borjas 2003, 2016)
 - Wages of natives decreased by almost 4% when there was a 10% increase in the labor supply of immigrants
- Immigration had a small effect on the wages of native workers with no high school degree between 1990 and 2006 (Ottaviano, Peri 2012)
 - Immigration had a small positive effect on average native wages
 - But had a substantial negative effect on wages of previous immigrants in the long run

Different approaches (Card 2012)

- Assumption about capital
 - If **fixed**: negative effects of immigration on labor outcomes
 - If **adjusted** in the long run: effect of immigration is approximately zero
- Education groups
 - If **four groups** (dropouts, high school, some college, college)
 - Immigrant dropouts lower relative wages of native dropouts
 - If **two groups** (high-school equivalents, college equivalents)
 - Earnings have been largely unaffected by immigration
- Immigrants and natives with low levels of education
 - If **equal competition** is assumed: negative effects on wages
 - If **natives having advantages** is assumed (e.g. language proficiency, broader social networks): positive effects on outcomes of natives

The Long-Term Fiscal Impact of One Immigrant

Amount in U.S. dollars (thousands)



Source: J.P. Smith and B. Edmonston, eds., *The New Americans: Economic, Demographic, and Fiscal Effects of Immigration* (1997): table 7-5.

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