

**Course information**

Course website: <http://www.ernestoamaral.com/soci647-18spring.html>

Meeting location: Academic Building 307 (<http://aggiemap.tamu.edu/?bldg=0462>)

Meeting times: Monday, 9:00am–12:00pm

**Instructor information**

**Ernesto F. L. Amaral**, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology

Office location: Academic Building 415

Office hours: Wednesday, 3–5pm and by appointment

Phone: (979)845–9706

Email: [amaral@tamu.edu](mailto:amaral@tamu.edu)

**Course description**

**Main contents:** This course will cover the topic of migration through a demographic perspective. Migration is the permanent change of residence (residential mobility), when people move 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). The major topics covered in this course are: (1) overview of migration; (2) theories of migration; (3) theories of international migration; (4) immigration policies; (5) migration measurement; (6) modeling migration; (7) migration and labor markets; (8) immigrant integration; (9) migration, segregation, and race; (10) migration and gender; (11) migration and health; (12) migration and the environment; (13) attitudes towards immigrants; and (14) forced migration and refugees. There are no prerequisites for this course.

**Readings:** Students are expected to read the main texts before each class, as indicated in the schedule for each day. I emphasize the understanding of results presented in the articles, instead of formulas that might be presented by the authors. Extra readings are only for informational purpose. Students should select two of these extra articles to discuss in class throughout the semester, which will count as class presentations. The professor will guide the students to choose papers that are of their interest and that would complement the main readings.

**Writing:** Students will develop a series of assignments (migration profile, outline of paper, first draft of paper, and final paper) about any area of their interest, which is related to the topics of migration discussed in the course. This paper can be used as a thesis or dissertation chapter, background for a project, an initial literature review, or any other project in a migration area that the student would like to deepen her/his knowledge.

**Material:** Via the course website, I will provide files containing the syllabus, slides, readings, assignments, external links, and other materials, which will be uploaded throughout the semester. There are references for several textbooks in the syllabus, but students are not required to buy any of them for this course.

**Approach:** I encourage students to apply the knowledge they acquire to perform a deeper literature review, analyze data, and write academic papers. I emphasize the interpretation of results obtained in the course, as opposed to asking my students to memorize formulas. My teaching strategy is to break down the significance of the class material and make the topic accessible through lectures, use of diagrams, examples from real data, handouts, and interactive classes.

### Learning outcomes

Upon successfully completing this course, students should be able to:

- Identify advanced concepts related to migration and immigration.
- Describe, interpret, and critique the main migration theories.
- Identify different sources of data for measuring migration.
- Interpret migration levels and trends.
- Define and calculate basic measures of migration.

### Assignments and grading policies

**Assessments:** The course grade will be determined based on class presentations, assignments, and papers. Details about each assessment will be provided on the website of this course. See more information about Student Rules regarding examinations via the following link (<http://student-rules.tamu.edu/rule08>).

**Class presentations:** Throughout the semester, students should select two articles, within the extra readings, to present in class after the regular lecture. Students have to select these papers from two different topics discussed in the course. The professor will guide the students to choose papers that are of their interest and that would complement the main readings for each class. Students can use slides, but they are welcome to discuss their readings only using their notes.

**Paper outline, paper draft, final paper:** Students should select a topic related to this class and develop a paper throughout the semester. I will provide feedback for the outline, which will help the student work on their first draft. Finally, based on the draft, students can work on the final paper for this class. This paper can consist of only a literature review, focusing on substantive topics of migration. Students can also analyze secondary aggregated data or microdata or their own data in the paper if they wish to have a more empirical focus.

**Migration profile:** Students should provide information about migration rates, trends, patterns for a specific country, state, city, or community of their own interest. You can obtain migration data from several websites, such as the ones provided on this course's website. Students can also use microdata to perform this migration profile. In any case, this empirical exercise can be inserted into the paper assignment. As a result, the student will have a more complete and robust paper by the end of the semester.

**Communication and submission:** I will utilize eCampus (<http://ecampus.tamu.edu/>) to communicate with students, receive assignments, and provide other resources. More specifically, assignments will be submitted through Turnitin within eCampus. "Turnitin is an online database system designed to help instructors detect plagiarism, track citations, facilitate peer reviews, and provide paperless grading markup in written assignments" (<http://its.tamu.edu/Systems-Software/TurnItIn>). Students will have until 8:00am of the due dates to turn in assignments through eCampus (<http://ecampus.tamu.edu/>). Due dates are listed in the calendar of activities of this syllabus.

**Grading scale:** The course follows the standard rules of the university regarding the letter grading scale (<http://student-rules.tamu.edu/rule10>). Assessments will not be graded on a curve.

Assessment	Percent of final grade
Class presentation 1	5%
Class presentation 2	5%
Paper outline	15%
Migration profile	15%
Paper draft	20%
Final paper	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

Grading scale	Percent
A	90–100%
B	80–89%
C	70–79%
D	60–69%
F	0–59%

**Study groups:** You are not competing with others in this class for a grade. Feel free to form study groups to review course materials. However, assignments are not group projects. All assignments should reflect only your own work. Students should not prepare assignments or compare their documents with the work of others before submitting for a grade.

**Calendar of activities, course topics, and major assignment dates (tentative)**

The tentative calendar of activities below includes dates, course topics, readings, and major assignment dates for this course. Changes will be indicated during classes and will be posted on the course website.

<b>Week</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Assignments due dates</b>
<b>JANUARY</b>			
01	01/22 (Monday)	Introduction	
02	01/29 (Monday)	Theories of migration	
<b>FEBRUARY</b>			
03	02/05 (Monday)	Theories of international migration	
04	02/12 (Monday)	Immigration policies	Paper outline
05	02/19 (Monday)	Migration measurement	
06	02/26 (Monday)	Modeling migration	Migration profile
<b>MARCH</b>			
07	03/05 (Monday)	Migration and labor markets	
—	<del>03/12</del> (Monday)	<del>Spring Break</del>	—
08	03/19 (Monday)	Immigrant integration	
09	03/26 (Monday)	Migration, segregation, and race	Paper draft
<b>APRIL</b>			
10	04/02 (Monday)	Migration and gender	
11	04/09 (Monday)	Migration and health	
12	04/16 (Monday)	Migration and the environment	
13	04/23 (Monday)	Attitudes towards immigrants	
14	04/30 (Monday)	Forced migration and refugees	Final paper

## Reading list

### Week 1 – Introduction

We will cover overall aspects about migration transition, definition of migration, internal and international migrants, migration measurement, migration transition within countries, migration between countries, migration origins and destinations, forced migration, consequences of migration.

#### – Main readings

- Martin P, Midgley E. 2006. “Immigration: Shaping and reshaping America.” *Population Bulletin*, 61(4): 1–28.
- Martin P, Midgley E. 2010. “Immigration in America.” *Population Bulletin Update*, Population Reference Bureau, June.
- Waters MC, Pineau MG. 2016. “The National Research Council on the integration of immigrants into American society.” *Population and Development Review*, 42(2): 385–389.
- Weeks JR. 2015. *Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues*. 12th edition. Boston: Cengage Learning. Chapters 1 (pp. 1–24), 2 (pp. 25–57), 7 (pp. 251–297). (<http://a.co/fZotWPA>)

#### – Extra readings

- Hirschman C. 2005. “Immigration and the American century”. *Demography* 42(4): 595–620.
- Ness I (ed.). 2013. *The Encyclopedia of Global Human Migration*. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell. (<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/book/10.1002/9781444351071>)
- Passel JS, Cohn DV, Gonzalez-Barrera A. 2012. “Net Migration from Mexico Falls to Zero and Perhaps Less.” Washington, DC: Pew Research Center. (<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2012/04/23/net-migration-from-mexico-falls-to-zero-and-perhaps-less/>)
- Salzmann T, Edmonston B, Raymer J (eds.). 2010. *Demographic Aspects of Migration*. Heidelberg: VS Research.
- White MJ (ed.). 2016. *International Handbook of Migration and Population Distribution*. New York: Springer. (<http://www.springer.com/us/book/9789401772815>)

### Week 2 – Theories of migration

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. Migration decisions are determined by “push” and “pull” factors in areas of origin and destination (Greenwood et al. 1991; Lee 1966; Passaris 1989). Examples of these influences are intervening obstacles (distance, physical barriers, immigration laws) and 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).

#### – Main readings

- de Haas H. 2010. “Migration transitions: A theoretical and empirical inquiry into the developmental drivers of international migration.” IMI Working Paper, 24, International Migration Institute, University of Oxford.
- Lee ES. 1966. “A theory of migration.” *Demography*, 3: 47–57.
- McNeil W. 1984. “Human migration in historical perspective.” *Population and Development Review* 10: 1–18.
- Todaro MP. 1980. “Internal migration in developing countries: A survey.” In *Population and Economic Change in Developing Countries*, edited by Richard A. Easterlin, 361–402. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Tolnay S. 2003. “The African American ‘Great Migration’ and beyond.” *Annual Review of Sociology*, 29: 209–232.

#### – Extra readings

- Davis K. 1955. “The origin and growth of urbanization in the world.” *American Journal of Sociology* 60: 429–437.
- de Haas H. 2007. *The Myth of Invasion: Irregular Migration from West Africa to the Maghreb and the European Union*. Oxford: International Migration Institute, University of Oxford.
- Ginsburg C, Bocquier P, Bégué D, Afolabi S, Augusto O, Derra K, Odhiambo F, Otiende M, Soura A, Zabré P, White MJ, Collinson MA. 2016. Human capital on the move: Education as a determinant of internal migration in selected INDEPTH surveillance populations in Africa.” *Demographic Research*, 34(30): 845–884.
- Greenwood MJ, Hunt GL, Rickman DS, Treyz GI. 1991. “Migration, regional equilibrium, and the estimation of compensating differentials.” *American Economic Review*, 81(5): 1382–1390.

- Greenwood MJ. 1997. "Internal migration in developed countries." In MR Rosenzweig, O Stark (eds.). *Handbook of Population and Family Economics*. Vol 1. Part B. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science B.V. Chapter 12 (pp. 647–720).
- Harris JR, Todaro MP. 1970. "Migration, unemployment and development: A two-sector analysis." *The American Economic Review*, 60(1): 126–142.
- Lucas REB. 1997. "Internal migration in developing countries." In MR Rosenzweig, O Stark (eds.). *Handbook of Population and Family Economics*. Vol 1. Part B. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science B.V. Chapter 13 (pp. 721–798).
- McDowell C, de Haan A. 1997. "Migration and sustainable livelihoods: A critical review of the literature." Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Working Paper 65.
- Passaris C. 1989. "Immigration and the evolution of economic-theory." *International Migration*, 27(4): 525–542.
- Ravenstein EG. 1885. "The laws of migration." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 48: 167–227.
- Ravenstein EG. 1889. "The laws of migration." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 52: 214–301.
- Sell RR. 1983. "Analyzing migration decisions: The first step—whose decisions?" *Demography* 20: 299–311.
- Todaro MP. 1969. "A model of labor migration and urban unemployment in less developed countries." *The American Economic Review*, 59 (1):138–148.
- Todaro MP. 1976. *Internal Migration in Developing Countries: A Review of Theory, Evidence, Methodology and Research Priorities*. Geneva: International Labour Office.

### **Week 3 – Theories of international migration**

Several studies discuss determinants of international migration, based on a series of theories (e.g., neoclassical economics, the new economics of migration, segmented labor market theory, world systems theory, network theory, cumulative causation). The selected readings provide a clear understanding of the determinants, magnitude, and characteristics of international migration from Mexico to the U.S. (Massey et al. 1994, Massey and Espinosa 1997, Massey, Durand, and Pren 2014, Massey and Gentsch 2014, Massey 2015, Massey, Durand, and Pren 2015, Massey, Durand, and Pren 2016).

#### **– Main readings**

- Brettell CB, Hollifield JF. 2014. *Migration Theory: Talking across Disciplines*. Hoboken: Taylor & Francis. Introduction (pp. 1–36).
- Hirschman C. 1999. "Theories of international migration and immigration: A preliminary reconnaissance of ideal types." In C Hirschman, J DeWind, P Kasinitz (eds.). *International Migration and the Remaking of America*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. Chapter 6 (pp.120–126).
- Massey DS, Arango J, Hugo G, Kouaouci A, Pellegrino A, Taylor JE. 1994. "An evaluation of international migration theory: The North American case." *Population and Development Review*, 20(4): 699–751.
- Massey DS, Espinosa KE. 1997. "What's driving Mexico-US migration? A theoretical, empirical, and policy analysis." *American Journal of Sociology*, 102(4): 939–999.
- Portes A. 1997. "Immigration theory for a new century: Some problems and opportunities." *International Migration Review*, 31(4): 799–825.

#### **– Extra readings**

- Feliciano C. 2005. "Educational selectivity in U.S. immigration: How do immigrants compare to those left behind?" *Demography*, 42(1): 131–152.
- Hill K, Wong R. 2005. "Mexico-US migration: Views from both sides of the border." *Population and Development Review*, 31(1): 1–18.
- Martin P. 2013. "The global challenge of managing migration." *Population Bulletin*, 68(2): 1–16.
- Massey DS, Arango J, Hugo G, Kouaouci A, Pellegrino A, Taylor JE. 1993. "Theories of international migration: A review and appraisal." *Population and Development Review*, 19(3): 431–466.
- Massey DS, Durand J, Pren KA. 2014. "Explaining undocumented migration to the U.S." *International Migration Review*, 48(4): 1028–1061.
- Massey DS, España FG. 1987. "The Social Process of International Migration." *Science* 237(4816): 733–738.
- Palloni A, Massey DS, Ceballos M, et al. 2001. "Social capital and international migration: A test using information on family networks." *American Journal of Sociology*, 106(5): 1262–1298.

## Week 4 – Immigration policies

The importance of international migration to current and future policy challenges faced by the United States can hardly be overstated. Migrants have been and will continue to be the primary driver of U.S. population growth throughout the 21st century. As such, they are shaping critical policy questions pertaining to the changing demographic landscape of the urban future as well as the overall population challenge of achieving an equitable society. Immigration policy affects, and is affected by, many aspects of society, both within the United States as well as across other countries—economic growth, labor markets and demographics, health, education, criminal justice, national security, and border security to name a few (Massey, Durand, and Pren 2016). An important aspect of these policies is that even when they respond to changes in immigration, they are usually not based on understanding the driving forces of international migration (Massey and Pren 2012). These policies are usually shaped by economic circumstances, political ideologies, and symbolic significance of immigrants presented by the media, politicians, and legislators. Increasingly stringent border controls affected the behavior of unauthorized migrants from Mexico, helping to transform it from a largely circular flow of male workers primarily going to three states (California, Texas, and Illinois) into a population of 11 million people living in settled families throughout the nation (Massey 2015, Massey, Durand, and Pren 2016). In recent decades, the lack of a comprehensive federal immigration reform has resulted in the implementation of state policies that restrict access to employment, education, housing, health care, and other services to unauthorized immigrants, but also other policies that have removed immigration status as a criterion for accessing certain benefits (e.g., in-state tuition, state driver's license, publicly subsidized health insurance) (Karoly and Perez-Arce 2016).

### – Main readings

- Bloemraad I. 2015. "Theorizing and analyzing citizenship in multicultural societies." *The Sociological Quarterly*, 56(4): 591–606.
- Hollifield JF, Martin PL, Orrenius PM. 2014. "The dilemmas of immigration control." In Hollifield JF, Martin PL, Orrenius PM (eds.). *Controlling Immigration: A Global Perspective*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press. Chapter 1 (pp. 3–44).
- Massey DS, Durand J, Pren KA. 2016. "Why border enforcement backfired." *American Journal of Sociology* 121(5): 1557–1600.
- Massey DS, Pren KA. 2012. "Unintended consequences of US immigration policy: Explaining the post-1965 surge from Latin America." *Population and Development Review*, 38(1): 1–29.
- Massey DS. 1999. "International migration at the dawn of the twenty-first century: The role of the state." *Population and Development Review*, 25(2): 303–322.

### – Extra readings

- Bloemraad I, Korteweg A, Yurdakul G. 2008. Citizenship and immigration: Multiculturalism, assimilation, and challenges to the nation-state." *Annual Review of Sociology*, 34: 153–179.
- Bloemraad, I. 2006. *Becoming a Citizen: Incorporating Immigrants and Refugees in the United States and Canada*. Berkeley: University of California Press. (<http://a.co/e5shlj2>)
- Chung EA. 2014. "Japan and South Korea: Immigration control and immigrant incorporation." In Hollifield JF, Martin PL, Orrenius PM (eds.). *Controlling Immigration: A Global Perspective*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press. Chapter 13 (pp. 399–430).
- Donato K, Durand J, Massey DS. 1992. "Stemming the tide? Assessing the deterrent effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act." *Demography* 29: 139–157.
- Glenn EN. 2011. "Constructing citizenship: Exclusion, subordination, and resistance." *American Sociological Review*, 76(1): 1–24.
- Immigration Policy Center. 2014. *Basics of the United States Immigration System*. Washington, DC: Immigration Policy Center, American Immigration Council.
- Karoly LA, Perez-Arce F. 2016. *A Cost-Benefit Framework for Analyzing the Economic and Fiscal Impacts of State-Level Immigration Policies*. Santa Monica: RAND Corporation.
- Klimaviciute L. 2017. "To stay or not to stay: The calculus for international STEM students in the United States." Migration Policy Institute, January 4.
- Martin PL. 2014. "The United States: The continuing immigration debate." In Hollifield JF, Martin PL, Orrenius PM (eds.). *Controlling Immigration: A Global Perspective*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press. Chapter 2 (pp. 47–87).
- Massey DS, Durand J, Malone NJ. 2002. *Beyond Smoke and Mirrors: Mexican Immigration in an Era of Economic Integration*. New York: Russell Foundation. Chapters 3–7.
- Massey DS, Durand J, Pren KA. 2015. "Border enforcement and return migration by documented and undocumented Mexicans." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 41(7): 1015–1040.
- Massey DS, Gentsch K. 2014. "Undocumented migration to the United States and the wages of Mexican immigrants." *International Migration Review*, 48(2): 482–499.



- Massey DS. 2013. "America's immigration policy fiasco: Learning from past mistakes." *Daedalus*, 142(3): 5–15.
- Massey DS. 2015. "A missing element in migration theories." *Migration Letters*, 12(3): 279–299.
- Mize RL, Swords ACS. 2010. *Consuming Mexican Labor: From the Bracero Program to NAFTA*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id= DDre5B1LcC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id= DDre5B1LcC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false)
- O'Mara M. 2012. "The uses of the foreign student." *Social Science History*, 36(4): 583–615.
- UN. 2013. "Immigration policies." In *International Migration Policies: Government Views and Priorities*. New York: United Nations (UN). Chapter 2 (pp. 5–51).

## **Week 5 – Migration measurement**

Some studies suggest that last-move data (previous residence) and duration of residence provide the best approach to measure migration (Xu-Doeve 2006). The exact date of the move is reported by the duration of residence, which provides the full reconstruction of migration processes as they took place in real time. Other studies highlight that place of residence at a fixed date in the past is the preferable information suited to estimate internal migration (UNECE 2005). Estimation of age patterns of migration with different variables was performed for the Brazilian context (Amaral 2008).

### **– Main readings**

- Amaral EFL. 2008. "Improvements of techniques to estimate migration rates: An application with Brazilian censuses data." *Population Review*, 47(2): 1–24.
- Bell M, Charles-Edwards E, Ueffing P, Stillwell J, Kupiszewski M, Kupiszewska D. 2015. "Internal migration and development: Comparing migration intensities around the world." *Population and Development Review*, 41(1): 33–58.
- Bell M, Charles-Edwards E. 2013. "Cross-national comparisons of internal migration: An update on global patterns and trends." United Nations Population Division, Technical Paper, 2013/1: 1–30.
- Bernard A, Bell M, Charles-Edwards E. 2014. "Life-course transitions and the age profile of internal migration." *Population and Development Review*, 40(2): 213–239.
- Raymer J. 2017. "Measuring flows of international migration: Consistent measures of migration are needed to understand patterns and impacts on labor market outcomes." *IZA World of Labor*, 354: 1–10.
- Wachter KW. 2014. *Essential Demographic Methods*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Chapters 1 (pp. 5–29), 2 (pp. 30–47). (<http://a.co/9xeotjQ>)

### **– Extra readings**

- Bell M, Blake M, Boyle P, Duke-Williams O, Rees P, Stillwell J, Hugo G. 2002. "Cross-national comparison of internal migration: Issues and measures." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A*, 165(3): 435–464.
- Bell M, Charles-Edwards E, Kupiszewska D, Kupiszewski M, Stillwell J, Zhu Y. 2015. "Internal migration data around the world: Assessing contemporary practice." *Population, Space and Place*, 21(1): 1–17.
- Bell M, Muhidin S. 2009. "Cross-national comparison of internal migration." Munich Personal RePEc Archive (MPRA) Paper, 19213. Queensland Center for Population Research, University of Queensland.
- Bell M. 2005. "Towards rigorous cross-national comparison of internal migration: Who collects what?" XXV International Population Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Tours, France, July 18–23.
- Benetsky M. 2014. "2007–2011 county-to-county migration flows." U.S. Census Bureau Working Paper, 2014–036.
- Bernard A, Rowe F, Bell M, Ueffing P, Charles-Edwards E. 2017. "Comparing internal migration across the countries of Latin America: A multidimensional approach." *PLoS ONE*, 12(3): e0173895.
- Fleurence RL, Hollenbeak CS. 2007. "Rates and probabilities in economic modelling: Transformation, translation and appropriate application." *Pharmacoeconomics*, 25(1): 3–6.
- Schmertmann CP. 1992. "Estimation of historical migration rates from a single census: Interregional migration in Brazil 1900–1980." *Population Studies*, 46(1): 103–120.
- Schmertmann CP. 1999. "Estimating multistate transition hazards from last-move data." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 94(445): 53–63.
- UNECE. 2005. "Definitions and measurement of international migration in the 2000 census round and issues for the 2010 round." Working Paper 14, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).
- Vargas-Silva C (ed.). 2012. *Handbook of Research Methods in Migration*. Northampton: Edward Elgar.  
<http://a.co/h91p5hV>
- Xu-Doeve WLJ. 2005. "The demographic measurement of migration and its adjustment for underenumeration." XXV International Population Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Tours, France, 18–23 July 2005.

- Xu-Doeve WLJ. 2006a. *Methods of Measuring Internal and International Migration*. Netherlands: ANRC Publishing.
- Xu-Doeve WLJ. 2006b. "The measurement of international and internal migration in the 2010 global round of population censuses: Twelve key recommendations on questions, concepts, and procedures." *European Population Conference of the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS)*, Liverpool, UK, 21–24 June 2006.
- Xu-Doeve WLJ. 2008. *Introduction to the Measurement of Internal and International Migration*. Netherlands: ANRC Publishing.

### **Week 6 – Modeling migration**

After the estimation of migration rates by age group, mathematical models proposed by Rogers and Castro (1981) can be implemented on the results. Regularities found in migration rates by age help develop hypothetical migration models that can be used in population studies with limited or inadequate data. Mathematical models can be applied to estimated migration rates, in order to smooth the curves and originate parameters to interpret the level and pattern of population flows (Raymer and Rogers 2007; Rogers and Castro 1981; Rogers and Jordan 2004). Gravity models are usually implemented to predict the likelihood of migration, using distance as the main exogenous factor (Head 2000, Lowry 1966, Pöyhönen 1963, Stillwell 2009, Tinbergen 1962). Gravity models address the distance between areas, as well as the changing population in the areas over time. The idea behind these models is to use the distance between areas and population trends to estimate the level of migration between areas, based on the regional equilibrium framework. Another set of covariates are related to the integration of spatial analysis, which includes the influence of neighboring areas on the likelihood of migrating (LeSage and Pace 2008, LeSage and Pace 2009, Anselin and Rey 2014). Discrete event micro-simulation (DES) models and agent-based models can estimate the relationship between migration and several individual and contextual variables. These models allow researchers to build different scenarios and simulate future population flows (Massey and Zenteno 1999, Klabunde and Willekens 2016).

#### **– Main readings**

- Bernard A, Bell M, Charles-Edwards E. 2014. "Improved measures for the cross-national comparison of age profiles of internal migration." *Population Studies*, 68(2): 179–195.
- Klabunde A, Willekens F. 2016. "Decision-making in agent-based models of migration: State of the art and challenges." *European Journal of Population*, 32(1): 73–97.
- LeSage JP, Pace RK. 2008. "Spatial econometric modeling of origin-destination flows." *Journal of Regional Science*, 48(5): 941–967.
- Raymer J, Rogers A. 2007. "Using age and spatial flow structures in the indirect estimation of migration streams." *Demography*, 44(2): 199–223.
- Rogers A, Jordan L. 2004. "Estimating migration flows from birthplace-specific population stocks of infants." *Geographical Analysis*, 36(1): 38–53.
- Stillwell, J. 2005. "Inter-regional migration modelling: A review and assessment." 45th Congress of the European Regional Science Association, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands, August, 23–27.

#### **– Mathematical models to smooth migration rates**

- Bernard A, Bell M. 2015. "Smoothing internal migration age profiles for comparative research." *Demographic Research*, 32(33): 915–948.
- Bracken I, Bates J. 1983. "Analysis of gross migration profiles in England and Wales: Some developments in classification." *Environment and Planning A*, 15: 343–355.
- Raymer J, Bonaguidi A, Valentini A. 2006. "Describing and projecting the age and spatial structures of interregional migration in Italy." *Population, Space and Place*, 12(5): 371–388.
- Rogers A, Castro LJ. 1981. *Model Migration Schedules*. Laxenburg: International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis.
- Rogers A, Willekens FJ, Little JS, Raymer J. 2002. "Describing migration spatial structure." *Papers in Regional Science*, 81(1): 29–48.
- Rogers A, Willekens FJ, Raymer J. 2001. "Modeling interregional migration flows: Continuity and change." *Mathematical Population Studies*, 9(3/4): 231–263.
- Rogers A, Willekens FJ, Raymer J. 2003. "Imposing age and spatial structures on inadequate migration-flow datasets." *The Professional Geographer*, 55(1) : 56–69.



### **– Gravity models**

- Anderson JE, Wincoop EV. 2003. "Gravity with gravitas: A solution to the border puzzle." *American Economic Review*, 93(1): 170–192.
- Boyle PJ, Flowerdew R. 1997. "Improving distance estimates between areal units in migration models." *Geographical Analysis*, 29(2): 93–107.
- Flowerdew R, Lovett A. 1988. "Fitting constrained Poisson regression models to interurban migration flows." *Geographical Analysis*, 20(4): 297–307.
- Head K. 2000. "Gravity for beginners." *Rethinking the Line: The Canada-U.S. Border Conference*, Vancouver, British Columbia.
- Lowry IS. 1966. *Migration and Metropolitan Growth: Two Analytical Models*. San Francisco: Chandler Publishing.
- Parsons C. 2005. "Quantifying the trade-migration nexus of the enlarged EU: A comedy of errors or much ado about nothing?" *Sussex Centre for Migration Research, Sussex Migration Working Paper*, 27: 1–32.
- Pöyhönen P. 1963. "A tentative model for the volume of trade between countries." *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv*, 90: 93–100.
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## **Week 7 – Migration and labor markets**

The availability of jobs and the level of earnings are major factors influencing migration flows (Cadena and Kovak 2013, 2016). People move to areas with better income opportunities due to relative declines in the size of the labor force in a particular age and education group. Population streams are influenced by the availability of jobs and income differentials between both the sending and the receiving areas. At the same time, changes in labor outcomes are induced by differential rates of migration (Muth 1971). Some predictors of migration are not only drivers of migration, but are also factors that are impacted by migration. As a way to deal with reverse causality issues, researchers can estimate gravity models, using distance as a predictor of the likelihood of migrating (as discussed before). Some studies indicate that immigration reduces the wage and labor supply of competing native workers (Borjas 1987, Borjas, Freeman, and Katz 1997, Borjas 2003). Other studies emphasize long-term effects of immigration, which increases labor supply and competition in the labor markets, as well as raises demand for services and stimulates economic growth in receiving areas (Card 2005, 2007, Card and Lewis 2007, Card 2009, 2012, Ottaviano and Peri 2012). Labor markets with high levels of immigration experience economic adjustments. Population streams affect economic opportunities, at the same time that businesses and workers adapt and take advantage of new labor configurations. Public policies should take into account that short-term negative effects of migration flows on earnings might be overcome by investments for economic growth that would absorb the increasing working-age population. Moreover, migrants could offer a demographic solution to the tax base needs of an aging population (Storesletten 2000).

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### **– Effects of the Mariel boatlift on American workers**

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## Week 8 – Immigrant integration

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## **Week 9 – Migration, segregation, and race**

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## Week 10 – Migration and gender

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## Week 11 – Migration and health

Migration may help to dampen socioeconomic inequalities in population health with their unusually healthy profiles given their socioeconomic circumstances (Markides and Coreil 1986, Markides and Eschbach 2005, Teruya and Bazargan-Hejazi 2013). However, acculturation appears to reduce immigrant health advantages and with respect to potentially one of the most important population health issues currently facing the U.S.—obesity—children of immigrants have emerged as uniquely susceptible (Baker, Rendall, and Weden 2015, Hamilton, Teitler, and Reichman 2011).

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## **Week 12 – Migration and the environment**

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### Week 13 – Attitudes toward immigrants

Immigration policy is a highly contested matter of public opinion. The proposal to build a wall along the US-Mexico border is currently driving the immigration public debate. However, a wide array of federal, state, and local policies centered on immigration have kept the matter salient since the 1990s (Chandler and Tsai 2001). What shapes individuals' views on immigration? What social characteristics are ascribed to those who are anti or pro-immigrant? According to the Global Attitudes Survey conducted by the Pew Research Center, multiple countries in the European Union seem to believe that refugees' presence could increase terrorism and take jobs and social benefits away from residents (<http://assets.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2016/07/Pew-Research-Center-EU-Refugees-and-National-Identity-Report-FINAL-July-11-2016.pdf>).

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### Week 14 – Forced migration and refugees

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) highlights (<http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4a54bc00d.pdf>) that not only duration of the refugee situation, but also the daily life conditions and socioeconomic integration of refugees builds the gravity of the situation. Therefore, it is imperative that host countries establish a long-term strategy that helps integrate refugees into their economies and societies. Resettlement can be an important option for refugees, since they can be transferred from an asylum country to another country that approves to host these individuals, who might get permanent settlement (<http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/resettlement.html>). The United Nations has called Canada's refugee effort a model for the rest of the world (<http://policyoptions.irpp.org/magazines/may-2016/canada-was-having-the-wrong-debate-about-refugees/>). Based on lessons learned in Canada, some key factors can be highlighted for the successful experience with refugees (<http://policyoptions.irpp.org/magazines/may-2016/lessons-learned-from-the-indochinese-and-syrian-refugee-movements/>). UNHCR data is available about the Syrian refugee crisis (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>) and asylum applications (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/asylum.php>).

### – Main readings

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## Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) policy statement

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a federal anti-discrimination statute that provides comprehensive civil rights protection for persons with disabilities. Among other things, this legislation requires that all students with disabilities be guaranteed a learning environment that provides for reasonable accommodation of their disabilities. If you believe you have a disability requiring an accommodation, please contact Disability Services, currently located in the Disability Services building at the Student Services at White Creek complex on west campus or call 979-845-1637. For additional information, visit <http://disability.tamu.edu>.

## Academic integrity statement and policy

***“An Aggie does not lie, cheat, or steal, or tolerate those who do”*** (<http://aggiehonor.tamu.edu>).

Definitions of academic misconduct are available in this link (<http://aggiehonor.tamu.edu/Rules-and-Procedures/Rules/Honor-System-Rules#Definitions>). “According to the Aggie Honor System Office, Plagiarism is ‘The appropriation of another person’s ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.’ Plagiarism is just one form of academic misconduct; plagiarism and cheating are perhaps the most commonly practiced” ([http://library.tamu.edu/services/library\\_tutorials/academic\\_integrity/index.html](http://library.tamu.edu/services/library_tutorials/academic_integrity/index.html)).

## Attendance policy

This course is organized on the assumption that students will attend and participate in every class. The University views class attendance as the responsibility of an individual student. Attendance is essential to complete the course successfully. **I will take attendance each class.** Attendance will not be considered for grading, but only for following student participation throughout the semester. University rules related to excused and unexcused absences are located online at <http://student-rules.tamu.edu/rule07>.

Dates on which major assignments will be due are provided in the calendar of this syllabus. Topics and dates of lectures and assignments are subject to change. Eventual changes will be clarified during classes and will be posted on the course website.

Students who miss class are responsible for searching for information on: changes to the class schedule announced during the lecture periods, changes in assignment requirements announced during the lecture periods, any materials distributed during the lecture periods, and all materials presented in the lectures. The course website and fellow students in the class are resources to help you stay current on the schedule and any course changes.

## Make-up policy

If an absence is excused, the instructor will either provide the student an opportunity to make up any work that contributes to the final grade or provide a satisfactory alternative by a date agreed upon by the student and instructor. If the instructor has a regularly scheduled make up work, students are expected to attend, unless they have a university-approved excuse. The make-up work must be completed in a timeframe not to exceed 30 calendar days from the last day of the initial absence.

The student is responsible for providing satisfactory evidence to the instructor to substantiate the reason for the absence. The specifics of what constitutes an excused absence are available at <http://student-rules.tamu.edu/rule07>. The fact that these are university-excused absences does not relieve the student from responsibility for prior notification and documentation. Failure to notify and/or document properly may result in an unexcused absence. Falsification of documentation is a violation of the Honor Code.

Other absences not listed in the link above may be excused at the discretion of the instructor with prior notification and proper documentation. In cases where prior notification is not feasible (e.g., accident or emergency) the student must provide notification by the end of the second working day after the absence, including an explanation of why notice could not be sent prior to the class. Accommodations sought for absences due to the observance of a religious holiday can be sought either prior to or after the absence, but not later than two working days after the absence.