

## Economics and Emigration: Trillion-Dollar Bills on the Sidewalk?

Michael A. Clemens

**W**hat is the greatest single class of distortions in the global economy? One contender for this title is the tightly binding constraints on emigration from poor countries. Yet the effects of these distortions are little studied in economics. Migration economics has focused elsewhere—on *immigration*, how the movement of people affects the economies that receive migrants—while the effects of *emigration* go relatively neglected.

Vast numbers of people in low-income countries want to emigrate from those countries but cannot. The Gallup World Poll finds that more than 40 percent of adults in the poorest quartile of countries “would like to move permanently to another country” if they had the opportunity, including 60 percent or more of adults in Guyana and Sierra Leone (Pelham and Torres, 2008; Torres and Pelham, 2008). Emigration is constrained by many forces, including credit constraints and limited information at the origin (Hatton and Williamson, 2006). However, policy barriers in the destination countries surely play a major role in constraining emigration. The size of these constraints is apparent in the annual U.S. Diversity Visa Lottery, which allocates permanent emigration slots mainly to developing countries. In fiscal year 2010, this lottery had 13.6 million applications for 50,000 visas (U.S. Department of State, 2011)—272 applicants per slot. Many other potential destinations, such as Japan, restrict migration more than the United States.

How large are the economic losses caused by barriers to emigration? Research on this question has been distinguished by its rarity and obscurity, but the few estimates we have should make economists’ jaws hit their desks. When it comes

■ Michael A. Clemens is a Senior Fellow, Center for Global Development, Washington, D.C., and a Visiting Scholar, Department of Economics and the Wagner School of Public Policy, New York University, New York, New York. His email address is [mclemens@cgdev.org](mailto:mclemens@cgdev.org).

doi=10.1257/jep.25.3.83

to policies that restrict emigration, there appear to be trillion-dollar bills on the sidewalk. The first section of this paper reviews existing estimates of the global gains from the reduction of migration barriers. The gains to eliminating those barriers amount to large fractions of world GDP—one or two orders of magnitude larger than the gains from dropping all remaining restrictions on international flows of goods and capital. These estimates are sensitive to assumptions, and in the following sections I discuss the (limited) available research on four kinds of assumptions that underlie these estimates: how migrants affect nonmigrants, the shape of labor demand, the effect of location on productivity, and the feasibility of greater migration flows. These kinds of questions are not the primary focus of the traditional research agenda in migration economics; at the end of the paper, I speculate about why, and propose a new research agenda.

### **Estimates of the Gains From Reducing Migration Barriers**

Researchers have built models of the world economy to estimate the gains from eliminating various barriers to trade, capital flows, and migration. Table 1 summarizes several recent estimates for policy barriers to trade, and (to my knowledge) all existing estimates for barriers to capital flows and migration. Even without delving into the details of these studies, the overall pattern is unmistakable and remarkable: The gains from eliminating migration barriers dwarf—by an order of a magnitude or two—the gains from eliminating other types of barriers. For the elimination of trade policy barriers and capital flow barriers, the estimated gains amount to less than a few percent of world GDP. For labor mobility barriers, the estimated gains are often in the range of 50–150 percent of world GDP.

In fact, existing estimates suggest that even small reductions in the barriers to labor mobility bring enormous gains. In the studies of Table 1, the gains from complete elimination of migration barriers are only realized with epic movements of people—at least half the population of poor countries would need to move to rich countries. But migration need not be that large in order to bring vast gains. A conservative reading of the evidence in Table 2, which provides an overview of efficiency gains from partial elimination of barriers to labor mobility, suggests that the emigration of less than 5 percent of the population of poor regions would bring global gains exceeding the gains from total elimination of all policy barriers to merchandise trade and all barriers to capital flows. For comparison, currently about 200 million people—3 percent of the world—live outside their countries of birth (United Nations, 2009).

Should these large estimated gains from an expansion of international migration outrage our economic intuition, or after some consideration, are they at least plausible? We can check these calculations on the back of the metaphorical envelope. Divide the world into a “rich” region, where one billion people earn \$30,000 per year, and a “poor” region, where six billion earn \$5,000 per year. Suppose emigrants from the poor region have lower productivity, so each gains just 60 percent of the simple

*Table 1*  
**Efficiency Gain from Elimination of International Barriers**  
*(percent of world GDP)*

---



---

<i>All policy barriers to merchandise trade</i>	
1.8	Goldin, Knudsen, and van der Mensbrugge (1993)
4.1	Dessus, Fukasaku, and Safadi (1999) <sup>a</sup>
0.9	Anderson, Francois, Hertel, Hoekman, and Martin (2000)
1.2	World Bank (2001)
2.8	World Bank (2001) <sup>a</sup>
0.7	Anderson and Martin (2005)
0.3	Hertel and Keeney (2006, table 2.9)
<i>All barriers to capital flows</i>	
1.7	Gourinchas and Jeanne (2006) <sup>b</sup>
0.1	Caselli and Feyrer (2007)
<i>All barriers to labor mobility</i>	
147.3	Hamilton and Whalley (1984, table 4, row 2) <sup>c</sup>
96.5	Moses and Letnes (2004, table 5, row 4) <sup>c</sup>
67	Iregui (2005, table 10.3) <sup>c,d</sup>
122	Klein and Ventura (2007, table 3) <sup>e</sup>

---

<sup>a</sup> These studies assume a positive effect of trade on productivity; the other trade studies assume no effect.

<sup>b</sup> Change in consumption rather than GDP.

<sup>c</sup> Assumes two factors of production, immobile capital, and no differences in total factor productivity. Estimates from Hamilton and Whalley and from Moses and Letnes cited here assume no differences in inherent productivity of migrants and nonmigrants. Some much smaller estimates in Moses and Letnes assume that poor-country emigrants at the destination are  $\frac{1}{5}$  as productive as nonmigrants at the destination, which (as the authors note in their footnote 12) is certainly extremely conservative.

<sup>d</sup> Computable general equilibrium (CGE) model.

<sup>e</sup> Assumes three factors of production and international differences in total factor productivity in a dynamic growth model.

earnings gap upon emigrating—that is, \$15,000 per year. This marginal gain shrinks as emigration proceeds, so suppose that the *average* gain is just \$7,500 per year. If half the population of the poor region emigrates, migrants would gain \$23 trillion—which is 38 percent of global GDP. For nonmigrants, the outcome of such a wave of migration would have complicated effects: presumably, average wages would rise in the poor region and fall in the rich region, while returns to capital rise in the rich region and fall in the poor region. The net effect of these other changes could theoretically be negative, zero, or positive. But when combining these factors with the gains to migrants, we might plausibly imagine overall gains of 20–60 percent of global GDP. This accords with the gasp-inducing numbers in Tables 1 and 2.

This calculation suggests a different kind of sanity check on the global estimates: comparing the price wedges caused by different types of international barriers. If the gains from eliminating barriers to labor mobility are greater than all remaining

*Table 2*  
**Efficiency Gain from Partial Elimination of Barriers to Labor Mobility**

	<i>Removal of barriers</i>	<i>Net emigration rate (% origin-region population)</i>	<i>Efficiency gain (% world GDP)</i>
Moses and Letnes (2004, 2005)	Complete	73.6	96.5
	Partial	29.3	54.8
	Partial	10.3	22.0
Iregui (2005)	Complete	53	67
	Partial	24	31
Klein and Ventura (2007)	Complete	>99	122
	Partial	14.8	20
	Partial	7.3	10
Walmsley and Winters (2005)	Partial	0.8	0.6
	Partial	1.6	1.2
van der Mensbrugge and Roland-Holst (2009)	Partial	0.8	0.9
	Partial	2.0	2.3

*Notes:* The Moses and Letnes figures on emigration rates from are from Moses and Letnes (2005) table 9.3; figures on efficiency gains are from Moses and Letnes (2004) table 9, scaled to assume equal inherent labor productivity across countries (for example, 10 percent elimination of wage gap gives \$774 billion gain in table 9, multiplied by the ratio 96.5/9.6 in table 5 to equalize inherent labor productivity, and divided by world GDP gives 22 percent). Iregui (2005) figures are from tables 10.3, 10.6, 10.8, and 10.9. Klein and Ventura (2007) figures are from tables 2 and 7 (emigration rates calculated from population allocations given 80 percent initial population allocation to poor region). Walmsley and Winters (2005) figures from tables 4 and 11, assuming 80 percent of world population starts out in (net) migrant-sending countries. Van der Mensbrugge and Roland-Holst (2009) figures come from tables 6 and 7, and likewise assume 80 percent of world population starts out in (net) migrant-sending countries. World GDP in 2001 is taken to be \$32 trillion, doubling (in 2001 dollars) to \$64 trillion by 2025.

gains from eliminating barriers to trade and capital flows, we should expect to see proportionately greater international price wedges between different labor markets than between different goods and capital markets. In fact, this pattern is exactly what we see. Typical international trade costs, up to and including the border—not just policy barriers but *all* barriers, including distance, language, currency, and information—are the rough equivalent of a 74 percent ad valorem tariff, according to Anderson and van Wincoop (2004, p. 692)<sup>1</sup>; price wedges between the same goods in different national markets are also of this magnitude (for example, Bradford and Lawrence, 2004). For identical financial instruments, Lamont and Thaler (2003) find that the price rarely differs across the globe by more than 15 percent. Both these wedges look small next to the global price wedges for equivalent labor. In Clemens, Montenegro, and Pritchett (2008), we document gaps in real earnings for

<sup>1</sup> This includes only international trade costs and excludes domestic distribution and retailing costs behind the border.

observably identical, low-skill workers exceeding 1,000 percent between the United States and countries like Haiti, Nigeria, and Egypt.<sup>2</sup> Our analysis suggests that no plausible degree of unobservable differences between those who migrate and those who do not migrate comes close to explaining wage gaps that large.

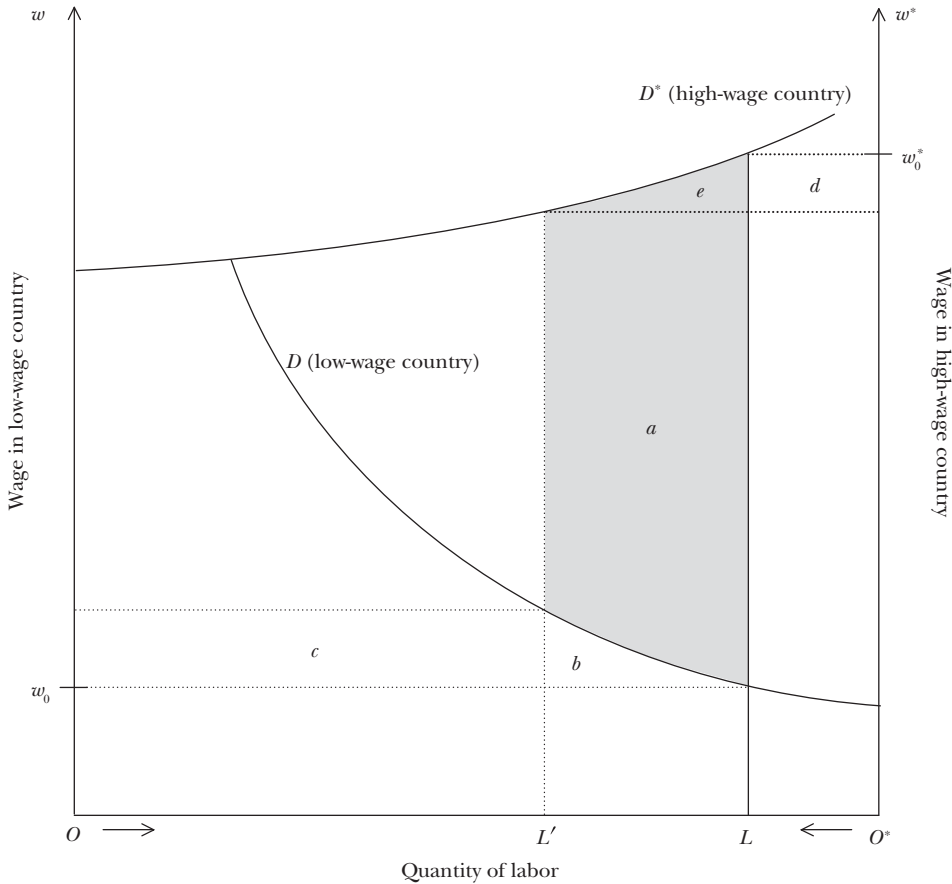
All of this suggests that the gains from reducing emigration barriers are likely to be enormous, measured in tens of trillions of dollars. But of course, the exact magnitudes of the estimates in Tables 1 and 2 are highly sensitive to modeling assumptions. For convenience, I will refer to the studies by their initials: Hamilton and Whalley (1984) [*HW*], Moses and Letnes (2004, 2005) [*ML*], Iregui (2005) [*I*], Klein and Ventura (2007) [*KV*], Walmsley and Winters (2005) [*WW*], and van der Mensbrugge and Roland-Holst (2009) [*VR*]. The backbones of these studies vary from a static partial equilibrium model (*HW* and *ML*), to a static computable general equilibrium model (*I*, *WW*, *VR*), to a dynamic growth model (*KV*). Some have two factors, labor and immobile capital (*HW*, *ML*, *I*), and some allow mobile capital plus third factors and international differences in total factor productivity (*KV*, *WW*, *VR*). Some include extensions that differentiate between skilled and unskilled labor (*KV*, *I*, *WW*, *VR*). Differences among the models' conclusions hinge critically on how the effects of skilled emigration are accounted for; the specification and parameters of the production function (and thus the elasticities of supply and demand for labor); assumptions on international differences in the inherent productivity of labor and in total factor productivity; and the feasible magnitude of labor mobility.<sup>3</sup> Assumptions on the mobility of other factors matter a great deal as well; in *KV* the majority of global efficiency gains from labor mobility require mobile capital to "chase" labor—as described by Hatton and Williamson (1994).

To understand what underlies these various estimates of the gains from greater labor mobility, we need better information about at least four features of these models: 1) What are the external effects of (especially skilled) emigrants' departure on the productivity of non-emigrants? Many of the above estimates rest on the assumption that this effect is small or nil. 2) What is the elasticity of labor demand, in the origin and destination countries? Are these studies getting it about right? 3) How much of international differences in productivity depend on workers' inherent traits—accompanying them when they move—and how much depends on their surroundings? Is productivity mostly about who you are, or where you are? 4) Finally, given the many barriers that prevent emigration today, what future level of emigration is feasible?

<sup>2</sup> Here, "observably identical" means 35 year-old urban males with 9–12 years of education, born and educated in the country of origin.

<sup>3</sup> Some of the estimates in the original papers assume that workers from the poorest countries working in rich countries are inherently one-third as productive (Hamilton and Whalley, 1984) or one-fifth as productive (Moses and Letnes, 2004) as workers born in rich countries. This assumption seems extraordinarily conservative (as Moses and Letnes point out in their footnote 12). The model of Klein and Ventura (2007) is extended to describe the transition to steady state in Klein and Ventura (2009).

*Figure 1*  
**Determinants of the Gains from Emigration**



*Note:* The migrants gain welfare corresponding to area  $a + b$ . In the low-income country, labor gains area  $c$ ; owners of other factors (say, capital and land) lose area  $b + c$ . In the high-income country, labor loses area  $d$ ; owners of other factors gain area  $d + e$ . In sum, the global welfare gain is  $a + e$ , the shaded area.

Figure 1 illustrates the importance of the answers to these questions. Following Bhagwati (1984), consider a world with two countries—one with low wages and one with high wages. Wages for the low-wage country are on the left-hand vertical axis, and the quantity of labor in that country is measured from left to right, from  $O$  to  $L$ . The labor demand curve there is  $D$ . Wages for the high-wage country are measured on the right-hand vertical axis, and quantity of labor in the high-wage country is measured right to left from  $O^*$  to  $L$ . The labor demand curve there is  $D^*$ . Thus, world labor supply is the entire length of the horizontal axis  $OO^*$ . Initial wages in each country are  $w_0$  and  $w_0^*$ . If completely free migration were allowed, the wage rate between the two countries would equalize at the point where the labor demand

curves intersect. An increase in migration—say by having the workers between  $L$  and  $L'$  migrate from the low-income to the high-income country—leads to a relatively small decrease in the wage rate for the high-income country, a relatively small rise in the wage rate for the low-income country, and a large rise in income for the migrants themselves. Migrant workers gain; nonmigrant workers gain in the low-income country and lose in the high-income country; owners of other factors (such as capital and land) lose in the low-income country and gain in the high-income country. Adding up these welfare effects, global welfare rises by an amount corresponding to the shaded area of the figure.

The figure makes it clear how the answers to the four questions above shape the size of the global welfare gain. If emigration exerts negative externalities on nonmigrants, the gain could be offset by consequent downward shifts in both demand curves. If labor demand becomes highly elastic at the origin or at the destination, the gain shrinks. To the extent that emigrants are *inherently* less productive than nonmigrant workers at the destination, the true demand curve for their labor lies further below  $D^*$ , and the gain also shrinks. Finally, as the size of feasible migration shrinks,  $L'$  gets closer to  $L$ , and once again, the gain shrinks.

In the following sections, I will consider each question in turn. I argue that, for most of them, economists need much more evidence than we have, but that the existing evidence gives us little reason to believe that the numbers in Tables 1 and 2 greatly overstate the gains to lowering migration barriers.

### **Question 1: What are the External Effects of Migrants on Nonmigrants?**

Begin with the country of origin. The departure of some people—such as the skilled or talented—from a poor country might reduce the productivity of others in that country. Such an effect would tend to offset the gains from emigration. Externalities like these are often assumed to be so pervasive that the literature refers to skilled migration with a pejorative catchphrase—“brain drain”—embodying the assumption. (To see why economists should avoid this term, picture reading a journal article on female labor force participation that calls it the “family abandonment rate.”) In this issue, Gibson and McKenzie review and critique this literature.

But it is not well-established under what conditions the emigration of skilled workers results in a net depletion, in equilibrium, of the stock of skilled workers in the origin country. Mountford (1997), Stark, Helmenstein, and Prskawetz (1997), and a subsequent literature theorize that when emigration to high-wage countries becomes possible, even when it is costly and uncertain, the expected value of human capital rises for all potential migrants. Because not all of those who were thus encouraged to invest will leave, the existence of an emigration option for some people can tend to raise the human capital stock at home. Macro and micro studies suggest that this effect is real and large enough to substantially offset the departures

in some settings (Beine, Docquier, and Rapoport, 2008; Chand and Clemens, 2008; Batista, Lacuesta, and Vicente, 2011; Docquier and Rapoport, forthcoming).

But for the sake of argument, consider cases where skilled emigration unambiguously lowers the stock of human capital at the origin. A broad theoretical literature posits that human capital externalities shape the development of poor countries (for example, Romer, 1990; Kremer, 1993; Lucas, 1988). If positive human capital externalities are real and large, it is possible that the depletion of human capital stock via emigration inflicts negative externalities on nonmigrants. However, these externalities have proven difficult to observe, their theoretical basis remains unclear, and their use to justify policy remains shaky. I will discuss each of these in turn.

Human capital externalities are, it turns out, hard to locate and measure in the wild. The most commonly cited example of externalities that emigrants might impose on those remaining in the origin country involves healthcare workers. But if human capital externalities from health workers were a first-order determinant of basic health conditions, African countries experiencing the largest outflows of doctors and nurses would have systematically worse health conditions than other parts of Africa. In fact, those countries have systematically better health conditions (Clemens, 2007). More broadly, if the external effects of schooling were major and straightforward determinants of economic development, the vast increases in schooling levels across the world since 1960 would have been accompanied by a substantial rise in total factor productivity. As Pritchett (2001) points out, nothing like that happened in poor countries.

These facts do not negate the existence of human capital externalities. But they do suggest that externalities from national stocks of human capital per se—all else equal—might be small enough for their effects to be swamped by other forces.

Furthermore, the theoretical mechanisms of human capital externalities are poorly established in the literature, which has few conclusions in general and even fewer for developing countries (Ciccone and Peri, 2006). Potential mechanisms for human capital externalities include knowledge spillovers, research and development, physical health, political leadership, fertility, and capital accumulation (for example, Meng and Ye, 2009; Canton, 2009; Spilimbergo, 2009). Docquier, Özden, and Peri (2010) find that the effects of emigration on nonmigrants depend critically on the assumed mechanisms of human capital externalities. If economists are to understand, measure, or predict the external effects of emigration, they require greater clarity about these mechanisms.

For example, the external effects of emigration on nonmigrants depend crucially on the spatial extent of human capital externalities, which is poorly understood. If the external effects of human capital act over short distances—such as a doctor's care—the effects on nonmigrants from the emigration of human capital per se might be small. Most doctors in many African countries already work in cities (and in nicer neighborhoods), so the marginal effect of their international emigration on people in rural areas and slums could be limited (Clemens, 2009). On the other hand, if the external effects of human capital act over large distances—such as by the generation of public goods like new ideas that can flow back home—this too diminishes the external effects of emigration per se (Kerr, 2008).



Here is another example of the need for greater clarity: Let us assume that greater inequality has negative external effects, perhaps by fostering crime and mistrust. It is conceivable that emigration could exert external effects on nonmigrants by raising inequality—if for instance a few families with relatives abroad get big remittance flows. But if this is an argument for restricting migration, it proves a little too much. Inequality of remittance income would be lower if no families had this opportunity *or* if all families had this opportunity. So it is not clear whether a little emigration is “too much” or “too little” by this criterion. Furthermore, if a man from Morocco triples his income by moving to France, the effects on inequality of outcomes within Morocco and within France are both contingent: they depend on where in Morocco’s income distribution he came from, and where in France’s income distribution he goes to. But the effects on inequality of outcomes for France and Morocco *collectively* almost certainly declines. Does international inequality exert worse external effects than domestic inequality? Both theory and evidence are lacking here.

Even if the mechanism and magnitude of these external effects were crystal-clear, there are important concerns about policy instruments that would address the externalities by limiting or taxing migration flows: whether it is practical to set correct Pigovian taxes, statically or dynamically, and the extent to which the assumptions justifying Pigovian taxes hold here.

An economic case for emigration taxes or restrictions based on human capital externalities would require fabulous amounts of information. A social planner selectively restricting skilled emigration from each country would need a vast database of domestic labor market conditions for hundreds of skilled occupations, as well as reliable estimates of the socioeconomic externalities conveyed by those of different professions in different locations at different times: entrepreneurs, nurses, engineers, and others.<sup>4</sup> In practice such restrictions end up indiscriminate—such as the policy of the United Kingdom’s National Health Service to ban recruitment from most developing countries, regardless of conditions there. The optimal future timepath of such restrictions is even less clear. Should the emigration of skilled workers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, one of the poorest countries on Earth, be “temporarily” restricted so that those workers’ positive externalities somehow spark growth

<sup>4</sup> Ng (2004) makes this argument formally: In the presence of an externality that cannot be directly removed, achieving a second-best welfare outcome via intervention (such as a Pigovian emigration tax) can be impossible if: 1) there are multiple substitute/complement relationships of unknown direction and sign among different goods in the market; and 2) the costs of administering the intervention are large. Ng (p. 202) does argue that a probabilistic “third-best” outcome may be achievable if there is at least good information on the size and sign of the original externality, but poor information on the size and sign of other relationships in the economy. Thus, if we held diffuse priors about the harm to emigrants from restricting emigration, but narrow priors about the positive effects on non-emigrants from restricting emigration, a probabilistic third-best outcome might be achievable by emigration restrictions. But regulating emigration based on human capital externalities faces the opposite situation: the magnitude of the harm to potential emigrants from emigration restrictions is clearly negative and can be large, whereas the size and sign of the human capital externalities that the intervention seeks to correct are theoretically and empirically uncertain.

there? Even if that happened—for which there is no clear economic evidence—such “temporary” restrictions might need to last for centuries before Congo caught up to the destination countries and the restrictions became unnecessary.<sup>5</sup>

What is more, policy measures to tax or limit emigration often rest on assumptions that bear closer examination. In one of the best-known proposals, Bhagwati and Dellalgar (1973) argue for a Pigovian tax on skilled emigration, to compensate their countries of origin (for additional discussion, see Bhagwati and Hamada, 1974; Wilson, 2008). Their argument is that skilled workers convey a positive externality on other workers in the same country, such as facilitating the adoption of foreign technologies. Their argument does not rest on fiscal effects, such as the loss of public subsidies for tuition spent on those who later emigrate, but rather on the pure external effects of having smart and talented people nearby.

There are at least two fundamental problems with this idea. First, it assumes that skilled labor emigration is not already taxed. But many skilled workers face binding migration restrictions that are the economic equivalent of large taxes. The United States strictly rations its visas for temporary and permanent employment-based skilled migration, especially from large countries like India, and most physicians from the developing world face large nonvisa migration barriers such as the requirement to repeat medical residency for U.S. licensing. Just as nontariff trade barriers have a tariff equivalent, quotas and licensing restrictions on the movement of skilled workers have a migration tax equivalent. International gaps in real earnings for high-skill workers are very high: 500–1,000 percent for some professors, computer programmers, and health workers (Clemens, 2009). Even if only a small fraction of these gaps is due to policy restrictions, the economic equivalent of a large emigration tax is already broadly applied.

Second, Coase (1960) taught us that the mere existence of an externality does not imply that a Pigovian tax maximizes welfare. In a world of transaction costs and externalities, welfare is maximized if the property right is assigned to the party with a higher cost of reducing the externality. Requiring skilled emigrants to pay a tax, rather than requiring non-emigrants to pay potential emigrants to stay, assigns ownership of emigrants’ positive externalities to non-emigrants. But in settings of skilled emigration, it is not obvious who bears the higher cost. Taxing an emigrant Filipino registered nurse at 10 percent of foreign income per year for 10 years might raise \$40,000.<sup>6</sup> But the all-inclusive cost of eliminating the external effect by a different

<sup>5</sup> Real per capita income in the United States is now 150 times real per capita income in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (as measured by the World Bank at purchasing power parity). Assume (heroically!) that human capital externalities are enormous, so that restricting emigration from Congo could raise its real per capita growth rate from roughly zero to about 4 percent per year. Given that real per capita growth in the United States is historically about 2 percent per year, it would take about two and a half centuries before emigration restrictions became unnecessary.

<sup>6</sup> Bhagwati and Dellalgar (1973) suggest a tax of 10 percent on the after-U.S.-tax income of skilled emigrants from low-income countries working in the United States. Assuming an annual income in the United States of \$60,000 and U.S. tax rate of 30 percent, such an emigration tax would yield \$42,000 over 10 years.

route—training a new registered nurse in the Philippines—can be less than \$12,000. The former policy might be globally impoverishing relative to the latter.

Further complications arise from the implicit assumption that non-emigrants hold property rights in the positive externalities of skilled migrants. If non-emigrants own these rights, do they also own any negative externalities the emigrants would have provided by staying—like contributions to urban congestion or to pollution? And who decides whose positive externalities are owned by whom? Presumably, an American doctor's decision not to provide care in Haiti causes the same loss of positive externality to Haitians as a Haitian doctor's decision to leave Haiti, but few would consider taxing the American doctor's decision.

So far I have discussed externalities at the origin, as this piece seeks to shine light on emigration rather than immigration. But I now turn briefly to the issue of negative externalities imposed on people who already live at the destination when migrants arrive there. The arrival of migrants could, for example, decrease the availability of unpriced public goods at the destination like open space, clean air, publicly-funded amenities, and a degree of cultural homogeneity that may be valued by nonmigrants. These too would tend to reduce the global welfare gains of greater mobility.

Economics knows little about the mechanisms and magnitudes of such externalities at the destination, particularly under large-scale emigration. These deserve study. But there is little reason at present to think that they would greatly alter the message of Tables 1 and 2. First, the literature contains no documented case of large declines in GDP or massive declines in public-service provision at the destination caused by immigration. Second, century-old issues of the *American Economic Review* and the *Journal of Political Economy* extensively discuss concerns that any further emigration might degrade the American economy and society (for example, Hall, 1913; Kohler, 1914). Since then the American population has quadrupled—with much of the rise coming from increasingly diverse immigration to already settled areas—and the United States remains the world's leading economy, with much greater availability of publicly-funded amenities than a century ago. Third, there are also many plausible positive externalities from increased immigration. These include spatial aggregation economies in high-skill labor (for example, Glaeser and Maré, 2001) and the effects of low-skill labor availability on the productivity of high-skill labor, particularly women's labor (for example, Kremer and Watt, 2009; Cortes and Tessada, forthcoming). Fourth, all serious economic studies of the aggregate fiscal effects of immigration have found them to be very small overall—small and positive at the federal level (Auerbach and Oreopoulos, 1999; Lee and Miller, 2000), small and negative at the state and local level (Congressional Budget Office, 2007).

Here again, even if we had solid evidence that immigration exerted clear and large net negative externalities to those at the destination, an economic justification for internalizing those externalities with quotas or taxes would face unanswered questions. If people's taste for cultural homogeneity justifies limits on immigration from abroad, could a taste for cultural homogeneity also justify blocking certain

kinds of internal migration to a neighborhood or city that has, to its current residents, a pleasing degree of cultural homogeneity? This raises further difficult issues of the extent to which preferences for homogeneity are endogenous to exposure, so that greater immigration might alter the pre-existing preference. And returning to the issue of property rights, any taxes or quotas to internalize the negative externalities of immigration at the destination require an assumption: that migrants are responsible for their *negative* externalities at the destination. But as I have discussed above, some economists assume that migrants' home countries—not the migrants themselves—own migrants' *positive* externalities at the origin. It is doubtless possible, with some effort, to lay out a theory in which societies own the positive externalities of migrants in their origin country but societies are not the owners of *negative* externalities of migrants in their destination country. The economics literature has barely begun to address these issues.

In short, there is little in the admittedly scanty literature so far to support the notion that externalities from labor mobility would greatly affect the global welfare estimates presented earlier in this paper.

## **Question 2: What is the Elasticity of Labor Demand at the Origin and Destination?**

Economists studying international migration have given much of their energy to estimating how the movement of emigrants affects the wages of nonmigrants. For example, does the arrival of immigrants lower wages for incumbent workers? In a U.S. context, Borjas (2003) and Borjas and Katz (2007) argue that low-wage workers do experience a modest decline in nominal wages from immigration. On the other side, Card (2009) and Ottaviano and Peri (forthcoming) find that millions of recent immigrants to the United States have caused the average worker's nominal wages to decline a few percent—if at all—while Cortes (2008) finds that immigration lowered the price of a typical consumption basket about half of 1 percent. The mass migrations of the nineteenth century likely caused a cumulative decline of 1 or 2 percentage points each decade in wages at the destination (Hatton and Williamson, 1994).

Conversely, does the departure of emigrants raise the wages of non-emigrants in the origin country? Mishra (2007) finds that the vast emigration of Mexicans to the United States between 1970 and 2000 may have caused an 8 percent increase in Mexicans' nominal wages in Mexico. Economic historians have evidence that comparable increases in home wages were caused by mass emigration from Sweden (Karlström, 1985) and Ireland (Hatton and Williamson, 1993; O'Rourke, 1995).

These estimates are roughly in line with the elasticities used in the global welfare estimates of Tables 1 and 2. For example, in the model of Moses and Letnes (2004), a 10 percent removal of emigration barriers generates a 3–4 percent increase in wages for non-emigrants at the origin, and a 2.5 percent decline at the destination. Even substantial adjustment of these elasticities is unlikely to alter the estimated efficiency gains a great deal.

Of course, these elasticities could be different at much higher levels of emigration. The literature gives no clear support for such a pattern, however, even under greatly increased migration. In historical cases of large reductions in barriers to labor mobility between high-income and low-income populations or regions, those with high wages have not experienced a large decline. For example, wages of whites in South Africa have not shown important declines since the end of the apartheid regime (Leibbrandt and Levinsohn, 2011), despite the total removal of very large barriers to the physical movement and occupational choice of a poor population that outnumbered the rich population six to one. The recent advent of unlimited labor mobility between some Eastern European countries and Great Britain, though accompanied by large and sudden migration flows, has not caused important declines in British wages (Blanchflower and Shadforth, 2009).

Further, even if emigrants modestly depress wages when they arrive at the destination, this does not justify restricting movement by the standard welfare economics analysis. Such effects represent “pecuniary” externalities rather than “technical” externalities. The human capital externalities discussed in the previous section, along with common examples like belching smokestacks, are examples of technical externalities. Pecuniary externalities, in contrast, operate through the price mechanism: for example, my decision not to place a bid on the house you are selling may lower the price you can receive from an alternative buyer. Pecuniary externalities are a near-universal feature of economic decisions. In standard economic analysis, they offer no welfare justification for taxation or regulation of those decisions.<sup>7</sup>

For example, research on domestic labor movements has found—to the surprise of few—that movement of labor from one city to another tends to modestly lower wages at the destination (Boustan, Fishback, and Cantor, 2010), and that the entry of women into the labor force can modestly lower men’s wages (Acemoglu, Autor, and Lyle, 2004). However, no economist would argue that these facts alone signify negative externalities that reduce social welfare and should be adjusted with a Pigovian tax on those who move between cities or on women entering the workforce, because these externalities seem to be almost purely pecuniary. Similarly, economists would be virtually unanimous against imposing a tax on new domestic competitors on the grounds that they imposed costs on existing firms, because again such externalities are pecuniary. Of course, this argument need not imply that policies to help low-wage U.S. workers in some manner are socially undesirable, only that such policies should be based on concerns over equity or building human capital, rather than on standard efficiency justifications.

<sup>7</sup> This classification can be subtle. For example, McKenzie and Rapoport (forthcoming) find that some children in Mexico drop out of high school as a result of the emigration of a household member. Should we treat this finding as an externality? If the behavior occurs because those children see that the returns to emigration are much higher than the returns to education, then their behavior need not impose an externality. However, a negative externality could arise if high school graduates in Mexico convey substantial positive technical externalities on other workers. The literature has not established the theoretical extent or empirical magnitude of such externalities.

### **Question 3: Is Labor Productivity Mostly about Who You Are, Or Where You Are?**

Existing estimates of the efficiency gains from greater emigration hinge on a critical assumption: How productive will migrants be at the destination? Many have low productivity where they now are, in poor countries. How much of that low productivity moves with them? Klein and Ventura (2007) assume that migrants' productivity is about 68 percent of the productivity of nonmigrants at the destination; Moses and Letnes (2004) estimate scenarios where this number is anything from 20 to 100 percent. The assumption has first-order effects on their efficiency estimates.

We can observe the earnings of today's migrants in destination countries to learn something about their productivity. The question is how these marginal migrants would differ from average migrants under larger-scale migration. Future migrants could be more positively or more negatively selected than today's migrants, with regard to observable or unobservable determinants of productivity. Selection on observable traits is easier to measure; selection on unobservables is harder.

This question is closely linked to the question of whether international differences in productivity are explained by differences in people or differences in places. If an emigrant to a rich country is more productive than an observably identical worker who stayed in a poor country, there are two broad explanations. One is that the emigrant is different in unobservable ways from the non-emigrant; this argument is compatible with a high degree of positive selection in migration and little influence of location itself on productivity. The other is that the emigrant is not that different in unobservable ways from the non-emigrant; this argument is compatible with less positive selection in emigration, and a large effect of location on productivity.

Empirical work is beginning to attack this problem. One approach is to use more sophisticated structural models to account for selection in macroeconomic estimations (Ortega and Peri, 2009; Grogger and Hanson, 2011). A complementary approach is to find natural experiments that identify the extent of selection on unobservables in microeconomic settings (summarized by McKenzie and Yang, 2010). Examples of the latter include McKenzie, Gibson, and Stillman (2010), who use a naturally randomized visa lottery to show that the gains from emigrating from Tonga to New Zealand are only somewhat lower than the simple wage difference for observably identical workers inside and outside Tonga—in other words, there is little unobserved self-selection in those who emigrated. In Clemens (2010), I also use a naturally randomized visa lottery to show that large gains to overseas work experienced by Indian software workers cannot be primarily the result of unobserved positive self-selection in those workers.

While this literature is actively evolving, in no case has one of these recent and rigorous studies identified a country pair for which large differences in earnings across the border can be mostly accounted for by self-selection of workers (migrant or otherwise) who cross the border. Numerical simulations using U.S. census microdata on immigrants (Hendricks, 2002) and combined U.S. and foreign microdata (Clemens, Montenegro, and Pritchett, 2008) have shown that plausible degrees of



positive selection are insufficient to explain more than half the earnings gap between workers in the United States and observably identical potential migrants abroad. Sophisticated survey data do not find positive emigrant selection on unobservable determinants of earnings to much exceed 50 percent in any case that has been studied (Jasso and Rosenzweig, 2009; Kaestner and Malamud, 2010; Fernández-Huertas, 2011; Ambrosini, Mayr, Peri, and Radu, 2011).

These initial results accord well with an entirely separate macroeconomic literature (for example, Hall and Jones, 1999) which finds that most of the productivity gap between rich and poor countries is accounted for by place-specific total factor productivity, not by productivity differences inherent to workers. Large differences in location-specific total factor productivity mean that free movement of goods and capital cannot by themselves achieve the global equalization of wages, as they can in the most abstract trade models (O'Rourke and Sinott, 2004; Freeman, 2006, Kremer, 2006).

In other words, the existing evidence, preliminary and spotty though it is, gives no reason to believe that a better accounting for unobserved differences in the determinants of productivity between migrants and nonmigrants would greatly alter the preceding estimates of efficiency gains from greater labor mobility.<sup>8</sup>

#### **Question 4: What Future Level of Emigration Is Feasible?**

The extent of feasible emigration depends on the willingness of politicians at potential destinations, acting as agents for their electorates, to allow immigration. About 59 percent of people in the United Kingdom tell pollsters that there are currently “too many” immigrants; in Italy it is 53 percent, in the United States 37 percent, in France 33 percent, in Germany and the Netherlands 27 percent, and in Canada 17 percent (German Marshall Fund, 2010).

The global gains in aggregate economic welfare in Figure 1 mask the consequent redistribution between labor and other factors, and between labor at different levels of skill. If the median voter at the destination holds relatively little capital or skill, this could limit the willingness of citizens and politicians in that country to reduce impediments to emigration from poor countries. Noneconomic attitudes such as nationalism can also play an important role. Mayda (2006) finds that it is the wealthier, better-educated, and less-nationalist individuals in rich destination countries who have more favorable attitudes toward immigration.

<sup>8</sup>In fact, the emerging evidence on selection suggests that some of the estimates of gains from emigration are small because they are too conservative. Walmsley and Winters (2005), for example, assume in their base scenarios that migrants from low-productivity countries to high-productivity countries acquire only half of the difference in productivity between the two countries. That is, they assume that the difference in productivity between observed non-emigrants at the destination and observed non-emigrants at the origin overstates by 100 percent the true productivity effect of emigration on new emigrants. None of the existing estimates suggests that the magnitude of selection—in the limited cases that have been studied—is close to that large.

A substantial expansion of emigration may thus seem politically impractical, and within a time frame of a few years, this objection holds some force. But the global efficiency gains from even small relaxations of existing barriers to emigration are large relative to the gains from further relaxation of barriers to trade and capital flows (as shown earlier in Table 2).

Furthermore, economists should be open to the possibility that dramatic changes in what is practical can happen over several decades. After all, changes in geographic labor mobility that were unthinkable only a few decades ago have come to pass. Through the 1980s, a Polish national attempting to emigrate to West Germany could be shot by soldiers sealing the Inner German border from the east. Today, Polish jobseekers may move freely throughout Germany. The world has summarily discarded vast systems of restrictions on the labor mobility of medieval serfs, slaves, women, South African blacks, indigenous Australians, and a long list of others.

Even modest expansions of emigration have provided great benefits for large numbers of people. In Clemens and Pritchett (2008), my coauthor and I show that among the people born in Haiti, Mexico, or India who live above a (uniform, purchasing power parity–adjusted) international poverty line, large fractions live in the United States. For example, among Haitians who live either in the United States or Haiti and live on more than \$10/day measured at U.S. prices—about a third of the U.S. “poverty” line—four out of five live in the United States.<sup>9</sup> Emigration from Haiti, as a force for Haitians’ poverty reduction, may be at least as important as any economic change that has occurred within Haiti.

Economic policy might help ease political constraints. Several economists have proposed policy mechanisms to compensate nonmigrants at the destination for declines in welfare, by charging immigrants a tax—the figure \$50,000 often comes up—or auctioning work permits (including Becker and Becker, 1997; Freeman, 2006; Orrenius and Zavodny, 2010; Fernández-Huertas and Rapoport, 2010). All of these, in one way or another, seek to minimize the number of “losers” from labor mobility by moving from the Kaldor–Hicks concept of optimality—which is that social gains are sufficient so that it would be potentially possible to compensate losers—toward Pareto optimality, in which parties that would otherwise be losers receive actual compensation. Mechanisms like this might alleviate some of the political constraints to greater labor mobility.

<sup>9</sup>That figure probably overestimates the effect of migration on Haitians’ poverty, since there is evidence of some positive selection of Haitian emigrants on observable and unobservable determinants of earnings (Clemens, Montenegro, and Pritchett, 2008). But even strong assumptions about highly positive selection would still leave emigration as the cause of a large fraction of the poverty reduction that has occurred for people born in Haiti. In addition, this estimate tends to understate the effect of emigration on poverty reduction—because it does not count Haitians who emigrated to countries other than the United States; because part of the poverty reduction for non-emigrants could have been caused by remittances, in turn caused by emigration; and because the estimate was made before a 2010 earthquake crushed Haiti’s economy.



## **A Research Agenda Whose Time Has Gone**

The four questions above outline a research agenda on emigration with which I will conclude this paper. But first I want to contrast that new agenda with the old agenda in the literature we have now, and speculate about why that old agenda has dominated so far.

Start talking about the welfare benefits and costs of emigration at any research or policy meeting on migration and economic development, and the conversation turns quickly to two topics: “brain drain” and workers’ remittances. These have been the primary focus of research on the relationship between emigration and global economic development, and not coincidentally, they are the focus of the other two papers in this symposium. Both issues are important. Yet neither of these approaches shows much promise as a way of better understanding the global efficiency gains from greater emigration. I have already discussed the reasons why the literature on migration and human capital externalities has not yielded good reasons to alter existing estimates of the gains to greater emigration. I turn now to the literature on remittances.

Global flows of remittances are rising toward \$400 billion per year (Mohapatra, Ratha, and Silwal, 2011). This trend has helped to launch a large and valuable research literature, presented and discussed by Dean Yang in this issue. But remittances are typically a small fraction of emigrants’ foreign wage, especially for permanent emigrants (van der Mensbrugge and Roland-Holst, 2009). To a first approximation, remittances are intrahousehold transfers that cross borders, and the reasons that people send remittances (Rapoport and Docquier, 2006) are broadly the same as the reasons people make other intrahousehold transfers (Laferrère and Wolff, 2006). If a Mexican woman experiences an income gain from working in Mexico, the whole value of that gain adds to her household’s welfare—both the portion she consumes and the portion she shares with her husband. This social welfare calculation is unaffected if she experiences an income gain by stepping over the Mexican border into Texas.

In short, barriers to emigration have a first-order effect on welfare; any barriers to flows of remittances have only a second- or third-order effect on welfare. But the literature has gone into great detail about the smaller effects, frequently investigating whether the welfare effects of remittances are attenuated by any withdrawal of remittance recipients from the labor force (for example, Cox-Edwards and Rodríguez-Oreggia, 2008) or by any consequent appreciation of the sending-country exchange rate (for example, Amuedo-Dorantes and Pozo, 2004; Vargas-Silva, 2009).

Why has the literature focused so much more on the relatively small and uncertain effects of remittances and “brain drain” than on the relatively massive and likely global effects of migration—including the benefits for the migrants themselves? Perhaps many economists consider the estimates of efficiency gains in Table 1 to be self-evident and thus not worthy of much study. But the review above suggests we have much to learn about those estimates. I suspect the reason lies elsewhere.

Perhaps the literature focuses on remittances and “brain drain” because those effects more obviously pertain to national welfare than individual welfare.

Focusing on national welfare is a grand old tradition in economics—older, indeed, than the work of Adam Smith, who prominently inserted “the wealth of nations” into the title of his great book. Economists in the long-ago mercantilist tradition largely agreed that the goal of economic policy was to encourage national production and exports, to discourage imports, and thus to bring specie into the country. To this end, they advised encouraging manufactured exports and discouraging raw material exports, to generate domestic employment (Heckscher, 1935[1955]; Irwin, 1996, p. 34). The classic work of Furniss (1920, p. 8) draws out the implications of mercantilist assumptions for labor: Raising export revenue requires mass production at low cost. High manufacturing employment at low wages requires a moral duty for low-income people to work in manufacturing and a moral duty for high-income people to preferentially consume domestic manufactures. In this view, the emigration of labor only affects national welfare to the extent that it encourages or discourages home production and exports. The mercantilist writer Josiah Child (1668 [1751], pp. 146–7), for example, argued that any emigration to colonial plantations “is certainly a damage, except the employment of those people abroad, do cause the employment of so many more at home in their mother kingdoms, and that can never be, except the trade be restrained to their mother kingdom . . .”

Economic research carried out under this set of working assumptions would focus on estimating the extent to which emigration tends to raise origin-country production (such as through remittances, minus the consequent labor force withdrawal) or tends to lower origin-country production (such as through “brain drain”). Little attention would be reserved for the gains to migrants. This, in very broad strokes, describes the bulk of extant literature on the economic effects of emigration. I am far from the first to claim a link between the mercantilist tradition and economics’ preoccupation with suspected negative, within-country effects from emigration.<sup>10</sup> After Furniss (1920, p. 54), this link has been explicitly made by Nobel laureate Ted Schultz (1978); Charles Kindleberger (1986) when he was president of the American Economic Association; and one of the great scholars of migration and economic growth, Brinley Thomas (1973, pp. 1–6); among many others.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Incidentally, the leading economic research on *immigration*—not the focus of this essay—looks quite different. Under mercantilist assumptions, any wage-depressing effects of immigration at the destination would raise that country’s welfare by increasing the competitiveness of its manufactured exports. But the centerpiece of the immigration literature is the anti-mercantilist suspicion of immigration’s deleterious effects on labor. I have no explanation for the difference other than to point out that the modern immigration literature was founded by microeconomic labor economists such as George Borjas and David Card. The modern literature on economic growth and development overseas, in contrast, was founded by researchers with a primarily macroeconomic focus such as Alexander Gerschenkron, Paul Rosenstein-Rodin, and Robert E. Lucas.

<sup>11</sup> Others include Hovde (1934), Hamilton (1940), Shepperson (1953), Middendorf (1960), O’Brien (1966), Letiche (1969), Jeremy (1977), Dowty (1986), Backhaus and Wagner (1987), Davis (1988), de Soto (1989, p. 201), and Mokyr and Nye (2007).

## A New Research Agenda On Emigration

The available evidence suggests that the gains to lowering barriers to emigration appear much larger than gains from further reductions in barriers to goods trade or capital flows—and may be much larger than those available through any other shift in a single class of global economic policy. Indeed, “some big bills have not been picked up on the routes that lead from poor to rich countries” (Olson, 1996). Research economists, however, write relatively little about emigration. The term “international trade” is 13 times more frequent than “international migration” in all the published article abstracts contained in the Research Papers in Economics (RePEc) archive. Furthermore, economists focus on arrival, not departure: in RePEc, “immigration” is four times as frequent as “emigration.”

It should be a priority of economic research to seek a better characterization of the gains to global labor mobility and to investigate policy instruments to realize a portion of those gains. The four questions in this paper suggest one structure for that agenda. We clearly need a better theoretical and empirical understanding of human capital externalities; the dynamics of labor demand under large-scale migration flows; the magnitude and mechanisms of the effect of workers’ location on their productivity, relative to the effect of workers’ inherent traits on their productivity; and the policy instruments that might make greater labor mobility possible. Many of the outstanding questions are discussed by Pritchett (2006), Rosenzweig (2006), Hanson (2009), and Docquier and Rapoport (forthcoming).

Complicating the empirical portion of this agenda is the fact that even basic statistics on international migration are often unavailable to economists (Commission on International Migration Data for Development Research and Policy, 2009). Detailed statistics are either held confidential by governments or not collected at all, and publicly-released data can be a mess of incomparable time periods, modes of migration (temporary vs. permanent, entries vs. individuals, and other categorizations), and definitions of occupations. Just estimating bilateral stocks of migrants at a single point in time, even without any other information about those migrants, is a costly enterprise requiring heroic assumptions and massive imputation (Parsons, Skeldon, Walmsley, and Winters, 2007). Publicly available international migration statistics have roughly the quality of international trade statistics in the 1960s. As occurred in international trade, investing in migration data collection and compilation must be part of the research agenda.

If this additional research tends to confirm that barriers to emigration place one of the fattest of all wedges between humankind’s current welfare and its potential welfare—no doubt with a number of useful caveats—then understanding and realizing the gains from emigration deserve much more research priority. Emigration’s literature remains scattered; emigration’s *Wealth of Nations* unwritten; emigration’s Ricardo undiscovered.

■ *The author would like to thank Lant Pritchett and Jeffrey Williamson for formative conversations, Tejaswi Velayudhan for research assistance, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for generous support, as well as David Autor, Nancy Birdsall, William Easterly, Chad Jones, Roman Keeney, John List, Jonathan Morduch, Jonathon Moses, Justin Sandefur, Timothy Taylor, Gustavo Ventura, and Dominique van der Mensbrugghe—none of whom are responsible for any errors. Nothing in this paper necessarily reflects the views of the Center for Global Development, its board, or its funders.*

## References

- Acemoğlu, Daron, David H. Autor, and David Lyle.** 2004. "Women, War, and Wages: The Effect of Female Labor Supply on the Wage Structure at Midcentury." *Journal of Political Economy*, 112(3): 497–551.
- Ambrosini, J. William, Karin Mayr, Giovanni Peri, and Dragos Radu.** 2011. "The Selection of Migrants and Returnees: Evidence from Romania and Implications." NBER Working Paper 16912.
- Amuedo-Dorantes, Catalina, and Susan Pozo.** 2004. "Workers' Remittances and the Real Exchange Rate: A Paradox of Gifts." *World Development*, 32(8): 1407–17.
- Anderson, James E., and Eric van Wincoop.** 2004. "Trade Costs." *Journal of Economic Literature*, 42(3): 691–751.
- Anderson, Kym, Joe Francois, Thomas Hertel, Bernard Hoekman, and Will Martin.** 2000. "Potential Gains from Trade Reform in the New Millennium." Paper presented at the Third Annual Conference on Global Economic Analysis, held at Monash University, June 27–30.
- Anderson, Kym, and Will Martin.** 2005. "Agricultural Trade Reform and the Doha Development Agenda." *The World Economy*, 28(9): 1301–27.
- Auerbach, Alan J., and Philip Oreopoulos.** 1999. "Analyzing the Fiscal Impact of U.S. Immigration." *American Economic Review*, 89(2): 176–80.
- Backhaus, Juergen, and Richard E. Wagner.** 1987. "The Cameralists: A Public Choice Perspective." *Public Choice*, 53(1): 3–20.
- Batista, Catia, Aitor Lacuesta, and Pedro C. Vicente.** 2011. "Testing the 'Brain Gain' Hypothesis: Micro Evidence from Cape Verde." *Journal of Development Economics*, forthcoming.
- Becker, Gary, and Guity Nashat Becker.** 1997. *The Economics of Life: From Baseball to Affirmative Action to Immigration, How Real-World Issues Affect Our Everyday Life*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Beine, Michel, Frédéric Docquier, and Hillel Rapoport.** 2008. "Brain Drain and Human Capital Formation in Developing Countries: Winners and Losers." *Economic Journal*, 118(528): 631–52.
- Bhagwati, Jagdish.** 1984. "Incentives and Disincentives: International Migration." *Review of World Economics*, 120(4): 678–701.
- Bhagwati, Jagdish, and William Dellalgar.** 1973. "The Brain Drain and Income Taxation." *World Development*, 1(1–2): 94–101.
- Bhagwati, Jagdish, and Koichi Hamada.** 1974. "The Brain Drain, International Integration of Markets for Professionals and Unemployment: A Theoretical Analysis." *Journal of Development Economics*, 1(1): 19–42.
- Blanchflower, David G., and Chris Shadforth.** 2009. "Fear, Unemployment, and Migration." *Economic Journal*, 119(535): F136–F182.
- Borjas, George J.** 2003. "The Labor Demand Curve is Downward Sloping: Reexamining the Impact of Immigration on the Labor Market." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 118(4): 1335–74.
- Borjas, George J., and Lawrence F. Katz.** 2007. "The Evolution of the Mexican-Born Workforce in the United States." In *Mexican Immigration to the United States*, ed. George J. Borjas, ed., 13–55. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Boustan, Leah Platt, Price V. Fishback, and Shawn Cantor.** 2010. "The Effects of Internal Migration on Local Labor Markets: American Cities during the Great Depression." *Journal of Labor Economics*, 28(4): 719–46.
- Bradford, Scott C., and Robert Z. Lawrence.**

2004. *Has Globalization Gone Far Enough? The Costs of Fragmented Markets*. Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics.

**Canton, Erik.** 2009. "Human Capital Externalities and Proximity: Evidence from Repeated Cross-Sectional Data." *De Economist*, 157(1): 79–105.

**Card, David.** 2009. "Immigration and Inequality." *American Economic Review*, 99(2): 1–21.

**Caselli, Francesco, and James Feyrer.** 2007. "The Marginal Product of Capital." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 122(2): 535–68.

**Chand, Satish, and Michael A. Clemens.** 2008. "Skilled Emigration and Skill Creation: A Quasi-experiment." Center for Global Development Working Paper 152.

**Child, Josiah.** 1668 [1751]. *New Discourse of Trade*. Glasgow: Robert and Andrew Foulis.

**Ciccone, Antonio, and Giovanni Peri.** 2006. "Identifying Human Capital Externalities: Theory with Applications." *Review of Economic Studies*, 73(2): 381–412.

**Clemens, Michael A.** 2007. "Do Visas Kill? Health Effects of African Health Professional Emigration." Center for Global Development Working Paper 114.

**Clemens, Michael A.** 2009. "Skill Flow: A Fundamental Reconsideration of Skilled-Worker Mobility and Development." Center for Global Development Working Paper 180.

**Clemens, Michael A.** 2010. "The Roots of Global Wage Gaps: Evidence from Randomized Processing of U.S. Visas." Center for Global Development Working Paper 212.

**Clemens, Michael A., Claudio E. Montenegro, and Lant Pritchett.** 2008. "The Place Premium: Wage Differences for Identical Workers across the U.S. Border." Center for Global Development Working Paper 148.

**Clemens, Michael A., and Lant Pritchett.** 2008. "Income per Natural: Measuring Development for People Rather than Places." *Population and Development Review*, 34(3): 395–434.

**Coase, Ronald H.** 1960. "The Problem of Social Cost." *Journal of Law and Economics*, 3(1): 1–44.

**Commission on International Migration Data for Development Research and Policy.** 2009. *Migrants Count: Five Steps toward Better Migration Data*. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development.

**Congressional Budget Office.** 2007. *The Impact of Unauthorized Immigrants on State and Local Budgets*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

**Cortes, Patricia.** 2008. "The Effect of Low-Skilled Immigration on U.S. Prices: Evidence from CPI Data." *Journal of Political Economy*, 116(3): 381–422.

**Cortes, Patricia, and José Tessada.** Forthcoming. "Low-Skilled Immigration and the Labor Supply of Highly Skilled Women." *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*.

**Cox-Edwards, Alejandra, and Eduardo Rodríguez-Oreggia.** 2008. "Remittances and Labor Force Participation in Mexico: An Analysis Using Propensity Score Matching." *World Development*, 37(5): 1004–14.

**Davis, Kingsley.** 1988. "Social Science Approaches to International Migration." *Population and Development Review*, vol. 14, Supplement: Population and Resources in Western Intellectual Traditions, pp. 245–61.

**de Soto, Hernando.** 1989. *The Other Path: The Economic Answer to Terrorism*. New York: Basic Books.

**Dessus, Sébastien, Kiichiro Fukasaku, and Raed Safadi.** 1999. "Multilateral Tariff Liberalisation and the Developing Countries." OECD Development Centre Policy Brief 18.

**Docquier, Frédéric, Çağlar Özden, and Giovanni Peri.** 2010. "The Wage Effects of Immigration and Emigration." NBER Working Paper 16646.

**Docquier, Frédéric, and Hillel Rapoport.** Forthcoming. "Globalization, Brain Drain, and Development." *Journal of Economic Literature*.

**Dowty, Alan.** 1986. "Emigration and Expulsion in the Third World." *Third World Quarterly*, 8(1): 151–76.

**Fernández-Huertas Moraga, Jesús.** 2011. "New Evidence on Emigrant Selection." *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 93(1): 72–96.

**Fernández-Huertas Moraga, Jesús, and Hillel Rapoport.** 2010. "Tradable immigration quotas." [http://www.pse.ens.fr/seminaire/hrapoport\\_1006.pdf](http://www.pse.ens.fr/seminaire/hrapoport_1006.pdf).

**Freeman, Richard B.** 2006. "People Flows in Globalization." *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 20(2): 145–70.

**Furniss, Edgar S.** 1920. *The Position of the Laborer in a System of Nationalism: A Study in the Labor Theories of the Later English Mercantilists*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

**German Marshall Fund.** 2010. *Transatlantic Trends: Immigration*. Washington, DC: The German Marshall Fund of the United States.

**Glaeser, Edward L., and David C. Maré.** 2001. "Cities and Skills." *Journal of Labor Economics*, 19(2): 316–42.

**Goldin, Ian, Odin Knudsen, and Dominique van der Mensbrugge.** 1993. *Trade Liberalization: Global Economic Implications*. Paris: OECD.

**Gourinchas, Pierre-Olivier, and Olivier Jeanne.** 2006. "The Elusive Gains from International Financial Integration." *Review of Economic Studies*, 73(3): 715–41.



- Grogger, Jeffrey, and Gordon H. Hanson.** 2011. "Income Maximization and the Selection and Sorting of International Migrants." *Journal of Development Economics*, 95(1): 42–57.
- Hall, Prescott F.** 1913. "The Recent History of Immigration and Immigration Restriction." *Journal of Political Economy*, 21(8): 735–51.
- Hall, Robert E., and Charles I. Jones.** 1999. "Why Do Some Countries Produce So Much More Output per Worker than Others?" *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 114(1): 83–116.
- Hamilton, Bob, and John Whalley.** 1984. "Efficiency and Distributional Implications of Global Restrictions on Labour Mobility." *Journal of Development Economics*, 14(1): 61–75.
- Hamilton, Earl J.** 1940. "The Growth of Rigidity in Business during the Eighteenth Century." *American Economic Review*, 30(1, Part 2): 298–305.
- Hanson, Gordon H.** 2009. "The Economic Consequences of the International Migration of Labor." *Annual Review of Economics*, 1(1): 179–207.
- Hatton, Timothy J., and Jeffrey G. Williamson.** 1993. "After the Famine: Emigration from Ireland, 1850–1913." *Journal of Economic History*, 53(3): 575–600.
- Hatton, Timothy J., and Jeffrey G. Williamson.** 1994. "International Migration and World Development: A Historical Perspective." In *Economic Aspects of International Migration*, ed. Herbert Giersch, 3–56. New York: Springer-Verlag.
- Hatton, Timothy J., and Jeffrey G. Williamson.** 2006. "What Drove European Mass Emigration?" In *Global Migration and the World Economy*, by T. J. Hatton and J. G. Williamson, 51–76. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Heckscher, Eli F.** 1935[1955]. *Mercantilism*. New York: MacMillan, 2nd ed.
- Hendricks, Lutz.** 2002. "How Important is Human Capital for Development?" *American Economic Review*, 92(1): 198–219.
- Hertel, Thomas, and Roman Keeney.** 2006. "What Is at Stake: The Relative Importance of Import Barriers, Export Subsidies, and Domestic Support." In *Agricultural Trade Reform and the Doha Development Agenda*, ed. Kym Anderson and William Martin, 37–62. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Hovde, Brynjolf J.** 1934. "Notes on the Effects of Emigration upon Scandinavia." *Journal of Modern History*, 6(3): 253–79.
- Iregui, Ana Maria.** 2005. "Efficiency Gains from the Elimination of Global Restrictions on Labour Mobility." In *Poverty, International Migration and Asylum*, ed. George J. Borjas and Jeff Crisp, 211–238. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Irwin, Douglas A.** 1996. *Against the Tide: An Intellectual History of Free Trade*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Jasso, Guillermina, and Mark R. Rosenzweig.** 2009. "Selection Criteria and the Skill Composition of Immigrants: A Comparative Analysis of Australian and U.S. Employment Immigration." In *Skilled Migration Today: Prospects, Problems, and Policies*, ed. Jagdish Bhagwati and Gordon H. Hanson, 153–183. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Jeremy, David I.** 1977. "Damming the Flood: British Government Efforts to Check the Outflow of Technicians and Machinery, 1780–1843." *Business History Review*, 51(1): 1–34.
- Kaestner, Robert, and Ofer Malamud.** 2010. "Self-selection and International Migration: New Evidence from Mexico." NBER Working Paper 15765.
- Karlström, Urban.** 1985. *Economic Growth and Migration during the Industrialization of Sweden*. Stockholm: The Economic Research Institute (EFI) at the Stockholm School of Economics.
- Kerr, William R.** 2008. "Ethnic Scientific Communities and International Technology Diffusion." *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 90(3): 518–37.
- Kindleberger, Charles P.** 1986. "International Public Goods without International Government." *American Economic Review*, 76(1): 1–13.
- Klein, Paul, and Gustavo Ventura.** 2007. "TFP Differences and the Aggregate Effects of Labor Mobility in the Long Run." *The B.E. Journal of Macroeconomics*, 7(1): Article 10.
- Klein, Paul, and Gustavo Ventura.** 2009. "Productivity Differences and the Dynamic Effects of Labor Movements." *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 56(8): 1059–73.
- Kohler, Max J.** 1914. "Some Aspects of the Immigration Problem." *American Economic Review*, 4(1): 93–108.
- Kremer, Michael.** 1993. "The O-Ring Theory of Economic Development." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 108(3): 551–75.
- Kremer, Michael.** 2006. "Globalization of Labor Markets and Inequality." In *Brookings Trade Forum: Global Labor Markets?*, ed. Susan M. Collins and Carol Graham, 211–228. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.
- Kremer, Michael, and Stanley Watt.** 2009. "The Globalization of Household Production." [http://www.cgdev.org/doc/events/Migration%20Conference,%205.26.09/Michael\\_Kremer\\_Paper.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/doc/events/Migration%20Conference,%205.26.09/Michael_Kremer_Paper.pdf).
- Laferrère, Anne, and François-Charles Wolff.** 2006. "Microeconomic Models of Family Transfers." In *Handbook on the Economics of Giving, Reciprocity and Altruism*, ed. Serge-Christophe Kolm and Jean Mercier Ythier, 889–969. Amsterdam: North-Holland.

- Lamont, Owen A., and Richard H. Thaler.** 2003. "The Law of One Price in Financial Markets." *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 17(4): 191–202.
- Lee, Ronald, and Timothy Miller.** 2000. "Immigration, Social Security, and Broader Fiscal Impacts." *American Economic Review*, 90(2): 350–54.
- Leibbrandt, Murray, and James Levinsohn.** 2011. "Fifteen Years On: Household Incomes in South Africa." NBER Working Paper 16661.
- Letiche, John M.** 1969. "The History of Economic Thought in the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences." *Journal of Economic Literature*, 7(2): 406–25.
- Lucas, Robert E.** 1988. "On the Mechanics of Economic Development." *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 22(1): 3–42.
- Mayda, Anna Maria.** 2006. "Who Is Against Immigration? A Cross-Country Investigation of Individual Attitudes toward Immigrants." *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 88(3): 510–30.
- McKenzie, David, John Gibson, and Steven Stillman.** 2010. "How Important Is Selection? Experimental vs. Non-experimental Measures of the Income Gains from Migration." *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 8(4): 913–45.
- McKenzie, David, and Hillel Rapoport.** Forthcoming. "Can Migration Reduce Educational Attainment? Evidence from Mexico." *Journal of Population Economics*.
- McKenzie, David and Dean Yang.** 2010. "Experimental Approaches in Migration Studies." Policy Research Working Paper 5395, World Bank.
- Meng, Xiangcai, and Azhong Ye.** 2009. "Human Capital Externality, Knowledge Spillover, and Sustainable Economic Growth." *Annals of Economics and Finance*, 10(1): 155–98.
- Middendorf, John H.** 1960. "Dr. Johnson and Mercantilism." *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 21(1): 66–83.
- Mishra, Prachi.** 2007. "Emigration and Wages in Source Countries: Evidence from Mexico." *Journal of Development Economics*, 82(1): 180–99.
- Mohapatra, Sanket, Dilip Ratha, and Ani Silwal.** 2011. "Outlook for Remittance Flows 2011–13." World Bank Migration and Development Brief 16, May 23.
- Mokyr, Joel, and John V. C. Nye.** 2007. "Distributional Coalitions, the Industrial Revolution, and the Origins of Economic Growth in Britain." *Southern Economic Journal*, 74(1): 50–70.
- Moses, Jonathon W., and Bjørn Letnes.** 2004. "The Economic Costs to International Labor Restrictions: Revisiting the Empirical Discussion." *World Development*, 32(10): 1609–26.
- Moses, Jonathon W., and Bjørn Letnes.** 2005. "If People Were Money: Estimating the Gains and Scope of Free Migration." In *Poverty, International Migration and Asylum*, ed. George J. Borjas and Jeff Crisp, 188–210. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Mountford, Andrew.** 1997. "Can a Brain Drain Be Good for Growth in the Source Economy?" *Journal of Development Economics*, 53(2): 287–303.
- Ng, Yew-Kwang.** 2004. *Welfare Economics: Towards a More Complete Analysis*. New York: Palgrave-MacMillan.
- O'Brien, Denis Patrick.** 1966. "Torrens on Wages and Emigration." *Economica*, 33(131): 336–40.
- Olsun, Mancur.** 1996. "Big Bills Left on the Sidewalk: Why Some Nations Are Rich, and Others Poor." *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 10(2): 3–24.
- O'Rourke, Kevin H.** 1995. "Emigration and Living Standards in Ireland since the Famine." *Journal of Population Economics*, 8(4): 407–421.
- O'Rourke, Kevin H., and Richard Sinott.** 2004. "Migration Flows: Political Economy of Migration and the Empirical Challenges." In *Economic Integration and Social Responsibility: ABCDE Europe 2004*, ed. Francois Bourguignon, Pierre Jacquet, and Boris Pleskovic, 91–114. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Orrenius, Pia M., and Madeleine Zavodny.** 2010. *Beside the Golden Door: U.S. Immigration Reform in a New Era of Globalization*. Washington, DC: AEI Press.
- Ortega, Francesc, and Giovanni Peri.** 2009. "The Causes and Effects of International Migrations: Evidence from OECD Countries 1980–2005." NBER Working Paper 14833.
- Ottaviano, Gianmarco I. P., and Giovanni Peri.** Forthcoming. "Rethinking the Effects of Immigration on Wages." *Journal of the European Economic Association*.
- Parsons, Christopher R., Ronald Skeldon, Terrie L. Walmsley, and L. Alan Winters.** 2007. "Quantifying International Migration: A Database of Bilateral Migrant Stocks." Policy Research Working Paper 4165, World Bank.
- Pelham, Brett, and Gerver Torres.** 2008. "A Country's Richest Citizens Report Greatest Desire to Migrate." Gallup.com, July 30. <http://www.gallup.com/poll/109144/countrys-wealthiest-citizens-report-greatest-desire-migrate.aspx>.
- Pritchett, Lant.** 2001. "Where Has all the Education Gone?" *World Bank Economic Review*, 15(3): 367–91.
- Pritchett, Lant.** 2006. *Let Their People Come: Breaking the Gridlock on Global Labor Mobility*. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development.
- Rapoport, Hillel, and Frédéric Docquier.** 2006. "The Economics of Migrants' Remittances." In *Handbook on the Economics of Giving, Reciprocity and Altruism*, ed. Serge-Christophe Kolm and Jean Mercier Ythier, 1135–98. Amsterdam: North-Holland.

- Romer, Paul M.** 1990. "Endogenous Technological Change." *Journal of Political Economy*, 98(5, Part 2): S71–S102.
- Rosenzweig, Mark R.** 2006. "Global Wage Differences and International Student Flows." In *Brookings Trade Forum: Global Labor Markets?*, ed. Susan M. Collins and Carol Graham, 211–228. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.
- Schultz, Theodore W.** 1978. "Migration: An Economist's View." In *Human Migration: Patterns and Policies*, ed. William H. McNeill and Ruth Adams, 350–59. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.
- Shepperson, Wilbur S.** 1953. "Industrial Emigration in Early Victorian Britain." *Journal of Economic History*, 13(2): 179–92.
- Spilimbergo, Antonio.** 2009. "Democracy and Foreign Education." *American Economic Review*, 99(1): 528–43.
- Stark, Oded, Christian Helmenstein, and Alexia Prskawetz.** 1997. "A Brain Gain with a Brain Drain." *Economics Letters*, 55(2): 227–34.
- Thomas, Brinley.** 1973. *Migration and Economic Growth: A Study of Great Britain and the Atlantic Economy*, 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Torres, Gerver, and Brett Pelham.** 2008. "One-Quarter of World's Population May Wish to Migrate." Gallup.com, June 24. <http://www.gallup.com/poll/108325/onequarter-worlds-population-may-wish-migrate.aspx>.
- United Nations.** 2009. *Human Development Report 2009*. New York: United Nations Development Program.
- U.S. Department of State.** 2011. Webpage titled "Diversity Visa Lottery 2010 (DV-2010) Results." [http://travel.state.gov/visa/immigrants/types/types\\_4574.html](http://travel.state.gov/visa/immigrants/types/types_4574.html) (accessed May 18, 2011).
- van der Mensbrugge, Dominique, and David Roland-Holst.** 2009. "Global Economic Prospects for Increasing Developing-Country Migration into Developed Countries." United Nations Development Programme Human Development Research Paper 2009/50.
- Vargas-Silva, Carlos.** 2009. "The Tale of Three Amigos: Remittances, Exchange Rates, and Money Demand in Mexico." *Review of Development Economics*, 13(1): 1–14.
- Walmsley, Terrie L., and L. Alan Winters.** 2005. "Relaxing the Restrictions on the Temporary Movement of Natural Persons: A Simulation Analysis." *Journal of Economic Integration*, 20(4): 688–726.
- Wilson, John Douglas.** 2008. "Taxing the Brain Drain: A Reassessment of the Bhagwati Proposal." In *Trade, Globalization, and Poverty*, ed. E. Dinopoulos, P. Krishna, A. Panagariya, and K.-Y. Wong, 254–262. New York: Routledge.
- World Bank.** 2001. *Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries 2002*. Washington, DC: World Bank.



**This article has been cited by:**

1. Joachim Betz. Migration 181-188. [[Crossref](#)]
2. Adrian J. Shin. 2021. Exchange rates and immigration policy. *Comparative Migration Studies* 9:1. . [[Crossref](#)]
3. Lili Yao, J. Brandon Bolen, Claudia R. Williamson. 2021. The effect of mass legalization on US state-level institutions: Evidence from the immigration reform and control act. *Public Choice* 189:3-4, 427-463. [[Crossref](#)]
4. Gerit Wagner, Julian Prester, Guy Paré. 2021. Exploring the boundaries and processes of digital platforms for knowledge work: A review of information systems research. *The Journal of Strategic Information Systems* 30:4, 101694. [[Crossref](#)]
5. Daniel Albalade, Germà Bel, Ferran A. Mazaira-Font. 2021. Geography and regional economic growth: The high cost of deviating from nature. *Journal of Regional Science* 113. . [[Crossref](#)]
6. Anna Stilz. 2021. Economic Migration: On What Terms?. *Perspectives on Politics* 61, 1-16. [[Crossref](#)]
7. Sergio Olivieri, Francesc Ortega, Ana Rivadeneira, Eliana Carranza. 2021. Shoring up economic refugees: Venezuelan migrants in the Ecuadoran labor market. *Migration Studies* 145. . [[Crossref](#)]
8. Chiara Paola Donegani, Stephen McKay. 2021. Lower job satisfaction among workers migrating within Europe: A gender paradox. *Economic and Industrial Democracy* 42:3, 621-647. [[Crossref](#)]
9. Oláyínká Oyèkòlá. 2021. A cross-country analysis of the roles of border openness, human capital and legal institutions in explaining economic development. *The Journal of International Trade & Economic Development* 66, 1-34. [[Crossref](#)]
10. Bernt Bratsberg, Oddbjørn Raaum, Knut Røed. 2021. Excess churn in integrated labor markets. *Journal of Population Economics* 34:3, 865-892. [[Crossref](#)]
11. Rabah Arezki, Arnaud Dupuy, Alan Gelb. 2021. La manne des ressources naturelles, l'investissement public optimal et la redistribution : le rôle de la productivité totale des facteurs et de la capacité de l'État. *Revue d'économie du développement* Vol. 28:1, 5-41. [[Crossref](#)]
12. Omotomilola Ikotun, Allwell Akhigbe, Samuel Okunade. 2021. Sustainability of Borders in a Post-COVID-19 World. *Politikon* 48:2, 297-311. [[Crossref](#)]
13. Michael Schilling, Nicolas Roulin, Martin Obschonka, Cornelius J. König. 2021. Do You Fake More Because of Your Neighbors? A Multi-level Study on Regional and Individual Predictors of Faking Intentions Across the USA. *Journal of Business and Psychology* 36:2, 193-209. [[Crossref](#)]
14. Nicolás Cachanosky, Alexandre Padilla, Alejandro Gómez. 2021. Immigration and institutional change: Did mass immigration cause peronism in argentina?. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 184, 1-15. [[Crossref](#)]
15. Scott Bradford. 2021. A global model of migration and poverty. *The World Economy* 44:4, 1018-1030. [[Crossref](#)]
16. Brian Kogelmann. 2021. Secrecy and transparency in political philosophy. *Philosophy Compass* 16:4. . [[Crossref](#)]
17. Leonardo Becchetti, Berkan Acar. 2021. Public Opinion Views on Immigrants' Contribution to the Local Economy: the Role of TV Exposure. *Italian Economic Journal* 124. . [[Crossref](#)]
18. Philipp Jaschke, Sekou Keita. 2021. Say it like Goethe: Language learning facilities abroad and the self-selection of immigrants. *Journal of Development Economics* 149, 102597. [[Crossref](#)]
19. Sari Pekkala Kerr, William R. Kerr. 2021. Whose Job Is It Anyway? Coethnic Hiring in New US Ventures. *Journal of Human Capital* 15:1, 86-127. [[Crossref](#)]

20. Mathias Czaika, Marie Godin. 2021. Disentangling the migration-development nexus using QCA. *Migration and Development* 27, 1-22. [[Crossref](#)]
21. William J. Wilhelm, Peter Weber, Kacey Douglas, Markus Siepermann, Ayman Abuhamdieh. 2021. Moral reasoning and anti-immigrant bias: Experimental evidence from university students in Germany and the United States. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics* 90, 101627. [[Crossref](#)]
22. E. A. Kovtun, V. P. Miletskiy. 2021. Practices of Social Work with Migrants in Russia: Expert Assessments. *Discourse* 6:6, 75-86. [[Crossref](#)]
23. Sébastien Charles. 2021. On the long-run relationship between immigration and growth: empirical evidence from European countries. *International Review of Applied Economics* 35, 1-16. [[Crossref](#)]
24. Antoine Pécoud. 2021. Philosophies of migration governance in a globalizing world. *Globalizations* 18:1, 103-119. [[Crossref](#)]
25. Sonia Lucarelli. The EU Migration System and Global Justice: An Introduction 1-32. [[Crossref](#)]
26. Victoria Vernon, Klaus F. Zimmermann. Walls and Fences: A Journey Through History and Economics 33-54. [[Crossref](#)]
27. Sucharita Ghosh, Amanda Weinstein. The Impact of Emigration on Source Countries 421-448. [[Crossref](#)]
28. Olga Nicoara. The Comparative Liberty-Dignity Context of Innovative Immigrant Entrepreneurship 123-149. [[Crossref](#)]
29. Zorzeta Bakaki. 2021. Climate Variability and Transnational Migration: A Dyadic Analysis. *Sustainability* 13:1, 405. [[Crossref](#)]
30. André Gröger. 2021. Easy come, easy go? Economic shocks, labor migration and the family left behind. *Journal of International Economics* 128, 103409. [[Crossref](#)]
31. Joachim Betz. Migration 227-235. [[Crossref](#)]
32. Ilya Somin. 2021. Freedom Through Foot Voting. *SSRN Electronic Journal* 32. . [[Crossref](#)]
33. Hippolyte d'Albis, Ekrame Boubtane, Dramane Coulibaly. 2021. Demographic changes and the labor income share. *European Economic Review* 131, 103614. [[Crossref](#)]
34. Chris Moreh. Harm and Migration 421-452. [[Crossref](#)]
35. A. Mohammed Abubakar. eLancing the Future Work Model 1313-1327. [[Crossref](#)]
36. Leila Simona Talani. The Insertion of Migrants into the Labour Force of Receiving Countries: Competition or Complementarity? 237-295. [[Crossref](#)]
37. Leila Simona Talani. IPE and Migration: The Role of the State 1-26. [[Crossref](#)]
38. V. P. Miletsky, E. A. Kovtun, A. D. Yakolenko. 2020. On the issue of expert evaluation of the effectiveness of social work with migrants in Russia. *Moscow State University Bulletin. Series 18. Sociology and Political Science* 26:4, 205-218. [[Crossref](#)]
39. James F. Hollifield. 2020. Is migration a unique field of study in social sciences? A response to Levy, Pisarevskaya, and Scholten. *Comparative Migration Studies* 8:1. . [[Crossref](#)]
40. José Antonio Alonso, Francisco Javier Santos Arteaga. 2020. International migratory agreements: the paradox of adverse interest. *IZA Journal of Development and Migration* 11:1. . [[Crossref](#)]
41. Mateus Rennó Santos, Douglas B. Weiss, Alexander Testa. 2020. International migration and cross-national homicide: considering the role of economic development. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice* 37, 1-21. [[Crossref](#)]
42. Stefano Breschi, Cornelia Lawson, Francesco Lissoni, Andrea Morrison, Ammon Salter. 2020. STEM migration, research, and innovation. *Research Policy* 49:9, 104070. [[Crossref](#)]

43. Yunus Aksoy, Gylfi Zoega. 2020. Fertility changes and replacement migration. *Economics Letters* **196**, 109519. [[Crossref](#)]
44. Iva Vuksanović Herceg, Tomislav Herceg, Lorena Škuflić. 2020. New EU member states' emigration: Projections for future and lessons for the new EU candidates. *Zagreb International Review of Economics and Business* **23:2**, 129-140. [[Crossref](#)]
45. Paolo Abarcar, Rashmi Barua, Dean Yang. 2020. Financial Education and Financial Access for Transnational Households: Field Experimental Evidence from the Philippines. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* **69:1**, 373-404. [[Crossref](#)]
46. Jessica Leight. 2020. Comment on "The effect of migration policy on growth, structural change, and regional inequality in China", by Hao, Sun, Tombe and Zhu. *Journal of Monetary Economics* **113**, 135-137. [[Crossref](#)]
47. Alexander Kustov. 2020. Borders of Compassion: Immigration Preferences and Parochial Altruism. *Comparative Political Studies* **11**, 001041402093808. [[Crossref](#)]
48. Imran Arif, Adam Hoffer, Dean Stansel, Donald Lacombe. 2020. Economic freedom and migration: A metro area-level analysis. *Southern Economic Journal* **87:1**, 170-190. [[Crossref](#)]
49. Alex Nowrasteh, Andrew C Forrester, Cole Blondin. 2020. How Mass Immigration Affects Countries with Weak Economic Institutions: A Natural Experiment in Jordan. *The World Bank Economic Review* **34:2**, 533-549. [[Crossref](#)]
50. Mateusz Filipowski, Hak Lim Lee, Aung Hein, Ulrike Nischan. 2020. Emigration and Rising Wages in Myanmar: Evidence from Mon State. *The Journal of Development Studies* **56:5**, 946-963. [[Crossref](#)]
51. Arianne Shahvisi. 2020. Redistribution and moral consistency: arguments for granting automatic citizenship to refugees. *Journal of Global Ethics* **16:2**, 182-202. [[Crossref](#)]
52. Sara Fregonese, Beste İşleyen, Jonathan Rokem, Nando Sigona. 2020. Review forum. *Political Geography* **79**, 102129. [[Crossref](#)]
53. Michael K. Miller, Margaret E. Peters. 2020. Restraining the Huddled Masses: Migration Policy and Autocratic Survival. *British Journal of Political Science* **50:2**, 403-433. [[Crossref](#)]
54. Sari Pekkala Kerr, William Kerr. 2020. Immigrant entrepreneurship in America: Evidence from the survey of business owners 2007 & 2012. *Research Policy* **49:3**, 103918. [[Crossref](#)]
55. Simon Winter. 2020. "It's the Economy, Stupid!": On the Relative Impact of Political and Economic Determinants on Migration. *Population Research and Policy Review* **39:2**, 207-252. [[Crossref](#)]
56. E. A. Kovtun, A. D. Yakolenko. 2020. Expert Estimation of Effectiveness of Social Work with Migrants in Russian Government Institutions and Non-Profit Organizations. *Discourse* **6:1**, 72-82. [[Crossref](#)]
57. Lorenzo Del Savio. 2020. Anti-Immigration Backlashes as Constraints. *Ethical Theory and Moral Practice* **23:1**, 201-222. [[Crossref](#)]
58. Alexandre Padilla, Nicolás Cachanosky. 2020. Immigration, Economic Freedom, and Ideology. *The International Trade Journal* **34:1**, 5-17. [[Crossref](#)]
59. Shu Cai. 2020. Migration under liquidity constraints: Evidence from randomized credit access in China. *Journal of Development Economics* **142**, 102247. [[Crossref](#)]
60. John Gibson, David McKenzie, Halahingano Rohorua, Steven Stillman. 2020. Reprint of: The long-term impact of international migration on economic decision-making: Evidence from a migration lottery and lab-in-the-field experiments. *Journal of Development Economics* **142**, 102391. [[Crossref](#)]
61. Michael A. Clemens, Timothy N. Ogden. 2020. Migration and household finances: How a different framing can improve thinking about migration. *Development Policy Review* **38:1**, 3-27. [[Crossref](#)]

62. Caroline Theoharides. 2020. The unintended consequences of migration policy on origin-country labor market decisions. *Journal of Development Economics* 142, 102271. [[Crossref](#)]
63. Ilya Somin. 2019. Foot voting versus ballot box voting: why voting with your feet is crucial to political freedom. *European Political Science* 18:4, 587-602. [[Crossref](#)]
64. Javier Hidalgo. 2019. The ethics of resisting immigration law. *Philosophy Compass* 14:12. . [[Crossref](#)]
65. Rey Koslowski. 2019. International Travel Security and the Global Compacts on Refugees and Migration. *International Migration* 57:6, 158-172. [[Crossref](#)]
66. D. J. Wrathall, V. Mueller, P. U. Clark, A. Bell, M. Oppenheimer, M. Hauer, S. Kulp, E. Gilmore, H. Adams, R. Kopp, K. Abel, M. Call, J. Chen, A. deSherbinin, E. Fussell, C. Hay, B. Jones, N. Magliocca, E. Marino, A. Slangen, K. Warner. 2019. Meeting the looming policy challenge of sea-level change and human migration. *Nature Climate Change* 9:12, 898-901. [[Crossref](#)]
67. Jie CHENG. 2019. Source of Urban Vitality: Systematic Effects of Migrant Population on the Development of Urban Economy. *Chinese Journal of Urban and Environmental Studies* 32, 1950005. [[Crossref](#)]
68. Fulya MEMİSOĞLU, Celil YİĞİT. 2019. ULUSLARARASI GÖÇ VE KALKINMA: TEORİ VE GÜNCEL MESELELER. *Yıldız Social Science Review* 5:1, 39-62. [[Crossref](#)]
69. Serey Sok. 2019. Challenges and constraints in achieving appropriate working and living conditions for Cambodian temporary migrant workers in Malaysia. *South East Asia Research* 27:4, 361-377. [[Crossref](#)]
70. Andrew C. Forrester, Benjamin Powell, Alex Nowrasteh, Michelangelo Landgrave. 2019. Do immigrants import terrorism?. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 166, 529-543. [[Crossref](#)]
71. Emily A. Sellars. 2019. Emigration and Collective Action. *The Journal of Politics* 81:4, 1210-1222. [[Crossref](#)]
72. Asif Islam, Amparo Palacios Lopez, Mohammad Amin. 2019. Decomposing the Labour Productivity Gap between Migrant-Owned and Native-Owned Firms in Sub-Saharan Africa. *The Journal of Development Studies* 55:9, 2065-2082. [[Crossref](#)]
73. Zachary Gochenour. 2019. Garrett Jones, Hive Mind: How Your Nation's IQ Matters So Much More Than Your Own. *The Review of Austrian Economics* 32:3, 277-280. [[Crossref](#)]
74. Lorenzo Del Savio, Giulia Cavaliere, Matteo Mameli. 2019. Migration and Cooperative Infrastructures. *Philosophy & Technology* 32:3, 425-444. [[Crossref](#)]
75. Benjamin Powell. 2019. Solving the Misesian migration conundrum. *The Review of Austrian Economics* 32:3, 205-213. [[Crossref](#)]
76. Ruxanda Berlinschi, Ani Harutyunyan. 2019. Do Migrants Think Differently? Evidence from Eastern European and Post-Soviet States. *International Migration Review* 53:3, 831-868. [[Crossref](#)]
77. Christian Dustmann, Ian P. Preston. 2019. Free Movement, Open Borders, and the Global Gains from Labor Mobility. *Annual Review of Economics* 11:1, 783-808. [[Crossref](#)]
78. Julia Bredtmann, Fernanda Martínez Flores, Sebastian Otten. 2019. Remittances and the Brain Drain: Evidence from Microdata for Sub-Saharan Africa. *The Journal of Development Studies* 55:7, 1455-1476. [[Crossref](#)]
79. Peter Norlander, Arup Varma. 2019. H-1B and L-1 visa-sponsored guest workers in the USA: An analysis of the strategic impact of Indian and other firms. *Thunderbird International Business Review* 61:4, 565-579. [[Crossref](#)]
80. Juan Ramón Rallo. 2019. Libertarianism and Basic-Income Guarantee: Friends or Foes?. *Journal of Business Ethics* 157:1, 65-74. [[Crossref](#)]

81. Ahmad Sadiddin, Andrea Cattaneo, Marinella Cirillo, Meghan Miller. 2019. Food insecurity as a determinant of international migration: evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa. *Food Security* 11:3, 515-530. [[Crossref](#)]
82. Michael A. Clemens, Lant Pritchett. 2019. The new economic case for migration restrictions: An assessment. *Journal of Development Economics* 138, 153-164. [[Crossref](#)]
83. John Gibson, David McKenzie, Halahingano Rohorua, Steven Stillman. 2019. The long-term impact of international migration on economic decision-making: Evidence from a migration lottery and lab-in-the-field experiments. *Journal of Development Economics* 138, 99-115. [[Crossref](#)]
84. Shrihari S. Sohani, Biju Varkkey. 2019. Broker imposed precarity of Indian technical immigrants. *Industrial Relations Journal* 50:3, 292-311. [[Crossref](#)]
85. Michael A. Clemens, Claudio E. Montenegro, Lant Pritchett. 2019. The Place Premium: Bounding the Price Equivalent of Migration Barriers. *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 101:2, 201-213. [[Crossref](#)]
86. Jonathan Portes. 2019. The Economics of Migration. *Contexts* 18:2, 12-17. [[Crossref](#)]
87. Jamie Bologna Pavlik, Estefania Lujan Padilla, Benjamin Powell. 2019. Cultural Baggage: Do Immigrants Import Corruption?. *Southern Economic Journal* 85:4, 1243-1261. [[Crossref](#)]
88. Julian Reiss. 2019. Expertise, Agreement, and the Nature of Social Scientific Facts or: Against Epistocracy. *Social Epistemology* 33:2, 183-192. [[Crossref](#)]
89. Hippolyte d'Albis, Ekrame Boubtane, Dramane Coulibaly. 2019. Immigration and public finances in OECD countries. *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control* 99, 116-151. [[Crossref](#)]
90. Anthony Elson. Key Markers in the Global Integration of the US Economy 19-41. [[Crossref](#)]
91. Anthony Elson. The United States as a Major Destination for Migratory Flows 111-130. [[Crossref](#)]
92. Andreas Bergh. Is Migration Threatening Social Trust in Europe? 91-109. [[Crossref](#)]
93. Oscar Bajo-Rubio, Ho-Don Yan. Globalization and Populism 229-252. [[Crossref](#)]
94. Jeffrey S. Zax. 2019. Provincial Valuations of Human Capital in Urban China, Inter-provincial Inequality and the Implicit Value of a Guangdong Hukou. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
95. Elizabeth Mary Christopher. The International Status of Migrant Workers 8-30. [[Crossref](#)]
96. Teppo Felin, Mia Felin. 2019. Seeking Rationality: \$500 Bills and Perceptual Obviousness. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
97. Elizabeth Mary Christopher. The Geopolitics of Immigrant Labour 417-438. [[Crossref](#)]
98. Michael Imran Kanu. 2019. Towards a Purposeful Economic Integration in Africa: Free Movement of Persons in Lieu of Illegal Migration. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
99. Vincent Geloso. Chapter 10 The Fall and Rise of Inequality: Disaggregating Narratives 161-175. [[Crossref](#)]
100. Sekou Keita, Pierre Mandon. 2018. Give a fish or teach fishing? Partisan affiliation of U.S. governors and the poverty status of immigrants. *European Journal of Political Economy* 55, 65-96. [[Crossref](#)]
101. Jing Gong, Yili Hong, Alejandro Zentner. 2018. Role of Monetary Incentives in the Digital and Physical Inter-Border Labor Flows. *Journal of Management Information Systems* 35:3, 866-899. [[Crossref](#)]
102. Sari Pekkala Kerr, William R. Kerr. 2018. Global Collaborative Patents. *The Economic Journal* 128:612, F235-F272. [[Crossref](#)]
103. E. Glen Weyl. 2018. The Openness-equality Trade-off in Global Redistribution. *The Economic Journal* 128:612, F1-F36. [[Crossref](#)]

104. Mattia Makovec, Ririn S Purnamasari, Matteo Sandi, Astrid R Savitri. 2018. Intended versus unintended consequences of migration restriction policies: evidence from a natural experiment in Indonesia. *Journal of Economic Geography* 41. . [\[Crossref\]](#)
105. Keith E. Maskus. Benefits and Costs of Two Science and Technology Targets for the Post-2015 Development Agenda 399-421. [\[Crossref\]](#)
106. Lauren R. Heller, Robert A. Lawson, Ryan H. Murphy, Claudia R. Williamson. 2018. Is human trafficking the dark side of economic freedom?. *Defence and Peace Economics* 29:4, 355-382. [\[Crossref\]](#)
107. Hippolyte d'Albis, Ekrame Boubtane, Dramane Coulibaly. 2018. Macroeconomic evidence suggests that asylum seekers are not a "burden" for Western European countries. *Science Advances* 4:6. . [\[Crossref\]](#)
108. Marco Delogu, Frédéric Docquier, Joël Machado. 2018. Globalizing labor and the world economy: the role of human capital. *Journal of Economic Growth* 23:2, 223-258. [\[Crossref\]](#)
109. Oliver Falck, Alfred Lameli, Jens Ruhose. 2018. Cultural biases in migration: Estimating non-monetary migration costs. *Papers in Regional Science* 97:2, 411-438. [\[Crossref\]](#)
110. Sarah Song. 2018. Political Theories of Migration. *Annual Review of Political Science* 21:1, 385-402. [\[Crossref\]](#)
111. Michał Burzyński. 2018. Trading Goods or Human Capital: The Gains and Losses from Economic Integration. *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* 120:2, 503-536. [\[Crossref\]](#)
112. Alexandre Padilla, Nicolás Cachanosky. 2018. The Grecian horse: does immigration lead to the deterioration of American institutions?. *Public Choice* 174:3-4, 351-405. [\[Crossref\]](#)
113. Jason Brennan. 2018. Libertarianism after Nozick. *Philosophy Compass* 13:2, e12485. [\[Crossref\]](#)
114. Alex Sager. Critical Cosmopolitanism and the Ethics of Mobility 69-90. [\[Crossref\]](#)
115. Erich Weede. Managing Decline by Expanding Government: The Case of Germany 167-192. [\[Crossref\]](#)
116. Zachary Gochenour. Asian Exclusion in American Immigration Policy 57-68. [\[Crossref\]](#)
117. Sebastian T. Braun. Immigration and Labour Markets 79-86. [\[Crossref\]](#)
118. Javier Hidalgo. Cosmopolitan Moral Enhancement 173-196. [\[Crossref\]](#)
119. Jamie Bologna Pavlik, Estefania Lujan Padilla, Benjamin Powell. 2018. Cultural Baggage: Do Immigrants Import Corruption?. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [\[Crossref\]](#)
120. Alex Nowrasteh, Andrew Forrester, Cole Blondin. 2018. How Mass Immigration Affects Countries with Weak Economic Institutions: A Natural Experiment in Jordan. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [\[Crossref\]](#)
121. Francesco Fasani, Tommaso Frattini, Luigi Minale. 2018. (The Struggle for) Refugee Integration into the Labour Market: Evidence from Europe. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [\[Crossref\]](#)
122. Charles Kenny. 2018. Speeding Sustainable Development: Integrating Economic, Social, and Environmental Development. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [\[Crossref\]](#)
123. Rahul Menon. 2018. Excess Savings, Under-Consumption and Secular Stagnation: A Critique of Modern Stagnation Theories. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [\[Crossref\]](#)
124. Mariapia Mendola. 2018. Global Evidence on Prospective Migrants from Developing Countries. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [\[Crossref\]](#)
125. Guido Friebel, Miriam Manchin, Mariapia Mendola, Giovanni Prarolo. 2018. International Migration Intentions and Illegal Costs: Evidence from Africa-to-Europe Smuggling Routes. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [\[Crossref\]](#)
126. Maciej Ząbek. Uchodźcy w Afryce. Etnografia przemocy i cierpienia . [\[Crossref\]](#)



127. Elizabeth Christopher. 2018. The International Status of Migrant Workers. *International Journal of Interactive Communication Systems and Technologies* 8:1, 35-60. [[Crossref](#)]
128. Sebahate Shala. 2018. Kosovo: Rule of Law and Economic Growth. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
129. Sebastian Galiani, Gustavo Torrens. 2018. The Political Economy of Trade and International Labor Mobility. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
130. Brian C. Albrecht, Joshua R. Hendrickson, Alexander William Salter. 2018. Evolution, Uncertainty, and the Asymptotic Efficiency of Policy. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
131. Benjamin Boudou. Bibliographie 235-255. [[Crossref](#)]
132. Anouch Missirian, Wolfram Schlenker. 2017. Asylum applications respond to temperature fluctuations. *Science* 358:6370, 1610-1614. [[Crossref](#)]
133. PECK-LEONG TAN, JOHN GIBSON. 2017. DOES OUTSOURCING HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION HARM FUTURE HUMAN CAPITAL? EVIDENCE FROM MALAYSIA. *The Singapore Economic Review* 62:05, 959-981. [[Crossref](#)]
134. Luca Salvatici, Silvia Nenci. 2017. New features, forgotten costs and counterfactual gains of the international trading system. *European Review of Agricultural Economics* 44:4, 592-633. [[Crossref](#)]
135. Benjamin Powell, J.R. Clark, Alex Nowrasteh. 2017. Does mass immigration destroy institutions? 1990s Israel as a natural experiment. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 141, 83-95. [[Crossref](#)]
136. Amina Raza Malik, Laxmikant Manroop, Parbudyal Singh. 2017. Self-initiated international career transition: a qualitative case study of Pakistani immigrants to Canada. *European Business Review* 29:5, 584-602. [[Crossref](#)]
137. Alberto Bisin, Giulio Zanella. 2017. Time-consistent immigration policy under economic and cultural externalities. *Economic Policy* 32:91, 415-446. [[Crossref](#)]
138. Anouch Missirian, Wolfram Schlenker. 2017. Asylum Applications and Migration Flows. *American Economic Review* 107:5, 436-440. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
139. Samuel Bazzi. 2017. Wealth Heterogeneity and the Income Elasticity of Migration. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 9:2, 219-255. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
140. John Halstead. 2017. High Stakes Instrumentalism. *Ethical Theory and Moral Practice* 20:2, 295-311. [[Crossref](#)]
141. Devesh Kapur. 2017. Addressing the brain drain: A partial cosmopolitanism approach. *South African Journal of Philosophy* 36:1, 45-57. [[Crossref](#)]
142. Seán M. Muller. 2017. The economics and philosophy of the brain drain: A critical perspective from the periphery. *South African Journal of Philosophy* 36:1, 115-132. [[Crossref](#)]
143. Benoit Mayer. 2017. Migration in the UNFCCC Workstream on Loss and Damage: An Assessment of Alternative Framings and Conceivable Responses. *Transnational Environmental Law* 6:1, 107-129. [[Crossref](#)]
144. Slesh A. Shrestha. 2017. No Man Left Behind: Effects of Emigration Prospects on Educational and Labour Outcomes of Non-migrants. *The Economic Journal* 127:600, 495-521. [[Crossref](#)]
145. Michele Tuccio. 2017. Determinants of Intra-ASEAN Migration. *Asian Development Review* 34:1, 144-166. [[Crossref](#)]
146. Avinash Dixit, Ronald W. Jones, Dale T. Mortensen, Carsten Kowalczyk. Globalization: Some Reflections and the Road Ahead—A Panel 601-617. [[Crossref](#)]
147. Benjamin Powell, J. R. Clark, Alex Nowrasteh. 2017. Does Mass Immigration Destroy Institutions? 1990s Israel As a Natural Experiment. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]

148. Gaurav Khanna, Nicolas Morales. 2017. The it Boom and Other Unintended Consequences of Chasing the American Dream. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
149. Andres Felipe Camacho. 2017. Efectos De La Migraciin Forzada Sobre La Confianza Y Las Actitudes Hacia Inmigrantes En Los Paases Destino: Evidencia De La Crisis De Refugiados En Europa (Forced Migration Effects on Trust and Attitudes Toward Immigrants In Destination Countries: Evidence from the Refugee Crisis in Europe). *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
150. Marco Delogu, Frddric Docquier, Joel Machado. 2017. Globalizing Labor and the World Economy: The Role of Human Capital. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
151. Estrella GGmez, Bertin Martens, Frank Mueller-Langer. 2017. Trade, Competition and Welfare in Global Online Labour Markets: A 'Gig Economy' Case Study. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
152. Guido Friebel, Miriam Manchin, Mariapia Mendola, Giovanni Prarolo. 2017. Human Smuggling and Intentions to Migrate: Global Evidence from a Supply Shock Along Africa-to-Europe Migration Routes. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
153. Le Dang Trung, Remco H. Oostendorp. 2017. Regional Labor Market Integration, Shadow Wages and Poverty in Vietnam. *World Development* **89**, 34-56. [[Crossref](#)]
154. Elizabeth Mary Christopher. The Geopolitics of Immigrant Labour 210-231. [[Crossref](#)]
155. Benjamin Powell. 2016. The economics of immigration: An Austrian contribution. *The Review of Austrian Economics* **29**:4, 343-349. [[Crossref](#)]
156. Sari Pekkala Kerr, William Kerr, Çağlar Özden, Christopher Parsons. 2016. Global Talent Flows. *Journal of Economic Perspectives* **30**:4, 83-106. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
157. William Maley. 2016. Australia's refugee policy: domestic politics and diplomatic consequences. *Australian Journal of International Affairs* **70**:6, 670-680. [[Crossref](#)]
158. Taryn Dinkelman, Martine Mariotti. 2016. The Long-Run Effects of Labor Migration on Human Capital Formation in Communities of Origin. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* **8**:4, 1-35. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
159. Teferi Mergo. 2016. The Effects of International Migration on Migrant-Source Households: Evidence from Ethiopian Diversity-Visa Lottery Migrants. *World Development* **84**, 69-81. [[Crossref](#)]
160. Erik Schokkaert. 2016. Putting Inequality in Context. *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities* **17**:3, 429-433. [[Crossref](#)]
161. Hubert Jayet, Glenn Rayp, Ilse Ruysen, Nadiya Ukrayinchuk. 2016. Immigrants' location choice in Belgium. *The Annals of Regional Science* **57**:1, 63-89. [[Crossref](#)]
162. Srinivasa Madhur. 2016. Pursuing Open Regionalism for Shared Prosperity. *Global Journal of Emerging Market Economies* **8**:2, 216-246. [[Crossref](#)]
163. André Gröger, Yanos Zylberberg. 2016. Internal Labor Migration as a Shock Coping Strategy: Evidence from a Typhoon. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* **8**:2, 123-153. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
164. Elias Dinopoulos, Theofanis Tsoulouhas. 2016. Performance Pay and Offshoring. *Journal of Economics & Management Strategy* **25**:2, 334-369. [[Crossref](#)]
165. Javier Hidalgo. 2016. The case for the international governance of immigration. *International Theory* **8**:1, 140-170. [[Crossref](#)]
166. Alex Balch. Greed 201-224. [[Crossref](#)]
167. P. N. Raja Junankar. Introduction 1-18. [[Crossref](#)]
168. Emily A. Beam, David McKenzie, Dean Yang. 2016. Unilateral Facilitation Does Not Raise International Labor Migration from the Philippines. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* **64**:2, 323-368. [[Crossref](#)]



169. David Wille. 2016. The Political Economy of Intervention in the Conflict Against ISIS. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
170. Massimiliano Bratti, Simona Fiore, Mariapia Mendola. 2016. Family Size, Sibling Rivalry and Migration: Evidence from Mexico. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
171. Ruxanda Berlinschi, Ani Harutyunyan. 2016. Do Migrants Think Differently? Evidence from Eastern European and Post-Soviet States. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
172. Benjamin Powell, J. R. Clark, Alex Nowrasteh. 2016. Does Mass Immigration Destroy Institutions? 1990s Israel as a Natural Experiment. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
173. George J. Borjas. 2015. Immigration and Globalization: A Review Essay. *Journal of Economic Literature* **53**:4, 961-974. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
174. . Policy Priorities in an Era of Demographic Change 191-226. [[Crossref](#)]
175. Ilya Somin. 2015. The Ongoing Debate Over Political Ignorance: Reply to My Critics. *Critical Review* **27**:3-4, 380-414. [[Crossref](#)]
176. Glenn Withers. 2015. Australia's political economic future. *Australian Journal of Political Science* **50**:4, 735-744. [[Crossref](#)]
177. Giulia Bettin, Andrea F. Presbitero, Nikola L. Spatafora. 2015. Remittances and Vulnerability in Developing Countries. *The World Bank Economic Review* **2**, lhv053. [[Crossref](#)]
178. Francesc Ortega, Giovanni Peri. 2015. Migration Policies: Recent Advances on Measurement, Determinants and Outcomes. *CESifo Economic Studies* **61**:3-4, 521-526. [[Crossref](#)]
179. Tobias Stöhr. 2015. Siblings' interaction in migration decisions: who provides for the elderly left behind?. *Journal of Population Economics* **28**:3, 593-629. [[Crossref](#)]
180. Ren Mu, Alan de Brauw. 2015. Migration and young child nutrition: evidence from rural China. *Journal of Population Economics* **28**:3, 631-657. [[Crossref](#)]
181. David de la Croix, Frédéric Docquier. 2015. An incentive mechanism to break the low-skill immigration deadlock. *Review of Economic Dynamics* **18**:3, 593-618. [[Crossref](#)]
182. Adam Szirmai. *Socio-Economic Development* **3**, . [[Crossref](#)]
183. Idil Atak, Speranta Dumitru. 2015. Pourquoi penser l'ouverture des frontières. *Éthique publique* **17**:1. . [[Crossref](#)]
184. J. R. Clark, Robert Lawson, Alex Nowrasteh, Benjamin Powell, Ryan Murphy. 2015. Does immigration impact institutions?. *Public Choice* **163**:3-4, 321-335. [[Crossref](#)]
185. Claudia R. Williamson. 2015. William Easterly, The Tyranny of Experts: Economists, Dictators, and the Forgotten Rights of the Poor. *Public Choice* **163**:3-4, 405-408. [[Crossref](#)]
186. Kate Ambler, Diego Aycinena, Dean Yang. 2015. Channeling Remittances to Education: A Field Experiment among Migrants from El Salvador. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* **7**:2, 207-232. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
187. Frédéric Docquier, Joël Machado, Khalid Sekkat. 2015. Efficiency Gains from Liberalizing Labor Mobility. *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* **117**:2, 303-346. [[Crossref](#)]
188. Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong, Elizabeth Asiedu. 2015. Remittances and investment in education: Evidence from Ghana. *The Journal of International Trade & Economic Development* **24**:2, 173-200. [[Crossref](#)]
189. Joseph P. Ferrie, Timothy J. Hatton. Two Centuries of International Migration 53-88. [[Crossref](#)]
190. Stephan Brunow, Peter Nijkamp, Jacques Poot. The Impact of International Migration on Economic Growth in the Global Economy 1027-1075. [[Crossref](#)]
191. Richard P.C. Brown, Eliana Jimenez-Soto. Migration and Remittances 1077-1140. [[Crossref](#)]

192. Marcus H. Böhme, Ruth Persian, Tobias Stöhr. 2015. Alone but better off? Adult child migration and health of elderly parents in Moldova. *Journal of Health Economics* **39**, 211-227. [[Crossref](#)]
193. Nathanael Smith. 2015. The Global Economic Impact of Open Borders. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
194. Sebastian Galiani, Gustavo Torrens. 2015. The Political Economy of Trade and Labor Mobility in a Ricardian World. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
195. Gratiela Georgiana Noja, Liana Son. 2015. Challenges of International Migration in a Globalized World: Implications for Europe. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT* **2**:3, 7-17. [[Crossref](#)]
196. Benjamin F. Jones. 2014. The Human Capital Stock: A Generalized Approach. *American Economic Review* **104**:11, 3752-3777. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
197. Timothy J. Hatton. 2014. The economics of international migration: A short history of the debate. *Labour Economics* **30**, 43-50. [[Crossref](#)]
198. Javier Hidalgo. 2014. Self-determination, immigration restrictions, and the problem of compatriot deportation. *Journal of International Political Theory* **10**:3, 261-282. [[Crossref](#)]
199. Andrés Marroquín. 2014. The Falkland Islands: Prosperity in the Face of Adversity. *The Round Table* **103**:4, 411-422. [[Crossref](#)]
200. Jesús Fernández-Huertas Moraga, Hillel Rapoport. 2014. Tradable immigration quotas. *Journal of Public Economics* **115**, 94-108. [[Crossref](#)]
201. Ejaz Ghani, William R. Kerr, Christopher Stanton. 2014. Diasporas and Outsourcing: Evidence from oDesk and India. *Management Science* **60**:7, 1677-1697. [[Crossref](#)]
202. Glenn Withers. 2014. Immigration in a Population Context. *Australian Economic Review* **47**:2, 231-239. [[Crossref](#)]
203. Ganesh Seshan, Dean Yang. 2014. Motivating migrants: A field experiment on financial decision-making in transnational households. *Journal of Development Economics* **108**, 119-127. [[Crossref](#)]
204. Slobodan Djajić. 2014. TEMPORARY EMIGRATION AND WELFARE: THE CASE OF LOW-SKILLED LABOR. *International Economic Review* **55**:2, 551-574. [[Crossref](#)]
205. Jason Brennan. 2014. How Smart is Democracy? You Can't Answer that Question a Priori. *Critical Review* **26**:1-2, 33-58. [[Crossref](#)]
206. David McKenzie, Caroline Theoharides, Dean Yang. 2014. Distortions in the International Migrant Labor Market: Evidence from Filipino Migration and Wage Responses to Destination Country Economic Shocks. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* **6**:2, 49-75. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
207. Benjamin A.T. Graham. 2014. Diaspora-owned firms and social responsibility. *Review of International Political Economy* **21**:2, 432-466. [[Crossref](#)]
208. Mogens Hobolth. 2014. Researching Mobility Barriers: The European Visa Database. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* **40**:3, 424-435. [[Crossref](#)]
209. Francesc Ortega, Giovanni Peri. 2014. Openness and income: The roles of trade and migration. *Journal of International Economics* **92**:2, 231-251. [[Crossref](#)]
210. Carl Shulman, Nick Bostrom. 2014. Embryo Selection for Cognitive Enhancement: Curiosity or Game-changer?. *Global Policy* **5**:1, 85-92. [[Crossref](#)]
211. Mehdi Chowdhury. 2014. Labour market integration, remittances and optimal tax policy. *Migration and Development* **3**:1, 20-37. [[Crossref](#)]

212. William J. Collins, Marianne H. Wanamaker. 2014. Selection and Economic Gains in the Great Migration of African Americans: New Evidence from Linked Census Data. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 6:1, 220-252. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
213. John Gibson, David McKenzie, Halahingano Rohorua. 2014. Development Impacts of Seasonal and Temporary Migration: A Review of Evidence from the Pacific and Southeast Asia. *Asia & the Pacific Policy Studies* 1:1, 18-32. [[Crossref](#)]
214. Fernando T. Aldaba. Migration Governance in the ASEAN Economic Community 197-224. [[Crossref](#)]
215. Jeff R. Clark, Robert Lawson, Alex Nowrasteh, Benjamin Powell, Ryan Murphy. 2014. Does Immigration Impact Institutions?. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
216. Adam G. Martin. 2014. Degenerate Cosmopolitanism. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
217. E. Glen Weyl. 2014. The Openness-Equality Trade-Off in Global Redistribution. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
218. Koen Deconinck. 2014. Trust Me, I'm a Doctor: A Phd Survival Guide. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
219. Speranta Dumitru. 2013. Des visas, pas de l'aide ! De la migration comme substitut à l'aide au développement. *Éthique publique* 15:2. . [[Crossref](#)]
220. Javier S Hidalgo. 2013. Defending the active recruitment of health workers: a response to commentators. *Journal of Medical Ethics* 39:10, 618-620. [[Crossref](#)]
221. Benjamin Elsner. 2013. Emigration and wages: The EU enlargement experiment. *Journal of International Economics* 91:1, 154-163. [[Crossref](#)]
222. Petr Janský, Zuzana Řehořová. 2013. A New Role After the Transition: The Commitment to Development Index for the Czech Republic. *Journal of Global Policy and Governance* 2:1, 13-25. [[Crossref](#)]
223. Gloria Agyemang, Cheryl R. Lehman. 2013. Adding critical accounting voices to migration studies. *Critical Perspectives on Accounting* 24:4-5, 261-272. [[Crossref](#)]
224. Michael A. Clemens. 2013. Why Do Programmers Earn More in Houston than Hyderabad? Evidence from Randomized Processing of US Visas. *American Economic Review* 103:3, 198-202. [[Abstract](#)] [[View PDF article](#)] [[PDF with links](#)]
225. Ran Abramitzky, Leah Platt Boustan, Katherine Eriksson. 2013. Have the poor always been less likely to migrate? Evidence from inheritance practices during the age of mass migration. *Journal of Development Economics* 102, 2-14. [[Crossref](#)]
226. Benjamin Elsner. 2013. Does emigration benefit the stayers? Evidence from EU enlargement. *Journal of Population Economics* 26:2, 531-553. [[Crossref](#)]
227. John Kennan. 2013. Open borders. *Review of Economic Dynamics* 16:2, L1-L13. [[Crossref](#)]
228. Jacques Poot. Global trade and international migration . [[Crossref](#)]
229. Ejaz Ghani, William R. Kerr, Christopher Stanton. 2013. Diasporas and Outsourcing: Evidence from Odesk and India. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
230. Ronald U. Mendoza, David Barua Yap II, Gladys M. Navarro. 2013. Education Choices and Migration Prospects Among Youth in the Philippines. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
231. John Gibson, David McKenzie, Halahingano Rohorua. 2013. Development Impacts of Seasonal and Temporary Migration: A Review of Evidence from the Pacific and Southeast Asia. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
232. Thomas. 2013. The Recurring Native Response to Global Labor Migration. *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies* 20:2, 1393. [[Crossref](#)]

233. Ruxanda Berlinschi, Mara Pasquamaria Squicciarini. 2013. Voter Beliefs, Electoral Concerns and Undocumented Migration. *Open Journal of Political Science* **03:04**, 143-145. [[Crossref](#)]
234. Jonathon W. Moses. 2012. Emigration and political development: exploring the national and international nexus. *Migration and Development* **1:1**, 123-137. [[Crossref](#)]
235. Nathanael Smith. 2012. Open Borders with Migration Taxes Are the Optimal Policy. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
236. Marga Peeters, Loek F. M. Groot. 2012. Demographic Pressure in the European Union Increasing Labor Market Participation, Migration or Old Age Participation to Maintain Fiscal Sustainability. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
237. Elias Dinopoulos, Theofanis Tsoulouhas. 2011. Performance Pay and Offshoring. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [[Crossref](#)]
238. Jason Brennan. Back the Future 20-36. [[Crossref](#)]
239. Fernando R. Tesón. The Bourgeois Argument for Freer Immigration 176-190. [[Crossref](#)]