

# Law And Economics Of Immigration Economic Approaches To Law Series 46

Research Paper  
(undergraduate)  
from the year  
2017 in the

*Page 1/172*

subject  
Economics -  
International  
Economic  
Relations,  
grade:  
Distinction,  
language:  
English,  
abstract:  
Considered one  
of the deciding  
factors for  
Brexit, the

*Page 2/172*

subject of immigration has been in vogue in mainstream politics. Many claims regarding how immigrants are negative for the British economy are brought by politicians and the public alike. But are

such ideas true?  
Additionally,  
how will Brexit  
affect the  
economic  
significance of  
immigrant  
workers after  
changes in  
legislation?  
Through an  
assessment of  
the current data  
available on the

economic meaning  
of immigrants to  
the UK's  
economy, and of  
the territory's  
historical  
relations with  
immigration law  
and groups like  
the European  
Union (EU),  
alongside the  
consideration of  
the purposes of

Brexit regarding migration policies, this study came to relevant conclusions. The overall beneficial consequence of the current level of immigrant workers was found to be

adamant,  
reflecting the  
resolutions  
drawn by  
previous studies  
and reports -  
although,  
interestingly,  
not by so many  
political  
speeches and  
manifestos.  
Consequently,  
the prospects of

the expected  
impact of Brexit  
on immigration -  
that is,  
lowering the  
yearly inflow of  
migrants - are  
negative, and  
could possibly  
damage various  
industry sectors  
and areas of the  
economy.

The inspiration

*Page 8/172*



for this book  
came from a  
collaborative  
research project  
on immigration,  
begun in 2001,  
when we were  
colleagues at  
University of  
Nebraska-  
Lincoln

(Bodvarsson was  
a Visiting  
Professor there

*Page 9/172*

in 2001-05). Our project dealt with the application of Say's Law to the supply of immigrant labor, meaning that when the supply of immigrant labor grows in an area, the new immigrants, being consumers,

bolster labor demand and help to offset the lower wages they may bring about. Our test case was the seemingly obscure Dawson County, Nebraska, where the meatpacking industry experienced a

relatively huge  
increase in  
Hispanic-born  
labor supply  
around 1990. We  
found for Dawson  
County this  
``demand  
effect'' to be  
significant and  
our results for  
this test case  
generalizable to  
other, more

prominent, test cases. This inspired us to study the famous Mariel Boatlift, where Miami's labor force grew suddenly by 7% due to the arrival of nearly 125,000 Cuban refugees in the spring of 1980. In that

study, we showed that the Marielitos exerted a significant demand effect, which we argue helps to account for the stylized fact that the Mariel influx had a relatively benign effect on the Miami labor

market. We had the privilege of presenting both studies at various conferences in the USA, Norway, Taiwan and Israel, and these studies have been published in Labour Economics and the Research

in Labor  
Economics series  
(both studies  
are discussed in  
detail in this  
book).

This issues-  
based reference  
work (available  
in both print  
and electronic  
formats) shines  
a spotlight on  
immigration

*Page 16/172*



policy in the  
United States.  
The U.S. is a  
nation of  
immigrants. Yet  
while the lofty  
words enshrined  
with the Statue  
of Liberty stand  
as a source of  
national pride,  
the rhetoric and  
politics  
surrounding

*Page 17/172*

immigration  
policy all-too-  
often have  
proven far less  
lofty. In  
reality, the  
apparently open  
invitation of  
Lady Liberty  
seldom has been  
without  
restriction.  
Throughout our  
history,

*Page 18/172*

impassioned  
debates about  
the appropriate  
scope and nature  
of such  
restriction have  
emerged and  
mushroomed,  
among  
politicians,  
among scholars  
of public  
policy, among  
the general

public. In light of the need to keep students, researchers, and other interested readers informed and up-to-date on status of U.S. immigration policy, this volume uses introductory essays followed by point/counter

point articles  
to explore  
prominent and  
perennially  
important  
debates,  
providing  
readers with  
views on  
multiple sides  
of this complex  
issue. While  
there are some  
brief works

looking at  
debates on  
immigration, as  
well as some  
general A-to-Z  
encyclopedias,  
we offer more in-  
depth coverage  
of a much wider  
range of themes  
and issues, thus  
providing the  
only fully  
comprehensive po

int/counterpoint  
handbook  
tackling the  
issues that  
political  
science,  
history, and  
sociology majors  
are asked to  
explore and to  
write about as  
students and  
that they will  
grapple with

*Page 23/172*

later as policy  
makers and  
citizens.  
Features &  
Benefits: The  
volume is  
divided into  
three sections,  
each with its  
own Section  
Editor: Labor &  
Economic Debates  
(Judith Gans),  
Social &

*Page 24/172*



Cultural Debates  
(Judith Gans),  
and Political &  
Legal Debates  
(Daniel  
Tichenor).

Sections open  
with a Preface  
by the Section  
Editor to  
introduce the  
broad theme at  
hand and provide  
historical

*Page 25/172*

underpinnings.  
Each section  
holds 12  
chapters  
addressing  
varied aspects  
of the broad  
theme of the  
section.  
Chapters open  
with an  
objective, lead-  
in piece (or  
"headnote" )

followed by a  
point article  
and a  
counterpoint  
article. All  
pieces  
(headnote, point  
article,  
counterpoint  
article) are  
signed. For each  
chapter,  
students are  
referred to

further readings, data sources, and other resources as a jumping-off spot for further research and more in-depth exploration. Finally, volume concludes with a comprehensive index, and the electronic

version includes search-and-browse features, as well as the ability to link to further readings cited within chapters should they be available to the library in electronic format.

Immigration is

*Page 29/172*

an issue capable  
of dividing  
otherwise like-  
minded people.  
Identify a group  
whose members  
tend to agree on  
political issues  
--liberals,  
conservatives,  
isolationists, i  
nternationalists  
, environmental  
ists, free

marketers--and  
one will tend to  
find that within  
the group there  
is no strong  
majority opinion  
about US  
immigration  
policy. This  
important new  
book examines  
how public  
finance shapes  
individual

preferences  
towards  
immigration  
policy in the  
United States.  
Navigating  
Undocumented  
Life and Local  
Immigration Law  
Lessons for the  
European Union  
Rethinking  
International  
Skilled



Migration  
Law Office  
Economics  
Brexit Without  
Borders. How  
Will Brexit's  
Impact on  
Immigration  
Affect the  
Economy?  
Law, Race, and  
Exclusion in  
Southern Europe  
'It is almost impossible

*Page 33/172*

to underestimate the influence of economics upon immigration theory in today's interconnected and globalized world. Howard F. Chang is one of the preeminent actors in this hybrid field of study, and has assembled a broad and deep cast in this volume, which usefully

*Page 34/172*

pulls together many studies and views. This will become an indispensable resource in the subject, as well as a detailed map of this important and growing academic area.' -

Michael A. Olivas,  
University of Houston  
Law Center, US  
Legal Passing offers a  
nuanced look at how

*Page 35/172*

the lives of  
undocumented  
Mexicans in the US are  
constantly shaped by  
federal, state, and local  
immigration laws.  
Angela S. Garc í a  
compares restrictive  
and accommodating  
immigration measures  
in various cities and  
states to show that  
place-based inclusion

*Page 36/172*

and exclusion unfold in seemingly contradictory ways. Instead of fleeing restrictive localities, undocumented Mexicans react by presenting themselves as “ legal, ” masking the stigma of illegality to avoid local police and federal immigration

enforcement.

Restrictive laws coerce assimilation, because as legal passing becomes habitual and embodied, immigrants distance themselves from their ethnic and cultural identities. In accommodating destinations, undocumented Mexicans experience a

localized sense of stability and membership that is simultaneously undercut by the threat of federal immigration enforcement and complex street-level tensions with local police. Combining social theory on immigration and race as well as place and law,

*Page 39/172*

Legal Passing uncovers the everyday failures and long-term human consequences of contemporary immigration laws in the US.

The U.S. took in more than a million immigrants per year in the late 1990s, more than at any other time in history. For

*Page 40/172*



humanitarian and many other reasons, this may be good news. But as George Borjas shows in *Heaven's Door*, it's decidedly mixed news for the American economy--and positively bad news for the country's poorest citizens. Widely

regarded as the

country's leading immigration economist, Borjas presents the most comprehensive, accessible, and up-to-date account yet of the economic impact of recent immigration on America. He reveals that the benefits of immigration have been greatly exaggerated and

*Page 42/172*

that, if we allow immigration to continue unabated and unmodified, we are supporting an astonishing transfer of wealth from the poorest people in the country, who are disproportionately minorities, to the richest. In the course of the book, Borjas

*Page 43/172*

carefully analyzes immigrants' skills, national origins, welfare use, economic mobility, and impact on the labor market, and he makes groundbreaking use of new data to trace current trends in ethnic segregation. He also evaluates the implications of the

evidence for the type of immigration policy the that U.S. should pursue. Some of his findings are dramatic: Despite estimates that range into hundreds of billions of dollars, net annual gains from immigration are only about \$8 billion. In dragging down wages, immigration currently

shifts about \$160 billion per year from workers to employers and users of immigrants' services. Immigrants today are less skilled than their predecessors, more likely to require public assistance, and far more likely to have children who remain in poor, segregated

communities. Borjas considers the moral arguments against restricting immigration and writes eloquently about his own past as an immigrant from Cuba. But he concludes that in the current economic climate--which is less conducive to mass immigration of

unskilled labor than  
past eras--it would be  
fair and wise to return  
immigration to the  
levels of the 1970s  
(roughly 500,000 per  
year) and institute  
policies to favor more  
skilled immigrants.  
An Economist “ Our  
Books of the Year ”  
Selection Economist  
Bryan Caplan makes a

*Page 48/172*



bold case for  
unrestricted  
immigration in this fact-  
filled graphic  
nonfiction. American  
policy-makers have  
long been locked in a  
heated battle over  
whether, how many,  
and what kind of  
immigrants to allow to  
live and work in the  
country. Those in favor

*Page 49/172*

of welcoming more immigrants often cite humanitarian reasons, while those in favor of more restrictive laws argue the need to protect native citizens. But economist Bryan Caplan adds a new, compelling perspective to the immigration debate: He argues that opening all borders

*Page 50/172*

could eliminate  
absolute poverty  
worldwide and usher in  
a booming worldwide  
economy—greatly  
benefiting humanity.  
With a clear and  
conversational tone,  
exhaustive research,  
and vibrant illustrations  
by Zach Weinersmith,  
Open Borders makes  
the case for

*Page 51/172*

unrestricted  
immigration easy to  
follow and hard to  
deny.

Immigration as a Social  
Determinant of Health

The De-facto

Transnationalizing of  
Immigration Policy

The Roles of

Immigrants and

Foreign Students in US

Science, Innovation,

*Page 52/172*

and Entrepreneurship  
Studies in History,  
Economics, and Public  
Law

The Science and Ethics  
of Immigration

The Economic Logic of  
Illegal Immigration

Nearly 3% of the  
world's population no  
longer live in the  
country where they were  
born. George Borjas

*Page 53/172*

synthesizes the theories, models, and econometric methods used to identify the causes and consequences of international labor flows, and lays out with clarity a full spectrum of topics with crucial implications for framing debates over immigration.

The Economics of

*Page 54/172*

Immigration summarizes the best social science studying the actual impact of immigration, which is found to be at odds with popular fears. Greater flows of immigration have the potential to substantially increase world income and reduce extreme poverty. Existing evidence indicates that

immigration slightly enhances the wealth of natives born in destination countries while doing little to harm the job prospects or reduce the wages of most of the native-born population. Similarly, although a matter of debate, most credible scholarly estimates of the net fiscal impact of current migration find



only small positive or negative impacts. Importantly, current generations of immigrants do not appear to be assimilating more slowly than prior waves. Although the range of debate on the consequences of immigration is much narrower in scholarly circles than in the

general public, that does not mean that all social scientists agree on what a desirable immigration policy embodies. The second half of this book contains three chapters, each by a social scientist who is knowledgeable of the scholarship summarized in the first half of the book, which argue for very different policy immigration

policies. One proposes to significantly cut current levels of immigration. Another suggests an auction market for immigration permits. The third proposes open borders. The final chapter surveys the policy opinions of other immigration experts and explores the factors that lead reasonable social

scientists to disagree on matters of immigration policy.

This book sheds light on one of the most controversial issues of the decade. It identifies the economic gains and losses from immigration--for the nation, states, and local areas--and provides a foundation for public discussion and

policymaking. Three key questions are explored: What is the influence of immigration on the overall economy, especially national and regional labor markets? What are the overall effects of immigration on federal, state, and local government budgets? What effects will immigration have

on the future size and makeup of the nation's population over the next 50 years? The New Americans examines what immigrants gain by coming to the United States and what they contribute to the country, the skills of immigrants and those of native-born Americans, the experiences of immigrant women and

other groups, and much more. It offers examples of how to measure the impact of immigration on government revenues and expenditures--estimating one year's fiscal impact in California, New Jersey, and the United States and projecting the long-run fiscal effects on government revenues

and expenditures. Also included is background information on immigration policies and practices and data on where immigrants come from, what they do in America, and how they will change the nation's social fabric in the decades to come.

This book is an extensive review of the current state of illegal

*Page 64/172*



immigration in Europe  
and North America  
whilst providing  
theoretical analysis.  
This analysis models  
illegal immigration in a  
two-country framework,  
highlights the inter-  
related labour markets  
and considers a range of  
immigration policy  
instruments, including  
border patrols and  
employer surveillance

and sanctions.

Distinguishing between scenarios with and without the international mobility of capital, this book also examines various profit sharing arrangements. Other issues explored include : the effectiveness of tighter border patrols and internal surveillance upon the level of illegal immigration; the effects

upon national and  
international welfare;  
and optimal  
immigration policy  
choices.

The Political Economy  
of Policy Transitions  
Immigration Economics  
Unsettling Reflections  
on Trade, Immigration,  
and Democracy  
Illegal Immigration and  
Economic Welfare  
The Economic

*Page 67/172*

Consequences of  
Immigration  
Open Borders  
In today's global  
knowledge  
economy,  
competition for the  
best and brightest  
workers has  
intensified. Highly  
skilled workers are  
an asset to

companies,  
knowledge  
institutions, cities,  
and regions as  
they contribute to  
knowledge  
creation,  
innovation, and  
economic growth  
and development.  
Skilled migrants  
cross, and many

times straddle,  
international  
borders to pursue  
professional  
opportunities.  
These spatial  
relocations provide  
opportunities and  
challenges for  
migrants and the  
cities and regions  
they inhabit. How

have international skilled migratory flows been formed, sustained, and transformed over multiple spaces and scales? How have these processes affected cities and regions? And how have multiple

stakeholders  
responded to  
these processes?  
The contributors to  
this book bring  
together  
perspectives from  
economic, social,  
urban, and  
population  
geography in order  
to address these

*Page 72/172*



questions from a myriad of angles. Empirical case studies from different regions illuminate the multiscaled processes of international skilled migration. In particular, the contributions

*Page 73/172*

rethink skilled  
migration theories  
and provide  
insights into: the  
experiences of  
highly skilled labor  
migrants and  
international  
students; issues  
related to  
transnational  
activities and

*Page 74/172*

return migration;  
and policy  
implications for  
both immigrant  
source and  
destination  
countries. It also  
charts a future  
research agenda  
for international  
skilled migration  
research.

*Page 75/172*

Rethinking  
International  
Skilled Migration  
provides a  
comparative  
perspective on the  
experiences of  
skilled migrants  
across the local,  
regional, national,  
and/or global  
scale, paying

*Page 76/172*

particular attention  
to spatial and  
place-based  
dimensions of  
international skilled  
migration. It will be  
of interest to  
scholars and  
professionals in  
international  
migration, regional  
and national

*Page 77/172*

development  
policymakers,  
international  
businesses, and  
NGOs.

The Economics of  
Immigration is  
written as a both a  
reference for  
researchers and  
as a textbook on  
the economics of

*Page 78/172*

immigration. It is aimed at two audiences: (1) researchers who are interested in learning more about how economists approach the study of human migration flows; and (2) graduate

students taking a course on migration or a labor economics course where immigration is one of the subfields studied. The book covers the economic theory of immigration, which explains why

*Page 80/172*



people move  
across borders  
and details the  
consequences of  
such movements  
for the source and  
destination  
economies. The  
book also  
describes  
immigration policy,  
providing both a

*Page 81/172*

history of  
immigration policy  
in a variety of  
countries and  
using the  
economic theory of  
immigration to  
explain the  
determinants and  
consequences of  
the policies. The  
timing of this book

*Page 82/172*

coincides with the emergence of immigration as a major political and economic issue in the USA, Japan Europe and many developing countries.

' . . . recommended for those who seek to have a

*Page 83/172*

convenient  
collection in one  
volume of various  
essays on a  
diverse range of  
topics of the  
economics of EU  
law.' - Vincent J.G.  
Power,  
International  
Company and  
Commercial Law

*Page 84/172*

## Review

This book, in its second edition, introduces readers to the economics of immigration, which is a booming field within economics. The main themes and objectives of the book are for

*Page 85/172*

readers to understand the decision to migrate, the impacts of immigration on markets and government budgets and the consequences of immigration policies in a global

*Page 86/172*

context. Our goal is for readers to be able to make informed economic arguments about key issues related to immigration around the world. This book applies economic tools to the topic of immigration to

*Page 87/172*

answer questions like whether immigration raises or lowers the standard of living of people in a country. The book examines many other consequences of immigration as well, such as the

*Page 88/172*



effect on tax revenues and government expenditures, the effect on how and what firms decide to produce and the effect on income inequality, to name just a few. It also examines questions like what

determines whether people choose to move and where they decide to go. It even examines how immigration affects the ethnic diversity of restaurants and financial markets. Readers will learn

*Page 90/172*

how to apply  
economic tools to  
the topic of  
immigration.

Immigration is  
frequently in the  
news as more  
people move  
around the world  
to work, to study  
and to join family  
members. The

*Page 91/172*

economics of  
immigration has  
important policy  
implications.

Immigration policy  
is controversial in  
many countries.

This book explains  
why this is so and  
equips the reader  
to understand and  
contribute to policy

*Page 92/172*

debates on this  
important topic.  
Dealing with  
Losers  
Setting the Record  
Straight  
Why Does  
Immigration Divide  
America?  
Economic,  
Demographic, and  
Fiscal Effects of

*Page 93/172*

Immigration  
The Economics of  
Immigration in an  
Age of Fear

The International  
Law of Economic  
Migration

Using the latest  
empirical and  
conceptual research  
for readers in  
economics,  
business, and

*Page 94/172*

policy, this volume surveys the key components of innovation policy and the social returns to innovation investment. In advanced economies like the United States, innovation has long been recognized as a central force for

increasing economic prosperity and human welfare. Today, the US government promotes innovation through various mechanisms, including tax credits for private-sector research, grant support for basic and applied research, and



institutions like the  
Small Business  
Innovation  
Research Program  
of the National  
Science Foundation.  
Drawing on the  
latest empirical and  
conceptual  
research,  
Innovation and  
Public Policy  
surveys the key  
components of

*Page 97/172*

innovation policy  
and the social  
returns to  
innovation  
investment. It  
examines  
mechanisms that  
can advance the  
pace of invention  
and innovative  
activity, including  
expanding the  
research workforce  
through schooling

*Page 98/172*

and immigration policy and funding basic research. It also considers scientific grant systems for funding basic research, including those at institutions like the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation, and investigates the

role of  
entrepreneurship  
policy and of other  
institutions that  
promote an  
environment  
conducive to  
scientific  
breakthroughs.

An empirical  
investigation into  
the impact of  
immigration on  
institutions and

prosperity.

This publication summarizes some of the key research findings from current literature and applies the lessons from it to the potential migration problem faced by countries in the EU. Its main objective is to present a review of

existing economic theory and empirical evidence to evaluate the likelihood of migration flows from acceding or neighboring countries toward the current EU member states.

This publication is a Technical Paper sponsored by the

*Page 102/172*

Poverty Reduction  
and Economic  
Management  
Network of the  
World Bank's  
Europe and Central  
Asia Division. It is  
part of a  
comprehensive  
series regarding the  
many important  
factors that  
influence European  
Union (EU)

*Page 103/172*

accession in the Central and East European countries (CEEC). The topics in the series cover both the social and economic aspects of accession across a broad range of sectors. The series also provides background information for specific acceding



countries. These publications will be of interest to EU member and candidate countries, their ministries, and any one studying the accession issue. Since 1965 the foreign-born population of the United States has swelled from 9.6 million or 5 percent

of the population to 45 million or 14 percent in 2015.

Today, about one-quarter of the U.S. population consists of immigrants or the children of immigrants. Given the sizable representation of immigrants in the U.S. population, their health is a

major influence on the health of the population as a whole. On average, immigrants are healthier than native-born Americans. Yet, immigrants also are subject to the systematic marginalization and discrimination that often lead to the

creation of health disparities. To explore the link between immigration and health disparities, the Roundtable on the Promotion of Health Equity held a workshop in Oakland, California, on November 28, 2017. This summary of that

*Page 108/172*

workshop highlights  
the presentations  
and discussions of  
the workshop.

Jewish Immigration  
to the United States  
From 1881 to 1910:  
Studies in History,  
Economics and  
Public Law, Vol.  
LIX, No. 4, 1914  
Theory and Policy  
EU and CARICOM  
The Economic and

*Page 109/172*

Fiscal  
Consequences of  
Immigration  
Immigration and  
Immigrants  
Wretched Refuse?  
Winner of the  
Donner Prize for  
the best book on  
public policy by a  
Canadian in  
2014. Whenever  
governments

*Page 110/172*

change policies -  
tax, expenditure,  
or regulatory  
policies, among  
others - there will  
typically be  
losers: people or  
groups who relied  
upon and invested  
in physical,  
financial, or  
human capital  
predicated on, or

even deliberately induced by the pre-reform set of policies. The issue of whether and when to mitigate the costs associated with policy changes, either through explicit government compensation,



grandfathering,  
phased or  
postponed  
implementation, is  
ubiquitous across  
the policy  
landscape. Much  
of the existing  
literature covers  
government  
takings, yet  
compensation for  
expropriation

comprises merely  
a tiny part of the  
universe of such  
strategies. Dealing  
with Losers: The  
Political Economy  
of Policy  
Transitions  
explores both  
normative and  
political rationales  
for transition cost  
mitigation

*Page 114/172*

strategies and explains which strategies might create an aggregate, overall enhancement in societal welfare beyond mere compensation.

Professor Michael J. Trebilcock highlights the political rationales

*Page 115/172*

for mitigating such costs and the ability of potential losers to mobilize and obstruct socially beneficial changes in the absence of well-crafted transition cost mitigation strategies. This book explores the political economy

of transition  
cost mitigation  
strategies in a  
wide variety of  
policy contexts  
including public  
pensions, U.S.  
home mortgage  
interest  
deductions,  
immigration, trade  
liberalization,  
agricultural supply

management, and climate change, providing tested examples and realistic strategies for genuine policy reform.

This volume compiles influential and diverse readings on the timely subject of

*Page 118/172*

immigration. This collection includes work published by leading economists, as well as a number of important contributions made by influential legal scholars, with a focus on economic issues that are

salient in debates over immigration policy. Professor Chang's introduction not only explains the contribution that each reading makes to our understanding of immigration, but also surveys the literature more



broadly, putting  
the selected  
readings in context.  
--Résumé de  
l'édition.

How Immigrants  
Contribute to  
Developing  
Countries'  
Economies is the  
result of a project  
carried out by the  
OECD

*Page 121/172*

Development  
Centre and the  
International  
Labour  
Organization, with  
support from the  
European Union.  
The report covers  
the ten project  
partner countries.  
Lively, sometimes  
contrary policy  
writings by one of

our leading  
economists.

The Economics of  
Illegal Immigration

Immigration

Policy and the

American

Economy

A Stream of

Windows

Public Finance and

Political

Opposition to

*Page 123/172*

Open Borders  
Heaven's Door  
How Immigrants  
Contribute to  
Developing  
Countries'  
Economies

An eye-opening  
analysis of the  
costs and effects  
of immigration and  
immigration  
policy, both on

*Page 124/172*

American life and  
on new  
Americans. For  
decades,  
immigration has  
been one of the  
most divisive,  
contentious topics  
in American  
politics. And for  
decades, urgent  
calls for its policy  
reform have gone

*Page 125/172*

mostly  
unanswered. As  
the discord  
surrounding the  
modern  
immigration  
debate has  
intensified, border  
enforcement has  
tightened.  
Crossing harsher,  
less porous  
borders makes

*Page 126/172*

unauthorized  
entry to the  
United States a  
permanent, costly  
undertaking. And  
the challenges  
don ' t end on the  
other side. At  
once enlightening  
and devastating,  
The Border Within  
examines the  
costs and ends of

*Page 127/172*

America ' s interior enforcement—the policies and agencies, including ICE, aimed at removing immigrants already living in the country.

Economist Tara Watson and journalist Kalee Thompson pair

*Page 128/172*



rigorous analysis  
with deeply  
personal stories  
from immigrants  
and their families  
to assess  
immigration ' s  
effects on every  
aspect of  
American life,  
from the labor  
force to social  
welfare programs

*Page 129/172*

to tax revenue.  
What emerges is a  
critical, utterly  
complete  
examination of  
what non-native  
Americans bring  
to the country,  
including  
immigration ' s  
tendency to  
elevate the wages  
and skills of those

*Page 130/172*

who are native-born. News coverage has prompted many to question the humanity of American immigration policies; The Border Within opens a conversation of whether it is

*Page 131/172*

effective. The United States spends billions each year on detention and deportation, all without economic gain and at a great human cost. With depth and discipline, the authors dissect the shock-and-

awe policies that make up a broken, often cruel system, while illuminating the lives caught in the chaos. It is an essential work with far-reaching implications for immigrants and non-immigrants alike.

*Page 133/172*

Exposes the tension between the legal status of immigrants and the government emphasis on integration.

Investigating the unique EU-CARICOM legal relationship, this book explores the major theme of

globalisation,  
which shapes  
inter-regional  
organisations  
individually and  
determines their  
relationship to one  
another. It  
evaluates how EU-  
CARICOM  
relations have  
fostered trade,  
security and other

development  
measures,  
reflecting on the  
past, future and  
present of the  
Caribbean states  
that are active in  
the EU-CARICOM  
framework.

Providing case  
studies on key  
issues such as  
immigration, tax



and energy, it examines the impact that the EU-CARICOM has on the slave trade and the deportation of millions of people. Such bitter experiences still indirectly shape culture, hopes and the economic

framework of possibilities today; therefore, the focus of the volume is on the issues which the constant stream of globalisation creates. The book assesses many potential impacts that the agenda of the EU and Brexit

pending will have  
upon the EU-  
CARICOM  
relationship, given  
the potential for  
these to create  
instability.  
Overall, it  
highlights how the  
EU and CARICOM  
are  
representations  
for multilateralism

and serve as models that provide the basis for many successful initiatives and agreements. In all new agreements and negotiations, the will to accept the Sustainable Development Goals and thus to

*Page 140/172*

make inequality, climate change and other goals of the SDGs the basis of an order that puts people at the centre, are evaluated, and the global agenda 2030 and its impact on EU-CARICOM. Overall, it

highlights how the EU and CARICOM are representations for multilateralism and serve as models that provide the basis for many successful initiatives and agreements. In all new agreements

and negotiations,  
the will to accept  
the Sustainable  
Development  
Goals and thus to  
make inequality,  
climate change  
and other goals of  
the SDGs the  
basis of an order  
that puts people at  
the centre, are  
evaluated, and the

global agenda  
2030 and its  
impact on EU-  
CARICOM.

The number of  
immigrants in the  
US science,  
technology,  
engineering, and  
mathematics  
(STEM)  
workforce and  
among recipients

*Page 144/172*



of advanced  
STEM degrees at  
US universities  
has increased in  
recent decades. In  
light of the  
current public  
debate about  
immigration, there  
is a need for  
evidence on the  
economic impacts  
of immigrants on

the STEM  
workforce and on  
innovation. Using  
new data and  
state-of-the-art  
empirical  
methods, this  
volume examines  
various aspects of  
the relationships  
between  
immigration,  
innovation, and

entrepreneurship,  
including the  
effects of changes  
in the number of  
immigrants and  
their skill  
composition on  
the rate of  
innovation; the  
relationship  
between high-  
skilled  
immigration and

entrepreneurship;  
and the  
differences  
between  
immigrant and  
native  
entrepreneurs. It  
presents new  
evidence on the  
postgraduation  
migration patterns  
of STEM doctoral  
recipients, in

*Page 148/172*

particular the likelihood these graduates will return to their home country. This volume also examines the role of the US higher education system and of US visa policy in attracting foreign students for graduate study

and retaining them  
after graduation.  
Proceedings of a  
Workshop  
Economics of  
European Union  
Law  
Immigration  
The New  
Americans  
Economic  
Research on the  
Determinants of

*Page 150/172*

Immigration  
The Border Within  
The Economic and  
Fiscal  
Consequences of  
Immigration finds  
that the long-term  
impact of  
immigration on the  
wages and  
employment of  
native-born  
workers overall is

*Page 151/172*

very small, and that any negative impacts are most likely to be found for prior immigrants or native-born high school dropouts. First-generation immigrants are more costly to governments than are the native-



born, but the second generation are among the strongest fiscal and economic contributors in the U.S. This report concludes that immigration has an overall positive impact on long-run economic growth in the U.S. More

*Page 153/172*

than 40 million people living in the United States were born in other countries, and almost an equal number have at least one foreign-born parent.

Together, the first generation (foreign-born) and second generation

(children of the foreign-born) comprise almost one in four Americans. It comes as little surprise, then, that many U.S. residents view immigration as a major policy issue facing the nation. Not only does

immigration affect the environment in which everyone lives, learns, and works, but it also interacts with nearly every policy area of concern, from jobs and the economy, education, and health care, to

federal, state, and local government budgets. The changing patterns of immigration and the evolving consequences for American society, institutions, and the economy continue to fuel public policy debate that plays

out at the national,  
state, and local  
levels. The  
Economic and  
Fiscal  
Consequences of  
Immigration  
assesses the  
impact of dynamic  
immigration  
processes on  
economic and  
fiscal outcomes

*Page 158/172*

for the United States, a major destination of world population movements. This report will be a fundamental resource for policy makers and law makers at the federal, state, and local levels but extends to the

general public,  
nongovernmental  
organizations, the  
business  
community,  
educational  
institutions, and  
the research  
community.

This work  
examines the  
effectiveness of  
present

*Page 160/172*



immigration  
policies, including  
border patrol and  
employer  
sanctions in view  
of resource  
allocation. It  
concludes with an  
evaluation of the  
usefulness of  
immigration  
controls, and of  
the outlook for

migration schemes, forecasting a surge in irregular immigration. This report examines the economics of illegal immigration and finds that the fiscal benefits of illegal immigration offset its costs.

*Page 162/172*

Further, the report finds that the flexibility provided by the illegal immigration system that benefits the U.S. economy cannot be provided by the legal immigration system.

The supposed link

*Page 163/172*

between  
immigration and  
crime is a highly  
contentious issue.

This innovative  
book examines  
the evidence.

Toward the  
Fourth Freedom  
Market-Based  
Approaches,  
Social Science,  
and Public Policy

*Page 164/172*

The Political  
Economy of  
Immigration and  
Institutions  
Legal Passing  
Does Immigration  
Increase Crime?  
The Economics of  
Immigration  
U.S. immigration  
policy is governed  
largely by the  
Immigration and

*Page 165/172*

Nationality Act (INA), which was first codified in 1952 and has been amended significantly several times since. At a fundamental level, U.S. immigration policy can be viewed as two sides of a coin.

*Page 166/172*

One side emphasises the facilitation of migration flows into the United States according to principles of admission that are based upon national interest. These broad principles currently include

family  
reunification, labor  
market  
contribution,  
humanitarian  
assistance, and  
origin-country  
diversity. The  
other side of the  
immigration policy  
coin emphasises  
the restriction of  
entry to and



removal of persons from the United States who lack authorisation to reside in the country, are identified as criminal aliens, or whose presence in the United States is not considered to be in the national interest.

The dual role of U.S. immigration policy creates challenges for balancing major policy priorities, such as ensuring national security, facilitating trade and commerce, protecting public safety, and fostering

international co-  
operation.

Immigrants at the  
Margins

Dilemmas versus  
Opportunities on  
Development, Law  
and Economics

Law and  
Economics of  
Immigration

Debates on U.S.  
Immigration

*Page 171/172*

A Guide to  
Building a  
Successful  
Immigration  
Practice  
Policy,  
Background and  
Laws