

Econ 113: April 28, 2015

- Evaluations – Thank you!
- Immigration
 - Laws
 - Patterns
 - Activity

Last Class is Thursday April 30
GSI Review Session, here, Thurs May 7, 11:10-12:30
Olney office hours during RRR week: Thurs May 7, 3:00-5:00
Final is Thursday May 14, 8:00 am, 1 LeConte

Economics online evaluations

1. Please take out your electronic device; phone, laptop, or tablet, etc.
2. Open up a web browser; Chrome/Firefox work best.
3. You can access the evaluation at:

<https://course-evaluations.berkeley.edu>

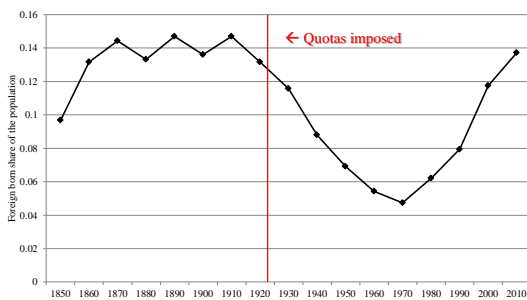
Or, click on the invitation link provided in the email sent by:

course-evaluations@berkeley.edu

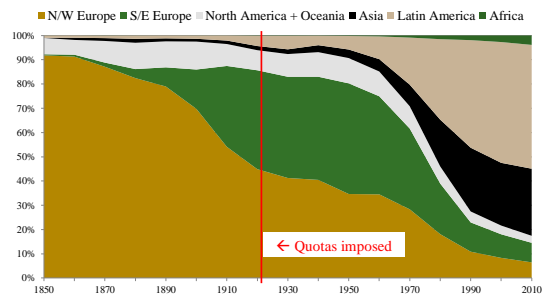
(Problems? Check 'spam' and 'all mail' folders for the email)

4. Click on "submit" once you have completed your evaluation. (You will be taken to a confirmation page verifying the evaluation has been submitted)
5. Click the "save" button if you are not finished. You can return to the evaluation to complete it by the deadline **Saturday May 16**.

Share of US population foreign-born



Shift toward S/E Europe c. 1890



Immigration after WWII

- Major characteristics
 - Restrictions
 - Begun in 19th/early 20th century
 - Post-1965, change in sending countries
- Our focus: compare & contrast with earlier migration patterns

Family Immigration Laws Immigration Patterns Immigration Activity

Bracero ("farmhand") Program

- 1942-1964
- Workers considered "foreign laborers" not immigrants
- Short-term contracts for wages and living arrangements

Family Immigration Laws Immigration Patterns Immigration Activity

1940s & 1950s Immigration Acts

- 1943: Asian Exclusion Act ended
 - though small quotas of 100 per country
- 1952: Retained national origins quotas
 - But updated to 1920 base
 - Eliminated racial distinctions
 - 85 percent for Northern & Western Europe
 - **Goal:** building skilled domestic labor force

Family Immigration Laws Immigration Patterns Immigration Activity

1965 Immigration Act

- Established overall quotas by hemisphere
- Abolished national origins quotas
 - Overall quotas by hemisphere
 - 170,000 / year from Eastern Hemisphere; 120,000 / year Western Hem.
 - 20,000 annual quotas for each Eastern Hemisphere nation
 - Quotas for Western Hemisphere countries added in 1976
 - Family unification not subject to quota
- Goal: supporting family unity; assimilation
 - Also skilled labor

Family Immigration Laws Immigration Patterns Immigration Activity

1986 Immigration Reform & Control Act

- Goal: slow undocumented immigration
- Hiring undocumented workers made illegal
- Offered legal status to those in the U.S. without papers since 1/1/82
- Created the equivalent of a guest worker program for farm workers
 - Temporary visas, no permanent residency

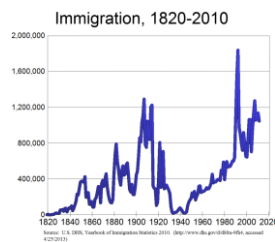
1990 Immigration Act

- Increased total limit to 675,000 immigrants per year
 - Plus immediate family members
- Preference to skilled labor and “entrepreneurs” with \$\$\$
- Goal: family re-unification
 - But also increase supply of skilled labor

Immigration Patterns

- Absolute numbers comparable to 1910s

• (data are “Persons obtaining legal permanent resident status”)



More Patterns

- Share of population small
- Share of population growth relatively large
 - Immigrants’ share of population growth comparable to late 19th & early 20th centuries

Table 1. Immigration Relative to Population

	Total # Immigrants	Immigrants per 1,000 resident population	Immigration's share of population growth
1821-1830	143,439	1.2	4.4
1831-1840	599,125	3.9	14.2
1841-1850	1,713,251	8.0	27.9
1851-1860	2,598,214	9.7	31.5
1861-1870	2,314,824	6.3	27.6
1871-1880	2,812,191	6.3	27.2
1881-1890	5,246,613	9.3	41.0
1891-1900	3,687,564	5.3	28.3
1901-1910	8,795,386	10.3	53.9
1911-1920	5,735,811	5.8	40.8
1921-1930	4,107,209	3.6	24.6
1931-1940	528,431	0.4	5.9
1941-1950	1,035,039	0.7	5.1
1951-1960	2,515,479	1.5	8.9
1961-1970	3,321,351	1.7	13.6
1971-1980	4,389,000	2.0	19.4
1981-1990	7,339,000	3.0	32.8
1991-2000	9,086,612	3.4	28.3
2001-2010	10,501,053	3.5	38.6

Immigration Patterns

- Much less return migration post-WWII than earlier

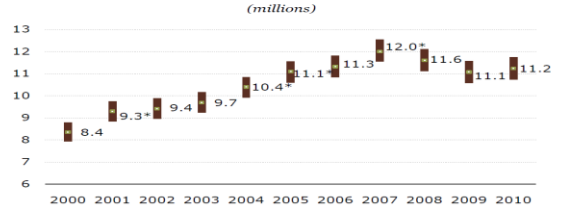
Table M
Immigration and Emigration by Decade: 1901-90

Period	Immigrants to the U.S. (Thousands)	Emigrants from the U.S. (Thousands)	Net Immigration (Thousands)	Ratio: Emigration/Immigration
Total, 1901-90	37,869	11,882	25,987	.31
1981-90	7,338	1,600	5,738	.22
1971-80	4,493	1,176	3,317	.26
1961-70	3,322	900	2,422	.27
1951-60	2,515	425	2,090	.17
1941-50	1,035	281	754	.27
1931-40	528	649	-121	1.23
1921-30	4,107	1,685	2,422	.41
1911-20	5,736	2,157	3,579	.38
1901-10	8,795	3,008	5,787	.34

Source: 1995 Statistical Yearbook, Table 1; Warren, Robert and Ellen Percy Kraly, 1985, *The Elusive Exodus: Emigration from the United States*, Population Trends and Public Policy Occasional Paper No. 8, March, Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C.

Estimates of Undocumented

Figure 1
Estimates of the U.S. Unauthorized Immigrant Population, 2000-2010

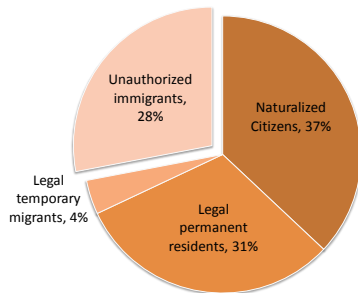


Notes: Bars indicate low and high points of the estimated 90% confidence interval. The symbol * indicates the change from the previous year is statistically significant.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center estimates based on residual methodology applied to March Supplements to the Current Population Survey. See Methodology.

Source: <http://www.pewhispanic.org/files/reports/133.pdf>

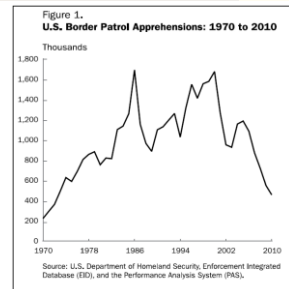
Foreign-Born Population, 2010



Source: <http://www.pewhispanic.org/files/reports/133.pdf>, Table 3.

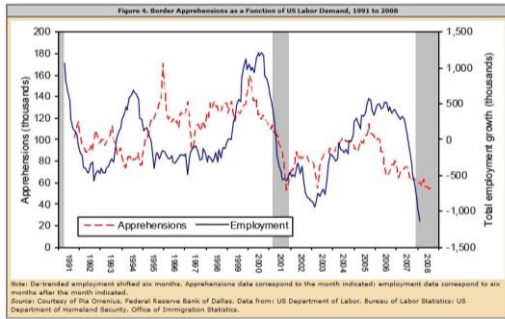
Border Apprehensions as Proxy

- Border apprehensions might serve as a proxy for extent of unauthorized immigration
 - 97% of apprehensions are at southwest border
 - 90% of those apprehended are from Mexico
- Note correlation with employment (next slide)



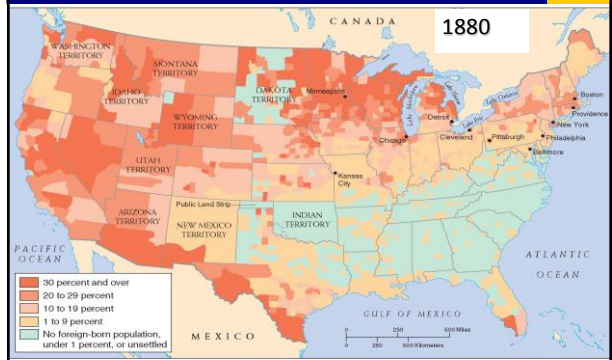
Source: <http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ois-apprehensions-fs-2005-2010.pdf>

Border Apprehensions & Employment



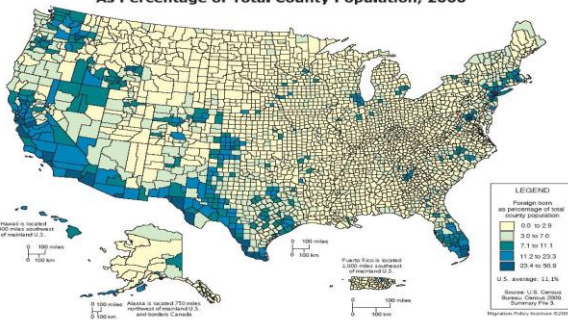
Source: <http://www.migrationinformation.org/usfocus/display.cfm?ID=723>

Where Foreign-Born Lived in 1880



Where Foreign Born Lived in 2000

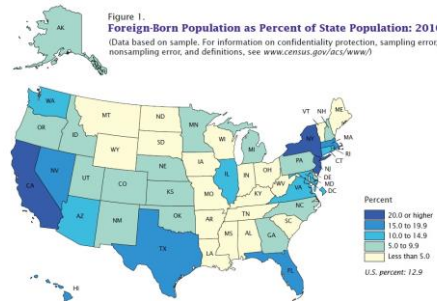
The Foreign Born in the United States As Percentage of Total County Population, 2000



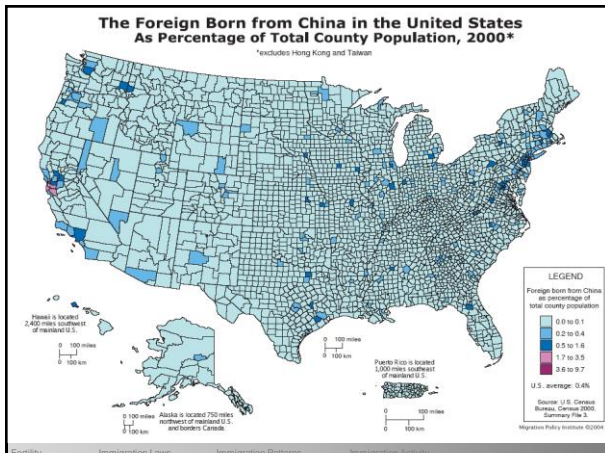
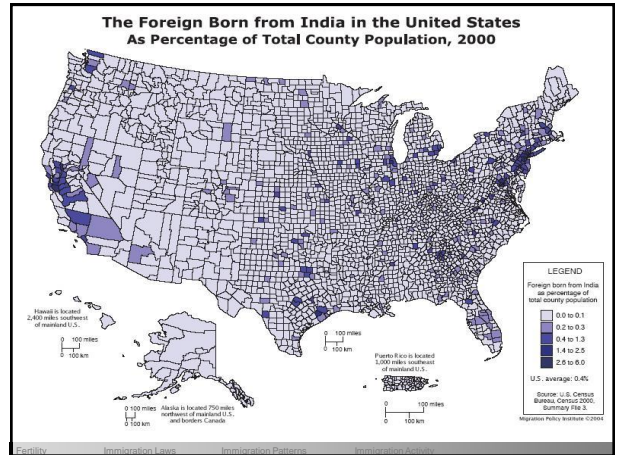
Source: http://www.migrationinformation.org/FB_maps/totalFB.pdf

Where Foreign Born Lived in 2010

Figure 1. Foreign-Born Population as Percent of State Population: 2010
(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/)



Source: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/acs-19.pdf>



Sources of Immigrants

- Source shifted away from Europe
- And toward Asia & Mexico

	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Europe	34	18	10	15	14
Asia	13	35	37	31	33
Canada	12	4	2	2	2
Mexico	14	14	23	25	16
Caribbean & Central America	17	20	18	17	16
South America	8	7	6	6	8
Africa	1	2	2	4	7

Education & Earnings Vary

Table 3
Education, Earnings: by Country of Origin, 1994-96

		Education (average years completed):		Weekly Wage	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Native-born		13.0	12.9	\$621	\$405
Europe, U.K.	Immigrant:	13.4	13.0	759	455
	2d generation:	13.8	13.3	773	498
Mexico, Central/S.A.	Immigrant:	9.4	9.6	366	278
	2d generation:	11.7	11.6	434	316
Asia	Immigrant:	13.9	13.1	646	465
	2d generation:	13.5	13.5	594	473
Caribbean, Africa	Immigrant:	12.8	12.2	587	399
	2d generation:	13.2	13.2	621	428

Are Migrants Positively Selected?

- Cynthia Feliciano
 - Sociologist, so the standard empirical approach is somewhat different than it would be for an economist
- What I liked about this article:
 - Distinguishes between countries (few articles do)
- Questions
 - Do migrants from country x have higher educational attainment than those who remain in country x ?
 - What are determinants of educational selectivity by country?
 - Are there changes over time in educational selectivity?
 - Within 1 country, are there changes in educational selectivity?

Definitions and Data

- 31 countries and Puerto Rico
- Data on educational attainment of migrants to US from country x and of those who remain in country x
 - Time frame depends on when country x sent most people to US
 - Sample restricted to age-at-migration ≥ 22
 - education likely complete
 - Selected migrants in same age range as home-country popul.
 - Distinguished between male & female

Educational Attainment Variable

- Educational Attainment has 6 categories
 - (1) no schooling/illiterate, (2) first level incomplete, (3) first level completed, (4) second level 1st cycle, (5) second level 2nd cycle, and (6) postsecondary schooling or higher
- Computed NDI (net difference index)
- $NDI = \text{likelihood}(migrants_j > nonmigrants_j) - \text{likelihood}(nonmigrants_j > migrants_j)$
 - Where $migrants_j$ = % of migrants with educational attainment j
 - $nonmigrants_j$ = % of non-migrants with educ attainment j

NDI examples

	Migrants	Non-migrants	NDI =
No schooling	0%	50%	
First level complete	0%	50%	
Second level 2 nd cycle	50%	0%	
Postsecondary or higher	50%	0%	

	Migrants	Non-migrants	NDI =
No schooling	10%	25%	
First level complete	20%	25%	
Second level 2 nd cycle	30%	25%	
Postsecondary or higher	40%	25%	

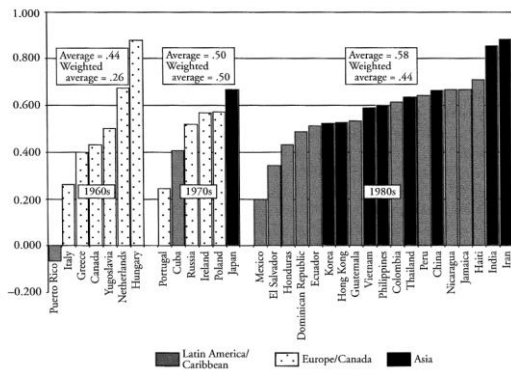
Results

Table 1. Educational Selectivity (Net Difference Index) of U.S. Immigrants, by Country of Origin

Country of Origin	Net Difference Index	Net Difference Index, Women	Net Difference Index, Men
Puerto Rico	-0.164	-0.075	-0.050
Mexico	0.200	0.252	0.158
Poland	0.204	0.200	0.222
Italy	0.200	0.238	0.285
El Salvador	0.242	0.265	0.222
Guatemala	0.402	0.375	0.426
Cuba	0.406	0.484	0.292
Honduras	0.433	0.447	0.404
Canada	0.434	0.415	0.456
Dominican Republic	0.490	0.6	0.4
Yugoslavia	0.502	0.511	0.493
Brazil	0.513	0.537	0.491
Russia	0.520	0.488	0.578
Korea	0.524	0.537	0.505
Hong Kong	0.535	0.472	0.578
Guatemala	0.534	0.568	0.511
Ireland	0.572	0.542	0.617
India	0.572	0.605	0.540
Vietnam	0.589	0.545	0.631
Philippines	0.602	0.594	0.610
Colombia	0.617	0.606	0.630
Thailand	0.626	0.594	0.723
Denmark	0.645	0.6	0.6
China	0.667	0.662	0.673
Nicaragua	0.669	0.6	0.6
Japan	0.670	0.647	0.693
Indonesia	0.670	0.631	0.722
Saudi Arabia	0.676	0.675	0.677
Haiti	0.719	0.746	0.677
India	0.818	0.840	0.796
Hungary	0.880	0.907	0.853
Iran	0.884	0.875	0.890

Note: N.A. indicates that data on country of origin were not available to grade.

Figure 1. Educational Selectivity of Migrants to the United States, by Average Decade of Migration and Region



Determinants of NDI (small sample)

Table 2. Relationships Between Select Factors and Immigrants' Educational Selectivity (Net Difference Index)

Factors	Correlation Coefficient	Bivariate Regression Coefficient	Multivariate Regression Coefficient
Average Years of Schooling in Home Country	-.353	-.041*	-.043*
Distance (in thousands of miles) from the United States	.421	.029*	.030*
Percentage Who Migrated Before 1965	-.123	-.001	
Gini Coefficient (inequality level in home country)	-.302	-.007	
Political Reasons for Migration (dummy variable = 1 if political)	.240	.107	
Average Age of Immigrants	-.098	-.004	
Percentage of Immigrants Who Are Female	-.087	-.358	
Constant for Multivariate Model			.665***
R ² for Multivariate Model			.308
N for Multivariate Model			32

*p < .05; ***p < .001

Group Discussion Questions

- On the timeline on the board, write in (to the best of your knowledge)
 - When your family came to the U.S.
 - From where
 - And then talk about what you know of “why” family came
-

Migration: Goal?

Migration: Push & Pull Factors?

Migration: Behavioral Assumptions?