Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-14248-9 - International Migration in the Age of Crisis and Globalization: Historical and Recent Experiences Andres Solimano Table of Contents <u>More information</u>

Contents

Acknowledgments			page	XV	
1.	ion: Understanding the Trends, Themes,				
	and	Strata	a of International Migration		1
	1.1	Inter	national Migration: Incentives and Drive		
		Face	Barriers		3
		a.	People Are Now Migrating Internationally		
			in Patterns that Differ from Historical		
			Patterns		4
		b.	Free Immigration Has Evolved into Visas,		
			Walls, Deportation		6
	1.2	Eight	t Critical Themes Underscore the International		
		Migr	ration Process		8
		a.	Critical Theme I: Why Is International Migration		
			Such a Contentious Issue and Internal Consensus		
			So Difficult to Reach?		8
		b.	Critical Theme II: Migration Flows Have Flourishe	d	
			in Periods of Capital Mobility and Globalization,		
			and Have Declined in Periods of Crisis and		
			Economic and Political Nationalism		9
		c.	Critical Theme III: Migration as a Consequence		
			and Mitigation of Income Disparities in Our		
			Global Society		10
		d.	Critical Theme IV: Are Goods and Capital More		
			Important in Globalization than People?		11

viii

ambridge University Press
78-0-521-14248-9 - International Migration in the Age of Crisis and Globalization: Historical
nd Recent Experiences
ndres Solimano
able of Contents
Iore information

Contents

	e. Critical Theme V: Why Are Talented Elites More	
	Internationally Mobile than Workers?	12
	f. Critical Theme VI: Don't Always "Blame" the	
	North: International Migration Is also a Response	
	to Economic and Political Failures in the South	15
	g. Critical Theme VII: The Rise of Irregular Migration	
		17
	h. Critical Theme VIII: A Multilateral Framework for	
	Regulating International Migration?	18
1.3	e e	19
	0	
Wh	y People Move or Stay Put: International Migration	
Is t	he Result of Compelling and Conflicting Factors	22
2.1	Cross-Country Income Differentials throughout	
	the World Are Wider than Ever	25
2.2	People Need to Make More Money for	
	Their Families: Remittances That Are Sent	
	Back Home	27
2.3	Immigrants Want a Better Standard of Living: Social	
	Services, Safe Communities, Healthy Environment,	
	and Overall Security	28
2.4	Communal "Ties" May Precede Economics in the	
	Decision to Migrate	30
2.5	Beyond National Comparisons: Buoyant Cities	
	and Mega-Regions Attract Migrants	31
2.6	Economic and Financial Crises in Developing and	
	Wealthy Nations Are a Macroeconomic Catalyst	
	for Migration Flows	32
2.7	Political Instability, Civil War, and the Dissolution	
	of Empires Force or Compel People to Migrate	34
	a. Recent History Provides Compelling Examples	
	of Political Migration	35
2.8	Why People Might <i>Not</i> Migrate: Migration Entails	
	Financial, Family, and Social Costs	38
2.9	Concluding Remarks about Why	
	People Migrate	39
	WH Is t 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8	 Internationally Mobile than Workers? f. Critical Theme VI: Don't Always "Blame" the North: International Migration Is also a Response to Economic and Political Failures in the South g. Critical Theme VII: The Rise of Irregular Migration and the Fragmentation of Global Labor Markets h. Critical Theme VIII: A Multilateral Framework for Regulating International Migration? 1.3 Setting the Stage: A Brief Tour of the Book Why People Move or Stay Put: International Migration Is the Result of Compelling and Conflicting Factors 2.1 Cross-Country Income Differentials throughout the World Are Wider than Ever 2.2 People Need to Make More Money for Their Families: Remittances That Are Sent Back Home 2.3 Immigrants Want a Better Standard of Living: Social Services, Safe Communities, Healthy Environment, and Overall Security 2.4 Communal "Ties" May Precede Economics in the Decision to Migrate 2.5 Beyond National Comparisons: Buoyant Cities and Mega-Regions Attract Migrants 2.6 Economic and Financial Crises in Developing and Wealthy Nations Are a Macroeconomic Catalyst for Migration Flows 2.7 Political Instability, Civil War, and the Dissolution of Empires Force or Compel People to Migrate a. Recent History Provides Compelling Examples of Political Migration 2.8 Why People Might <i>Not</i> Migrate: Migration Entails Financial, Family, and Social Costs 2.9 Concluding Remarks about Why

Cambridge University Press	
978-0-521-14248-9 - International Migration in the Age of Crisis and Globalization: Histor	rical
and Recent Experiences	
Andres Solimano	
Table of Contents	
More information	

		Contents	ix
3.	Wł	at Happens When International Migration Happens?	
	The	e Dilemmas Posed by Migration	41
	3.1	Dilemma I: Illegal Migration – A Conflict between	
		Economic Logic and the Law? Does Economic	
		Logic also Conflict with Immigrants' Rights?	42
		a. How Effective Are Immigration Restrictions?	46
		b. All Immigrants Face a Marginalizing Set of Rights	47
	3.2	Dilemma II: Does a Country Export People or	
		Import Capital? Or Do People and Capital Move	
		in Tandem?	49
		a. Instability	51
		b. Economic Opportunity	52
		c. Natural Resources	54
	3.3	Dilemma III: Are Income Convergence	
		and Restricted Migration Compatible?	55
		a. The Magnitude and Speed of Wage Convergence	
		across Countries Will Depend on the Size	
		of Migration	55
	3.4	Dilemma IV: Does Immigration Boost Economic	
		Growth in Destination Countries?	59
	3.5	Dilemma V: Does Emigration Retard Growth in Origin	
		Countries? Brain-Drain Effects	60
	3.6	Dilemma VI: Are Remittances the Only Benefit	
		of "Exported" People for the Origin Country? Or	
		Can a Brain Drain Ultimately Have Positive Effects?	63
		a. At a Macroeconomic Level, Remittances from	
		Migrants Are Currently a Growing and Relatively	
		Stable, Market-Based "External" Source of	
		Developmental Financing	66
	3.7	The New Developmental Effects of Migratory Talent	
		Can Supersede the "Brain Drain" If Return Migration	
		and Diaspora Contacts Are Present	68
		a. Return Migration Is Not Yet a Guarantee	71
		b. Depredatory Migration: The Medical Brain Drain	72
		c. Brain Circulation: The Case of International	
		Students	74

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-14248-9 - International Migration in the Age of Crisis and Globalization: Historical
and Recent Experiences
Andres Solimano
Table of Contents
More information

х		Contents	
	3.8	Concluding Remarks about What Happens	
		When People Migrate	76
4.	Ца	w Empires, Policy Regimes, and Economic Imperatives	
4.		uenced the Mobility of Capital and People	
		he 20th Century	78
	4.1	The Patterns of Capital and Labor Mobility	70
	7.1	Confirm Their Parallel Movement	80
	4.2		00
	1.2	Propelled the First Wave of Globalization for Labor	
		and Capital Markets	86
	43	Global Capital Markets Moved Freely, Expanding Global	00
	1.0	Commerce and Transactions	88
		a. London Was the World's Financial Center	89
	4.4	Capital Flows Drove Labor Flows	90
	4.5	Migration Patterns to Resource-Rich, Higher-Wage	20
		Countries: Who They Were and Why They Migrated	93
		a. Liberal Immigration Policies and Politics Gradually	
		Became More Restrictive toward the End	
		of the Period, Affecting Migration Patterns	98
	4.6	1913–1945: Deglobalization: Economic Instability	
		and Political Turbulence Disrupted Global Markets	
		and Restricted Immigration Flows	101
		a. Global Capital Markets Were Disrupted	101
		b. A Backlash against Globalization Restricted	
		Immigration Flows but Did Drive Political	
		Migration	103
	4.7	Rising Nationalism Was an Important Determinant	
		of Migration Flows during the Period	105
	4.8	1945–1971/73: Reconstruction and the Bretton	
		Woods Era Brought Stability to Incipient Capital	
		Mobility and Provided a Basis for Accelerating	
		Immigration in Today's World	108
	4.9	1971/73-Today: The Second Wave of Globalization -	
		Floating, Freer Capital Mobility Has Been Accompanied	
		by Rising Migration	110

Cambridge University Press	
978-0-521-14248-9 - International Migration in the Age of Crisis and Globalization: Historical	l
and Recent Experiences	
Andres Solimano	
Table of Contents	
Moreinformation	

			Contents	xi
	4.10) Capi	ital Flows in the Second Wave of Globalization	
		-	e a Different Direction, Composition, and Origin	
			in the First Wave	110
		a.	Managed Migration Has Yielded to Growing	
			Pressures for People's Mobility	113
	4.11	Con	cluding Remarks about the Historical Analysis	
			apital and Labor Mobility	115
5.	Lat	in An	nerica: Where Volatile Economic Development,	
	Pol	itical	Crises, Poverty, and Remittance Income Is a	
	Lab	orato	ry for Studying the Determinants of	
	Inte	ernati	onal Migration	117
	5.1	The	Developmental Gaps between Latin America	
		and	Europe and the New World Have Reversed since	
		the 1	19th Century	120
		a.	Argentina in Focus: The Country Has Reversed Its	
			Course from Massive European Immigration to	
			Emigration to Europe	123
		b.	Emigration from Latin America Is Outpacing	
			Immigration in the Late 20th and Early	
			21st Centuries	125
		c.	Emigration from Latin America and the Caribbean	
			Is Primarily to One Destination County – the	
			United States	128
	5.2	The	Socio-demographic Characteristics of Latin	
		Ame	erican Migration: Women and Educated	
		Pers	ons Are Two Prominent Groups	131
	5.3	The	Emigration of Elites: The Disproportionate	
		Nun	nbers Beg for Action from the Global Community	135
	5.4	The	Determinants of Migration to, from, and within Latin	
		Ame	erica Mirror Those throughout the Developing World	138
		a.	Developmental Gaps Are Persistent in Latin America	139
		b.	Growth Crises and Financial Crises Are Endemic	
			in Latin America	142
	c. Political Crises and Internal Violence Are also			
	Serious in Latin America			143

xii

ambridge University Press
78-0-521-14248-9 - International Migration in the Age of Crisis and Globalization: Historical
nd Recent Experiences
ndres Solimano
able of Contents
Iore information

Contents

	5.5	Remittances in Latin America: The Money Emigrants	
		Send Back Home Is a Prominent Source of Financing	
		for the Domestic Economies of Origin Countries	146
		a. Remittances Affect Economic Development	
		in Latin America in Diverse Ways	149
		b. Remittances Are Used for Current Spending,	
		Durable Goods Purchases, and Education	151
		c. Remittances Seem to Reduce Poverty, but Evidence	
		Is Mixed on the Extent to which They Do So	152
	5.6	Concluding Remarks about the Latin	
		American Experience	155
6.	Wh	no Migrates and What They Offer: A Focus on	
	Peo	pple and Elites with Talent, Knowledge, and	
	Ent	repreneurial Skills	157
	6.1	The Concept of Elites	159
	6.2	The Value of Talent and the Value of Political	
		Connections – Each Has Economic Rewards to Elites	161
	6.3	Inside the Talented Elite: A Variety of International	
		Market Destinations Exist for Different Types of Talent	163
		a. Where Productive Talent Moves	164
		b. Scientific Talent: Where Academics, Scientists,	
		and International Students Move	167
		c. Where Health and Cultural Talent Moves	168
		d. Mobility in International Public Organizations	170
		e. Mobility in Multinational Corporations and	
		International Banks	172
	6.4	The International Market for Talent Is Characterized	
		by a Concentration of Rewards among a Few	172
		a. Winners-Take-All Market Theory in Talent Markets	173
	6.5	Talent Concentrates in the North because the Costs	
		Are as Attractive as Its Rewards	174
		a. Earnings Differences and Developmental Gaps	
		in the South Are Large	175
		b. The Concentration of Talent, Capital, and	
		Technology Can Reach a Critical Mass	175

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-14248-9 - International Migration in the Age of Crisis and Globalization: Historical
and Recent Experiences
Andres Solimano
Table of Contents
More information
More information

			Contents	xiii
		c.	Driving Away Talented Elites Are the Costs	
			of Doing Business, Distorted Rewards, and	
			Rent-Seeking in Origin Countries	176
		d.	Special Immigration Policies Can Attract	
			Foreign Talent	179
	6.6	The	Return Flow: Concentration in the North,	
		Tale	182	
	6.7	Emp		
		Be C		
		Dev	184	
	6.8	The		
		Its I	Distribution in the Global Economy	185
		a.	The Number of Nobel Prizes in the Sciences	
			Is Another Measure	186
	6.9	A M	Iuch More Even Distribution of International	
		Tale	187	
	6.10 Concluding Remarks about the Mobility			
		of T	alented Elites	188
7.	A F	lair ar	nd Orderly International Migration Process	
	Requires a Global Social Contract			190
	7.1	-	ap of Some of the Main Themes	192
	7.2		ere Do We Go from Here?	196
	7.3	The	Institutional Vacuum Should Be Filled – What an	
		Inte	rnational Organization Can (and Can't) Do	203
Rat	foronc	05		207
2	References Index			207
11////			215	