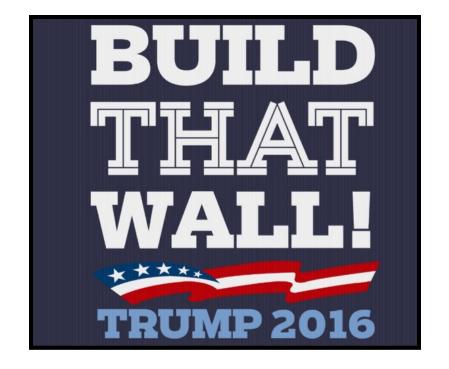


Post-truth Migration Policy Making in the US

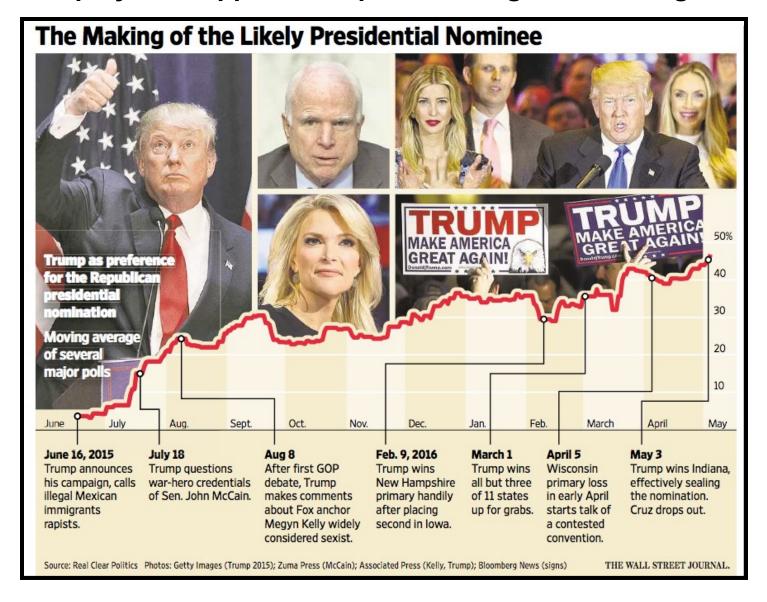
Philip Martin plmartin@ucdavis.edu



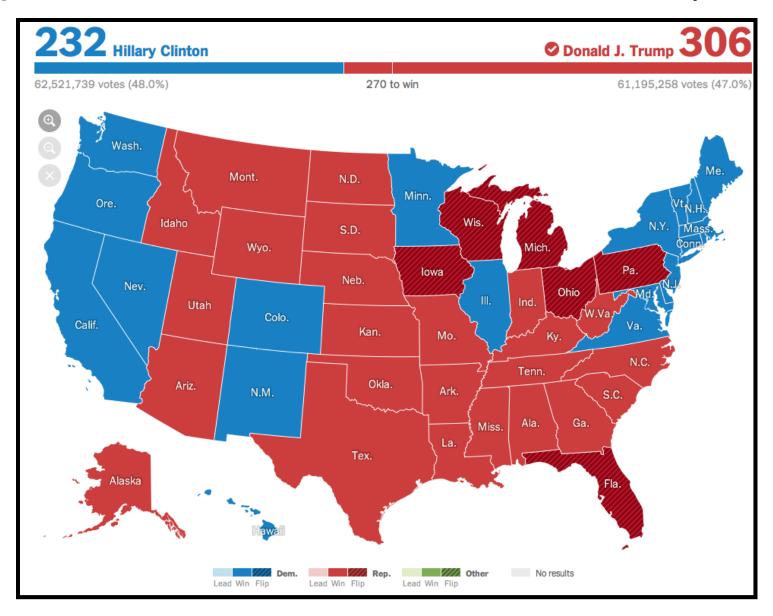
Highlights

- Trump: Make America Great Again with border wall & removing unauthorized
- 11 million unauthorized; 8 million or 5% of US workers: 1.5 million each in hospitality & bus services, 1 million each construction & ag
- Research studies
 - Agreement on # unauthorized & characteristics, not socio-economic impacts
 - Advocates publicize research they support;
 See author name, know conclusions
 - Research: Trump changes are not necessary

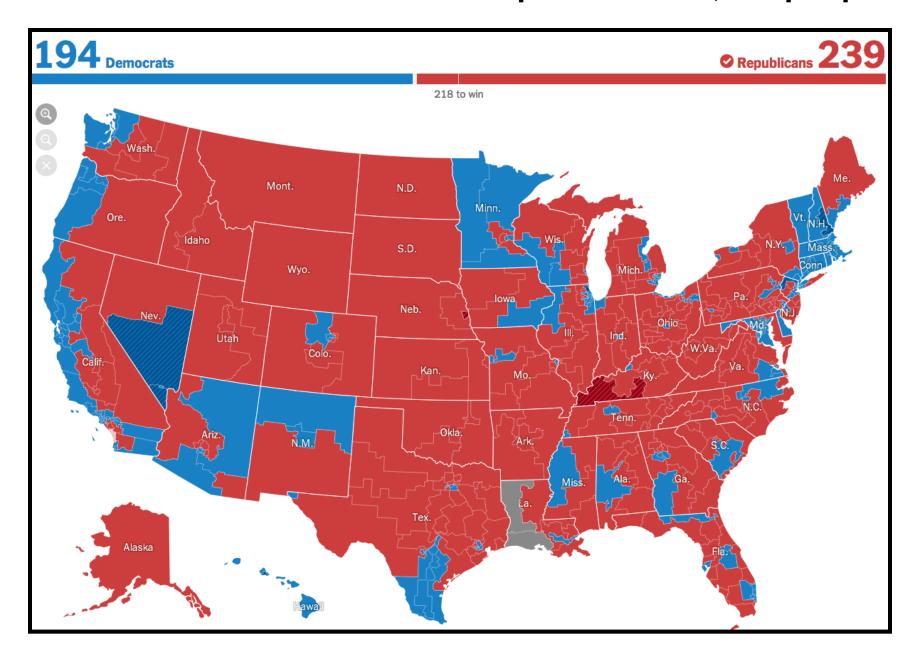
Post-truth: call Mexicans rapists, sexist comments, support up Is support for Trump because *or* despite what he says? Employers: support Trump for anti-reg, not anti-migrant



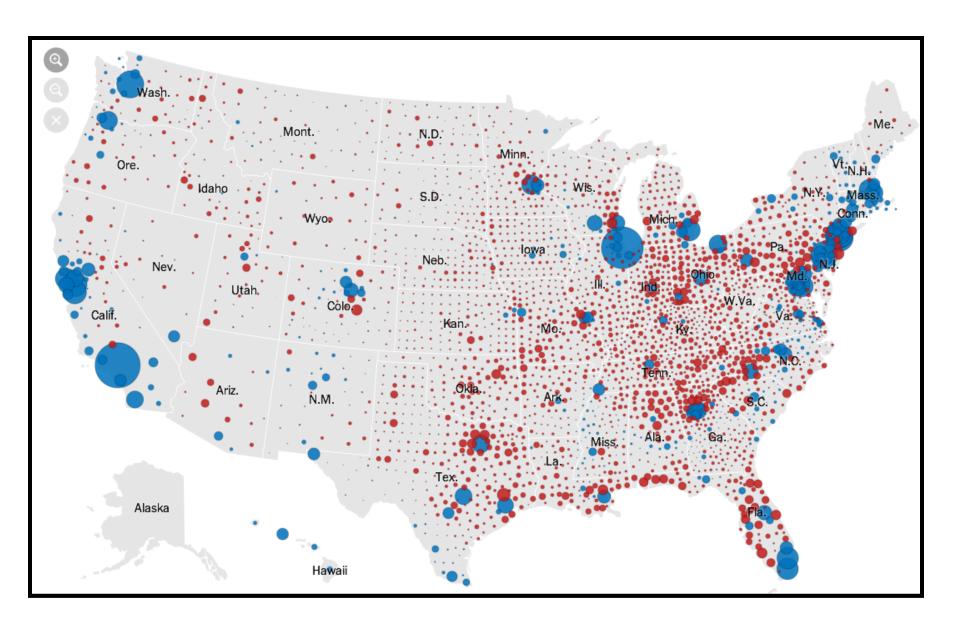
Trump: won 6 states that voted for Obama in 2012 (dark red)



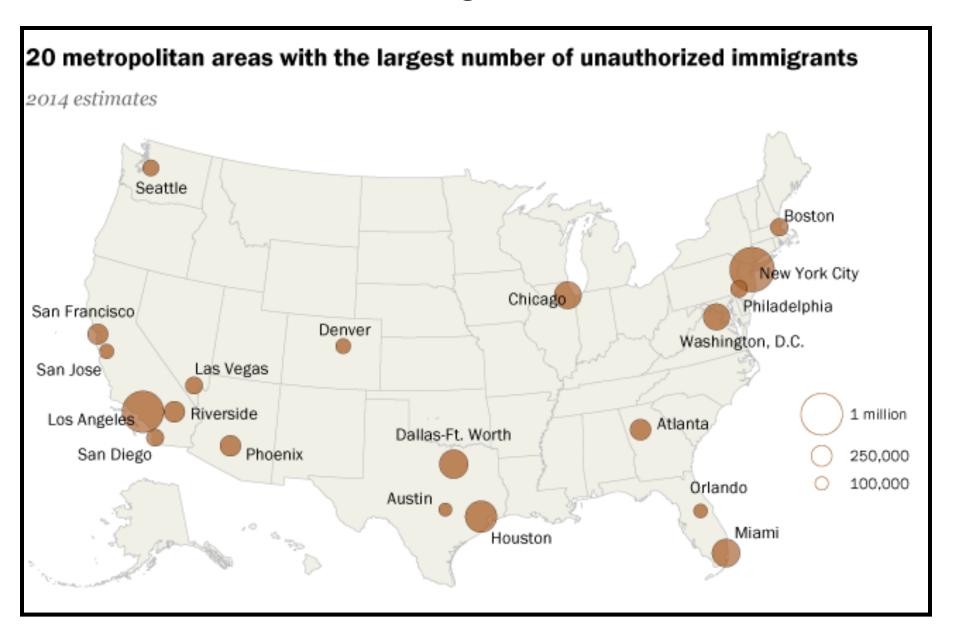
Red USA: each House member represents 735,000 people



Blue cities, red suburbs & rural areas (2/3 of cities = Dems)



35% of US residents in 20 largest metros; 65% of unauthorized



Immigrants in US = Work

- 26 million immigrant (FB) workers,17% of US labor force of 156 million in 2015; 50%
 Hispanic; 25% = Asian
- 65% of FB in labor force, 62% of US-born;
 FB men LFPR higher than US
- FB unemployment rate LOWER than US born: 4.9% in 2015 vs 5.3% for US-born
- FB earn 80% as much as US-born average \$680 a week in 2015 vs \$835 for US-born
- FB with college degrees earn = or more
 than LIS-born with college

Research & Policy

- Research: to inform policy makers or legitimize policy positions they already have?
 - Role of research: technical (drugs, science) versus democratic (people decide: guns, abortion, migration)
 - Policy makers: symbolic versus real outcomes
- Contrast migration and climate change: what will happen in the future?
 - Research: no data from the future: make assumptions,
 build models based on past data, project future impacts
 - Researchers get tagged; advocates publicize conclusions of researchers whose results support their positions
 - Peer review on grants and articles can break down:
 "everyone knows" whose project or paper
 - Policy makers nick & choose research results.

Nation of Immigrants: e pluribus unum, from many, one







4 Waves of Immigrants to the US 1

- 1st wave: pre-1820, when ship captains began to report # immigrants. Pre-1820: 60% British, thus English and British common law
- 2nd wave 1820-60: Irish and German Catholics, Protestant Know-Nothing anti-Catholic reaction; 1861-65 Civil War stopped immigration
- 3rd wave: 1880-1914; southern and eastern Europe to Ellis Island; 1m/year when US had 75m residents; anti-immigrant backlash & national origins quotas of 1921 & 24 (quota = % in US in 1890)
- Immigration pause: 1921-1965—more emigration than immigration in the 1930s

4 Waves of Immigrants to the US 2

- 4th wave: 1965-present:
 - selection changed from national origins (W Europe) to family unification
 - origins shifted from W Europe to Latin America
 (55%) and Asia (25%)
- 1980-2010: Mexico-US migration hump
 - 1970: 50 million people born in Mexico, and 750,000 or 1.5% were in US
 - 2010: 120 million people born in Mexico, and 12 million or 10% were in US
 - Most Mexicans in the US (1) arrived after 1990
 & (2) are unauthorized

Policy: Facilitate, Qualitative, Quantitative Caps

- Until 1880s: Laissez-faire or encourage immigration by giving land to those who built infrastructure. Canal and railroad builders recruited immigrant workers
- Since 1880s: qualitative restrictions, no numerical limits, but no prostitutes, no Chinese: 30 categories
- Since 1920s: quantitative restrictions, annual limits
- Today:
 - 70% of 1.1 million immigrants each year arrive because US relatives sponsor their admission
 - 70% of immigrants are already in the US when

Trump: US immigration & trade systems are broken





Feb 20, 2017: Plan for \$21 billion wall on border

Secretary
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528



February 20, 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ke

Kevin McAleenan Acting Commissioner

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Thomas D. Homan Acting Director

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Lori Scialabba Acting Director

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Joseph B. Maher Acting General Counsel

Dimple Shah

Acting Assistant Secretary for International Affairs

Chip Fulghum

Acting Undersecretary for Management

FROM:

John Kelly Secretary

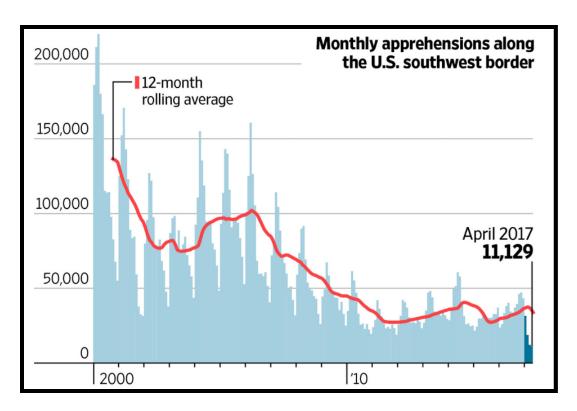
SUBJECT:

Implementing the President's Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements Policies

This memorandum implements the Executive Order entitled "Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements," issued by the President on January 25, 2017, which establishes the President's policy regarding effective border security and immigration enforcement through faithful execution of the laws of the United States. It implements new policies designed to stem illegal immigration and facilitate the detection, apprehension, detention, and removal of aliens who have no lawful basis to enter or remain in the United States. It constitutes guidance to all Department personnel, and supersedes all existing conflicting policy, directives, memoranda, and other guidance regarding this subject matter—to the extent of the conflict—except as otherwise expressly stated in this memorandum.



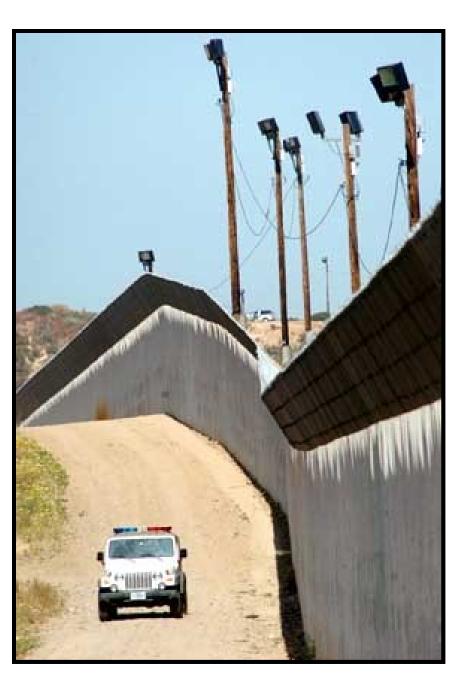


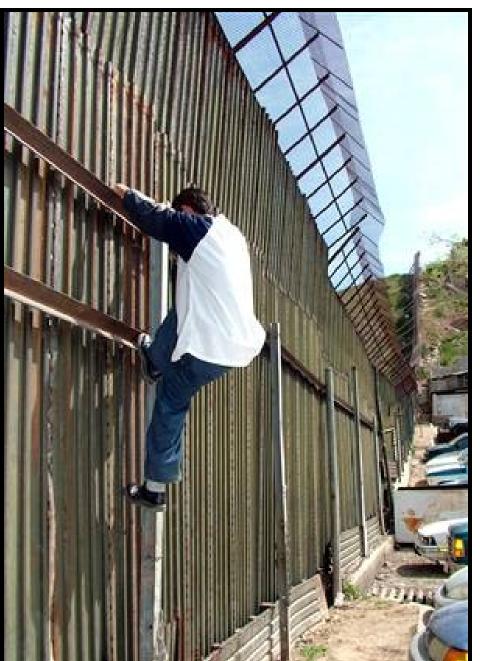


With unauthorized Mex-US migration down, is wall needed? Peak at over 200,000/month, now 11,000/month









Border Patrol: from 21,000 to 26,000 agents. Cost:

\$200,0<u>00/yr</u>







Feb 20, 2017: Interior enforcement

Secretary
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528



February 20, 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Kevin McAleenan Acting Commissioner

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Thomas D. Homan Acting Director

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U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Joseph B. Maher Acting General Counsel

Dimple Shah

Acting Assistant Secretary for International Affairs

Chip Fulghum

Acting Undersecretary for Management

FROM:

John Kelly Secretary

SUBJECT:

Enforcement of the Immigration Laws to Serve the National

Interest

This memorandum implements the Executive Order entitled "Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States," issued by the President on January 25, 2017. It constitutes guidance for all Department personnel regarding the enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States, and is applicable to the activities of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). As such, it should inform enforcement and removal activities, detention decisions, administrative litigation, budget requests and execution, and strategic planning.





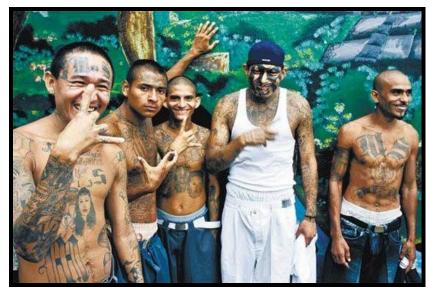
Double the number of ICE agents from 10,000 to 20,000



2 million unauthorized foreigners convicted of US crimes Trump: bad hombres. Remembrance project









Refugees down to 50,000/year; ban entries from 7 nations



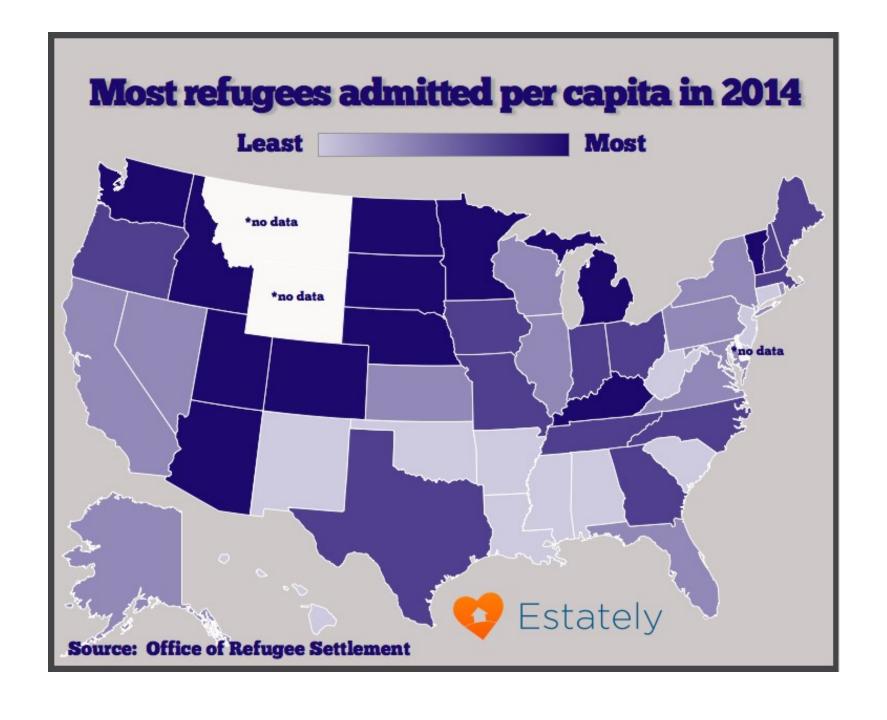
Reaction: Protests at airports, judge blocks

implementation

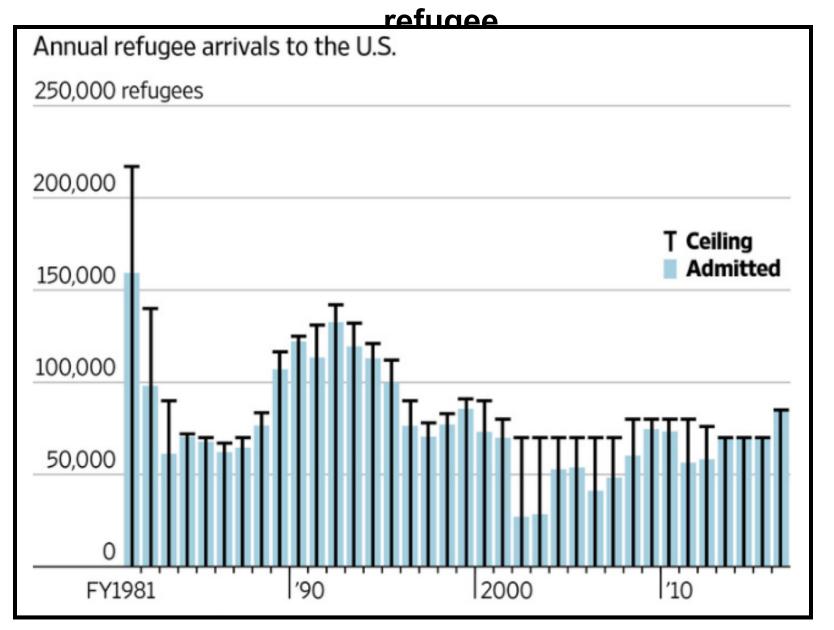








President sets refugee ceiling: USG provides \$6,500 per



March 6: ban on NEW entries from 6 nations; blocked again US Supreme Court 6/17: DHS MAY block first timers



Buy American and Hire American







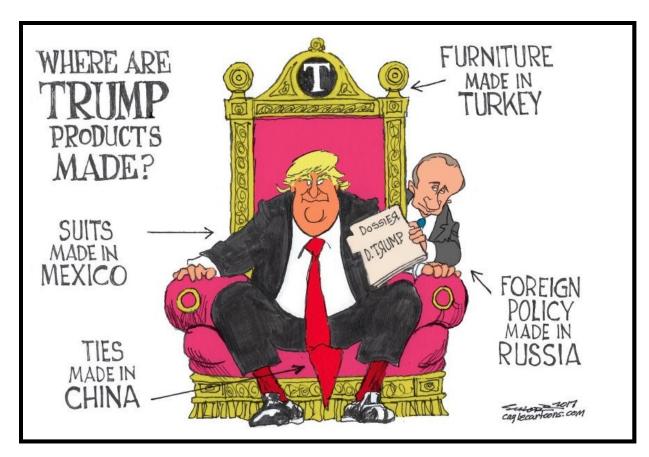
Will reducing imports increase US jobs?







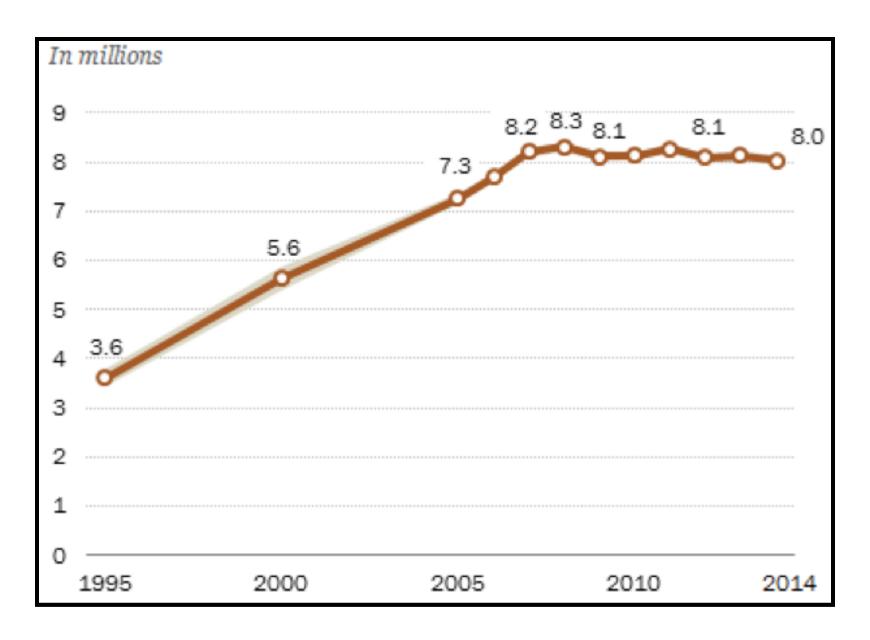
Trump-branded items often imported







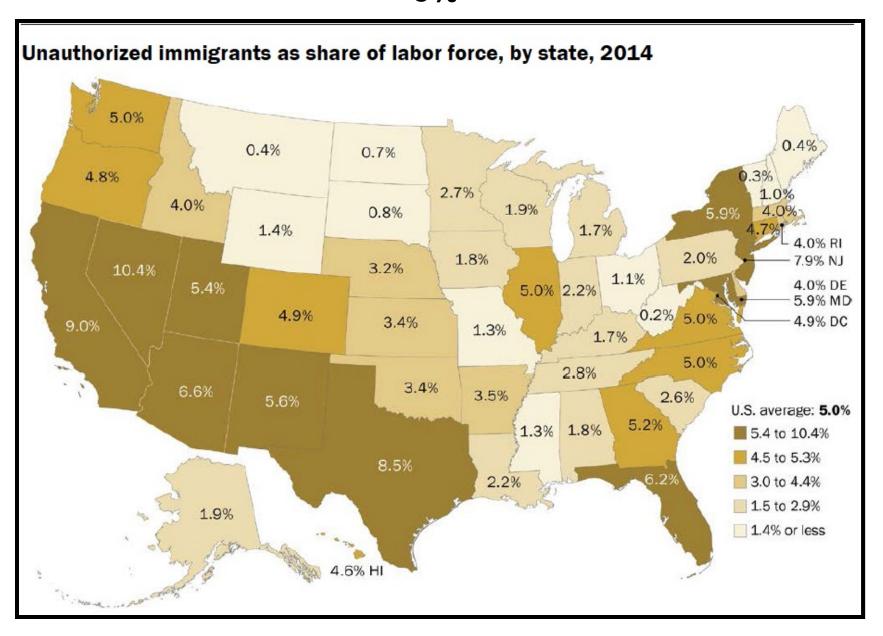
Unauthorized workers down: 8.3 to 8 million or -4%



8 million unauthorized associated with hard work



Nevada: 10% of all workers unauthorized, CA 9%, TX 8%









Business services: janitors







Hospitality and hotels: 1.5 million









Construction: 1 million







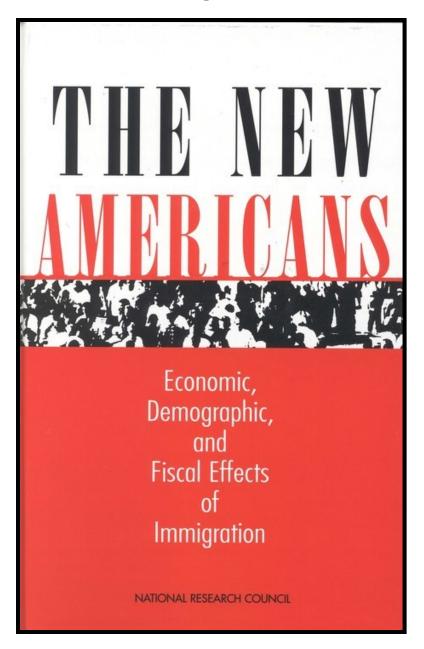
Agriculture: 1 million

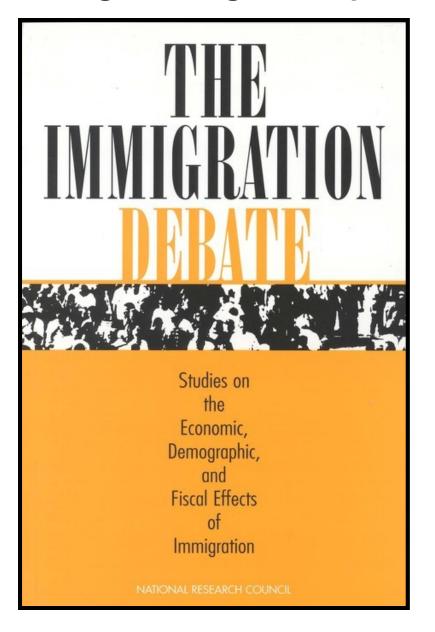


Effects of migrants: Mariel boatlift: April-October 1980; 125,000 Cubans to Miami; Miami LF up 7% Why no measurable effects on native Blacks? Card: more labor-intensive methods to absorb extra workers



What assumptions to estimate long-run migrant impacts?





Net Present Value of Typical Immigrant: +\$80,000

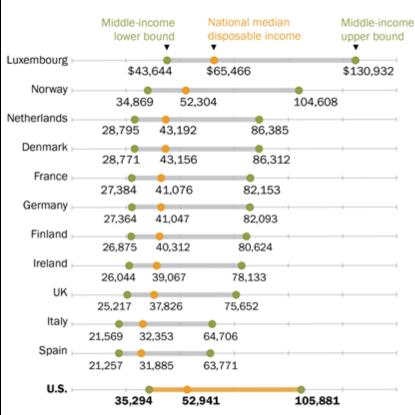
- Upon entry, immigrants get more benefits than they pay in taxes. Why? Younger & more children
- What is the NPV of a newcomer in 1996? Project his/her taxes paid and tax-supported benefits received for 300 years
- Assumptions: immigrant earnings catch up to similar US-born in 20 years; US-born children of immigrants same as children of natives; govt raises taxes and reduces benefits for all in 2016
- Results: after 25 years, NPV = -\$18,000. But everlonger time horizon means higher NPV
 - If govt does not raise taxes & lower benefits,
 NPV of a typical immigrant = -\$15,000 even after
 300 years

Admissionists vs Restrictionists

- Admissionists: accept more immigrants and refugees, legalize unauthorized in the US
- Restrictionists: reduce legal immigration and deport unauthorized foreigners
- Politics: Hispanics & Asians are over 80% of migrants; they vote 2-1 for Democrats. Republicans reluctant to endorse path to US citizenship for unauthorized
- No significant negative effects of migrants on US workers. Does this mean no impacts or hard to measure impacts? Does absence of evidence mean evidence of absence, that is, no negative effects?
- US-born more likely to commit crimes than similar FB. How to evaluate crime by unauthorized?

Fears: immigration & inequality. Middle class = those with incomes that are 67-200% of median: US\$53,000, Ger





Note: Middle-income households have disposable incomes that are two-thirds to double the national median disposable income, after incomes have been adjusted for household size. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of data from the Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (LIS).

The middle class in the U.S. is smaller than in Western Europe

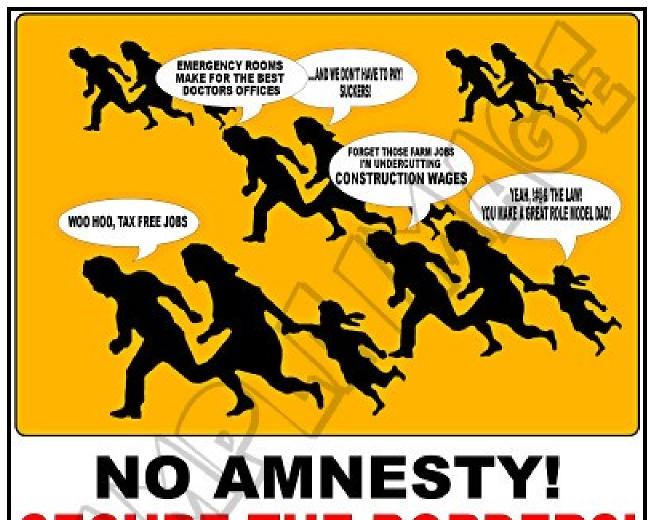
% of adult population in lower-, middle- and upperincome households, 2010

	Lower	Middle	Upper
	income	income	income
Denmark	14%	80%	7%
Norway	14	80	6
Netherlands	13	79	8
Finland	17	75	8
Luxembourg	17	75	8
France	17	74	9
Germany	18	72	10
Ireland	19	69	12
Italy	22	67	11
UK	19	67	14
Spain	24	64	13
u.s.	26	59	15
0.3.	20	33	10

Note: Middle-income households have disposable incomes that are two-thirds to double the national median disposable income, after incomes have been adjusted for household size. Lower-income households have incomes less than two-thirds of the median and upper-income households have incomes that are more than double the median. The income boundaries are based on each country's own median disposable household income.







NO AMNESTY! SECURE THE BORDERS! DEPORT ILLEGALS!



