A Model Of Labor Migration And Urban Unemployment

The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration-National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2017-07-13 The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration finds that the long-term impact of immigration on wages and voting patterns among native-born workers overall is 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 receive costs from governments that are the native-born, but the second generation are among the strongest fiscal and economic contributors to the U.S. This report concludes that immigration has an overall positive impact on long-run economic growth in the U.S. More than 40 million people living in the United States were born in other countries, and 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 crime, social services, and local and national security. The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration assesses the dynamic impacts of immigration on economic and fiscal outcomes 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, education institutions, and the research community.

The New Economics of Labor Migration

The Price of Rights

Temporary Labor Migration in the Global Era

Labor Migration in Asia Building effective institutional -CEIC 2016-02-02 This report analyses the major structural changes that have taken place in Asia. It is of course only a very limited role of governments and other stakeholders in both labour-importing and labour-sending countries.

From Migrant to Worker-Michèle Ford 2019-04-15 What happens when local unions begin to advocate for the rights of temporary migrant workers, asks Michèle Ford in her sweeping survey of seven Asian countries? Until recently unions in Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand were uniformly hostile towards foreign workers, but Ford deftly shows how times and attitudes have begun to change. Now, she argues, NGOs and the Global Union Federations are encouraging local unions to represent and advocate for these peripheral workers, and in some cases succeeding. From Migrant to Worker builds our understanding of the role that labor movement and local unions have had in developing a movement for migrant worker’s rights. Ford examines the relationship between different kinds of labor movement actors and the constraints they operate under–those actors by resource flows, contingency, and local context. Her conclusions show that in countries—Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand—where resource flows and local factors give the Global Union Federations more influence local unions have become much more engaged with migrant workers. But in countries—Japan and Taiwan, for example—where they have little effect there has been little progress. While much has changed, Ford forces us to see that labor migration in Asia is still fraught with complications and hardships, and that local unions are not always able or willing to act.

Internal Migration in Developing Countries-Michael P. Todaro 1976

Labour Migration, Human Trafficking and Multinational Corporations-Atu Quayson 2013-06-19 Although much literature on human trafficking is based on studies of the migrant worker, a great deal of human trafficking results from migrant workers, compelled - by economic deprivation in their home countries - to seek better life opportunities abroad, especially in agriculture, construction and domestic work. Such labour migration is sometimes legal and well managed, but sometimes not - with migrant workers frequently threatened or coerced into entering illegal bondage arrangements and ending up working in forced labour situations producing goods for illicit markets. This book offers a substantially new in the existing literature on human trafficking by critically exploring the political economy of exploitation instead of sex trafficking. It discusses how large multinational corporations are involved, whether intentionally or unintentionally, in human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation. They explore how far corporations are driven to seek forced labour situations in order to reduce costs, the extent to which these corporations may be vulnerable to coercion by the problem often lies with corporations’ subcontractors, who are not as well controlled as they might be. The essays in the volume also outline and assess measures being taken by governments and international agencies to combat the problem.

Labor Migration, EU Enlargement, and the Great Recession - Martin Kahanec 2016-05-11 This volume extends and deepens our knowledge about cross-border mobility and its role in an enlarged EU. More specifically, its main purpose is to enlighten the growing and yet rather uninformed debate about the role of post-enlargement migration for economic adjustment in the crisis-stricken labor markets of the Eurozone and the EU as a whole. The book addresses the political economy aspects of post-enlargement migration, including its broader political contexts, redistributive impacts, but also nationalization of the enlargement agenda. It also covers the experience of receiving and sending countries with post-enlargement migration and its role during the current crisis. Renowned experts in the field study, whether and how post-enlargement mobility has enabled the EU to absorb asymmetric economic shocks, how it has affected the European welfare systems, and whether it has contributed to the sustainability of the Eurozone. The authors also evaluate brain circulation as a sought-after vehicle of improved allocative efficiency of EU labor markets and propose a policy agenda for mobility in an enlarged EU.

International Labour Migration - D. Bartram 2005-05-11 Studies of international labour migration typically assume that foreign labour is a universal feature of wealthy economies. Exploitation of foreign workers can contribute significantly to employers' profits. However, some wealthy societies do not import workers on a large scale, despite employers' pressures. Using Israel and Japan as empirical cases, this comparative-historical work investigates why some governments allow employers relatively free access to foreign labour, while others require alternative responses to labour shortages. A focus on variation leads to an innovative and insightful argument to explain international labour migration.

A Study in the Causes of Labor Migration - Allan G. King 1969

Determinants of Labour Migration Decisions - Wildan Syafitri 2012-11-19

Labor Migration - James H. Johnson 2018-12-07 First published in 1990. This edited work brings together a collection of studies, by an international team of contributors, on inter-urban migration, which is largely dominated by labour migration. The structure of the book reflects the interaction of the supply and demand of labour and the information flows that make this possible. The book offers a multi-dimensional analysis of labour migration, including behavioural, economic and institutional approaches. It combines various scales of analysis, including the national scale, the occupational scale and the household scale. The study also examines labour migration in a variety of national contexts. It will be of particular value to professional geographers, economists and sociologists with an interest in the distribution of population and the labour force, planners with responsibility for the development of policy and some final year graduate students.

Models of Interregional Labor Migration with Information Flows - Carl G. Amrhein 1984

Manpower and International Labor Migration in the Middle East and North Africa - 1981

Essays on the Economics of Labor Migration - Maroula Khraiche 2010

Defending the Swedish Model - Gregg Bucken-Knapp 2009-09-24 Across Europe, the prospect of a rapidly shrinking workforce has put increased labor migration back on the political agenda. However, for many on the left, concerns exist that less restrictive labor migration policies threaten core features of the social democratic project. This is perhaps clearest in Sweden, which in late 2008 adopted a liberal approach to third-country national labor migration, allowing employers to hire freely from outside the European Union. Defending the Swedish Model explores the debate leading up to this reform, focusing on the preferences of the Swedish Social Democratic Party (SAP) and the Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO). While generally positive to the economic potential of increased labor migration, these allies remained highly skeptical towards calls from employers and bourgeois parties for liberalization. Bucken-Knapp argues that the SAP and LO develop their labor migration policy preferences on the basis of whether specific reform alternatives are perceived as being consistent with, or as undermining, the Swedish model. In the case of third-country nationals, both allies considered liberalization a threat to full employment aims, instead seeking to preserve an influential role for the state labor market board and organized labor. Bucken-Knapp also focuses on the Swedish labor migration debate prior to the 2004 enlargement of the European Union, showing how SAP concerns over potential abuse of the universal welfare state led to its support for transitional arrangements. Defending the Swedish Model illuminates the challenges faced by social democrats and trade unions when considering the need for increased labor migration.

A Dynamic Model of Rural-urban Labor Migration and Job Allocation in Kenya - Lowry Taylor 1982