

CHAIR



EDMOND
DE ROTHSCHILD



PARIS SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
ÉCOLE D'ÉCONOMIE DE PARIS

International Migration Economics

Activity report 2022-2023

A horizontal band of silhouettes of people walking from left to right against a sunset sky with clouds. The silhouettes are dark against the lighter, orange-tinted sky.

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
ECONOMICS CHAIR**

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PARTNERS



EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD

Edmond de Rothschild Group is a banking group specialized in private banking and asset management based in Geneva, Switzerland. It also develops philanthropic activities, notably in the form of sponsorship and/or support for research initiatives. Edmond de Rothschild (France) is the credit institution that plays a pivotal role in the development of the Group's business in the French market.

The **Paris School of Economics** is a scientific cooperation foundation founded by the CNRS, the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, the École normale supérieure, the École des Ponts ParisTech, the INRAE and the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. It develops research and training in economics at the highest international level, fosters exchanges between economic analysis and other social sciences, contributes to the economic policy debate, and brings academic research into society. PSE is at the level of the best institutions in the world, in the top rank of economics departments in Europe and in the top five in the world according to the RePEc ranking.



PARIS SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
ÉCOLE D'ÉCONOMIE DE PARIS



EDITORIAL

By Hillel Rapoport, Chair Holder

The International Migration Economics Chair is entering its second year. Its primary aim is to initiate new research on topics of particular relevance for international macroeconomics and for public policy. It is hard to think of a global issue which does not include a migratory dimension: climate change and regional conflicts (most notably in Ukraine) are generating refugee outflows at unprecedented scale; the ‘de-globalisation’ sought by protectionists (in the case of trade) and by populists (in the case of immigration) question the sustainability of virtually all open and diverse democracies; rising geo-political tensions are exacerbating the international competition for talent, with the realization (partly a legacy of the covid-era) of the strategic importance of migrant inventors and highly-skilled workers for innovation, productivity and growth. Finally, rising between-country inequality, together with demographic imbalances, are fuelling migratory pressures while rising within-country inequality makes it more difficult for people to move on both ends (more credit constraints at home preventing people from moving, and more negative attitudes to immigration at destination generating more restrictive immigration policies).

The goal of the Migration Chair, in partnership with the Edmond de Rothschild Group, is to produce analyses that help us understand the dynamics of international migration (be it economic, humanitarian, environmental) and its global and local effects. In its first year of activity, the Chair has already initiated and supported high-quality research in five out of the seven research axes we identified as priorities. They concern the determinants of migration flows, the effects of immigration on labour markets, public spending, inequality and growth, the broader impact of immigration on host societies, integration policies, and the governance of international migration. In the “research projects” section below, we present the state of advancement of one selected project per axis.

It is obvious and yet insightful that a migrant is both an immigrant and an emigrant. Hence, beyond the analysis of migration as a dimension of globalization, the Chair supports and initiates applied economic research on the consequences of migration for sending and receiving countries. As for the latter, we are primarily interested in understanding the short-term effects of immigration on the labour market outcomes of native workers (at different skill levels) and on public spending, but also in understanding the contribution of immigrants to innovation, entrepreneurship and growth. This being said, we cannot overemphasise the social and political effects of immigration in host societies in terms of cultural and political change. The political economy of immigration seeks to understand these phenomena for their own sake, and in connection to their economic impact. To give just one example, recent research has investigated the links between globalization and populism, while other strands of the literature have demonstrated the negative impact of populist leaders and policies in terms of macroeconomic performance and growth.

To achieve its objectives, the Chair supports research projects, encourages the development of scientific activities and stimulates public debate by providing high-level, evidence-based analyses. It provides support to PSE researchers, professors and PhD students, and positions itself as hub for academic exchanges with other researchers in economics, social sciences and data sciences.

Such exchanges take place at our bimonthly “Paris Migration Economics Seminar” (PMES) or on the occasion of special events organized at PSE (e.g., “New Data and Methods for Migration Studies” conference, October 2022, Annual PSE Conference on Global Issues, May 2023, presentation of the World Bank’s World Development Report 2023 devoted to migration (May 2023), among others. Finally, the Chair disseminates the results of its research to public and private decision-makers as well as to the general public in the form of policy briefs, podcasts and media appearances.

In its second year of existence, the Chair on Migration will continue to develop its scientific activities and raise its profile. Internationally renowned researchers will come to PSE for research visits, PhD students will be on exchange for research visits abroad (at Harvard, UCLA, UC San Diego, Berkeley) and a number of scientific events will be organised. Among them: the 16th AFD-World Bank Migration and Development Conference, to take place at Boston University in October 2023; and the 13th “Immigration Economics” Conference to take place at the OECD headquarters in Paris in December 2023 (the conference is co-organized by the Chair, the OECD, CEPII and LISER).

In addition, we will soon announce the first European Workshop on the Macroeconomic Implications of Migration”, to be held at PSE in the spring of 2024 in partnership with a number of European Central Banks. This event will be emblematic of the role the Chair will seek to play in Europe in addressing the issue of migration and its macroeconomic consequences.

Finally, new research will be published in peer-reviewed journals, and policy briefs will be produced to further contribute to the public debate.

This annual report reviews the activities of the Migration Chair and, more than anything else, the research produced by its associate researchers over the past year. We hope that this annual report will convince its readers of the fruitfulness and diversity of the Chair’s activities. It also testifies to the excellent work of PSE’s support teams, without whom the Chair’s activities would not be reflected.



Hillel Rapoport is Professor at the Paris School of Economics (PSE) and at the University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne.

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INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ECONOMICS CHAIR

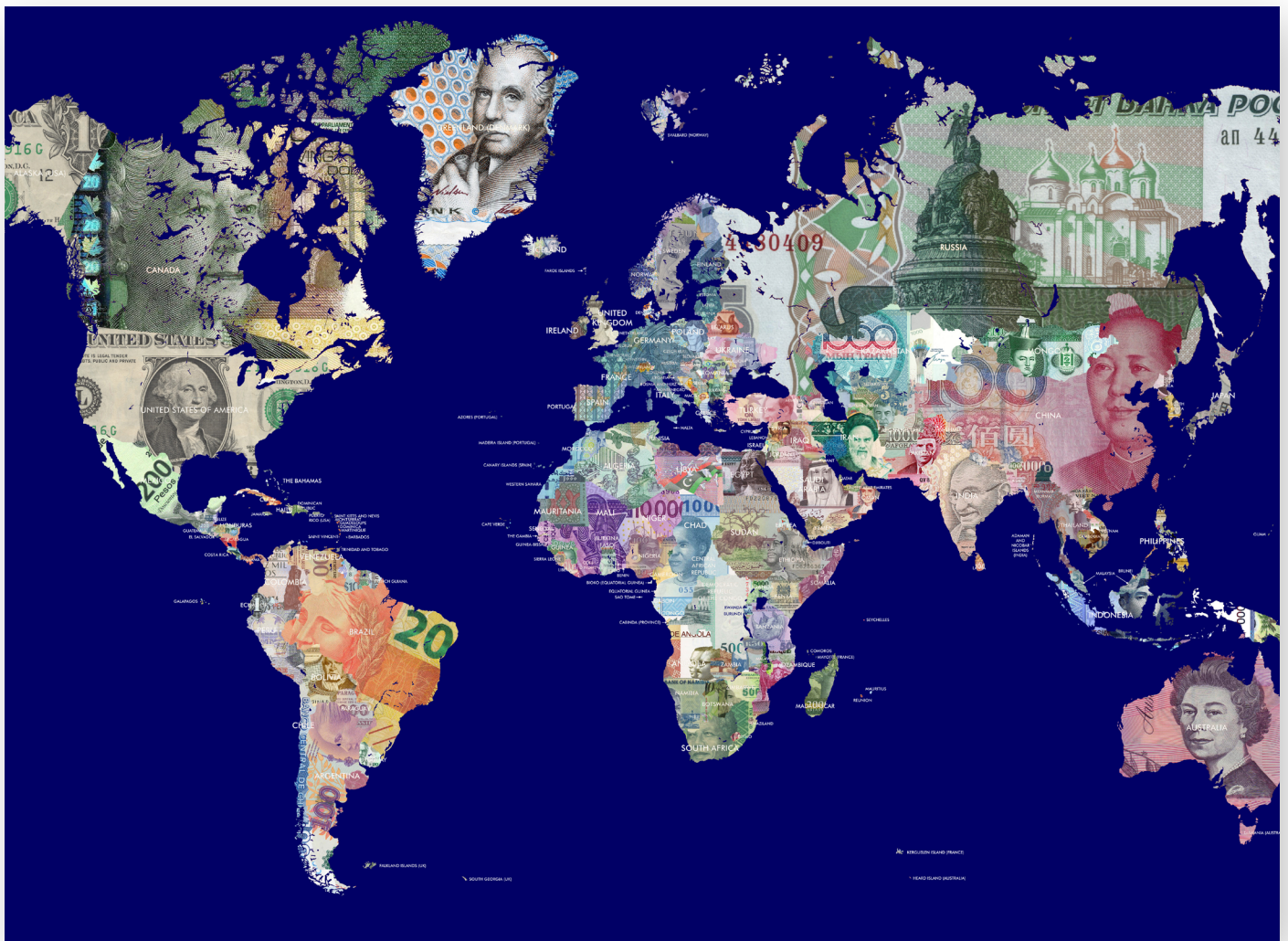
The “International Migration Economics” Chair was created in March 2022 as a partnership between the Paris School of Economics and the Edmond de Rothschild Group with the ambition to promote research activities that improve our knowledge and understanding of international migration. It conducts rigorous research based on historical and contemporary data to better understand the determinants and economic consequences of international migration for the global economy and for host and home countries. The objective of this Chair is to produce scientific research and disseminate its findings to engage with social scientists, policymakers and the general public on this major societal issue.

Among the many issues raised by immigration for our societies in the 21st century, some are more pressing. Understanding the relationship between climate change and international migration, for example, or the effects of immigration on employment, wages, inequality and economic growth, are clear priorities.

The Chair is also committed to promoting analysis of the role of immigration and diversity in modern societies, including from the perspective of political economy, a highly topical issue in times of rising backlash against globalization.

Integration is one of the key issues for immigration. As such, the Chair supports the evaluation of public policies promoting the economic and social integration of immigrants, refugees and their descendants.

Lastly, promoting international migration governance initiatives (common asylum policy in Europe, global approach to climate migration management) is an essential endeavour. The global questions raised by migration call for global, collaborative policy responses.





PSE Chair Holder



Hillel Rapoport (PSE, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)
Research topics: Migration economics, Political Economy, Economic History

PSE Associate Researchers



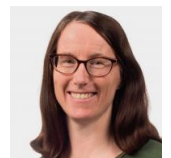
Philippe Aghion
(PSE, Collège de France, INSEAD)
Research topics: Political Economy
and Institutions, Growth

Marc Fleurbaey (PSE, CNRS)
Research topics: Welfare Economics,
Social Choice Theory, Well-Being,
Public Economics, Climate Policy



Camille Hémet
(PSE, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)
Research topics: Urban Diversity
Analysis, Residential Segregation

Katrin Millock (PSE, CNRS)
Research topics: Environmental
Economics, Climate Migration



Ariell Reshef (PSE, CNRS)
Research topics: Economics of
International Trade and Globalization,
Migration and Trade

Biagio Speciale
(PSE, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)
Research topics: Public Economics
and Political Economy of Immigration

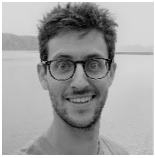


Liam Wren-Lewis (PSE, INRAE)
Research topics: Theories of Contact
and Social Interactions, Evaluation of
Public Policies

Ekaterina Zhuravskaya (PSE, EHESS)
Research topics: Political Economy of
Media and Populism



PSE PhD Students and Postdoctoral Fellows



Benjamin Michallet

Postdoctoral fellow

Research topics: Political Economy and Institutions, Public policy, Refugee Economics



Andrea Cornejo

Thesis title: "Education Policy with and for Immigrant Children"

Supervisor: Liam Wren-Lewis



Lucile Dehouck

Thesis title: "Climate-Change Induced Forced Migration"

Supervisor: Katrin Millock



Vitaliia Eliseeva

Thesis title: "Migration, Diversity and Nation Building in the former Soviet Union"

Supervisor: Hillel Rapoport and Ekaterina Zhuravskaya



Bertille Evreux

Thesis title: "Immigration, Attitudes and Intergroup Contact"

Supervisors: Camille Hémet and Hillel Rapoport



Donia Kamel

Thesis title: "Social Migration Networks"

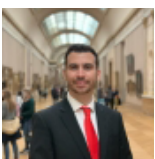
Supervisor: Hillel Rapoport



Artur Obminski

Thesis title: "Population Movements and Conflicts in Poland and Ukraine, today and in the past"

Supervisors: Hillel Rapoport and Ekaterina Zhuravskaya.



Javier Soria-Espin

Thesis title: "Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility"

Supervisor: Hillel Rapoport



Guglielmo Zappala

Thesis title: "Forced Migration, Attitudes and Adaptation to Climate Change"

Supervisor: Katrin Millock

Focus on Donia Kamel



Donia Kamel is a second year PhD student at the Paris School of Economics supervised by Hillel Rapoport. Her work is at the overlap and nexus between migration, economic history, culture economics, and discrimination. In one strand, she studies historical high-skilled migration, especially of academics and inventors, particularly looking at networks, ties, teams, and their impact on host countries. In another strand, she studies the role of the diaspora, culture, multiple identities, and a specific legalised racial framework in a historical setting of Arab migration to the US. In a more contemporary setting, she studies intergenerational transmission of cultural norms and beliefs surrounding educational and occupational choices and the consequent labour market outcomes for second-generation immigrants in Sweden. Lastly, she studies skin-tone based discrimination in the context of football. The projects she is currently working on and her visiting to the Growth Lab at Harvard University, are supported by the Migration Chair.

Donia has been in charge of organizing the New Data and Methods for Migration Research Workshop held at PSE in October 2022. This 2-day workshop served as an interdisciplinary meeting point for academics working on migration studies. This event hosted many speakers from different universities around the world and different fields, resulting in a completely fruitful and academically stimulating interdisciplinary workshop.

Under the Chair's support, Donia is currently a visiting PhD student at the Growth Lab at Harvard Kennedy School. Along with Hillel Rapoport, Ricardo Hausmann, and Matte Hartog, she studies the relationship between historical immigration and innovation in the US. More particularly, she studies the role of different social structures in professional and non-professional settings, focusing on German immigrant inventors in the US.

“The Chair gave me the opportunity to visit the Growth Lab at Harvard Kennedy School to work on research projects related to historical immigration patterns and innovation using unique and novel data. It was also a pleasure to organize the New Data and Methods for Migration Studies at PSE with the support of the Migration Chair.”



External Associate Researchers

Dany Bahar (Brown University)

Cem Özgüzel (OCDE)

Michel Beine (University of Luxembourg)

Gianluca Santoni (CEPII)

Simone Bertoli (University Clermont Auvergne)

Sulin Sardoschau (Humbolt University)

Johann Daniel Harnoss (Imagine Foundation, Berlin)

Sarah Schneider-Strawczynski (Exeter University)

Frédéric Docquier (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research, LISER)

Sara Signorelli (Amsterdam School of Economics and CREST – École Polytechnique)

Anthony Edo (Research and Expertise on the World Economy (CEPII))

Jérôme Valette (CEPII and University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)

Yajna Govind (Copenhagen Business School)

Romain Wacziarg (UCLA)

Gianluca Orefice (University Paris Dauphine)

Focus on Sara Signorelli



Sara Signorelli holds a PhD from the Paris School of Economics and is Assistant Professor at the Amsterdam School of Economics (University of Amsterdam). Since 1 June 2023, she joined CREST - École Polytechnique as Assistant Professor.

Since January 2023, she is an Associate Researcher at the International Migration Economics Chair of PSE. Her contribution to the Chair focuses mainly on the study of the links between skilled migration, economic growth and innovation. Her current research explores the impact of immigration policies aimed at attracting talent on the innovative capacity of countries, with a focus on emerging countries. She also studies the importance of inventors crossing borders as vehicles for the transmission of new knowledge, and the potential of immigration as a solution to skilled-labour shortages.

With a few months of experience, here are her feelings on her action within the Chair:

“The Chair has allowed me to join an important network of researchers interested in the key issues of the economics of international migration, and who adopt approaches that are both innovative and complementary to my own. It has also given me the opportunity to present my work at the Paris Migration Economics Seminar and at the annual PSE Global Issues Conference, alongside many internationally renowned professors.”



The researchers associated with the International Migration Economics Chair are engaged in dozens of research projects on various aspects of international migration. In this section we present a selection of projects which have either been started or advanced over the last year with our support. The selection of projects presented below is based on two criteria: i) projects involving collaborations between at least two team members; and ii) relevance to one of the seven research topics that have been identified as research priorities:

- Analysing the determinants (economic, political, demographic, humanitarian, climatic) of international migration;
- Mapping of migration flows at a global level;
- Grasping the role of regionalization in some parts of the world (e.g., Asia) on global and regional migration flows;
- Understanding the economic effects of immigration on the labour market, public spending and growth for both sending and receiving economies;
- Analysing the role of immigration and diversity in modern societies, including from a political economy viewpoint;
- Evaluating public policies promoting the economic and social integration of immigrants, refugees and their descendants;
- Promoting initiatives for the international governance of migration (common asylum policy in Europe, global approach to the management of climatic migrations).

As of now, research projects are ongoing in five out of seven axes. We summarize below one research project per axis.

1. The determinants (economic, political, demographic, humanitarian, climatic) of international migration at a global and regional level

Irrigation as mitigator for migratory responses to drought (Alix Debray, **Lucile Dehouck**, **Katrin Millock**, Ilse Ruysen). Current status: Work in Progress.

The relation between climate change and migration is a subject of much policy attention but the results of current research remain inconclusive as to the exact impact of climate change on internal and international migration. One of the mechanisms that could increase migration linked to climate change is the reduction in agricultural income following rising temperatures. At the same time, several alternative adaptation strategies exist in situ, in particular increased use of irrigation. Irrigation is typically considered as a potentially effective adaptation strategy against the impacts of climate change, since it can help reduce local temperatures (Lobell and Bonfils, 2008) and alleviate heat stress due to surface cooling, resulting in increased crop yields (Siebert et al., 2017). Irrigation could also potentially overcome poverty constraints and thus increase migration capacities (Benonnier et al., 2022). Moreover, irrigation can diversify livelihood options by enabling farmers to cultivate high-value crops, practice multiple cropping, or engage in off-season farming.

The objective of this project is to evaluate how irrigation affects local aspirations to migrate in and out of Western Africa. The project focuses on Western Africa since the countries in the region are very vulnerable to climate change,

have a high population density, and also have a long history of migration. We use cross-country comparable Gallup World Poll surveys combined with fine-grained geo-localized information on irrigation coverage as well as drought occurrence and intensity. The Gallup Surveys permit measurement of migration aspirations regardless of actual credit constraints to finance migration. Our final sample consists of approximately 56,000 observations from 12 Western African countries over the period 2008-2015. We assess whether the share of irrigated cropland in the region of the respondents affects the stated aspirations to migrate internationally and within the country, and whether it mitigates the effect of drought on aspirations to migrate. Overall, the project intends to highlight the potential of alternative adaptation mechanisms in shaping migration patterns in order to arrive at a more nuanced understanding of the climate-migration nexus.

2. The economic effects of immigration on the labour market, public spending, inequality and growth

Global Mobile Inventors (Dany Bahar, Prithwiraj Choudhury, Ernest Miguelez and Sara Signorelli). Current status: Work in Progress.

Albert Einstein's legacy goes beyond his own contributions to science. He, as well as many other German Jewish scientists who fled Nazi Germany to the United States, are given credit for having "revolutionized U.S. innovation", especially in fields such as chemistry (Moser et al. 2014). This research project, conducted in a specific field of science and in a specific epoch of history, raises the question: Can we systematically trace back the origin and rise of a country's inventive activity to geographically mobile inventors transferring knowledge from abroad? Using the universe of USPTO patents over the past 50 years, which includes 6.1 million patents and 3.4 million inventors traceable across time and space, our paper demonstrates how this "Einstein" phenomenon is not an isolated one. Inventors who move across borders —or Global Mobile Inventors (GMIs) as we refer to them— are a rising global phenomenon leaving a clear footprint on the diffusion of technologies in the global stage.

We document a substantial increase in the proportion of GMIs within the population of inventors, over the past few decades. Interestingly, the major corridors of geographic mobility have also evolved, transitioning from primarily Western countries and Japan to encompass a growing number of emerging markets such as China, India, and Korea. This shift highlights the importance of these nations as innovation hubs and signals a changing landscape of global knowledge flows. Further, we explore the link between GMIs and technology diffusion across nations. In particular, we study the life-cycle of 623 technology classes in over 200 countries of residence of inventors, and uncover two main findings with regards to GMIs. First, GMIs are about 71 percent more likely to innovate in the early stages of technologies new to the countries where they reside after moving, as compared to patents in the later stages. This pattern is much more pronounced when GMIs have previous experience in patenting in that same technology abroad before moving, suggesting that they function as a vector of diffusion of knowledge across borders. Second, we also find that, on average, the relative abundance of GMIs becomes negligible roughly half way through the life-cycle of a technology-country pair, implying that after a period of time the ability to continue to innovate becomes fully embedded in local inventors. We leverage this empirical regularity to create a novel measure of the speed of local absorptive capacity that aims to capture how quickly knowledge is transferred from GMIs to local inventors. Our findings demonstrate that this local absorptive capacity grows faster when GMIs are more central in the network of local co-authors in early stages of the life-cycle of technology-country pairs.

3. The role of immigration and diversity in modern societies, including from a political economy viewpoint

Populism and the Skill Content of Globalization (Frédéric Docquier, Lucas Guichard, Stefano Iandolo, Hillel Rapoport, Riccardo Turati and Gonzague Vanoorenberghe). Current status: Working Paper.

The rise of populism (including to power) in many Western democracies and beyond is largely analysed as a backlash against globalization. Is it really the case that people who are more exposed to globalization shocks (be them trade or immigration shocks) vote more for populist parties in elections? Do trade and immigration shocks impact populist vote in the same way, and does the answer to the latter question depend on the skill-content of those shocks?

This research project contributes in two ways. On the measurement front, and based on text analysis, we give a "populism score" to any party represented in legislative elections and take the mean-weighted average score (using

share of votes for all parties as weights) as our “mean margin” of populism alongside the traditional measure of populism (sum of the share of votes of all populist parties), which we call the “volume margin”. We do so by using the Manifesto Project Database as data source, which provides content analysis of the platforms of all political parties running in democratic elections for the period 1960-2018.

We then characterize the evolution of populism across margins, periods, regions, and political orientations and confront our measures (or margins) of populism with data on the extent of import competition and immigration shocks. The main result from our empirical analysis is that populism levels strongly react to the skill structure of globalization shocks. First, if anything, imports of goods which are intensive in high-skill labor, as well as highly-skilled immigration, have a negative effect on populism. And second, as far as low-skill globalization shocks are concerned, immigration and trade are not the same: while imports of goods which are intensive in low-skill labor increase right-wing populism without affecting left-wing populism), low-skill immigration generates a transfer of votes from left-wing to right-wing populist parties. These results are robust to instrumenting globalization shocks in a gravity model. Interestingly, we find that the mean margin of populism is significantly affected only when considering the effect of low-skill imports. This suggests, for example, that the trade-off between right-wing and left-wing populism induced by low-skill immigration does not result from a shift to the right of all parties’ platforms but, rather, by voters switching their support from left-wing to right-wing populist parties (e.g., in the French context, voters who voted for the Communist Party in the past transferring their votes to the Front National).

In a last set of regressions, we explore whether the effects of trade and immigration shocks on populism are exacerbated or mitigated under certain circumstances. We find that they are exacerbated in times of economic crisis, de-industrialization, and internet expansion (with nuances for imports and immigration, depending on their skill-content) and mitigated when the set of trade partners and of immigrant-sending countries is more diversified.

Taken altogether, these results are very important because they suggest that globalization is not necessary to blame for the rise of populism or, to put it differently, that not all globalization is bad (politically). In particular, any policy recommendation with respect to restricting trade (protectionism) or immigration should account for the heterogeneous effects of both, especially with respect to their skill-content.

4. Evaluating public policies promoting the economic and social integration of immigrants, refugees and their descendants

Origin and Perspectives of Refugee in France: Survey and Public Policies Evaluations. (Benjamin Michallet, Hillel Rapoport and Sarah Schneider-Strawczynski). Current status: Work in Progress.

In France, where more than 100,000 first applications for asylum were registered in 2021, the refugee population remains poorly known compared to other countries. In addition, there is virtually no research evaluating refugee integration programs. This is partly due to the lack of comprehensive survey data dedicated to this population. To fill this gap, PSE is working with the Direction Générale des Etrangers en France (DGEF) on the Origin and Prospects of Refugees in France survey (OPReF, 2023), which represents an important first step towards a better understanding of the refugee population in France. With 2,632 refugees surveyed in 2021-22, this is to date the largest survey ever carried out in France; it provides information on the socio-economic characteristics of refugees, their journey before receiving asylum in France, their health, aspirations and socio-economic integration.

We are taking advantage of this new database to evaluate two public policies. More precisely we are assessing the impact of a longer waiting period for recognition of refugee status on the well-being of the people surveyed. We use the sharp drop in the length of time taken to examine applications observed before the summer as an exogenous source of variation in waiting time and apply a fuzzy regression discontinuity design. Our preliminary results confirm that a longer waiting period has a negative effect on well-being. Our second evaluation concerns the Revenu de Solidarité Active (RSA), for which all refugees over the age of 25 are eligible. We use a discontinuous regression at the 25-year threshold to assess the impact of this monetary transfer on well-being. At this stage, our results are inconclusive and we propose several avenues for discussion on potential confounding factors.

Following on from this survey, we are working on an application to evaluate the Individualized Global Support for Refugees (AGIR) program implemented by the DGEF. This program provides support in finding employment

and housing for beneficiaries of international protection. The proposed methodology takes advantage of the quasi-experimental context associated with the gradual deployment of the program across French department. The evaluation of the program should lead to a better understanding of how access to housing and employment promotes the medium- and long-term integration of refugees who have been granted asylum in France.

5. Promoting initiatives for the international governance of migration (common asylum policy in Europe, global approach to the management of climatic migrations)

Responsibility-sharing for Climate-Change Refugees (Marc Fleurbaey, Alice Mazzucatti and Hillel Rapoport).
Current status: Work in Progress.

In relation to axis 1 above on climate change and international migration, the goal of this research project is to think conceptually and design global policy solutions that recognize the responsibility of countries in generating climate change as well as their participation constraints to any global scheme aimed at sharing the burden of forced displacement due to climate change. More precisely, we explore the feasibility of a centralized climate-refugee burden-sharing mechanism based on environmental responsibility. We propose a two-period dynamic model where quotas of refugees are assigned to countries based on emissions, and these quotas can be traded between countries. Finally, countries and refugees are matched through a Top Trading cycle. The theoretical results and the exploratory simulations we perform suggest that this mechanism would incentivize countries to reduce emissions while guaranteeing protection for those displaced by climate change.





Within the framework of the International Migration Economics Chair, policy briefs are regularly published to clarify specific research topics related to the chair’s research.

For the first year of the Chair, five policy briefs were published:

The first one, entitled “Immigration is the key to emerging markets becoming innovation hubs”, was written by Sara Signorelli. In this note, Sara Signorelli and her co-authors explore whether and to what extent the innovation performance of multinational enterprises (MNEs) changes as a result of immigration reforms that relax or tighten barriers to immigration into a country. Their results show that pro-immigration reforms significantly increase the number of patents filed by the MNEs in a country, while the opposite is true for policies discouraging labour migration.

Then, there was a second one, entitled “How can refugees contribute to postwar economic recovery at home? Lessons from the Balkans wars, for Ukraine and beyond”, written by Hillel Rapoport. Here, Hillel Rapoport recalls that early access to the German labour market for Yugoslav refugees in the 1990s not only increased their chances of successful economic integration (if they stay) but also generated a positive externality (if they return) for the country of origin, as returning refugees bring back with them the accumulated human and social capital gained from working abroad. This demonstration is done in the context of the war in Ukraine.

A third note was done in the format of an interview with Francesco Lissoni. In this interview, entitled “Migration and innovation: A conversation with Francesco Lissoni”, Francesco Lissoni details the innovation implications of the free movement of people based on the agreement signed in 1999 between Switzerland and the EU. By moving to the Swiss regions bordering the EU, European inventors have boosted the number of patents filed in Switzerland without causing a “brain drain” in their country of origin. Furthermore, one of the public policy conclusions is that the free movement of people can have important benefits for European countries themselves through knowledge transfer.

The purpose of the fourth note, entitled “Can irrigation reduce climate change-related migration?” was to answer the question “how will climate change affect migration patterns across the globe?”. Written by Katrin Millock, the study focuses on the effect of rising temperatures on the agricultural sector. It is a sector that is of particular concern for adaptation policies, particularly in poor countries whose economies depend on agriculture. She discusses her recent research on how access to irrigation affects the relation between rising temperatures and migration, and the importance of understanding the interactions between migration as adaptation to climate change and other adaptation strategies, in terms of policy implications.

Finally, the fifth policy brief, entitled “World Development Report 2023: Main messages Migrants, refugees and societies”, is a summary of the World Development Report 2023, presented at PSE’s last annual conference, held in May 2023, by one of its three main authors, Chief Economist Çağlar Özden.



Conference “New Data and Methods for Migration Studies” (October 10-11, 2022)

The Chair co-organised an international conference on the study of human migration based on non-traditional data sources and methods. Organised in partnership with the SoBigData++ and HumMINGBird consortia as well as the Convergences Migrations Institute, some twenty speakers presented their research work during these two days organised into four main themes. The conference was devoted to investigating and showcasing new methods to study human migration based on non-traditional data sources and methods. Submissions ranged from topics on understanding and estimating migration flows and stocks using non-traditional data and big-data sources (e.g., nowcasting flows using social media or mobile phone data) to ethical, political, social, and policy implications. As such, the keynote speakers and presenters were, very different disciplines, institutions, and representing various strands of the interdisciplinary literature on migration.

Day 1: Development and Migration & Political Economy of Migration

Starting off day 1 was Petra Molnar, a lawyer and anthropologist specializing in technology, migration, and human rights. Petra Molnar is the Associate Director of the Refugee Law Lab at York University and runs the Migration and Technology Monitor. She presented her experience and work, offering an eye opening, ethical discussion on the uses of modern technological violence through high-risk experiments at borders, kicking off the day with a stimulating, engaging, and most importantly, crucial, talk.



Petra Molnar kicking off the workshop by presenting her work on technological violence through high-risk experiments at borders

Afterwards, there were two sessions with speakers presenting their work on the developmental and political economy aspects of migration, using novel data sources and methods. The topics included a range of, not just methods and data, but also contexts, as can be found in the program. Ending off day 1 was Ekaterina Zhuravskaya, an Economics Professor at the Paris School of Economics and EHESS, and at the frontier of the field of political economy of media studying propaganda, false news, and the effects of social media. Ekaterina Zhuravskaya presented her influential work on believing and spreading false news online, particularly looking at those migration related elements, and offering an interesting insight into how this translated into policy.

Day 2: (iii) Highly Skilled Migration and Cultural Exchange & (iv) Methods

Day 2 was kicked off with Joshua Blumenstock, a Chancellor's Associate Professor at the U.C. Berkeley School of Information and the Goldman School of Public Policy. Joshua Blumenstock presented his groundbreaking work on the use of big data, particularly mobile phone data, to study migration and alleviate poverty. He offered significant policy implications from the research he conducted over the years using novel data sources. This was then followed with two sessions on high skilled migration, cultural exchange, and advanced methods in studying migration. The different presenters can be found [here](#).

Ending off the final day of the workshop was Stefano Iacus, the director of Data Science and Product Research at the Institute for Quantitative Social Science at Harvard University. Stefano Iacus gave an overview of the current state of data innovation in the scientific literature and pointed out areas in which data innovation has the most concrete potential and concluded by showing some applications of these data sources and related methodologies to the study of the current Ukrainian crisis.



Stefano Iacus ending off the two day workshop by presenting the opportunities and challenges in the use of alternative data sources to study the migratory phenomena

Immigration in OECD Countries - 12th Annual International Conference (December 12-13, 2022)

The Chair was a partner of the 12th Annual OECD International Conference on Immigration which examines the economic aspects of international migration in OECD countries by mapping migration flows and analysing their socio-economic determinants and consequences. This annual event provides a forum for exchange on a wide range of topics of interest such as the determinants of immigration to the OECD, self-selection of migrants, the political economy of immigration, its effects on the labour market and public finances, and the social, political and economic integration of migrants and refugees. Some 30 speakers presented their work to a large audience in the different sessions:

- Migration Policies and Mobility;
- Network and Integration;
- Trade and Relocation;
- Political Consequences of Immigration;
- Innovative Methods in Migration Economics;
- Economic Impact of Migration for Receiving Countries;
- Theory of international labour migration.

Michel Beine (University of Luxembourg) opened the conference in a plenary session entitled “International college students’ impact on the US skilled labour supply”.

Ekaterina Zhuravaskaya (Paris School of Economics) opened the second day of the conference in a plenary session entitled “Diffusion of gender norms: evidence from Stalin’s ethnic Deportation”.

Paris Migration Economics Seminar

The Paris Migration Economics Seminar is a bi-monthly lunch seminar which takes place on Mondays, from 12:30 to 13:30, at PSE (48 boulevard Jourdan, 75014 Paris). Most sessions consist of a one-hour presentation by an international researcher. The aim of this seminar series is to provide a forum for discussing high quality empirical and theoretical research on migration and population economics. Twice a year, a session is organized jointly with the Convergence Migration Institute of the Collège de France in the form of a workshop where a special place is given to doctoral students in migration economics (last session, 21 November 2022).

Between March 2022 and March 2023, 13 speakers among the best researchers in migration economics presented their work in the framework of this seminar on various themes:

- Samuel Bazzi (University of California, San Diego)
- Christian Dustmann (University College London)
- Sylvie Démurger (CNRS - Lyon Institute of East Asian Studies)
- David de la Croix (Catholic University of Louvain)
- Patricia Cortés (Boston University)
- Tommaso Frattini (Università degli Studi di Milano)
- Martín Fernández-Sánchez (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research)
- Osea Giuntella (University of Pittsburgh)
- Clément Imbert (University of Warwick)
- Francesco Lissoni (University of Bordeaux)
- Mariapia Mendola (Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca)
- Sara Signorelli (University of Amsterdam)
- Jan Stuhler (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)

MIGRATION ECONOMICS

PSE SUMMER SCHOOL 2022



SUMMER SCHOOL

The program combines theoretical modelling of the migration literature with the latest and most rigorous empirical evidence. The program is structured in 30 hours of lectures and addresses the most important issues in migration: What are the microeconomic impacts of migration and how do we meet the challenge of identifying them? What is the relationship between migration, other dimensions of globalization and development? What are the effects of immigration on the public finances and demography of receiving countries? What are the effects of immigration on the labour market? How do host societies adapt to an increasingly diverse population? It provides modern tools to analyse the consequences of migration and present the state of the art of models and literature on the economics of migration: useful to identify research frontiers and to reflect on avenues for future research.



Giovanni Peri, Professor at the University of California, Davis

In 2022, 30 students from 13 different countries attended the program. Many of them came from international institutions and NGOs. Two internationally renowned visiting professors have joined the PSE team to run the program.



Clément Imbert, Professor at the University of Warwick



PUBLICATIONS

In 2022, the Chair's researchers published a large number of works, in the form of articles in peer-reviewed journals and working papers. The selection below provides an overview of the research carried out during the year. Publication in peer-reviewed journals is the backbone that ensures the collective validation of research outcomes through peer review. The articles of the Chair's researchers have been published in the best international journals in economics. We present below a selection of their publications most related to the Chair's research program.

Bahar D., Hauptmann A., Özgüzel C. & Rapoport H., 2022, "Migration and knowledge diffusion: The effect of returning refugees on export performance in the former Yugoslavia", *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 1-50.

Bahar D., Parsons C. & Vézina P. L., 2022, "Refugees, trade, and FDI", *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 38(3), 487-513.

Bahar D., Rapoport H. & Turatti R., 2022, "Does Birthplace Diversity affect Economic Complexity? Cross-country Evidence", *Research Policy*, Volume 51, Issue 8.

Bargain O., Stéphane V. & Valette J., 2022, "Another Brick in the Wall. Immigration and Electoral Preferences: Direct Evidence from State Ballots", *Review of International Economics*, 30(5), 1452-1477.

Batut C. & Schneider-Strawczynski S., 2022, "Rival guests or defiant hosts? The local economic impact of hosting refugees", *Journal of Economic Geography*, 22(2), 327-350.

Beine M., Khoudour D. & Tarvainen J., 2022, "An assessment of the impact of targeted interventions in mitigating the adverse drivers of irregular migration and forced displacement 1", *Mondes en développement*, 50(3), 449-478.

Benveniste H., Oppenheimer M. & Fleurbaey M., 2022, "Climate change increases resource-constrained international immobility", *Nature Climate Change*, 12(7), 634-641.

Benonnier T., Millock K. & Taraz V., 2022, "Long-term migration trends and rising temperatures: the role of irrigation", *Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy*, 11(3), 307-330.

Bertoli S., Brücker H. & Moraga J. F. H., 2022, "Do applications respond to changes in asylum policies in European countries?", *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 93, 103771.

Bertoli S., Docquier F., Rapoport H. & Ruysen I., 2022, "Weather Shocks and Migration Intentions in Western Africa: Insights from a Multilevel Analysis", *Journal of Economic Geography*.

Burzyński M., Deuster C., Docquier F. & de Melo J., 2022, "Climate Change, Inequality and Human Migration", *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 20(3), 1145-1197.

Docquier F., Golenvaux N., Nijssen S., Schaus P. & Stips F., 2022, "Cross-border mobility responses to COVID-19 in Europe: new evidence from facebook data", *Globalization and Health*, 18(1), 1-17.

Docquier F., Ikhenaoade B. I. & Scheewel H., 2022, "Immigration, welfare and inequality: How much does the labor market specification matter?", *Review of International Economics*, forthcoming.

Miho A., Jarotschkin A. & Zhuravskaya E., 2023, "Diffusion of Gender Norms: Evidence from Stalin's Ethnic Deportations", *Journal of the European Economic Association*, forthcoming.



INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ECONOMICS CHAIR

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