

CHAIR



EDMOND  
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PARIS SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS  
ÉCOLE D'ÉCONOMIE DE PARIS

International Migration Economics

# Activity report 2023-2024



**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION  
ECONOMICS CHAIR**

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## 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 - PSL, the École nationale des ponts et chaussées, 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.



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By **Hillel Rapoport**, Chair holder and professor at the Paris School of Economics and at the University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

The PSE International Migration Economics Chair, now in its third year of existence, aims to support academic research on migration at PSE and initiate new research relevant to international macroeconomics and public policy. The creation of the Migration Chair at PSE started from the recognition that migration touches upon almost any global issue, from climate-change (which creates displaced people) to populism (and its strong anti-immigration stance), from the race to innovation (and the related competition for global talent) to the rising global economic and demographic imbalances which serve to increase migratory pressures. The PSE Migration Chair, in partnership with the Edmond de Rothschild Group, seeks to analyze international migration dynamics, whether economic, humanitarian, or environmental, and assess its impacts on the economy and on society. In its second year, the Chair supported research across seven priority research areas. Highlights of ongoing research projects on these topics are presented below.

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 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. Beyond these standard economic outcomes, we cannot overemphasise the social and political effects of immigration on host societies in terms of social and political change.

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 alike, and positions itself as a hub for academic exchanges with other researchers in economics, other social sciences, and data sciences.

Such exchanges take place at our bimonthly “Paris Migration Economics Seminar” (PMES) or on the occasion

of special events. In 2023-24, such special events included the “Immigration Economics Conference” held in December 2023 at the OECD headquarters in Paris, of which the PSE Migration Chair is a scientific partner together with the OECD, CEPII and LISER; or the “1<sup>st</sup> European Workshop on the Macroeconomic Implications of Migration”, held at PSE in June 2024 in partnership with the PSE International Macroeconomics Chair. As the name tells, this is the first workshop of a workshop series, which was started in partnership with several Central Banks (the Banque de France, the Bank of Spain and the Bank of Italy) following the realisation of the strategic importance of migration for macroeconomic performance and policy. The second workshop will take place at the Bank of Spain in Madrid in June 2025. 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 and other media outlets.

In its third year of existence, the PSE Migration Chair 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, Boston University, Chicago, Berkeley, and more) and a number of new scientific events will be organised. Last but not least, new research by members of the Migration Chair has been published in high-level 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.

## CONTACT

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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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 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 et postdoctoral fellows



### **BENJAMIN MICHALLET**

Postdoctoral fellow and Executive Manager of the Chair until December 2023  
Research topics: Political Economy and Institutions, Public policy, Refugee Economics



### **MATTEO NERI-LAINÉ**

Postdoctoral fellow and Executive Manager of the Chair starting September 2024  
Research topics: International Economics, Conflicts and Migration



### **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



### **MAXIMILIAN DOERFLER**

Thesis title: “Three Essays in the Historical Political Economy of Germany”  
Supervisors: 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



### **MIKO LEPISTÖ**

Thesis title: “Essays on migration”  
Supervisors: Hillel Rapoport and David Margolis



### **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

## Focus on Lucile Dehouck

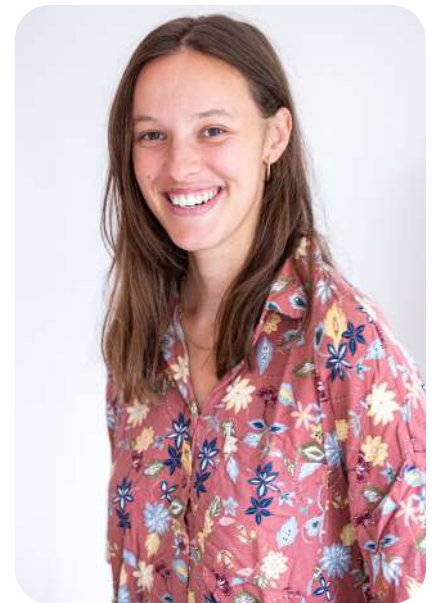
**Lucile Dehouck** is a fourth-year PhD candidate at the Paris School of Economics and an associate researcher at IC Migrations. Her research focuses on critical issues at the intersection of environmental, development, and migration economics, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. The International Migration Economics Chair at PSE is funding her fourth year of doctoral studies. Recently, Lucile visited Columbia University as part of her research on climate-induced migration.

Her main PhD project investigates the effects of access to drinking water on migration in Ethiopia. Ethiopian rural communities face persistent challenges in accessing clean water, exacerbated by climate change. Although water is fundamental to life, the link between access to drinking water and migration has been largely overlooked in the academic literature. Lucile's research explores how migration may act as an adaptation strategy when water becomes too scarce to meet basic needs. To overcome the challenge of non-random access to water, she employs machine-learning techniques to predict water point functionality.

In addition to her work in Ethiopia, Lucile collaborates with **Alix Debray**, **Katrin Millock** and **Ilse Ruysen** on a project studying the effects of drought on migration aspirations in eleven Western African countries. This research highlights the potential of irrigation, an alternative adaptation mechanism, in shaping migration patterns.

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*The International Migration Economics Chair funding for a fourth year allows me to sharpen and complete my PhD thesis under the best possible conditions. This funding gives me the time to prepare for the competitive international academic job market while continuing to benefit from the vibrant research environment at the Paris School of Economics.*





## External Associate Researchers

**Dany Bahar** (Brown University)

**Apurav Bhatira** (University of Birmingham)

**Michel Beine** (University of Luxembourg)

**Simone Bertoli** (University Clermont Auvergne)

**Johann Daniel Harnoss** (Henderson Institute Fellow)

**Klaus Desmet** (Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas)

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

**Anthony Edo** (Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales, CEPII)

**Mathilde Emeriau** (Sciences Po Paris)

**Yajna Govind** (Copenhagen Business School)

**Clément Imbert** (IEP Paris)

**Benjamin Michallet** (UN Refugee Agency)

**Gianluca Orefice** (University Paris Dauphine-PSL)

**Cem Özgüzel** (OECD)

**Ilse Ruyssen** (Ghent University)

**Gianluca Santoni** (CEPII)

**Sulin Sardoşchau** (Humbolt University)

**Sarah Schneider-Strawczynski** (Exeter University)

**Sara Signorelli** (CREST – École polytechnique)

**Arthur Silve** (Université Laval)

**Riccardo Turati** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

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

**Romain Wacziarg** (UCLA)

## Focus on Simone Bertoli



**Simone Bertoli** has been a professor of Economics at the Centre for International Development Studies and Research (CERDI), University Clermont Auvergne, since September 2016. He has also been a research fellow at the Institute of Labor Economics since 2015. He initially joined the University of Auvergne as an assistant professor, holding a joint position with the CNRS, in September 2011, after working at both the Institute for Employment Research and the European University Institute. He earned his PhD in Development Economics from the University of Florence in 2007.

His primary research interests lie in international migration, economic development, and labor economics. His current work focuses on the theoretical and empirical analysis of the factors driving international migration and the economic impacts of migration on countries of origin.

In November 2024, he will present his current research at the Migration Economics seminar. He will also be involved in doctoral training at the Paris School of Economics in the form of an advanced course on "Gravity Models of Migration".

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, categorized according to the research axis to which they belong:



## **Research axis: The determinants (economic, political, demographic, humanitarian, climatic) of international migration at a global and regional level**

### **Wellbeing as a determinant of migration (Claudia Senik, Ilse Ruysen)**

Current status: Work in progress

This research project explores the role of subjective well-being and risk perceptions as primary determinants of global migration aspirations and actual migration flows. It focuses on how different groups—based on age, gender, socioeconomic status, and national income level—perceive and respond to risks, and how these perceptions influence their migration decisions. The study aims to clarify how a heightened perception of local risks, such as violence, economic instability, and environmental threats, relates to an individual's desire to emigrate. Additionally, it investigates the distinguishing characteristics of those who contemplate

emigration compared to those who do not, particularly within similar risk contexts.

The analysis utilizes data from the Gallup World Poll and the Global Risk Poll for the years 2019 and 2021, applying a logit model that controls for individual and household characteristics, including gender and income. At the macro level, the project conducts a cross-sectional analysis of migration flows using datasets from the World Bank, Eurostat, OECD, UN, and others. These data are merged with World Development Indicators on GDP per capita and population size, as well as trade data, to account for factors such as shared language and geographic proximity between countries of origin and destination. The Poisson Pseudo-Maximum Likelihood (PPML) estimator is employed to address

the large number of zeros in migration flows.

Preliminary findings indicate a negative relationship between immigration flows and risk perception in destination countries, suggesting that areas perceived as high-risk are less attractive to migrants. In terms of emigration, while higher outflows may be expected from countries with more worried or risk-experiencing populations, this relationship is complicated by factors such as the capacity to act on migration aspirations and resilience to risk, particularly in low-income countries. The project will further explore how income, demographics, and psychological factors intersect with risk perceptions to shape migration patterns, especially in low-income migration corridors.



## **Research axis: The economic effects of immigration on the labour market, public spending, inequality and growth**

### **Do immigrants take the jobs of natives? Migration and employment dynamics across European regions (Anthony Edo and Cem Özgüzel)**

Current status: Work in progress

In recent years, migration has become an increasingly prominent feature of Western European labor markets, with the share of the

foreign-born labor force rising from 12.8% in 2010 to 16.2% in 2019. The paper examines the impact of immigration on native employment opportunities across various regions in Western Europe, addressing the complex dynamics at play and aiming to provide empirical evidence regarding the regional effects of immigration on native workers' employment. The study highlights

the heterogeneous nature of these impacts across different contexts.

The analysis employs data from the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS), covering 13 European countries over the period from 2010 to 2019. To mitigate potential biases stemming from the endogeneity of immigrant location choices, the paper utilizes a shift-share

instrumental variable strategy that leverages historical census data from 1990 to predict current immigrant distributions. This approach enables the isolation of the effects of immigration on native employment while controlling for contemporaneous economic conditions. Additionally, the employment impacts are assessed based on education levels, and the role of regional labor market institutions in shaping these dynamics is examined.

The findings reveal that the short-term effects of increased immigration on native employment are negative;

however, these effects dissipate, returning to pre-immigration levels after five years. Significant differences are observed based on education levels: highly educated natives experience minimal immediate impact, while low-educated natives face more pronounced short-term job losses that tend to stabilize over time. Furthermore, regions with stricter labor market institutions experience smaller employment effects from immigration, whereas regions with higher GDP growth are more capable of absorbing increases in labor supply, leading to less pronounced short-term negative effects and potential

long-term employment gains. These results underscore the need for nuanced and targeted immigration policies that consider the varying impacts on different worker groups and regional labor market characteristics to maximize the economic benefits of migration.



## **Research axis: The role of immigration and diversity in modern societies, including from a political economy viewpoint**

### **Immigration and Cultural Heterogeneity: Evidence from two Decades in Europe (Yasmine Elkhateeb, Riccardo Turati and Jérôme Valette)**

Current status: Work in progress

While immigration has traditionally been associated with identity issues, recent political campaigns in France have shifted the conversation from economic costs to cultural values and identity. A survey conducted across ten European countries revealed that cultural differences are perceived as the primary challenge related to immigration within the European Union, with 29% of respondents identifying this concern, ahead of issues like crime (28%), unwillingness to integrate (25%), and the rise of populism (23%).

This project investigates the relevance of these concerns by examining the impact of immigration on cultural heterogeneity in European regions. Cultural heterogeneity is defined as the likelihood that two

randomly selected individuals from a region's population possess different variants of a cultural trait. The analysis uses data from the European Social Surveys (ESS) collected between 2004 and 2018 at the NUTS-2 level, along with immigration data from the European Labor Force Survey (EU-LFS). The empirical analysis regresses measures of cultural heterogeneity against the immigrant share of the total population in 2004 while controlling for various regional factors.

The main finding indicates that an increase in the share of immigrants is significantly associated with a reduction in overall cultural diversity. Specifically, a one-percentage-point rise in the immigrant share correlates with a 0.16 percentage-point decline in cultural heterogeneity. This trend is primarily due to the native population becoming more culturally homogeneous in response to immigrants, overshadowing the smaller positive impact of low-skilled

immigrants from non-European countries, who introduce diverse values. By highlighting birthplace as a significant identity trait, this project contributes to a deeper understanding of how immigration shapes the distribution of cultural values in destination countries.



## Research axis: Evaluating public policies promoting the economic and social integration of immigrants, refugees and their descendants

### Minority Political Representation and Immigrant Integration (Apurav Bhatira, Hillel Rapoport and Sarah Schneider)

Current status: Work in progress

This paper explores the impact of ethnic minority representation in local governments on immigrant naturalization rates in England. With increasing immigration across Europe, integration and naturalization are top policy priorities. Using data from over 67,000 local elections in England between 2002 and 2019, the study employs a regression discontinuity design (RDD) to assess the effect of minority councilors on naturalization. By comparing wards where a minority candidate narrowly won to those where they narrowly

lost, the close election estimation strategy isolates the influence of minority representation.

The study finds that electing a minority councilor significantly increases naturalization rates by 2.3 percentage points (a 6% increase over the baseline). The study observes that these effects are consistent across various bandwidths and polynomial orders, and they are only significant at the true marginal victory cutoff, reinforcing the robustness of the results. The effect is strongest among Labour-affiliated minority councilors, who increase naturalization rates by 6.1 percentage points, compared to an insignificant effect from Conservative minority councilors. Importantly, the election of non-minority Labour candidates

does not yield the same result, underscoring the significance of minority representation.

This impact is particularly pronounced in areas with smaller minority populations and where there were few minority representatives previously. This suggests a potential “role model” effect where a single minority representative may inspire integration more effectively in areas with fewer minorities. The study also finds that while naturalization increases, political engagement among newly naturalized immigrants may decrease, potentially because naturalization fulfils their integration aspirations without necessitating continued engagement.





## Immigration in OECD Countries - 13<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference, 11-12 December 2023

The International Migration Economics Chair at the Paris School of Economics, along with their partners from the CEPII, LISER, the OECD, the Fondazione Rodolfo De Benedetti, University of Lille (LEM) and University of Luxembourg jointly organized the 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on "Immigration in OECD Countries" on December 11-12, 2023.

The conference examined the economic aspects of international migration in OECD countries by mapping the migratory flows and analyzing their socio-economic drivers and impacts. Key topics include, among others, the determinants of immigration to the OECD, migrants' self-selection, the political economy of immigration, its labor market and public finance effects, as well as migrants' and refugees' social, political and economic integration.

The event welcomed 33 presentations from international researchers in migration economics, including **George Borjas** (Harvard Kennedy School), **Sandra Sequeira** (London School of Economics), **Liam Wren-Lewis** (Paris School of Economics), **Anna Maria Mayda** (Georgetown University), **Anthony Edo** (CEPII), **Travis Baseler** (University of Rochester), **Alice Mesnard** (City, University London), **Apurav Yash Bhatiya** (University of Birmingham), and many more.

## 1<sup>st</sup> European Workshop on the Macroeconomic Implications of Migration, 13-14 June 2024

The International Migration Economics Chair with the International Macroeconomics Chair, the CEPII, the Bank of Spain and the Global Migration Center at the University of California, Davis organized the first edition of the European Workshop on the Macroeconomic Implications of Migration. The goal of the workshop was to promote discussion and dissemination of innovative theoretical and empirical research on the macroeconomic implications of migration. Key topics of interest were related to: the labor market impact of (im)migration; the effects of (im)migration on firms' behavior, productivity, and innovation; the business-cycle behavior of migration and its relation to monetary and fiscal policies; (Internal) migration and its response to different economic shocks and policies; migration and demographic change; the effect of immigration on prices and the housing market; fiscal and public finance implications of (im)migration; the interplay between migration, foreign investment, and trade; post-pandemic migration (internal and international); migration caused by conflict or physical and transition risks related to climate change.



Taking place at PSE and CEPII, the workshop welcomed more than 20 international researchers to discuss their work for two days, including (PSE Migration Chair members in bold): Anna-Maria Mayda (Georgetown University), Tobias Müller (University of Geneva), **Sara Signorelli** (CREST), Fabian Waldinger (LMU Munich), **Frédéric Docquier** (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research), Adrien Bilal (Harvard University), Simon Görlach (Bocconi University), **Clément Imbert** (Sciences Po), Awa Ambra Seck (Harvard Business School), **Giovanni Peri** (University of California, Davis), **Cem Özgüzel** (OECD), **Gianluca Santoni** (CEPII), Joan Monras (San Francisco Fed), **Jérôme Valette** (CEPII), **Anthony Edo** (CEPII), Tobias Broer (PSE, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne), **Matteo Neri-Lainé** (University Paris Dauphine-PSL) and **Hillel Rapoport** (PSE, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne), among others.



## 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). Sessions consist of a one-hour presentation by an external researcher. The aim of this seminar series is to provide a forum for discussing high quality empirical and theoretical research on migration 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, 17 April 2024).

Between March 2023 and June 2024, more than 20 speakers among the best researchers in migration economics presented their work in the framework of this seminar on various themes (see the program from the seminar's website).



## Summer School - Migration Economics program

Migration is a major aspect of globalization and is increasingly at the center of the public and policy debates. 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 impacts of migration for migrants, their home/host communities and countries, and the world? How to address the challenges of identifying the impacts of migration on the labor market, development, and on social and political change? What is the impact of climate change on internal and international migration? To answer these questions, the course provides modern tools to analyze the causes and consequences of migration and present state-of-the-art models and literature on the economics of migration. It will expose participants to the frontier of research in the field and discuss avenues for future academic and policy research.

In 2023, 316 participants from 70 different countries attended the programme. Many of them came from international institutions and NGOs. Two internationally renowned visiting professors have joined the PSE team to run the program (respectively in the pictures): **Giovanni Peri**, professor at the University of California, Davis and **Clément Imbert**, professor at Sciences Po (IEP) Paris.



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.

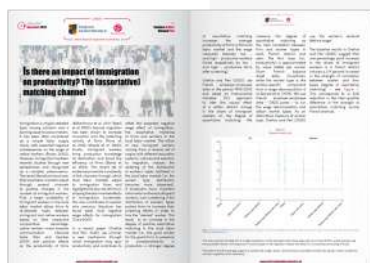
For the second year of the Chair, seven policy briefs were published:

## ***Do immigrants take the jobs of natives? Migration and employment dynamics across European regions by Cem Özgüzel***



Do immigrants take the jobs of natives? This is maybe the oldest question when it comes to the economics of immigration, and one that is time and again resurfacing in the public debate, in particular in times of economic crisis and of rising migration flows. This policy brief tackles this question at the level of European regions and shows that while natives' employment initially declines in response to more immigration, it recovers after about 5 years. This zero long-run effect is an average, with losses for low-skill native workers who compete with immigrants and positive gains for high-skill workers (even in the short-run, due to complementarity effects).

## ***Is there an impact of immigration on productivity? The (assortative) matching channel by Gianluca Orefice and Giovanni Peri***



There is strong causal evidence that immigrants contribute to enhance productivity in the host economy. Past literature has shown that immigrants increase innovation and bring about complementary skills and knowledges that generate such productivity-enhancing effects. The article summarized in this policy brief uncovers a new mechanism which has to do with the quality of the (assortative) matching between workers and firms that takes place when immigrants contribute to make the labor market thicker and more diverse.

## ***Immigration and the Macroeconomics of Populism by Hillel Rapoport and Riccardo Turati***



Globalization and populism seem to go hand in hand: more openness to immigration and to trade generates more support for populist parties and ideas. Our research shows that this is indeed the case, but with important nuances. First, we propose new, innovative ways to measure populism. Second, we show that the skill-content of globalization shocks matter: low-skill immigration as well as imports of goods intensive in low-skill labor generate more right-wing populism (and less left-wing populism in the case of low-skill immigration) while “high-skill” globalization decreases populism.



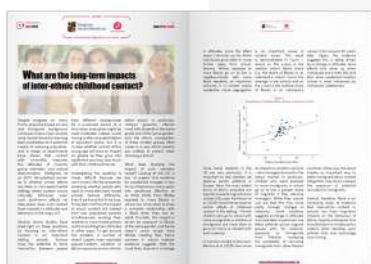
### ***The labor market effects of immigration in developing countries: It matters not only who you are but also in which firm you work*** by Lukas Delgado-Prieto

This policy brief synthesizes the findings and insights from Lukas Delgado-Prieto's job market paper entitled "Immigration and Worker Responses Across Firms: Evidence from Administrative Records in Colombia." The paper was presented at the 13th Conference on Immigration in OECD Countries -jointly organized by the OECD, the French center for research and expertise on the world economy (CEPII), the Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER), and PSE- held on December 11-12, 2023. It was awarded the first "Prize for the Best Immigration Economics Paper by a Junior Researcher", awarded by the PSE International Migration Chair on the occasion of the conference.



### ***Adapting to Climate Change: Moving Goods or Moving People?*** by Klaus Desmet

Rising temperatures are hurting some regions of the world more than others, and not all economic sectors are equally vulnerable to global warming. As climate change shifts patterns of absolute and comparative advantage across the globe, people can adapt by switching to less hard-hit sectors or by moving to less hard-hit regions. Liberalizing trade stems the flow of climate migrants, but also keeps more people trapped in vulnerable places.



### ***What are the long term impacts on inter-ethnic childhood contact ?*** by Liam Wren-Lewis

Do relations with ethnic minorities have a long-term impact on attitudes and behaviors? This policy brief describes several recent studies that have addressed these questions by focusing on interethnic relations in an important setting: schools. By examining the United States and Europe, it is observed that the presence of ethnic minorities in schools alters the attitudes of the ethnic majority and leads to long-term behavioral changes in areas such as romantic relationships, residential segregation, and recruitment.



### ***Exploring How Immigration Drives Export Performance*** by Gianluca Santoni, Gianluca Orefice and Hillel Rapoport

Far from being exclusively a labor supply shock, immigration may affect the economic performance of receiving countries in many ways. It may reduce the information frictions for exporting/importing and facilitate the exchange of knowledge from abroad. Moreover, immigration from a diverse set of origins may increase the diversity of the workforce at destination. The interaction between these channels can significantly raise productivity levels, and hence the export performances of countries, especially in sectors where immigrants bring valuable expertise from their home countries and/or where the diversity of workers' ability constitutes an asset.



In 2023-2024, 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.**, 2024, "Not a border crisis, but a labor market crisis: The often overlooked "pull" factor of US border crossings", *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*.

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