# The Economic and Emotional Impacts of Global Migration 

## Mark A. Wade, Ph.D.

The U.S. Economy: An International Dimension Indian River State College November 4, 2015

GREECE
TURKEY

Disclaimer: "The views expressed here are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of Indian River State College, faculty or staff."

## Main migrant route to Germany



Migrants arriving in Europe

## 615,895

arrived by sea so far in 2015

# 216,054 

arrivals for whole of 2014
475,499 Turkey to Greece
137,500 Libya \& Tunisia to Italy
2,797 Morocco to Spain
99 Libya to Malta
Source: UNHCR


Syrians in neighbouring countries and Europe


## Syrian refugees surpass four million

TURKEY
1,805,255

NORTH AFRICA
24,055

## IRAQ

249,726

JORDAN
629,128
EGYPT
132,375

## Syria Is The Worst Refugee Crisis Of Our Generation

Refugees displaced by war in selected conflicts since 1991


## Refugees worldwide



An internally displaced person (IDP) is someone on who is forced to flee his or her home but who
remains within his or her country's borders. They are ôften referred to as refugees, although they do not fall within the current legal definition of a refugee.aIA-
SLOVENIA CROATIA

Kibati, Democratic Republic of the Congo


## Internal displacement worldwide



According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, at the end of 2014, there were almost 60 million refugees and internally displaced people around the world.

# There were 50 million during WWII. 

## Globally, one in every 122 humans is

 now either a refugee, internally displaced, or seeking asylum.If this were the population of a
country, it would be the world's $24^{\text {th }}$ largest.

## Global Migration

 Ul N: Dibujact

## the media

26 million people
in Europe are
looking for work.

And whose jobs are they after?

TAKE BRCK CONTROL OF OUR COUNTRY


VOTE UKIP $22^{\text {ND }}$ MAY








THE ECONOMICS

## GERMANY

# doesn't follow. 

# Problems with Traditional 

 ${ }^{\text {GER }}$ Immigration Theories:1. Immigrants contribute to the economy as consumers and stoemployees.

- Many immigrants rare not permitted to work (Turkey,, Lebanon, Kenya)
- Prohibit movement of camp residents
- Remittances Athens

2. Immigrants generate more tax revenues than the cost of social
benefits.

- Subsidięs for housing, food, transportation, education exceed a countrys ability to pay
- Many countries have drastically underestimated the costónia
- Example: Germany - Rent control
v. property confiscation


# 3. Immigrants are Entrepreneurs 

 austagnant global economy, stagnantwages

- Limited access tocapital
- Language, religious and cultural
barriers
GREECE

4. Immigrants increase the supply of labor.
Frankurt Only $13 \%$ of American employees are "fully engaged"

- au Unemployment rates in developed countries
- $50 \%$ of today's jobs will be obsolete by 2030 ( $87 \%$ of food service jobs)
- Movement to increase the minimum
wage - Living Wage
- The demand for labor has shiftedyria

5. Immigrants assimilate quickly into the host country. Fraltural pockets create countries

## within a country yapest

- Immigrants come with a sense of entitlement
-refuse to register upon arrival
-"waiting here four hours on the bus"
"the weather is too cold"
-climbing over/under/through barriers
-burning tents in Slovenia to protest the "slow process
of registering and moving them"
-no rule of law
-Syrian child brides


# 5. Other issues include: 

- Among current high schōol students and younger workers, $50 \%$ view success as mulaking $\$ 100,000$ or more per year (median household income in 2014 was $\$ 53,657$ ) - Number of old and children
- For those granted asylum, more family members are allowed to immigrate (1 million become 4 million?)
$\cdot 5$. Other issues include:
- Economic migrants v. Refugees
- How many migrants are there....really?
- Equal distribution policy - how will
that work
- Population demographics:

Most in the U.S. workforce - Millennials (born 1980-1995)
Most in U.S. population - Gen Z (born 1996-2012)
African population $-65 \%$ below age 35
Syrian population - $65 \%$ below age $35,40 \%$ < 15
-Can anyone absorb 10,000 migrants/day 218,394 reach Europe in October 2015

## October 27, 2015

"This challenge has the potential to...cause tectonic changes in the
European political landscape."
"These are not changes for the better."

- Donald Tusk, President of the European Council


## Hame German Solution.....

"We will manage."
"Publicly, European officials applauded Mrs. Merkel's humanitarianism. Privately, they fumed at her recklessness."
"...energies will be devoted to reducing the numbers inside Germany and stopping people from arriving in the first place." ${ }^{\text {MACEDONIA }}$
"No one was sure Germany could handle its migrant crisis. It turns out it can."

- $23 \%$ increase in refugees on government welfare (higher fon Syrians who often cannot read Latin script)
- Need 25,000 more teachers + police and social services AND HOUSING
- Illiteracy rates for those ages 14-24: $4 \%$ Syrians, $18 \%$ Iraqis, $53 \%$ Afghans
- Increased rate of deportations (Afghans)
- Only $12 \%$ of Pakistani asylum bids are successful


## Main migrant route to Germany

## Other thoughts......

- As a signatory of the UN Convention of 1951, America has a legal obligation to protect refugees.
- America hasitaken in more refugees than any other country in the world since WWII.
- The will of the people must be considered influencing host country politics.
- Not like after WWII where tens of millions
died and global rebuilding was needed.

Over 60 million people were killed, which was about $3 \%$ of the 1940 world population (est. 2.3 billion). World War II fatality statistics vary, with estimates of total dead ranging from 50 million to more than 80 million.

Main mo what is the solution? There is no economic solution that makes sense. But, as human beings sharing this one world, we must find a balance between compassion and frank realism, with a dash of hope and Munich optimism mixed in.




