

**7th Migration &
Development
Conference**

30 June – 1 July 2014
University of Oxford

CONFERENCE HANDBOOK

The conference organisers acknowledge the generous support received from the Oxford Martin School.



www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk

Organisers

Agence Française de Développement

www.afd.fr



The Agence Française de Développement (AFD) is a public development-finance institution that has worked for seventy years to alleviate poverty and foster sustainable development in the developing world. AFD executes the French government's development aid policies. Working on four continents, AFD has seventy-one field offices and bureaus. The Agency provides financing and support for projects that improve living conditions, promote economic growth, and protect the planet. In 2013, AFD committed €7.8 billion to projects in developing and emerging countries and in the French Overseas Provinces. Within the AFD, the Research Department conducts a series of research programmes in AFD's six main areas of knowledge production: social cohesion and growth, climate change and environment, urban development, human capital, development measure and indicators. These programmes are designed and carried out in close conjunction with the academic world (in both the North and the South) and with AFD's operational departments. Their outputs take the form of research papers and reports, the organisation of seminars and conferences, and partnerships with networks of academics and of development operators.

Center for Global Development

www.cgdev.org



Founded in 2001, the Center for Global Development (CGD) works to reduce global poverty and inequality through rigorous research and active engagement with the policy community to make the world a more prosperous, just, and safe place for all people. An independent, nonpartisan, and nonprofit think tank, the Center combines world-class scholarly research with policy analysis and innovative outreach and communications to turn ideas into action. The Center has about 60 full-time staff at its headquarters in Washington, DC, and an expanding presence in Europe run from an office in London.

International Migration Institute

www.imi.ox.ac.uk



The International Migration Institute (IMI) is committed to developing a long-term and forward-looking perspective on international migration as part of global change. It aims to advance understanding of how migration shapes and is shaped by broader development processes. Founded in 2006, IMI is a member of the Oxford Martin School and forms part of the Oxford Department of International Development.

IMI aims to advance understanding of the multi-level forces driving current and future migration processes. It is investigating the way that human mobility is changing the face of global society. IMI research aims to provide an understanding of who is migrating, where to, why, and what impacts these movements have on both receiving countries and the societies left behind.

The Institute works with researchers and policy-makers in the global South and North to pioneer new theoretical and methodological approaches, and strengthen global capacity for research. The core research activities of IMI fit within seven broad themes:

- African Migrations;
- Migration and Development;
- Migration and Environment;
- Migration Futures;
- Migration Policies and Governance;
- Rethinking Migration Theory; and
- Transnationalism and Diasporas.

IMI researchers are helping to create the next generation of migration scholars through teaching on the MSc in Migration Studies course and supervising doctoral research students. The MSc in Migration Studies combines lectures, small tutorial groups, discussion seminars, and individual dissertation supervision. More information is available at: www.imi.ox.ac.uk/teaching/msc-in-migration-studies.

The World Bank

<http://bit.ly/WBResearch>



The research department is the World Bank's principal research unit—within the Development Economics Vice Presidency (DEC). Unlike operations and network departments, which also undertake research, its mandate includes research that may be cross-country and across sectors, and reach beyond specific regional units or sector boards. **Our experts** are often cited by the media, the academic community, and other parties interested in international development. Our researchers also provides cross-support to World Bank operations to help ensure that the Bank's policy advice is firmly grounded on current knowledge. With nine **programs**, it produces the majority of the Bank's research and enjoys a high international profile. The work of our researchers appear in academic journals, the **World Bank Policy Research Working Paper Series**, books, blogs, and special publications such as the **Policy Research Reports**.

Participants

Participant name	Affiliation	Paper	Session
Kate Ambler	International Food Policy Research Institute	20, 21	4A
Erhan Artuç	World Bank	25	4B
Amandine Aubry	Université catholique de Louvain	11	2B
Dany Bahar	Harvard Kennedy School	13	2B
Oliver Bakewell	IMI, University of Oxford		
Samuel Bazzi	Boston University	30	5B
Michel Beine	University of Luxembourg	16	3A
Cyrille Bellier	Agence Française de Développement		
Simone Bertoli	University of Auvergne	23	4B
Jorgen Carling	Peace Research Institute Oslo	22	4A
Prithwiraj Choudhury	Harvard Business School	3	1A
Michael Clemens	Center for Global Development	18	3B
Mathias Czaika	IMI, University of Oxford		
Rohen D'Aiglepierre	University of Auvergne		
Hein de Haas	IMI, University of Oxford		
Giovanni Facchini	University of Nottingham		
Gustavo Fajardo	CEMFI	14	3A
Philippe Fargues	European University Institute	1	Keynote 1
Garance Genicot	Georgetown University	4	1A
Ian Goldin	Oxford Martin School		Welcome
Jean-Yves Grosclaude	Agence Française de Développement		
Flore Gubert	Paris-Dauphine	24	4B
David Khoudour	OECD		
Zovanga Kone	University of Nottingham		
Toman Omar Mahmoud	Kiel Institute		
John Maluccio	Middlebury College	7	1B
Anna Maria Mayda	Georgetown University	6	1B
Jean-François Maystadt	International Food Policy Research Institute	31	5B
Valentina Mazzucato	Maastricht University	5	1B
David McKenzie	World Bank	26	Keynote 2
Marion Mercier	Paris School of Economics	10, 24	2A
Alice Mesnard	City University London	4	

Participant name	Affiliation	Paper	Session
Anne Michels	Universite de Namur		
Jesus Fernandez-Huertas Moraga	FEDEA		
Melanie Morten	Stanford University	29	5A
Yasser Moullan	IMI, University of Oxford		
Jaqueline Oliveira	Clemson University	29	
Çağlar Özden	World Bank	19, 25	
Chris Parsons	IMI, University of Oxford	12	
Jennifer Peck	MIT	17	3B
Giovanni Peri	UC Davis	33	Keynote 3
Jean-Philippe Platteau	Universite de Namur	27	5A
Hillel Rapoport	Bar Ilan University	11, 13	
Ferdinand Rauch	University of Oxford		
Nikola Sander	Wittgenstein Centre		
Matteo Sandi	University of Sussex	15	3A
Emily Sellars	University of Wisconsin	9	2A
Melissa Siegel	Maastricht University		
Steven Stillman	Otago Business School		
Theodora Xenogiani	OECD		
Caroline Theoharides	University of Michigan	28	5A
Hélène Thiollet	Sciences Po	32	5B
Peter Van der Windt	Columbia University	8	2A
Carlos Vargas Silva	COMPAS, University of Oxford		
Chrysovalantis Vasilakis	University of Warwick		
Pierre-Louis Vezina	IMI, University of Oxford	12	2B
Simona Vezzoli	University of Oxford		
Mathis Wagner	Boston College	19	3B
Jackline Wahba	University of Southampton	2	1A
Dean Yang	University of Michigan	20, 21	4A
Yves Zenou	Stockholm University	2, 23	

Programme

Day 1: Monday 30 June 2014

Registration

08:30–09:00 *Oxford Martin School, Seminar Room 2*

Greetings & Opening Remarks

09:00–09:30 *Oxford Martin School, Lecture Theatre*

Ian Goldin (Professor of Globalisation and Development, and Director of the Oxford Martin School, University of Oxford)

Michael Clemens (Senior Fellow, Center for Global Development)

Jean-Yves Grosclaude (Executive Director of Strategy, Agence Française de Développement)

Çağlar Özden (Senior Economist, Development Economics Research Group, World Bank)

Keynote Lecture 1

Demographic change, international migration and development

09:30–10:30 *Oxford Martin School, Lecture Theatre*

Philippe Fargues (Migration Policy Centre, EUI)

Chair: Ian Goldin

Coffee break

10:30–11:00 *Oxford Martin School, Back of the Lecture Theatre*

Parallel Session 1A

Migration networks

11:00–13:00 *Oxford Martin School, Lecture Theatre*

Chair: Yves Zenou

Strong versus Weak Ties in Migration

Jackline Wahba (Southampton) (with C. Guiletti and Y. Zenou)

Discussant: Alice Mesnard

The Role of Firms in Fostering Within Country Migration: Evidence from a Natural Experiment in India

Prithwiraj Choudhury (Harvard Business School) (with T. Khanna)

Discussant: Jacqueline Oliveira

Asymmetry of Information within Family Networks

Garance Genicot (Georgetown) (with A. Mesnard and J. De Weerd)

Discussant: Yves Zenou

Parallel Session 1B

Migration and children outcomes

Oxford Martin School, Seminar Room 1

Chair: Steven Stillman

International Parental Migration and the Psychological Well-being of Children in Ghana, Nigeria, and Angola

Valentina Mazzucato (Maastricht) (with V. Cebotari, A. Veale, A. White, M. Grassi and J. Vivet)

Discussant: Jørgen Carling

The impact of migration on child labor: empirical evidence from Brazil

Anna-Maria Mayda (Georgetown) (with M. Mendola)

Discussant: John Maluccio

Migration, the financial crisis, and child growth in rural Guatemala

John Maluccio (Middlebury College) (with M. Stewart and C. Carletto)

Discussant: Steven Stillman

Day 1: Monday 30 June 2014

Lunch

13:00-14:30 *The Old Library, The Vaults, University Church, Radcliffe Square*

Parallel Session 2A

Institutions, politics & migration

14:30-16:30 *Oxford Martin School, Lecture Theatre*

Chair: Giovanni Facchini

Local Institutions, NGOs and Sharing in the Context of Migration: Evidence from the Democratic Republic of Congo

Peter Van der Windt (Columbia)

Discussant: Jean-Philippe Platteau

Does Emigration Inhibit Political Reform? Evidence from the Mexican Agrarian Movement, 1916-1945

Emily Sellars (U. of Wisconsin, Madison)

Discussant: Hein de Haas

The return of the prodigy son: Do return migrants make better leaders?

Marion Mercier (PSE)

Discussant: Giovanni Facchini

Parallel Session 2B

Migration & Trade

Oxford Martin School, Seminar Room 1

Chair: Michael Clemens

Migration, FDI and the margins of trade

Amandine Aubry (Louvain) (with M. Kugler and H. Rapoport)

Discussant: Erhan Artuç

Migrant Networks and Trade: The Vietnamese Boat People as a Natural Experiment

Pierre-Louis Vezina (Oxford) (with C. Parsons)

Discussant: Dean Yang

Migration, knowledge diffusion and the comparative advantage of nations

Dany Bahar (Harvard Kennedy School) (with H. Rapoport)

Discussant: Michael Clemens

Coffee break

16:30-16:45 *Oxford Martin School, Back of the Lecture Theatre*

Data Session

16:45-18:15 *Oxford Martin School, Lecture Theatre*

Chair: Philippe Fargues

DEMIG unilateral and bilateral flow, policy and bilateral visa databases

Simona Vezzoli (IMI, Oxford)

2010 Census round (OECD countries)

Theodora Xenogiani (OECD)

2010 Census round (non-OECD countries)

Çağlar Özden (World Bank)

Visualizing Migration Flow Data

Nikola Sander (Wittgenstein Centre) (with G. Abel, R. Bauer and J. Schmidt)

Sherry Reception

18:15-19:00 *Wadham College, Parks Rd, Chapel and Cloisters*

Conference Dinner

19:00-22:00 *Wadham College, Parks Rd, Dining Hall*

Delegates must be seated by 19:00, **late arrivals will not be able to be seated**

Day 2: Tuesday 1 July 2014

9:00-11:00	Parallel Session 3A Shocks, crises and temporary migration <i>Oxford Martin School, Lecture Theatre</i> <u>Chair:</u> Anna-Marie Mayda	Parallel Session 3B Immigration, labour markets and crime <i>Oxford Martin School, Seminar Room 1</i> <u>Chair:</u> Giovanni Peri
	Taking One for the Team: Shocks at Destination and Household's Supply of Migrants Gustavo Fajardo (CEMFI) (with H. Larreguy and E. Gutierrez) <u>Discussant:</u> Vassilakis Chrysovalantis	Can Hiring Quotas Work? The Effect of the Nitaqat Program on the Saudi Private Sector Jennifer Peck (MIT) <u>Discussant:</u> Toman Omar Mahmoud
	Migration in the time of crisis: evidence on its effectiveness from Indonesia Matteo Sandi (Sussex) (with A. Winters) <u>Discussant:</u> Samuel Bazzi	Labor markets, violent crimes and international migration Michael Clemens (CGD) <u>Discussant:</u> Matthis Wagner
	Immigration and Internal Mobility in Canada Michel Beine (Luxembourg) <u>Discussant:</u> Anna-Marie Mayda	How and Why Does Immigration Affect Crime? Matthis Wagner (Boston College) (with Ç. Özden and M. Testaverde) <u>Discussant:</u> Giovanni Peri

Coffee break

11:00-11:15 *Oxford Martin School, Back of the Lecture Theatre*

11:15-13:15	Parallel Session 4A Remittances <i>Oxford Martin School, Lecture Theatre</i> <u>Chair:</u> David Khoudour	Parallel Session 4B Migration and development I <i>Oxford Martin School, Seminar Room 1</i> <u>Chair:</u> Hein de Haas
	Channelling Remittances to Education: A field experiment among migrants from El Salvador Kate Ambler (IFPRI) (with D. Aycinena and D. Yang) <u>Discussant:</u> Jackline Wahba	Can selective immigration policies reduce migrants' quality? Simone Bertoli (CERDI, University of Auvergne) (with V. Dequiedt and Y. Zenou) <u>Discussant:</u> Jesus Fernandez-Huertas Moraga
	The impact of fee discounts on remittances: a field experiment with migrants from Central America Dean Yang (Michigan) (with K. Ambler and D. Aycinena) <u>Discussant:</u> Carlos Vargas Silva	Migrants' Home Town Associations and Local Development in Mali Flore Gubert (DIAL, Paris-Dauphine) (with L. Chauvet, M. Mercier and S. Mesplé-Somps) <u>Discussant:</u> Anne Michels
	Scripting remittances: makings sense of money transfers in transnational relationships Jørgen Carling (PRIO) <u>Discussant:</u> David Khoudour	Transit Migration: All Roads Lead to Rome Erhan Artuç (World Bank) (with C. Özden) <u>Discussant:</u> Melissa Siegel

Day 2: Tuesday 1 July 2014

Lunch

13:30–15:00 *Arlosh Hall, Harris Manchester College, Mansfield Road*

Keynote Lecture 2

Why don't remittances appear to affect growth

14:00–15:00 *Arlosh Hall, Harris Manchester College, Mansfield Road*

David McKenzie (World Bank)

Chair: Cyrille Bellier

Parallel Session 5A

Migration and Development II

15:00–17:00 *Oxford Martin School, Lecture Theatre*

Chair: David McKenzie

Unequal Bequests in Egalitarian Communities with Migration: Solving a Paradox of the Bolivian Altiplano

Jean-Philippe Platteau (Oxford and Namur) (with Anne Michels)

Discussant: Melanie Morten

Manila to Malaysia, Quezon to Qatar: International Migration and the Effects on Origin-Country Human Capital

Caroline Theoharides (Michigan)

Discussant: Simone Bertoli

Migration, roads and labor market integration: Evidence from a planned capital city

Melanie Morten (Stanford) (with J. Oliveira)

Discussant: David McKenzie

Parallel Session 5B

Refugees and resettlement

Oxford Martin School, Seminar Room 1

Chair: Oliver Bakewell

Skill Transferability, Migration, and Development: Evidence from Population Resettlement in Indonesia

Samuel Bazzi (Boston U) (with A. Gaduh, A. Rothenberg and M. Wong)

Discussant: Ferdinand Rauch

The Development Push of Refugees: Evidence from Tanzania

Jean-Francois Maystadt (KU Leuven and IFPRI) (with G. Duranton)

Discussant: Mathias Czaika

Migration, asylum and internal displacement: Mobility, Security and State building in Yemen

Hélène Thiollet (Science Po)

Discussant: Oliver Bakewell

Keynote Lecture 3

The cross-country determinants of potential and actual migration

17:00–18:00 *Oxford Martin School, Lecture Theatre*

Giovanni Peri (UC Davis)

Chair: Çağlar Özden

Abstracts

1 Demographic change, international migration and development

Philippe Fargues (Migration Policy Centre, EUI)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Keynote 1 09:30–10:30

Demography is not only a contributing factor to migration and development separately, but also a crucial link between them. The presentation will firstly review the impact of international migration on the demographic transition in origin countries. Drawing on a paper of 2006, it will suggest that the models and ideas migrants are exposed to in the destination countries, and which they transfer to non-migrant communities in the origin countries, disseminate behaviours leading to low birth rates. New evidence from the Arab countries supports the ideational remittances hypothesis. The impact of demographic change in origin countries on international migration will be examined in a second part. As a result of two trends –family building is delayed, but age at migration remains stable— an outstanding shift is taking place in the situation of individuals at the moment they migrate as well as in their motivation for migrating. Until recently, migrants had a family left behind. Their migration was motivated by the need to feed their family and their goal was altruistic. Today, migrants are increasingly single individuals with no spouse and no children. Their goal is individualistic. If they continue to send money to their country of origin, it is increasingly to prepare their own return or to manage a safety net for themselves. A shift from a remittances-driven to a human capital-driven pattern of migration is taking place. Policy recommendations will be drawn from these two arguments.

2 Strong versus Weak Ties in Migration

Jackline Wahba (Southampton) (with C. Guiletti and Y. Zenou)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Parallel Session 1A – Migration Networks 11:00–13:00

This paper studies the role of strong versus weak ties in the rural-to-urban migration decision in China. We first develop a network model that puts forward the different roles of weak and strong ties in helping workers to migrate to the city. We then use a unique longitudinal data that allows us to test our model by focusing on first-time migration. Strong ties are measured by the closest family contact, while weak ties are determined by the fraction of migrants from the village in which the individual resides. We address the endogeneity of the network formation in the migration decision. Our results indicate that both weak and strong ties matter in the migration decision process, although the impact of weak ties is higher than that of strong ties. We also show that one underestimates the effect of social networks on migration by not taking into account the strong ties in the mobility process. We finally find that weak and strong ties act as complements in the migration decision, which indicates that the interactive effect between weak and strong ties is particularly strong above a certain threshold of the size of weak ties.

3 The Role of Firms in Fostering Within Country Migration: Evidence from a Natural Experiment in India

Prithwiraj Choudhury (Harvard Business School) (with T. Khanna)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Parallel Session 1A – Migration Networks 11:00–13:00

High ability individuals can be constrained from commensurate employment opportunities due to their geographic location. In the face of physical, informational and social barriers to migration, firms with nation-wide hiring practices can benefit from facilitating the migration of high ability individuals from low employment districts to regions with better employment opportunities. We exploit a natural experiment within an Indian technology firm where the pre-existence of a computer generated talent allocation protocol allows us to isolate the relation between an employee's prior home town/village and subsequent performance within the firm. Using unique personnel data for entry level undergraduates and leveraging the fact that the assignment of an employee to one of many technology centers within the firm is uncorrelated to observable characteristics of the employee, we find that employees hired from low employment districts (remote employees) out-perform their non-remote counterparts in the short term. They continue to outperform their non-remote counterparts in the long term once we control for the distance of

migration. As a possible explanation of our result, we test for selection and find that employees hired from low employment districts outperform their non-remote counterparts in standardized verbal and logical tests at the recruitment stage. To explain why the firm might be more likely to select high ability individuals from remote districts, we additionally conduct a survey of randomly selected urban and rural colleges and document statistically significant differences in employment opportunities for rural and urban graduates. Our survey results also indicate that not every firm follows the policy of hiring from low-employment districts.

4 **Asymmetry of Information within Family Networks**

Garance Genicot (Georgetown) (with A. Mesnard and J. De Weerdt)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Parallel Session 1A – Migration Networks 11:00–13:00

This paper studies asymmetry of information and transfers within a unique data set of 657 extended family networks from Tanzania. Using cross-reports on asset holdings, we construct measures of misperception of income among all pairs of households belonging to the same networks. We show that, though there is significant asymmetry of information, there is no evidence of major systematic over-evaluation nor under-evaluation of income in our data, even for migrant or urban households. We develop a static model of asymmetric information that contrasts altruism to pressure as a motive to transfer. The model makes clear predictions about the correlation between misperceptions and transfers under these two competing explanations. Testing these predictions in the data gives more support to the model of transfers under pressure than to the model of transfers under altruism.

5 **International Parental Migration and the Psychological Well-being of Children in Ghana, Nigeria, and Angola**

Valentina Mazzucato (Maastricht) (with V. Cebotari, A. Veale, A. White, M. Grassi and J. Vivet)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Parallel Session 1B – Migration and children outcomes 11:00–13:00

Studies on children 'left-behind' indicate that children suffer emotionally from parental migration. Yet, most of these studies are case studies with no comparison group, leaving open the question whether the findings relate particularly to transnational families. Also, most studies target Latin America or Asia leaving the African transnational context largely unstudied. The literature identifies important factors for children's well-being: which parent migrates, length of separation, networks of family support and school systems. This study investigates children's psychological well-being through a cross-national survey conducted in three African countries in 2010–11 (Ghana N=2,760; Angola N=2,243; Nigeria N=2,168). It compares children in transnational families with those living with their parents in the country of origin. Children's psychological health is measured through the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire. Results show in all three cases that greater psychological difficulties for children are associated with changes in caregivers and when parents migrate internationally. Differences between cases highlight that other transnational family characteristics do not have a uniform effect, and that migrant sending country differences can impact the way families operate transnationally.

6 **The impact of migration on child labor: Empirical evidence from Brazil**

Anna-Maria Mayda (Georgetown) (with M. Mendola)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Parallel Session 1B – Migration and children outcomes 11:00–13:00

In this paper, we analyze the impact of internal migration on child labor in Brazil. We use Brazilian Census data from IPUMS International for the years 1991, 2000 and 2010. In our main specification, which is at the individual level, a measure of child labor – in particular, whether a child works or not, and the hours of work (per week) – is regressed on a measure of unskilled internal migration to the municipality where the child lives and on individual-level controls of both children and parents (in particular, the age and education of both parents and children). Since the main channel through which the effect works is the labor-market channel, we also estimate a specification, at the municipality level, of wages on unskilled internal migration. We address the endogeneity of internal migration flows using a supply-push instrument à la Card (2011) applied on Census data from 1980. We find that, both in the OLS

and IV specifications, internal migration has a negative and significant impact on unskilled wages at the municipality level. In addition, at the individual level, our results show that child labor decreases as internal migration flows increase. These findings suggest that the substitution-effect channel dominates the income-effect channel in the theoretical model of child labor. In other words, when unskilled wages go down due to the arrival of unskilled internal migrants, households have less incentives to send children to work – since they earn less – although the household income has most likely decreased (since parents are likely to be unskilled as well).

7 Migration, the financial crisis, and child growth in rural Guatemala

John Maluccio (Middlebury College) (with M. Stewart and C. Carletto)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Parallel Session 1B – Migration and children outcomes 11:00–13:00

Migration has been demonstrated by various studies to be closely linked to improvements in individual- and household-level outcomes. It is difficult to identify with confidence the causal effects of migration, however, and likely that some of the observed differences are related to selection. In this paper, rather than examining the “positive” effects of migration, we put the spotlight on how the global financial crisis emanating from the US, negatively affected migrant households in rural Guatemala. Treating the financial crisis as a natural experiment affecting migrant and non-migrant households differently, we examine the effect on child anthropometry. Panel data on children, and multiple children in households allow a triple difference estimation in which we control not only for additive selection effects related to migration, but also differences in trends over time. The apparent large gains from migration did not persist during the crisis. Migrant households fared much worse, in relative terms, than non-migrant households over the period. In particular, our assessment demonstrates that substantial advantages in child anthropometric status for the youngest children in migrant households in 2008, just prior to the crisis, were largely erased only four years later. This finding emphasizes the tenuous nature of the benefits of migration.

8 Local Institutions, NGOs and Sharing in the Context of Migration: Evidence from the Democratic Republic of Congo

Peter Van der Windt (Columbia University)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Parallel Session 2A – Institutions, politics & migration 14:30–16:30

In much of the developing world, households depend on sharing arrangements within the village to mitigate risks. These areas are also characterized by the influx of new migrants into the village, which might undermine village sharing. Local institutions (e.g. the village chief) and NGOs play an important role in shaping relations between natives and migrants. By making use of a set of novel experiments in the Democratic Republic of Congo, this paper explores sharing behaviors between natives and migrants at the village level. Furthermore, I exploit an experimental variation and find that local institutions play a key role in sustaining high levels of native-migrant sharing. Next, by leveraging the random assignment of an international NGO program across my research villages, I find causal evidence that NGOs decrease native-migrant sharing when decisions are taken in private. However, this effect disappears when decisions are monitored by the village chief suggesting that local institutions are resilient to outside intervention, and that it are local institutions, not NGOs, that uphold within village sharing. This study challenges the basis for current international interventions, and provides micro-level evidence for the important role local institutions play in divided societies in areas where the state is weak.

9 Does Emigration Inhibit Political Reform? Evidence from the Mexican Agrarian Movement, 1916–1945

Emily Sellars (University of Wisconsin, Madison)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Parallel Session 2A – Institutions, politics & migration 14:30–16:30

I examine the effect of emigration on land reform in Mexico before and after the Great Depression, an exogenous economic shock that halted emigration to the US and precipitated the repatriation of over 350,000 Mexicans between 1930 and 1935. In the decade after the Depression, there was a significant acceleration in agrarian

redistribution across Mexico. I develop a global games model of emigration and collective action, which illustrates several mechanisms through which reducing emigration opportunities could lead to increased agrarian redistribution. I examine the predictions of this model using subnational data on emigration and land reform across Mexico between 1916 and 1945. Using a fixed-effects approach, I show that the acceleration in reform post-1930 was concentrated in states that experienced high emigration prior to the Depression. This result is robust to controlling for other potential confounding factors such as trade openness and pre-Revolutionary land tenure. Cross-sectional econometric evidence suggests that reform lagged in these high-emigration areas prior to the Depression relative to their local conditions. Qualitative historical evidence provides further support for the theory, illustrating that US migration acted as a substitute for land redistribution in the pre-Depression period and that returned migrants formed an important constituency for the agrarian movement after the Depression.

10 The return of the prodigy son: Do return migrants make better leaders?

Marion Mercier (Paris School of Economics)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Parallel Session 2A – Institutions, politics & migration 14:30–16:30

This paper investigates the impact of political leaders' migration experience on the quality of their leadership. We build up an original database on the personal background of 932 politicians who were at the head of the executive power in a developing country over the 1960–2004 period. We put forward a positive correlation between the fact that the leader studied abroad and the level of democracy in his country during his tenure that is mainly driven by countries with a poor initial level of democracy. The different potential mechanisms at play in this result are then empirically investigated. The main findings are confirmed by various robustness tests. They propose a new channel through which migration may affect politics in the sending countries, namely the emergence of the elites.

11 Migration, FDI and the margins of trade

Amandine Aubry (Louvain) (with M. Kugler and H. Rapoport)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Parallel Session 2B – Migration and trade 14:30–16:30

This paper investigates the relationships between trade, migration and FDI in a context of firms' heterogeneity. Recent literature emphasizes the potential for migration to favor trade and FDI through a reduction in bilateral transaction costs. Those two relationships have been studied separately using a standard gravity equation. We first estimate them using a generalized gravity equation. We show that traditional estimates are biased and that most of the bias is driven by the censoring issue. Second, we acknowledge the interdependence between these two modes of foreign market access and we present a model that defines firm's choice between exports and FDI as a function of migrants network. We decompose its impact into the changes in the variable trade costs, in the fixed cost to penetrate the foreign market and in the one to set up a subsidiary abroad. Such breakdown enables to identify how migrants network affects the aggregate decision on the mode to serve the foreign market. We derive conditions under which migrants network results in an increase in the FDI-sales to trade ratio. We then test these predictions in a gravity framework using recent bilateral data on migration, trade and FDI. We find that migration – and especially skilled migration – positively affects the FDI to trade ratio.

12 Migrant Networks and Trade: The Vietnamese Boat People as a Natural Experiment

Pierre-Louis Vezina (Oxford) (with C. Parsons)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Parallel Session 2B – Migration and trade 14:30–16:30

We provide cogent evidence for the causal pro-trade effect of migrants and in doing so establish an important link between migrant networks and long-run economic development. To this end, we exploit a unique event in human history, the exodus of the Vietnamese Boat People to the US. This episode represents an ideal natural experiment as the large immigration shock, the first wave of which comprised refugees exogenously allocated across the US, occurred over a twenty-year period during which time the US imposed a complete trade embargo on Vietnam. Following the lifting of trade restrictions in 1994, the share of US exports going to Vietnam was higher and more

diversified in those US States with larger Vietnamese populations, themselves the result of larger refugee inflows 20 years earlier.

13 Migration, knowledge diffusion and the comparative advantage of nations

Dany Bahar (Harvard Kennedy School) (with H. Rapoport)

Day 1. Monday 30 June 2014: Parallel Session 2B – Migration and trade 14:30–16:30

To what extent are migrants a source of evolution of the comparative advantage of both their sending and receiving countries? We study the drivers of knowledge diffusion by looking at the dynamics of the export basket of countries. The main finding is that migration is a strong and robust driver of productive knowledge diffusion. In terms of their ability to induce exports, we find that a twofold increase of the migration stock, or only 65,000 people for the average country, is associated with about 15% increase in the likelihood of adding a new product to a country's export basket. We also find that, in terms of expanding the export basket of countries, a migrant is worth about US \$30,000 of foreign direct investment. For skilled migrants these same figures become 15,000 people and US \$160,000. In order to alleviate endogeneity concerns, we present results based on instrumenting for migration stocks using bilateral geographic and cultural variables.

14 Taking One for the Team: Shocks at Destination and Household's Supply of Migrants

Gustavo Fajardo (CEMFI) (with H. Larreguy and E. Gutierrez)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 3A – Shocks, crises and temporary migration 09:00–11:00

We study the relationship between labor market shocks at destination and migration. In particular, we stress the role played by households as the decision-making units at origin, and the importance of their past migration decisions at shaping current ones. Using a unique dataset that allows us to construct an origin-destination matrix from Mexican municipalities to the main destination cities within the United States and household-level data from the Mexican 2010 Census, we show that Mexican families with members working abroad (exposed families) respond to negative economic shocks in the US in a heterogeneous fashion. Exposed low-income/education families respond to negative shocks at destination by increasing their migration rates, while higher-income/education families respond by returning their members. We argue that the heterogeneity of the response is driven by the relative magnitudes of income and substitution effects suffered by exposed households after a negative foreign shock. Our results are informative to the literature on selection patterns in international migration, suggesting a new channel through which economic conditions at destination shape the composition of migratory waves.

15 Migration in the time of crisis: evidence on its effectiveness from Indonesia

Matteo Sandi (Sussex) (with A. Winters)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 3A – Shocks, crises and temporary migration 09:00–11:00

This paper explores the role of geographic mobility as a major element of economic adjustment after the occurrence of a spatially-heterogeneous economic shock. At this aim, the high degree of mobility in Indonesia during the years of the East-Asian financial crisis is exploited; estimates are presented on the effectiveness of migration of adults in Indonesia (1998–2000) on the evolution of living standards, as measured by consumption per capita, by 2000 and by 2007/8. The analysis extends the existing research on risk-coping strategies by: (i) investigating the effects of migration and changes in living arrangements as immediate responses to an economic shock. We assess the relevance of mobility not only for migrants themselves or their origin households, but also for migrant-recipient households; (ii) investigating the effectiveness of migration both in the short run and in the long run; (iii) using semi-parametric techniques to estimate the average treatment effect on the treated (ATET) for all households affected by migration. Evidence from Indonesia suggests that migration in times of crisis is an effective strategy on average. While in the short run migrant-receiving households seem to experience lower average consumption growth than non-migrant affected households, in the long run migrant, origin and recipient households all fare at least as well as non-migrant households.

16 Immigration and Internal Mobility in Canada

Michel Beine (Luxembourg)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 3A – Shocks, crises and temporary migration 09:00–11:00

We analyze the impact of temporary foreign workers (TFWs) and permanent immigrants on interprovincial mobility in Canada. Particular attention is given to the Canadian program of TFWs that has intensified enormously over the last 30 years. Results of the empirical analysis are analyzed through the lens of a small theoretical model that incorporates a job-matching framework (Pissaridès, 1985, 2000) in a migration model à la Harris and Todaro (1970). We find that the inflow of TFWs into a given province tends to substantially decrease net interprovincial mobility. This is not the case, however, for the inflow of permanent immigrants selected through the Canadian point system. On average, each inflow of 100 TFWs is found to decrease net interprovincial migrants within the year by about 50, a number substantially higher than is present in existing literature. This number increases to 180 in the long run. The negative impact of TFWs is ascribed to the fact that TFWs are hired directly by employers, take vacant jobs, and display employment and participation rates of close to 100 per cent. Our paper suggests that, in general, the impact of immigration on labor market conditions depends critically on the way immigrants are selected.

17 Can Hiring Quotas Work? The Effect of the Nitaqat Program on the Saudi Private Sector

Jennifer Peck (MIT)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 3B – Immigration, labour markets and crime 09:00–11:00

In the past three years, Saudi Arabia has dramatically extended its active labor market policies in order to address the issue of growing youth unemployment and low Saudi participation in the private-sector workforce. This paper studies the 2011 introduction of the Nitaqat program, which imposed a quota system for Saudi hiring at private firms. This policy is unprecedented in its size and scope, and applied to all firms in the private sector with ten or more employees, affecting 6.3 million Saudi and expatriate workers. The institution of this policy provides a unique setting to investigate the effects of quota-based labor policies on firms. The analysis uses a unique dataset from the Saudi Ministry of Labor on the full universe of Saudi private-sector firms and exploits kinks in firm incentives generated by the program to examine the effects of the policy on nationalization, firm size, and firm exit. I complement the regression kink results with a differences-in-differences approach to estimate the overall effects of the program. The analysis finds that the program succeeded in increasing native employment but also had significant negative effects on firms. Program compliance rates were high, with firms hiring an additional 96,000 Saudi workers over the initial 16 month period. There were also significant costs, however, and the program caused approximately 11,000 firms to shut down, raising exit rates by nearly 50 percent. The program also decreased total employment among surviving firms, and overall private sector employment decreased by 418,000 workers.

18 Labor markets, violent crimes and international migration

Michael Clemens (Center for Global Development)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 3B – Immigration, labour markets and crime 09:00–11:00

The homicide rate in Mexico began to soar in 2008, almost tripling by 2011. The literature finds important effects of this violence on schooling and other investments critical to development. Why did it happen? Seminal work by Dell (2013) and others has largely attributed Mexico's spike in violence to a new government's aggressive military campaign against drug cartels. We propose and test an alternative explanation arising from changes in the North American labor market. Shortly before the explosion in violence, net low-skill Mexican labor migration to the US collapsed from hundreds of thousands per year to near zero. A well-developed theoretical literature, since Grossman (AER 1991) and Skaperdas (AER 1992), suggests that this large change in Mexican workers' employment options could increase their incentive to supply labor to criminal cartels, small-time extortionists, and 'self-defense' groups

in conflict with state security forces (surveyed in Blattman & Miguel JEL 2010). Alternatively, theory suggests channels by which a reduction in migration could weaken violent organizations, for example since cartels derive revenue from smuggling unauthorized migrants. A small literature has tested the effects of violence on migration, but scant prior work has rigorously assessed the effects of migration on violence. We strengthen the claim to causal identification using a novel instrumental variable strategy.

19 How and Why Does Immigration Affect Crime?

Matthis Wagner (Boston College) (with Ç. Özden and M. Testaverde)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 3B – Immigration, labour markets and crime 09:00–11:00

This paper uses Malaysian data 2003–10 to provide evidence on the impact of immigration on crime. Instrumental variable estimates show that immigration results in modest reductions in violent crime rates, and has a negative though not statistically significant effect on property crimes. We decompose the immigration–crime relationship and find that immigration reduces crime rates by changing the composition and labor market opportunities of native workers; but find little evidence of a direct effect of immigrants on crime rates.

20 Channelling Remittances to Education: A field experiment among migrants from El Salvador

Kate Ambler (IFPRI) (with D. Aycinena and D. Yang)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 4A – Remittances 11:15–13:15

We implement a randomized experiment offering Salvadoran migrants matching funds for educational remittances, which are channeled directly to a beneficiary student in El Salvador chosen by the migrant. The matches lead to increased educational expenditures, higher private school attendance, and lower labor supply of youths in El Salvador households connected to migrant study participants. We find substantial “crowd in” of educational investments: for each \$1 received by beneficiaries, educational expenditures increase by \$3.72. We find no shifting of expenditures away from other students, and no effect on remittances.

21 The impact of fee discounts on remittances: a field experiment with migrants from Central America

Dean Yang (Michigan) (with K. Ambler and D. Aycinena)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 4A – Remittances 11:15–13:15

We study the impacts of offering migrants discounts for remittance fees on remittances. We implement an experiment in which migrants from El Salvador and Guatemala are randomly chosen to receive 10 week discounts on remittance fees for remittances sent through our partner organization to their primary remittance recipient. Using administrative data we find that these discounts lead to large increases in the number of transactions and total amount remitted. These effects of the discounts persist up to 20 weeks after migrants are no longer eligible to receive them. These are real increases in remittances: we can rule out that migrants are sending remittances on behalf of others or shifting from other remittance channels. The pattern of results suggests a model of behavior in which migrants respond to the discounts but are naïve about their recipients’ reference dependent preferences.

22 Scripting remittances: makings sense of money transfers in transnational relationships

Jørgen Carling (Peace Research Institute Oslo)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 4A – Remittances 11:15–13:15

This article outlines a transactional perspective on remittances and introduces the concept of *script* as a tool for engaging with both the complexity and variability of remittance transactions. For the past three decades, the dominant framework for understanding remittance relationships has been the continuum of motives from altruism to self-interest on the part of remittance senders. This framework has its roots in economics and has shaped much

of the quantitative research on remittances. In parallel, a growing body of ethnographic research has produced complementary pictures of the dynamics of remittance transactions. However, these insights have largely been peripheral elements in studies with other foci, and they have usually focused on a single case. This article contributes to consolidating the fragmented ethnographic knowledge about remittances and presents a conceptual framework for dealing with variability.

23 Can selective immigration policies reduce migrants' quality?

Simone Bertoli (CERDI, University of Auvergne) (with V. Dequiedt and Y. Zenou)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 4B – Migration and development I 11:15–13:15

Destination countries have been resorting to selective immigration policies to improve migrants' quality. However, screening potential migrants on the basis of observable characteristics also influences their self-selection on unobservables, which may be related to their wages. We propose an extension of the model by Borjas (1987) to analyze the effects of selective immigration policies on migrants' quality, measured by their wages at destination. We show that the prevailing pattern of selection on unobservables influences the effect of an increase in selectivity, which can reduce migrants' quality when migrants are positively self-selected on unobservables.

24 Migrants' Home Town Associations and Local Development in Mali

Flore Gubert (DIAL, Paris–Dauphine) (with L. Chauvet, M. Mercier and S. Mesplé-Somps)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 4B – Migration and development I 11:15–13:15

This paper explores the impact of Malian migrants' Home Town Associations (HTAs) located in France on the provision of local public goods in Mali. To this end, we compute an original dataset on all the HTAs that have been created by Malian migrants in France since 1981 and geo-localise their interventions on the Malian territory. Thanks to four waves of Malian census, we also build a panel dataset on the provision of a range of public goods in all Malian villages over the 1976–2009 period. These two sources of data allow us to implement a difference-in-differences strategy, and to compare villages with and without an HTA, before and after HTAs developed their activity in Mali. We find that Malian HTAs have significantly contributed to improve the provision of schools, health centers and water amenities over the 1987–2009 period. When looking at the timing of the treatment, we observe that the difference between **treated** and **control** villages in terms of water amenities is mainly driven by the second period of observation (1998–2009), while schools and health centers exhibit significant differences during the whole period.

25 Transit Migration: All Roads Lead to Rome

Erhan Artuç (World Bank) (with C. Özden)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 4B – Migration and development I 11:15–13:15

Migration decisions and paths involve multiple countries, yet this is almost never reflected in the empirical analysis. More specifically, many migrants live in one country before moving to another one. For example, the last residence of about 13% of the recent immigrants to the United States was a transit country as opposed to the one they were born in. Among those arriving from OECD countries, such as Canada and the United Kingdom, ratio of such transit migrants reach 30%. This paper introduces a novel dynamic model of migration where agents differ by their current location in addition to their birthplace and skill category. Unique feature of the model is that it allows transit migration opportunities to affect attractiveness of destinations. After estimating structural parameters of the model using the American Community Survey data, the paper simulates various counterfactual scenarios to show the spillovers caused by transit migration. The simulations show that if it were not possible to directly migrate to the US, the ratio of transit migrants coming from Canada would increase significantly, especially among high skill migrants. Alternatively, if it were not possible to migrate from Canada to the US, the direct migration to Canada would decrease moderately.

26 Why don't remittances appear to affect growth

David McKenzie (World Bank)

Day 2, Tuesday 01 July 2014: Keynote 2 14:00–15:00

While measured remittances by migrant workers have soared in recent years, macroeconomic studies have difficulty detecting their effect on economic growth. We review existing explanations for this puzzle and propose three new ones. First, we offer evidence that a large majority of the recent rise in measured remittances may be illusory—arising from changes in measurement, not changes in real financial flows. Second, we show that even if these increases were correctly measured, cross-country regressions would have too little power to detect their effects on growth. Third, we point out that the greatest driver of rising remittances is rising migration, which has an opportunity cost to economic product at the origin. Net of that cost, there is little reason to expect large growth effects of remittances in the origin economy. Migration and remittances clearly have first-order effects on poverty at the origin, on the welfare of migrants and their families, and on global GDP; but detecting their effects on growth of the origin economy is likely to remain elusive.

27 Unequal Bequests in Egalitarian Communities with Migration: Solving a Paradox of the Bolivian Altiplano

Jean-Philippe Platteau (Oxford and Namur) (with Anne Michels)

Day 2, Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 5A – Migration and development II 15:00–17:00

This paper has been triggered by the observation, made in the Bolivian altiplano that poor or unsuccessful migrant children voluntarily give up their right of inheritance to a share of the family land. They thus lose an important source of social protection against bad luck on labour markets at the migration destination. In a setup where children can influence the parental decision to maintain or withdraw such a right, we would expect poor migrants to be especially eager to maintain their access to family land, thereby keeping the return option open. We write a model in which, unlike what is commonly assumed in the literature, the migration and the bequest-related decisions are seen as interdependent and simultaneously explained. Moreover, the level of obligations to be met by migrant children to maintain their access to the family land is set at a uniform level. We show that the exclusive strategy whereby parents fix this level at such a high level that unsuccessful migrants are unable to pay is a possible outcome, and even the most likely one. The most policy-relevant result is that increased productivity of agriculture tends to favour inclusion while the opposite is true of economic growth as reflected in the rise of wages received in the urban formal (modern) sector. In other words, urban growth unaccompanied by rural development may entail increasing vulnerability for unsuccessful migrants.

28 Manila to Malaysia, Quezon to Qatar: International Migration and the Effects on Origin-Country Human Capital

Caroline Theoharides (Michigan)

Day 2, Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 5A – Migration and development II 15:00–17:00

International migration is a key labor market option for many individuals from developing countries. One way that migration can affect the country of origin is by changing investment in human capital. Using an original dataset of all new migrant departures from the Philippines between 1992 and 2009 matched to the migrants' province of origin, I examine the effect of migration demand on province-level secondary school enrolment rates. To isolate exogenous changes in demand, I create a Bartik-style instrument that exploits destination-specific migrant networks across local labor markets. Analysis at the local labor market level accounts for effects of migration on both migrant and non-migrant households. I find that secondary enrolment increases by 2.1% in response to an average year-to-year percent increase in province-level migration demand. For each additional new migrant, 2.8 more children are enrolled. Private school enrolment increases by 10.1%, while the effect on public school enrolment is near zero. These effects can occur through two channels: the income channel or the wage premium channel.

Exploiting variation in gender-specific migration demand, I test their relative importance and conclude that the income channel is dominant.

29 Migration, roads and labor market integration: Evidence from a planned capital city

Melanie Morten (Stanford) (with J. Oliveira)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 5A – Migration and development II 15:00–17:00

Wages in developing countries differ greatly across sector and across space. In Brazil, real wages are on average 41% higher in the capital city, Brasilia, than outside the capital. The wage gap remains large even within skill group (31%) and within industry (22%). These large differences in returns to labor present a spatial arbitrage puzzle: why do people not migrate to equalize wages across space? We propose one explanation: it is costly to move. We use the construction of a planned capital city, Brasilia, to generate plausibly exogenous variation in the national road network. We first document that roads affect migration and wages: i) migrants are more likely to migrate to an area with a road if they currently live on a road, and ii) the wage gap with Brasilia is reduced by at least 25% if a municipality has a road. We then turn to the role of roads in facilitating labor market integration. Using a database of gross inter-municipality flows, we construct and estimate a spatial equilibrium model where migration is costly. The results yield that access to roads is a key determinant of migration: for a given level of indirect utility in destination locations, agents migrate 10% more if they are on a road.

30 Skill Transferability, Migration, and Development: Evidence from Population Resettlement in Indonesia

Samuel Bazzi (Boston U) (with A. Gaduh, A. Rothenberg and M. Wong)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 5B – Refugees and resettlement 15:00–17:00

Between 1979 and 1988, the Transmigration Program in Indonesia relocated two million voluntary migrants from the Inner Islands of Java and Bali to the Outer Islands. We use this large-scale policy experiment to identify the importance of skill transferability for economic development. We proxy for migrants' skill transferability using two novel measures of economic proximity that capture the agroclimatic and linguistic similarity between migrants' origins and destinations. The plausibly exogenous assignment of migrants to destinations allows us to provide the first causal estimates of the impact of migrants' economic proximity on local development outcomes in receiving areas. We show that this quasi-experimental variation provides a novel solution to identification problems in multisector Roy models. Transmigration villages exhibit significantly higher agricultural productivity if they were assigned migrants from regions of Java/Bali with more similar agroclimatic endowments and indigenous languages. Limited adaptation—in terms of occupational sorting, crop choices, and ex post migration—may explain why initial origin-by-destination match quality matters over the longrun. We also use a model to show that economic proximity proxies for migrants' adjustment costs and hence is a measurable source of comparative advantage. Overall, our findings have implications for the design of resettlement programs and debates about adaptation to agroclimatic change. Using an exogenous budgetary shock and a place-based evaluation strategy, we find that poor matching of migrants to destinations may explain the absence of significant average treatment effects of this large resettlement program on local economic development.

31 The Development Push of Refugees: Evidence from Tanzania

Jean-Francois Maystadt (KU Leuven and IFPRI) (with G. Duranton)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 5B – Refugees and resettlement 15:00–17:00

We exploit a 1991–2010 Tanzanian household panel to assess the effects of the temporary refugee inflows originating from Burundi (1993) and Rwanda (1994). We find that refugee presence has had a persistent and positive impact on the welfare of the local population. We investigate the possible channels of transmission and underscore the importance of a decrease in transport costs as a key driver of such persistent change in welfare. We

interpret these findings as the ability of a temporary shock to induce a persistent shift in the equilibrium through subsequent investments rather than a switch to a new equilibrium in a multiple equilibrium setting.

32 Migration, asylum and internal displacement: Mobility, Security and State building in Yemen

Hélène Thiollet (Science Po)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Parallel Session 5B – Refugees and resettlement 15:00–17:00

Historically, the Yemen has been a country of emigration, immigration and transit but Yemen's migration history seems to have reached a stalemate in the past two decades as the borders of petrol-producing countries have been progressively and partially closed to Yemenis since the 1990s. In the past two decades, the country has also been confronted by a substantial influx of refugees from the Horn of Africa and, from 2000 onwards, significant internal displacement resulting from a situation of war and repeated political crises (the Sa'ada war since 2004, the Southern insurrection since 2007 and the Yemeni Spring since 2011). Forced and economic migration are connected in the Yemen which plays a strategic role in the management of migratory and trafficking flows between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian peninsula. Building on the sociological history of local, regional and international political dynamics, this paper explores the historical structure of mobility to and from the Yemen and assesses the importance of migration and refugee movements as a constitutive element of the country's domestic and international profile.

33 Searching for Migration Opportunities: The Determinants of Potential and Actual Migration

Giovanni Peri (UC Davis) (with Docquier and Ruysen)

Day 2. Tuesday 01 July 2014: Keynote 3 17:00–18:00

In this study we use comprehensive cross-country data to quantify a two-step process of migration and its aggregate determinants. We first analyze what country-specific factors affect the probability that individuals join the pool of potential (aspiring) migrants. Then we consider the bilateral and destination country factors that affect how potential migrants turn into actual migrants. Using information on potential migrants (obtained from Gallup surveys) and actual migrants (from census sources) for virtually every country in the world between 2000 and 2010 we analyze economic, policy, cultural and network determinants of each step. We find that the size of the network of previous migrants and the average income per person at destination are crucial determinants of the size of the pool of potential migrants. On the other hand, economic growth in the destination country is the main economic generator of migration opportunities for a given pool of potential migrants. We also find that college educated and non-college educated choose to be among potential migrants in similar proportions, but college educated have a much higher proportion of actual migrants due to better chances of realizing their immigration potentials.

General information

Emergency numbers

If you are at your accommodation, contact the Porter's Lodge in the first instance as they will be best able to help liaise with the emergency services, as well as potentially find immediate support from college first aiders or University security services.

Dial 999 if you are away from the college and need emergency assistance, whether fire/police/ambulance. You will be asked by the operator which of these services you need.

Computer information

Wi-Fi access

All delegates will be provided with an individual Wi-Fi access code for use within University of Oxford locations. If you have already checked-in at the college the details should have been given to you. Day delegates and those arriving immediately at the conference will receive their log-in details at the conference registration desk.

Printing services

The Oxford Print Centre www.oxford-print-centre.co.uk/
36 Holywell Street
Oxford, OX1 3SB

Getting around

Taxis

The Porters can book a taxi for you, on request. To make a direct booking, some example local companies are:

ABC Radio Taxis: +44 (0) 1865 242424
Royal Cars: +44 (0) 1865 777333

Parking

Day time free parking is very limited in Oxford. Public transport, including the Park and Ride schemes, are recommended. Some parking is available at the college, which may be booked in advance via the Porters Lodge. You may park on the streets around the College overnight from 18.30 until 08.00 for free.

Places of interest

Oxford Tourist Information Centre

15-16 Broad Street
Tel: +44(0) 1865 252200.

Official Public Walking Tours of Oxford depart daily outside of the Tourist Information Centre and cost £8.50 per adult. The two hour walks depart at 10.45 and 13.00. Details for booking are online:

<http://www.visitoxfordandoxfordshire.com/official-tours/Public-tours-general-info.aspx>

A variety of 'free' walking tours also depart along Broad Street, as do the City Sightseeing Oxford tour hop on hop off buses. Tickets can be purchased on the bus.

Shopping

Main areas are in Oxford City centre – focused along Cornmarket Street, Queen Street and the High Street, including the Westgate and Clarendon shopping centres, as well as the historic Covered Market.

Blackwell's Bookshop (academic and educational materials) might be of interest:

48-51 Broad Street
OX1 3BQ

Chemist / pharmacy

The nearest pharmacy to the conference venue is located on the corner of Broad Street and Cornmarket Street.

Boswell & Co. Pharmacy

14 Broad Street
OX1 3AG

The nearest to St Anne's College accommodation is:

Woodstock Road Chemist

59 Woodstock Road
OX2 6HJ

Restaurants & dining out

Oxford has a wide variety of restaurants, bistros, cafes and pubs, serving food across a range of cuisines and budget levels, as well as takeaway and fast-food outlets. The nearest restaurants to St Anne's College are on Little Clarendon Street and Jericho. Please see a list of some nearby restaurants on the next page.

You may also wish to consult the Oxford-based Daily Info website, which provides information on different services, activities and events taking place in the city: www.dailyinfo.co.uk/venues/restaurants.

Asian

Chutneys (Indian)

St Michael's Street
Oxford OX1 2EB
Tel: 01865 724241

Chiang Mai Kitchen (Thai)

130a High St
Oxford OX1 4DH
Tel: 01865 202233

Jee Saheb (Indian)*

15 North Parade
Oxford OX2 6LX
Tel: 01865 513773

Makan La (Malaysian)

6-8 St Michael's Street
Oxford OX1 2DU
Tel: 01865 203222

Sojo (Chinese)*

9 Hythe Bridge Street
Oxford OX1 2EW
Tel: 01865 202888

The Old Tom (Thai pub)

101 St Aldate's
Oxford OX1 1BT

British / Other

Ashmolean Museum Café

Beaumont Street
Oxford OX1 2PH
Tel: 01865 288183

*Gee's Restaurant**

61 Banbury Road
Oxford OX2 6PE
Tel: 01865 553540

The Gardeners Arms (vegetarian pub)

39 Plantation Road
Oxford OX2 6JE
Tel: 01865 559814

Rickety Press

67 Cranham Terrace
Oxford OX2 6DE
Tel: 01865 424581

The Vaults & Garden Café

University Church of St Mary High Street
Oxford OX1 4AH

French

*Pierre Victoire**

9 Little Clarendon Street
Oxford OX1 2HP
Tel: 01865 316616

Brasserie Blanc

71-72 Walton Street
Oxford OX2 6AG
Tel: 01865 510999

Café Rouge

11 Little Clarendon Street
Oxford OX1 2HP
Tel: 01865 310194

Italian

*Branca Restaurant**

111 Walton Street
Oxford OX2 6AJ
Tel: 01865 556111

Jamie's Italian

24-26 George Street
Oxford OX1 2AE
Tel: 01865 838383

Middle Eastern

Al Salam

6 Park End Street
Oxford OX1 1HH
Tel: 01865 245710

*Al Shami**

25 Walton Crescent
Oxford OX1 2JG
Tel: 01865 310066

* Recommended restaurants

Venue details

Oxford Martin School

34 Broad Street
Oxford OX1 3BD
(The Old Indian Institute building can be found on the corner of Holywell and Cattle Streets.)
Tel: +44 (0)1865 287430

Lunch: Monday 30 June

The Old Library at The Vaults Café

University Church
High Street
Oxford OX1 4BJ
(Entrance via Radcliffe Square OX1 4AH)

When you arrive please pass through the garden and the main door of the church into the shop area. Behind the till on the right hand side is a small doorway through which is a staircase that will take you up to the Old Library where lunch will be served. It is important to wear your conference badges since the same stairway leads to the tower of the church for which a fee is charged. Delegates will be able to ascend the tower should time allow, provided they first go back to the shop and purchase a ticket. Delegates must not continue up the tower without having paid however since the overall numbers for those in the tower at any one time are strictly limited given the age of the building.

Conference dinner and sherry reception: Monday 30 June

Wadham College

Parks Road
Oxford OX1 3PN

The sherry reception will begin promptly at 18:15 in the Cloisters. Please have your conference badge with you when you arrive at the main entrance on Parks Road. The Porter will be expecting you and can provide directions. You will pass around the left hand side of the quod until you reach the top left corner. Turn left and then immediately right into the Ante Chapel. Drinks will be served in this area if rainy, or else turn right and continue into the cloisters where you will find drinks being served in the cloister garden.

The butler will call all delegates to be seated for dinner promptly at 19:00. **Unfortunately late arrivals for dinner will not be able to be seated.**

Lunch: Tuesday 1 July

Harris Manchester College

Mansfield Road
Oxford, OX1 3TD

Enter the main door of Harris Manchester College from Mansfield Road. Continue through the entrance building into the quod. Continue along the path and take your first left. Continue under the archway until the end of the path and take the door on your right hand side. The Arlosh Hall is immediately on your right hand side once inside. It is imperative that all delegates are seated promptly at 13.30 for lunch to be served at exactly 13.30 to ensure they are cleared in time for the key note address to commence at 14:00. All delegates must have left the College by 14:55, as the room needs to be set-up for a large event that evening

Oxford map



View online at <http://bit.ly/MigDevConf>

7th Migration & Development Conference



www.afd.fr



www.cgdev.org



www.imi.ox.ac.uk



www.worldbank.org