

Mobility of Rights¹

Exchange Rates, Labor Mobility and Immigration Policies in an Integrated World

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- Immigration policy.
 - ▶ Why?
 - ▶ How?

Relevant Preferences

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- How do exchange rate levels affect labor-intensive firms that rely on migrant workers?

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- Firms in the non-tradable sector lose.
 - ▶ Labor-intensive: labor shortages and rising prices of imports.
 - ▶ Capital-intensive firms: rising prices of imports.

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- Firms in the non-tradable sector gain from rising purchasing power.

Preferences for Policy Intervention under Depreciation

Sector	Factor Intensity	Depreciation (Return Migration)	
		Trade	Immigration
Tradable	Capital-Intensive	Low	Low
	Labor-Intensive	Low	Indifferent
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- What do I mean by “rights?”

Scope of Migrants' Rights

- Expanding migrants' rights.
 - ▶ Access to public goods: education, employment, health care, housing, public benefit eligibility, etc.
 - ▶ Family reunion, labor market mobility, etc.
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- Restricting rights.
 - ▶ Elimination of benefits mentioned above.
 - ▶ Aggressive policies towards undocumented immigrants.

Preferences for Policy Intervention under Appreciation

Sector	Factor Intensity	Trade	Appreciation (Illegal Immigration) Immigration
Tradable	Capital-Intensive	High	Low
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- Hypothesis 2. As the magnitude of exchange rate appreciation increases, policymakers will restrict rights to migrants.
- Hypothesis 3. If labor-intensive firms in the tradable sector can employ migrant workers, their demand for trade protection under currency appreciation decreases.

What happens when trade is closed?

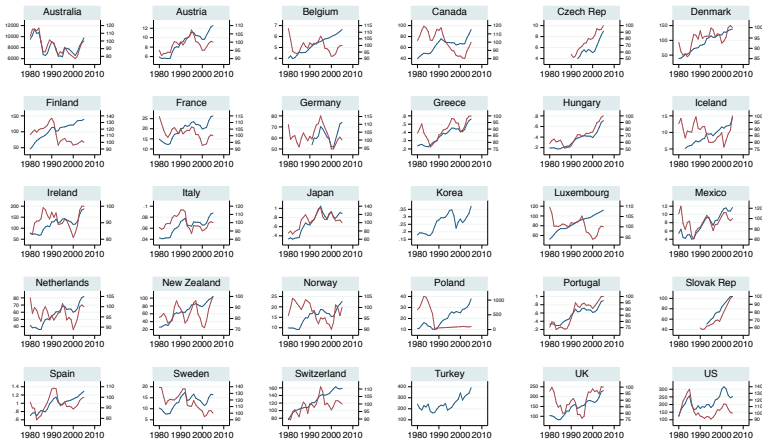
- Currency depreciation (return migration) affects all labor-intensive firms negatively.
- Currency appreciation decreases the likelihood of the provision of rights to migrants.

Two Exchange Rate Shocks

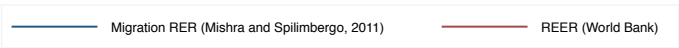
- Migrants and firms can be exposed to different exchange rate shocks.

Two Exchange Rate Shocks

OECD Countries

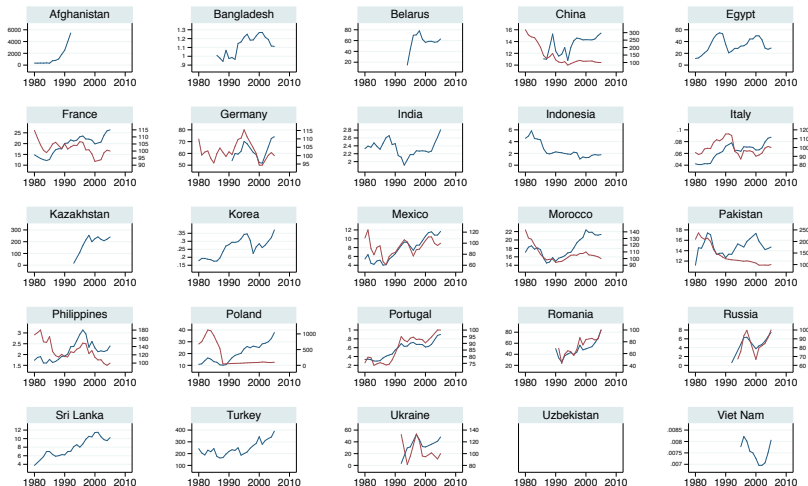


Exchange Rates



Two Exchange Rate Shocks

Top Migrant-Sending Countries



Exchange Rates

Year



Migration RER (Mishra Spilimbergo, 2011)



REER (World Bank)

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 - ▶ The rise of migrants' rights.

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- ▶ Increasing share of labor-intensive firms in the non-tradable sector in migrant-receiving states.
- ▶ The rise of migrants' rights.
- ▶ My theory as an alternative hypothesis to the “norms” argument for the provision of migrants' rights.

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- Extend my theory to include the classical gold standard and the Bretton Woods system (adjustable pegs).
- Find ways to come up with comparable measures of MRER **from the perspective of receiving countries** in the early 20th century to see how labor mobility, exchange rates, trade openness, and immigration policies have moved together.

Thank You!