

george borjas labor economics

george borjas labor economics is a central topic for anyone interested in the profound impact of immigration, labor markets, and wage dynamics. As one of the world's most cited labor economists, George Borjas has shaped modern understanding of how migration affects native workers, wage inequality, and economic growth. This article provides a comprehensive look at Borjas's key contributions, the core theories he developed, and the ongoing debates his research has sparked. Readers will gain insight into the main themes of his work, including the effects of immigration on wages, the concept of labor market assimilation, and the policy implications arising from his findings. We will also explore Borjas's influence on labor economics as an academic field and discuss contemporary perspectives influenced by his research. Whether you are a student, policymaker, or simply interested in the intersection of economics and society, this article delivers a rich, SEO-optimized overview of george borjas labor economics and its enduring relevance.

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George Borjas: A Leading Figure in Labor Economics

George Borjas has established himself as one of the most influential economists in the study of labor markets, particularly regarding immigration. Born in Cuba and later immigrating to the United States, Borjas's personal experience has informed his professional focus on the movement of people and its economic consequences. He is a professor at Harvard University and his research has been cited extensively in both academic and policy circles. The importance of george borjas labor economics stems from his empirical approach, rigorous data analysis, and ability to translate complex findings into actionable insights for policymakers. His authoritative voice has shaped debates on economic assimilation, the effects of low-skilled immigration, and the broader implications for native wage levels.

Foundational Theories in George Borjas Labor Economics

At the heart of George Borjas labor economics are several foundational theories that have transformed the way economists analyze labor markets. Borjas introduced new methodologies for measuring the economic impact of immigration, focusing on both short-term and long-term effects. His work incorporates human capital theory, examining how education, skills, and experience influence labor market outcomes. Borjas's approach often leverages large datasets to identify patterns and causality, shedding light on the complex interplay between immigrant and native workers. By combining theoretical rigor with empirical analysis, Borjas has made lasting contributions to the field's methodological toolkit.

Key Concepts in Borjas's Research

- **Human Capital:** The importance of skills, education, and experience in determining labor market outcomes.
- **Labor Market Substitutability:** The extent to which immigrant and native workers compete for the same jobs.
- **Wage Elasticity:** The responsiveness of wages to changes in labor supply due to immigration.
- **Economic Assimilation:** The process by which immigrants' earnings and employment prospects converge with those of natives over time.

The Impact of Immigration on Labor Markets

One of the central themes in George Borjas labor economics is the effect of immigration on native employment and wages. Borjas's research has explored how an influx of foreign-born workers alters the dynamics of local labor markets. By comparing regions with varying levels of immigration, he has demonstrated that increases in low-skilled immigration can put downward pressure on the wages of native workers with similar skill sets. This effect is especially pronounced in industries and occupations where immigrants and natives are direct substitutes. Borjas's empirical findings have provided a nuanced understanding of labor market competition, highlighting the importance of skill composition and labor market segmentation.

Methods for Assessing Immigration's Effects

Borjas employs various econometric techniques to isolate the impact of immigration from other factors affecting labor markets. He uses cross-sectional and longitudinal data, as well as natural experiments, to estimate causal effects. By controlling for regional economic trends and demographic shifts, Borjas's studies offer robust evidence on how immigration influences wages, employment rates, and labor force participation among natives.

Wage Dynamics and Inequality

The relationship between immigration and wage inequality is a recurring topic in George Borjas's labor economics. Borjas's analyses show that while immigration can benefit the economy as a whole, the gains are unevenly distributed. High-skilled native workers and employers may experience positive effects, while low-skilled natives may see wage declines or increased job competition. Borjas has quantified the size of these effects, contributing to policy discussions about minimum wage laws, workforce training, and the social safety net. His work underscores the need to consider both aggregate economic growth and distributional consequences when evaluating immigration policy.

Winners and Losers in Labor Market Adjustments

- Native Workers with Low Skills: Most likely to face wage competition from new immigrants.
- High-Skilled Workers: Tend to benefit from complementary labor provided by immigrants.
- Employers: Gain from increased labor supply and potential wage moderation.
- Consumers: May benefit from lower prices in industries with high immigrant employment.

Labor Market Assimilation and Policy Implications

Another major focus in George Borjas's labor economics is the process of labor market assimilation. Borjas has investigated how quickly and effectively immigrants integrate into the host country's workforce. His findings suggest that assimilation rates vary widely by country of origin, education level, and age at arrival. Some groups experience rapid wage convergence, while others lag behind for decades. These insights have significant policy implications, informing decisions about education, language training, and pathways to citizenship. Borjas's work highlights the importance of targeted interventions to support successful labor market integration for immigrants.

Policy Recommendations Based on Borjas's Research

- Invest in education and skill development for immigrants to accelerate assimilation.
- Design immigration policies that match labor market needs and minimize negative wage effects.
- Monitor long-term outcomes to ensure that economic integration is achieved across generations.

Influence on Academic Debate and Policy

George Borjas's research has sparked robust debate within both academia and the policy arena. His findings on the negative wage effects of immigration have been challenged and refined by subsequent studies, leading to a richer and more nuanced understanding of labor economics. Borjas has influenced immigration policy discussions in the United States and beyond, often testifying before legislative bodies and serving as a consultant to government agencies. His evidence-based approach has set a high standard for empirical analysis in labor economics, and his work continues to be a cornerstone for scholars and policymakers alike.

Notable Publications and Honors

- Author of the textbook "Labor Economics," widely used in university courses.
- Recipient of prestigious awards for contributions to labor economics research.
- Frequent contributor to academic journals and policy reports.

Contemporary Perspectives and Critiques

The field of labor economics has evolved significantly, and contemporary scholars often engage with George Borjas's labor economics as a point of reference. Some researchers have challenged Borjas's methodology, suggesting that the negative effects of immigration on native wages may be smaller than initially estimated. Others have expanded on his work by examining the broader socioeconomic benefits of immigration, such as entrepreneurship and innovation. Despite debates, Borjas's influence remains strong, and his research continues to shape both the theoretical landscape and practical policy design in labor economics.

Ongoing Areas of Research

- Long-term effects of immigration on economic growth and demographic change.
- The role of immigrant networks in labor market outcomes.
- Comparative studies across different countries and policy regimes.

Summary of Key Contributions

George Borjas has made enduring contributions to labor economics, particularly in the study of immigration and its impact on labor markets. His innovative methodologies, focus on empirical evidence, and balanced consideration of both economic growth and inequality have set him apart as a

leader in the field. Borjas's research has informed public policy, academic debate, and broader societal understanding of how migration shapes the economy. His legacy in George Borjas labor economics continues to influence new generations of economists, policymakers, and students.

Q: What are the main contributions of George Borjas to labor economics?

A: George Borjas's main contributions include pioneering empirical studies on the impact of immigration on native wages, developing new methodologies for evaluating labor market effects, and emphasizing the importance of economic assimilation. His research has provided a foundation for discussions on wage inequality and labor market integration.

Q: How did George Borjas analyze the impact of immigration on wages?

A: Borjas used large datasets and advanced econometric techniques to examine how changes in the labor supply due to immigration affect native workers' wages. He compared outcomes across regions and skill groups, finding that low-skilled natives are most affected by increased immigration in similar job categories.

Q: What policy recommendations emerge from George Borjas's research?

A: Borjas's work suggests policies that invest in education and skill development for immigrants, design immigration systems to align with labor market needs, and monitor long-term integration outcomes. These measures aim to mitigate negative wage effects and support successful assimilation.

Q: Why is George Borjas's work considered controversial by some scholars?

A: Some scholars critique Borjas's findings for possibly overstating the negative impact of immigration on native wages. Others argue that his methodologies may not fully capture broader economic benefits or long-term adjustments. These debates have led to a more nuanced understanding of labor economics.

Q: How has George Borjas influenced immigration policy?

A: Borjas's evidence-based research has been cited in legislative hearings, government reports, and public policy debates. His work has guided policymakers on the design and evaluation of immigration policy, particularly regarding labor market impacts and wage inequality.

Q: What is the concept of labor market assimilation in Borjas's research?

A: Labor market assimilation refers to the process by which immigrants' wages and employment opportunities converge with those of native workers over time. Borjas's research highlights factors that influence the speed and success of assimilation, such as education, age, and country of origin.

Q: Which textbook by George Borjas is widely used in labor economics courses?

A: The textbook "Labor Economics" by George Borjas is widely used in universities and is recognized for its comprehensive coverage of labor market theories, empirical studies, and policy analysis.

Q: What are some ongoing research areas related to George Borjas's labor economics?

A: Current research areas include the long-term effects of immigration on economic growth, the role of immigrant networks, and comparative analyses across different countries and policy environments, often building on Borjas's foundational work.

Q: How do Borjas's findings affect debates on wage inequality?

A: Borjas's research demonstrates that while immigration can boost overall economic growth, it may increase wage inequality by affecting low-skilled native workers more than high-skilled ones. This insight informs debates on minimum wage, workforce training, and social policy.

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George Borjas Labor Economics: A Deep Dive into Immigration and the Workforce

Introduction:

The name George Borjas is synonymous with rigorous and often controversial research in labor

economics, particularly regarding the impact of immigration on the American workforce. This in-depth analysis delves into Borjas's significant contributions, exploring his key arguments, methodologies, and the ongoing debate surrounding his findings. We'll unpack his influential works, examining both the praise and criticism he receives, ultimately offering a balanced perspective on his significant impact on the field. This post is designed for anyone interested in immigration, labor market dynamics, or the complexities of economic modeling.

H2: Borjas's Core Arguments: A Skeptical Lens on Immigration's Impact

George Borjas consistently emphasizes the potential negative consequences of large-scale immigration, particularly for low-skilled native-born workers. His research frequently highlights the potential for wage depression and increased competition for jobs in certain sectors. He employs sophisticated econometric techniques to analyze the effects of immigration on wages, employment, and other economic indicators. A crucial element of his approach involves controlling for various confounding factors, aiming for a more accurate assessment of immigration's isolated effect.

H3: The Role of Skill and Education

Borjas's work often centers on the skill levels of both immigrants and native-born workers. He argues that immigration disproportionately affects low-skilled workers, leading to increased competition and potentially lower wages for this group. He meticulously differentiates between the impact of high-skilled and low-skilled immigration, suggesting that the former may have different, potentially more positive, economic effects.

H3: The Impact on Wages and Employment

A significant focus of Borjas's research lies in quantifying the impact of immigration on wages and employment levels. His studies often utilize detailed datasets to track changes in these key metrics over time, correlating them with immigration flows. He often employs sophisticated statistical models to isolate the effect of immigration, controlling for other factors like technological change and industry shifts. The results, as we'll see, are frequently the subject of intense debate.

H2: Methodology and Data Sources: Rigorous Analysis, Contested Findings

Borjas's research is characterized by its rigorous methodology. He frequently utilizes large-scale datasets, including census data and longitudinal surveys, providing a robust foundation for his analyses. His expertise in econometrics allows him to employ sophisticated statistical techniques, attempting to isolate the effects of immigration while accounting for various confounding factors. This rigorous approach, however, is not without its critics.

H3: The Challenges of Causal Inference

Establishing causality between immigration and specific economic outcomes is inherently challenging. Borjas's work attempts to address this challenge through sophisticated econometric techniques, but the inherent complexities of the labor market often make definitive conclusions difficult. Critics often point to the limitations of statistical models in capturing the full complexity of human behavior and economic interactions.

H3: Data Limitations and Interpretations

The quality and scope of data used in economic research always impact the conclusions drawn. While Borjas utilizes extensive datasets, the interpretation and selection of variables remain critical. Critics sometimes question his choices of variables and the assumptions underlying his statistical models, arguing that alternative interpretations of the same data are possible.

H2: Criticisms and Counterarguments: A Lively and Ongoing Debate

Borjas's work has not been without its share of criticism. Some economists argue that his findings overemphasize the negative impacts of immigration and downplay the positive contributions immigrants make to the economy. These counterarguments often highlight the benefits of immigration, such as increased labor supply, entrepreneurial activity, and innovation.

H3: The Dynamic Nature of Labor Markets

Critics often point to the dynamic nature of labor markets, suggesting that Borjas's static models may not fully capture the long-term adjustments that occur following immigration flows. They argue that immigration can stimulate economic growth, leading to the creation of new jobs and industries, thus offsetting any potential negative impacts on wages.

H3: The Fiscal Impact of Immigration

Another key area of contention involves the fiscal impact of immigration. While Borjas's work often focuses on labor market effects, critics point to studies suggesting that immigrants contribute significantly to the tax base, offsetting the costs of social services. This aspect, often overlooked in discussions centered solely on wages, provides a crucial counterpoint.

H2: The Enduring Legacy: Shaping the Immigration Debate

Despite the ongoing debate, George Borjas's work has undeniably left a significant mark on the field of labor economics and the broader public discourse surrounding immigration. His rigorous methodologies and attention to detail have pushed the boundaries of empirical research in this complex area. His findings, while often controversial, continue to fuel important conversations about the economic impacts of immigration policies. Understanding his contributions is essential for anyone seeking to engage deeply with this critical issue.

Conclusion:

George Borjas's contributions to labor economics are substantial and multifaceted, prompting ongoing discussions about the impact of immigration on wages, employment, and the overall economy. His rigorous methodology and significant body of work, while often contested, remain highly influential, showcasing the importance of continued rigorous research and critical analysis in this dynamic field. The debate surrounding his findings underscores the complexity of this issue and the need for a nuanced understanding of the economic impacts of immigration.

FAQs:

1. What is Borjas's main argument regarding immigration? Borjas primarily argues that large-scale immigration, particularly of low-skilled workers, can negatively impact the wages and employment prospects of low-skilled native-born workers.
2. What methodologies does Borjas use in his research? He employs sophisticated econometric techniques and analyzes large-scale datasets, including census data and longitudinal surveys, to quantify the impact of immigration.
3. What are the main criticisms of Borjas's work? Critics argue that his models oversimplify the complexity of labor markets, underestimate the positive economic contributions of immigrants, and potentially overlook the long-term effects of immigration.
4. How does Borjas differentiate between high-skilled and low-skilled immigration? He suggests that

high-skilled immigration may have different, potentially more positive, economic consequences than low-skilled immigration, emphasizing the importance of skill levels in assessing the impact.

5. What is the broader significance of Borjas's research? Borjas's work significantly shapes the ongoing debate regarding immigration policy and its economic implications, stimulating ongoing research and critical discussions on the topic.

george borjas labor economics: Labor Economics George J. Borjas, 2010 Labor Economics, 5e is a well-received text that blends coverage of traditional topics with modern theory and developments into a superb Labor Economics book. The Fifth Edition builds on the features and concepts that made the first four editions successful, updating and adding new content to keep the text on the cusp of recent events in the Labor Economics field. The new edition continues to be the most concise book in the market, enabling the instructor to teach all relevant material in a semester-long class. Despite the book's brevity, the instructor will find that all of the key topics in labor economics are efficiently covered in the Fifth Edition. Thanks to updated pedagogy, new end-of-chapter material, and even stronger instructor support, the Fifth Edition of Labor Economics remains one of the most relevant textbooks in the market.

george borjas labor economics: Labor Economics George J. Borjas, 2002 George Borjas' well-received text blends coverage of traditional topics with modern theory and developments into a superb Labor economics book. His integration of theory with facts and coverage of latest research make his book one of the most popular at the middle and upper end of the market.

george borjas labor economics: Immigration Economics George J. Borjas, 2014-06-09 Millions of people—nearly 3 percent of the world's population—no longer live in the country where they were born. Every day, migrants enter not only the United States but also developed countries without much of a history of immigration. Some of these nations have switched in a short span of time from being the source of immigrants to being a destination for them. International migration is today a central subject of research in modern labor economics, which seeks to put into perspective and explain this historic demographic transformation. Immigration Economics synthesizes the theories, models, and econometric methods used to identify the causes and consequences of international labor flows. Economist George Borjas lays out with clarity and rigor a full spectrum of topics, including migrant worker selection and assimilation, the impact of immigration on labor markets and worker wages, and the economic benefits and losses that result from immigration. Two important themes emerge: First, immigration has distributional consequences: some people gain, but some people lose. Second, immigrants are rational economic agents who attempt to do the best they can with the resources they have, and the same holds true for native workers of the countries that receive migrants. This straightforward behavioral proposition, Borjas argues, has crucial implications for how economists and policymakers should frame contemporary debates over immigration.

george borjas labor economics: We Wanted Workers: Unraveling the Immigration Narrative George J. Borjas, 2016-10-11 From America's leading immigration economist (The Wall Street Journal), a refreshingly level-headed exploration of the effects of immigration. We are a nation of immigrants, and we have always been concerned about immigration. As early as 1645, the Massachusetts Bay Colony began to prohibit the entry of paupers. Today, however, the notion that immigration is universally beneficial has become pervasive. To many modern economists, immigrants are a trove of much-needed workers who can fill predetermined slots along the proverbial assembly line. But this view of immigration's impact is overly simplified, explains George J. Borjas, a Cuban-American, Harvard labor economist. Immigrants are more than just workers—they're people who have lives outside of the factory gates and who may or may not fit the ideal of the country to which they've come to live and work. Like the rest of us, they're protected by social insurance programs, and the choices they make are affected by their social environments. In

We Wanted Workers, Borjas pulls back the curtain of political bluster to show that, in the grand scheme, immigration has not affected the average American all that much. But it has created winners and losers. The losers tend to be nonmigrant workers who compete for the same jobs as immigrants. And somebody's lower wage is somebody else's higher profit, so those who employ immigrants benefit handsomely. In the end, immigration is mainly just another government redistribution program. I am an immigrant, writes Borjas, and yet I do not buy into the notion that immigration is universally beneficial...But I still feel that it is a good thing to give some of the poor and huddled masses, people who face so many hardships, a chance to experience the incredible opportunities that our exceptional country has to offer. Whether you're a Democrat, a Republican, or an Independent, We Wanted Workers is essential reading for anyone interested in the issue of immigration in America today.

george borjas labor economics: Issues in the Economics of Immigration George J. Borjas, 2008-04-15 The United States is now admitting nearly one million legal immigrants per year, while the flow of illegal aliens into the country continues to increase steadily. The debate over immigration policy has typically focused on three fundamental questions: How do immigrants perform economically relative to others? What effects do immigrants have on the employment opportunities of other workers? What kind of immigration policy is most beneficial to the host country? This authoritative volume represents a move beyond purely descriptive assessments of labor market consequences toward a more fully developed analysis of economic impacts across the social spectrum. Exploring the broader repercussions of immigration on education, welfare, Social Security, and crime, as well as the labor market, these papers assess dimensions not yet taken into account by traditional cost-benefit calculations. This collection offers new insights into the kinds of economic opportunities and outcomes that immigrant populations might expect for themselves and future generations.

george borjas labor economics: Handbook of Labor Economics Orley Ashenfelter, David Card, 2010-12-09 A guide to the continually evolving field of labour economics.

george borjas labor economics: Immigration and the Work Force George J. Borjas, Richard B. Freeman, 2007-12-01 Since the 1970s, the striking increase in immigration to the United States has been accompanied by a marked change in the composition of the immigrant community, with a much higher percentage of foreign-born workers coming from Latin America and Asia and a dramatically lower percentage from Europe. This timely study is unique in presenting new data sets on the labor force, wage rates, and demographic conditions of both the U.S. and source-area economies through the 1980s. The contributors analyze the economic effects of immigration on the United States and selected source areas, with a focus on Puerto Rico and El Salvador. They examine the education and job performance of foreign-born workers; assimilation, fertility, and wage rates; and the impact of remittances by immigrants to family members on the overall gross domestic product of source areas. A revealing and original examination of a topic of growing importance, this book will stand as a guide for further research on immigration and on the economies of developing countries.

george borjas labor economics: Studies in Labor Markets Sherwin Rosen, 2007-12-01 The papers in this volume present an excellent sampling of the best of current research in labor economics, combining the most sophisticated theory and econometric methods with high-quality data on a variety of problems. Originally presented at a Universities-National Bureau Committee for Economic Research conference on labor markets in 1978, and not published elsewhere, the thirteen papers treat four interrelated themes: labor mobility, job turnover, and life-cycle dynamics; the analysis of unemployment compensation and employment policy; labor market discrimination; and labor market information and investment. The Introduction by Sherwin Rosen provides a thoughtful guide to the contents of the papers and offers suggestions for continuing research.

george borjas labor economics: Mexican Immigration to the United States George J. Borjas, 2007-11-01 From debates on Capitol Hill to the popular media, Mexican immigrants are the subject of widespread controversy. By 2003, their growing numbers accounted for 28.3 percent of all foreign-born inhabitants of the United States. Mexican Immigration to the United States analyzes

the astonishing economic impact of this historically unprecedented exodus. Why do Mexican immigrants gain citizenship and employment at a slower rate than non-Mexicans? Does their migration to the U.S. adversely affect the working conditions of lower-skilled workers already residing there? And how rapid is the intergenerational mobility among Mexican immigrant families? This authoritative volume provides a historical context for Mexican immigration to the U.S. and reports new findings on an immigrant influx whose size and character will force us to rethink economic policy for decades to come. Mexican Immigration to the United States will be necessary reading for anyone concerned about social conditions and economic opportunities in both countries.

george borjas labor economics: Labor Economics, second edition Pierre Cahuc, Stephane Carcillo, Andre Zylberberg, 2014-08-01 The new edition of a widely used, comprehensive graduate-level text and professional reference covering all aspects of labor economics, with substantial new material. This landmark graduate-level text combines depth and breadth of coverage with recent, cutting-edge work in all the major areas of modern labor economics. Its command of the literature and its coverage of the latest theoretical, methodological, and empirical developments make it also a valuable resource for practicing labor economists. This second edition has been substantially updated and augmented. It incorporates examples drawn from many countries, and it presents empirical methods using contributions that have proved to be milestones in labor economics. The data and codes of these research publications, as well as numerous tables and figures describing the functioning of labor markets, are all available on a dedicated website (www.labor-economics.org), along with slides that can be used as course aids and a discussion forum. This edition devotes more space to the analysis of public policy and the levers available to policy makers, with new chapters on such topics as discrimination, globalization, income redistribution, employment protection, and the minimum wage or labor market programs for the unemployed. Theories are explained on the basis of the simplest possible models, which are in turn related to empirical results. Mathematical appendixes provide a toolkit for understanding the models.

george borjas labor economics: Modern Labor Economics Ronald G. Ehrenberg, Robert S. Smith, 2016-04-20 For one-semester courses in labor economics at the undergraduate and graduate levels, this book provides an overview of labor market behavior that emphasizes how theory drives public policy. Modern Labor Economics: Theory and Public Policy, Twelfth Edition gives students a thorough overview of the modern theory of labor market behavior, and reveals how this theory is used to analyze public policy. Designed for students who may not have extensive backgrounds in economics, the text balances theoretical coverage with examples of practical applications that allow students to see concepts in action. Experienced educators for nearly four decades, co-authors Ronald Ehrenberg and Robert Smith believe that showing students the social implications of the concepts discussed in the course will enhance their motivation to learn. As such, the text presents numerous examples of policy decisions that have been affected by the ever-shifting labor market. This text provides a better teaching and learning experience for you and your students. It will help you to: Demonstrate concepts through relevant, contemporary examples: Concepts are brought to life through analysis of hot-button issues such as immigration and return on investment in education. Address the Great Recession of 2008: Coverage of the current economic climate helps students place course material in a relevant context. Help students understand scientific methodology: The text introduces basic methodological techniques and problems, which are essential to understanding the field. Provide tools for review and further study: A series of helpful in-text features highlights important concepts and helps students review what they have learned.

george borjas labor economics: Heaven's Door George J. Borjas, 2011-11-28 The U.S. took in more than a million immigrants per year in the late 1990s, more than at any other time in history. For humanitarian and many other reasons, this may be good news. But as George Borjas shows in Heaven's Door, it's decidedly mixed news for the American economy--and positively bad news for the country's poorest citizens. Widely regarded as the country's leading immigration economist, Borjas presents the most comprehensive, accessible, and up-to-date account yet of the economic impact of

recent immigration on America. He reveals that the benefits of immigration have been greatly exaggerated and that, if we allow immigration to continue unabated and unmodified, we are supporting an astonishing transfer of wealth from the poorest people in the country, who are disproportionately minorities, to the richest. In the course of the book, Borjas carefully analyzes immigrants' skills, national origins, welfare use, economic mobility, and impact on the labor market, and he makes groundbreaking use of new data to trace current trends in ethnic segregation. He also evaluates the implications of the evidence for the type of immigration policy the that U.S. should pursue. Some of his findings are dramatic: Despite estimates that range into hundreds of billions of dollars, net annual gains from immigration are only about \$8 billion. In dragging down wages, immigration currently shifts about \$160 billion per year from workers to employers and users of immigrants' services. Immigrants today are less skilled than their predecessors, more likely to require public assistance, and far more likely to have children who remain in poor, segregated communities. Borjas considers the moral arguments against restricting immigration and writes eloquently about his own past as an immigrant from Cuba. But he concludes that in the current economic climate--which is less conducive to mass immigration of unskilled labor than past eras--it would be fair and wise to return immigration to the levels of the 1970s (roughly 500,000 per year) and institute policies to favor more skilled immigrants.

george borjas labor economics: Labor Economics George J. Borjas, 2000 The second edition of this well-received text blends coverage of traditional topics with modern theory and developments into a superb text by one of our top Labor Economists. The author's current experience at the Kennedy School of Government allows him to incorporate new policy examples and a leaner presentation of the theory.

george borjas labor economics: Friends Or Strangers George J. Borjas, 1990-04-09 Borjas (economics, U. of California, Santa Barbara) provides a pinched, crabby, misanthropic and xenophobic account of immigration that will likely please political conservatives, social troglodytes, and greedy entrepreneurs. Basically, he bemoans the low quality of recent immigrant labor, and, implicitly at least, the low quality of the immigrants themselves. Where did his family come from? Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

george borjas labor economics: Foundations of Migration Economics George J. Borjas, Barry R. Chiswick, 2019 The book presents research papers published over the past four decades by leading economists George J. Borjas and Barry R. Chiswick on the economics of international migration.

george borjas labor economics: Science and Engineering Careers in the United States Richard B. Freeman, Daniel L. Goroff, 2009-08-01 Beginning in the early 2000s, there was an upsurge of national concern over the state of the science and engineering job market that sparked a plethora of studies, commission reports, and a presidential initiative, all stressing the importance of maintaining American competitiveness in these fields. Science and Engineering Careers in the United States is the first major academic study to probe the issues that underlie these concerns. This volume provides new information on the economics of the postgraduate science and engineering job market, addressing such topics as the factors that determine the supply of PhDs, the career paths they follow after graduation, and the creation and use of knowledge as it is reflected by the amount of papers and patents produced. A distinguished team of contributors also explores the tensions between industry and academe in recruiting graduates, the influx of foreign-born doctorates, and the success of female doctorates. Science and Engineering Careers in the United States will raise new questions about stimulating innovation and growth in the American economy.

george borjas labor economics: Contemporary Labor Economics Campbell R. McConnell, Stanley L. Brue, David A. Macpherson, 2003 This textbook presents the new labor economics. While traditional topics such as labor law, structure of unions, and collective bargaining are included, the focus is on labor economics as an applied field of micro and macro theory. The authors assert that labor economics has become a critical part of the core of analytical economics and not merely tangential. Micro and Macro Economic principles are the only prerequisites to this one term book.

george borjas labor economics: *Small Differences That Matter* David Card, Richard B. Freeman, 2009-02-15 This volume, the first in a new series by the National Bureau of Economic Research that compares labor markets in different countries, examines social and labor market policies in Canada and the United States during the 1980s. It shows that subtle differences in unemployment compensation, unionization, immigration policies, and income maintenance programs have significantly affected economic outcomes in the two countries. For example: -Canada's social safety net, more generous than the American one, produced markedly lower poverty rates in the 1980s. -Canada saw a smaller increase in earnings inequality than the United States did, in part because of the strength of Canadian unions, which have twice the participation that U.S. unions do. -Canada's unemployment figures were much higher than those in the United States, not because the Canadian economy failed to create jobs but because a higher percentage of nonworking time was reported as unemployment. These disparities have become noteworthy as policy makers cite the experiences of the other country to support or oppose particular initiatives.

george borjas labor economics: Real World Labor , 2009

george borjas labor economics: Immigration, Trade, and the Labor Market John M. Abowd, Richard B. Freeman, 2007-12-01 Are immigrants squeezing Americans out of the work force? Or is competition with foreign products imported by the United States an even greater danger to those employed in some industries? How do wages and unions fare in foreign-owned firms? And are the media's claims about the number of illegal immigrants misleading? Prompted by the growing internationalization of the U.S. labor market since the 1970s, contributors to *Immigration, Trade, and the Labor Market* provide an innovative and comprehensive analysis of the labor market impact of the international movements of people, goods, and capital. Their provocative findings are brought into perspective by studies of two other major immigrant-recipient countries, Canada and Australia. The differing experiences of each nation stress the degree to which labor market institutions and economic policies can condition the effect of immigration and trade on economic outcomes. Contributors trace the flow of immigrants by comparing the labor market and migration behavior of individual immigrants, explore the effects of immigration on wages and employment by comparing the composition of the work force in local labor markets, and analyze the impact of trade on labor markets in different industries. A unique data set was developed especially for this study—ranging from an effort to link exports/imports with wages and employment in manufacturing industries, to a survey of illegal Mexican immigrants in the San Diego area—which will prove enormously valuable for future research.

george borjas labor economics: *The Impact of International Trade on Wages* Robert C. Feenstra, 2008-04-15 Since the early 1980s, the U.S. economy has experienced a growing wage differential: high-skilled workers have claimed an increasing share of available income, while low-skilled workers have seen an absolute decline in real wages. How and why this disparity has arisen is a matter of ongoing debate among policymakers and economists. Two competing theories have emerged to explain this phenomenon, one focusing on international trade and labor market globalization as the driving force behind the devaluation of low-skill jobs, and the other focusing on the role of technological change as a catalyst for the escalation of high-skill wages. This collection brings together innovative new ideas and data sources in order to provide more satisfying alternatives to the trade versus technology debate and to assess directly the specific impact of international trade on U.S. wages. This timely volume offers a thorough appraisal of the wage distribution predicament, examining the continued effects of technology and globalization on the labor market.

george borjas labor economics: *Labor Economics* George Borjas, 2007-03-13 George Borjas' well-received text blends coverage of traditional topics with modern theory and developments into a superb Labor Economics book. The Fourth Edition builds on the features and concepts that made the first three editions successful, updating and adding new content to keep the text on the cusp of recent events in the Labor Economics field. In addition, 4/e offers greater instructor support with a significant number of new end-of-chapter problems and a new test bank. Labor Economics continues

to be the most concise book available on the subject, but despite its brevity, instructors will find that all key topics are covered. Borjas' integration of theory with facts and coverage of latest research make his book one of the most popular at the middle and upper end of the market. The text stresses the ideas that labor economists use to understand how the labor market works.

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USA, Japan Europe and many developing countries.

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scholar in the field, *The Economics of Labor* is a four-volume collection of classic and contemporary contributions.

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technological progress, human capital accumulation, immigration, income inequality, financial institutions, and fiscal policy. The volume consists of a set of papers that were presented at a conference on the Prospects for Economic Growth in the United States, which was one of a series of events celebrating the 25th anniversary of Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy. The conference was sponsored by the Baker Institute's Center for Public Finance and held at Rice on December 6-7, 2018--

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