

The New Economics of Migration (Economics/courses/fall11-4292-001/18)

Some hypotheses that result from the new economics of migration:

1. Someone who has migrated internationally once is more likely to do so again.
2. International migration should be more likely for someone who is related to an earlier international migrant. Persons in households with an international migrant are more likely to migrate internationally. Sons are more likely to migrate if their fathers migrated earlier.
3. International migration requires that more barriers be overcome (e.g., language, religion, customs, papers/documents/visas), so networks are more important in international migration.
4. International migration is more likely from communities that have had many international migrants in the past.
5. Migrants from any given origin community are likely to initially locate in destination communities where their relatives and friends have located in the past.
6. Cumulative migration is more likely when the motivation to migrate comes from families/communities