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Gary S. Becker

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Gary S. Becker : The Challenge of Immigration (IEA Occasional Papers) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Challenge of Immigration (IEA Occasional Papers):

How can market-based solutions help solve the challenges of immigration? Nobel Prize winner Prof. Gary Becker, in this IEA Occasional Paper, proposes a radical policy which, if implemented by the coalition government, could raise over 600 million a year. Prof. Becker proposes that visas to work in the UK should be sold off. The coalition's immigration cap scheme could be amended using this proposal to ensure that the most suitable immigrants are allowed in. The people willing to pay the most to live in the UK are likely to be the same people who would contribute most to our economy. Executive Summary: Despite substantial economic growth in underdeveloped countries, there are still huge differences in wage levels between poorer and richer countries. Low fertility, especially in Europe, is also likely to lead to pressures that will encourage migration in future decades. Net migration has grown dramatically in recent years. In 1980, net migration to the UK was approximately zero and by 2005 the figure was 190,000 per annum. In the same period net migration to the USA more or less doubled to 1.1 million per annum. There were very substantial migration flows in the late nineteenth century but the USA imposed restrictions from the 1920s onwards. Those restrictions are onerous and involve bureaucratic controls. Given the extent of welfare states in countries with higher incomes, it would be difficult to go back to a policy of free migration. There would be many advantages to a policy of charging immigrants a fee. If a fee of (say) \$50,000 were charged, it would ensure that economically active migrants who had a real commitment to the country were most attracted. This fee could be used to lower other taxes. Charging a fee would be a much more efficient way of controlling economic migration than the use of quotas and other bureaucratic systems of control. Even a fee of \$50,000 would allow people on relatively low earnings to enter the USA if there were skill shortages. Given the level of wage differentials, such a fee could be paid back in a few years or in a decade or so. Certain categories of migrant might be allowed to benefit from a loans system to enable them to pay the fee over a period of years. This could operate rather like a student loans system in higher education. One advantage of using a fee rather than administrative controls would be that illegal immigrants would have a strong incentive to regularise their status - and would be allowed to do so legally. Such people would have to pay the required fee but would then be free to choose much more remunerative occupations. As such, the use of the price mechanism in migration policy could alleviate the scourge of illegal immigration.

About the Author Gary S. Becker is an economist, a professor of economics and sociology at the University of Chicago, and a professor at the Booth School of Business. He was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1992 and received the United States Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2007. He is currently a Rose-Marie and Jack R. Anderson senior fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. Diane Coyle is an economist and a former advisor to the UK treasury. She is a member of the UK Competition Commission and vice chairman of the BBC Trust. She is the author of *The Economics of Enough*, *Governing the World Economy* *Polity*, *Paradoxes of Prosperity*, and *The Weightless World*.