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we fail to find evidence for increase in in-migration or decrease in out-migration in districts where elite public colleges were established.

Education-based and migration-based migration are still in equilibrium dependent on personal choices/perceptions

Dasar INPRES
led educational attainment by 0.12 to 0.19 years per school built per 1,000 people. It also led to a wage increase of 1.5% to 2.7% per year of schooling.

Education

Migration

We expect to see more negative educational selection of migrants from Mexico, due to the low returns to education in illegal jobs in the U.S.

The results of this paper also suggest that as migration networks continue to develop, we should expect to see more negative educational selection of migrants from Mexico, due to the low returns to education in illegal jobs in the U.S.

Education and Migration

- Broad empirical literature review on education and migration
- 10 papers + Handbook of the Economics of Education, Volume 4, Chapter 4

- Goal of the project:
- Extract and summarize key findings
- “debunk” so commonly assumed effects

Education

- **India:** Elite public colleges indirectly increase private school enrollment by 20% and educational attainment by 0.3-0.8 years (Jagnani & Khanna, 2020).
- **Indonesia:** Sekolah Dasar INPRES increased educational attainment by 0.12 to 0.19 years per school built per 1,000 children. It also led to a wage increase of 1.5% to 2.7% per additional year of schooling (Duflo, 2001).
- **Kenya:** Girls in scholarship schools improved test scores by 0.19 standard deviations. Boys in scholarship schools saw test score gains (0.08 standard deviations), despite being ineligible. Low-scoring girls improved as much as high-scoring girls, indicating externalities from increased effort. Teacher attendance improved by 4.8 percentage points in program schools (Kremer et al., 2009).

Migration

- **China:** Education-based and work-based migration are substitutes, equilibrium depends on personal choices/perferences (Liao et al., 2020).
- **Indonesia:** We estimate a 22% increase in labor productivity from removing all barriers. Reducing migration costs to the U.S. level, a high-mobility benchmark, leads to a 7.1% productivity boost (Storeygard, 2019).
- **20 African Developing Countries:** These findings are hard to reconcile with a spatial equilibrium. Instead, they suggest that developing countries are undergoing a reallocation of workers to densely populated areas, consistent with many models of structural change but inconsistent with models that assume a simple static spatial equilibrium (Gollin et al., 2017).

Germany: Girls arriving in Germany **after age 6** is **attenuated** due to their immigration experience (Lemmermann & Riphahn, 2018)

Germany: The marginal effect of a **later age at migration** appears to be **downward** biased as long as family fixed effects are not accounted for. Immigrating at age 15 vs. age 1 increases the risk of not graduating from secondary school by 47 percentage points and reduces the number of years of education by almost 2 years (Lemmermann & Riphahn, 2018).

Germany: We find the educational attainment of **female immigrants** to be much more sensitive to age at migration than the attainment of males. Critical age of migration under 6/7 (Lemmermann & Riphahn, 2018).

Education

Migration

Mexico: The results of this paper also suggest that as migration networks continue to develop, we should expect to see more **negative educational** selection of migrants from Mexico, due to the low returns to education in illegal jobs in the U.S (McKenzie et al., 2010)

Indonesia: Mobility amplifies the returns to education, increasing output but **draining rural regions**. Sekolah Dasar Inpres program increased long-run aggregate output by 6%, and that mobility accounts for half of this effect (Bryan & Morten, 2018).

Mexico: We then show that the **probability of migration is increasing with education** in communities with low migrant networks, low cost but decreasing with education in communities with high migrant networks, high migration cost (McKenzie et al., 2010).

Indonesia: We **fail** to find evidence for increase in in-migration or decrease in out-migration in districts where elite public colleges were established (Jagnani & Khanna, 2020).

Education

Migration

China: Education-based migration only amounts to **one-fifth** of that of work-based migration, it contributes more to per capita output growth than work-based migration owing to its high-skilled nature (Liao et al., 2020).

20 African Developing Countries : Households with **more-educated** household heads experience **better access** to electricity at almost all levels of population density. Still, the urban-rural gradients documented earlier persist even within these education categories (Gollin et al., 2017).

Overall, wages of immigrants seem to rise more slowly with educational attainment than wages of natives, suggesting that immigrants face a lower return to schooling in the host country than natives do.

With the exception of Australia, the foreign-born earn overall less than the native-born, in particular in the United States where the median wage gap amounts to 21%. While in the lowest education group, immigrants tend to earn slightly more than comparable natives

