

**PHILIP L. MARTIN**

Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics  
University of California, Davis, CA 95616  
Tel (530) 752-1530; Fax (530) 752-5614  
[plmartin@ucdavis.edu](mailto:plmartin@ucdavis.edu) OR <http://martin.ucdavis.edu>

Philip Martin is Professor of Agricultural and Resource Economics at the University of California-Davis. He has worked on labor and immigration issues for three decades, served on several federal commissions, and testifies frequently before Congress. He is an award-winning author who works for UN agencies around the world, in Eastern Europe and Turkey, North Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Martin has also studied the evolving global wine industry.

Below are summaries of recent DOS talks. Each 30-40 minute talk has a Powerpoint with 25-35 slides that is usually followed by Q&A.

**Managing Migration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Global and US Trends and Implications for XX**

There are 215 million international migrants around the world, and 20 percent are in the US. The US is unusual in having more unauthorized migrants than any other industrial country, 11-12 million, which is the number of international migrants in Russia, the world's number two migration country. The US has front doors for legal immigrants, side doors for temporary visitors, and back doors for the unauthorized, and much of the immigration policy debate involves how these doors interact. For example, should most immigrants be in the US when they receive immigrant visas, as occurs today? Should the unauthorized be allowed to become legal immigrants and citizens? Many other countries study the US experience to learn what works and what does not work.

**Immigration and Integration: US Experience and Implications for XXX**

A seventh of US residents were born abroad, and half of the 22 million foreign-born residents who are not naturalized US citizens are unauthorized. The major integration instrument for the 1.1 million immigrants, 500,000 guest workers, and 300,000 unauthorized foreigners" admitted" each year is the labor market. Integration-via-work has several advantages, including giving migrants what they want, jobs at higher wages, enlisting employers as migrant advocates, and reducing public opposition to low-skilled migrants. However, some migrants wind up with jobs but with little access to health and pension benefits. The US has working-poor immigrants, while many European countries have non-working immigrants.

**Migration, Integration, und Elections 2012**

The US has been debating what to do about unauthorized foreigners for the past decade, when their number rose by 50 percent to 11-12 million. Most immigrants are integrated via private-sector jobs, making full employment the major integration policy. Less than half of the immigrants in the US are naturalized US citizens who can vote, and most of the naturalized Americans who vote are Hispanic and Asian. There were about 124 million votes cast in November 2012 and:

- Whites cast 90 million votes and voted 39-59 percent for Obama
- Blacks cast 20 million votes and voted 93-6 percent for Obama
- Hispanics cast 10 million votes and voted 71-27 percent for Obama
- Asians cast 4 million votes and voted 73-26 percent for Obama

### **The Global Quest for Talent: US Experience and Implications for XXX**

Most countries welcome foreign “talent,” entrepreneurs and well-educated foreigners who can promote innovation and growth. The US has successfully attracted talent by welcoming large numbers of foreign students, allowing some to stay up to 30 months after graduation for “training” or up to six years as H-1B workers, and allowing employers to sponsor temporary workers for immigrant visas. The practical issues include to define and implement talent attraction programs: should governments rely on employers, set minimum education and salary criteria, or both?

### **US Recession and Recovery: Implications for XX**

The US is emerging from its worst recession in a half century, with a slower recovery in the labor and housing markets than in previous recovers. Private-sector job growth resumed in 2010, but the housing crisis lingers; almost a third of Americans with mortgages owe more on their houses than they are worth. Federal, state, and local governments are grappling with debts, raising questions about whether US consumers can soon return to their role as the world’s economic locomotive.

### **Trade and Migration: NAFTA, CAFTA, Mode 4, and TPP**

The US has signed free-trade agreements with countries that send large numbers of migrants, including Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. NAFTA has limited free mobility provisions for professionals, but not CAFTA, and the WTO’s Mode 4 negotiations have made limited progress on more mobility for service providers. The Trans-Pacific Partnership, being negotiated with eight Pac Rim countries, is likely to deal with labor standards but not migration.

### **Inside the Bottle: The Wine Business**

About seven billion gallons of wine are produced each year, a gallon for every person on earth. Europe produces and consumes almost three-fourths of the world’s wine, but the US surpassed France to become the number one wine consuming market in 2010 and the number four producer, behind France, Italy and Spain. New World wines from Australia, California, and Chile made from one variety of grapes appear to be winning consumer palates, encouraging a trend away from European-style consistent input rules toward consistent output taste.

### **US Agriculture and Trade: Entering a New Era?**

US farmers are enjoying record net income, exports, and land values, and may be poised to accept changes in the government support system of the past seven decades. US government support for agriculture is meant to stabilize commodity prices and farm incomes. The US is unlikely to reduce farm supports as much as countries such as New Zealand, but high prices for major commodities and increasing competition from Brazil and other countries in traditional export markets could provide the impetus to modify US farm supports in ways that could re-invigorate the Doha trade talks.