

Globalization, Development and Migration (MEP & MEPIN)
Prof. Marco Lossani

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course covers essential relations among the process of economic development (in low-income countries), globalization and migration flows, taking both a theoretical and narrative approach. The course is divided in three units. The first unit is focussed on the analysis of the interactions among capital (physical and human) accumulation, demographic factors and technology, and (economic and political) institutions in the determination of growth and development. In the second unit, drivers and consequences of the globalization (real and financial) process are analysed. The third and final unit is dedicated to the study of migration flows, analysing their determinants and implications both for origination and destination countries.

Class participation is not graded, but is actively encouraged. There is not a class textbook. However, students will be heavily supplied with articles made available on the website for the course. It is most important that students keep up to date with the readings for the course.

COURSE SYLLABUS

I. Development

The Development Gap
Growth and Development: the relation
Growth: Proximate Factors.
 Factor Accumulation
 Technological innovation
Growth: Deep Factors.
 Geography
 Institutions
 Interdependence

II. Globalization

Interdependence (real and financial): definitions
Interdependence and globalization: relations
Globalization: drivers
Globalization: effects
Globalization: winners and losers

III. Migration

Migration: definition
Globalization and Migration: relations
Migration: drivers
 Economic Migrants
 Political and Environmental Refugees
Migration: effects
 Origination countries: brain drain
 Destination countries: integration costs
Migration: winners and losers

Development, Globalization and Migration: what are the links?

References

I. Development

Roland, G. (2014), *Development Economics*, New York, Pearson, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.

II. Globalization

[Antras P. \(2021\), De-Globalisation ? Global Value Chains in the Post-COVID-19 Age](#)

[BIS \(2017\), Annual Report. Understanding Globalization](#)

[CORE Project \(2016\), The Nation and the World Economy, Unit 18](#)

[European Parliament \(2020\), Slowing Down or Changing Track?](#)

[IMF \(2016\), Globalization. Insiders and Outsiders, Finance and Development; December](#)

[PIIE \(2019\), What Is Globalization?](#)

Roland, G. (2014), *Development Economics*, New York, Pearson, Chapter 6.

III. Migration

[Borjas, G. \(2015\), Immigration and Globalization. A Review Essay, Journal of Economic Literature](#)

[Clemens, M. \(2011\), Economics and Emigration: Trillion-Dollar Bills on the Sidewalk?, Journal of Economic Perspectives 25\(3\)](#)

Freeman, R. (2006), People Flows in Globalization, *Journal of Economic Perspectives*- 20 (2)

[NAS\(2016\), The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration, Ch. 4, Washington D.C., The National Academies Press.](#)

[SUNY LEVIN Institute \(2017\), Migration and Globalization, Globalization 101](#)
[VV.AA. \(2016\), Symposium: Immigration and Labor Markets, Journal of Economic Perspectives, Fall](#)

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Draghi M. (2024), Paul Volcker Adress, NABE.

[Peters, M. \(2017\) Trading Barriers. Immigration and the Remaking of Globalization, Ch.1. Princeton, Princeton University Press.](#)

[Rodrik, D. \(2017a\), The Trouble with Globalization, The Milken Institute Review](#)

[Rodrik, D. \(2017b\), Populism and the Economics of Globalization, mimeo, Harvard University.](#)