All Roads Lead to Open Borders:

The Ethics and Social Science of Immigration

Bryan Caplan

Dep't of Economics and Mercatus Center

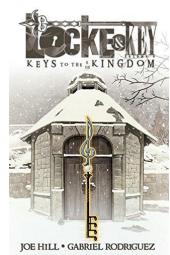
George Mason University

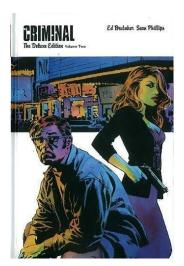
Zach Weinersmith
Saturday Morning Breakfast Cereal

What's a Graphic Novel?

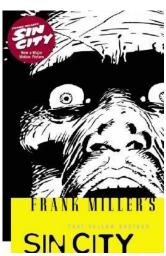
- Graphic novels are literarily serious comic books.
- Goal: Use the vocabulary of comics to show-and-tell a story that is...
 - Well-plotted
 - Well-written
 - Visually engaging
- Why write a graphic novel instead of a "real" novel? For starters:
 - Faster pacing.
 - More immersive, especially for description (as opposed to dialogue).
 - "A picture is worth a thousand words."
- Most graphic novels, like most novels, are works of fiction.

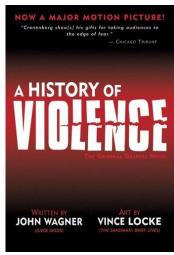






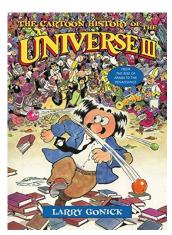


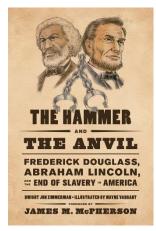


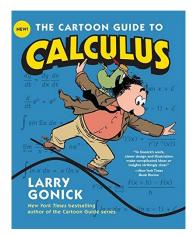


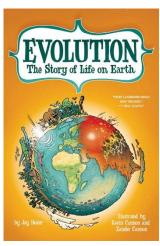
What's a Non-Fiction Graphic Novel?

- Some graphic novels, however, are nonfiction.
- Their goal is not merely to entertain, but to inform.
- Why not just write a regular non-fiction book? All the preceding reasons, plus...
- Better communication and retention:
 - Almost every good teacher interweaves words and pictures. Why? Because it works!
 - Making analogies and thought experiments more vivid.
 - If it bores, it's ignored.
- The range of non-fiction graphic novels is vast: history, biography, math, science, how-to, philosophy, and...

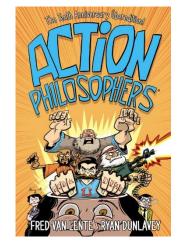




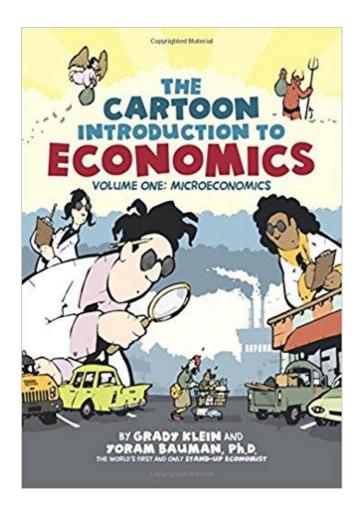


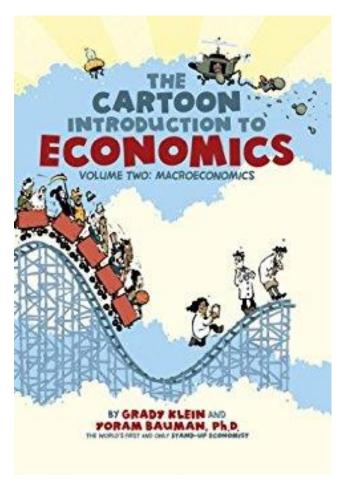


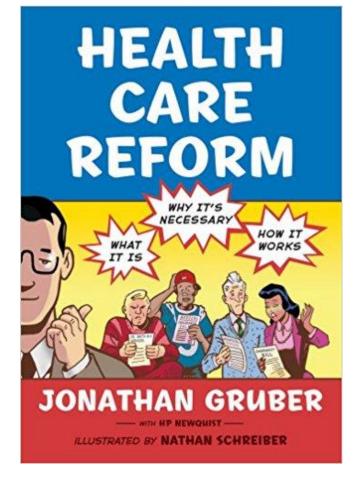




Economics!







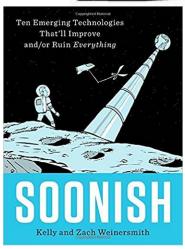
My Project

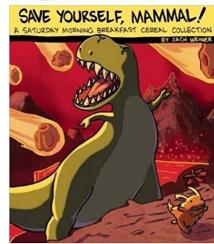
- Over the last 15 years, I've explored and defended the open borders position on immigration - mostly on EconLog, plus one journal article and one book chapter.
- There's lots of fascinating relevant research out there, but most of the authors do little to market their research or tie it to larger issues.
 - Almost none includes undergrads or intelligent laymen in the target audience.
- My project: a non-fiction graphic novel to bring all the main arguments and research together in a scholarly yet entertaining way.
- Division of labor: I do previsualizations and write the script. My collaborator, Zach Weinersmith, does the art and extra dialogue (with colors by Mary Cagle).

Zach Weinersmith









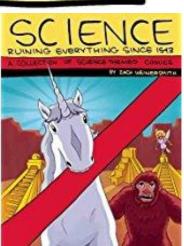






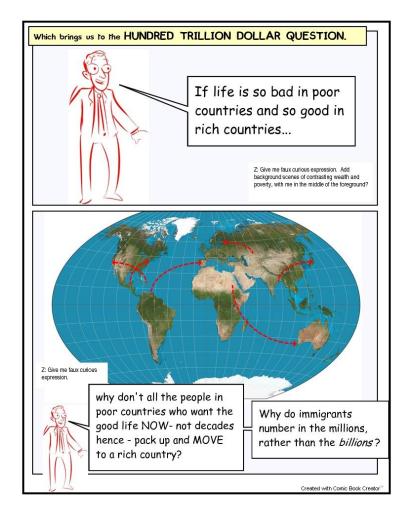


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Chapter 1: Global Apartheid

- Massive gaps in global living standards are a major economic puzzle: Why don't people just move from poor countries to rich countries?
- Answer: immigration restrictions. Contrary to popular belief, they're highly effective at preventing movement.
- Intuitively, these laws seem unfair. Why is mandatory discrimination against people who "chose the wrong parents" morally permissible?
- Why not just have open borders? There are four big rationales for the status quo.
 - Preventing poverty.
 - Protecting native taxpayers.
 - Protecting our culture.
 - Political externalities.
- Chapters 2-5 sequentially address each set of arguments.

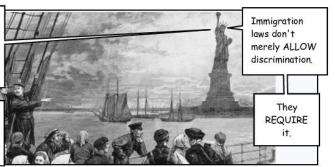


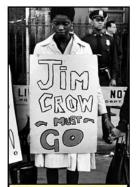




But the mere fact that countries CAN stop immigration hardly means they SHOULD.

Immigration laws tell peaceful people where they're allowed to live, work, and shop.





It's wrong to tell people where they can live or work because they're black...



or women...









WHY ISN'T IT EQUALLY WRONG TO TELL PEOPLE WHERE THEY CAN LIVE OR WORK BECAUSE THEY WERE BORN IN MEXICO, HAITI, OR INDIA?







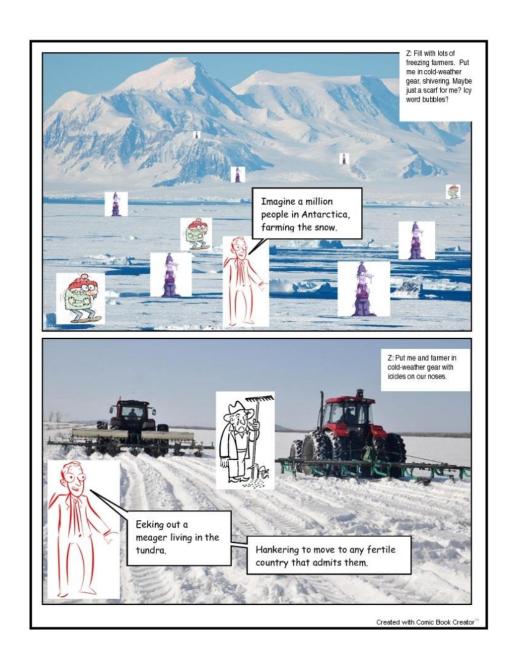


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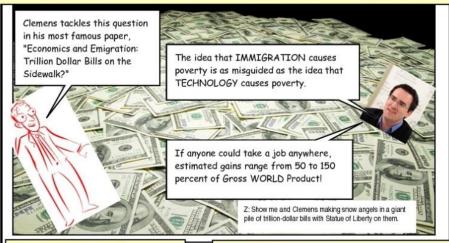
Chapter 2: Trillion Dollar Bills on the Sidewalk

- Most people are vastly more productive in the First World than the Third World.
- If it were legal, market forces would lead to massive labor reallocation, enriching the world.
- Standard estimates of the economic gains from this are enormous. In equilibrium, open borders roughly doubles GWP.
- Distributional effects are far less studied.
- Immigrants who produce what you produce hurt you, while immigrants who produce what you consume help you. But with gains this big, net losers would almost surely be rare. Who lost from the Industrial Revolution?
- The Arithmetic Fallacy, Diaspora Dynamics, and Zombie Economies.

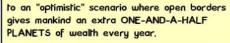


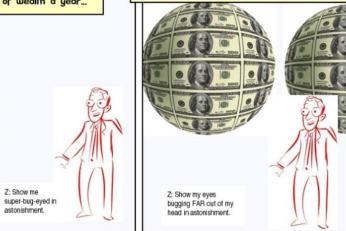


So what would happen in an open borders world where anyone could take a job anywhêre

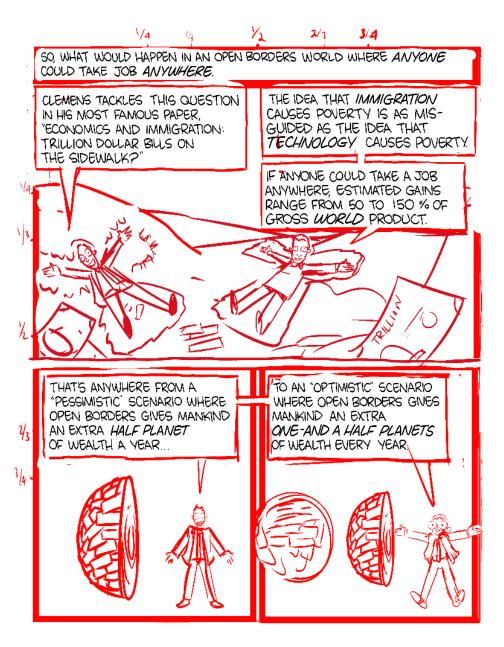


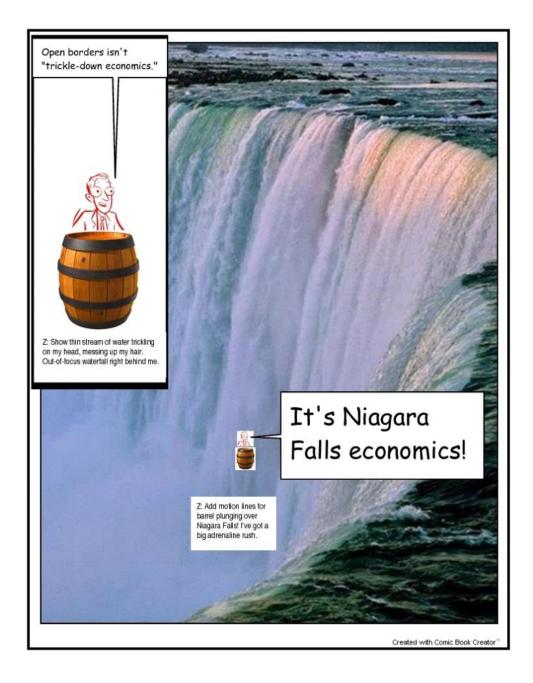
That's anywhere from a "pessimistic" scenario where open borders gives mankind an extra HALF PLANET of wealth a year...



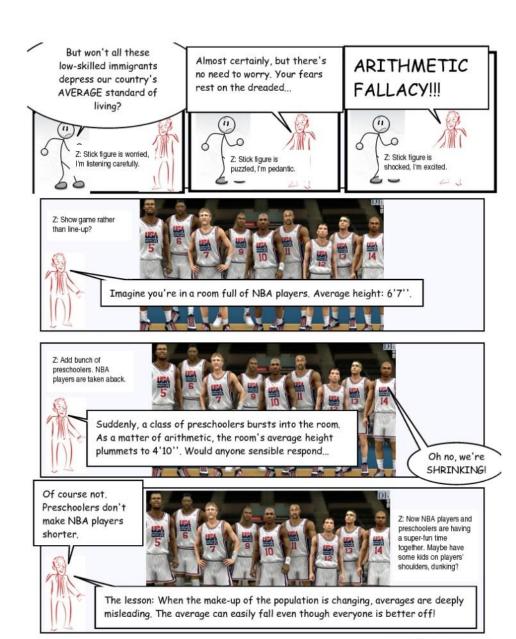


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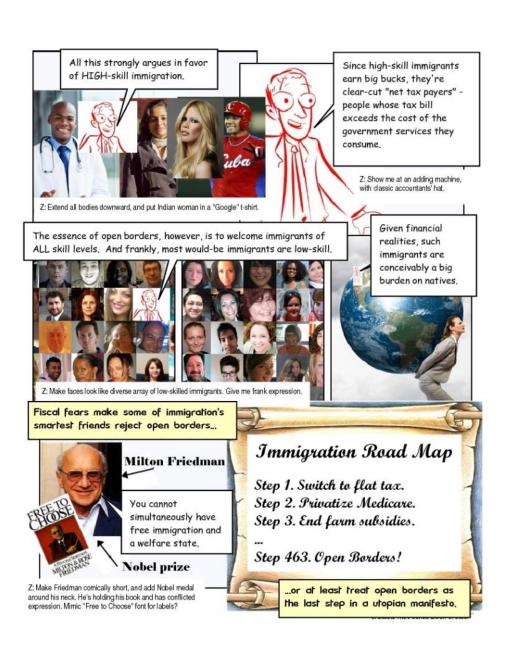






Chapter 3: The Native's Burden

- Free services and progressive taxes tend to make low-skilled immigration a bad deal for natives.
- Friedman: "You cannot simultaneously have free immigration and a welfare state."
- But two factors cut the other way:
 - Non-rival goods.
 - Welfare state's focus on the young and old.
- Accounting for all these factors, latest NAS report comes out with positive net fiscal effects for everyone except low-skilled elderly.







True, plenty of immigrants have kids - and statisticians count all "natives." But the savings are no definitional trickery.

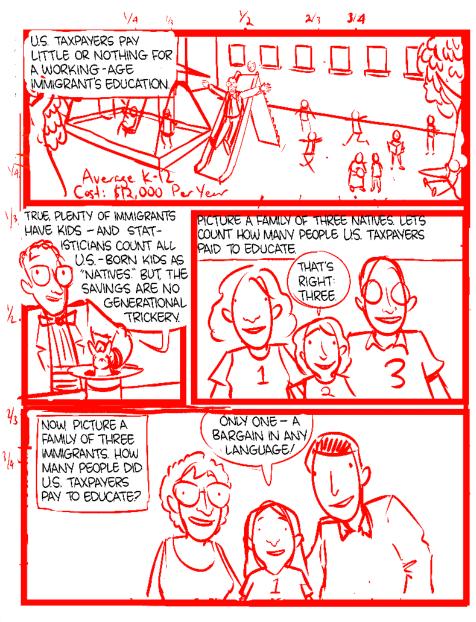
U.S.-born kids as

Z: Put me in a magicians' outfit, pulling a rabbit out of a hat.

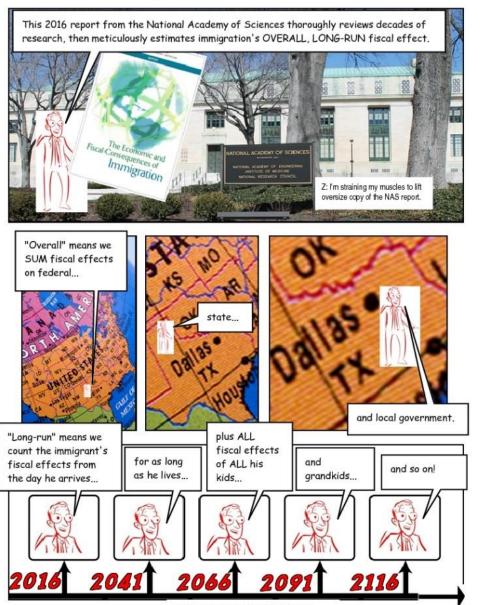
Picture a family of three natives. Let's count how many people U.S. taxpayers paid to educate.

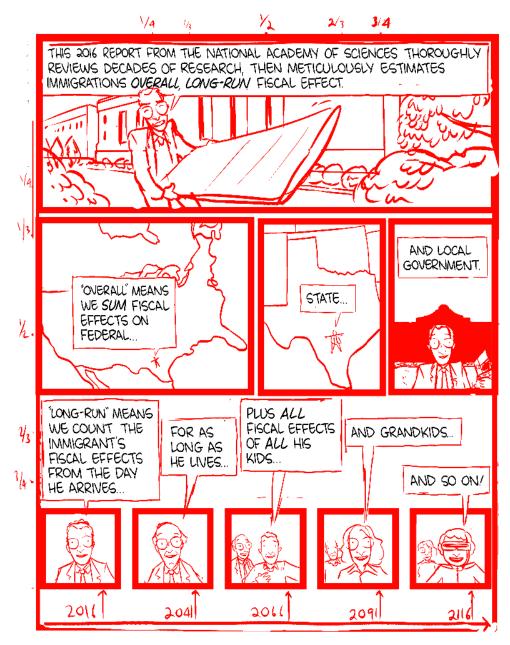






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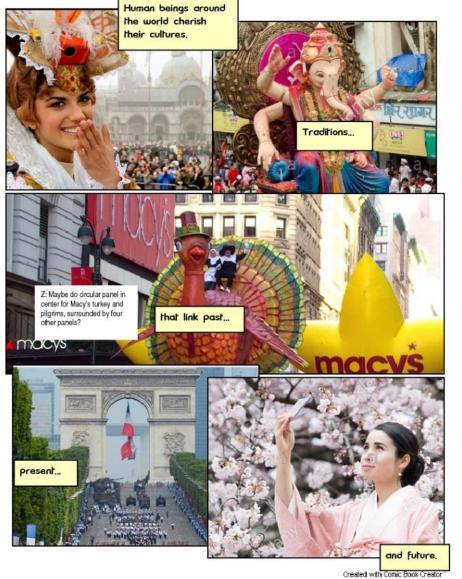




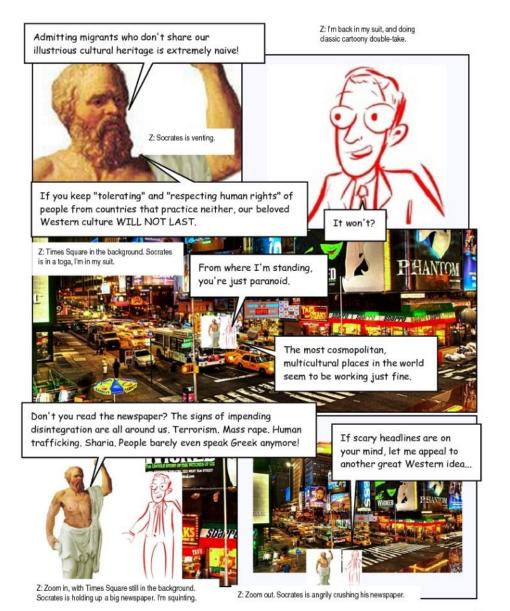


Chapter 4: Crimes Against Culture

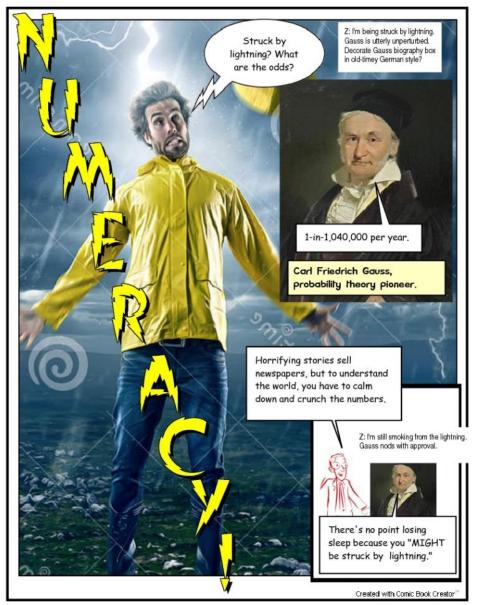
- Will open borders destroy our culture or spread it?
- Leading cultural complaints are deeply innumerate.
 - Terrorism
 - Crime
 - English acquisition
- The power of pre-assimilation.
- Trust is overrated and so is trust persistence.
- Western culture is a hardy weed.



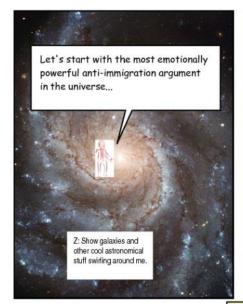


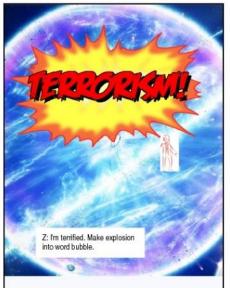












Indiscriminately murdering the innocent is unthinkably evil.

And in the First World, the foreign-born are responsible for most terrorism. From 1975–2015, foreign-born terrorists were responsible for 88% of all terrorism deaths on U.S. soil.





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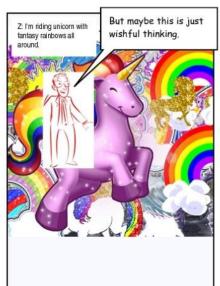


AND IN THE FIRST WORLD, THE FOREIGN BORN ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MOST TERRORISM. FROM 1975 TO 2015, FOREIGN-BORN TERRORISTS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR 88% OF ALL TERRORISM DEATHS ON U.S. SOIL.



Chapter 5: The Golden Goose on Trial

- Immigrants come to the First World for the fruits of freedom. But do they appreciate freedom itself?
 - If you take the Median Voter Model seriously, this could be a big concern.
- Foreign-born are now much more Democratic than natives. But what about their policy views?
- Foreign-born are more economically liberal and socially conservative, but:
 - It's a moderate difference.
 - They vote far less than natives.
 - Gilens and others find politicians pay little attention to low-income voters.
 - Cohesion and the welfare state.
- "Magic dirt" versus "magic culture."
- Ancestry research.
- The effects of national IQ on national outcomes.
 - Checking the math.
 - Strong evidence of reverse causation.





ultimately use their new-found

political freedom...





