**Unit 1 Text A Drain or Gain?**

***1. Read Paragraph 3 and find out in what aspects will “an exodus of highly skilled people” be “brain gain” for their home countries?***

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| **Argument 1: the effects of remittances** |
| **Argument 2: the beneficial effects of returning migrants** |
| **Argument 3: the possibility that being able to migrate to greener pastures induces people to get more education** |

***2. Read Paragraphs 4, 6, 7, 8 and find the evidence that are used to support the argument in each paragraph.***

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| **Paragraph** | **Argument** | **Evidence** |
| Para. 4 | The most obvious way in which migrants repay their homelands is through remittances. | 1. Workers from developing countries remitted a total of $325 billion in 2010,according to the World Bank.  2. In Lebanon, Lesotho, Nepal, Tajikistan and a few other places, remittances are more than 20% of GDP.  3. A study of Romanian migrants to America found that the average emigrant earned almost $12,000 a year more in America than he would have done in his native land, a huge premium for someone from a country where income per person is around $7,500. |
| Para. 6 | There are more subtle ways in which the departure of some skilled people may aid poorer countries. | 1. Studies have found that unemployment rates among young people with college degrees in countries like Morocco and Tunisia are several multiples of those among the poorly educated |
| Para. 7 | The possibility of emigration may even have beneficial effects on those who choose to stay, by giving people in poor countries an incentive to invest in education. | 1. A study of Cape Verdeans finds that an increase of ten percentage points in young people’s perceived probability of emigrating raises the probability of their completing secondary school by around eight points.  2. A series of coups beginning in 1987 was seen by Fijians of Indian origin as permanently harming their prospects in the country by limiting their share of government jobs and political power. This set off a wave of emigration. Yet young Indians in Fiji became more likely to go to university even as the outlook at home dimmed. |
| Para. 8 | Migrants can also affect their home country directly. | 1. In a recent book about the Indian diaspora, Devesh Kapur of the University of Pennsylvania argues that Indians in Silicon Valley helped shape the regulatory structure for India’s home-grown venture-capital industry. He also argues that these people helped Indian software companies break into the American market by vouching for their quality.  2. The study of Romanian migrants found that returnees earned an average of 12-14% more than similar people who had stayed at home. |

***3. Paraphrase the following sentence.*  (Please see P.11 for some tips)**

Several economists believe that the brain-drain hypothesis fails to account for the effects of remittances, for the beneficial effects of returning migrants, and for the possibility that being able to migrate to greener pastures induces people to get more education.

Revised version(after class): Some economists are opposed to the brain-drain hypothesis because of its ignorance of remittances that migrants send back, many advantages brought by returning migrants and the incentive for people to get more education given by the belief that one can migrate to a more developed country.

Origin version(before class): On the one hand, migrants send a lot of remittances back to their country. On the other hand, when some of them return, many benefits are brought to their homeland. At the same time, since there’s an opportunity that you can migrate to a more developed country for a better life as long as you study hard, that kind of thought may encourage people in developing countries to get more education. All of the positive aspects of emigration above are not considered by the brain-drain hypothesis, so some economists believe that the brain-drain hypothesis is not comprehensive enough.