Introduction to the M&D
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Outline of presentation

• International migration as the global phenomenon
• Beginnings and selected trends in M & D linkages (remittances)
International migration

- *Human migration* is one of the oldest, the strongest and (in fact) omnipresent form of globalized processes
- People have always been on the move, temporally or permanently, and they have moved great geographical distances.
- In 2010 about 3% of the world’s population (214 mil. people) was living outside of their country of birth (UNPD 2010).
Definition – long-term international migrant

- A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.

- From the perspective of the country of departure the person will be a longterm emigrant and from that of the country of arrival the person will be a long-term immigrant (UN 1998: 17-18; IOM 2003: 296).
Reasons for migration

No one leaves home without very good reasons.
Most people prefer their home countries and will stay if conditions are even barely tolerable.
Basic problem is not why people migrate out, but rather "why not". (William Petersen)
Migration is rational solution (life strategy).
Theories of migration

Try to explain causes (motives) of human migration,
There is no single, coherent theory of international migration,
Fragmented set of theories from various viewpoints (disciplines)
Understanding of contemporary migratory processes in its complexity needs
Sophisticated theory based on tools of many disciplines, levels of analysis and variety of viewpoints and hypothesis.
Classical theoretical approaches

Neoclassical Economics (macro & micro)
The New Economics of Migration
Segment Labour-market Theory
World-Systems Theory
Cumulative Causation
Migration Systems Theory
Network Theory
Transnational Social Spaces
Forced Migration
Beginnings

Research already began in late 1960s, accelerated in 1990s. One of the first report of UN (1996) aimed on the issue expressed that international migration and development are interrelated and the linkages are numerous and complex. Ten years later new report (UN 2006) progressed forward the issue and is already focused on the demographic, social and economic aspects of international migration in relation to development.
During the last decade the discussion about M&D linkages moved to focus on the 3 principal concerns (Newland 2007):

• optimism about positive impacts of remittances and other contributions by emigrants to their home countries,
• concerns about posit./negat. impacts of skilled migration, and
• any hope that accelerated development might slow migration flows from the developing countries toward the North.
Globalized migration

• Development in transport networks, quick and low cost links between even distant places (in partic. cheap air travel) allows easy frequent mass population movement.

• The development of global communications (cell phones) and entertainment networks (electronic media) has helped expand awareness of life in other countries.

• The association with „modern attractions / temptations“ and new cultural patterns and lifestyles of reach societies (Graham 2000: 188).

• Low-cost labour forces supply facilitates cheap production which can be exported on the global market (Held et al. 2003: 299).
Migration in unprecedented scale?

Development studies tends to look at migration as the population movements which are happening at an unprecedented scale (de Haan 1999: 2-3).

International migration is thought to be at an ‘all-time high’, and it is perceived as a ‘global challenge’ (e.g. Martin, Widgren 1996 and 2002).

In contemporary studies of migration in developing countries, there is much emphasis on migration as an option of last choice for impoverished peasants.
M & D - development studies view

Much of the development literature focuses on movements of people as a result of crises – environmental, natural, economic, political or demographic.

Migration is a normal element of most, if not all societies, but development studies did not integrate the analyses of migration within those of agricultural and rural development issue for a long time de Haan (1999: 1-2).
Estimated number of international migrants at mid-year in the world and percentage share of internat. migrants in the population (UNPD 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimated number of international migrants</th>
<th>International migrants as a share of the world population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>75,463,352</td>
<td>2.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>78,443,933</td>
<td>2.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>81,335,779</td>
<td>2.2 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>86,789,304</td>
<td>2.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>99,275,898</td>
<td>2.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>111,013,230</td>
<td>2.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>154,945,333</td>
<td>2.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>165,080,235</td>
<td>2.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>176,735,772</td>
<td>2.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>190,633,564</td>
<td>3.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>213,943,812</td>
<td>3.1 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends

• Europe, the historically dominant source of international migration towards Africa, Asia, LA, registered dramatic changes – after 1945 western Europe began to attract significant numbers of workers from southern Europe, etc.
• By the late 1960s workers came from developing countries mainly.
• Similar trends occurred in traditional immigrant-receiving states such as Austr, Can, USA, and their societies started to be multi-ethnic
• → phenomenon of international migration began one of the prime structural attributes of industrialized countries (Massey et al. 1997: 257).
Percentage share - OECD

• The significant growth in percentage share of international migrants in national population for a last five decades registered the USA (from 5.2% in 1960 to 13.5% in 2010) and Spain (0.8%→14.1) with a growing potential for future.

• Similarly, Germany, the UK, Italy and Japan recorded strong (almost triple) growth in percentage share of international migrants in their population in the meantime due to globalized demand for cheap and flexible labour.
Table: Estimated number of international migrants at mid-year in selected countries and percentage share of international migrants in the population (in 1960 and 2010)

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>5.2 %</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>13.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>*5.9</td>
<td>*7.5 %</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>13.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>15.4 %</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>21.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.7 %</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.2 %</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>10.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>16.6 %</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>21.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.5 %</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>7.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6 %</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.8 %</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* data for 1990

Source: Data from UNPD (2005 and 2010)
In fact, there are countries with higher absolute and relative figures of international migrants in the national population which are not OECD members.

Some of the states have more foreign immigrants in their society than national citizens.

The highest percentage share of international migrants inside national population in 2005 had Qatar (78.3%), followed by (in descending order) UAE (71.4%), Kuwait (62.1%), Bahrain (40.7%) and Saudi Arabia (with “only” 25.9%).
Table: Estimated number of international migrants at mid-year and percentage share of international migrants in the population in selected countries of the Persian Gulf (in 1960 and 2005)

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>17.1 %</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>40.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>32.6 %</td>
<td>1,669</td>
<td>62.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>32.0 %</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>78.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>1.6 %</td>
<td>6,361</td>
<td>25.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4 %</td>
<td>3,212</td>
<td>71.4 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data from UNPD (2005)
Poor or skilled?

- It is widely believed that most migrants come from the poorest educated populations. This is incorrect.
- In fact, emigrants are usually better educated than those left behind.

- The vast majority en route to the OECD countries, possess a secondary (high school) education or higher - with the exception of short distance movements across borders (i.e., people migrating from Mexico and Central America to the US, or Turks to Germany) (UNFPA 2006: 5).
Labour migration and remittances

• Remittances are financial or goods transfers from migrants staying abroad.
• It runs in both directions.
• 2009 - registered remittances flows to developing countries amounted to 307 billion USD (x 120 billion USD for ODA).
• Remittances have remained more resilient flow compared with private debt and equity flows and FDI.
### Resource Flows to Developing Countries

**US$ billions**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FDI</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private debt and portfolio equity</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sources: World Development Indicators database and World Bank Migration and Remittances Unit.*
Top Remittance-Receiving Countries, 2010e

US$ billions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Remittances</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>51.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
developing countries. Estimates suggest that the global flow of migrant workers’ remittances to developing countries was over $250 billion in 2007, with this including only those remittances sent through official channels. Since in many countries of emigration, a substantial proportion of remittances are sent through informal channels, the total volume of remittances is certainly considerably higher.

Remittances are a particularly stable source of external development finance for developing countries, reacting in a less volatile way to economic booms and downturns, and likely to rise over the medium term.

Recent research in level, depth, and severity of remittances has shown significant effects on development policy-makers. The World Bank argues that remittances are a particularly stable source of external development finance for developing countries, reacting in a less volatile way to economic booms and downturns, and likely to rise over the medium term.
Remittances Compared with Other Resource Flows

Remittance Flows Are Large and Resilient

US$ Billions

- FDI
- Remittances
- ODA
- Private debt and portfolio equity

Years: 1991 to 2010e
The economic effects of migration

• If the economies of developed regions are to continue to grow, developed countries will require more migrants to undertake low-paying work that their native citizens are unwilling to do – particularly at the low wages and working conditions offered.

• These jobs—known as the “four Ds”: dirty, difficult, demeaning and dangerous - include garbage collection, street cleaning, construction, mining, sex work, etc (UNFPA 2006: 5).
The development limits of migration

Social effects
- family - education - „toys or love“
Conclusion

Processes of globalization accelerate the international migration movements but the relative figures of international migrants as a share of world’s population increase very slowly.

International migratory movements have big economic, sociocultural and demographic impacts on sending, transit and receiving areas.

The remittances is more stable financial flow than others (ODA, FDI, etc.) however the combination each of them seem to be more effective.

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Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN 
Available on http://esa.un.org/migration

Thank you very much for your attention!

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