



Human Development Report 2009

Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development

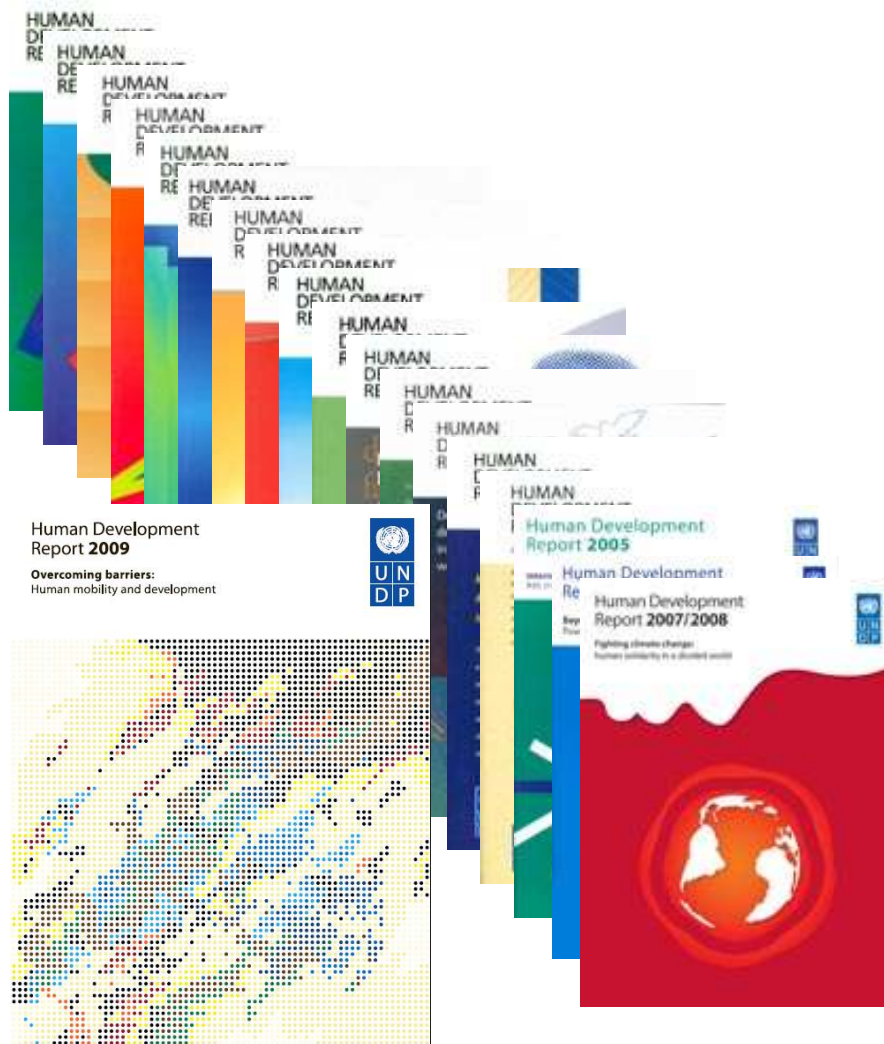
Jeni Klugman
Director, HDRO

Eighth Coordination Meeting on
International Migration
16-17 November 2009



Annual Global HDRs since 1990

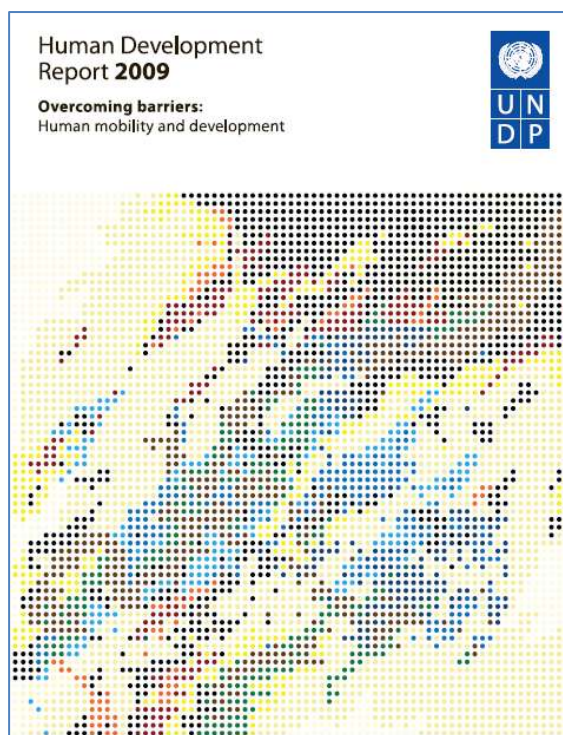
- A flagship publication -- advancing the notion that development is about expanding the choices people have to lead lives they value.



1. Concept and Measurement
2. Financing
3. Global Dimensions
4. People's Participation
5. Human Security
6. Gender
7. Economic Growth
8. Poverty
9. Consumption
10. Globalization
11. Human Rights
12. New technologies
13. Democracy
14. MDGs
15. Cultural Liberty
16. Aid, trade and security
17. Water
18. Climate Change
19. Mobility (2009)

HDR09: Overcoming Barriers

- Focus on people and broader dimensions of well-being – brings important insights to the topic of migration.
 - covers movement across and behind borders, process and outcomes



Broad reach:

- Since launch, **over 3 million views**, with visitors from 223 countries and territories.
- **Over 150,000 downloads** of HDR in full or part



Key Messages

1. People who move, their families, those who stay at home and destination communities *can* all benefit from migration.
2. However underlying disparities coupled with restrictive and inequitable barriers reduce the potential gains and reveal a major policy agenda.
3. Core package of policy reforms – ambitious but politically feasible – can help expand the potential gains for human development.

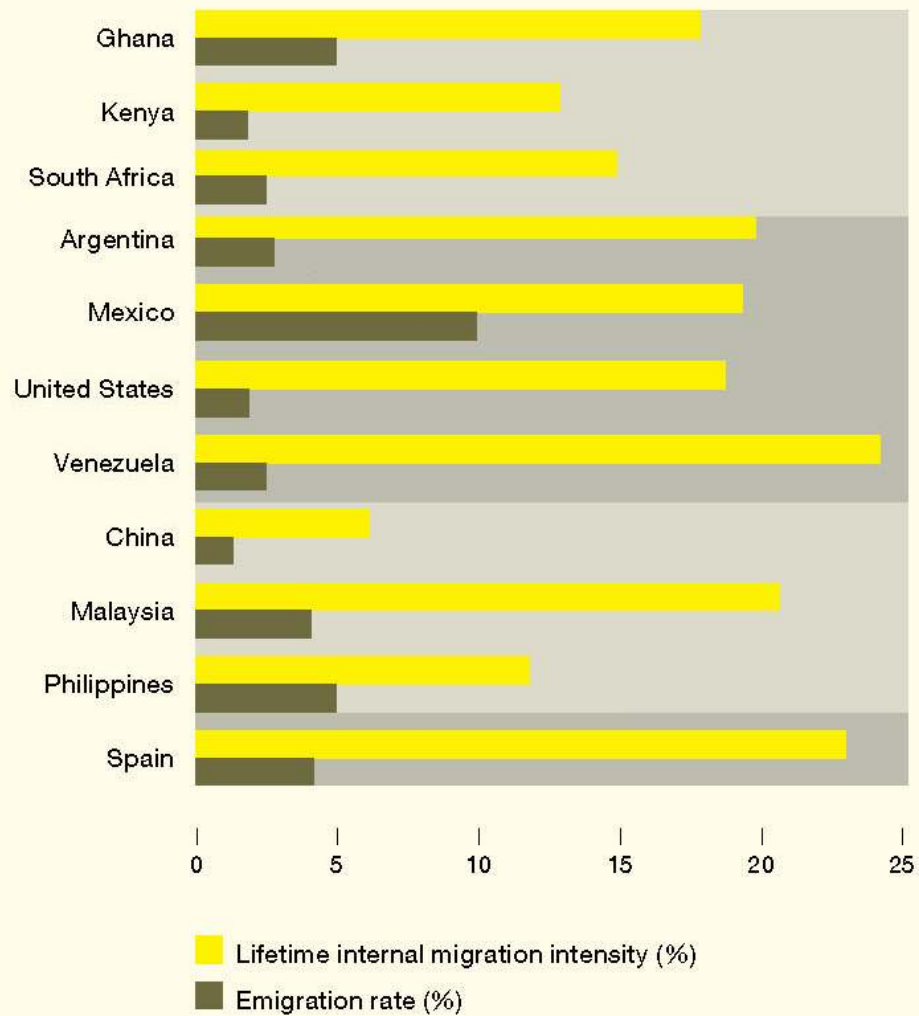


Some Surprising Facts

- Most movement in the world does not take place from developing to developed countries, or even between countries.
- Most people who move, do so within the borders of their own country.
 - Of the nearly 1 billion movers in the world, 740 million are internal migrants.
- Among international movers, most move within their region: only 2/5 move from developing to developed countries.
 - Only 1 percent of people born in Africa move to Europe.



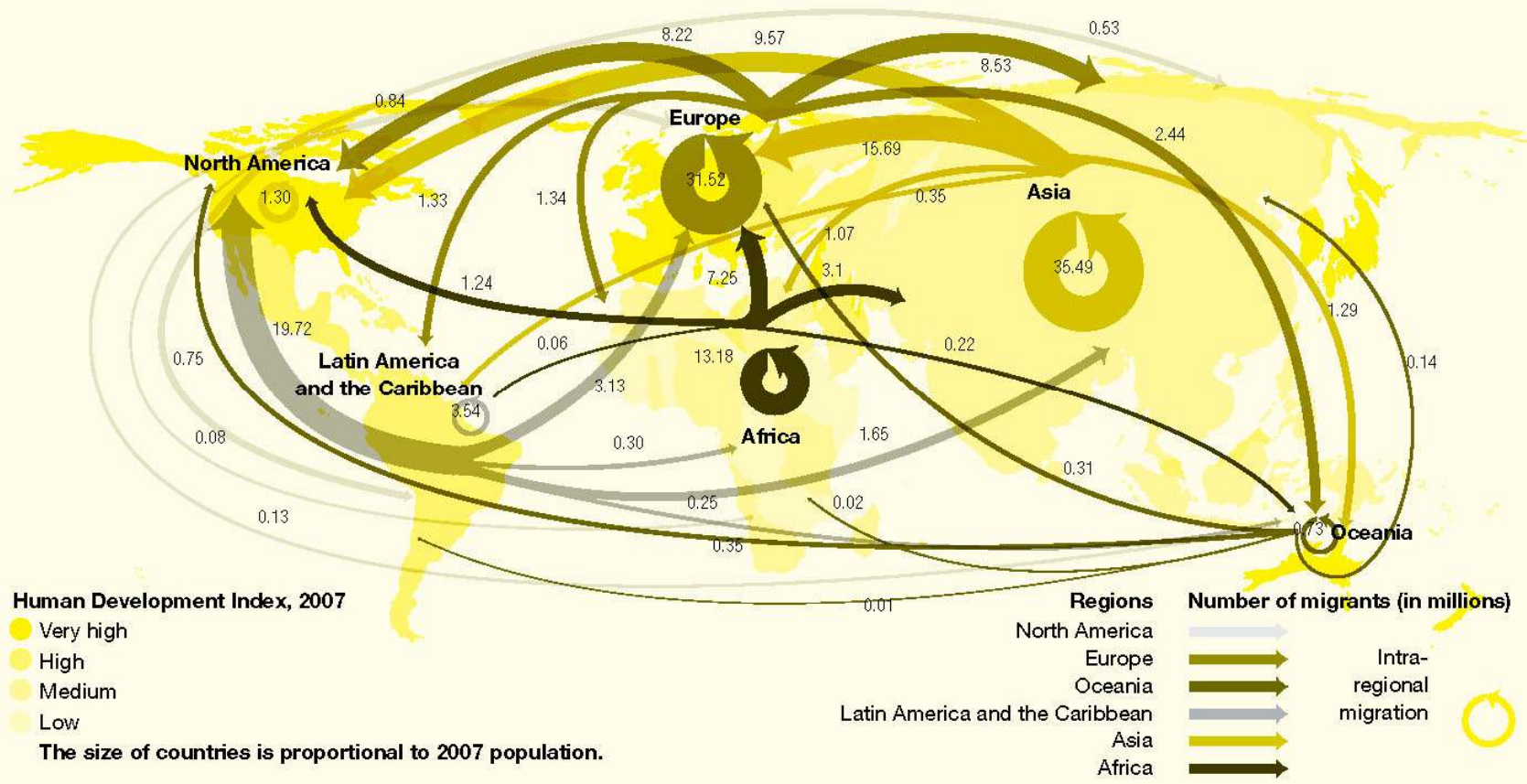
Figure 2.1 Many more people move within borders than across them
Internal movement and emigration rates, 2000–2002




Map 2.1

Most movement occurs within regions

Origin and destination of international migrants, circa 2000



Source: HDR team estimates based on Migration DRC (2007) database.



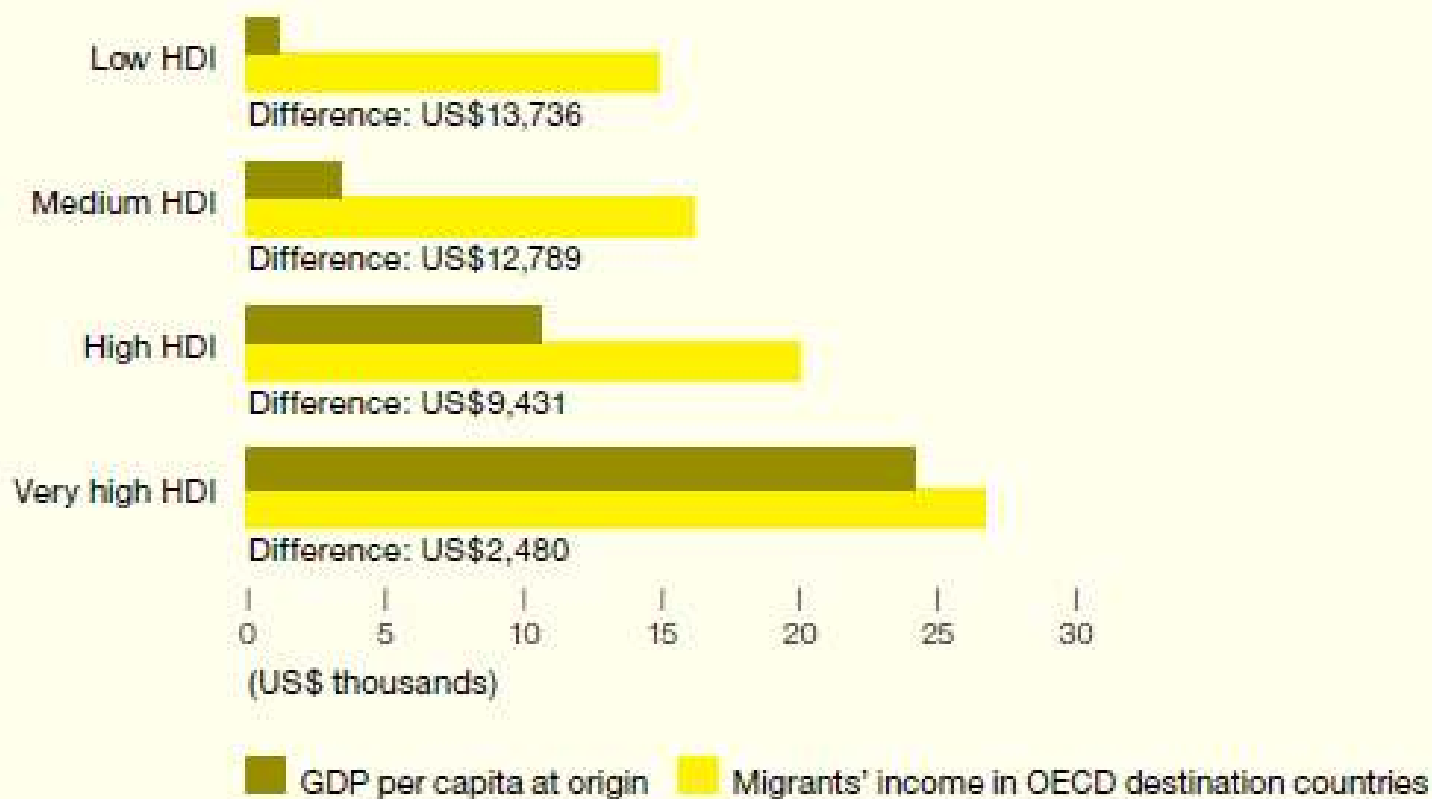
Most movers gain – beyond income

- Careful studies show that migrant workers experience significant income gains, which increase over time:
 - Earnings increase 3 - 4 fold on average.
- Potential benefits in terms of empowerment – especially for women.
 - New adapted norms (e.g. higher age at marriage) – can filter back to the place of origin.
- Infant mortality rates are 16 times lower in developed countries relative to low-HDI countries.
- Significant increases in their children's education.
 - Gross school enrolment rates double, to 95 percent, from low to very high HDI countries.
- Gains largest for those coming from the poorest countries.
- However absolute gains can coincide with relative disadvantage.

Figure 3.1

Movers have much higher incomes than stayers

Annual income of migrants in OECD destination countries and GDP per capita in origin countries, by origin country HDI category



Source: Ortega (2009)

Figure 3.7

The children of movers have a much greater chance of surviving

Child mortality at origin versus destination by origin country HDI category, 2000 census or latest round



Source: Ortega (2009).



Unequal gains

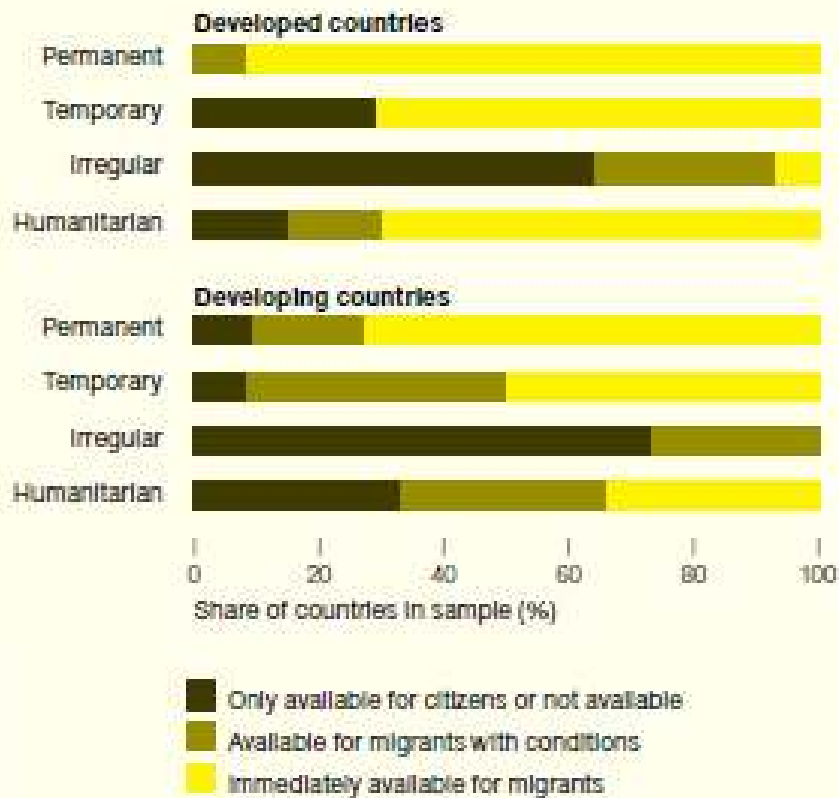
- There is huge variation in the circumstances surrounding human movement, which affect outcomes.
 - Skills and resources vary hugely, as do entry barriers – often inverse relation.
 - People may lack access to basic services and protection, especially – but not only – irregular workers.
- Some movers end up worse off.
 - This is a common outcome in trafficking.
 - People displaced by conflict face enormous hardship, though likely worse off if not able to move.

Figure 3.8

Temporary and irregular migrants often lack access to health care services

Access to health care by migrant status in developed versus developing countries, 2009

Panel A: Preventive care





Barriers matter

- Entry barriers remain very high and have been tightened in many developing and developed destination countries.
 - paper walls - difficult to obtain permission to enter/ stay/ work – and often costly.
- Admission policies favour the high skilled (university graduates).
- Governments often ambivalent about the low skilled... needed to fill jobs, but often temporary or irregular.... and lack basic employment protections and access to services.

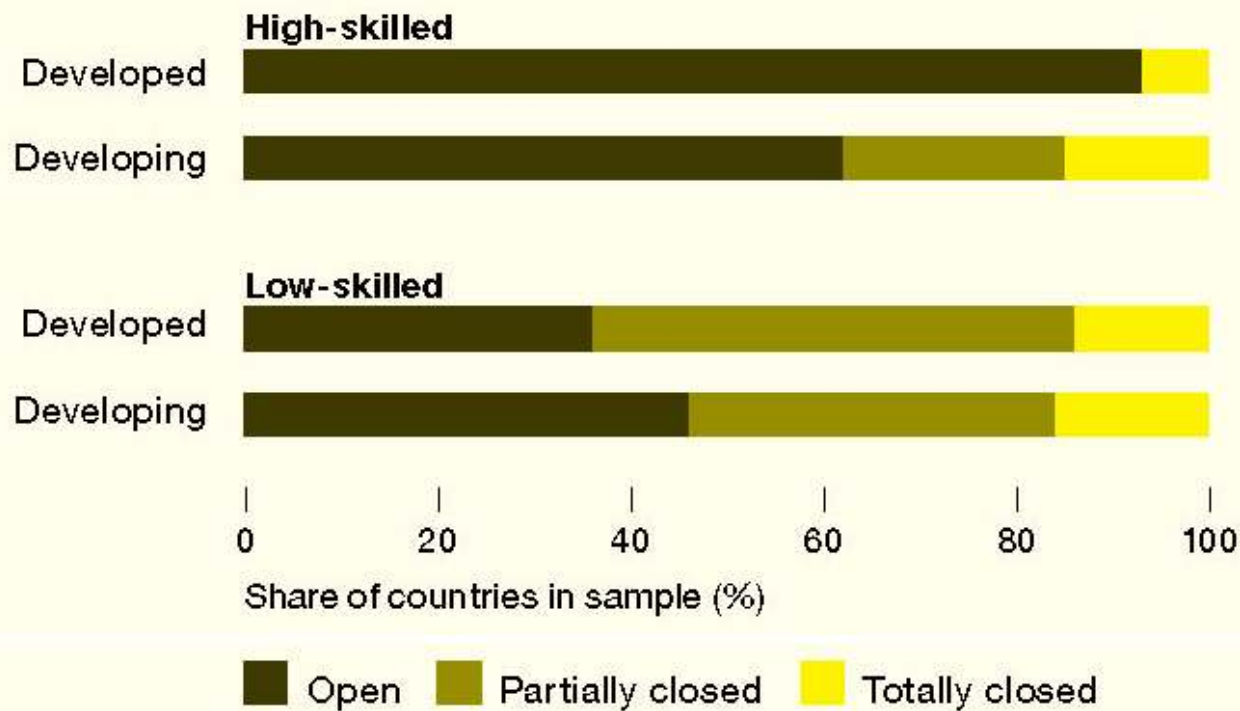


Figure 2.8

Welcome the high-skilled, rotate the low-skilled

Openness to legal immigration in developed versus developing countries, 2009

Permanent immigration



Source: Klugman and Pereira (2009).

Figure 3.6

Moving costs can be many times expected monthly earnings

Costs of movement against expected salary of low-skilled Indonesian workers in selected destinations, 2008



Source: The Institute for ECOSOC Rights (2008).



At destination, effects tend to be positive

- Despite popular concerns, most studies find positive aggregate effects.
 - Our background research found that destination countries capture 1/5 of the aggregate gains from migration (US\$190 billion).
 - In the OECD, we found that investment and employment rises as a response to migration, so that there are no job losses.
- Some groups—e.g. low-skilled workers—can be adversely affected.
 - The effects tend to be quantitatively small and should be tackled through redistributive efforts as part of coherent national policies: e.g. adequate financing of local services.



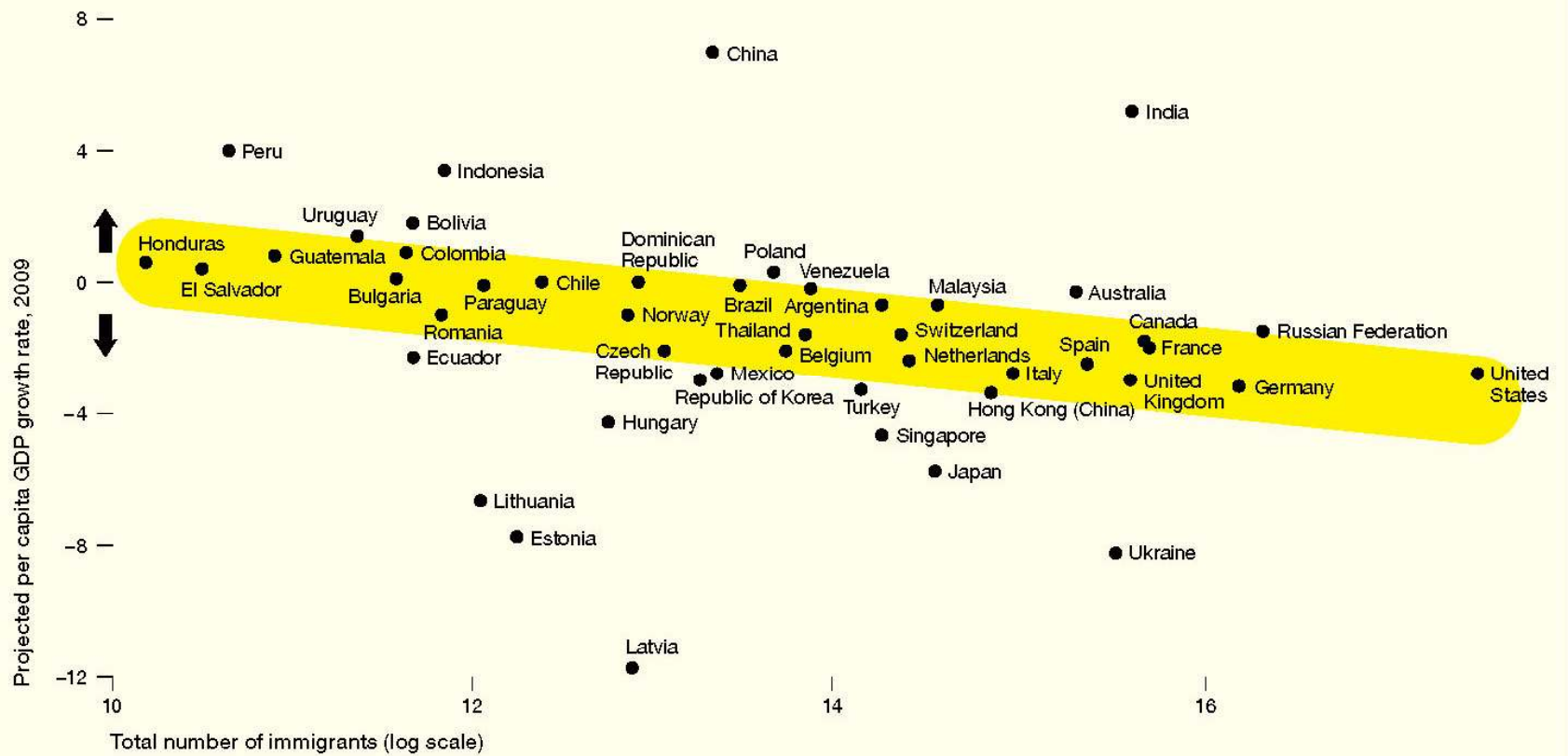
Beyond the crisis – clear underlying trends

- The recession has cut demand for migrant workers – and hit key destination places and sectors hardest.
- However, underlying long-run trends will resume
 - Demographic – ageing and shrinking populations in developed countries, growing and youthful populations in developing countries.
- These trends imply continuing pressures for, and benefits from, migration → important to avert further restrictions that will damage long term prospects.

Figure 2.12

Migrants are in places hardest hit by the recession

Immigrants' location and projected GDP growth rates, 2009

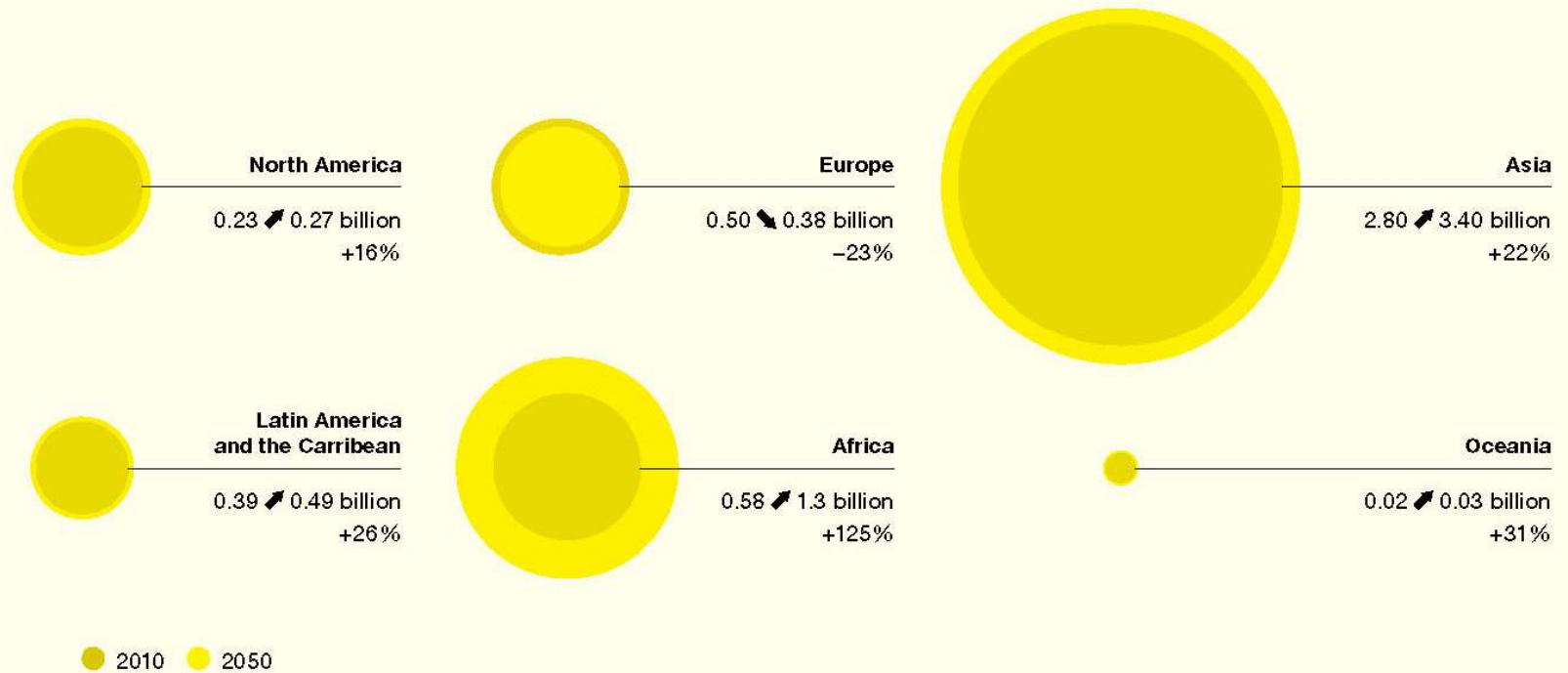


Source: HDR team estimates based on Consensus Economics (2009a, b, c, d) and UN (2009d)


Figure 2.13

Working-age population will increase in developing regions

Projections of working-age population by region, 2010–2050



Source: HDR team calculations based on UN (2009e).



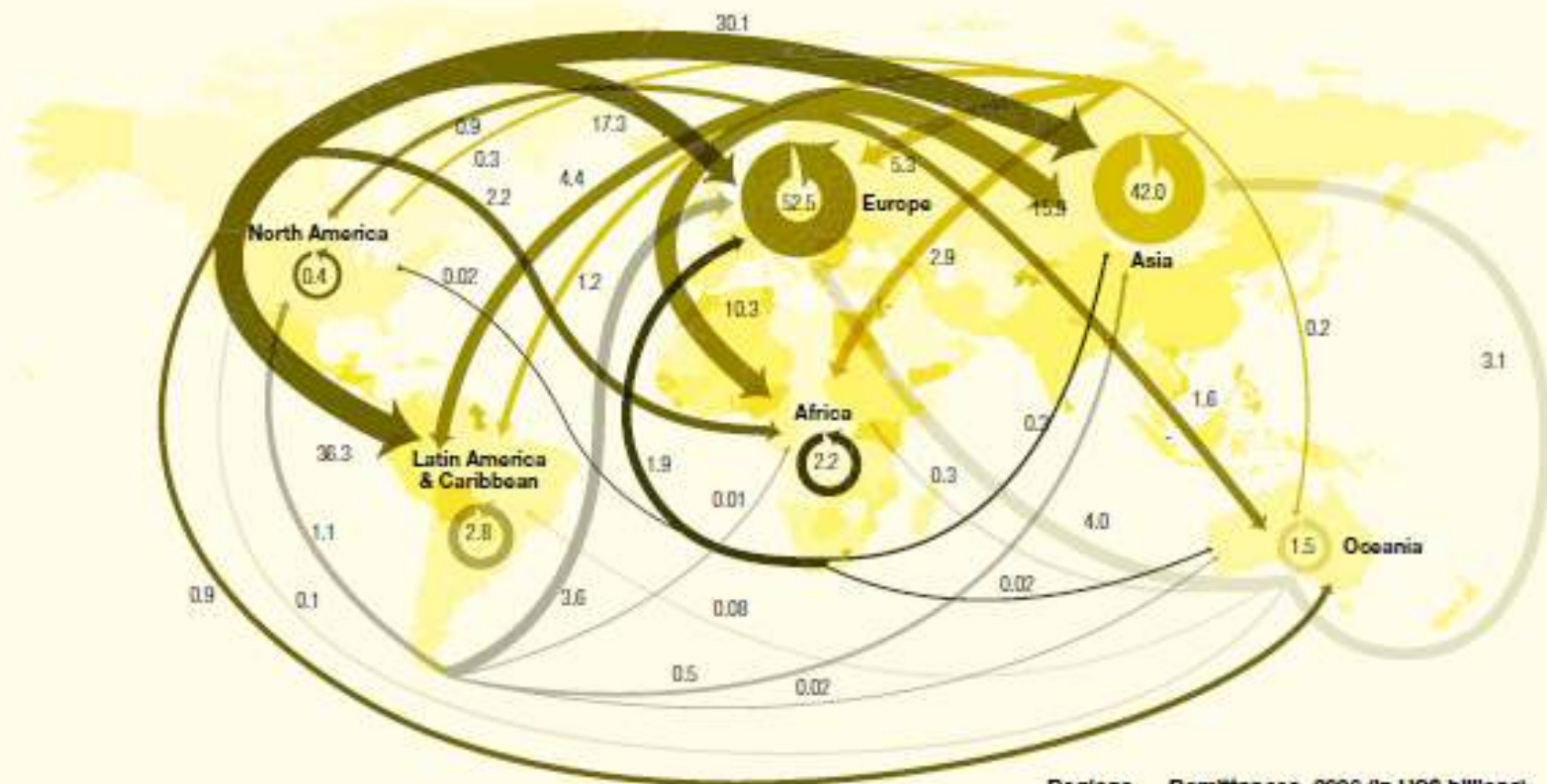
Migration can help development – but it is not a substitute

- Human movement can lead to transformative flows of ideas and values – social, cultural, political, economic....
- Financial remittances boost incomes of households at home, and can help reduce poverty.
 - However, their net effect is limited by the fact that the poorest often less able to move.
- Concerns about adverse effects may be exaggerated.
 - Skills are scarce in many poor countries – but there are more effective solutions than restricting the emigration of people: in particular, addressing weaknesses in service provision.

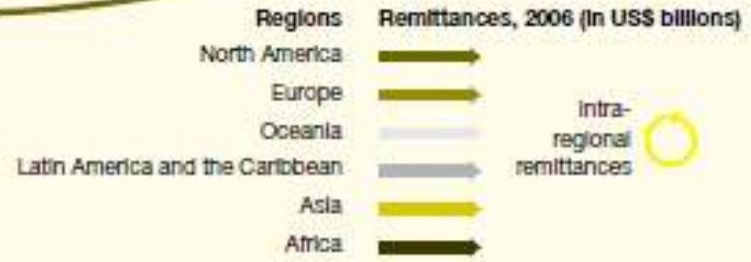
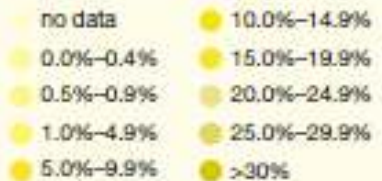
Map 4.1

Remittances flow primarily from developed to developing regions

Flows of international remittances, 2006–2007



Remittances as a share of GDP, 2007



Source: HDR team data based on Fatha and Shaw (2006) and World Bank (2006).

Table 4.1


PRs recognize the multiple impacts of migration

Policy measures aimed at international migration in PRs, 2000–2008

Proactive/facilitative	No. of countries	Proactive/facilitative	No. of countries	Regulation/control	No. of countries
Export labour	10	Facilitate remittances	9	Combat trafficking	19
Encourage female migration	1	Encourage legal remittance channels	3	Modernise customs	18
Promote student mobility	3	Engage diasporas	17	Strengthen border control	17
Sign bilateral agreements	9	Promote investment by diasporas	8	Combat illegal migration	12
Improve labour conditions abroad	6	Import skills	4	Promote refugee return	10
Pre-departure training	6	Participate in regional cooperation programmes	8	Tackle the 'brain drain'	9
Develop consular services	3	Promote more research/monitoring	8	Support return	7
Regulate recruitment industry	2	Build institutional capacity	5	Sign readmission agreements	2
Facilitate portability of pensions	2	Combat HIV/AIDS amongst migrants	7		
Promote refugee integration	7	Re-integrate trafficking victims	5		

Source: Adapted from Black and Sward (2009)

Note: 84 PRs reviewed.



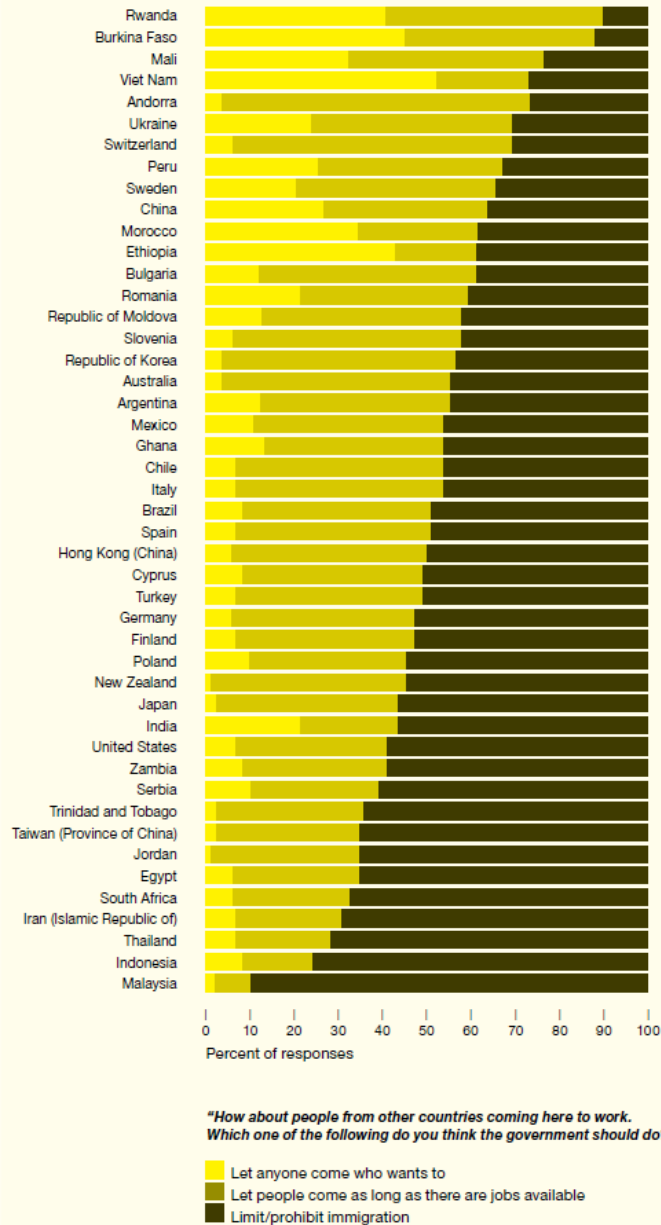
Long term agenda beyond the crisis -> core package

1. Liberalize & simplify regular channels, conditional on labour demand
2. Ensure basic rights for migrants
 - e.g. non-discrimination, protection against forced labour, equal pay for equal work, right to bargain collectively...
3. Reduce transaction costs associated with migration
 - e.g. cost and ease of access to documents; regulation of recruitment agencies; free movement corridors ...
4. Improve outcomes in destination communities
 - e.g. ensure sufficient local public funds to provide services
5. Enable benefits from internal mobility
6. Make mobility an integral part of human development strategies



Figure 4.3 Support for immigration is contingent on job availability

Attitudes towards immigration and availability of jobs,
2005/2006



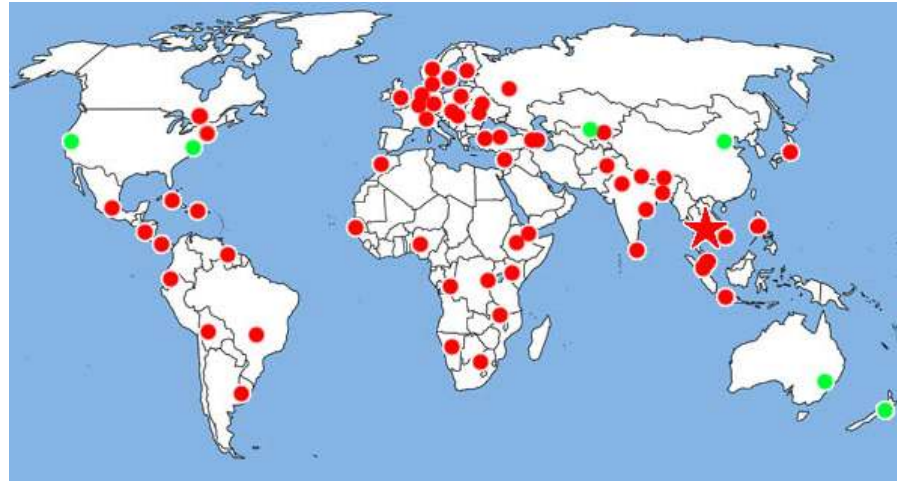


Can this be done?

- Going beyond perceived opposition towards migration reveals important facts.
 - Most people favor immigration when jobs are available.
 - Most people support allowing migrants to stay permanently rather than temporarily.
 - Opposition to migration often shaped by misperceptions.
- Elements in our core package address key concerns
 - all stakeholders – migrants and families themselves, origin and destination communities and governments; employers, unions and civil society .. regional and global agencies –have a role to play

Receptivity to these messages?

- Global launch – Bangkok, and over 60 country and regional launches.



- Media coverage – Both extensive and overwhelmingly positive, with pick up on many of our key messages → 1000 ++ articles published worldwide.
 - Themes prominently covered include the potential gains from migration, migrants' rights and regularization, migration's impact on source countries and demographic trends, with many outlets connecting migration policy to recovery from recession.



In Sum,

- Mobility has the potential to enhance human development among movers, stayers and the majority of those in destination places.
- However, processes and outcomes can be adverse, and there is scope for significant improvements in policies and institutions.
- We present an ambitious long-term agenda for capturing the large unrealized gains.
- Bold and committed leadership now can make a huge difference for the lives of millions of people.
- Recent media coverage and government reactions to the HDR suggests a good climate to move forward on this agenda.