



# **World Bank Research Program on International Migration and Development**

## **What Have We Learned?**

**Caglar Ozden  
Development Research Group  
WORLD BANK**

# Objectives



- Fill the gaps in the existing knowledge on migration and development linkages through original data collection and analysis
- Provide public goods in the form of extensive datasets - both at the household and aggregate level
- Inform and advise policy makers in managing the risks and enhancing the benefits of migration

## Main Areas of Research



- New data and methodology
- Determinants and impact of migration and remittances
- Brain Drain
- Temporary migration, including Mode IV (GATS)
- Migration, trade and FDI
- Gender and Migration

## Outputs: Databases



- Bilateral migration data for 1990-2000 for three educational levels
  - Extensions according to gender, age of entry /location of education
- Global database on bilateral migration stocks 2000/01
  - Extensions over time, gender, age distribution, migration status

## Outputs: Databases



- Household surveys
  - Ghana, Pakistan, Kerala/India-Persian Gulf, Brazil-Japan, Pacific Islands-New Zealand corridors
- Bilateral Migration of Physicians 1991-2004
  - Ongoing detailed surveys of physicians from Ghana

# Outputs: Edited Volumes



## INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, REMITTANCES, & THE BRAIN DRAIN

Editors  
Çağlar Özden • Maurice Schiff

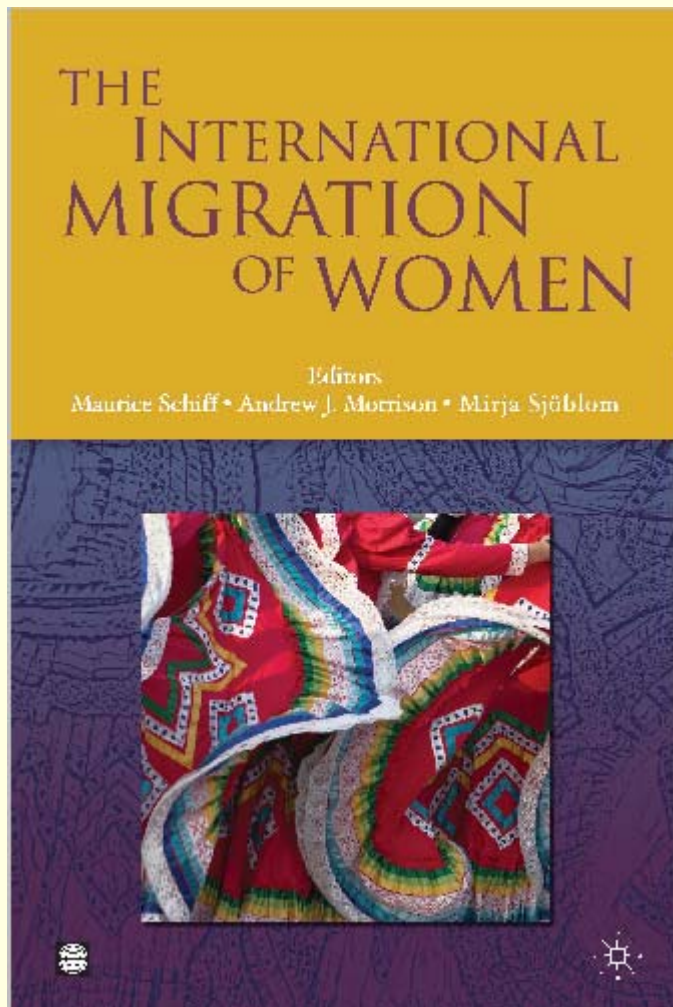


## INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & POLICY

Editors  
Çağlar Özden • Maurice Schiff



# Outputs: Edited Volumes



Forthcoming  
November 2007

## Outputs: Working Papers



- Over 60 working papers of which many have been published in top journals

All working papers are available at:  
[www.econ.worldbank.org/programs/migration](http://www.econ.worldbank.org/programs/migration)

# What have we learned?



Summary of results from studies based on household surveys

IMPACTS	COUNTRIES								
	Philippine	Pakistan	El Salvador	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Mexico	Morocco	Turkey	Egypt
Poverty				-					
Mental Health (for migrants)						+ (++) for women)			
Health		+ (++ for girls)		+	+	+			
Fertility							- (M to Europe)	- (M to Europe)	+ (M to the Gulf)
Education	+	+ (++ for girls)	+ (++ for girls)						
Child Labor	-	-	-						
Adult female labor supply			-						
Entrepreneurial Activity	+								
Capital-intensive enterprises	+								
Investment in land		+ (upon return)							

# What have we learned?



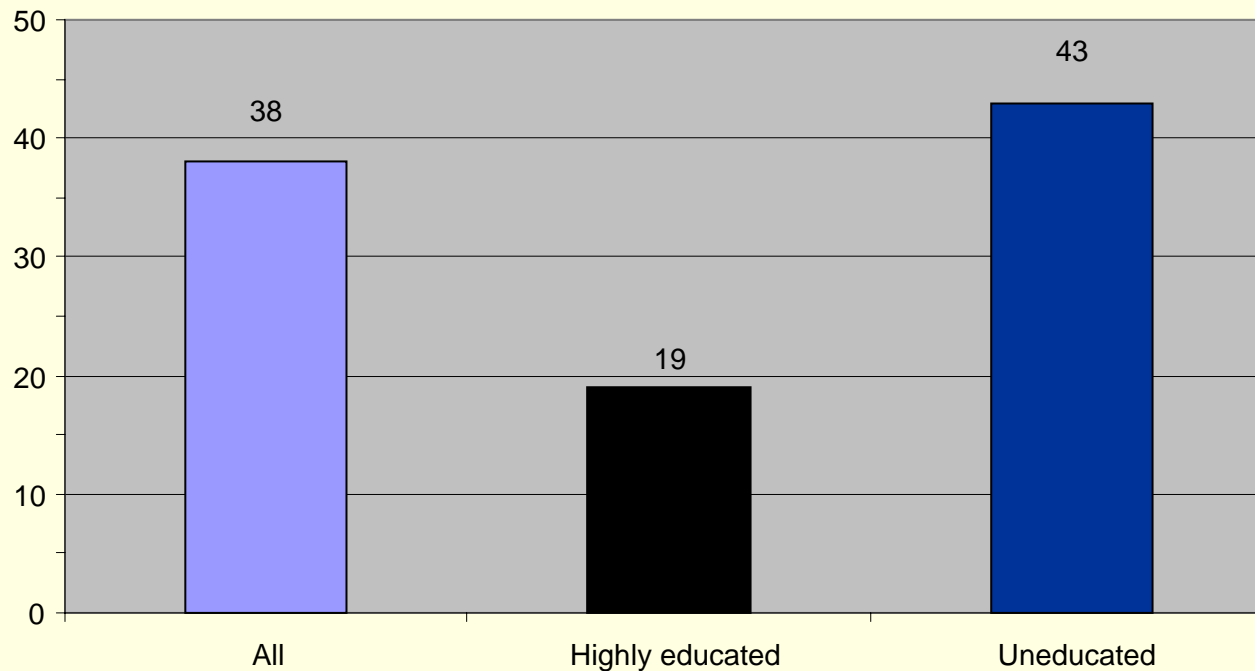
## Gender Inequality

<b>Pakistan</b>			
<b>Enrollment Rates</b>	<b>Non-migrant</b>	<b>Migrant</b>	<b>Percentage difference</b>
girls	0.35	0.54	0.54
boys	0.73	0.78	0.07
<b>Dropout rates</b>			
girls	0.56	0.25	-0.55
boys	0.25	0.14	-0.44
<b>Accumulated Schooling</b>			
girls		1.5 more years	
boys		1 more year	

# What have we learned?



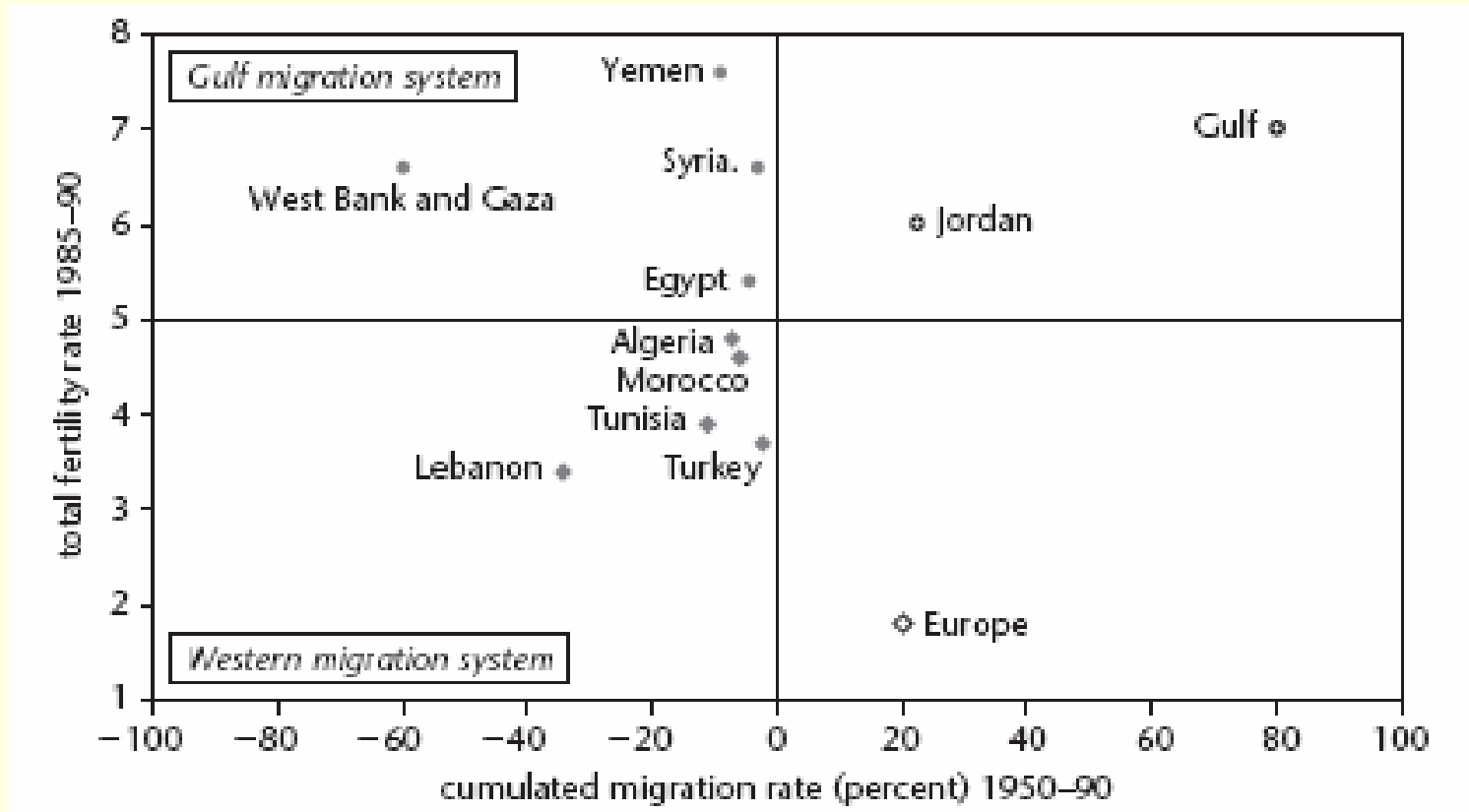
**Percent wage gap between return migrants and non-migrants**



# What have we learned?



## Migration and Fertility



# Brain Drain

## Regional Variation



### ■ Brain drain data by country group in 2000

By region	Skilled em. rate	Average em. rate	Schooling gap
AMERICA	3.3%	3.3%	1.002
<i>USA and Canada</i>	0.9%	0.8%	1.127
<i>Caribbean</i>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	2.807
<i>Central America</i>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	1.418
<i>South America</i>	5.1%	1.6%	3.219
EUROPE	7.0%	4.1%	1.717
<i>Eastern Europe</i>	4.3%	2.2%	1.930
<i>Rest of Europe</i>	8.6%	5.2%	1.637
AFRICA	10.4%	1.5%	7.031
<i>Northern Africa</i>	7.3%	2.9%	2.489
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<b>13.1%</b>	1.0%	<b>13.287</b>
ASIA	5.5%	0.8%	7.123
<i>Eastern Asia</i>	3.9%	0.5%	8.544
<i>South-central Asia</i>	5.3%	0.5%	10.030
<i>South-eastern Asia</i>	9.8%	1.6%	5.980
<i>Near and Middle East</i>	6.9%	3.5%	1.937
OCEANIA	6.8%	4.3%	1.578
<i>Australia and New Zealand</i>	5.4%	3.7%	1.479
<i>Other Pacific countries</i>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	6.391

# Brain Drain

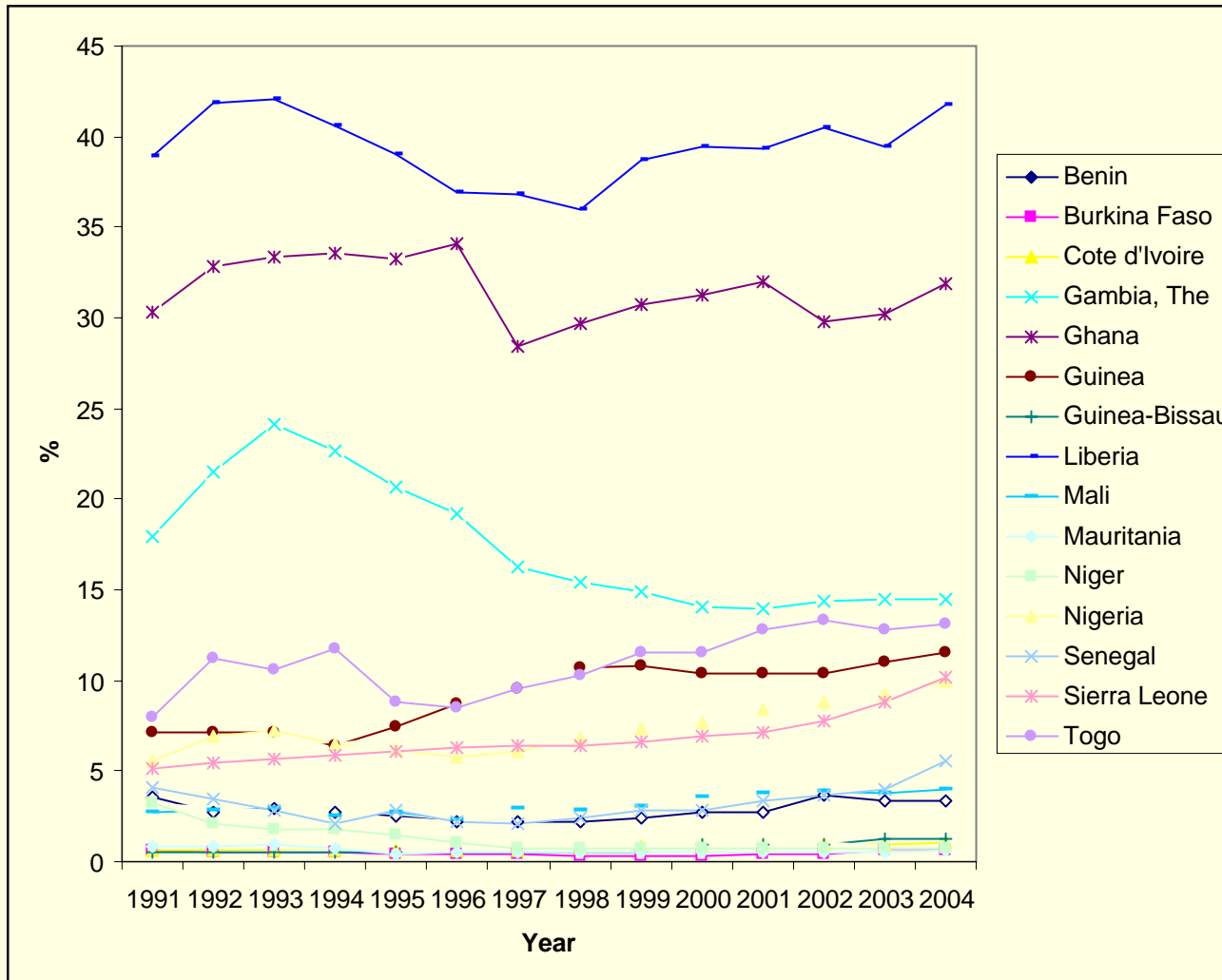
## Age of Migration



### Top-15 most affected countries - Various definitions

<i>Population above 4 million</i>							
<b>Country</b>	<b>BD0+</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>BD12+</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>BD18+</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>BD22+</b>
<i>Haiti</i>	83.6%	<i>Haiti</i>	82.0%	<i>Haiti</i>	78.3%	<i>Haiti</i>	73.7%
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	52.5%	<i>Sierra Leone</i>	52.1%	<i>Sierra Leone</i>	51.1%	<i>Sierra Leone</i>	48.4%
<i>Ghana</i>	46.8%	<i>Ghana</i>	46.0%	<i>Ghana</i>	44.9%	<i>Mozambique</i>	43.7%
<i>Mozambique</i>	45.1%	<i>Mozambique</i>	44.6%	<i>Mozambique</i>	44.4%	<i>Ghana</i>	42.3%
<i>Kenya</i>	38.4%	<i>Kenya</i>	37.0%	<i>Kenya</i>	35.7%	<i>Kenya</i>	33.4%
<i>Laos</i>	37.4%	<i>Uganda</i>	33.7%	<i>Uganda</i>	32.7%	<i>Uganda</i>	30.7%
<i>Uganda</i>	35.6%	<i>Somalia</i>	32.2%	<i>Somalia</i>	31.4%	<i>Somalia</i>	29.9%
<i>Angola</i>	33.0%	<i>Angola</i>	30.6%	<i>Angola</i>	29.2%	<i>Angola</i>	26.4%
<i>Somalia</i>	32.6%	<i>Laos</i>	30.2%	<i>Sri Lanka</i>	26.1%	<i>Sri Lanka</i>	24.1%
<i>El Salvador</i>	31.0%	<i>El Salvador</i>	28.1%	<i>Laos</i>	25.7%	<i>Rwanda</i>	23.9%
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	29.6%	<i>Sri Lanka</i>	27.6%	<i>Rwanda</i>	24.7%	<i>Laos</i>	21.9%
<i>Nicaragua</i>	29.6%	<i>Nicaragua</i>	27.3%	<i>El Salvador</i>	23.3%	<i>Afghanistan</i>	20.4%
<i>Hong Kong</i>	28.8%	<i>Rwanda</i>	25.2%	<i>Nicaragua</i>	22.8%	<i>Nicaragua</i>	19.4%
<i>Cuba</i>	28.7%	<i>Hong Kong</i>	24.8%	<i>Afghanistan</i>	21.5%	<i>Croatia</i>	18.9%
<i>Papua N.G.</i>	28.5%	<i>Vietnam</i>	23.2%	<i>Hong Kong</i>	21.2%	<i>El Salvador</i>	18.3%

# Medical Brain Drain



## Brain Drain & Growth?



Is there critical level of migration rate that is harmful for development?

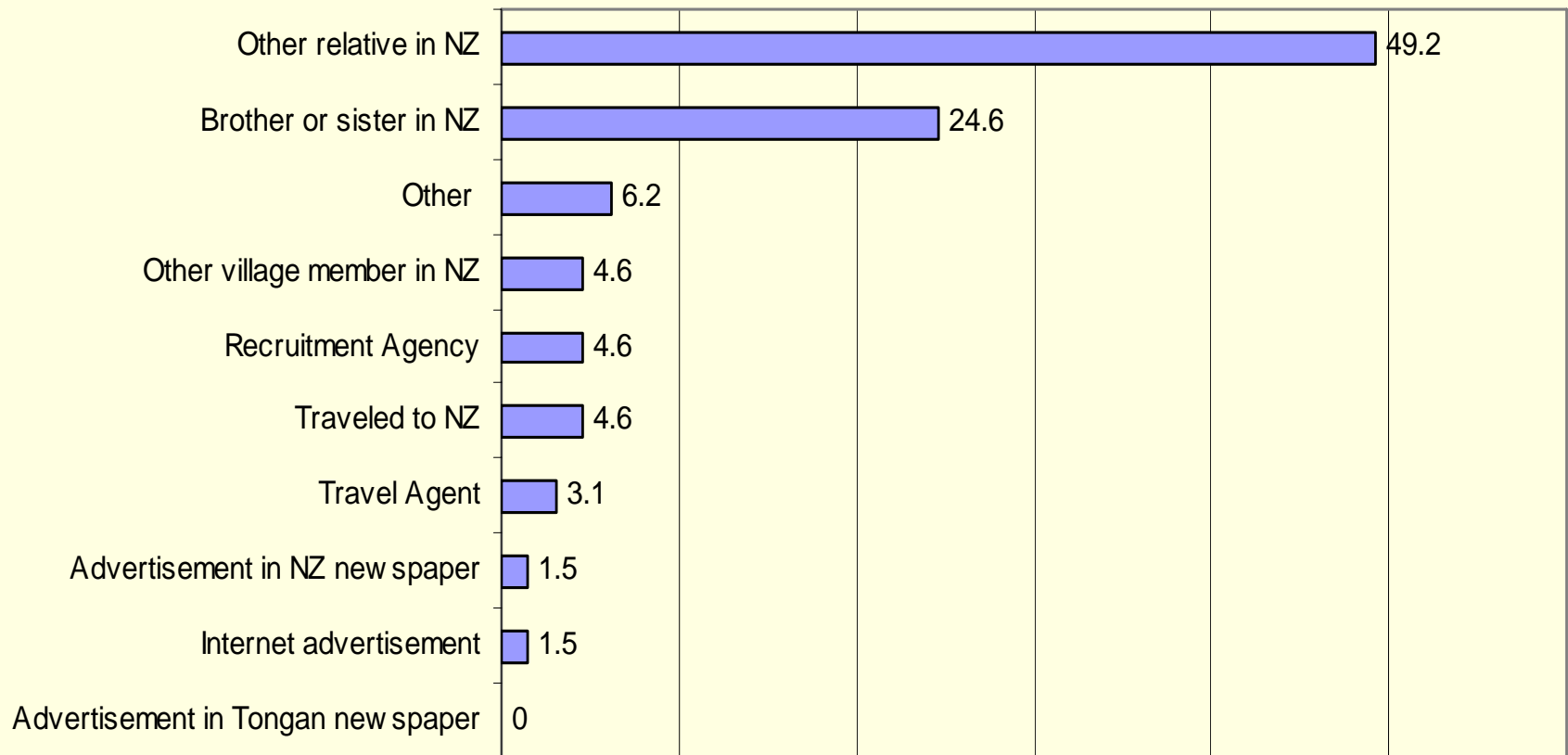
- About 41 % of developing countries exhibit a brain drain smaller than 10 %
- ... but the majority of sub-Saharan and Central American countries, small islands are well above 20% level
- Secondary effects such as the impact of brain drain on institutional development?
- The role of an educated diaspora in global integration of the native country

# Findings – Migration Policy



## New Zealand

How did the migrants obtain their job offer? (percentage share of migrants)



# Questions for Migration Policy



- What are the linkages between migration and development policies?
- What is the role of compensative transfers ('Bhagwati Tax')?
- What is the role of discriminatory migration policies?
- What is the role of International coordination?

# What have we learned?



- Each migration experience is unique...
  - One has to be careful before generalizing policy lessons
- It is all about data, data, data....
  - We need better micro/household and aggregate data
  - We need to focus on variables that can identify selection effects
- Data collection is very expensive
  - Coordinated effort is necessary
  - Shortcuts can lead to bad quality data and erroneous conclusions