

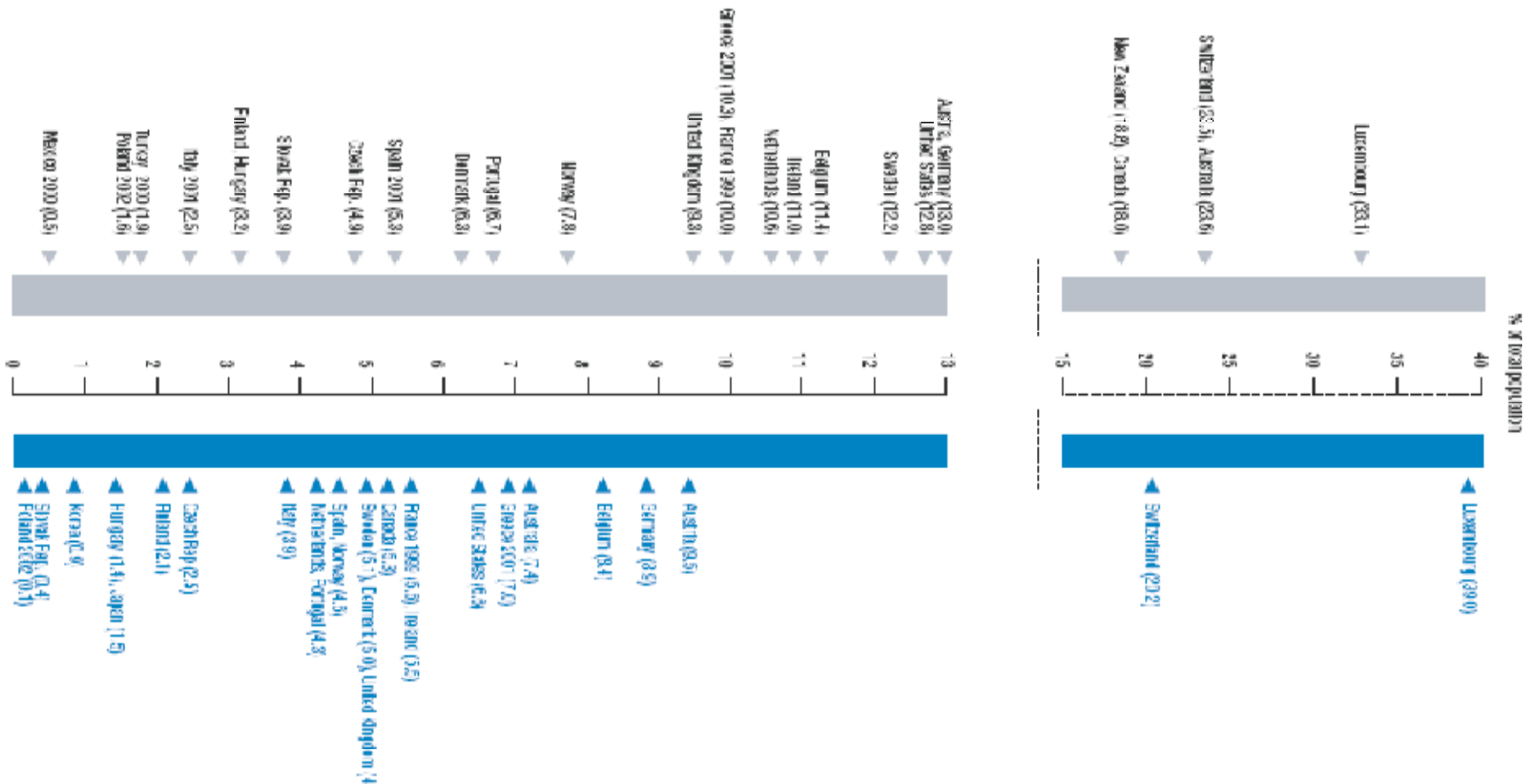
International Migration: The Development Dimension

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Migrants in the OECD



GREY: Foreign-born population BLUE: Foreign population

Source: OECD International Migration Outlook 2006

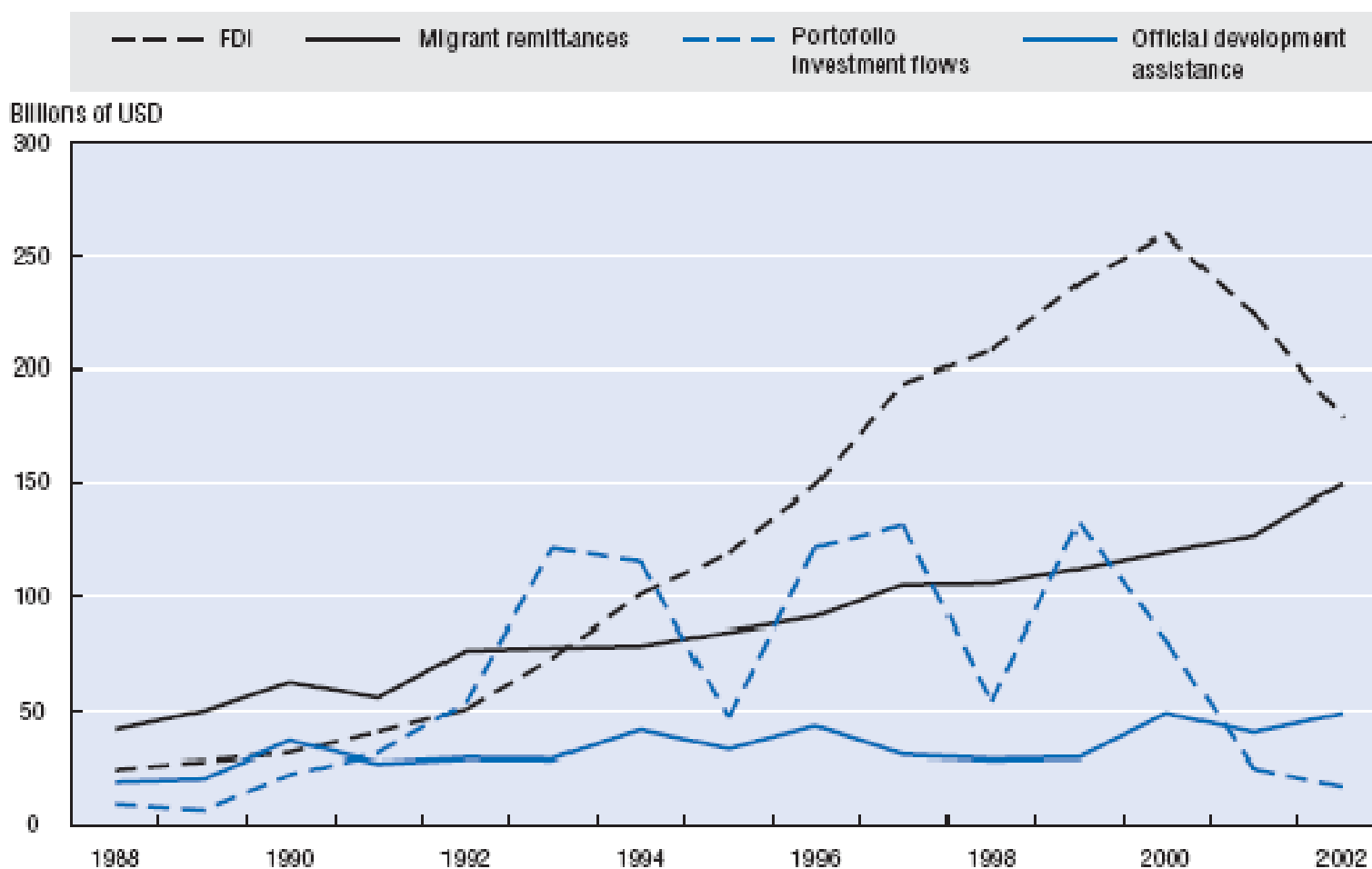
Benefits and risks of migration to the OECD

- Low-skilled workers emigrate:
 - + creates new opportunities for other low-skilled workers
 - may reduce output
- High-skilled workers emigrate:
 - + can encourage more skill acquisition
 - can cause critical problems in service delivery (nurses, teachers)

Migrants' remittances and other flows

1988-2002

Billions of US dollars



Source: OECD International Migration Outlook 2006

Remittances and Development: some basic observations

- Remittances promote consumption and economic expansion
- Remittances provide insurance against shocks
- Remittances can damage a country's export competitiveness ("Dutch disease")
- Remittances are not a substitute for aid: they are private flows

Considerations for policy makers: Migration Policy

- Temporary and circular migration: tools to maximise the positive impact?
- Combating irregular and illegal migration
- Transforming the brain drain to a brain gain
- Engaging diaspora networks

Considerations for policy makers: Development Assistance Policy

- Build infrastructure (communication, transport, financial)
- Replenish skills
- Engaging diaspora networks