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# Towards an Assessment of Migration, Development and Human Rights : New Strategic Indicators

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# The Current Debate

- Overrating remittances
- Many costs and benefits ignored
- Human rights off the radar screen
- Causes of migration out of the debate

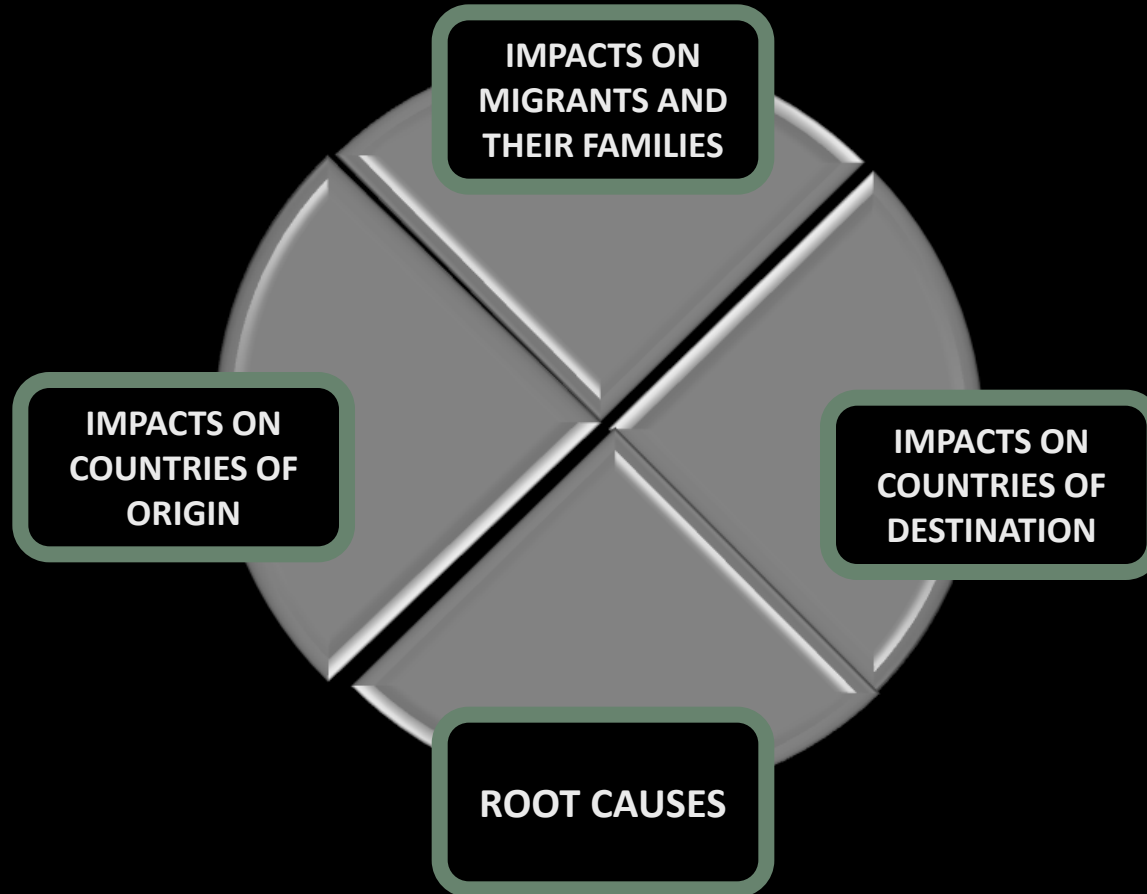
# A New Information System for What?

- To allow a comprehensive and more balanced view of the causes, costs, and benefits
- To facilitate monitoring of developments and possible impacts as a result of policy changes
- To identify opportunities for policy improvement and allow comparisons of costs and benefits of migration over time and comparisons across corridors

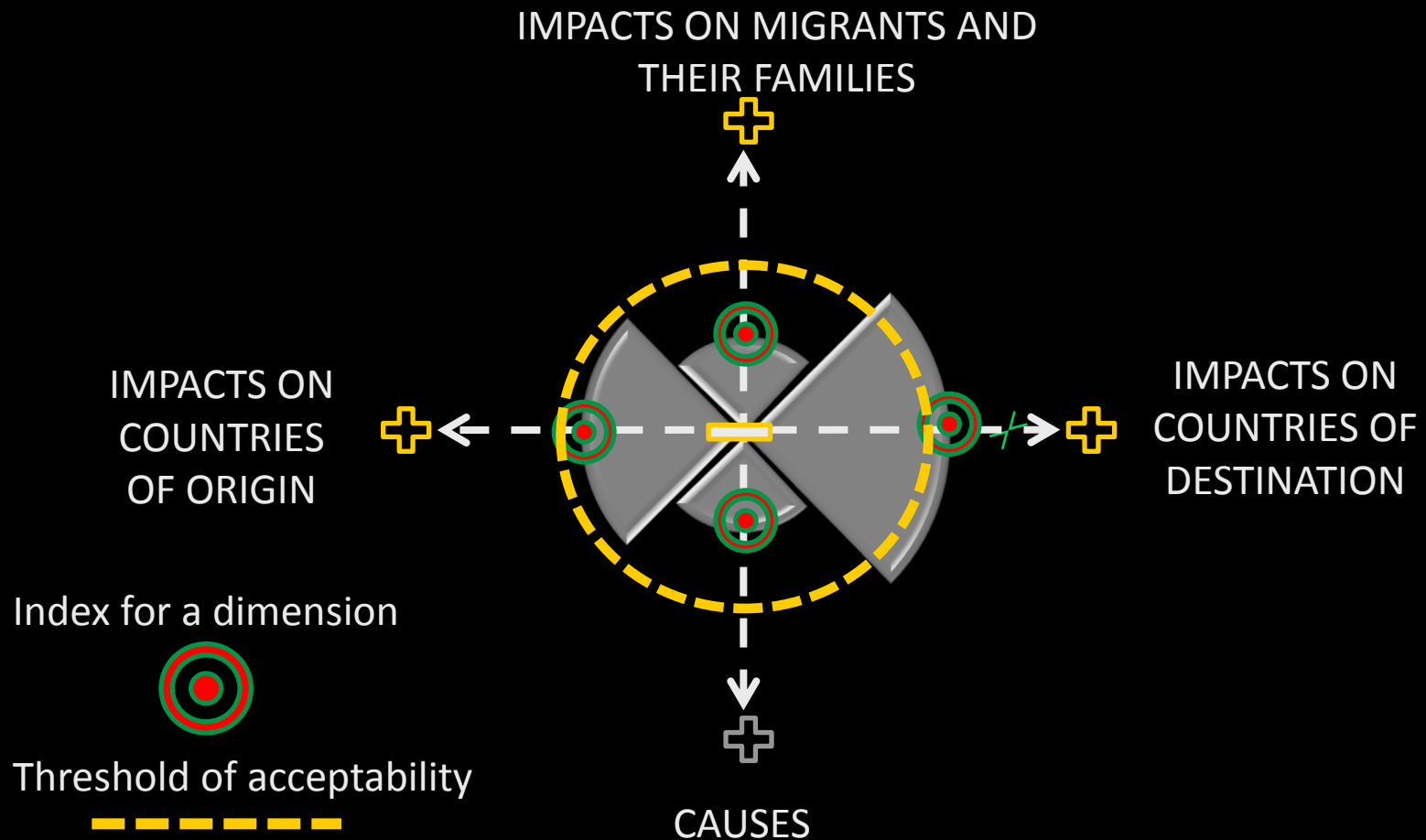
# The Challenges

- Identify dimensions and unit of analysis
- Select key variables and indicators for each dimension
- Develop a methodology
- Gathering data on indicators
- Weighting and integration. A migration and human development index?
- Possible key role of UN agencies

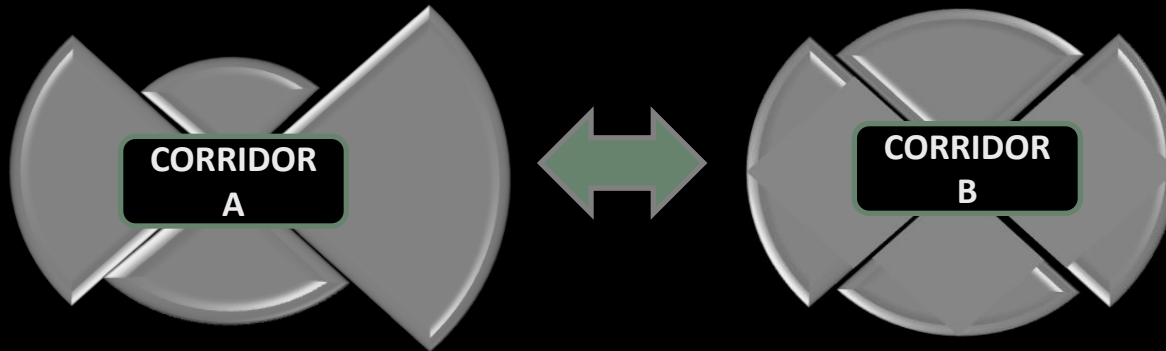
# Key Analytical Dimensions



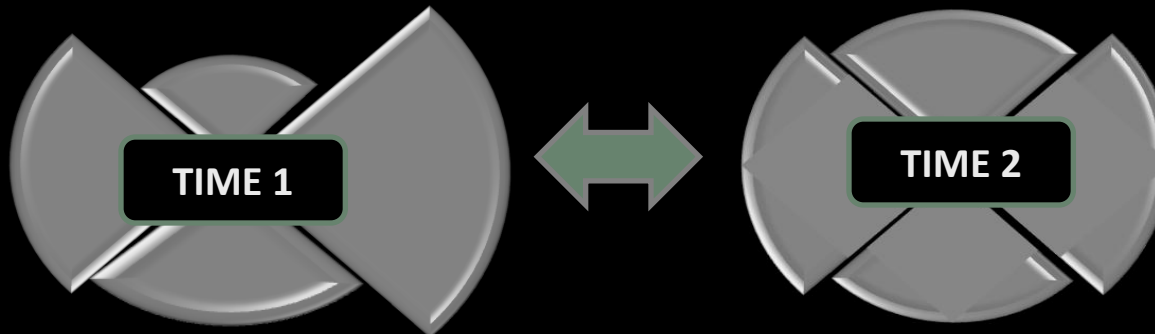
# Methodological Challenges



# Analytical Possibilities

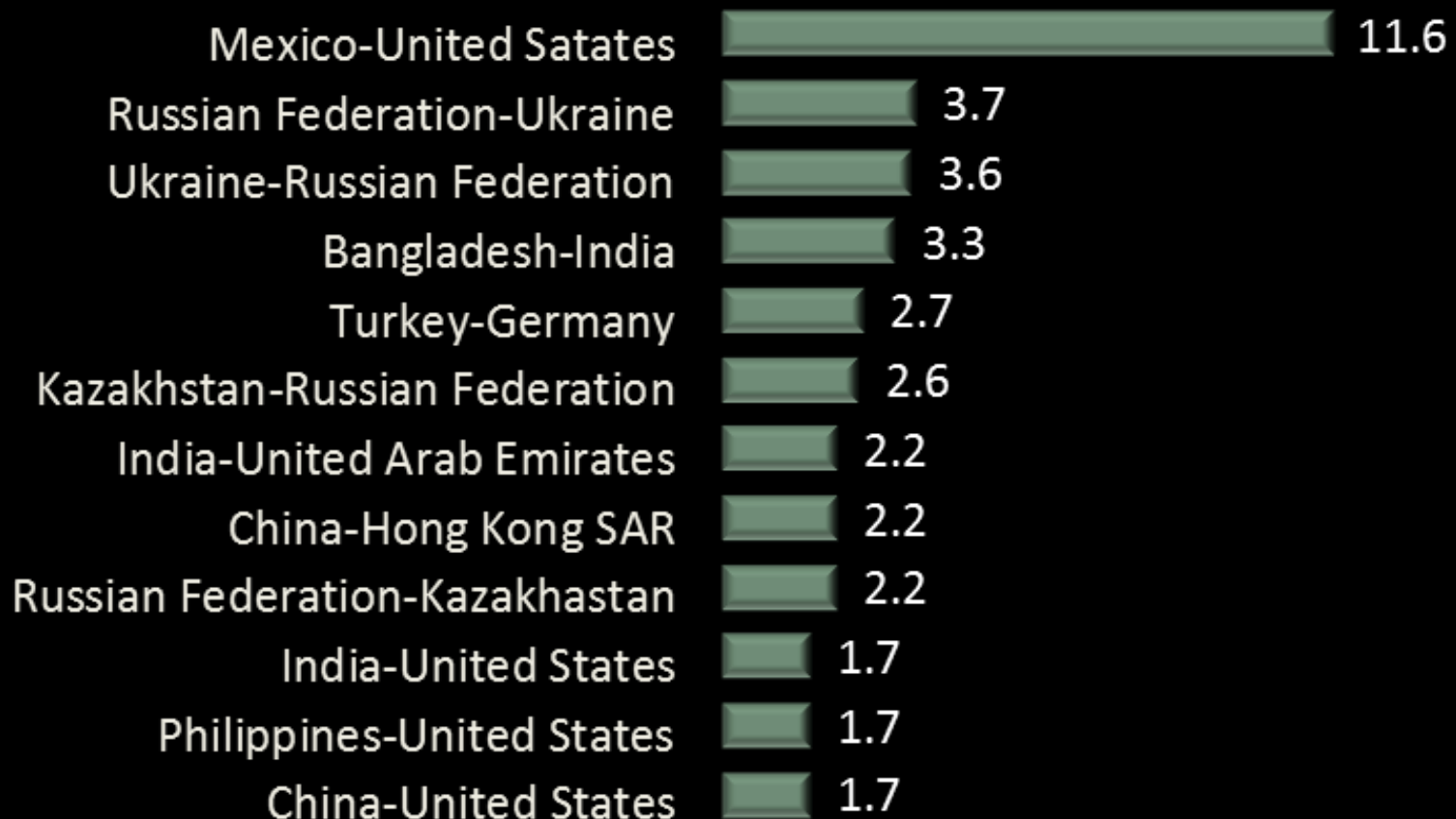


Across Corridors



Over time

# Top Migration Corridors, 2010 (Millions)



Source: World Bank

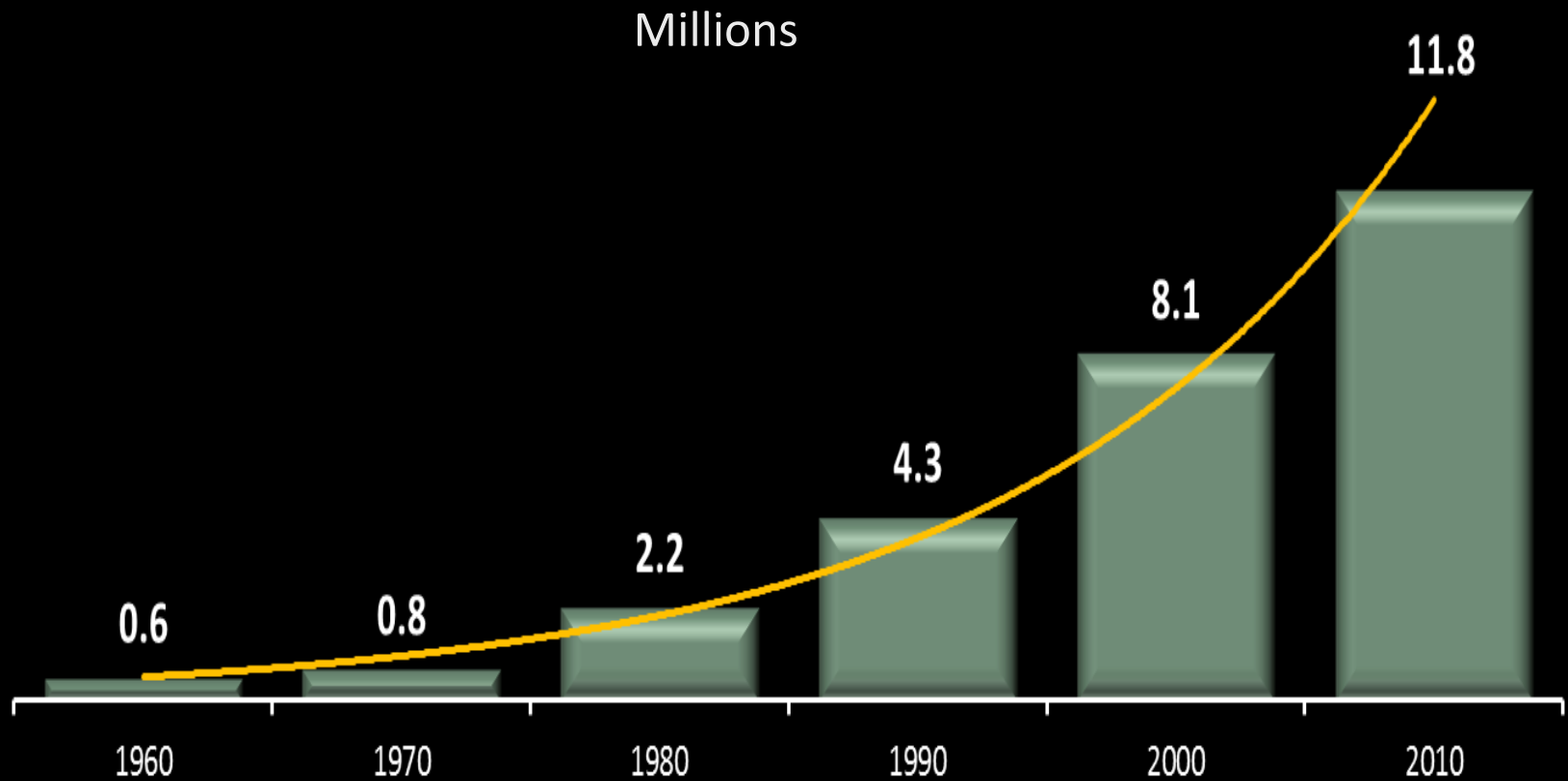


# US: Latin American Immigrants, 2009



Source: SIMDE, based on CPS March supplement

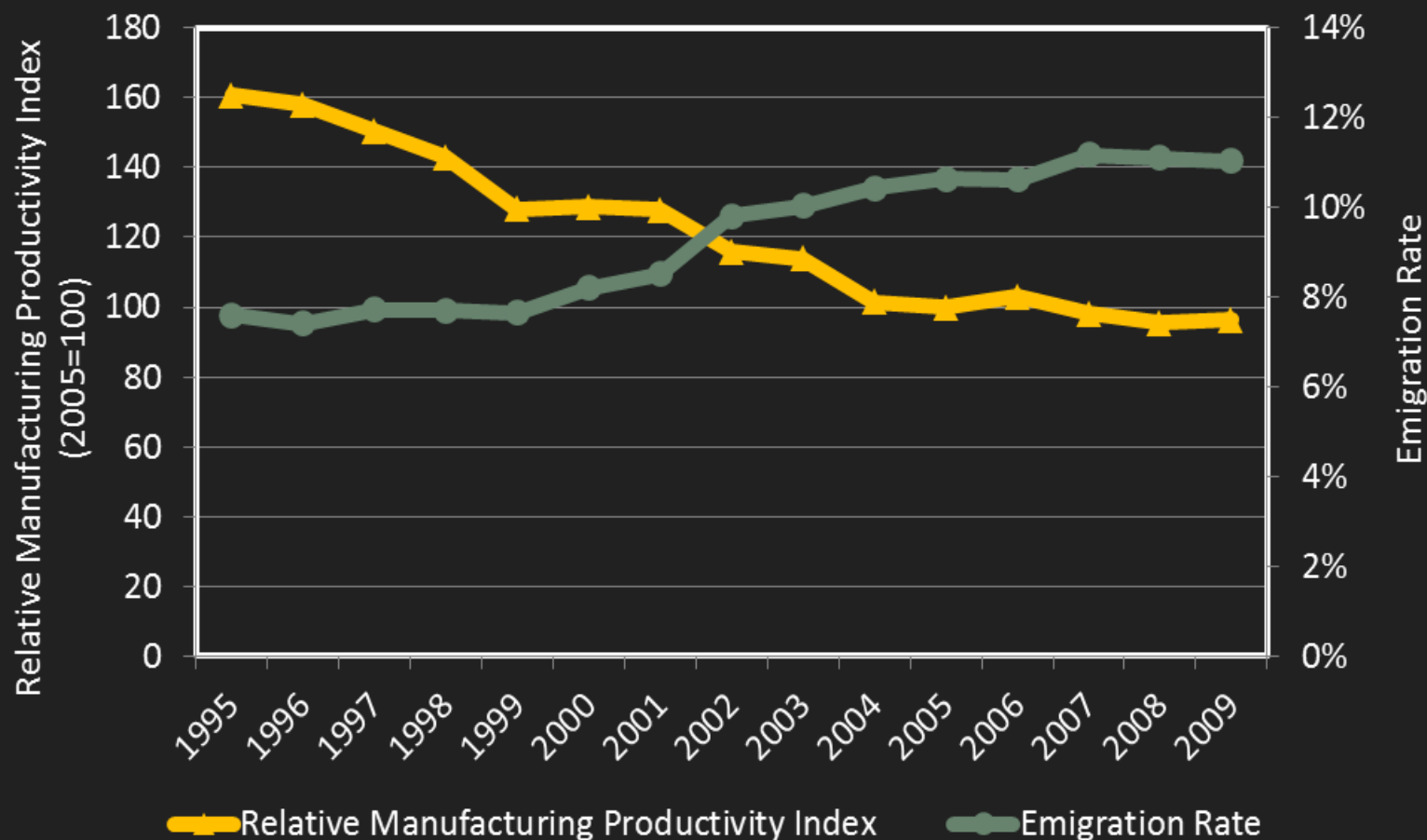
# US: Growth of Mexican Immigrants



Source: SIMDE, based on US Census, 1960, 1970, 1980 y 1990, y CPS, March Supplement, 2000 and 2010.

# Growing asymmetries US-Mexico 2000-2008

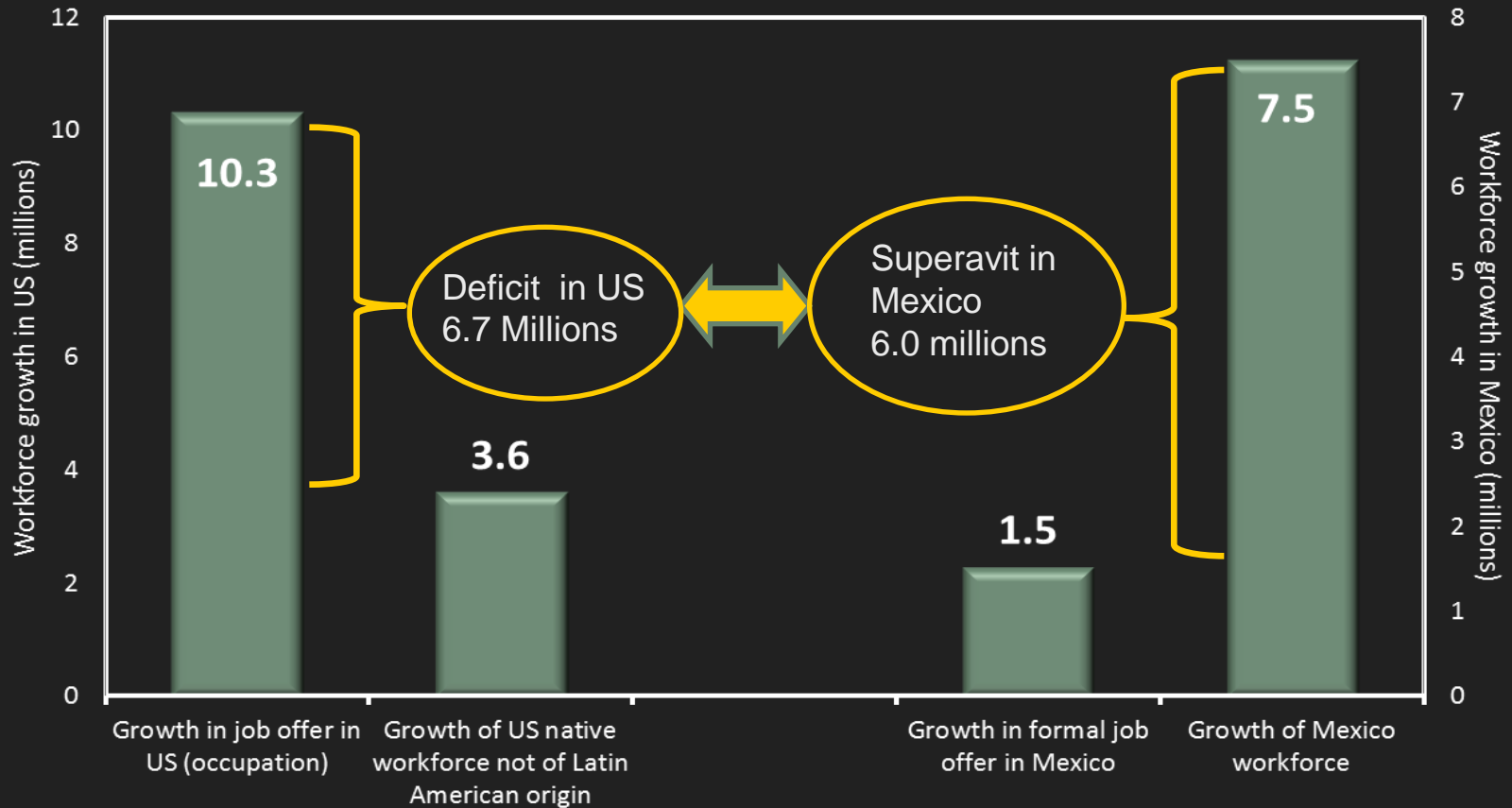
## Root Causes



Source: SIMDE, Productivity Index, estimation based on OECD Statistics, 1995-2009; Emigration rate, estimations based on CPS, March Supplement, 1995 to 2009, and CONAPO.

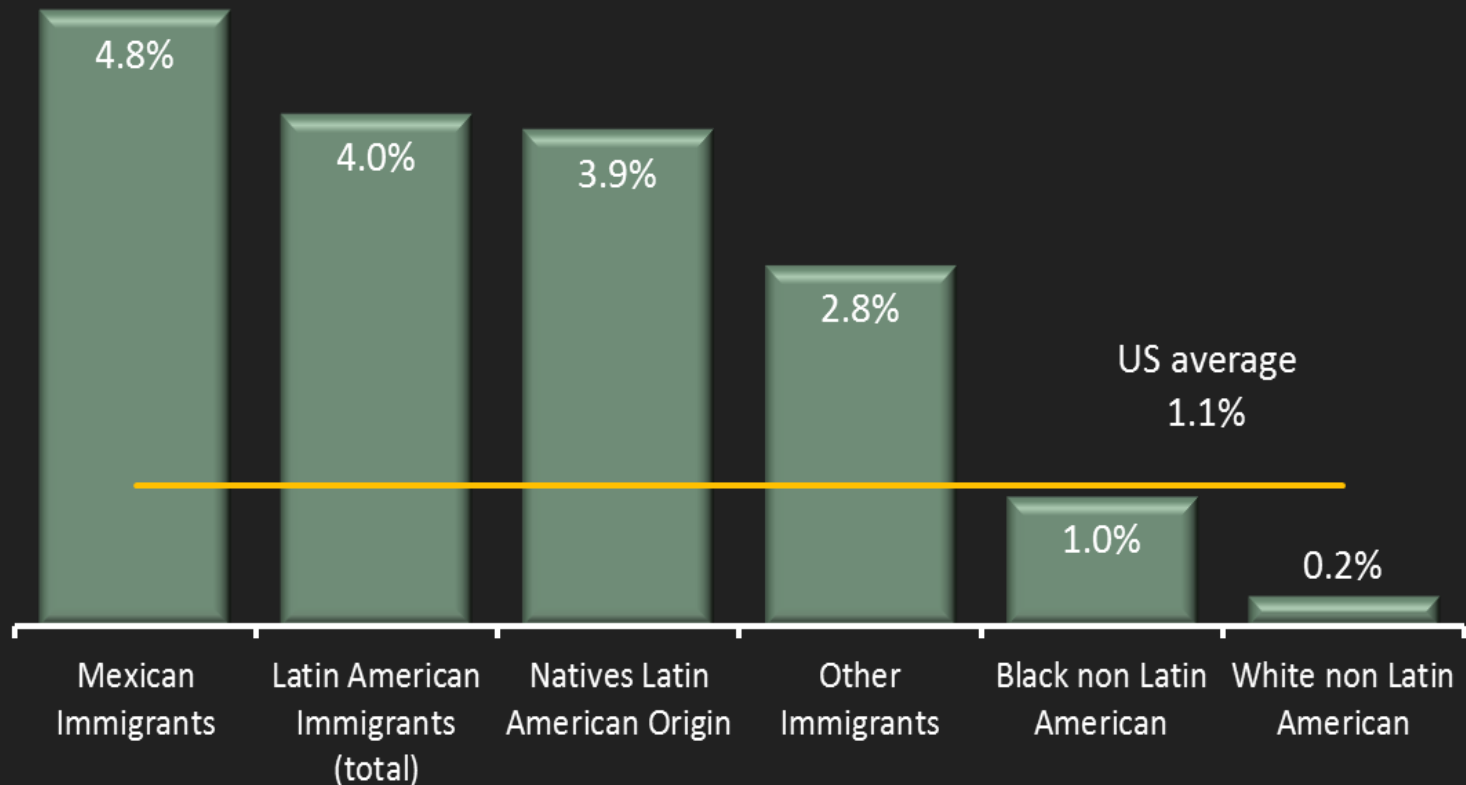
# Labor market imbalances 2000-2008

## Root Causes



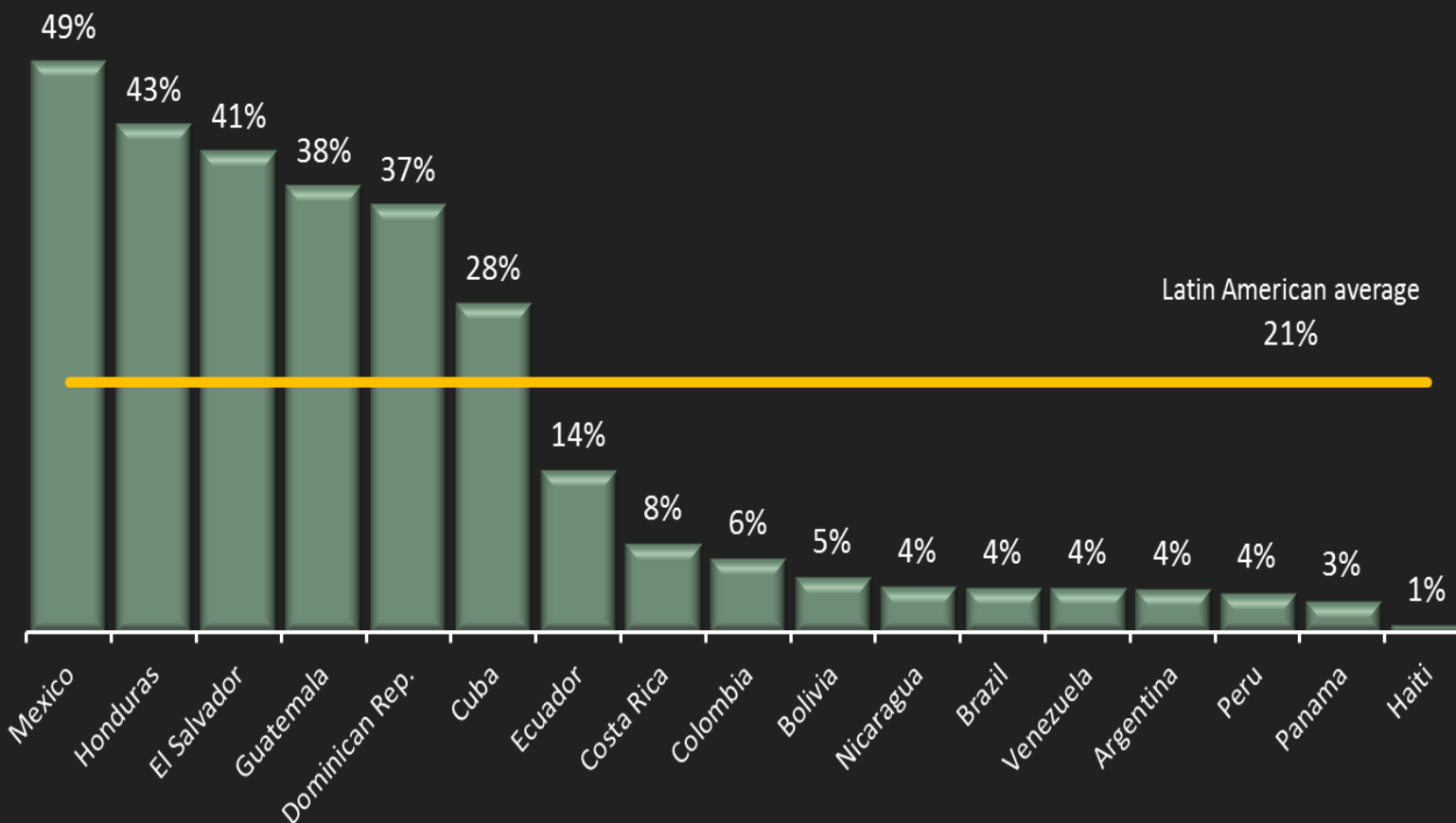
Sources: SIMDE, US deficit: estimation based on CPS, March Supplement, 2000 and 2008; Latin America superavit: estimation based on CPS, March Supplement, 2000 and 2008; and CEPALSTAT, Estadísticas de Empleo para América Latina, 2000-2008.

## Demographic growth rates in the US, 2000-2008



Source: SIMDE, based on CPS, March supplements

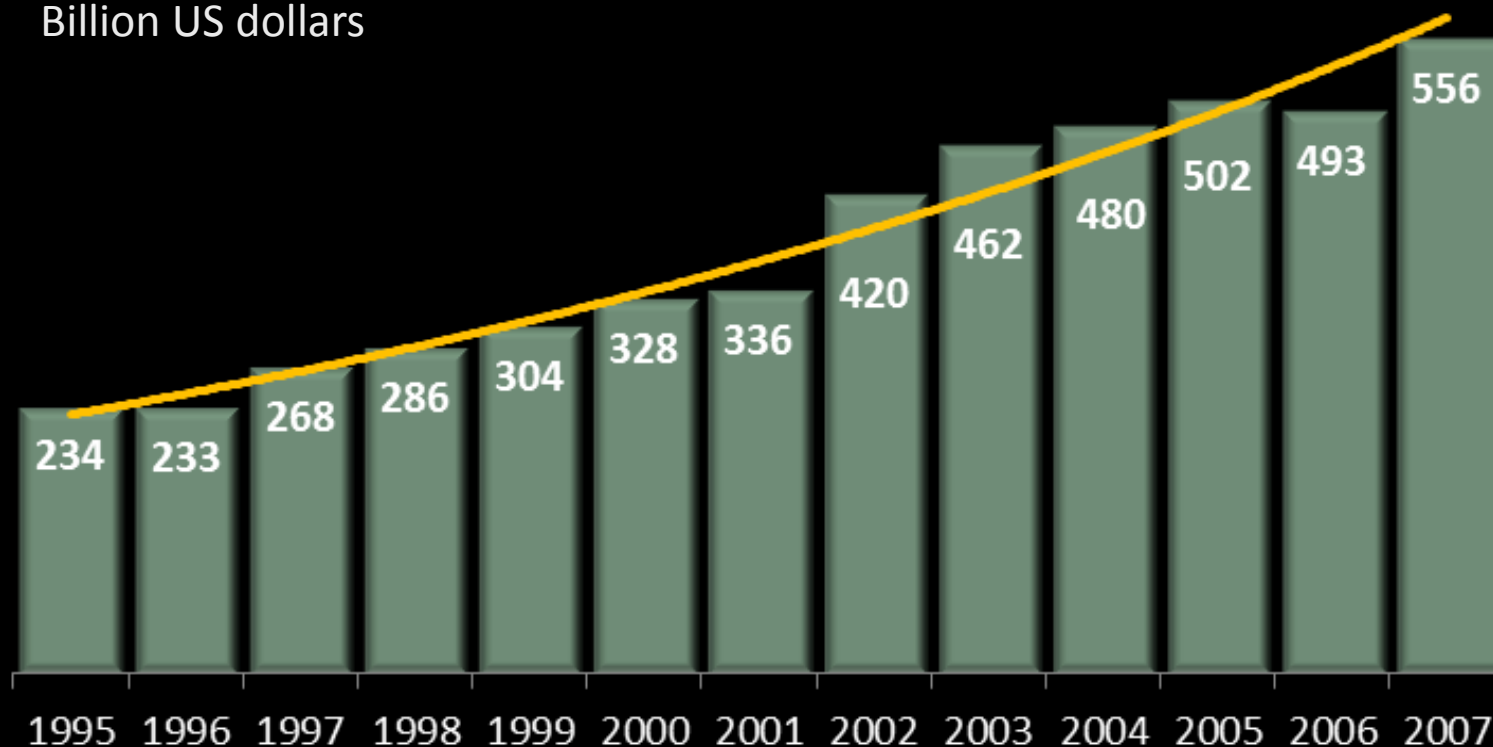
# Demographic dividend export to the US, 2000-2008



Sources: SIMDE based on CEPALSTAT, *Estadísticas de América Latina y el Caribe*; and US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March Supplement, 2000 and 2008.

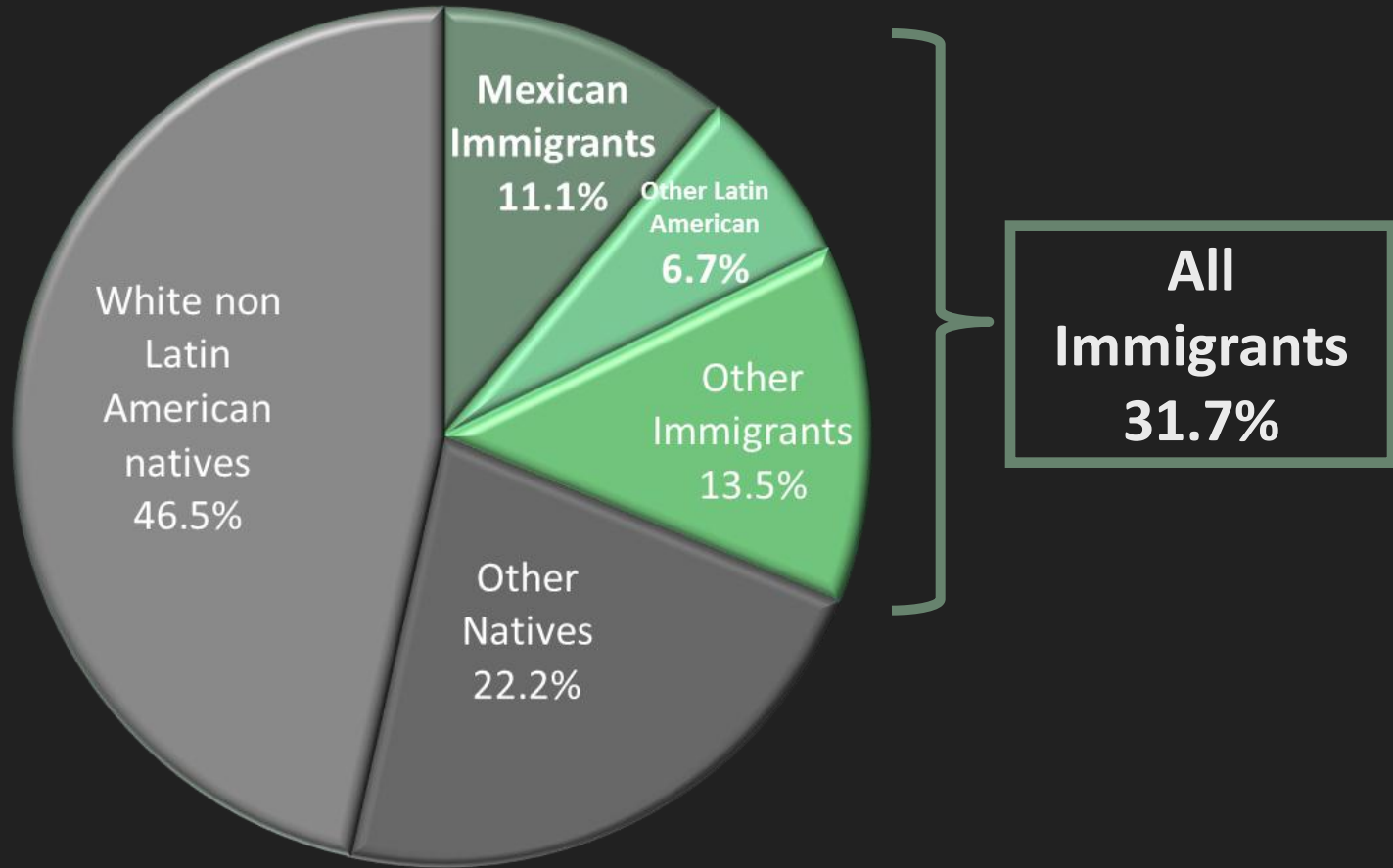
## Contribution of Mexicans to US GDP

Billion US dollars



Sources: SIMDE, based on BEA, Gross Domestic Product by Industry Accounts and CPS, March supplement

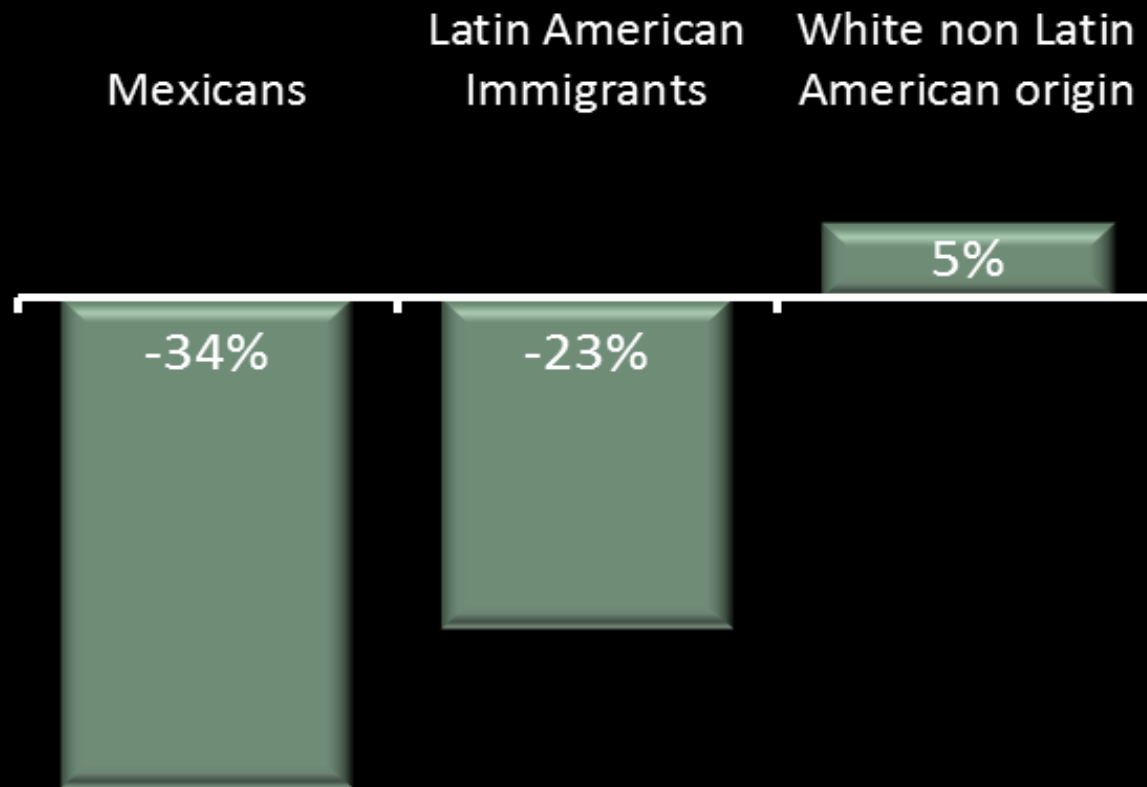
## Contribution to US GDP *Growth* 2000-2007



Sources: SIMDE, estimation based on US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Gross Domestic Product by Industry Accounts, 1995 to 2007, and US Bureau of Census, CPS, March supplement, 1995 to 2007.

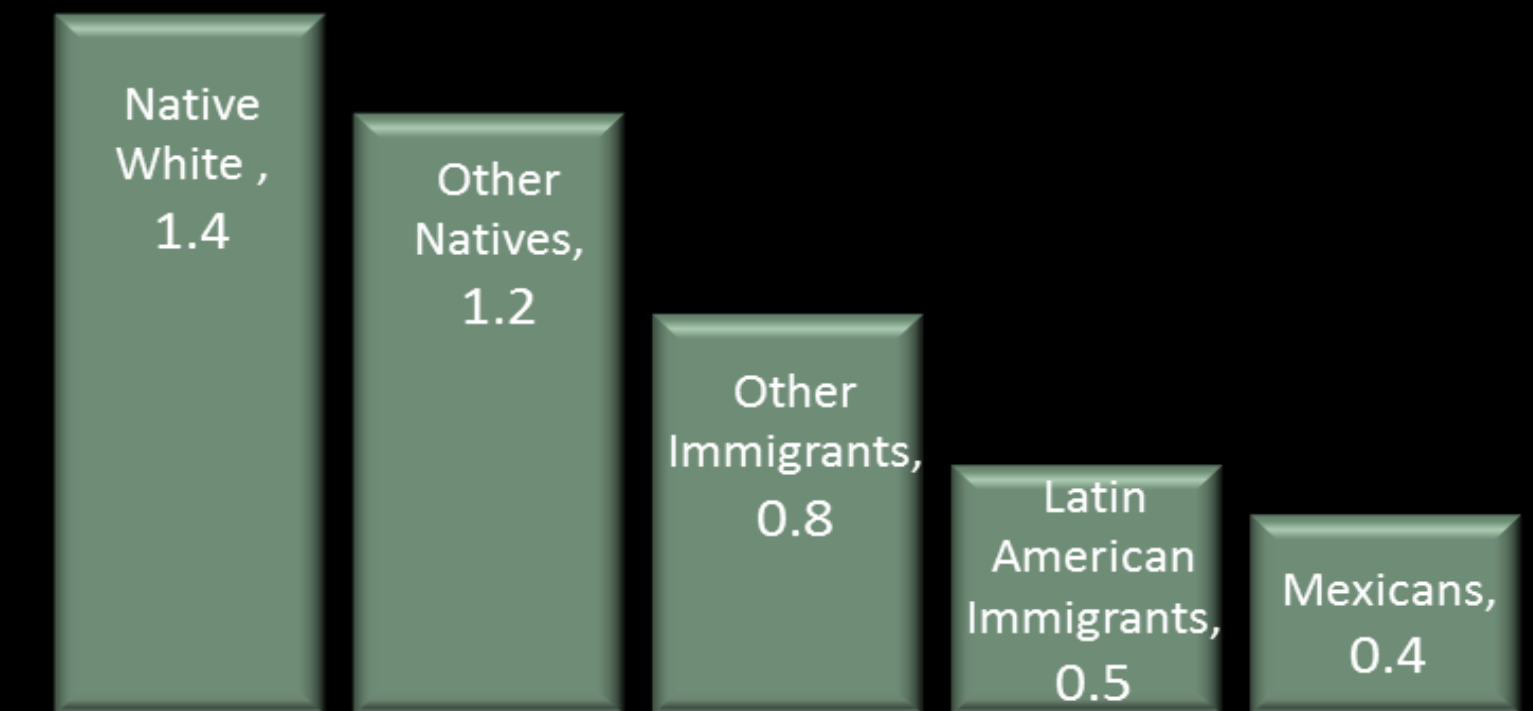


## Wage transferences 2005-2007



Sources: SIMDE, estimation based on the US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Gross Domestic Product by Industry Accounts, 2000 to 2007, and US Bureau of Census, CPS, March Supplement, 2000 to 2007.

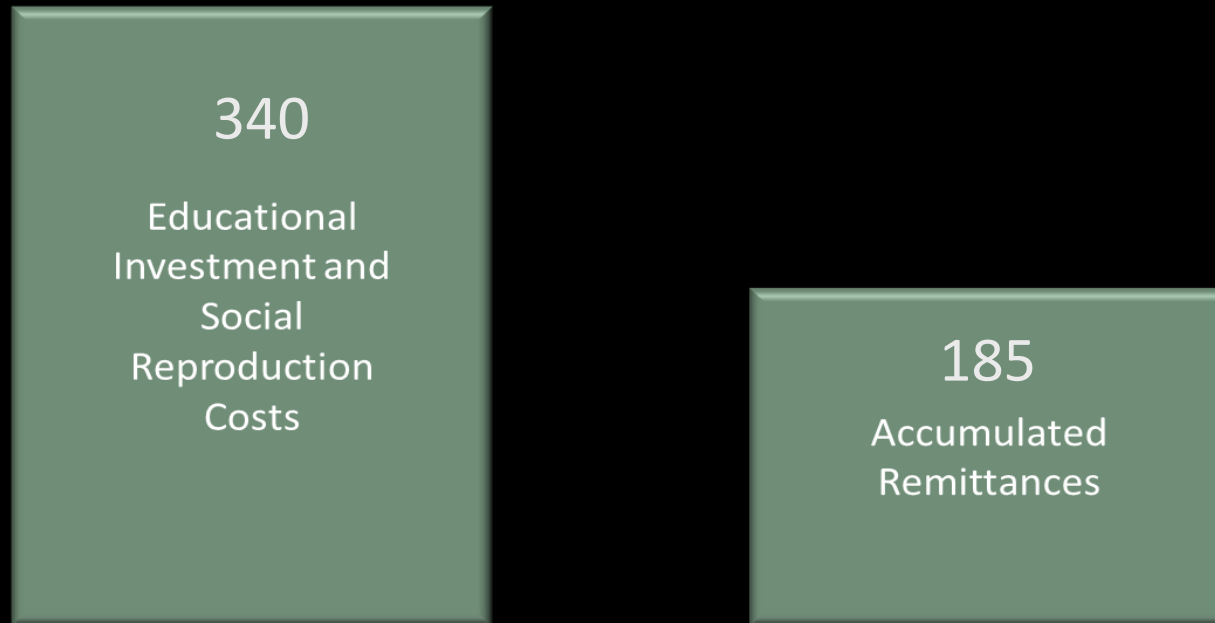
## Ratio between taxes to benefits received from public social services in the US (2008)



Source: SIMDE based on US Bureau of Census, CPS, March Supplement, 2008

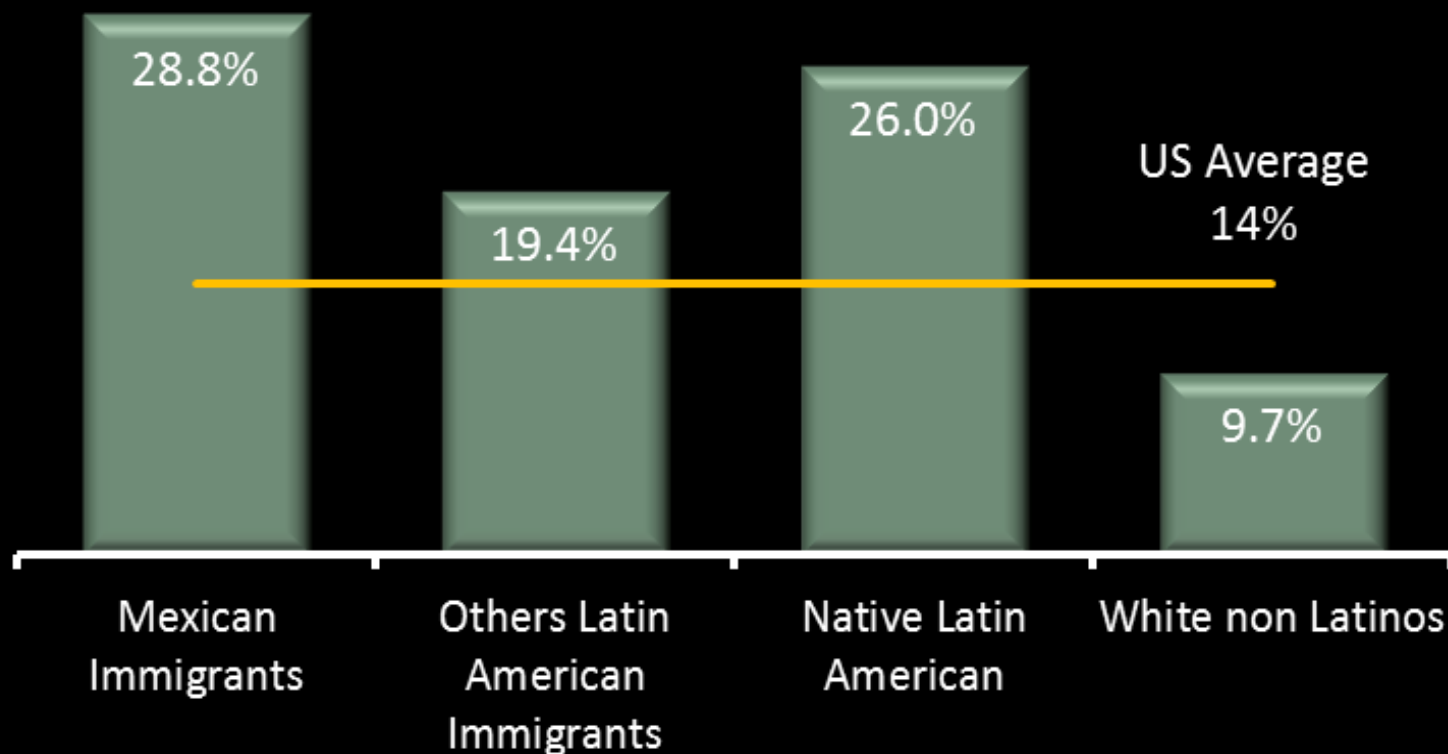
# Cost of emigration for Mexico vs Remittances 1994-2008

Billion US dollars



Source: SIMDE, based on CPS (1994-2008); CONEVAL, Poverty Lines in Mexico and Educational Statistics Yearbook in Mexico, 2008.

## US: Population below poverty 2010



Source: SIMDE, estimation based on CPS, March Supplement, 2010

## Concluding Remarks

- The traditional indicators for analyzing the relationship between migration and development distort reality and foster the *dominant mythology* underlying the social and political construction of migrants as *public enemies*
- There is an urgent need to construct *new indicators* capable of capturing the true nature of the phenomenon from a comprehensive, inclusive and more balanced perspective
- This will necessarily lead to reverse the terms of the relationship displacing migration concerns from the *national security* agenda and focusing more on *development* and *international cooperation*