



International Migration Institute  
James Martin 21st Century School  
University of Oxford



# Migration and Development

## Lessons from North African and Turkish experiences

Hein de Haas

International Migration Institute

University of Oxford

[hein.dehaas@qeh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:hein.dehaas@qeh.ox.ac.uk)

Initiative for Policy Dialogue (IPD)

Task Force on Migration

UNAM, Mexico City

January 15-16, 2009

# Migration optimists vs. pessimists

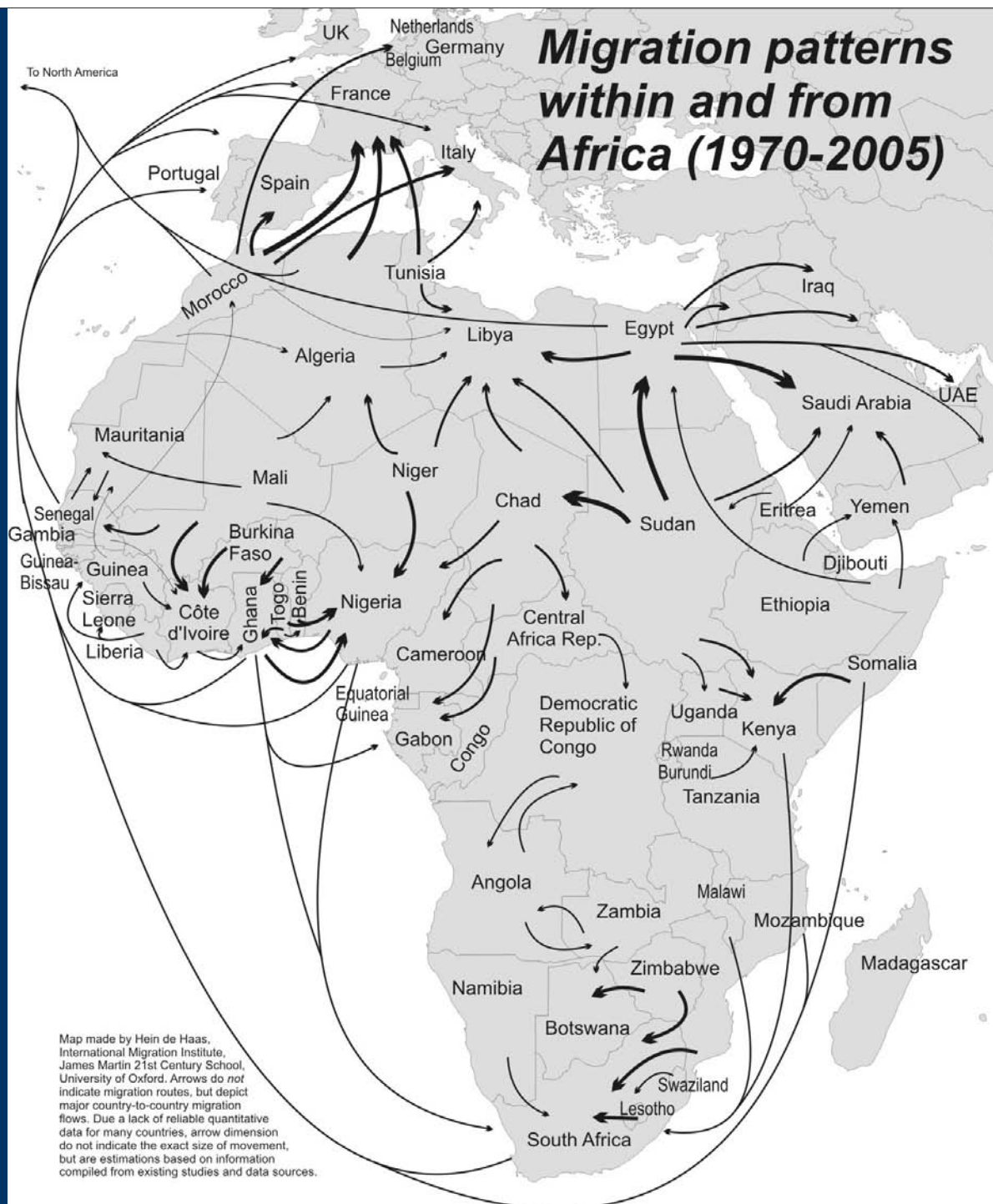
Migration optimists		Migration pessimists
Functionalist	↔	Structuralist
Neo-classical	↔	Neo-Marxist
Modernisation	↔	Disintegration
Net North-South transfer	↔	Net South-North transfer
Brain gain	↔	Brain drain
More equality	↔	More inequality
Remittance investment	↔	Consumption
Development	↔	Dependency
Less migration	↔	More migration

# Migration and development

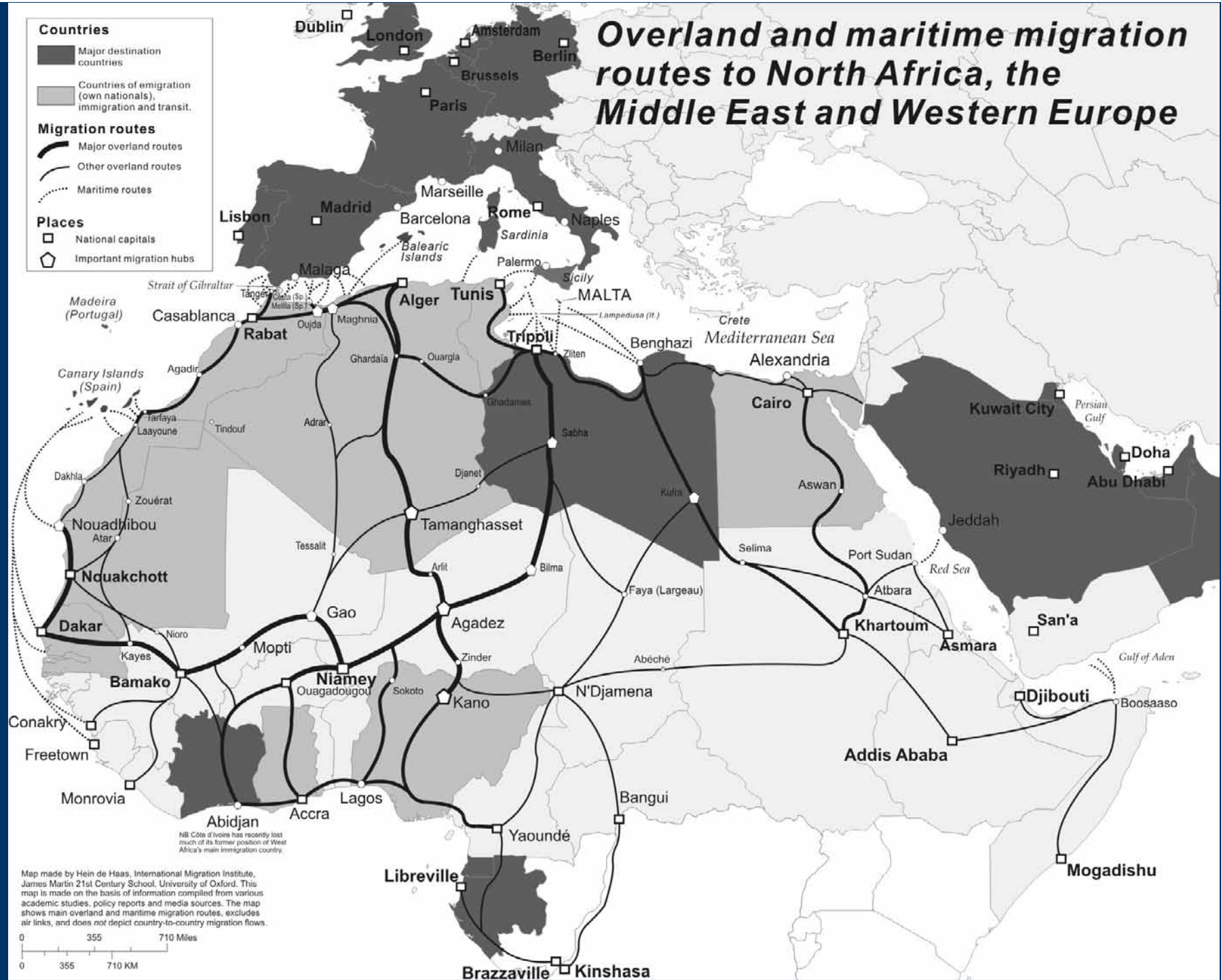
- Going beyond false negative vs positive dichotomies: Understanding *heterogeneity* in impacts across levels of analysis and contexts (cf. methodological nationalism)
- *Reciprocal* link: migration as an intrinsic part of development, no independent variable → need to contextualise analyses
- *Key observation*: Migrants and remittances can neither be blamed for a lack of development nor be expected to trigger take-off development in generally unattractive investment environments

## Trends of African migration to Europe

- >1990s mainly from Maghreb countries
- 1990s: Increasing trans-Saharan migration
- > 2000: Sub-Saharan migrants start to join irregular movement of Maghrebis to Europe.
- > 2005: Increasing migration from West-African coast

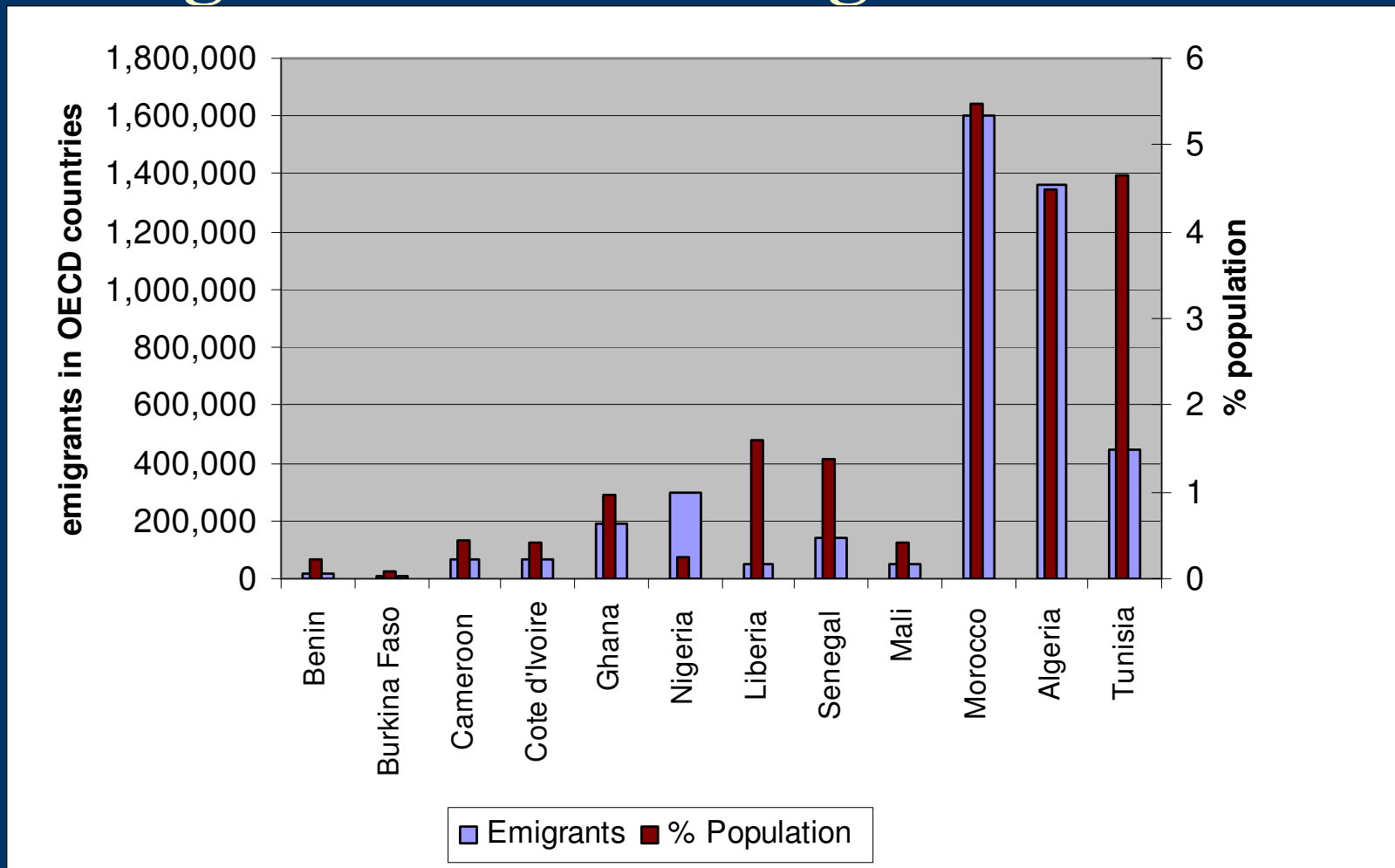


***Overland and maritime migration routes to North Africa, the Middle East and Western Europe***





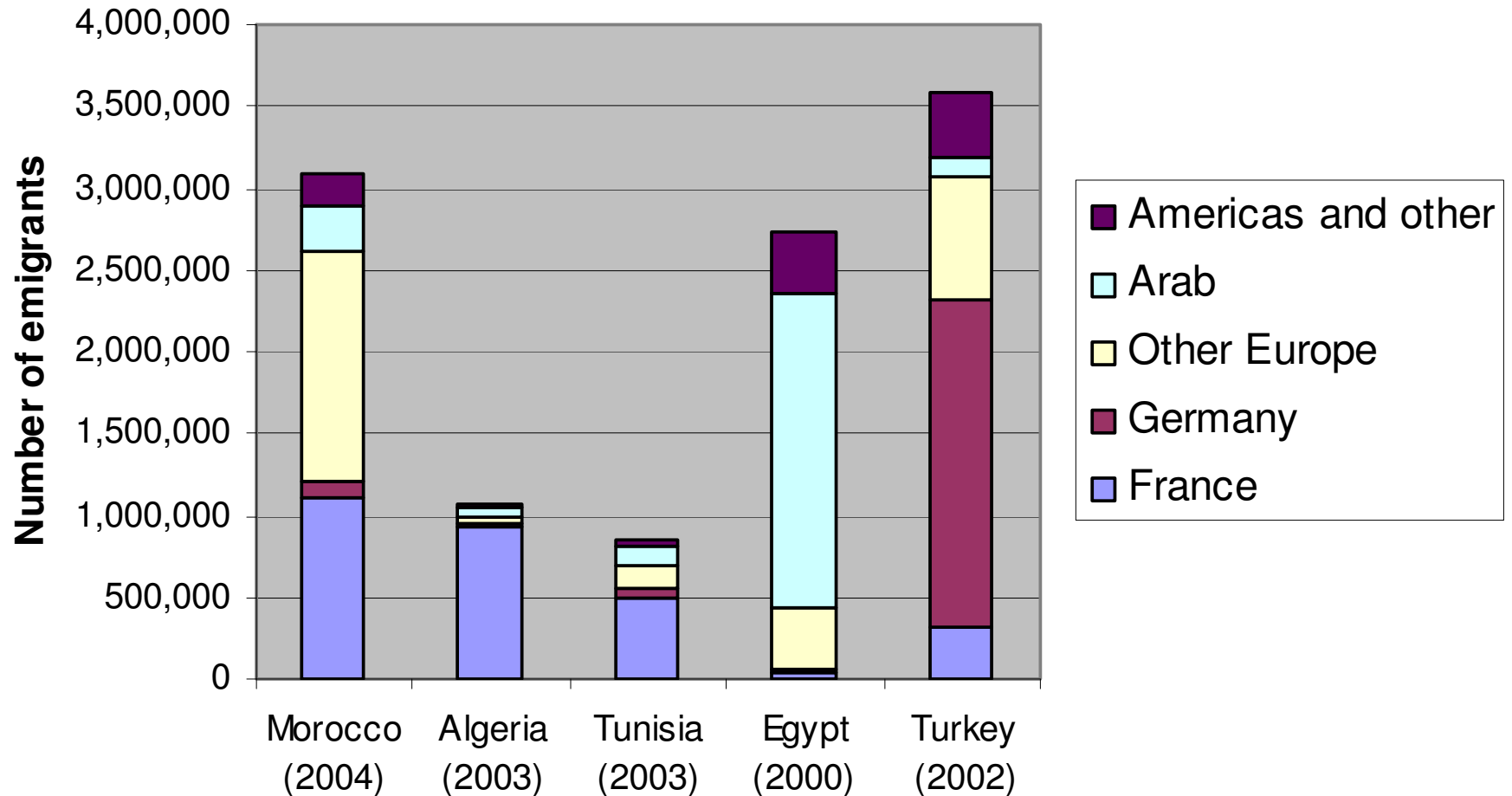
# Development and Migration: Origins of African migrants in OECD



# A brief Euro-Med migration history

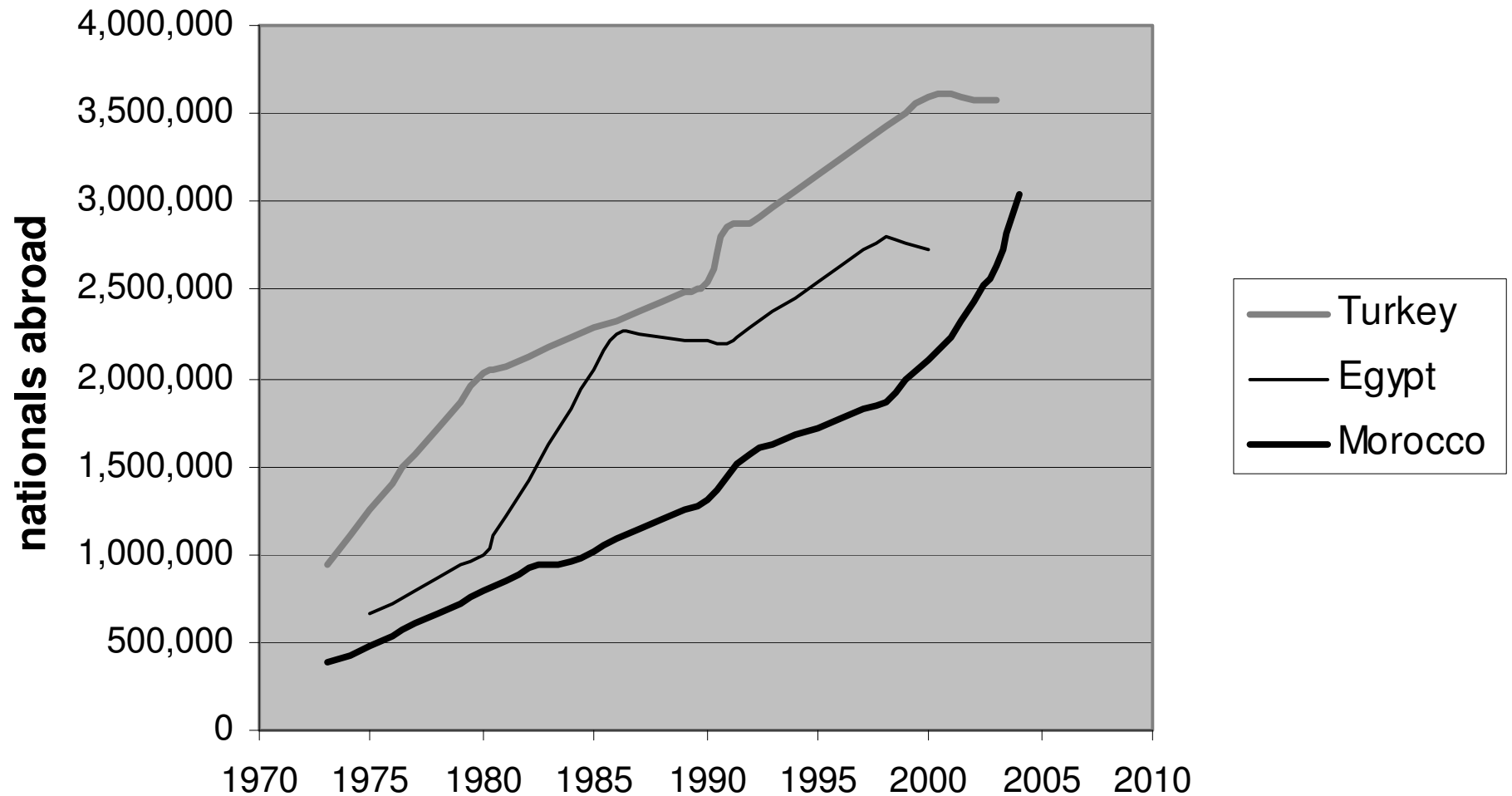
The guest-worker boom (1963-1972)	Large-scale labour migration to NW Europe
The 1973 Oil Crisis turning point	Interruption circular migration, settlement and family migration to NW Europe; onset of Egyptian migration to the Gulf.
The 1991-1992 turning point	Spatial diversification (S Europe and US/Canada) and “irregularization” of migration; persistence of family migration.
> 2000	Increasing migration from sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey’s transition into an immigration country.

# “Emigrants” (nationals) by destination

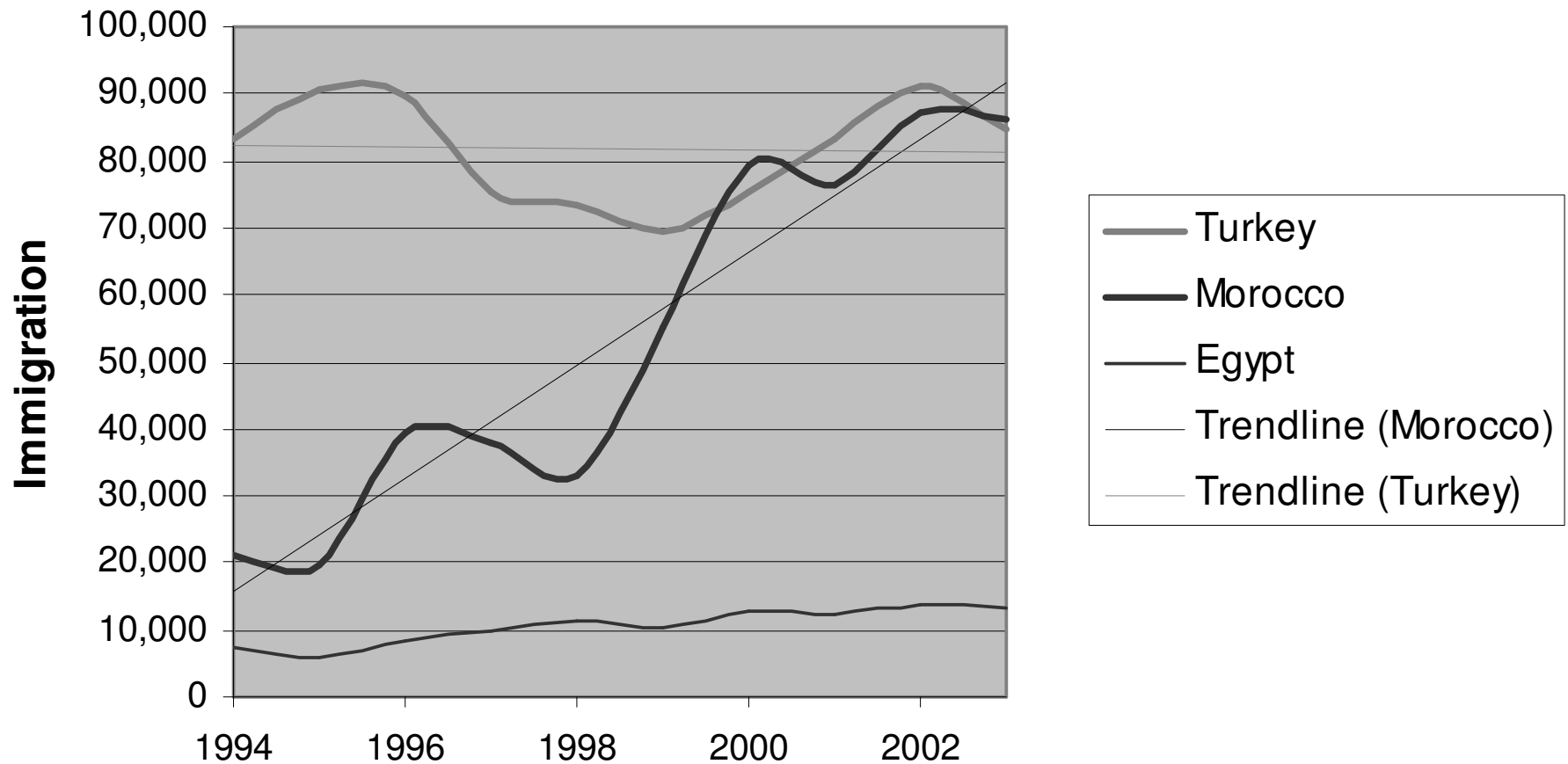




# Fortress Europe?



# Immigration by Turkish, Moroccan and Egyptian nationals to Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Spain, and Italy



# Migration as a national development strategy – before 1973

- Temporary workers were expected to acquire useful skills, money and knowledge abroad, to be deployed after their return
- Shared return expectations among sending and receiving states; integration was often discouraged
- States encouraged migration from particular regions through directing recruiters and selective passport issuance.



# Policies: Migration as a national development strategy >1973

- Failure of policies to encourage return migration (France, Netherlands, Germany) and migrant investments (Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey)
- >1973: Unfavorable economic and political conditions in sending countries and restrictive immigration policies interrupted circular migration → settlement and family migration.
- *Receiving states*: Immigration restrictions; growing concern on integration.
- *Sending states*: Disappointment on migration and development → increasing emphasis on migration and remittances as a safety valve.

# Policies: Migration as a national development strategy >1990

- Until 1990s : Focus on control of emigration populations, integration-prevention and remittances facilitation.
- Since 1990s: Rethinking of repressive policies, which alienated the emigrant populations, coinciding with domestic political reform (Morocco and Turkey)
- Courting Diasporas: Fostering links with emigrants; changing attitude towards double citizenship and integration



Sous la présidence effective de Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI  
La Fondation Mohammed V pour la Solidarité participe à l'opération **MARHABA 2004**

بالقرب منكم أكثر من أي وقت مضى  
Vous n'avez jamais été aussi  
proches de votre pays



[www.fm5.ma](http://www.fm5.ma)

**Centres d'accueil au Maroc :** Tél. : +212 37 20 66 66/212 37 20 55 66

**Centres d'accueil en Espagne :**

Almería-Tél. : 0034 636 420 391/0034 649 640 745  
Algeiras-Tél. : 0034 660 442 846/0034 660 441 694

**Centres d'accueil en France :**

Sète-Tél. : 0033 666 719 831  
Port Vendres-Tél. : 0033 666 719 831

**Centres d'accueil en Italie :**

Génès-Tél. : 0039 34 75 06 49 36  
Naples-Tél. : 0039 34 84 78 76 87



تحت الرئاسة الفعلية لصاحب الجلالة الملك محمد السادس  
مؤسسة محمد الخامس للتضامن في عملية مرحبا 2004

بالقرب منكم أكثر من أي وقت مضى

Vous n'avez jamais été aussi  
proches de votre pays



[www.fm5.ma](http://www.fm5.ma)

مراكز الاستقبال بالمغرب : هاتف : +212 37 20 66 66 / 212 37 20 55 66

مراكز الاستقبال بإيطاليا :

جنوة - هاتف : 0039 34 75 06 48 56

نابولي - هاتف : 0039 84 84 78 76 87

مراكز الاستقبال بفرنسا :

باريس - هاتف : 0033 666 719 831

بروكسل - هاتف : 0033 666 719 831

مراكز الاستقبال بإسبانيا :

ألمرية - هاتف : 0034 636 420 391 / 0034 649 640 745

الجزيرة الخضراء - هاتف : 0034 660 442 840 / 0034 660 441 664

Sous la présidence effective de Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI  
La Fondation Mohammed V pour la Solidarité participe à l'opération **MARHABA 2004**

بالقرب منكم أكثر من أي وقت مضى  
Vous n'avez jamais été aussi  
proches de votre pays



[www.fm5.ma](http://www.fm5.ma)

**Centres d'accueil au Maroc :** Tél. : +212 37 20 66 66/212 37 20 55 66

**Centres d'accueil en Espagne :**

Almería-Tél. : 0034 696 420 391/0034 646 640 745  
Algeiras-Tél. : 0034 660 442 646/0034 660 441 694

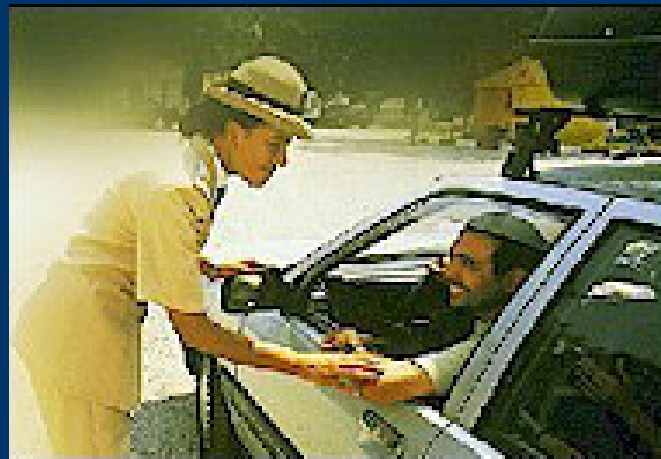
**Centres d'accueil en France :**

Sète-Tél. : 0033 666 719 831  
Port Vendres-Tél. : 0033 666 719 831

**Centres d'accueil en Italie :**

Génas-Tél. : 0039 34 75 06 49 36  
Naples-Tél. : 0039 34 84 78 76 87

# Opération transit



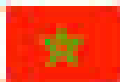
# The King welcoming migrants



Citoyens Marocains du Monde



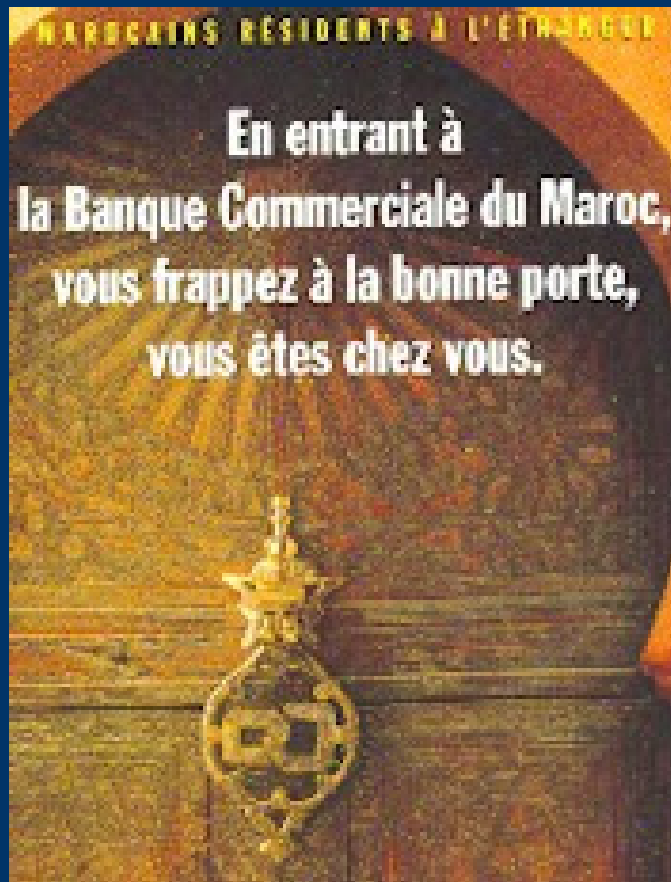
Version Arabe



International Migration Institute  
James Martin 21st Century School  
University of Oxford



# Financial products for migrants and investment centres



International Migration Institute  
James Martin 21st Century School  
University of Oxford

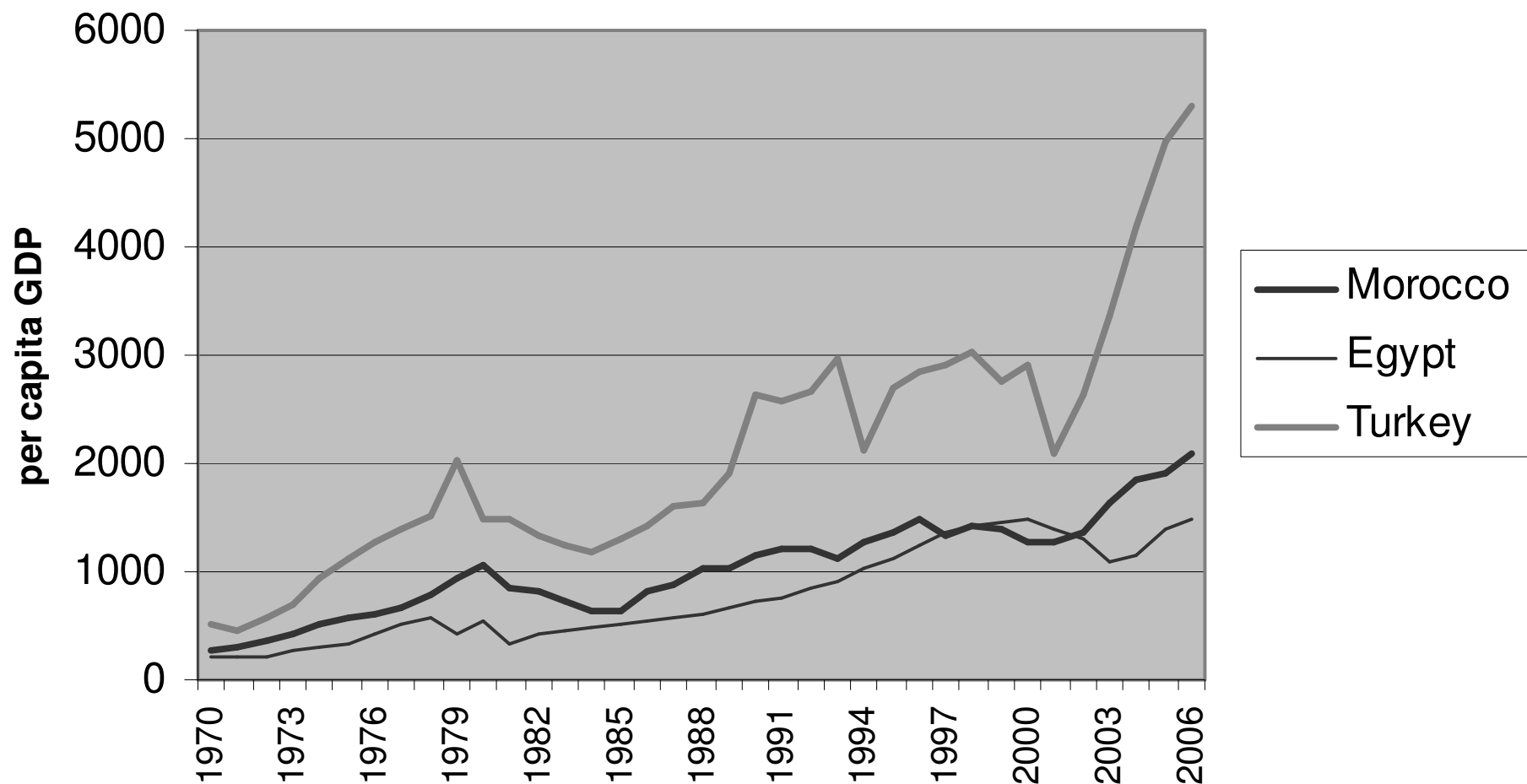


# Migration and development trends >1990

	Morocco	Turkey
<b>Development</b>	Partial political liberalisation, investment obstacles persist	Economic boom, increasing political trust
<b>Migration</b>	Persistence and diversification	Migration transition.
<b>Remittances</b>	Surge	Decline
<b>Migrants' investments</b>	Certain increase, but limited	Increasing economic and political entrepreneurship



# GDP per capita



# Revisiting causality

- Does migration really explain economic growth in Turkey?
- *General* political and economic reform is the main explanation
- Emigration and remittances actually decreased
- The relative *unimportance* of migration in affecting development processes (no independent variable)



# Migration and development: the narrow margins of targeted policies

## *Targeted policy options*

- Facilitating remittances
- Recognizing migrants as citizens (Diaspora outreach)
- ¿¿Temporary migration as a win-win-win strategy??  
(enforcement, questioning remittance decay, are integration and transnational engagement substitutes?)

## *What really matters is*

- General economic and political climate in sending countries
- Immigration and integration policies of receiving countries:  
affecting selectivity, access to rights and socio-economic mobility  
of migrants

# Conclusion

- *Danger of naïve optimism:* Despite their often considerable benefits for individuals and communities, migration alone cannot remove structural development constraints.
- No *automatic* relationship: Migration and remittances can increase individuals' capabilities to invest in as much as disengage from origin countries
- Rather than a consequence of migration, development in origin countries is a prerequisite for investment and return



International Migration Institute  
James Martin 21st Century School  
University of Oxford



# Migration and Development

## Lessons from North African and Turkish experiences

Hein de Haas

International Migration Institute

University of Oxford

[hein.dehaas@qeh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:hein.dehaas@qeh.ox.ac.uk)

Initiative for Policy Dialogue (IPD)

Task Force on Migration

UNAM, Mexico City

January 15-16, 2009

# Logistic regression predicting odds of remitting money (all respondents)

		Estimated odds ratio	
(Constant)		0.019	
<b>Background</b>		<b>Occupation</b>	
Age	1.257	Housewife/man or other	Reference
SQ Age	0.997	Student or enrolled at school	0.426
Sex	0.513	Retirement or pre-retirement	2.616
Born in the Netherlands	1.077	Unemployed	0.663
Years in the Netherlands	-	Unable to work	1.336
SQ years in the Netherlands	-	Working	1.285
Household size	0.871	<b>Income</b>	
Children at home	1.664	< € 460	Reference
Family in Morocco	3.382	€ 460-850	0.891
<b>Education</b>		€ 850-1300	0.697
No or primary education	Reference	€ 1300-1750	0.651
Lower vocational	3.200	€ 1750-2500	0.732
Middle vocational	3.731	€ 2500-3500	0.542
Generally secondary	2.148	> € 3500	0.949
Higher vocational	4.197		
University	5.077		



## Odds of remitting money with age (all other variables held constant) among Dutch Moroccans

