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# A Critical Perspective on the Relationship between Development and Migration

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# Content

- The context of contemporary capitalism
- The new migration
- Towards a N-S balance: evidence from the US-Mexico migration corridor
- Conclusions: six demystifying thesis regarding M & D

# Neoliberal Globalization

- *The internationalization of capital.* Subcontracting chains/enclaves
- *Financialization.* Speculation/ fictitious capital
- *Environmental degradation.* Privatization of natural resources/ ecosystem breakdown

# Neoliberal Globalization

- *The restructuring of innovation systems.* Scientific and technologic outsourcing from the South
- *Labor precariousness.* Oversupply of cheap and flexible labor
- *New migratory dynamic.* Expulsion processes/growing vulnerability

## Reinsertion of the Periphery

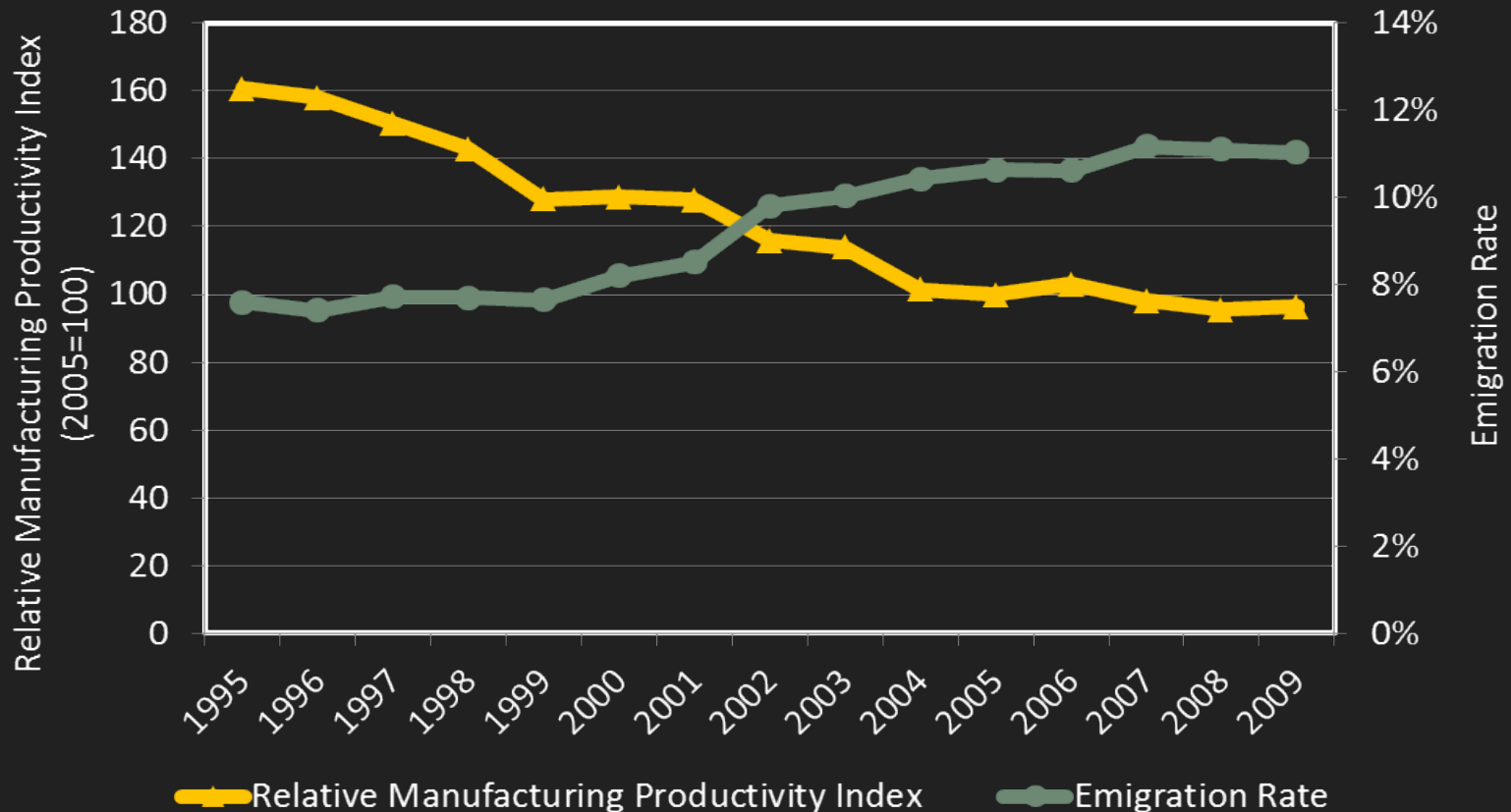
- The mechanism: *Structural adjustment programs*
- New International Division of labor: *Labor exportation*:
  - Indirect or disembodied (Global Commodity Chains) — 66 million workers
  - Migration — 72 million workers
- *New modalities of unequal exchange*

# New migration: forced population movement

1. *Expulsion processes* triggered by the dismantling of the production apparatus in the South.
2. Restrictions to the mobility (criminalization) of migrant workforce, which depreciates it and subjects it to conditions of *high vulnerability, social exclusion, precariousness and extreme exploitation*.

# Growing asymmetries US-Mexico 2000-2008

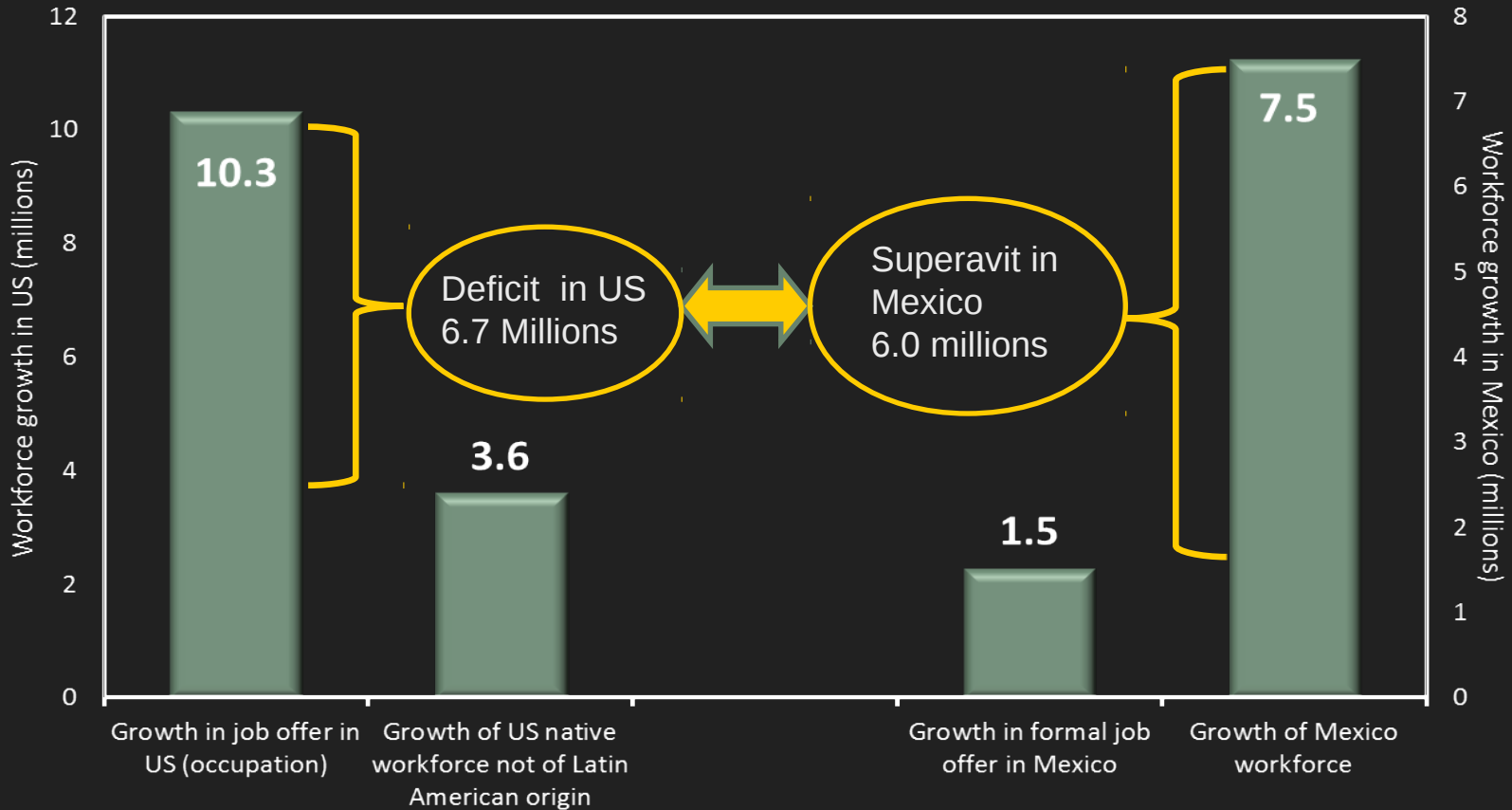
## Root Causes



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

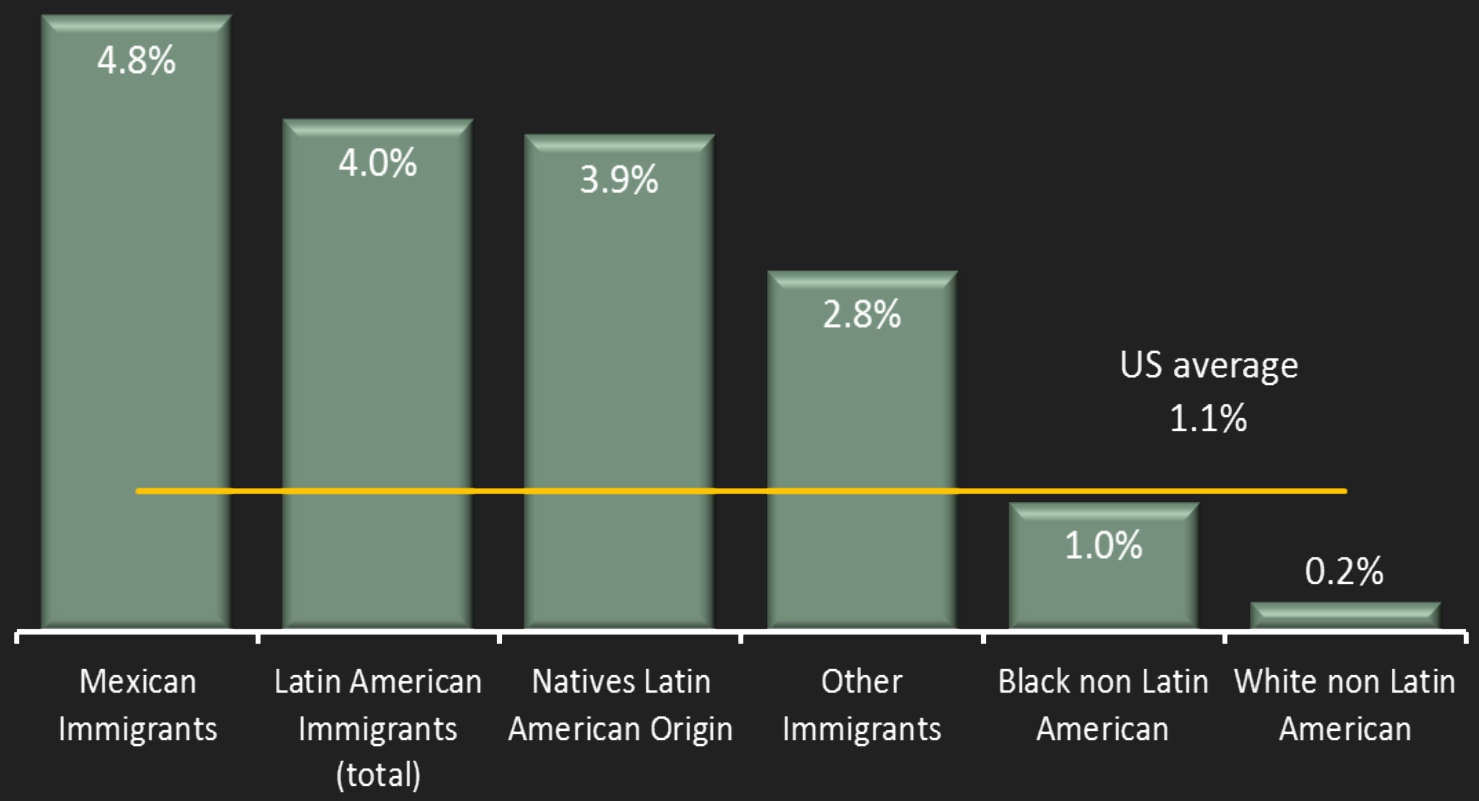
## Root Causes



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.

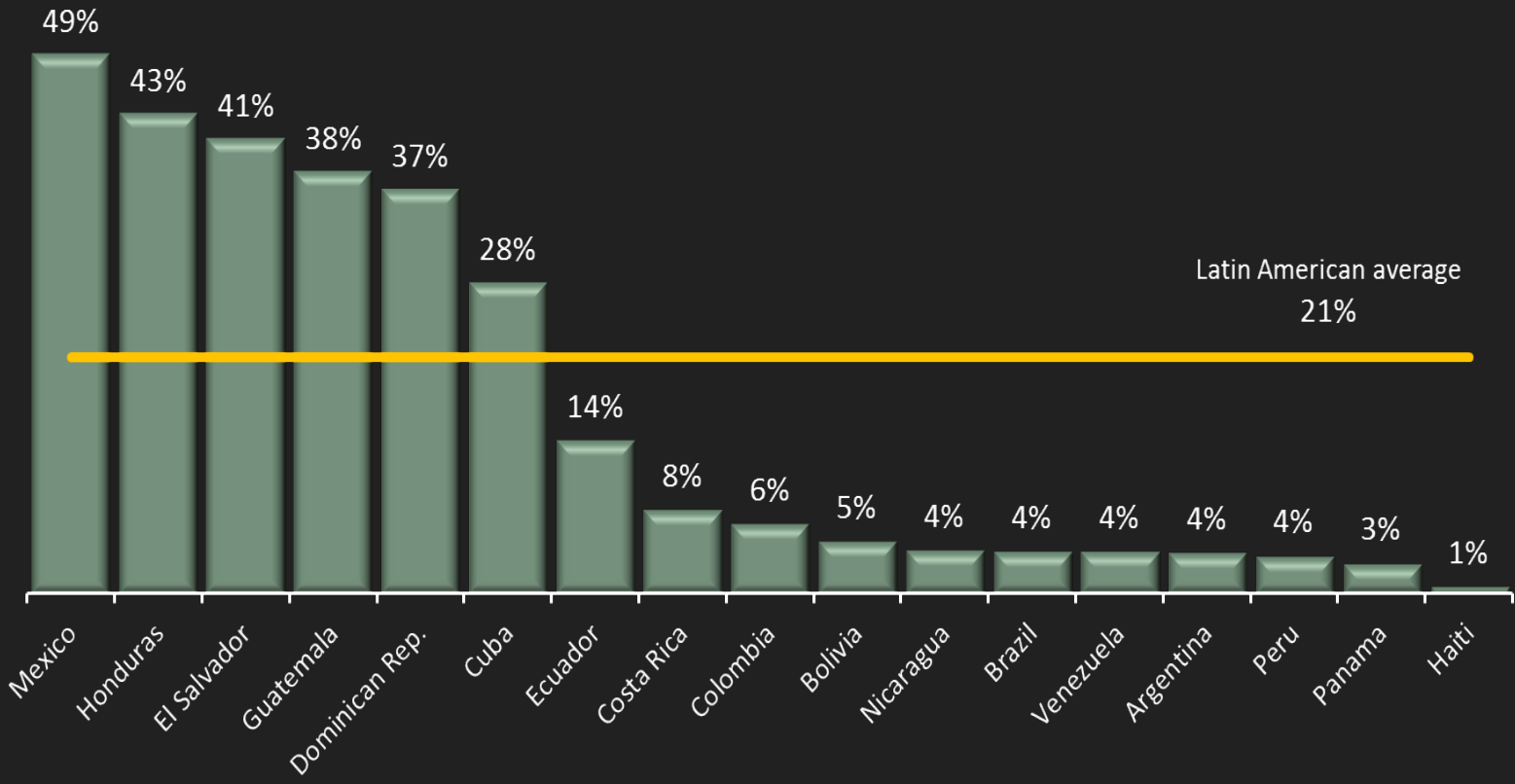


# Demographic growth rates in the US, 2000-2008



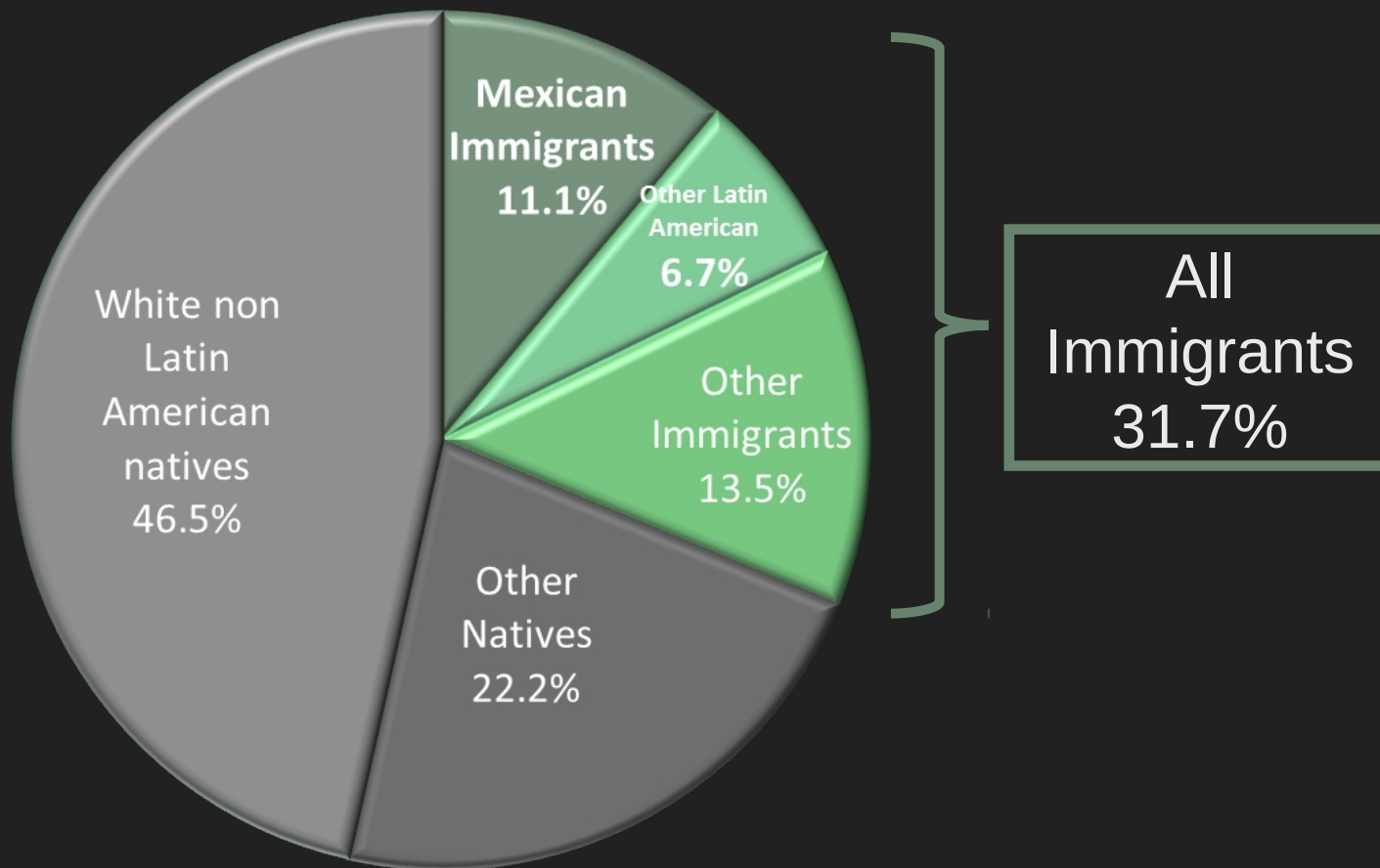
Source: SIMDE, based on CPS, March supplements

# 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.

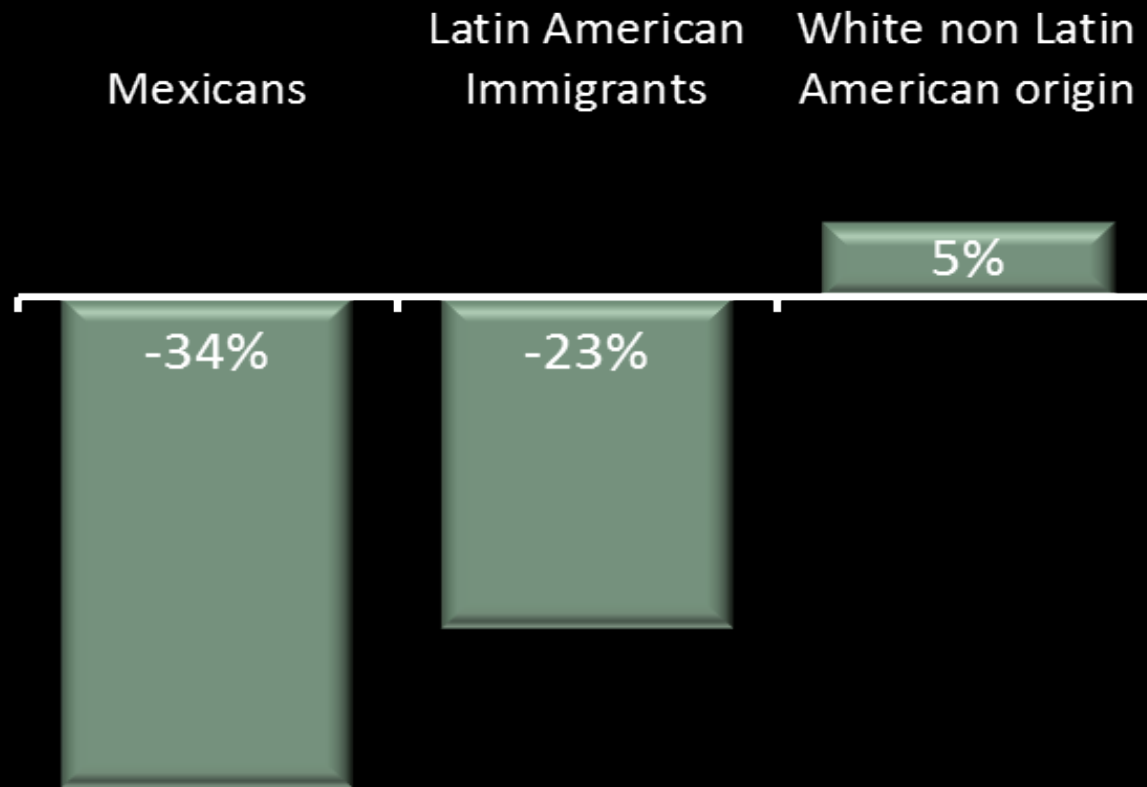
# Contribution to US GDP Growth 2000-2007



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

Implications for destination

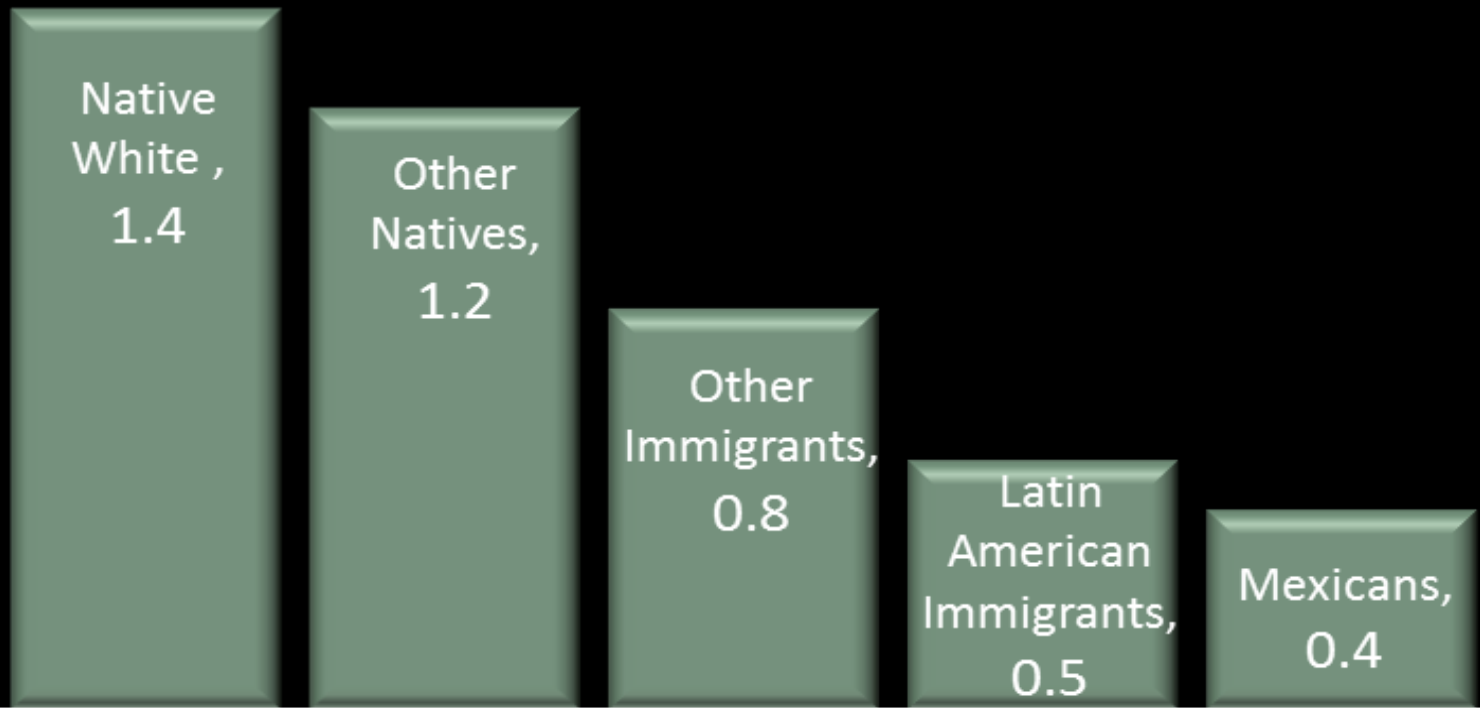
# Wage transferences 2005-2007



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.

Implications for destination

# Ratio between taxes to public social benefits 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.

# Concluding remarks

1. *Human mobility* in the context of capital restructuring has little to do with a “free choice” option and mainly adopts the form of a *forced* population displacement
2. The exportation of labor becomes a key element of the *New International Division of Labor* by the supply of cheap, flexible, and disorganized workforce from the periphery
3. Migrants significantly contribute to the satisfaction of *demographic and labor needs* as well as *economic growth* in the destination countries

# Concluding remarks

4. Migrants contribute to the fiscal and social security systems in the receiving country while living in conditions of *social exclusion* and *criminalization*
5. Migration implies an important transference of revenues (a S-N *subsidy*) from the sending countries which is not compensated by the flow of remittances
6. The current global multidimensional crisis poses many challenges for *social transformation* which demands a new way of conceiving and addressing the relationship between migration & development