

A bronze sculpture of a man carrying a suitcase, with his torso and legs separated, symbolizing migration or displacement. The sculpture is set against a background of a body of water and a clear sky.

Mobility in Europe and Central Asia: a comparative look

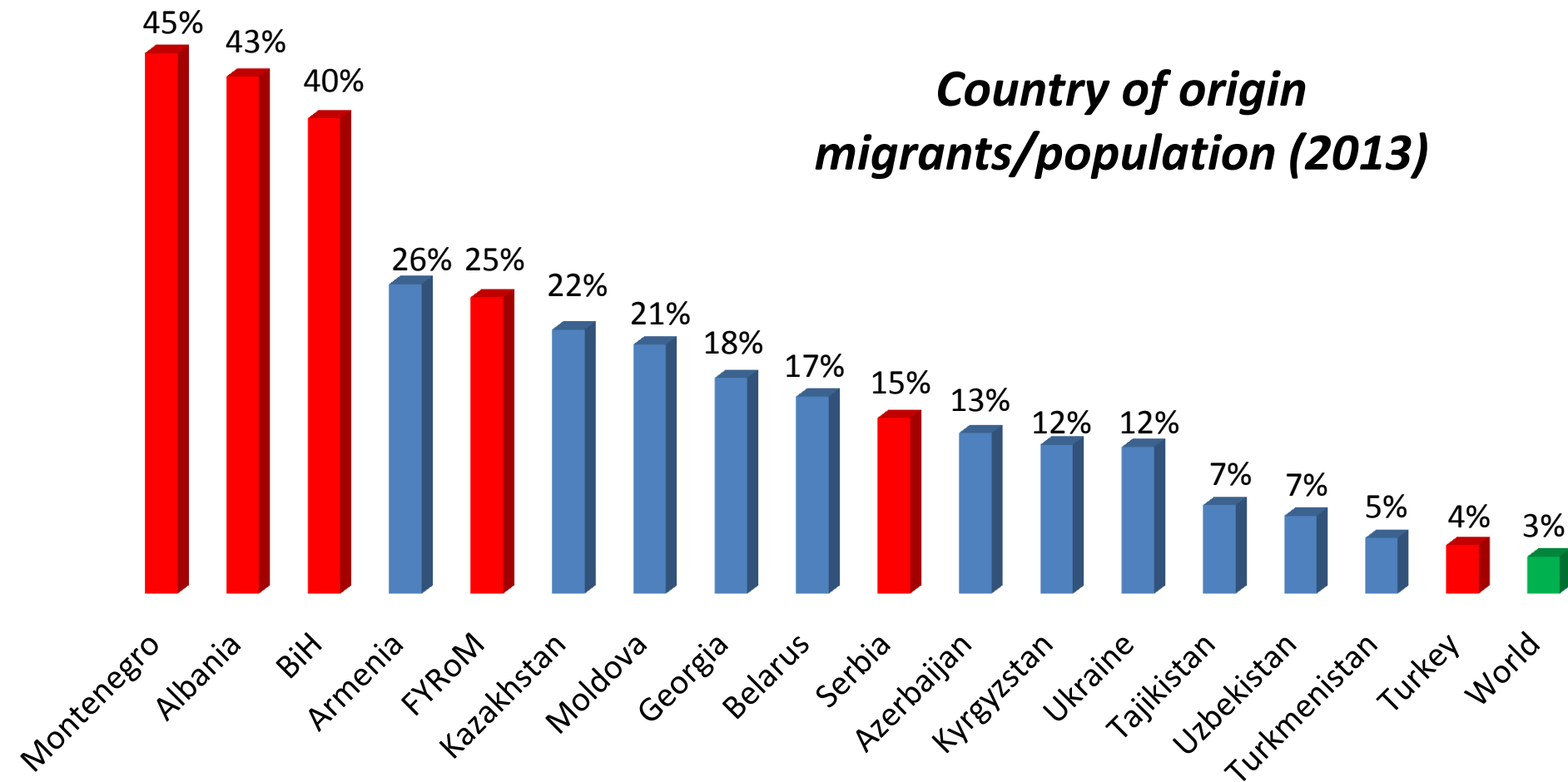
Mihail Peleah, UNDP IRH

LCSR HSE 5th International
Annual Research Conference
November 20, 2015,
Moscow, Russia.

Europe and Central Asia region

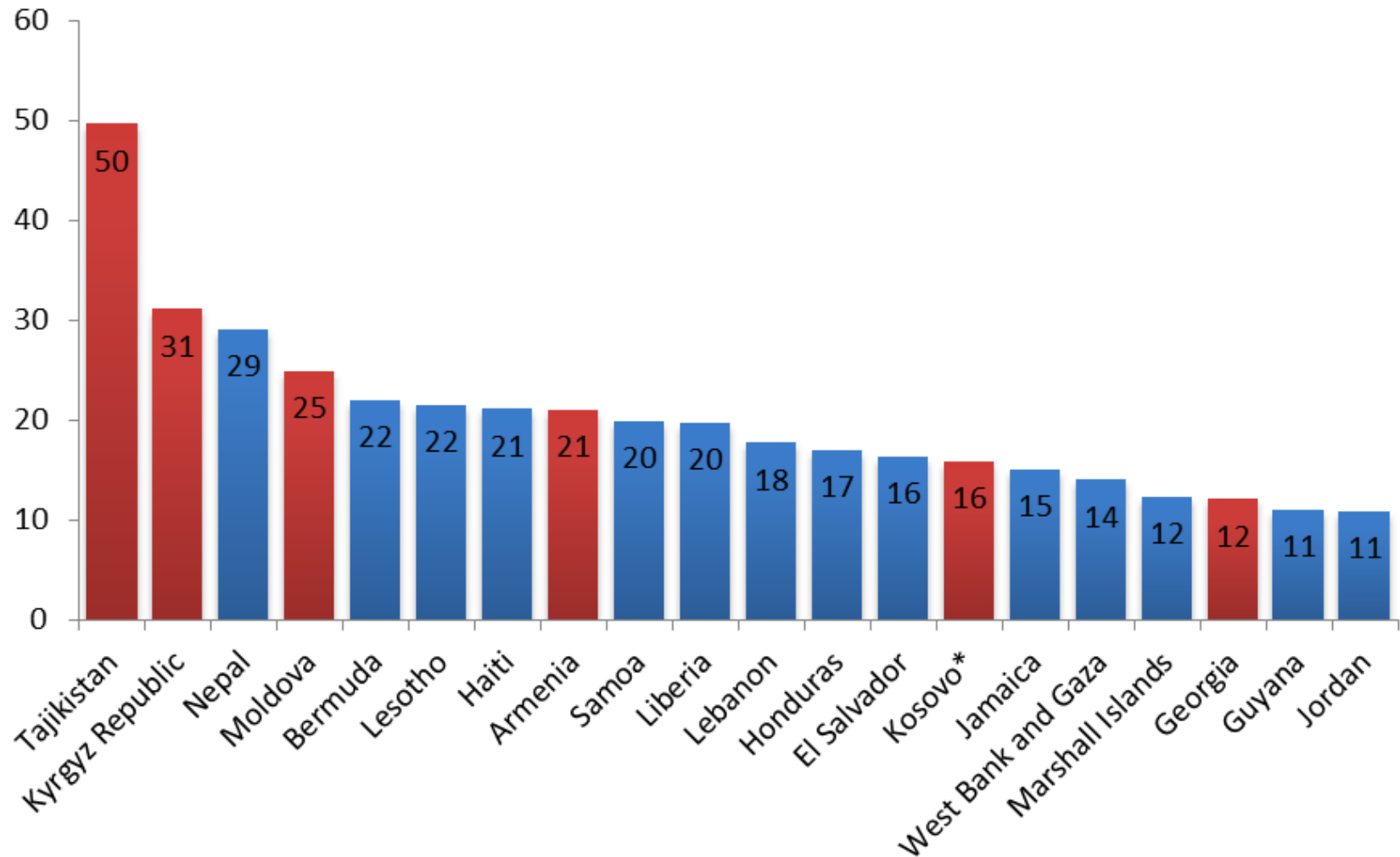


Countries of region show large shares of domestic population out of country

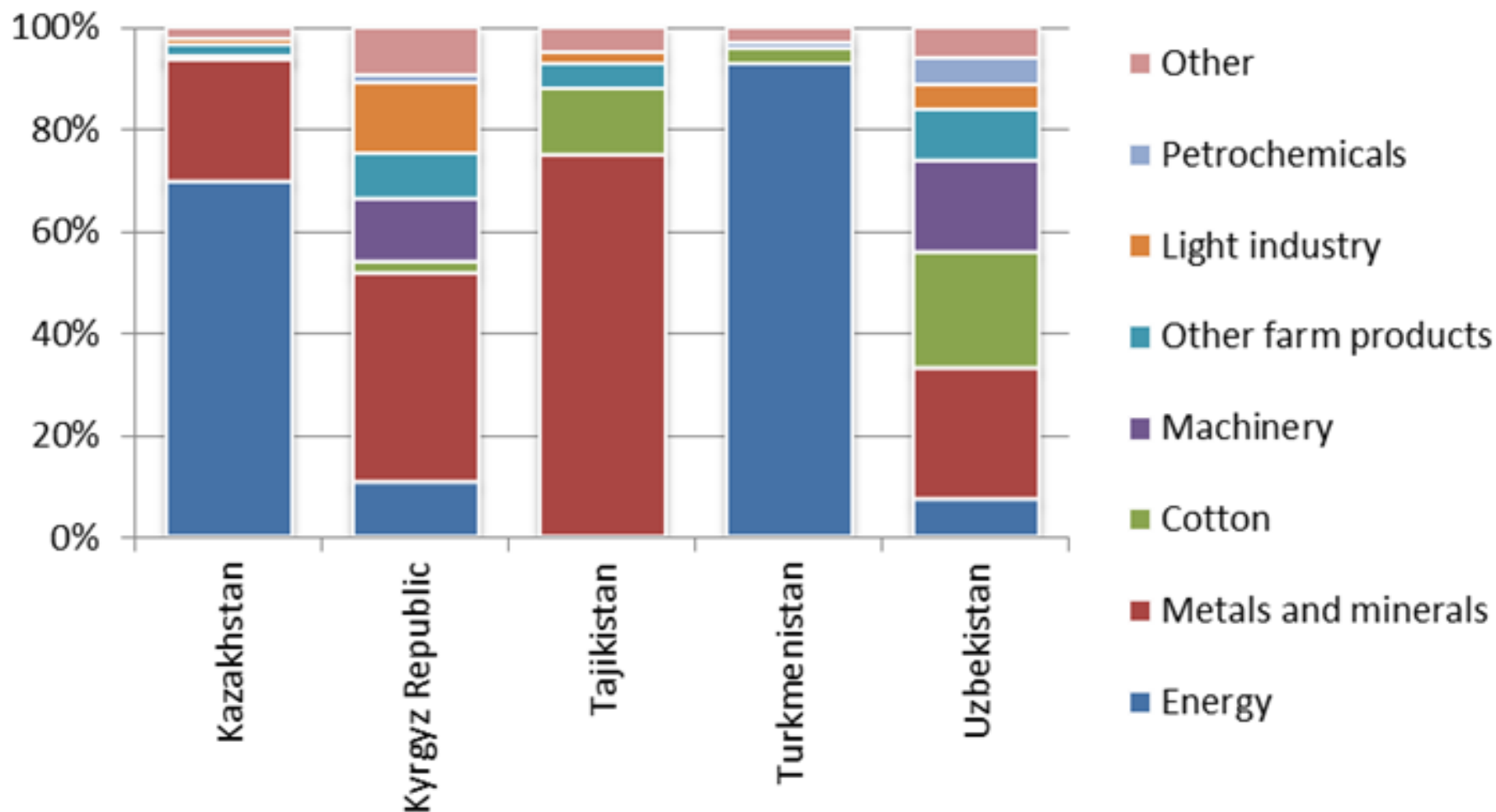


UNDP calculations, based on UNDESA data.

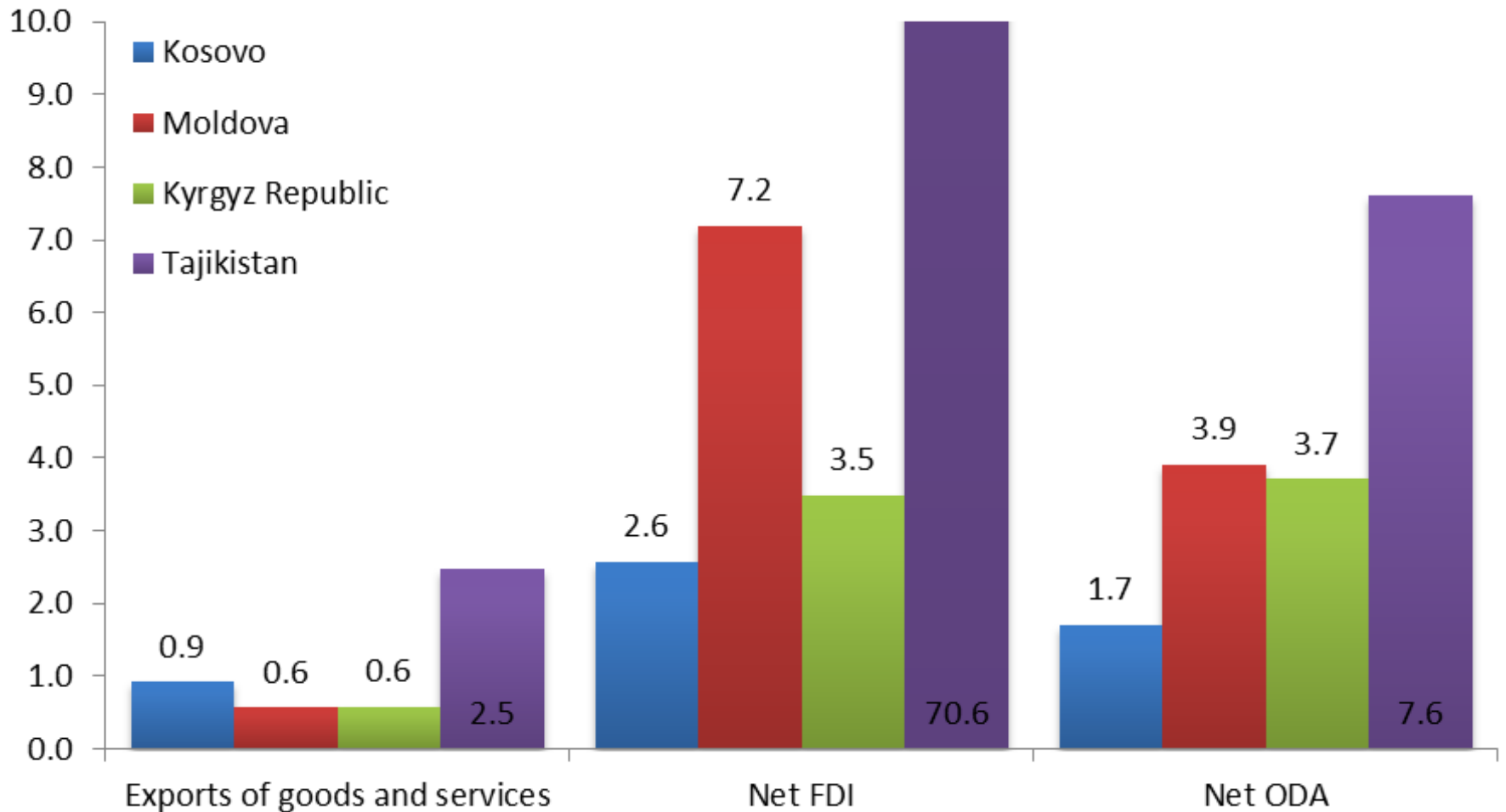
Remittances/GDP (%), 2013



Central Asia export: resource- and capital-intensive in labour-rich region

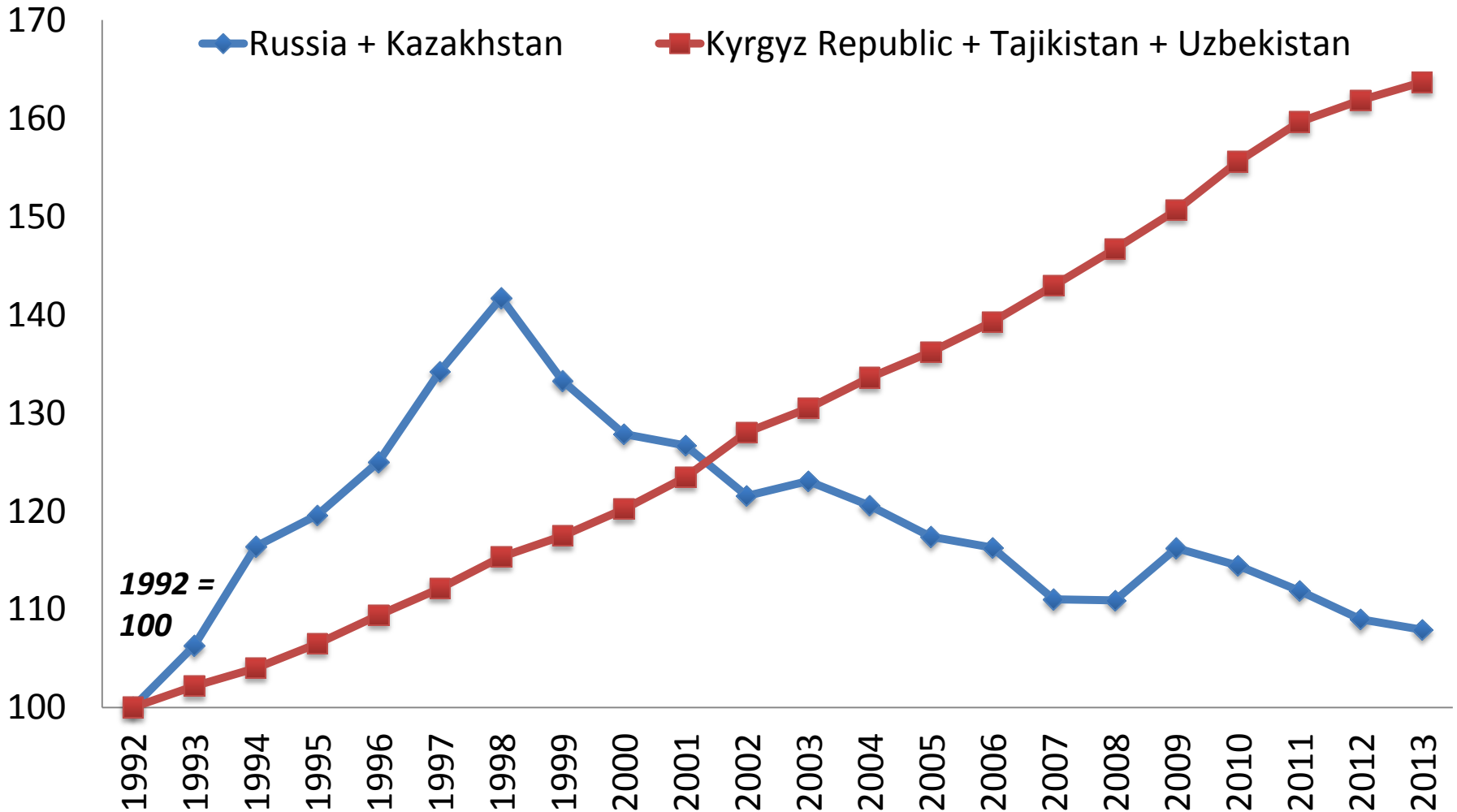


Remittances to Exports, FDI and ODA



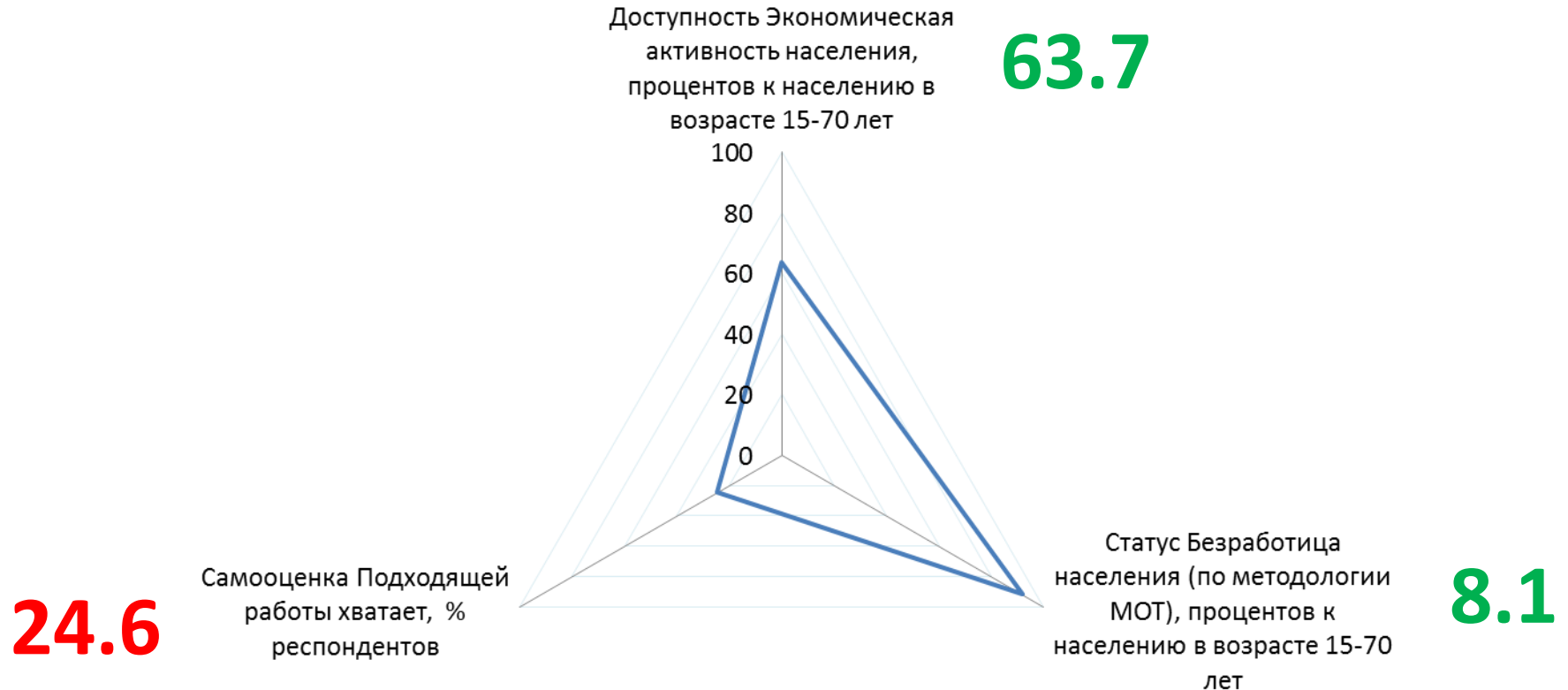
UNDP calculations, based on World Bank data. Average for 2009-2013

Labour market driver: Jobless workers



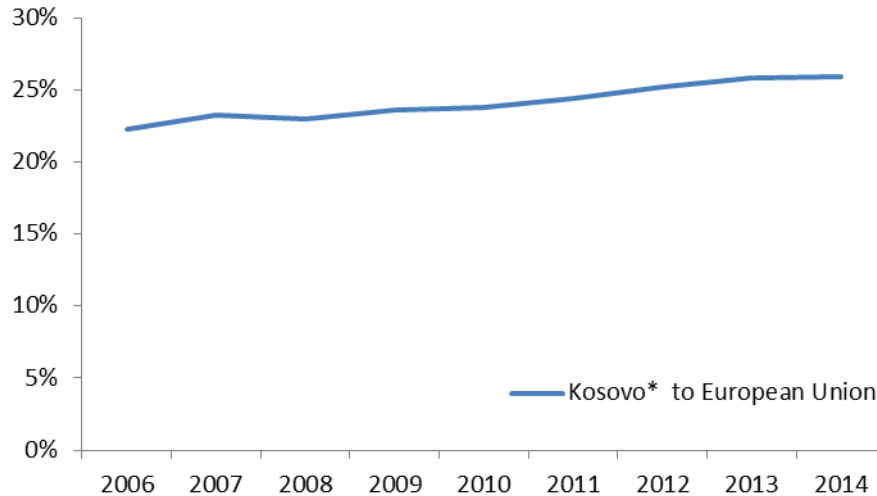
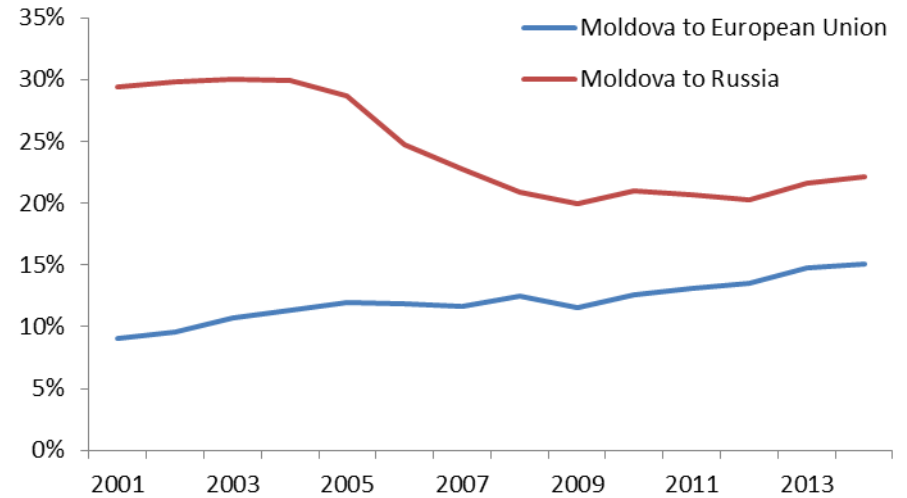
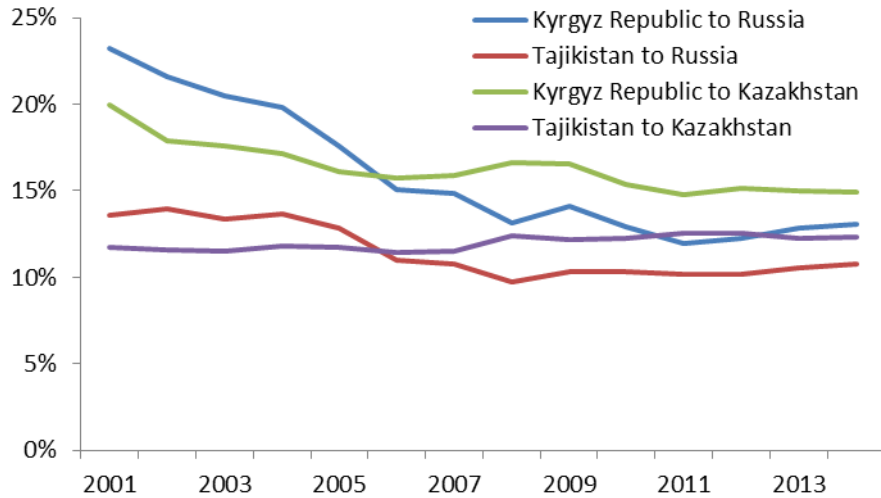
Individuals aged 15-64 who are not working. UNDP calculations, based on World Bank data.

Availability – Status – Perception

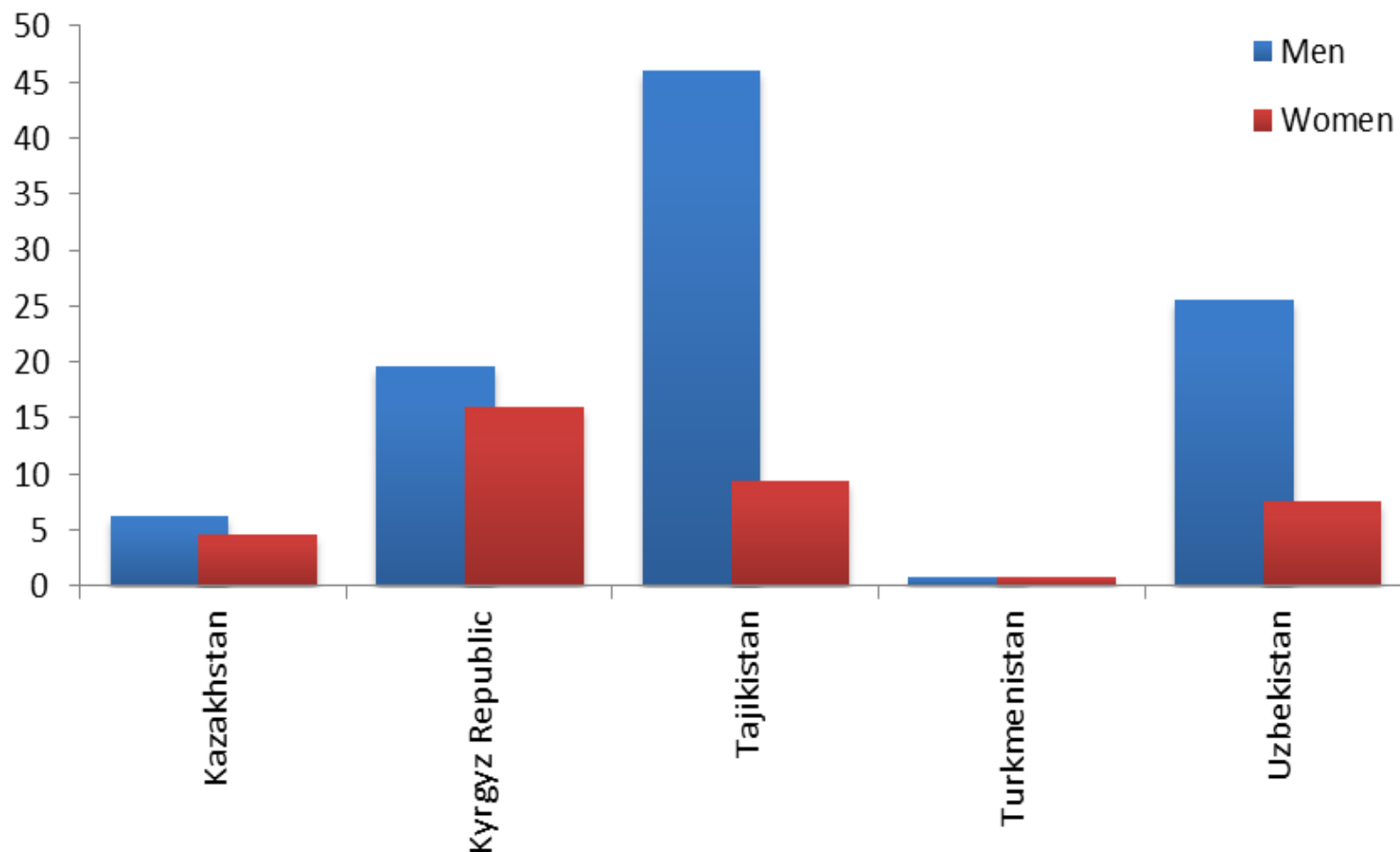


Income differential as a driver

GNI per capita relative to . . .

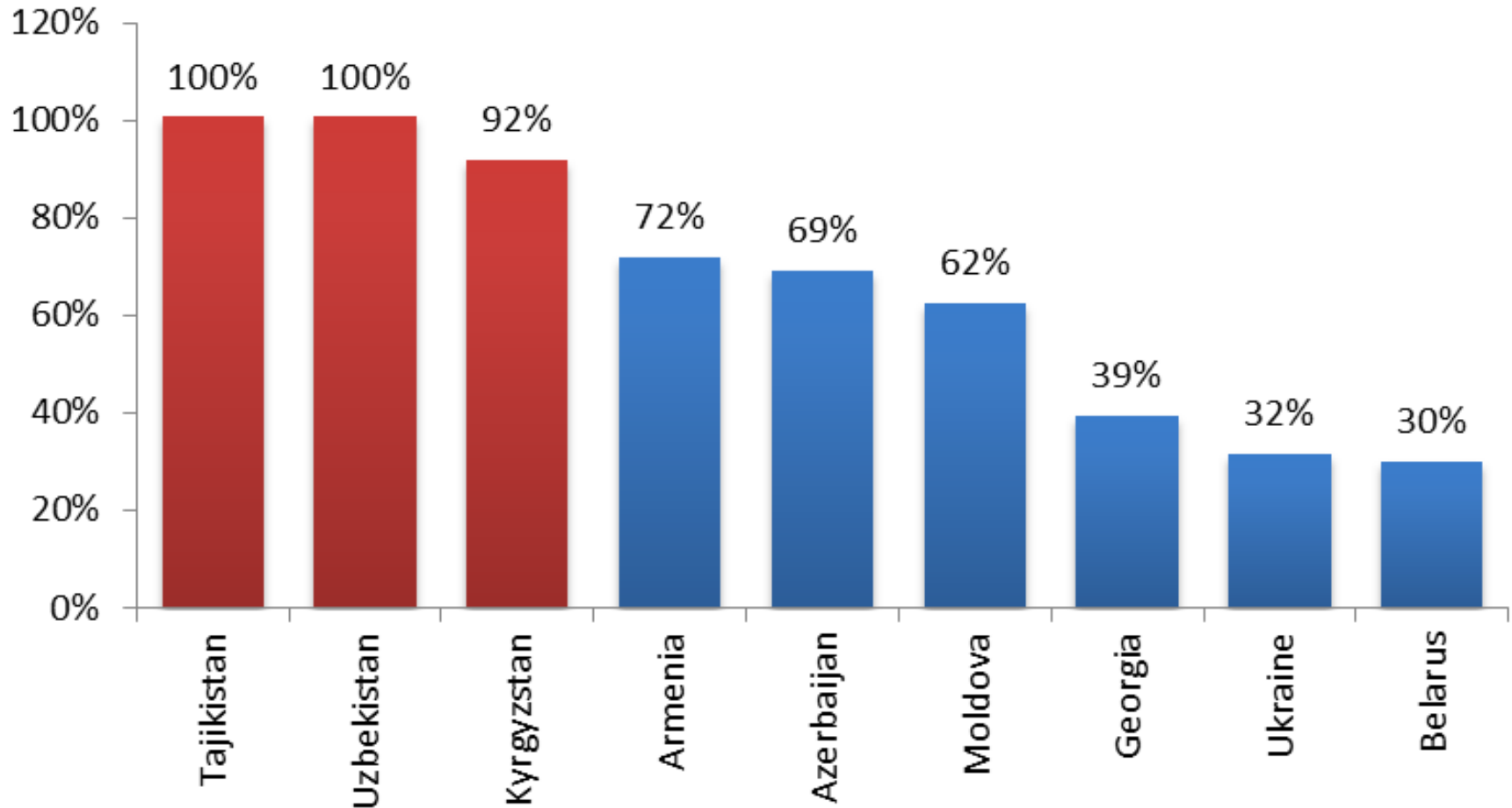


De facto labour market integration



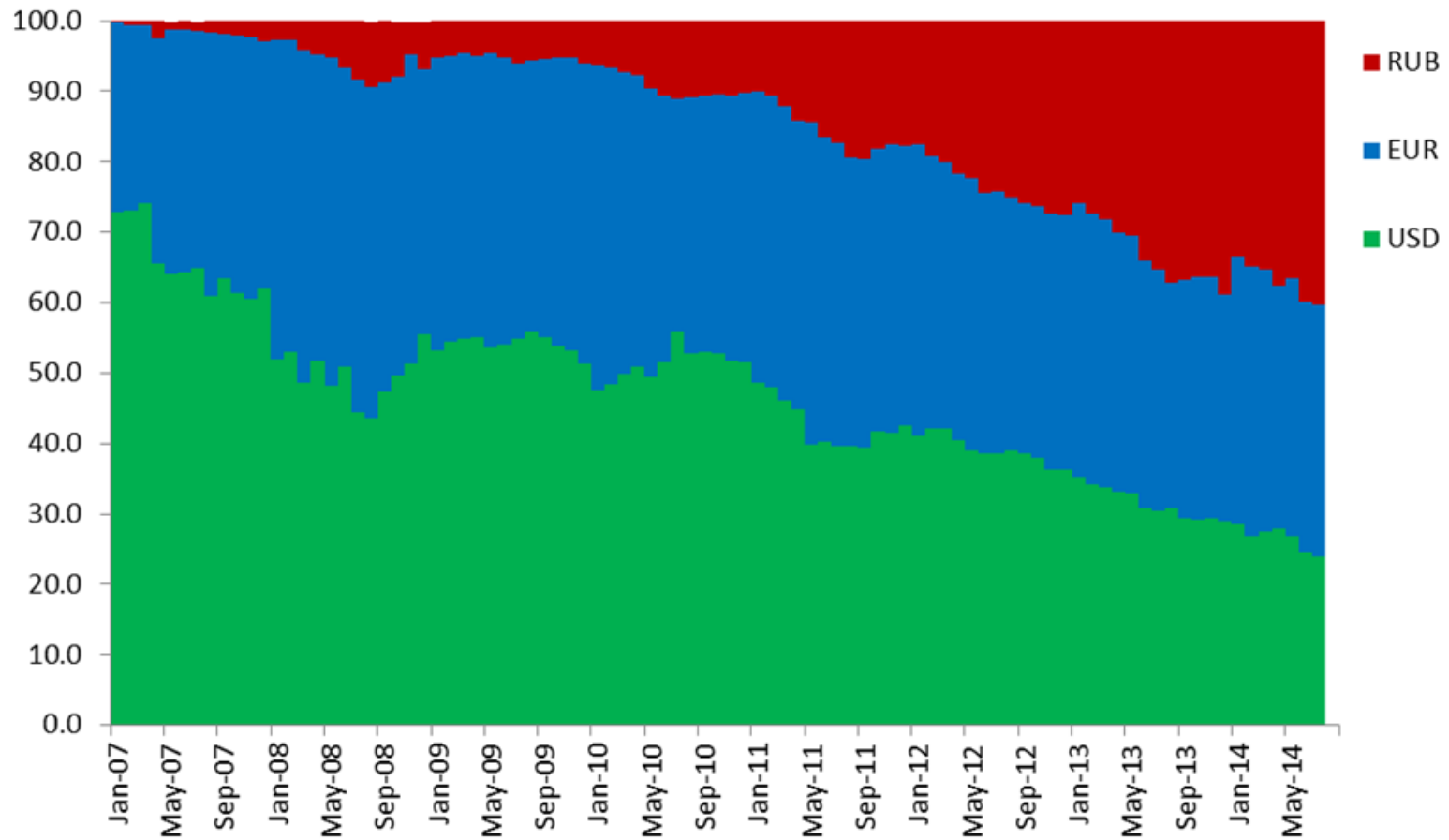
Ratio of adult population registered in Russian Federation to total labour force of the country
Own calculations based on FMS Russia, WorldBank World Development Indicators

Remittances from Russia as share of total remittances



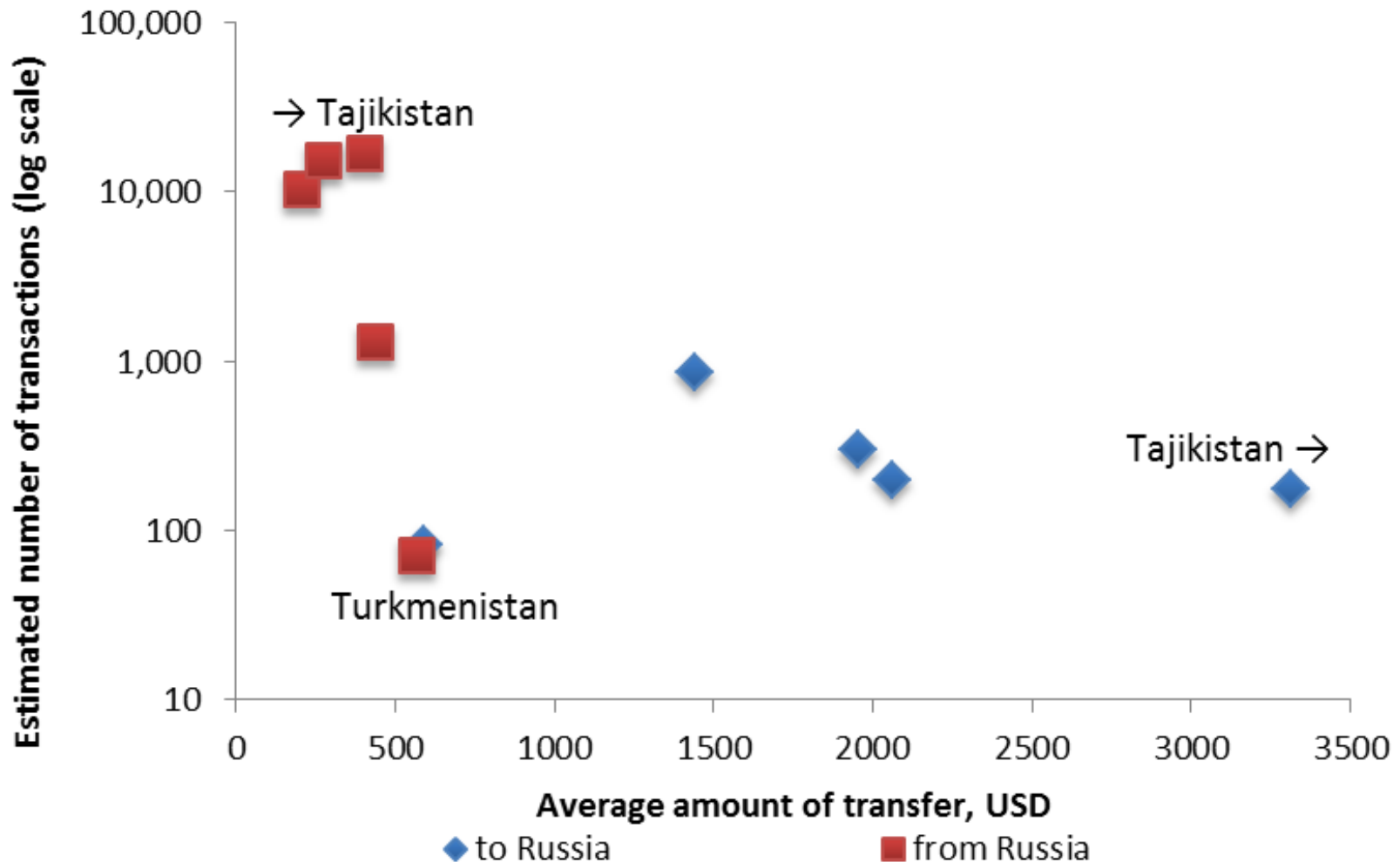
UNDP calculations, based on World Bank, CBR data.

Moldova: Currency structure of personal transfers



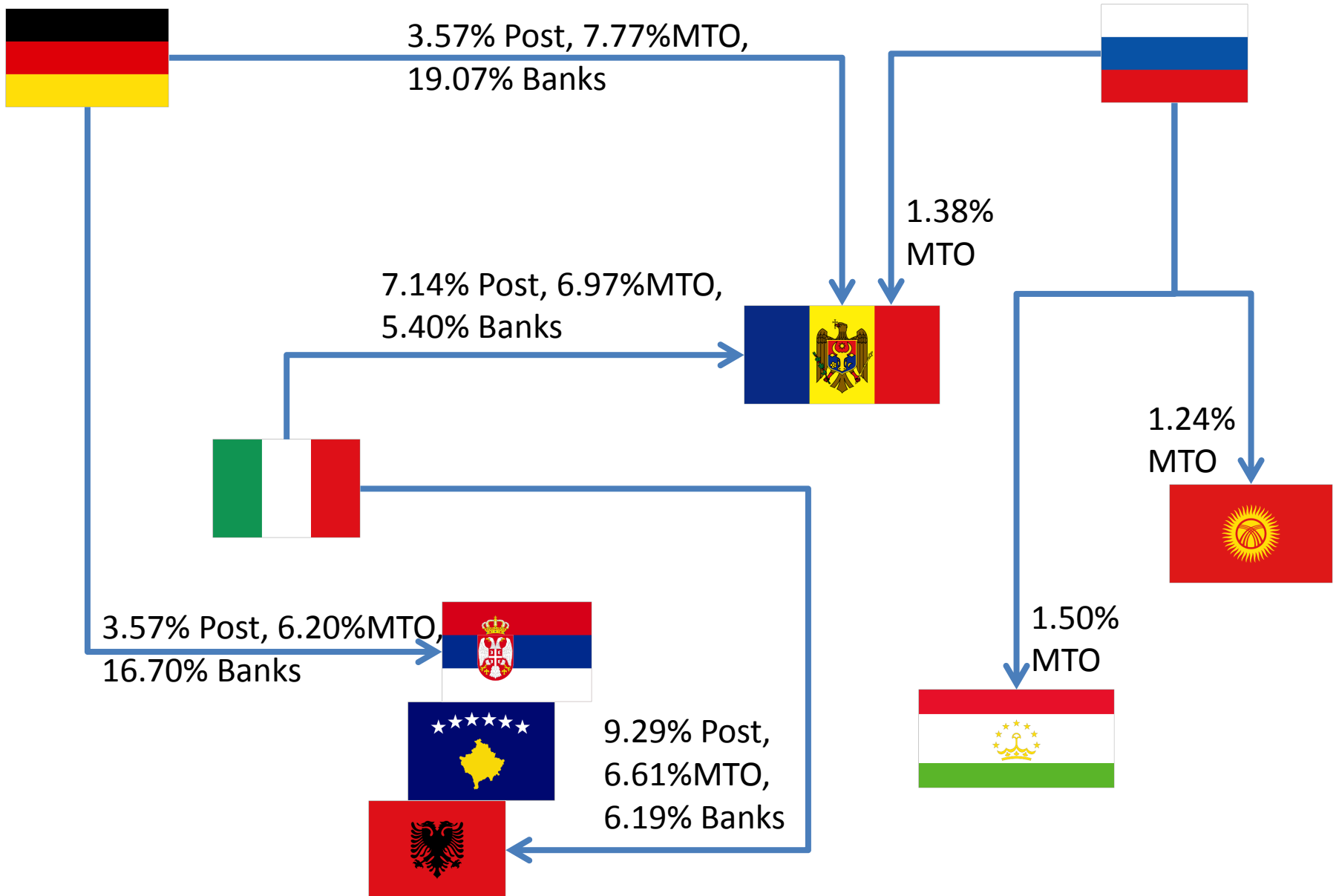
Source: National Bank of Moldova

Transfers to and from Russia and Central Asia

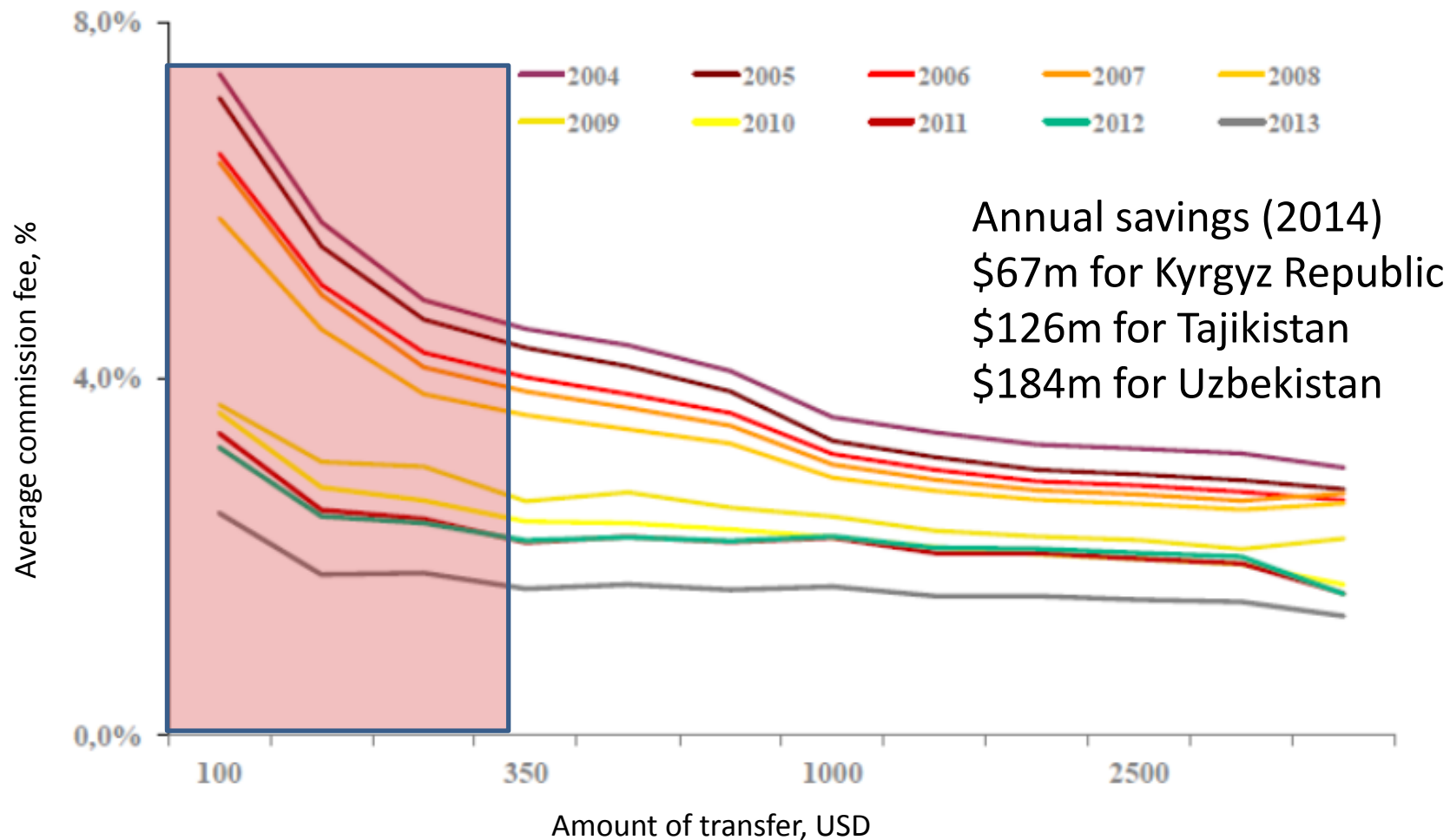


Source: Own calculations based on Central Bank of Russia

Cost of remittances



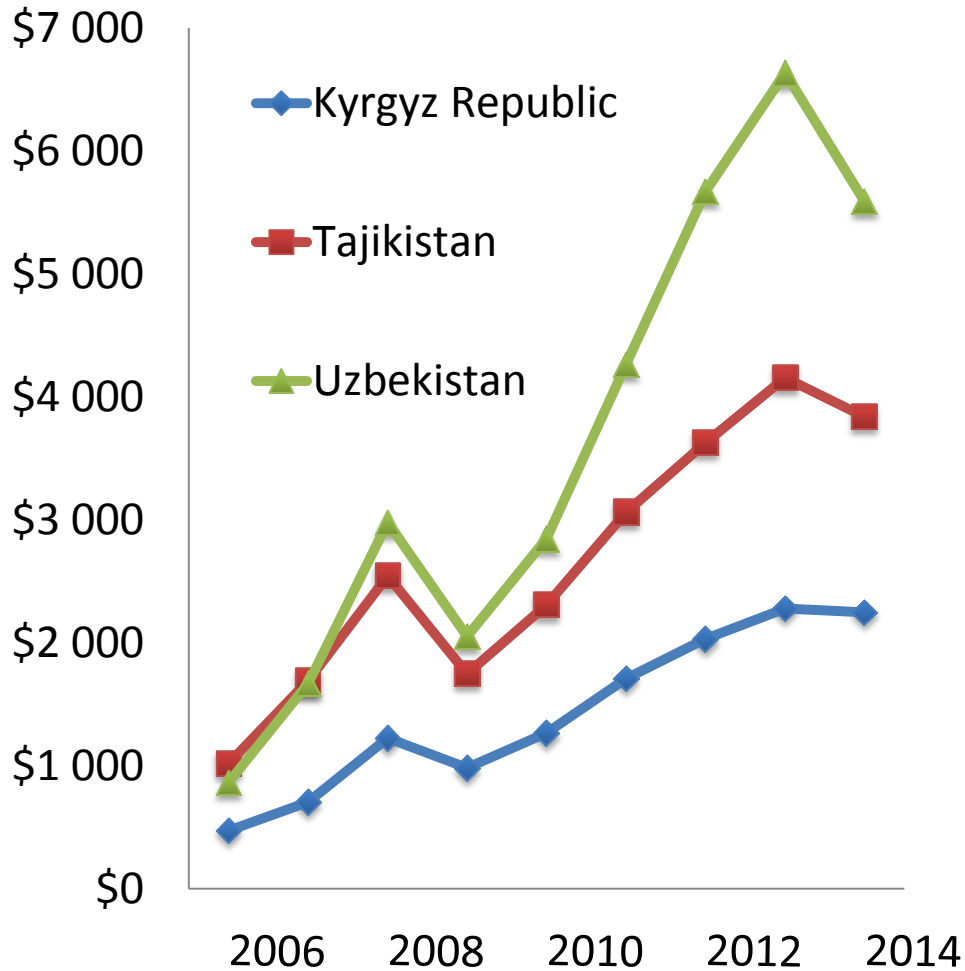
Transfers from Russia: more legal and more affordable



Source: Central Bank of Russia

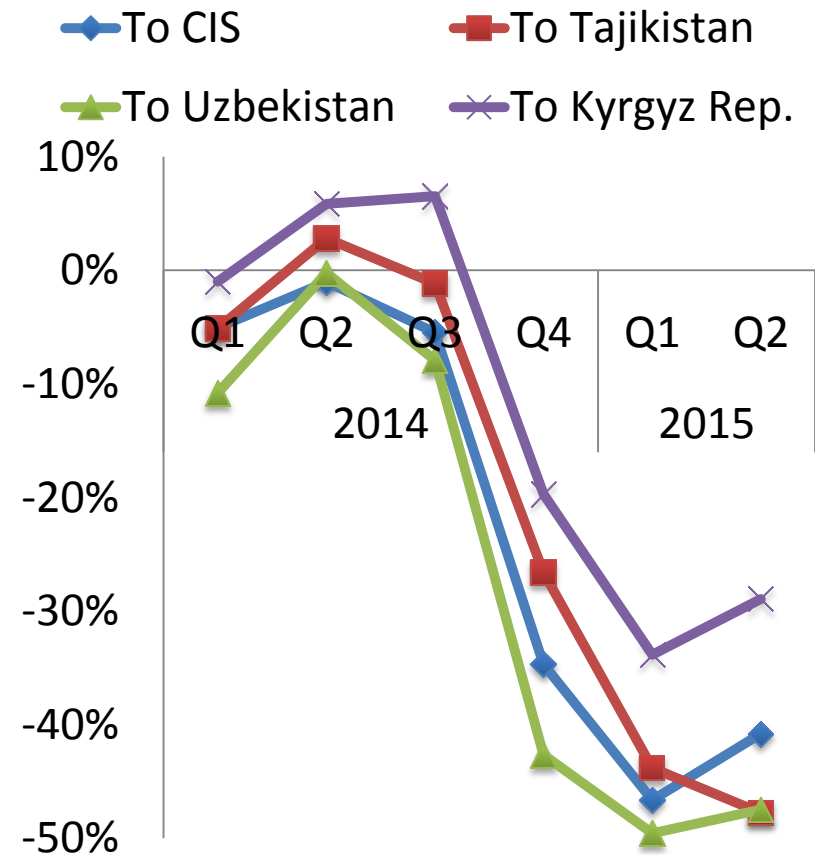
Remittances are dropping in 2014-2015

Annual remittance inflows (in millions)



World Bank data.

Year-on-year changes in remittance outflows from Russia



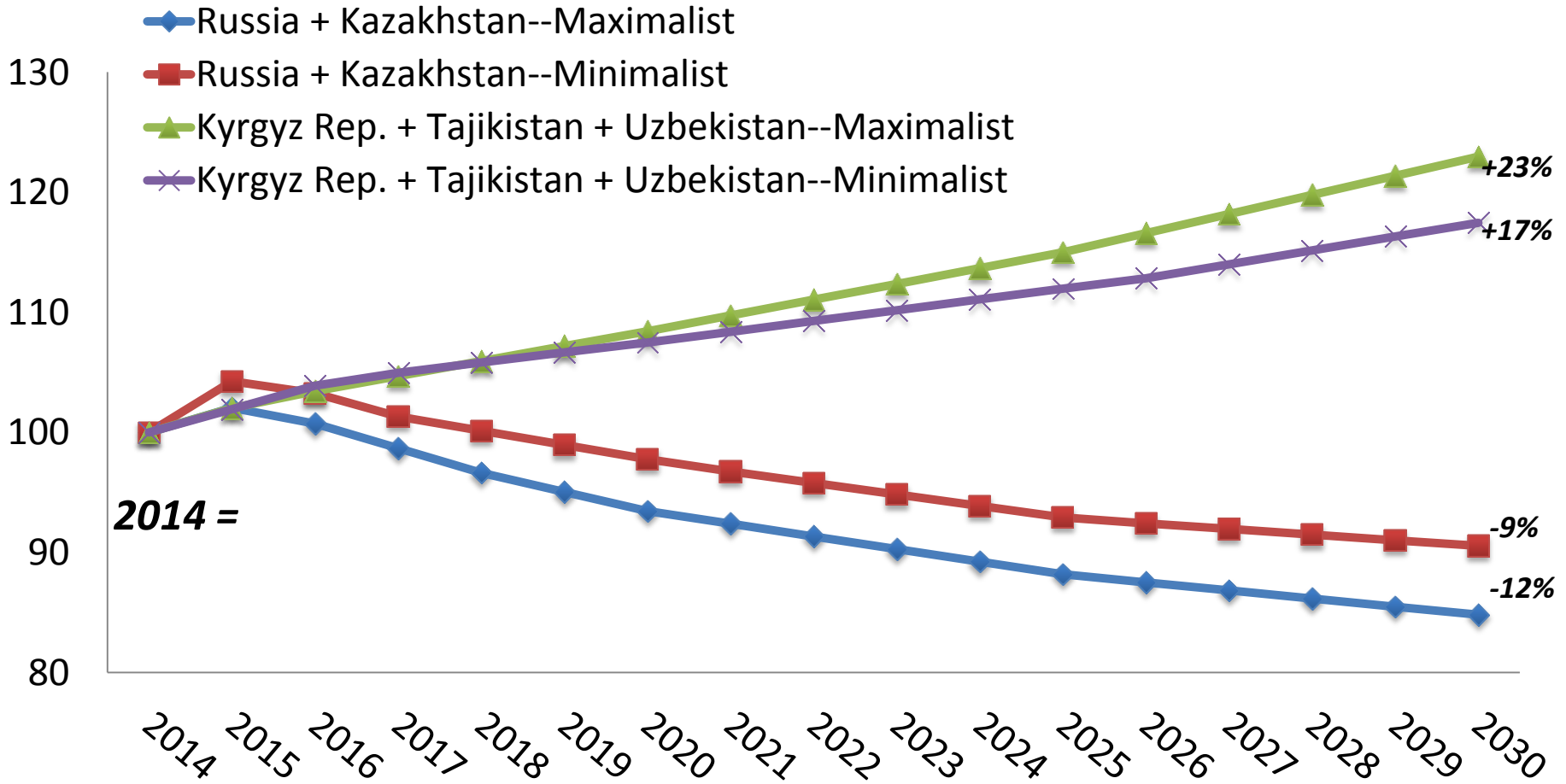
UNDP calculations, based on Central Bank of Russia data.

What will the future bring? Will remittances continue to fall?



- Forecasts to 2030, based on:
 - UNDESA projections for labour force growth
 - IMF projections for GDP growth
- Maximum, minimum migration (remittances) scenarios developed
- Results:
 - For Central Asia downturn of 2014-2016 is a “blip”
 - Even minimum scenario shows large migration (remittance) flows resuming in 2017

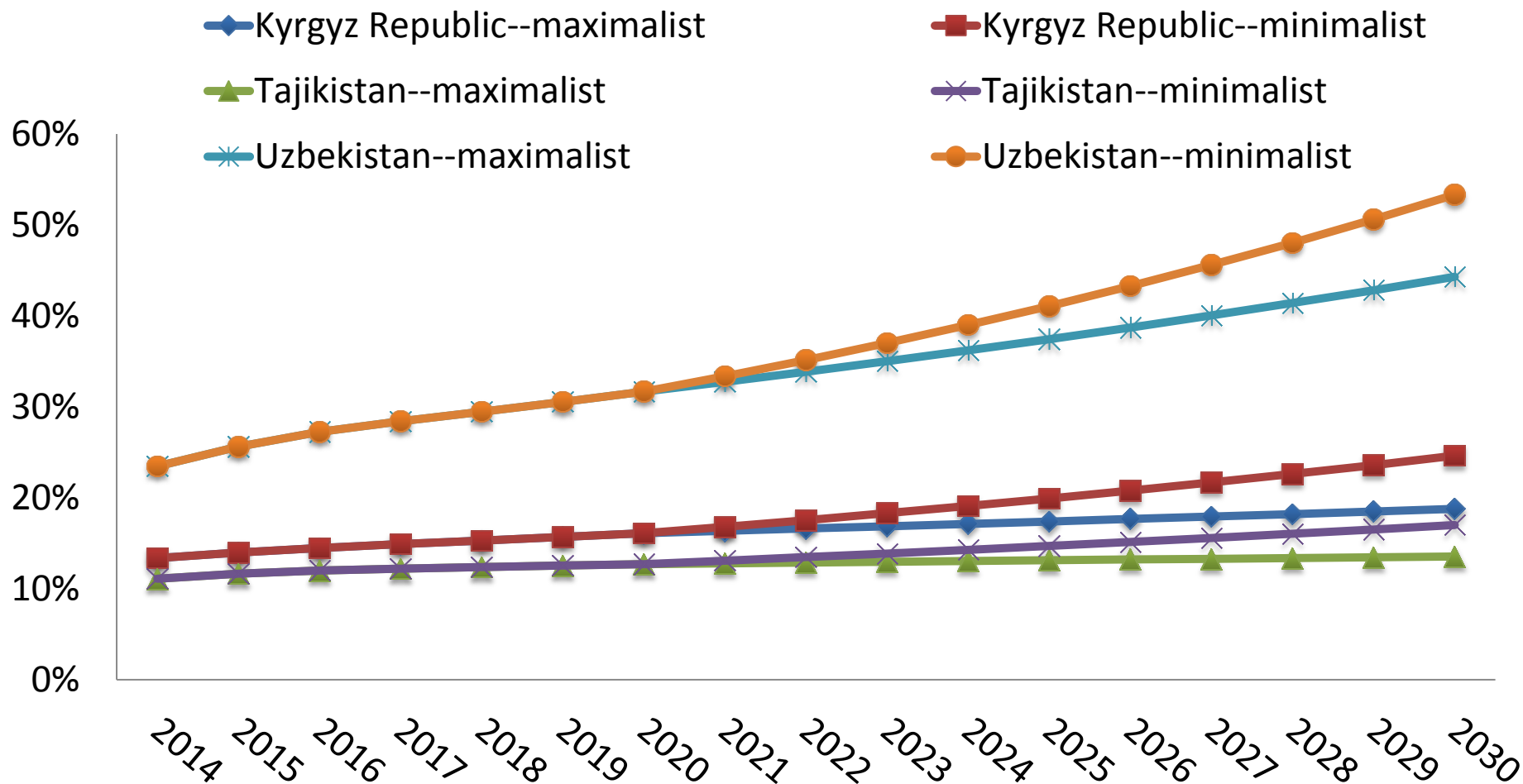
Demographics continue to increase “jobless” workers in poorer Central Asian countries, reduce them in Russia



UNDP projections, based on IMF-WEO, UNDESA forecasts.

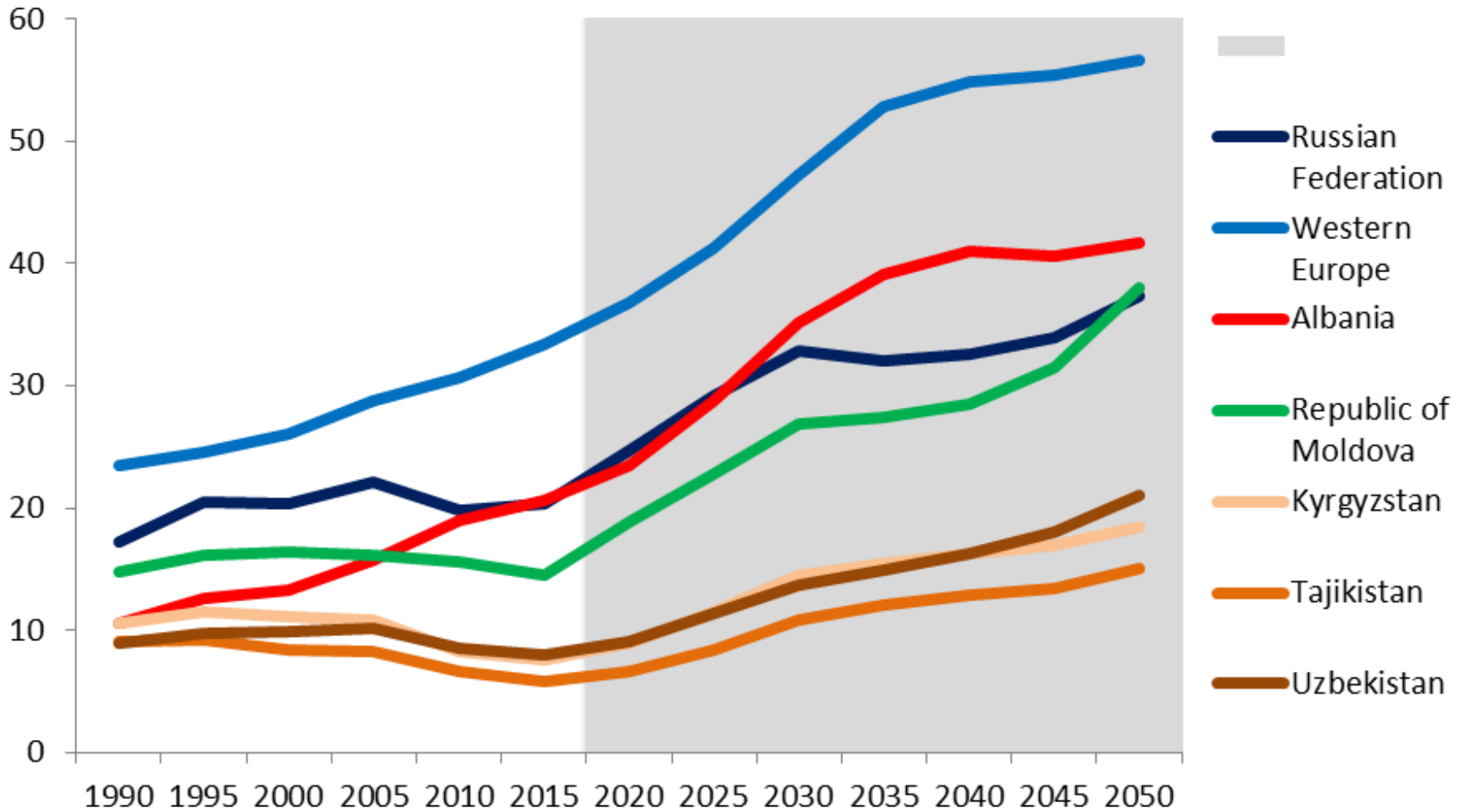
Some convergence in income levels— but not much

GNI per-capita relative to the Russian Federation



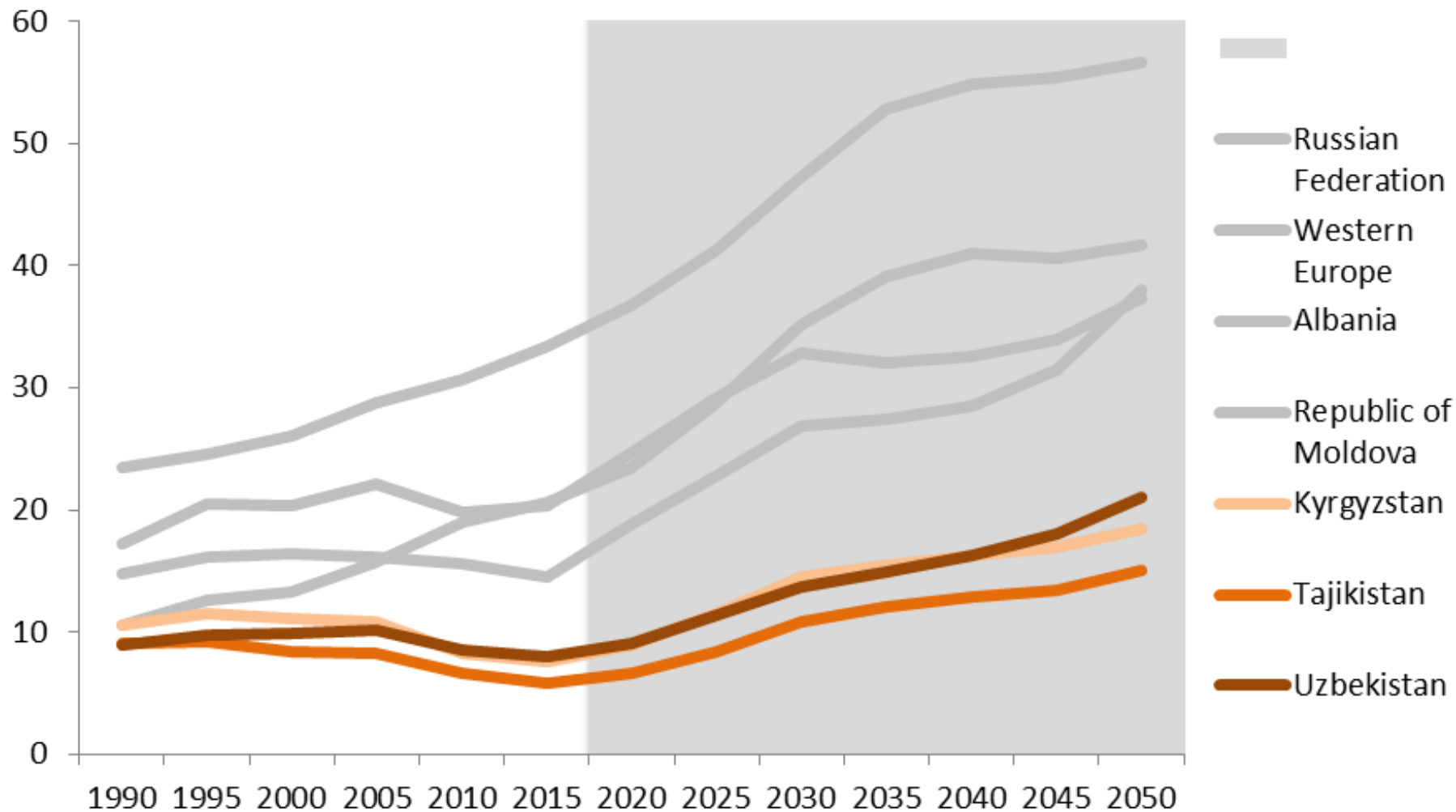
UNDP projections, based on IMF-WEO, UNDESA forecasts.

Old-age dependency ratio



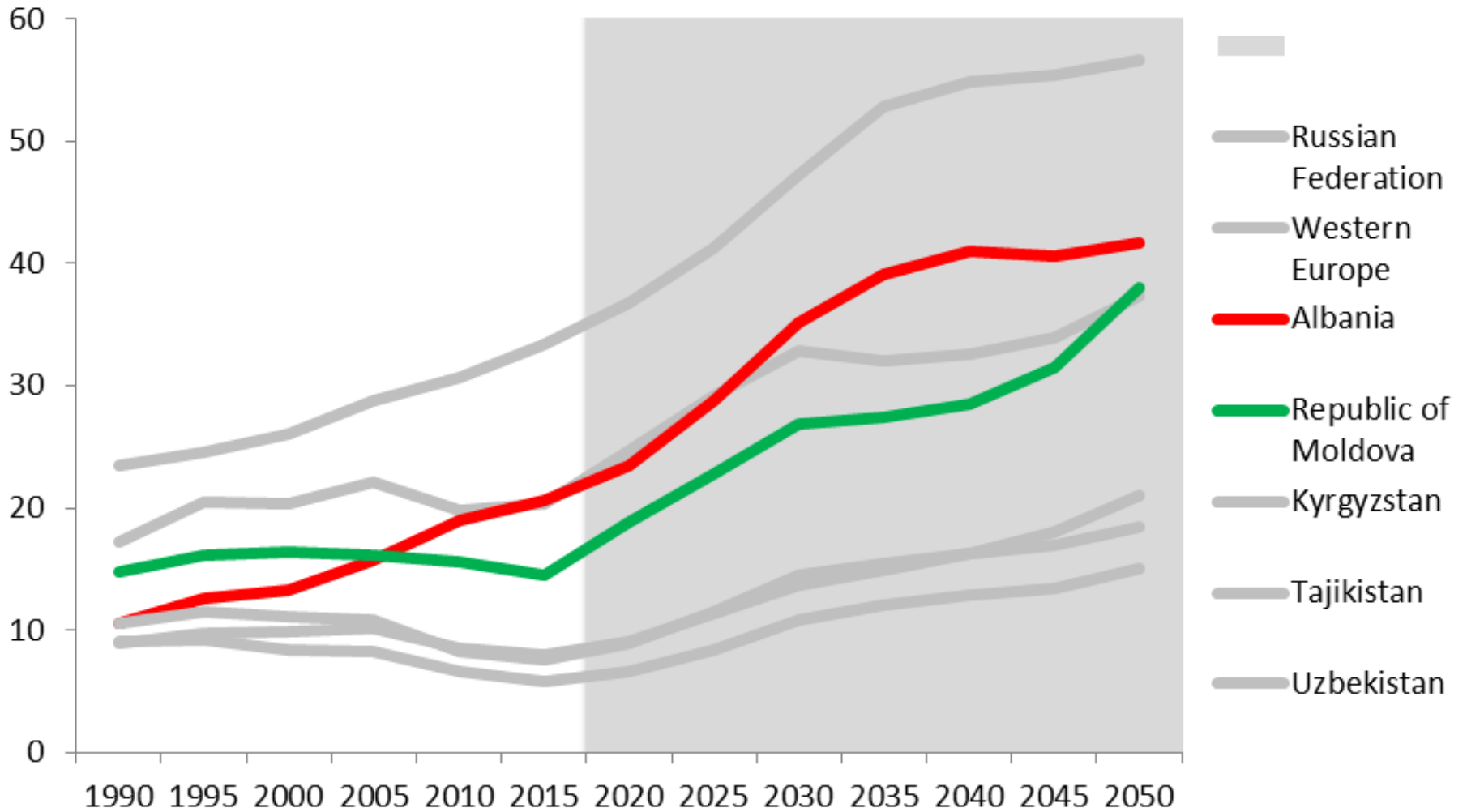
(ratio of population aged 65+ per 100 population 20-64)

Old-age dependency ratio



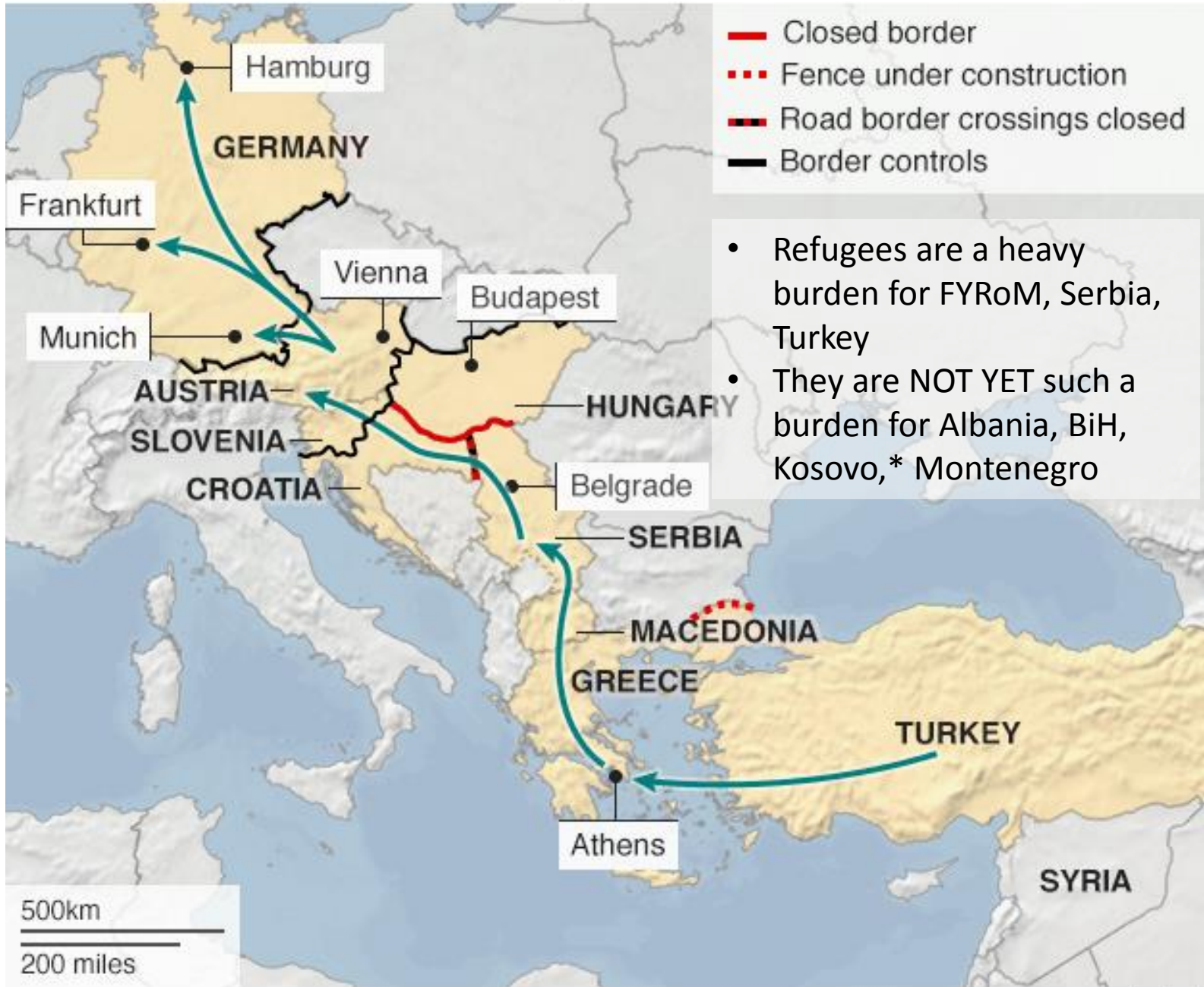
(ratio of population aged 65+ per 100 population 20-64)

Old-age dependency ratio



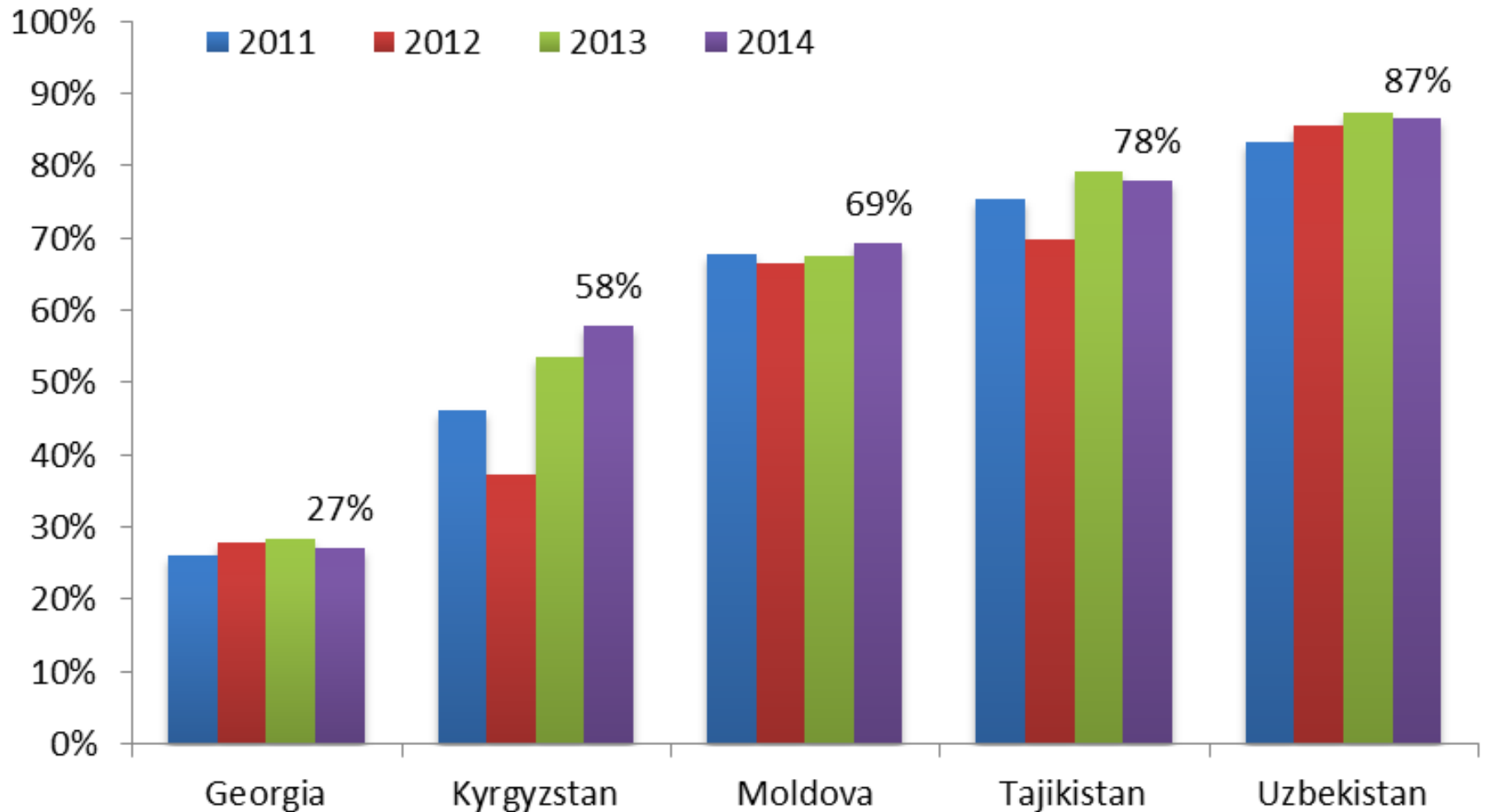
(ratio of population aged 65+ per 100 population 20-64)

Main migrant route to Germany

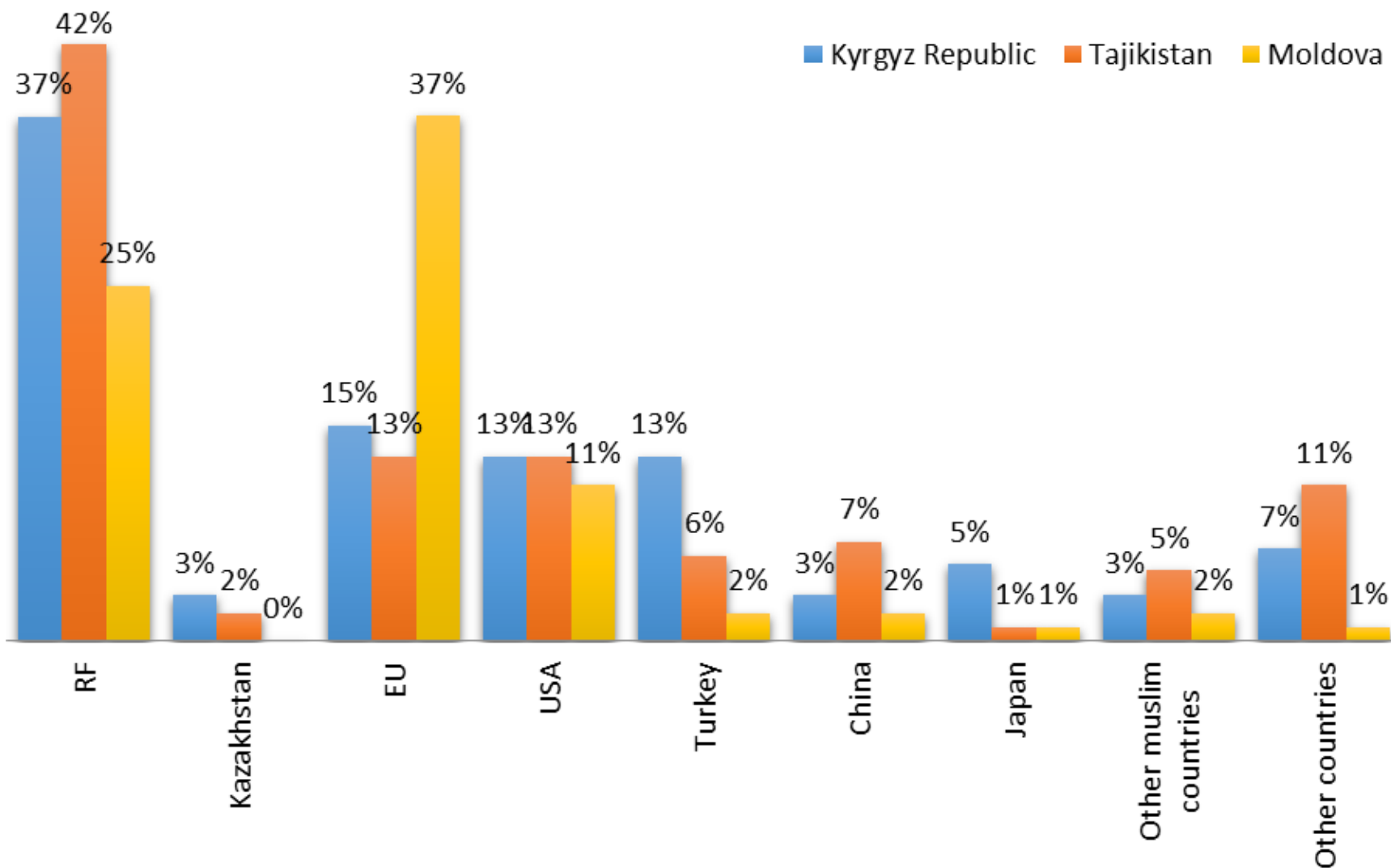


- Refugees are a heavy burden for FYRoM, Serbia, Turkey
- They are NOT YET such a burden for Albania, BiH, Kosovo,* Montenegro

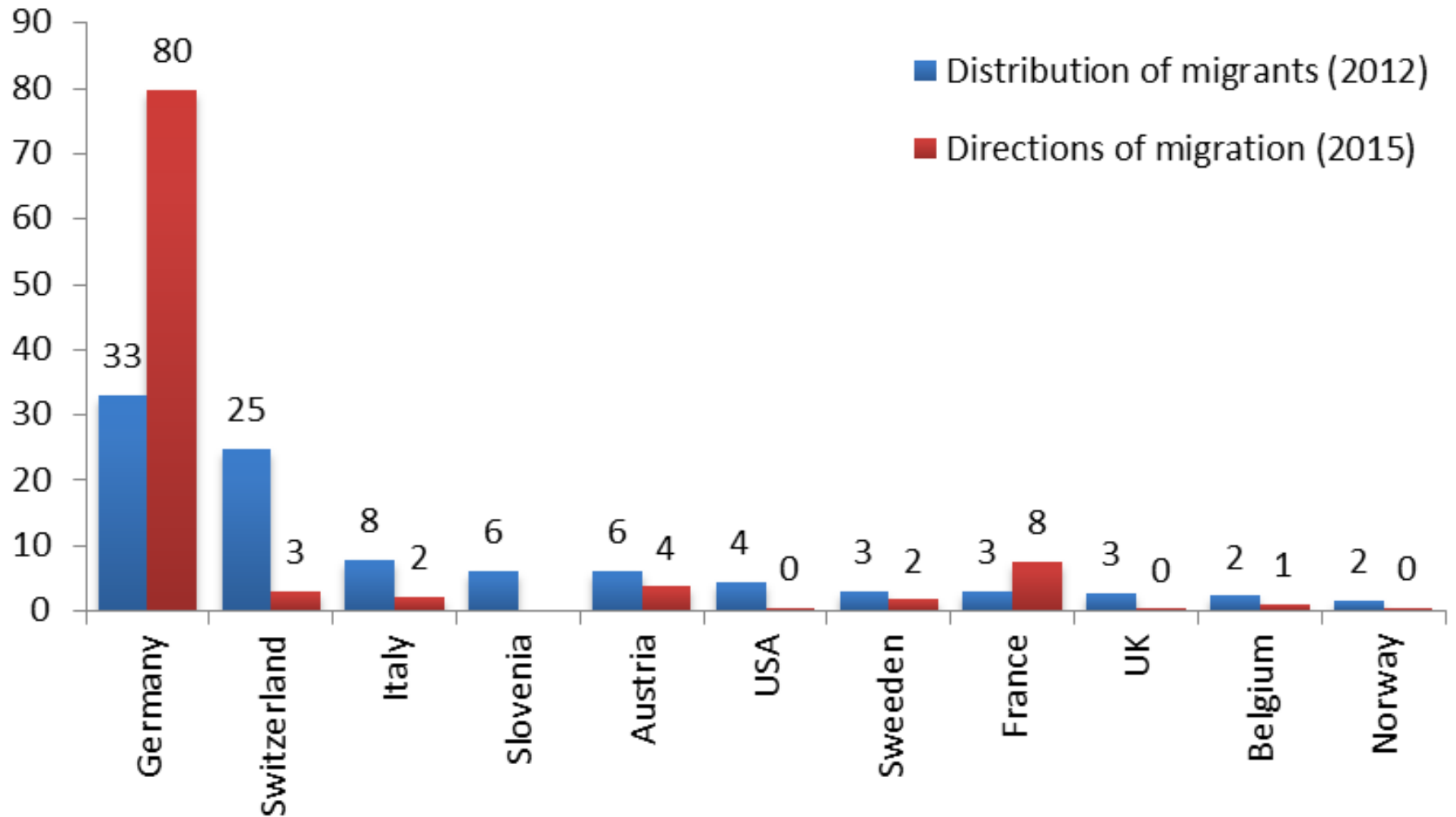
Share of remittances from Russia, sent by non-residents



Intended directions of migration



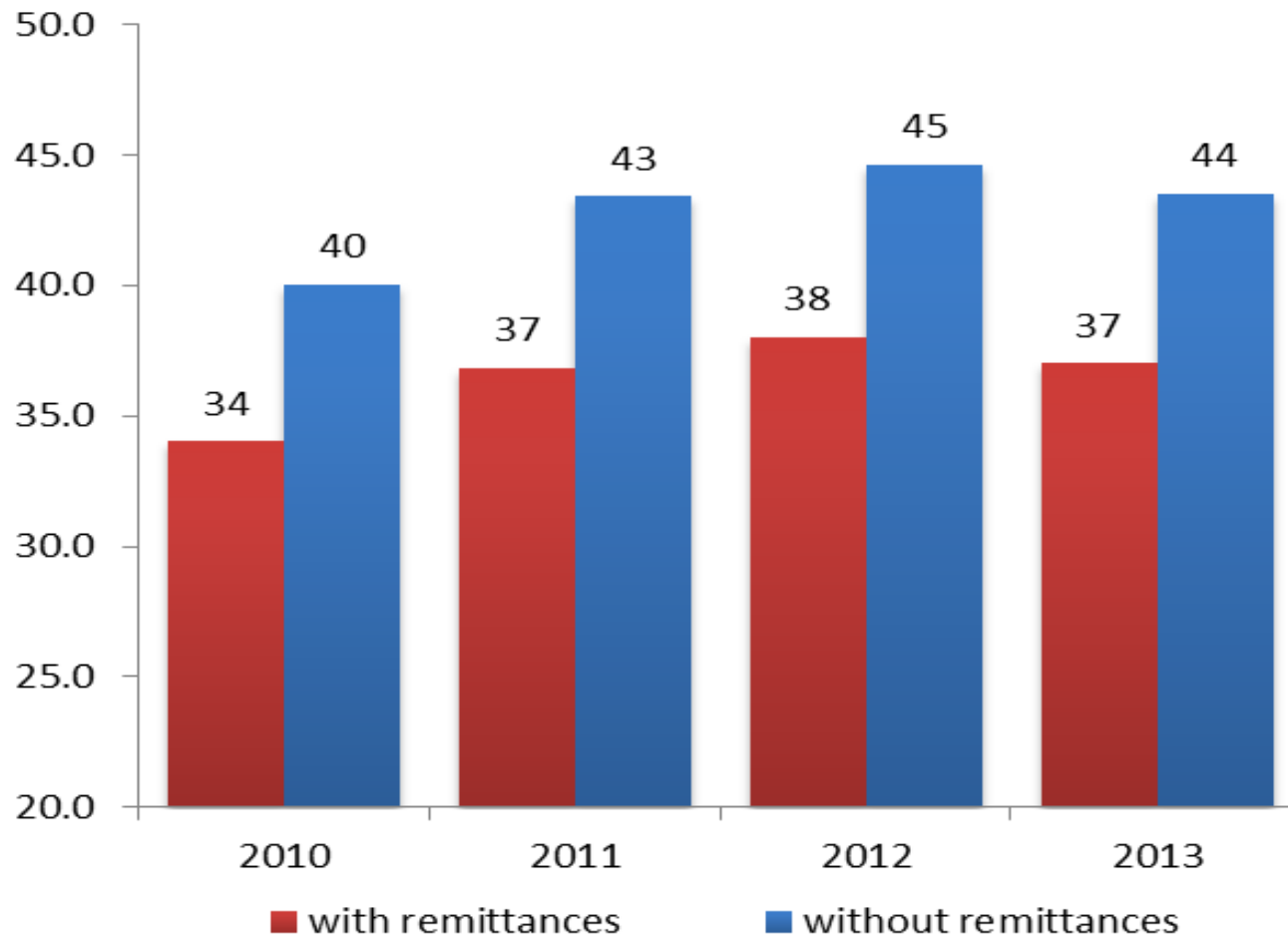
Kosovo: changing pattern of migration



Concentration and targeting of forex inflows

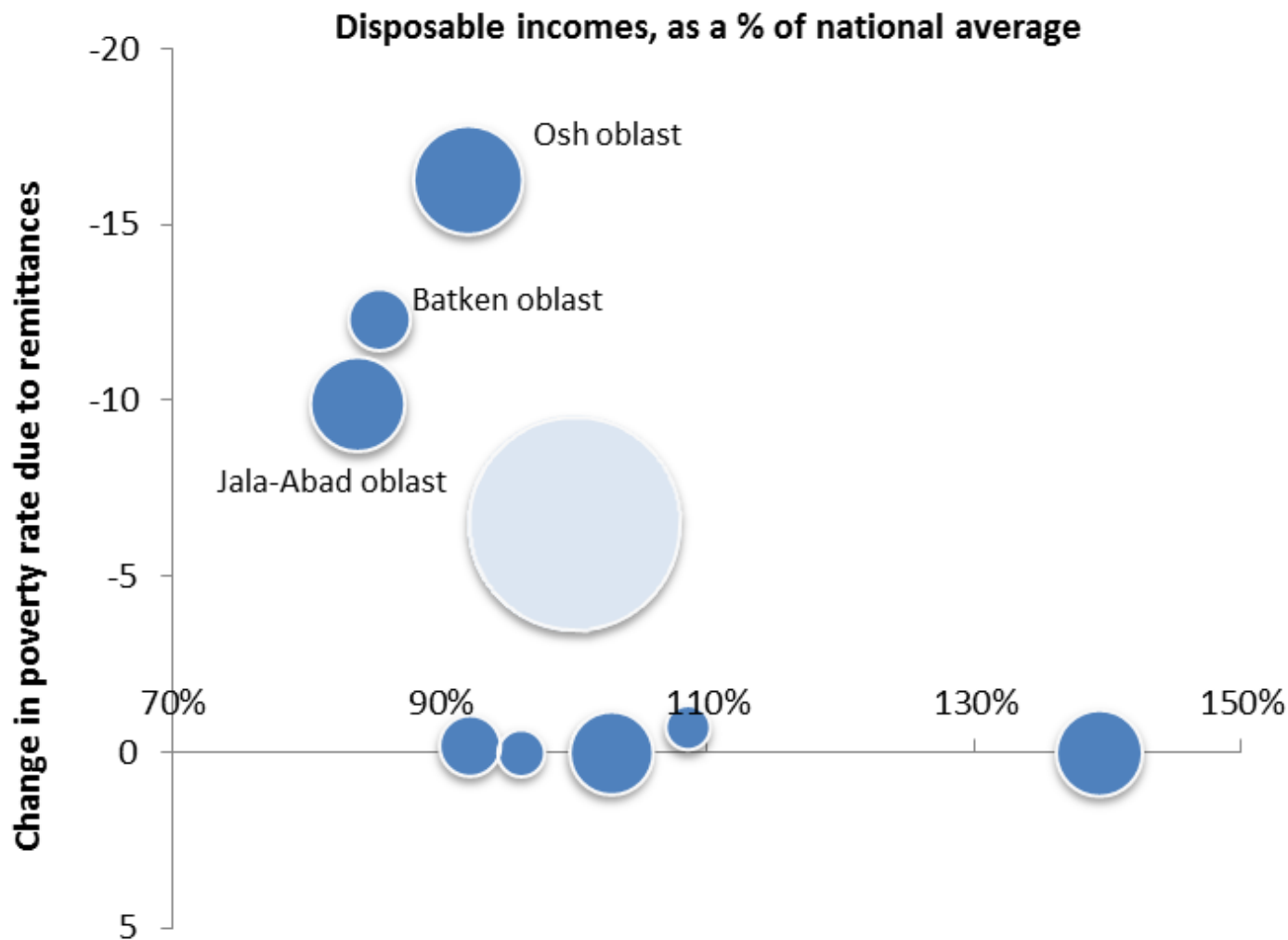
Type of inflow	Concentration	Targeting
Export receipts	Concentrated or highly concentrated	Profit, reinvestments, expansion of production
Foreign direct investments	Highly concentrated	Profitable investments
Foreign aid	Concentrated	Development oriented, targeted
Remittances	Widespread	Consumption general and special (80-90%)

Kyrgyzstan: Poverty reduction effect of remittances



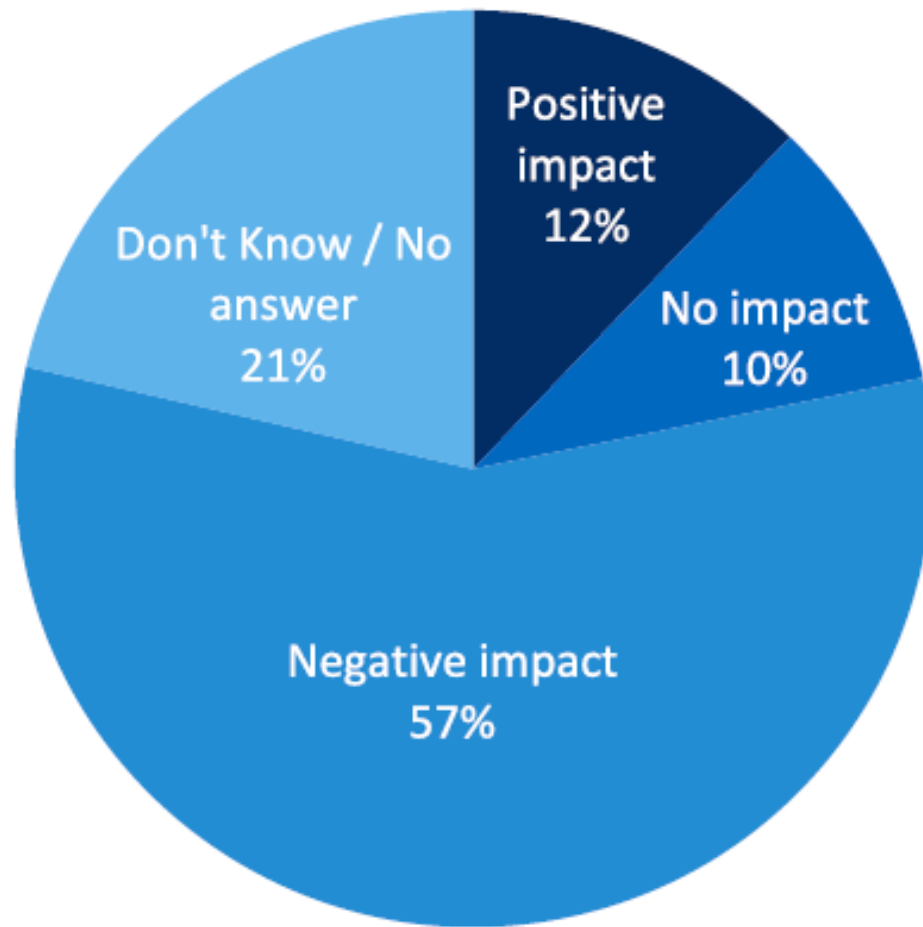
Source: National Statistical Committee Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan: regional differences in remittances and poverty reduction



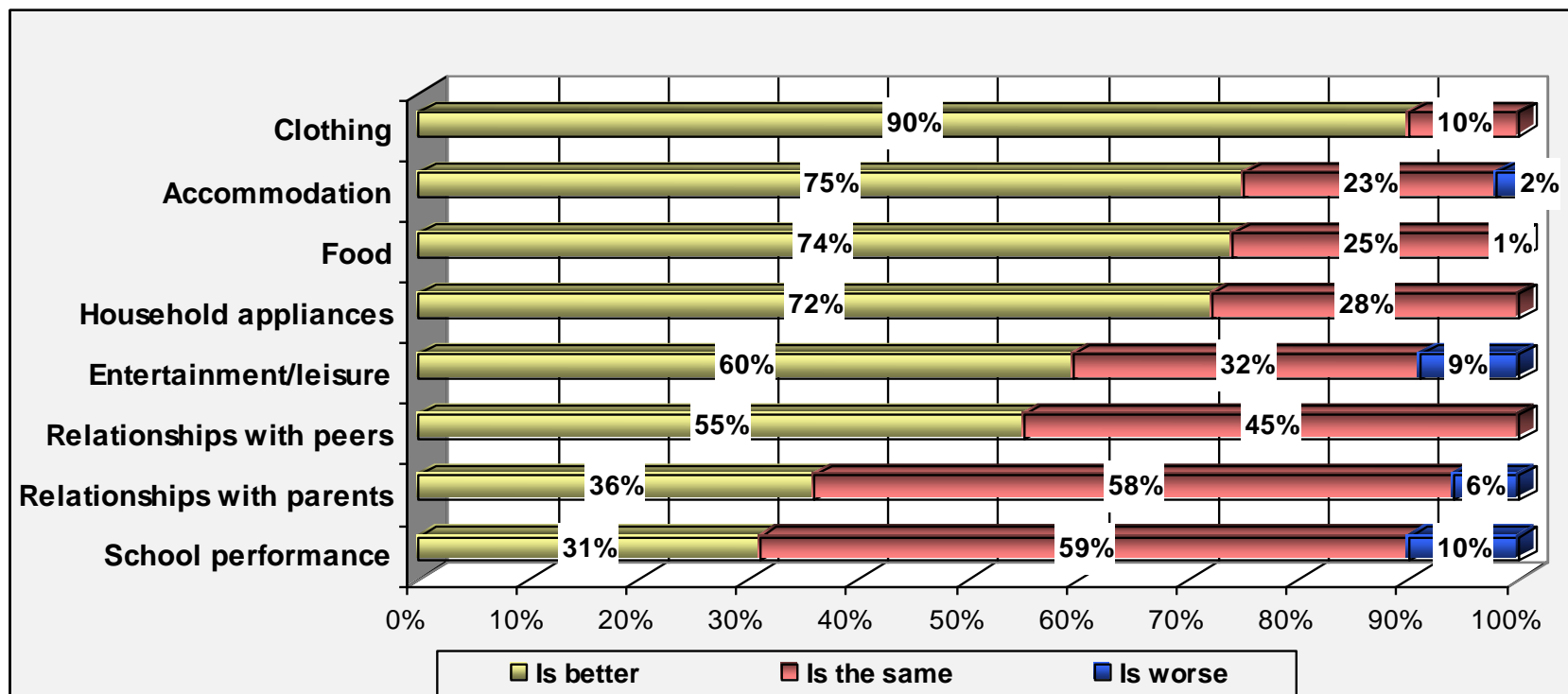
Source: Own calculations based on National Statistical Committee Kyrgyzstan

Perception of Recent migration's impact in Kosovo society



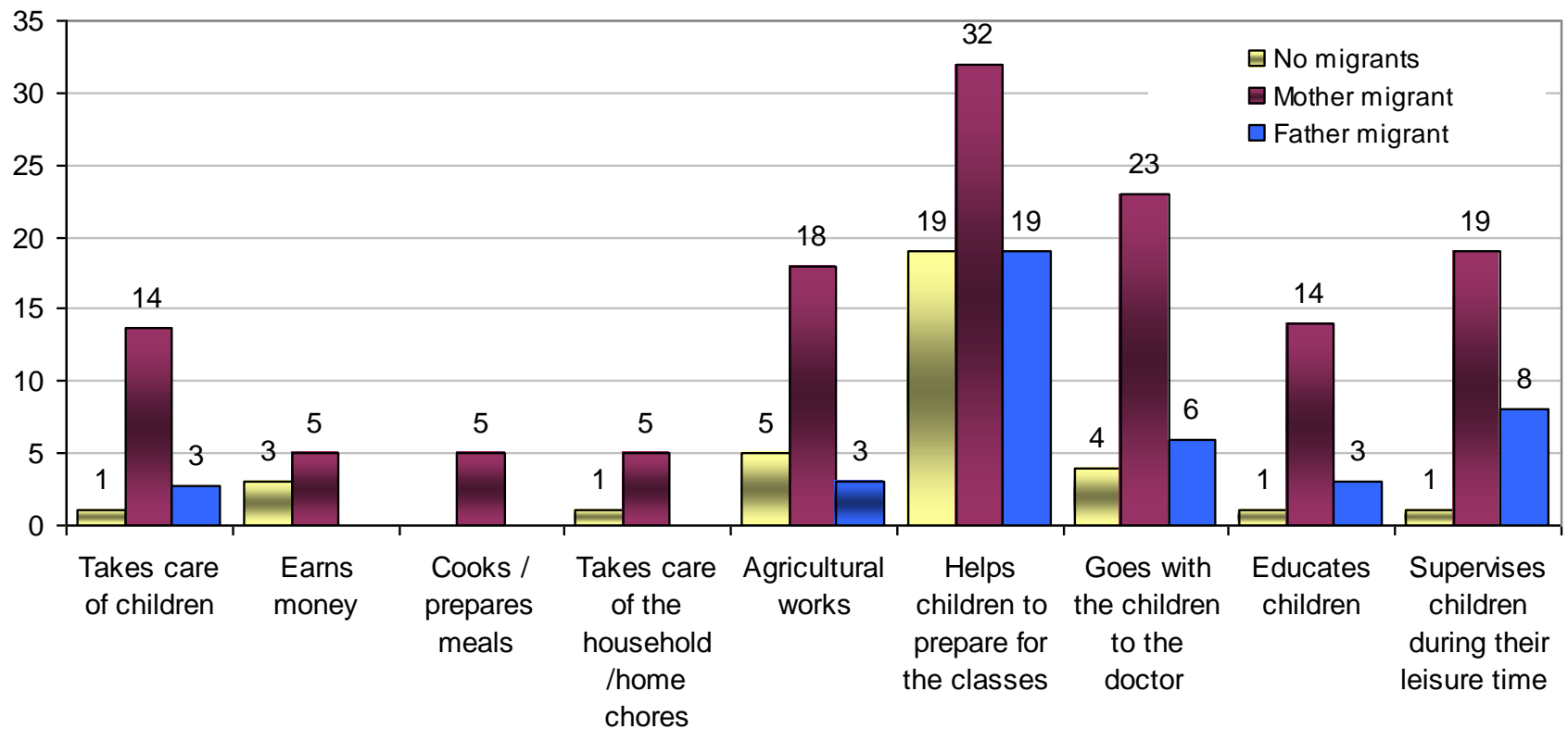
Moldova: impact of migration on children

Children's Opinions about Changes in their Lives when their Parents Work Abroad



Moldova: Gender impact of migration

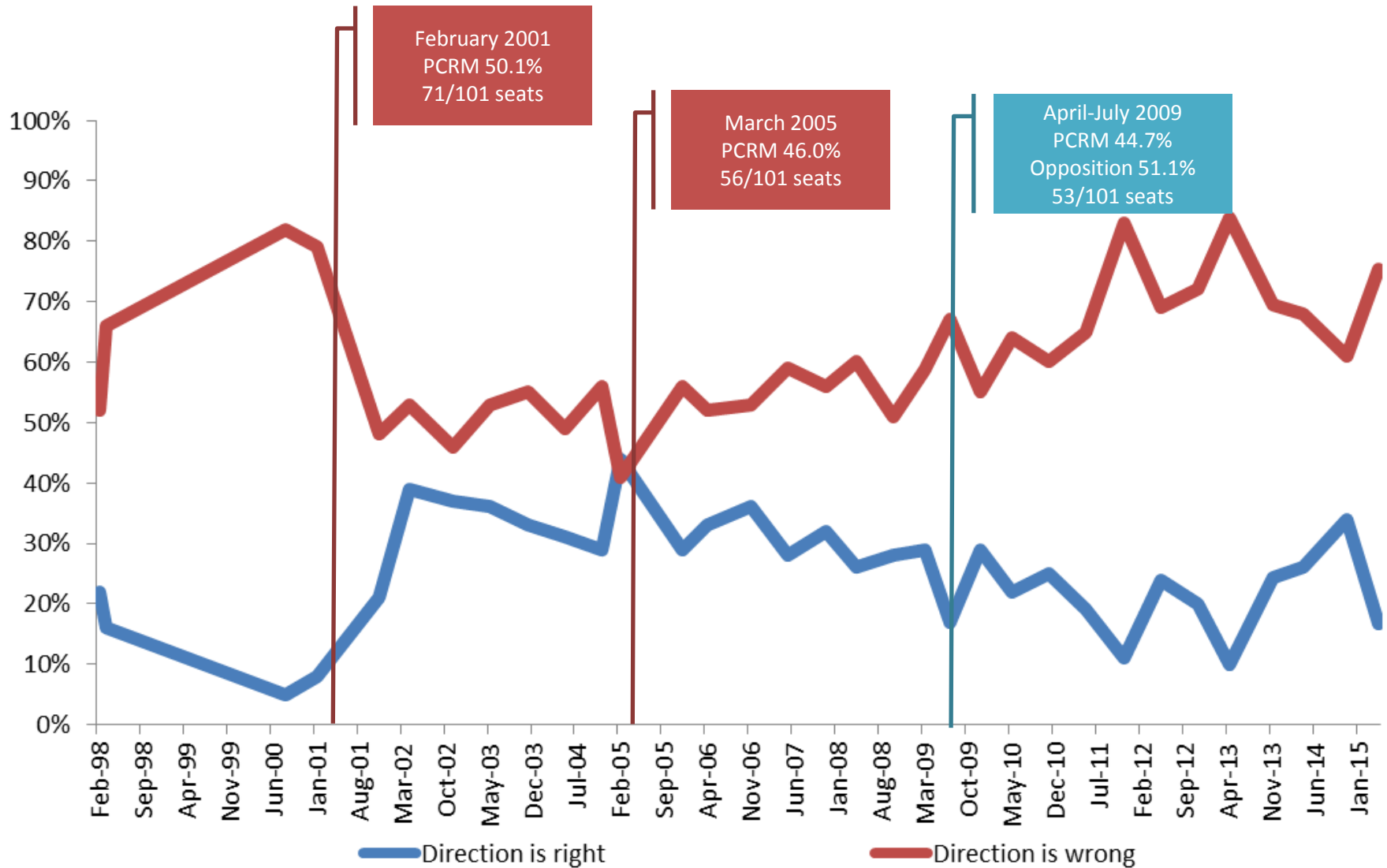
Percentage of Children Saying Family Roles Not Filled



Soft remittances

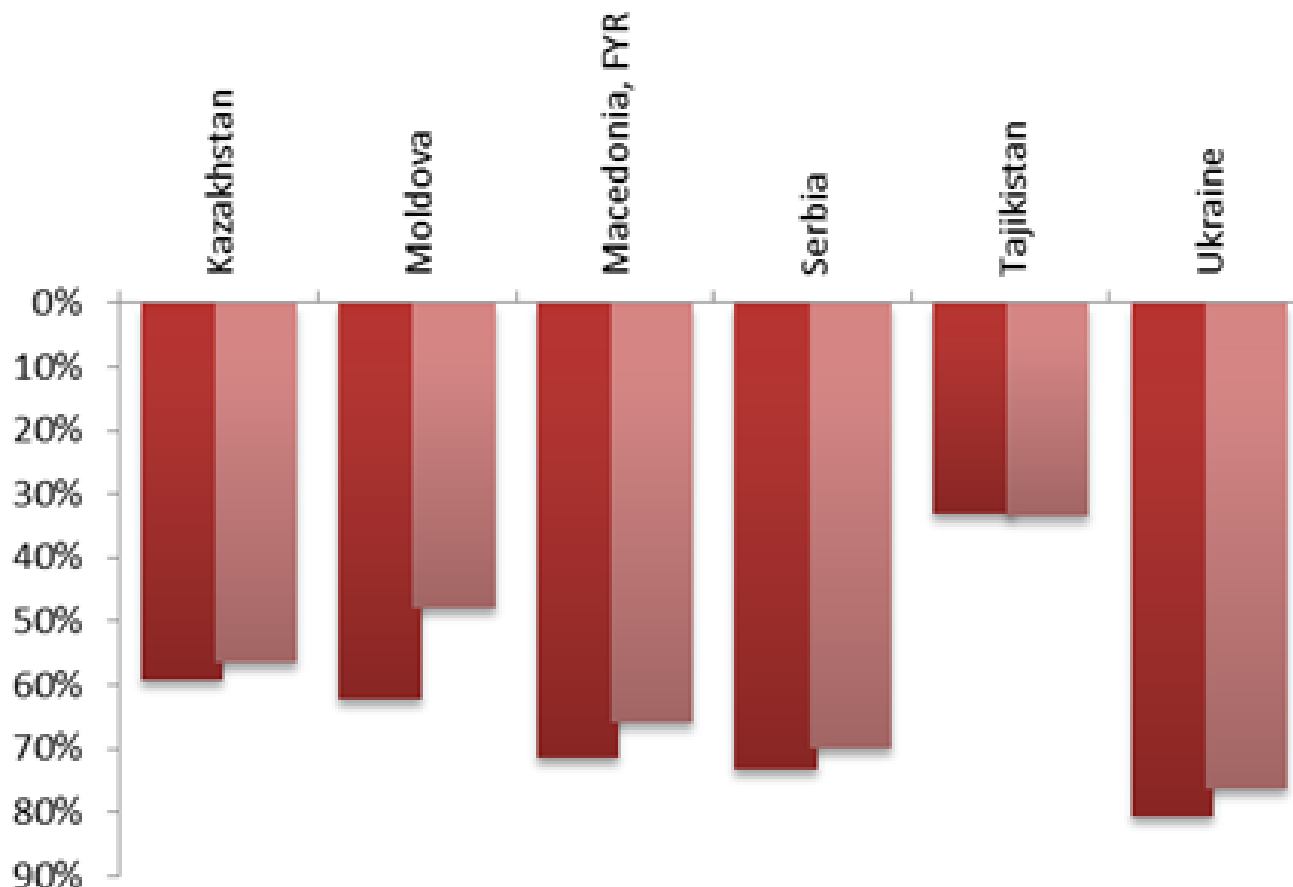
- *“the emigration episode that started in the late 1990s strongly affected political preferences and electoral outcomes in Moldova during the following decade and was eventually instrumental in bringing down the last ruling Communist government in Europe”*
 - Toman Omar Mahmoud et al. “The Effect of Labor Migration on the Diffusion of Democracy: Evidence from a Former Soviet Republic”
- How countries use these “soft remittances”?

Moldova: Quo Vadis?



Lee Kwan Yew “[our goal is] to give every citizen a stake in the country and its future.”

Do you think that your interests are represented in
■ The National Parliament ■ Regional or local administrations



Do you believe elections in Moldova are free and correct?

No

Yes

Yes

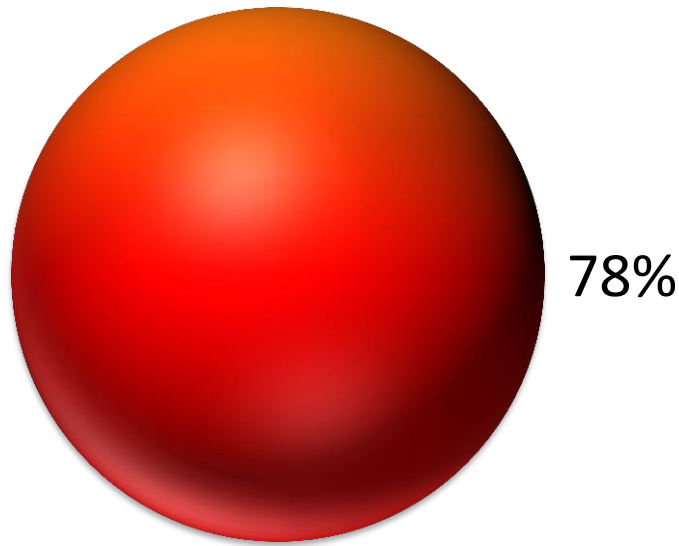


3%



9%

No



78%

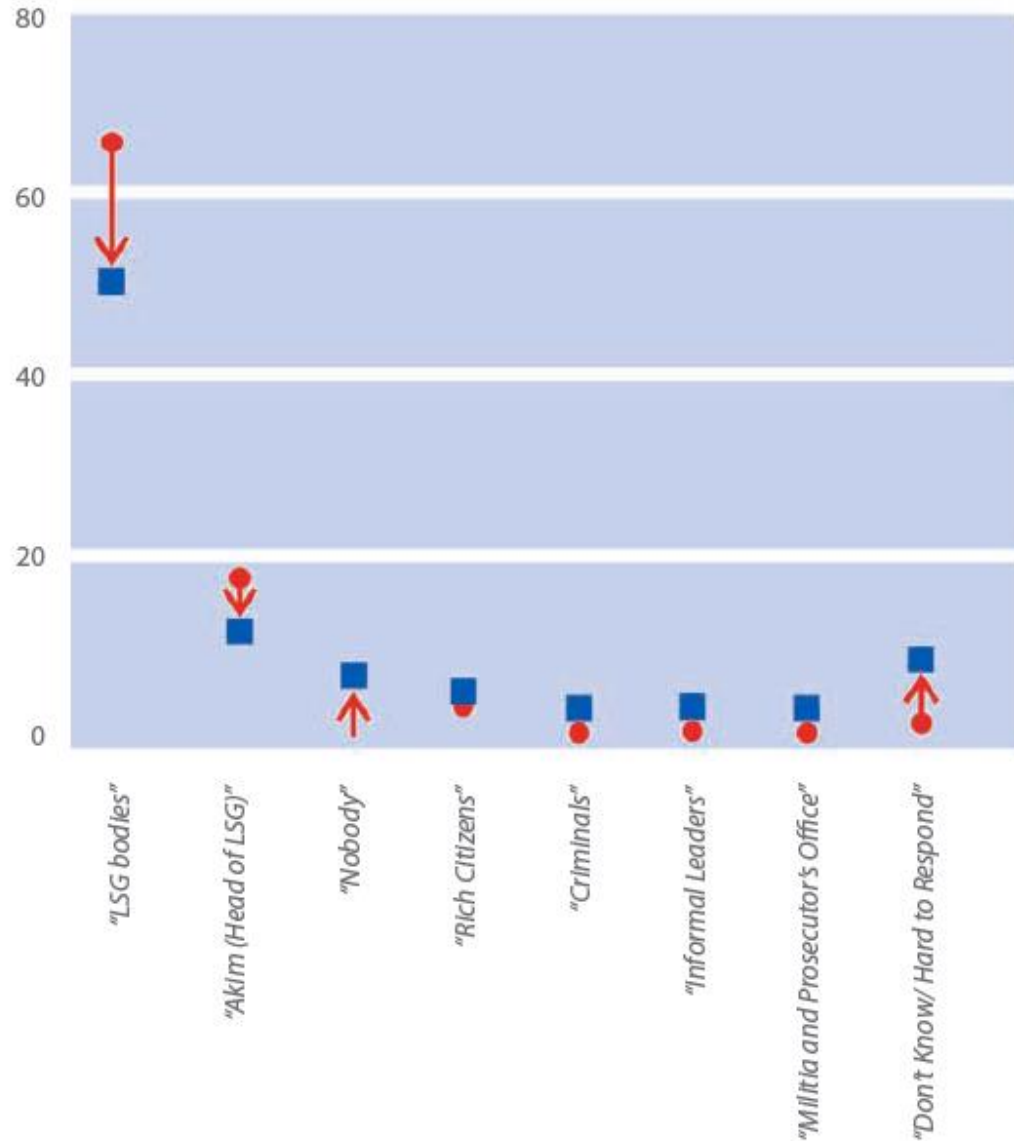


10%

Do you believe Moldova is governed
by people's will?

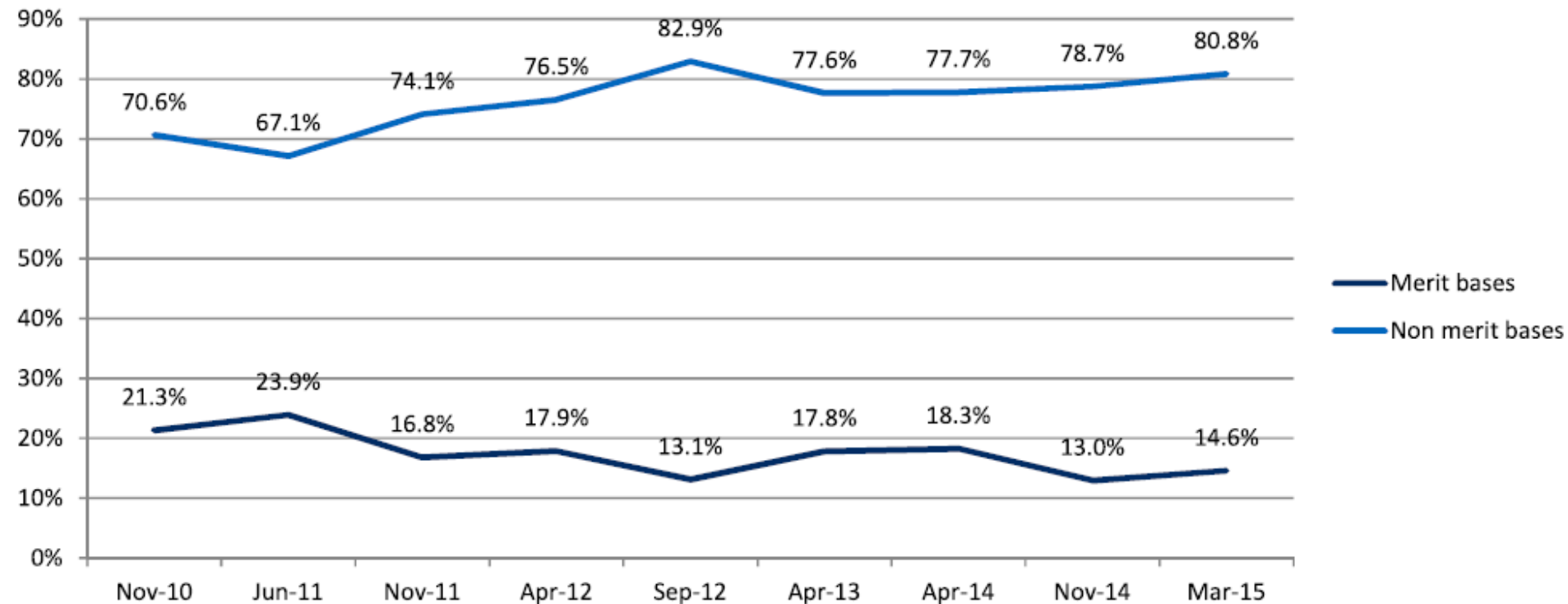
Soft remittances?

Kyrgyzstan (2012)
To whom authority in town and village actually belongs, as % of the total number of respondents



Blue squares show the opinion of citizens, red arrows the opinion of the representative of Local Self Governance (LSG).

Kosovo: Perceptions of meritocracy in gaining employment in the public sector



Summary

- Countries are both source, destination, and transit country
 - *plus* Significant internal migration
- Complex combination of pull and push factors, and opportunities
 - Demographics and economics
 - Climate change
 - Networks, cultural factors
 - Traditional ties works, but things are changing fast
- Remittances vs Social costs of migration
- Policy and programs matter
 - ‘How’ migration vs where, who, why
 - Use of remittances, both cash and in kind
- Problems with data
 - Complex phenomenon
 - Legalization of migration hamper data

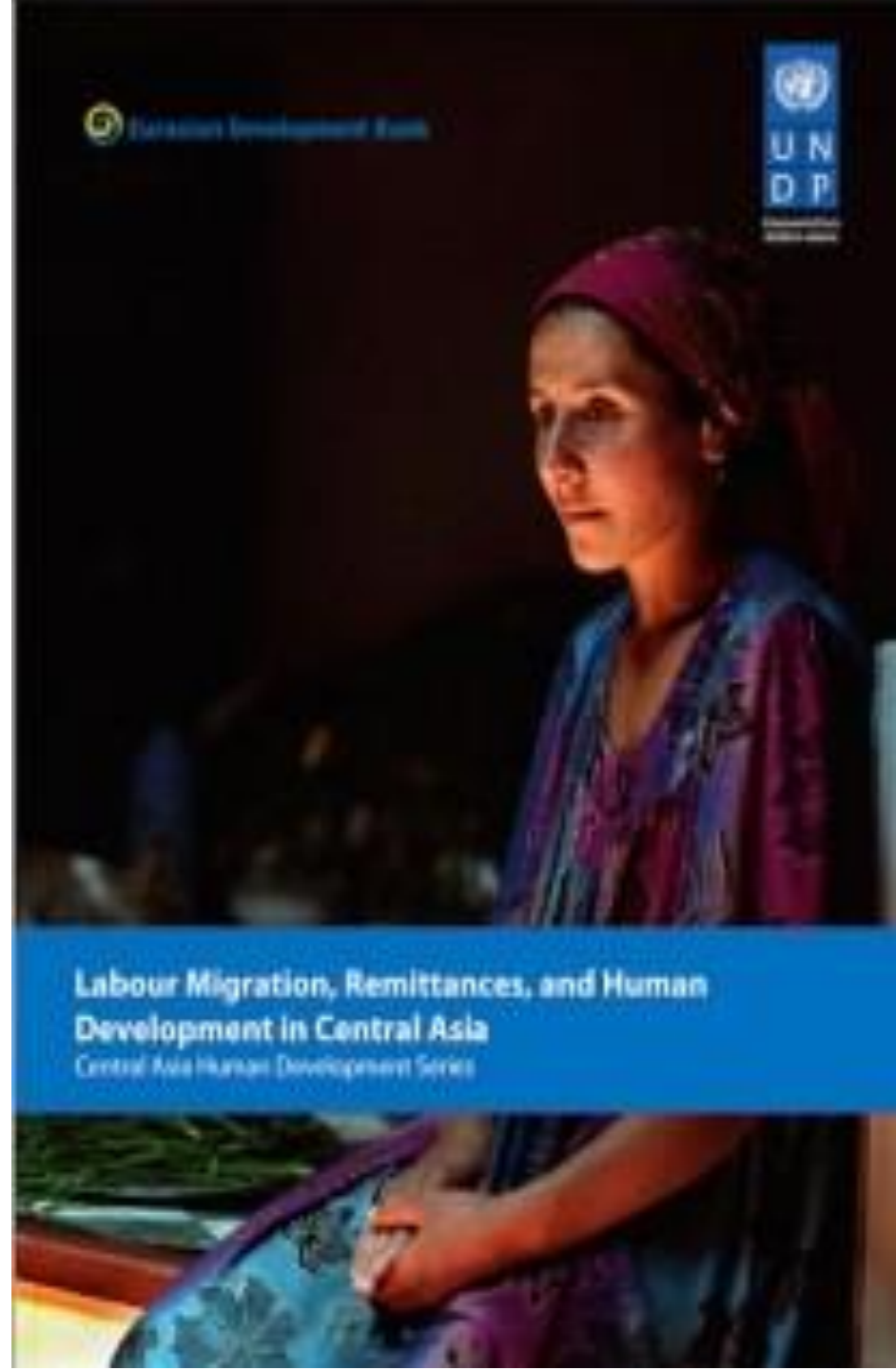


**Thank you
very much!**



www.eurasia.undp.org/

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This report was presented at the 5th LCSR International Annual Conference “Cultural and Economic Changes under Cross-national Perspective”.

November 16 – 20, 2015 – Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia.

<http://lcsr.hse.ru/en/conf2015>

Настоящий доклад был представлен на V ежегодной международной конференции ЛССИ «Культурные и экономические изменения в сравнительной перспективе».

16-20 ноября 2015 года – НИУ ВШЭ, Москва, Россия.

<http://lcsr.hse.ru/en/conf2015>