SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Labour participation: Chile

In Chile, the work force of migrant origin increased on average at a rate of 20% per year between 2009 and 2017.

In 2020 the migrant work force reached 8.7%, and it was 11.7% of the total work force in 2022.

International labour immigration makes it possible to cover the labour shortages that occur as a result of population aging.
Labour participation: Costa Rica

Migration can be characterized as **predominantly labour-related**, which can be explained by development differences among countries, which (increasingly in a forced manner) has people seeking better opportunities.

In **Costa Rica migrants** have **greater participation in the labour market** compared to non-migrants.

Costa Rica: employment rate by sex and migrant status, 2010-2020
(In percentages)

The employment rate in percentage terms is greater among migrants, for both sexes.

Fuente: Elaboración propia con datos de la ECE del INEC
Labour contribution: Peru

According to the 2019 National Household Survey (ENAHO), 82.8% of migrants’ employment is in low-skill sectors.

Peru: evolution of employment rates for the immigrant population according to skill level (%), 2014-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Skilled work</th>
<th>Low or unskilled work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.3529</td>
<td>0.6470</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41176</td>
<td>58824</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.3061</td>
<td>0.6938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22449</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>0.3503</td>
<td>0.6496</td>
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<td></td>
<td>64964</td>
<td>35036</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>0.6864</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59322</td>
<td>40678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0.1937</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79141</td>
<td>20859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0.1717</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Labour contributions: Return migrants, Mexico

In Mexico, return migrants are young and have lower levels of schooling. They are generally in productive activities in industry and construction and the agricultural sector.
Contribution to GDP: Chile

Migration contributes labour to productive sectors of the economy: it has a positive impact on GDP.

In Chile, 13.4% of GDP growth is contributed by migrants’ labour.

Chile: composition of GDP growth according to migration origin of the work force, 2009-2017 (In percentages)

86.6% Chilenos (54,824)
13.4% Inmigrantes (8,507)

11.5% Nuevos Migrantes LAM (7,300 personas)
0.3% Migrantes Extrarregionales (167 personas)
1.6% Migrantes tradicionales LAM (1,040 personas)

Fuente: Estimaciones propias con base en; Cuentas Nacionales, Banco Central, y Encuesta CASEN
Tax contributions: Costa Rica and Peru

When accessing taxable goods and services, migrants contribute to tax revenue.

As in the case of Costa Rica and Peru where the positive impact on GST can be seen (General Sales Tax).

In addition, those who are regularized contribute income tax and social security contributions.

Costa Rica: Monthly amount in colones paid to GST by household income quintiles and migration status, 2018 (In colones)

Peru: Contribution of the migrant population to GST, 2014-2019 (Millions of soles)

Fuente: Elaboración propia con datos de la ENIGH 2018 del INEC
Contributions to origin countries: in Jamaica remittances represent a quarter of the GDP

Jamaica: annual remittances, in millions of dollars (left axis) and as a percentage of the GDP (right axis) 1990-2020

Fuente: Mejía, W (2023), a partir de datos de KNOMAD/World Bank 2022.
Resilience of migrants’ contributions: the growth of remittances during the pandemic

Latin America and the Caribbean (selected countries): Variation rate of income from emigrant remittances, 2020, 2021 and 2022 (percentages)

Source: ECLAC, Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2022
Remittances are determinants in alleviating poverty for those who receive them, with a differential impact on the general poverty rate.

Fuente: CEPAL, Panorama social de América Latina 2019 sobre la base del Banco de Datos de Encuestas de Hogares (BADEHOG)

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**a. Total population, around 2017**

- Bolivia: 0.8%
- Chile: 0.1%
- Colombia: 0.2%
- Costa Rica: 0.1%
- El Salvador: 0.5%
- Guatemala: 2.1%
- Honduras: 1.5%
- México: 2.4%
- Paraguay: 0.7%
- Perú: 0.6%
- República Dominicana: 0.1%
- Uruguay: 2.2%

**b. Total remittance-recipient population, around 2017**

- Bolivia: 12.5%
- Chile: 9.4%
- Colombia: 10.1%
- Costa Rica: 10.8%
- El Salvador: 17.2%
- Guatemala: 12.6%
- Honduras: 17.7%
- México: 13.8%
- Paraguay: 15.5%
- Perú: 7.4%
- República Dominicana: 4.1%
- Uruguay: 12.4%
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