A return to temporary migration programmes?



Metropolis 2006 Lisboa

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Persistent migration pressures

Demand for workers

- Aging populations Need for more service workers particularly in health services
- Technological advance Rising demand for skilled IT personnel

Supply of migrants

- Relative poverty Widening disparities between rich and poor countries
- Mobility Urbanization and easier travel and communications

Promises of temporary migration

Flexibility

- Filling short-term or seasonal gaps
- Lower impact on national workforce
- Limited implications for welfare
 - Less provision of social security or education
- Easier to sell politically
 - Alternative to illegal migration
 - The 'illusion of impermanence'

Definition

Temporary work programmes

"Residence and employment on the basis of a temporary work permit does not on its own create an entitlement to stay permanently in the host country"

Ruhs, M. 2005

Temporary types

- Seasonal workers
- Contract workers
- Professionals and technical workers
- Frontier workers
- Intra-company transferees
- Working holidaymakers

- Trainees/apprentices
- Entertainers/sports people
- Service providers
- Self-employed
- Students
- Au pairs

Abella, M. 2006

Disadvantages

Distortion

- Employers in destination country count on the availability of migrant workers
- Depression of wages for local workers

Dependence

 Migrants rely on a higher income and drift toward permanent, undocumented status

Martin, P. 2003

Risks for some temporary migrants

Denial of rights

- Exploitative conditions
- Withholding passports
- No trade unions
- No freedom of movement
- Gender-based violence

Can temporary programmes work?

Workplaces

- Effective labour market tests
- Regulating costs through a levy
- Enforcing employer sanctions

Migrants

- Reducing costs of legal migration
- Introducing portable work permits
- Facilitating return, with some payments at home

Governments

- Bilateral agreements