

**KEY ISSUES SUGGESTED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE ON INTERNATIONAL
MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) is the international professional association of population specialists. As such, it promotes interdisciplinary research on population dynamics and their interrelations with economic and social development and human welfare.

Segmentation of the labour market also contributes to a structural dependence on foreign labour. A segmented market includes a capital-intensive primary sector and a labour-intensive secondary sector. Workers in the primary sector usually hold stable, skilled jobs that allow them to accumulate human capital. In contrast, workers in the secondary sector generally hold unstable, unskilled jobs and may be laid off at any time with little or no cost to the employer. They thus become the means of adjustment during cyclical downturns. Native workers have no incentive to take the unstable jobs characterizing the secondary sector so foreigners flow in. In some countries, the recent but persistent erosion of working conditions in some primary sector occupations has been accompanied by the

persons remaining in the area of origin. Because of the assistance provided by the former to the latter, the costs and risks of migration decrease and the probability of further migration increases. Migrant networks contribute therefore to maintain the migration momentum even after the factors responsible for initiating the flow have lost their relevance. Furthermore, as the costs and risks of migration decline, the flow becomes less selective in socio-economic terms and migrants become more representative of the sending community as a whole.

Because of the efficient operation of migration networks, governments of countries of destination may have difficulty in controlling the size of migration flows, particularly when their migration policies reinforce the operation of networks by facilitating family reunification or the admission of new migrants on the basis of kinship ties with previous migrants. But the cohesiveness of migrant communities can also provide opportunities for promoting their continued involvement in the communities of origin and, as several countries are now doing, fostering formal support linkages between the communities abroad and those at home.

D. TRADE, DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

An analysis of migration trends indicates that economically motivated emigration is more likely to occur in countries that have already reached a certain level of development and are advancing in the development path than in countries that are low in the development scale and continue to experience economic stagnation. As stated in the first principle presented in this paper, the development process itself is destabilizing and over the short run increases rather than reduces emigration pressures.

It has been argued that expanded trade between countries of emigration and their receiving counterparts is perhaps the