



# Responsibilities of Migrant Sending States and their Migrants Abroad

**Neil G. Ruiz**

**Research Fellow, The Brookings Institution**

**International Metropolis 2006**

**Lisboa, Portugal**

**[nruiz@brookings.edu](mailto:nruiz@brookings.edu)**



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# Resources of Migrants and their Sending States



- **Resources of the Migrant:**
  - Remittances
  - Returns



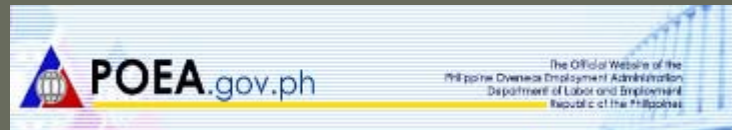
- **Resources of the Sending State:**
  - Recruitment
  - Representation

# Philippines as the “Model” Migrant-Sending State



## State Management of:

### 1. Recruitment: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration



### 2. Representation: Legal Assistance Abroad Absentee Voting Law of 2003 Dual Citizenship Law of 2003

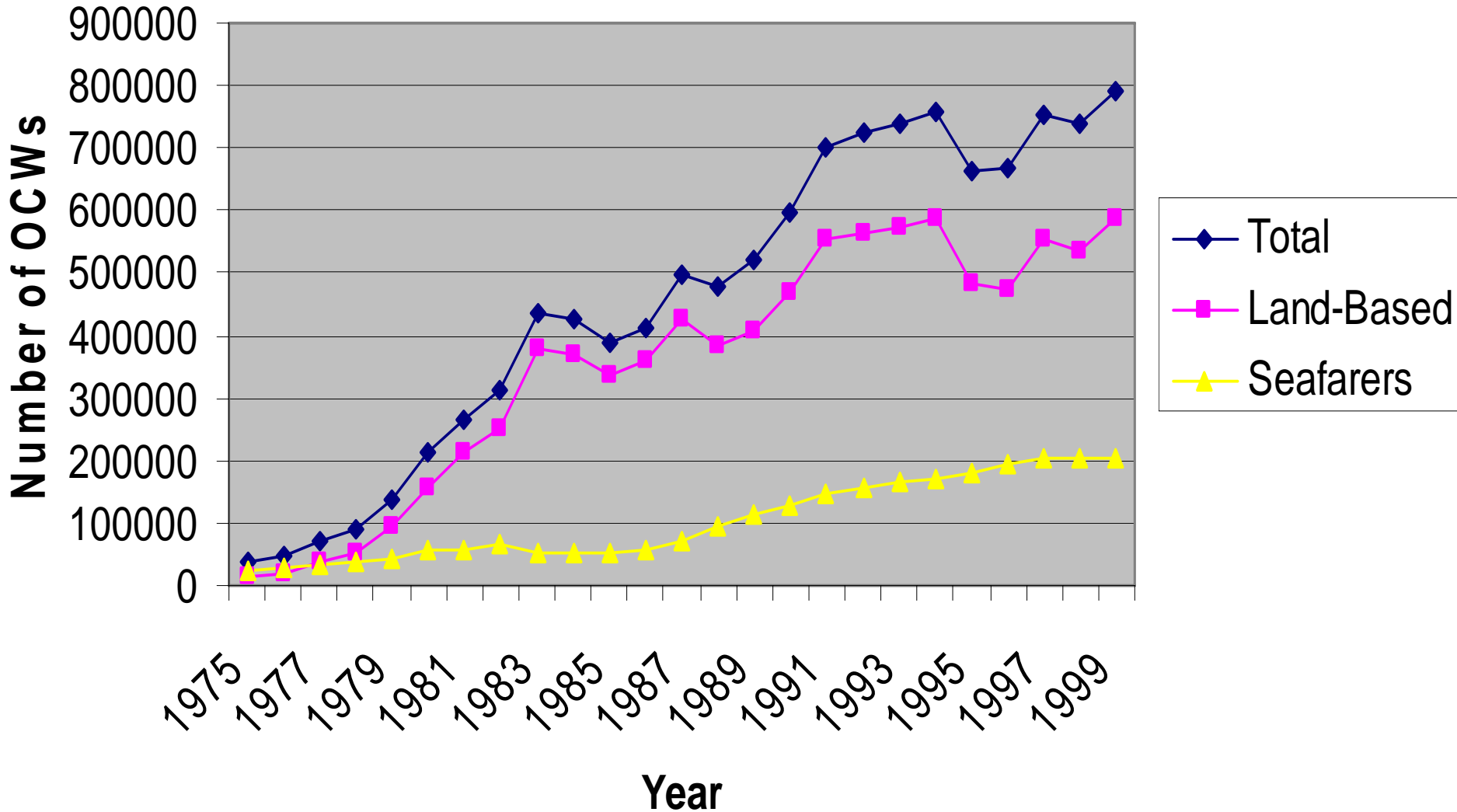
### 3. Remittances:



### 4. Returns: Overseas Workers Welfare Administration

# Overseas Filipino Workers Deployed

(for every OFW, about 5 are waiting to be deployed)



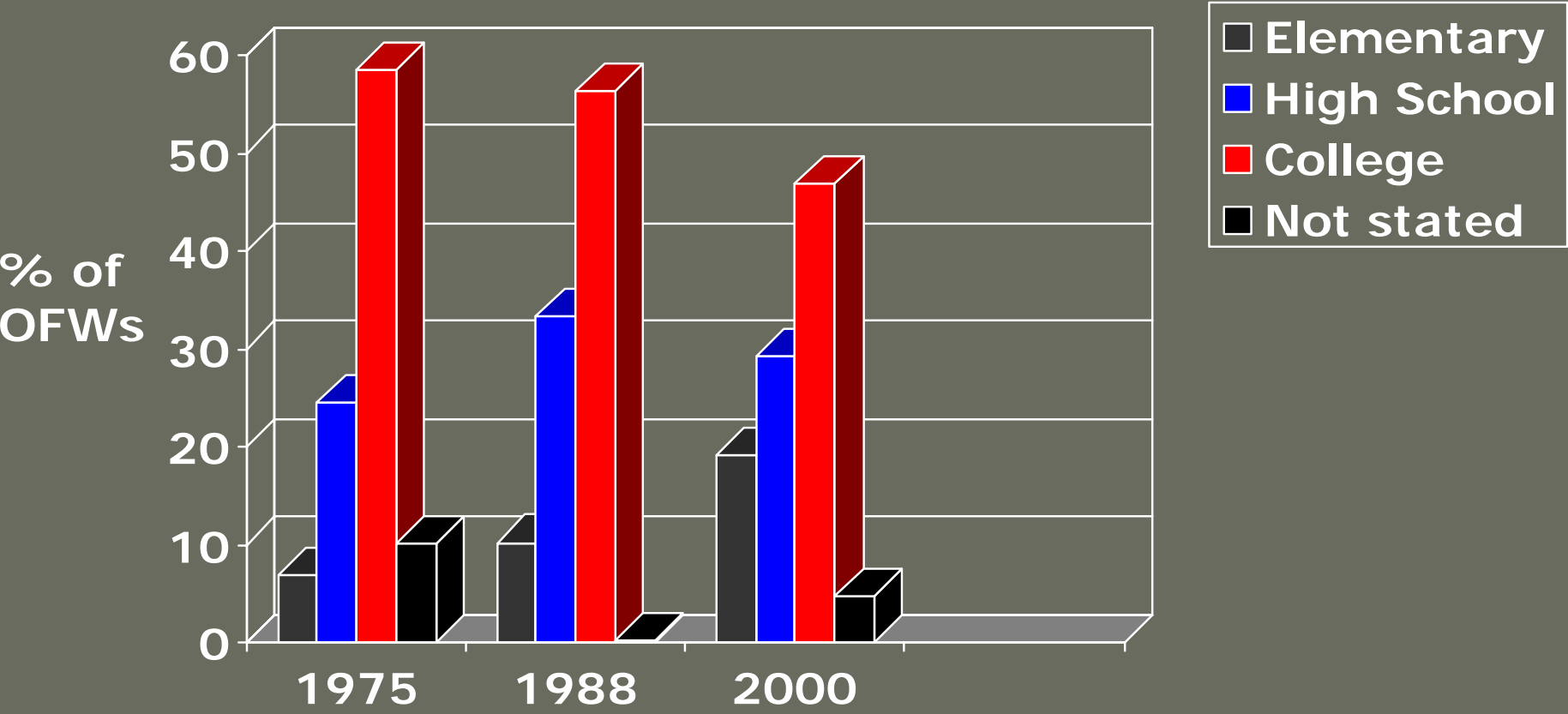
# “Emigration” Keeping the Country under “Life Support”

ONE OF MOST EDUCATED LABOR FORCES BUT:  
Unemployment rate Highest among the “educated”

## Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment, 1980-1983 average

Total	5.4
No grade completed	2.8
Elementary	2.7
High School	7.5
College	9.3
Not Reported	6.3

# Educational Attainment of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) (as percentage of total OFWs)



Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbooks 1975-2000

# Incentives for Managing Emigration was an Outcome of Development Failure

## Inability of State to Control:

- Private Higher Education and Make use of Human Capital
- Educated Unemployment
- Land Reform/agricultural resources
- Business Conglomerates/Landed Elite

**Politically Bad for a Developing Democracy to Have the Middle Class Grow Abroad**



# Efforts by Migrants/Diasporas Abroad

## ■ Brain Circulation

- AnnaLee Saxenian, *The New Argonauts: Regional Advantage in a Global Economy* (Harvard University Press, 2006)



## ■ Brain Gain Project I was Involved in:

- MIT and Silicon Valley Filipino/Filipino-Americans created:  
Philippine Emerging Startups Open Incorporated





# The Problem: Philippine entrepreneurial environment

Science. & Engineering  
Academia

Business  
Academia

Government

**Many “Silos”:  
Networks between “key”  
engines for technology  
entrepreneurship are weak**

Industry

Venture Capital &  
Other Investors

Entrepreneurs and  
Aspiring Entrepreneurs

# Our Solution: Creating the PESO Environment



# How it Works: Connecting High-Skilled Filipino Diaspora with Local Aspiring Technology Entrepreneurs

## Connect

- Networking/Knowledge Transfer
- Mentoring

## Create

- Business Plan Basics
- Business Plan Competition with Funding/Support

## Catalyze

- Post-Competition Support to make plan a real business venture



**Website:**

**<http://web.mit.edu/peso>**



# Expose Aspiring Entrepreneurs within and outside of the Philippines



Helped launched and find startup capital for 10 tech companies and received key partnerships and funding from prominent businesses & government agencies



# Diaspora Efforts Still Limited: Rooted in Development Policy

This experience has shown that many policies within the Philippines are NOT friendly to “local” entrepreneurs

## KEY LESSON:

Laws and policies must be friendly to local entrepreneurs in order to make use of Migrant “Returns” and to help businesses flourish



***Development Policy Still Matters More than leveraging “migration” Alone***

# Government must deal with “Development” Issues in order to Leverage Migration



*“If a government cannot even leverage its own human capital for economic development, how can we expect it to leverage the human capital from its emigrants abroad?”*



**Obrigado!! Thank You!!**

**Neil G. Ruiz**

**E-mail: [nruiz@brookings.edu](mailto:nruiz@brookings.edu)**

**Website: [www.brookings.edu/global](http://www.brookings.edu/global)**



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