

Does emigration increase the wages of non-emigrants in sending countries

Emigration can increase the wages of non-emigrants, but may eventually lead to lower productivity and wage losses

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ELEVATOR PITCH

How migration affects labor markets in receiving countries is well understood, but less is known about how migration affects labor markets in sending countries, particularly the wages of workers who do not emigrate. Most studies find that emigration increases wages in the sending country but only for non-emigrants with substitutable skills similar to those of emigrants; non-emigrants with different (complementary) skills lose. These wage reactions are short-term effects, however. If a country loses many highly educated workers, the economy can become less productive altogether, leading to lower wages for everyone in the long term.

KEY FINDINGS

Pros

- + Emigration can boost the wages of non-emigrants because the option to emigrate gives them greater bargaining power.
- + Emigration leads to labor shortages in the sending country, so the greatest wage increases are among non-emigrants with skills similar to those of emigrants.
- + The wage response to migration is larger in sending countries than in most receiving countries, in part because sending countries are on average smaller than receiving countries.
- + Emigrants transfer knowledge to their home countries, which leads to innovation and increases wages.

Cons

- The positive average wage effects in sending countries are short-term effects.
- Once capital adjusts, emigration affects mainly the wage distribution, creating winners and losers.
- Low-skilled non-emigrants face wage decreases if emigration is of the high-skilled, as their skills complement those of the emigrants.
- In the long term, a country that loses many educated workers can become less productive, lowering wages for everyone.

AUTHOR'S MAIN MESSAGE

Emigration can change the wage level and distribution in sending countries. These effects are larger than the effects of immigration in receiving countries. In the short term, emigration leads to labor shortages that increase the wages of non-emigrants with skills similar to those of emigrants (generally high-skilled workers), while lowering the wages of workers with different skills (often low-skilled workers). In the long term, however, the wage effects can be negative. Since low-skilled workers in sending countries generally lose from emigration, policy should focus on helping workers adapt, so they can fill the gaps left by high-skilled emigrants.

