Impact of Labour Migration on the Labour Markets of the Countries of Origin: 
the Case of the Arab Mediterranean Countries

Iván Martín

Course Description

The lecture will review theories and international evidence on the impact of labour migration on labour markets in the countries of origin (including the issues of remittances and brain drain/brain gain). It will focus on the supply side of the labour market in terms of education and skills of the labour force, but also of labour market behaviour (activity rates and reservation wages, for instance), and explore how they are affected by the prospect to migrate, actual migration, remittances and return migration.

On the basis of this theoretical framework and international evidence, the lecture will explore in an interactive way with the participants the evidence of the impact of labour migration on labour markets dynamics in Arab Mediterranean Countries, with particular focus on Morocco and Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon.

Readings:

- Martín, Iván (2010): "Labour Markets Performance and Migration Flows in Arab Mediterranean Countries: A Regional Perspective", pp. 11-110, and

Bio note:

Iván Martín is economist. Currently he is Part-Time Professor at the Migration Policy Centre of the European University Institute and Associate Research Fellow at the Instituto Complutense de Estudios Internacionales (Madrid, Spain). After an academic career, since 2010 he has worked as consultant on labour migration, youth employment and skills development for the International Organization for Migration, the International Labour Organization, the European Commission (DG DEVCO), the European Training Foundation, the Anna Lindh Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures and the Union for the Mediterranean Secretariat. His research interests focus on Euro-Mediterranean relations and the European Neighbourhood Policy, employment and employment policies in Arab Mediterranean countries and labour migration. His publications can be consulted at http://ucm.academia.edu/IvánMartín.