

Come Together: generation siX

International Youth Conference

Preparatory Meeting

Vienna / Austria, 1 -3 December 2005

Mobility & Education

Workshop

facilitated by

Dr Rüdiger Teutsch

Interkulturelles Zentrum



Human, Brain and Knowledge Mobility

Historical aspects

~ 1945

- migrants come from the poorest and less educated classes of their country of origin

After 1945:

- production changed dramatically
- scientific and technological development
- importance of migration of highly qualified people
- exodus of scientists from GER and ITA had significant impact on economic and military potential of originating and receiving countries

Human, Brain and Knowledge Mobility

Historical aspects

early 1960

- “brain drain” appears for the first time in a report by The Royal Society
- Refers to British scientists moving to USA

1970:

- Emigration of academics and professionals from developing countries
- Students from poorer countries opt to stay on in developed countries where they had studied
- The departure of the best qualified citizens dried the already shallow pool of qualified personnel
- “unfair aid” from developing countries to the rich world
(Boussaid, 1998)
- “reverse transfer of technology
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development UNCTAD Resolution 39-III/1972

Human, Brain and Knowledge Mobility

Historical aspects

1978

- “The most brilliant of the migrants returned home later in their career to become important forces for the development“
United Nations Institute for Training and Research, UNITAR, report 1978
- It looked as if “brain drain” is no longer a problem

Since 1980

- Development of the Internet and the internationalisation encourages the belief academics can work regardless where they live
- Highly qualified people moved to emerging economies (Southeast Asia, Poland)
- CALDAS network – contact between migrants and Colombia
- Labour market mobility within international companies, international aid programmes, joint projects
- Massive emigrations from Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union after 1989
- Increased emigrations from Southeast Europe since 1990ies

„Qualified Migration“

four perspectives

Migrant

Country of origin

Host country

Employer

„Qualified Migration“

four perspectives

Migrant

“Brain drain” – “brain waste” – “brain exchange”

Host country

“priority workers” – benefits from highly qualified expatriates, advantage for national economy

Country of origin

Migration leads to shortage of qualified workers; weakness of educational system and/or bad economical situation do not lead to employment of professionals

Employer

become responsible for the migration of qualified personnel; specific requirements and organisational strategies