*Immigrants in Brazil and in the World*

Brazil need **5 times** more immigrants to reach South-America mean, **10 times** more immigrants to reach the World mean and **50 times** more immigrants to reach the North America and Oceania mean.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population (by million)</th>
<th>Immigrants (by million)</th>
<th>Percentage of Immigrants within Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>6909</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>3,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1033</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>4167</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>14,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America and Caribbean</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>0,6</td>
<td>0,3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009) and PNAD (2009)
Almost 13 in each 1000 residents in Australia are studying abroad or are foreign people studying in the country.

In Chile, this number falls to 0.5 and in Brazil to 0.2.

Besides the low mobility of people, there is little mobility of knowledge.

Mobility of students in 2010
Foreign students in the country or nationals studying abroad
Students (by 1000 inhabitants)

Source: Global Education Digest 2012 – Comparing Education Statistics Across The World (UNESCO) – Total of 60 países

Brazilians are favorable to the coming of High Qualifies Immigrants

73,7%
FAVORABLE TO THE COMING OF IMMIGRANTS WITH HIGH PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

66,9%
CONSIDER THAT THE COMING OF IMMIGRANTS WITH HIGH PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION CAUSES FAVORABLE IMPACTS IN THE COUNTRY

84,2%
AMONG THOSE WHO CONSIDER THAT THE COMING OF IMMIGRANTS WITH HIGH PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION CAUSES FAVORABLE IMPACTS IN THE COUNTRY

70,8%
BELIEVE THAT THEIR PRESENCE RISES COUNTRY’S PRODUCTIVITY AND ENABLES KNOWLEDGE TRANSFERS TO BRAZILIAN WORKERS

81,3%
WOULD BE RECEPTIVE TO A FOREIGNER WHO MOVED TO HIS OWN COMPANY

FAVORABLE TO THE COMING OF IMMIGRANTS WITH HIGH PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

DEGREE OF DISAGREEMENT

0.4%
0.8%
2.4%
1.1%
0.4%

Intention to Move to Another Country

**WorldView:**
Brazil was 29% in 2017, (in 2010 was 12%) (number 32 in 118 countries), 141,6% increase the 7th highest: Impact of the Crisis?
World was 15,52% in 2017 (in 2011 was 12,66 %) 22,6% increase

**Level 2017 top countries:**
1. Sierra Leone 74%
2. Liberia 70%
3. Haiti 62%
4. Albania 62%
5. Ghana 51%
6. Dominican Republic 50%
7. El Salvador 50%
8. Kosovo 50%
9. Nigeria 48%
10. Armenia 45%
11. Honduras 44%
12. Iraq 41%
13. Moldova 41%
14. Venezuela 41%
15. Dominican Republic 41%
16. Uganda 38%
17. Brazil 29%
18. Afghanistan 28%
19. Albania 20%
20. Kosovo 19%
...

**Growth 2011-17 in percentage points**
1. Venezuela 28%
2. Albania 20%
3. Kosovo 19%
4. Kuwait 19%
5. Italy 19%
6. Sierra Leone 18%
7. Brazil 17%
8. Liberia 17%
9. Bahrain 15%
10. Bosnia and Herzegovina 14%
11. South Africa 13%
12. Afghanistan 12%

Intention to Move to Another City – Brazil (Internal Migration)

**WorldView:**
Brazil was 17,17% in 2017, (in 2011 was 12,24%) (number 53), 40,2% increase
World was 15,52% in 2017 (in 2011 was 12,66 %) 22,6% increase

**20 top countries are from Africa**
1. Liberia 54%
2. Sierra Leone 54%
3. Congo (Kinshasa) 52%

**Bottom countries**
111. Uzbekistan 4%
110. Azerbajan 5%
109. Singapore 6%

**Change of Profile:** Higher incomes and Bigger cities
But still a single young men
Overall 17,17%, (in 2011 was 12,24%)
Males 18,18%, (in 2011 was 12,37%)
Youth 21,21%, (in 2011 was 14,43%)
20% richest 20,20% (in 2011 was 10,31% - across the mean)
Single 19,39%, (in 2011 was 14,29%).
Bigger cities 17,2%, (in 2011 was 11,22% - across the mean)
Probability of migration by period and School Levels 1986-2010 (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>7,8</td>
<td>6,8</td>
<td>5,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>8,6</td>
<td>7,7</td>
<td>6,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>8,9</td>
<td>8,5</td>
<td>7,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,9</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,1</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Internal migration Flows**

Migration of Talents:

*EDUCATION QUALITY (PRIVATE RETURNS) AND MIGRATION (MOBILITY)*

Is it the Labor Market or the Educational System that generates local private returns to schooling?

EPGE/FGV - Santos, Cavalcanti and Brotherhood (2017)

We provide a new education quality index for states within a developing country using 2010 Brazilian data. This measure is constructed based on the notion that the financial returns obtained from an additional year of schooling can be seen as being derived from the value that market forces assign to this education. We use migrant data to estimate returns to schooling of individuals who studied in different states but who work in the same labor market. We find very heterogeneous educational qualities across states: the poorest Brazilian region presents education quality levels that are approximately equal to one-third of the average of all other regions, a gap three times larger than the one suggested by standardized test scores. We compare our index with standardized test scores, educational outcome variables, and public expenditure per schooling stage at the state level, producing new evidence related to education in a large developing country. We conduct an education quality-adjusted development accounting exercise for Brazilian states and find that human capital accounts for 26%-31% of output per worker differences. Adjusting for quality increases human capital’s explanatory power by 60%.

https://sites.google.com/site/czrsantos/EducQuality.pdf?attredirects=0
Is it the Labor Market or the Educational System that generates local private returns to schooling?

- 3 models for returns to schooling estimation:
  1. separately Mincerian equation for each state, using both migrant and non-migrant workers;
  2. use only migrant individuals who work in São Paulo;
  3. use only migrant individuals that work in São Paulo correcting for bias of selection (Heckit Model);

Results of Model (1) are consistent with the idea that skilled labor is scarce in lower income states, so labor market offers a high reward for education in those regions.

When using only data for individuals who work in the same labor market, Model (2) presents an improved measure of education quality as valued by labor market.

- Heckt Model corrects the selection bias by increasing SP premiums in comparison to other states

Results of Model (3) show that after controlling for migration selection issues, if we compare two individuals who have studied in Rio de Janeiro, work in São Paulo, and have the same observable characteristics, except for the fact that one individual has one more year of schooling than the other, it is expected that the earnings of the more educated individual are 13.1% higher than the other’s.