

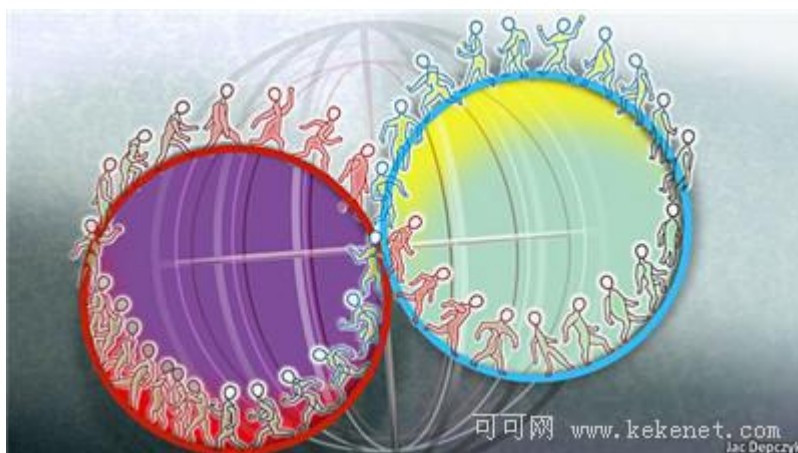


Economics focus 经济聚焦

Drain or gain? (注意: **brain drain** 是固定搭配, “**人才流失**”)

人才外流, 是得还是失?

Poor countries can end up benefiting when their brightest citizens
emigrate(人往外国迁徙) 穷国最终会从人才**外流**中获益



WHEN people in rich countries worry about migration, they tend to think of low-paid incomers who compete for jobs as construction workers, dishwashers or farmhands. When people in developing countries worry about **migration**, they are usually concerned at the **prospect** of their best and brightest decamping to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege (优待) college graduates.

发达国家担心移民, 他们通常考虑的是对收入要求较低的移民会和他们竞争就业岗位, 例如建筑工人, 洗碗工或是农场工人。而发展中国家担心**移民**, 则通常考虑的**前景**是, 他们最优秀的人才流入了硅谷, 或是发达国家的一些医院和大学。

Amanda 祝你天天快乐, 前程似锦!

1

自制不易, 请不要分享老师资料。相信人品守恒定律!

而这些人才正是英国、加拿大、澳大利亚这样的国家需要的，他们通过**优待**大学生的**移民（移入某国）**政策来吸引这样的人才。

Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate. By some estimates, two-thirds of highly educated Cape Verdeans live outside the country. A big survey of Indian households carried out in 2004 asked about family members who had moved abroad. It found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age of 25. This “brain drain” has long bothered policymakers in poor countries. They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of (deprive sb. of) much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

很多研究发现，发展中国家受过良好教育的人们尤其可能移民。据估计，三分之二受过良好教育的 **Cape Verdeans** 都居住在国外。2004 年对印度家庭展开了一次大范围调查，询问了他们移居国外的家庭成员情况。调查发现，近 40% 的移民接受过高等教育，而所有 25 岁以上的印度人中，这一比例仅为 3.3%。这种“人才外流”的现象长期困扰着穷国的**政策制定者**们。他们担心这会有损经济发展，**使得**他们**丧失**亟需的**有技能的人才**，他们本可在大学里教书，在医院里工作，或是研发出可供生产的新产品。

Many now take issue with this view. Several economists reckon that the brain-drain hypothesis fails to account for the effects of remittances, for the beneficial effects of returning migrants, and for the possibility that being able to migrate to greener pastures induces people to get more education. Some argue that once these factors are taken into account, an exodus (大批的离去) of highly skilled people could turn out to be a net benefit to the countries they leave. Recent studies of migration from countries as far apart as Ghana, Fiji, India and Romania have found support for this “brain gain” idea.

现在很多人不再认同这个观点。（见文章）。有些经济学家认为，人才外流有一些被忽视的好处，例如**汇款**，归国移民所带来的价值，或是移民他国的想法**促使**了人们接受更多的教育。有些人声称，一旦这些因素考虑进去，**高技能人才**的流出对他们的国家来说可能变成好事。近来对加纳，斐济，印度和罗马尼亚这四个相距甚远的国家的研究，发现了支持这种“人才外流有益”观点的证据。

补充：**immigrant** 是从外面**移进来**的移民

emigrant 是**移出去**的人 比如原来是中国籍，后移到美国，对于中国来说就是**emigrant**了，对于美国来说，就是**immigrant**：)

migrant 就是移居者，也可以表示“候鸟”

Amanda 祝你天天快乐，前程似锦！

自制不易，请不要分享老师资料。相信人品守恒定律！