

Topic 8:

International migration

The United Nations defines as an international migrant a person who stays outside their usual country of residence for at least one year.

Categories:

1. **'Voluntary' or 'forced'**
2. **Politically, economically or socially driven**
3. **Legal \ illegal**

Return migration - Returning home is one way that people stop being migrants

There are no global estimates on the scale of return migration

From migrants to citizens

- Law of blood
- Law of soil (about 30 countries out of 194)

Factors that provide increasing incentives and opportunities for people to migrate:

1. Growing disparities
2. The global jobs crisis
3. The segmentation of labour markets
4. The communications and transportation revolutions
5. Migration networks
6. New rights and entitlements
7. The migration industry

1. Growing disparities

- Development differences

(Human Development Index)

income;

health;

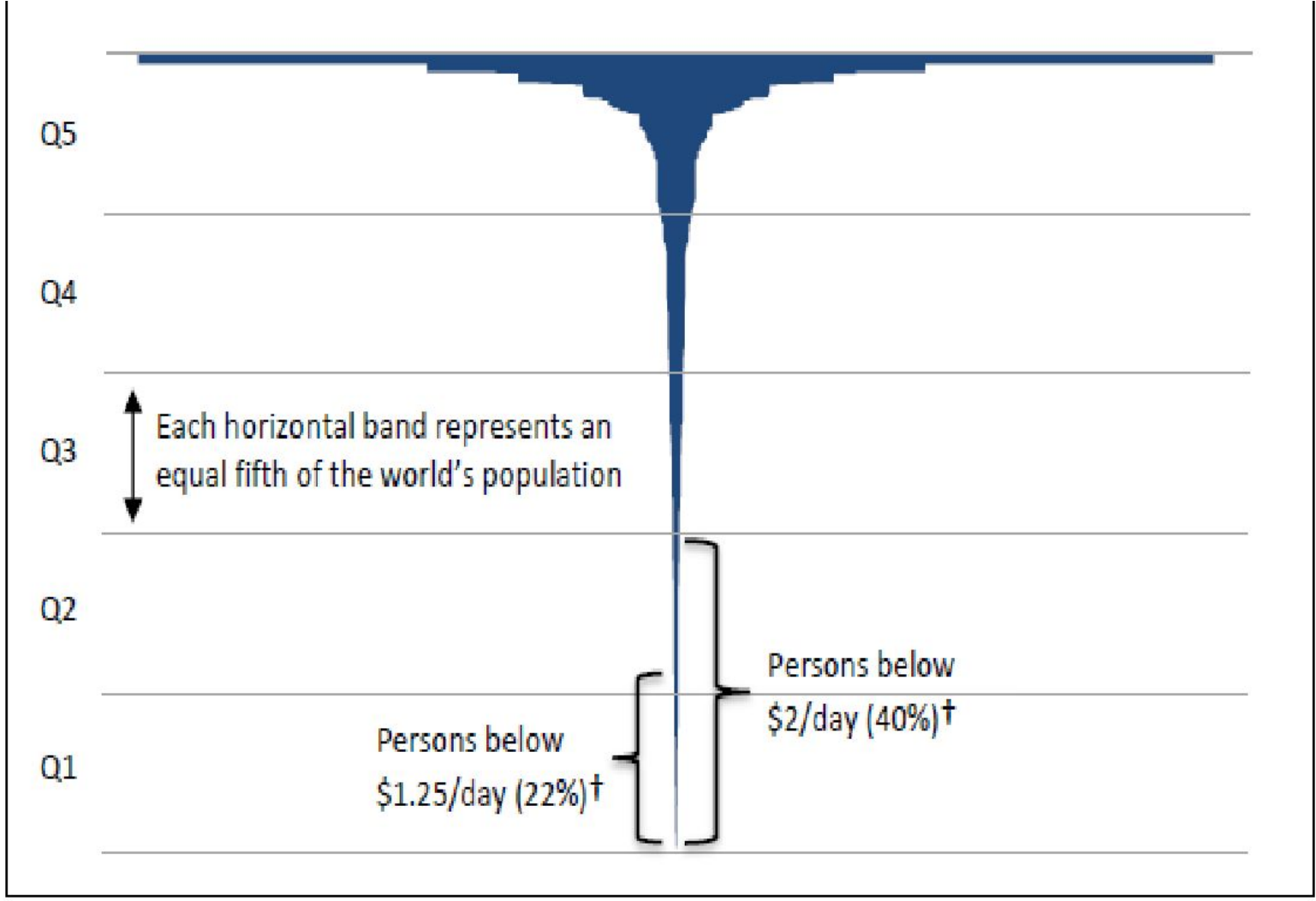
education.

**Poorest and richest countries,
GDP per capita (\$, 2020 est.)**

1. Luxembourg	125 720	228. Malawi	379
2. Qatar	95 310	227. Burundi	423
3. Switzerland	90 824	226. Madagascar	428
4. Norway	85 537	225. Gambia	454
5. Singapore	69 276	224. Central African Republic	552

Global income distribution

1% vs. 60%



Forbes (wealth of the richest people, 2014 versus GDP of countries, 2013), billion \$ (6.4 trl.dol)

1. Bill Gates (USA) Microsoft	81.3	Oman	80.6
2. Carlos Slim Helu (Mexico) Telecom	79.3	Libya	75.5
3. Warren Buffett (USA) Berkshire Hathaway	68.8	Cuba	68.2
4. Amancio Ortega (Spain) retail	59.2	Luxembourg Croatia	60.3 57.5
5. Larry Ellison (USA) Oracle	48.8	Tunisia	47.1

	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Mean years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	
	Value	(years)	(years)	(years)	
HDI rank	2012	2012	2010 ^a	2011 ^b	
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT					
1	Norway	0.955	81.3	12.6	17.5
2	Australia	0.938	82.0	12.0 ^c	19.6 ^d
3	United States	0.937	78.7	13.3	16.8
4	Netherlands	0.921	80.8	11.6 ^c	16.9
5	Germany	0.920	80.6	12.2	16.4 ^e
181	Eritrea	0.351	62.0	3.4 ^e	4.6
182	Mali	0.344	51.9	2.0 ^c	7.5
183	Burkina Faso	0.343	55.9	1.3 ^o	6.9
184	Chad	0.340	49.9	1.5 ^p	7.4
185	Mozambique	0.327	50.7	1.2	9.2

1. Growing disparities

- Growing population pressure

80 per cent of the world's population,
currently live in poor or at best
middle-income countries

almost all of the world's population growth
currently takes place in developing nations

Children born per woman (2014 est.)

Niger	6.89	Singapore	0.80
Mali	6.16	Taiwan	1.11
Burundi	6.14	Hong Kong	1.17
Somalia	6.08	South Korea	1.25
Uganda	5.97	Moldova	1.56

1. Growing disparities

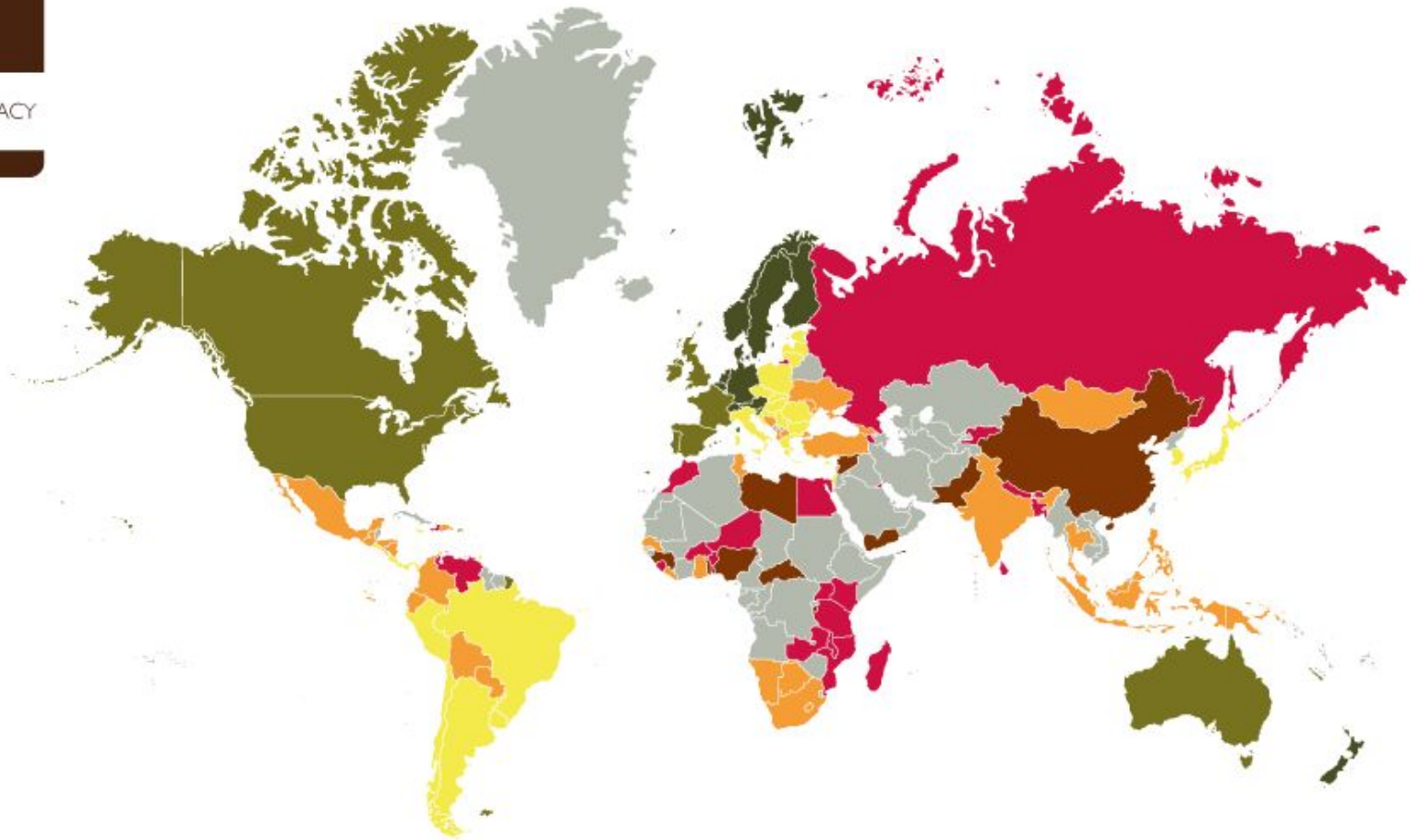
The poor countries are also states where:

- the democratic process is fragile
- the rule of law is weak
- corruption is high

THE DEMOCRACY RANKING OF THE QUALITY OF DEMOCRACY 2013

© 2013 David F.J. Campbell / Paul Pötzlbauer / Thorsten D. Barth / Georg Pötzlbauer • Source: www.democracyranking.org • World Map designed by Dr. Thorsten D. Barth

QUALITY OF DEMOCRACY
Years 2011-2012



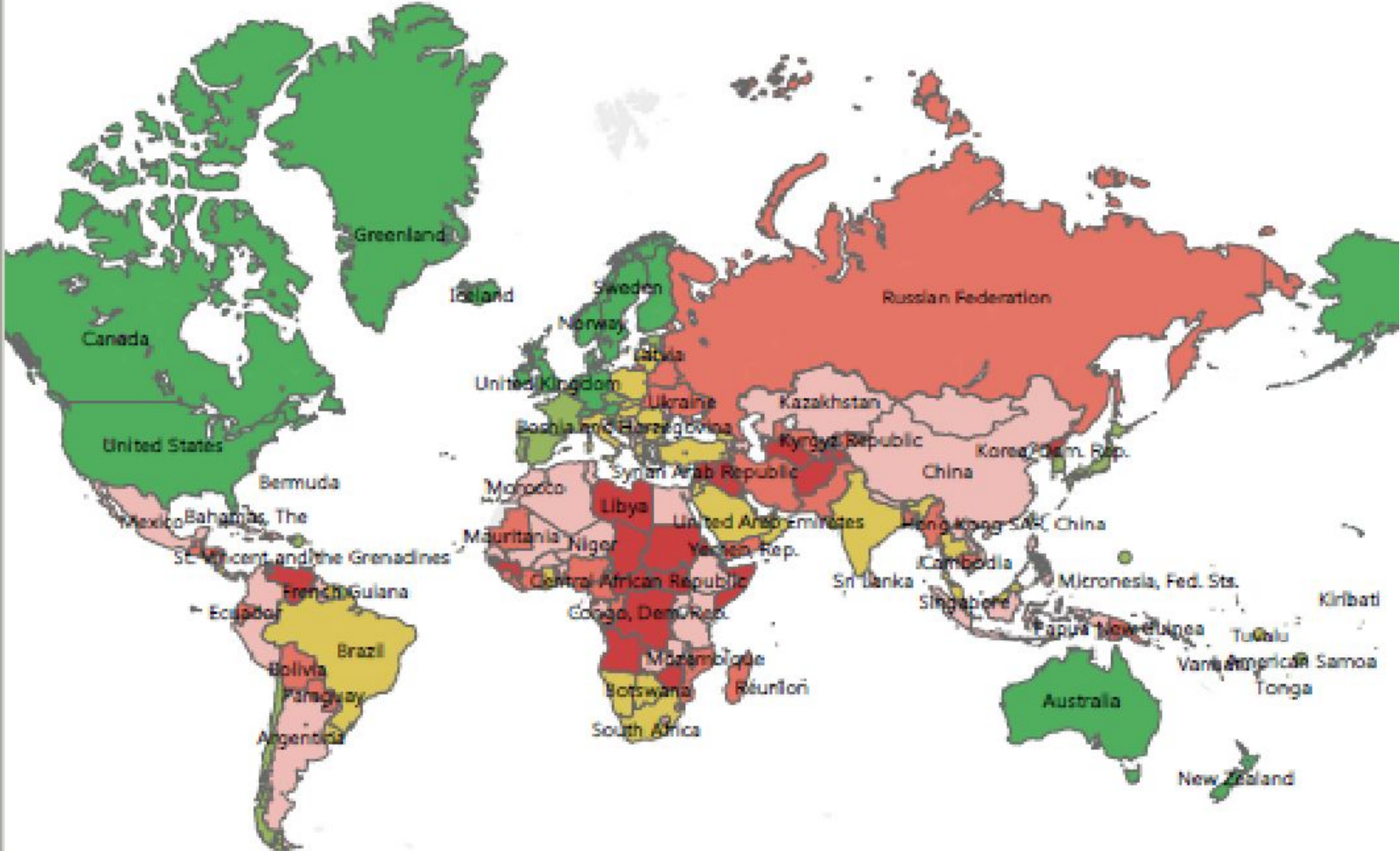
THE BEST DEMOCRACIES IN THE WORLD 2011-2012

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Norway | 5. Denmark |
| 2. Sweden | 6. Netherlands |
| 3. Finland | 7. Germany |
| 4. Switzerland | 8. New Zealand |
| | 9. Austria |
| | 10. Belgium |

RECEIVING THE LOWEST SCORES 2011-2012

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 106. Bahrain | 112. Togo |
| 107. China | 113. Centr. Afr. Rep. |
| 108. Libya | 114. Syria |
| 109. Nigeria | 115. Yemen |
| 110. Pakistan | |
| 111. Guinea | |

2013, Rule of Law

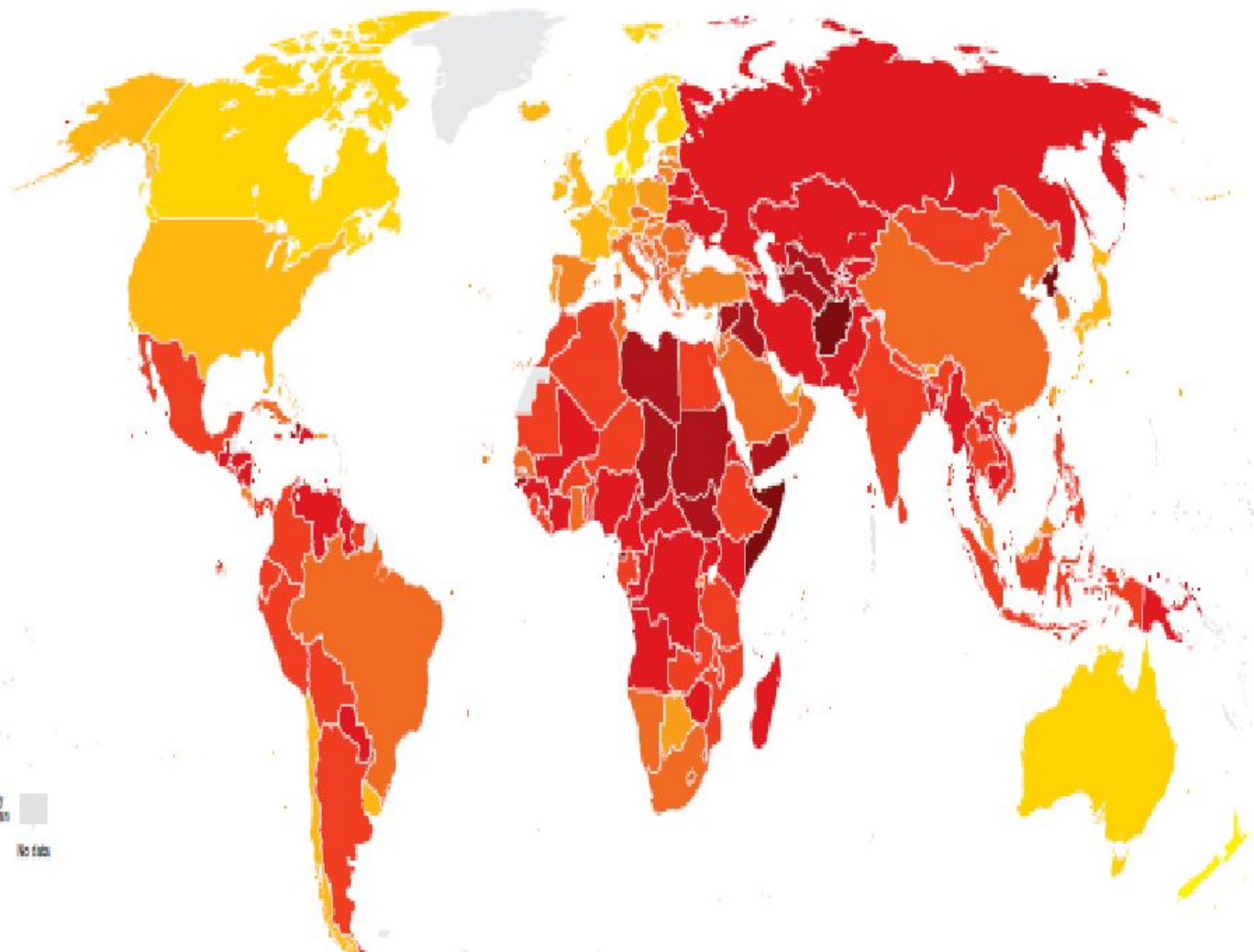
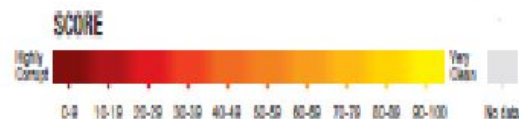


Percentile Range

- No Data for Country
- 0-10th
- 10-25th
- 25-50th
- 50-75th
- 75-90th
- 90-100th

177 COUNTRIES. 177 SCORES. HOW DOES YOUR COUNTRY MEASURE UP?

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 177 countries/territories around the world.



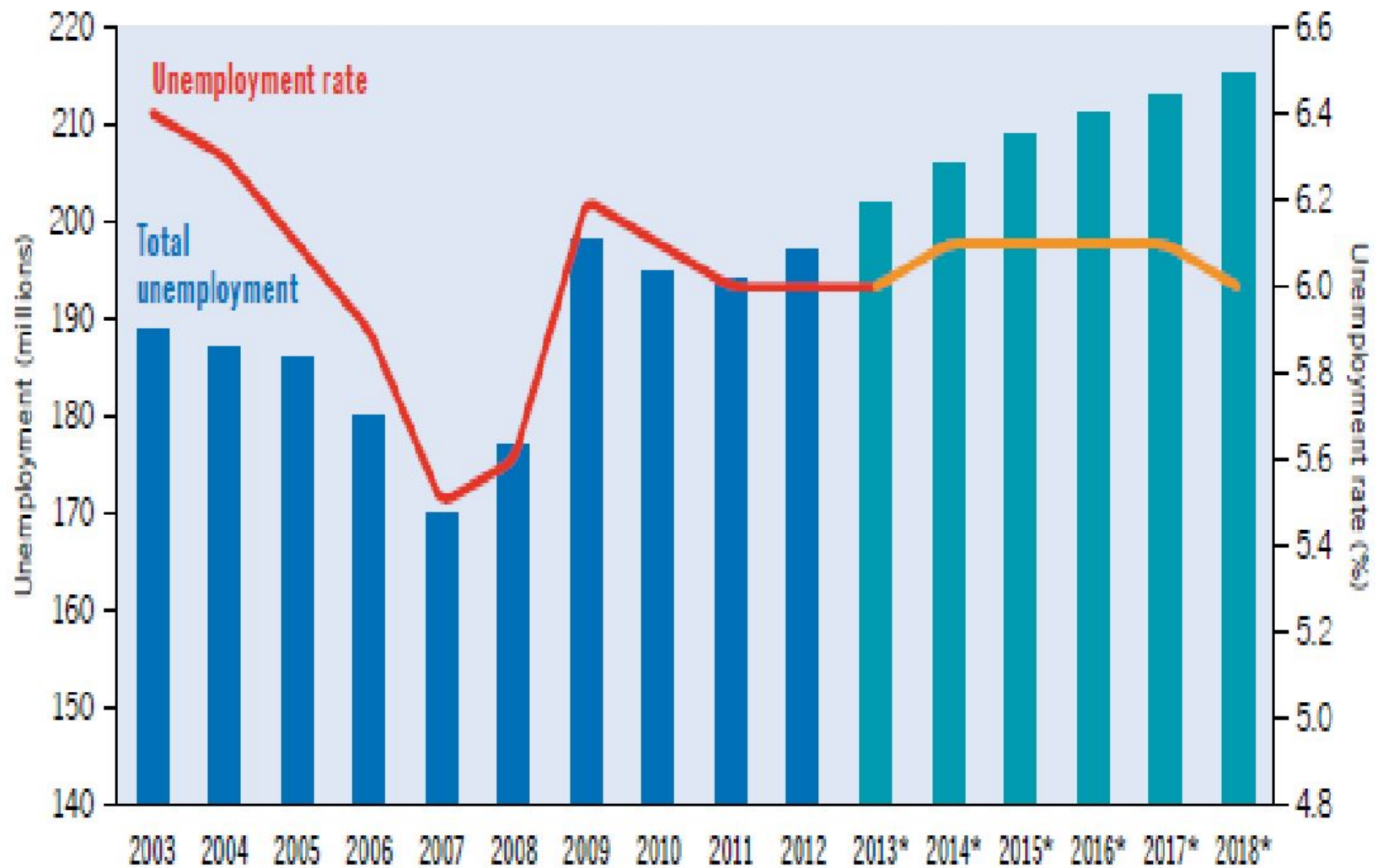
2. The global jobs crisis

*global unemployment –
>200 million people in 2013

*employment in underground
economy

*youth unemployment

Figure 4. Global unemployment trends and projections, 2003–18



3. The segmentation of labour markets

* feature of developed countries

* sectors avoided by natives

- low wage

- no security

- low status

'3D jobs' – dirty, dangerous, difficult (illegal migrants)

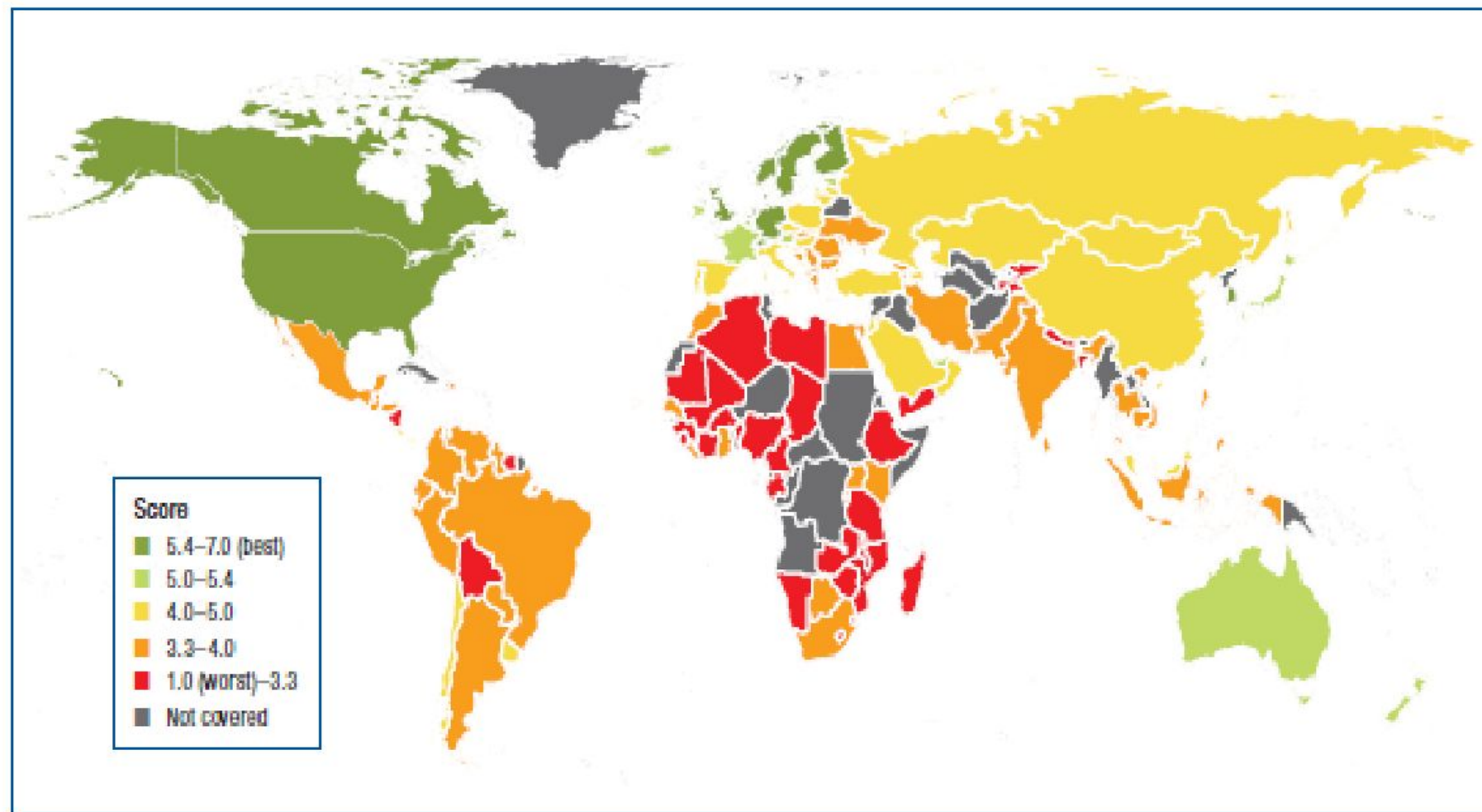
- Agriculture, heavy industry, constructions, household services etc.)

4. The communications and transportation revolutions

The communications revolution is a central element of the globalization process:

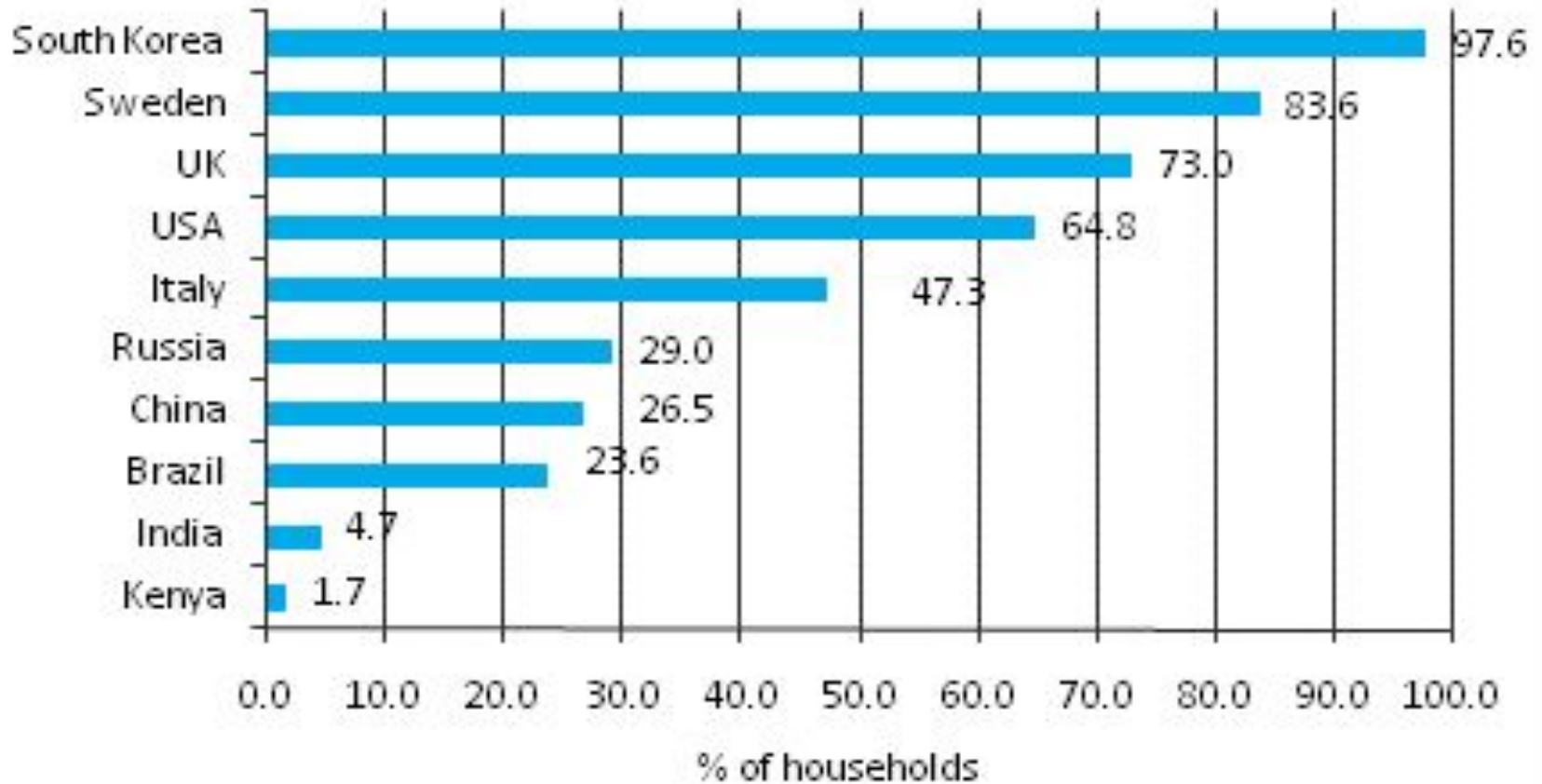
- it makes people aware of disparities
- it makes people aware of opportunities to move and to work abroad
- **global 'digital divide'** - The divide between differing countries or regions of the world examining this technological gap between developing and developed countries on an international scale.

Figure 4: The Networked Readiness Index map



Note: An interactive version of this map is available at www.weforum.org/git.

Proportion of households in possession of broadband enabled computers in selected countries: 2010



4. The communications and transportation revolutions

Transportation revolution

- increasing range of options for international travel
- decreasing costs

(Travelling internationally is still prohibitively expensive for the majority of the world's population, and many face administrative obstacles such as obtaining passports and visas)

5. Migration networks

Most migrants move to countries where they have friends or family already established, forming what are often referred to as transnational migration networks

1. They provide information, often taking advantage of the new communications technology described above.

2. They finance trips by lending would-be migrants money.

3. They help new migrants to settle, by providing an initial place to stay, helping them find a job, and providing other economic and social assistance.

6. New rights and entitlements

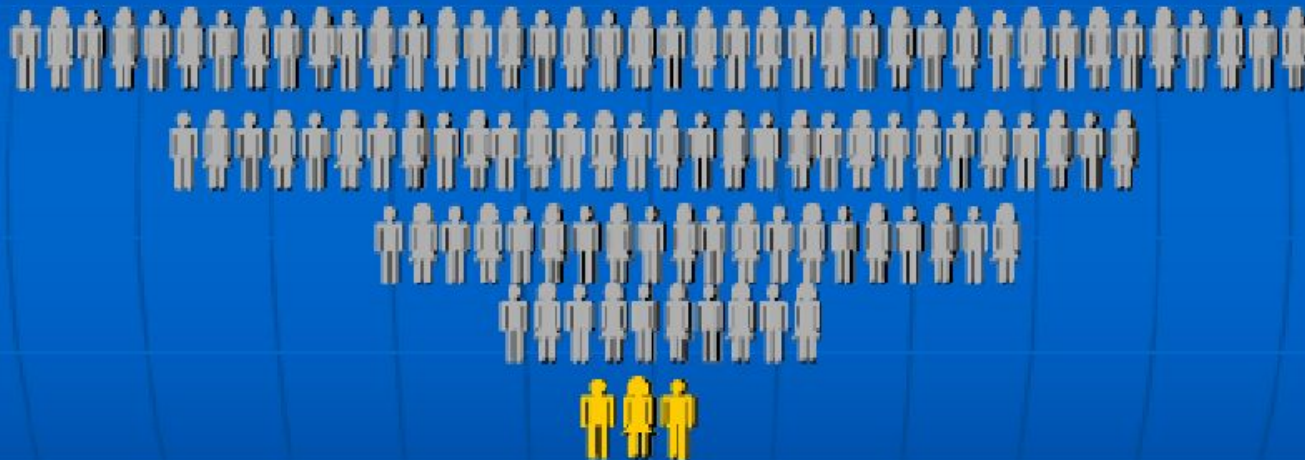
- regional economic agreements
- exceptions for certain categories of people
 - such as businesspeople, academics and students, sports and entertainment performers
- More countries than ever before also allow long-term migrant workers to be joined by members of their immediate family

7. The migration industry

- labour recruiters,
- immigration lawyers,
- travel agents,
- housing providers,
- remittances agencies,
- immigration and customs officials,
- entire institutions such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- NGOs that provide assistance and shelter to migrants and refugees.

(there is also an illegitimate part of the migration industry, comprising human traffickers and migrant smugglers)

2013 – 7,2 billion

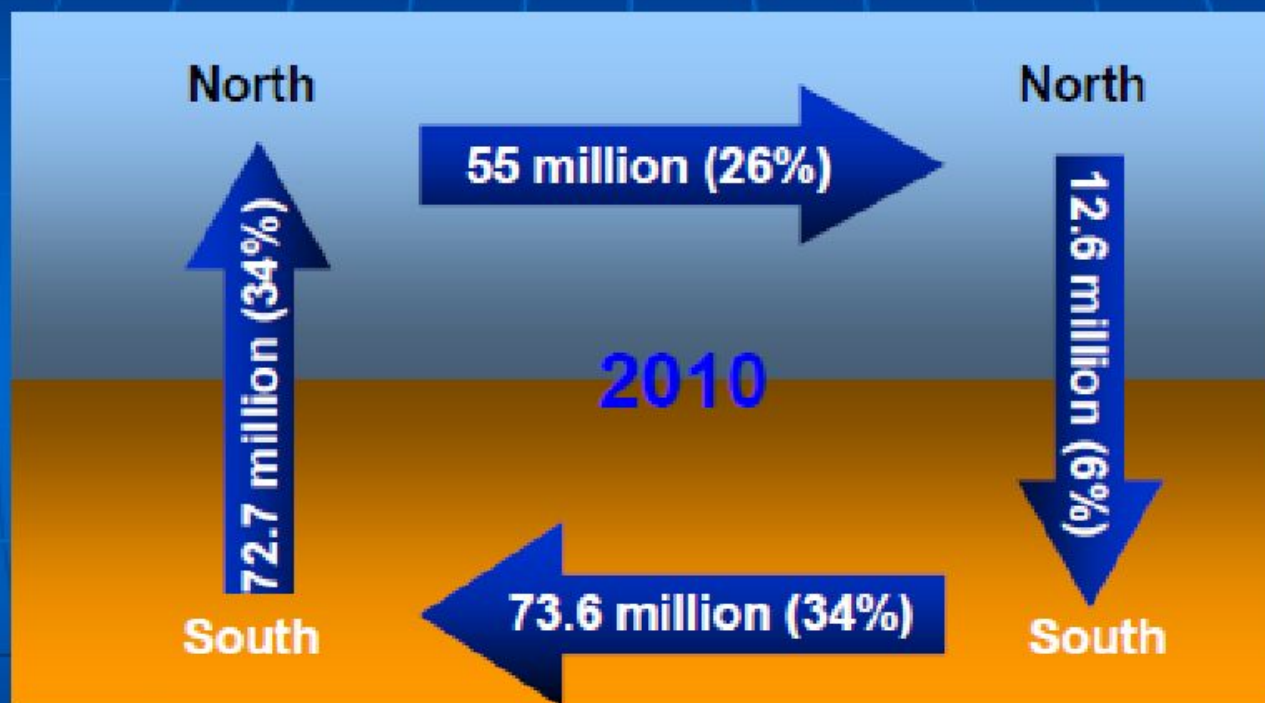


232 million – 3,2%

Why only about 3%

- The very poorest people simply cannot afford to move
- urbanization
- more unemployed than available jobs
- unequal impact of technological revolution
- rights and entitlements applied to the privileged few
- high costs maintained by the migration industry
- human nature
- government control

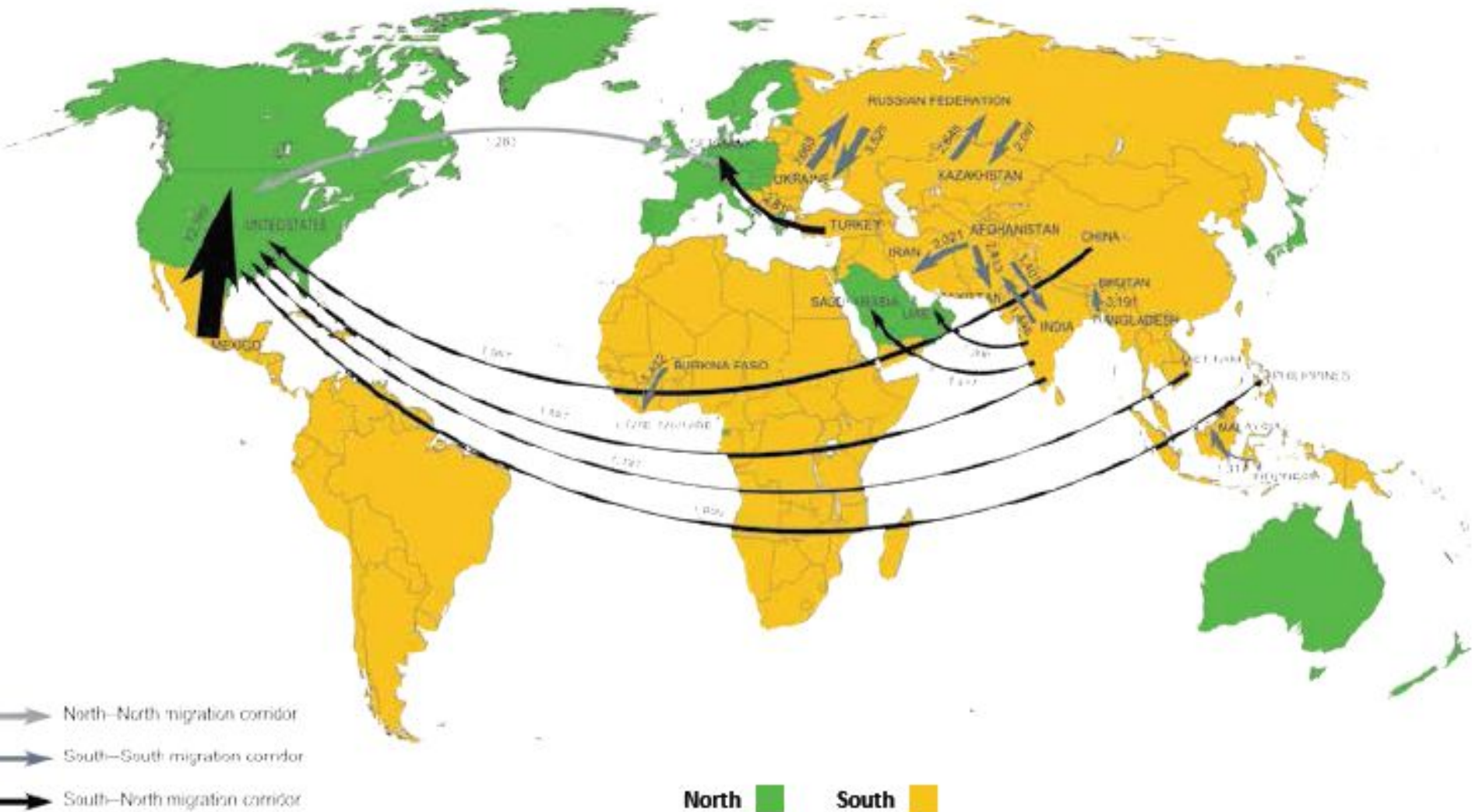
South-South migration is as common ...



as South-North migration

(based on migrant stock data; North: more developed regions; South: less developed regions)

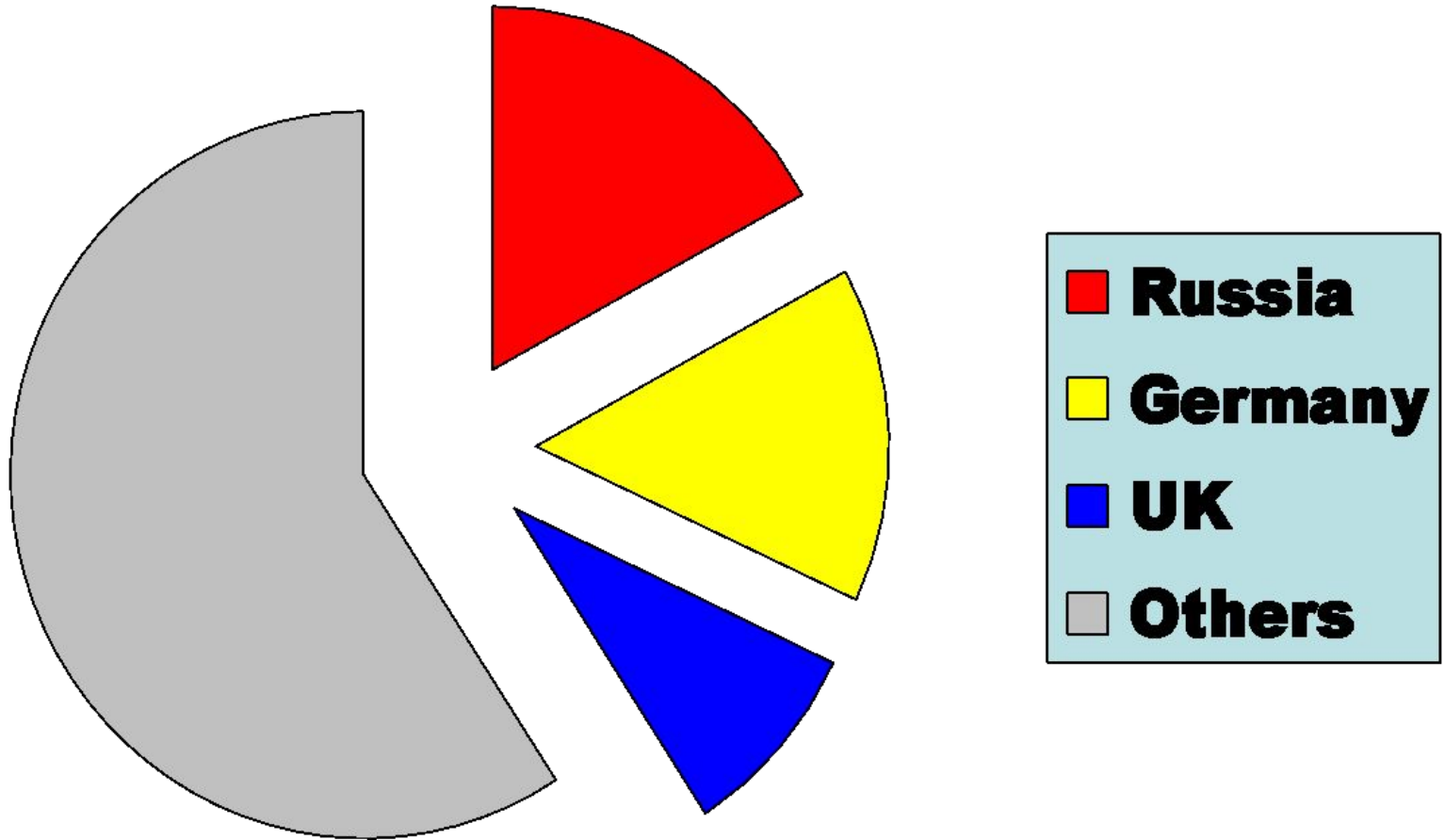
Top 20 migration corridors



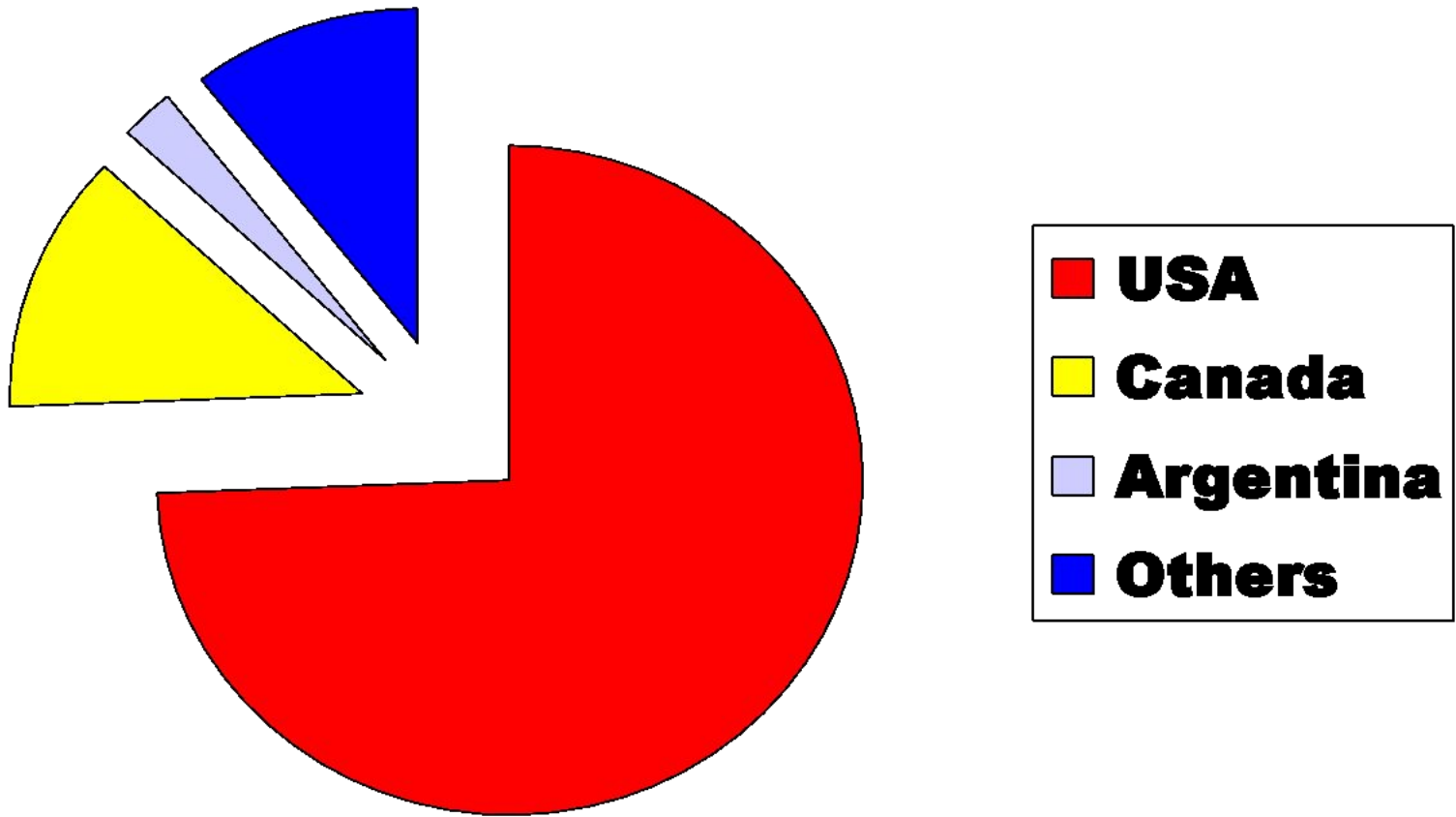
TOP migration corridors

<p>N-N - Germany – USA</p> <p>UK – Australia</p> <p>Canada – USA</p> <p>S. Korea – USA</p> <p>UK - USA</p>	<p>N-S – USA – Mexico</p> <p>USA – S. Africa</p> <p>Germany– Turkey</p> <p>Portugal – Brazil</p> <p>Italy - Argentina</p>
<p>S-S - Ukrain – Russia</p> <p>Russia – Ukrain</p> <p>Bangladesh – Bhutan</p> <p>Kazakhstan – Russia</p> <p>Afganistan - Pakistan</p>	<p>S-N – Mexico – USA</p> <p>Turkey – Germany</p> <p>China – USA</p> <p>Philippines – USA</p> <p>India - USA</p>

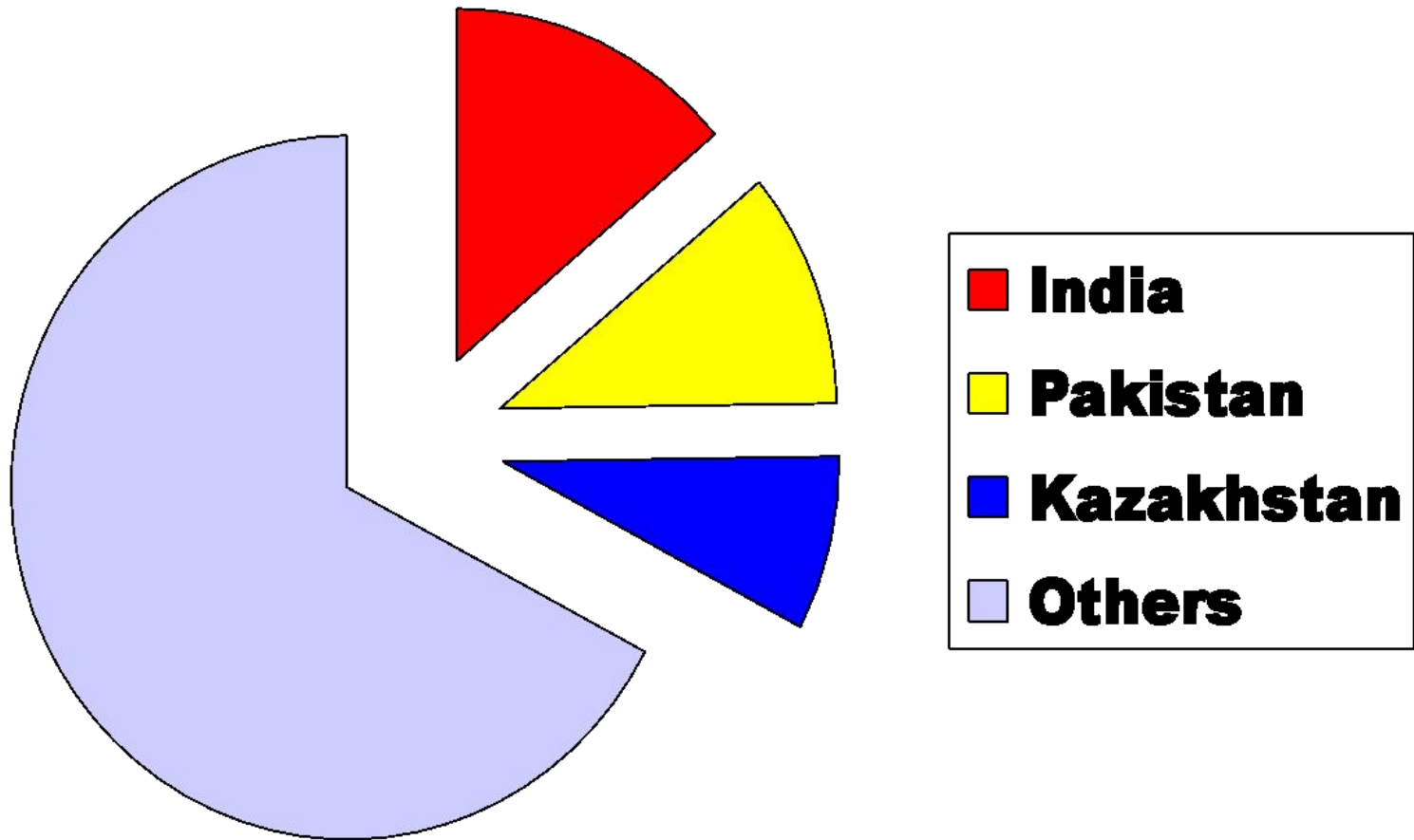
Europe



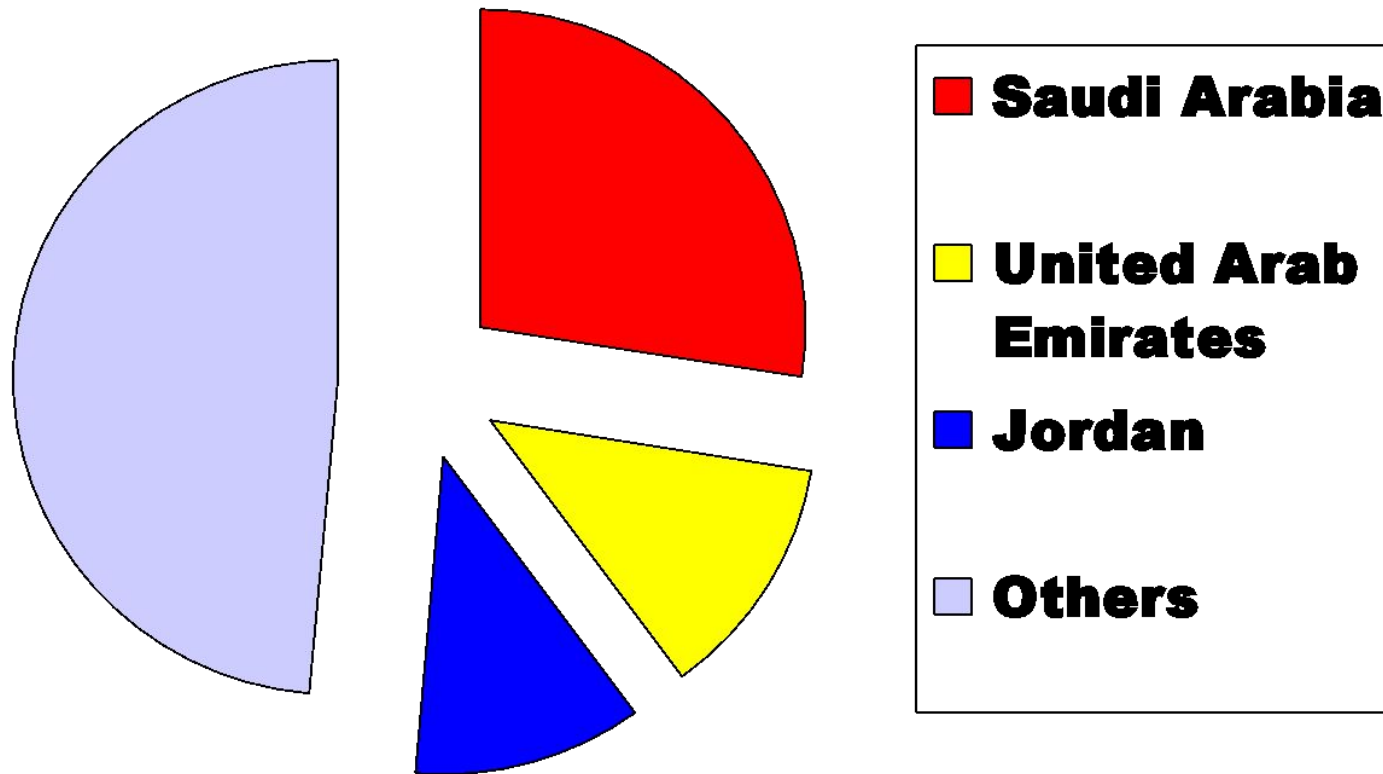
Americas



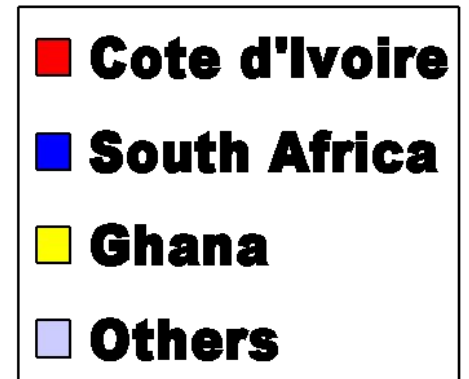
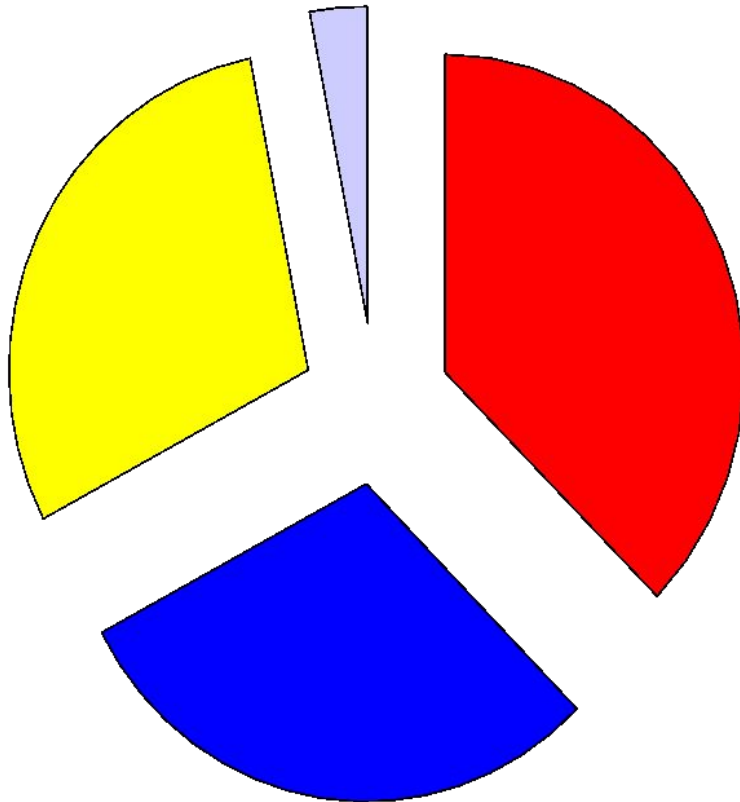
Asia



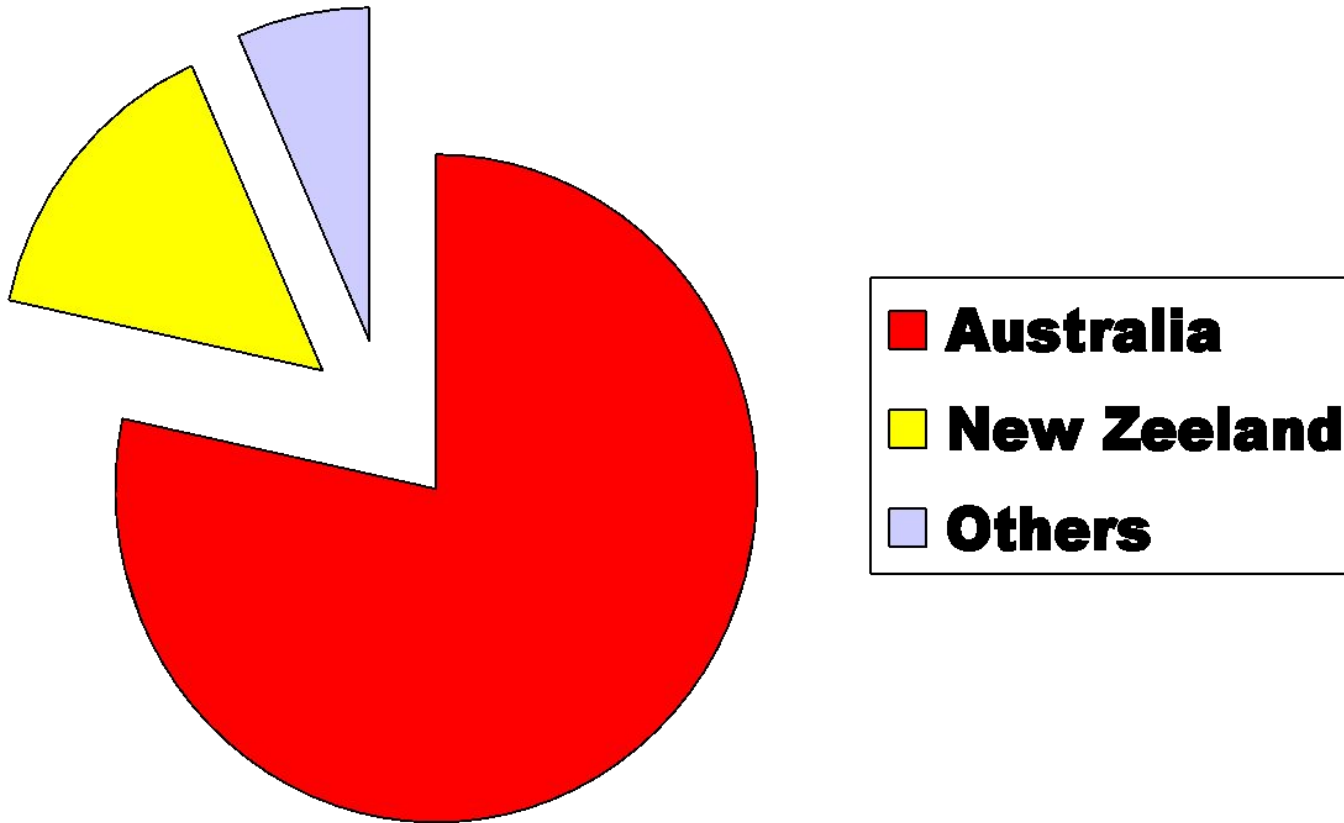
Middle East



Africa



Oceania



Top-10 Destination Countries of International Migrants, 1990 and 2013

Number of people living in a country in which they were not born, in millions

	1990		2013
United States	23.3	United States	45.8
Russia	11.5	Russia	11.0
India	7.5	Germany	9.8
Ukraine	6.9	Saudi Arabia	9.1
Pakistan	6.6	United Arab Emirates	7.8
Germany	5.9	United Kingdom	7.8
France	5.9	France	7.4
Saudi Arabia	5.0	Canada	7.3
Canada	4.5	Australia	6.5
Iran	4.3	Spain	6.5

Note: Numbers for Russia include people who moved within the Soviet Union before some parts of the USSR became separate states. See Chapter 3.

Source: United Nations

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Top-10 Destination Countries by Percent Foreign born, 2013

Percentage of country's population that is foreign born

United Arab Emirates	84
Qatar	74
Kuwait	60
Bahrain	55
Singapore	43
Jordan	40
Hong Kong	39
Saudi Arabia	31
Oman	31
Switzerland	29

Note: Countries with total populations less than 1 million excluded.

Source: United Nations

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Countries with a low percentage of migrants

South Africa (3.7 per cent),

Slovakia (2.4 per cent),

Turkey (1.9 per cent),

Japan (1.7 per cent),

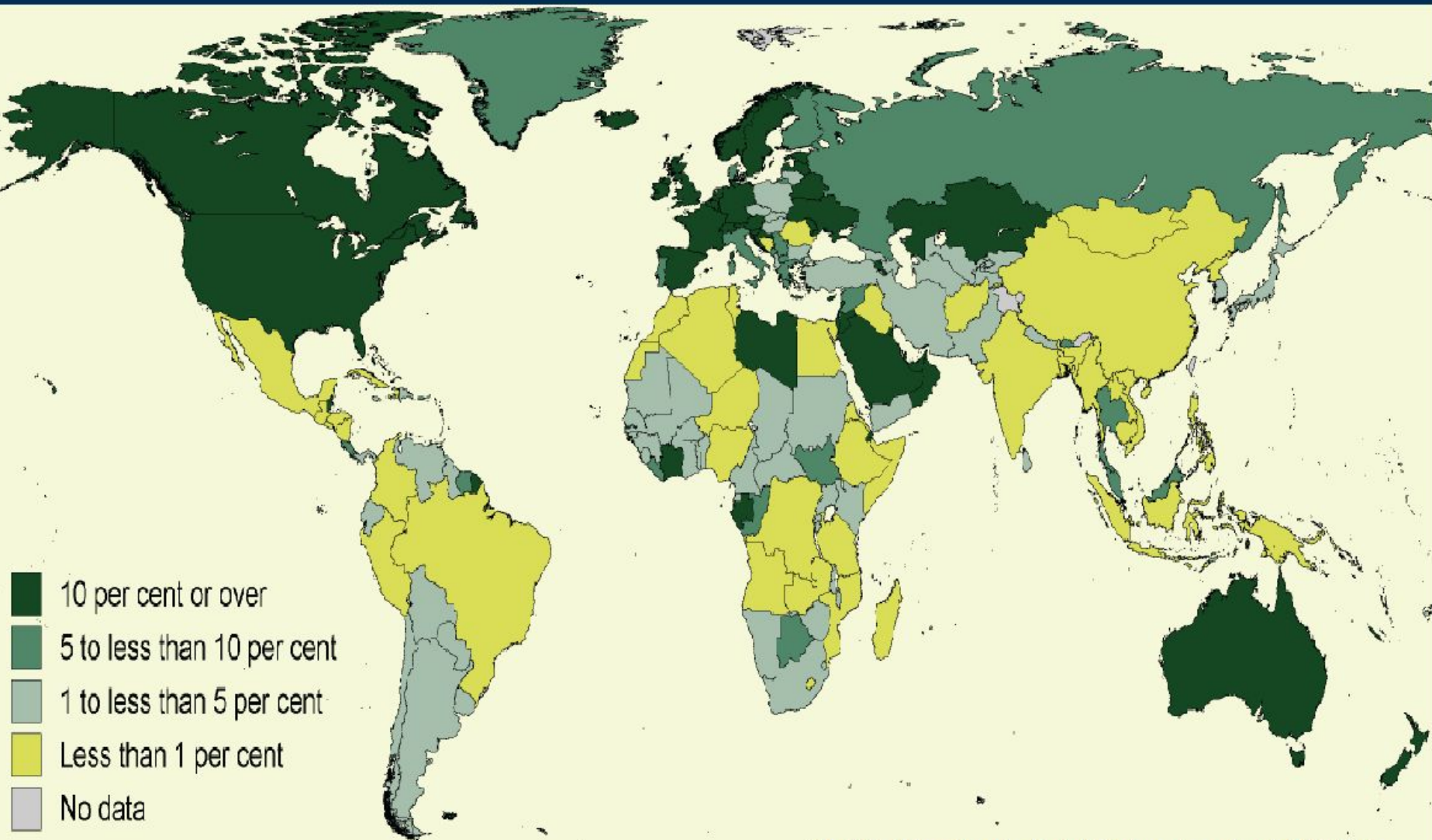
Nigeria (0.7 per cent),

Romania (0.6 per cent),

India (0.4 per cent)

Indonesia (0.1 per cent)

International migrants as a percentage of total population, 2013



Note: The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

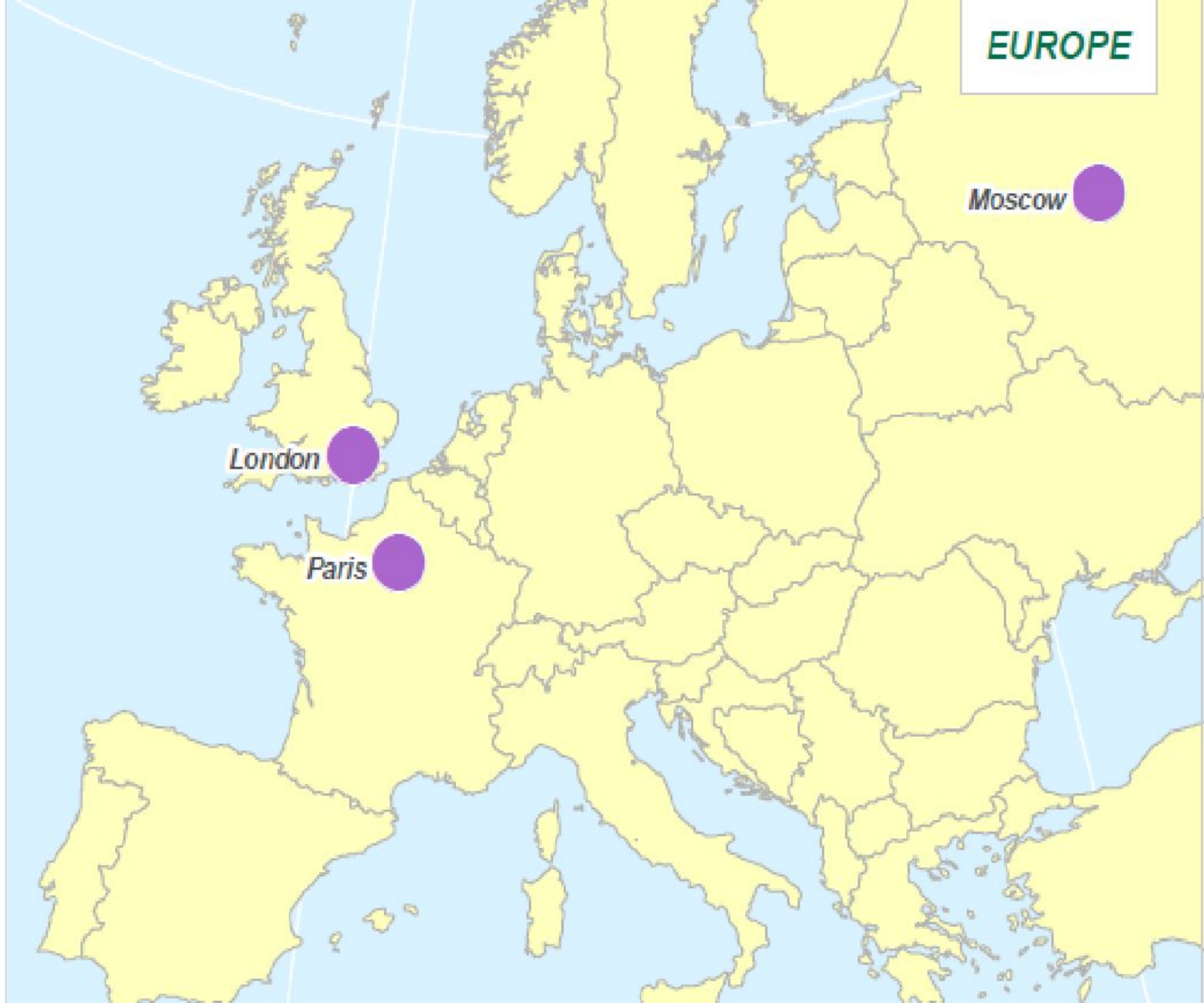
**Cities with 1,000,000
or More
Foreign-Born Residents**

EUROPE

Moscow

London

Paris



NORTH AMERICA





Hong Kong

Singapore

Sydney

Melbourne

MIDDLE EAST

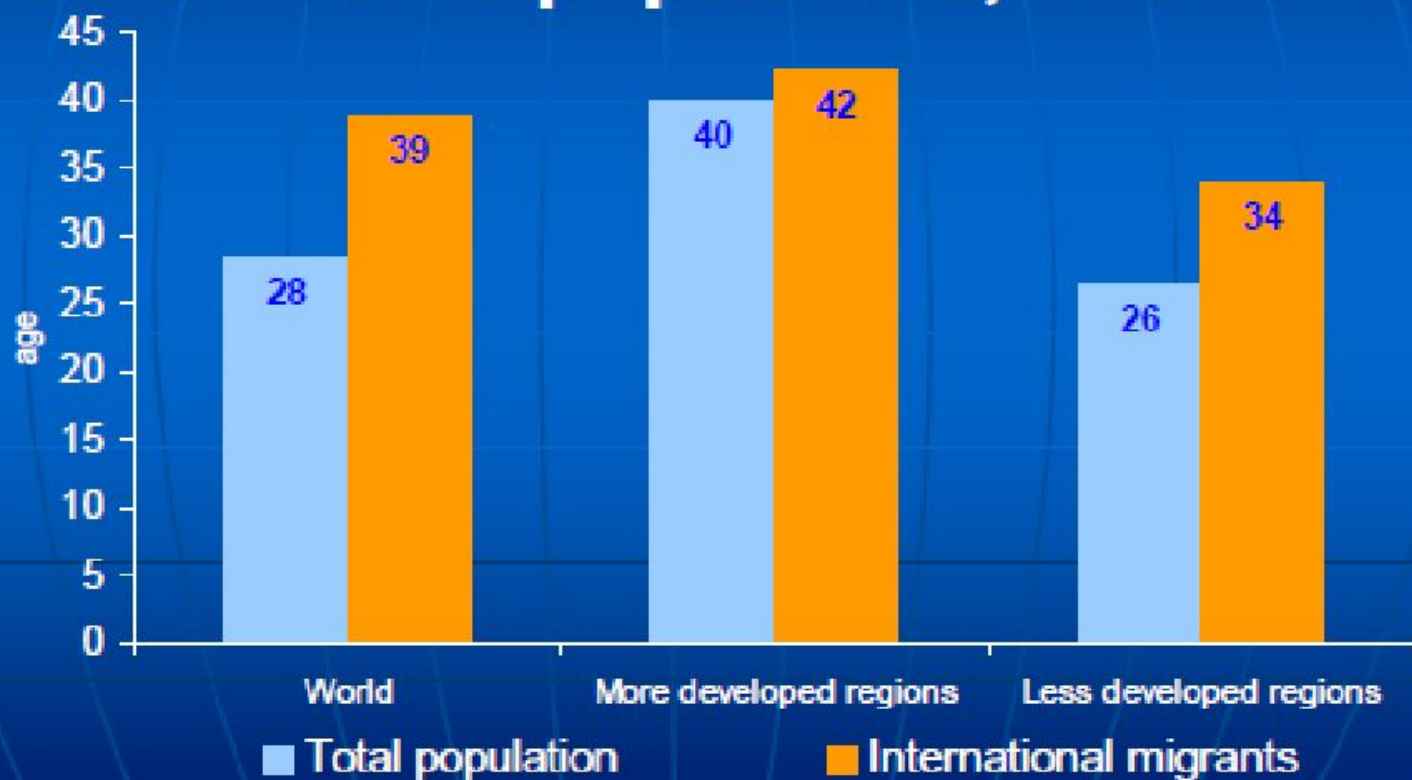


Jiddah

Riyadh

Dubai

Median age of international migrants and total population, 2010



Top-10 Origin Countries of International Migrants, 1990 and 2013

Number of people living in a country in which they were not born, in millions

	1990		2013
Russia	12.7	India	14.2
Afghanistan	7.3	Mexico	13.2
India	6.8	Russia	10.8
Bangladesh	5.6	China	9.3
Ukraine	5.6	Bangladesh	7.8
Mexico	5.0	Pakistan	5.7
China	4.1	Ukraine	5.6
United Kingdom	4.1	Philippines	5.5
Pakistan	3.6	Afghanistan	5.1
Italy	3.5	United Kingdom	5.0

Note: Numbers for Russia include people who moved within the Soviet Union before some parts of the USSR became separate nations. See Chapter 3.

Source: United Nations

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Top-10 Origin Countries by Percent Emigrant, 2010

Percentage of people living outside of their country of birth

Puerto Rico	33
Albania	29
Jamaica	28
Bosnia-Herzegovina	28
Kazakhstan	23
Armenia	23
Trinidad and Tobago	22
Kuwait	21
Moldova	20
Republic of Macedonia	20

Note: Palestinian territories, unknown origins of migrants and countries with total populations less than 1 million are excluded.

Source: United Nations

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Migration and development

1. Remittances – the term refers to money sent home by migrants abroad difficult to quantify accurately

Transfer channels:

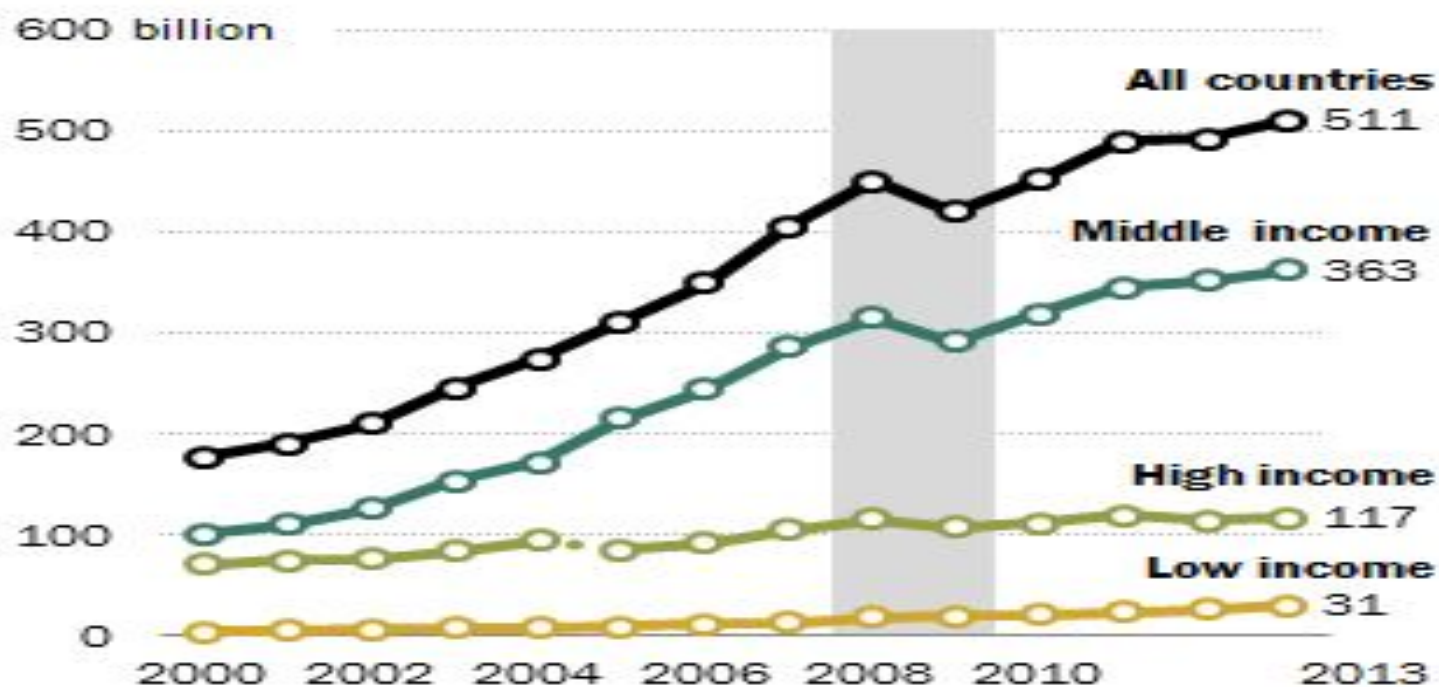
1. Formal (banking system)

2. Non-formal (costs)

- personal visits**
- friends or relatives**
- transport agents**

Total Remittances Received by Country Income Group, 2000 to 2013

In billions, 2013 U.S. dollars



Note: Includes 137 countries with data for all years. Income categories based on 2013 World Bank country classification. Unclassified countries not included. Shading indicates the U.S. recession. Dotted line indicates a change in methodology that affected the trend.

Source: World Bank

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Remittances

in terms of value formal remittances now represent **the second largest transfer of any legal commodity** (thus excluding narcotics) worldwide, after oil.

the scale of informal remittances may be as much as **double** that of formal remittances.

In developing countries remittances are **the most important source of external funding** (FDI)

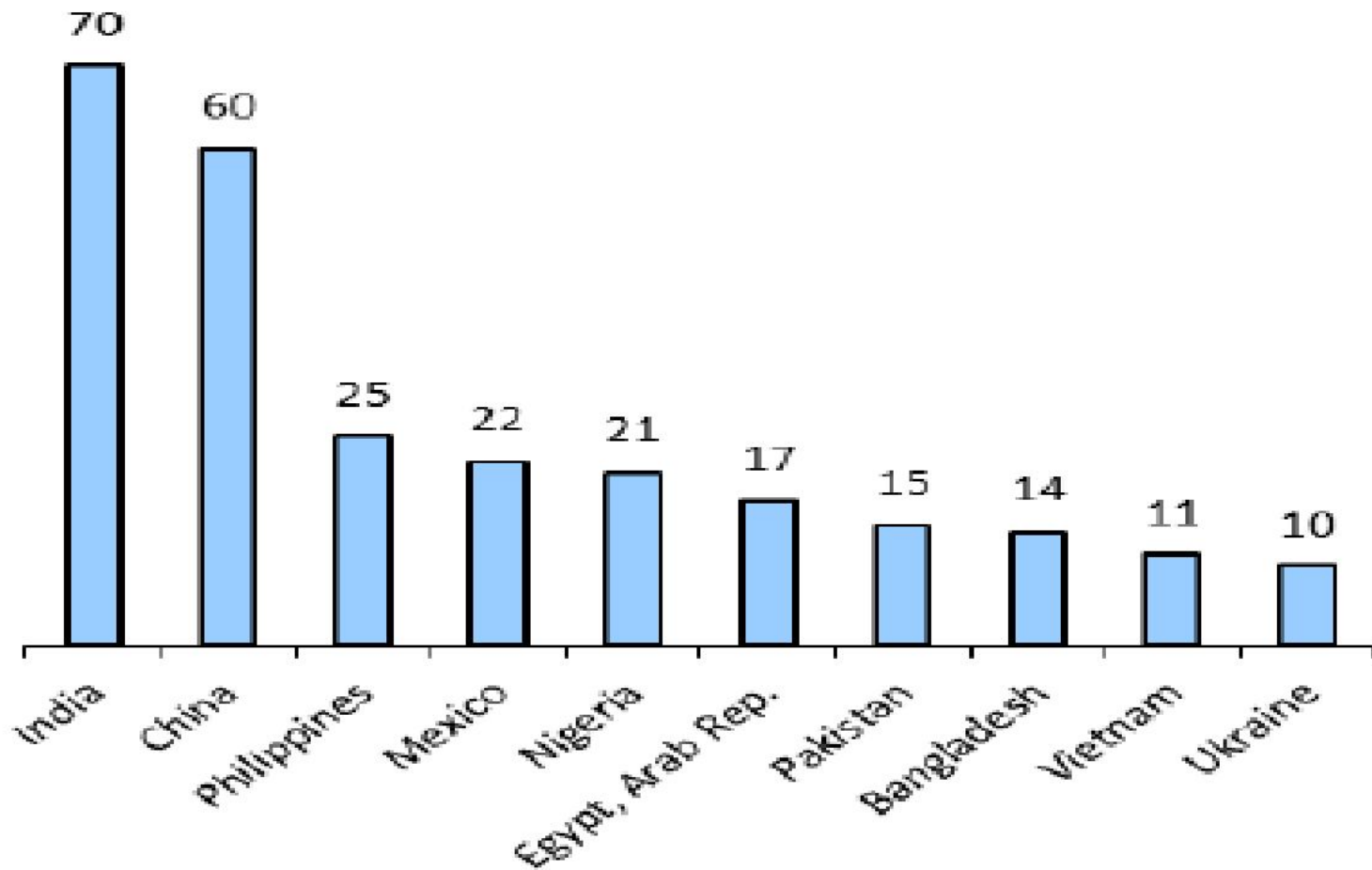
three times the value of donations through development assistance and charity.

Top remittance corridors



Top 10 remittances recipients

(US\$ billion, 2013e)



Top-10 Remittance Receiving Countries by Country Income Group , 2013

In billions, U.S. dollars

High-income countries		Middle-income countries		Low-income countries	
France	21.6	India	71.0	Bangladesh	15.2
Germany	14.7	China	60.2	Nepal	5.4
Belgium	10.8	Philippines	26.1	Tajikistan	4.1
Spain	10.0	Mexico	22.0	Burma (Myanmar)	2.5
South Korea	9.0	Nigeria	21.0	Kyrgyzstan	2.3
Italy	7.7	Egypt	20.0	Haiti	1.7
Poland	7.3	Pakistan	14.9	Kenya	1.3
Russia	6.4	Vietnam	10.7	Uganda	1.0
United States	6.3	Ukraine	9.3	Ethiopia	0.6
Portugal	4.0	Indonesia	7.9	Afghanistan	0.5

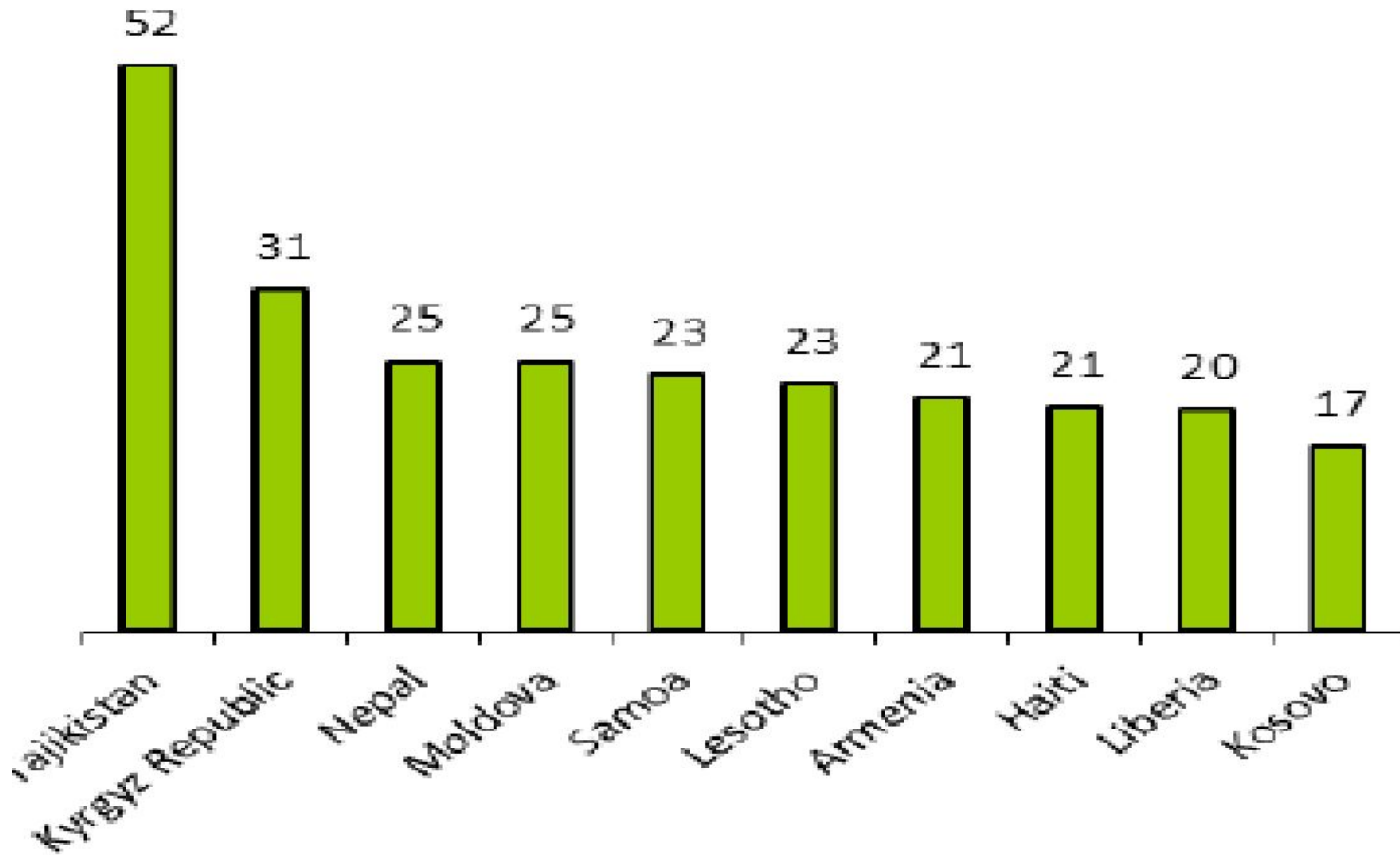
Note: Includes all countries.

Source: World Bank

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Top 10 remittances recipients

(% of GDP, 2012)



Impact of remittances at home

Direct impact:

- increase incomes;
- diversify incomes;
- finance education for children / healthcare for elderly

Indirect impact depends on how the money is spent:

- investments
- consumption

“Social remittances”

new ideas, social and cultural practices,
and codes of conduct.

- family level
- mass media
- via the internet

Warning bells:

- **Separation from families**
- **Social pressures to send money home.**
- **'Culture of migration'**
- **disincentive to work**

Migration and development (cont.)

2. Diaspora

These organizations take a variety of forms:

- professional associations
- organizations based on common interests

Impact

- collect donations
- participate in the political, social, and cultural affairs
- **conflicts**

Migration and development (cont.)

3. Brain drain

- lower human potential

USA

25% of IT companies (1995 – 2005) – started by immigrants.

Nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of scientists and $\frac{1}{2}$ of engineers are immigrants.

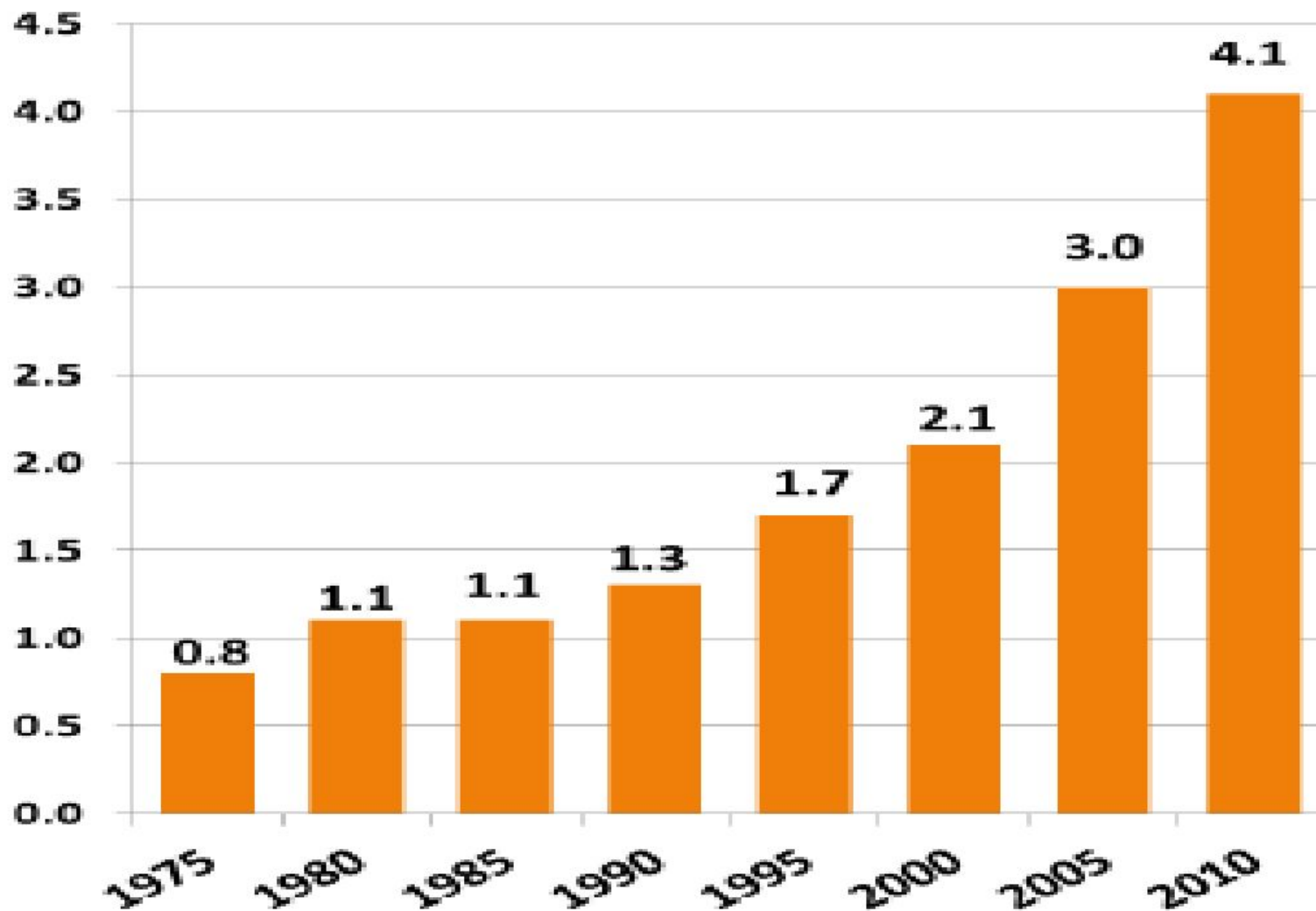
- no return on the investment in educating and training

Highly skilled migrants

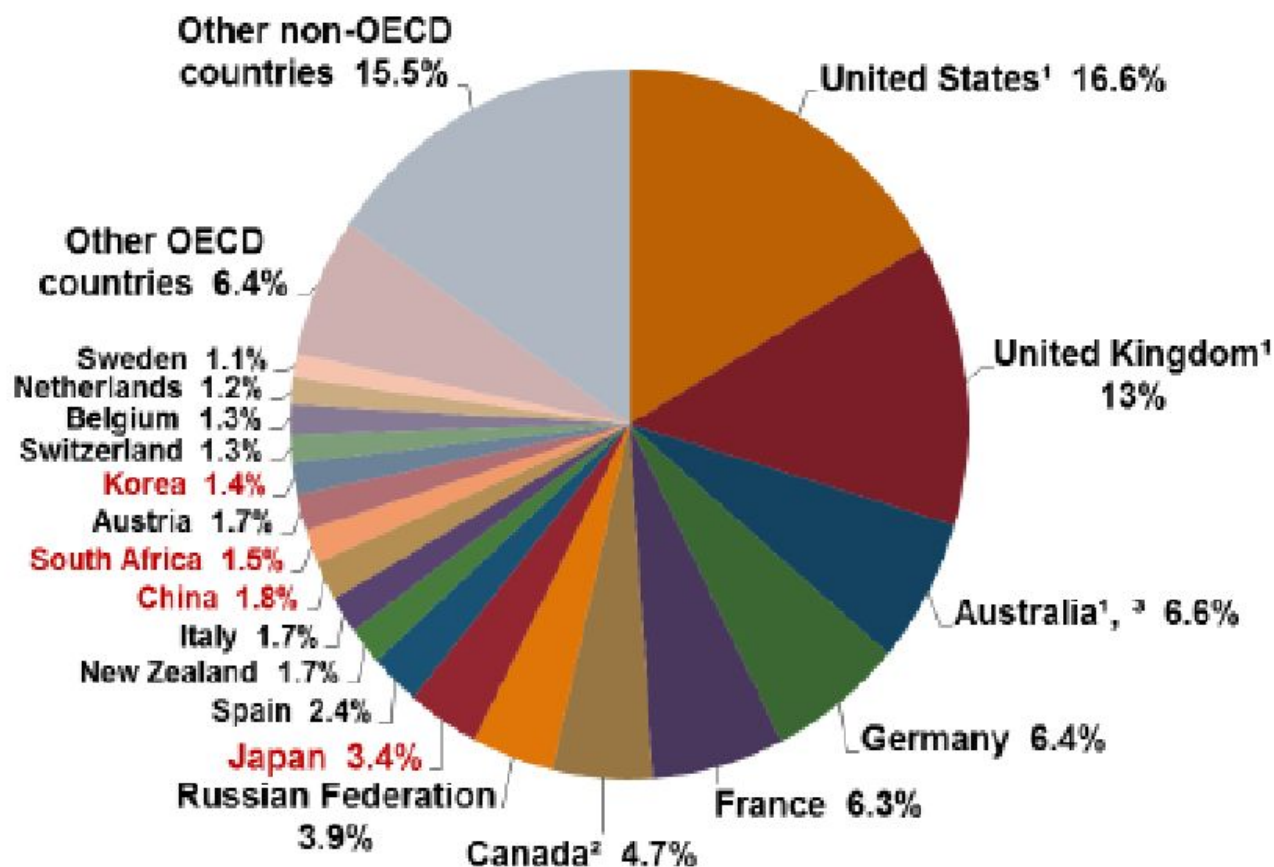
- The number is rising (preferential treatment)
- intra-corporate transferees
- students

International students

(In millions)



The USA, UK, Australia, Germany, France, Canada, Russia, and Japan had the largest numbers of global students in 2010



Slide shows the % of foreign tertiary students reported to the OECD who are enrolled in each country of destination

1. Data relate to informational students defined on the basis of their country of residence.

2. Year of reference 2009.

3. Student stocks are derived from different sources; therefore, results should be interpreted with some caution.

Source: OECD and UNESCO Institute for Statistics for most data on non-OECD destinations. Tables C4.4 and C4.7, available online.

See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eqp2012/).

Economic impact of immigration

1. Availability of jobs for the native-born

2. Wage level (dir./indir. competition)

3. Public finances

taxes – education, retirement

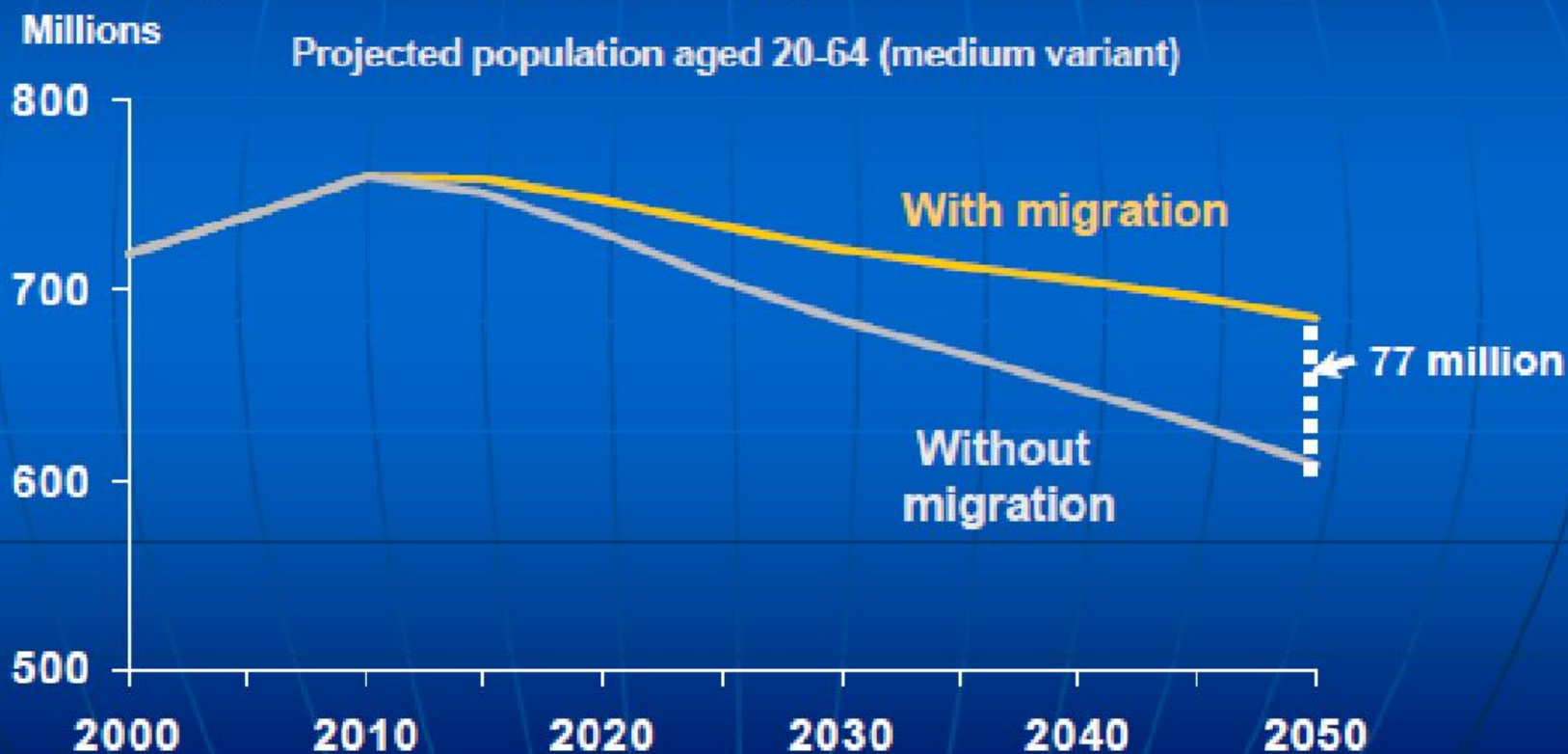
Demographic impact

industrialized countries – demographic deficit

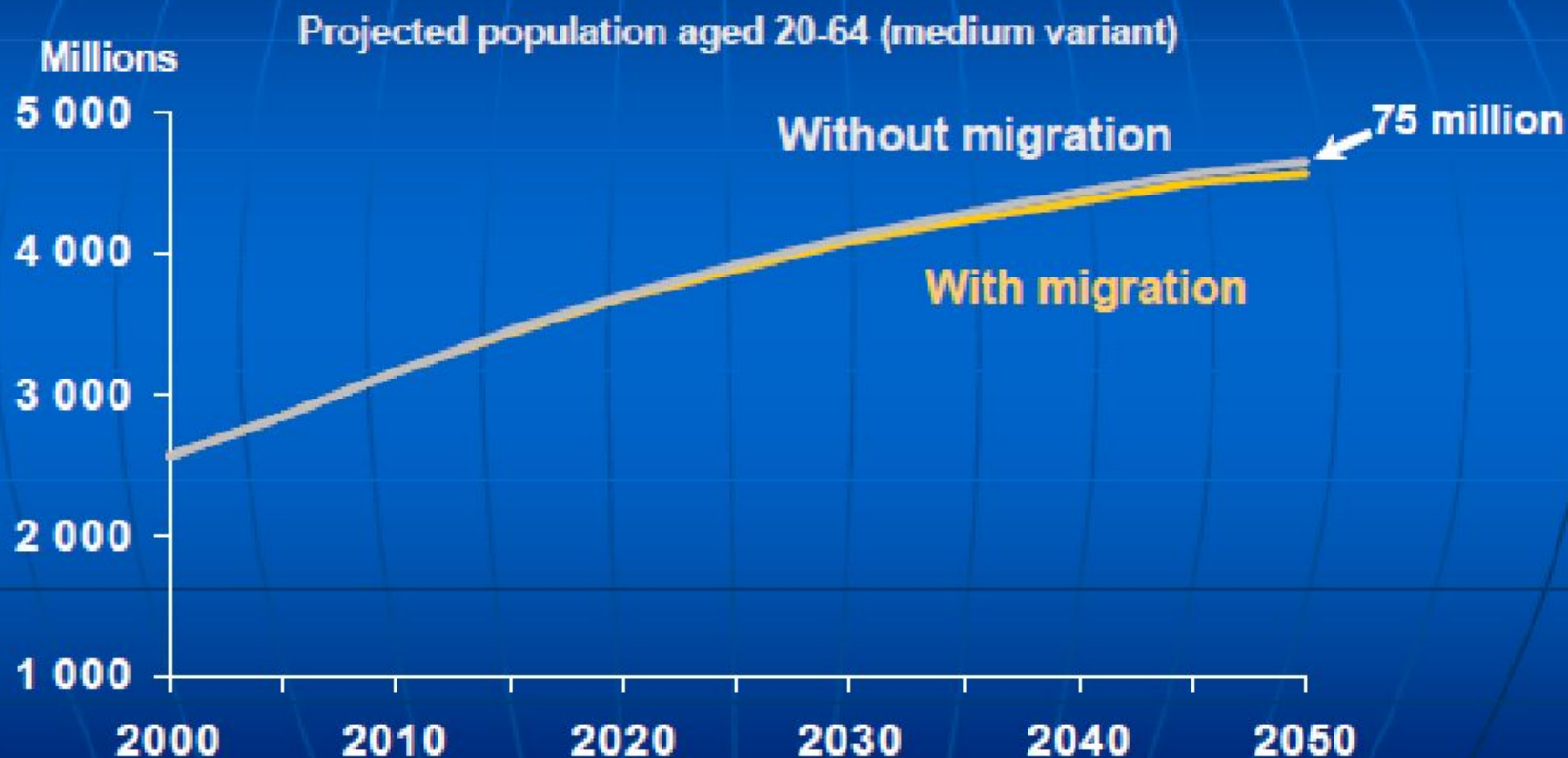
- low birth rate
- high life expectancies (30-40 years of retirement).

Immigration is not a panacea (get older, adapt to local birth rate)

Without international migration, the working-age population in more developed regions would decline by 77 million or 11 per cent by 2050



While in less developed regions, the impact of international migration on the size of the working-age population is negligible



New trends:

1. The proportion of women among migrants has increased rapidly.

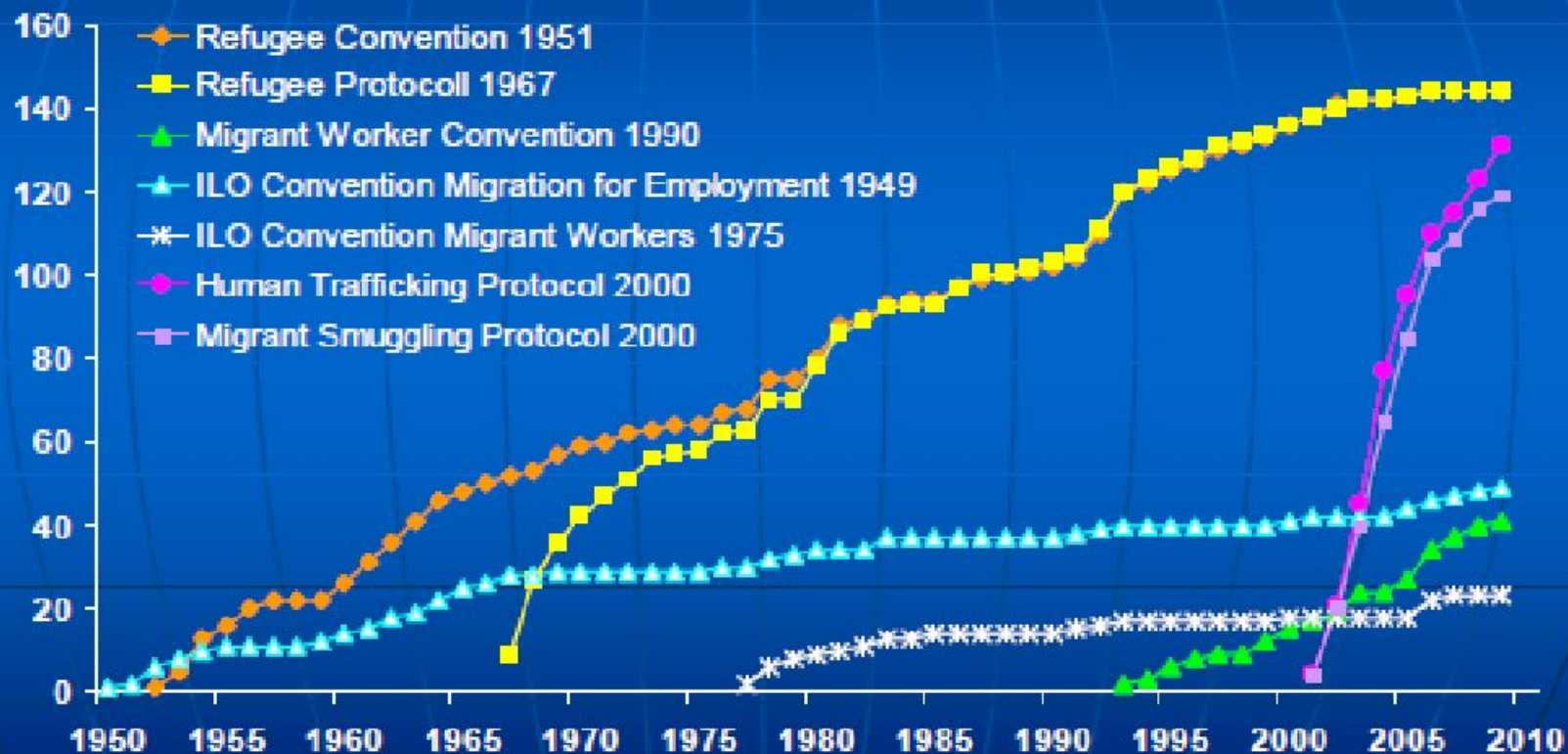
- services, healthcare, entertainment,
- family reunion
- mentality change
- marriage agencies
- human traffic

2. No reason to classify countries as ones of origin, transit, and destination

3. rise of temporary migration

4. rise of e-migration

Status of ratification of legal instruments related to international migration by Member States, 1950-2009*



*Of Member States of the United Nations (192) or of them International Labour Organization (183); as of July 2009.