



INTERNATIONAL  
MIGRATION:  
SOME TRENDS AND ISSUES

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# THE CONTEXT: GLOBALIZATION

- Migration has become a global phenomenon: its origin were in the 1970s
  - Change of policies in traditional immigration countries (1960s-1970s)
  - Oil crisis and change of policies in Europe (1970s)
  - Beginning of labor migration to the Gulf Countries and then to Asia
- Globalization was accelerated by the neoliberal approach to economics (Reaganomics, Thatcherism) for more liberalization of markets and more integrated economies
- Most attention is dedicated to some nodes: US-Mexico, the Mediterranean basin, the Gulf Countries, Southeast Asia



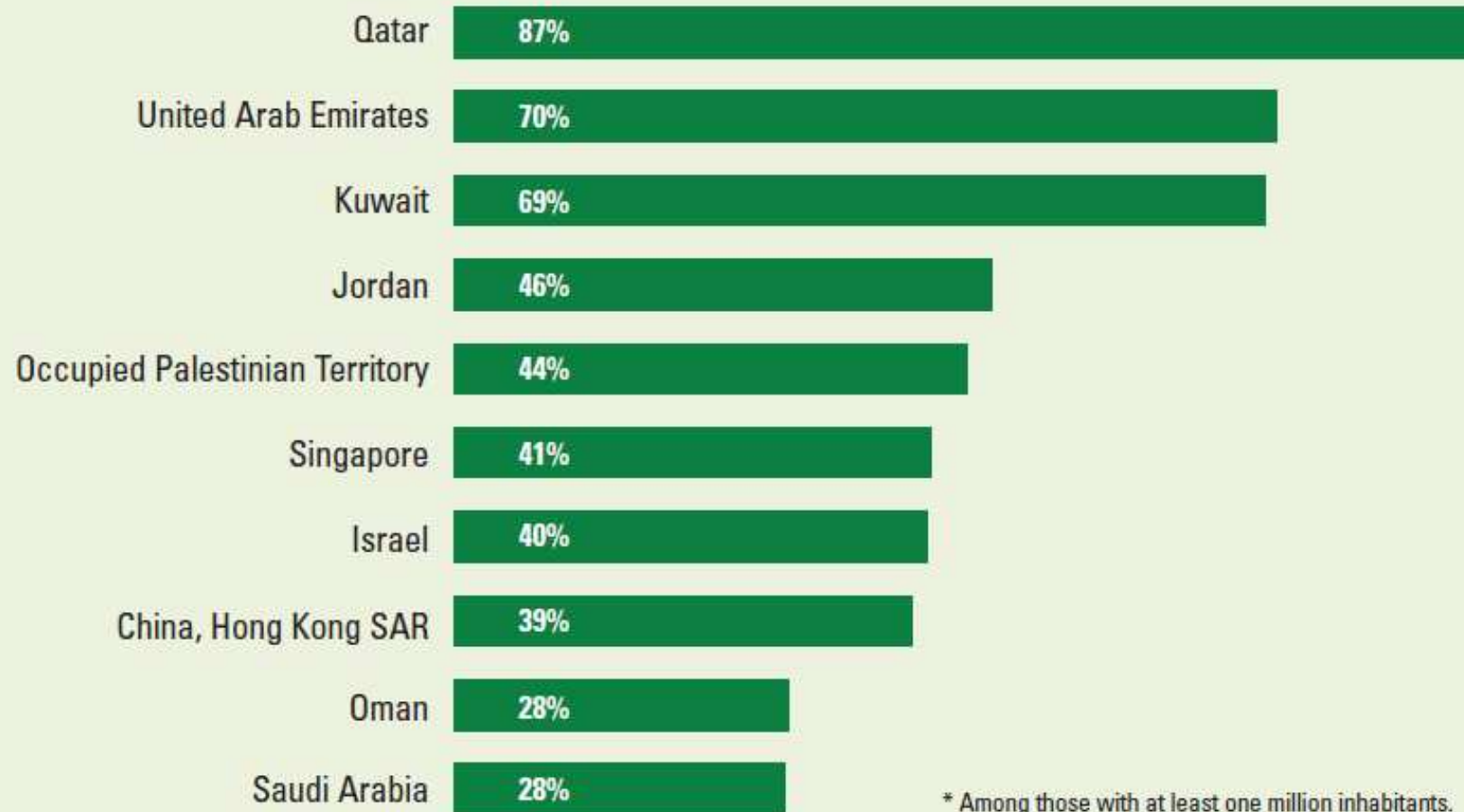
## ... AND ITS CRISIS

- The crisis of globalization reveals the imbalance between circulation of goods, capital and information vs. circulation of labor
- There is more demand and offer of migrant labor, but less availability in the policies
- The impact of the crisis on migration was different according to regions
- Nevertheless, the number of migrants keep increasing (214 million)

## Countries with the largest number of international migrants, 2010 (millions)



## Countries with the highest percentage of international migrants, 2010\*

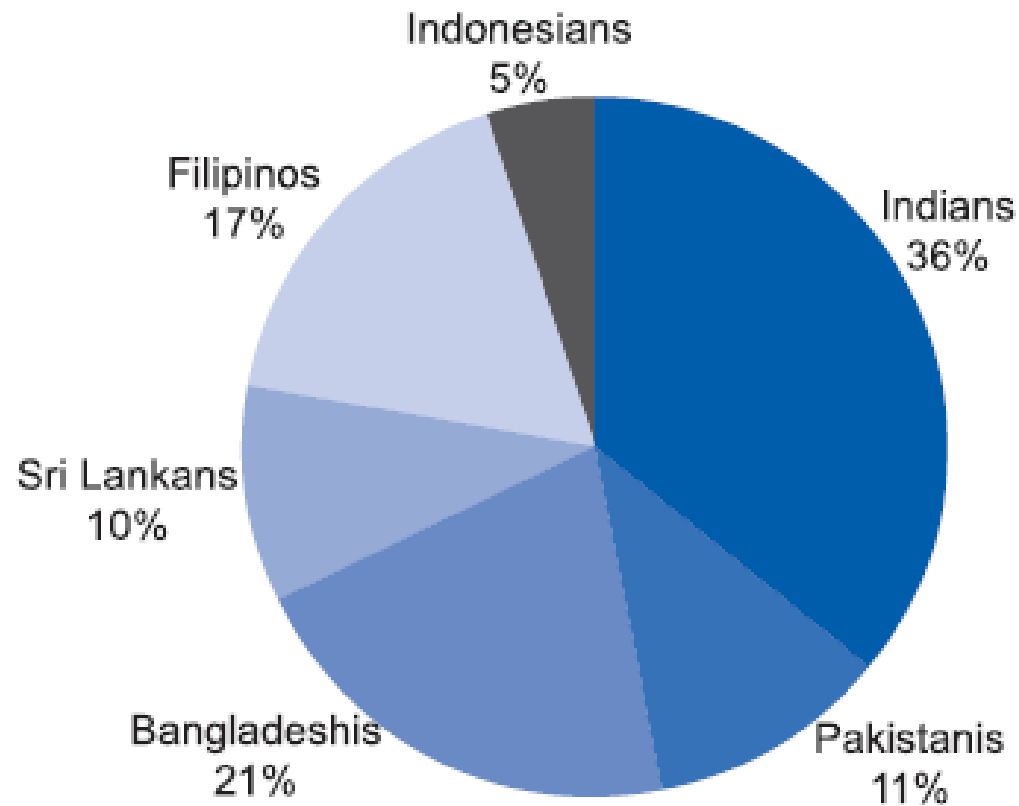


\* Among those with at least one million inhabitants.



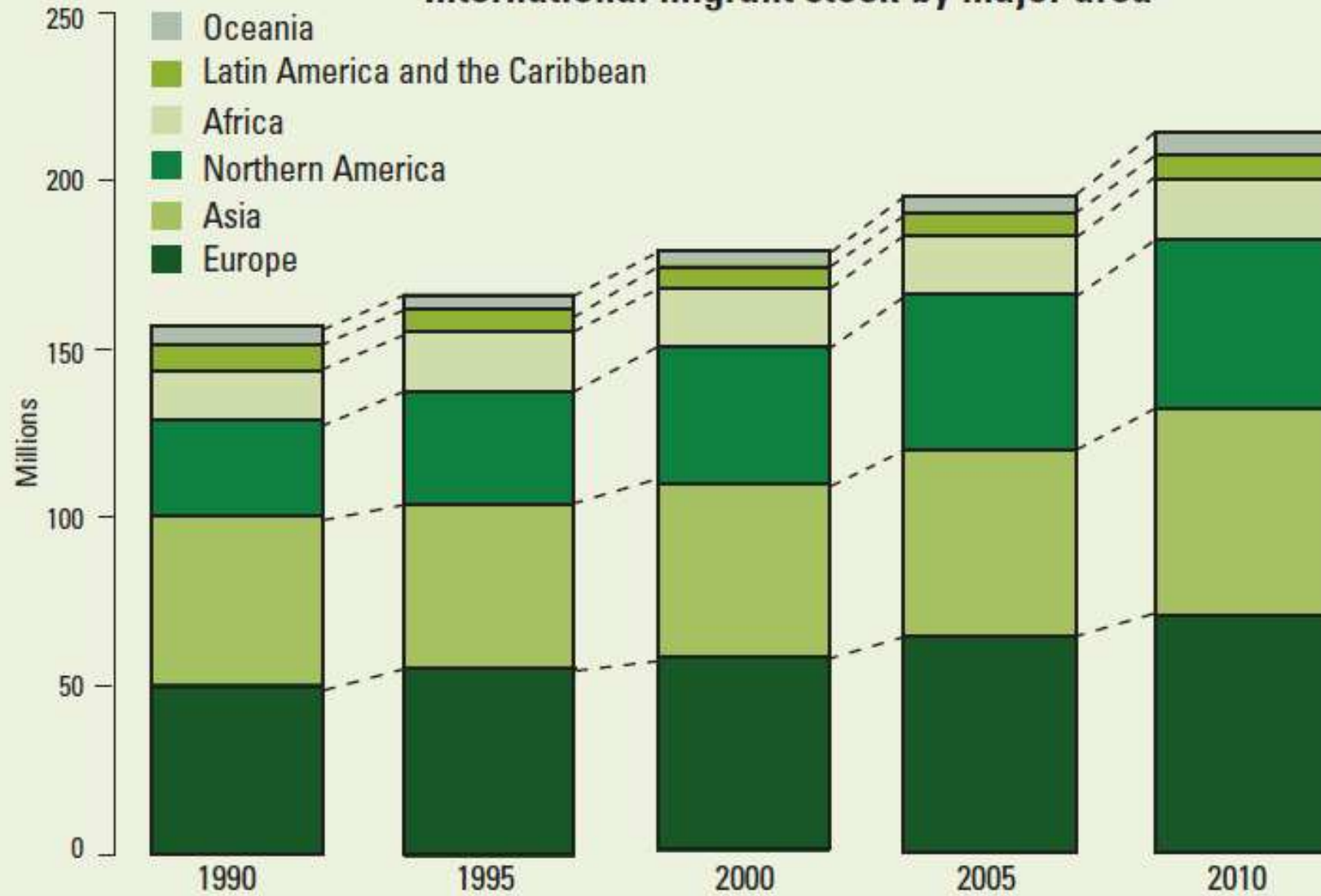
# GULF COUNTRIES

**Estimated stock of Asian origin temporary contractual workers in the Middle East**

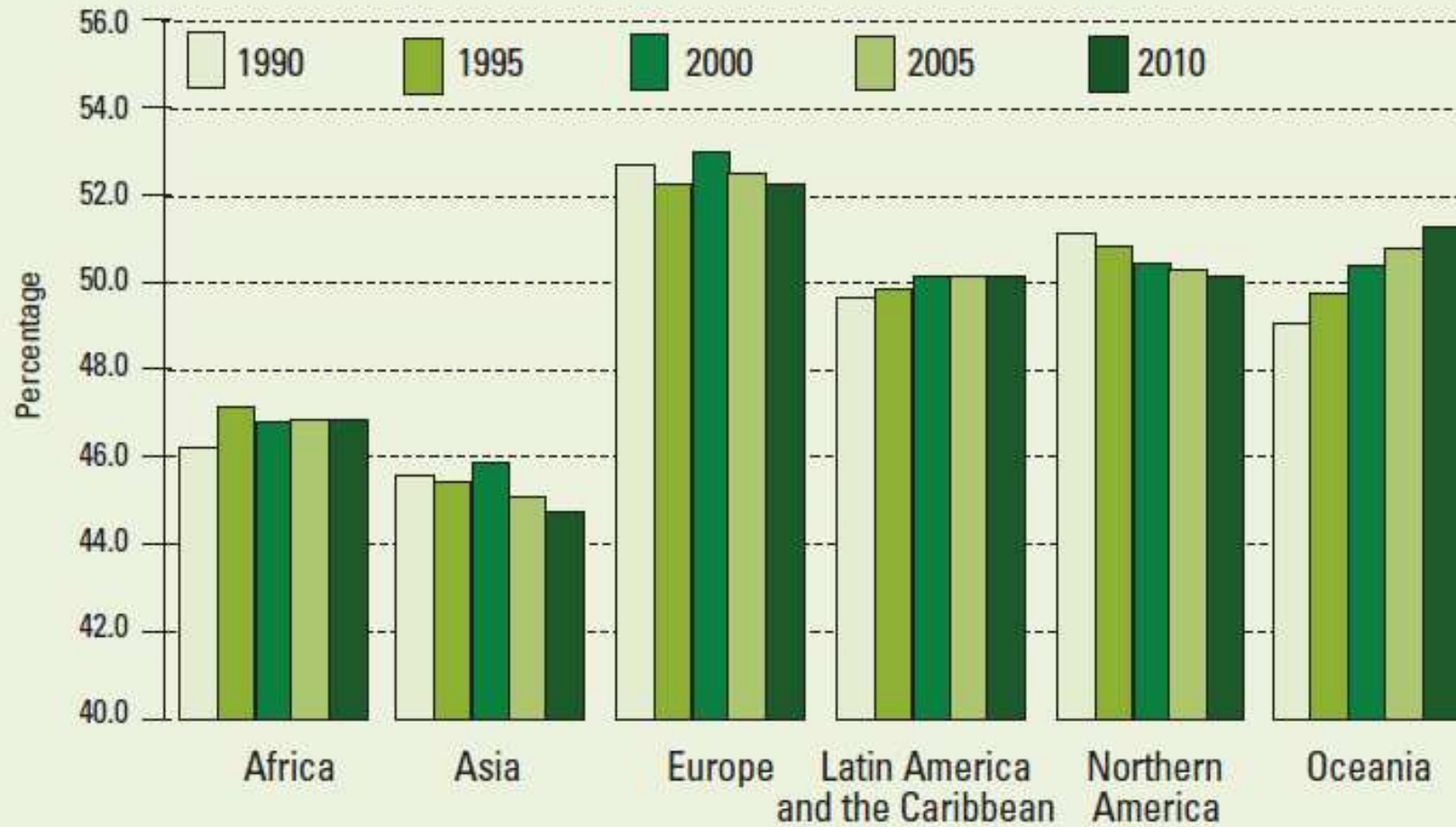


*Source: Hugo, 2005.*

## International migrant stock by major area

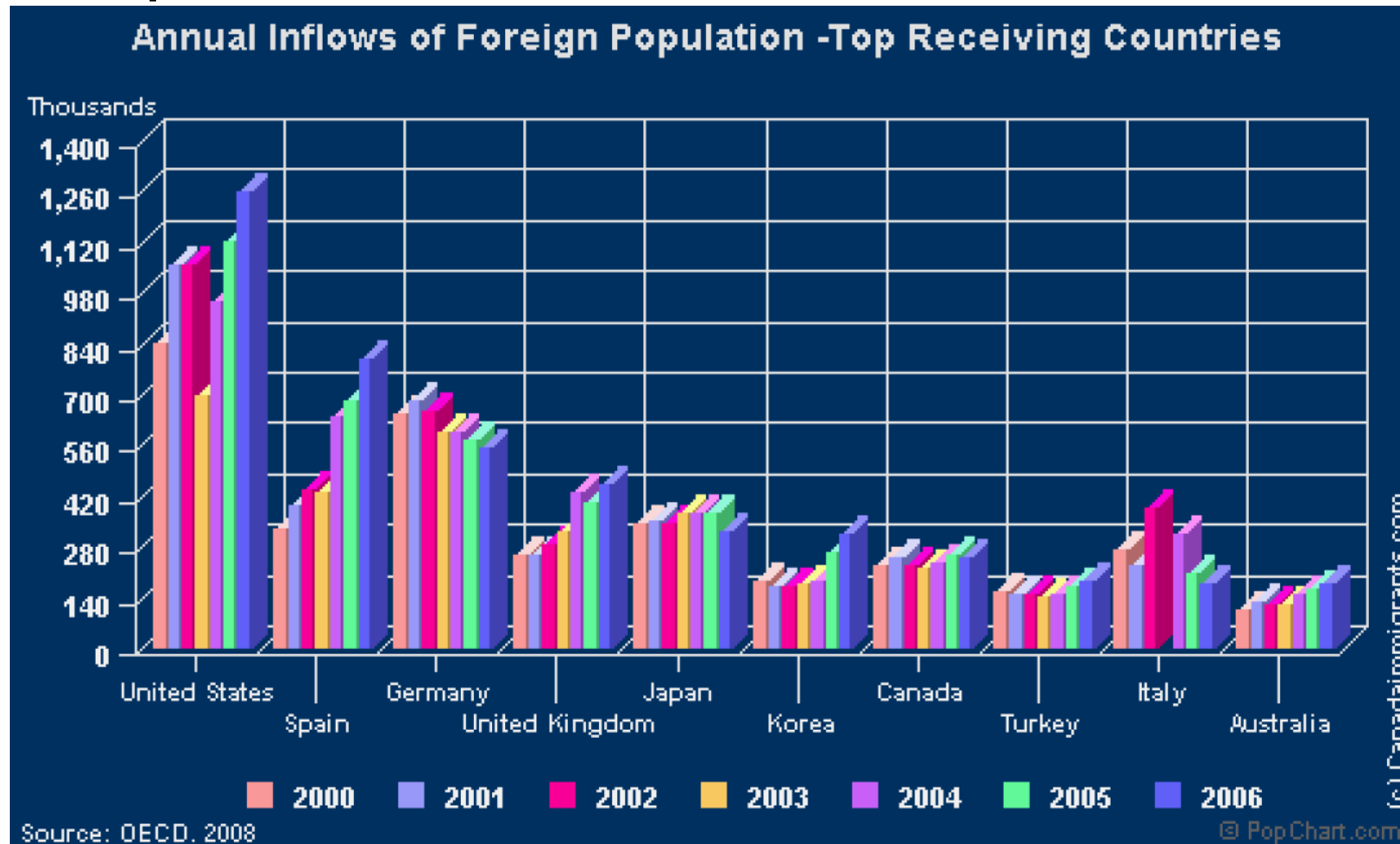


## Percentage female among the migrant stock by major area





# INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION





# NORTH AMERICA

- The US has the highest annual intake of migrants (1.3 million) but also the highest number of unauthorized (11 million). Arizona SB 1070.  
Comprehensive reform
- Canada takes in 250,000. Reform of the caregiver system
- Mexico connection between migration and drug trafficking



# LATIN AMERICA

- Lowest number of migrants among the various continents
- Argentina has returned to be country of immigration
- Ecuador and Peru were countries of origin in this decade
- Freedom of movement within Mercosur



# AFRICA

- FTA in three regions (EAC, ECOWAS and SADC) becoming more effective, and perhaps also freedom of movement
- Major issue is the crossing from Northern countries to Europe, declining because of agreements with Italy and Spain
- Transit migration remains important



# AFRICA

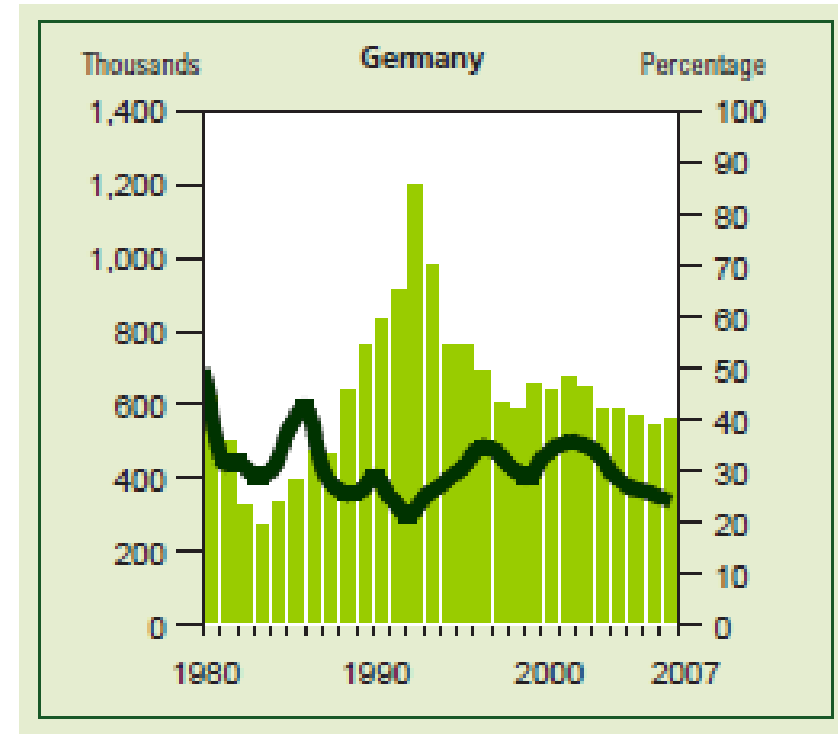
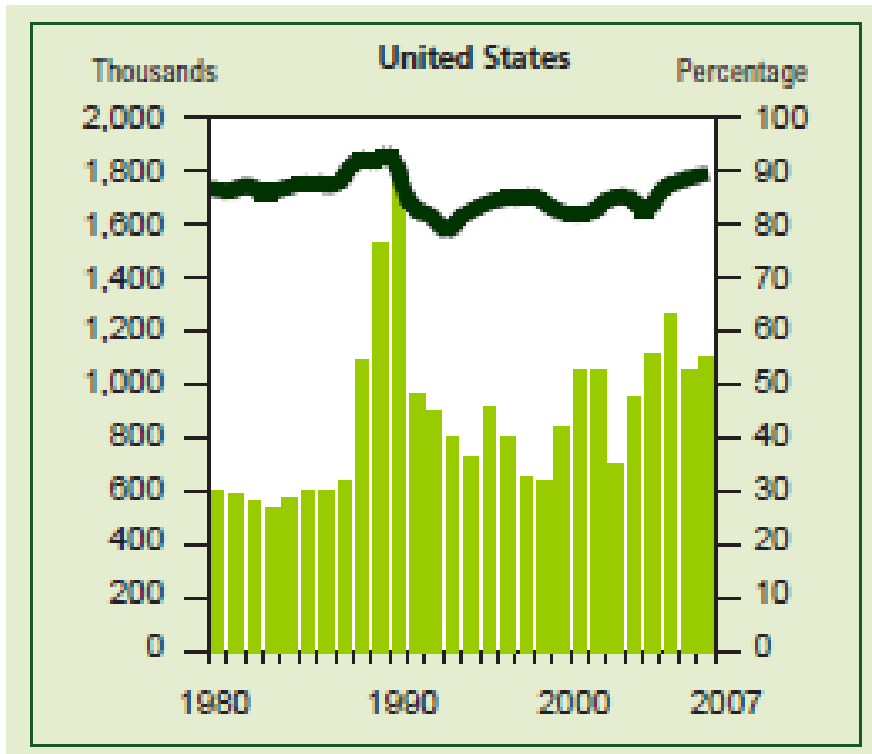




# EUROPE

- Much immigration is toward Southern Europe, with high unauthorized component
- Security is still the relevant key for understand EU policy
- The issue of the Roma
- Competition for highly skilled migrants

# INFLOW OF MIGRANTS AND PERCENTAGE FROM LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES





# THE DEMOGRAPHIC FACTOR

## Proportion of children in total population

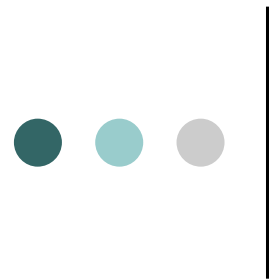
	% of total population				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	33.1	31.9	30.0	27.4	26.2
LLDC	39.5	39.6	38.2	35.6	34.2
LDC	42.0	40.0	37.3	34.8	33.3
ASEAN	36.6	34.4	31.8	29.4	28.0
ECO	41.3	39.9	36.8	33.8	32.4
SAARC	39.0	37.9	36.0	34.0	32.6
Central Asia	35.9	35.6	33.3	29.5	27.7
Pacific island dev. econ.	39.1	38.5	38.1	37.4	36.7
Low income	40.3	38.7	35.8	33.0	31.2
Middle income	33.1	32.0	30.1	27.4	26.2
High income	20.5	18.5	17.0	15.9	15.1
<b>Africa</b>	44.7	43.6	42.4	41.2	40.6
<b>Europe</b>	19.8	18.7	17.4	16.1	15.6
<b>Latin America and Carib.</b>	36.1	34.0	31.8	29.7	28.5
<b>North America</b>	21.6	21.9	21.3	20.5	20.1
<b>Other countries/areas</b>	44.1	42.1	39.8	37.3	36.1
<b>World</b>	32.9	31.9	30.3	28.4	27.4





# MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- Renewed attention with the institution of the Global Forum on Migration and Development
- The typical connection between migration and development has to do with: unemployment reduction, inflow of remittances, transfer of technology – domestic and international requirements
- Impact of migration on social development
- Need to factor migration within development plans

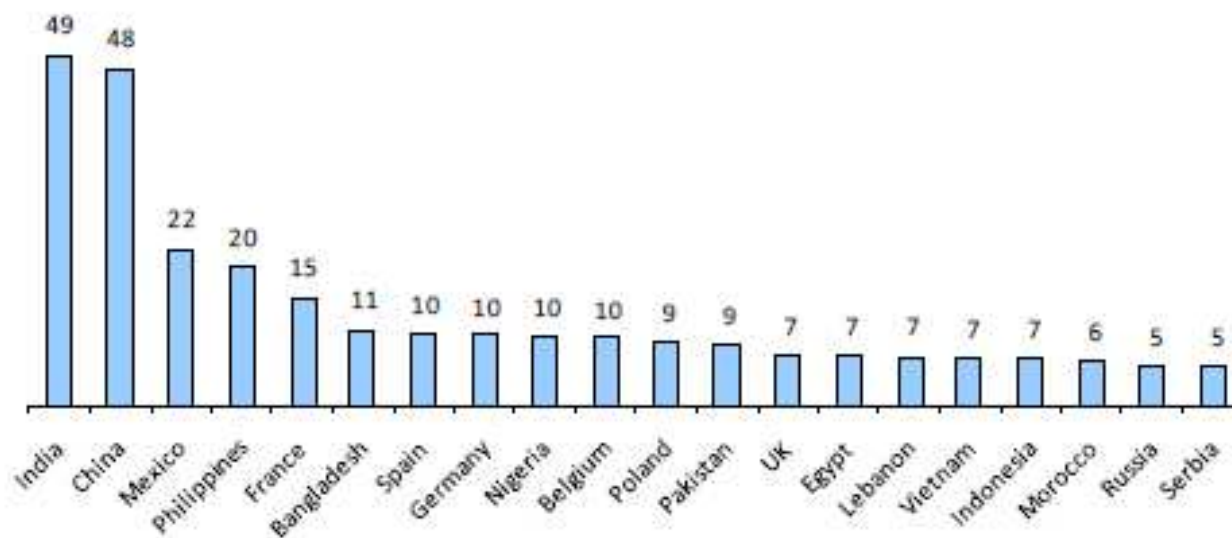


# Remittances

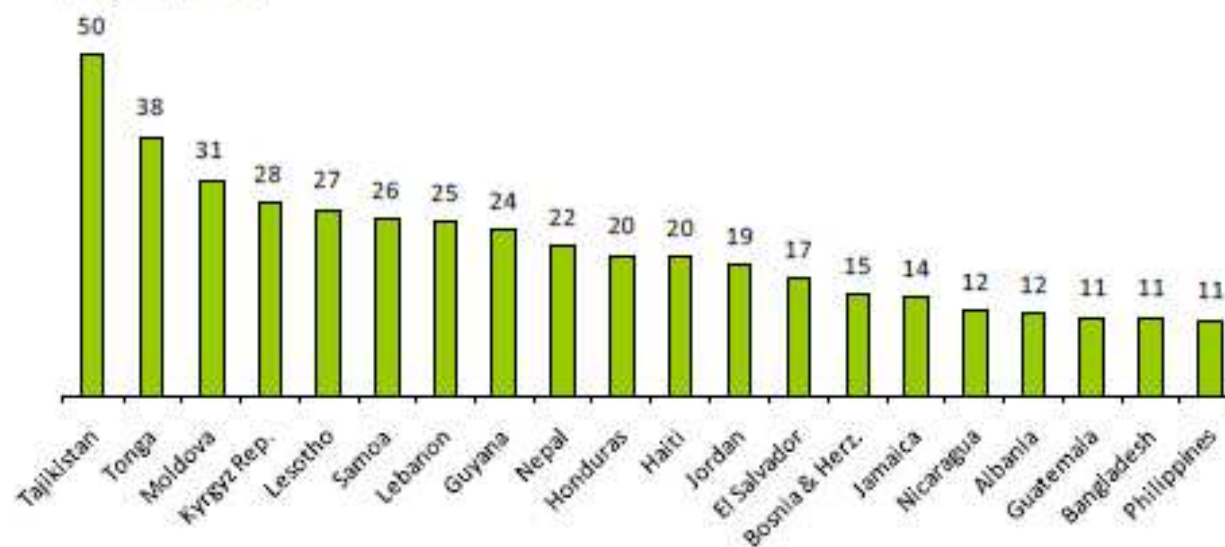
\$ billion	2008	2009	2010f	2011f
Developing Countries	335.8	315.7	335.4	359.1
East Asia and Pacific	86.1	85.7	94.1	102.7
Europe and Central Asia	57.5	45.6	48.1	51.7
Latin America and Caribbean	64.4	56.5	59.8	64.5
Middle East and North Africa	34.8	32	33.1	34.4
South Asia	71.7	75.2	78.7	82.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	21.3	20.7	21.6	22.9

**Box figure 1: Top 20 recipients of migrant remittances**

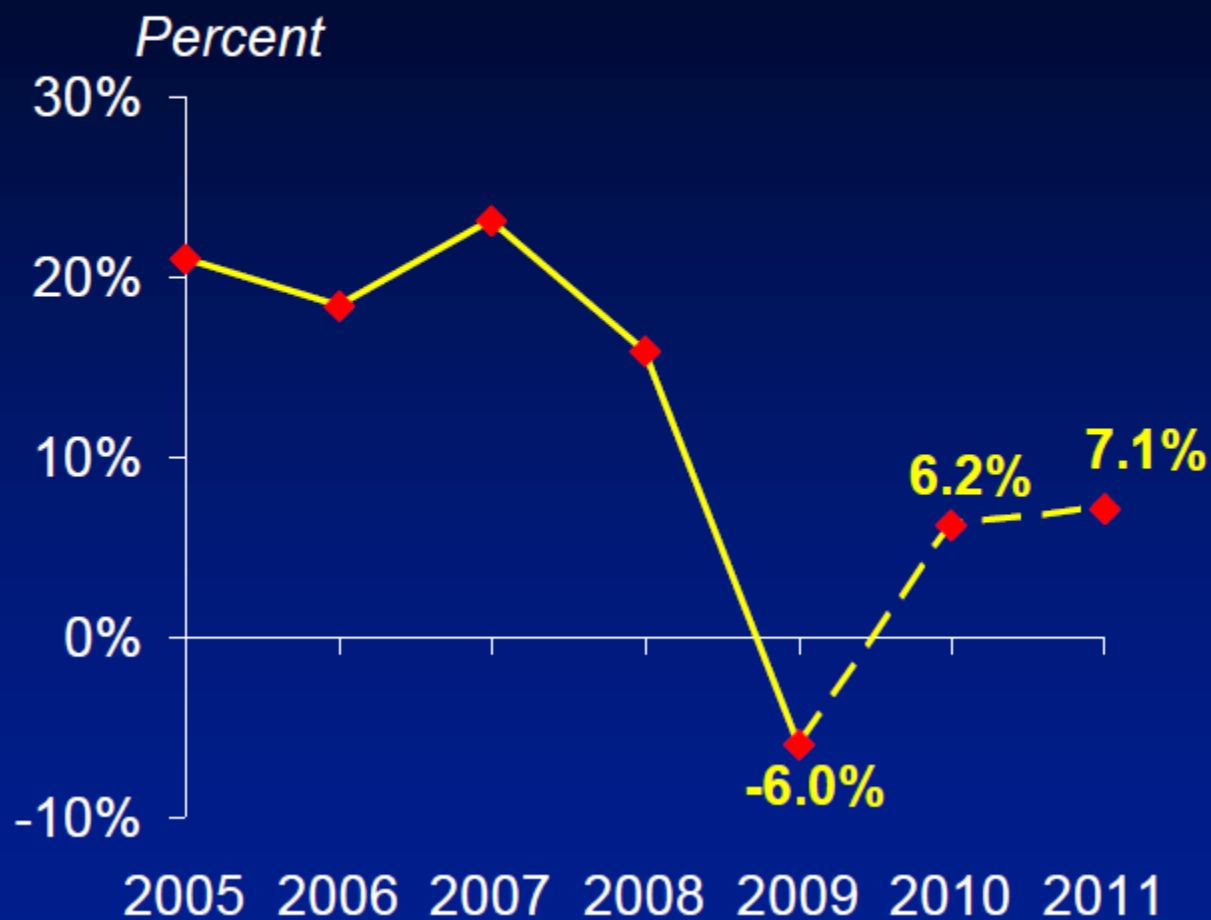
*(US\$ billion, 2009e)*



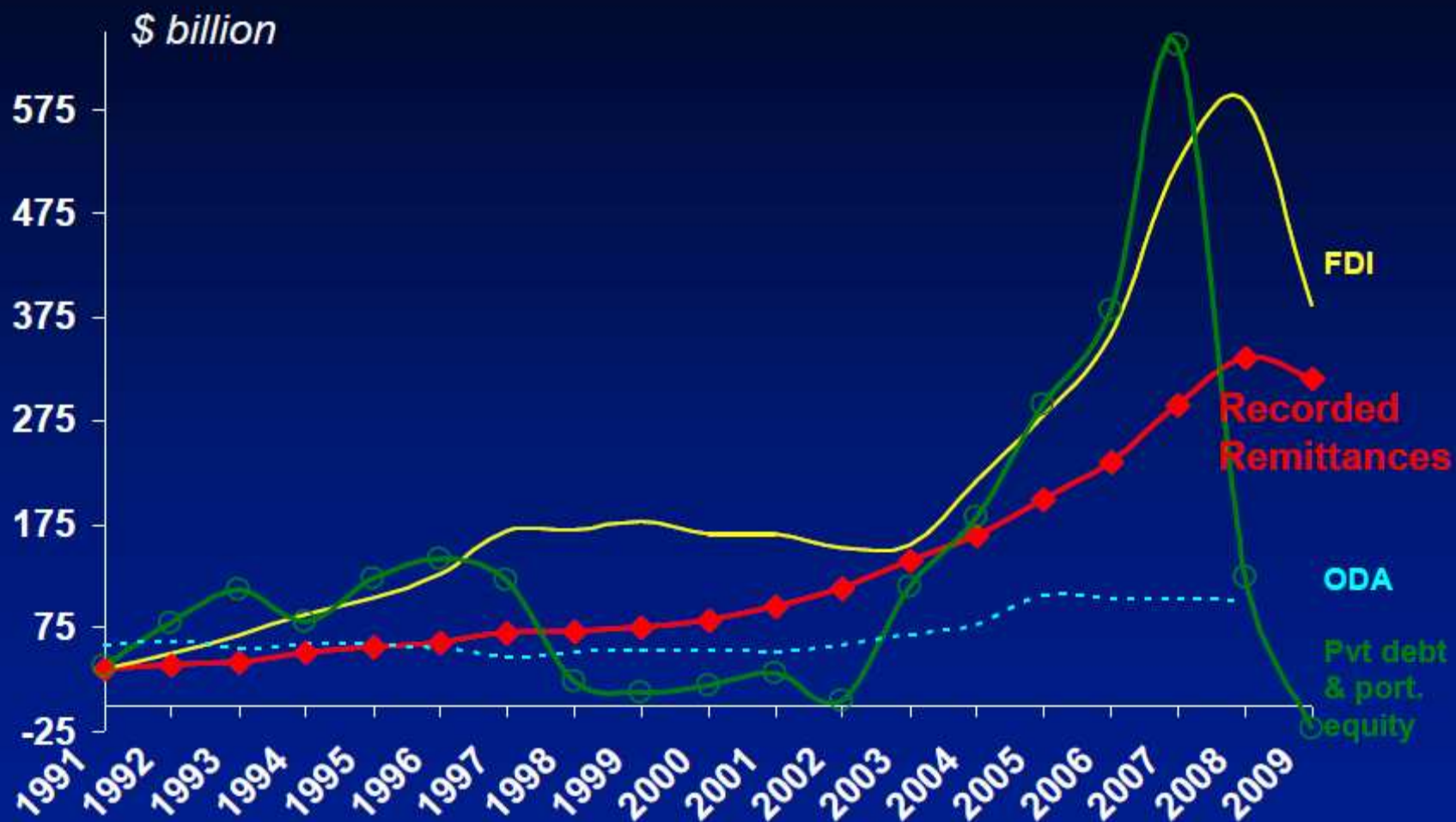
*(% of GDP, 2008)*



## Remittance flows to developing countries declined in 2009, to recover at a modest pace in 2010 and 2011



## Remittances proved to be resilient compared to other flows

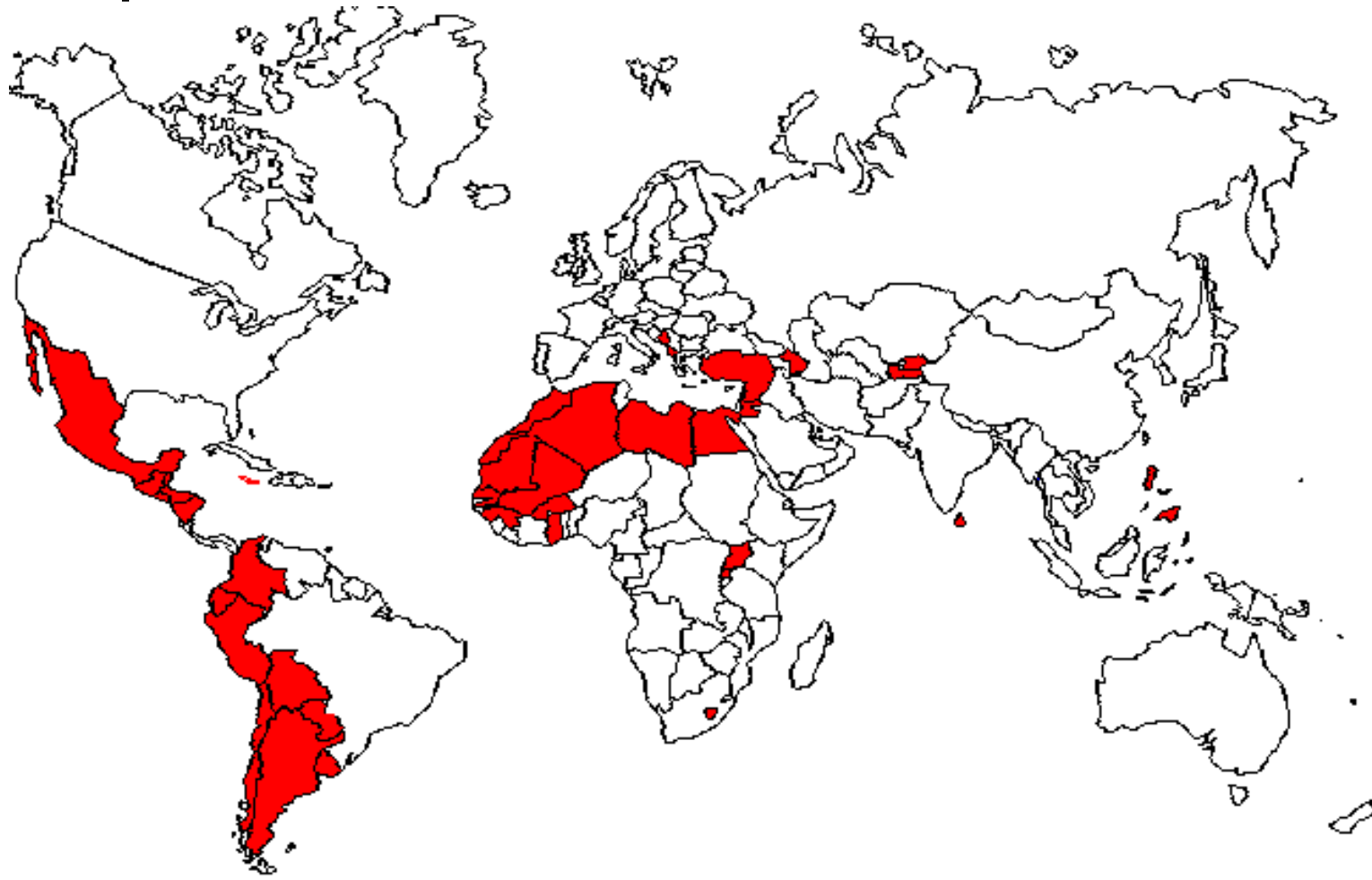


# Remittances have partially or fully offset trade deficits in some large recipients

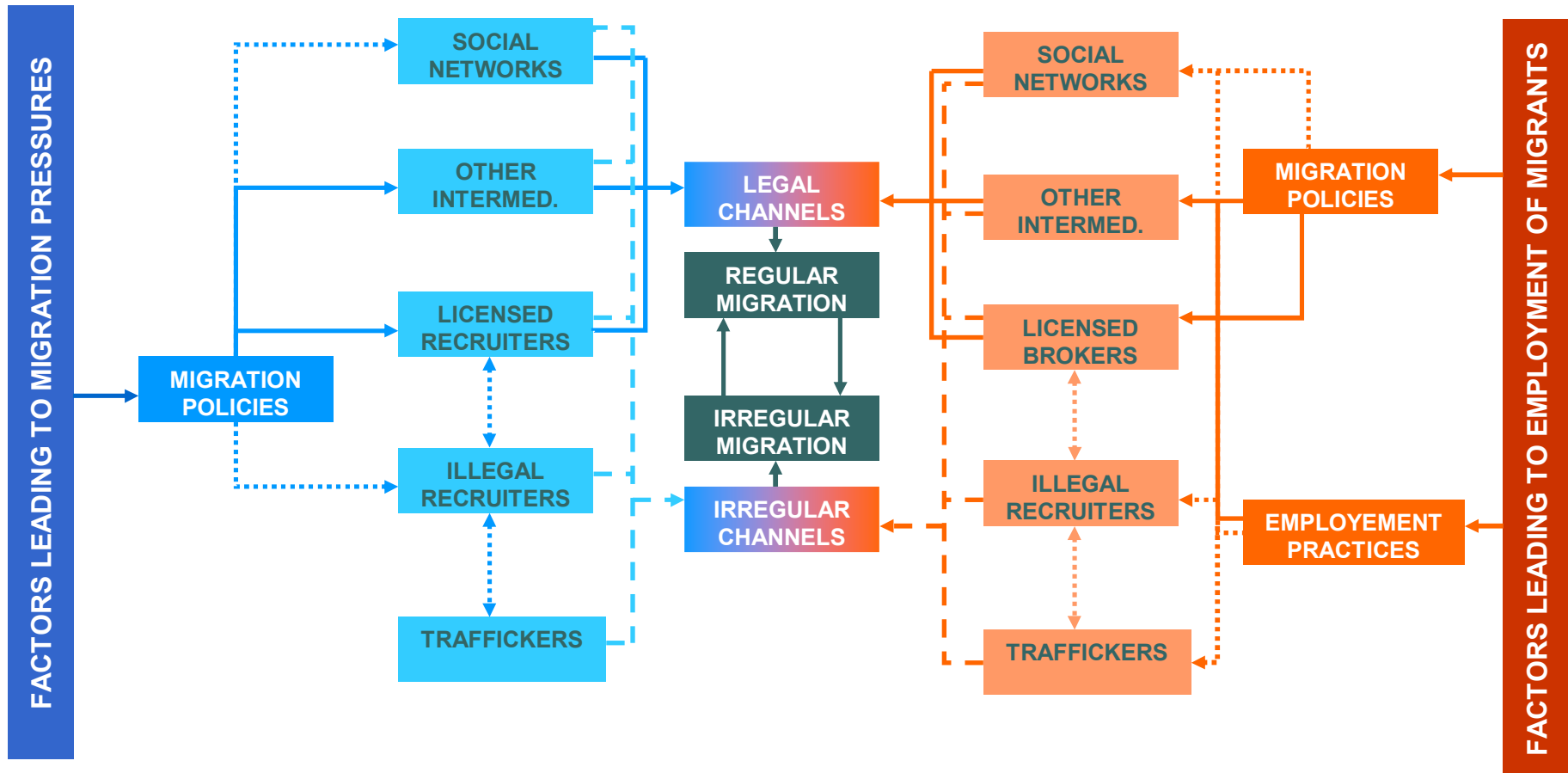




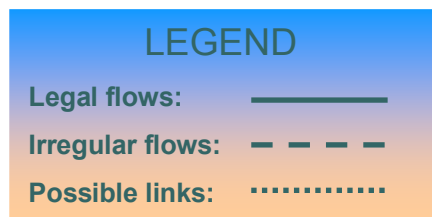
# MWC RATIFICATIONS







**COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN**



**COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION**



# THE FUTURE

- Migration is an imperfect response to the issue of redistribution of fundamental goods (such as wealth, and social and political living) in a world marked by profound imbalances.
- Until such imbalances persist, the incentive to migrate will remain high.
- It is significant that according to the **Gallup's** Potential Net Migration Index (PIMI) around 700 million people would migrate permanently if they were given the possibility.
- Of them 210 million would go to the European Union and 165 million to the US. It will not happen, but it deserves consideration.