

# HOW THE G20 VIEWS MIGRATION



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# How the G20 Views Migration

## Executive summary

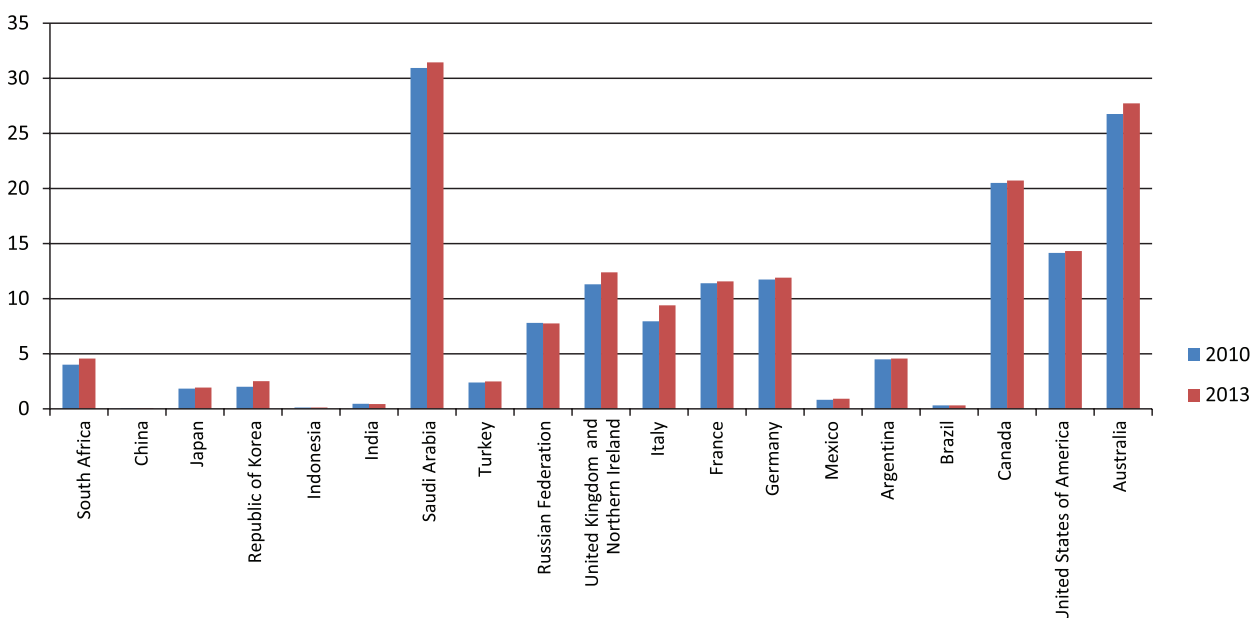
The G20 is an international forum which brings together the world's major economies – 19 individual countries and the European Union (EU), represented by the European Commission. Collectively, the G20 economies account for 80 per cent of world trade. Less well-known is the fact that 55 per cent of the world's migrants – 128 million people – live in G20 countries. The G20 group includes the 10 countries with the highest number of international migrants in 2013. In some G20 countries, such as Australia, Canada, and Saudi Arabia, migrants account for 20 per cent or more of the population. In seven G20 countries more than 1 in 10 people are migrants (see Figure 1).

Remittances to and from G20 countries, account for almost four fifths of global remittance flows.<sup>1</sup> Several of the G20 countries, particularly China, India and Mexico, are among the top 10 remittance recipients in the world. In 2014, remittances to developing countries reached USD 436 billion, far exceeding Official Development Assistance.<sup>2</sup>

In 2011, the G20 agreed to work to reduce the global average cost of transferring remittances from 10 to 5 per cent by 2014.

Beyond remittances, recent G20 meetings have not focused very much on how to maximize the benefits of migration for growth and development. G20 countries have yet to agree on a broader strategy on how best to manage migration. Growing anti-migrant sentiment and the often negative portrayal of migration in the media, makes it difficult sometimes for policymakers to address migration issues. This paper presents the findings of a first survey of public opinion on migration in G20 countries. The results show that only 31 per cent of people in G20 countries surveyed between 2012 and 2014 reported that they wanted to see immigration levels decrease. The surveys were carried out by the Gallup World Poll on behalf of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and form part of a wider forthcoming study entitled "How the World Views Migration". This paper also examines the views of governments on migration, and finds that 15 out of 19 countries in the G20 reported that they wish to maintain or increase migration in the most recent international survey conducted in 2013. The paper also includes an annex containing a series of brief migration country profiles for each of the G20 countries.

Figure 1. Percentage of migrants living in G20 countries, 2010 and 2013



Source: Adapted from UN DESA, 2013.

<sup>1</sup> G20 Development Working Group Financial Inclusion and Remittances, 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

## How the public and governments view migration in G20 countries

Drawing on data from the Gallup World Poll, the findings in this paper draw upon surveys conducted in more than 140 countries between 2012 and 2014.<sup>3</sup> In these surveys the general public is asked whether it favours increasing immigration, decreasing immigration, or maintaining immigration at the same level.

Attitudes towards immigration in G20 countries tend to be mixed: on average, every fifth person in this group wants immigration to stay at the present level and every fifth person wants it to increase. Nearly one in three (31%) wants to see immigration levels decrease. The remaining 25 per cent do not know or decline to answer the question. Within the G20, there are vast differences in opinion. In South Africa, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, Turkey, Italy and Mexico more than half of adults would like to see immigration decrease. Interestingly, this group of countries includes both major countries of destination such as the Russian Federation, Italy and the United Kingdom, as well as major countries of origin such as Mexico and Turkey.<sup>4</sup> And in the EU as a whole, nearly half (48%) would like to see lower levels of immigration. At the same time, more than half of adults would like to see immigration increase or be kept at the present level in Japan, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Germany, Brazil, the United States, Canada and Australia. Again, this group includes a mixed group of countries. Some are major countries of destination for migrants, such as Australia, Canada, Germany and the United States, while some attract relatively few migrants such as Japan, and some are mainly countries of emigration such as Brazil.

Further analysis of the findings shows that attitudes to immigration vary significantly according to age, education and income within G20 countries. Younger people and those with higher educational qualifications are more likely to welcome migration.

Higher-income groups are also more likely to favour immigration. For example, higher-income groups in China are more likely to favour increasing international immigration than lower-income groups. A key finding for G20 countries is that views about migration are linked to the perceived health of the economy. Overall, people in G20 countries who feel economic conditions are worsening are more negative towards immigration, while those who think conditions are improving are the most positive.

The paper also compares public attitudes to migration in G20 countries with the views of G20 governments as reported in the most recent 2013 UN survey of governments' perspectives on migration. The results show that only 4 of 19 countries in the G20 reported that they wish to reduce immigration. A comparison of public and government views about migration shows that, broadly speaking, public and government views on immigration are aligned in most G20 countries.

The results of the UN survey of government policy perspectives on migration also suggests that G20 countries could do much more to maximize the benefits of migration for social and economic development. For example, only five countries in the G20 in 2013 reported that they had adopted measures "to encourage or facilitate investment by their citizens abroad". On the other hand, 11 out of 19 countries in the G20 reported that they had adopted policies to attract more highly skilled workers to their countries.

The scope of the Gallup World Poll positions it to get a truly global perspective on key issues such as migration. However, currently the Gallup survey only asks questions about immigration. As many of the G20 countries are major countries of emigration, future surveys should ask questions about emigration and immigration in order to obtain a more accurate understanding of how people view migration.

<sup>3</sup> The Gallup World Poll is the largest globally comparable data set in the world, featuring data from surveys in more than 160 countries that are home to more than 99 per cent of the world's adult population. These surveys have been conducted annually or more frequently in most countries since 2005, in more than 150 languages, employing the same rigorous methodology standards in each country. Gallup's global data set now includes more than 1.5 million interviews with adults aged 15 and older.

<sup>4</sup> Turkey, of course, is both a major country of destination and origin.

# Introduction

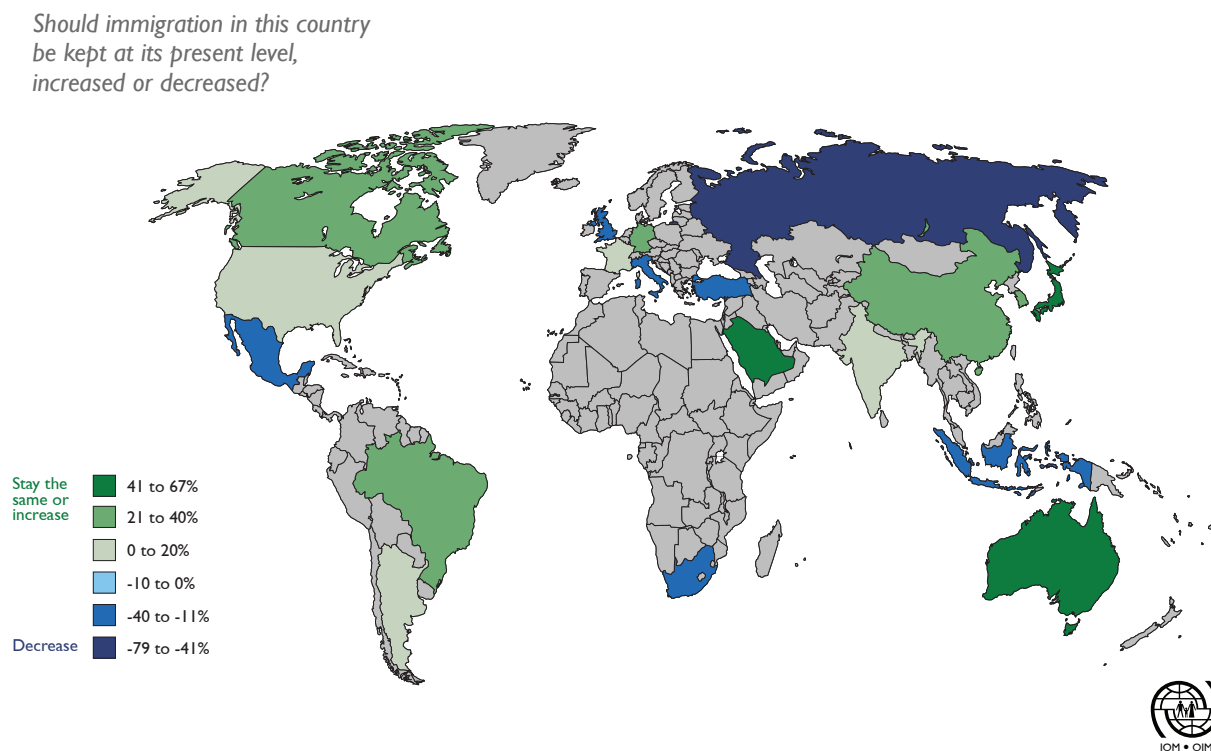
## Public attitudes to migration in the G20<sup>5</sup>

Drawing on data from the Gallup World Poll, the findings presented here draw upon surveys conducted in more than 140 countries between 2012 and 2014. The Gallup World Poll is the largest globally comparable data set in the world, featuring data from surveys in more than 160 countries that are home to more than 99 per cent of the world's adult population. These surveys have been conducted annually or more frequently in most countries since 2005, in more than 150 languages, employing the same rigorous methodology standards in each country. Gallup's global data set now includes more than 1.5 million interviews with adults aged 15 and older.<sup>6</sup> The scope of the Gallup World Poll uniquely positions it to get a truly global perspective on key issues that will continue to shape the world for years to come – including migration.

The major economies in the G20 include the 10 countries with the highest international migrant stocks in 2013 and also China, Mexico and India, which are among the countries with the highest levels of emigration (having the highest number of citizens residing abroad).<sup>7</sup> Attitudes towards immigration in G20 countries as a group<sup>8</sup> mirror global attitudes: every fifth person in this group wants immigration to stay at the present level and every fifth person wants it to increase. Nearly one in three (31%) wants to see immigration levels decrease. The remaining 25 per cent do not know or declined to answer the question.

Within the G20, there are clearly vast differences in opinion. In South Africa, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, Turkey, Italy and Mexico more than half of adults would like to see immigration decrease. In the EU as a whole, which is represented with one membership in the G20, nearly half (48%) would like to see levels go down. At the same time, more than half of adults would like to see immigration increase or be kept at the present level in Japan, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Germany, Brazil, the United States, Canada and Australia.

**Figure 2. Public perceptions of migration in the G20, 2012–2014**



<sup>5</sup> This section has been prepared by authors from Gallup, Neli Esipova, Julie Ray, Anita Pugliese and Dato Tsubutashvili

<sup>6</sup> For more details on Gallup's methodology, see the methodology section included at the end of this report.

<sup>7</sup> UN DESA, 2013.

<sup>8</sup> Because the overall G20 total is weighted by population, results from India and China heavily influence the overall numbers. This largely explains the high percentages without opinions.

## Attitudes towards immigration in the G20, by age

Bucking the global trend for people of their age, younger people in some G20 countries do not necessarily have more positive attitudes about migration than their elders. Fifteen- to 29-year-olds in countries such as India, for example, are more negative towards immigration (34% favour decreased immigration) than the oldest generation (25%). In other countries, such as South Africa, Turkey, the Russian Federation and Argentina, there are no differences in opinions by age.

In the EU as a whole, younger people are generally less negative than older people. While a relatively high percentage of the youngest respondents in the EU favour decreasing immigration levels (41%), this is still lower than the majority of older EU residents (52%) who are negative about immigration.

**Table 1. Attitudes towards immigration in the G20, by age**

*In your view, should immigration in this country be kept at its present level, increased or decreased?*

	Age		
	15–29	30–54	55+
Present level	22%	22%	22%
Increased	24%	22%	17%
Decreased	32%	31%	32%
(Don't know/Refused)	22%	25%	29%

## Attitudes towards immigration in the G20, by education

Like elsewhere around the world, residents with higher educational attainment in G20 countries tend to be more positive about immigration. In the EU overall, a majority with primary education or less (53%) would like to see immigration levels decrease, but this percentage drops as educational attainment rises. Only 37 per cent of those in the EU with college degrees or higher would like to see levels decrease. The majority in the EU with high educational attainment would like to see levels stay the same (45%) or increase (12%).

There are exceptions to this, and in some countries, there are no differences in attitudes based on education, including Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Argentina. In contrast to the EU, in the Russian Federation and Indonesia, where residents are generally more negative about immigration, those with more education are even more so. In both instances, the least educated are also the least likely to express an opinion on immigration levels.

**Table 2. Attitudes towards immigration in the G20, by education**

*In your view, should immigration in this country be kept at its present level, increased or decreased?*

	Completed primary education or less (up to 8 years of basic education)	Some secondary through 3 years of tertiary education	University degree (completed a bachelor's degree or equivalent)
Present level	16%	28%	32%
Increased	22%	20%	24%
Decreased	27%	37%	34%
(Don't know/Refused)	35%	16%	10%

As is true for the rest of the world, first- and second-generation migrants in the G20 are more likely than the native-born to: 1) have an opinion about immigration levels; and 2) want to see immigration levels kept as they presently are. Even when only one of their parents was a migrant, second-generation migrants in the G20 are slightly more likely than the native-born and first-generation migrants to wish to see immigration levels decrease.

**Table 3. Attitudes towards immigration in the G20: Migrant compared with native-born**

*In your view, should immigration in this country be kept at its present level, increased or decreased?*

	Native-born	Second-generation migrants	First-generation migrants
Present level	25%	36%	42%
Increased	19%	19%	19%
Decreased	31%	38%	32%
(Don't know/Refused)	25%	8%	7%

## Urban residents in G20 countries more likely to express views on immigration

In the majority of G20 countries, people who live in urban areas are more likely to express an opinion on immigration, though overall they are not more negative or positive than people residing in rural areas.

In a few countries, such as Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, adults in rural areas are more positive about immigration than people living in urban areas. In many countries, the situation is the opposite; urban residents are more positive in Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany.

In select major cities within these G20 countries,<sup>9</sup> attitudes sometimes align with the rest of the country – sometimes they are more positive, and sometimes they are more negative. For the most part, views are similar between Mexico City and the rest of Mexico, Sydney and the rest of Australia, Seoul and the rest of the Republic of Korea, and Buenos Aires and the rest of Argentina.

## More positive cities in Saudi Arabia and China

Views about immigration are more positive in major cities in Saudi Arabia and in China. In Saudi Arabia,<sup>10</sup> for example, the percentage of residents in Riyadh who would like to see immigration levels increase is similar to that in the rest of the country, but adults in this city are also more likely to want to see immigration levels stay in their present state.

In China, adults living in the cities of Guangzhou and Shanghai are more likely to want to see immigration levels increase or stay the same than in the rest of China. Attitudes in Beijing are more aligned with the national average. The majority of people in these three cities are more likely to think that migrants take jobs that citizens want, which suggests that job competition is not the main factor in influencing people’s positive attitudes

about immigration levels. One of China’s long-term migration objectives is to attract more skilled workers from other countries, and it is possible that residents in these urban centres are more exposed to such policy objectives and in favour of the new laws designed to facilitate the immigration of highly skilled professionals.<sup>11</sup>

## More positive economic outlook, more positive towards immigration

Like the rest of the world, G20 residents’ outlooks on their national economy and their personal living standards are related to their attitudes towards immigration. Throughout the G20, residents who feel economic conditions in their countries are worsening are more negative towards immigration, while those who think conditions are improving are the most positive. The relationship between their views on immigration and opinions about their personal standard of living is somewhat weaker.

**Table 4. Attitudes towards immigration, by views of the country’s economy and standards of living in G20 countries**

*In your view, should immigration in this country be kept at its present level, increased, or decreased?*

	Country economy getting better	Country economy staying same	Country economy getting worse
Present level	18%	15%	14%
Increased	29%	29%	18%
Decreased	21%	42%	49%
(Don't know/Refused)	32%	14%	19%
	Standard of living getting better	Standard of living staying same	Standard of living getting worse
Present level	18%	14%	11%
Increased	25%	24%	18%
Decreased	25%	38%	36%
(Don't know/Refused)	31%	24%	35%

<sup>9</sup> The results for the full list of major cities analysed worldwide is available in the annex at the end of this paper.

<sup>10</sup> Arabs and Arab expats who could answer the survey in English or Arabic were interviewed.

<sup>11</sup> See <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/destination-china-country-adjusts-its-new-migration-reality>.

Notably, this tendency does not hold in Saudi Arabia. Residents who think that their economic conditions are getting worse are more likely to want to see an increase in immigration than those who say conditions are getting better. Interestingly, attitudes in other GCC countries that are also home to large populations of migrants, namely the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar, are more similar to the global pattern.

In the vast majority of G20 countries, residents at the higher end of the income distribution (the richest 20%) are more positive about immigration and are more likely to express an opinion about it than the poorest 20 per cent. This is likely linked to the higher education levels among those with higher incomes.

In Asian G20 countries, the opinion gap between the richest and the poorest residents is quite large. The biggest gap is in Indonesia, where 55 per cent of the poorest residents said they did not have an opinion about immigration levels or refused to answer, compared with only 17 per cent of the richest residents. At the same time, 59 per cent of the richest in Indonesia said they would like to see levels decrease, while 33 per cent of the poorest Indonesians shared this view.

In China, too, the poorest people are twice as likely not to express an opinion as the richest: 57 per cent versus 28 per cent. But the pattern among those who have an opinion in China is different from that in Indonesia. The richest Chinese are twice as likely to want to see an increase in immigration (33%) as the poorest people (15%). The Republic of Korea follows a similar pattern.

In countries where anti-immigration sentiment is strong, including the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and Mexico, there are no differences in people's attitudes by income. Factors other than personal economics seem to underlie the strong negative sentiment in some of these places.

In Germany, where the status quo on immigration levels is the preferred option among respondents, income is correlated with views of immigration: 24 per cent of the richest Germans, compared with 47 per cent of the poorest, would like to see levels decrease and 54 per cent of the richest and 36 per cent of the poorest, would like to see them kept stable.

## Government views of immigration and policy priorities in G20 countries: Overview<sup>12</sup>

A survey conducted by UN DESA in a number of countries, including those in the G20 group, reveals countries' migration policy preferences as of 2013 in a range of areas – from the attraction of highly skilled workers to the recognition of dual citizenship, from integration of non-nationals to measures aimed at attracting investment by countries' respective diasporas.

In 2013, the majority of countries in the G20 had either policies in place aimed at maintaining levels of regular immigration into the country stable (11 countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Turkey and the United States) or at raising them (three countries: China, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea). Only four countries had policies to lower immigration levels (France, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and the United Kingdom), while one, Indonesia, was not intervening to change them (Table 5).

In terms of policies aimed at influencing the level of immigration of highly skilled workers into the country, 11 out of the 19 individual countries of the G20 by 2013 had adopted policies to attract more highly skilled workers to their countries and six had policies to keep highly skilled immigration levels constant.

Concerning policies or programmes related to the integration of non-nationals into society – such as provision for language training or social services, involvement of non-nationals in civil and community activities, and measures to avoid non-discrimination of foreigners<sup>13</sup> – the great majority of G20 countries had such policies in place in 2013 (15 out of 19 countries). Only three countries did not have any policies aimed at integrating non-nationals, namely China, Indonesia and Japan. Information about India in this respect is not available.

Looking at legal provisions to allow immigrants

<sup>12</sup> UN DESA World Population Policies Database, 2013 Revision.

<sup>13</sup> Source: UN DESA. For more information on policy variables adopted by UN DESA for the purpose of government surveys, please see [http://esa.un.org/PopPolicy/img/Definitions\\_Policy\\_Variables.pdf](http://esa.un.org/PopPolicy/img/Definitions_Policy_Variables.pdf).



to become naturalized citizens (under certain conditions), 15 out of 19 countries allowed naturalization; the remaining four – Brazil, India, Italy and Saudi Arabia – had a more restrictive approach, meaning that naturalization in these countries is available only to immigrants in certain categories or who have been resident in the country for a period of at least 10 years.<sup>14</sup>

Eleven countries of the G20 group have dual citizenship provisions, meaning that they allow their citizens to retain their original citizenship even after acquiring citizenship of another country; three countries – Germany, the Republic of Korea and the United States – have a more restrictive dual-citizenship policy, allowing for dual citizenship depending on the countries involved, or imposing some restrictions

to full citizenship rights. Five countries in the G20 do not permit dual citizenship, namely China, India, Indonesia, Japan and Saudi Arabia.

Lastly, only five countries in the G20 in 2013 appeared to have adopted some of the measures listed by UN DESA to encourage or facilitate investment by their citizens abroad. Such measures are listed as follows: 1) tax exceptions or breaks; 2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; 3) preferential treatment in providing credit; 4) preferential treatment in allotment of licences; 5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; and 6) diaspora bond/mutual fund. Nine countries had none of these measures in place to attract investment by the diaspora. Information was not available for the remaining five countries of the G20.

**Table 5. Immigration policies in G20 countries, 2013**

	Policy on immigration	Policy on highly skilled workers	Policy on integration of non-nationals	Policy on naturalization	Acceptance of dual citizenship	Measures to attract diaspora investment
Argentina	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Australia	Maintain	Raise	Yes	Yes	Yes	None of these
Brazil	Maintain	Raise	Yes	Restricted	Yes	None of these
Canada	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	Yes	Yes	n.a.
China	Raise	Raise	No	Yes	No	1, 2, 5
France	Lower	Raise	Yes	Yes	Yes	n.a.
Germany	Maintain	Raise	Yes	Yes	Restricted	n.a.
India	Maintain	Maintain	n.a.	Restricted	No	5, 6
Indonesia	No intervention	No intervention	No	Yes	No	None of these
Italy	Maintain	Raise	Yes	Restricted	Yes	n.a.
Japan	Maintain	Raise	No	Yes	No	None of these
Mexico	Maintain	Raise	Yes	Yes	Yes	3, 5
Russian Federation	Raise	Raise	Yes	Yes	Yes	None of these
Saudi Arabia	Lower	Maintain	Yes	Restricted	No	None of these
South Africa	Lower	Raise	Yes	Yes	Yes	None of these
Republic of Korea	Raise	Raise	Yes	Yes	Restricted	None of these
Turkey	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	Yes	Yes	1, 2
United Kingdom	Lower	Lower	Yes	Yes	Yes	n.a.
United States	Maintain	Maintain	Yes	Yes	Restricted	None of these

Source: Adapted from UN DESA World Population Policies Database, 2013 Revision.

<sup>14</sup> See note 9.

By comparing results on public attitudes towards immigration levels with government policies on immigration levels at about the same point in time, one can assess in a simple way whether immigration policies in place in specific countries are generally aligned with people's preferences of immigration levels.

The second column in Table 6 shows results from the Gallup survey on public attitudes towards immigration levels in G20 countries; the percentage shown – obtained as the difference between the share of respondents who would like immigration levels to either stay the same or increase, and the share of those who would like lower immigration levels – is a simple aggregate indicator of average public attitudes towards immigration: higher percentages indicate broadly more positive public opinion towards immigration levels, while negative figures prevail in countries where a greater share of the population would like to see immigration levels decrease. The third column in Table 6 shows whether respective countries have policies in place aimed at reducing, maintaining or raising levels of regular migration, according to results from UN DESA presented above.

**Table 6. Public views about immigration levels against government policies on immigration**

	Public views	Government views*
	% Increase + % Present level - Decrease	Policy on immigration
Argentina	5%	Maintain
Australia	45%	Maintain
Brazil	29%	Maintain
Canada	37%	Maintain
China	29%	Raise
France	2%	Lower
Germany	29%	Maintain
India	7%	Maintain
Indonesia	-23%	No intervention
Italy	-36%	Maintain
Japan	49%	Maintain
Mexico	-15%	Maintain
Russian Federation	-53%	Raise
Saudi Arabia	44%	Lower
South Africa	-14%	Lower

Republic of Korea	30%	Raise
Turkey	-20%	Maintain
United Kingdom	-40%	Lower
United States	16%	Maintain

\*Source: UN DESA. See note 8.

It is interesting to note that in seven countries out of 19, government policies on immigration do not seem to be in line with people's views about immigration levels. On the one hand, in France, but most strikingly, Saudi Arabia, the majority of people would like to see stable or higher immigration levels in their country, while the government in these countries has measures in place to lower immigration levels. On the other hand, in Italy, Mexico, the Russian Federation and Turkey, national migration policies are aimed at either maintaining or increasing immigration into these countries although most people would prefer immigration levels to decrease. In Indonesia, the Government does not intervene to influence immigration levels while public opinion is mostly in favour of lower immigration.

To conclude, this very brief survey of public opinion and migration in G20 countries suggests that views about migration vary considerably across the G20. The picture is more complex than is popularly assumed. Most people in public opinion poll surveys do not report that they wish to see immigration reduced, and most G20 governments share the same view. Another striking finding is that many people in developing countries have yet to form an opinion about international immigration – perhaps a quarter or more people in some countries. A more relevant question for many people in these countries is how people view emigration, but this question has yet to be asked in the Gallup surveys.

# Annex

## G20 Country Profiles

### Argentina

#### 1. Recent trends in Migration

##### Stocks

- In 2013, the international migrant stock<sup>15</sup> in Argentina amounted to 1,885,678 million, or 4.5 per cent of the total population.<sup>16</sup>
- The migrant population has gradually declined since a high of 5.1 per cent on 1990.<sup>17</sup>
- In 2013, nationals of Paraguay (598,711), Plurinational State of Bolivia<sup>18</sup> (370,983), Chile (193,007), Peru (171,964), and Italy (140,990) constituted the largest stock of foreign nationals in the Country.<sup>19</sup>

##### Flows

- In 2013, nationals of Paraguay were the largest national group to migrate to Argentina with 80,136 Paraguayan nationals being granted permits. This was followed by Bolivians (47,970) and Peruvians (27,055).<sup>20</sup>
- Since 2004, nationals of Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru have represented 81 per cent of all granted permits. (Migracion.gov, 2015).<sup>21</sup>

##### Emigration

- In 2013, the largest stocks of Argentine nationals outside of Argentina were in Spain (268,129); the United States

(181,766); Italy (84,532); Paraguay (75,919), and Chile (677,047).<sup>22</sup>

#### 2. Types of Migration

- Between 2004 and 2013, a total of 2,007,836 permits were issued to foreigners. Temporary permits were the most common form of permits issued (45.5% of all permits), followed by transitory permits (37.3%), permanent permits (9.9%) and other categories (7.3%).<sup>23</sup>

##### Forced migration

- In 2014, 3,415 refugees and 992 asylum-seekers resided in Argentina (UNHCR, 2015).<sup>24</sup>
- In 2012, at 27 per cent of all refugees, Colombians were the largest nationality amongst the refugee population,<sup>25</sup> reflective of an ongoing trend in which Colombians have consistently constituted the largest nationality amongst refugees in the country.
- Argentina has seen new inflows of Syrian refugees, who in 2012 made up 22 per cent of the refugee population.<sup>26</sup>
- Following an amnesty in 2007, 776,742 irregular migrants were regularized – indicative of the number of irregular migrants in that period.<sup>27</sup>

##### Student migration

- 8,084 students from Argentina went to study abroad, representing 0.2 per cent of the world's international student population.<sup>28</sup>
- The top countries of destination for Argentinian students were Spain (2,691);

<sup>15</sup> UN DESA, 2013, Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision. International migrant stock defined as the foreign born and includes the refugee population.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Hereinafter referred to as Bolivia.

<sup>19</sup> UN DESA, 2013, Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision.

<sup>20</sup> Migraciones.gov, 2015, Estadística de permisos de ingreso: period 2004-2013. Accessed at [www.migraciones.gov.ar/pdf\\_varios/estadisticas/Sintesis%20Estadisticas%20Radicaciones%20a%20Diciembre%202014.pdf](http://www.migraciones.gov.ar/pdf_varios/estadisticas/Sintesis%20Estadisticas%20Radicaciones%20a%20Diciembre%202014.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> Migracion.gov, 2015, Síntesis estadística de radicaciones: Informe especial del Año 2014. Accessed at: [www.migraciones.gov.ar/pdf\\_varios/estadisticas/Sintesis%20Estadisticas%20Radicaciones%20a%20Diciembre%202014.pdf](http://www.migraciones.gov.ar/pdf_varios/estadisticas/Sintesis%20Estadisticas%20Radicaciones%20a%20Diciembre%202014.pdf).

<sup>22</sup> UN DESA, 2013, Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

<sup>23</sup> Migraciones.gov, 2015, Estadística de permisos de ingreso: period 2004-2013. Accessed at [www.migraciones.gov.ar/pdf\\_varios/estadisticas/Estadisticas%20WEB%20Permisos%202004-2013.pdf](http://www.migraciones.gov.ar/pdf_varios/estadisticas/Estadisticas%20WEB%20Permisos%202004-2013.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> UNHCR, 2015, UNHCR sub regional operations profile – Latin America. Mid-year estimates as at July 2014. 2015.

<sup>25</sup> Comisión Nacional para los Refugiados, 2014, Estadísticas – Refugiados por nacionalidad. Accessed at [www.migraciones.gov.ar/conare/pdf/ESTADISTICAS%20-%20REFUGIADOS%20POR%20NACIONALIDAD.pdf](http://www.migraciones.gov.ar/conare/pdf/ESTADISTICAS%20-%20REFUGIADOS%20POR%20NACIONALIDAD.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> IOM, 2008, Perfil Migratorio de Argentina 2008.

<sup>28</sup> UNESCO, 2014 Global Flow of Tertiary Students 2012.

the United States (2065); France (831); Brazil (772) and Cuba (769).<sup>29</sup>

### 3. Remittances

- Remittance outflows in 2013 were 3.5 billion – a slight increase on the peak of 3.4 billion in 2013.<sup>30</sup>
- Remittances inflows in 2014 were 540 million USD or 0.1 per cent of total GDP.<sup>31</sup>

## Australia

### 1. Recent Migration Trends

#### Stocks and trends

- In 2014, 6.6 million or 28.1 per cent of Australia's estimated resident population was born overseas<sup>32</sup> - an increase on 2013 when the figure stood at 6.4 million or 27.7 per cent of the population.<sup>33</sup>
- The top five countries of birth of foreign residents in 2014 were: the United Kingdom (1,221,300), New Zealand (617,000), China (447,400), India (397,200), and the Philippines (225,100).<sup>34, 35</sup>

#### Flows

- Over the period 2013–2014 net overseas migration was + 212,700 persons; 9.7 per cent less than in 2012–13.<sup>36</sup>
- There were 10,450 people who stated they were permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia during September 2014, a decrease of 14.3 per cent compared with September 2013 (12,200 movements).<sup>37</sup>

### Trends in Australian migration

- Over the last 10 years, the proportion of the Australian population born in the United Kingdom decreased from 5.6 per cent in 2004 to 5.2 per cent in 2014. Conversely, the proportions increased for people born in New Zealand (from 2.1% to 2.6%), China (from 1.0% to 1.9%) and India (from 0.7% to 1.7%).<sup>38</sup>
- Of those born abroad, persons born in Nepal had the highest rate of increase between 2004 and 2014 with an average annual growth rate of 27 per cent. The second fastest increase over this period was from persons born in Brazil (12.6% per year on average), followed by those born in Pakistan (12.5%), India (11.6%) and Bangladesh (10.4%).

### 2. Migration by type

#### Labour and family migration

- 190,000 visas were granted under the 2013–2014 Migration Programme; 67 per cent under the skill stream; 32.3 per cent under the family stream, and 0.1 per cent under the special eligibility stream.<sup>39</sup>
- Under the 2013–14 Migration Programme, Indian nationals were given the largest share of places - 39,026 places or 23.1 per cent of the total. The second and third largest source countries were China with 26,776 places and the United Kingdom with 23,220 places.<sup>40</sup>

#### Student migration

- There were 292,060 student visas granted in 2013–14; an increase of 12.6 per cent from the previous year.<sup>41</sup>
- In 2013–14, China continued to be the top sending country of international students (60,315) followed by India (34,130); the Republic of Korea (12,883); Viet Nam (12,495) and Brazil (12,115).<sup>42</sup>

<sup>29</sup> UNESCO, 2014 Global Flow of Tertiary Students 2012.

<sup>30</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013, Host Country Incomes, and Origin Country Incomes.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014, Migration: Australia, 2013–14.

<sup>33</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014, Australia's Population by Country of Birth. Estimates are from June 2014, and June 2013.

<sup>34</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014, Migration, Australia, 2013–14.

<sup>35</sup> These figures are estimates from the year ending 30th June. Figures have been rounded.

<sup>36</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014, Migration, Australia, 2013–14.

<sup>37</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014, Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, September 2014.

<sup>38</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014, Australia's Population by Country of Birth.

<sup>39</sup> Australian Government, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, 2014, Migration Programme Statistics.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection, 2014, Student visa and Temporary Graduate visa programme trends.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

## Forced migration

- In 2014, 34,503 registered refugees resided in Australia and 14,223 asylum-seekers (UNHCR, 2014).<sup>43</sup>
- In 2013–2014, the Humanitarian Programme granted 13,768 visas on humanitarian grounds (Australian Government, 2014). 80 per cent of these visas were granted to offshore applications (Australian Government, 2014).<sup>44</sup>
- The top five countries of birth for those provided with visas under Australia's Humanitarian Programme in the year 2013–2014 were: Afghanistan (2,754), Iraq (2,364), Myanmar (1,819), the Syrian Arab Republic (1,007), Bhutan (507) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (431).<sup>45</sup>

## 3. Remittances

- Estimated remittance outflows in 2014 were 15.9 billion USD, an increase on the 14,920 in 2013 (World Bank, 2015).<sup>46</sup>
- At 2.2 billion USD, estimated remittances inflows in 2014 constituted around 0.1 per cent of GDP.<sup>47</sup>

## Brazil

### 1. Recent trends in Migration

#### Stocks

- In 2013, the international migrant stock in Brazil amounted to 599,678 million, or 0.3 per cent of the total population.<sup>48</sup>
- The migrant population has gradually declined since a high of 0.5 per cent in 1990, it has remained at 0.3 per cent since 2010.<sup>49</sup>

- In 2013, nationals of Portugal (139,825); Japan (49,717); Paraguay (39,778); Bolivia (39,337), and Italy (37,664) constituted the largest stock of foreign nationals.<sup>50</sup>

#### Flows

- Net migration<sup>51</sup> in 2010–2014 was -190,000.<sup>52</sup>

#### Emigration

- According to estimates, there are about 3 million Brazilians living abroad (IOM, 2014)<sup>53</sup> - a decline on an estimated high of 4.5 million in 2008.<sup>54</sup>
- In 2013, the top five countries of destination for Brazilian migrants were the United States of America (368,006); Japan (365,857); Portugal (138,664); Spain (136,834) and China (115,347).<sup>55</sup>
- Within Europe, the main destinations countries for Brazilians are the United Kingdom; Spain; Portugal; Germany; Italy; France and Belgium.<sup>56</sup>

## 2. Types of Migration

- In 2013, 5,760 permanent permits were granted; this represents a decrease on the 8,210 granted permits in 2012.<sup>57</sup>
- Nationals of the following countries were the largest recipients of permanent permits: Haiti (2068); Portugal (541); Italy (510); Spain (364), Japan (332), and France (326).<sup>58</sup>
- 43 per cent of all permanent permits in the period 2011–2013 were granted to nationals of Haiti, followed by nationals of Portugal (8%), Spain (7%), and Japan (5%).

<sup>43</sup> Mid-year figures from July 2014. Asylum figures are based on the number of applications lodged from protection visas.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013 using Migrant Stocks, Host Country Incomes, and Origin Country Incomes.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> UN DESA, 2013, Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision. International migrant stock defined as the foreign born.

<sup>49</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision.

<sup>50</sup> United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014): Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>51</sup> Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

<sup>52</sup> World Bank, 2014. Net Migration, Accessed at <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.NETM>.

<sup>53</sup> Brazil, IOM, 2014. Accessed at [www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/americas/south-america/brazil.html](http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/americas/south-america/brazil.html).

<sup>54</sup> ICMPD, 2013 Brazil – Europe Migration.

<sup>55</sup> United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>56</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2011, in ICMPD, 2014, Brazil – Europe Migration.

<sup>57</sup> IOM, 2014, A Insercao Dos Imigrantes No Mercado De Trabalho Brasileiro.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

## Labour migration

- 120,056 foreigners had formal employment contracts in 2013, representing a 27 per cent increase on 2012.<sup>59</sup>
- Haitians and Portuguese were the two largest national groups in formal employment; 14,493, and 12,572 respectively.
- In the period 2011 to 2013, the number foreign workers grew by 50.9 per cent.<sup>60</sup>

## Forced migration

- 5,952 refugees and 6,325 asylum-seekers resided in Brazil as of 2014.<sup>61</sup>
- Brazil also has a population of 46,237 migrant who do not necessarily fall directly into the regular categories of forced migrants but to whom UNHCR may extend its protection and/or services.
- In 2012, the majority of asylum applications came from four countries: Colombia (173); Guinea (139); Senegal (137) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo<sup>62</sup> (DRC) (125).<sup>63</sup>
- In the same year the main countries of origin for recognized refugees were: Colombia (53); DRC (39) and the Syrian Arab Republic (37).<sup>64</sup>
- In recognition of the increasing migration from Haiti to Brazil since the earthquake in 2010 a special visa for Haitians, named Humanitarian Visa was created. This visa can be issued to Haitians that live in Haiti and have no criminal record. 4,706 of these permits were issued in 2012.

## Student migration

- In 2012, Brazil hosted 14,432 international students or 0.4 per cent of the world's international student population.<sup>65</sup>
- At 1,552 students, Angola was the biggest sender of international students to Brazil followed by Guinea-Bissau (825); Argentina (772); Cabo Verde (741).<sup>66</sup>
- 30,729 students from Brazil went to study outside of Brazil, representing 0.9 per cent of the world's international student population.<sup>67</sup>

## 3. Remittances

- Remittance outflows in 2014 were an estimated 1.6 billion, in 2013 the figure was 1.5 billion.<sup>68</sup>
- Remittances inflows were 2.4 billion USD or 0.1 per cent of GDP in 2013. Brazil has seen a decline in inflows since a peak of 3.5 billion in 2007.<sup>69</sup>

## Canada

### 1. Recent Migration Trends

#### Stocks

- In 2013, estimates of Canada's foreign-born population stood at 7,284,069 or 20.7 per cent of the total population.<sup>70</sup>

#### Flows

- In 2014, 148,460 permanent residence visas and 1,015,943 temporary residence visas were granted. The majority of these were categorized as economic immigrants (91,863) or family class<sup>71</sup> (35,377).<sup>72</sup>

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> UNHCR, 2014, 2015 UNHCR sub regional operations profile – Latin America, UNHCR, 2015.

<sup>62</sup> Hereinafter referred to as DRC.

<sup>63</sup> UNHCR, 2014, Asylum in Brazil. Accessed at [www.acnur.org/t3/fileadmin/Documentos/portugues/Estatisticas/Asylum\\_in\\_Brazil\\_-\\_A\\_statistical\\_review\\_2010-2012.pdf?view=1](http://www.acnur.org/t3/fileadmin/Documentos/portugues/Estatisticas/Asylum_in_Brazil_-_A_statistical_review_2010-2012.pdf?view=1).

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

<sup>65</sup> UNESCO, 2014, Global Flow of Tertiary Students 2012.

<sup>66</sup> United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>67</sup> UNESCO, 2014, Global Flow of Tertiary Students 2012.

<sup>68</sup> World Bank, 2015 Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013 using Migrant Stocks, Host Country Incomes, and Origin Country Incomes.

<sup>69</sup> World Bank, 2014, country desks. Accessed at <http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:22759429~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html>.

<sup>70</sup> UN DESA, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: 2013 revision. The estimates refer to the foreign-born population.

<sup>71</sup> Family class refers to those moving to join family.

<sup>72</sup> Citizenship and Immigration Canada, (CIC) 2014 Quarterly Administrative Data Release. Accessed at: [www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/data-release/2014-Q2/index.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/data-release/2014-Q2/index.asp).

- China (12.8%), the Philippines (16.9%), and India (11.2%) continue to be the leading origin countries for permanent residents to Canada.<sup>73</sup>
- The Philippines (16.9%) was the leading origin country for economic migrants, China (17.5%) for family migrants and Haiti (7.6%) for refugees.<sup>74</sup>

### Trends and characteristics of migration

- Immigrants are over-represented among the older age group.<sup>75</sup>
- More than half of the immigrants in Canada are highly educated (OECD, 2014).<sup>76</sup>
- On average, a higher share of the foreign-born residents has tertiary education relative to the native-born population (11 percentage points).<sup>77</sup>

## 2. Migration by type

### Labour migration

- In 2014, 118,024 migrated under the Temporary Foreign Worker Program. The top five sending countries were: The Philippines (30,193), Mexico (21,842), the United States of America (10,701), Jamaica (9,116) and India (5,906).<sup>78</sup>
- 71 per cent of the foreign born population were in employment.<sup>79</sup>

### Migration for educational purposes

- 194,075 international students were granted residence in 2013, this is an increase on the 177,214 in 2012 (CIC, 2014).<sup>80</sup>
- The largest sending countries of international students were: China (54,313); India (21,482); the Republic

of Korea (13,816); France (10,434) and Saudi Arabia (9,348) (CIC, 2014).<sup>81</sup>

### Forced migration

- 12,763 refugees were granted permanent residence in 2014 (CIC, 2014).<sup>82</sup>
- The top five sending countries for refugee claimants in 2013 were: China (760), Pakistan (630), Colombia (598), the Syrian Arab Republic (495), and Nigeria (470) (CIA, 2014).<sup>83</sup>

## 3. Remittances

- Estimated remittance outflows in 2014 were 23 billion USD in 2014, in 2013 they were 21.9 billion<sup>84</sup> and have remained consistently around this mark since 2010.
- Remittance inflows were an estimated 1.2 billion in 2013 or 0.1 per cent of GDP.<sup>85</sup>

## China

### 1. Recent Migration Trends

#### Stocks

- In 2013, the international migrant stock in China amounted to 848,511, or 0.1 per cent of the total population - unchanged from 2010.<sup>86</sup>
- In 2013, nationals of the following countries constituted the largest stock of the foreign population living in China: the Republic of Korea (222,276); the Philippines (121,320), Brazil (115,347); Indonesia (58,639) and United States of America (42,655).<sup>87</sup>

<sup>73</sup> OECD, 2014, International Migration Outlook 2014.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid.

<sup>78</sup> CIC, 2014, Temporary Foreign Worker Program work permit holders by top 50 countries of citizenship and sign year, 2004 to 2013. Accessed at: [www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/facts2013/temporary/3-3.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/facts2013/temporary/3-3.asp).

<sup>79</sup> OECD, 2014, International Migration Outlook. Accessed at: <http://data.oecd.org/migration/foreign-born-employment.htm#indicator-chart>.

<sup>80</sup> [www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/facts2013/temporary/6-1.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/facts2013/temporary/6-1.asp).

<sup>81</sup> CIC, 2014, International students with permit(s) by sign year. Accessed at: [www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/facts2013/temporary/6-1.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/facts2013/temporary/6-1.asp).

<sup>82</sup> Canada – Permanent and temporary residents, CIC, 2014. Accessed at [www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/data-release/2014-Q2/index.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/data-release/2014-Q2/index.asp).

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 using Migrant Stocks, Host Country Incomes, and Origin Country Incomes (millions of USD) (April 2015 Version).

<sup>85</sup> Ibid.

<sup>86</sup> UN DESA, 2013, Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision. China does not have data on international migrant stocks estimates. This refers to main land China and excludes the special administrative regions of Hong Kong, China and Macao, China.

<sup>87</sup> Migration Profile, Common set of indicators, United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014).

## Flows

- Between 2010 and 2015, net migration was a cumulative total of -1,500,000.<sup>88</sup>

## Emigration

- The number of Chinese overseas has reached 35 million, making it the largest migrant group in the world, according to a report by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.<sup>89</sup>
- In 2013, the largest stocks of Chinese nationals were in Hong Kong, China (2,280,210); United States of America (2,246,840); Republic of Korea (656,846); Japan (655,480), and Canada (639,813) (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>90</sup>
- Chinese migration to Africa is a recent development in Chinese migration flows; in 2013, CASS estimated the current number of Chinese migrants in Africa at 1 million.<sup>91</sup>

## 2. Type of migration

### Labour migration

- In 2010, an estimated 800,000 temporary Chinese migrant workers were employed overseas (China Daily, 2012).<sup>92</sup>
- According to the Ministry of Commerce, in the first six months of 2012 alone, China sent 216,000 people to work abroad, up 2.4 per cent from the previous year.<sup>93</sup>

### Forced migration

- 301,003 refugees and 409 asylum-seekers resided in China as of July 2014, 300,000 of whom are from Viet Nam (UNHCR, 2014).<sup>94</sup>

- China is also a country of origin of refugees – in 2014, there were 205,007 refugees and 25,257 asylums seekers from China worldwide (UNHCR, 2014).

### Student migration

- In 2012, 694,400 students from China went to study outside of China, representing 19.8 per cent of the world's international student population and making China the largest sender of international students (UN DESA, 2014).
- The top countries of destination for Chinese students were: the United States of America (210,452); Japan (96,592); Australia (2,246); United Kingdom (76,913) and the Republic of Korea (43,698) (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>95</sup>

## 3. Remittances

- China is the world's second largest receive of remittances. Estimated inflows into China in 2014 were 64.1 billion USD - an increase of approximately 4.7 billion USD from the estimated 59.4 billion USD in 2013 (World Bank, 2015).<sup>96</sup>
- Estimated Remittance outflows in 2014 were 2.5 billion USD similar to the 2.4 billion USD remitted in 2013 (World Bank, 2015).<sup>97</sup>

## France

### 1. Recent Migration Trends

#### Stocks

- In 2013, the international migrant population<sup>98</sup> was at 7,439,086 or 11.6 per cent of the total population. (UN DESA, 2013).<sup>99</sup>
- As of 2013 the countries constituting the largest stocks of foreign born include: Algeria (1,406,845); Morocco (911,046);

<sup>88</sup> Ibid.

<sup>89</sup> Chinese Academy of Social Sciences report, 2012, Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the United States, 2012.

<sup>90</sup> UN DESA, 2013, Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision.

<sup>91</sup> [www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/idm/workshops/South-South-Migration-2014/South-South-Migration-2014-Presentation-Huiyao-Wang.pdf](http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/idm/workshops/South-South-Migration-2014/South-South-Migration-2014-Presentation-Huiyao-Wang.pdf).

<sup>92</sup> China Daily, 2012, Regulation meant to protect Chinese worker's rights [www.asianewsnet.net/home/news.php?id=34265](http://www.asianewsnet.net/home/news.php?id=34265).

<sup>93</sup> China Daily, 2012, Regulation meant to protect Chinese worker's rights [www.asianewsnet.net/home/news.php?id=34265](http://www.asianewsnet.net/home/news.php?id=34265).

<sup>94</sup> UNHCR, 2015, UNHCR sub regional operations profile – Latin America. Mid-year estimates as at July 2014.

<sup>95</sup> UNESCO, 2014, Global Flow of Tertiary Students, Accessed at / [www.uis.unesco.org/EDUCATION/Pages/international-student-flow-viz.aspx](http://www.uis.unesco.org/EDUCATION/Pages/international-student-flow-viz.aspx).

<sup>96</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013 using Migrant Stocks, Host Country Incomes, and Origin Country Incomes.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid.

<sup>98</sup> International migrant population refers to those that are foreign born.

<sup>99</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision.



Portugal (629,118); Tunisia (382,129) and Italy (361,475) (UNESA, 2014).<sup>100</sup>

## Flows

- On average, 200,000 immigrants arrived each year between 2004 and 2012 (0.3% of the population) (INSEE, 2014).
- In 2012, net migration into France was measured at 649,998 between 2010–2014 (World Bank, 2014).<sup>101</sup>
- The crude net migration rate<sup>102</sup> between 2010 and 2015 was 2.03 (UNESCO, 2013).<sup>103</sup>

## 2. Migration by type

- In 2014, the majority of first permits granted for migration to France were given for family reunification, study purposes or economic reasons.
- Between 2013 and 2014, economic and humanitarian migration saw the largest increases of all other permit categories;<sup>104</sup> 9.7 per cent and 16.9 per cent on the previous year.

## Forced migration

- In 2014, 237,985<sup>105</sup> refugees resided in France (UNCHR, 2014).<sup>106</sup>
- By the end of 2012, Sri Lanka (23,225), Cambodia (12,666), DRC (12,585), the Russian Federation (11,767) and Serbia (11,506) constituted the largest refugee stocks (UN DESA, 2013).<sup>107</sup>
- 65,000 asylum claims were registered in 2013 – making up 15 per cent of all claims within the EU (Eurostat, 2014). 10,470 of the 65,000 asylum claims received positive decisions of either

refugee status or subsidiary protection (Eurostat, 2014).<sup>108</sup>

- In 2013, the largest asylum applications came from the DRC (5,580), UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo<sup>109</sup> (5,550), Russian Federation (5,145), Albania (5,065), and Bangladesh (4,505) (Eurostat, 2013).

## Labour migration

- In 2013, 19,565, migration permits were granted for economic reasons (INSEE, 2014).
- 57.1 per cent of the foreign born population were in employment (OECD, 2013).<sup>110</sup>

## Migration for educational purposes

- In 2012, France housed 271,399 international students, or 7.7 per cent of the international student population (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>111</sup>
- The main countries of origin of foreign students in 2013 were Morocco (28,463); China (25,923); Algeria (21,052); Tunisia (11,576) and Senegal (9,142) (UN DESA, 2013).

## 3. Remittances

- In 2014, estimated remittances from France amounted to 21.3 billion USD, representing an increase from the figure in 2013 which stood at 20.4 billion (World Bank, 2014).<sup>112</sup>
- Estimated remittances inflows to France in 2014 were 24,760 a slight increase on the 23.3 billion in 2013 which represented 0.9 per cent of GDP (World Bank, 2014).<sup>113</sup>

<sup>100</sup> United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>101</sup> World Bank, 2014, Net Migration.

<sup>102</sup> The ratio of net migration during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1,000 inhabitants.

<sup>103</sup> United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>104</sup> Ministry of the Interior, [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Inforessources/Statistiques/Tableaux-statistiques](http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Inforessources/Statistiques/Tableaux-statistiques) Permit categories include: economic; family; student; humanitarian; and diverse.

<sup>105</sup> Mid year figures from July 2014.

<sup>106</sup> [www.unhcr.org/pages/49e48e571e.html](http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e48e571e.html).

<sup>107</sup> United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>108</sup> See: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/5181422/3-24032014-AP-EN.PDF/36a73587-7914-4a51-94a4-8e558a086fba?version=1.0>.

<sup>109</sup> Hereinafter referred to as Kosovo/UNSC 1244.

<sup>110</sup> OECD, 2014: [www.oecd.org/els/mig/keystat.htm](http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/keystat.htm).

<sup>111</sup> UNESCO, 2014, Global Flows of Tertiary-Level Students, UNESCO, 2014.

<sup>112</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013, Host Country Incomes, and Origin Country Incomes.

<sup>113</sup> Ibid.

## Germany

### 1. Recent Migration Trends

#### Stocks

- The international migration stock<sup>114</sup> stood at 9,845,244 in 2013; this amounts to 11.9 per cent of the total population (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>115</sup>
- In 2013, 16.5 million people in the country had a migrant background, amounting to 20.5 per cent of the population (Destatis, 2015).<sup>116</sup>
- Approximately one third of all people with a migrant background were born in Germany (6.0 million) (Destatis, 2015).
- The major countries of origin for people with a migrant background are: the former Soviet Union and its successor states (2.4 million), Turkey (1.5 million) and Poland (1.1 million) (Destatis, 2012).<sup>117</sup>

#### Flows

- According to provisional results from the most recent micro census, 1,226,493 people immigrated to Germany in 2013. This was an increase of 146,000 (13%) from 2012 (Destatis, 2015).<sup>118</sup> The rise in the number of immigrants in 2013 is the fourth consecutive annual rise (OECD, 2013).<sup>119</sup>
- As a result of increasing levels of immigration, particularly from third-country nationals, Germany is now the second most popular destination country globally after the United States.

- In absolute terms, the largest numbers of non-nationals living in the EU on 1 January 2013 were found in Germany (7.7 million persons) (Eurostat, 2014).<sup>120</sup>
- In 2013, most of the non-German immigrants came from European Union countries (727,000), with Poland as the top country of origin (189,000).<sup>121</sup>
- Emigration from Germany was 797,886 leaving net migration at 428,607 (Destatis, 2015).

### 2. Migration by Type

#### Forced migration

- 571,685 refugees resided in Germany as of 2013 (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>122</sup>
- 109,580 asylum applications were registered in 2013 (OECD, 2014).<sup>123</sup>
- The top five countries of origin of asylum-seekers in 2013 were the Russian Federation (14,887), Serbia (and Kosovo/UNSC 1244) (14,853), the Syrian Arab Republic (11,851), Afghanistan (7,735) and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (6,208).
- At 29 per cent, Germany received the largest proportion of all asylum applications in the E28 in 2013 (Eurostat, 2014).<sup>124</sup>

#### Labour migration

- The Federal Employment Agency approved a total of 57,100 work authorisations for non - EU/EFTA nationals in 2013; approximately half were for skilled employment. This is a slight decrease on figures from 2012 in which 60,000 were authorized (OECD, 2014).<sup>125</sup>
- The number of workers from EU28 countries increased by 135,000 persons

<sup>114</sup> This refers to the foreign-born population.

<sup>115</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision. China does not have data on international migrant stocks estimates.

<sup>116</sup> People with a migrant background are those who have immigrated to Germany since 1950, their descendants, and the foreign population. Destatis, 2015, Migration and Integration: [www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/SocietyState/Population/MigrationIntegration/MigrationIntegration.html](http://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/SocietyState/Population/MigrationIntegration/MigrationIntegration.html).

<sup>117</sup> Numbers here refer to stocks of migration: [www.destatis.de/EN/PressServices/Press/pr/2012/12/PE12\\_448\\_122.html](http://www.destatis.de/EN/PressServices/Press/pr/2012/12/PE12_448_122.html).

<sup>118</sup> [www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/SocietyState/Population/Migration/Migration.html](http://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/SocietyState/Population/Migration/Migration.html).

<sup>119</sup> [www.dw.de/oecd-asylum-seekers-and-migrants-increasing-in-germany/a-18103723](http://www.dw.de/oecd-asylum-seekers-and-migrants-increasing-in-germany/a-18103723).

<sup>120</sup> EUROSTAT, 2014, accessed at: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration\\_and\\_migrant\\_population\\_statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics).

<sup>121</sup> [www.dw.de/new-figures-show-immigration-to-germany-is-highest-in-20-years/a-17653135](http://www.dw.de/new-figures-show-immigration-to-germany-is-highest-in-20-years/a-17653135).

<sup>122</sup> UNHCR, 2015, UNHCR subregional operations profile - Northern, Western, Central and Southern Europe.

<sup>123</sup> OECD, 2014, Key Statistics on migration in OECD countries. Accessed at: <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/keystat.htm>.

<sup>124</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/5181422/3-24032014-AP-EN.PDF/36a73587-7914-4a51-94a4-8e558a086fba?version=1.0>.

<sup>125</sup> OECD, 2014, International Migration Outlook 2014.

between 2011 and 2012. The number of workers from third countries rose more slowly – by 37,000 in 2012 and 21,000 in 2013 (OECD, 2014).<sup>126</sup>

- The employment rate amongst immigrants is 68% (OECD, 2014).<sup>127</sup>

### Students

- Germany hosted 206,986 students in 2012. Students from China (18,323); Turkey (12,222); the Russian Federation (10,007); Austria (8,069) and Norway (7,323) formed the largest stocks of international students (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>128</sup>
- 117,576 German students were studying abroad in 2012, making Germany students the fourth most mobile in the world (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>129</sup>

### 3. Remittances

- Estimated remittance outflows from Germany in 2014 stood at 23.7 billion, an increase 22.7 billion in 2013 (World Bank, 2015).<sup>130</sup>
- Estimated remittance inflows into Germany in 2014 were 15.8 billion (World Bank, 2015) consistent with remittance inflows in 2013.<sup>131</sup>

## India

### 1. Recent migration trends

#### Immigration

- The foreign-born population in India amounted to 5,338,486 in 2013, representing 0.4% of the total population (UN DESA, 2013).<sup>132</sup>
- In 2013, Bangladeshi nationals residing in India constituted the single largest stock of international migrants (3,230,025),

followed by Pakistan (1,126,796), Nepal (553,050), Sri Lanka (158,083) and Myanmar (51,529) (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>133</sup>

#### Flows

- Total net migration between 2010 and 2015 was 2,294,000 (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>134</sup>

#### Emigration

- In 2014, India had the world's largest emigrant stock of 14 million people (World Bank, 2014).
- In 2013, the top five countries in which the largest numbers of migrants originating from India reside are the United Arab Emirates (2,895,207); the United States of America (2,060,771); Saudi Arabia (1,395,854); Pakistan (1,395,854) and Nepal (810,172) (UN DESA, 2014).

### 2. Migration by type

#### Labour migration

- In 2012, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCF) countries were the main destinations for Indian workers: United Arab Emirates (141,138); Saudi Arabia (357,503); Oman (84,384); Kuwait (55,868); Bahrain (20,150) and Qatar (63,096).<sup>135</sup>

#### Migration for educational purposes

- In 2012, there were 189,472 Indian students studying abroad. The main countries of destination were: the United States (97,120); United Kingdom (29,713); Australia (11,684); United Arab Emirates (8,247) and Canada (8,142) (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>136</sup>
- The stock of international students in India was 31,500 in 2012. The main countries of origin were: Nepal (5,481); Bhutan (2,274); Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2,131); Malaysia (1,726); Afghanistan (1,599) (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>137</sup>

<sup>126</sup> Ibid.

<sup>127</sup> [www.euractiv.com/sections/global-europe/germany-ranks-second-most-popular-immigration-destination-310486](http://www.euractiv.com/sections/global-europe/germany-ranks-second-most-popular-immigration-destination-310486).

<sup>128</sup> UNESCO, 2014, Global Flow of Tertiary Students.

<sup>129</sup> UNESCO, 2014, Global Flow of Tertiary Students.

<sup>130</sup> World Bank, 2015 Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013.

<sup>131</sup> Ibid.

<sup>132</sup> UN DESA, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: 2013 revision. The estimates refer to the foreign-born population and include the number of refugees, as reported by UNHCR.

<sup>133</sup> United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>134</sup> Ibid.

<sup>135</sup> Ibid.

<sup>136</sup> UNESCO, 2014, Global Flow of Tertiary Level Students. This figure represents tertiary level students only.

<sup>137</sup> Ibid.

## Forced migration

- In 2014, there were 198,665 refugees and 4,718 asylum-seekers in India (UNHCR, 2015).<sup>138</sup>

## 3. Remittances

- India is the largest recipient of global remittances (World Bank, 2015).<sup>139</sup>
- Estimated remittance inflows in 2014 stood at 70.4 billion USD, a marginal increase on the 69.9 billion USD in 2013 which represented 3.7 per cent of GDP (World Bank, 2015).<sup>140</sup>
- Estimated remittance outflows in 2014 were 7.6 billion USD (World Bank, 2015).<sup>141</sup>

## Indonesia

### 1. Recent migration trends

#### Stocks

- The foreign-born population in the country was 295,433 in 2013, accounting for 0.1 per cent of the total population (UN DESA, 2013).<sup>142</sup>
- The five countries from which the largest numbers of migrants originate are: China (63,172); Republic of Korea (27,907); the United Kingdom (27,351); Timor-Leste (19,681); Singapore (19,681) (UN DESA, 2013).<sup>143</sup>

#### Emigration

- The five countries in which the largest numbers of migrants from Indonesia reside are Malaysia (1,051,227); Saudi Arabia (379,632); United Arab Emirates (320,684); Bangladesh (154,945); Singapore (152,681) (UN DESA, 2013).<sup>144</sup>

- Malaysia and Taiwan Province of China have been the main destinations for Indonesian workers for the past two years, with flows to Malaysia at 150,000 in 2013. There has been a sharp drop in the number of Indonesians moving to Saudi Arabia, from 275,000 to 45,000 between 2009 and 2013.

## 2. Migration by type

### Labour migration

- The total outflow of workers to non-OECD countries in 2013 was 468,700, top countries of destination include: Malaysia (150,200); Taiwan Province of China (83,500); Singapore (34,700); Hong Kong, China (41,800); Saudi Arabia (45,400).<sup>145</sup>

### Migration for educational purposes

- The stock of international students in Indonesia was 7,235 in 2012, the majority students came from Timor-Leste and Malaysia (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>146</sup>
- The total number of international students from Indonesia abroad was 34,999 in 2012 (UNESCO).<sup>147</sup> The top five destinations were Australia (9,431); United States (6,907); Malaysia (6,222); Japan (2,213); United Kingdom (1,442).

### Forced migration

- In July, there were 3,830 refugees and 6,286 asylum-seekers in Indonesia (UNHCR, 2015).<sup>148</sup>

## 3. Remittances

- Estimated remittance inflows in 2014 were 8.5 billion USD - an increase on the estimated 7.6 billion in 2013 (World Bank, 2015).<sup>149</sup>
- Estimated remittance inflows in 2014 were 716 million USD (World Bank, 2015).<sup>150</sup>

<sup>138</sup> [www.unhcr.org/pages/49e4876d6.html](http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e4876d6.html).

<sup>139</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013 using Migrant Stocks, Host Country Incomes, and Origin Country Incomes.

<sup>140</sup> Ibid.

<sup>141</sup> Ibid.

<sup>142</sup> UN DESA, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: 2013 revision. The estimates refer to foreign citizens and includes the number of refugees, as reported by UNHCR.

<sup>143</sup> United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>144</sup> Ibid.

<sup>145</sup> OECD, 2015, Building Human Capital through Labor Migration in Asia.

<sup>146</sup> UNESCO, 2014, Global Tertiary Student Flows. This represents the number tertiary level students only.

<sup>147</sup> Ibid.

<sup>148</sup> Mid-year estimates as of July 2014.

<sup>149</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013.

<sup>150</sup> Ibid.

## Italy

### 1. Recent Migration Trends

#### Stocks

- The international migrant stock in the country reached 5,721,457 in 2013 or 9.4 per cent of the total population, an increase on the 7.9 per cent in 2010 (UNESA, 2013).<sup>151</sup>

#### Flows

- In 2013, 307,000 people immigrated to Italy, a decline on the 351,000 people who immigrated in 2012 (ISTAT, 2014).<sup>152</sup>
- Nationals of Romania (58,000), Morocco (20,000), China (17,000) and Ukraine (14,000) for the largest number of arrivals (ISTAT, 2014).<sup>153</sup>
- The fall in immigration and the rise of emigration drove a decrease in net migration from 245,000 in 2012 to 182,000 in 2013 (ISTAT, 2014).<sup>154</sup>
- The share of the foreign population in Italy continues to grow due to natural increases: almost 80,000 foreign children were born in Italy in 2012, which constituted 15 per cent of all registered births (OECD, 2014).<sup>155</sup>

#### Emigration

- In 2013, 126,000 emigrants left the country, an increase on the 106,000 people who emigrated in 2012.
- Emigration flows from Italy have in part replicated immigration flows with the majority of emigrants migrating within the EU. The United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland and France were the top countries of destination for Italian emigrants in 2013 (INSTAT, 2014).
- As of 2013 countries that had the largest stocks of Italian nationals were: Germany (433,127); United States of America (406,190); France (361,475); Canada

(340,444); Switzerland (260,746) (UN DESA, 2013).<sup>156</sup>

### 2. Country of Origin

- In 2013, nationals of the following countries constituted the largest stocks of the foreign born population: Romania (1,008,169); Albania (449,657); Morocco (425,188); Germany (230,610); Ukraine (213,303) (UN DESA, 2013).
- Consistent with previous years, the largest flow of immigrants in 2013 came from the EU, primarily from Romania. Asian nationals made up the second largest flow of immigrants to Italy, followed by African nationals (ISTAT, 2014).

### 3. Migration by Type

- Based on the number of granted permits, family reunification was the main reason for immigration to Italy in 2012 and 2013 (OECD, 2014). However, 2013 saw a decline of 10 per cent in the number of family reunification permits.
- Similarly, there was a decline of 12 per cent in issued study permits and 16.5 per cent for asylum (and other humanitarian reasons) permits (ISTAT, 2014).<sup>157</sup>
- In contrast, in the same period, work permits increased by 19.3 per cent.

#### Forced migration

- 76,263 refugees and 22,200 asylum applications were registered in Italy as of 2014 (UNHCR, 2014).<sup>158, 159</sup>
- Nationals of Eritrea (11,345), Somalia (9,284) and Afghanistan (5,058) constituted the largest number of refugees in 2012 (UN DESA, 2014).

#### Student migration

- Albania (12,452); China (6,216); Romania (5,068); Greece (3,552) and Cameroon

<sup>151</sup> UN DESA, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: 2013 revision.

<sup>152</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision.

<sup>153</sup> ISTAT, 2015, International and internal migration.

<sup>154</sup> Ibid.

<sup>155</sup> OECD, 2014, International Migration Outlook.

<sup>156</sup> United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>157</sup> ISTAT, 2014, Non-EU Citizens holding a residence permit. Accessed at [www.istat.it/en/archive/129859](http://www.istat.it/en/archive/129859).

<sup>158</sup> Data from UNHCR refers to mid year results from July 2014.

<sup>159</sup> UNHCR, 2015, Subregional operations profile – Northern, Western, Southern and Central Europe.

(2,501) were the largest senders of international student to Italy in 2012 (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>160</sup>

- Italy was host to 77,732 students in 2012, 2.2 per cent of the global international student population.
- 51,236 Italian students studied abroad in 2012, 1.5 per cent of the global international student population. The top destinations for Italian students in 2012 were the United Kingdom (7,930); Austria (7,206); France (6,723); Germany (5,356) and the United States (4,149) (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>161</sup>

#### 4. Remittances

- Estimated remittance outflows in 2014 stood at 16 billion USD – an increase on the 15 billion in 2013 (World Bank, 2015).<sup>162</sup>
- Estimates for remittance inflows in 2014 were 7.4 billion or 0.4 per cent of GDP (World Bank, 2015).<sup>163</sup>

## Japan

### 1. Recent migration trends

#### Stocks

- In 2013, the number of foreign citizens in Japan amounted to 2,437,169 or 1.9 per cent of Japan's total population, 1.6 per cent increase compared to 2012 (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>164</sup>
- Top 5 countries of origin were: Republic of Korea (699,290); China (655,480); Brazil (365,857); Philippines (226,179); Peru (68,642) (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>165</sup>

#### Flows

- Total net migration estimates from 2010–2015 put net migration at 350,000 (UN DESA, 2013).<sup>166</sup>

## 2. Migration by type

### Labour migration

- In 2012, there were 682,000 foreign workers in the country: 124,000 worked in professional or technical fields; 309,000 were permanent residents or of Japanese descents; 108,000 were foreign students engaged in part-time jobs and 141,000 were technical interns (OECD, 2014).<sup>167</sup>

### Migration for educational purposes

- In 2013, there were 150,617 foreign students in Japan. The top origin countries for international students were China (96,592); Republic of Korea (24,171); Viet Nam (4,047); Thailand (2,476) and Malaysia (2,400) (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>168</sup>

### Migration for family reunification

- In 2013, there were 122,155 foreign nationals accompanying their families, representing a 1.2 per cent increase compared to 2012.<sup>169</sup>

### Forced migration

- In 2014, 2,646 and 7,950 asylum-seekers resided in Japan (UNHCR, 2014).<sup>170</sup>

## 3. Remittances

- In 2014, estimated remittance outflows from Japan were 8.8 billion USD, representing a marginal increase in the estimated 8.4 billion USD in 2013 (World Bank, 2015).<sup>171</sup>
- Estimated remittance inflows in 2014 were 3.7 billion USD, an increase on the 2.3 billion USD in 2013 (World Bank, 2015).<sup>172</sup>

<sup>160</sup> UNESCO, 2014 Global Flow of Tertiary – Level Students 2012.

<sup>161</sup> Ibid.

<sup>162</sup> World Bank, 2015 Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2013 using Migrant Stocks, Host Country Incomes, and Origin Country Incomes.

<sup>163</sup> Ibid.

<sup>164</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision. The estimates refer to foreign citizens.

<sup>165</sup> Ibid.

<sup>166</sup> Migration Profile, Common set of indicators, United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014).

<sup>167</sup> OECD, 2014, International Migration Outlook.

<sup>168</sup> UNESCO, 2014.

<sup>169</sup> OECD, 2014, International Migration Outlook.

<sup>170</sup> UNHCR, 2014. Mid-year estimates as of July 2014.

<sup>171</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013.

<sup>172</sup> Ibid.

## Republic of Korea

### 1. Recent migration trends

#### Stocks

- In 2013, the number of foreign citizens residing in the Republic of Korea<sup>173</sup> stood at 1,232,220 (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>174</sup>

#### Flows

- Net migration from 2010–2015 is an estimate of 300,000 (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>175</sup>
- Net migration was positive migration in all the age groups. Migrants in their twenties accounted for 37.1 per cent of the total international migrants (Statistics Korea, 2013).<sup>176</sup>

### 2. Country of origin

- Chinese migrants make up the largest share of foreign citizens in the Republic of Korea (656,846), followed nationals of Viet Nam (122,449); the United States of America (71,817); the Philippines (49,273) and Thailand (34,372) (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>177</sup>

### 3. Migration by type

#### Labour migration

- Labour migrants made up 59 per cent of the foreign inflow in 2013 (OECD, 2014).<sup>178</sup>
- The stock of labour migrants fell by 65,400 during 2012 to 529,700, mainly due to fewer working visit holders whose numbers fell by 64,600 as they transitioned to other statuses (OECD, 2014).<sup>179</sup>
- The stock of unskilled workers admitted through bilateral agreements in 2012 was 230,000; almost three-quarters of them worked for manufacturing.

Vietnamese were the largest group as of December in 2013 (OECD, 2014).<sup>180</sup>

- The majority of migrant workers in the Republic of Korea are unskilled workers, whereas skilled workers account for a tiny fraction of the foreign labour force (6.8%) (Korea Institute for International Economic Policy).<sup>181</sup>

#### Migration for educational purposes

- There were 59,572 international students in the Republic of Korea, a 43,698, Chinese students formed a substantial majority. The second largest national group was formed of students from Mongolia (2,618); Viet Nam (1,867), the United States (1,195) and Japan (1,107) (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>182</sup>
- Foreign Students accounted for 14 per cent of the foreign inflow in 2013 (OECD, 2014).<sup>183</sup>
- 123,674 Korean students studied abroad in 2012 (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>184</sup>

#### Migration to accompany or join others

- Family members accounted for 15 per cent of the foreign inflow in 2013 (OECD, 2014).<sup>185</sup>

#### Forced migration

- In 2014, 1,155 refugees and 677 asylum-seekers were recorded in the Republic of Korea (UNHCR, 2014).<sup>186</sup>

### 4. Remittances

- Estimated inflows into the Republic of Korea in 2014 and 2013 were 6.4 billion USD (World Bank, 2015).<sup>187</sup>
- Estimated Remittance outflows in 2014 were 5.8 billion USD analogous to the 5.3 billion USD remitted in 2013 (World Bank, 2015).<sup>188</sup>

<sup>173</sup> The Republic of Korea will be shorten to Korea hereafter.

<sup>174</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013). This sum refers to foreign citizens.

<sup>175</sup> United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>176</sup> Statistics Korea, International Migration Statistics in 2013. <http://kostat.go.kr/portal/english/news/1/22/2/index.board>.

<sup>177</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision.

<sup>178</sup> OECD, 2014, International Migration Outlook.

<sup>179</sup> Ibid.

<sup>180</sup> Ibid.

<sup>181</sup> Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, World Economy Update. [www.kiep.go.kr/eng/publications/pub02\\_view.jsp?page=7&no=185698&sCate=013001&sSubCate=&field=&text=](http://www.kiep.go.kr/eng/publications/pub02_view.jsp?page=7&no=185698&sCate=013001&sSubCate=&field=&text=)

<sup>182</sup> UNESCO, 2014, Global Flow of Tertiary Students 2012.

<sup>183</sup> OECD, International Migration Outlook 2014.

<sup>184</sup> UNESCO, 2014, Global Flow of Tertiary Students 2012.

<sup>185</sup> Ibid.

<sup>186</sup> UNHCR, 2014, Mid-year estimates as of July 2014.

<sup>187</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013.

<sup>188</sup> Ibid.

## Mexico

### 1. Recent trends in Migration

#### Stocks

- In 2013, the international migrant stock in Mexico amounted to 1,103,460 million, or 0.9 per cent of the total population, a marginal increase on the 0.5 per cent total in 2010 (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>189</sup>

#### Flows

- In 2012, nationals from the following countries constituted the largest flows of the foreign population: United States (42,000); Cuba (19,000), Colombia (15,000); the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (13,000) and Spain (11,000) (OECD, 2014).
- Between 2010–2014 net migration was a cumulative total of -1,200,191 (World Bank, 2014).<sup>190</sup>
- Net migration since 2010 has hovered around the 0 mark as the rates of emigration out of Mexico have slowed and return migration increased (Migration Policy, 2013).<sup>191</sup>

#### Emigration

- In 2013, the largest stocks of Mexican nationals were in the United States (12,950,828); Canada (69,982); Spain (47,441); Guatemala (16,716) and Bolivia (16,193) (UN DESA, 2014).
- One in ten Mexican citizens resides in the USA (Migration Policy, 2013).<sup>192</sup>

#### Trends and characteristics of migration in Mexico

- The rate of immigration flows of Mexicans into the USA has begun to slow down.
- Mexico has increasingly become a transit country in recent years. The Mexican southern border with Guatemala has become the key crossing point for migrants coming from Central and South America, most of them in transit towards the United States (IOM, 2014).

### 2. Country of origin

- In 2013, nationals of the United States (848,576), Guatemala (40,609); Spain (21,700); Colombia (16,005) and Argentina (15,746) constituted the largest stock of foreign nationals (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>193</sup>

### 3. Types of Migration

- Amongst the inflow of 19,500 permanent foreigners to Mexico in 2012, labour migrants accounted for 34 per cent (OECD, 2014).<sup>194</sup>
- Temporary migration flows in 2012 equalled 40,600 new immigrants, a decline on the 41,000 in 2011.

#### Forced migration

- 1,831 refugees and 2,192 asylum-seekers resided in Mexico as of 2014 (UNHCR, 2015).<sup>195</sup>
- Nationals of Honduras (529) constituted the largest number of asylum-seekers in 2013, followed by El Salvador (308); Cuba (101); India (87) and Guatemala (46) (OECD, 2014).
- There has been a steady increase in the number of asylum-seekers in Mexico since 2011; with Honduras and El Salvador consistently the largest senders of asylum-seekers (OECD, 2014).<sup>196</sup>

#### Student migration

- 26,866 students from Mexico went to study outside of Mexico, representing 0.8 per cent of the world's international student population (UNESCO, 2014).
- The top countries of destination for Mexican students were: the United States (13,456); Spain (2,542); France (2,246); Germany and the United Kingdom (1,519) (UNESCO, 2014).<sup>197</sup>

<sup>189</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision. The estimates refer to the foreign-born population and the number of refugees, as reported by UNHCR.

<sup>190</sup> World Bank, 2014, Net migration.

<sup>191</sup> [www.migrationpolicy.org/article/mexico-new-migration-narrative](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/mexico-new-migration-narrative).

<sup>192</sup> [www.migrationpolicy.org/article/mexico-new-migration-narrative](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/mexico-new-migration-narrative).

<sup>193</sup> United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>194</sup> OECD, 2014, International Migration Outlook.

<sup>195</sup> UNHCR, 2015, UNHCR sub regional operations profile – Latin America. Mid-year estimates as of July 2014.

<sup>196</sup> OECD, 2014, International Migration Outlook.

<sup>197</sup> UNESCO, 2014, Global Flow of Tertiary Students.



## 4. Remittances

- Estimated remittances inflows in 2014 were 24.8 billion or just under 2 per cent of total GDP (World Bank, 2015), making Mexico the third largest receiver of global remittances in 2014.
- In 2014, the United States of America was the largest sender of remittances to Mexico, the remittance corridor from the United States to Mexico is the largest remittance corridor in the world (World Bank, 2015).<sup>198</sup>

## Russian Federation

### 1. Recent Migration Trends

#### Stocks

- In 2013, the international migrant stock was 11 million, constituting 7.7 per cent of the total population (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>199</sup>
- The Russian Federation has the second highest international migrant population in the world; second to the United States of America (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>200</sup>

#### Flows

- Net migration to the Russian Federation was about 295,000 in both 2012 and 2013, (UN DESA, 2014).
- Permanent immigration to the Russian Federation has been increasing in recent years, from 418,000 in 2012 to 482,000 in 2013 (OECD, 2014).<sup>201</sup>
- Emigration has also been increasing; from 33,500 in 2011 to 123,000 in 2012 and 182,000 in 2013. (OECD, 2014).<sup>202, 203</sup>

## 2. Country of Origin

- The countries from which the largest numbers of migrants originate include: Ukraine (2.9 million), Kazakhstan (2.4 million); Uzbekistan (1.1 million); Azerbaijan (743,111) and Belarus (740,148) (UN DESA, 2014).<sup>204</sup>
- The top five countries of origin accounting for two-thirds of all temporary and permanent permits in 2013 were: Ukraine and Uzbekistan (about 15%), Armenia (14%), Kazakhstan (about 12%) and Tajikistan (11%) (OECD, 2014).<sup>205</sup>
- Amongst non-CIS206 countries the leading countries of origin granted work permits were China (over 90,000), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (over 30,000) and Turkey (which increased from 26,000 in 2012 to 34,000 in 2013).

### 3. Migration by type

- In 2012 and 2013 the Russian authorities issued about 350,000 temporary and permanent residence permits,<sup>207</sup> one fourth more than 2011 (OECD, 2014).<sup>208</sup>
- The stock of residence permit holders increased 26 per cent in 2012, to 653,000, and a further 13 per cent in 2013, to 740 000.<sup>209</sup>

#### Labour migrant

- Migration to the Russian Federation is largely temporary. 2.1 million temporary migrant workers entered the Russian Federation in 2011, 2.7 million in 2012 and 2.9 million in 2013. Of these, 1.4 million received regular work permits in each year and the remainder were issued patents (OECD, 2014).<sup>210</sup>

<sup>198</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 (millions of USD).

<sup>199</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision.

<sup>200</sup> Ibid.

<sup>201</sup> OECD (2014). International Migration Report, 2014.

<sup>202</sup> Ibid.

<sup>203</sup> This partially reflects a change in Rosstat methodology: since 2011, temporary migrants whose residence lasts for more than nine months are included in immigration statistics and considered as emigrants when their registration period expires.

<sup>204</sup> Ibid.

<sup>205</sup> Ibid.

<sup>206</sup> Commonwealth of Independent States: Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; the Republic of Moldova; Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Ukraine and Turkmenistan are founding states but not official members.

<sup>207</sup> The Russian Federation provides either temporary or residence permits for work, or patents which give migrants a license to work for private households. Patents are issued to nationals of countries with visa-free entry.

<sup>208</sup> Ibid.

<sup>209</sup> OECD (2014). International Migration Report.

<sup>210</sup> Licenses for work in private households, issued to nationals of countries with visa-free entry.

- Outside the quota system for visa-free country nationals, work permits are issued for selected professions and highly skilled specialists. 129,000 were issued for professions in 2013, up from 44,000 in 2012. 26,000 were issued for highly skilled specialists, up from 12,000 in 2012.

#### Migration for educational purposes

- The stock of foreign students at Russian Universities has been increasing – up by 7 per cent during the 2012–2013 academic year, to 172,000. Three quarters were citizens of CIS countries, mainly Kazakhstan (34,000), Belarus (26,000), Turkmenistan (12,000), Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan (11,000 each).
- China remains the main non-CIS country of origin for foreign students.

#### Forced migration

- In 2014, there were 5,135 refugees, 13,770 asylum-seekers, and 178,000 stateless persons residing in the Russian Federation (UNHCR, 2014).<sup>211</sup> The total stock of refugees from the Russian Federation was at 74,954 in 2014, and 26,655 asylum-seekers (UNHCR, 2014).<sup>212</sup>

#### 4. Remittances

- The Russian Federation is the largest source of remittances to countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (World Bank, 2014).<sup>213</sup>
- Estimated remittance outflows in 2014 were 21.3 billion and in 2013 were 23.5 billion, continuing the trend of increasing remittance outflows. (World Bank, 2015).<sup>214</sup>
- Estimate for 2014 put the figure for remittances inflows at 7.1 billion, an increase on 6.8 billion in 2013 (World Bank, 2015).<sup>215</sup>

<sup>211</sup> UNHCR, 2014, UNHCR sub-regional operations profile – Eastern Europe.

<sup>212</sup> UNHCR, 2014, Mid – Year Trends.

<sup>213</sup> World Bank, 2014.

<sup>214</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013.

<sup>215</sup> Ibid.

## Saudi Arabia

### 1. Recent Migration Trends

#### Stocks

- In 2013, the international migrant stock was estimated at 9,060,433 or 31.4 per cent of the total population. This represents an increase from the 8,429,983 (30.9%) in 2010.<sup>216</sup>
- Three quarters of migrants were male in 2013, consistent with trends in the division of sexes amongst the foreign population in Saudi Arabia.<sup>217</sup>

#### Flows

- Total net migration in the period 2010–2015 was 300,000; an increase on the period 2005–2010 in which total net migration was 157,000.<sup>218</sup>

### 2. Country of origin

- The nationalities that constitute the largest stocks of foreign nationals include: India (1,761,857); Pakistan (1,319,607); Bangladesh (1,309,004); Egypt (1,298,388); and the Philippines (1,028,802).<sup>219</sup>

### 3. Migration by type

#### Labour migration

- In January 2013, before the start of the correction campaign,<sup>220</sup> 6,026,583 non-nationals were economically active, of which 6,003,616 were employed.<sup>221</sup>
- In 2013, the foreign population made up 56.5 per cent of the total employed population.<sup>222</sup>

<sup>216</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision. The estimates refer to foreign citizens and includes the number of refugees, as reported by UNHCR.

<sup>217</sup> Ibid.

<sup>218</sup> United Nations, DESA-Population Division and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>219</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision.

<sup>220</sup> A campaign to correct the legal status of migrants and deport those without documentation to reside in the Kingdom.

<sup>221</sup> European University Institute (EUI) and Gulf Research Center (GRC), 2013 Demography, Migration and Labour Markets in Saudi Arabia, EUI and GRC, 2014.

<sup>222</sup> European University Institute and Gulf Research Centre (2014). Demography, Migration and Labour Markets in Saudi Arabia, available at [http://gulfmigration.eu/media/pubs/exno/GLMM\\_EN\\_2014\\_01.pdf](http://gulfmigration.eu/media/pubs/exno/GLMM_EN_2014_01.pdf).

- Non-nationals are concentrated in the private sector - in 2011, 99 per cent of the employed foreign population was employed within the private sector.<sup>223</sup>
- In 2013, foreign labourers were concentrated in the sectors of construction (26.5%); retail and wholesale (22.3%), and the private households sector (15%).

#### Student migration

- In the academic year of 2011–2012 the number of Saudi students abroad was reported to be 174,645. The United States of America (22,270); the United Kingdom (10,115); Australia (5,886); Jordan (2,900); Bahrain (1,073) were the top five destinations of study.
- Yemen (4,154); the Syrian Arab Republic (2,002); Egypt (1,802); Pakistan (1,594), and Occupied Palestinian Territory (1,578) were the top five sending countries of international students into Saudi Arabia.

#### Forced migration

- In 2014, 565 refugees, 99 asylum-seekers and 70,000 stateless persons were resident in Saudi Arabia.<sup>224</sup>

#### Irregular migration

- In 2012, Saudi authorities estimated that up to 5 million migrants had irregular status.<sup>225</sup>
- Between 2011 and 2014, 534,659 deportations were carried out.<sup>226</sup>

#### 4. Remittances

- Remittance outflows in 2014 were an estimated 44.5 billion, an increase from 2013 figures which were an estimated 41.5 billion.<sup>227</sup>
- Remittance inflows in 2014 were an estimated 272 million; 0.0 per cent of GDP in 2013.<sup>228</sup>

- India and Pakistan were the top three beneficiaries of remittances sent from Saudi Arabia (World Bank, 2015).<sup>229</sup>

## South Africa

### 1. Recent Migration Trends

#### Stocks and trends

- South Africa is a main migrant destination in the region. In 2013, the foreign born population was 2,399,230 or 4.5 per cent of the total population.<sup>230</sup>

#### Flows

- In 2013, 101,910 temporary and 6,801 permanent residence permits were approved.<sup>231</sup>
- Net migration in 2012 was minus 100,000.<sup>232</sup>

### 2. Country of Origin

- Nationals of Mozambique (462,412); Zimbabwe (358,109); Lesotho (310,925); United Kingdom (305,660) and Namibia (129,488) constitute the largest stocks of the foreign born population.<sup>233</sup>

### 3. Types of migration

#### Temporary Residence Permits

- In 2013, the number of Temporary Residence Permits (TRPs) issued was 101,910 - a decline on the 141,550 issued in 2012. Fluctuations mostly due to the processing procedures and regulations in place at the time of considering the applications.<sup>234</sup>
- The highest proportion of TRPs were issued for visitors (32.5%) followed by work permits (23.6%). Relatives' permits

<sup>223</sup> Ibid.

<sup>224</sup> UNCHR (2014), UNHCR subregional operations profile – Middle East, (mid-year estimates).

<sup>225</sup> European University Institute and Gulf Research Center (2014), Demography, Migration and Labour Markets in Saudi Arabia.

<sup>226</sup> Ibid.

<sup>227</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013.

<sup>228</sup> Ibid.

<sup>229</sup> European University Institute and Gulf Research Center (2014), Demography, Migration and Labour Markets in Saudi Arabia.

<sup>230</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013). The estimates refer to the foreign-born population and includes the number of refugees, as reported by UNHCR.

<sup>231</sup> Statistics South Africa, 2014.

<sup>232</sup> World Bank, 2014, Net Migration.

<sup>233</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

<sup>234</sup> Statistics South Africa, 2014, Documented Immigrants in South Africa: 2013.

made up 23.4 per cent of permits issued, whilst 15.1 per cent 1.9 per cent and 1.4 per cent were study, business and medical treatment permits, respectively.<sup>235</sup>

- In 2013, the highest numbers of TRPs were issued to nationals from the following ten countries: Zimbabwe (18.5%); Nigeria (10.1%); India (7.7%); China (6.7%); Pakistan (5.6%); Bangladesh (4.0%); United Kingdom (3.8%); the DRC (2.7%); Lesotho (2.7%); and Angola (2.5%).<sup>236</sup>
- Of the 101,910 recipients in 2013, 45.1 per cent were non-Africans nationals and 54.9 per cent were from Africa. The recipients came mainly from the Southern African Development Community<sup>237</sup> (34.0%) and Asia (27.1%).<sup>238</sup>

#### Permanent Residence Permits

- The number of Permanent Residence Permits (PRPs) issues in 2013 was 6,801 representing an increase from 2012 when only 1,283 were issued.<sup>239</sup>
- More than half (58.3%) of the issued PRPs were for family reunification. Work and refugee statuses made up 31.6 per cent and 5.5 per cent of total PRPs, respectively.
- In 2013, the ten leading countries for the PRP were: Zimbabwe (28,5%); DRC (8,6%); India (7,4%); Nigeria (6,9%); China (5,4%); United Kingdom (3,8%); Lesotho (3,1%); Pakistan (2,9%); Germany (2,8%); and Cameroon (2,4%).<sup>240</sup>

#### Study migration

- In 2012, South Africa hosted 70,428 international students; the majority were nationals of Zimbabwe (23,273); Namibia

(6,821); Lesotho (4,047); Swaziland (3,951); and Botswana (3,741).<sup>241</sup>

#### Forced migration

- South Africa continues to be a major destination for asylum-seekers, as well as migrants and others seeking better economic and social opportunities.
- There are approximately 65,000 recognized refugees in South Africa. Many of them have been there for years. In addition, at the end of 2013, there were 230,000 asylum-seekers awaiting decisions.
- The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers in South Africa are from the DRC, Somalia, Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Zimbabwe.<sup>242</sup>

#### 4. Remittances

- Remittance outflows in 2014 were an estimated 2.3 billion remaining consistent with 2013 estimates.<sup>243</sup>
- In 2014, remittances inflows were an estimated 1 billion or approximately, a slight increase from the 971 billion remitted in 2013.<sup>244</sup>

### Turkey

#### 1. Recent Migration Trends

##### Stocks

- The foreign born population in Turkey has been steadily increasing since the start of the millennium; from 1,263,140 in 2000 to 1,713,454 in 2010, to 1,864,889 in 2013.<sup>245</sup> This is indicative of Turkey's shift from a transit and emigration country to a destination country.<sup>246</sup>

<sup>235</sup> Ibid.

<sup>236</sup> Ibid.

<sup>237</sup> Southern African Development Community consists of the following 15 countries: Angola; Botswana; DRC; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; South Africa; Swaziland; United Republic of Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe.

<sup>238</sup> Statistics South Africa, 2014, Documented Immigrants in South Africa: 2013.

<sup>239</sup> Ibid.

<sup>240</sup> Ibid.

<sup>241</sup> UNESCO (2014), Global Flows of Tertiary- Level Students 2012.

<sup>242</sup> UNHCR (2015), UNHCR country operations profile – South Africa.

<sup>243</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013.

<sup>244</sup> Ibid.

<sup>245</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision.

<sup>246</sup> The estimates refer to the foreign-born population and the number of refugees, as reported by UNHCR.

- As of 2013, the foreign born population constituted 2.5 per cent of the total population.<sup>247</sup>

#### Flows

- Total net migration in 2013 was 350,000.<sup>248</sup>
- In 2010, there were 177,000 residence permit holders, and by 2012 the number reached 267,300 persons.<sup>249</sup> Most residence permits were granted for the purposes of family reunification, a smaller share of permits was granted on the grounds of work or study.<sup>250</sup>

#### Emigration

- The top five countries of destination for Turkish nationals based on the stock of international migrants residing in the country are Germany (1,543,787); France (259,514); the Netherlands (203,483); Austria (165,206) and the United States of America (106,805).<sup>251</sup>
- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of contract workers sent abroad by the Turkish Employment Agency (TEA) increased from 53,800 to 67,000 persons, before falling to 55,400 in 2013. Most workers were in the Middle East (the largest contingent in Iraq), followed by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).<sup>252</sup>

## 2. Country of Origin of Immigrants

- In 2013, nationals of Bulgaria (712,013); Germany (405,056); Serbia (109,701); Greece (87,690) and Montenegro (54,850) constituted the largest stock of foreign nationals.<sup>253</sup>

## 3. Migration by type

#### Labour migration

- In 2013, the number of work permits issued rose by 42 per cent, to 45,850.<sup>254</sup>
- In 2012, 32,850 residence permits were granted to non-nationals as first or renewed permits for work - nearly 30 per cent more compared with 2011.

#### Migration for educational purposes

- In 2013, Azerbaijan (3,668); Turkmenistan (2,970); Iran (Islamic Republic of) (1,305) and Bulgaria (1,231) were the largest senders of international students into Turkey.<sup>255</sup>

#### Forced migration

- The number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Turkey in 2015 is expected to rise to nearly 1.9 million, including 1.7 million Syrian refugees.<sup>256</sup>
- In 2014, Turkey experienced an increase in asylum applications from Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.<sup>257</sup>
- In addition to the refugee population there were 66,574 asylum-seekers, and 780 stateless persons residing in Turkey in 2014.<sup>258</sup>
- Turkey also experiences reversed forced migration flows; in 2014, 65,900 refugees, 10,252 asylum-seekers originated from Turkey.

## 4. Remittances

- Remittance outflows from Turkey were an estimated 4.4 billion in 2014, a slight increase on the 4.3 billion in 2013.<sup>259</sup>
- Estimated remittance inflows into Turkey in 2014 were 1.1 billion (World Bank, 2015);<sup>260</sup> consistent with the estimated sum in 2013.

<sup>247</sup> Ibid.

<sup>248</sup> UN DESA and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>249</sup> International Migration Report, 2014, OECD, 2014.

<sup>250</sup> Ibid.

<sup>251</sup> See note 244.

<sup>252</sup> OECD (2014), International Migration Report.

<sup>253</sup> UN DESA and UNICEF (2014). Migration Profiles - Common Set of Indicators.

<sup>254</sup> OECD (2014), International Migration Report.

<sup>255</sup> UN DESA, 2013 Revision.

<sup>256</sup> UNHCR (2015), UNHCR country operations profile – Turkey.

<sup>257</sup> Ibid.

<sup>258</sup> Ibid.

<sup>259</sup> World Bank, 2015, Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013.

<sup>260</sup> Ibid.

## United Kingdom

### 1. Recent migration trends

#### Stocks

- The United Kingdom is the sixth country of destination of international migrants in absolute terms, after the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Germany, Saudi Arabia and Canada.
- In 2013, the foreign-born population in the United Kingdom amounted to 7.8 million, or 12.4 per cent of the United Kingdom's total population. This represents an increase of over 50 per cent between 1993 and 2013.<sup>261</sup>
- During the same period, the share of foreign citizens also increased - from 3.6 to 7.9 per cent.<sup>262</sup>

#### Flows

- In 2014, immigration was estimated at 583,000; an increase of 81,000 from the previous year.<sup>263</sup>
- In the same year, net migration was estimated at 260,000, representing an increase on the 182,000 at the end of 2013. The figure was driven by increasing immigration and not decreasing emigration.<sup>264</sup>

#### Trends/changes in the nature of migration in the United Kingdom

- In 2014, 47 per cent of immigration into the United Kingdom came from outside the EU, 39 per cent from the EU (excluding the United Kingdom), and 14 per cent was given by returning British citizens.<sup>265</sup>
- Labour was the main reason given for migration to the United Kingdom, second to study.
- Applications for asylum typically account for 5 per cent of long-term inflows of immigrants.<sup>266</sup>

## 2. Changing nature of country of origin

### EU migration

- Net migration of EU citizens rose in 2014; from 106,000 in 2013 to 142,000 in 2014.<sup>267</sup>
- The United Kingdom Identity and Passport Service (IPS) estimates show that 52 per cent of total EU immigration in 2014 was accounted for by citizens of EU15, 31 per cent by citizens of EU8, and 15 per cent by citizens of EU2.<sup>268</sup>
- In 2014, the largest share of nationalities to apply for National Insurance Numbers (NINs) were from Romania, Poland, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria, India, Portugal, France and Hungary.

### Non EU Citizens

- Immigration of non-EU citizens increased to 272,000 in 2014 from 242,000 in 2013. This ends a recent decline since the year ending September 2011.<sup>269</sup>
- In 2013, Indians made up 9.4 per cent of the foreign born population, making India the most common country of birth amongst the foreign born population,<sup>270</sup> followed by Poland (8.7%); Pakistan (6.4%); Ireland (5.1%) and Germany (4.0%).<sup>271</sup>

## 3. Migration by type

### Labour migration

- In 2014, 247,000 people immigrated to the United Kingdom for work-related reasons, this is an increase from the 202,000 in 2013 and is now higher than the previous peak in 2005.<sup>272</sup>
- This increase has been driven by increases in immigration of EU15, EU2 and non-EU citizens for work - the latter two being statistically significant increases.
- The number of work visas granted to individuals applying from outside the

<sup>261</sup> United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: the 2013 revision.

<sup>262</sup> Migration Observatory (2014) Migrants in the UK: An Overview, available at: [www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/migobs/Migrants%20in%20the%20UK-Overview\\_0.pdf](http://www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/migobs/Migrants%20in%20the%20UK-Overview_0.pdf)

<sup>263</sup> Office for National Statistics (ONS). All data from ONS, 2014 for the year 2014 is from June 2013-June 2014.

<sup>264</sup> Ibid.

<sup>265</sup> Ibid.

<sup>266</sup> Ibid.

<sup>267</sup> Ibid.

<sup>268</sup> ONS, 2014. First 15 EU member states (EU15), the 8 Central and Eastern European countries that joined in 2004 (EU8) and Bulgaria and Romania which joined in 2007 (EU2).

<sup>269</sup> Ibid.

<sup>270</sup> Migration Observatory (2014): Migrants in the UK: An Overview, available at [www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/migobs/Migrants%20in%20the%20UK-Overview\\_0.pdf](http://www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/migobs/Migrants%20in%20the%20UK-Overview_0.pdf).

<sup>271</sup> Ibid.

<sup>272</sup> UNESCO (2014) Global Flow of Tertiary Students, UNESCO, 2014.

United Kingdom continued to rise. The increase in work-related visas was largely accounted for by higher numbers of skilled workers, and those entering with Youth Mobility or Temporary Worker permits.

### Student migration

- The overall number has steadily declined and recently levelled to 176,000 in 2014. IPS estimates show that over 70 per cent of long-term immigrants to the United Kingdom for study are non-EU citizens.<sup>273</sup>
- In 2012, the United Kingdom hosted 11 per cent of the world's international students or 427,686 students - the second largest share of mobile students anywhere in the world.<sup>274</sup>
- At 76,913 students, China was the biggest sender of international students to the United Kingdom, followed by India (29,713); Nigeria (17,542); Germany (15,810) and Ireland (14,996).<sup>275</sup>

### Family reunification

- 84,000 people arrived in the United Kingdom to accompany or/join others; 66 per cent were non-EU citizens while 20 per cent were EU citizens.<sup>276</sup>

### Forced migration

- 126,005 refugees resided in the United Kingdom by mid-2014.<sup>277</sup>
- There were 24,300 asylum applications in the year ending in September 2014, an increase of 2 per cent compared with the previous 12 months (23,800), but low relative to the 2002 peak (84,100).<sup>278</sup>
- The largest number of asylum applicants in 2014 came from nationals of Eritrea (2,932), Pakistan (2,891), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (1,999) and the Syrian Arab Republic (1,802).

### Remittances

- In 2014, recorded remittances outflows from the United Kingdom amounted to 25 billion; this is a decline on a peak of 23.9 billion in 2013.<sup>279</sup>
- Estimated inflows of remittance into the United Kingdom in 2014 were 1.8 billion or 0.1 per cent of GDP.<sup>280</sup>

## United States

### 1. Recent Migration Trends

#### Stocks

- The foreign-born population residing in the United States in 2013 was 45.7 million – 14.3 per cent of the total population.<sup>281</sup>
- In 2013, Mexicans made up the largest share of the foreign-born population (12,950,828) followed by: China (2,246,840); India (2,060,771); Philippines (1,998,932) and Puerto Rico (1,685,015).<sup>282</sup>

#### Flows

- In 2014, net migration was estimated at 995,994.<sup>283</sup>
- The leading countries of birth of new Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) were Mexico (14% of total); China (7.2%); and India (6.9%).<sup>284</sup>
- In 2013, a total of 990,553 persons became LPRs. The majority of these new LPRs (54%) were granted to those already in the United States.

### 2. Migration by type

#### Labour migration

<sup>279</sup> World Bank, 2015 Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013.

<sup>280</sup> Ibid.

<sup>281</sup> United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013) Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision.

<sup>282</sup> Ibid.

<sup>283</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2014. Estimates are based on the 2010 Census. Source: United States Census Bureau, 2014. Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014, U.S. Census Bureau, 2014. Accessed at <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>.

<sup>284</sup> US Department of Homeland Security, US Lawful Permanent Residence: 2013, DHS. Accessed at [www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois\\_lpr\\_fr\\_2013.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois_lpr_fr_2013.pdf).

<sup>273</sup> Ibid.

<sup>274</sup> UNESCO (2014), Global Flow of Tertiary Students, UNESCO, 2014.

<sup>275</sup> Ibid.

<sup>276</sup> See note 265.

<sup>277</sup> UNHCR (2015) Mid-Year Trends 2014, available at <http://unhcr.org/54aa91d89.html>.

<sup>278</sup> Ibid.

- In 2013, 2,996,743 permits were issued to temporary workers and their families; representing 4.9 per cent of all non-immigrant admissions – a slight decrease relative to 2012.<sup>285</sup>

#### Student migration

- In 2012, the USA hosted 18 per cent of all international students making it the most popular destination for international study.<sup>286</sup>
- A total of 3,246,734 students were admitted to the USA in 2013, the equivalent of 5.3 per cent of non-immigrant admissions.<sup>287</sup>

#### Forced Migration

- In 2013, 69,909 refugees were admitted to the United States—a 20 per cent increase from 58,179 in 2012.<sup>288</sup>
- The leading countries of nationality for refugee admissions in 2013 were Iraq (28% of total), Burma (23%), Bhutan (13%) and Somalia (11%). Other countries included Cuba (6%), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (3.7%), DRC (3.7%) and Sudan (3.1%).<sup>289</sup>
- During 2013, 25,199 individuals were granted asylum.<sup>290</sup>

### 3. Remittances

- Remittance outflows in 2014 were 130.8 billion USD, up from 123.4 billion in 2013. The USA remains the world's largest sender of remittances.<sup>291</sup>
- Remittances inflows into the USA have been steadily increasing in recent years. In 2014, World Bank estimates put the figure at 6.8 billion USD, a slight increase from the 6.6 billion in 2013.<sup>292</sup>

<sup>285</sup> US Department of Homeland Security, Non-immigrant admission to the United States, 2013. Accessed at [www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois\\_ni\\_fr\\_2013.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois_ni_fr_2013.pdf).

<sup>286</sup> UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2014), Global Flows of Tertiary-Level Students, 2012.

<sup>287</sup> US Department of Homeland Security (2014), Non immigrant admissions to the United States: 2013. Accessed at [www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois\\_ni\\_fr\\_2013.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois_ni_fr_2013.pdf).

<sup>288</sup> US Department of Homeland Security (2014) Refugees and Asylees: 2013, DHS Office of Immigration Statistics, 2014. Accessed at [www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois\\_rfa\\_fr\\_2013.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois_rfa_fr_2013.pdf).

<sup>289</sup> Ibid.

<sup>290</sup> Ibid. These asylum grants were based upon a principal asylum beneficiary's application, which may also include an accompanying spouse and unmarried children under 21 years of age.

<sup>291</sup> World Bank (2015) Bilateral Remittance Estimates for 2014 and 2013.

<sup>292</sup> Ibid.







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