



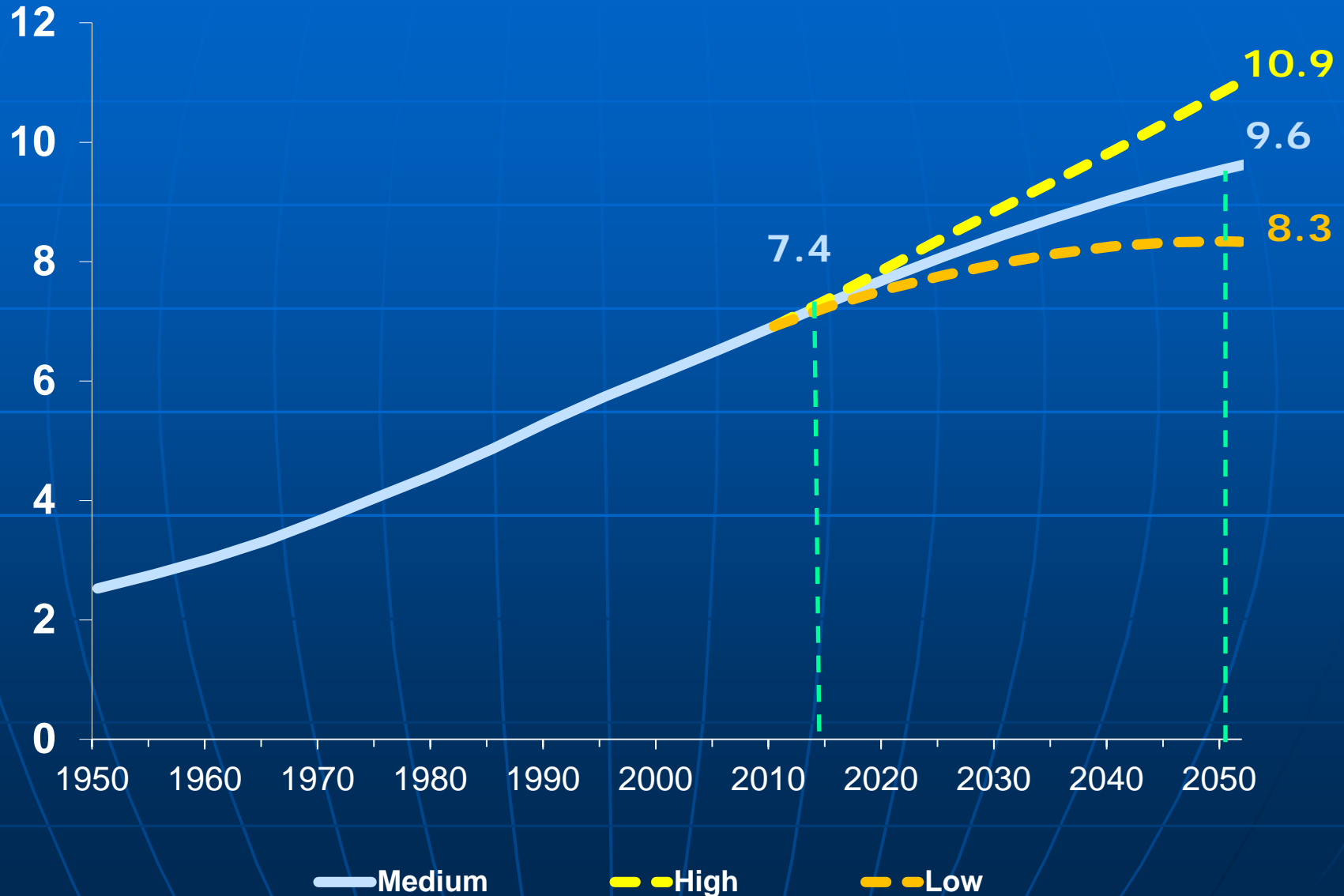
Population, international migration and global sustainable development

Bela Hovy, Chief
Migration Section, Population Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations, New York

*Perspectives on Global Development:
Expert Group Meeting on International Migration and Development
OECD Development Centre
Paris, 24-25 February 2015*

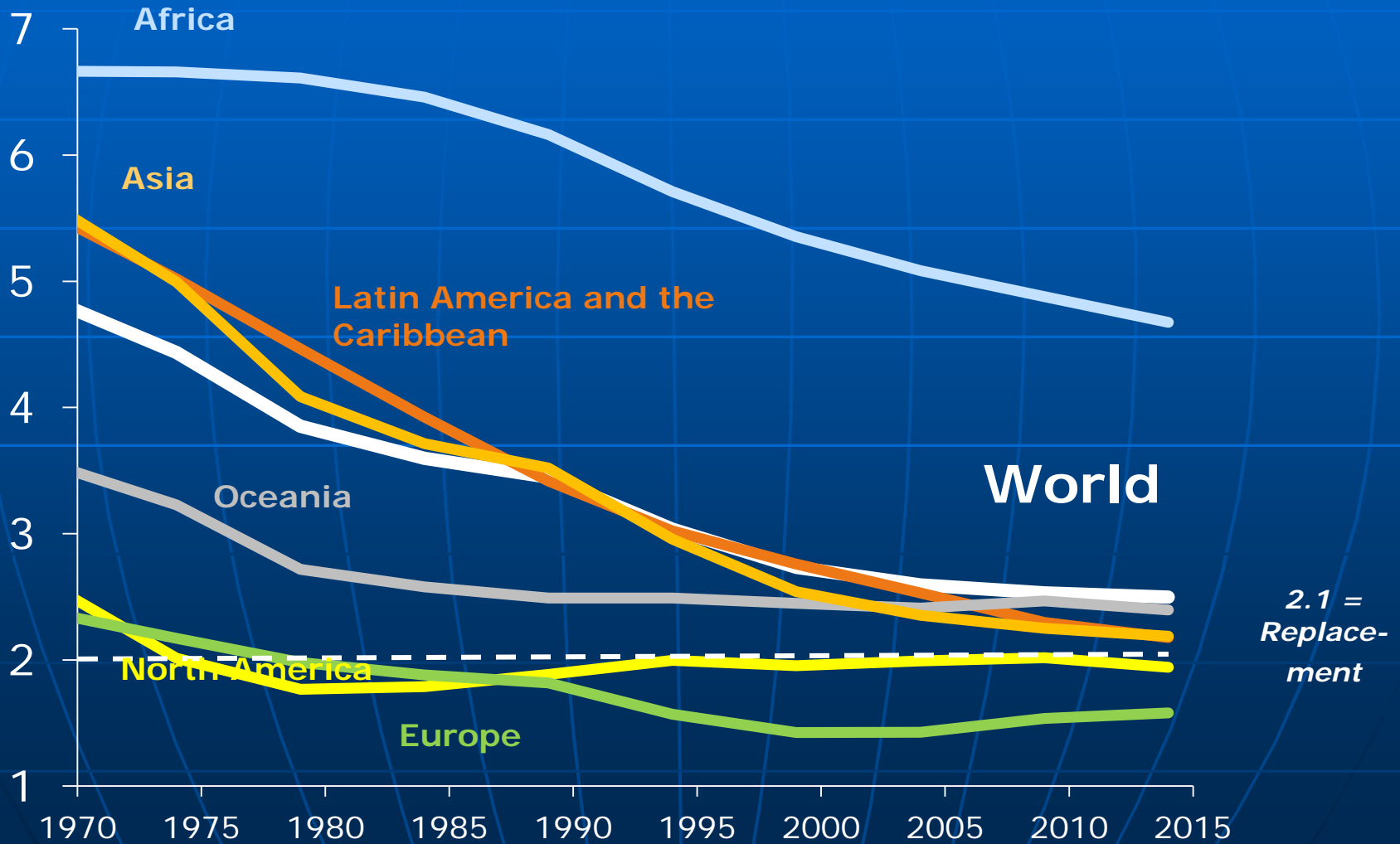
Global population will continue to grow

Total population size, 1950-2050 (*billions*)



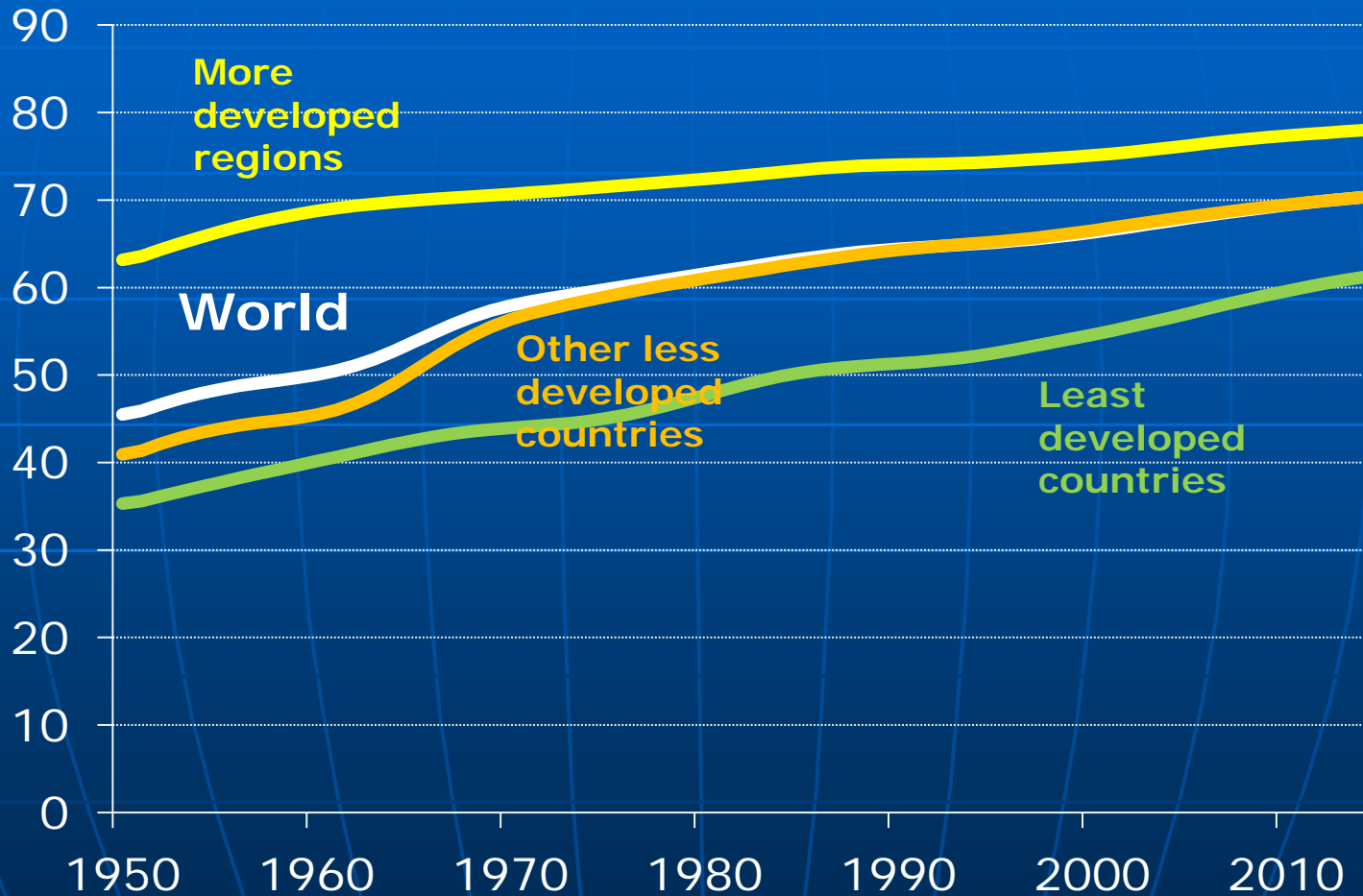
Fertility moving towards replacement

Total fertility, 1970 – 2014 (*births per woman*)

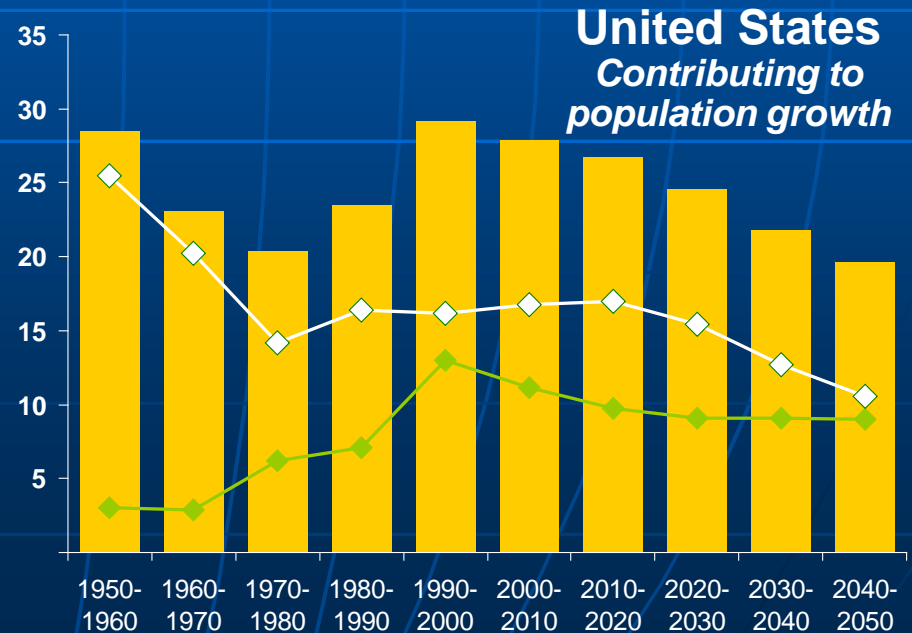
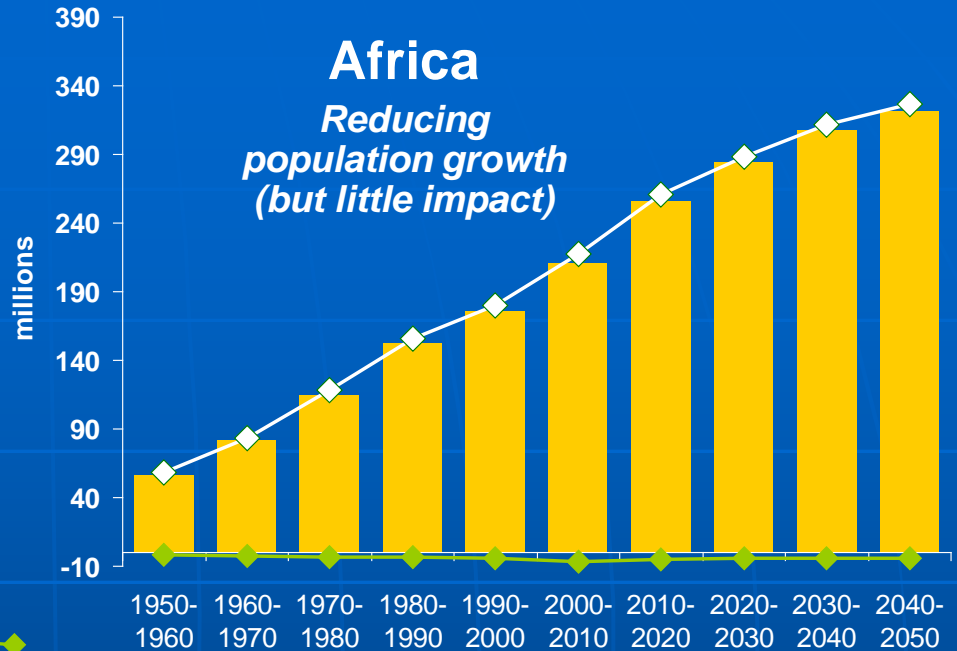
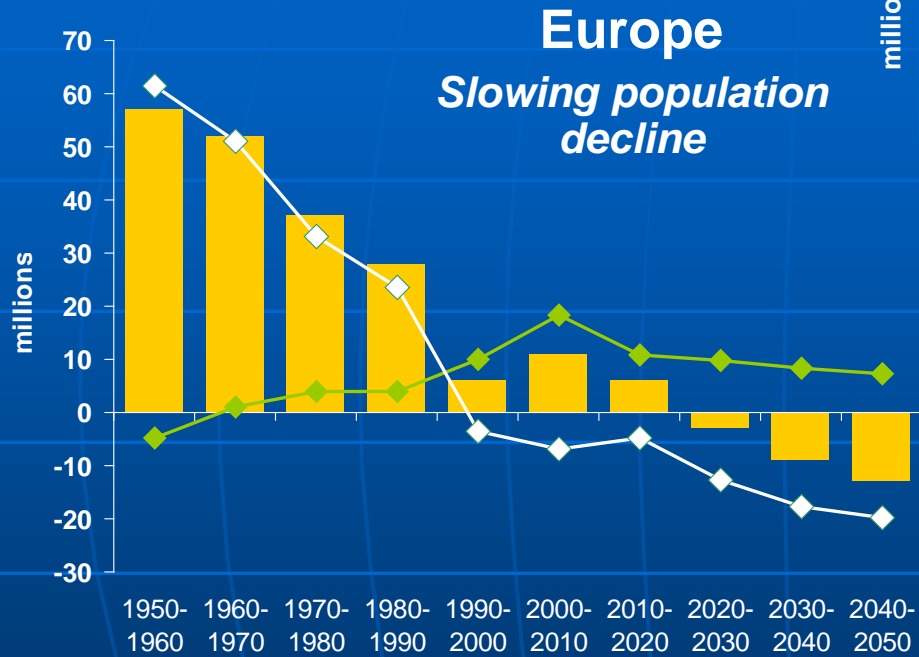


Life expectancy continues to rise

Life expectancy at birth, 1950-2014 (in years)

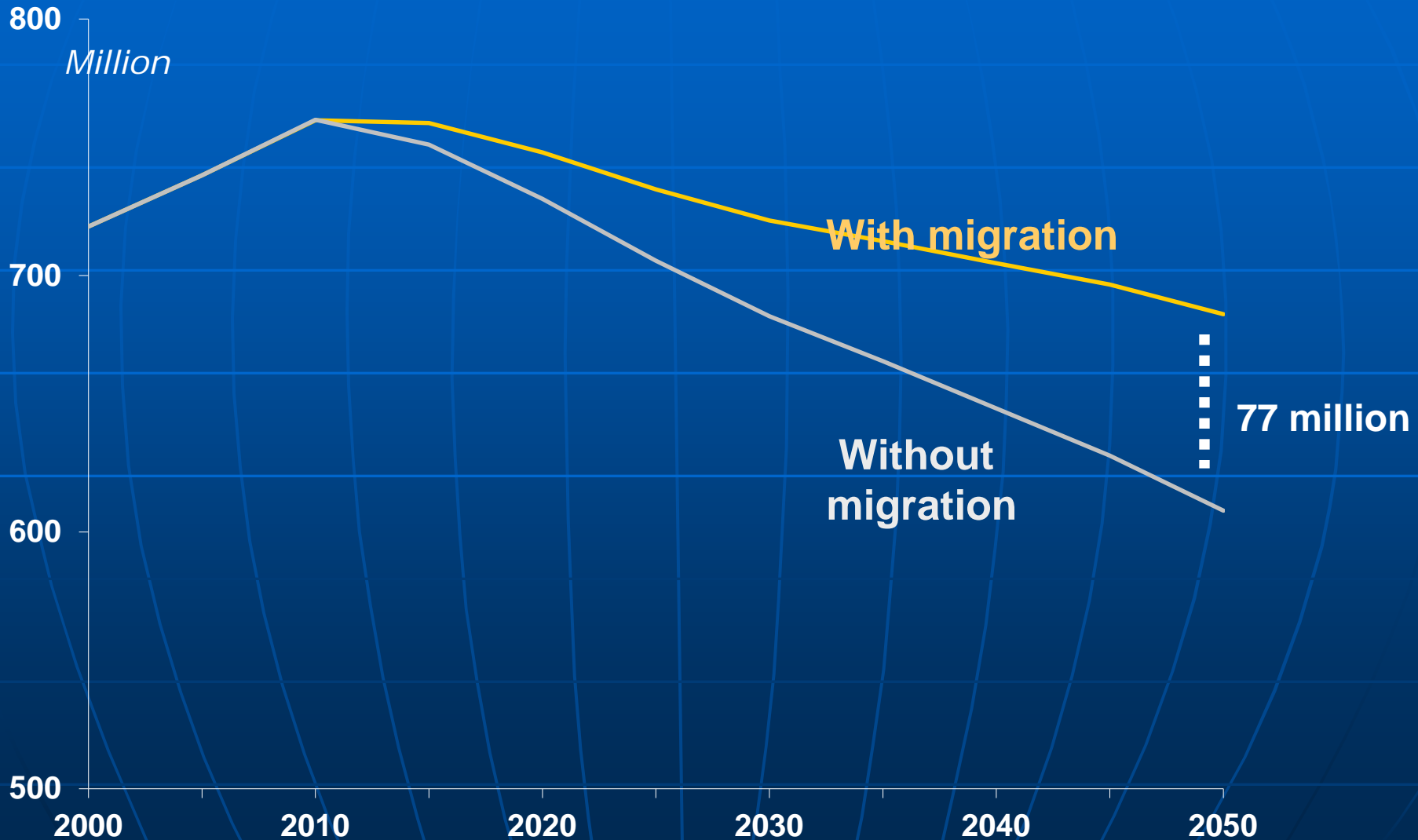


Role of migration as a driver of population change increases



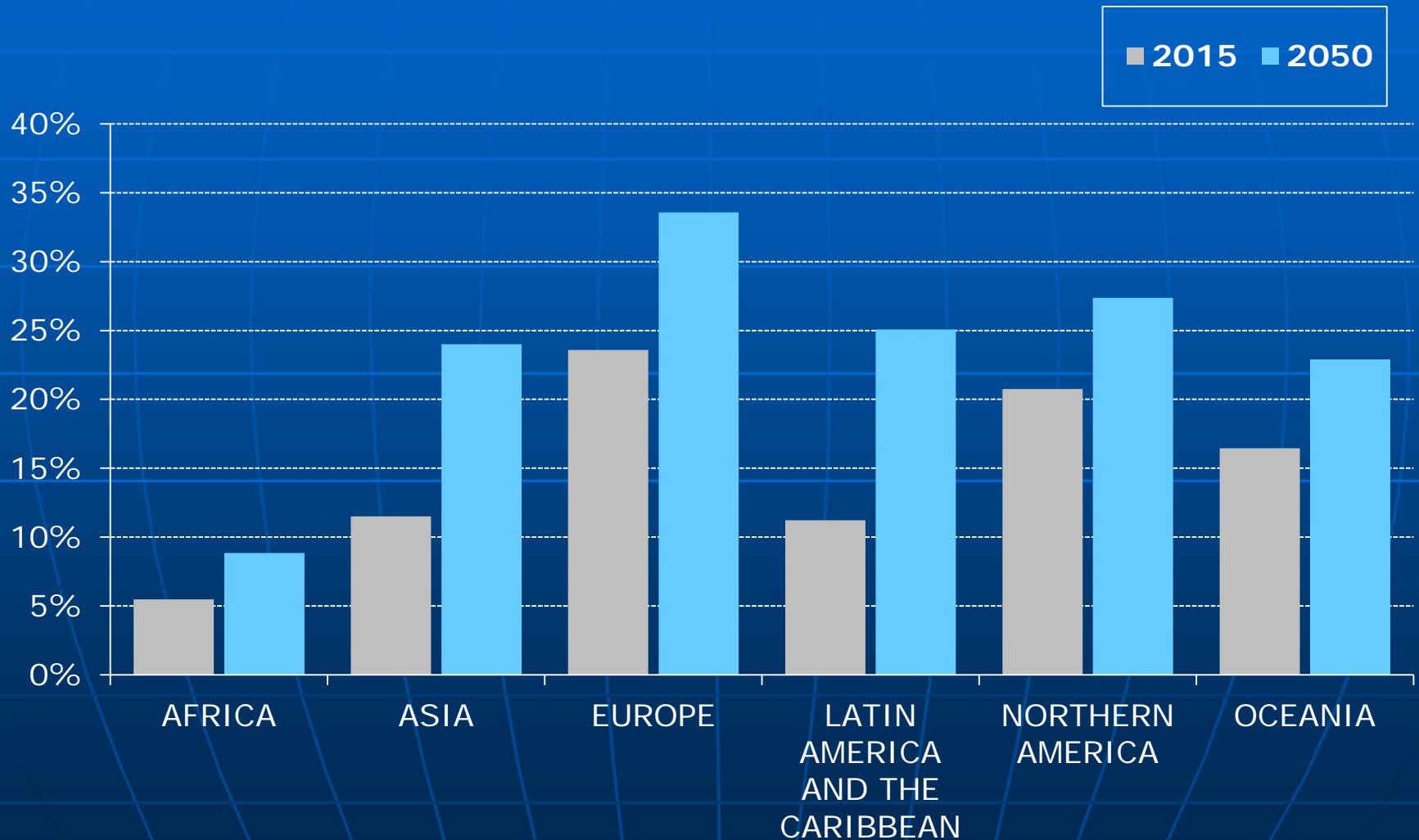
Planning for a smaller labour force in more developed regions

Projected population aged 20-64 (medium variant)



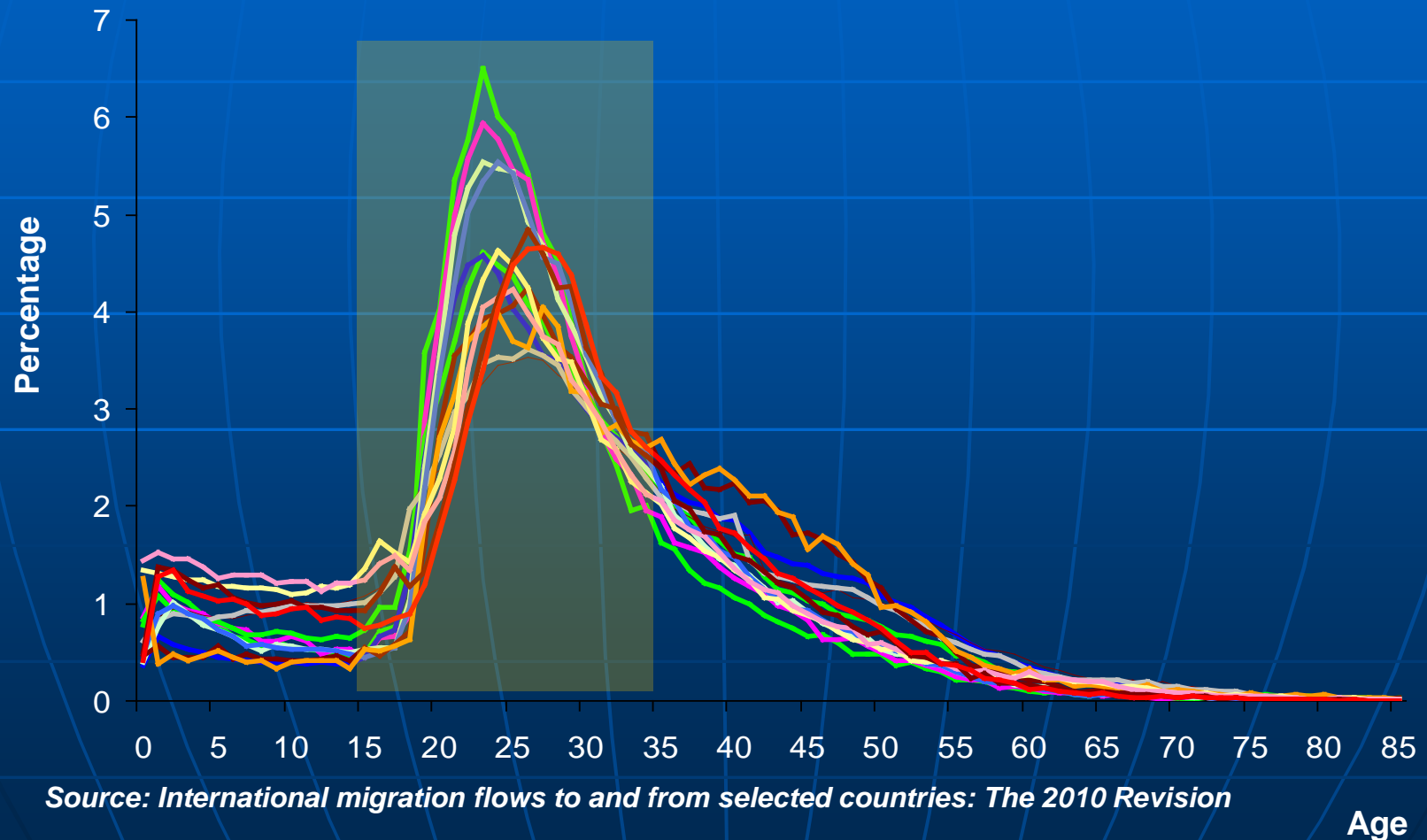
Planning for an ageing population

Population aged 60 and over (percentages)



Young people constitute a major proportion of those migrating

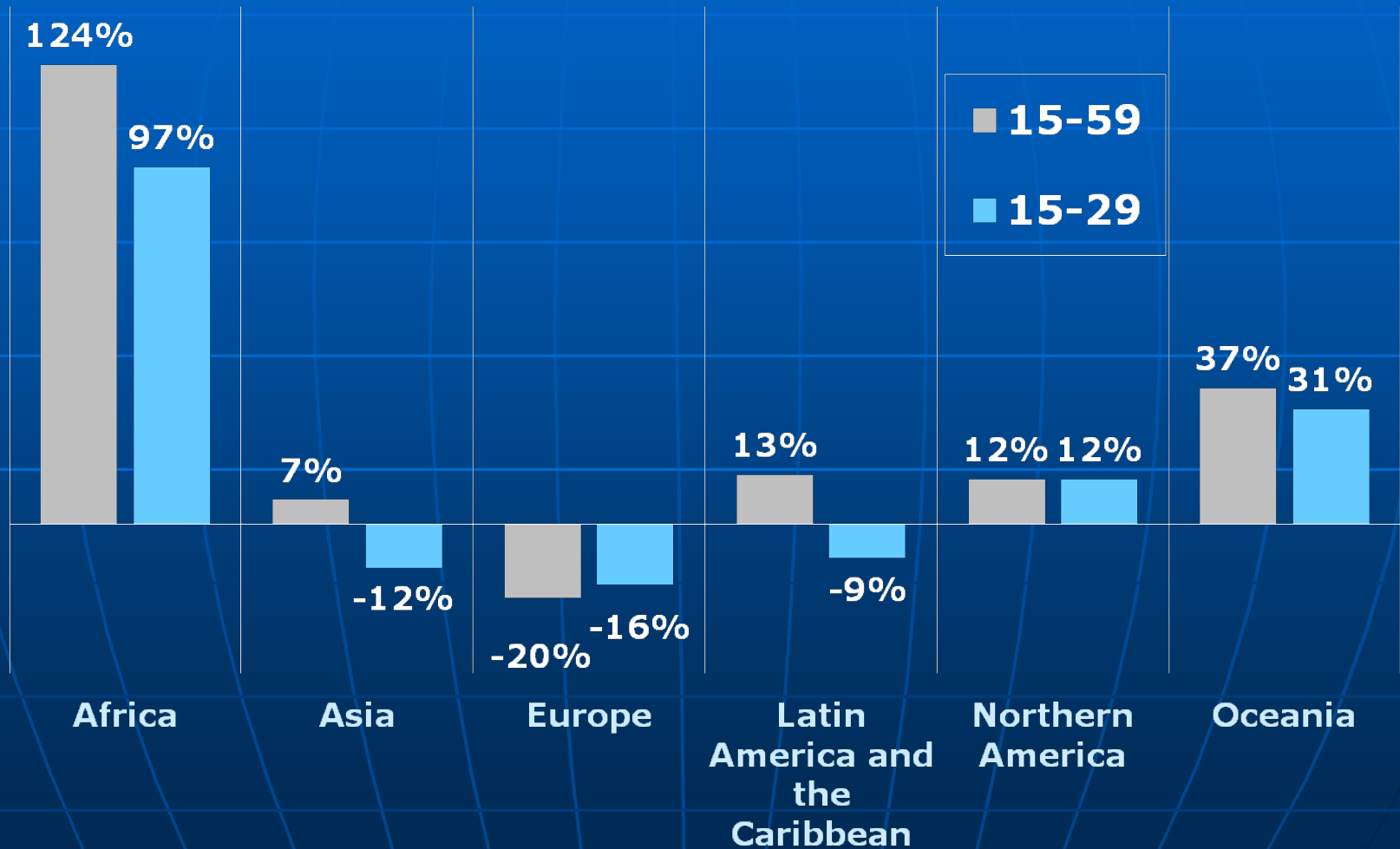
Distribution of migrant inflows by age to selected countries in Europe, 2008 - 2009



Source: *International migration flows to and from selected countries: The 2010 Revision*

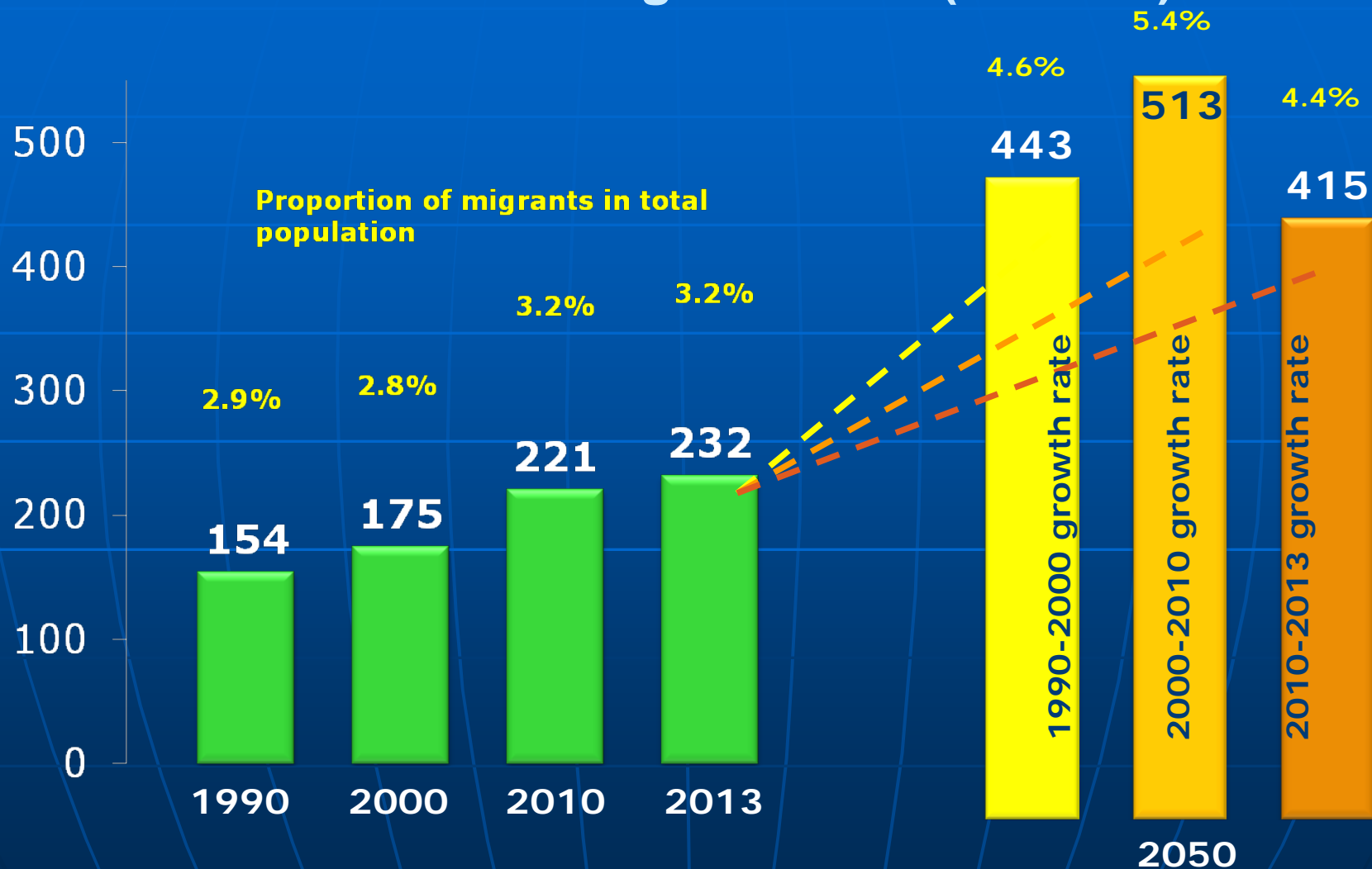
Planning for change in working age population

Change in working age (15-59) and youth (15-29), 2015 – 2050 (%)

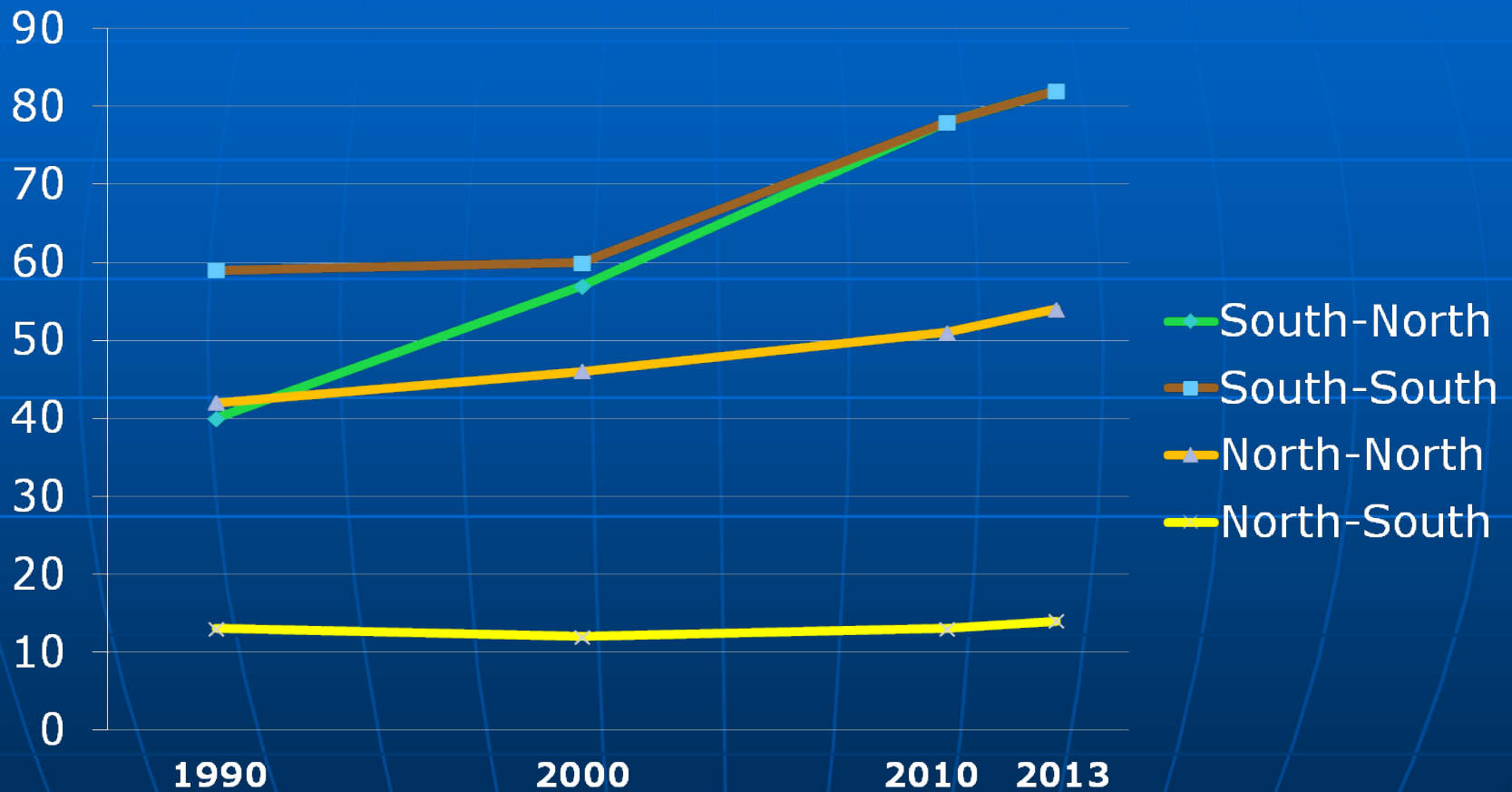


Planning for more international migrants

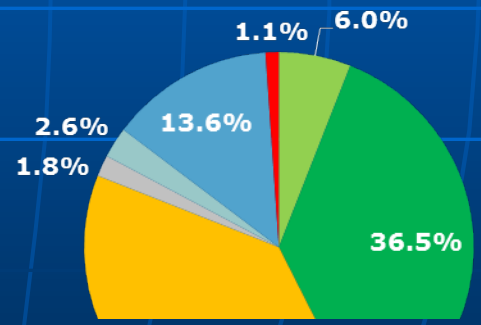
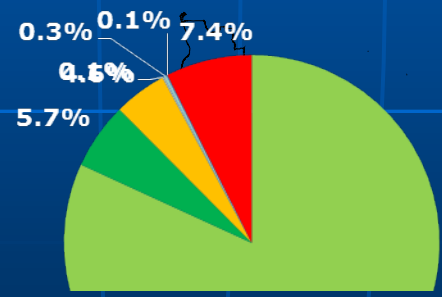
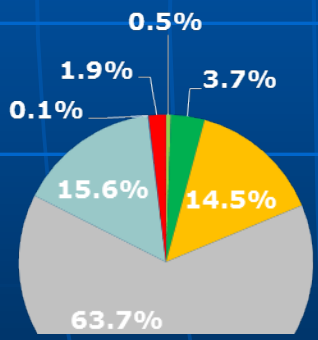
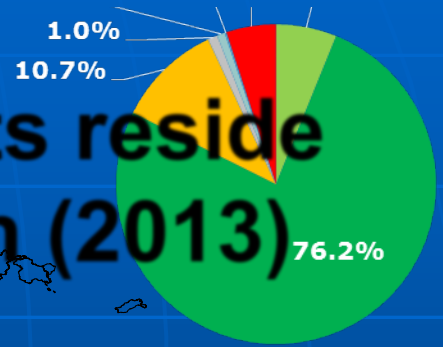
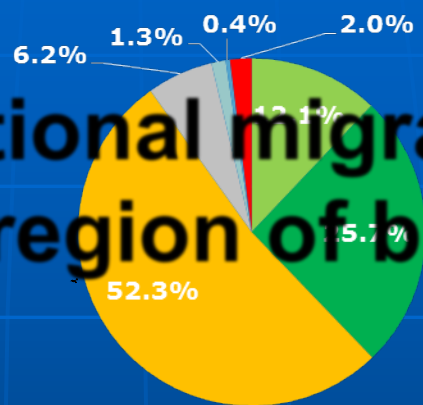
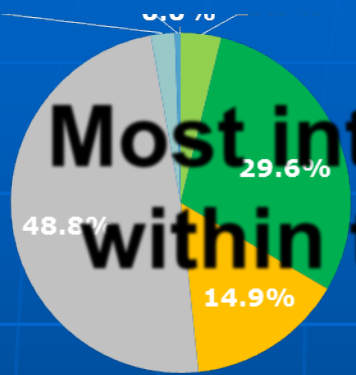
International migrant stock (millions)



Numbers of international migrants by origin and destination, 1990-2013

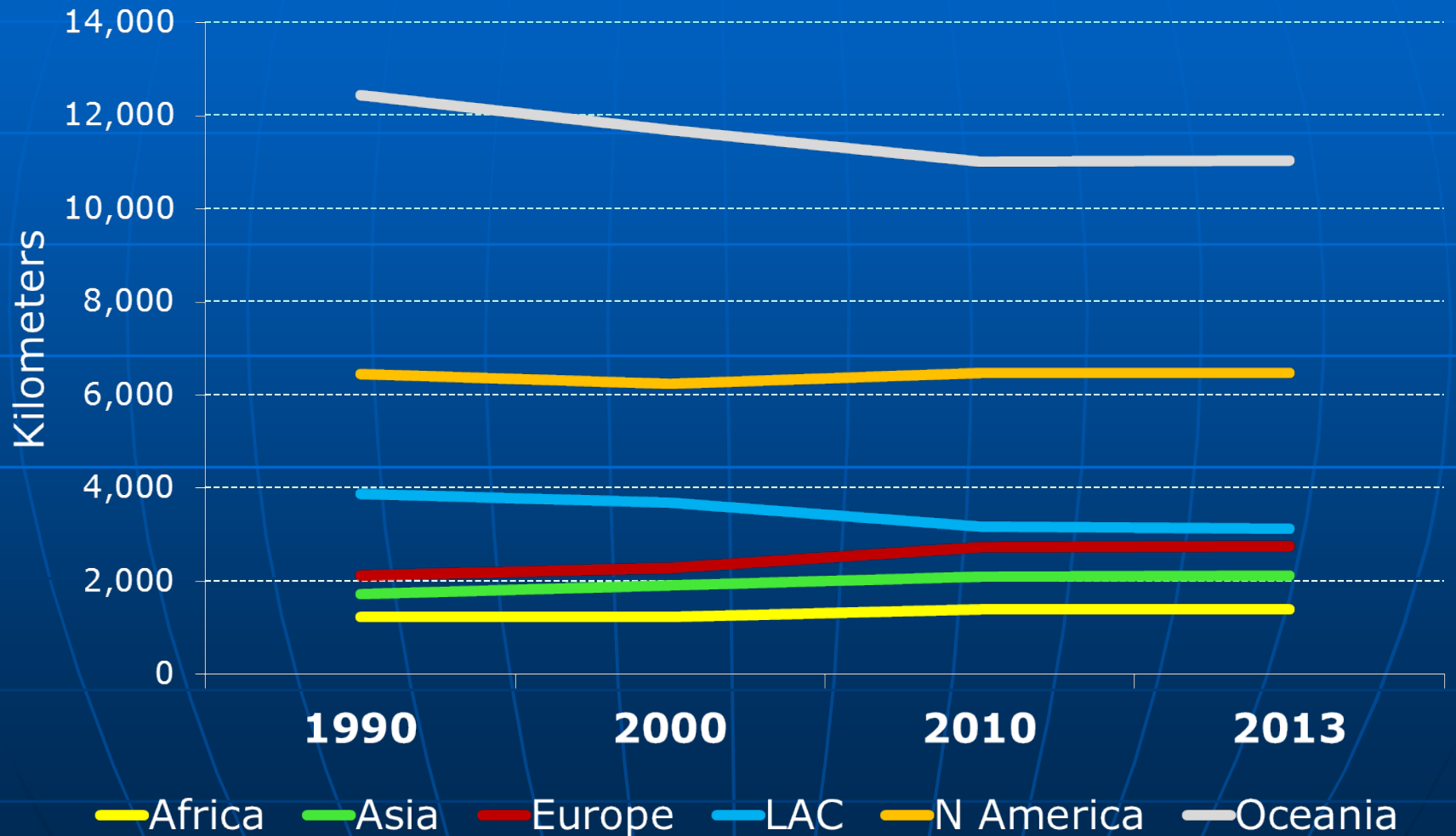


Most international migrants reside within their region of birth (2013)



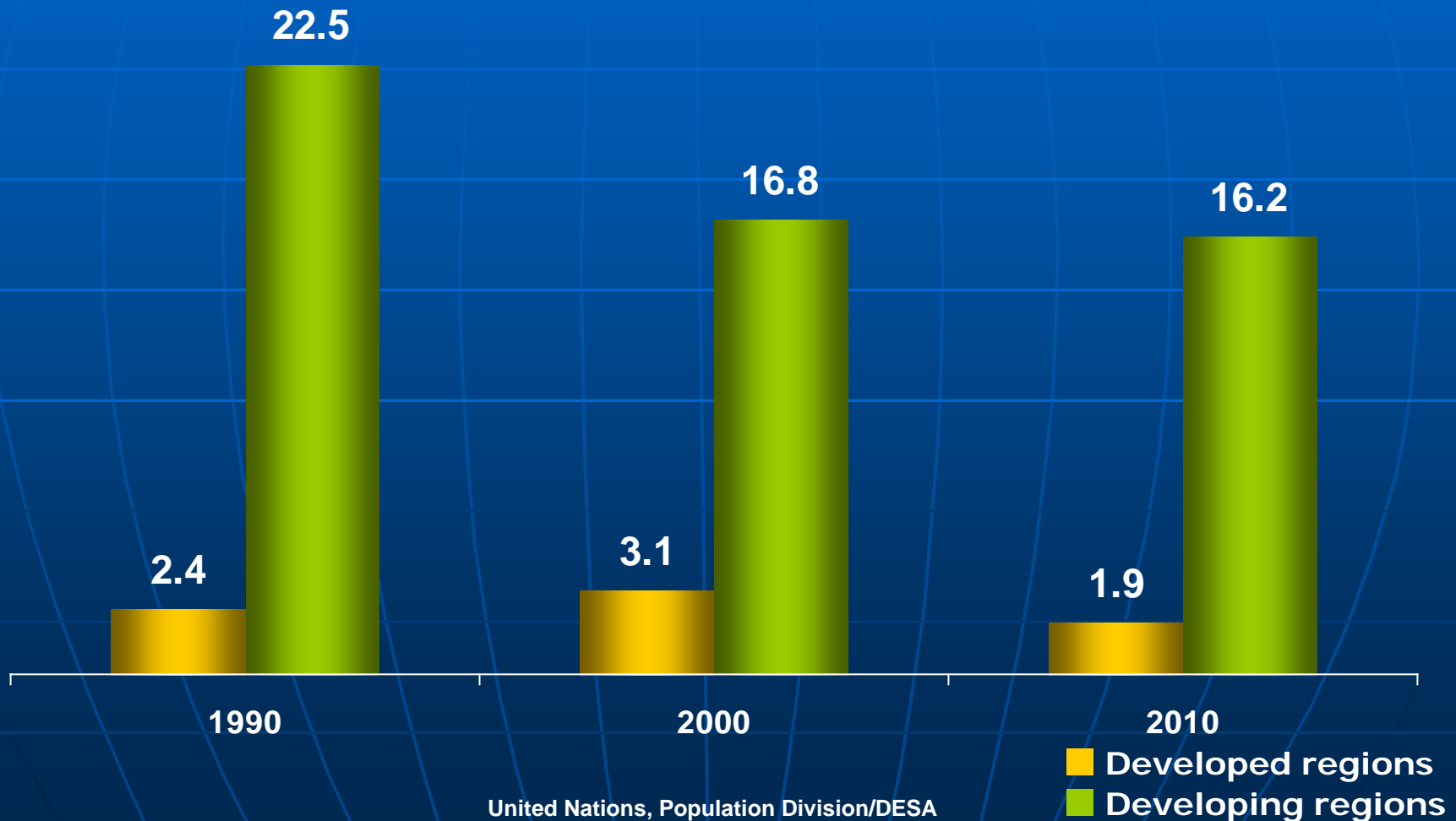
- Africa
- Asia

Migration distance is quite stable over time



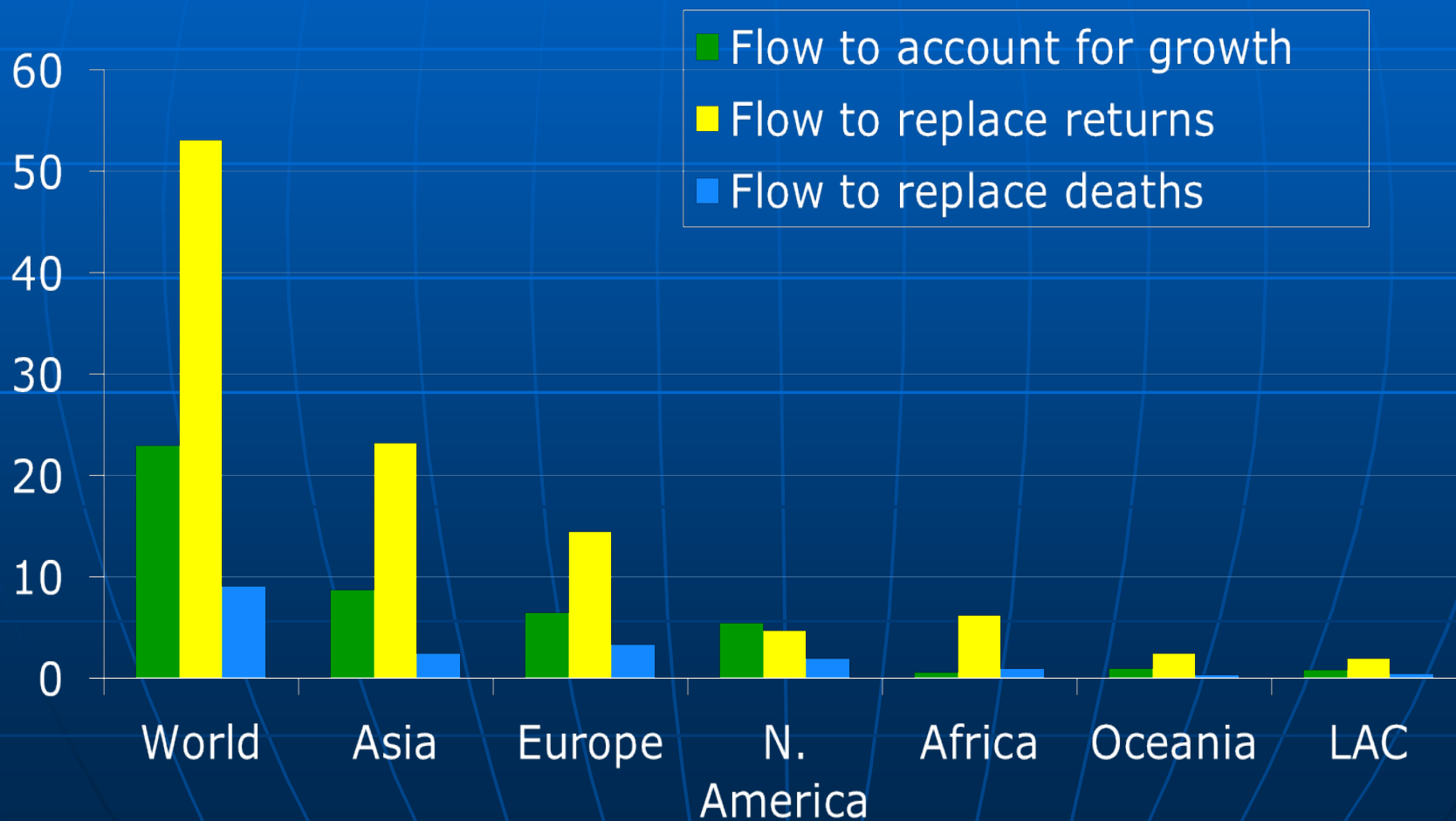
Proportion of refugees in total migrant stock is much higher in the South than in the North

Refugees in total migrant stock by development group, 1990-2010 (percentage)



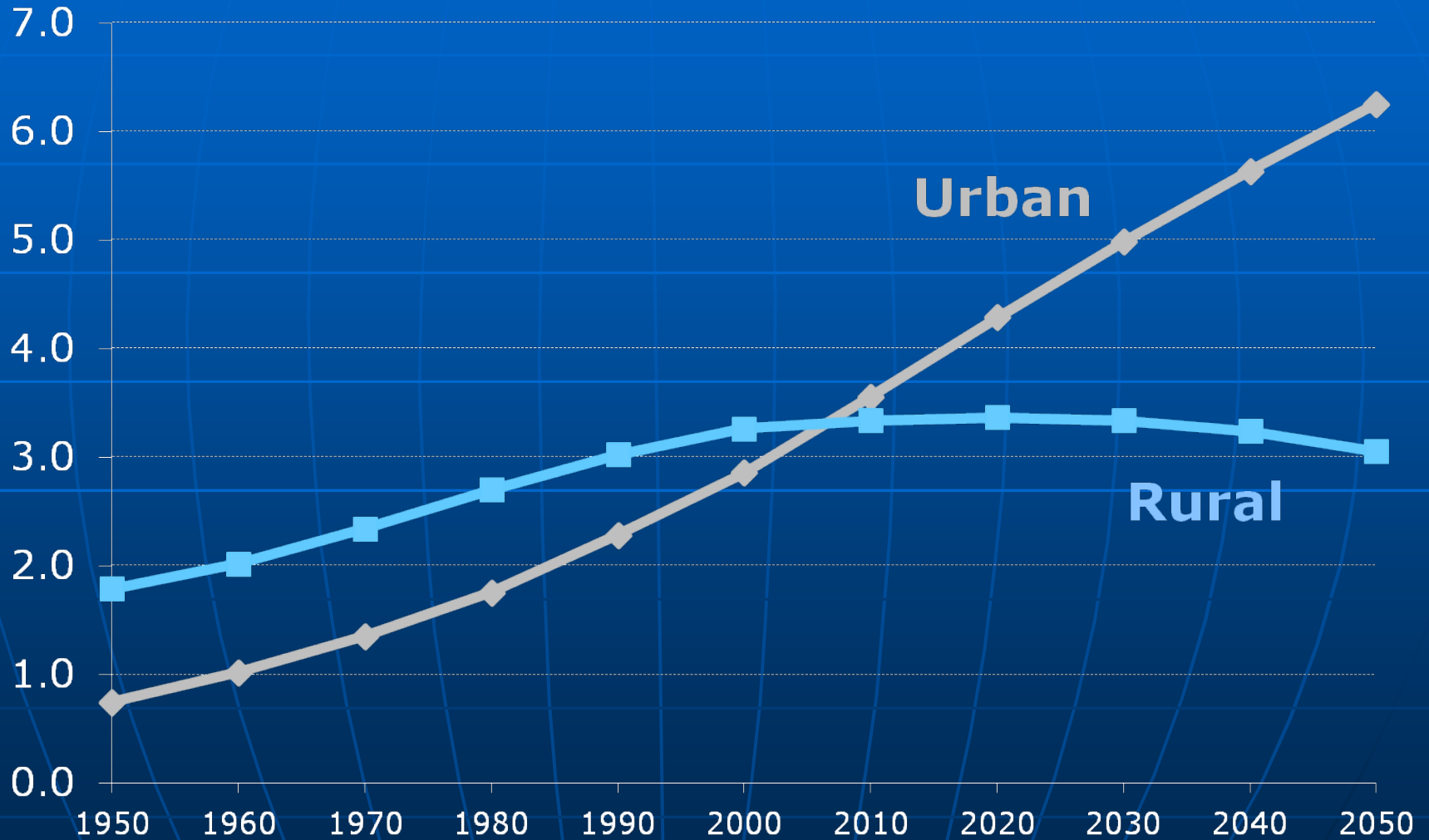
The international migrant stock: Components of change

*Estimated inflow of international migrants by source
from 2005 to 2010 (mln.)*



More people will live in cities

Urban and rural population size, 1950 – 2050 (*billions*)



“Shifting demographics”

- Europe: Ageing, demand for labour migrants
- Africa: Youth bulge - demographic dividend, emigration or both
- Asia and Latin Am: smaller (increases in) working age population (lower emigration?)
- North America and Australia/NZ: immigration (from where?) and natural increase

Migration and global development: policy priorities

1. Facilitate orderly, regular and safe migration
2. Assess labour market needs
3. Share responsibilities for humanitarian migration
4. Leverage opportunities at origin and destination (remittances, diaspora, entrepreneurship, etc.)
5. Strengthen integration (non-discrimination)
6. Reduce costs (economic, social, human)
7. Enhance cooperation and coherence