



## SESSION I

# Setting the scene: Migration trends and impacts

### *Interregional workshop*

Collecting and using migration-related data for development:  
Cooperation and exchange in the European-African corridor

### *Organizer*

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

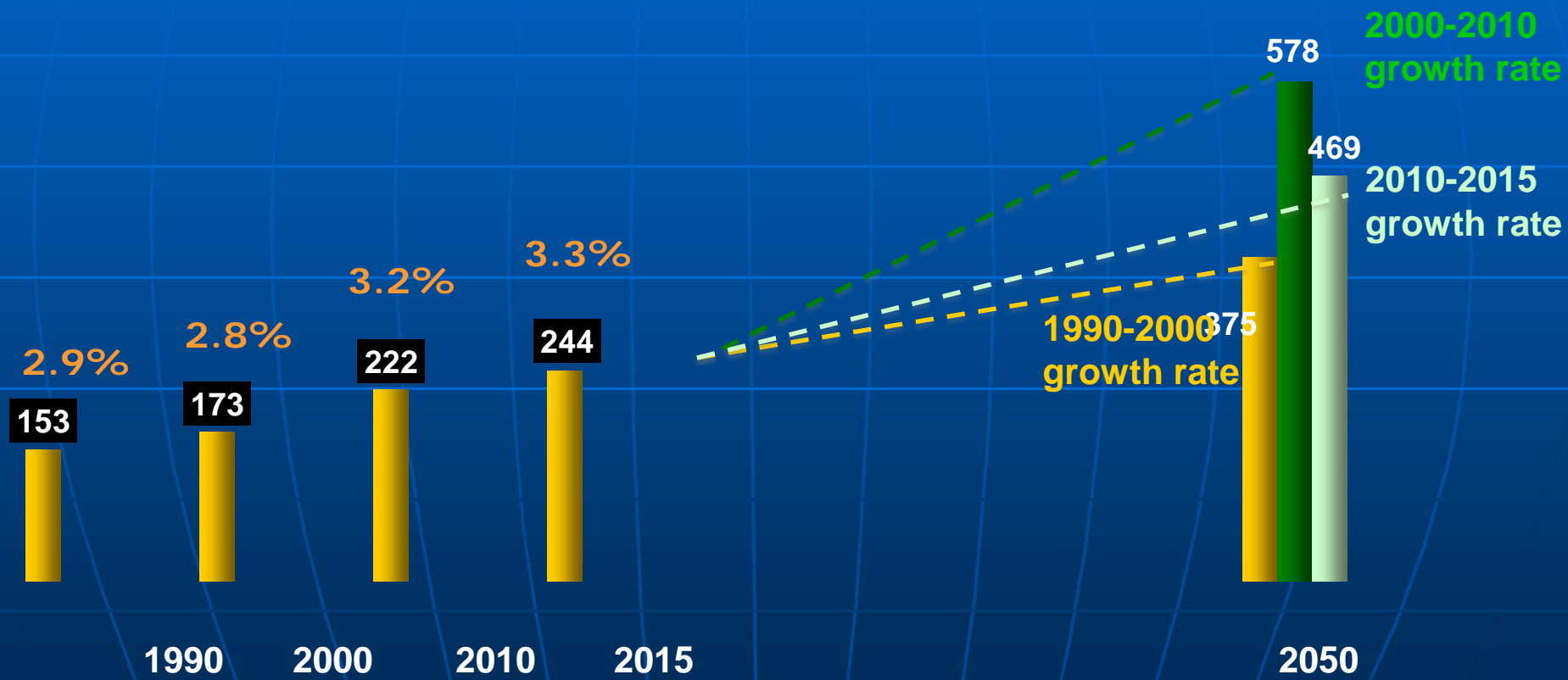
### *Venue*

IFAD, Rome

30 November – 2 December 2016

# Global number of international migrants likely to increase

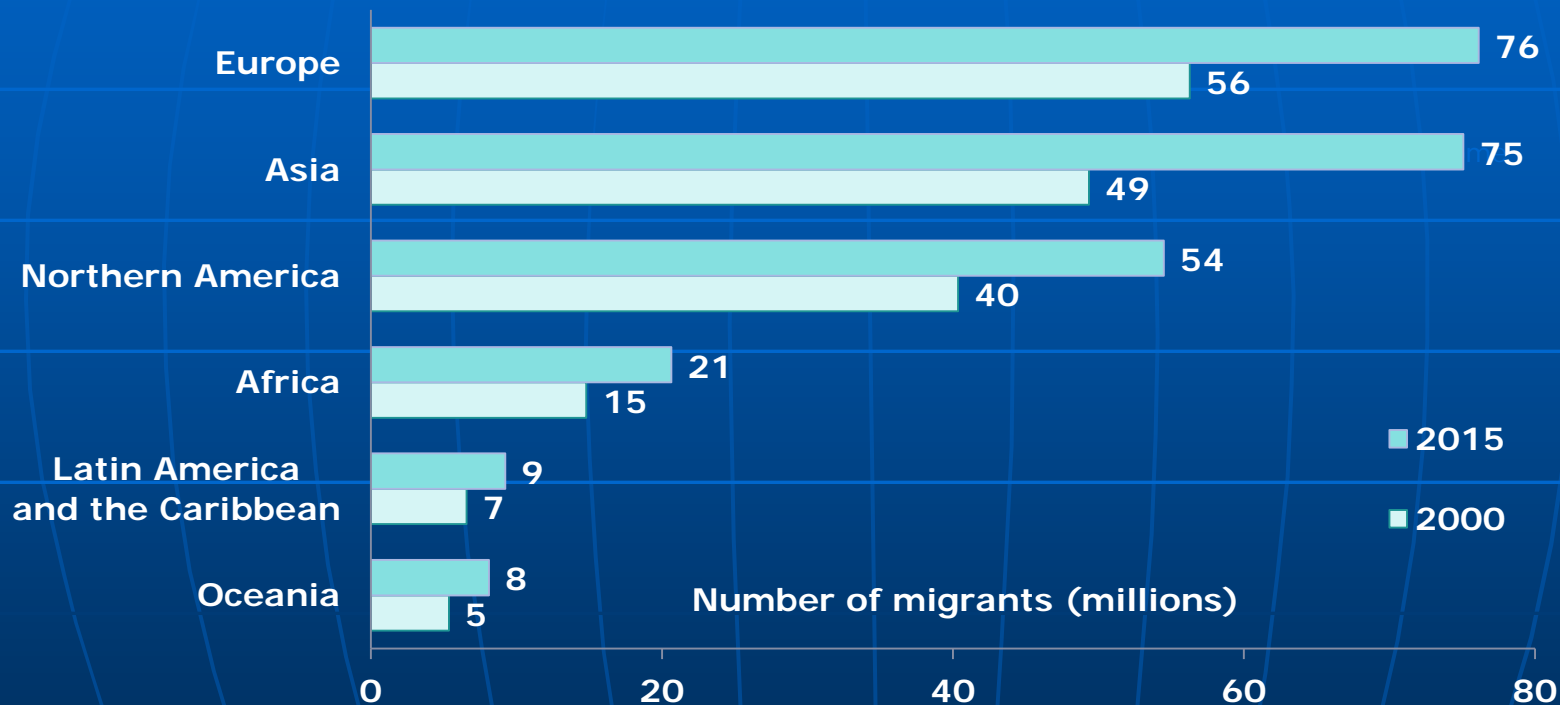
International migrant stock, 1990-2050 (*millions*)  
Proportion of international migrants in total population



Source: UN/DESA, Population Division (2015).  
Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision

# Asia and Europe host the largest numbers of migrants worldwide

Number of international migrants by major area

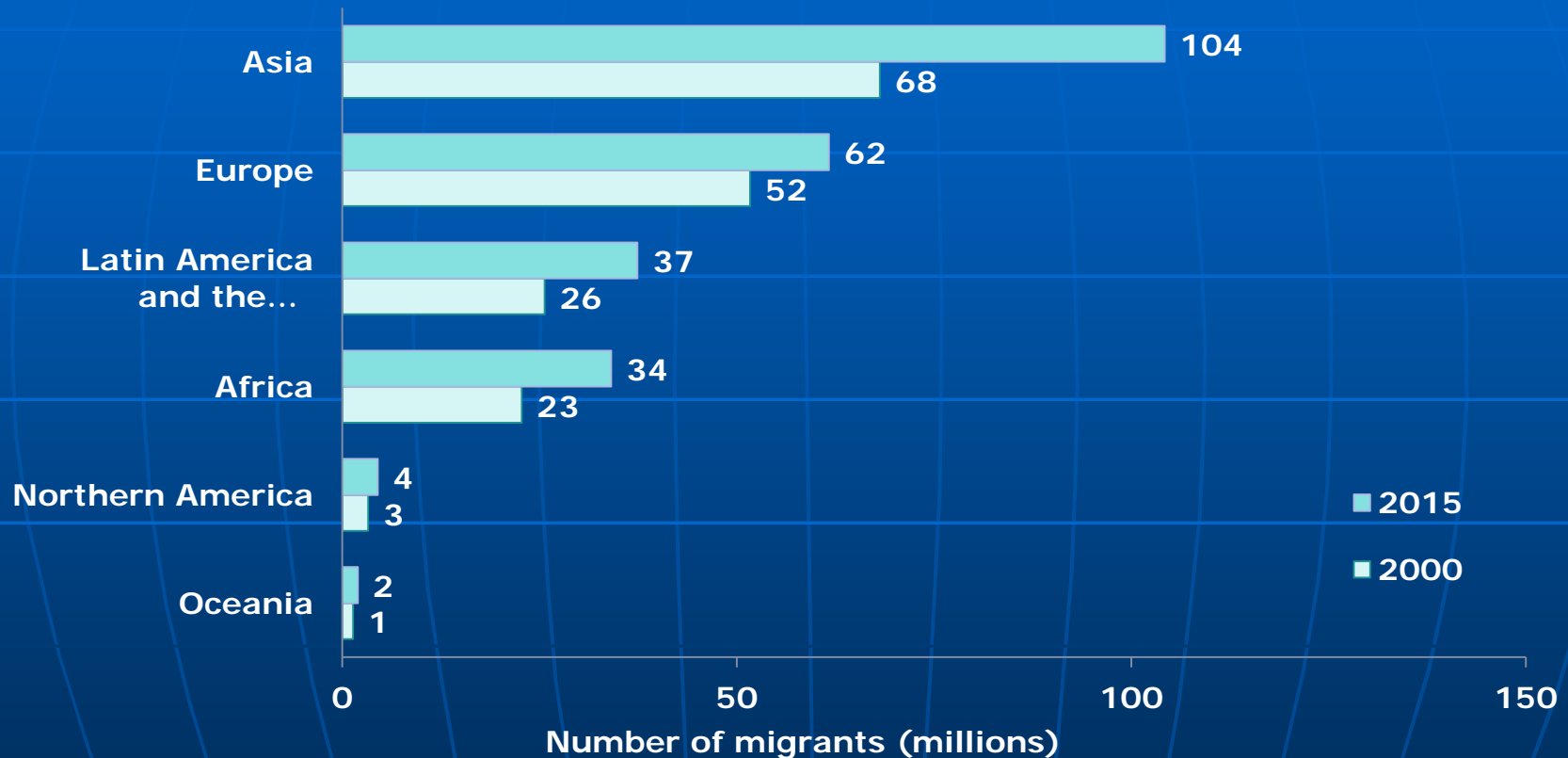


*Between 2000 and 2015, Asia added more international migrants than any other major area*

*Nearly two thirds of all international migrants worldwide live in Europe or Asia*

# Nearly half of all international migrants worldwide were born in Asia

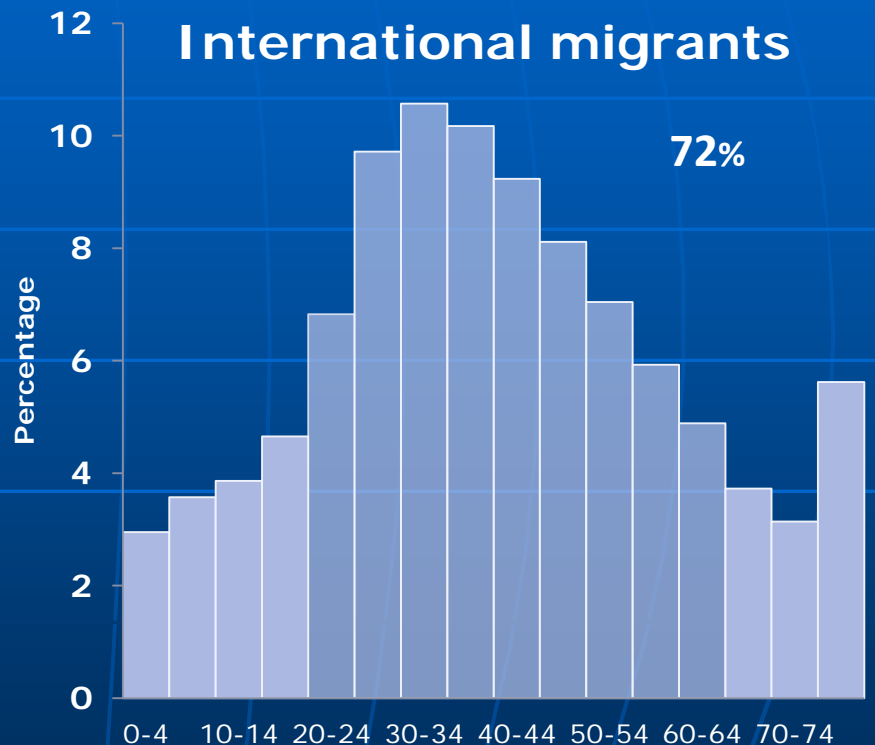
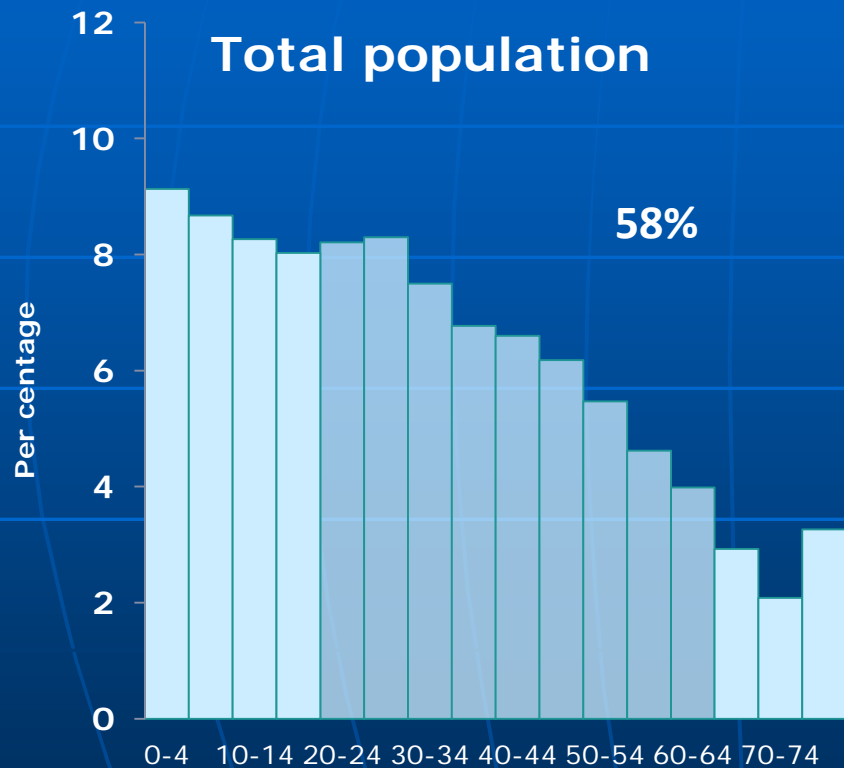
Number of international migrants by major area of origin



*Between 2000 and 2015, the size of the migrant stock from Asia grew faster than from all other major areas*

# Most migrants worldwide are of working age

Total population and international migrants by age, 2015

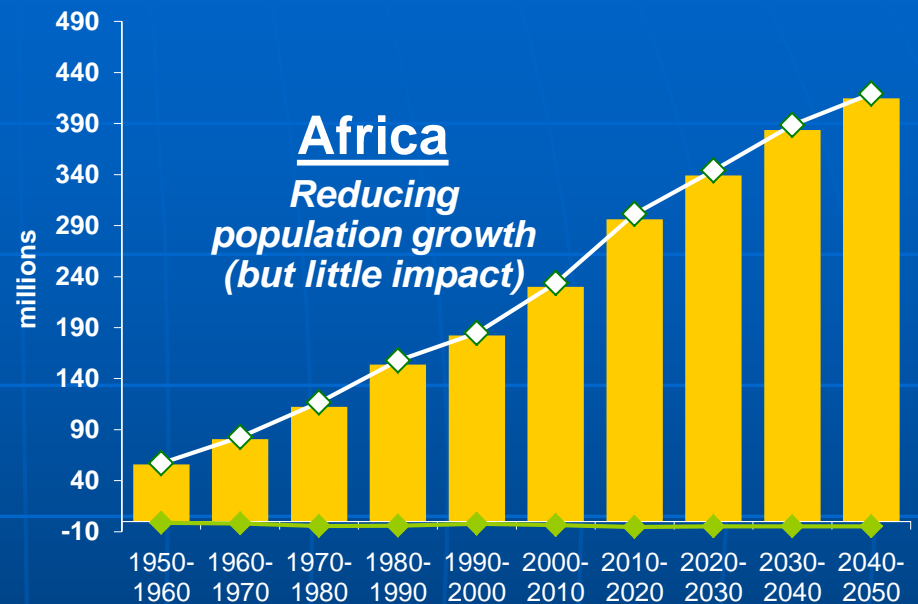
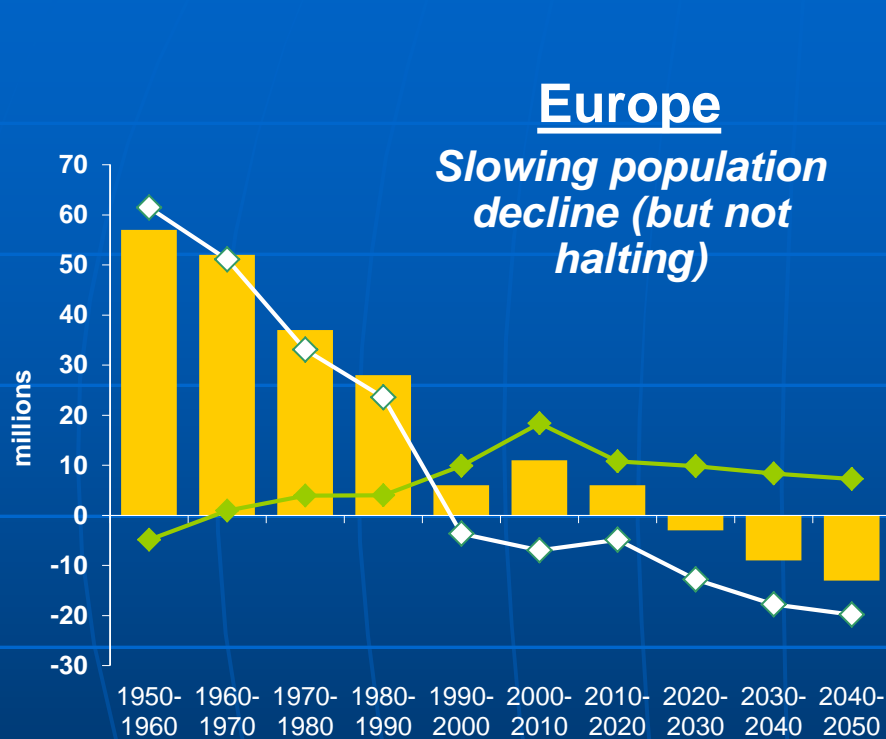


# Who is an international migrant?

(UNDESA, 1998. Recommendation on statistics of international migration)

- Any person who changes her/his country of residence
  - Part of this definition:
    - A move
    - Minimum duration of stay
  - Not part of this definition:
    - Reason (work, family, study, asylum, etc.)
    - Legal status

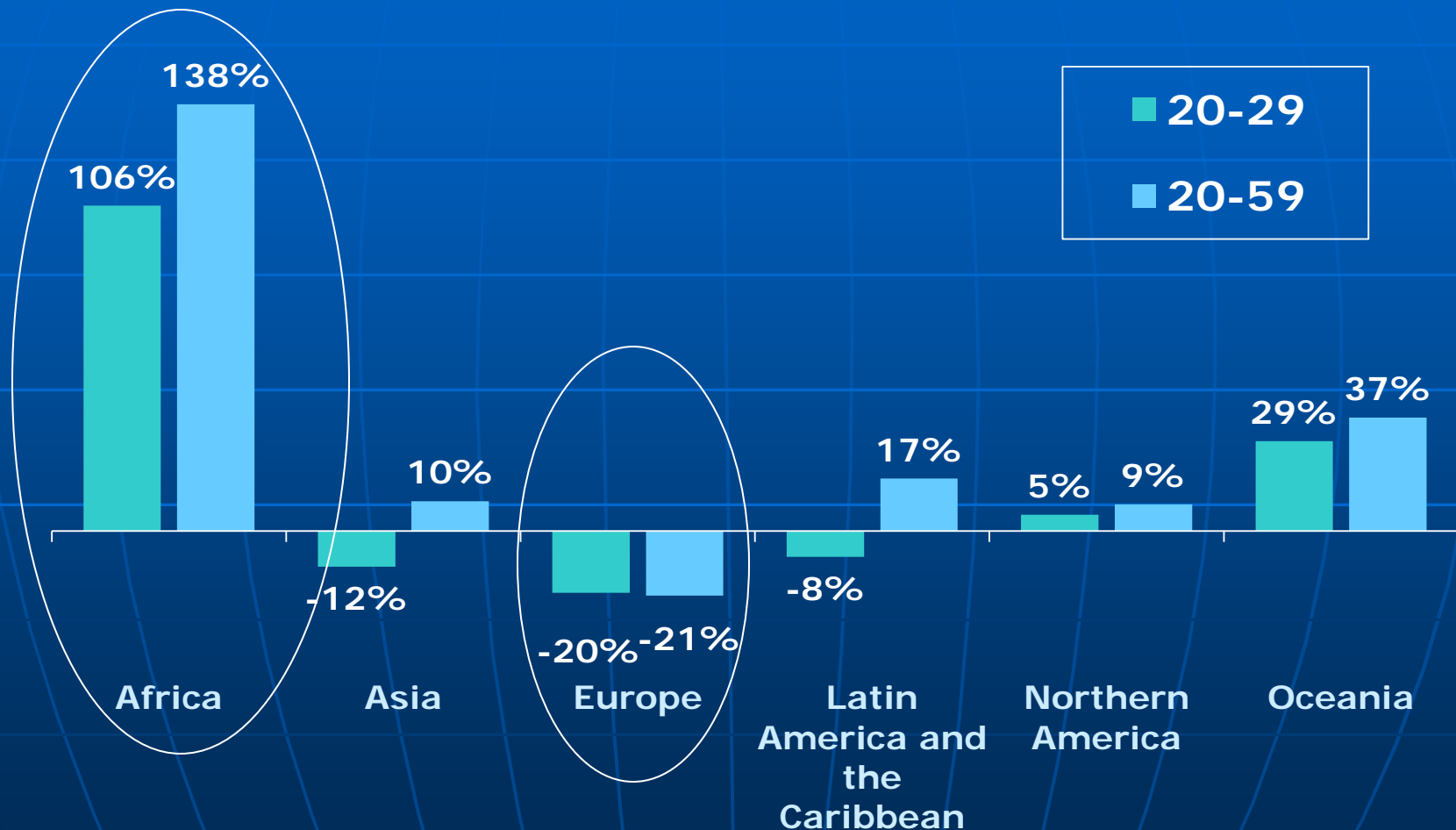
# The contribution of migration to population change – Africa and Europe compared



- Total net population change
- Immigration-emigration
- Births-deaths

# Demography: a powerful driver of migration

Changes in working age population by major area, 2015 – 2050



Source: UN, DESA, Population Division (2015).  
World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision



# Trends in global displacement

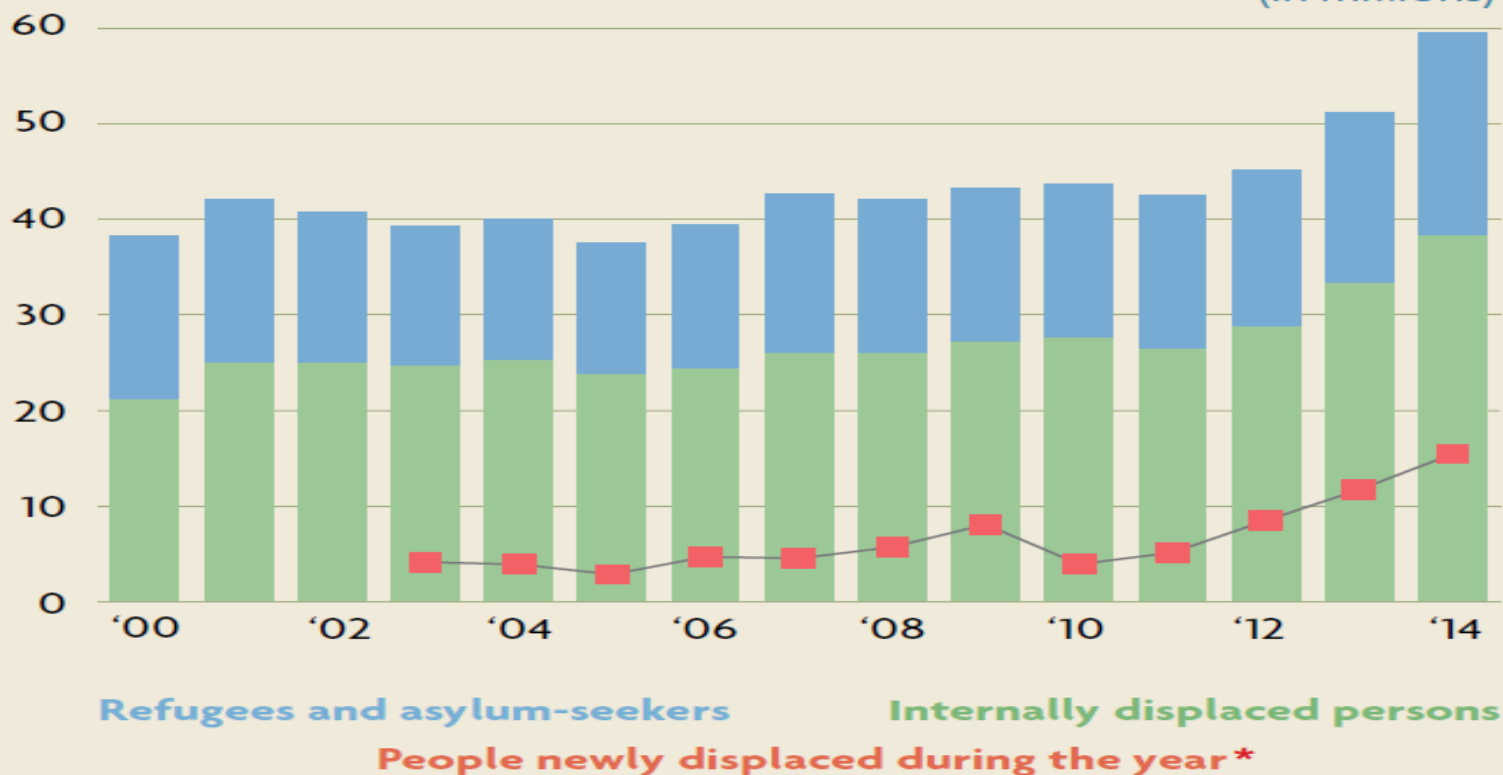
Fig.

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## Displacement in the 21<sup>st</sup> century

| 2000-2014 (end-year)

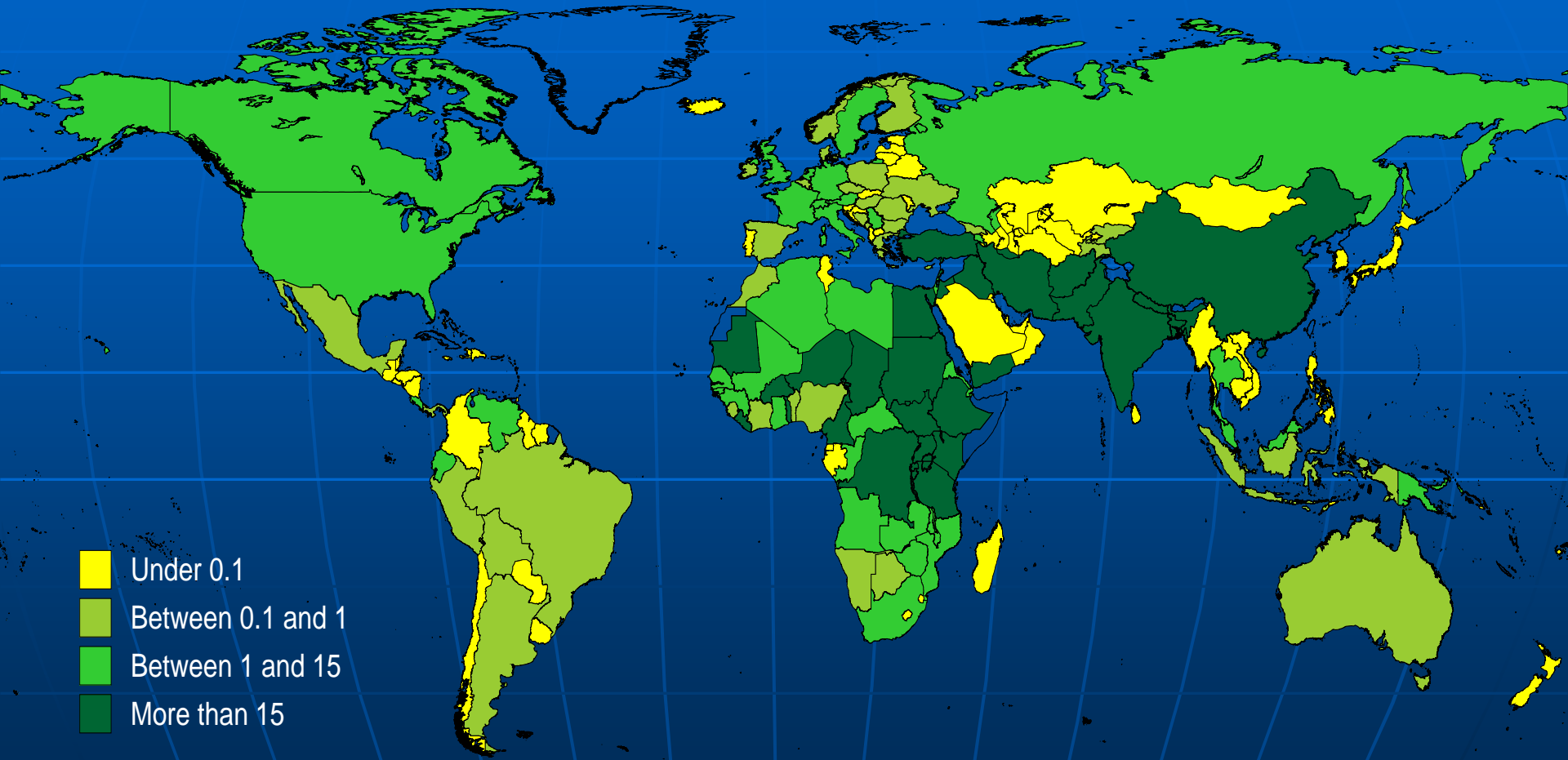
(in millions)



\* Displaced internally and across international borders. Available since 2003.

# Uneven responsibility sharing for refugees

## Ratio of refugee population to gross domestic product per capita (PPPs)



Source: *UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2014, Annex Table 26. Indicators of host country capacity and contributions, end-2014*

# Migration – some key benefits

## ■ Remittances

- In 2014, migrants from developing countries sent home an estimated US \$436 billion in remittances, far exceeding ODA
- Invested in human capital (health, education, sanitation, housing, infrastructure, etc.)

## ■ Diaspora contributions to countries of origin

- Transfer of knowledge and skills, trade, FDI, etc.
- “Brain gain”

## ■ Contribution to destination countries

- Filling labour market shortages
- Entrepreneurship, job creation
- Reducing old-age dependency ratios

# Migration – some key challenges

## ■ **Some economic costs of migration**

- Emigration of skilled persons (“brain drain”)
- Lack of portability of skills and diplomas (“brain waste”)
- High recruitment fees
- High costs of transferring remittances

## ■ **Some social costs of migration**

- Migrant fatalities at borders
- Violations of human rights
- Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants
- Children left behind in the country of origin
- Etc.

# Ratification of relevant instruments indicates key migration challenges

