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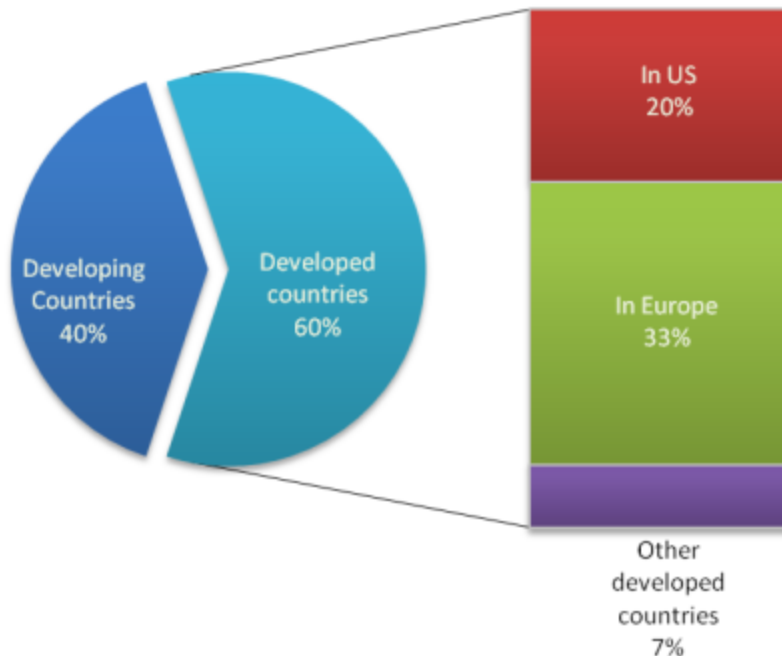
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“Your father’s annoyed
because migrants are more
useful than he is.”

What do all of
these images
have in
common?

MIGRATION

Approximate spread of immigrants worldwide (total 214 million)

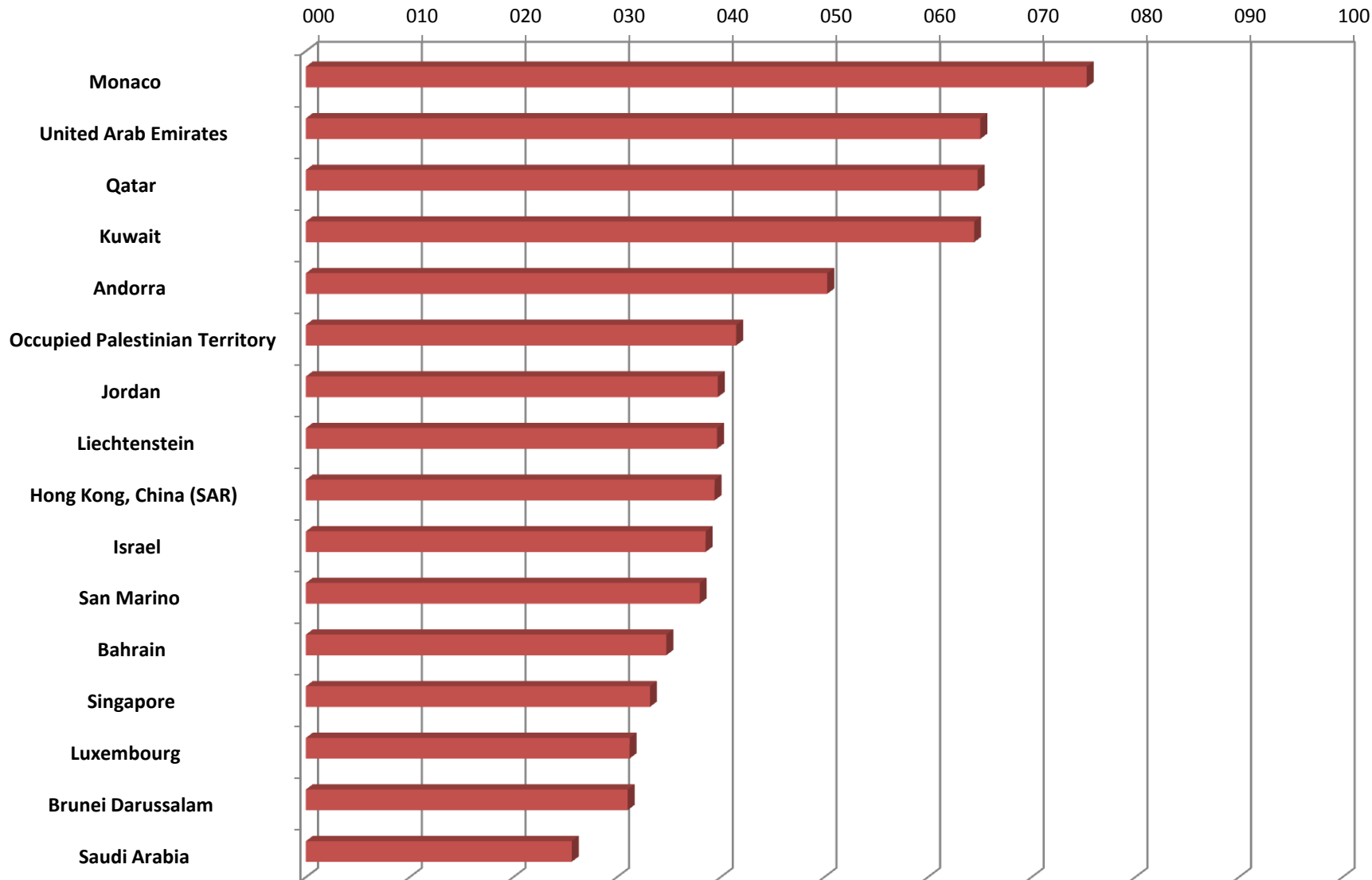


International migrants are:

- 1 out of every 33 people in the world, or 3% of world's population
- Equivalent to population of Brazil, 5th largest country in the world
- 7.7% of Europe's population
- 12.9% of North America's population
- 75% of population growth in USA (1995-2000)
- 89% of population growth in Europe (1990-2000)

Source: IOM, World Migration Report 2010

Immigrant share of overall population in selected countries



Main immigrants stocks

Monaco

39% France
25% Italy
7% United Kingdom
4% Belgium

United Arab Emirates

66% India
14% Pakistan
5% Sri Lanka
4% Egypt

Qatar

20% India
20% Pakistan
14% Nepal
12% Iran
10% Philippines

Kuwait

19% India
15% Egypt
10% Sri Lanka
10% Bangladesh
6% Pakistan

Andorra

63% Spain
16% Portugal
10% France
3% United Kingdom

Drivers of migration (theoretical overview)

Global factors

- New transport and communication technologies
 - Global media project 'western lifestyles'
 - Migrant networks facilitate mobility
 - Growth of transnational communities

Sending Countries

- Agricultural revolution
- Environmental change
- Rural-urban migration
- Lack of urban jobs
- Lack of human security
- Violence and human rights violations

Destination countries

- Industrial restructuring
- Decline of old industries
- New services sector
- Declining fertility
- Population ageing
- New demands for labour (high- and low-skilled)

Theoretical background

Why People Migrate Internationally?

1. *Wage / employment differentials* (“neo-classical economics,” “human capital” or “push-pull” model) - E. Lewis; E. Lee
2. *The importance of immigrant labor in developed countries* - M. Piore
3. *Migrant networks* (family ties with people in destination countries; “cumulative causation”) - D. Massey
4. *Historical, cultural, linguistic links, localized “cultures of emigration”* – E. Wallerstein
5. *Cultural pluralism* (H. Kallen)

The practical goal of this research is to identify the socio-economic, socio-cultural and political characteristics of the countries that affect the migration inflow.

In order to achieve this goal I intend to:

1. Give an overview of current situation using statistics
2. Disclose the determinants of migration inflow
3. Evaluate the explanation power of these factors in the model

Research unit – a country

Subject of the research – the determinants of the migration inflow

Research hypotheses

Hypothesis 1:

Migrants share is more likely to be higher in societies where national priority are the personal freedoms and opportunities for the maximal realization of migrants' potential

Hypothesis 2:

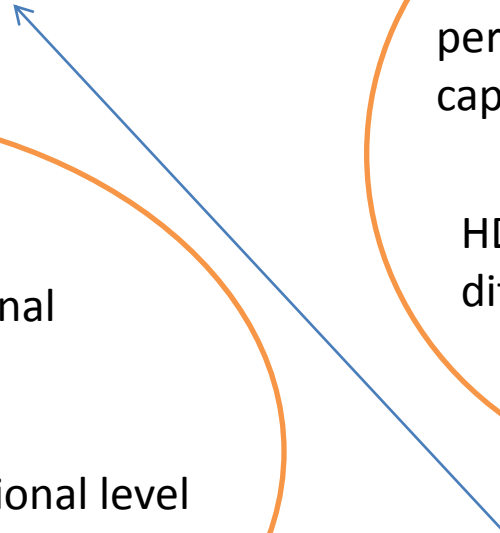
Migrants share is more likely to be higher in those countries where immigrants can raise their level of life

Hypothesis 3:

Migrants share is more likely to be higher in countries which have common cultural or historical links

Database – 179 countries

Share of immigrants in a country



Economic

GDP per capita
Gini index
Petroleum Exporting Countries
HDI difference
Unemployment

Socio-cultural

Common official language
International conflicts
Common colonial relationship
Educational level of immigrants in receiving countries
Human security index

Political

Voice and accountability
Civil liberties index
Rule of law
Political rights index

Sources:

- Global database for migration, supported by the UN Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- The UN Human Development Report 2010
- CIA Factbook
- Freedom House
- The World Bank

Newly created variables

- HDI difference between top-5 sending and receiving countries

Russian Federation	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Belarus	Azerbaijan	Uzbekistan
0,719	0,710	0,714	0,732	0,713	0,617

- Common colonial relationship

	Ukraine	% immigrants	Kazakhstan	% immigrants	Belarus	% immigrants	Azerbaijan	% immigrants	Uzbekistan	% immigrants
Russia	1,00	0,30	1,00	0,22	1,00	0,08	1,00	0,07	1,00	0,08

- Common official language
- Human security index
- Rule of law
- Voice and accountability
- Petroleum exporting countries

Generalised determinants of migration (t-values)

Independent variables	Dependent variable: <i>share of immigrants</i> , 2010		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Log, size of population, 2010	-0.28*** (-4,6)	-0.36*** (-5,2)	-0.29*** (-4,8)
HDI difference between sending and receiving countries	4,47*** (3,4)	3.57** (2,7)	3.17* (2,5)
Human Security Index difference between sending and receiving countries	4.53* (2,4)	1.34 (0,6)	1.45 (0,8)
Rule of law	-	0.47*** (3,5)	0.72*** (3,5)
Petroleum Exporting Countries	-	0.84* (2,2)	0.86* (2,2)
Voice and accountability			-0.31 (-1,7)
Common colonial relationship			0.79** (2,6)
Adjusted R ²	0,36	0,42	0,45

Determinants of migration by educational attainment (t-values)

Independent variables	Dependent variables	
	<i>share of highly-educated immigrants</i>	<i>share of low-educated immigrants</i>
Log, size of population, 2010	-0.23*** (-3,4)	-0.30*** (-5,0)
HDI difference between sending and receiving countries	3.59** (3,1)	4.11*** (3,9)
Rule of law	-0.14 (-0,3)	-0.04 (-0,1)
Petroleum Exporting Countries	3.48* (2,4)	0.59 (1,5)
Voice and accountability	-0.23 (-1,0)	-0.97 (-0,4)
Common colonial relationship	0.37 (1,1)	1.01*** (3,4)
Rule of law*Voice	0.30* (2,4)	0,18 (1,7)
Adjusted R ²	0,38	0,43

Findings

Reasons for choosing:

Small countries

Flexible and friendly tax policy, high living standards, secure social policy & benefits, easier to find jobs for low-qualified workers: tourist industry + simple local trade system

Countries with high Human Development Index

Potential for comfortable adaptation due to well-developed and respected individual & family values, high educational standards & quality of education itself

Countries with high Rule of Law index

Trust issues are essential in migration processes. That's why personal & social security reasons are important + guarantees for human rights protection oriented legislation is an important requirement

Countries with colonial linkages

Historical background and cultural links

Findings

Reasons for choosing:

Petroleum Exporting Countries

Petroleum-exporting countries of the Middle East attract immigrants primarily from poorer Middle Eastern countries and from Asia to perform many of the dirty and dangerous functions in the oil fields

Difference in educational attainment of immigrants

Guarantees for political, civil and human rights protection have more influence on immigrants with tertiary education

Historical background and cultural links are more important for immigrants with lower levels of education

Recent changes

- Extension the number of cases and search for another significant determinants
- Adding top-5 sending countries which contain 70-90% of overall amount of immigrants in the country
- My next step will be to conduct analysis on a regional level and divide the world into following regions: Europe, Americas, Africa, South Asia, Middle East and Arab countries. First preliminary results showed already that all these regions have individual determinants influencing on immigrants.

Thank you for attention!

Factors of international migration: contemporary trends

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