GLOBAL MIGRATION TRENDS

FACTSHEET

Global Migration Data Analysis Centre
GMDAC

International Organization for Migration

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Foreword

This factsheet provides an overview of key global migration trends, based on the latest available statistics, as gathered from a variety of sources. The document summarizes key facts and figures on a range of migration-related topics, covering the period January–December 2015, depending on data availability and comparability. Although this factsheet is by no means exhaustive, it presents a broad picture of the state of migration around the world.
15.1 million refugees worldwide as of mid-2015 - a 45% increase in just 3.5 years. 5 million newly displaced in the first half of the year alone (UNHCR).

Minors represented nearly 33% of first-time asylum applicants in the EU-28 in 2015, and more than 1/3 of forced labour victims worldwide (Eurostat, ILO).

At least 5,417 migrants died or went missing during migration in 2015, 15% more than in 2014 (IOM).

In almost every region of the world people are more likely to be in favour of migration than against it. The one, notable exception to this is Europe (IOM-Gallup).

Germany became the single largest recipient of new individual asylum claims globally, with 441,800 registered by the end of 2015 (Eurostat).

The number of assisted voluntary returns from the EU exceeded that of forced returns (Frontex and IOM).

Record level of remittance flows, amounting to an estimated $601 billion. Over two-thirds of this was sent to developing countries (WB).

Almost one in five of the world's migrants live in the top 20 largest cities (IOM).
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: STOCK, CHARACTERISTICS, GEOGRAPHY

Over 1 billion people in the world are migrants, or more than 1 in 7 people globally. The figure includes the stock of international migrants – people residing in a country other than their country of birth – who numbered 244 million in 2015, up by 41% since 2000; and it includes internal migrants – around 740 million, according to 2009 UNDP estimates, of whom over 150 million are rural-urban migrants in China. However, the proportion of international migrants in the world population is only slightly higher than that recorded over the past decades, at 3.3% compared to 2.8% in 2000, and 3.2% in 2013.

Women account for 48% of the global international migrant stock, although the share varies widely across major regions: for instance, the figure is lower in Asia (42%) due to the recent large increase in the stock of male migrants in the region, while it is higher in Europe (52.4%) and Northern America (51.2%). Migrants in the North are on average older than migrants in the South, with a median age of 43 years relative to 33 in the South, and most international migrants are of working age (72% of the global migrant stock). The average age of the international migrant stock is 39, and 15% (37 million) of all international migrants are below the age of 20.

About 51% of international migrants reside in 10 countries. The most popular destination country is the United States, where 46.6 million foreign-born officially resided in 2015, followed by Germany (12 million), the Russian Federation (11.9 million), Saudi Arabia (10.2 million), the United Kingdom (8.5 million), the United Arab Emirates (8.1 million), Canada and France (7.8 million each), Australia (6.7 million) and Spain (5.8 million). The top five countries by size of their Diasporas (number of international migrants living abroad) in 2015 were India (15.6 million), Mexico (12.4 million), the Russian Federation (10.6 million), China (9.5 million), and Bangladesh (7.2 million).

The proportion of international migrants in the destination countries varies significantly across states. It is generally lower in countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean region (1.5% on average), as well as countries in Central, Eastern and Southeast Asia – with some exceptions, e.g. Singapore, where over 45% of the population is composed of international migrants. Higher proportions are found in Europe (10% on average), with countries in Northern and Western Europe having the highest shares (e.g. 17.5% in Austria, almost 17% in Sweden, and about 15% in Germany); Northern America (15.2% in the U.S. and almost 22% in Canada), Oceania (20.6% – with over 28% of the Australian population being foreign-born), and Western Asia (14.8%). International migrants constitute substantial portions of the total population in most Gulf Cooperation Council countries – 88.4% in the United Arab Emirates, 75.5% in Qatar, 73.6% in Kuwait and over 51% in Bahrain.

Among the countries with a significant proportion of their population abroad are some states in the European and Eastern Asia regions – e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina, with over 43% of its nationals residing abroad, Albania (about 39%), and Armenia (over 31%), as well as Portugal (over 22%) and Ireland (19%). In Latin America and the Caribbean region, countries like Mexico, Nicaragua, Uruguay and Paraguay have between 10-12% of their citizens abroad. Almost 18% of the New Zealand population resides abroad; in the African region, the share is 19% for Somalia and close to 10% for the Central African Republic.
Figure 1: Share of emigrants as a % of total origin country’s population, 2015

Figure 2: Share of immigrants as a % of total destination country’s population, 2015

Source: IOM calculations based on UN-DESA (International Migrant Stock, 2015), and World Bank, World Development Indicators (country’s total population in 2014).
In 2015, South-South migration exceeded South-North migration by two percentage points, representing 37% of the total international migrant stock. 90.2 million international migrants born in developing countries resided in developing countries in 2015, compared to 82.2 million in 2013.

Figure 3: Distribution of international migrants, by origin and destination, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Stock (million)</th>
<th>% of total international migrant stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South --&gt; South</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South --&gt; North</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North --&gt; North</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North --&gt; South</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN-DESA, 2015

The latest available estimates for the number of international migrant workers to date are still based on 2013 (mostly census) data: over 150 million international migrants were migrant workers in 2013, according to ILO Estimates, or about two-thirds of the total international migrant stock. Over half of them were men (83.7 million), while just over 44% were women (66.6 million). Migrants have higher labour force participation rates than non-migrants, particularly due to higher participation rates for migrant women relative to non-migrant women.7

While labour migration is a universal phenomenon, some regions have far higher proportions of migrant workers relative to all workers: over one in three workers are migrant workers in Arab States, and about one in five in Northern America – as opposed to 0.6% in Eastern Asia (including China), and 1–1.5% in Southern Asia (including India), Northern Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Close to one in five migrants in the world live in the top 20 largest cities globally, according to IOM’s World Migration Report 2015; the report also found that in many of these cities migrants make up at least one-third of the total population, and that migrants tend to concentrate in global cities – for instance almost 50% of Canada’s foreign-born population lives in Toronto.

Figure 4: Foreign-born population in major cities

Source: IOM World Migration Report, 2015
FORCED MIGRATION

By the end of 2014, 59.5 million individuals were forcibly displaced worldwide due to persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or human rights violations. This reflects an increase in absolute terms of 8.3 million people over 2013, and represents the highest annual increase as well as the greatest level of forced displacement ever recorded.

The total figure includes 19.5 million refugees, (14.4 million under UNHCR’s mandate and 5.1 million Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA), 38.2 million IDPs and 1.8 million asylum-seekers. The figure does not include an additional 19.3 million newly displaced by natural disasters during 2014, based on flow data and therefore not directly comparable with the previous (stock) figures.

Refugees

By mid-2015, the world was hosting 15.1 million refugees (under UNHCR mandate). Over three and a half years, the global refugee population grew by 45%, largely due to civil conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. In the first half of 2015, some 5 million persons were newly displaced, according to UNHCR – 4.2 million within their own countries, and over 800,000 across international borders.

Turkey and Pakistan are the main refugee-hosting countries globally (in absolute terms), with, respectively, 1.84 and 1.51 million refugees registered in the countries by June 2015; they are followed by Lebanon (1.2 million), the Islamic Republic of Iran (982,000) and Ethiopia (702,500).

In its fifth year of civil conflict, the Syrian Arab Republic is the largest refugee-producing country, with a refugee population of 4.2 million by mid-2015. During the first half of 2015, the number of refugees from the country grew by more than 300,000 people, according to UNHCR figures. By December 2015, the number of registered refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic in Turkey was almost 2.2 million, which grew to 2.7 million by March 2016. Syrians make up the vast majority of the refugee population within Turkey and Lebanon: by mid-2015, Lebanon was hosting 1.2 million Syrian refugees, Jordan 628,800, Iraq: 251,300, and Egypt: 131,900.

Conflict-induced internal displacement

People who were internally displaced due to conflict and violence were estimated at 38 million people by the end of 2014. This represents a 15 percent increase on 2013 figures, and includes 11 million newly displaced people in 2014 only. Five countries accounted for 60 percent of the total number of newly displaced worldwide in 2014 – namely Iraq, South Sudan, Syria, Dem. Republic of Congo (DRC) and Nigeria.

More recent figures of internal conflict- and violence-induced displacement are based on assistance extended by international organizations – namely IOM and UNHCR – and are, therefore, only descriptive in nature. By mid-2015, UNHCR registered over 34 million cases of internal displacement globally. IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix system, a tool tracking displacement in countries affected by conflicts or natural disasters, tracked over 9 million people caught in conflict and natural disaster conflicts across 24 countries between 2014 and mid-2015.

The Syrian Arab Republic is the country with the highest number of internally displaced persons (IDP) worldwide – 7.6 million, the equivalent of at least 35% of the country’s population. In nearly 90% of the 160 countries and territories for which IDMC data is available, people were in protracted displacement situations, having been displaced from their homes for 10 years or longer.
Asylum-seekers

The number of asylum-seekers has consistently grown over the last four years and is at a record high. Asylum claims globally (pending cases) reached almost 1 million in the first half of 2015, compared to 558,000 in the same period of 2014. Based on statistics for the first semester of 2015, Germany exceeded the Russian Federation and became the largest single recipient of first-time individual asylum claims globally, with 161,975 new requests; the number grew to 441,800 by the end of 2015. The country was followed by the Russian Federation, with 100,000 asylum applications in the same period (98% of which lodged by Ukrainians), and the United States, which received some 78,200 asylum claims.

The EU-28 as a whole received over 1.2 million new asylum claims in 2015, more than double the number of asylum claims in 2014 (almost 563,000). As mentioned, most of these claims were made in Germany, followed by Hungary (174,425), Sweden (156,120), Austria (85,500), Italy (83,240) and France (70,565).

In 2015, almost one in three first-time asylum-applicants in the EU-28 were minors (367,640), an 11% increase from 2014. Over one in five minor asylum-seekers were considered by national authorities to be unaccompanied, triple the number recorded in 2014, and the highest number on record since 2008. About half of the total number of new asylum applications were from people aged 18–34 – hence the great majority of asylum-seekers in the EU are of young age.

Disaster-induced internal displacement

More than 19.3 million people were displaced by disasters in 100 countries over the course of 2014. Between 2008 and 2014, an average of 26.4 million people per year were displaced by disasters. 87% of disaster-induced displacement in 2014 occurred in Asia, with approximately 16.7 million people being forced to leave their homes during that year. The majority of displaced people globally were displaced by weather-related disasters, only a small minority by geophysical hazards. The likelihood of being displaced by a disaster today is 60% higher than four decades ago.

Resettlement

In 2015, refugees from about 65 countries were resettled to 33 third countries from 87 countries of first asylum, according to UNHCR figures. In the same year, there were just over 134,000 individual submissions for resettlement, and 81,893 actual departures; both figures were higher than those recorded in 2014 (almost 104,000 submissions and just over 73,300 departures), and represent the highest figures since 2012. Main beneficiaries of UNHCR resettlement programmes in 2015, based on number of submissions, were nationals from the Syrian Arab Republic (53,305), the Democratic Republic of Congo (20,527), Iraq (11,161), Somalia (10,193), and Myanmar (9,738). The main countries of resettlement were the United States and Canada, with, respectively, 52,583 and 10,236 individuals resettled during the year, followed by Australia (5,211), Norway (2,220) and the United Kingdom (1,768). Between January and October 2015, nearly 100,000 refugees and other vulnerable individuals were resettled under IOM auspices. This compares to the 121,784 individuals assisted by IOM’s resettlement programmes in 2014. The figure for IOM-assisted resettlement operations is not directly comparable with UNHCR numbers, as this includes persons participating in (national) humanitarian admission schemes, whilst UNCHR data largely excludes such group. It is important to note that a higher number of countries around the world are participating in regular and ad-hoc resettlement and humanitarian admission schemes, such as Italy, South Korea and Germany.
Figure 5: Forced displacement globally: refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons due to conflict and violence, June 2015* (Click anywhere on map to access interactive, online version)

*Source: IOM visualization based on UNHCR Mid-Year Trends 2015. Figures of asylum-seekers based on persons whose asylum claim was pending as of June 2015, regardless of the stage in the procedure. Internally displaced persons (IDP) refers to individuals assisted by UNHCR, including people in IDP-like situations (with similar protection risks but not reported as IDPs). Stocks recorded by June 2015 or latest available estimates. For more information see: http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c364b5c4d6.html. The map does not include people newly displaced by disasters during the same period as this is a flow-type of data, therefore not directly comparable with stocks of refugees, asylum-seekers (pending cases) and conflict-induced IDPs as of June 2015.
IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Irregular migration is hardly quantifiable or measurable, given its clandestine nature, the lack of data sources and of a universally agreed definition, and its highly dynamic character (e.g. migrants in an irregular situation can be regularized, and migrants entering a country regularly can become irregular upon expiration of their stay permits).

The most recent global estimate of irregular migration suggests that were at least 50 million irregular migrants worldwide in 2010, a large number of whom rely on smuggling services.23
Estimates of the irregular migrant population exist for some countries, although they are hardly comparable being based on different methodologies and indicators across countries. An estimated 11.3 million undocumented migrants lived in the U.S. in 2014, according to calculations from the Pew Research Centre, based on U.S. government data – a stable number compared to the previous five years and to the 2007 peak of 12.2 million; the decrease was largely due to lower immigration from Mexico during the economic recession of 2007-2009. Estimates from the same centre also suggested that about 62% of the irregular migrant population lived in the U.S. for at least ten years.24

In Russia, estimates from the Federal Migration Service indicated that there were 3 million irregular migrants in the country in 2013.25 A forthcoming IOM report on migrant smuggling trends globally reports that the extent of irregular migration is also significant in other regions: in Asia, for instance, estimates suggested that there were some 4 million undocumented migrants in Pakistan in 2013, and about one million undocumented workers in Malaysia in 2006;26 other Latin American, Asian and African countries host significant irregular migrant populations although the lack of reliable data and estimates make it impossible to assess the actual extent of irregular migration, and migrant smuggling trends in these regions.

The number of apprehensions along international borders – one of the most reliable indicators of irregular migration27 – has increased substantially when looking at the European Union. According to Frontex, irregular arrivals to Europe almost tripled between 2013 and 2014, from about 100,000 to 283,000; the number increased six-fold between 2014 and 2015, with over 1.8 million irregular arrivals registered by the agency, both by land and sea. It is important to highlight, however, that this number may be an overestimate, due to double-counting issues, as reported by the same agency: for instance, multiple crossings by the same individual along the same border or several borders along the journey may be counted more than once, generating an overestimate in the number of arrivals to Europe. Therefore, such numbers should be interpreted with caution.28

That irregular migration flows to Europe increased compared to previous years is a reality; this is mostly attributable to the surge in migrant crossings along the Eastern Mediterranean route (from Turkey to the EU via Greece, Bulgaria or Cyprus), which became by far the main route of entry to Europe for migrants and asylum-seekers, as opposed to the Central Mediterranean Route (from North Africa to Italy and Malta), which was the predominant route in 2014.

Greece was by far the main entry point of undocumented migrants and asylum-seekers to Europe in 2015. Irregular arrivals to Greece surpassed 900,000 in 2015, and were eleven times higher than in 2014 (77,163), with over 93% of migrants arriving by sea (853,650).29 Syrians accounted for over 50% of irregular arrivals in Greece in 2015.30 Together, Syrians, Afghans, and Iraqis made up over 88% of all irregular arrivals to the country.31

In 2015, a total of 153,842 people arrived by sea to Italy, a decrease from 170,000 in 2014, yet still a large increase compared to the 42,925 arrivals recorded by national authorities in 2013.32 Most migrant arriving to Italy by sea in 2015 were from Eritrea (39,162) and Nigeria (22,237), followed by Somalia (12,433), Sudan (8,932), Gambia (8,454), Syria (7,448), and Mali (5,307). The large majority made the sea crossing from Libya (about 80-90%), while the rest departed from Egypt (mostly Egyptians and Syrians).

However, it must be noted that most irregular migrants currently residing in Europe are visa overstayers entering the EU via international airports.33 An estimated stock of 1.9 million to 3.8 million undocumented migrants resided in the EU-27 in 2008, according to estimates from the EC Clandestino project.34
FORCED AND VOLUNTARY RETURN

In 2015, a total of 175,220 individuals were forcibly or voluntarily returned to their countries of origin or third countries from the 28 EU Member States, plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, according to figures registered by Frontex. This represents an almost 9% increase over 2014 figures (161,309) and the highest number recorded since 2011. However, when compared to the large fluctuations in irregular border crossings and apprehensions across EU countries, the number of actual returns has remained fairly stable. Notably, for the first time since 2012, the number of voluntary returns as recorded by Frontex exceeded that of forced returns (81,681 over 72,473). Main countries of origin of individuals who were forcibly returned and whose nationalities were recorded by national authorities were Albania, Morocco, Kosovo, Serbia and the Syrian Arab Republic. Individuals who returned voluntarily in 2015, according to Frontex, were mainly from Ukraine, India, Kosovo, Albania and Pakistan.

However, it should be noted that the number of IOM-assisted voluntary returns, as reported by Frontex in 2015 – 14,391 – is significantly lower than the number of assisted voluntary returns from EU countries (plus Norway and Switzerland) recorded by IOM in the same year – almost 56,000. Such a discrepancy may be due to various reasons, including the fact that Frontex figures on effective assisted voluntary returns are not disaggregated by type of operation – i.e. whether they are IOM-assisted or not – for a few countries (Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland and the Netherlands). It seems that a significant number of IOM-assisted voluntary return cases are not reported on by Frontex.

In the U.S. data from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) shows that a total 462,463 removals and returns were conducted in fiscal year 2015 (1 October 2014–30 September 2015). The number of people removed or returned by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (under DHS) in the same year was 253,413, as opposed to 315,943 in FY 2014 – an almost 20% decrease. The main countries of origin of individuals who were forcibly returned were Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

Removal and return figures by ICE have been on a decreasing trend since FY 2012, when 409,849 removals were operated. Such a trend is due to a significant decrease in the number of apprehensions at the border, in turn reflective of lower numbers of people attempting to cross the US border irregularly. The total number of apprehensions (both at the border and within the State territory) in FY 2015 was 337,413, a 30% decrease on FY 2014 numbers.

In Australia, the Department of Immigration and Border Protection „assisted in or managed the departure of 16,026 people from Australia” during financial year 2014–2015 (1 July 2014–30 June 2015), a slight decrease on 2013–2014 figures (16,446). The numbers include voluntary returns, „the removal (voluntary and involuntary) of non-citizens held in immigration detention, including those who had arrived irregularly by sea, and the return of transferees from Regional Processing Centres” (centres for transferees and refugees in Nauru and Manus).

In Canada, a total of 15,232 persons were removed from the country in 2013 (latest available figure), a 20% decrease from 2012 levels (18,921 – the highest figure recorded between 2009 and 2013). The number includes „foreign nationals and permanent residents found to be inadmissible to Canada, or who pose a threat to Canada (e.g. individuals involved in organized crime).
"It is time to engage the world to stop this violence against desperate migrants."

- IOM Director General, Ambassador Swing

Missing Migrants Project tracks deaths of migrants and those who have gone missing along migratory routes.

For more information please visit missingmigrants.iom.int

**MIGRANT DEATHS**

In 2015, at least 5,417 migrants lost their lives or went missing during migration. 3,770 of these fatalities occurred in the Mediterranean – a 15% increase from fatalities recorded in 2014, though the overall rate of deaths in 2015 was lower. This is largely due to the predominance of the shorter and relatively safer Eastern Mediterranean route in 2015 as opposed to the Central Mediterranean, which was the main route in 2014.

Over three quarters of deaths in 2015 occurred along the Central Mediterranean route (an estimated 2,890). About 800 migrants are estimated to have died or gone missing in South East Asia in 2015, nearly 70% of these in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea.

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**Figure 6: Migrant fatalities globally, 2015**

Dead and missing migrants around the world, 2015

Sources: Data are compiled from a variety of sources including local authorities, such as coast guards, medical examiners and doctors, interviews with survivors, UNHCR, NGOs, and media reports.

Notes: (a) All numbers reflect only those incidents about which IOM is aware - an unknown number of deaths remain unreported, thus these data are minimum estimates only. Completeness of the data varies by region. (b) Figures include both bodies found and migrants who are missing and presumed dead. (c) Figures correspond to deaths that occurred during the process of migration. They include deaths that occur once in a destination country that may be indirectly attributable to a migrant’s legal status or immigration policies, such as deaths occurring in detention facilities, due to lack of access to medical care, unsuitable working conditions, or xenophobic attacks, among others. (d) South East Asia includes 38 deaths en route from Camerons to Malaysia. (e) North Africa and Saharan includes 32 deaths that occurred en route to the Canary Islands. (f) Names and boundaries indicated on maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
HUMAN TRAFFICKING

An estimated 21 million individuals are victims of forced labour globally, according to ILO. The figure includes cases of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual or labour exploitation; however, the real number of victims of human trafficking remains unknown.

Over half of the estimated victims of forced labour are found in the Asia-Pacific region (11.7 million), followed by Africa (3.7 million) and Latin America (1.8 million). The Central and Southeastern Europe region, together with the Commonwealth of Independent States count 1.6 million victims, while 1.5 million victims are estimated to be in the Developed Economies and the EU, and another 600,000 in the Middle East.

The same estimates suggest that over a third of the victims of forced labour worldwide are minors, and the majority are women and girls (11.4 million), particularly in the case of sexual exploitation (98% of the estimated 4.5 million victims of sexual trafficking); conversely, labour exploitation in the private economy appears to mostly concern males (60% of 14.2 million). Annual illegal profits generated by such exploitation of human beings are estimated at USD 150 billion, with yearly profits per victim ranging between USD 3,900 and 34,800.

According to the U.S. State Department’s annual Trafficking in Persons report, the number of identified victims of trafficking globally in 2014 was 44,462 in 2014, relatively stable compared to the yearly average over the previous years. Europe accounted for most of the identified cases (11,910 cases) followed by Africa (9,523 cases), the Western Hemisphere (8,414), East Asia and Pacific (6,349), South and Central Asia (4,878) and the Near East (3,388). In all regions, only a small proportion of identified cases are followed by convictions – less than one in ten on average globally.

It must be noted that human trafficking does not necessarily involve crossing of an international border; however, undocumented migrants crossing borders irregularly are particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of human trafficking.

REMITTANCES

The sum of financial remittances sent by international migrants back to their families in origin countries amounted to $601 billion in 2015, according to World Bank projections; over two-thirds were sent to developing countries ($441 billion), representing more than three times the size of foreign aid received by such countries in the same year. In some cases, earnings remitted by international migrants constitute a significant portion of a country’s GDP – e.g. over 25% for countries like Liberia and Moldova, almost a third for Nepal and the Kyrgyz Republic, and over 40% for Tajikistan.

In absolute terms, top recipients of migrant remittances in 2015 (according to the latest World Bank forecasts) were India ($72 billion), China ($64 billion), the Philippines ($29 billion) and Mexico ($25 billion) – which were also among the countries with the largest diasporas globally in 2015. Estimates on remittance outflows for 2014 indicate that remittances were mostly sent from the United States ($56 billion), followed by Saudi Arabia ($37 billion), and Russia ($33 billion) – also not surprising, given that such countries are among the top international migrant destinations worldwide.

Of the over $580 billion remitted globally in 2014, North–South remittance flows accounted for 38%, and the proportion of South–South flows was just slightly lower, equaling about 34% of the total; North–North flows represented 24% of the total, and South–North transfers the remaining 4%.

At the regional level, the East Asia and Pacific region was the main recipient of remittances in 2015, with $129 billion in 2015, followed by South Asia ($123 billion) and Latin America and the Caribbean ($67 billion). The Middle East and North Africa region was the top remittance-sending region in 2014 ($98 billion), according to available World Bank estimates, mostly due to increasing labour migration into the Gulf Cooperation Council countries over the past few years, particularly from Southeast Asia.
The global average cost of sending remittances globally fell to 7.4% from 8% in the same period in 2014, and 7.5% in the third quarter of 2015. Reductions of the costs of sending remittances since 2005 are estimated to have created about $62.5 dollars in savings for migrants and their families. However, much remains to be done, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where costs continue to be the highest, now standing at 9.5%.

Reducing remittance costs, lowering recruitment costs of low-skilled migrant workers, and mobilizing diasporas for development will be important contributions towards the achievement of the post-2015 development goals; this is particularly so given that target 10.c regards the reduction of remittance costs to less than 3%, and the elimination of remittance corridors with costs higher than 5% by 2030.

PUBLIC OPINION

Contrary to what is often portrayed in the media, in every region of the world – with the important exception of Europe – people are more likely to be in favour of migration than against it, according to findings of an IOM-Gallup report on public perceptions of migration worldwide. The findings were based on interviews with over 183,000 adults across more than 140 countries between 2012 and 2014, who were asked 1) whether they wished to see immigration levels in their countries to increase, decrease or stay the same; and 2) whether they thought immigrants mostly take jobs that nationals want or do not want.

European residents were, on average, the most negative towards immigration globally, with a slight majority believing that immigration levels should be decreased (52%); however, there was a sharp divergence between Northern and Southern European countries, with the former being generally more favourable towards immigration – except for the United Kingdom – compared to the latter.
Figure 8: Attitudes towards immigration, by region, 2012-2014

Source: IOM-Gallup, 2015
ENDNOTES

(1) This section is based on data from the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Trends in International Migrant Stock, 2015 Revision), unless otherwise stated.

(2) The figure is based on the UN definition of an international migrant as any person who changes his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least 3 months, as per the 1998 UN recommendations on Statistics of International Migration.


(5) UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 Revision.


(7) Source: Ibid.


(10) UNCHR, Mid-Year Trends 2015. The figure does not include about 5 million Palestinian refugees under UNRWA mandate.

(11) Ibid.

(12) Ibid.

(13) Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

(14) Ibid.

(15) UNHCR Mid-Year Trends 2015.

(16) Eurostat.

(17) UNHCR Mid-Year Trends 2015:

(18) EUROSTAT.

(19) Minors are considered to be 17 years of age or younger.

(20) Ibid.

(21) Ibid.


(27) Examples of other indicators are national regularization programmes and employer sanctions.

(28) Laczko et al. (2016), Migrant arrivals and deaths in the Mediterranean: What do the data really tell us, Forced Migration Review 51, 2016
ENDNOTES

(29) Data collated by IOM, based on report from the Hellenic Coast Guard and the Hellenic Police.
(30) The share refers to arrivals on both land and sea borders.
(31) Data from the Hellenic Coast Guard and the Hellenic Police.
(32) Data from the Italian Ministry of Interior.
(33) Frontex.
(36) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.
(37) The figures include criminal removals, non-criminal removals and returns; a breakdown by type of return (forced or voluntary) is not available for the U.S.
(43) Ibid.
(44) See: http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2015/.
(45) Due to lack of uniform reporting mechanisms across countries, statistics in the TIP report are only estimates.
(47) World Bank, based on remittance inflow data in 2014.
(49) Ibid.
(50) World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide database. Prices are based on average prices calculated on 300 country corridors (35 remittance-sending countries to 99 remittance-receiving countries).