

## Changes in points of attraction for migration flows in the XXI century

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**Abstract.** The article proves that about one third of migrants in the world move from north (developed countries) to north; another third move from south (developing countries) to north, and the remaining third migrate from south to south. The character of migration has changed: if it had a local character in XX century and didn't affect the large segments of the population of different countries, in the beginning of the new millennium it's covering more and more working-age people every year.

[Kuznetsova N.V. **Changes in points of attraction for migration flows in the XXI century.** *Life Sci J* 2014;11(8s):380-384] (ISSN:1097-8135). <http://www.lifesciencesite.com>. 84

**Keywords:** migration flows, migrants, developing countries, statistical comparison, income level, structural changes

### Introduction

Migration is an important component of our global future. The fact that some regions in the world belong to wealthy regions with aged population, and other regions remain poor, politically unstable, and with young and growing population, affects and will affect geographical mobility strongly.

Shaped international labor market is not only a system of the national markets, but also a new qualitative development of the labor market in conditions of strengthening processes of production internationalization and growing integration. As a result, one of the necessary conditions of international labor market functioning is international labor migration.

Migration has become a more dynamic and complex phenomenon, which is connected with not only social and economic reasons. People's desire and opportunities to move shape the whole conglomerate of factors – social and economic, political, ethnic, religious, ecological, demographical, and other. According to International Labor Organization's data, about a third of migrants in the world fall out of government control. Migration control is being passed from Ministries of Labor to Ministries of Home Affairs in more and more countries. Thereby, the emphasis of the migration policy moves from labor market regulation to the national security [1; 2].

On the whole, migration is a history of people's movement to the countries that are relatively richer (but not necessarily "rich") in comparison with their native countries. This means that people move both from developing to developed countries and from one developing country to another. Using the term "north" for the developed world and "south" for the developing world, we can say that about one third of world's migrants move from north to north; another third move from south to north, and the remaining third migrate from south to south [3].

### Main part

Between 2005 and 2010, the global migratory flow increased by 1,8 percent annually. The growth rate of migrant population in less developed regions was two percent, while in more developed regions this indicator was 1,7 percent. As a result, the number of migrants increased by 24 million people in 2005-2010 [4].

According to the estimations of the United Nations Organization, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the flow of 2,7 million people move from developing to developed countries every year. The south of the Sahara loses approximately 360 000 people annually as a result of migration. The real interest for demographers makes the variable growth in the size of movement (migration), used to identify where the points of pressure are supposed to be in future. It should be noted that in 2005-2010 the net migration rate in Australia increased by 485 000 people, while in the US it increased by 4.6 million people [4].

In 1960 the number of international migrants in developing countries reached 44 million people, and in developed countries it reached 32 million people (see table 1). If in 1960 more than 57% of all the migrants lived in less developed regions, in 2000 this number was only 37%.

The collapse of the socialist system gave an impulse to mass geographic migration in Europe and Central Asia; first of all, to transboundary movement of the population within the bounds of this region, migrant outflow from it, and a certain migrant inflow from other regions. Formation of many new countries on the space of broken-up USSR and Yugoslavia created a phenomenon of multiple "statistical migrants", in other words, citizens who live in a county for a long time, but were born in another, and who could not move in fact, but at the same time would belong to the category of migrants in

accordance with the UN procedures. Migration in Eastern Europe (including the Baltic States) and CIS countries is considered to be significant according to international standards. Most of the emigratory flows from Eastern European countries (42%) are directed to Western Europe, while the final destination for most CIS emigrants are other CIS countries (80%). The United Kingdom is becoming one of the leading countries of accepting migrants from countries that entered the European Union [6].

**Table 1. International migration in the main regions, 1960 – 2000 [based on 5]**

| Main regions                                | The number of international migrants (millions) |       | Distribution of international migrants by regions (%) |      |
|---|---|-------|---|------|
|   | 1960  | 2000  | 1960  | 2000 |
| World                                       | 75,9  | 174,9 | 100   | 100  |
| Developed countries                         | 32,1  | 110,3 | 42,3  | 63,1 |
| Developed countries, not including the USSR | 29,1  | 80,8  | 38,4  | 46,2 |
| Developing countries                        | 43,8  | 64,6  | 57,7  | 36,9 |
| Africa                                      | 9   | 16,3  | 11,8  | 9,3  |
| Asia <sup>a</sup>                           | 29,3  | 43,8  | 38,6  | 25   |
| Latin America and the Caribbean             | 6   | 5,9   | 8   | 3,4  |
| North America                               | 12,5  | 40,8  | 16,5  | 23,3 |
| Oceania                                     | 2,1   | 5,8   | 2,8   | 3,3  |
| Europe <sup>b</sup>                         | 14  | 32,8  | 18,5  | 18,7 |
| Republics of the USSR                       | 2,9   | 29,5  | 3,9   | 16,8 |

Note:

<sup>a</sup> Not including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

<sup>b</sup> Not including Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine.

Nowadays the main points of migrant movement take place in Mexican-American, Chinese and Russian, and also European and Eastern European regions. Let's look at migrant movements in the world nowadays (see table 2).

**Table 2. Characteristics of migration flows [based on 6, 7]**

| Flows direction             | Characteristics  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| From Asia to Western Canada | Canada turned out to be very attractive for professional emigrants from Asia. Many leave their families in Canada and fly back to work to Asia.  |
| From China to the USA       | Many people from Asian countries, especially from Fujian province in China.  |
| From Canada to the USA      | However Canada is one of the world's immigrant accepting countries traditionally, it also loses a large number of educated, professional people going to the USA.  |
| From Mexico to the USA      | It's one of the largest transboundary flows in the world. Out of 108 million people born in Mexico more than 10 million people live in the USA. Every year approximately 400 Mexicans die because of drowning or dehydration in the desert, mostly, while attempting to escape to the USA. |

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| From Central America to the USA              | Emigration from Central America to the USA has grown after the Civil War in the 1970s and the 1980s. By 1992 one million people (about 15% of the population) left El Salvador.  |
| From the Caribbean to the USA                | The Caribbean states have a certain emigration culture. Cuba is the main exporter: 10% of people born in Cuba live in the USA now. Other main sources are the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Haiti. Most Haitians go to Bahamas, and then try to enter the US by sea.                                  |
| Immigration to Venezuela                     | The "oil treasure" of Venezuela attracts many immigrants.  |
| From South America to Japan                  | Japanese are ready to accept people who respect Japanese customs and whose grandparents emigrated from Japan to Brazil and Peru. Japan has about 287 000 Brazilians and also 56 000 Peruvians. In Hamamatsu city, there are 19 000 Brazilians, many of whom found work at plants in the industrial city. |
| From Paraguay to Argentina                   | Paraguay is one of the poorest countries in South America. Neighboring Argentina is one of the alternatives, where many educated women work as domestic workers.   |
| From Bolivia and Peru to Argentina           | People from neighboring for Argentina countries work as construction workers, domestic workers, or work under inhuman conditions at garment factory in Buenos Aires.   |
| From South Asia to the UK                    | Indian subcontinent was an important source of immigrants to the UK. In the 1960-s British government has begun to close the doors, so that most of arrived again unite with other family members nowadays.  |
| From China to Europe                         | Many Chinese traveled by air to Moscow, and then, by contraband way, to all the Eastern Europe in order to reach Western countries.  |
| From Turkey to Germany                       | First flows from Turkey to Germany were noticed in the 1970s as guest workers. In 2005, 7 million people living there were foreigners, and more than one fourth of them were Turks. Most of the migration nowadays is caused by reunion of families.   |
| From Morocco to Spain                        | About 2 000 people a year die, crossing the Mediterranean Sea in their way to Europe.  |
| From Africa to France                        | The largest source of immigrants in France is its former colonies in Africa. In 1998 out of 138 000 immigrants, 72% were from Africa, mostly from Algeria, Morocco, and Mali (in the past - Zaire).  |
| Western African flows                        | Côte d'Ivoire (the country in Western Africa) attracts workers for their plantations of cocoa and palm oil. By the mid-1990s, about one fourth of the work force was immigrants, half of whom were from Burkina-Faso (the country in Western Africa).  |
| From Zimbabwe and Mozambique to South Africa | The estimations of the illegal in South Africa vary from 2 to 10 million people. Nowadays most of them are from Zimbabwe.  |
| «White flight» from South Africa             | After bringing in the black majority rule, many whites left South Africa. Australia is one of the most popular destinations.   |
| From Sri Lanka to Persian Gulf States        | Every year 200 000 people from Sri Lanka cross the borders in search for work. Two thirds of them are women, migrating as housemaids to the Near East, as a rule.  |
| From Egypt to Persian Gulf States            | Egypt was one of the first exporters of workforce to reach oil countries of the Persian Gulf, from the oil boom in 1970 to the present day.  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| From South Asia to Persian Gulf States              | In 2002 there were 3.1 million Indians engaged in oil export in the countries of the Persian Gulf, including 1.5 million people in Saudi Arabia, 950 000 in the UAE (Dubai), and 300 000 in Oman. Half of these migrants are from Kerala, 1.8 million people are from Bangladesh, one million people are from Pakistan, and 900 000 people from Sri Lanka.                   |
| From Burma (country in South East Asia) to Thailand | Thailand has about one million immigrants, most of whom are agricultural workers from Burma (Myanmar).   |
| Emigrants from South Asia moving to the East        | India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan send many workers to South-East Asia, particularly to Singapore, as a rule, for working on building sites.   |
| From Indonesia to Malaysia                          | Indonesia has about one million illegal workers from Malaysia, most of whom are men working on plantations, but there are also women who work as housemaids.   |
| Australia diversifies                               | Asian migration to Australia from China, Vietnam, Philippines, and Indonesia makes this country more ethnically diverse. Many Asians and other migrants arrived also by boats as refugees.   |
| Flows between China and Korea                       | In the end of 2006, Korea had 186 894 illegal workers, most of whom were ethnic Chinese and Koreans. North Koreans migrate also to China and then, often go to South Korea.  |
| From South America to Japan                         | Japan used a relatively small number of foreign workers. People of Japanese origin were preferred, and their main source was the Nikkei Company in South America. Japan kept about two million foreigners by the end of 2005. The largest groups are: Koreans (599 000), Chinese (520 000), Brazilians (302 000), and Philipinos (187 000).                                  |
| From India to the USA                               | India has become one of the main sources of "computer talents" for the USA. About two thirds of H-1B visas, issued for professionals in 2006, were given to Indians.   |
| Wandering Philipinos                                | More than 8 million Philipinos abroad make up almost 10% of the population. Almost 3 000 Philipinos a month go for work abroad, which is 100 people a day, 60% of whom have already worked abroad earlier. The USA is one of the main points of arrival; however, many Philipinos work in other countries, for example, in Asia, as housemaids (in Singapore and Hong Kong). |
| From the UK to Australia                            | Australia has a large British contingent. Out of 4.8 million people born in 2005, 23% arrived from the United Kingdom.   |
| From the UK to New Zealand                          | Till 1986 New Zealand prefers traditional countries-sources, first of all, the UK. In 1996 population census, 75% of the population called themselves belonging to the European ethnical group.  |

We can see from the table that the main flows are concentrated in the European part; Australia and New Zealand are also in priority. Asian migration, from China, Vietnam, Philippines, and Indonesia, to Australia, makes this country more ethnically diverse. But most people arrive there by boats and are refugees by status.

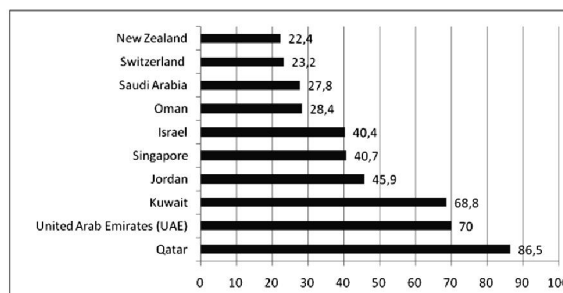
In 2010, 10 countries with the biggest number of arrived migrants were identified, and are presented in table 3.

The USA with the number of 42 813 281 people and Russia with the number of 12 270 388 people are the leaders by the biggest number of foreign migrants. However, the weight of migrants in the USA is 20%, and in Russia – about 5.7%.

**Table 3. Top 10 countries with the biggest number of foreign migrants (in thousands, 2010) [based on 5, 8]**

|  | The number of foreign migrants | Weight of foreign migrants (%) | Rank |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| Ukraine  | 5 257 527                      | 2,5                            | 10   |
| India  | 5 436 012                      | 2,5                            | 9    |
| Spain  | 6 377 524                      | 3                              | 8    |
| The United Kingdom   | 6 451 711                      | 3                              | 7    |
| France   | 6 684 842                      | 3,1                            | 6    |
| Canada   | 7 202 340                      | 3,4                            | 5    |
| Saudi Arabia   | 7 288 900                      | 3,4                            | 4    |
| Germany  | 10 758 061                     | 5                              | 3    |
| The Russian Federation   | 12 270 388                     | 5,7                            | 2    |
| The United States of America   | 42 813 281                     | 20                             | 1    |
| Top 10 countries with the biggest number of foreign migrants (in hundreds, 2010) | 110 540 586                    | 51,7                           |      |
| World  | 213 943 812                    | 100                            |      |

Let's look also at 10 countries with the biggest weight of foreign migrants in the total population (see picture 1). Qatar takes the first place, having 86.5 %, the second country is UAE (70%), and the third is Kuwait (68.8%). For many people, oil beds of UAE are attractive.



**Picture 1. Countries with the biggest weight of foreign migrants in the total population, 2010 (in percent)**

**Conclusion**

Based on the conducted research, we determined two leading countries with the biggest number of migrants during the analyzed period. These are the USA, with the number of 7 980 thousand people from 1995 to 2000, and Russia, with the number of 2 220 thousand people from 1990 to 1995. What about 2005-2010 period, the USA took the first place by the number of migrants with the 5 050 thousand people, Spain was the second with 1 750 thousand people, and Italy was the third with 1 650 thousand people. We shouldn't forget about Canada, which attracts many migrants with beneficial

conditions of purchasing real estate and the following easy way of getting the citizenship. Table 4 contains statistical comparison of countries for a long enough period – 60 years (1950-2010).

**Table 4. Estimation of net migration flows in selected countries by five-year intervals (in thousands), 1950-2010 [based on 5, 9]**

|                        | 1950-55 | 1955-60 | 1960-65 | 1965-70 | 1970-75 | 1975-80 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Australia              | 390     | 405     | 530     | 540     | 170     | 485     |
| Austria                | -75     | -50     | 15      | 50      | 85      | 5       |
| Belgium                | 40      | 55      | 80      | 50      | 75      | 20      |
| Canada                 | 595     | 525     | 180     | 905     | 490     | 400     |
| Denmark                | -25     | -35     | 5       | 15      | 15      | 15      |
| Finland                | -45     | -40     | -60     | -105    | 25      | -35     |
| France                 | 285     | 870     | 1475    | 600     | 615     | 355     |
| Germany                | 275     | 720     | 900     | 805     | 890     | 330     |
| Greece                 | -75     | -125    | -215    | -190    | -70     | 280     |
| Ireland                | -180    | -215    | -100    | -65     | 55      | 40      |
| Italy                  | -200    | -565    | -175    | -195    | 90      | 220     |
| Netherlands            | -125    | -30     | 35      | 55      | 150     | 170     |
| Norway                 | -15     | -10     | -5      | 5       | 15      | 20      |
| The Russian Federation | -355    | -975    | -660    | -275    | -305    | 625     |
| Spain                  | -255    | -520    | -390    | -215    | 15      | 115     |
| Sweden                 | 45      | 40      | 75      | 130     | 20      | 85      |
| The United Kingdom     | -505    | -75     | 220     | -250    | -190    | -55     |
| The United States      | 1160    | 1905    | 1225    | 1665    | 2685    | 3175    |
|                        | 1980-85 | 1985-90 | 1990-95 | 1995-00 | 2000-05 | 2005-10 |
| Australia              | 490     | 665     | 370     | 465     | 640     | 500     |
| Austria                | 20      | 110     | 235     | 65      | 220     | 160     |
| Belgium                | -35     | 50      | 85      | 60      | 195     | 200     |
| Canada                 | 330     | 890     | 645     | 735     | 1090    | 1050    |
| Denmark                | 10      | 30      | 60      | 75      | 45      | 30      |
| Finland                | 25      | 15      | 45      | 20      | 35      | 55      |
| France                 | 400     | 400     | 240     | 190     | 760     | 500     |
| Germany                | -110    | 1955    | 2650    | 950     | 930     | 550     |
| Greece                 | 65      | 155     | 470     | 300     | 155     | 150     |
| Ireland                | -65     | -150    | 0       | 90      | 230     | 200     |
| Italy                  | 330     | 90      | 295     | 215     | 1750    | 1650    |
| Netherlands            | 60      | 165     | 190     | 185     | 110     | 100     |
| Norway                 | 25      | 35      | 40      | 55      | 85      | 135     |
| The Russian Federation | 1105    | 905     | 2220    | 2210    | 965     | 250     |
| Spain                  | -130    | -75     | 325     | 795     | 2505    | 1750    |
| Sweden                 | 25      | 130     | 150     | 50      | 185     | 150     |
| The United Kingdom     | -250    | 30      | 165     | 495     | 950     | 950     |
| The United States      | 3170    | 5450    | 6565    | 7980    | 5675    | 5050    |

People's movement creates problems for both accepting countries and countries that lose their population in the form of "intellectual emigration". For such region as Asia, where the migrant inflow is relatively small, and the percentage of migrants is small in comparison to the existing population number, the necessity of changing a workplace or the social orientation doesn't play such an important political role, as it could be in the USA and Europe, or even in Australia, in countries that have a large number of migrants. We can claim that countries that accept migrants are in relatively strong economic positions to cope with the problems.

The main structural changes in the international migration should be noted. First is that during the last decades, Western and Eastern Europe have become the points of destination for immigrants from Asia, the Near East, and Africa, and at the moment of the USSR collapse in the 1990s, Western Europe went through the migration flows from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. As a result the net migration in the European Union increased from 200 thousand people in the 1980s to more than one million people in 1989-1993, but then

it decreased again by 640 thousand people in 1994-1998.

Besides, many workers from the former colonies of the European countries, migrated to Europe in search for work, contributed still existing connections between colonialists and their colonies. For example, Indians, Pakistanis, and western Indians, who moved to England, and Vietnamese, Cambodians, Algerians, Tunisians, Moroccans, and Africans, who moved to France [10].

The second key structural change was an increase of immigration from Asia and the beginning of immigration from Africa. Asian migrants arrived from India, Pakistan, China, Korea, Philippines, Vietnam, and other places. The example of Asian immigration could be observed in Europe, with African immigrants and immigrants from the Near East.

In another hemisphere, rapidly developing countries, such as Argentina, Brazil, and Chili, experienced large inflows of Spanish and Portugal immigrants, connected with the former colonial connection between their countries, but there were also immigrants from Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Poland, China, and Japan.

The picture of international migration undergoes modifications, changing the direction from South-North to South-South. However, workforce migration from south countries with low and middle income level to the rich north countries is still significant and makes up 37% of all the international migration. Moving of the population among the north countries is 16%, and among the south ones – 24%.

If in XX century migration had a local character and didn't affect the large segments of the populations of different countries, in the beginning of the new millennium it's covering more and more working-age people every year. Nowadays there are more than 100 million people living beyond the native borders (20 million people out of them are refugees). The growth of scales and geographical expansion of forced migration (particularly, due to CIS countries, including Russia) during the last decade of XX century and the beginning of the XXI century are the results of the remaining and appearing again centers of political tension and ecological catastrophes, wars, and ethnical conflicts.

In contrast to the former periods, when the causes of international migration had mostly religious, ideological, and cultural character or were caused by international conflicts, during the last two decades the motives for migration have moved to the economic sphere. Modern migrants pursue mostly one goal – increasing the level of their living.

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5/23/2014