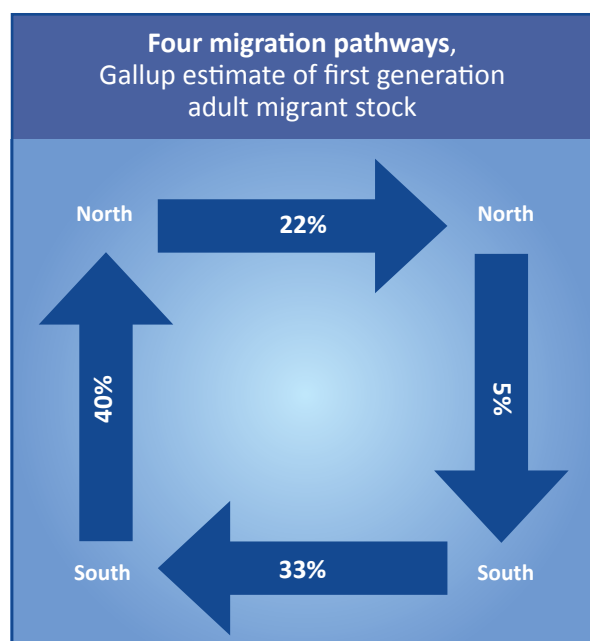


# Key Facts and Figures

## FOUR PATHWAYS OF MIGRATION

- **The majority of international migrants originate in the South (at least 69%).** However, **people from countries in the North are more likely to migrate:** emigrants make up between 3.6% and 5.2% of the North population; while in the South, emigrants represent roughly 3% of the population.
- **Most international migrants live in the North (at least 56%):** migrants represent between 10% and 12% of the total population in the North; while in the South they are only 2% of the resident population.
- **The majority of international migrants are male, except in the case of North–North migration, where the majority are female.**
- **Migrants in the South are more likely than those in the North to be at the low and high extremes of the age distribution.** Migrants in the North are more clustered within the working age. Most international students go to the North.
- **More than half of the top 20 migration corridors are accounted for by people migrating from South to South.** The top migration corridors in the four pathways are:
  - o **South-South:** Ukraine to the Russian Federation (3.7 million) and vice versa (3.5 million); followed by Bangladesh to India; Kazakhstan to the Russian Federation; and Afghanistan to Pakistan.
  - o **South-North:** Mexico to the United States (12.2 million, equal to 6% of the global migrant stock); followed by Turkey to Germany; and China, the Philippines and India to the United States.
  - o **North-North:** Germany to the United States (1.3 million); followed by the United Kingdom to Australia; and Canada, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom to the United States.
  - o **North-South:** Although not in the top 20 global corridors, significant numbers of migrants have been recorded along this pathway, with nationals from the United States moving to Mexico (0.6 million) and, more unexpectedly, to South Africa (0.3 million); Germans to Turkey (0.3 million); and Portuguese to Brazil (0.2 million).
- **Most global remittances go from North to South (at least 43%),** although there are significant flows between countries of the South and between countries of the North.



Source: Gallup World Poll, 2009–2011.

## MIGRANT WELL-BEING: FINDINGS FROM THE GALLUP WORLD POLL

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- **Migration improves well-being** across range of different dimensions. Nonetheless, **many migrants report poorer well-being than the native-born.**
- Well-being outcomes differ depending on whether migration is from South to North, South to South, North to North, or North to South. Overall, **migrants in the North, particularly North-North, make the largest gains** – in areas of life evaluation, finances, and health – while migrants in the South fare similarly or worse than if they had not migrated.

### Subjective Well-being

- Aside from the North-North context, **migrants are less likely to feel happy or experience enjoyment, compared to the native-born.** This is particularly true for South-South migrants: 53% of long-timers (migrants living in destination countries for 5 or more years) reported feeling happy during a lot of the day prior to the survey (vs. 72% of the native-born).
- **Migrants in the North rate their lives better than if they had not migrated:** e.g. North-North migrants give rating of 6.57 (out of 10) vs. rating of 5.75 among non-migrants who remained in origin countries.
- **Migrants in the South rate lives similarly or worse than if they had not migrated:** e.g. South-South migrants give rating of 4.99 (out of 10), vs. rating of 5.34 among non-migrants who remained in origin countries.

### Financial Well-being

- Overall, **newcomers (migrants living in destination countries for less than 5 years) face the greatest financial difficulty:** e.g. 17% to 34% say they do not have enough to afford food and shelter.
- **Over time, North-North migrants fare equally well, or better, financially than the native-born** and appear to have the greatest financial success of any migrant group surveyed. Migrants originating in the South (whether going North or South) continue to face more difficulty than the native-born even after 5 years in the destination country.
- **South-North migrants tend to have lower incomes than the native-born:** 31% to 35% of migrants are in the lowest quintile of the income distribution (vs. 18% of native-born). **South-South migrants and native-born do not experience high income disparities,** although migrants report more difficulty affording food and shelter.
- **Migrants in the North have less trouble affording basic needs of food and shelter than if they had not migrated** (19% of South-North migrants said they did not have enough to afford food, vs. 26% of non-migrants who remained in origin countries). In contrast, **migrants in the South find it harder to afford shelter than if they had not migrated** (27% of South-South migrants vs. 19% of non-migrants who remained in origin countries).

### Career Well-being

- **Migrants in the North are more likely than the native-born to be unemployed or underemployed.** Unemployment among South-North migrants is 15% – nearly double that of native-born – and 29% are underemployed. Migrants in the South have similar levels of unemployment as the native-born.
- **Migrants (59%) in the North are less likely than the native-born (67%) to say that their job is ideal.** The pattern is similar in the South-South context (56% migrants vs. 62% native-born).

## Physical Well-being

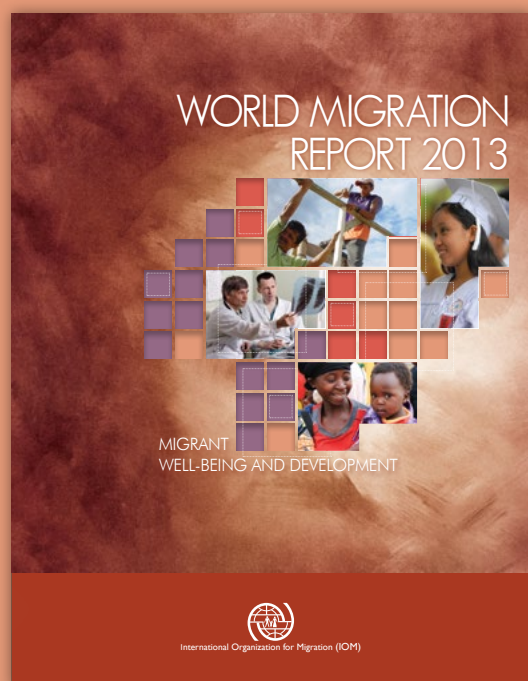
- **Migrants in the North gain in health outcomes when compared to those in their origin countries who did not migrate:** e.g. 83% of North-North long-timers (migrants in destination countries for 5 or more years) are satisfied with their personal health, vs. 75% of non-migrants who remained in origin countries.
- **North-North migrants have the biggest gains of any migrant group** and fare as well or better than the native-born: e.g. 78% of long-timers are satisfied with the availability of quality health care, vs. 74% of the native-born. South-North migrants and the native-born have similar levels of satisfaction with their health and health care. However, South-North migrants are less likely to be insured (49% of long-timers, vs. 62% of the native-born).
- **Migrants in the South are more likely to have health problems than the native-born:** 35% of North-South and 29% of South-South long-timers, vs. 20% of the native-born. In fact, they have poorer health outcomes than if they had not migrated (e.g. only 51% of North-South long-timers are satisfied with availability of quality health care, vs. 56% of non-migrants who remained in origin countries).

## Community Well-being

- **Migrants in the South are less likely than the native-born to feel safe:** e.g. just 44% of South-South newcomers feel safe walking alone at night, and 23% report having money or property stolen in the past year.
- Generally, **migrants in the North have confidence in the institutions of their host country**, often even more so than the native-born. In contrast, migrants in the South have as much or less confidence than the native-born: e.g. just 44% of South-South long-timers report having confidence in the police.
- **South-North migrants are particularly enthusiastic regarding institutions** – including confidence in national government (53% of long-timers, vs. 39% of the native-born), honesty of elections (61% long-timers vs. 57% native-born), approval of country leader (49% long-timers vs. 43% native-born), and confidence in police (78% long-timers vs. 75% native-born) and judicial system (60% long-timers vs. 54% native-born).

## Social Well-being

- **North–North and South–South migrants are as well connected socially as native-born:** e.g. 90% of North-North long-timers have friends or relatives they can count on, vs. 91% of the native-born; 80% of both South-South long-timers and the native-born report this).
- **South-North migrants, do not fare as well as the native born; however, social structures still appear strong** (84% of long-timers have friends or relatives they can count on, vs. 91% of the native-born).



# World Migration Report 2013

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