

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION MOVEMENTS IN THE WAVES OF GLOBALIZATION¹

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ABSTRACT

Increasing the international mobility of people is an important aspect of globalization, and the relationship between globalization and migration emerges as an important area of inquiry. This study aims to examine trends in international migration throughout the three waves of globalization, namely the waves of free trade, the free movement of people and capital, and the economic integration of national economies by means of the literature and statistical data. The results of the study show that, flows of migration in the first stages of globalization and current flows of migration differ from one another in terms of the direction, structure and policies of migration.

Keywords: International migration, Globalization, Globalization waves

JEL Classification: F22, F15, J61

KÜRESELLEŞME DALGALARI VE ULUSLARARASI GÖÇ HAREKETLERİ

ÖZ

İnsanların artan uluslararası hareketliliği küreselleşmenin önemli bir yönünü oluşturduğundan, küreselleşme ve göç arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada, literatür ve istatistik verileri ele alınarak serbest ticaret, serbest sermaye hareketliliği ve göç ile ulusal ekonomilerin ekonomik bütünleşmesi olarak görülen küreselleşmenin üç dalgası esnasında uluslararası göçün nasıl bir değişim izlediğinin gösterilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışmanın sonucunda küreselleşmenin ilk aşamalarında gözlenen göç hareketleri ile günümüzdeki göç hareketlerinin yönünün, yapısının ve politikalarının farklılaştığı görülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Uluslararası göç, Küreselleşme, Küreselleşme dalgaları

JEL Sınıflandırması: F22, F15, J61

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1. Introduction

Every country is faced with the process of economic globalization. The restructuring of production, with the domestic and external debts, has created the need for countries to obtain a place in the international arena in the context of globalization, along with the downsizing of state mechanisms and pressure from the deterioration of living standards in sectors with highly concentrated population. (Joly, 2004: 76-77).

The international migration constituting an important part of globalization (WB, 2002a:19) along with the flow of the capital and goods, is a common feature, which has been seen throughout history repeatedly. Though different factors are effective on international migration, globalization has given new shape to migration (Ciarnienè-Kumpikaitė, 2008: 43). Globalization has increased the pressure and the opportunities for people to move between countries. The international migration movements have also surged along with the development trends and communication between different societies and cultures. With the increase in inequality between countries, the need for immigration has become an economic need rather than a choice for a lot of people (Wellink, 2004). That is why it is vital to determine the effect of globalization on the migration process.

The aim of this study is to show the change the international migration flows alongside with the new trends in the world economy and the previous two waves of globalization in 1870-1914 and 1950-1980. In this study, by taking the literature and statistical data into consideration, the labor migration will be analyzed during the time period, that make up the three waves of globalization, starting from 1870-1914, 1950-1980s and continuing until today.

2. Determinants of International Migration and Globalization

The concept of globalization implies free trade, free capital mobility and migration and global economic integration of the former national economies. Relations between nations for the purposes of economic transactions transform into relations between regions (Daly, 2004).

While migration is the result of global changes, it is also the driving force of more changes in societies, which accepts and rejects immigrants. Though the first impact of migration is felt on the economic level, it will also affect social relations, culture, national policies and international relations (Castles, 1998: 179). While the dependencies have increased as a result of trade, foreign investment, foreign aid and the increase in the international migration of ideas and people and the integration of countries as a consequence of globalization, the determinants of international migration have also diversified.

There are several established push and pull factors of migration. To start with, immigrants are usually affected by both the conditions of the environment. In-

deed, they confront with the difficulties and costs during their journeys. On the other hand globalization is effective on the flow of migration. Flow of immigration has also increased with the increasing global integration.

Table 1: Measures of Global Integration (1820-1995)

Years	Capital flows	Trade flows	Transport and communications costs (constant US\$)			
	Foreign assets/ World GDP(in per cent)	Trade/ GDP (in per cent)	Sea freight (average ocean freight and port charges per ton)	Air transport (average revenue per passenger mile)	Telephone call (3min NY/London)	Computer (index 1990=100)
1820	-	2a	-	-	-	-
1870	6.9	10a	-	-	-	-
1890	-	12b	-	-	-	-
1900	18.6	-	-	-	-	-
1914	17.5	18ab	-	-	-	-
1920	-	-	95	-	-	-
1930	8.4	18a	60	0.68	245	-
1940	-	-	63	0.46	189	-
1945	4.9	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	14a	34	0.3	53	-
1960	6.4	16b	27	0.24	46	12500
1970	-	22.4a-20b	27	0.16	32	1947
1980	17.7	-	24	0.1	5	362
1990	-	26ab	29	0.11	3	100
1995	56.8	-	-	-	-	-

Source: David Dollar, Globalization, Inequality and Poverty since 1980, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3333, June 2004, p.5; Crafts (2000) a.Maddison (1995) UNDP (1999) UNDP (1999) UNDP (1999) b.Crafts (2000)
http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2004/09/28/000112742_20040928090739/Rendered/PDF/wps3333.pdf

Looking at indicators of global integration (Table 1), organized by David Dollar (2001), foreign assets and the share of trade in GDP has been increasing year by year while the transportation and communication costs decreased. Accordingly, the world has integrated even more globally.

Increase in the inequality of the level of development of countries, the increasing global integration, the differences in wages between countries, increased knowledge about differences in living conditions worldwide, has provided cheaper travel and communication opportunities:

- Inequality in the level of development is the main determinant of international migration. It is widely acknowledged that the more industrialized countries and the newly industrializing economies in Latin America and Asia benefit from globalization, the developing countries such as Argentina and Turkey remain outside the global market and that the gap in living standards between the North and South is growing (Abella, 1998: 1). Significant income differences between rich and poor

countries are an important incentive for migration. According to UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), in 1975, in high-income countries the GDP was 41 times higher in comparison with the low-income countries such as Kenya and Nepal and 8 times higher than in the middle-income countries such as Mexico and Latvia.

In 2005, GDP of the high-income countries such as Germany and Canada is 66 times higher than the low income countries and 14 times higher than the middle-income countries (UNDP, 2005). According to the latest information on GDP prove the differences between high and low income countries. In 2011, while GDP in Germany is 3628.6 billion USD and 1758.7 billion USD in Canada, in the same year it is 115 billion USD in Bangladesh and 63.3 billion USD in Sudan (World Economic Outlook, September 2011). This difference, which increased dramatically in the last 30 years, is a strong incentive for international migration (Murru, 2008: 154).

- There is a positive correlation between the net migration flows (immigration-emigration) and the income (or real wages) per person, in the country receiving additional immigrants (Solimano, 2004: 6). Divergence between the rich countries of the West, and in most developing countries, has created an attractive difference in wages and has caused a very new immigration stream (Stalker, 2000: 21).

- The migration movements have increased along with the awareness of the attractive factors of destination countries through media channels. Because television penetrated into remote villages and poor countries, the people living in these countries became more aware of different living conditions in the world and dreamed that they could pursue a better life (Murru, 2008: 153).

- Reduced transportation costs have been effective in the changes of population location (Das, 2004: 86).

- The globalization of communications technology has affected the individuals' unique tendency for migration. The connections can be easily established between the migrant receiving and sending countries. The exchange of news with the communication networks of the immigrants and non-migrants has encouraged migration (Hefti, 1997).

3. Waves of Globalization and Migration

“During the past two hundred years the different local economies around the world have become more integrated because of increased flows of goods, capital, and knowledge and the growth rate of the global economy has accelerated dramatically” (Dollar, 2001:3). In this period with the reduced transportation costs prior to World War I, the integration of global markets has been ensured. Although forces of globalization are more powerful in the Atlantic economies, it balanced itself with increasing protectionism (Williamson, 2002: 4). Some of the researchers like Soubbotina, Dollar, Goldin and Reinert have indicated three waves of modern globalization: the first wave of 1870 and 1914, the second wave between 1950 and 1980

and the third wave, which started in 1980 and continues to the present day (Soubbotina, 2004; Goldin-Reinert, 2007; Dollar, 2001, WB, 2002b).

3.1. First Wave of Globalization and Mass Migration Age (1870-1913)

Globalization is seen as a vehicle for facilitating the flow of goods, labor and capital between countries. Between the late 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, in the early stages of globalization, the countries of the world were more in touch with each other and financial and trade flows were liberalized in comparison with the previous periods (UN, 2002: 229). During this period (1870-1913), while export reached approximately two times the global GDP (about 8 per cent) foreign investments have increased almost three times in comparison with the GDP of the African, Asian and Latin American developing countries (Soubbotina, 2004: 83). While the ratio of trade to global income was 10%, in 1870, it increased to 18% prior to World War I. Large capital flows infiltrated the developing parts of the United States and foreign assets (assets of other countries, generally Europeans), by increasing more than double, went up from 7% to 18% of the worldwide revenue. Mass migration has been the most prominent feature of this era. In this period approximately 10% of the world's population has permanently moved place (Dollar, 2001: 4). International migration with about 10 percent of the world's population has permanently relocated from Europe to the New World, from China and India to neighboring countries with less population. This wave of immigration brought the economy of the Atlantic's per capita income and factor prices noticeably closer (Das, 2004: 86).

In the beginning of the modern era (1870-1914) the probability of a better economic life and liberal immigration policies have been fundamental on intense labor movement. In the period covering 1870-1913, per capita income disparity, between Europe and America, Canada, Australia and other New World countries, has been higher in favor of the new world countries (Table 2). Immigration policies of the New World countries have been more liberal compared to other waves of globalization after 1914. Because of this reason, it has widely encouraged overseas migration (Solimano, 2004: 2).

**Table 2: Per Capita GDP (1990 International Geary-Khamis dollars)
(1820-2008)**

	1820	1870	1913	1950	1973	1990	1998	2000	2008
Western Europe									
Italy	1117	1499	2564	3502	10634	16313	17834	18774	19909
Spain	1008	1207	2056	2189	7661	12055	14236	15622	19706
Norway	801	1360	2447	5430	11324	18466	24138	25102	28500
Switzerland	819	1359	3073	6769	14018	17781	19073	20710	25104
Germany	1077	1839	3648	3881	11966	15929	18029	18944	20801
Total 30 Western Europe	1194	1953	3457	4569	11392	15908	18008	19176	21672
Latin American Countries									
Argentina		1311	3797	4987	7962	6433	9155	8581	10995
Brazil	646	713	811	1672	3880	4920	5414	5532	6429
Chile	694	1290	2988	3670	5034	6401	10186	10309	13185
Colombia			1236	2153	3499	4826	5333	5079	6330
Mexico	759	674	1732	2365	4853	6085	6753	7275	7979
Peru			1032	2308	4023	3008	3787	3817	5388
Uruguay		2181	3310	4659	4974	6465	8304	7873	9893
Venezuela	460	569	1104	7462	10625	8313	8986	8433	10596
Total 8 Latin American Countries	712	724	1618	2696	4874	5461	6352	6418	7614
Other OECD Countries									
Australia	518	3273	5157	7412	12878	17173	20978	21732	25301
New Zealand	400	3100	5152	8456	12424	13687	15263	16246	18653
Canada	904	1695	4447	7291	13838	18872	20613	22488	25267
United States	1257	2445	5301	9561	16689	23201	26849	28467	31178
Total Other OECD Countries	1202	2419	5233	9268	16179	22346	25805	27394	30152
West Asian Countries									
Iran	588	719	1000	1720	5462	3526	4580	4838	6944
Iraq	588	719	1000	1364	3753	2458	1075	1211	1049
Jordan	590	718	1000	1663	2388	3792	4044	4089	5702
Lebanon	657	845	1350	2429	3155	1936	3469	3403	4453
Syria	658	844	1350	2409	4017	5701	7829	7368	8360
Turkey	643	825	1213	1623	3477	5399	6508	6446	8066
Total Asia	581	553	695	714	1711	2776	3528	3789	5611

Source: Angus MADDISON, Statistics on Population, GDP and per Capita GDP, 1-2008 AD, Groningen Growth and Development Centre, from <http://www.ggdc.net/maddison>.

However, these policies became more restrictive in later periods. As a result of the demographic profile, its colonies, and the fluctuating economic supremacy, England has been the main source of migration. When the industrial revolution has spread across the Europe, migration in Europe spread across the European continent and increased significantly because of the separated parts of the rural population, and population growth in Europe (Table 3). With the advent of the 20th century, 1.4 million immigrants, the majority being from the poorest regions of South and Western Europe, had crossed the Atlantic (per year). Between 1850 and 1914, a total of 55 million Europeans have immigrated mostly to the USA. Most immigrants were unskilled young men who found the high-wages in other countries more attractive (Goldin-Reinert, 2007: 153).

Table 3: Total Intercontinental Emigration from European Countries and Japan, 1846-1924

Region and Countries	Number of emigrants (000)	Per cent of all emigrants	Emigrants as a per cent of country's population in 1900
Europe			
Austria-Hungary	4,878	10.0	10.4
Belgium	172	0.3	2.6
British Isles	16,974	34.9	40.9
Denmark	349	0.7	14.2
Finland	342	0.7	12.9
France	497	1.0	1.3
Germany	4,533	9.3	8.0
Italy	9,474	19.5	29.2
Netherlands	201	0.4	3.9
Norway	804	1.7	35.9
Portugal	1,633	3.4	30.1
Russia-Poland	2,551	5.3	2.0
Spain	4,314	8.9	23.2
Sweden	1,145	2.4	22.3
Switzerland	307	0.6	13.3
Total Europe	48,174	99.2	12.3
Japan	405	0.8	0.9
Total	48,579	100.0	11.1

Sources: Douglas S. MASSEY, Economic Development and International Migration in Comparative Perspective, Population and Development Review, Vol. 14, Issue.3, September 1988, p. 386 in Imre Ferenczi, A Historical Study of Migration Statistics, International Labour Review, Vol.20, p. 356-384 and B. R. Mitchell, European Historical Statistics: 1750-1975, New York: Facts on File.

From the middle of the 19th century until the first quarter of the 20th century, in the industrialization period of Europe, as shown in Table 3, 48,174 people emigrated from Europe. This number constituted about 12% of Europe's population in 1900. The countries, with the highest emigration rate compared to the population, had been the United Kingdom (41%), Norway (36%), Portugal (30%), Italy (29%),

Spain (23%) and Sweden (22%). Denmark (14%), Switzerland (13%), Finland (13%), Austria-Hungary (10%), and Germany (8%) had moderate level of emigration, while Belgium (3%), Russia-Poland (2%) and France (1%) had a low rate of emigration, when compared to other countries.

This mass immigration during the industrial transformation period in Europe has developed because of the lack of economic development. The United Kingdom, having the potential to develop economically and being the most advanced country in the period, had the highest emigration rate. International Migration, in 10 out of the 15 countries exceeded 10 percent of the country's population and had exceeded 20 percent in 6 countries. Accordingly, migration played an important role at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century in Europe's social, economic and demographic transition (Massey, 1988: 386).

The amount of migration showed differences among countries. The countries with the highest rate of migration, compared to the population, were Britain and Norway, which were the fastest growing economies among industrialized countries. The following countries with the highest emigration rates were Portugal and Italy, which lagged behind other European Countries in development. On the other hand, while the migration had been observed in different countries at different times, it came to an end in the late 1920s, when all countries receiving immigrants closed their door. Therefore, depending on whether the mass migration had started earlier or later, different number of migration had occurred in different countries (Massey, 1988: 387).

Between the years of 1846 and 1924, the intercontinental migration from European Countries and Japan had been mostly towards more developed countries like Australia, Canada, New Zealand and America. As shown in the Table 4, The United States had the highest number of emigrants compared to Argentina, Canada and Brazil. In 1880 and especially during 1906-24, while there was an increase in the total immigration rates of the other countries, the immigration rate in the United States had fallen.

In the period covering two-thirds of the century, shown in Table 4, whereas the share of other American countries was increasing, the U.S. share had decreased in the total immigration. Between 1856 -1885, while the share of the U.S. immigration intake ranged between 78.7% and 81.4%, it was 56.5% and 61.9% respectively between the years of 1911-24. Argentina's share of immigration remained below 15% until 1885. In the period covering the years of 1921-25, it had increased to its maximum level of 20.4%. Brazil had a rather high migration rate and in the period covering the years 1886-1900, its previous share of 11.6% went up to 21.1% and it stood only at 8.5% between the years of 1921-24. Even though Canada witnessed a relatively high rated share of 8.6% and 11.1% between 1856-1870 and 13.1% and 15.2% between 1911 and 1924, this remained below 8% for half of the period (Willcox, 1929: 170).

Table 4: Intercontinental Immigration of Aliens into Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and the United States, as Percentage of the Total Immigration into These Countries from 1856 to 1924, in Quinquennial Averages

Period	Total Immigration	United States	Canada	Brazil	Argentina
1856-60	203,299	78.7	8.6	7.9	4.8
1861-65	193,362	78.9	11.1	5.2	4.8
1866-70	377,410	81.9	9.6	2.5	6.0
1871-75	384,138	80.4	7.7	4.2	7.7
1876-80	240,573	73.3	5.9	11.5	9.3
1881-85	633,321	81.4	6.2	4.3	8.1
1886-90	683,304	66.4	4.8	11.6	17.2
1891-95	631,146	67.3	4.1	21.1	7.5
1896-1900	513,730	60.8	4.6	18.6	16.0
1901-05	994,718	76.8	6.8	5.8	10.6
1906-10	1,415,077	67.1	9.7	5.7	17.5
1911-15	1,299,119	61.9	13.1	9.4	15.6
1916-20	266,202	56.5	15.2	13.8	14.5
1921-24	713,543	59.7	11.4	8.5	20.4

Source: Walter F. WILLCOX, 'Migrations According to International Statistics: Intercontinental Movements', International Migration, Volume I: Immigration Statistics, NBER, 1929, p. 172, from <http://www.nber.org/chapters/c5130.pdf>

3.2. Second Wave of Globalization and Complication in International Migration (1950-1980)

The impressive first wave of globalization was reversed during the non-globalization period of 1914-1945, which saw the First World War and the Second World War, high inflation in the 1920s, economic depression in the 1930s and political instability (Soubbotina, 2004: 83-84; Solimano, 2004; 1). By the end of 1940s both the trade and foreign asset ownership, returned to their levels of 1870 by the protectionist period undid 50 years of integration (Dollar, 2004: 6). These events led to a discontinuation of economic connections developed in the world economy. In fact, a period of ever more restrictive immigration policies occurred.

The second wave of globalization proceeded from the 1950s until the 1980s mostly to developed countries. In this process, the integration between the industrialized countries had been mostly re-established. Trade movements, under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), had increased among European Countries. North America and Japan with the help of multilateral agreements on the liberalization of trade. Factor migration had been less effective in this period. The process of liberalization of capital flows operated more slowly. Until 1980 the level of ownership of foreign assets had returned to the 1914 level (Dollar 2004, 6). During this period, many developing countries had preferred to remain passive, as an exporter of primary commodities, and remained largely isolated from international capital movements ((Soubbotina, 2004: 84).

The second half of the 1940s and the early years of 1950s, reconstruction of trade and investment relations between the countries and economic reconstruction of Europe have led to a new process of economic wealth in the global economy. During this second phase of globalization, the more rapid growth of the OECD economies in comparison to the world's other economies; expansion of economic diversity has created an intense international migration from poor regions and countries to income-rich regions (Das, 2004: 87). Starting from the year 1945 and in particular the 1970s, the international population movements escalated in each geographic region. People immigrated to neighboring countries or other distant countries as migrant workers, professionals or as refugees. Economic migrants and refugees embodied an increasing number of women (Castles, 1998: 180). However, this pressure following World War II has controlled people's movements by limiting firm laws. The globalization strategies of this process were inclined more to the movement of capital and goods across international borders rather than people. Strategies have often changed, and these restrictions, which became at the time a powerful influence on wages in developing countries, have been extended by limitations and their size was determined. The direction of migration has been from developing countries to developed industrial economies in the modern age (Das, 2004: 87).

Western Europe, which was an important source of immigrants in the past, was first to attract immigrants. Rapid economic growth of France, Germany, Netherlands and England has led to a lack of low-wage labor at the end of the 1940s and 1950s. Initially, this demand was met by migrants from South African countries, but in a short time, these sources were insufficient. In the 1960s, Western European countries-especially Germany- was importing millions of working guests from Turkey and North Africa. Because of the 1973 oil crisis and the ensuing high unemployment rate, the running guest program was interrupted in Western Europe. Middle East oil-exporting countries had expanded by copying the working model of immigrant guests (Goldin and Reinert, 2007: 156).

The most significant change in the modern immigration has been in the mid-1960s in Australia, Canada, and U.S., when the immigration policies have been reviewed. These reforms did not only cause more flow, but they have also allowed Africa, Asia and Latin America, which were not accustomed with such trends, to open their doors to immigration. Significant reduction in costs together with the rapid increase in intercontinental transport and communication and the previous reforms that limit the volume of migration flows have created a steady growth for both volume and the distribution of migration (Goldin and Reinert, 2007: 156).

While the share of migration was 75 million in 1965, it reached 99 million in 1980. It showed an annual increase of 1.2 percent during 1965-75 (Table 7). On the other hand, starting from 1965 the number of international migrants and their share of the total population have been more diverse. During this period, the number of the immigrated countries increased rapidly due to growing transportation. In that exchange, the number of women migrants has also increased (Zlotnik, 1998: 434)

Table 7: Migrant Stock by Region and as a Percentage of Region's Total Population; Growth Rate of Migrant Stock by Region; and Migrant Stock by Region as a Percentage of Migrant Stock World Total, 1965, 1975, and 1980

Region	Estimated foreign-born population (Million)			As a percentage of total population of region		Annual rate of change - percent	As a percentage of migrant stock world total	
	1965	1975	1980	1965	1975	1965-1975	1965	1975
World total	75,2	84,5	99,8	2,3	2,1	1,2	100,0	100,0
Developed countries	30,4	38,3	47,7	3,1	3,5	2,3	40,4	45,3
Developing Countries	44,8	46,2	52,1	1,9	1,6	0,3	59,6	54,7
Africa	7,9	11,2	14,1	2,5	2,7	3,4	10,6	13,2
Asia(1)	31,4	29,7	32,3	1,7	1,3	-0,6	41,8	35,1
Latin America and the Caribbean(2)	5,9	5,8	6,1	2,4	1,8	-0,2	7,9	6,8
Northern America	12,7	15,0	18,1	6,0	6,3	1,7	16,9	17,8
Europe and Former Soviet Union(3)	14,7	19,5	25,5	2,2	2,7	2,8	19,6	23,1
Oceania	2,5	3,3	3,8	14,4	15,6	2,8	3,3	3,9

(1) Excluding Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

(2) Including Mexico.

(3) Albania, Bulgaria, the former Czechoslovakia, the former German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the former Yugoslavia

Source: Hania Zlotnik, International Migration 1965-96: An Overview, Population and Development Review, Vol. 24, No. 3, September 1998, p.431 from <http://www.jstor.org/pss/2808151>

3.3 Third Wave of Globalization After 1980

The current third wave of globalization began in the 1980s and still continues today, depends on two main factors. One includes technological developments, which decrease the cost of transportation and communication as far as economically possible, at different stages of production, which is located far away in different countries. The other factor relates to the increased liberalization of trade and capital markets. Every day, more and more countries open their economies to outside competition by lowering import duties, by minimizing import quotas, export restrictions and legal limitations such as non-tariff barriers. Hence they reduce the level of protectionism. Established after the Second World War, a series of institutions, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO, preceded by the GATT until 1995), play an important role for global free trade to override of protectionism (Soubbotina, 2004: 84).

The fall of communism in the former Eastern Bloc and the mess in Balkans, since the late 1980s, have encouraged the immigration. Although Western Europe was increasingly popular for immigrants America accepted more immigrants than the other countries in the Middle East, particularly in the South, had become an important area for low-skilled labor migration from South Asia. The countries with the maximum migration output have been middle-income countries. Mexico and the Philippines have been the most labor power-exporting countries (Goldin and Reinert, 2007: 157).

Between 1980 and 2000, the share of international migration had increased by 75% from 100 million to 175 million. More than a third of that increase was due to the break-up of the former Soviet Union (Zlotnik, 2005: 15). The amount of international migration has been 213 million in 2010 and has slowed down all over the world because of the recession in developing countries. As shown in Table 8, while migration from developing countries was 52 million in 1980, it has increased by 12 million and reached 64 million in 1990 and it has remained unchanged at 64 million in 2000 and increased in 2010 to about 75 million. Developed countries received about 15 million immigrants between the years of 1980-1990, approximately 50 million immigrants between the years of 1990 and 2000, and approximately 11 million immigrants between the years of 2000 and 2010.

Table 8: Migrant Stock by Region and as a Percentage of Region's Total Population; Growth Rate of Migrant Stock by Region; And Migrant Stock by Region as a Percentage of Migrant Stock World Total 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010

Major area	Number of international migrants (million)					International migrants as a percentage of the population			Average annual rate of growth of the number of international migrants (percentage)				Percentage distribution of international migrants by region		
	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	1980	2000	2010	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	1980	2000	2010
World	99.8	154.0	174.9	195.2	213.4	2.3	2.9	3.1	4.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	44.5	59.3	110.3	117.1	127.7	4.2	8.7	10.3	6.3	2.1	2.3	1.7	47.8	63.1	59.7
Developing countries	52.1	64.3	64.6	67.1	74.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.1	0.0	1.2	2.1	52.2	36.9	34.9
Africa	14.1	16.2	16.3	17.7	19.2	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.8	1.7	14.1	9.3	9.0
Asia(1)	32.3	41.8	43.8	55.1	61.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.6	0.5	1.2	2.1	32.4	25.0	28.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.1	7.0	5.9	6.8	7.4	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	-1.7	1.2	1.7	6.2	3.4	3.5
Northern America	18.1	27.6	40.8	45.5	50.0	7.1	12.9	14.2	4.2	3.9	2.4	1.9	18.1	23.3	23.4
Oceania	3.8	4.8	5.8	5.5	6.0	16.4	18.8	16.8	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	3.8	3.3	2.8
Europe(2)	22.2	49.4	57.6	64.3	69.8	4.6	7.9	9.5	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.6	22.2	32.3	32.6

(1)Excluding Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan except 1980.

(2)Excluding Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine for 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Source: Hania Zlotnik, International Migration Trends Since 1980, International Migration and the Millennium development Goals, UNFPA, Marrakech, Morocco, 11-12 May 2005, p.15

http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2005/migration_report_2005.pdf; United Nations Population Division, International Migration Report 2009: A Global Assessment, <http://esa.un.org/migprofiles/#Regions>,

<http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration>

Significant estimates of migration between significant groups show that the advanced developed regions have been more lucrative than the less developed regions since 1960. The migration to the more developed regions had increased steadily from 1960 until 2000 (UN, 2009: 18). While in 1980, 48% of international immigrants lived in developed countries (excluding the former USSR), and 52% lived in developing countries, in 2010 60% of immigrants lived in developed countries and 35% lived in developing countries. Including the former USSR, in 1980, 48% of immigrants and in 2000 63% lived in developing countries (Table 8).

Between 2000 and 2010, Asia was the region that provided the major migration, and it was followed by Latin America (1.3 million annually) and the Caribbean (1.1 million annually) and then Africa (0.5 million annually). More than half of the migration from less developed regions came from Asia, this was followed by Latin America and Caribbean with 25-30%, and the rest from Africa, (UN 2009, 18). Between 1980 and 2000, the share of international migration at the regional level has increased in North America (from 18% in 1980 to 23% in 2000), while it was 3% in the former USSR in 1980, it stood at 17% in 2000 (Zlotnik, 2005: 15; UN, 2009: 15). The share fell down in all regions. The most significant decrease has been in Asia from 32% in 1980 to 28% in 2010. In Latin America and the Caribbean 1980 - 2010 years, it decreased from 6% to 3%. Immigration had increased in Europe, especially in the 1990s. In the years 1980-2010, it increased from 22% to 33%. While the share of population in 1980 was 4.6%, it increased to 9.5% in 2010 (Table 8).

33 out of 45 developed countries have been net receiver of immigrants in the 2000-2010 periods on the country basis. This group consists of the traditional popular immigration destinations such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States, most of the populous countries in Northern, Southern, and Western as well as the Russian Federation and Japan. During 2000-2010, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines, Pakistan, and Iran had the highest emigration rates (UN, 2008: 18). In 2010, the major destination countries of immigrants have been the United States, Russian Federation, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Great Britain, Spain and France. The highest emigration countries were Mexico, India, Russian Federation, China, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Pakistan and the United Kingdom in 2010 (Munz, 2011: 12 and 16).

4. Structure of Migration

Although the underlying belief professed that migration transpired from the poorest countries to the richest countries, this hasn't been the case in the past. In the 19th century migration had started from the rich countries- first from England and then from Germany. Immigration from the poorer countries of northern Europe followed. Historically, there is a very high correlation between the commencement of large-scale migration and the initiation of industrialization (Stalker, 2000: 22-23).

Table 9: Distribution of Alien Immigrants (United States) by Gender, from 1831 to 1924 in Quinquennial Averages

Years	Numbers			Percentage	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females
1831-35	248,214	162,734	85,480	65.6	34.4
1836-40	341,139	215,991	125,148	63.3	36.7
1841-45	428,535	249,874	178,661	58.3	41.7
1846-50	1,278,850	764,322	514,528	59.8	40.2
1851-55	1,746,845	1,009,092	737,753	57.8	42.2
1856-60(a)	649,354	377,283	272,071	58.1	41.9
1861-65	801,680	477,382	324,298	59.5	40.5
1866-70	1,644,948	1,003,264	641,684	61.0	39.0
1871-75	1,659,278	1,001,561	657,717	60.4	39.6
1876-80	1,285,432	806,667	478,765	62.8	37.2
1881-85	2,832,342	1,714,246	1,118,096	60.5	39.5
1886-90	2,361,795	1,455,591	906,204	61.6	38.4
1891-95	2,208,026	1,350,823	857,203	61.2	38.8
1896-1900	1,596,193	1,011,013	585,180	63.3	36.7
1901-05	4,061,932	2,834,315	1,227,617	69.8	30.2
1906-10	4,988,311	3,474,747	1,513,564	69.7	30.3
1911-15	4,143,396	2,691,732	1,451,664	65.0	35.0
1916-20	1,580,562	921,040	659,522	58.3	41.7
1921-24	2,050,892	1,158,188	892,704	56.5	43.5

(a)1857-60

Source: Walter F. WILLCOX, "Migrations According to International Statistics: Intercontinental Movements", International Migration, Volume I: Immigration Statistics, NBER, 1929, p. 211, from <http://www.nber.org/chapters/c5130.pdf>

Because the U.S. had significant migration and the statistical data has been created earlier than other countries, it is the most appropriate country for showing the gender distribution of migration (Wilcox, 1929: 210). The number of men among those who immigrated to the United States was numerous in the years 1831-1924 as shown in Table 9. While 65.6% of those who immigrated to the United States were initially men, the number slightly decreased in the following years. In the period from 1841-45 until 1901-05, it varied between 57.8 and 62.8%. Between the periods 1881-85 and 1901-05 the rate of men went up from 60.5% to 69.8% and it remained about the same rate in the period 1906-10. In the years with the highest rate of migration, the immigration rate of men remained at its highest level as well. After the period of 1906-10, the rate of migration of men had decreased.

Immigrants from Northwest and Southeast Asia have been effective in this development. The number of men and women immigrants in 1921-24 has been relatively close. 66.5% of migrants came from Europe; this rate was 92.4% in the years 1891-1915 (Willcox, 1929: 211).

Table 10: International Migration, 1960-2010: Per Cent Female

Major area or region	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
World	46.9	47.2	47.3	47.9	48.6	49.0
More developed regions	48.7	49.0	50.0	51.7	51.0	51.5
Less developed regions	45.3	45.7	44.7	44.2	44.6	45.3
Africa	42.3	42.7	44.2	45.9	46.7	46.8
Asia	46.4	46.6	44.4	42.8	43.3	44.6
Europe	48.5	48.0	48.5	49.8	51.0	52.3
Latin America/ Caribbean	44.7	46.8	48.2	49.9	50.2	50.1
Northern America	49.8	51.1	52.6	51.0	50.3	50.1
Oceania	44.4	46.1	47.9	49.1	50.5	51.2
USSR (former)	48.5	48.0	48.5	51.1	52.1	58.0

Source: Maruja M. B. ASIS, International Migration and Prospects for Gender Equality, UN, International Migration and the Millennium Development Goals, UNFPA, Marrakech, Morocco, 11-12 May 2005, p. 121, from

http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2005/migration_report_2005.pdf; UN, International Migration Report 2009: A Global Assessment, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, population Division, from <http://esa.un.org/migprofiles/>

According to the United Nations (UN) in the database, which considers the gender disparity, the international migration rate of women migrants in the years 1960-2010 went up from 46.9% to 49% and reached an approximate increase of 2%. In this process, the highest increase happened in Oceania, (from 44% to 51%), Latin America and the Caribbean (from 45% to 50%), Africa (42% to 47%), and parts of the Soviet Union (48% to 58%). The share of women has decreased only in the Asian region (44.6% from 46% to). Europe, Oceania, and the Soviet Union, had more female immigrants than male immigrants. While the number of female and male immigrants is equal in Latin America and the Caribbean and North America, the number of male immigrants is higher than the number of female immigrants in Africa and Asia. In addition, the number of female migrants from developing countries is higher than in developed countries. In total, in the last 45 years, women's share of the world migration share has increased steadily (Table 10).

Women migrants had an important role in the 20th century immigration movements. Since 1974 the number of women immigrants has been more than male immigrants. It can be seen from official data that women migrants are mostly from the Asian countries and they migrate to developed countries.

The highest labor share was mostly in periods (1847-54, 1865-73, 1881-93, 1899-1914), during which the unskilled workers found jobs easily, when the America's economy was stronger. Professionals, creating a small portion of immigrants until 1930, constituted the largest share starting from 1930 (Table 11). During the periods with more intense migration, 1873-80 and 1899-1914, farmers, servants and migrant workers constituted respectively 66% and 78% of migration (Cohn).

Table 11: The Occupations of US Immigrants, 1820-1898

Occupation	1865-1873	1873-1880	1881-1893	1894-1898	1920-1930	1931-1946	1961-1970	1981-1990	1991-1998
Skilled	31	30	24	30	39	68	70	71	55
Farmer	18	18	14	12	13	6	6	7	32
Unskilled	51	48	60	55	48	26	25	22	14

Source: Raymond L. COHN, Immigration to the United States, EH.net Encyclopaedia, <http://eh.net/encyclopedia/article/cohn.immigration.us>

Note: Qualified: professionals, technical staff, administrators, clerks, skilled artisans, dealer, expert, factory workers, unskilled: servants and workers.

America and other overseas regions have faced the increased amount of immigrants and decreasing quality of immigrants before World War I (Hatton-Williamson 2004, 16). In the 1920s, after the introduction of restrictions, the rate of immigration of unskilled labor force was only 31-34% between 1930 and 1970. As illegal immigrants were registered as farmer and servants because of the amnesty law, the rate had decreased (Cohn).

The United States corresponds to the country where the number of immigrants increased the most (it was increased more than three), from nearly 8 million in 1975 to over 25 million in 2000 in Table 12. While there was a two-fold increase on the same dates in Germany, the increase was approximately 1.6-fold in other countries. In France, since 1975, there was a limited number of increase and hence it increased by 1.2. It has been observed that the quality of immigrants has increased in the host countries. Canada has the most qualified immigrants. This has reached approximately 60% in 25 years. The share of skilled migrants in Australia and the United States in 2000 was 42%. In 2000, France and Germany are the countries where this proportion is lowest, with 16% among qualified migrants to the former and 21% respectively in Table 12 (Defoort, 2008: 326).

**Table 12: Number of Migrants and Education Structure (Descriptive Statistics)
(1975-2000)**

Years	Number of migrants and education structure	Australia	Canada	USA	France	UK	Germany
1975	Number of migrants	2012942	2764850	7805413	2989461	2183263	2174924
	Low-skilled	48,07%	50,19%	36,55%	92,89%	78,67%	85,14%
	Medium-skilled	20,73%	9,36%	38,17%	3,10%	9,98%	6,64%
	Highly skilled	31,20%	40,45%	25,27%	4,00%	11,35%	8,22%
1980	Number of migrants	2205469	2860690	9522320	3162661	2362192	2408330
	Low-skilled	41,40%	46,80%	34,88%	91,23%	72,19%	82,73%
	Medium-skilled	25,85%	8,54%	35,51%	3,37%	14,94%	7,54%
	Highly skilled	32,75%	44,66%	29,62%	5,40%	12,88%	9,74%
1985	Number of migrants	2589429	2991971	11788017	3269569	2529953	2364218
	Low-skilled	37,77%	40,36%	30,72%	88,41%	70,22%	78,40%
	Medium-skilled	26,87%	10,34%	34,23%	4,62%	13,26%	8,99%
	Highly skilled	35,36%	49,29%	35,05%	6,96%	16,52%	12,61%
1990	Number of migrants	2866450	3481720	14227826	3387511	2697714	2652651
	Low-skilled	34,87%	37,09%	25,66%	85,54%	68,09%	72,75%
	Medium-skilled	29,35%	11,97%	34,04%	5,90%	11,35%	10,87%
	Highly skilled	35,78%	50,94%	40,30%	8,56%	20,56%	16,38%
1995	Number of migrants	3062474	4011267	17562694	3636495	3115599	4363464
	Low-skilled	35,01%	29,88%	36,44%	79,40%	51,68%	71,31%
	Medium-skilled	28,68%	11,72%	23,71%	8,12%	19,96%	10,18%
	Highly skilled	36,31%	58,40%	39,85%	12,48%	28,36%	18,52%
2000	Number of migrants	3416147	4600970	24190881	3748332	3533725	4688837
	Low-skilled	24,16%	29,60%	23,09%	74,64%	36,50%	66,43%
	Medium-skilled	33,25%	11,60%	34,45%	8,99%	28,78%	12,33%
	Highly skilled	42,59%	58,80%	42,46%	16,37%	34,72%	21,24%

Source: Cécily DEFOORT, Tendances de long terme des migrations internationales Analyse à partir des 6 principaux pays receveurs, 2008, Population, Vol. 63, No.2, 2008 p. 325, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20451094?seq=10>

5. Conclusion

It can be seen that the notion of migration always exists, because people wish to obtain a better life. The reasons are sometimes economic and sometimes non-economic. As well as expectations of higher income, the employment opportunity, the living conditions of host country, financial and psychological costs of migration and the friends and families of those who emigrated earlier, and connections with their families are also effective for deciding to migrate. The direction, structure and policies of current flows of migration are differentiated from flows of migration in the first stages of globalization.

During the first wave of globalization, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, there have been significant migration movements and intense labor migration has been followed by large capital flows. Today, however, though links between countries have increased in number and the financial and trade flows are liberalized more than ever, the human movements have been limited. Globalization has shown a tendency to introduce more restrictive rules when it comes to immigration policies. It can be said, that international migration seems to be outside the process of new globalization. This feature of globalization constitutes the biggest difference between the new trends of the world economy and the previous two great periods. If we compare current situation with the end of the 19th century, at that time, significant numbers of Europeans and Asians immigrated to the United States for a better future. However today, the international migration increases with the mobility of more goods, capital and information flows. While initially migration took place from rich countries, today the trend of migration moves towards from developing countries to developed economies.

In addition, international migration has evolved into the migration of qualified labor force. The big difference is the changes in policies. However today, while the international migration of unskilled and poor is becoming more difficult, the mobility of experts, executives and international investors has increased. Moreover, women's share of immigrants has increased in comparison to the first wave of the globalization.

World population is increasing more in developing countries than in developed ones because fertility rates are generally low in developed countries. Due to social, cultural and economic effects, the migration of unskilled labor is restricted. The measures taken to prevent immigration in developed countries resulted with the lack of employment and aging of the population. Given Europe and Japan's aging population, the labor force will decrease without immigration. Therefore this policy has been criticized on the grounds that it will lead to the misuse of illegal immigration.

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