



Immigration Report

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Introduction

Abstract

Methodology

Table 1: *Top 10 destinations*

Country	migrant_Count
United States of America	323127504
Japan	127094759
Mexico	119561904
Germany	82424843
Tunisia	78741055
France	66190412
United Kingdom	64381731
Italy	60383365
Korea	48141031
Spain	45977782

Gender Gap in Migration

Throughout history, humans have migrated for various reasons that could be classified as economic, social, political, etc. This section focuses on the preferred destination countries for migration as well as the gender difference across age groups in the migrant population in destination countries.

The table 1 depicts the preferred destinations for migration in the year 2015/16. Historically, the USA have been the most popular destination for migration and has remained the same in the year 2015-16, with the most preferred destinations being the USA, Japan, and Mexico across all ages.

Among the international migrants, 50.94 % are females and 49.06 % are males. Figure 1 shows the gender gap in each country's migrant population and it is observed that in 2015-16, women constituted more in the migrant population especially in the top preferred destinations like the USA, Japan, etc whereas the gap is relatively low in countries like Belgium, Finland, etc.

In 2015-16, the most number of migrants fell in the age group 25-64, with females being higher in number compared to males in countries like the USA, Mexico, Germany, etc. In countries like Japan, Korea and Spain it can be seen that there is no gender gap in the migrant population of age group 25-64 whereas in countries like Poland and Turkey the number of males is higher than females for the same age group. Amongst the age group 15-24, there is a relatively low gender difference in the migrant population compared to the other age groups and the trend is uniform in almost all the countries whereas amongst the migrants who are 65 years old and above, the number of females is higher than that of males in the USA, Japan , Italy, etc and Mexico being one of the top destinations for migration, saw an influx of an equal number of males and females aged over 65 in the year 2015-16.

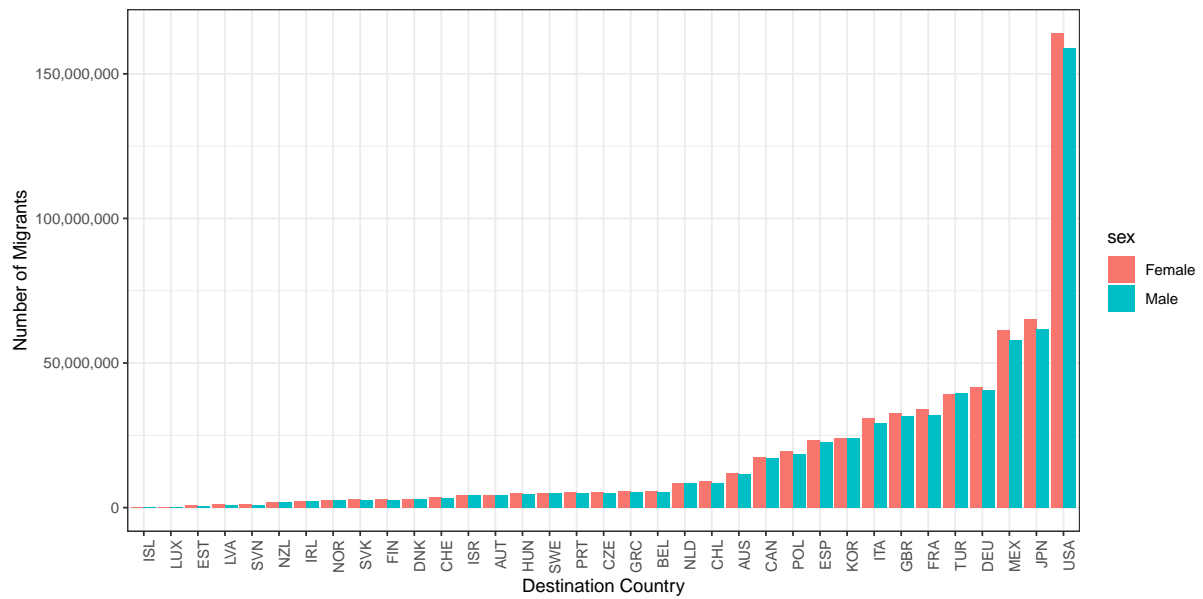


Figure 1: Gender difference in migrant population in countries

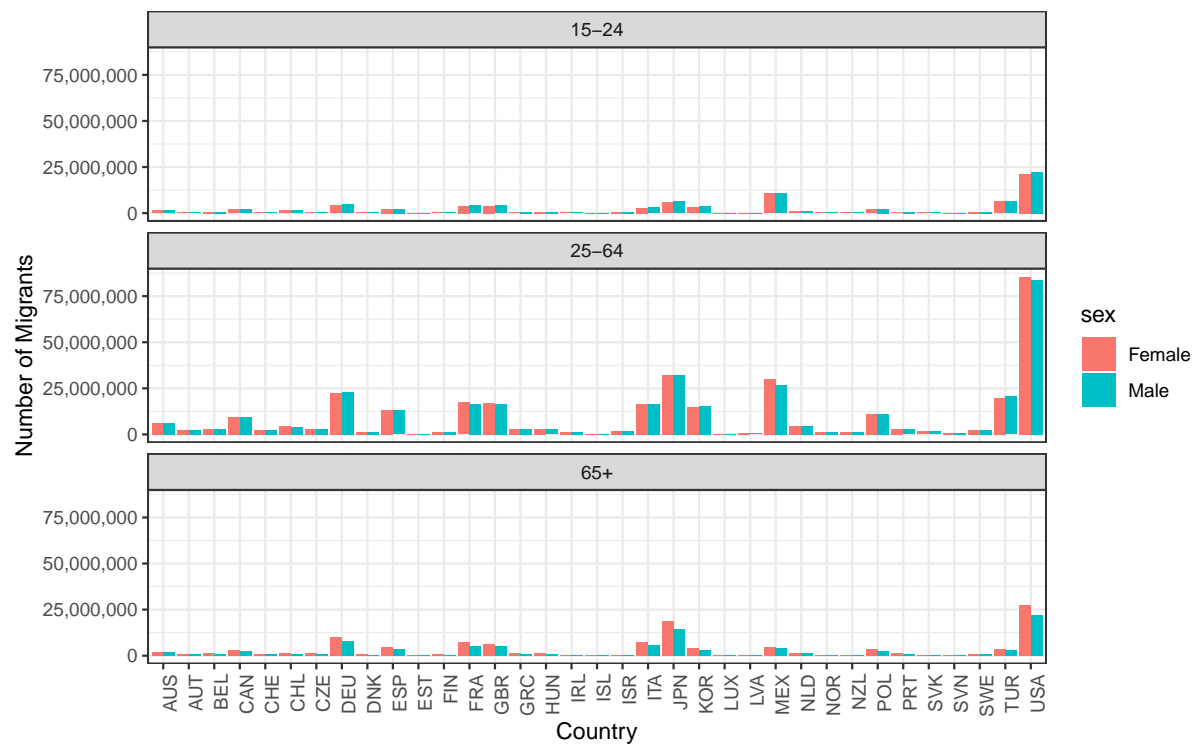


Figure 2: Gender difference in migrant population across age groups in countries

Limitations

The Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) 2015/16 provides information on age, duration of stay, labour force status and occupation of the migrants. The limitations of the dataset is as follows,

1. Confidentiality and Reliability issues

Due to confidentiality issues, the place of birth is recorded at the continental level such as Africa, Asia, Europe, etc. instead of the country level in the dataset, therefore the analysis is focused on only the destination countries. Also, there is only limited details available on the important variables like educational qualification and skills.

2. Unavailability of data

Unavailability of data on variables like age, skills, occupation, labour force status and educational qualification proved to be a limitation to the analysis of the dataset.

3. Inconsistency of data

The dataset contains inconsistency in data for example the reference population for Switzerland, Luxembourg and New Zealand is 15+ and there is no information on the age group 0-14. Due to this reason and the fact that 0-14 age group belongs to the minor category, the age group 0-14 was not considered for the analysis of gender gap in migrant population.

Conclusion

Migrants have made significant impacts on socio-economic as well as the political sphere of a destination countries. From the analysis on the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) released by The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), we conclude the following,

1. In the year 2015-16, 50.94

2. People between 25-64 years old migrated more compared to the other age groups in year 2015-16.

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