International Migration, Work and Health

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Globalization

Global trade,
Deregulation,
Flexibilization

ICT, transport

Global trade,
Deregulation,
Flexibilization

Outsourcing,
SME

Precarious work,
Informal Sector
Unemployment

Migration

Inequity
(Information, education, income, living & working conditions, health)

Fertility (Industrialized countries)

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Global Estimates

- Global workforce: 2.8 billion
- Work related fatalities: 2.2 million
- Occupational accidents: 270 million
- Work-related diseases: 160 million
- Global GDP (income): 30 000 billion $
- Lost GDP in accidents/diseases: 4 %
- Migrants: 191 million
- Illiterate: 1 000 million
- People in poverty: 1 000 million
- Child workers: 246 million

(Takala, 2005)
Migration - Global estimates and trends
(UN 2005; IOM 2005)

- Number of **migrants**: 191 million (176 million in 2000)
- **Unauthorized migrants**: 30-40 million (15-20 \%)
  - in Europe: 7-8 million
  - in USA: 10.3 million (= 30 \% of total foreign-born population)
- **Women**: 49.6 \%
- Internally **displaced persons**: 6.6 million (5.4 million in 2004)
- **Refugees**: 8.4 million

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## Top 3 migrant sending countries

(UN 2005; IOM 2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated diaspora (mio)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Philippines</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Countries hosting the largest numbers of migrants (UN 2005; IOM 2005)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic area</th>
<th>Population (millions)</th>
<th>Percentage of the area’s population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including European part of former USSR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North America</strong></td>
<td><strong>40.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australia</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Net Migration in the EU, 2003
(Eurostat 2004)

AT 2.6%
NL 0.3%
PT 6.4%
SE 2.9%
UK 10.5%
BE 3.6%
DK 0.7%
DE 16.3%
IT 21.1%
IE 2.8%
FR 6.1%
ES 22.9%
LU 0.1%

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Migration - Motives

• Widening **disparities** in income and employment

• **Low** education and life **opportunities**

• **Overseas study options**, temporary migration
  (“hypermobility involving remigration, partly through internationally supported programs”)

• Environmental **degradation**

• **Political upheaval** and armed conflict

• **Poverty**

• **Human rights abuse**
Migration - Types

**Forced migration**
(refugees, displaced persons)

**Economic migration**
- skilled
- unskilled
- human trafficking

- authorized
- unauthorized (clandestine, irregular)
Migration - Types

- Forced migration
  (refugees, displaced persons)
- Economic migration
  - skilled
  - unskilled
  - human trafficking
  - authorized
  - unauthorized (clandestine, irregular)
Migration and public perception

Immigrants bad/good for economy

Source: European Social Survey, 2003
Migration and public perception

Immigrants bring wages down

Source: European Social Survey, 2003
Migration and public perception

Immigrants take away jobs/create new jobs

Source: European Social Survey, 2003
Migration and public perception

Immigrants and taxes/services

Source: European Social Survey, 2003
Immigrants harm poor more than rich

Source: European Social Survey, 2003
International migration contributes to growth and prosperity in both host and source country.

Migrant worker remittances represent the second largest international monetary trade flow (after petroleum).
Migration - a win-win situation

RESOURCE FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (USD BILLION)
Migration - the economists view

- International migration contributes to growth and prosperity in both host and source country.
- Migrant worker remittances represent the second largest international monetary trade flow (after petroleum).
- Migrants supply semi-skilled and skilled labor to industrializing countries and highly skilled labor to advanced countries.
- Migrants counterbalance the “greying” of industrial societies.
- Losers may be local workers with similar skills to migrants.
- Losers may be migrants without proper integration.
Migration management requires short and long-term planning for migration.

Assessment of national need and interest: economic interest, demographic change, job vacancies, job creation, integration measures and infrastructure for cultural integration, integration of families, housing, schooling, re-training etc.

Assessment of current national migrant situation number, health status, professional status, training needs etc.
Migration data are usually rough estimates because of:

§ **Clandestine migration**

§ **Jus sanguinis** registration (e.g. EU):
   Registration by citizenship of parents
   (third-generation off-springs of non-naturalized migrants will still be foreigners)

§ **Jus soli** registration (e.g. US, Canada):
   Registration by place of birth
   (migrants may be counted as nationals)

§ **High and fast naturalization rate** (e.g. Norway):
   Migrant population will disappear among locals

§ **Low and protracted naturalization rate** (e.g. Germany):
   Migrant off-springs are still registered as foreigners
Migration - Health information

Migrant health data are very rough estimates and rather scanty because of:

? Clandestine migration

? Jus sanguinis / naturalization procedures
Migration - Health information

Migrant health data are very rough estimates and rather scanty because of:

- Clandestine migration
- Jus sanguinis / naturalization procedures
- Host country’s disinterest or neglect
- Migrant’s lack of knowledge and language skills or fear
Migrants’s Health

Higher rates of:
- TBC
- HIV/AIDS, STD
- Hepatitis B, C
- Parasitic diseases

Screening at entry

Higher risk of:
- Occupational accidents
- Violence, abuse
- Stress
- Psychosomatic disorders

Integration measures, health insurance, social security

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Needed:

Ratification of

ILO Convention C 97

on

Migration for Employment

(1949)

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Thanks for your attention!

Merci pour votre attention!

Gratias pro suo attentione!

Grazie per la tua attenzione!
Thanks for your attention!

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