

Statistics on Labor Migration within the Asia-Pacific Region

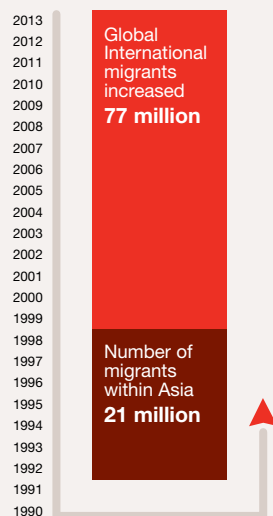
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Global Profile of Labor Migration

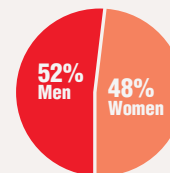
- In 2013, there were **232 million international migrants** world-wide¹



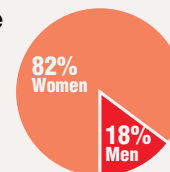
- From 1990 to 2013, globally the number of international migrants increased by over **77 million**; within Asia the number of migrants rose by **21 million**²



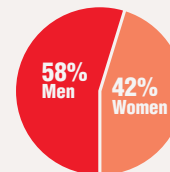
- In 2013, women comprised **48 per cent** of all international migrants worldwide³



Of all the international migrants, women represent **83 per cent** of the **52-100 million** domestic workers worldwide⁴

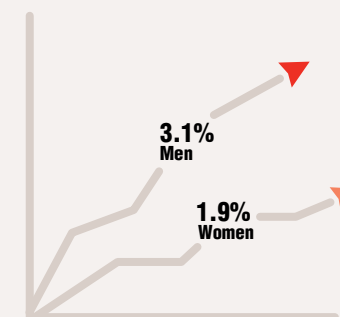


- In 2013, **58 per cent** of all migrants in Asia were men⁵



- The annual increase in the number of male migrants in Asia (**3.1 per cent**) is greater than the number of female migrants (**1.9 per cent**). The increase in male migrants in Asia was fuelled by the strong demand for migrant workers in the oil-producing countries in Western Asia.

Demand for migrant workers



¹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division, International Migration Report 2013). Of those, over 105 million were labour migrants (ILO).

² (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division, International Migration Report 2013).

³ (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division, International Migration Report 2013). (ILO).

⁴ (ILO).

⁵ (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division, International Migration Report 2013)

⁶ (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division, International Migration Report 2013)

Country Profiles of Labour Migration

1. LEBANON: As of 2013, there are currently over 250,000 women migrant workers in Lebanon (ILO). The majority of the migrant workers come to Lebanon from: Ethiopia, Philippines and Sri Lanka (UN Women).

2. EGYPT: Migrating population from Egypt in 2013 reached more than 3.4 million, whereby more than half (2.9 million) migrated to MENA countries, with the top 3 destination being Saudi Arabia (1,298,388), UAE (711,894) and Jordan (276,950) (UNDESA).

3. JORDAN: There are an estimated 1.5 million migrant workers currently in Jordan (ILO). The majority of migrant workers in Jordan originate from come from Egypt as well as several countries in South-East Asia, such as: Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, the Philippines and Indonesia. The most common employment sectors for migrant workers are: agriculture, construction, garment, tourism and hospitality and domestic work (ILO).

4. SAUDI ARABIA: There are over 9 million migrant workers currently in Saudi Arabia (HRW). A rough breakdown of the origin of these migrant workers is as follows: **India:** 1,452,927; **Egypt:** 1,005,873; **Yemen:** 894,109; **Pakistan:** 1,005,873; **Bangladesh:** 447,055; **Ethiopia:** 28,618. Foreign labour comprises 89% of the private sector labour force in Saudi Arabia (ILO).

5. KUWAIT: There are approximately 1.5 million migrant workers currently in Qatar (IOM). A rough breakdown of the origin of these migrant workers is as follows: **Bangladesh:** 210,000; **Egypt:** 320,000; **India:** 390,000; **Indonesia:** 11,000; **Iran:** 98,000; **Pakistan:** 123,000; **Philippines:** 86,000; **Sri Lanka:** 210,000; **Syria:** 123,000 (IOM). Foreign labour in Kuwait comprises 93% of the private sector labour force (ILO). The majority of Kuwaiti households (90%) employ a foreign domestic worker, in total employing over 620,000 migrant domestic workers, accounting for over 21.9% of the country's total work force (Migrant Rights).

6. QATAR: There are approximately 1.15 million migrant workers currently in Qatar (IOM), comprising roughly 94% of the overall population (ILO). A rough breakdown of the origin of these migrant workers is as follows: **Egypt:** 88,000; **India:** 250,000; **Iran:** 150,000; **Nepal:** 175,454; **Pakistan:** 250,000; **Philippines:** 125,000; **Saudi Arabia:** 20,000; **Sri Lanka:** 88,000.

7. BAHRAIN: More than 458,000 migrant workers work in Bahrain, who are primarily from South Asia, forming around 77% of the country's work force – most working in unskilled or low-skilled jobs, in industries such as construction, retail, wholesale and domestic work in 2012. (Human Rights Watch).

8. UAE: In 2013, the UAE had the fifth-largest international migrant population in the world with 7.8 million migrants (out of a total population of 9.2 million), particularly coming from India (2,852,207), Bangladesh (1,089,917), and Pakistan (953,708), Egypt (711,894) and Philippines (477,139) comprising over 90 percent of the country's private workforce. (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division).

9. PAKISTAN: More than 7 million Pakistanis have worked abroad since 1971 to 2013, out of these, 94% have sought employment in the GCC countries, with 80% concentrating in Saudi Arabia and UAE. Overseas Pakistanis sent large amounts of remittances, reaching US\$ 15 billion (ILO).

10. SRI LANKA: Over 1.5 million Sri Lankan nationals are working abroad as labour migrants. Major destination countries for Sri Lankan labour migrants are: Bahrain, Jordan, S. Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE (ILO). Women comprise half of the total migrant labours (ILO), with women domestic workers comprised 42% of the migration flows from Sri Lanka in 2010 (Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment). As of 2013, the amount of remittances from overseas Sri Lankan workers has totaled over 6.7 million USD (IOM).

15. PHILIPPINES: A total of 10,455,788 Filipinos were working and living overseas as of 2011. Of those, 45% are overseas Filipino workers who are expected to return at the end of their contract of employment. The highest number of temporary overseas Filipinos is found in West Asia (2,717,046) mostly in Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrain (ILO). As of 2013, the amount of remittances from overseas Filipino workers totaled over 24 billion USD, representing 12.65% of GDP in 2012 (ILO).

14. INDONESIA: Approximately 6 million workers presently working overseas, who sent around US\$ 7.35 billion in remittances to the Indonesian national economy in 2013. Major destination countries are: Jordan, Malaysia, Qatar, Singapore, and Saudi Arabia. Approximately 75% of Indonesian migrant workers are women, with the vast majority working as domestic workers (ILO).

13. NEPAL: Over 2 million Nepalese nationals are working abroad (excluding the number of migrants working in India), 15% of whom are women. The major destinations of 62% of the migrating labour are states in the MENA zone. The remittances sent by the migrant workers contribute 22.4 per cent of GDP in 2012 (ILO).

11. INDIA: Of all the total of 14 million Indian migrant workers currently living and working abroad, nearly half take jobs in a MENA country in 2013, predominantly in UAE (2,852,207), Saudi Arabia (1,761,857) and Kuwait (730,558) (UN DESA). Migrant workers contributed to the remittances of approximately US\$ 70 billion in 2012.

12. BANGLADESH: More than 7 million nationals currently work abroad as labour migrants. Major destination countries are: Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and UAE. Bangladesh receives vast amounts of remittances each year from its migrant workers – approximately US\$ 24 billion in 2012 alone, representing 12% of the GDP of the year. About 67% of all Bangladeshi migrant labour work in one of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia or UAE (ILO).

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