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OIC OUTLOOK

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INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

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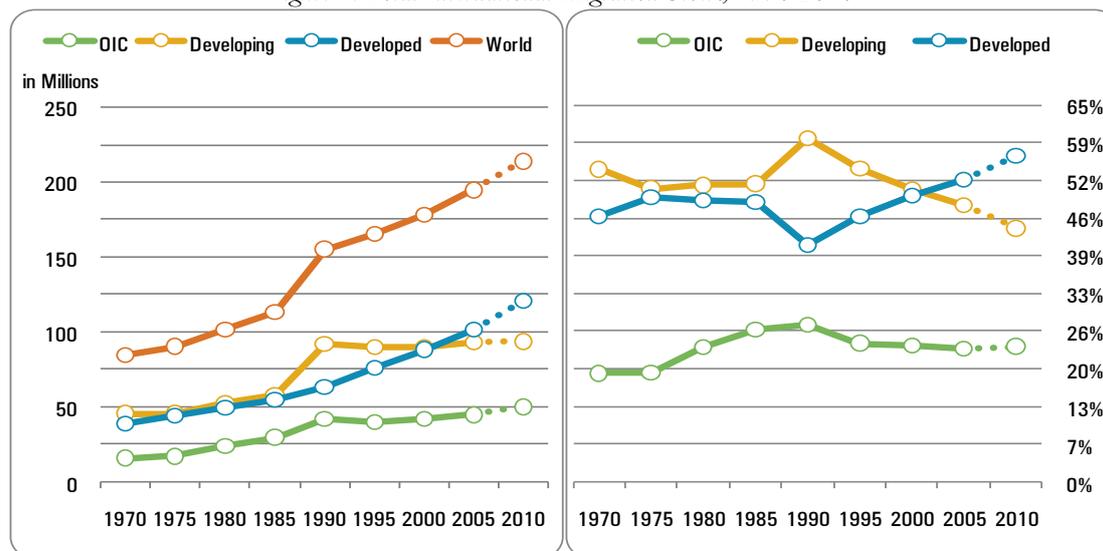
INTRODUCTION

International migration represents any cross border movement by people from one country to another as a result of personal, economic and/or political motives. The personal motives for migration range from having better education opportunities to seeking a mild climate for a better life standard. The economic motives for international migration which especially gained speed after the Industrial Revolution are centred on finding jobs which offer better wages and work conditions. The political motives for international migration due to increasing instabilities within nations have made migratory flows increase since the 20th century in which mankind happened to see the World War I and II, and many other regional clashes. The purpose of this OIC Outlook is to depict the international migration in the OIC Member Countries. The presentation is based on the data from the World Development Indicators (WDI) Database and “Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008” of the World Bank, and OECD.Stat Extracts.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STOCK

In 2005, the total international migration stock (IMS)¹ reached approximately 195 million people from 84 million in 1970, representing an increase of about 131%. While the OIC Member Countries as a group accounted for 19% of the total IMS in 1970, this share in 2005 was 23%, equivalent to a 4-percentage-point growth from 1970. The OIC IMS as a proportion of the Developing Countries IMS recorded a 13-percentage-point growth from nearly 35% in 1970 to 48% in 2005. The Developing and Developed Countries IMS relative to the total IMS was 54% and 46% in 1970 versus 48% to 52% in 2005, respectively. While the Developing Countries IMS in the total IMS decreased by 6 percentage points, the IMS share of the Developed Countries grew at the same amount in the last three and a half decades (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Total International Migration Stock, 1970-2010



Source: World Bank, WDI Online

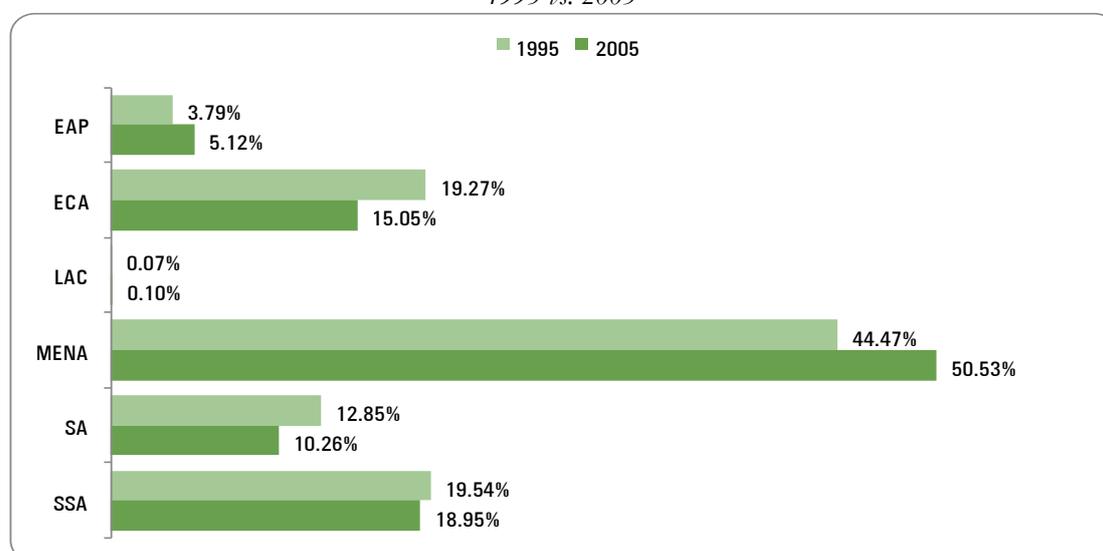
¹ Migration stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live, including refugees.

When the growth rates of the IMS in the OIC Member Countries, Developing Countries, Developed Countries, and the World are taken into consideration between 1970 and 2005, the IMS growth rates on a 5-year-period between 1985 and 1990 showed a sharp increase in all the regions. According to the 1997 UN Secretary General's Report on "World Demographic Trends"², the reasons for this sharp increase vary by geographic location.

The sharp increase of the IMS in Western Asia is connected to the foreign worker inflow to the oil-producing countries of the region whose revenues increased noticeably after the oil-price rises of the 1970s. The statistics also indicate that labour flows to the region have not declined during the 1990s. The noticeable increase of the IMS in Central America is the result of the civil strife and conflict that reigned in the region during the 1980s. In Europe, the IMS increases during 1985-1990 are associated with the end of the Cold War and with the relaxation of exit controls in Eastern and Central European countries and in the former USSR whose collapse increased migration directed to developed countries with market economies. The major source of IMS in Europe since 1990 has been the former Yugoslavia. In Africa, the IMS increases recorded during 1985-1990 are mainly linked to the rising number of refugees in the region.

With the beginning of 1995, the IMS in the OIC and Developing Countries showed declines of 6% and 2% respectively; whereas the IMS in the Developed Countries showed a growth of 20% in the same period. The World IMS grew by 7% in the period between 1990 and 1995. By 2010, the total IMS is estimated to reach approximately 214 million people, nearly 3% of the World population (Figure 1). The IMS share of the Developing and Developed Countries in the total IMS is estimated to be 44% and 56%, respectively in 2010. While the IMS share of the OIC Member Countries as a group in the total IMS is estimated to remain at 23% as in 2005, the OIC IMS relative to the IMS of the Developing Countries is estimated to reach 53% by 2010.

Figure 2: Regional Distribution of the International Migration Stock in the OIC Member Countries, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: World Bank, WDI Online

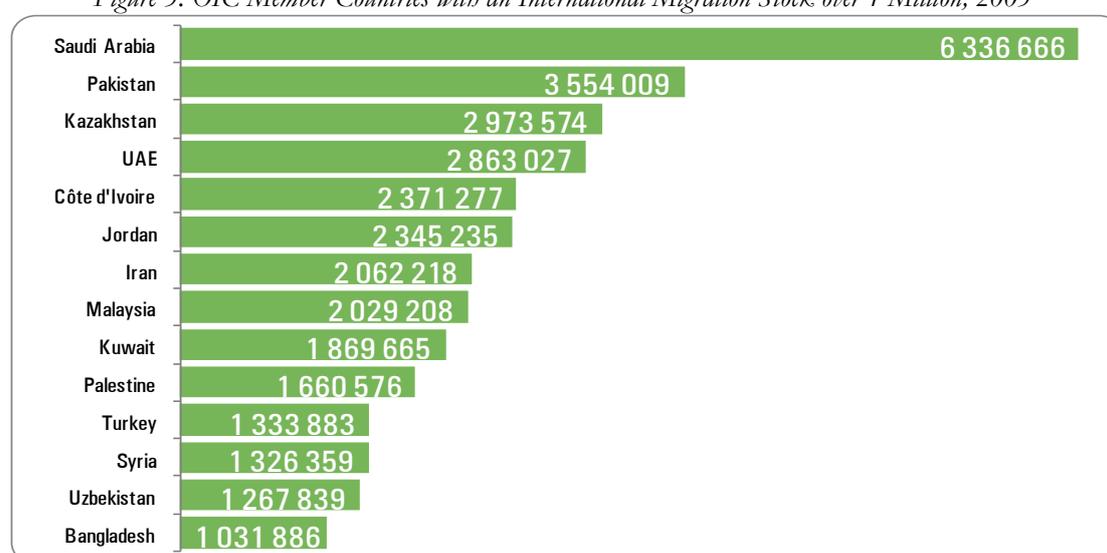
As to the regional distribution of the IMS in the OIC Member Countries, the OIC Member Countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) constituted the majority of the IMS in the decade between 1995 and 2005 with an increase of 6.06 percentage points from 44.47% in 1995 to 50.53% in 2005. The OIC Member Countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), Europe and Central Asia (ECA), and South Asia (SA) had 18.95%, 15.05% and 10.26% of the OIC IMS, respectively in 2005. Despite having had the 44.25% of the OIC IMS in 2005, the OIC Member

² <http://actrav.itcilo.org/actrav-english/telearn/global/ilo/seura/migworld.htm>

Countries in these three regions recorded declines of 0.60, 4.22 and 2.59 percentage points respectively when compared with their IMS values in 1995. The rest of the OIC Member Countries in the East Asia and the Pacific (EAP), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) had 5.12% and 0.10% of the OIC IMS, respectively in 2005 with increases of 1.33 and 0.03 percentage points from their 1995 IMS values (Figure 2).

In 2005, 14 out of 55 OIC Member Countries with available data had an IMS over one million people (Figure 3). With about 33 million migrants, these 14 OIC Member Countries hosted nearly 74% of the OIC IMS in 2005. Saudi Arabia together with Pakistan, Kazakhstan, UAE, Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan and Iran had 50% of the OIC IMS in the same year. When the regional classification of these 14 OIC Member Countries with an IMS over one million people is considered, it is seen that 41% of the OIC IMS belonged to the OIC Member Countries in the MENA, and the remaining 33% belonged to the Member Countries in the ECA (12%), SA (10%), EAP (5%), and SSA (5%) in 2005.

Figure 3: OIC Member Countries with an International Migration Stock over 1 Million, 2005



Source: World Bank, WDI Online

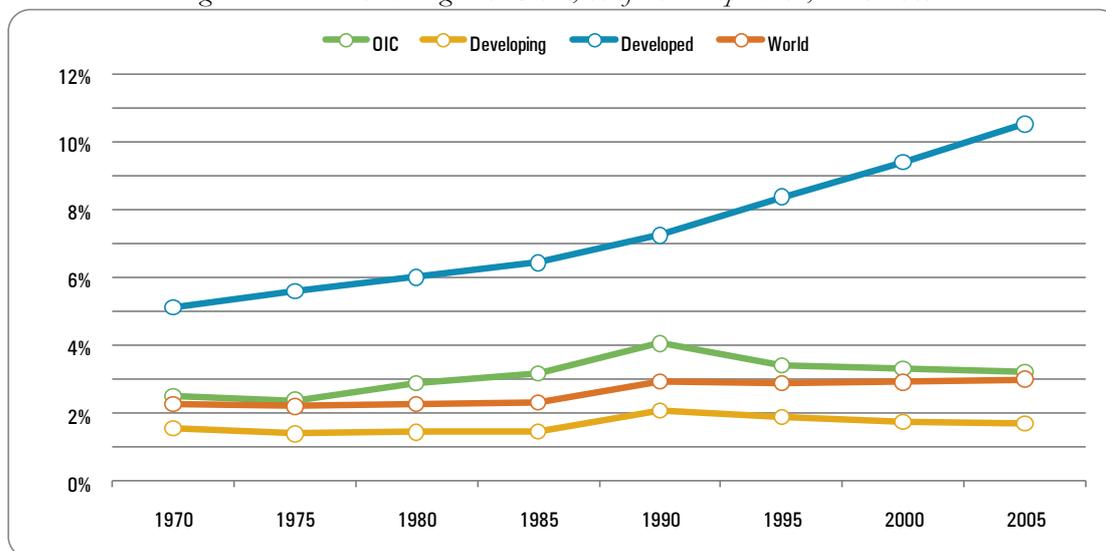
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION

The proportion of IMS to the total population in the OIC Member Countries increased by 0.70 percentage points from 2.53% in 1970 to 3.24% in 2005. The OIC IMS to total population ratio remained above that of the Developing Countries and the World during the period-in-concern. In 1990, the IMS to total population ratios of the OIC Member Countries and Developing Countries reached their historical highs of 4.07% and 2.11%, respectively. After 1990, the IMS to total population ratios of the OIC Member Countries and Developing Countries started to decrease. Between 1970 and 2005, the IMS to total population ratios of the Developing Countries and the World grew by 0.15 and 0.73 percentage points, respectively. In contrast to the low IMS to total population ratios of the OIC Member Countries, Developing Countries and World, international migrants constituted 10.55% of the population of the Developed Countries in 2005. In 1970, this ratio was 5.12% (Figure 4).

On a regional basis, the OIC Member Countries in the MENA had the highest IMS to total population ratio both in 1995 and 2005. The OIC Member Countries in the MENA were followed by the OIC Member Countries in the ECA LAC, SSA, SA, and EAP in 2005. While the OIC Member Countries in the ECA, SSA, and SA recorded decreases of 1.30, 0.44, and 0.54 percentage points respectively, the IMS to total population ratios of the OIC Member Countries

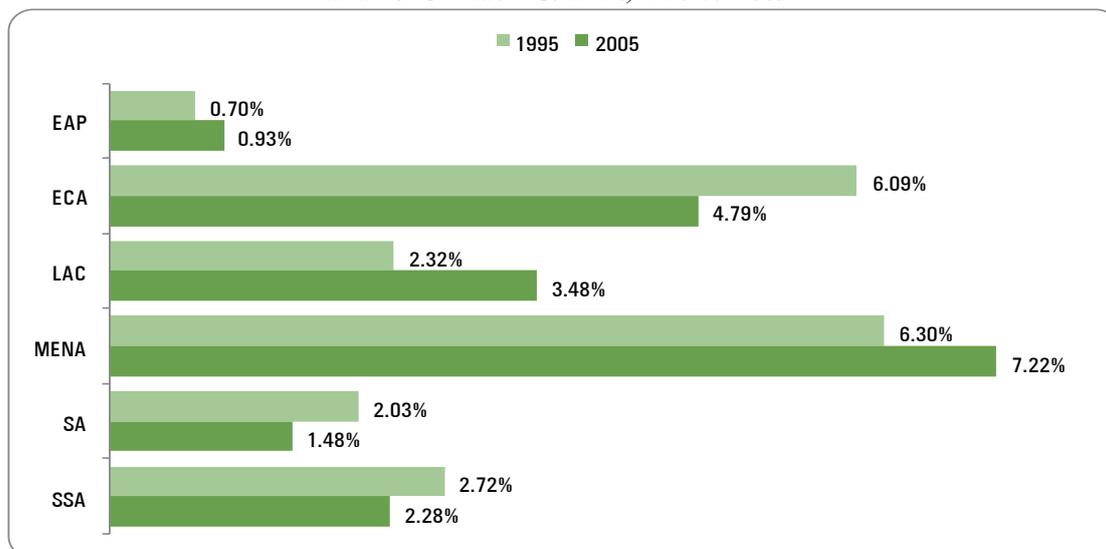
in the MENA, LAC, and EAP grew by 0.91, 1.16 and 0.23 percentage points respectively from 1995 to 2005 (Figure 5).

Figure 4: International Migration Stock, % of Total Population, 1970-2005



Source: World Bank, WDI Online

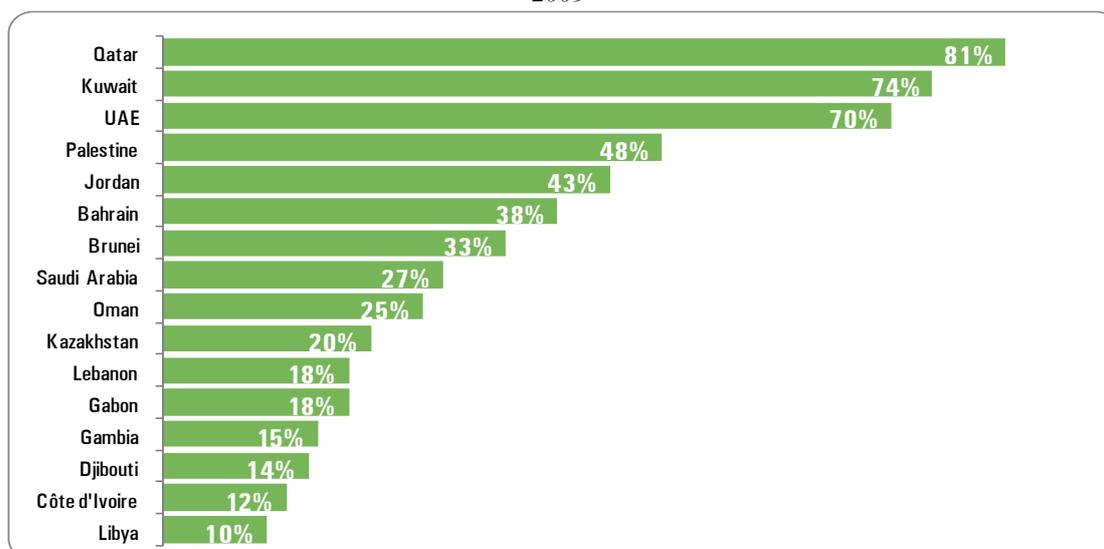
Figure 5: Regional Distribution of the International Migration Stock as a % of the Total Population in the OIC Member Countries, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: World Bank, WDI Online

At the individual OIC Member Country level, there are striking facts about the IMS as a percentage of the total population in 2005. The number of OIC Member Countries with an IMS as a percentage of the total population over 10% was 16 out of 55 with available data. The OIC Member Countries with IMS as a percentage of the total population over 50% were Qatar, Kuwait, and UAE. The OIC Member Countries falling in the IMS as a percentage of the total population between 25% and 50% were Palestine, Jordan, Bahrain, Brunei, Saudi Arabia and Oman. Kazakhstan together with Lebanon, Gabon, Gambia, Djibouti, Côte d'Ivoire and Libya had 10% to 20% of their populations as IMS in 2005 (Figure 6).

Figure 6: OIC Member Countries with International Migration Stock as % of Total Population over 10%, 2005



Source: World Bank, WDI Online

THE GENDER AND REFUGEE PROFILE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STOCK IN THE OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

The gender profile of the IMS in the OIC Member Countries showed also differences in 2005. In the period, females as percentage of the IMS in the OIC Member Countries ranged between 13.9% (Bangladesh) and 58.2% (Kyrgyzstan). The number of OIC Member Countries with females as percentage of the IMS over 50% was 17. The high ranking OIC Member Countries were from ECA, as Kyrgyzstan leading the list (58.2%) and followed by Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (all 57.8%). In fact, 8 out of 17 OIC Member Countries with females as percentage of the IMS over 50% were from ECA. ECA was followed by 7 OIC Member Countries in SSA, with a range from 50% (Guinea-Bissau) to 52.7% (Guinea), and 2 OIC Member Countries from MENA with Morocco (50.7%) and Lebanon (57.5%) (Figure 7).

Figure 7: OIC Member Countries with Females as % of Immigrants over 50%, 2005

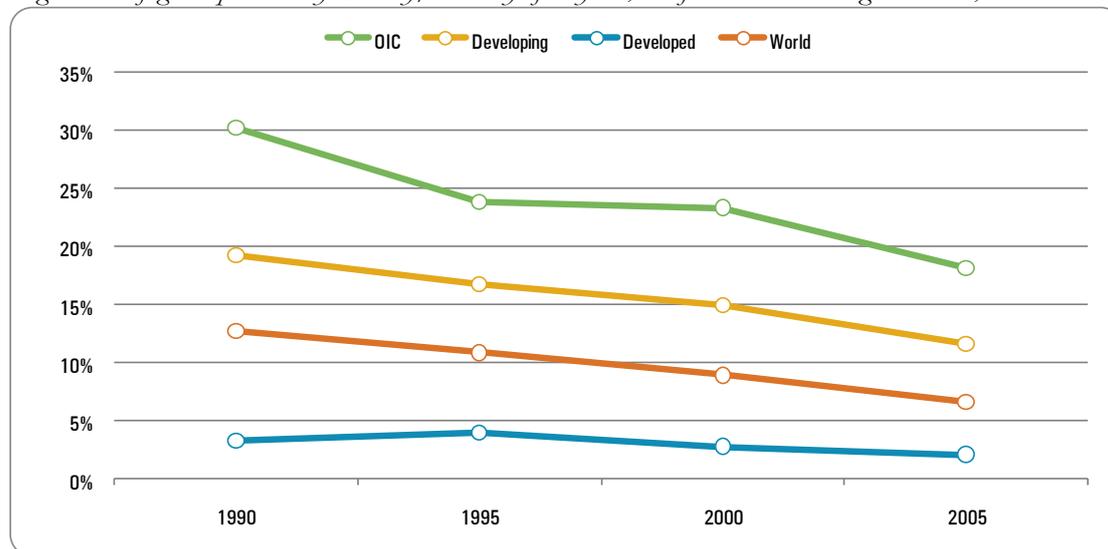


Source: World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008

One of the components of the IMS is refugees. A refugee is someone who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country."³ Refugees and migrants differ fundamentally from each other. While migrants choose to move in order to improve the future prospects of themselves and their families, the motive of refugees in leaving their homes behind is to save their lives or preserve their freedom.

The refugee population by country/territory of asylum⁴ to IMS ratio showed a decline in the OIC Member Countries as a group, Developing Countries, Developed Countries between 1990 and 2005. As a result, the World average fell from 13% in 1990 to 7% in 2005. Despite the decline, the OIC Member Countries as a group had a refugee population by country/territory of asylum to IMS ratio more than that of the Developing and Developed Countries, and World. This ratio in the OIC Member Countries as a group and Developing Countries decreased by 12 and 8 percentage points from 1990 to 2005 respectively; whereas, the decrease in the Developed Countries was only 1 percentage point in the same period (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Refugee Population by Country/Territory of Asylum, % of International Migrant Stock, 1990-2005



Source: World Bank, WDI Online

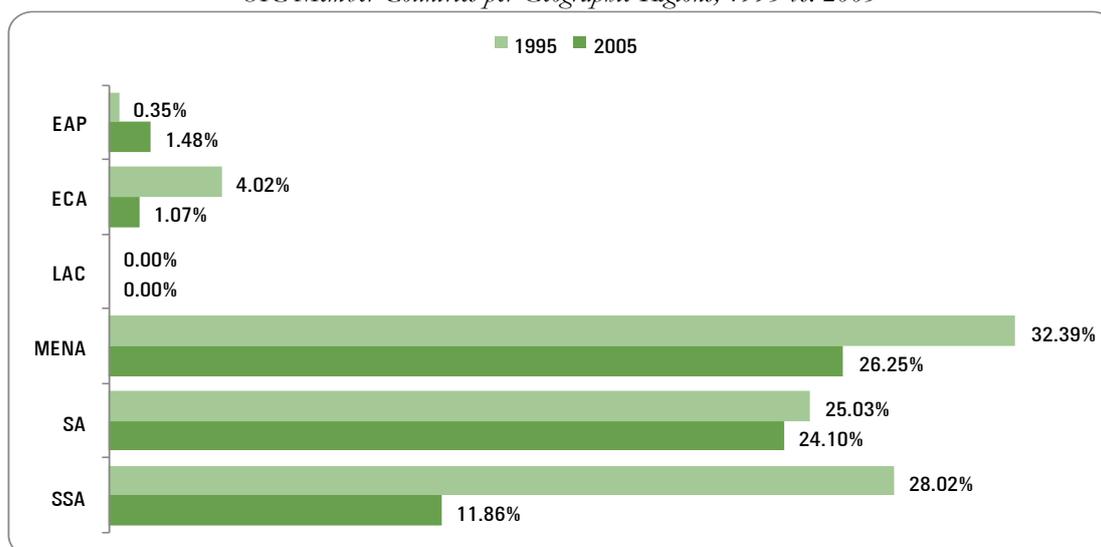
The OIC Member Countries per geographic regions didn't show a homogenous ratio of refugee population by country/territory of asylum to IMS between 1995 and 2005. The only exception was the OIC Member Countries in LAC where the ratio was 0% both in 1995 and 2005. In 2005, the OIC Member Countries in MENA as a group had the highest ratio of refugee population by country/territory of asylum to IMS with 26.25%, followed by the OIC Member Countries in SA, SSA, EAP, and ECA with 24.10%, 11.86%, 1.48% and 1.07%, respectively.

Except the OIC Member Countries in EAP, the OIC Member Countries in MENA, SA, SSA, and ECA had declines in their ratios of refugee population by country/territory of asylum to IMS from 1995 to 2005. The biggest decline was in SSA with a 16.16 percentage point fall. Whereas the decline of SSA was followed by MENA, ECA, and SA with 6.14, 2.95 and 0.94 percentage point falls respectively; this ratio in the OIC Member Countries in EAP as a group increased by 1.12 percentage points from 1995 to 2005 (Figure 9).

³ <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c125.html>

⁴ Country/Territory of Asylum is the territory/country where an asylum claim was filed.

Figure 9: Refugee Population by Country/Territory of Asylum as a % of International Migration Stock in the OIC Member Countries per Geographic Regions, 1995 vs. 2005

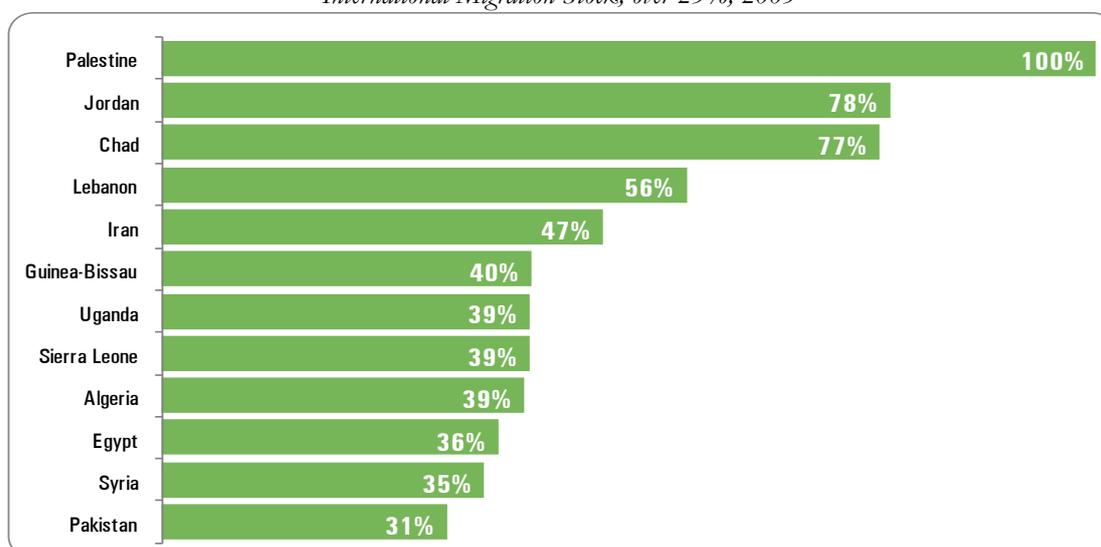


Source: World Bank, WDI Online

REFUGEE ACCEPTANCE: HAVING A STRONG ECONOMY OR BEING A NEIGHBOUR?

12 out of 55 OIC Member Countries with available data in 2005 had more than 25 refugees per 100 migrant. 7 out of the 12 OIC Member Countries with 25 refugees per 100 migrant were from MENA, followed by 4 OIC Member Countries from SSA and 1 OIC Member Country from SA. The year 2005 data show that all the migrants in Palestine, and more than half of the migrants in Jordan, Chad and Lebanon were refugees. The asylum seeking refugees as a percentage of IMS data also show that refugees stay in their source regions and run away to bordering countries. Due to the continuing political turmoil in some of the OIC Member Countries, especially in MENA and SA, seeking a shelter to save their lives and preserve their freedom is the main reason in fleeing to neighbour countries and not directly to countries with advanced economies/high income levels. This holds true in particular for refugee receiving OIC Member Countries; i.e. Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, Iran (from MENA) and Pakistan (from SA) (Figure 10).

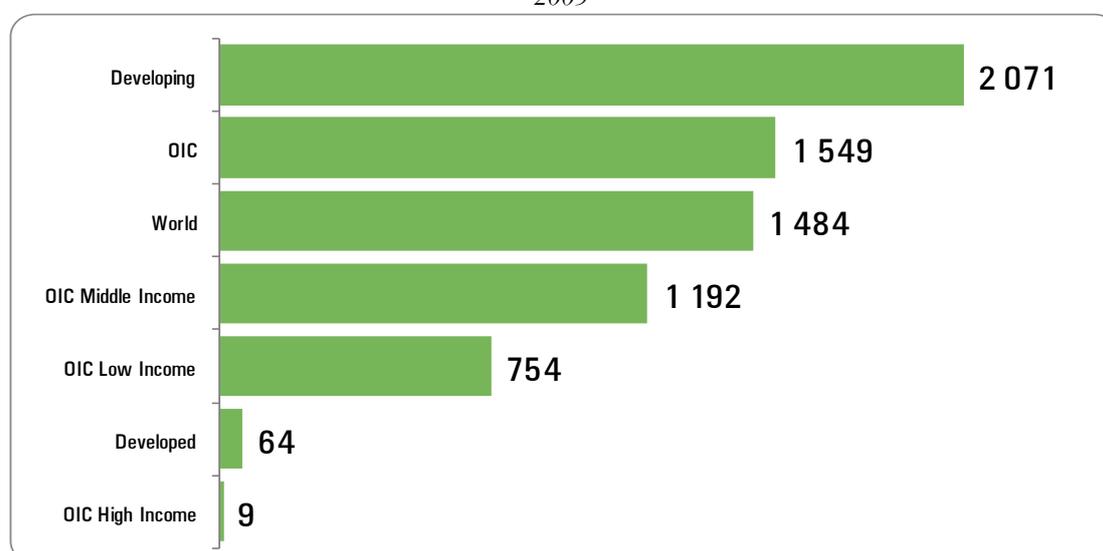
Figure 10: OIC Member Countries with Refugee Population by Country/Territory of Asylum as a % of International Migration Stock, over 25%, 2005



Source: World Bank, WDI Online

The abovementioned detail that refugees stay in their source regions and run away to bordering countries is also verified by the number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. The relative impact of hosting refugees can be measured by comparing the refugee population with the GDP (PPP) per capita of a country. If the number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita is high, the relative contribution and effort made by countries compared to the national economy can be considered as high. Countries classified as strong economies are expected to absorb refugees more but the below figures show that this is not the case. As strong economies, the OIC Member Countries in the High Income class and Developed Countries hosted only 9 and 64 refugees respectively per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. The gap of absorption of refugees between the strong and other economies was wide in 2005. In this respect, the Developing Countries hosted 2,071 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita; whereas, the OIC Member Countries as a group hosted 1,549 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita in 2005 which was higher than that of the World average of 1,484 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. The OIC Member Countries in the Middle and Low Income classes hosted 1,192 and 754 refugees respectively per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita which lied below that of the Developing Countries, OIC and World (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Number of Refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP, Constant 2005 International USD) per Capita, 2005

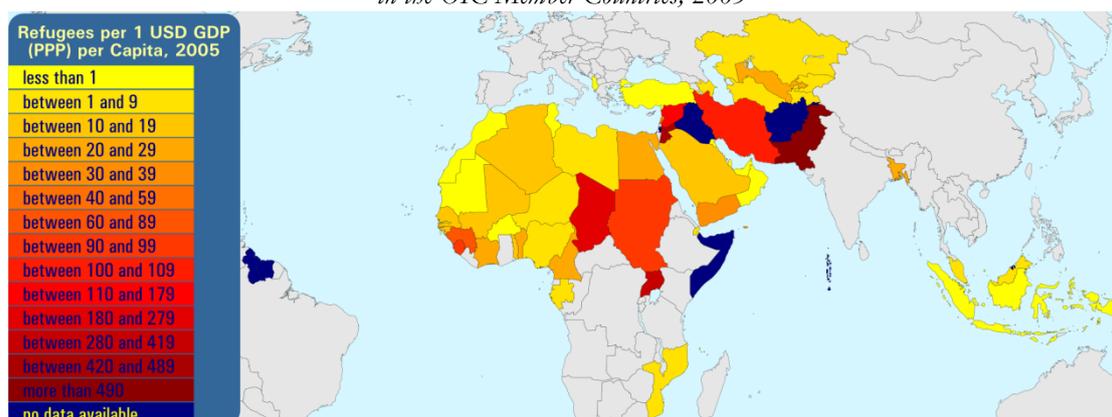


Source: World Bank, WDI Online

Among the OIC Member Countries, Pakistan was hosting the highest number of refugees compared to its national economy in 2005. The number of hosted refugees by Pakistan per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita was 497. Pakistan was followed by Jordan with 421 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. The number of refugees hosted by Uganda, Chad, Syria and Iran per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita was more than 100. Among the High Income class OIC Member Countries, Saudi Arabia was the only country to host more refugees⁵ per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita than the average of the OIC High Income class countries as a group. These figures also support the fact that refugees stay in their source regions and run away to bordering countries rather than moving to High Income Countries. In 2005, Libya, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Gabon and Niger hosted 1 refugee per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. Lastly; Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Turkey, Morocco, Kuwait, Indonesia, Tunisia, Albania, United Arab Emirates, Comoros, Qatar and Oman hosted less than 1 refugee per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita in 2005. During the period, no data was available for Afghanistan, Bahrain, Brunei, Iraq, Guyana, Maldives, Palestine, Somalia and Suriname (Figure 12).

⁵ Saudi Arabia hosted 11 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita in 2005.

Figure 12: Number of Refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP, Constant 2005 International USD) per Capita in the OIC Member Countries, 2005



Source: World Bank, WDI Online

INTERNATIONAL EMIGRATION IN THE OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

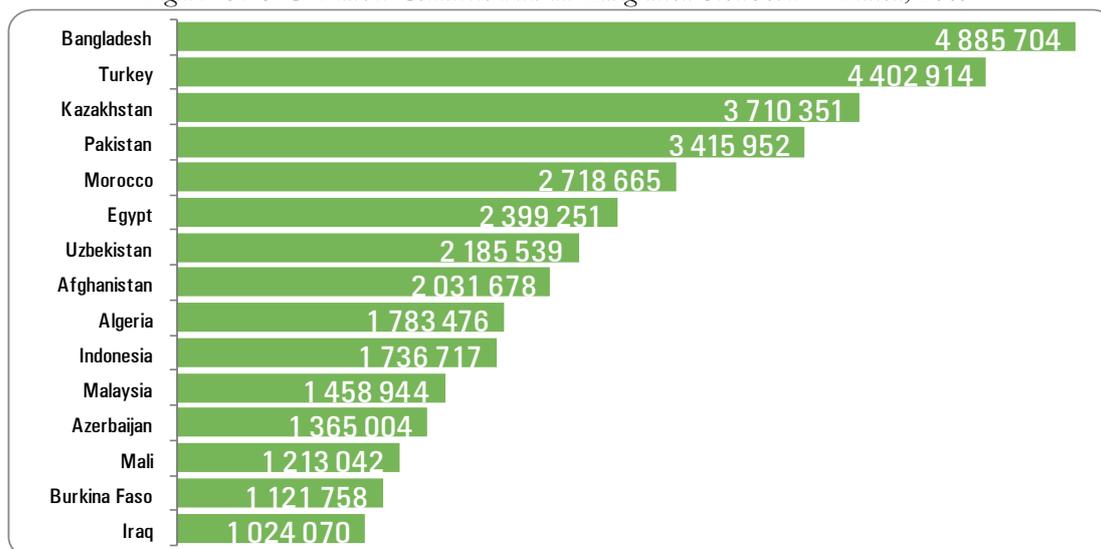
Emigration is the act of leaving one's native country or region to settle in another. It is the same as immigration but from the perspective of the country of origin⁶. According to the World Bank's "Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008", the stock of emigrants in the Middle Income Countries constituted the majority of the global stock of emigrants with 101.5 million people in 2005. The Middle Income Countries was followed by the Low Income, High Income OECD and High Income non-OECD Countries with emigrant stocks of 43.5, 29.5 and 5.3 million people respectively in 2005.

The OIC Member Countries as a group had an emigrant stock of 49.9 million people in the same year. Of the 49.9 million people emigrated in 2005, 64.12% of them were from the Middle Income, 35.17% of them were from the Low Income and 0.71% of them were from the High Income OIC Member Countries. Based on the geographic regions, the ratio of regional emigrant stock to the OIC total was the highest in the ECA with 28.42%. The ECA was followed by the MENA and SA with 26.53% and 20.69%, respectively. The OIC Member Countries in these three regions made up 75% of the total OIC emigrant stock. The people emigrated from the OIC Member Countries in the SSA, EAP and LAC comprised of 16.61%, 6.42% and 1.34%, respectively of the total OIC emigrant stock in 2005.

When taken individually, the number of OIC Member Countries with an emigration stock over 1 million people was 15 in 2005. These 15 OIC Member Countries actually constituted nearly 71% of the total OIC emigration stock in 2005. Even, the OIC Member Countries with an emigration stock over 2 million people had approximately a 52% share in the total OIC emigration stock. 10 out of these 15 OIC Member Countries were in the Middle Income class. The remaining 5 OIC Member Countries were in the Low Income class. Geographically, 4 OIC Member Countries in the Top 15 were from the MENA, 3 from the ECA and SA, and 2 from the EAP and SSA. Among the OIC Member Countries, Bangladesh and Turkey had emigrant stocks over 4 million each in 2005 corresponding to 9.78% and 8.81% of the total OIC emigration stock respectively. Following Bangladesh and Turkey, Kazakhstan together with Pakistan had emigrant stocks over 3 million; Morocco, Egypt, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan had emigrant stocks over 2 million; and Algeria, Indonesia, Malaysia, Azerbaijan, Mali, Burkina Faso and Iraq had emigrant stocks over 1 million each in 2005 (Figure 13).

⁶ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emigration>

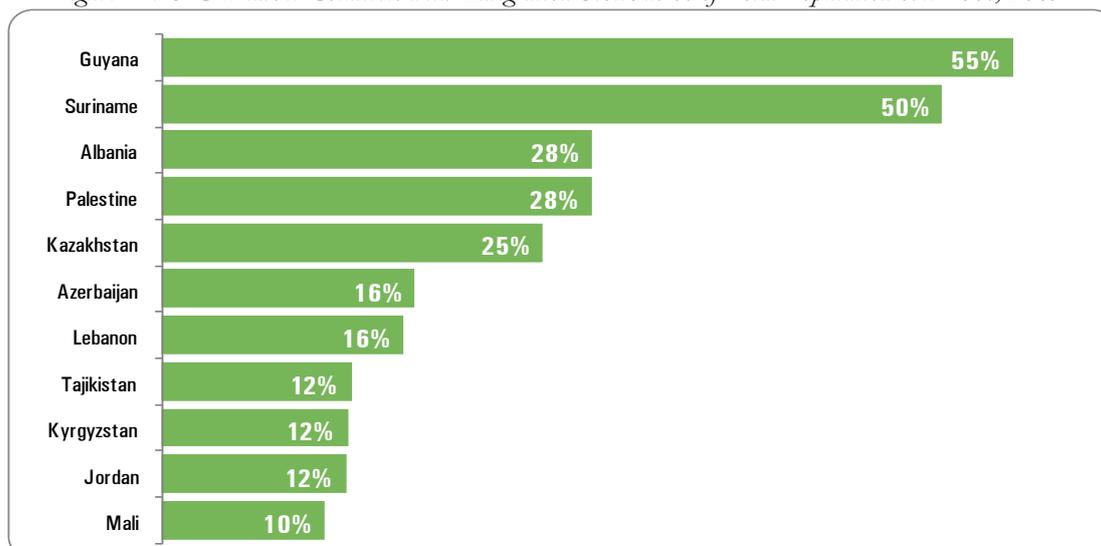
Figure 13: OIC Member Countries with an Emigration Stock over 1 Million, 2005



Source: World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008

In addition to the emigration stock figures of the OIC Member Countries, the emigration stock as a percentage of the total population of the OIC Member Countries also exhibits salient findings. The emigration stock as a percentage of the total population of the OIC Member Countries as a group was 3.5% in 2005. When compared with that of the OIC average, the ratios of the SA (3.0%), SSA (2.2%) and EAP (1.3%) were below the OIC average; whereas, the ratios of the LAC (52.9%) and ECA (10.1%) were above the OIC average. Actually, 25 out of 57 OIC Member Countries had ratios of emigration stock to population below that of the OIC Member Countries as a group, ranging between 0.3% and 3.4%. 11 out of 57 OIC Member Countries had emigration stock to population ratios over 10%. Of these 11 OIC Member Countries, Guyana and Suriname, all in the LAC, held the first and second place with ratios of 55% and 50%, respectively. The OIC Member Countries with the ratios ranging between 25% and 28% were Albania, Palestine and Kazakhstan; followed by Azerbaijan, Lebanon, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Jordan and Mali with ratios ranging between 10% and 16% (Figure 14).

Figure 14: OIC Member Countries with Emigration Stock as % of Total Population over 10%, 2005



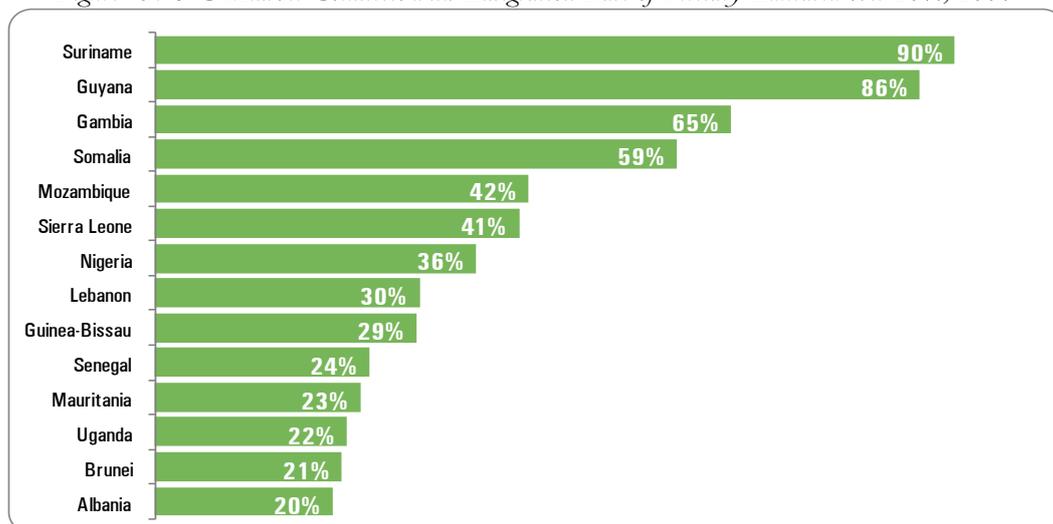
Source: World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008 and WDI Online

BRAIN DRAIN

Human capital flight or 'brain drain' is the large-scale emigration of individuals with technical skills or knowledge⁷. One important implication of the brain drain is that investment in education in a developing country may not lead to faster economic growth if a large number of its highly educated people leave the country. Also, efforts to reduce specific skill shortages through improved educational opportunities may be largely futile unless measures are taken to offset existing incentives for highly educated people to emigrate⁸. There are various indicators to measure the extension of the brain drain, including emigration rate of tertiary educated⁹, number of emigrated medical staff trained in the country (physicians and nurses), and emigration rate of medical staff trained in the country (physicians and nurses).

A brain drain can occur if emigration of tertiary educated persons for permanent or long stays abroad reaches significant levels and is not offset by the feedback effects of remittances, technology transfer, investments, or trade¹⁰. The data available for 56 OIC Member Countries showed extremely varying emigration rates of tertiary educated in 2000 ranging from 0.1% to 90%. The number of OIC Member Countries with an emigration rate of tertiary educated over 20% was 14. Similar to the emigration stock as percentage of total population, the OIC Member Countries in the LAC, i.e. Suriname and Guyana, had emigration rates of tertiary educated close to 90% in 2000. The OIC Member Countries in the LAC were followed by the OIC Member Countries in the SSA; i.e. Gambia (65%), Somalia (59%), Mozambique (42%), Sierra Leone (41%) and Nigeria (36%). The only OIC Member Country from the MENA was Lebanon with an emigration rate of tertiary educated 30%. After Lebanon, came the OIC Member Countries in the SSA; i.e. Guinea-Bissau (29%), Senegal (24%), Mauritania (23%) and Uganda (22%). Brunei with a rate of 21% was the only OIC High Income Member Country from the EAP. Albania as the only OIC Member Country from the ECA had a tertiary educated emigration rate of 20% in 2000 (Figure 15). The list of OIC Member Countries with emigration rate of tertiary educated over 20% shows that the OIC Low Income Member Countries (8 out of 14) were more affected by the emigration of tertiary educated. 5 out of these 14 Member Countries were in the Middle Income class; whereas only 1 OIC Member Country was in the High Income class.

Figure 15: OIC Member Countries with Emigration Rate of Tertiary Educated over 20%, 2000



Source: World Bank, *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008*

⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brain_drain

⁸ <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/1999/06/carringt.htm>

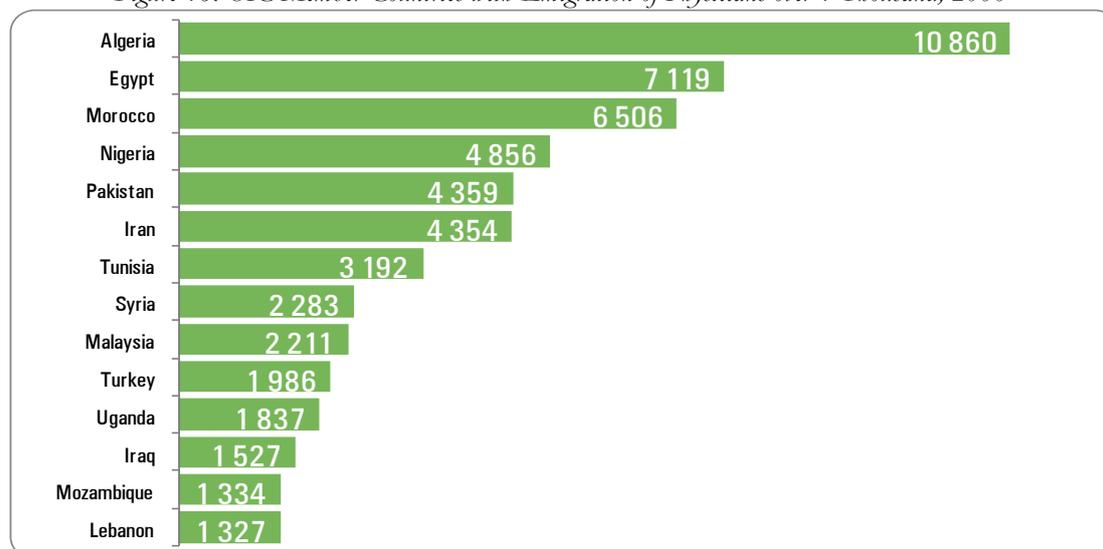
⁹ Emigration rate of tertiary educated is the stock of emigrants with at least tertiary education as a fraction of the total tertiary educated in the country. Tertiary education refers to more than high school or 13 years of education.

¹⁰ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/imp/imp44.pdf>

The health workforce is of utmost importance in carrying out medical services for the citizens of a country. Emigration of the health workforce from a country can be a significant obstacle in fulfilling health services and this has definitely negative effects on the development of the country. In 2000, the number of physicians emigrated from the 57 OIC Member Countries with available data was estimated to be 61,835. Of the 61,835 physicians emigrated, 63.33% of them were from the MENA, 19.86% from the SSA, 8.91% from the SA, 4.34% from the EAP, 3.54% from the ECA and 0.03% of them were from the LAC. Based on the income class, the emigration of physicians from the Middle Income OIC Member Countries as a percentage of the OIC total was 88.16%; whereas the ratios for the Low Income and High Income OIC Member Countries were 10.84% and 1%, respectively in 2000.

The OIC Member Countries with emigration of physicians over 1,000 in year 2000 constituted 86.93% of the total physicians emigrated from the OIC Member Countries. The highest number of physicians emigrated among the OIC Member Countries was from Algeria with 10,860 corresponding to 17.56% of the total physicians emigrated from the OIC Member Countries in 2000. Algeria together with Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria and Pakistan made up nearly 54% of the OIC total. Among the OIC Member Countries with emigration of physicians over 1,000, except the Low Income OIC Member Countries of Uganda and Mozambique, the remaining were Middle Income OIC Member Countries (Figure 16).

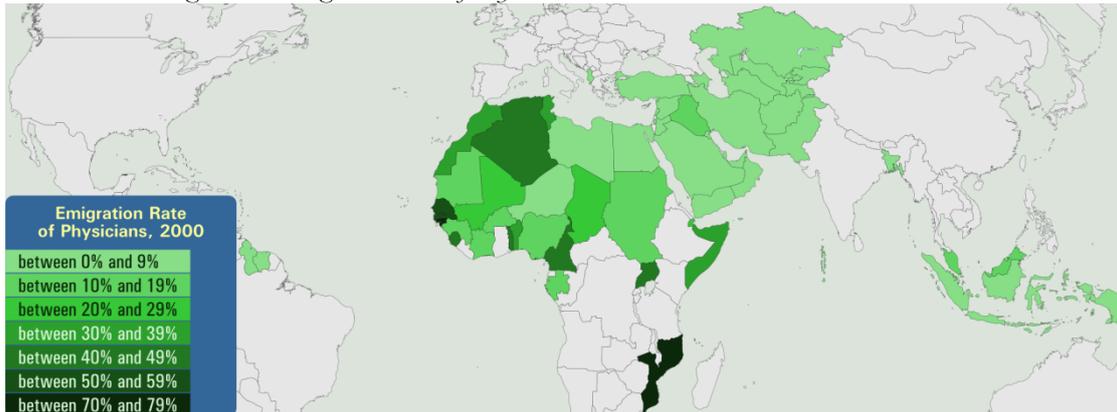
Figure 16: OIC Member Countries with Emigration of Physicians over 1 Thousand, 2000



Source: World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008

When the emigration rate of physicians was taken into consideration, the severity of the issue was seen for the Low Income OIC Member Countries in the SSA. The rate of physicians emigrated from Mozambique was slightly over 75% of the total physicians in the country. Mozambique was followed by other Low Income OIC Member Countries in the SSA; i.e. Guinea-Bissau (70.9%), Gambia (53.3%), Senegal (51.4%) and Cameroon (45.6%). The data also show that emigration rates of physicians over 10% were mostly in the SSA and MENA, with the exception of Malaysia from the EAP with a rate of 11.9%. The OIC Member Countries in the ECA; i.e. Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan, and in the MENA; i.e. Saudi Arabia and Oman had physician emigration rates less than 1% (Figure 17).

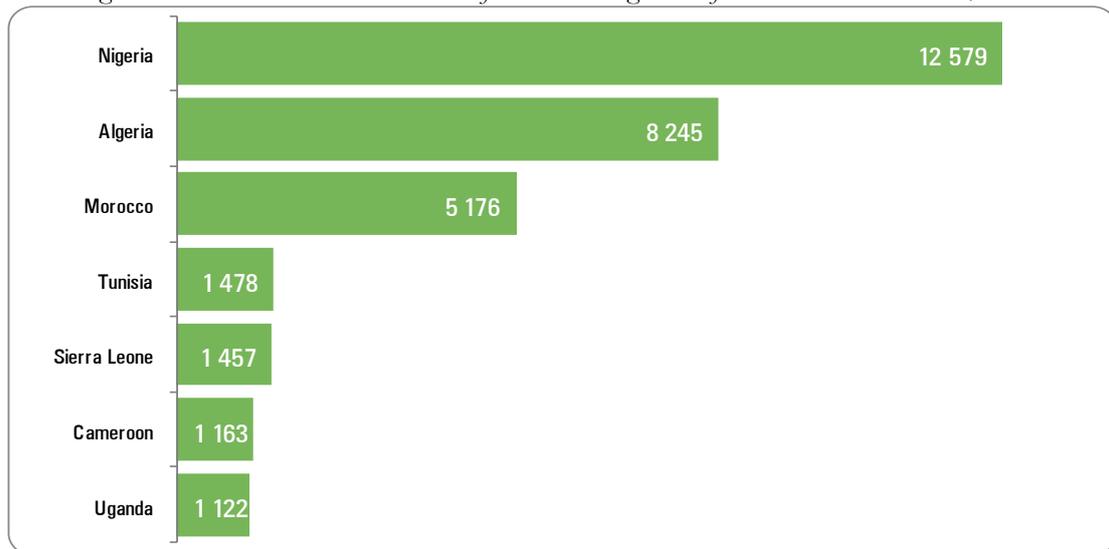
Figure 17: Emigration Rate of Physicians in the OIC Member Countries, 2000



Source: World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008

The number of nurses emigrated from the 26 OIC Member Countries in Africa with available data was estimated to be 36,849 in 2000. Nigeria took the lead with 12,579 emigrated nurses corresponding 34.14% of the total, followed by Algeria (8,245 nurses, 22.38% of the total) and Morocco (5,176 nurses, 14.05% of the total) (Figure 18).

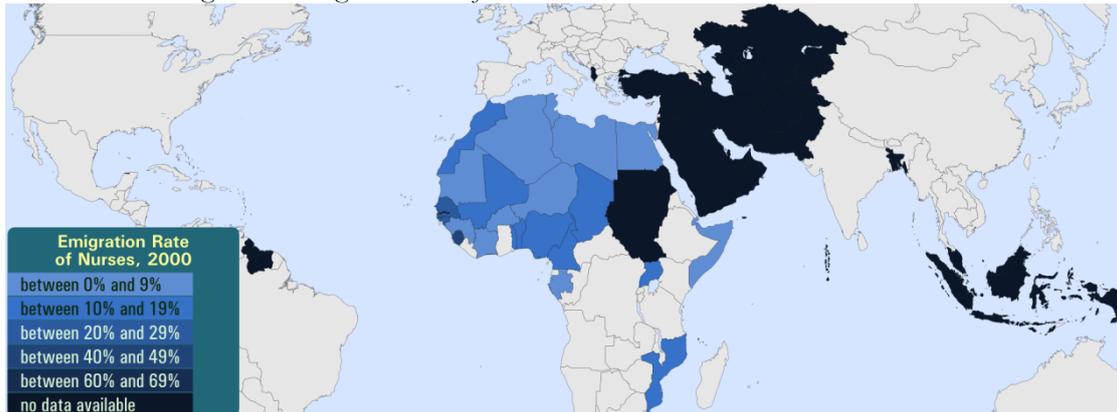
Figure 18: OIC Member Countries in Africa with Emigration of Nurses over 1 Thousand, 2000



Source: World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008

As to the emigration rate of nurses in the OIC Member Countries in 2000, the Low Income OIC Member Countries in the SSA again held the top positions with rate over 20%. Gambia took the lead with 66.2%, followed by Sierra Leone (48.9%), Senegal (26.9%), Guinea-Bissau (24.7%), Comoros (23.3%) and Togo (19.2%). The emigration rates of nurses in Cameroon, Mozambique, Mali, Morocco, Benin, Nigeria, Chad and Uganda ranged between 10.2% and 18.9%. Somalia, Algeria, Mauritania, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Gabon, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Niger, Libya, Djibouti and Egypt were the OIC Member Countries with emigration rates of nurses below 10% in 2000 (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Emigration Rate of Nurses in the OIC Member Countries, 2000

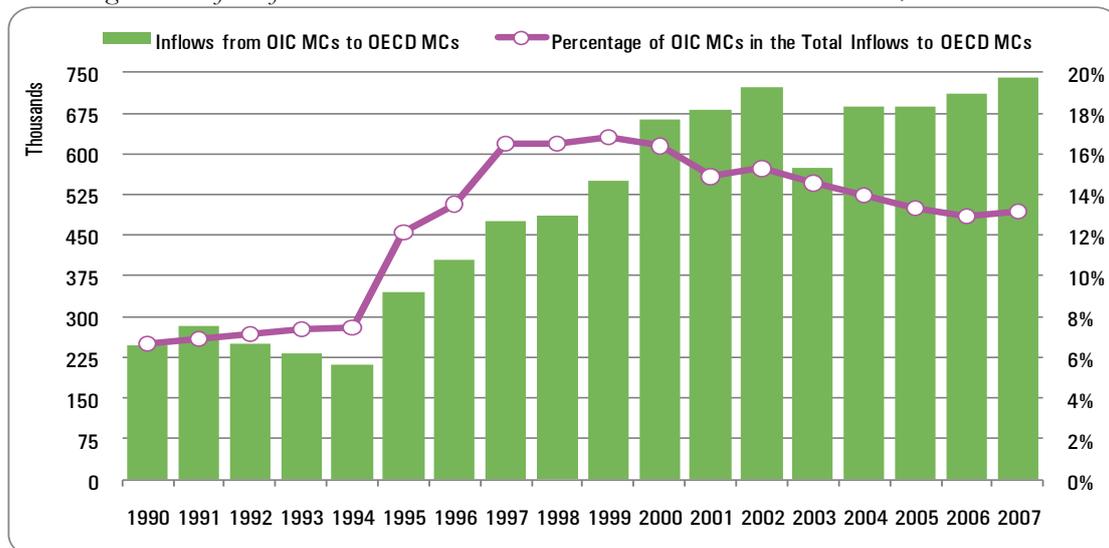


Source: World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008

MIGRATION BETWEEN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE OIC AND OECD

Between 1990 and 2007, a total of 8.96 million people from the OIC Member Countries immigrated to the OECD Member Countries corresponding to an annual average inflow of 498 thousand people from the OIC Member Countries to the OECD Member Countries. The inflows from the OIC Member Countries to the OECD Member Countries during this 18-year period can be characterized by three waves. The first wave is between 1990 and 1994 with an inflow peak in 1991 and gradual decreases till 1994. The second wave is between 1995 and 2003 with annual increases from 1995 to the inflow peak in 2002 and a sharp decrease in 2003. The third wave is between 2004 and 2007 with gradual increases from 2004 to the inflow peak in 2007. When the nadir in 1994 (211 thousand) and peak in 2007 (740 thousand) are compared, a 2.5 fold increase in the inflows from the OIC Member Countries to the OECD Member Countries can be seen. Also the percentage of the OIC Member Countries in the total inflows to the OECD Member Countries increased from 6.66% in 1994 and 13.19% in 2007. The percentage of the OIC Member Countries in the total inflows to the OECD Member Countries increased continuously since 1990 and reached a peak of 16.82% in 1999. Despite the 3.91 percentage fall between 1999 and 2006, the percentage of the OIC Member Countries in the total inflows to the OECD Member Countries in 2007 almost increased to the same percentage value as in 1996 (Figure 20).

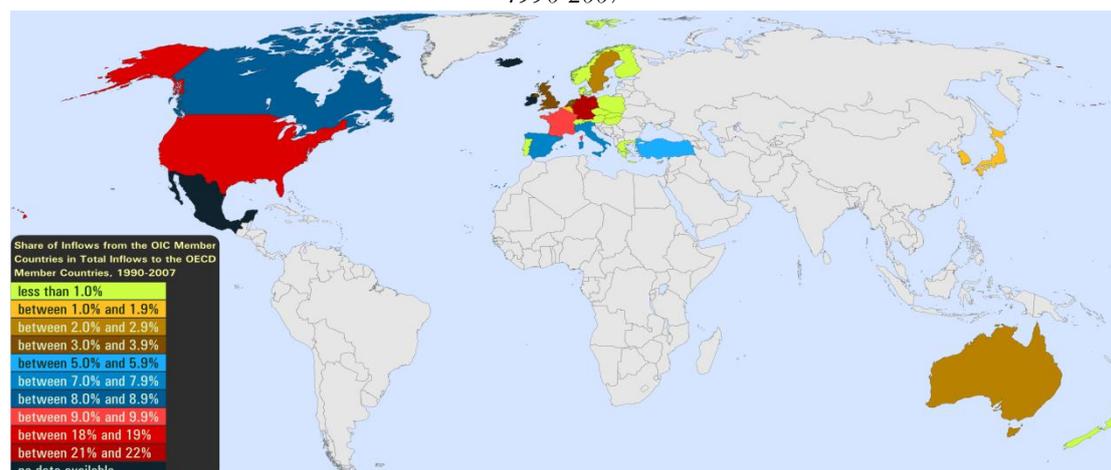
Figure 20: Inflows from the OIC Member Countries to OECD Member Countries, 1990-2007



Source: OECD, OECD.Stats Extracts

Among the OECD Member Countries; Germany (21.86%), United States of America (18.80%), and France (9.67%) were the destination countries to about half of the inflows from the OIC Member Countries to the OECD Member Countries between 1990 and 2007. Together with the former, the other OECD Member Countries lying in the Northern Hemisphere; including Canada (8.23%), Spain (7.28%), Italy (7.05%), Turkey¹¹ (5.51%), United Kingdom (3.52%), and Netherlands (3.29%) attracted nearly 85% of the inflows from the OIC Member Countries in the same period. No data related to the inflows from the OIC Member Countries was available from Iceland, Ireland and Mexico for the period-in-concern (Figure 21).

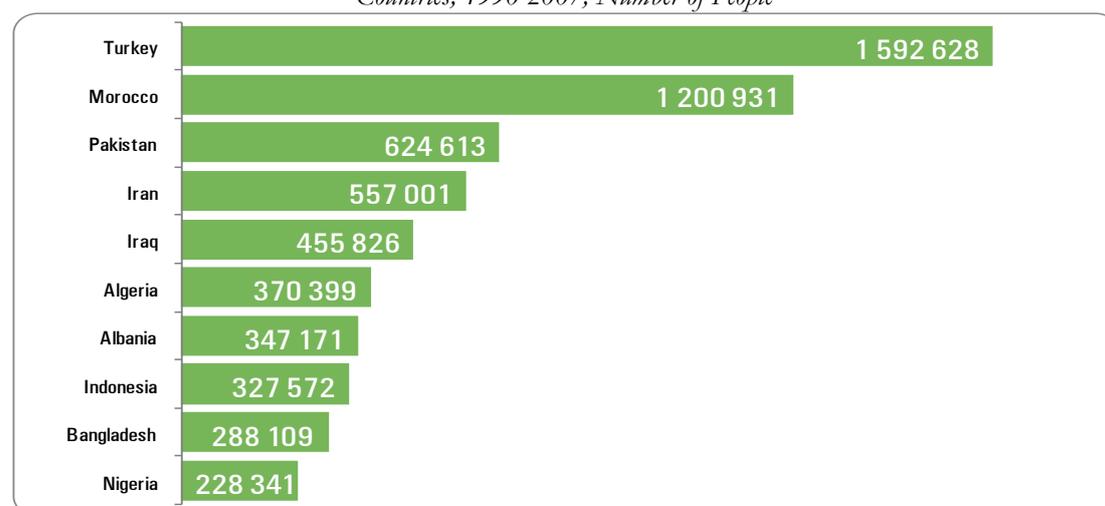
Figure 21: Share of Inflows from the OIC Member Countries in Total Inflows to the OECD Member Countries, 1990-2007



Source: OECD, OECD.Stats Extracts

For the period between 1990 and 2007, the Top 10 OIC Member Countries from which inflows to the OECD Member Countries took place included Turkey (17.78%¹²), Morocco (13.41%), Pakistan (6.97%), Iran (6.22%), Iraq (5.09%), Algeria (4.14%), Albania (3.88%), Indonesia (3.66%), Bangladesh (3.22%) and Nigeria (2.55%). The inflows from these OIC Member Countries to the OECD Member Countries constituted nearly 67% of the total inflows from the OIC Member Countries to the OECD Member Countries (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Top 10 OIC Member Countries regarding the Source of the Inflows to the OECD Member Countries, 1990-2007, Number of People



Source: OECD, OECD.Stats Extracts

¹¹ Turkey is a member country of both the OECD and OIC.

¹² The share of the OIC Member Country in the total inflows from the OIC Member Countries.

The largest migration corridor was the Turkey-Germany corridor, accounting for nearly 1 million migrants and nearly 11.5% of the total inflows from the OIC Member Countries to the OECD Member Countries between 1990 and 2007. Migration corridor in Morocco-Spain was the next largest with about 450 thousand migrants in the same period, followed by Albania-Italy and Algeria France, each with almost 240 thousand migrants. The destination of the first four corridors was the OECD Member Countries in Europe. In overall, 11 out of the Top 17 Largest Migration Corridors had European destinations whereas the number of the destinations in the North America destinations was 6 (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Top Migration Corridors between the OIC and OECD Member Countries, 1990-2007, Number of People and Percentage of Total Inflows from the OIC Member Countries to the OECD Member Countries

SOURCE	DESTINATION	SOURCE	DESTINATION
 Turkey	 Germany	 Indonesia	 Japan
1 028 332	11.48%	146 410	1.63%
 Morocco	 Spain	 Guyana	 USA
451 612	5.04%	141 184	1.58%
 Albania	 Italy	 Bangladesh	 USA
238 802	2.67%	133 741	1.49%
 Algeria	 France	 Iraq	 Germany
237 207	2.65%	120 471	1.35%
 Pakistan	 USA	 Kazakhstan	 Germany
231 668	2.59%	113 196	1.26%
 Iran	 USA	 Azerbaijan	 Turkey
216 841	2.42%	107 992	1.21%
 Morocco	 France	 Turkey	 Netherlands
213 943	2.39%	106 459	1.19%
 Morocco	 Italy	 Iran	 Canada
179 400	2.00%	103 197	1.15%
 Pakistan	 Canada	Top Migration Corridors between the OIC and OECD Member Countries, 1990-2007 Number of People and Percentage of Total	
161 560	1.80%		

Source: OECD, OECD.Stats Extracts

CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The OIC Outlook on International Migration in the OIC Member Countries presented figures and facts regarding the international migration based on the data from the international sources including the World Bank and OECD. The notable facts can be summarized as follows:

1. In 2005, the OIC Member Countries had an international migration stock (IMS) of nearly 45 million people, corresponding to 3.24% of their total population. Nearly half of the IMS was in the OIC Member Countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Among the OIC Member Countries, Saudi Arabia had the largest IMS with 6.3 million people in 2005.
2. Approximately 7% of the total population of the OIC Member Countries in the MENA were migrants in 2005. Among the OIC Member Countries, Qatar had the largest share of migrants with respect to its total population with 81% in the same period.
3. Kyrgyzstan had the largest share of females in its total IMS with 58.2% in 2005. The lowest share of females was in Bangladesh with 13.9% in the same year.
4. Compared to both Developed and Developing Countries, the OIC Member Countries as a group had the largest Refugee Population by Country/Territory of Asylum as a percentage of the IMS with approximately 18% in 2005. The OIC Member Countries in the MENA had nearly 26% of the total refugee population in the OIC Member Countries. All of the IMS in Palestine were refugees in the period-in-concern.
5. In 2005, the number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP, Constant 2005 International USD) per capita in the OIC Member Countries as a group was 1,549. The number of the refugees hosted per 1 USD GDP in the OIC Middle Income Countries was the highest with 1,192. Among the individual OIC Member Countries, Pakistan took the lead by hosting 497 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita in the same period. As a result, being a neighbouring country rather than a High Income Class country is an important factor in refugee acceptance.
6. In 2005, nearly 49.9 million people, or almost 3.5% of the total population emigrated from the OIC Member Countries. The largest emigrant stock was from the OIC Member Countries in the MENA accounting for 64% of the total OIC emigrant stock. Among the OIC Member Countries, Bangladesh had the largest emigrant stock with almost 4.9 million people in the same period.
7. The OIC Member Countries in the LAC had the largest ratio of emigration stock as a percentage of total population in 2005. Guyana took the lead with 55% followed by Suriname with 50%.
8. Suriname and Guyana also took the lead in emigration rate of tertiary educated with 90% and 86% respectively in 2000.
9. In 2000, the number of physicians emigrated was the highest in Algeria with almost 11 thousand. The number of nurses emigrated was the highest in Nigeria with about 12.5 thousand.
10. Between 1990 and 2007, a total of 8.96 million people from the OIC Member Countries immigrated to the OECD Member Countries. The inflows from the OIC Member Countries peaked in 2007 with 740 thousand people. The emigrants from the OIC Member Countries accounted for 13.19% of the total inflows to the OECD Member Countries.
11. Among the OECD Member Countries; Germany attracted nearly 22% of the total inflows from the OIC Member Countries to the OECD Member Countries between 1990 and 2007.

12. The OIC Member Countries with an inflow to the OECD Member Countries over 1 million people included Turkey and Morocco with about 1.6 million and 1.2 million people between 1990 and 2007. Turkey and Morocco constituted nearly 17.8% and 13.4% of the total OIC inflows to the OECD Member Countries.
13. Between 1990 and 2007, the Turkey-Germany corridor was the largest migration corridor between the OIC and OECD Member Countries. The total inflow from Turkey to Germany was about 1 million people, accounting for almost 11.5% of the total inflows from the OIC Member Countries to the OECD Member Countries between 1990 and 2007.

Given this state of affairs, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. As international migration has acquired significance on the international agenda, the OIC Member Countries should expand their knowledge to manage the challenges and opportunities that international migration presents and act more effectively regarding the migration issues.
2. The cooperation and dialogue between the OIC Member Countries should be enhanced to take full advantage of the benefits of migration and increase the constructive effects of migration for development.
3. The cooperation regarding international migration among the OIC Member Countries should also facilitate dialogue for the exchange of information in order to collect, analyse and disseminate robust statistical data in relation to the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development.
4. The OIC Member Countries should work together to ensure that migrant flows take place in accordance with established rules and under conditions that are mutually beneficial to the countries involved.
5. In order to fit international migration to national needs, the OIC Member Countries should recognize the need and benefits of it by adopting relevant policies and measures supporting the inflows of tertiary educated especially in science and technology, or of foreign workers for sectors with shortages in human resources.
6. The adopted policies should also enhance the integration of migrants into the society.
7. In order to accelerate the brain gain, the OIC Member Countries should promote the return of their citizens living abroad and strengthen the relationships with their expatriate communities.

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