

# The Impact of International Labor Migration on the Economy

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## **Abstract:**

Under the background of economic globalization, international labor migration has had a profound impact on the economies of labor force inflow countries and outflow countries. Especially after World War II, the labor force population of developing countries has been constantly pouring into developed countries. It has both positive and negative impacts on inflow and outflow countries, positive effects will increase the real wage level of the outflow country and the the national income of the move-into countries, negative effects include reducing national income of outflow country and the real wage level of the move- into country.

**Keywords:** Economic globalization, international labor migration, developing countries , developed countries

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Background**

Early labor migration from the 17th century to 19th century: This was the early stage of international labor migration. With the discovery of the New World, such as Columbus' discovery of America, many Europeans, Africans, and Asians began to migrate to new lands to live (Larry,1962, p.70). Among these immigrants, there are both ordinary people seeking a new life and black people who were sold into slavery. Late 19th century to early 20th century: This period became the world's largest migration period. With the acceleration of industrialization and the development of urbanization, many people from developing countries have begun to migrate to developed countries in search of job opportunities. Post war labor reconstruction. Between the two World Wars: The war caused many countries to suffer losses and insufficient population, and these countries needed

to attract labor from other countries to rebuild their infrastructure (Piore,1979). For example, Germany has attracted immigrants from Türkiye and Eastern European countries, while France has attracted immigrants from Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and other African countries. Labor migration after World War II.

Since World War II: The characteristic of this period is that people from poor and densely populated developing countries migrated to developed countries for work. With the acceleration of globalization and the deepening of international division of labor, many developed countries have begun to absorb a large amount of labor from developing countries to promote their own economic development. For example, regions such as Western Europe, North America (Ricketts,1987,p.34), and Oceania have absorbed a large amount of labor from Southern Europe, North Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America, and other areas.

In the 1970s and 1980s, the rapid development of the

oil industry in the Middle East attracted a large number of African laborers to work in oil producing countries in the region. Meanwhile, Japan, with its rapidly developing economy, as well as emerging industrial countries and regions in Asia, have also attracted many immigrants from Asia and Africa.

In the 1990s, Eastern European countries became a new source of labor for Western Europe and North America. With the political and economic changes in Eastern European countries, many laborers have begun to migrate to Western countries in search of better job opportunities and living conditions. New Trends in Modern Labor Migration Elite migration: With the development of emerging industries and the upgrading of industries in developed countries, enterprises have put forward higher requirements for the education level and professional competence of their labor force. Therefore, more and more international students and senior professionals choose to stay and work in developed countries, becoming the knowledge elites among immigrants. Changes in immigration policies: Governments around the world are constantly adjusting their immigration policies to adapt to changes in the international labor market. Some countries attract more foreign labor by relaxing immigration restrictions, providing preferential policies and support measures(Adams,2003).

### 1.2 Purpose of the Research

This study aims to explore and analyze the multifaceted impacts of international labor migration on the economies of different countries, including both economic and non-economic factors. It evaluates and analyzes the effects on both the host country and the country of origin, and provides comprehensive policy recommendations and case studies, considering other cultural factors and global trade backgrounds.

### 1.3 Significance of the Research

International labor migration, as a common social phenomenon, has received widespread attention in recent years. Its research momentum is not limited to the imbalance of global economic development but is also considered to have the potential to drive technological progress and promote globalization. Exploring whether international labor migration can solve the problem of imbalanced economic development is of great practical significance in the context of increasing global economic uncertainty and worsening wealth gap fluctuations. This study will provide important references for economic development, social progress, international cooperation, and policy-making, and help immigrants make more rational choices in the immigration process. In addition, this study will provide

theoretical support and empirical evidence for the positioning of international labor migration in the future world economic development pattern( Collinson,1993) .

### 1.4 Research Framework

This study will explore the impact of international labor migration on the economy and analyze the economic effects of international labor migration on host countries and countries of origin. The study will be divided into the following parts:

### Introduction

This section will introduce the research background, clarify the research objectives, and emphasize the significance of the study. Firstly, the background of international labor mobility and development will be discussed, and the economic and non-economic reasons for its formation will be analyzed. Subsequently, the specific research objective will be clarified, which is to analyze the impact of international labor migration on the economy through examples and explore the opportunities for international cooperation brought about by international labor migration.

#### Literature Review

The literature review will provide a detailed analysis of the roles and interactions of developed and developing countries in the world economy.

The theories of international labor migration at different stages include classical economics, immigration theory before and after World War II, binary economic models, Todaro models, as well as modern family perspectives and geo economic theories. Through literature review, an economic analysis framework for international labor migration has been constructed, providing theoretical support for subsequent analysis.

#### Discussion

The discussion section will focus on the practical application of international labor migration and explore the limitations and possibilities of the following aspects:

The impact of the host country (receiving country):

Economic growth: The influx of international labor has significantly driven the economic growth of host countries by filling the labor gap, providing high skilled talent, promoting consumption, and increasing taxes. Employment market balance: Immigration alleviates labor shortages in specific industries, but also increases competition pressure for local workers in some cases. Technological innovation:

High skilled immigration promotes scientific research, technological innovation, and technology transfer in host countries, enhancing overall competitiveness. The impact of the country of origin (outflow):

Remittance support: Overseas immigrants' remittances to

their home countries provide important support for household consumption, education, healthcare, and entrepreneurship, promoting economic development. Labor loss and economic transformation: Large scale labor outflow may lead to labor shortages, skill loss, and population aging, but it also prompts the country of origin to upgrade its industrial structure and undergo economic transformation. Win-win situation from a global perspective:

Global economic connectivity: International labor migration strengthens economic ties and cooperation among countries, promoting international trade, investment, and technological exchanges.

Cultural exchange and social diversity: Immigration brings about cultural integration and social diversity, which contributes to social harmony and development

## Conclusion

In the conclusion section, a comprehensive evaluation of the various aspects discussed earlier will be conducted, and the impact of international labor migration on the economies of host countries and countries of origin will be introduced. The conclusion about the future of international labor migration will be based on the characteristics of economic growth, technological innovation, global economic cooperation, cultural exchange, and social diversity.

Proposal

Finally, based on the results of this study, recommendations will be made to compare the impact of international labor migration on the economy. This includes promoting the role of international labor in the world economy through policies and technological means and exploring ways to integrate it with the traditional trading system.

Through this structured research data, this study will systematically compare the economies of inflow and outflow countries, in order to gain a deeper understanding of the role of international labor migration in the modern trading system.

2.Literature review

### 2.1 Developing and developed countries' economy even the world economy

Developed and developing countries impersonate a vital place in the economic field even the world economy, but there are significant differences and interactions between them. The following is a detailed analysis and summary of their economies:

Developed country economy economic characteristics:

Highly developed economic system: developed countries usually have mature industrial structure, advanced scientific and technological strength and efficient market

mechanisms, which can effectively deal with the risk of global economic fluctuations. The tertiary industry is the main industry: the economy is usually dominated by service industry and high-tech industry, which make a great contribution to economic growth (Massey,1998).

High living standard: residents enjoy a high quality of life, including good education, adequate employment opportunities, high-level medical care and rich recreational activities.

Stable social environment: The social system is generally more stable, and the political risk is low, providing a favorable environment for economic development. economic advantages:

Advanced technology: it is in a leading position in scientific and technological innovation, providing a strong driving force for economic growth. High competitiveness: with advanced production technology and high-quality products, it has strong competitiveness in the international market.

Capital export: Through capital export, developed countries occupy an important position in the global economy and have a far-reaching impact on developing countries.

Developing country economy economic characteristics:

Economic growth faces challenges: although it has achieved rapid development in the past few decades, it still faces problems such as single industrial structure, backward scientific and technological level, and insufficient independent innovation ability. Globalization opportunities: with the advancement of globalization, there are opportunities to fascinate foreign capital injection, recommend sophisticated technique and administration empiricism, and elevate their own industrialization and modernization process. Rich resources: many developing countries have good materials, exempli petroleum, which provide strong support for economic development. economic potential:

Huge market potential: developing countries, especially some countries in Asia, such as China and India, have a huge population base and fast-growing markets, providing huge potential and opportunities for economic development. Opportunities for rapid development: through reform and opening up and active participation in the process of globalization, developing countries are expected to achieve sustained and rapid economic growth (Messina,2006).

Mutual influence in the world economy impact of developed countries on developing countries:

Capital and technology export: Developed countries have promoted the economic development of developing countries through capital export and technology transfer. Trade competition: developed countries and developing countries compete in international trade, affecting the

economic development and market pattern of both sides (Chami,2005, p.52) the impact of developing countries on developed countries:

Market expansion: the rapid economic growth of developing countries has provided broad market space for developed countries. Labor supply: developing countries provide a large number of labor to developed countries to meet the needs of their economic development. the overall trend of the global economy:

The global economic recovery momentum is weakening: Although there are regional differences, the global economy as a whole shows a recovery trend, but the recovery momentum has weakened (Collinson,1996).Cooperation and win-win: in the face of global economic challenges, developed and developing countries need to strengthen cooperation and exchanges to achieve win-win development. To sum up, developed and developing countries is fatal in the economic field even the world economy. There are both competition and cooperation opportunities between

the two sides. In the context of global economic integration, strengthening cooperation and exchange is the key to achieve win-win development (Amusedo,2004,p.32).

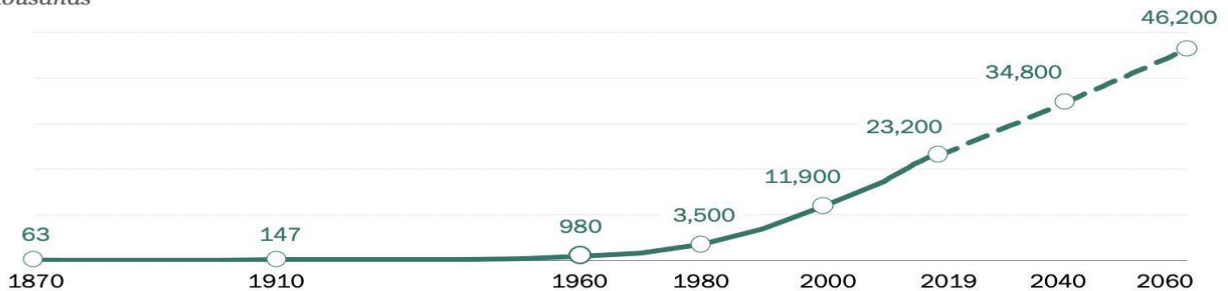
## 2.2 International Labor Migration Economy theory review

The review of the economic theory of international labor migration can be divided into several key stages and theoretical models. The following is a summary according to a clear structure:

Early theory :View of classical economics: William Petty, the founder of classical economics, revealed the reasons for population mobility from the perspective of economic development, and pointed out the vanish of relative economic interests would promote the flow of the agricultural work sector to the industrial and the commercial(-Giovanni,2024,p101067)

### Asian population in U.S. nearly doubled between 2000 and 2019 and is projected to surpass 46 million by 2060

In thousands



Note: In 2000 and later, Asians include the mixed-race and mixed-group populations, regardless of Hispanic origin. Prior to 2000, decennial census forms only allowed one race category to be selected. Asians include Pacific Islanders in 1980 and earlier years. Population figures for 1870-1980 are rounded to the nearest 1,000, and for 2000-2016, they are rounded to the nearest 100,000. Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2017 population projections for 2020-2060. For 2011-2019, American Community Survey 1-year estimates (via Census Bureau data). For 2000 and 2010, population estimates from Census Bureau, "The Asian Population: 2010" Census Brief, Table 6. For 1990, U.S. Census Bureau, "Asian Population: 2000" Census Brief, Table 2. For 1980 and earlier years, Campbell Gibson and Kay Jung, "Historical Census Statistics on Population Totals by Race, 1790 to 1990, and by Hispanic Origin, 1970 to 1990, for the United States, Regions, Divisions and States." U.S. Census Bureau.

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### Figure1 Asian population

#### Migration theory before World War II

Ravenstein's law of population migration: Ravenstein was an early scholar who view population migration from the perspective of demography. He proposed six principles of population migration, including migration an distance, time, barriers, migration trends (rural populations are more likely to migrate than urban populations, female populations tend to migrate in the short term,etc) as well as the contribution of migration to manufacturing and business development(Allen & Gale,2003,p.110).

Theories from the Second World War to the 1980s

Dual economic model and Lewis model: during this period, which divided the national economy into traditional economic sectors and modern economic sectors, revealing the process of labor migration from traditional sectors to modern sectors. The Lewis model emphasizes that the development of modern economic sectors will absorb the surplus labor of traditional economic sectors until the wage gap between the two sectors disappears and the economy realizes integration.

Todaro Model: Todaro supplements and modifies Lewis model, puts forward his own model, emphasizes the im-



balance of urban and rural labor market, and points out that labor migration is not only driven by the actual wage gap, but also affected by the urban employment probability and the expected income of immigrants.

Theories since 1980s: new economic migration theory (family perspective): this theory emphasizes the importance of family in labor migration decision-making and believes that factors such as expected income of family members, risk dispersion and relative poverty will affect migration decision-making.

Dual labor market theory: this theory challenges Todaro's model and believes that the dual structure of urban labor market and endogenous labor demand are important factors leading to population migration.

Geo economic theory: geo economic theory explains the motivation and mode of labor migration geographical location and emphasizes the impact of regional economic ties and complementarities on labor migration.

In sum, the economic theory of international labor migration has experienced the development process from classical economics to modern pluralistic theory. These theories reveal the motivation, mode and influence of labor migration from different angles, and provide an important theoretical basis for understanding the phenomenon of worldwide workforce flow. With the in-depth development of globalization and the continuous change of economic structure, international labor migration will continue to become one of the important topics of global economic and social development.

### **2.3 Formation of the impact of International Labor Migration on the Economy**

The impact of international labor mobility on the economy involves many aspects, which can be analyzed from different angles and levels. The following is a clear expression and summary of the impact of international labor mobility on the economy:

Impact on the economy of the target country:

The increase of labor resources: worldwide workforce flow has brought a large sum of high-quality labor with high skills and experience to the target country, which can fill part of the labor demand vacancy in the target country

Promotion of economic growth:

The foreign labor force has brought many positive effects to the target country. They have participated in many economic activities, created many employment opportunities, brought taxes and consumption to the target country, and promoted the economic growth of the target country

Promoting sci-tech creation: international migration has brought a lot of technology and experience, promoted the development of scientific and technological innovation in

the target country, and promoted the improvement of the scientific and technological level of the target country (Virgilio, 2020, p.25).

Impact on the economy of the country-of-origin labor loss:

It leads to the scarcity of labor in the country of origin, which has a negative impact on the economic development of provenance. However, in some cases, this loss will promote the industrial structure upgrading and economic transformation of the country of origin, which will bring positive effects.

Remittances effect:

Migrants usually remit money to the country of origin. These remittances are called remittances. According to the statistics of the world bank, the global annual number of remittances is as high as 600 billion US dollars. These remittances have a huge role in promoting the economy of the country of origin, which can be used for investment and consumption, and promote the origin countries GDP (Shiller, 1981, p.421). Impact on the global economy Global linkages is strengthened:

International Labor Mobility promotes economic ties and cooperation among countries. Labor mobility promotes international trade cooperation and economic complementarity and enriches the mode and mode of economic development among countries. International labor migration tightens relations between countries and forms a closely coordinated global economic system.

Other impacts Cultural blending; International labor migration not only has a great impact on the economy, but also brings cultural exchange and integration, increases the diversity of languages and cultures of immigrant countries, and promotes the diversified development of society Social stability: in the process of population migration, racial discrimination, social integration and other issues will inevitably arise, which need to be resolved through negotiation and consultation between governments of various countries.

Overall, the worldwide workforce flow's influence is multifaceted, with both positive and negative effects. Governments of all countries should be concerned about the solution and put forward reasonable and legal solutions

### **2.4 The current situation of the economic development of the International Labor Population inflow countries and Outflow countries**

The international migration of labor force involves GDP status of the immigration country and the immigration country. The following is a clear analysis and summary of these two aspects: Economic development status of the host country economic growth and labor demand:

Immigration countries, especially developed countries, often face the problem of labor shortage due to economic growth and industrial upgrading. These countries usually

have high labor productivity and wage levels, attracting a large number of labor from developing countries(Shimada,2007,p.50).

Outcome	Stream				2020-21 Total	2019-20 Total	% Variation	
	Intended Residence	Skill	Family	Child				Special Eligibility
New South Wales		24,354	25,254	809	0	50,417	44,182	14.1%
Victoria		18,525	20,064	581	0	39,170	34,189	14.6%
Queensland		10,876	11,575	452	0	22,903	18,743	22.2%
Western Australia		7,822	7,844	328	0	15,994	11,377	40.6%
South Australia		6,260	3,402	107	0	9,769	11,996	-18.6%
Tasmania		3,582	574	13	0	4,169	6,152	-32.2%
Australian Capital Territory		2,872	1,248	48	0	4,168	4,370	-4.6%
Northern Territory		1,505	702	36	0	2,243	2,558	-12.3%
Not Specified		3,824	6,709	632	54	11,219	6,799	65.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>79,620</b>	<b>77,372</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>160,052</b>	<b>140,366</b>	<b>14.0%</b>

**Figure2 Types of imported labor in developed countries**

For example, developed countries such as U.S.A and Germany are world’s major destinations for immigrants. These countries meet the needs of the labor market by attracting immigrants, thus promoting economic growth.

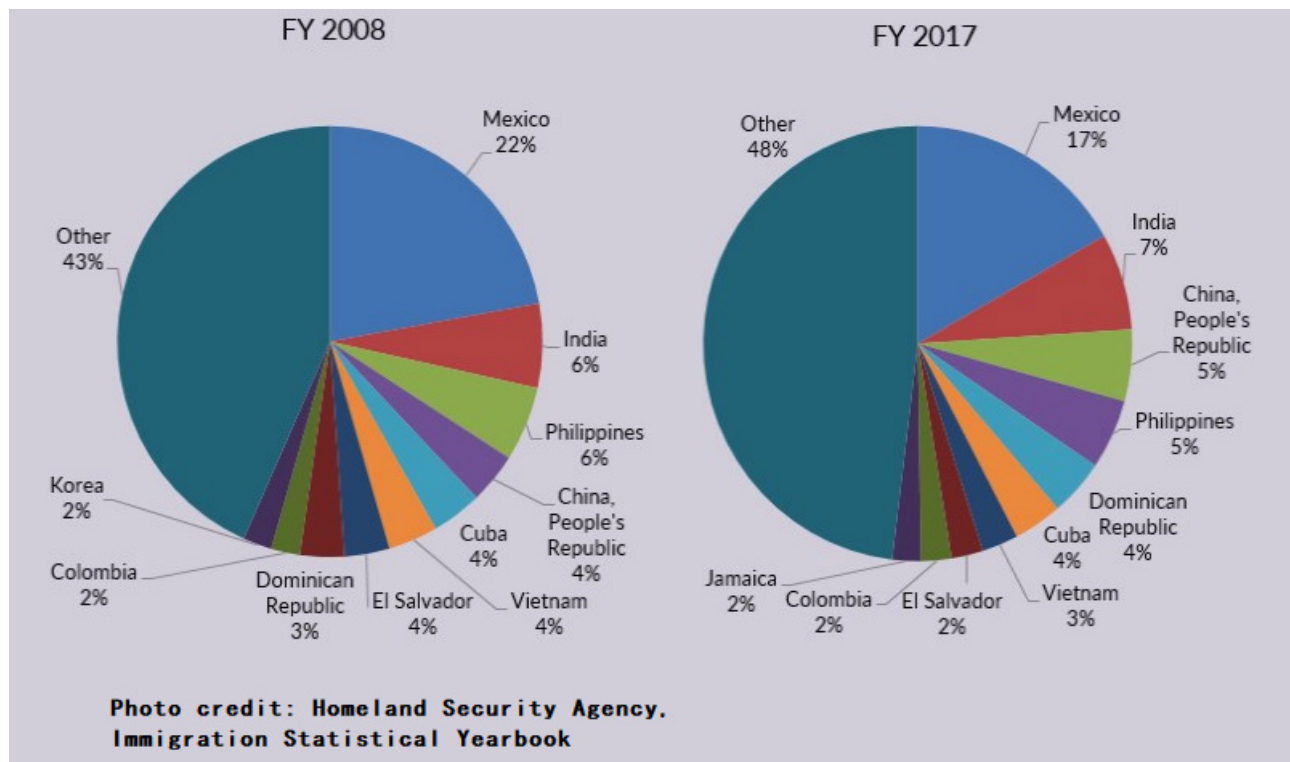
**Skills shortage and supplement:**

In some areas, such as science and technology, health care and education, countries of immigration often face the problem of skills shortage. The immigration of international labor force helps to supplement the professionals in these fields and promote the development of relevant industries. -The report of the United Nations International Organization for migration (IOM) shows that there are about 281million international migrants in the world,

many of whom are highly skilled talents, and they play a key part in GDP of the host countries.

**Economic contribution:**

The international labor force of the immigrating countries not only provides impetus for economic growth, but also makes direct contributions to the economy of the immigrating countries through consumption, taxation and entrepreneurship. For example, the immigrant population of the United States has brought a large number of taxes and consumption to the country and promoted economic prosperity (Hommes,2006,p.103). Economic development status of emigrants.



**Figure 3 Top 10 births in 2018 and 2017**

labor surplus and seeking employment opportunities:

Emigrants, especially from developing countries, often face the problems of surplus labor and insufficient employment opportunities. In order to seek better employment opportunities and living conditions, the labor forces of these countries choose to migrate to other countries. China, India, the Philippines and other countries are the world's major exporters of immigrants. Their labor force has gained more employment opportunities and higher income through migration.

Remittance and economic support:

By remitting money to China, the labor force moving abroad has provided important support for the economy of their hometown. These remittances are usually used for household consumption, education, medical treatment, entrepreneurship and other aspects, which promote the economic development of emigrants. According to the data of the world bank, the global annual number of migrant remittances is as high as hundreds of billions of dollars, which plays a key place in promoting GDP of emigrants (Milan, 2012, p.207).

Labor loss and impact:

The massive loss of labor force may have a negative impact on the economic development of emigrants, such as labor shortage, skill loss and population aging. However, in some cases, the loss of labor force may also promote the upgrading of industrial structure and economic trans-

formation of emigrants.

The migration of international labor force has a far-reaching impact on the economic development of both the host country and the host country. Migrant countries meet the needs of the labor market and promote economic growth by attracting international labor, while migrant countries obtain economic support and promote industrial upgrading through labor migration. However, this migration has also brought some challenges and problems, which need governments to take measures to solve.

3. Research methodology

This study adopts the method of literature reading. Through literature review, we will review existing academic research on the economic impact of international labor migration, with a particular focus on factors such as economic growth, technological innovation, cultural exchange, and policy-making. We refer to authoritative resources such as academic journals, industry reports, and policy documents to ensure that our research has a solid theoretical foundation.

In the discussion and analysis section, the impact of international labor on the economy of the destination will be explored based on theoretical and practical examples in literature, such as Silicon Valley attracting a large number of technology talents. This study will focus on the impact of international labor migration on the economy, as well as various aspects, in order to provide constructive recom-

recommendations for global migration and economic globalization.

4. Discussion

4.1 Economic impact of labor inflows

The impact on the economy of the incoming countries is far-reaching, as illustrated by the following examples:

China attracts international labor inflows

Background: To become the biggest developing country in the worldwide, China is experiencing the largest economic rapid economic development in last 30 years, attracting a large influx of international labor in fields such as manufacturing and services (Fisher,1993).

Data: According to the International Labour Organization, there are approximately 200 million people worldwide working abroad, with a portion of the workforce flowing into China. These laborers have significantly contribut-

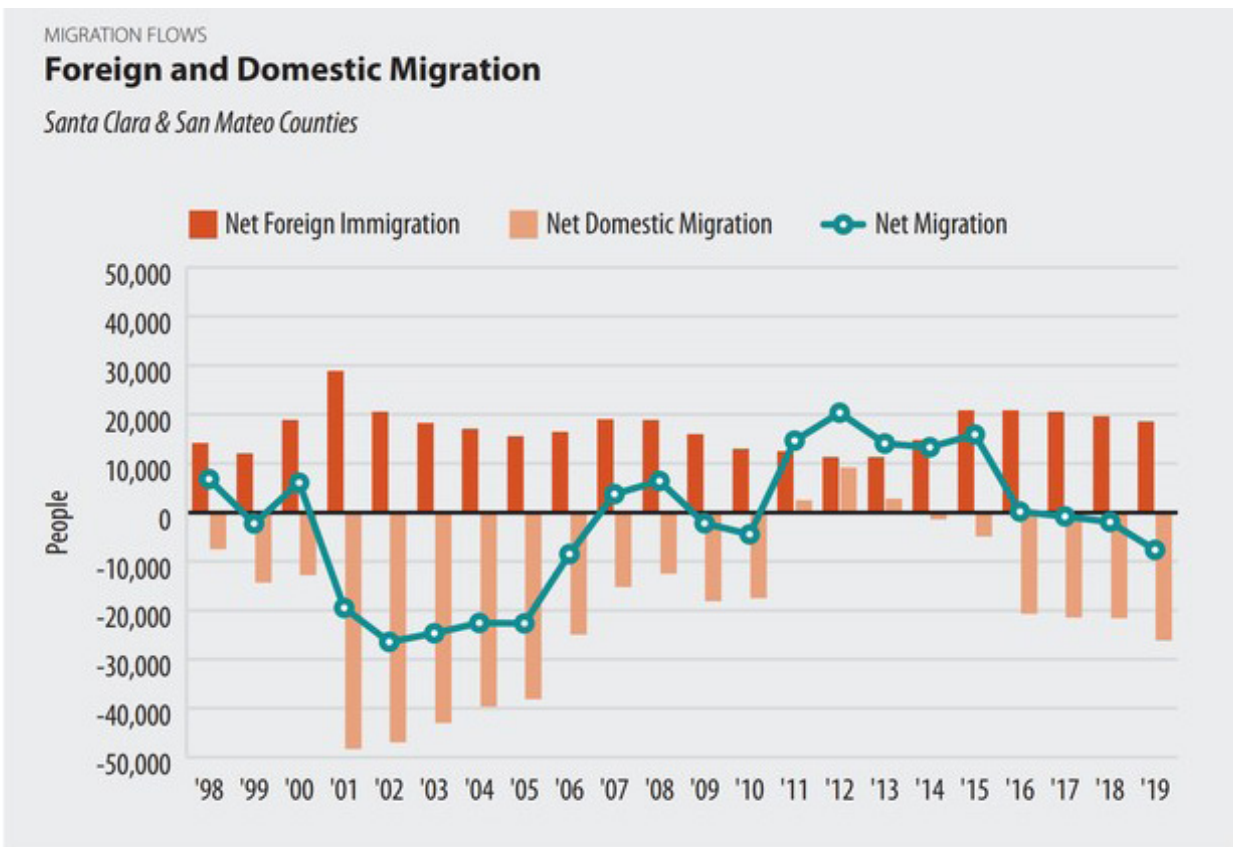
ed to the robust development of China’s manufacturing and service sectors, thereby boosting overall economic growth.

Impact: Providing labor resources and stimulating economic growth. Silicon Valley’s Allure for International Talent

Background: Silicon Valley, known globally as a hub of scientific and technological innovation, draws a significant influx of high-tech professionals.

Data: Within the technological workforce of numerous high-tech companies in Silicon Valley, 30% are foreign-born. Among these foreign talents, Asians are the majority, with Chinese and Indians particularly prominent, making up 51% and 23% of Asian scientists, respectively.

Impact: The transfer and innovation of technology further reinforces Silicon Valley’s stature as the global epicenter of technological innovation.



Data Source: California Department of Finance | Analysis: Silicon Valley Institute for Regional Studies

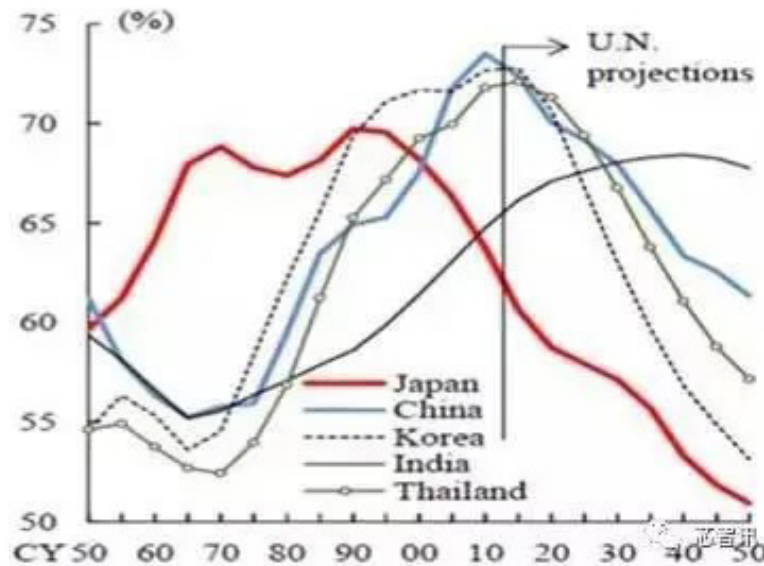
Figure4 Foreign and domestic migration

Asian Labor Force Flowing into Europe

Background: Over 30 years, there has Statistical Office, the sum of Asians employed in

Europe is steadily increasing in recent years, making significant contributions to the





**Figure 5 Asian Labor Force Flowing into Europe**

European economy. Concurrently, the volume of trade and investment between Asia and Europe is on the rise, fostering increasingly close economic ties between the two regions. Impact: A Win-Win Situation in Trade and Investment between Europe and Asia (Hilsenrath, 2004, p.12).

#### 4.2 Economic impact of labor outflows

Decreased labor force and rising costs

International labor migration means a large number of labor force flowing abroad, leading to a reduction in domestic labor supply in the host country, especially for some labor-intensive industries. This impact is more significant. The reduction in labor supply may lead to wage increases, putting pressure on companies to face rising labor costs.

Economic Structure and Transformation

The migration of labor force has led to difficulties for some industries that rely on low skilled labor, prompting the migration countries to accelerate transformation and industrial upgrading. This may drive the migration countries to develop towards high skilled and high value-added industries, enhancing overall economic competitiveness

Foreign exchange earnings and overseas Chinese investment

The migration of international labor also brings in foreign exchange income, which can be used to support domestic economic development and infrastructure construction. In addition, some relocated labor may choose to invest in

their home country after accumulating wealth overseas, bringing capital and technological support to the migrating countries. On June 30, 2024, the Overseas Chinese Exchange and Cooperation Conference for Overseas Chinese in Hai Zhu District,

Guangzhou, China, attracted more than 400 representatives of overseas Chinese leaders, compatriots from more than 30 countries and regions on six continents, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and returned overseas Chinese and their families. The conference facilitated more than 6 billion yuan in intended investment contracts, demonstrating the information and enthusiasm of overseas Chinese for the Zhuhai's development and driving the local economic development. Zhuhai District, as a source of innovation for artificial intelligence and digital economy, having numerous well-known enterprises provides a favorable environment and opportunities for overseas Chinese investment.

#### 4.3 The Economic impact on International Labor Migration

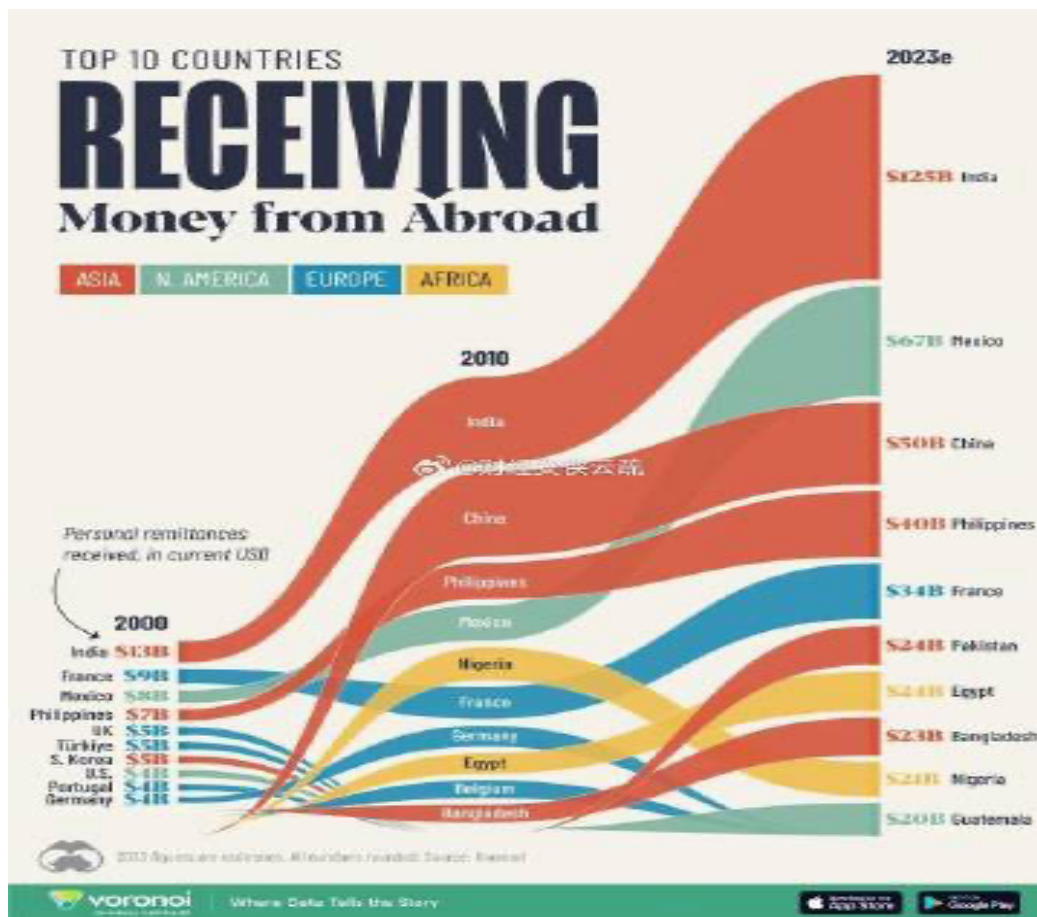
Neoclassical economics believes that international population mobility is beneficial for economic development, mainly manifested in areas such as foreign exchange support, intellectual sponsor, population structure, demographic structure, and tax revenue.

Top Countries Receiving Money From Abroad	2000	Top Countries Receiving Money From Abroad	2023e
India	\$13B	India	\$125B
France	\$9B	Mexico	\$67B
Mexico	\$8B	China	\$50B
Philippines	\$7B	Philippines	\$40B
UK	\$5B	France	\$34B
Türkiye	\$5B	Pakistan	\$24B
South Korea	\$5B	Egypt	\$24B
U.S.	\$4B	Bangladesh	\$23B
Portugal	\$4B	Nigeria	\$21B
Germany	\$4B	Guatemala	\$20B

**Figure6 The economic impact of population mobility**

Firstly, overseas remittances as the main source for the economies of the sending countries. Here are some data from reports from developing countries. In 2023, India's remittance income continued to grow significantly, reach-

ing \$125 billion, a significant increase compared to the previous year. This figure indicates that 18 million Indian expatriates have made a huge contribution to India's economy and foreign exchange reserves( Assem,2022)



**Figure7 Foreign exchange revenue growth**

Secondly, Vietnam's remittance income showed a strong growth trend in 2023. As a major city in Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City's remittance income reached 9.46 billion US dollars, a year-on-year increase of 43.3%, which is the highest growth rate in nearly a decade. The remittance income of the entire Vietnam is expected to reach 14 billion US dollars in 2023 and further increase to 14.4 billion US dollars in 2024.

Finally, from January to November 2023, Kyrgyzstan's remittance income reached 1.803 billion US dollars, although a year-on-year decrease of 34%, it remains a main resource for the outflow countries.

For countries receiving international immigrants, high-educated immigration could take in funds and technique, led

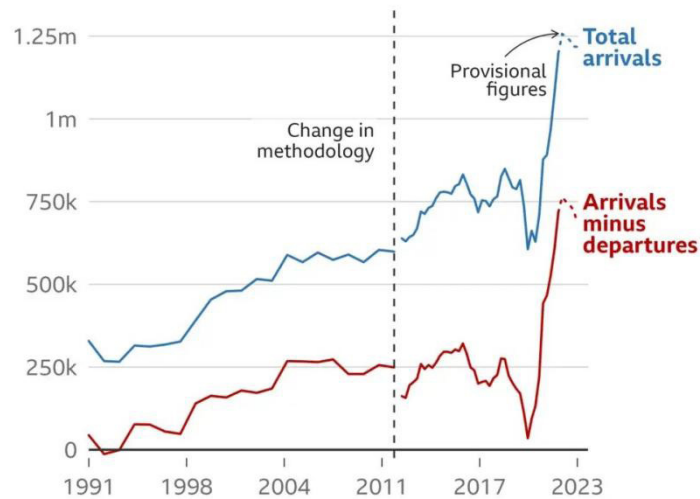
up the creativeness and gifts save a lot of money to pay educated fees for the host country. For example, in 2024, the average cost of cultivating a local master's degree in USA was around \$110000. Although, lots of developed countries have got ready different advanced policies to attract worldwide gifts as a long-term advantage. In 2020 -2023, the sum of H-1B applications has shown a significant growth trend, especially reaching a historical high in 2023. The preferential policies for high-tech immigration in the UK in 2024 aim to increase the visa salary standards for technical personnel and lower the minimum annual income standard for family visas. The goal is to attract and retain high skilled talents.

Cap Fiscal Year	Total Registrations	Eligible Registrations*	Eligible Registrations for Beneficiaries with No Other Eligible Registrations	Eligible Registrations for Beneficiaries with Multiple Eligible Registrations	Selected Registrations
2021	274,237	269,424	241,299	28,125	124,415
2022	308,613	301,447	211,304	90,143	131,924
2023	483,927	474,421	309,241	165,180	127,600
2024	780,884	758,994	350,103	408,891	188,400**
2025	479,953	470,342	423,028	47,314	120,603***

Figure8 Influence of immigrants with higher education 1

## Migration adds 685,000 to UK population

Total arrivals and net change in UK population in the year to Dec 2023



Note: Figures prior to 2012 are shown by calendar year. After 2012, the figures are for the 12 months to the end of each quarter

Source: ONS

BBC

**Figure 9 Influence of immigrants with higher education 1**

### 4.4 The analysis and demonstration relationship between Neoclassical Economics and the World Theoretical System on the impact of International Labor Migration on economy.

Neoclassical economics holds that international labor migration is the result of individuals' economic factors, personal choices, and pursuit of maximizing benefits.

Firstly, neoclassical economics believes that the main driving force of labor migration is the wage level difference between countries. When a country's labor supply is relatively abundant, the wage level in the market is lower, and vice versa, wages are higher. This wage difference leads to workers flowing into high wage countries with lower wages in the future.

Secondly, the micro model of international migration in neoclassical economics is based on individual choice and believes worldwide flow relies on the dispel of the costs and rewards of disputing party. When the salary after immigration is much higher than before, the immigration behavior will lead to.

The definition of international labor migration in the world theoretical system is complex and diverse, serving as a supplementary explanation to neoclassical economics. It not only emphasizes economic factors such as wage differentials and resource reallocation, but no economic factors like employment, educational chances social status, lifestyle, and cultural attraction.

The dialectical relationship between neoclassical econom-

ics and the world theoretical system regarding international labor migration has both similarities and differences. The summary is as follows. The similarity between the two lies in their emphasis on economic drivers and individual investment perspectives. Their difference and dialectical relationship lie in that neoclassical economics focuses on analyzing the drivers and impacts of worldwide workforce flow from the perspectives of economic supply and demand balance, cost-effectiveness, etc., while the world theoretical system considers a wider range of economic, social, cultural, political, and other factors, providing a more comprehensive analysis of international labor migration.

### 4.5 Positive and Negative factors on the International Economic Impact

Positive impact:

Promoting economic growth: Taking Dongguan, China as an example, as the world's electronic city, Dongguan has attracted a large number of laborers from all over the world. According to statistics, the output value of Dongguan's electronic manufacturing industry has continued to grow in the past few decades, becoming one of the important electronic product production and export bases in China and even the world.

Balance in the job market: In international labor mobility, immigrants can fill the labor shortage in receiving countries while reducing the competitive pressure on immi-



grant employment

Promotion of technological innovation and accumulation of human capital: Developed countries attract excellent immigrant talents, promoting local scientific research and technological innovation. Talents from some developing countries and underdeveloped areas go to developed countries to learn rich technical knowledge, and returning to their own countries can improve the competitiveness and adaptability of the industry.

Negative impact:

Changes in wage levels: International labor migration can lead to equalization of wage levels between two countries, as an increase in wage levels in the sending country may result in a decrease in wage levels in the receiving country.

Economic fluctuations: In developing countries, a large amount of labor migration can lead to stagnation or regression in economic development, the international labor migration has had a certain economic impact on the migration cost in the developing and development countries. First of all, during the 20th century, developing countries' migration outflow market experienced rapid growth and migration cost surged, which also affected the migration markets on surrounding countries, including developing countries, to a certain extent. Due to the prosperity of the Development migration inflow market, some investors may turn their attention to Development countries, leading to a certain degree of funds outflow in the

Developing countries migration market, thus affecting the migration cost in developing countries. Secondly, following the burst of the Development migration economy, the developing countries' migration market experienced a significant period of adjustment and recession, resulting in a sharp decline in migration cost. This situation is expected to have an impact on the migration markets of neighboring countries, including China. As a result of the collapse of the Development countries market, it is possible that some investors may choose to withdraw from the development countries market and seek alternative investment opportunities to else. This could potentially lead to stock flowing into the migration markets of other countries, including China, so affecting inflow and outflow migrating countries' economies in the world. All in all, it can be concluded that the influence of Japan's bubble economy on housing prices for China is complex and various. During the period of the 20th century, developing countries' outflow prosperity may attract capital inflow, thus affecting the housing markets of surrounding countries. In contrast, after the burst of the 20th century, Development migration market recession may lead to capital inflow and have a certain impact on the migrating markets of surrounding countries. So, there are significant links and influences be-

tween economies in developing and developing countries, because it need to require comprehensive analysis and evaluation considering various factors.

## 5. Conclusion

The challenges faced by workers during the migration process are diverse, ranging from practical life adaptation issues such as language barriers and cultural differences, to more complex legal and social integration issues, all of which require them to make tremendous efforts. These challenges not only test the individual abilities and resilience of workers, but also pose high demands on policy makers in both receiving and exporting countries.

In order to effectively manage and regulate international labor migration activities, governments of various countries need to adopt a series of comprehensive policies and measures. This includes but is not limited to: developing clear immigration regulations and policies to ensure the legality and orderliness of labor migration; Strengthen international cooperation and jointly address the challenges brought by cross-border labor mobility; Provide necessary language training, cultural adaptation guidance, and legal assistance to help workers better integrate into the new environment; And promote the social integration and long-term development of the labor force through policies such as education, employment, and social welfare.

Through these efforts, we can better respond to the challenges and opportunities brought by international labor migration, promote global economic prosperity and social stability.

## 6. Recommendations

When facing the opportunities and challenges brought by international labor migration, we need to take a series of comprehensive measures to ensure that this process is both orderly and efficient. Here are a few suggestions for the future, aimed at promoting global economic prosperity, social harmony, and the well-being of immigrants.

Strengthening international cooperation and policy coordination

Multilateral agreements: Promote international organizations (such as the United Nations, World Bank, International Labor Organization) to develop and implement multilateral agreements to regulate international labor migration, ensure fairness and transparency. Information Sharing: Establish a global database to share labor demand, immigration policies, and market information from various countries, improve information transparency, and reduce illegal immigration and human smuggling. Joint Training Program: Conduct cross-border training pro-

grams to provide language, cultural, and vocational skills training for potential immigrants, enhancing their ability to adapt to new environments.

Improve immigration regulations and policies

Flexible Visa System: Develop a more flexible and inclusive visa system, setting up different types of visas based on the needs of different industries and the skill levels of immigrants, such as temporary work visas, permanent residency, etc. Simplify the application process: Simplify the immigration application process, reduce unnecessary administrative barriers, improve approval efficiency, and ensure that legal immigrants can smoothly enter the target country. Rights Protection : Strengthen the protection of immigration rights, including labor rights, social security, and legal aid, to prevent exploitation and discrimination.

Promote cultural integration and social inclusiveness

Community Support: Encourage and support community organizations, non-governmental organizations, and social groups to carry out cultural integration activities to help immigrants better integrate into the local society.

Education and Promotion: Through the education system and media promotion, enhance public understanding and acceptance of multiculturalism, and reduce racial and cultural biases. Bilingual Education: Promote bilingual education in receiving countries, enabling immigrant children to learn both their mother tongue and the language of the target country, promoting cultural inheritance and integration.

Enhance economic competitiveness and innovation capability

Introduction of High skilled Talents: Develop preferential policies to attract high skilled talents, especially in the fields of technology, healthcare, education, etc., in order to enhance the overall competitiveness of the country. Entrepreneurship Support: Providing financial support, tax incentives, and technical guidance to immigrant entrepreneurs, encouraging them to start businesses in the receiving country, and driving employment and economic growth. Technology Transfer and Innovation: Promote international scientific and technological cooperation and knowledge exchange and utilize immigrants' technical expertise to drive technological innovation and industrial upgrading.

Dealing with labor shortage and aging issues

Labor Market Forecast: Establish a labor market demand forecasting mechanism, plan and adjust immigration policies in advance to address labor shortages in specific industries. Elderly care services: To address the issue of aging population, encourage and support immigrants to engage in elderly care services, and alleviate the pressure of nursing staff shortage. Skill Training \* \*: Provide retraining and skill enhancement opportunities for local

labor to adapt to new employment demands and reduce dependence on foreign labor.

Promote smooth remittance channels and financial inclusion

Reduce remittance costs: Reduce the cost of cross-border remittances through policies and technological means, improve remittance efficiency, and ensure that immigrants can more conveniently remit to their hometowns. Popularization of Financial Services: Expand the coverage of financial services, especially providing basic banking services such as savings accounts and microcredit for low-income immigrants. Investment guidance: Encourage immigrants to use remittances for long-term development projects such as education, health, and entrepreneurship, promoting sustainable development in their home countries.

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