Forced Migration and Undocumented Migration and Development

Review & Appraisal of the Programme of Action of the ICPD and its contribution to the follow-up & review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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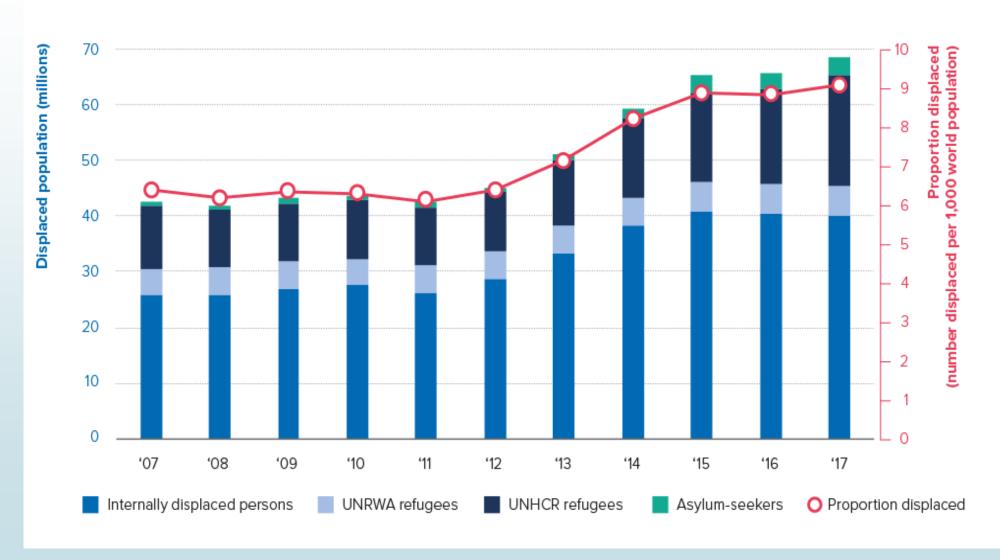
Forced Migration and Undocumented Migration

- ■What do we know?
- Why does it matter for development?
- New and innovative research approaches
- ■What next?

Trends: Forced Migration

- Globally, the number of refugees and asylum seekers continues to rise:
 - est. nearly 26 million (2016); over 2.5 times increase since 2005 (<10 million)
 - ■10 percent of international migrants
 - ■82.5 % are hosted in developing regions

Trend of global displacement and proportion displaced | 2007-2017



Largest Countries of Asylum, 2016 Highest number of refugee and asylum seekers hosted, in millions

Source: UN 2017

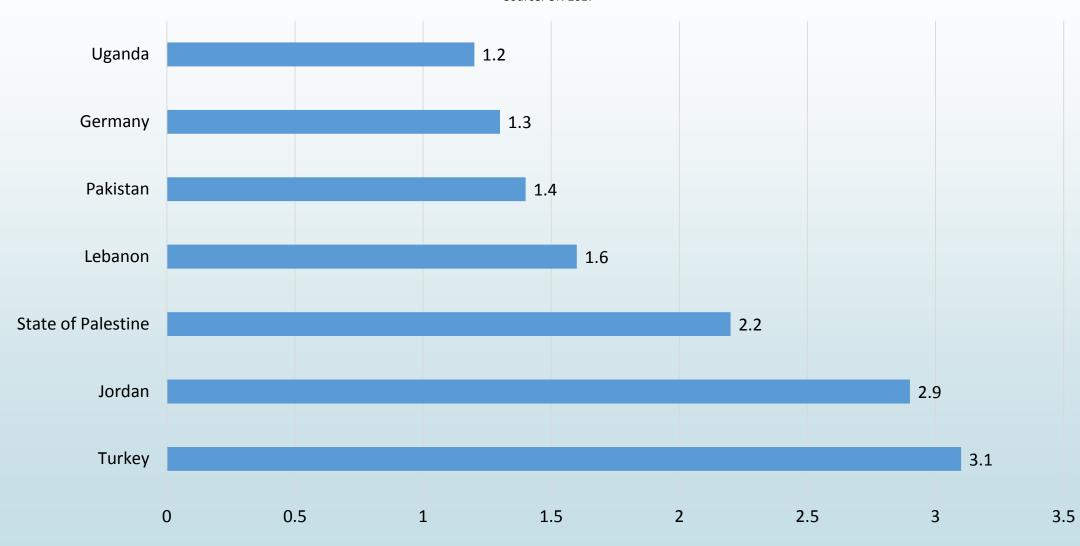


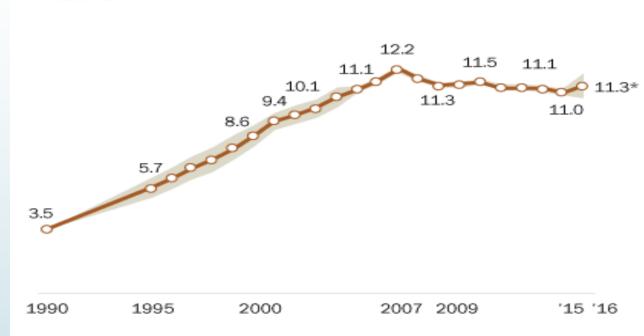
Figure 12 | Ten largest IDP populations Colombia Syrian Arab Rep. Dem. Rep. of the Congo Iraq Somalia Yemen Sudan South Sudan Afghanistan Ukraine IDP population (millions) end-2016 end-2017

Trends: Undocumented Migration

- Number of undocumented or irregular migrants unknown, but estimated to be millions in many countries
 - ■11 million in the United States
 - Tens of millions in India
 - Tens of millions of undocumented Afghan migrants in Pakistan and Iran

Estimated unauthorized immigrant population in the U.S. lower in 2015 than in 2009





'There is no statistically significant difference between the 2015 estimate and 2016 preliminary estimate.

Note: Shading surrounding line indicates low and high points of the estimated 90% confidence interval. The 2009-2016 change is not statistically significant at 90% confidence interval. Data labels are for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates for 2005-2015 based on augmented American Community Survey data (IPUMS); for 2016 and 1995-2004 based on March Supplements of the Current Population Survey. Estimates for 1990 from Warren and Warren (2013).

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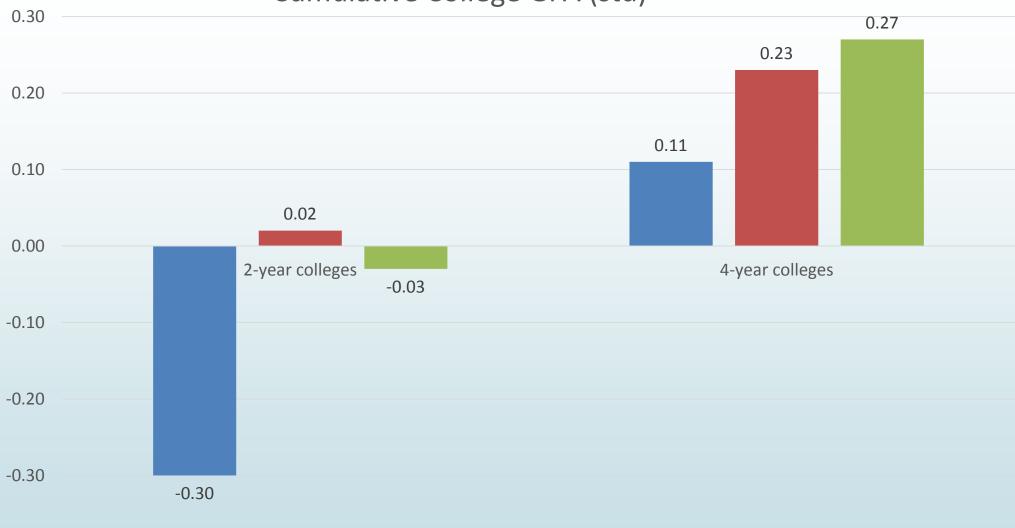
Refugees and Development

- Over half the world's refugees are living in urban settings
- Only 23 % live in planned or managed camps; majority live in private homes—"self-settled"
- Thus, while we know a great deal about providing health and well-being to camp refugees, we need to know much more about service provision and access among self-settled refugees
- Lack of proper documentation can create difficulties in accessing the labor market and public services, if eligible

Migrants and development

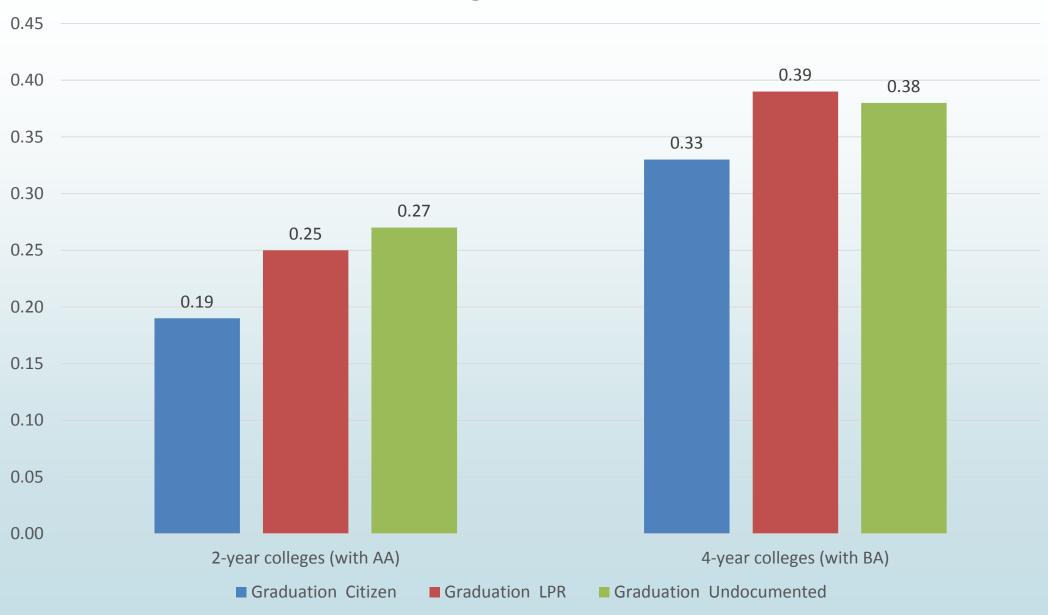
- Many economists argue that migrants are engines for development, because they are instruments for knowledge transfer
- There is evidence that both refugees and undocumented migrants contribute to development
 - Refugees: high rates of entrepreneurship, knowledge transfer, and skilled work
 - Undocumented migrants: Passing the DREAM Act (or legalizing status of all undocumented migrants in the U.S. would increase U.S. GDP by up to \$1 trillion (Center for American Progress)





-0.40

College Graduation



New and innovative research approaches and collaborations

- Cross-national surveys and ethnosurveys (e.g., MAFE, LAMP, MMP)
- New survey sources (e.g., Annual Survey of Refugees)
- ■NAS CPOP workshop
- Administrative data sources on integration (e.g., CUNY Project on Immigration and Higher Education; Longitudinal Immigration Database in Canada)

Where do we go next?

■ RESEARCH:

- More research using these unique and innovative data sources
- Need more disaggregated data (census microdata) (IUSSP Statement)
- Think about other existing data sources (e.g., DHS surveys)
- New "big data" sources?—social media and networking data

■ POLICY:

- Improve migrants' access to services, social and economic integration
- Look to national best practices, but also subnational entities (e.g., NYC)
- Promote understanding of migrants' contributions to encourage integration and status regularization