New Trends in Migration

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Migration

- Most influenced by policy
- Cause and effect relationship with development
- Strong social, economic and cultural influences
- Linked with globalisation
Key dimensions of migration

- Internal or international
- Permanent or temporary
- Voluntary or forced
- Documented or undocumented
- Economic or non-economically motivated
- High skills or low skilled
Migration and change

- Population Mobility
- Economic Development
- Social Change
- Environmental Change

The diagram illustrates the interconnections between these four factors.
# International migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Migrants</th>
<th>% of Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>99,300,000</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>155,518,065</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>165,968,778</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>178,498,563</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>195,245,404</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>213,943,812</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: United Nations
World international migrant stock in 2010 (thousands)

Source: United Nations 2009
International migrant stock by origin and destination, 2010 (millions and percentages)

Source: United Nations 2012
A model of the Australia/Asia migration system
## Students studying abroad, regional averages, 2008-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>2,965,840</td>
<td>3,369,242</td>
<td>3,752,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States</td>
<td>206,549</td>
<td>232,463</td>
<td>249,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>330,563</td>
<td>374,801</td>
<td>387,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia</td>
<td>96,314</td>
<td>120,983</td>
<td>120,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>846,618</td>
<td>945,637</td>
<td>1,008,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>177,995</td>
<td>195,951</td>
<td>196,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America and Western Europe</td>
<td>486,981</td>
<td>522,531</td>
<td>542,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and West Asia</td>
<td>275,840</td>
<td>321,549</td>
<td>343,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>223,181</td>
<td>234,886</td>
<td>257,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World not specified</td>
<td>321,799</td>
<td>420,443</td>
<td>466,772</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNESCO Global Education Digest, various issues
Total refugees and people in refugee like situations by country of asylum, 2011

Source: UNHCR 2012
Internal migration

- Much greater scale than international migration
- Temporary as well as permanent
- Key element- rural to urban migration, urbanisation
- Most environmentally related migration is internal
- Implications for regional development within countries
Future world population growth will be mainly in the urban areas.
World: mega-cities with 10+ million inhabitants

Source: Cohen 2012
Drivers of migration

- Similarity in both internal and international
- The three Ds (development, demography and democracy) (Global Commission on International Migration)

Drivers of migration

- Demographic
- Economic
- Social
- Environmental
Demographic drivers: Labour force dependency rates

Source: World Bank, 2006
The demographic dividend

- Increases ratio of productive workers to total population
- Influences other things – North Africa, Middle East
- Impact on migration
- The Pacific, Africa and South Asian Cases
Implications of the youth bulge

- Influence exacerbated by particular characteristics of Asia-Pacific youth – education, IT literate etc.

- However this is also the age at which most migration occurs

- Can the demographic dividend be delivered if the workers are outside of the country?
Economic drivers: Talent wars

- Contrast of government policies toward high skill and low skilled migration
- Migration as a contributor to the national pool of human capital
- Brain drain issues
- Not just OECD countries have skilled migration programs
Widening of income differentials and opportunities

- Within and between nations
- Can cause migration regardless of policy
- Much undocumented migration occurs where there are opportunities but insufficient legal channels for migration
Environmental drivers

- Environmental change will largely influence migrations through a range of economic, social and political drivers
- There needs to be integration of migration-climate change and migration-development discourses
- Environmentally induced migration can be more than a coping mechanism
- Migration must be seen among an array of adaptation mechanisms to climate change
Impacts of migration on economic development

- Individual migrants and their families
- Destination
  - Meets labour shortages
  - Fills skill gaps
  - Migrants are selectively entrepreneurial
- Origin
  - More complex discourse
  - Brain drain vs. diaspora and development
  - Possibility of win-win-win scenarios
Brain drain

- 88 percent of OECD immigrants from LDCs have secondary or higher education
- Impact greatest in smaller nations
- Loss of human capital effects on development
- Loss of key service providers (eg. doctors and nurses) effect on wellbeing
- Philippines – one third of college graduates outside the country
- Loss of the 'brightest and the best'
The diaspora and development

- Remittances
- A source of FDI
- A bridgehead for exports
- Technology transfer
- Social remittances
- Return migration
Remittances and capital flows to developing countries, 1990 to 2014

Source: World Bank 2012
Policy responses

- Circular migration vs. permanent settlement
  - Increasing debate on the relative merits of the two forms of migration from a development perspective
  - Can deliver a ‘win-win-win’ outcome.
  - Remittances can have positive development outcomes
  - Migrant workers can get locked in to modes of dependency and exploitative relationships with employers
  - The rights of most workers at the destination are often restricted so they are socially excluded
The migration and development discussion among policy makers

- Change is apparent but it differs between countries
- Migration must not be seen as a substitute for good governance and social economic policy
- Migration remains a sensitive and controversial issue
What is still needed?

- Improve governance of migration systems
- Strengthen bilateral and regional consultative and cooperative mechanisms
- Remove barriers to flow of remittances
- Develop and exchange best practice on implementation and management of migration programmes
What is still needed? (cont.)

- Promote ‘development friendly’ migration policy in destinations and origins
- Strengthen awareness about the contributions of migrants' to societies of origin and destination
- Improve the evidence base
“Development friendly”
Migration policy - Origins

- Encourage diaspora linkages

- Encourage return migration – permanent, temporary and virtual

- Integrate migration and remittances into development planning at national, regional and local levels

- Encourage dual nationality
“Development friendly”
Migration policy - Destinations

- Changing culture of migration decision making
- Remittances
- Return migration, permanent and temporary
- Encouragement of dual nationality
- Targeting development assistance to origin areas
- Encourage diaspora organisation development
Conclusions

- Migration can have both positive and negative impacts, depending on context, the type of migration, etc.

- Governance is crucial to maximising beneficial impacts and reducing the costs of migration

- Lack of capacity and infrastructure represents a major challenge
Conclusion (cont.)

- Need to provide appropriate, secure and well managed channels for migration
- Need for a mix of permanent and non-permanent modes of migration
- Migration is not a substitute for fundamentals of development. However migration can assist or facilitate development
- Co-operation of sending and receiving countries is crucial to maximising benefits, especially at receiving end