



# **New Trends in Migration**

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# Migration

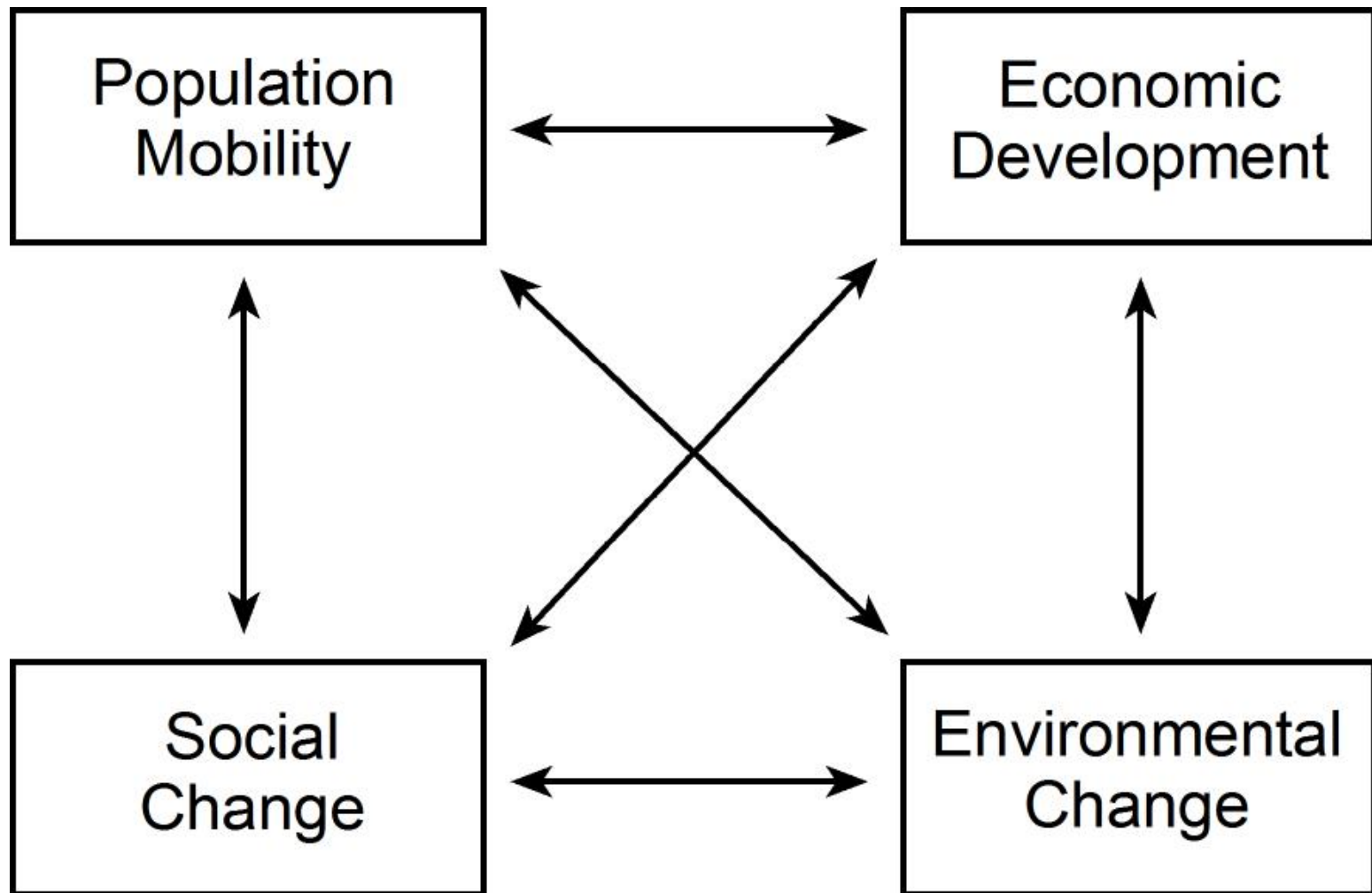
- Most influenced by policy
- Cause and effect relationship with development
- Strong social, economic and cultural influences
- Linked with globalisation



# 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

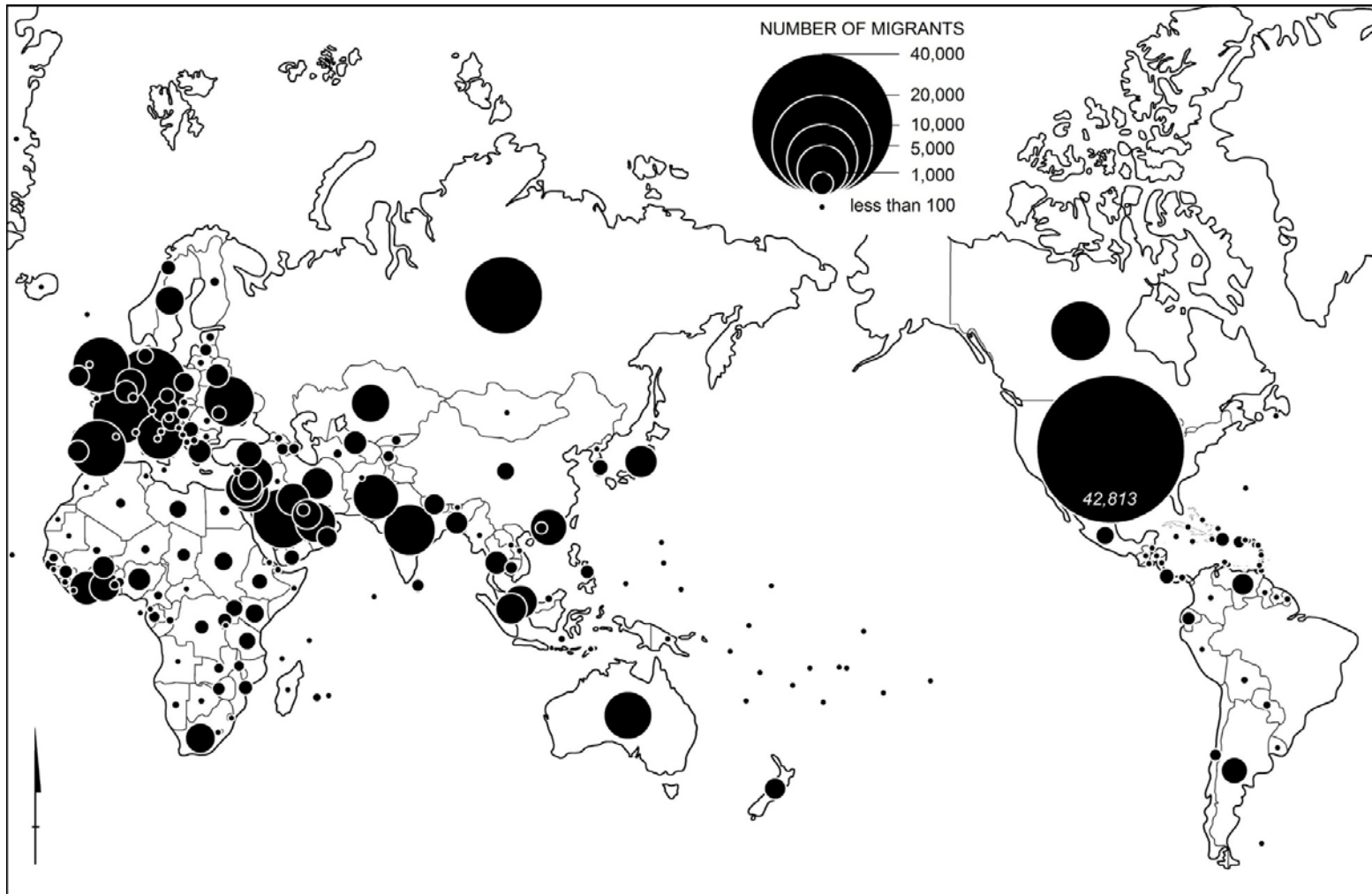


# International migration

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

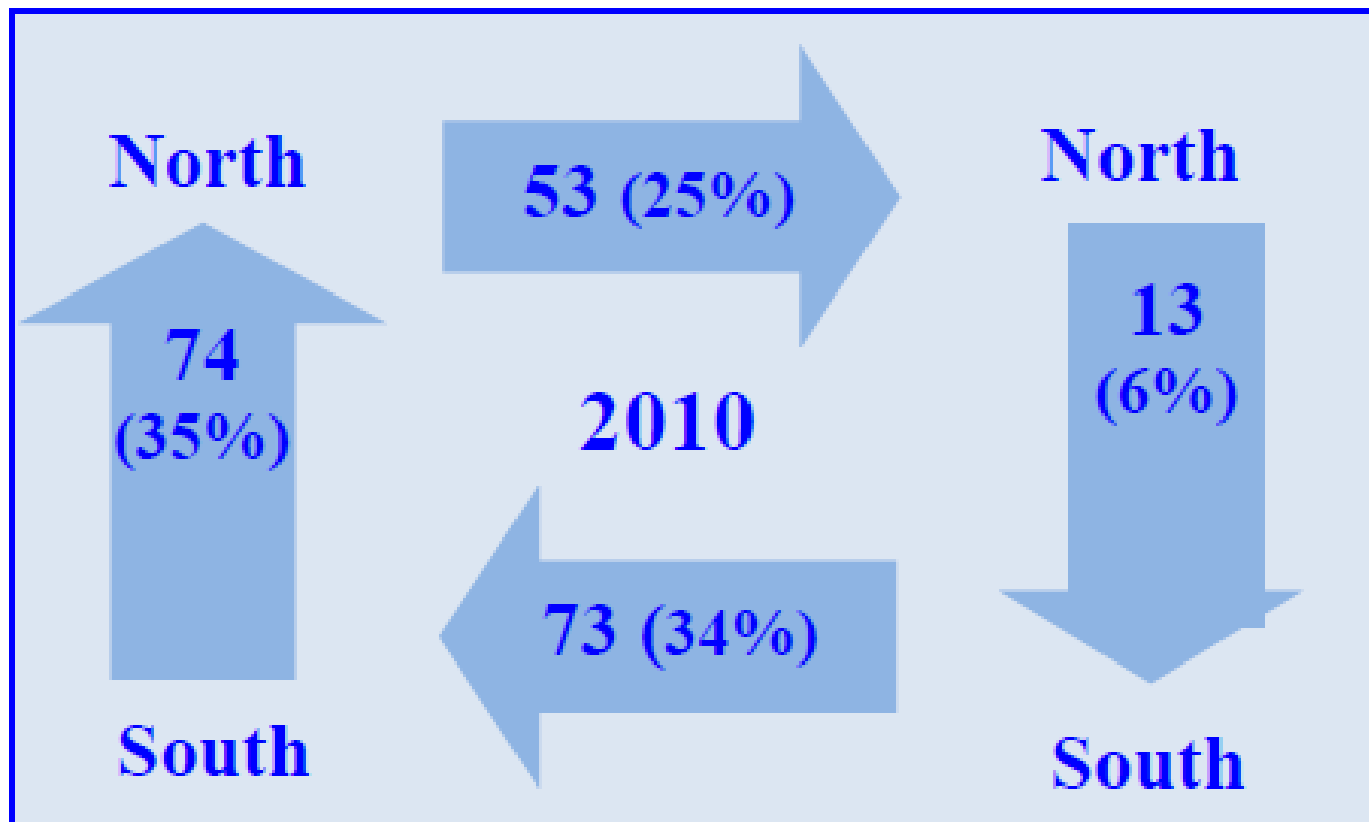
Source: United Nations

# World international migrant stock in 2010 (*thousands*)

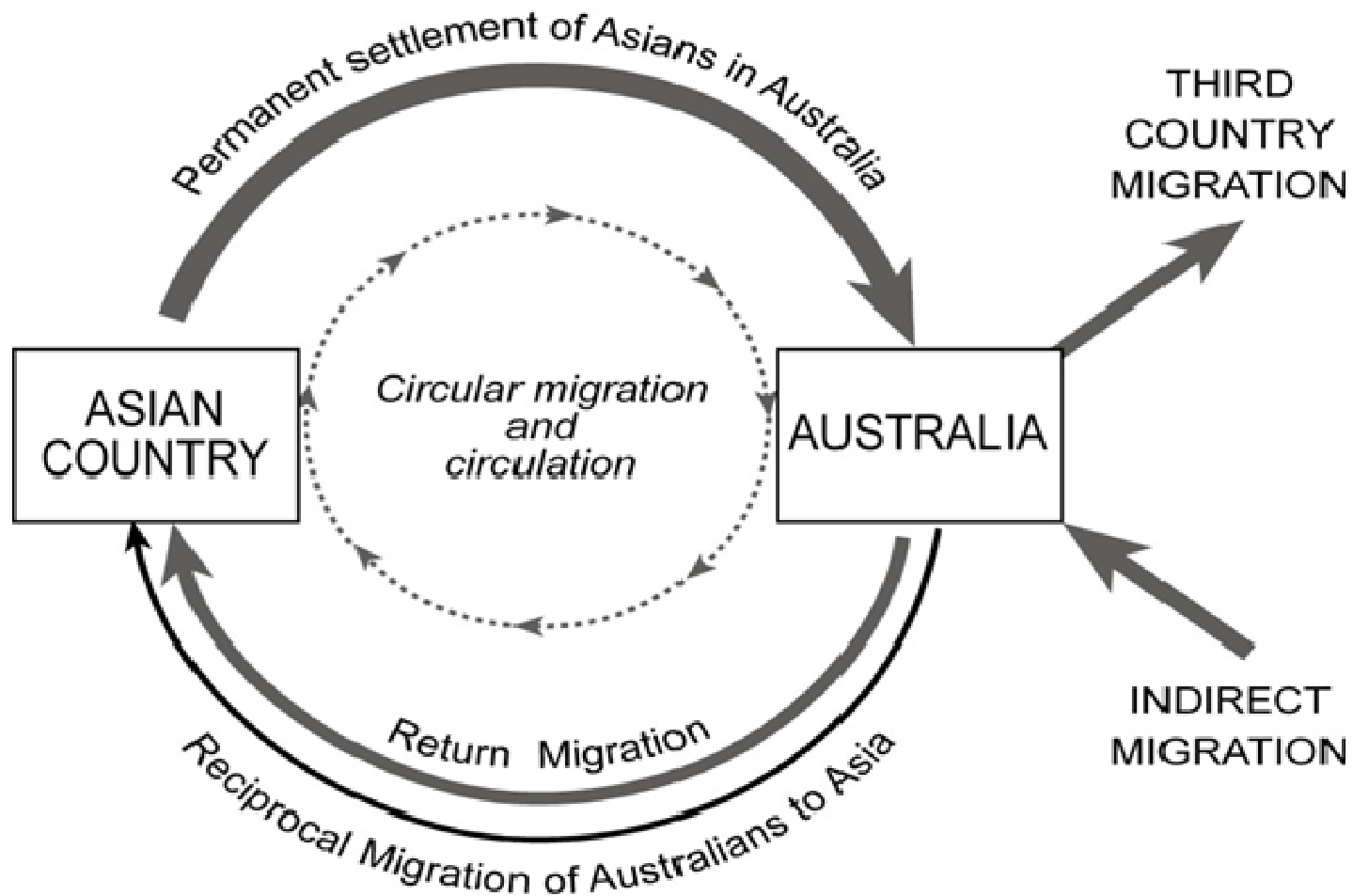


Source: United Nations 2009

# International migrant stock by origin and destination, 2010 (*millions and percentages*)



# A model of the Australia/Asia migration system

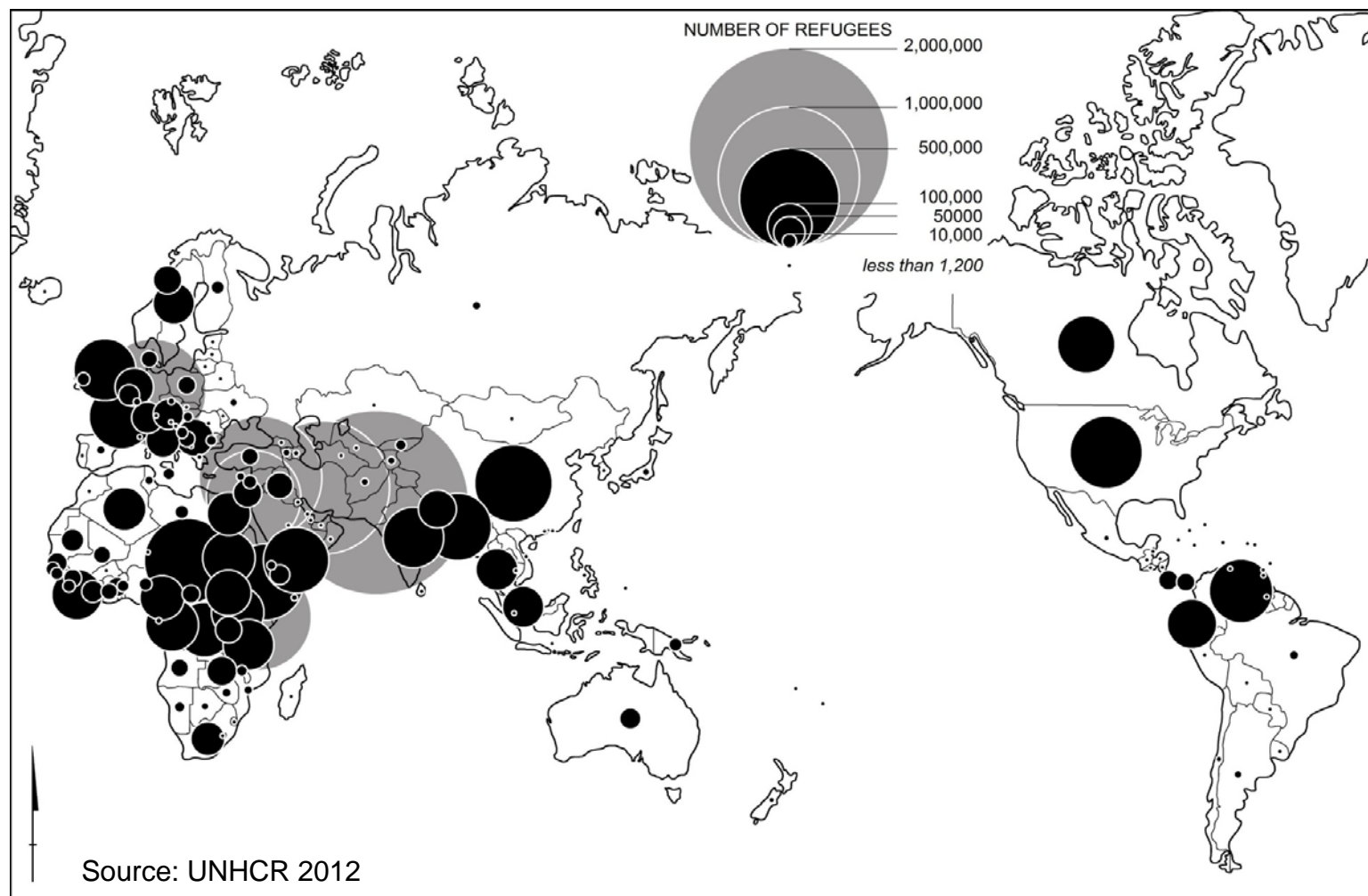




# Students studying abroad, regional averages, 2008-2010

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

# Total refugees and people in refugee like situations by country of asylum, 2011

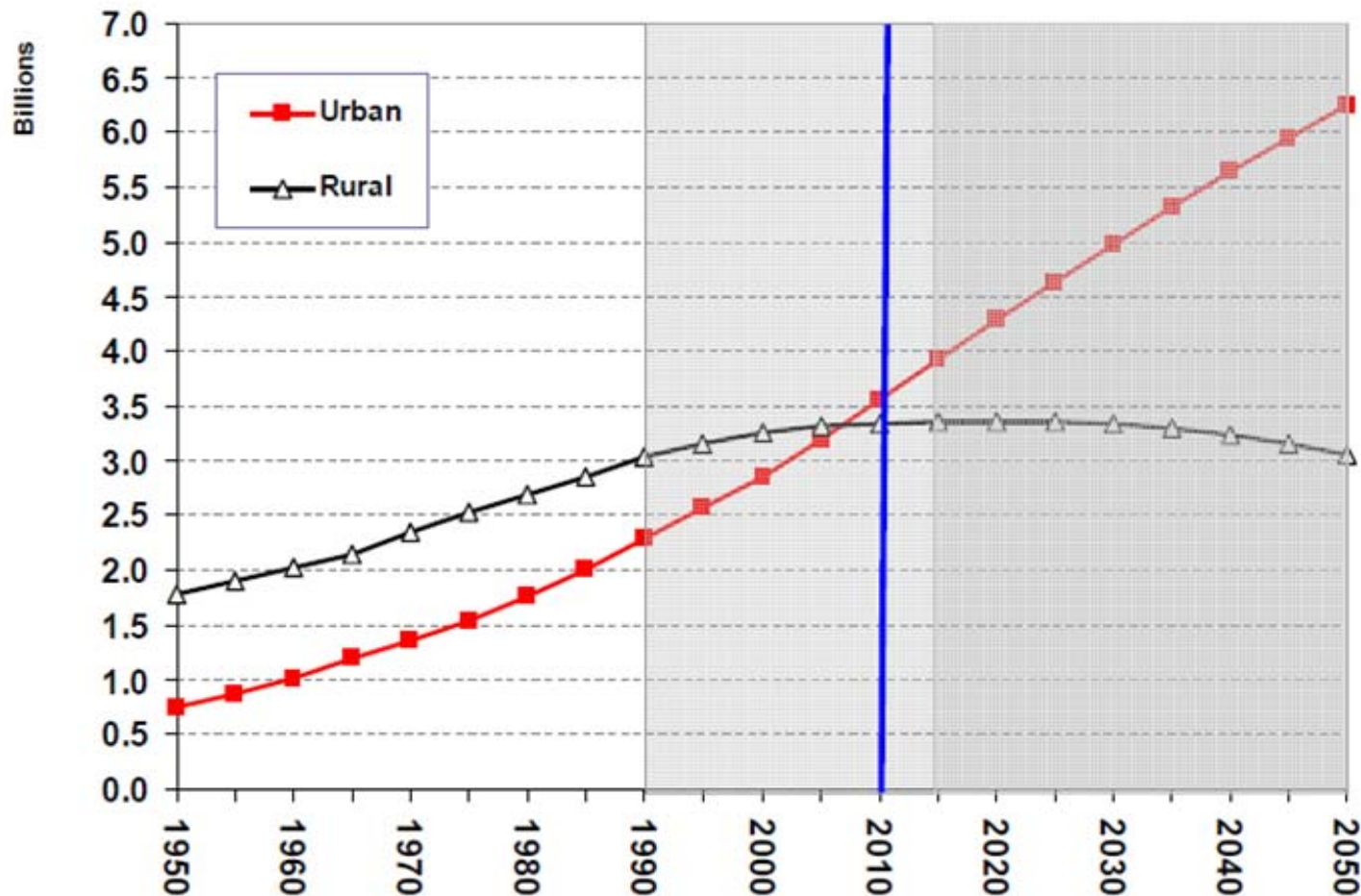




# Internal migration

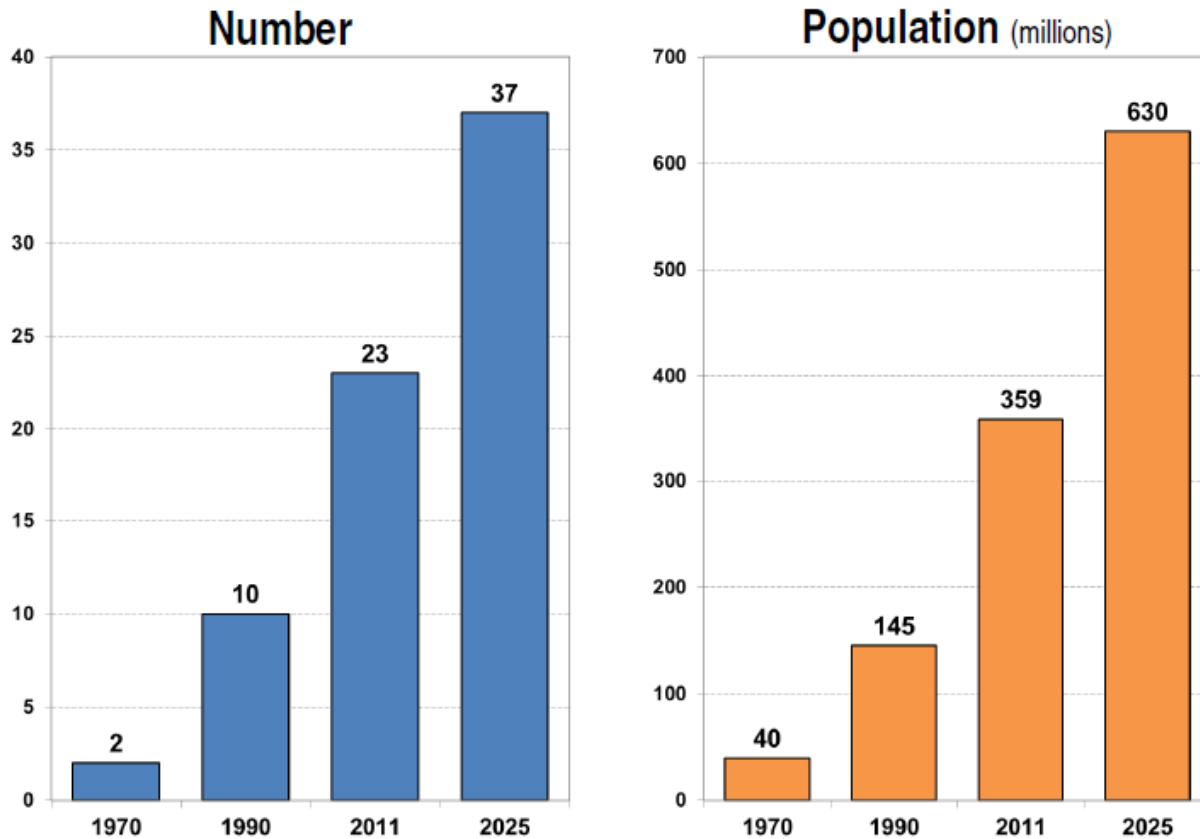
- Much greater scale than international migration
- Temporary as well as permanent
- Key element- rural to urban migration, urbanisation
- Most environmentally related migration is internal
- Implications for regional development within countries

# Future world population growth will be mainly in the urban areas



Source: Cohen 2012

# World: mega-cities with 10+ million inhabitants



Source: Cohen 2012



# Drivers of migration

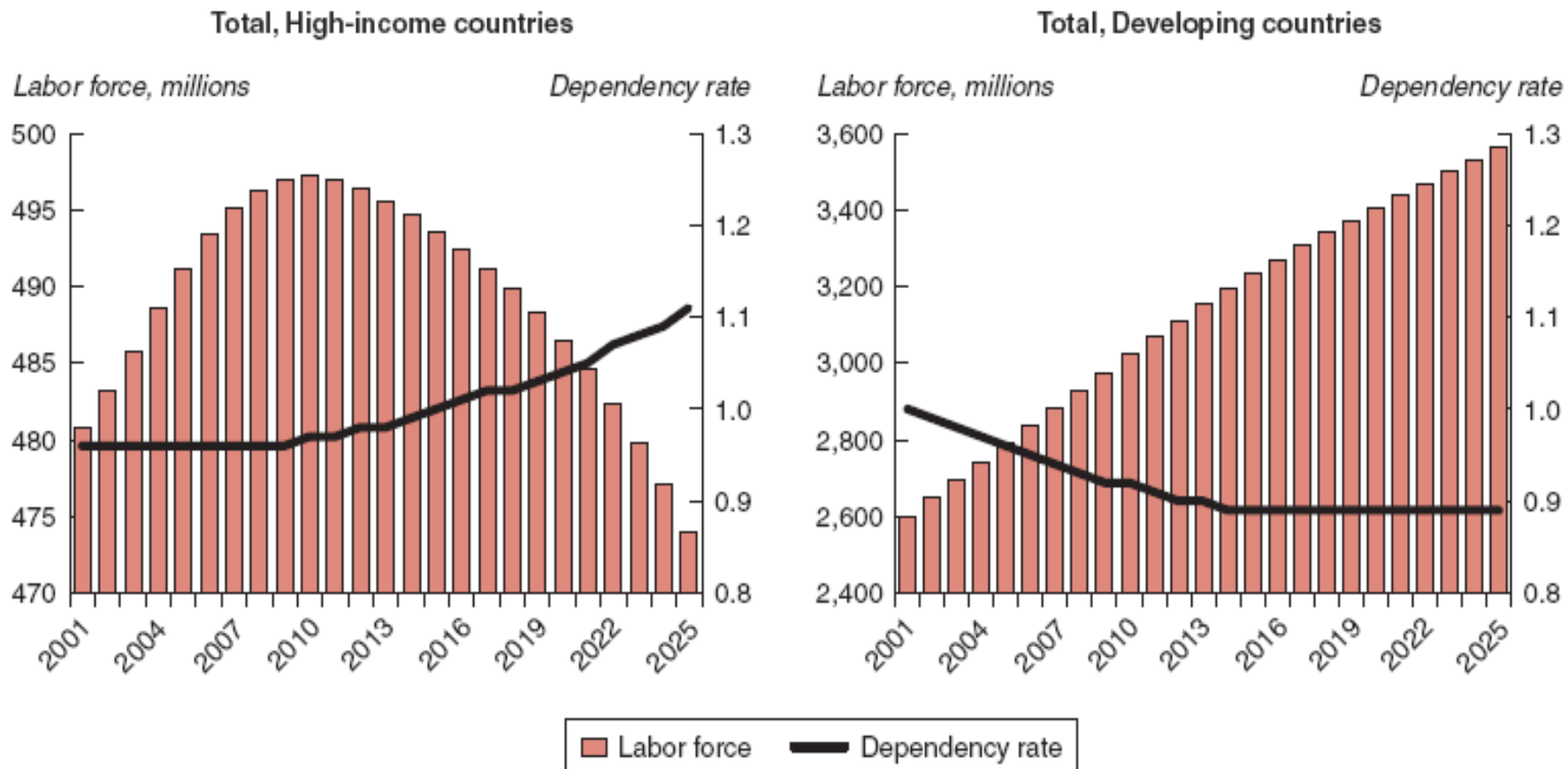
- Similarity in both internal and international
- The three Ds (development, demography and democracy) (Global Commission on International Migration)

- **Drivers of migration**

- ☐ Demographic
- ☐ Economic
- ☐ Social
- ☐ Environmental

# Demographic drivers:

## Labour force dependency rates





# 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

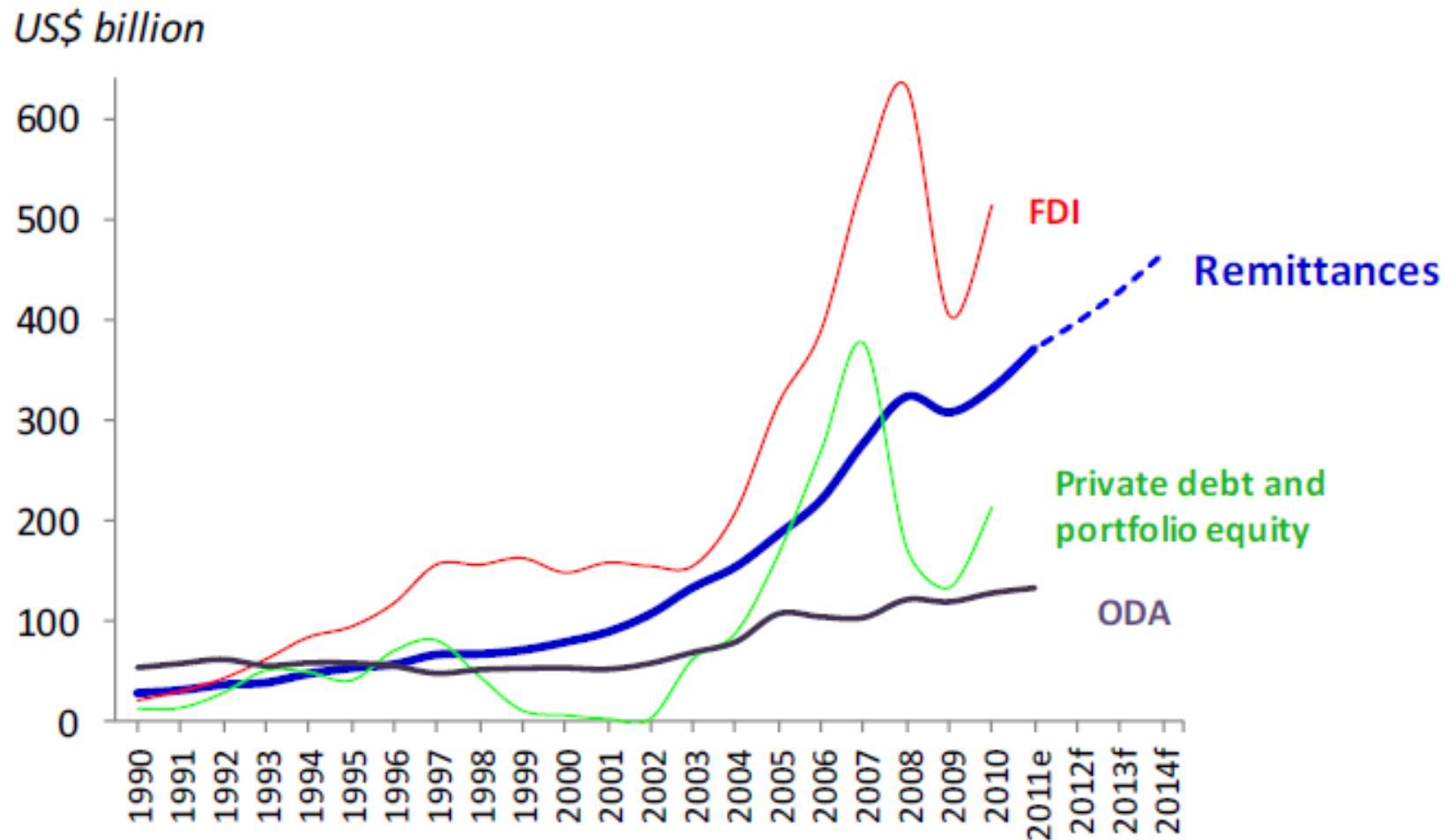
- 88 percent of OECD immigrants from LDCs have secondary or higher education
- Impact greatest in smaller nations
- Loss of human capital effects on development
- Loss of key service providers (eg. doctors and nurses) effect on wellbeing
- Philippines – one third of college graduates outside the country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

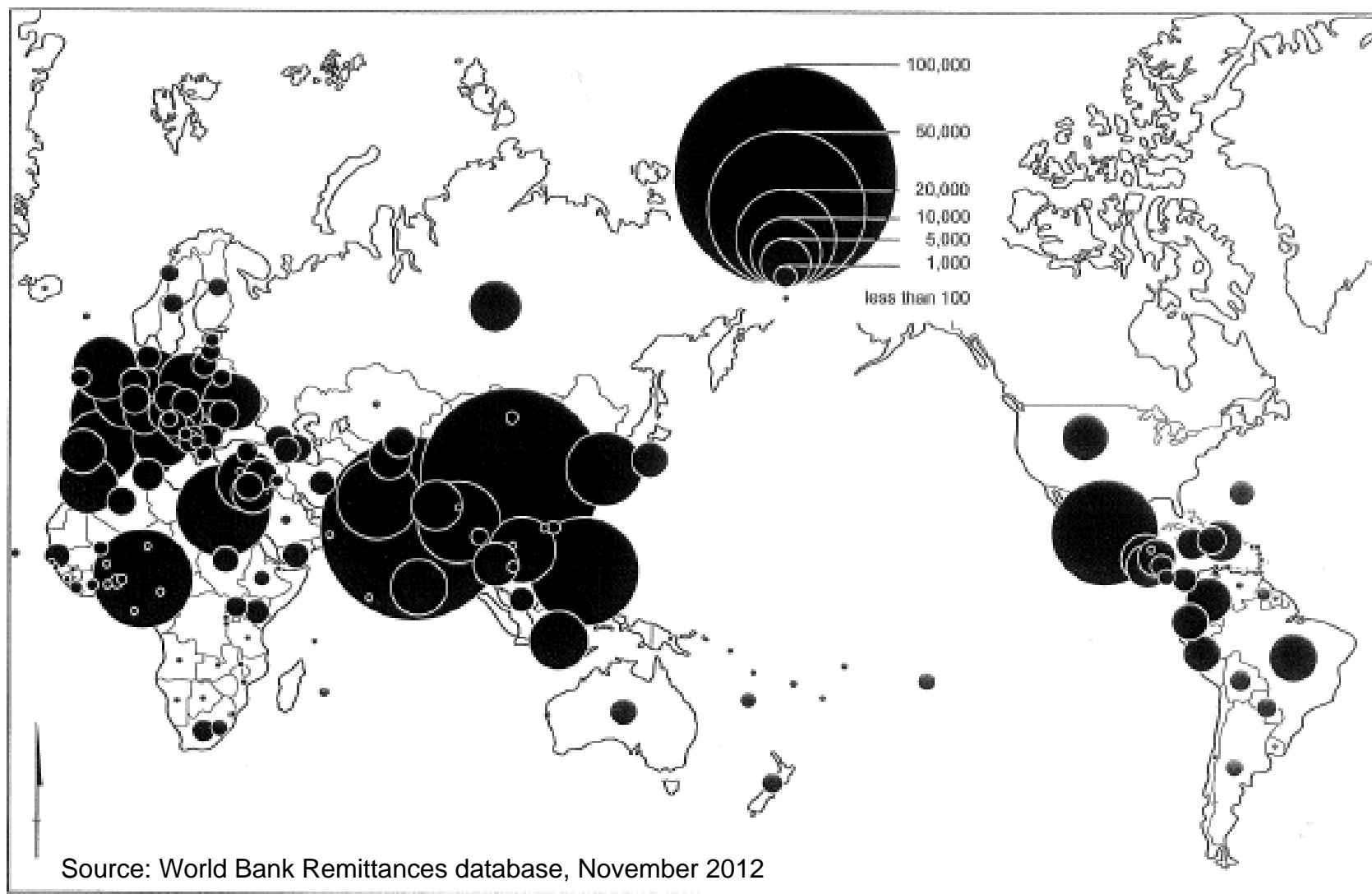
# Remittances and capital flows to developing countries, 1990 to 2014



Source : World Bank 2012



# Remittances received (US\$m), 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