

International Migration, Internal Migration and Urbanization: The Need to Adopt More Integrated Approaches

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Structure of presentation

- Issues inherent to migration data in general
 - Time and space
- International migration
 - Specific origins and destinations
 - Return movements
 - Levels of development
- Internal migration
- Urbanization
- Linkages between internal and international migration
- New mobilities
- Migration and the 2030 Global Agenda

City	Figure	Date	Source
Foreign born population %			
Los Angeles	35.6%	2010	US Census Bureau
United States	12.7%	2010	U.S. Census Bureau
Montréal	33.2%	2011	Statistique Canada, ENM 2011 (Enquête Nationale auprès des Ménages)
Canada	21%	2011	2011 National Household Survey
Mumbai	1.4%	2001	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
India	0.52%	2005	UNESCAP Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2009
New York	36.8%	2010	U.S. Census Bureau
United States	12.7%	2010	U.S. Census Bureau
Paris	12.4%	2008	Insee
France	5.8%	2008	Insee
Rio de Janeiro	1%	2011	Censo
Brazil	0.3%	2011	Censo
São Paulo	1%	2011	Censo
Brazil	0.3%	2011	Censo
Seoul	4%	2012	Seoul Metropolitan Government
Korea	2.8%	2012	Statistics Korea
Shanghai	0.89%	2010	NBS/STA
China	0.08%	2010	NBS/STA
Singapore	26.9%	2011	Department of Statistics Singapore
Sydney	34.4%	2006	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Australia	23.8%	2006	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Tokyo	2.42%	2010	2010 Population Census of Japan
Japan	1.29%	2010	Japan Statistical Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIAC) / NLI Research Institute
Toronto	49%	2011	2011 National Household Survey
Canada	21%	2011	2011 National Household Survey

Table 2. Magnitude and urban/rural direction of internal migration in four countries of south Asia: period migration or most recent migration from latest censuses.

Total internal migration	Direction of migration flow					
	Percentage	Urban to urban	Rural to urban	Urban to rural	Rural to rural	
Bangladesh (1974) B	1,173,590	100	11.0	40.2	1.6	47.2
India (1966-71) A	43,987,553	100	13.9	16.2	8.7	61.2
B	17,661,051	100	27.1	22.1	11.0	39.7
C	6,192,450	100	31.4	25.5	11.6	31.2
Pakistan (1965-73) [A	9,985,250	100	39.2	11.7	7.6	41.5]
B	1,961,614	100	37.0	17.5	11.4	34.1
C	770,687	100	43.8	18.6	13.5	24.1
			<u>To urban areas</u>		<u>To rural areas</u>	
Sri Lanka (1966-71)	1,203,110	100	32.2		67.8	

Sources: Bangladesh 1977; appendix Table 1.
 India 1977: Table D-II.
 Pakistan n.d.: Table 13 (and Table 15).
 ESCAP 1980 a: appendix Table 1.

Notes: 1. For explanation of A, B, and C, see Table 1.
 2. Results for India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are for period migration; for Bangladesh they are the aggregate of last moves irrespective of when they occurred.
 3. Great care is required with the data in A for Pakistan as the data on previous place of residence make no distinction between the "never-moved" and the intra-district movers. However, an estimate of never-moved by sector was derived for the population 8 years of age and older in 1973 from the duration of residence data, on the assumption that those without a duration of residence were "never-movers". This may not be an entirely valid assumption but the data are presented here as an indication of the possible direction of local movers. Data for B and C are as recorded by the survey.

Table 2. Japan: population and internal migration, 1970-2050

Year	Total population	Population 20-34 years	Proportion of population 20-34 years	Total fertility rate	Internal migrations		Proportion urban
					Intra-prefectural	Inter-prefectural	
1970	103,710	28,063	27.1	2.13	4,038	4,245	71.9
1980	115,915	27,496	23.7	1.75	3,711	3,356	76.2
1990	122,251	24,424	20.0	1.48	3,350	3,168	77.3
2000	125,720	26,863	21.4	1.30	3,333	2,813	78.6
2005	126,393	25,639	20.3	1.32	3,000	2,848	86.0
2010	126,536	22,494	17.8	1.42	2,752	2,332	90.5
2025	122,771	8,681	7.1	1.65			96.3
2050	108,549	7,469	6.9	1.87			97.6

Sources: Basic demographic are from the United Nations 2012, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision* (<http://esa.un.org/wpp/>). Figures for urbanization are from the *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision* (<http://esa.un.org/unup/>). Data on annual number of internal migrants are from the relevant Statistical Yearbook of Japan. Tokyo, National Statistical Office.

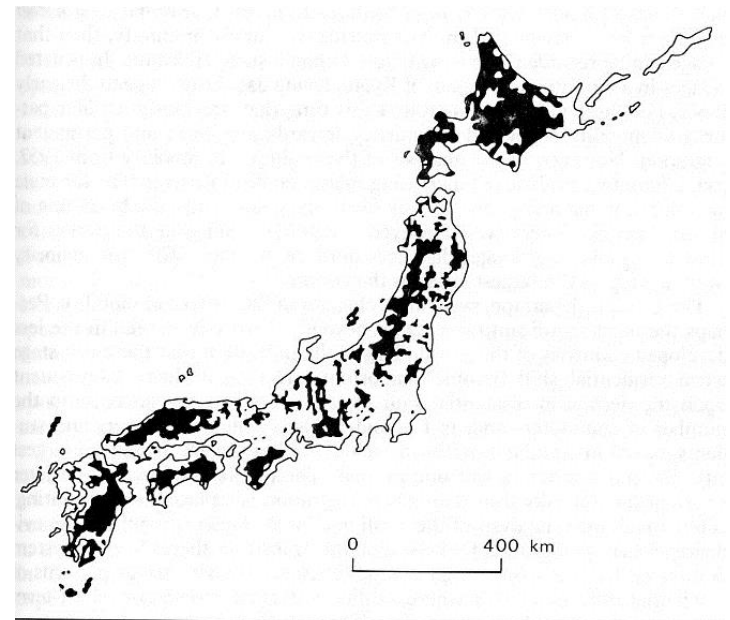
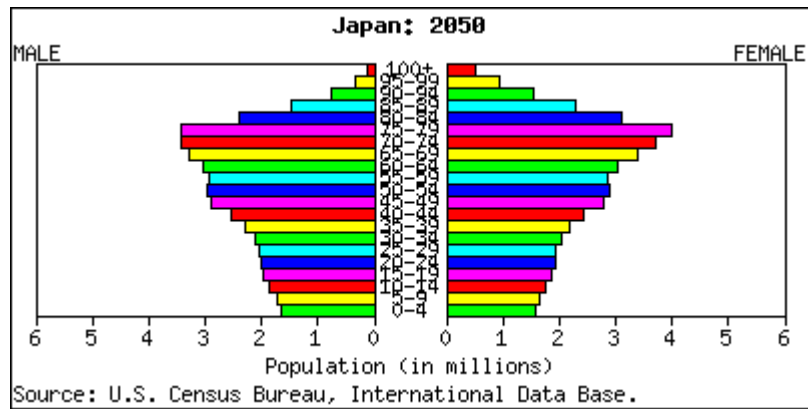
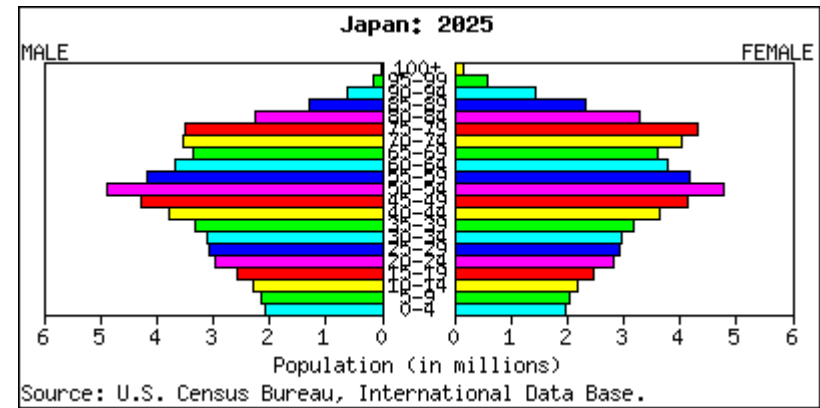
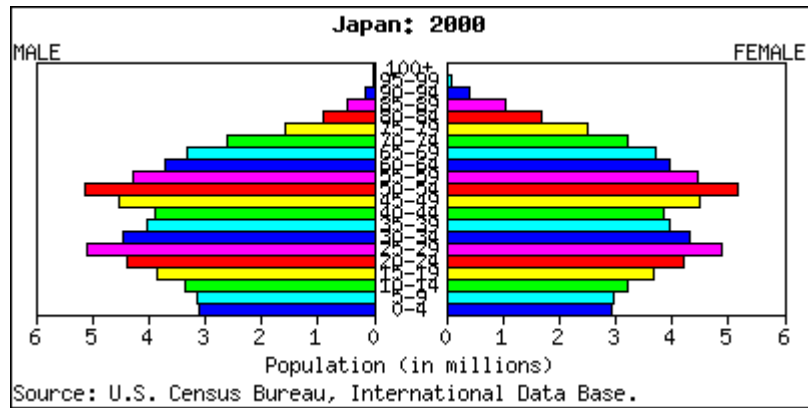
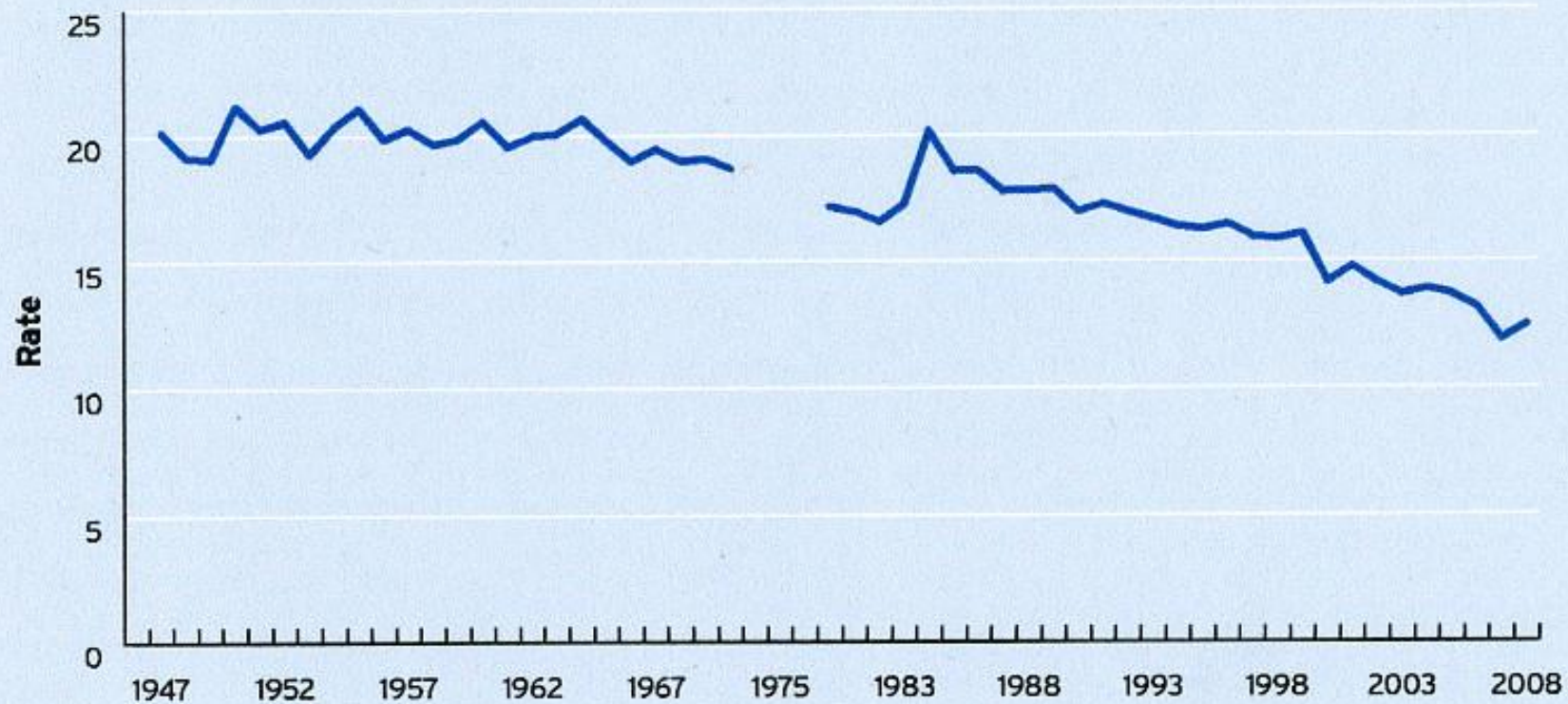


Figure 5.2 Japan: distribution of severely depopulated rural municipalities (*kaso*), 1985

Figure 1. Annual Domestic Migration Rate, United States, 1947-1948 to 2008-2009



Note: annual data not collected from 1971-1975 and 1976-1980. Source: Brookings analysis of Current Population Survey data

Comparison of permanent immigrant intakes and some of the major channels of temporary entry, the United States, 2001-2012

	2001	2006	2010	2012
UNITED STATES				
Persons obtaining legal permanent resident status	1,058,902	1,266,129	1,042,625	1,031,631
Temporary worker and their family admissions	1,541,703	1,709,268	2,816,525	3,049,419
Student and family admissions	741,921	740,724	1,595,078	1,653,576

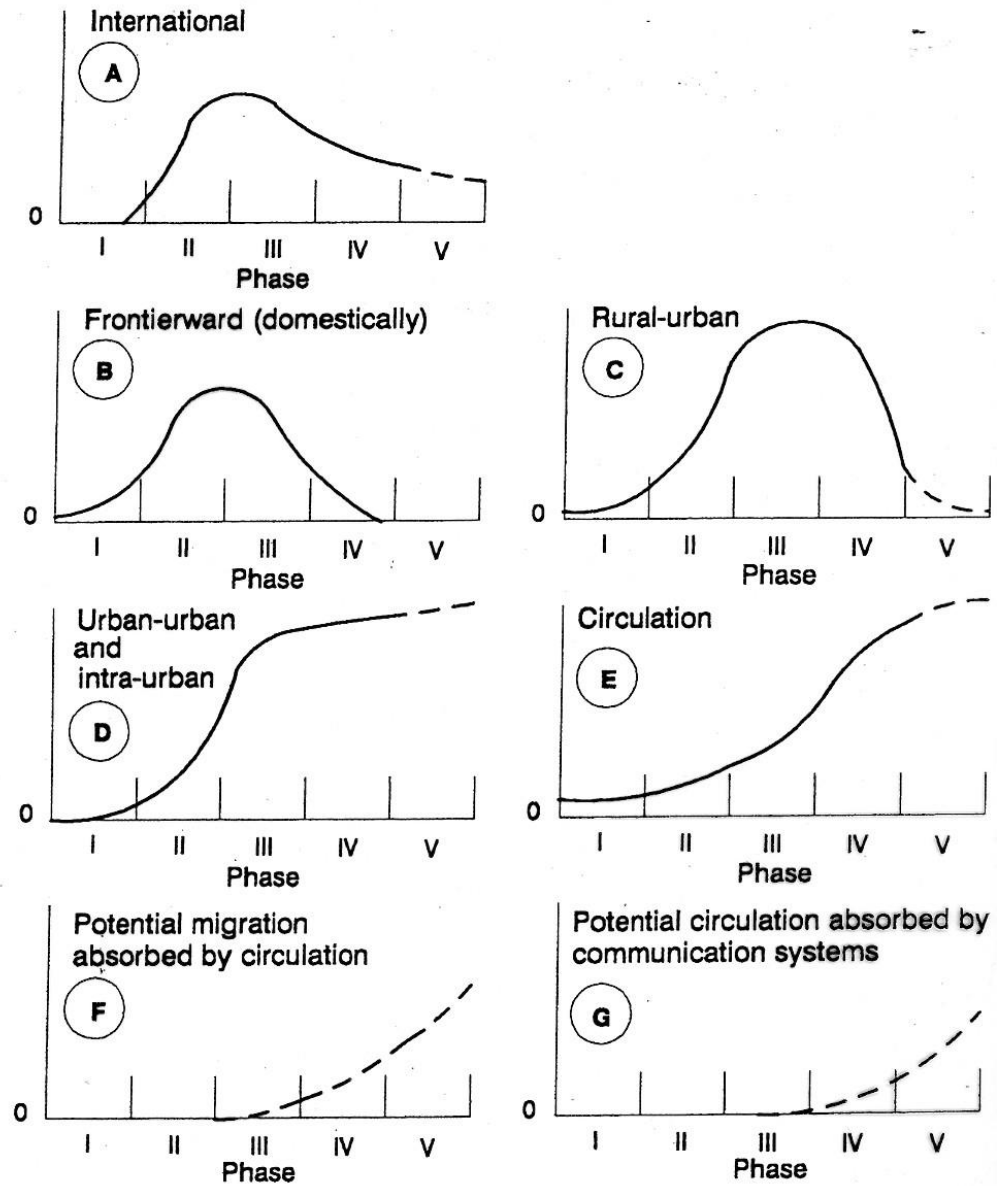


Figure 2.2 Zelinsky's schematic representation of the changing levels of various forms of mobility through time
 Source: W. Zelinsky, 1971, 'The hypothesis of the mobility transition', *Geographical*

Migration in the SDGs: the direct effects (see World Bank 2016)

- Safe, orderly and regular migration - 10.7
- Combat trafficking – 5.2; 8.7; 16.2
- Promote decent labour conditions for migrant workers – 8.8
- Reduction in the cost of remittances – 10c
- Students and scholarships – 4b
- Health workers – 3.e

- What is missing 1?
- How can 10.7 be achieved without 16.9 (provide legal identity for all, including birth registration)

- What is missing 2?
- Technology figures prominently in the SDGs (8.2; 9.5; 9b;12a; but the substitution of capital for labour is never envisaged. That is, the automation of human activities that may impact upon the demand for labour is not incorporated.

Migration and the SDGs: the indirect effects

- What are the implications for migration of seeking to achieve the targets specified in the SDGs? For example, most of the targets listed under 9 (build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization) and 11 (make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable) will have profound implications for human mobility, although some implication for migration could probably be found for the majority of targets specified

The SDGs: the fundamental flaws for migration

- The SDGs are primarily a state-centred plan for action
- Subnational data need to be collected on migration corridors (and city regions) not just interstate flows and disaggregated by topics for “national contexts” (17.18)
- The SDGs do not plan for a future world but one constrained by current structures, boundaries and technologies. The demand for labour is consequent upon our technology and may not exist indefinitely.
- Migration is seen primarily as an active agent rather than a consequence of existing and/or planned inequalities. Migration is not a “thing” in itself to be managed but a consequence of development, a development that itself needs to be managed in order to bring some coherence to any plan for migration. Unless migration is seen in this way it is nothing but a prop for continued bureaucratic attention instead any real concern for the movement of human beings.