

Global migration: Demographic aspects and Its relevance for development

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What is new about migration today and where will it go over the next 20 years?

- There are more people moving around today and in a greater variety of ways than ever before.
- However, there are more people alive today than ever before and it is the greater variety of ways that seems important – essentially there are more temporary types of movers than ever before.
- New destinations and new origins of migration have emerged and are emerging – predicated essentially on our changing demography and changing patterns of global development.

Some persistent views about migration

- That migration is a simple move from A to B.
- That the origins and destinations of migration are somehow fixed and that poor people will always come to the rich world, often called “the Global North”.
- That development in areas of origin of migration will in some way stop or slow migration.
- That most migration is international migration.

Some realities of migration

- Migration is a complex process that involves significant return, onward, repeat and circular movements.
- While we have “permanent” and “non-permanent” channels of entry, the real differences in terms of migrant behaviour between these categories are blurring as temporary movements become more important.
- Significant shifts in the origins and destinations of migration have occurred in the past. Europe was once a major origin of migration but is now a major destination, and we can expect similar significant shifts in the future.

Table 1. Global economy 2009 and 2050 based on GDP at PPP rankings

MER 2009 Rank	Country	GDP at MER (constant 2009 US\$bn)	MER 2050 Rank	Country	Projected GDP at MER (constant 2009 US\$bn)
1	US	14256	1	China	51180
2	Japan	5068	2	US	37876
3	China	4909	3	India	31313
4	Germany	3347	4	Brazil	9235
5	France	2649	5	Japan	7664
6	UK	2175	6	Russia	6112
7	Italy	2113	7	Mexico	5800
8	Brazil	1572	8	Germany	5707
9	Spain	1460	9	UK	5628
10	Canada	1336	10	Indonesia	5358
11	India	1296	11	France	5344
12	Russia	1231	12	Turkey	4659
13	Australia	925	13	Italy	3798
14	Mexico	875	14	Nigeria	3795
15	South Korea	833	15	Canada	3322
16	Turkey	617	16	Spain	3195
17	Indonesia	540	17	South Korea	2914
18	Saudi Arabia	369	18	Vietnam	2892
19	Argentina	309	19	Saudi Arabia	2708
20	South Africa	286	20	Australia	2486

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers, *The World in 2050. The Accelerating Shift of Global Economic Power: Challenges and Opportunities*. London: January 2011, p. 13.

More realities of migration

- The migration, both internal and international, will become increasingly focused on metropolitan areas and particularly metropolitan areas in a number of dynamic economies in the “Global South”.
- As the majority of people who move are young adults, the number of migrants in any population should, to some extent, be a function of the number of young adults in that population.

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.

Table 3. Republic of Korea: 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-province	Inter-province	
1970	31,443	6,920	22.0	4.28			40.7
1980	37,460	11,431	30.5	2.23	5,653	2,606	56.7
1990	42,980	12,829	29.8	1.70	6,228	3,231	73.8
2000	45,988	12,038	26.2	1.22	6,163	2,845	79.6
2005	47,044	11,430	24.3	1.29	5,980	2,815	81.3
2010	48,184	10,391	21.6	1.39	5,564	2,662	82.9
2025	50,229	4,244	8.4	1.63			86.3
2050	47,050	3,390	7.2	1.87			89.6

Sources: Basic demographic data are from 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 Korea, Seoul, National Statistical Office.

Figure 1. Population profiles for Japan 2000-2015 and areas of severe rural depopulation

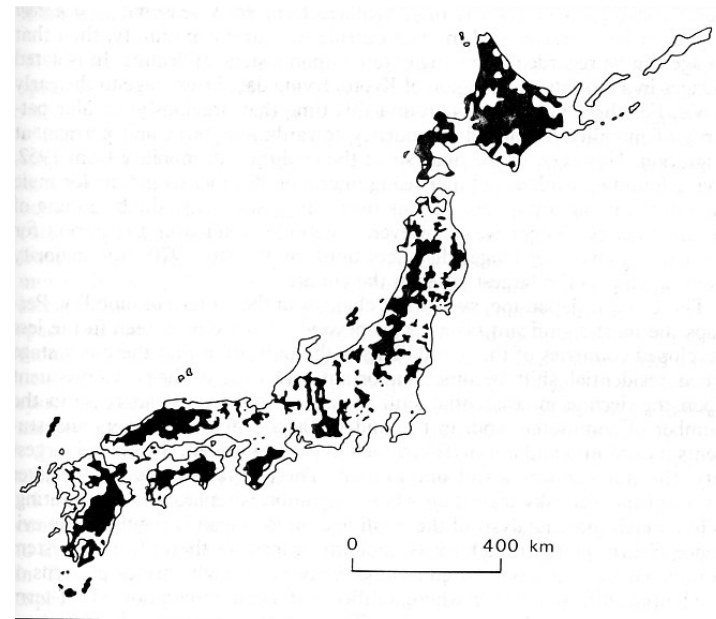
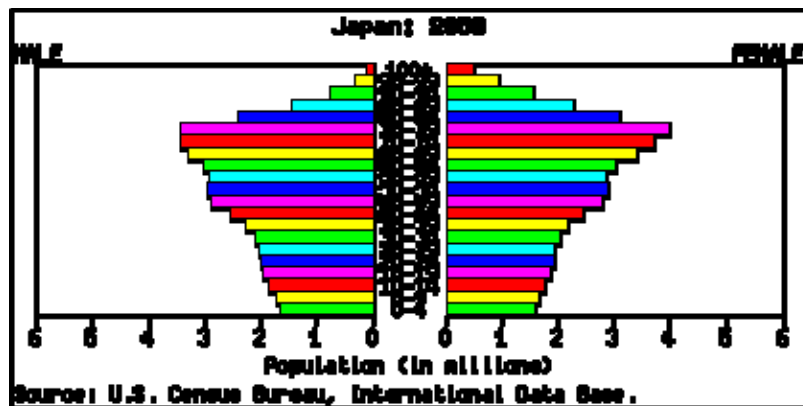
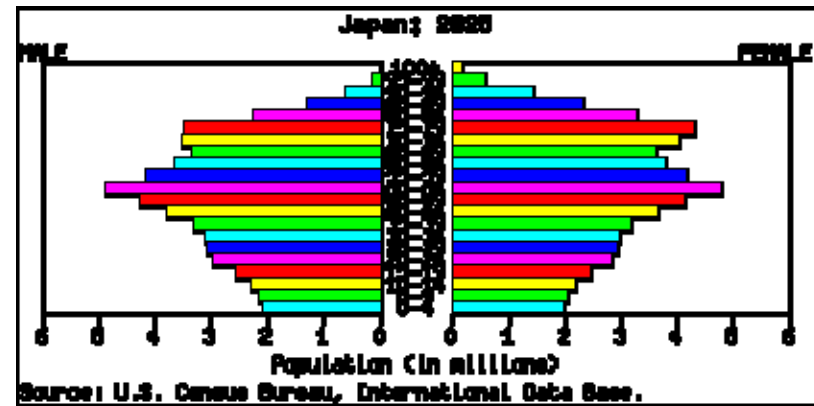
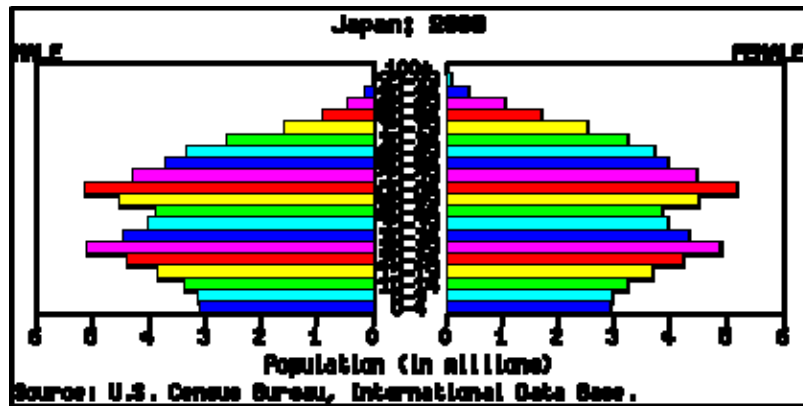


Figure 5.2 Japan: distribution of severely depopulated rural municipalities (*kaso*), 1985

Figure 2. Population profiles for the Republic of Korea 2000-2050 and the extension of areas of severe rural depopulation 1980-1990

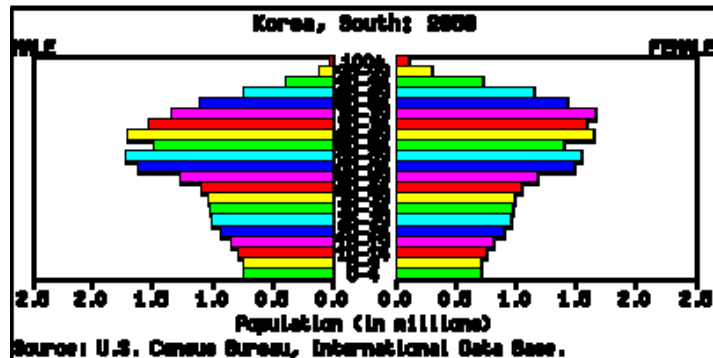
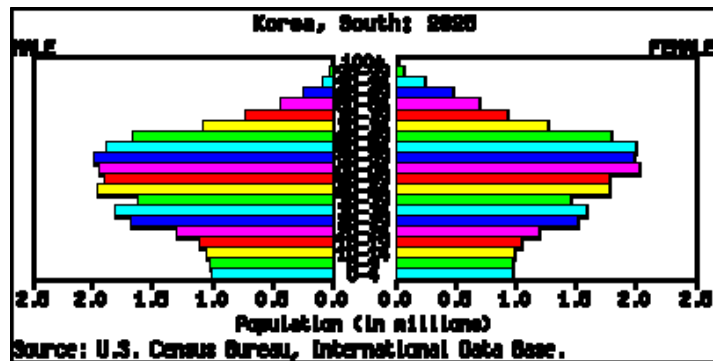
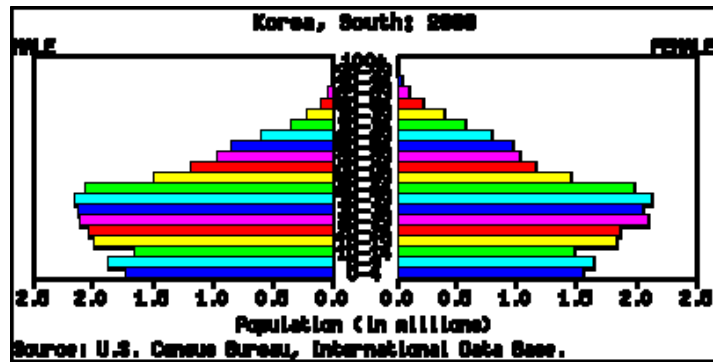
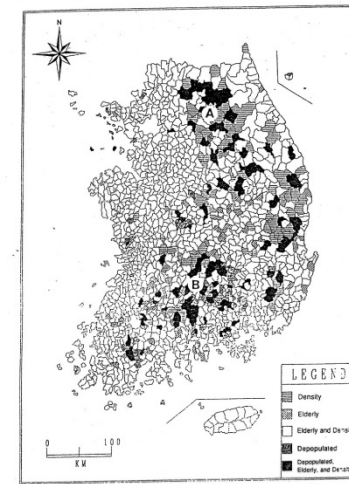
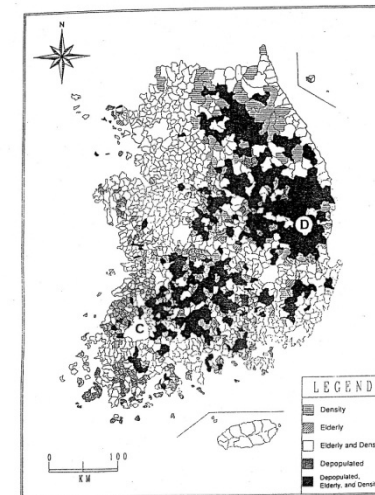


Figure 3. Kaso Areas in Korea, 1980



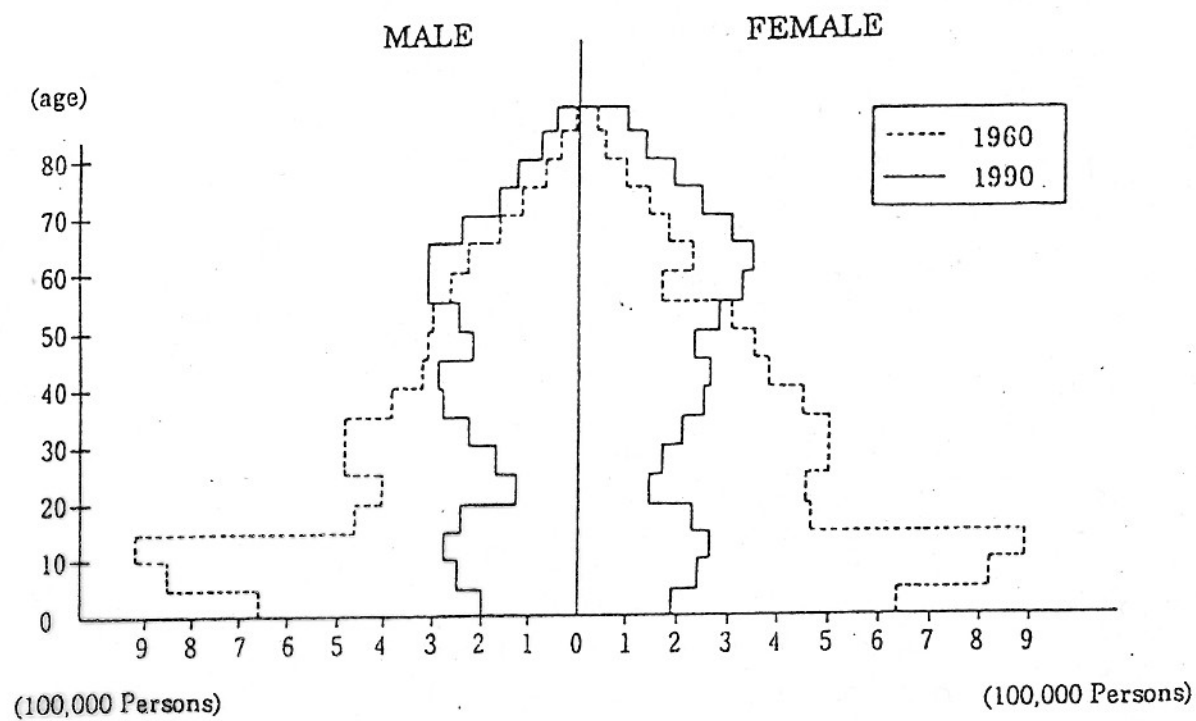
Notes: Density: more than 20 per cent depopulation rate, and below 84 people per km², population density.
 Elderly: more than 20 per cent depopulation rate, and over 8 per cent ratio of over 65-year old population.
 Elderly and Density: more than 20 per cent depopulation rate, over 8 per cent ratio of over 65-year old population, and below 84 people per km², population density.
 Depopulated: more than 30 per cent depopulation rate, less than 8 per cent ratio of over 65-year old population, and more than 84 people per km², population density.
 Depopulated, Elderly, and Density: more than 30 per cent depopulation rate, over 8 per cent ratio of over 65-year old population, or below 84 people per km², population density.

Figure 4. Kaso Areas in Korea, 1990



Notes: Density: more than 20 per cent depopulation rate, and below 56 people per km², population density.
 Elderly: more than 20 per cent depopulation rate, and over 14 per cent ratio of over 65-year old population.
 Elderly and Density: more than 20 per cent depopulation rate, over 14 per cent ratio of over 65-year old population, and below 56 people per km², population density.
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 Depopulated, Elderly, and Density: more than 30 per cent depopulation rate, over 14 per cent ratio of over 65-year old population, or below 56 people per km², population density.

Figure 3. Demographic profile of the severely depopulation rural areas of Japan, 1960-1990



Source: NLA, Government of Japan, *Kaso taisaku no genkyo* (Tokyo, 1995), p. 38.

Figure 4. Demographic profile of China, 2000-2050

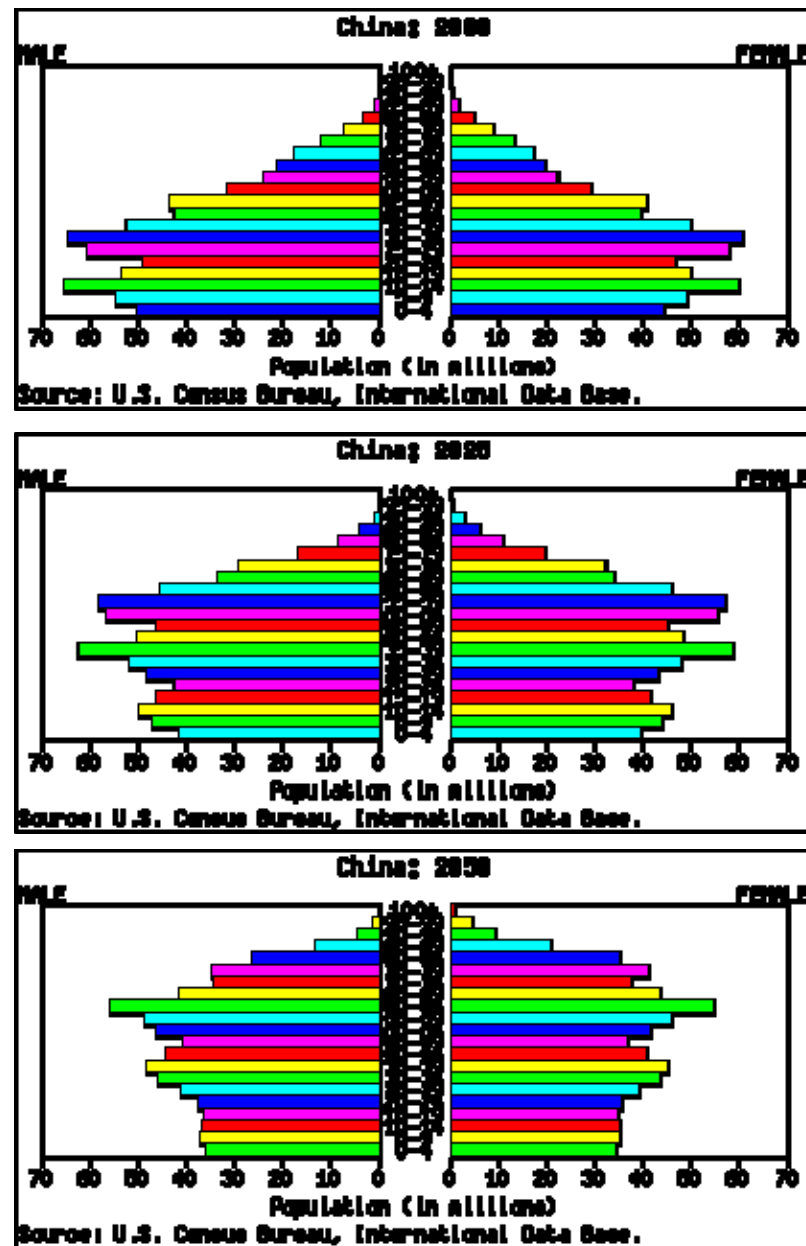


Figure 5. Demographic profile of the United States of America, 2000-2050

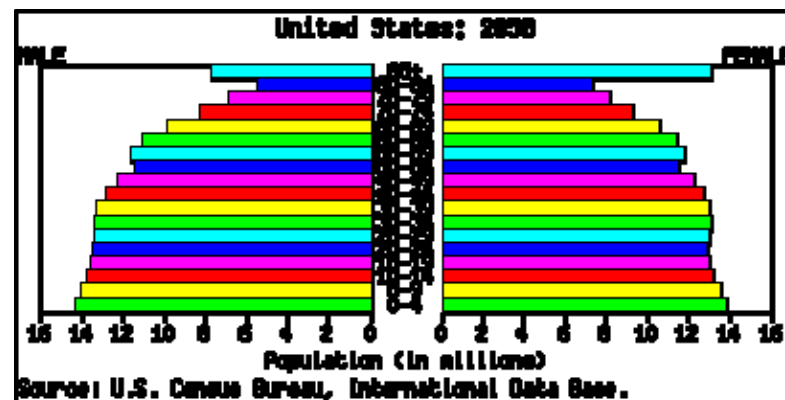
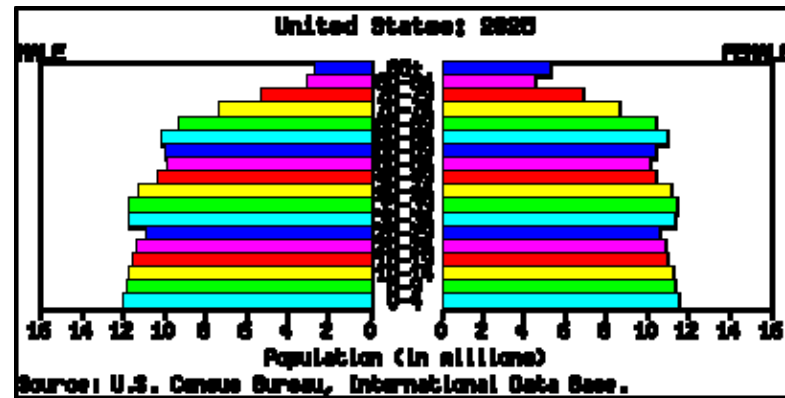
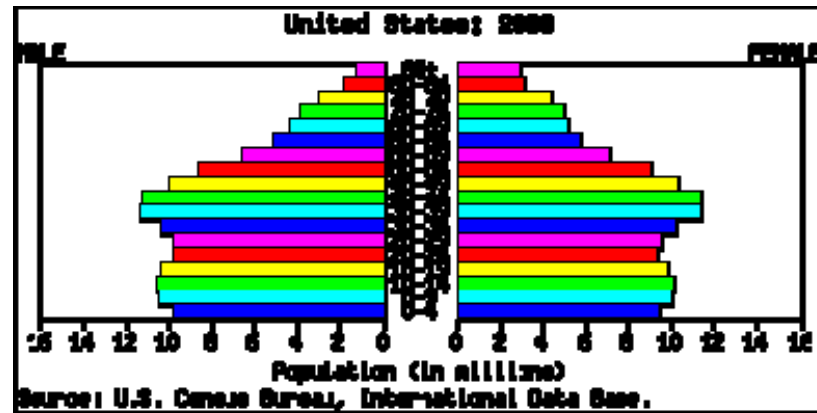
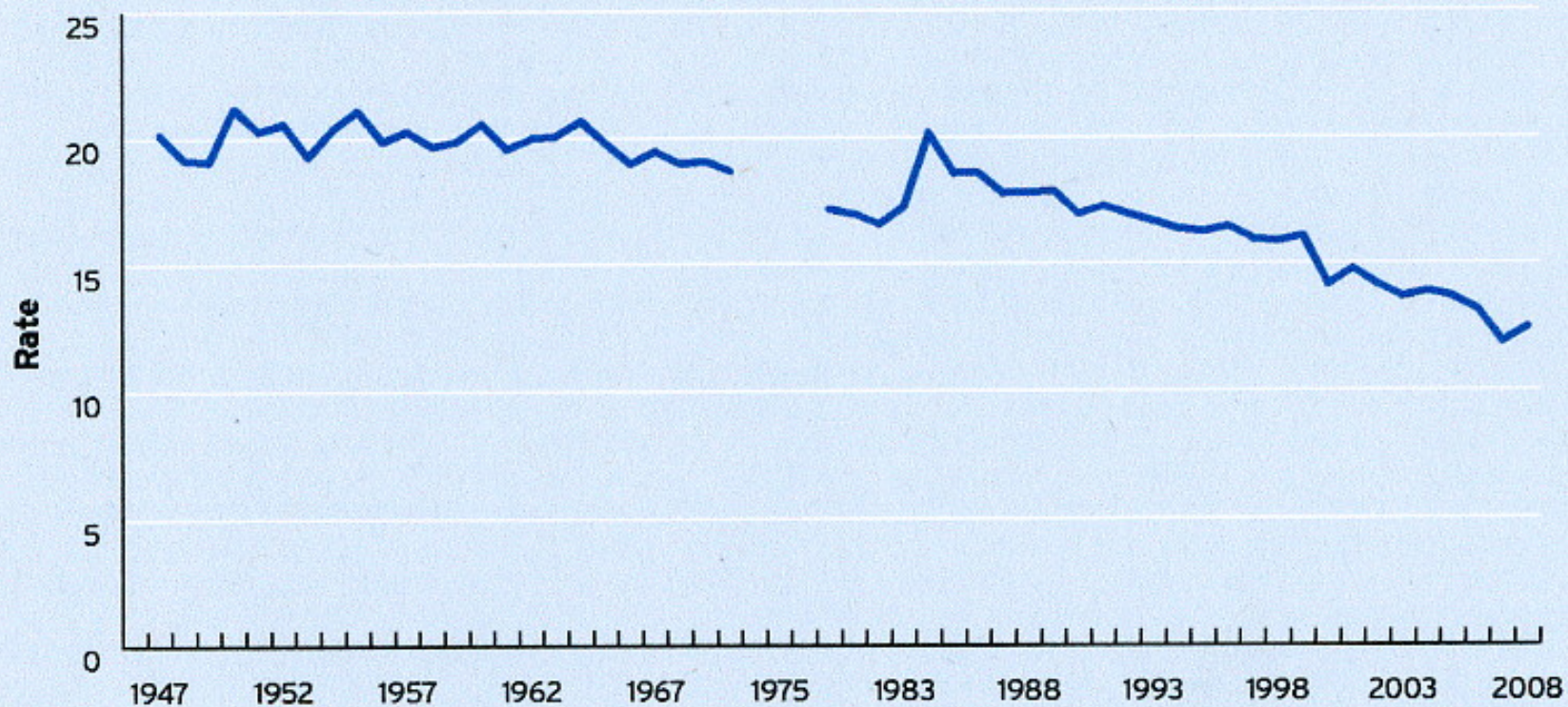
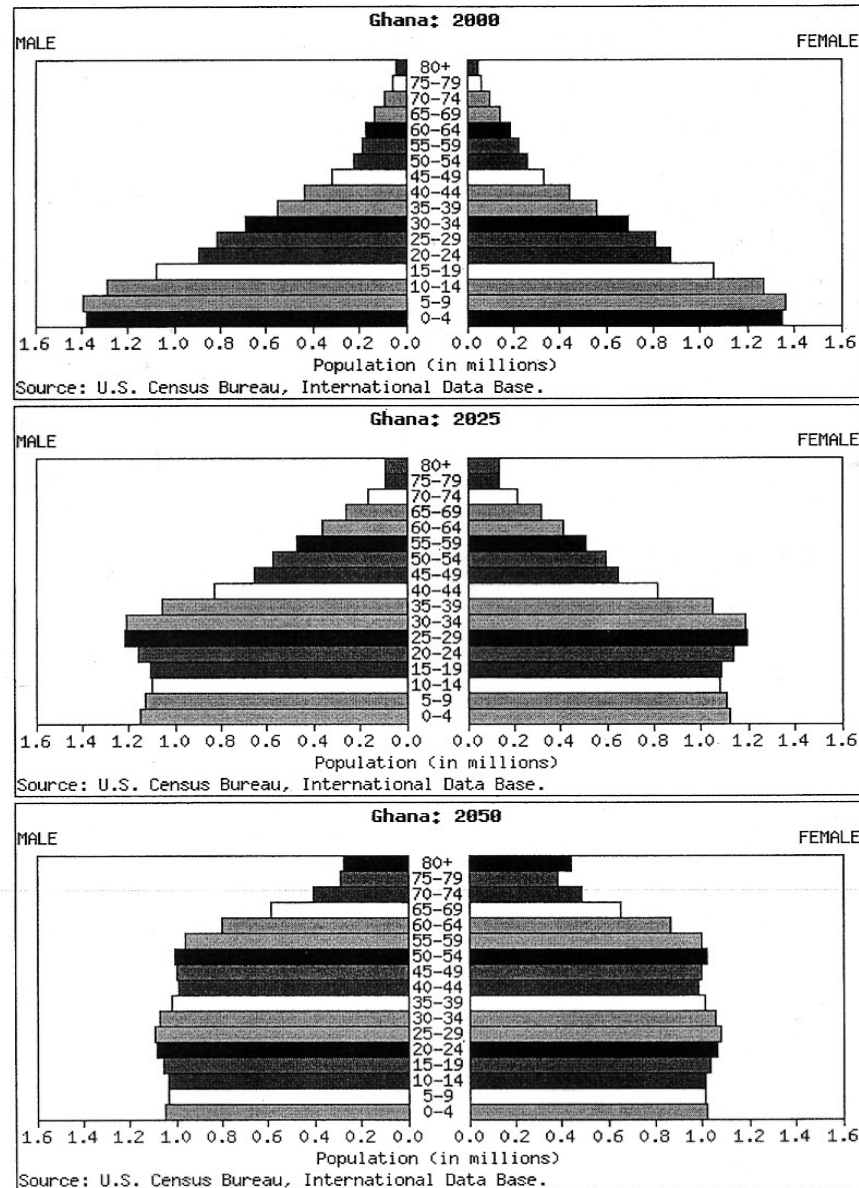


Figure 6. Annual domestic migration rate, United States of America, 1947-1948 to 2008-2009



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

Figure 7. Demographic profile of Ghana, 2000-2050



However, massive and increasing migration throughout much of the developing world leads to very significant urban growth.

Table 4. Level of urbanization by major world region, 1970-2050

Region	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2025	2050
World	36.5	39.4	43.0	46.7	51.6	53.9	58.0	67.2
Africa	23.5	27.8	32.0	35.6	39.2	41.5	45.3	57.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.5	23.9	28.2	32.2	36.3	38.4	43.2	56.5
Asia	23.7	27.1	32.3	37.4	44.4	47.6	53.1	64.4
Europe	62.8	67.3	69.8	70.8	72.7	73.8	76.1	82.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.1	64.3	70.3	75.5	78.8	80.2	82.5	86.6
Northern America	73.8	73.9	75.4	79.1	82.0	83.1	85.0	88.6
Oceania	71.2	71.3	70.7	70.4	70.7	70.8	71.1	73.0

Source: *World Urbanization Prospects 2010 Revision*, New York, UN/DESA (<http://esa.un.org/unup/>).

International migration and the transition

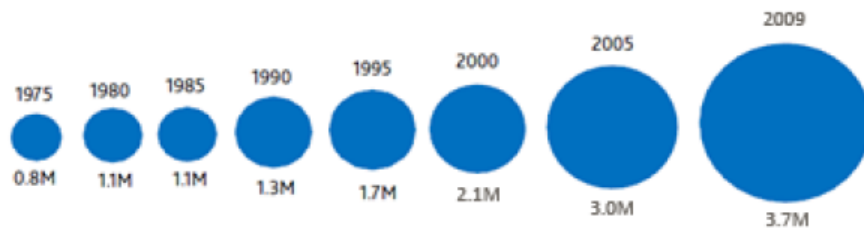
- Clear linkages with international migration are not so clear, given the range of different types of movers.
- Is there a “migration transition” from net emigration to net immigration? For example, in the case of Europe, with 1984 the turning point.
- Perhaps, but any such transition does not signify an end to outmigration. For example, the UK still has between 7 and 9 per cent of its population beyond its borders.

A transition to more temporary forms of population movement?

- Highly skilled, including the movement of international students
- Low-skilled workers
- The importance of “circular migration” as a policy issue in, for example, the EU framework to manage migration, the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM)

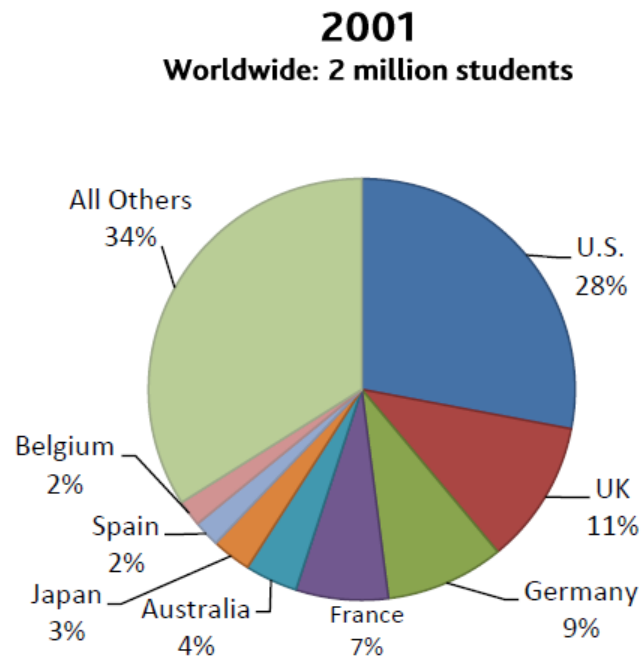
	Permanent migrants (000s)	Temporary entries (000s)
Australia 2010-2011	213	505
Canada 2010	281	384
United States 2010	1,040	2,820

A. International Students Worldwide, Selected Years

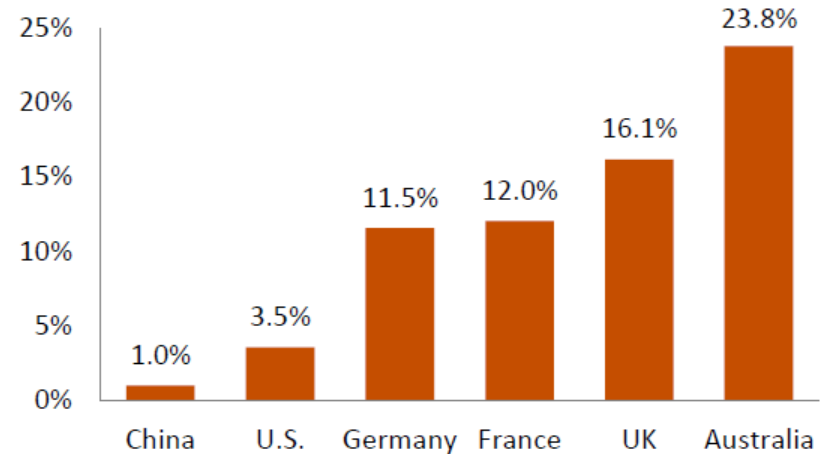


Source: OECD Education at a Glance, 2011

B. Top 8 Host Countries of Globally Mobile Students, 2001 & 2010



C. International Enrollment as a Percentage of Total Higher Education Enrollment for Top Countries 2009/10



Source: Atlas of Student Mobility

D. Top Host Destinations Worldwide, 2009 and 2010

Destination	2009 Total Int'l Students	2010 Total Int'l Students
U.S.	690,923	723,277
UK	415,585	455,600
France	266,448	283,621
China	238,184	265,090
Australia	253,717	258,827
Germany	244,776	252,032
Canada	161,679	174,760
Japan	132,720	141,774

Source: Atlas of Student Mobility

E. Global International Educational Exchange Balance, 2009

2,000,000

Source: International Institute of Education, Open Doors Data,
International Students: International Students Worldwide, New York.

Beyond the basic demographic transition

- A second demographic transition (Van de Kaa) and the shift to rapidly ageing societies.
- A third demographic transition (Coleman) and the native populations being gradually replaced by immigrants.
- The linkages between internal and international migration: the vast majority of migrants move within the boundaries of their own country and these movements are increasingly linked to international migrations.

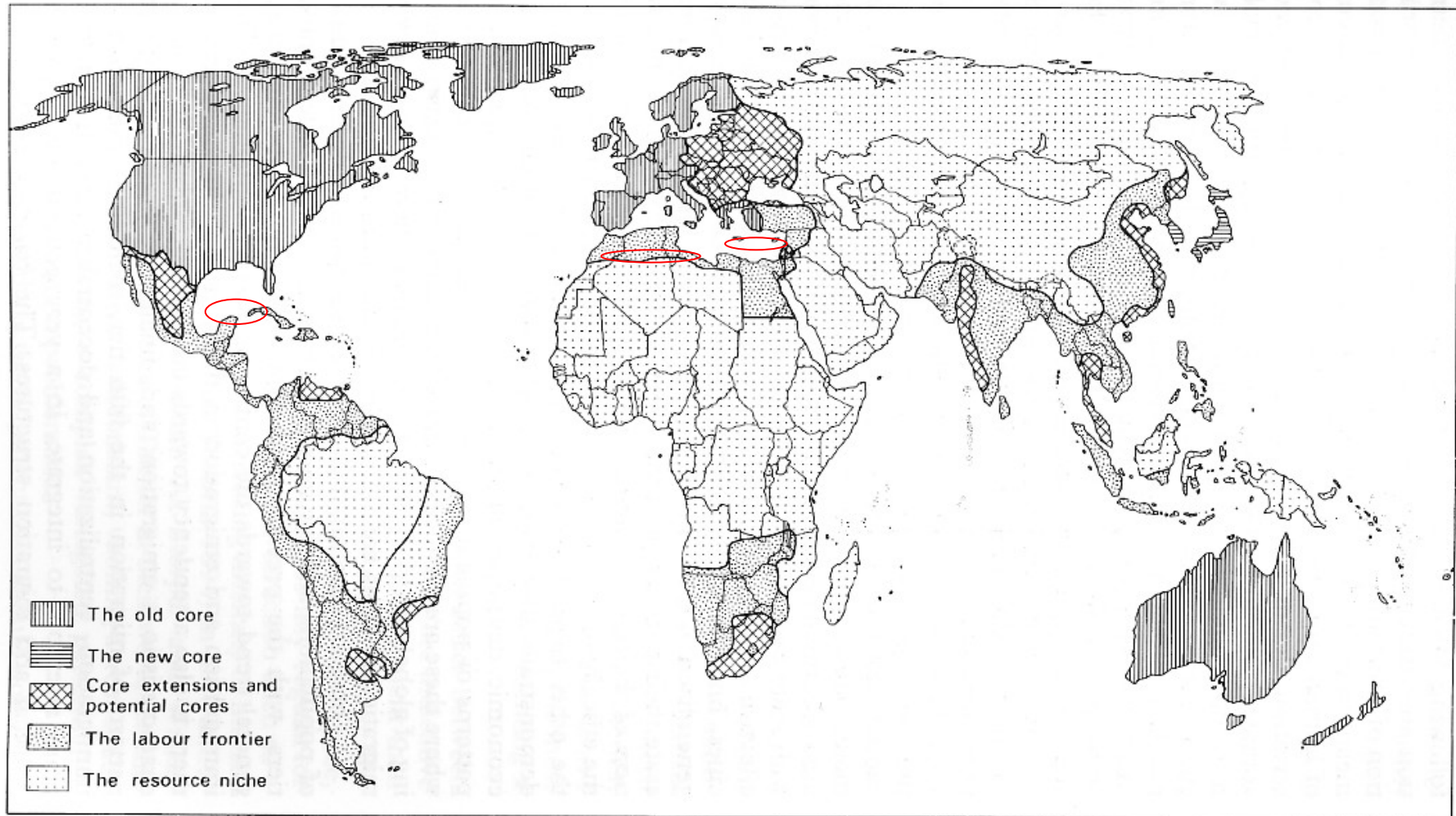
Nature of linkages between internal and international migrations

- International migration can help to substitute for internal migration.
- However, it never entirely replace cohorts lost to fertility decline.
- In areas of origin, internal migrations can lead to international migrations.
- However, international migrations can also give rise to internal migrations.

Future global migrations

- The emergence of destinations in the “Global South”:
 - East Asia as a major destination area
 - The idea of an “immigrant China” – migrants from among the overseas Chinese. Koreans, Vietnamese, migrants from African countries
 - Brazil
 - Western India
 - Nucleii in Africa
 - The near neighbourhoods of the current developed world: for example, Mexico, Eastern Europe and Turkey, northern Africa
- The usefulness of such terms as “North” and “South” in the context of the “new” patterns of economic development

Figure 8. A schematic representation of a system of migration and development tiers



Source: Modified from Ronald Skeldon, *Migration and Development: A Global Perspective*. London, Longman, 1997, p. 51.

How to incorporate migration into the post-2015 development goals?

- Migration essentially responds to economic and political development: it can and does reinforce change, but it rarely causes it.
- We need measures to assess the impact of migration on development: for example, the impact of returnees from the diaspora on economic and political development. However, we need more precise measures of what we mean by “development”.

Conclusion

- Future migration will not be “more of the same”.
- Changes will result from new patterns of global economic activity AND changing demographics.
- However, much uncertainty remains:
 - In the patterns of future economic and political development
 - In the impact of global environmental change