Migration

Definitions and Measurement

Module 8a

Learning Objectives

Upon the completion of this module, the student will be able to :

◆ Define migration and its different forms

◆ Define and calculate different indicators for measuring migration

◆ Describe the role of migration versus natural growth in population change

I. Definitions:

1. Migration: Geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence (refugees are not considered as migrants!)

2. Circular Migration: Regular pattern of short term migration

2. International Migration: Moves between countries

- ◆ **Immigration** : move into a new country

- ◆ **Immigrant:** An international migrant who enters the area from a place outside the country

- ◆ **Emigration:** move out of home country

- ◆ **Emigrant:** An international migrant departing to another country by crossing the international boundary

3. Internal migration: Moves within a country

♦ In-Migration: movement into a new politically/geographically/administratively defined area within the same country

♦ In-Migrant : A person who moves into a new area within the same country

♦ Out-Migration : movement out of a politically/geographically/administratively defined area within the same country.

♦ Out-Migrant: a person who moves out of a area within the same country

4. Net Migration

◆ The net effect of immigration and emigration (or in-migration and out-migration) on an area's population (increase or decrease).

Measurement of Migration

◆ Measures of Flow (rates): Number of people moving into or out of a country/area

◆ Measures of stocks (accumulated net migration): # of migrants already living in a place

◆ Example: USA has a migrant stock of 23 million in 1995, about 9% of national population; the net migrant flow in 1995 was estimated to 1 million

1. Immigration Rate:

◆ Number of migrants arriving at a destination per 1000 population at that destination in a given year.

$$= \frac{\text{Number of Immigrants}}{\text{Total Population at Destination}} \times 1000$$

◆ Note that this is a somewhat unusual rate, since the denominator by definition excludes the events in the numerator.

2. Emigration Rate:

- ◆ Number of emigrants departing an area of origin per 1,000 population at the area of origin in a given year.

$$= \frac{\text{Number of emigrants}}{\text{Total population at origin}} \times 1000$$

3. Net Migration Rate

- ◆ Difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants, expressed as increase or decrease per 1,000 population of the area in a given year

$$= \frac{\text{Number of immigrants} - \text{Number of emigrants}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 1000$$

II. Estimating net migration

◆ In the absence of direct data, generally estimated as residual

Let I = Number of in-migrants

O = Number of out-migrants

P_0 = Population at time 0

P_t = Population at time t

B = Number of births

D = Number of death

◆ **Demographic Balancing Equation (Residual) Method**

$$\text{Net migration} = (I - O) = (P_t - P_0) - (B - D)$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Population growth} \\ \text{between two points} \end{array} \right) - \text{Natural increase}$$

- Can give estimates by age and sex

⅄ **Cohort-Component Method**

- From two successive censuses
- Uses life-table survival ratios
- Gives estimates by age and sex

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Migration : Sources of data

◆ Limited, incomplete and non-uniform

◆ Different sources may be:

- Censuses (birthplace, residence at some earlier time)

- Administrative data: Arrival and departure statistics, visa statistics

- Special surveys: Population based surveys, surveys of passengers

International Organizations That Publish Migration Data

- OECD: compiles and publishes data on migration flows in the leading industrial countries
- European Union: Publishes annual report on foreigners living in its 15 member countries
- UN: Publishes estimates of most of the foreigners living in most countries based on the data from national governments
- UNHCR : publishes annual reports on the # and location of refugees and displaced persons
- ILO:Estimates the # of foreign workers in many countries

Measuring Migration: Problems and issues

- ◆ Problems in definition
    - Usual residence
    - Boundary
    - Time reference: Different in different countries
    - Size and shape of administrative unit
- ◆ Data- Incomplete, non-uniform
- ◆ Illegal migration

Migration and Population Redistribution

- Important component of population growth in countries involved in overseas European expansion in the 19th and early 20th century

- Impact was small in the later part of 20th century

Migration and Population Growth

- Generally a much smaller component than natural increase in net population growth

- Becoming relatively more important with decline in fertility in developed countries, and in countries with small populations with very low growth rates

continued

Migration and Population Growth

◆ The contribution of migration to population growth also depends upon the size of stock and flow of immigrants compared with the size of the native population, and fertility differentials between the native population and migrant population

◆ In USA, the net immigration rate was same (1.6 per thousand) in the year 1947 and 1971, But in 1971, it accounted for 23% of net growth rate compared to just 8% in 1947

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Net Emigration Rate and Population Growth

- ◆ Impact of net emigration quite small for Asia or Africa (in Africa accounted for only 1.5 per 1000 and 1.6 per 1000 reduction of population growth in 1990-95 and 1995-2000 respectively)

- ◆ Appreciable negative effect on population growth rate in Caribbean and in Central America, Micronesia and Polynesia in Oceania

Migration and Age Structure of The Population

◆ Generally the likelihood of migration is highest among young adults

◆ Net in-migration has slight 'younging' effect on the population

Summary Slide

- This concludes this lecture. The key concepts introduced in the lecture are:
  - Definition of migration
  - Indicators for measuring migration
  - Role of migration in overall population growth

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this module, the student will be able to :

♦ Describe, interpret and critique the existing theories of migration.

♦ Describe recent trends in migration all over the world with particular emphasis on Africa

♦ Describe patterns of internal migration in Sub-Saharan countries

International Migration: An Overview

- Reached all time high in terms of absolute numbers in 1990s

- Roughly 2% of world's population (125 million) live outside their country of birth.

- Number is expanding by 2-4 million annually

- The world 's migrant population is concentrated in relatively few countries

continued

International Migration: An Overview

- ◆ 71% of the countries in 1990-95 and 82% in 1995-2000 in the world had net migration rates between -0.5 per 1000 to 0.5 per 1000.

- ◆ Countries that experience high rates of net emigration or immigration tend to have small populations
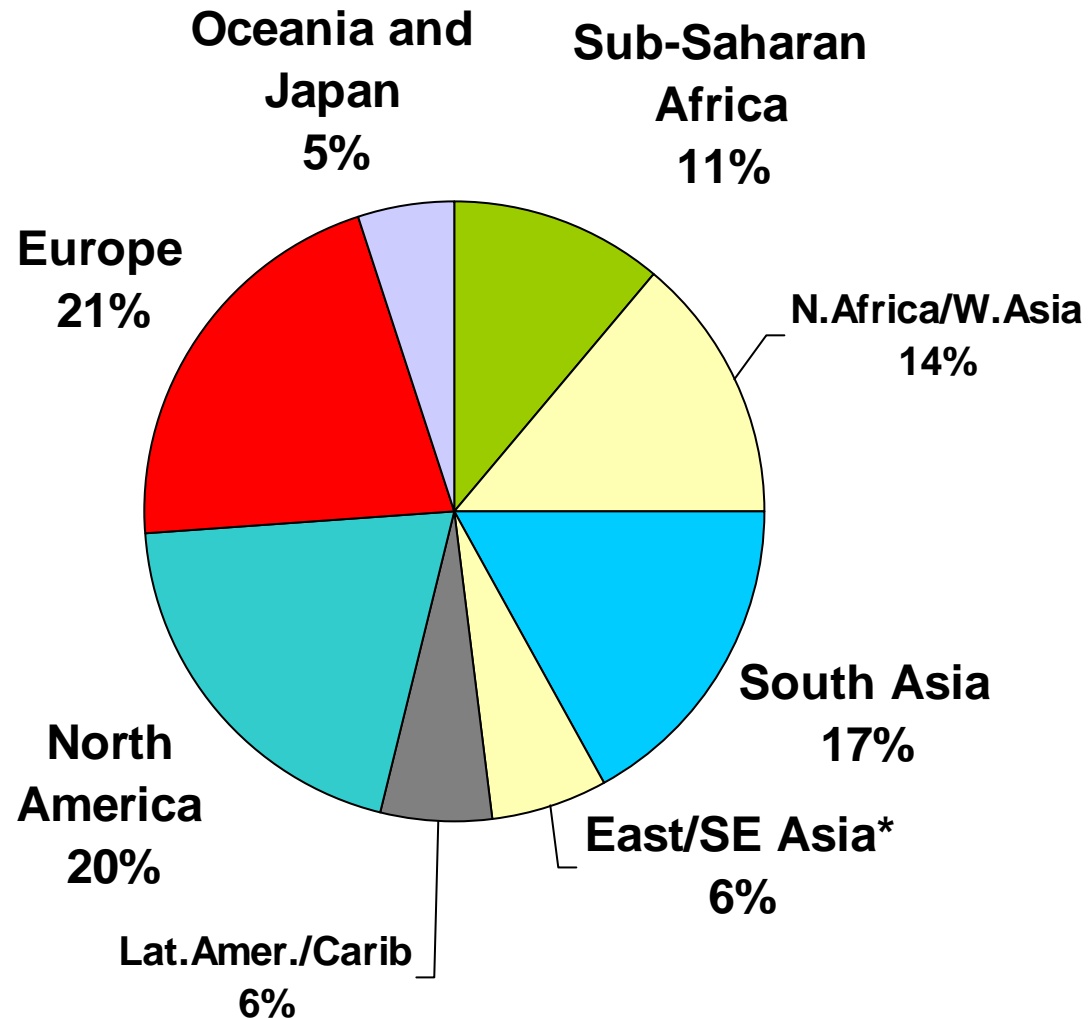
International Migration: 3 facts

- ◆ Most people never cross national borders to live or work in another country
- ◆ Half of the world's migrants move from one developing country to another
- ◆ Countries can shift from being emigration to immigration areas e.g. Italy, Spain, and Korea

Characteristics of Migrants

- ◆ No clear pattern by sex
- ◆ Young- mostly aged 20 to 40
- ◆ Often above average SES at point of origin, below average SES at destination

Distribution of World Migrant Population by Destination,1990

Top Sending 'Regions'

◆ Asia

◆ Latin America and Caribbean

◆ Africa

International Migration in Africa

Two major types of population movements

- Intra-regional refugee flows
- Economic migrants (often initially temporary labor migrants)

continued

Migration in Africa: Regional Distribution

◆ In Southern and Western Africa: economic migrants around two hubs: South Africa and Cote d'Ivoire

◆ In Eastern and central Africa: mainly refugees

Migration in Africa: Refugee Movements

◆ Major intra-regional refugee flows in 1980s and 1990s

◆ Ranks first in terms of proportion of global refugees it hosts, hosting more than one-third of world refugees

◆ # of countries affected by refugee problem has been increasing since 1980s

◆ Change in regions affected by refugee flow- Early 1980s-Eastern and central Africa; 1995: Western Africa also

Africa: Refugee Movements-Recent Major Waves

- Exodus of 2 million Rwandans in 1994 to Zaire and Tanzania
- From Liberia to Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire,1994
- From Burundi to Zaire and Tanzania
- From Somalia to Ethiopia
- Major repatriation: From South Africa, Zimbabwe etc to Mozambique

Migration in Africa: Labor Migration

- Mainly to South and West African countries
- Little comprehensive documented data on economic migration

Internal Migration Within African Countries

- Most common type is from rural to urban areas

- From one region of the country to other

- Determinants: topography, employment and market opportunities, natural resources, historical factors (colonialism)

Why People Migrate: Theories

- Early Theories : Before 1970

- Neo-classical economic theories:: 1970s and 1980s

- Socio-political theories: 1990s

Early Theories : Before 1970s (Lee , Ravenstock)

- Before 1975: (Lee) Macro theories which relate various features of migration (volume, selectivity ,etc.) to causes that are mostly demographic; distribution of populations,distance between locations, duration of migrant stream etc.

Neo-classical Theories of Migration: 1975-85

◆ Unit of Analysis: Individual

◆ Predictors

– economic opportunities in the origin place

– economic opportunities in the destination place including risk

– information

– Costs of move

◆ Outcomes: Decision of an individual to migrate or not

Neo-classical Theories of Migration: 1975-85

◆ Todaro's individual cost-benefit model

- Migration is the outcome of a rational evaluation of costs and benefits of movement

- Individual is the main decision maker in isolation from the household or community

Todaro's Individual Cost-Benefit Model: Limitations

◆ Doesn't explain circular migration

◆ Trends in international migration are not correlated with trends in relative wages

Socio-political Theories of Migration

◆   Unit of analysis: Multiple; individual, families and communities

◆ Predictors

- Economic and political ties between sending and destinations countries

- Individual and family history of migration

- Ties between sending and destination communities

Socio-political Theories of Migration:Choices

- Individual
  - move or not?
  - Return or not?
  - When move?
  - With whom move?

- Families
  - Family member abroad
  - Family member home
  - Decision about who moves and who stays

- Communities: Outcomes
  - Well being of sending and destination community
  - Connection between communities
  - Migrant-host relationship in destination

Socio-political Theories of Migration Beyond 1985: Massey

◆ Role of social networks: social networks at the place of destination reduce the moving costs through information and reduced psychic costs. These social networks maintain migration streams

continued

Theories of Migration Beyond 1985: Massey

- ◆ Risk Minimization: Households minimize risk through labor market diversification-wage differentials not a pre-requisite for migration

- ◆ Context factors (perception of unemployment risks etc.)

- ◆ Multiple level of influence (individual, household and community)

Migration System Approach (Fawcett and Arnold)

◆ Set of places linked by flows and counter-flows of people

◆ Takes into account both ends of flow- place of origin and place of destination in context of all other linkages; flow of information, goods, services and ideas, mass culture connections, state to state relations, and family/social networks

Castle and Miller: Four Stage Model of Migration

- Stage 1: temporary labor migration

- Stage 2: Prolongation of stay and development of social networks

- Stage 3: Increasing orientation towards the receiving country

- Stage 4: Permanent settlement

Summary: Factors that determine Migration

	Pull/demand	Facilitation	Push/Supply
Economic	• Guestworker Programs • Recruitment • Company transfers	• Job information • Labor recruiters and smugglers	• Unemployment/ underemployment • Low wages
Non-Economic	• Family re-unification, marriage • Personal desire to live abroad etc.	• Transportation and communications network • Communities of families and friends • Refugee assistance organizations	• War • Political and religious persecution

Source: Martin and Widgren,Table 3,p-8

Migration Transition

- Refers to a country's evolution from being a labor exporter to a simultaneous labor exporter and importer, and finally to being mostly a labor importer.

- Examples-South Korea, Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaysia

International Migration: Prospects

- No foreseeable slowing down of current wave of international migration witnessed in 1990s

- Uneven population and economic growth rates, disparities in job opportunities among countries,labor market factors in addition to civil strife and persecution are likely to maintain the current trend

International Migration: Challenges

- For major receiving countries:

  - Resistance from native population

  - Integration of immigrants and their children as fellow citizens

  - Balance the need for foreign labor and the commitment to human rights

- For major sending countries

  - Flight of human capital (brain drain)

Summary Slide

- This concludes this lecture. The key concepts introduced in the lecture are:
    - Trends in international migration
    - International migration in sub-Saharan Africa
    - Theories of migration
    - Prospects and challenges of international migration