

Some Key Trends in Global International Migration and their Relevance for Japan

by

Graeme Hugo

ARC Australian Professorial Fellow

**Professor of Geography and Director of the Australian Population
and Migration Research Centre, The University of Adelaide**

**Keynote Presentation to the 18th Institute of Population and Social
Security (IPSS) Annual Conference, Department of International
Research and Cooperation, National Institute of Population and
Social Security Research, Tokyo, Japan**

31 October 2013

Outline of Presentation

- **Introduction**
- **Global Trends in Migration**
- **Drivers of International Migration**
- **Major Emerging Trends**
- **An Immigration Country: Australia**
- **Policy Issues**
- **Conclusion**

Migration

- Most volatile element in population change
- Most influenced by policy
- Cause and effect relationship with development
- Massive social, economic and cultural influences
- Linked with globalisation

A Mobile Planet

Population mobility is now within the calculus of choice of most of the world's citizens as they weigh up their life chances

Key Dimensions of Migration

- Internal Vs International
- Permanent Vs Temporary
- Forced Vs Voluntary
- Documented Vs Undocumented
- Economic Vs Non Economically Motivated
- High Skill Vs Low Skill
- Blurring of Dichotomies

Key Emerging Migration Issues

- Migration and its role in Economic Development
- Migration and Environment (especially Climate Change)
- Replacement Migration
- Migration and Skill
- Refugees and Asylum Seekers
- Differences between nations in openness to migration

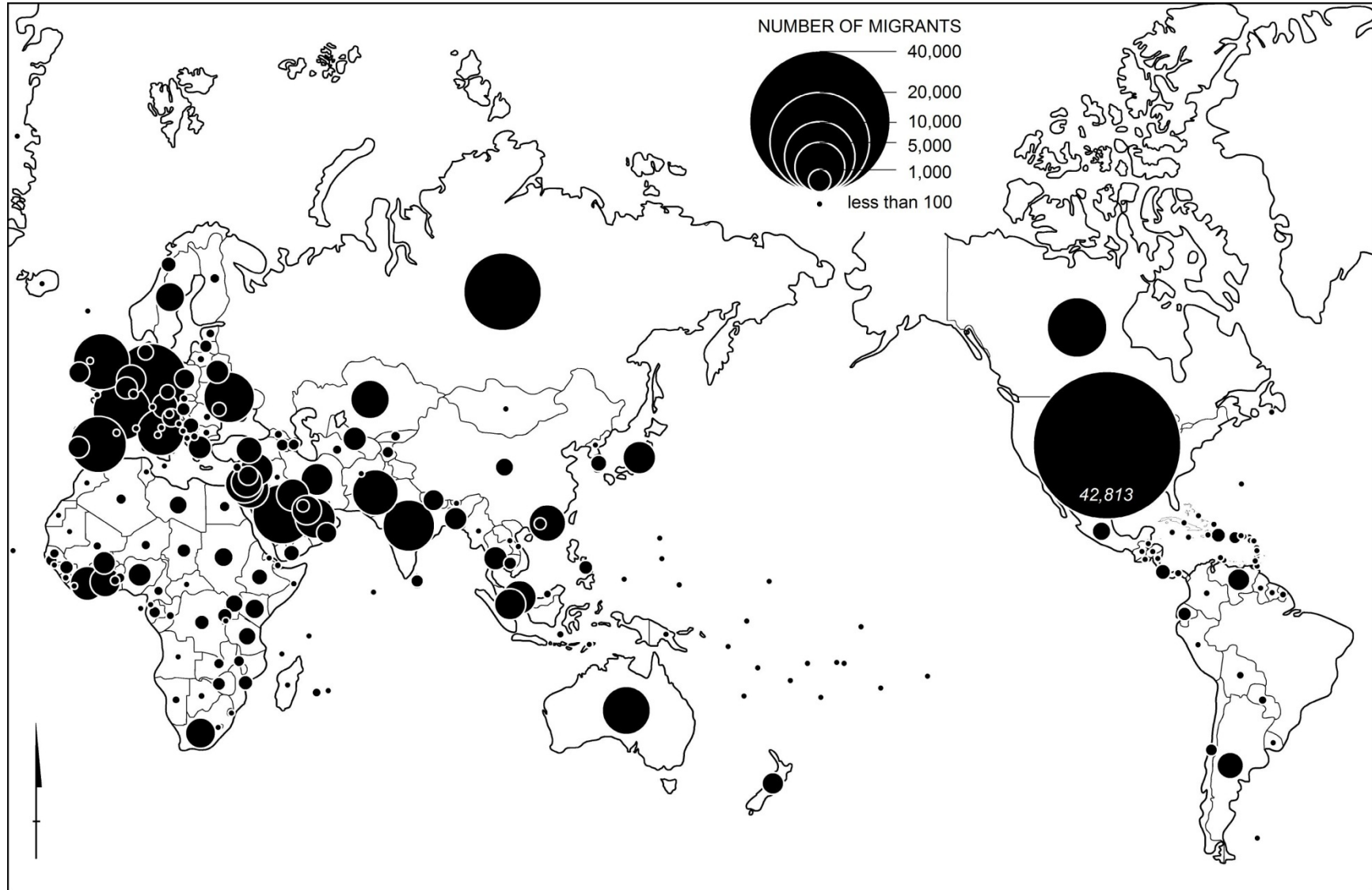
Global International Migration, 1980-2013

Source: United Nations, 2011 and 2013

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
2013	232,000,000	3.2

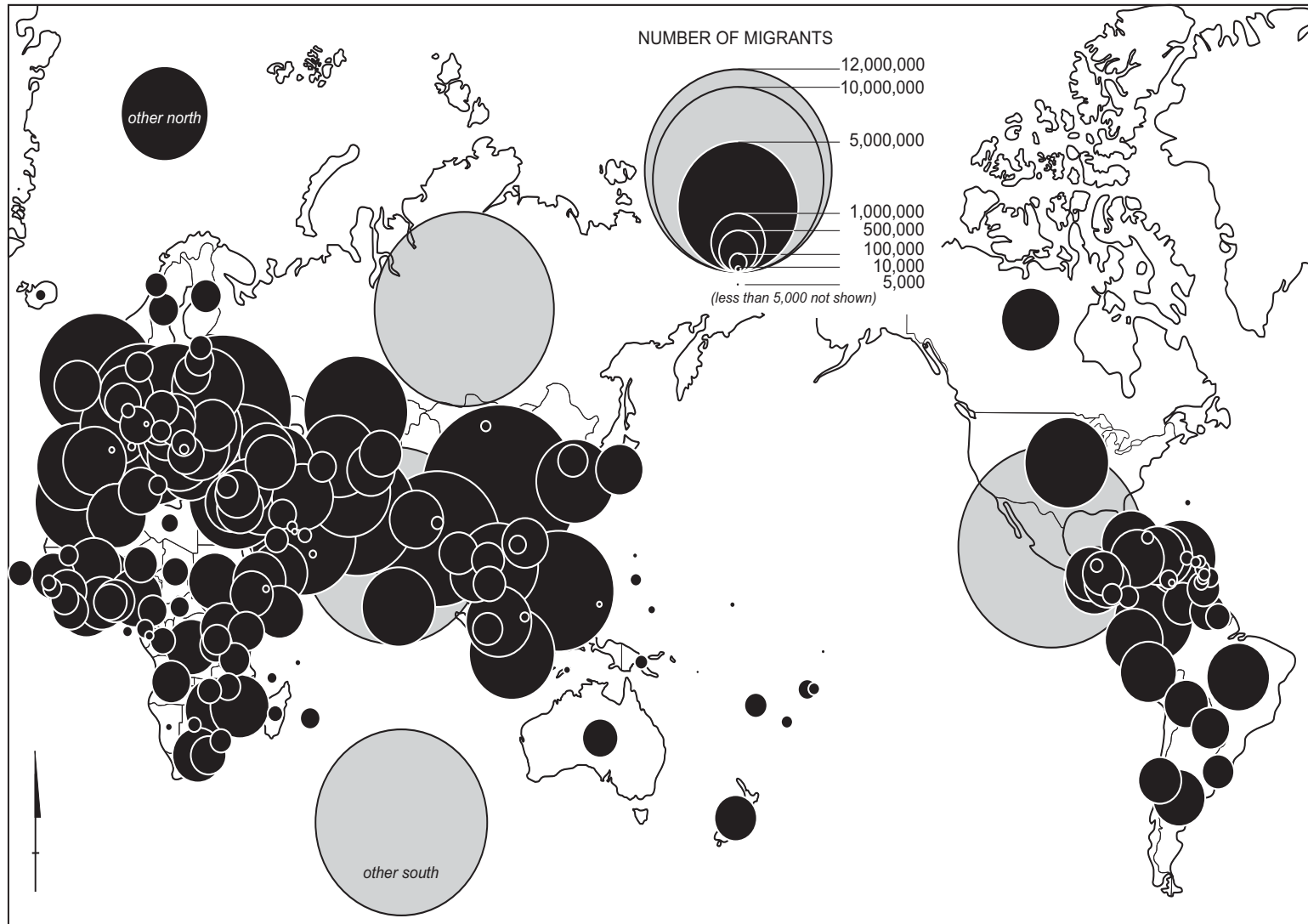
World International Migrant Stock in Thousands, 2010

Source: United Nations 2009



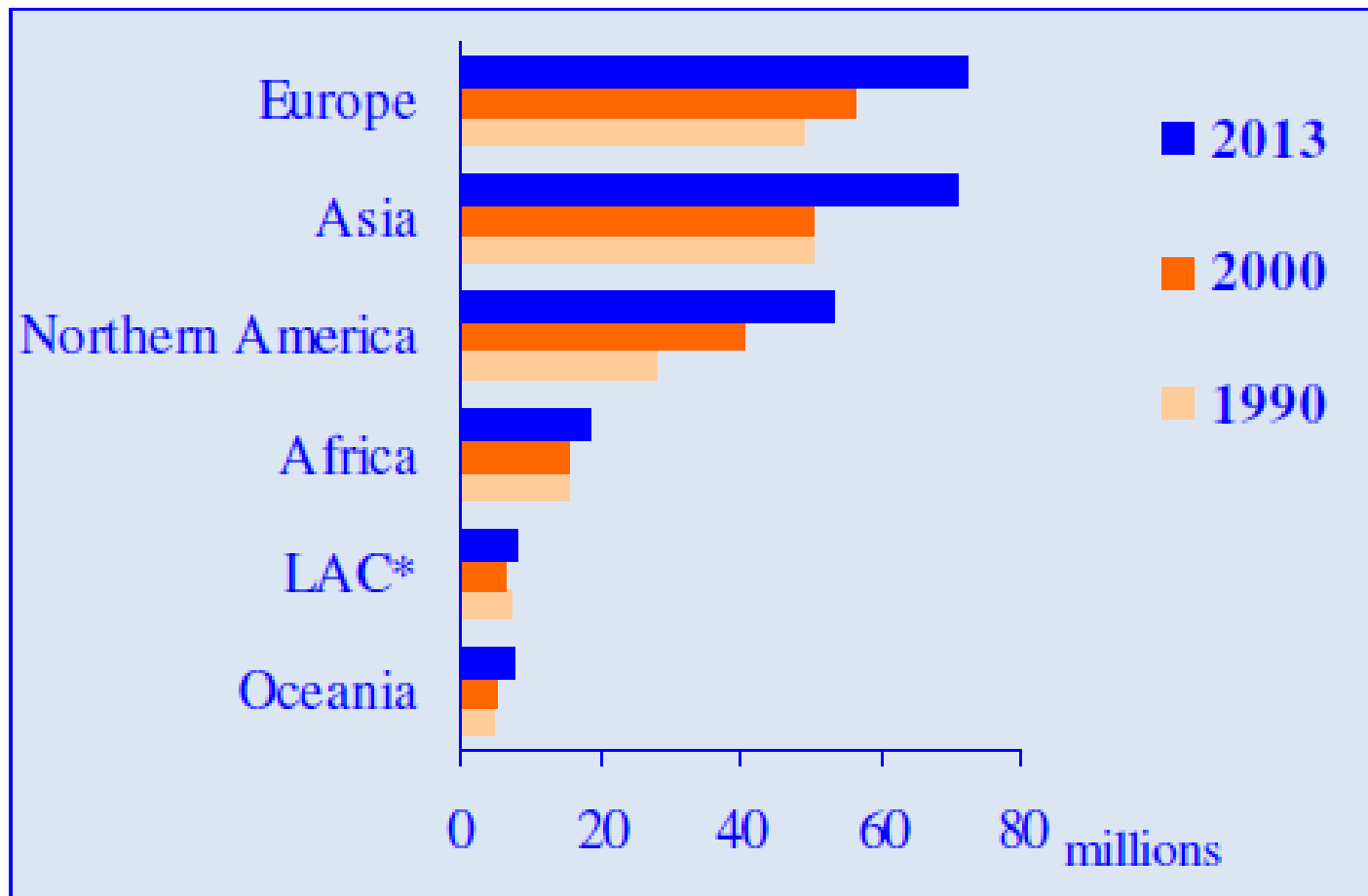
Migrant Stocks by Country of Origin, 2010

Source: World Bank Bilateral Migration Matrix



International Migrants by Major Area, 1990 to 2013

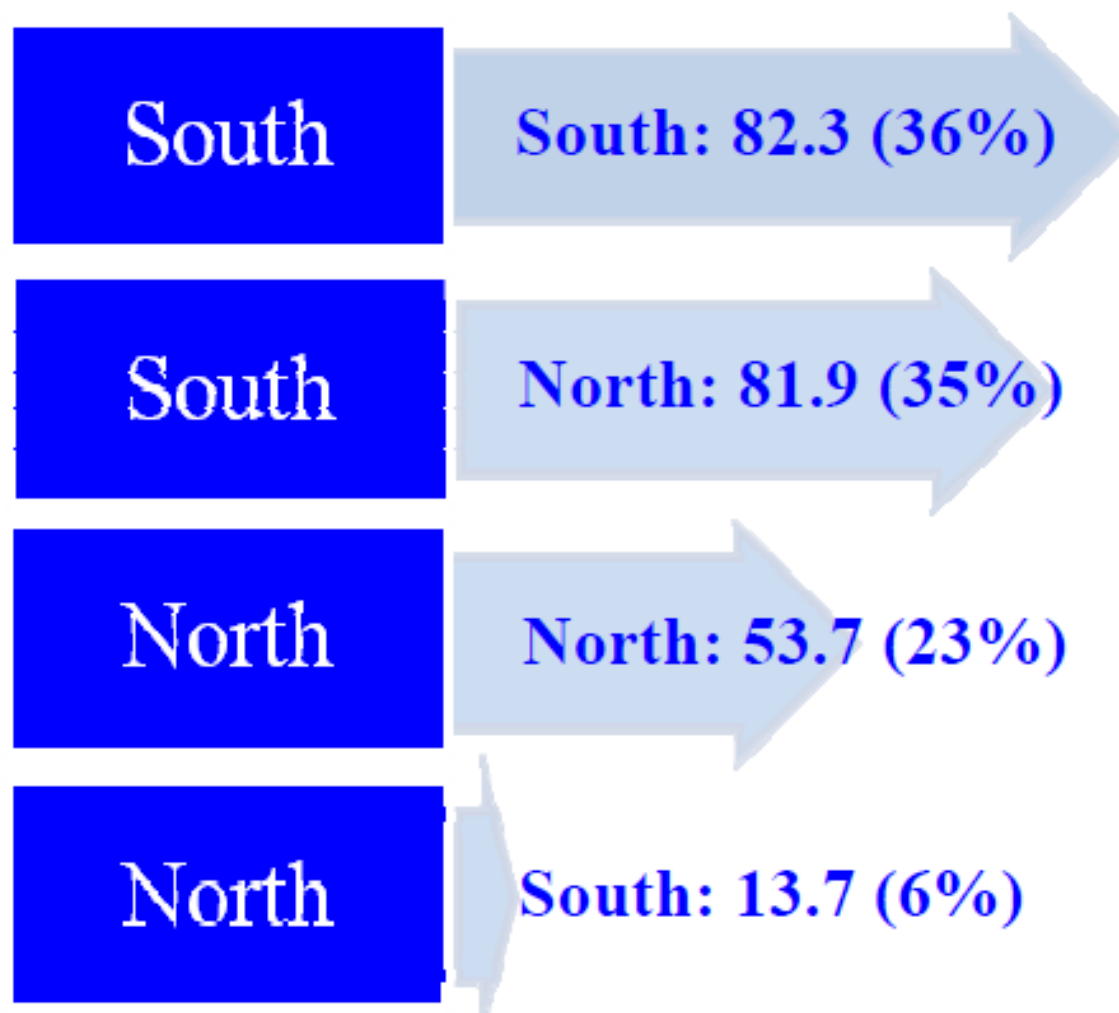
Source: United Nations 2013



* Latin America and the Caribbean.

Distribution of international migrants by origin and destination, 2013 (millions and percent-age)

Source: United Nations 2013



Numbers of international migrants by origin and destination, 1990-2013

Source: United Nations 2013

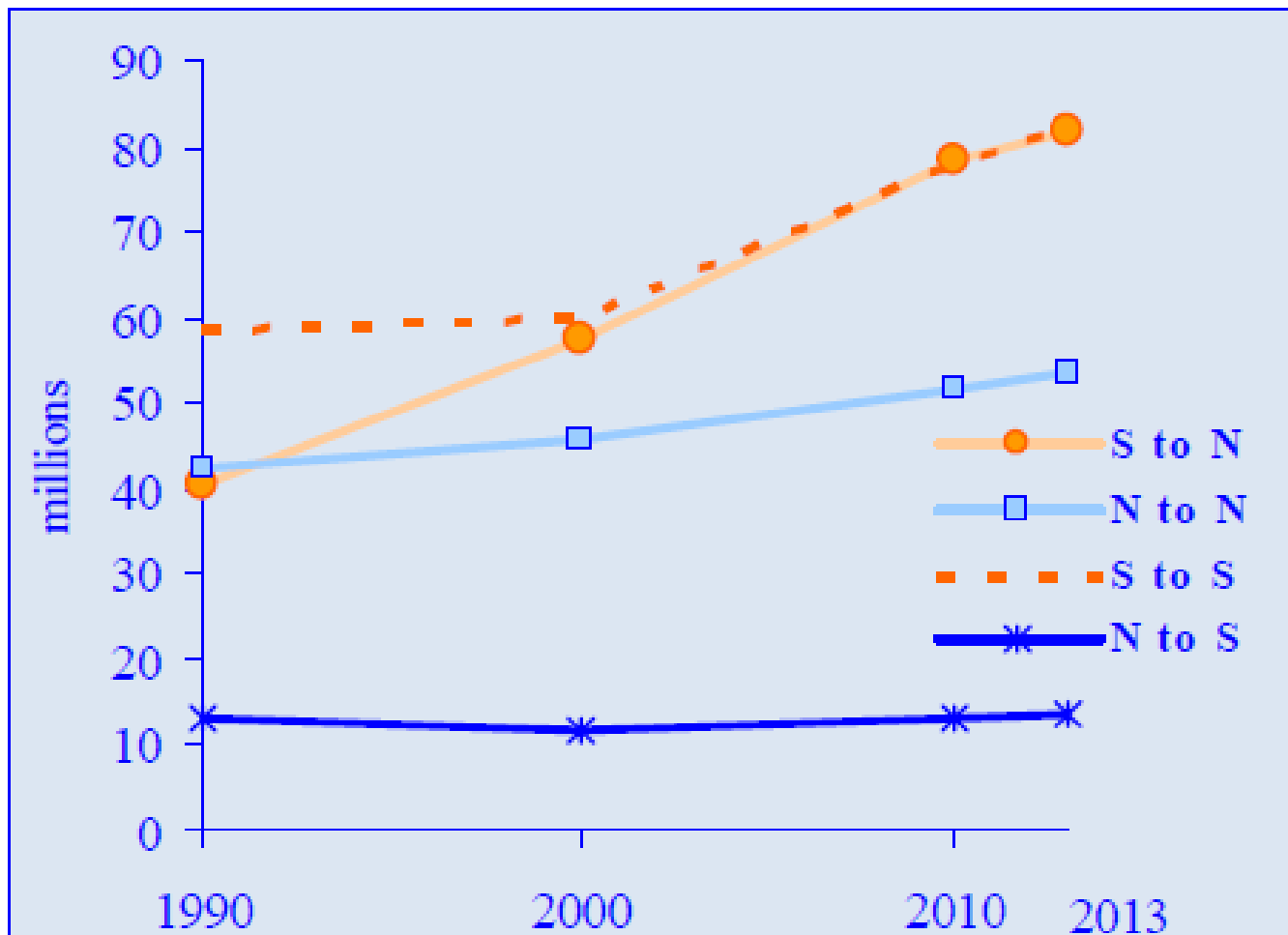


Figure 1. Government policies to influence the level of immigration, 1996–2011

Source: United Nations 2013

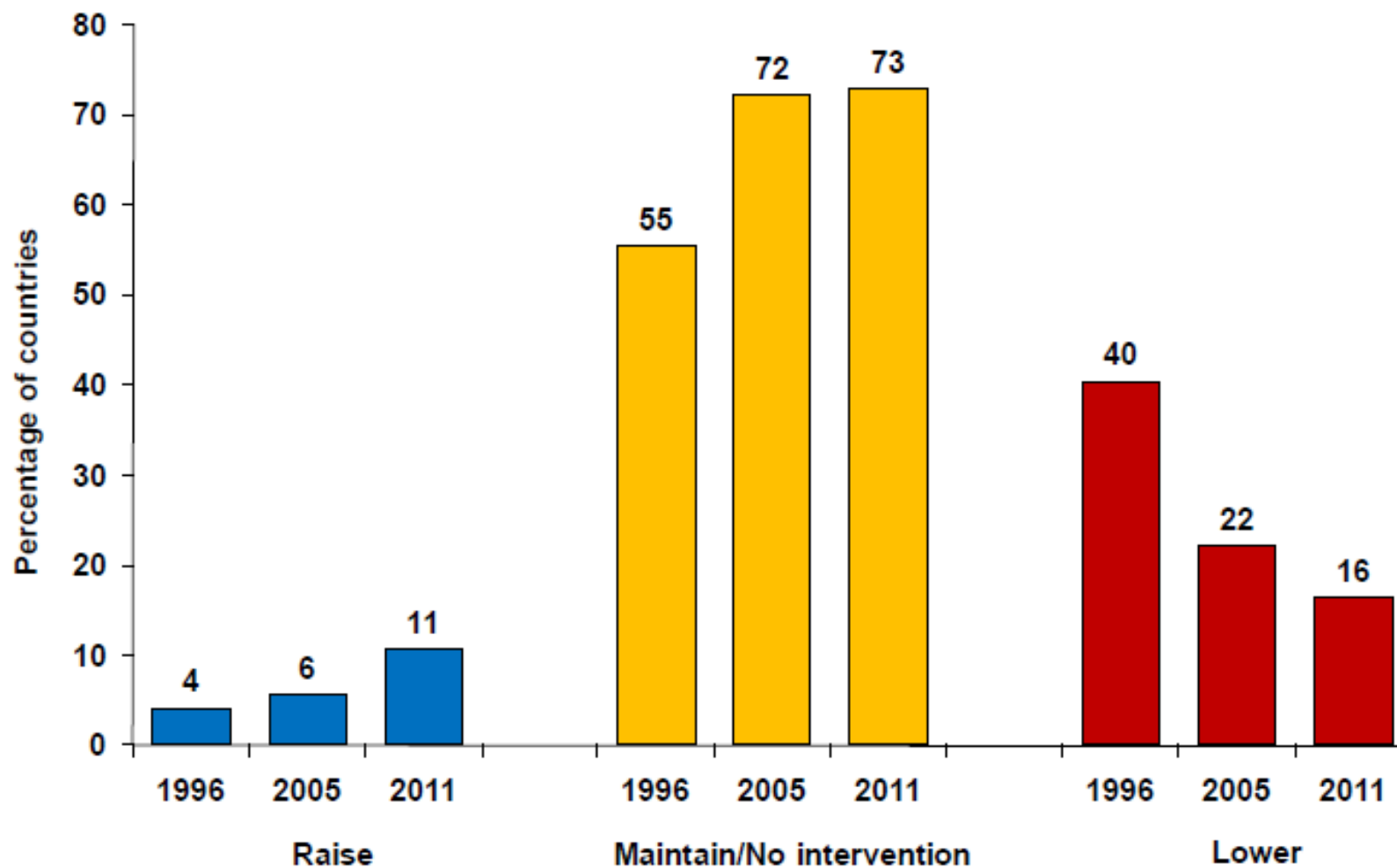
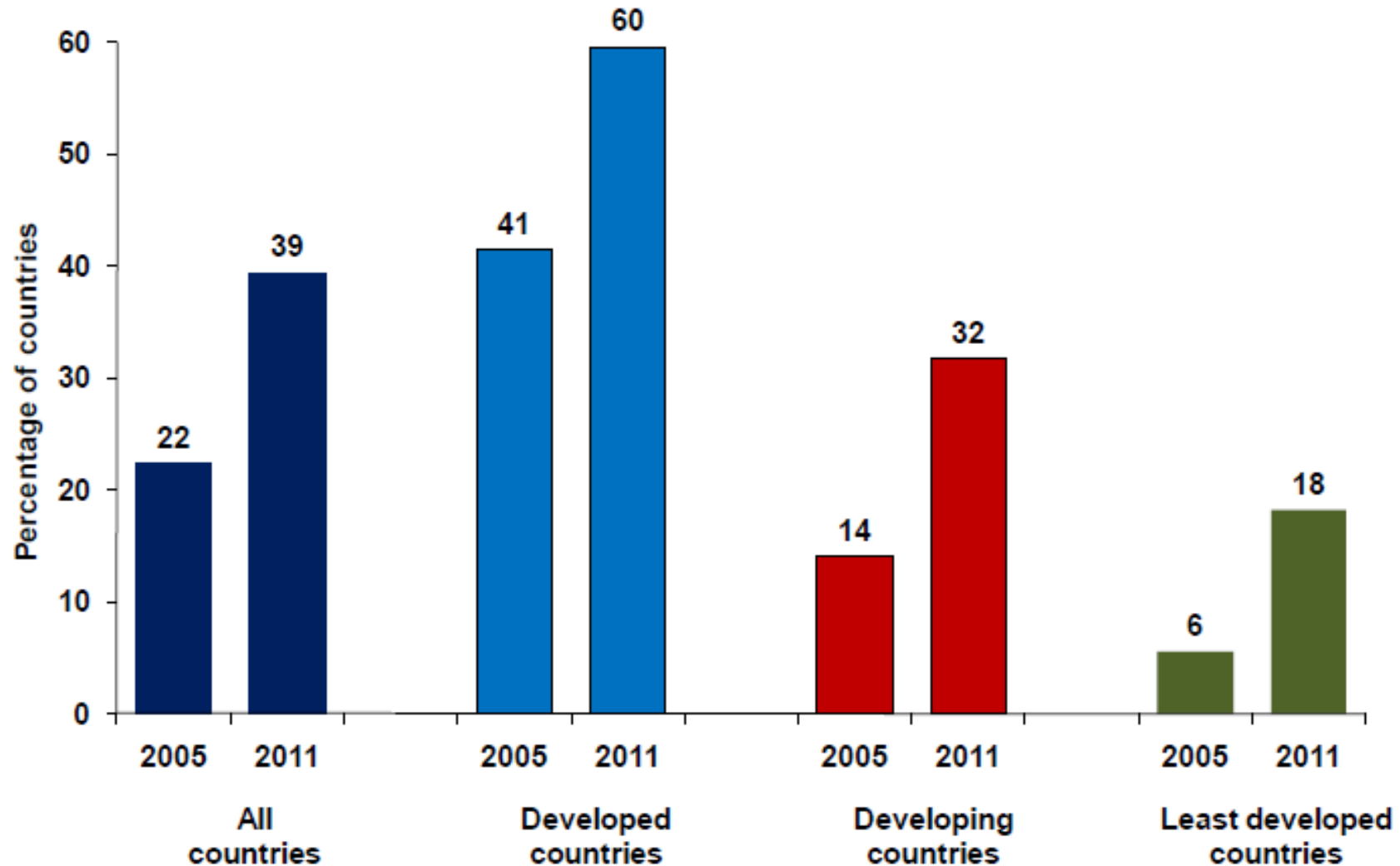


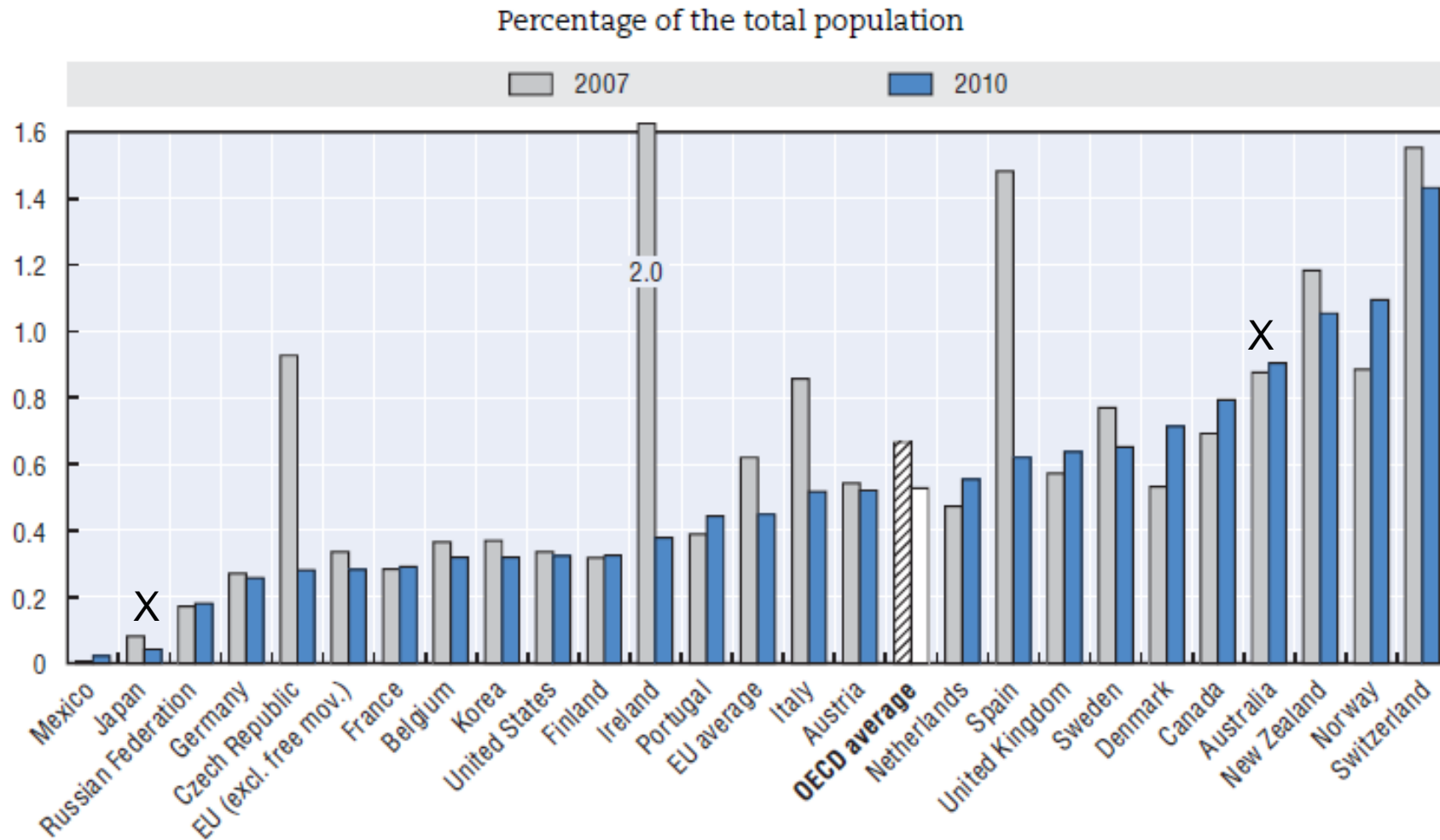
Figure 2. Governments with policies to encourage the immigration of highly-skilled workers, by level of development, 2005 and 2011

Source: United Nations 2013



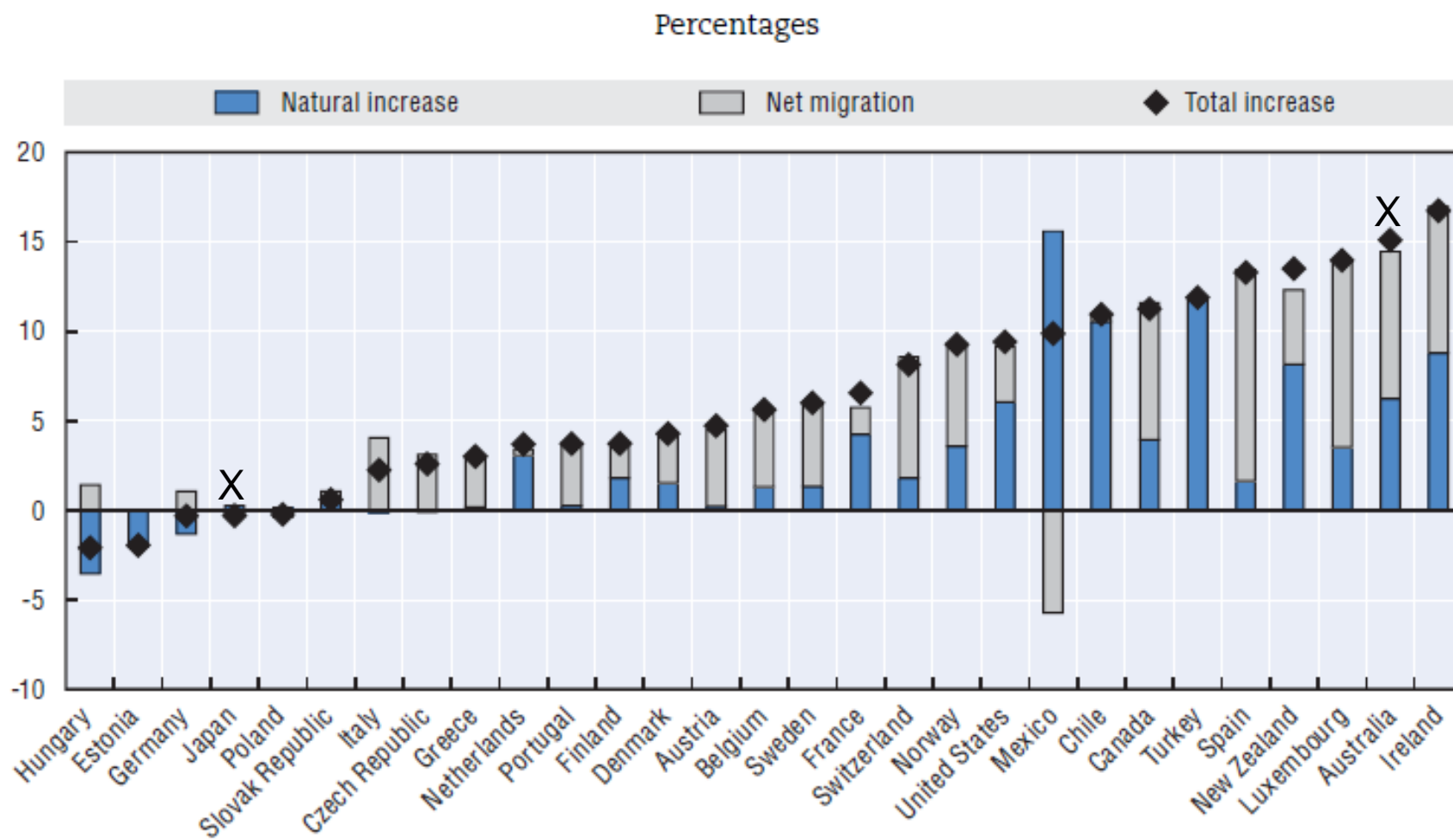
Permanent migration inflows into selected OECD and non-OECD countries, 2007 and 2010

Source: OECD 2012, p.30



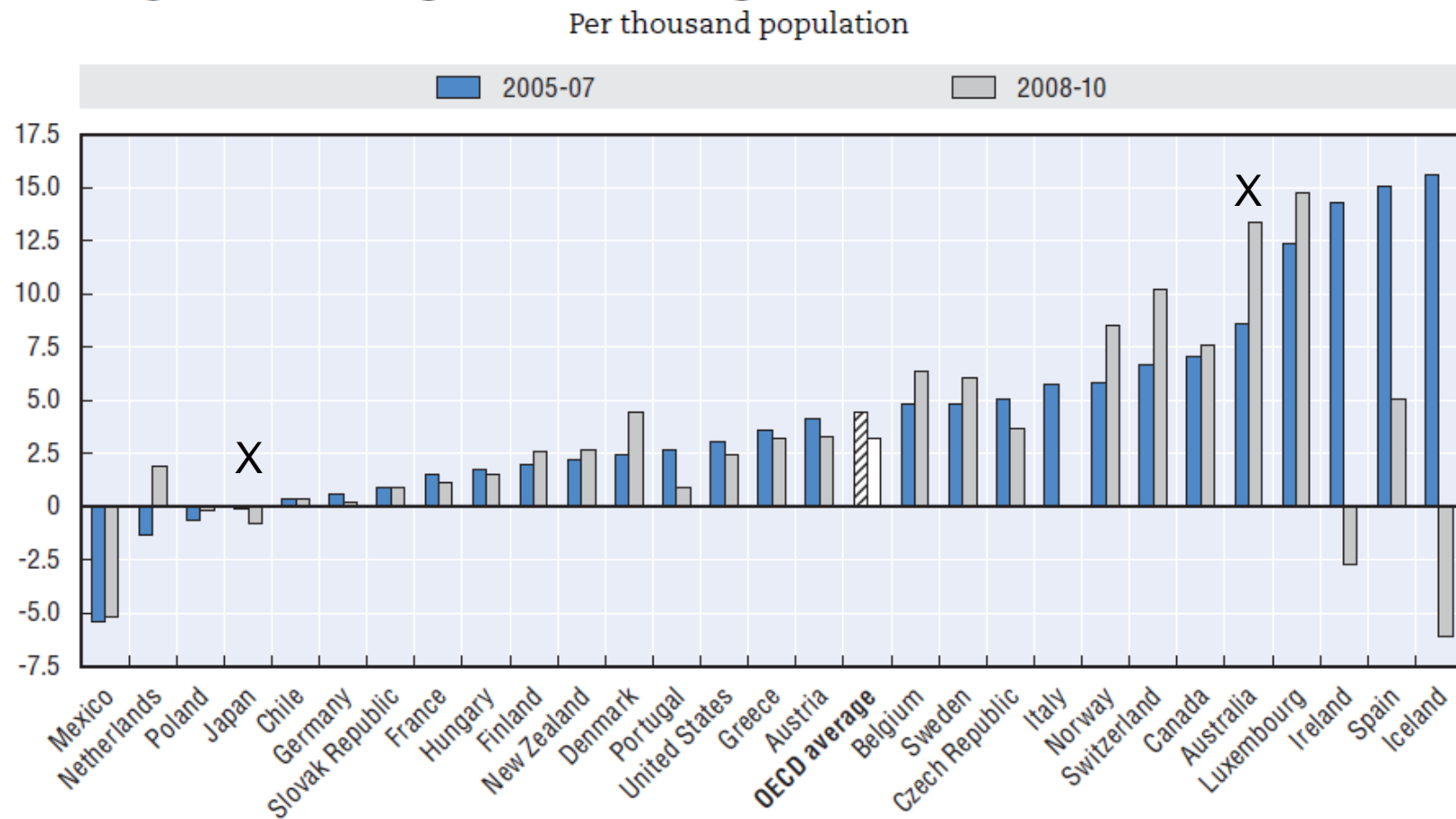
Population growth between 2000 and 2010 and its components

Source: OECD 2012, p.52



Average annual net migration rates, 2005-07 and 2008-10

Source: OECD 2013, p.18



Notes: Averages for 2008-10 are based on 2009-10 for Australia and Ireland, on 2008 and 2010 for Japan and on 2008 for Greece.

Internal Migration

- UN Study of 70 countries 762.6 internal migrants (lifetime migrants)
- 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

Key Internal Migration Trends

- Urbanisation
- Movement to coastal areas
- Increased labour and personal mobility
- Increased separation of place of living and working

Internal Migration and Economic Development

Source: Bell and Muhidin 2009

Level of Internal Migration	Number of Countries	Mean Human Development Index
Very High	10	0.872
High	12	0.740
Medium	13	0.596
Low	5	0.433

World: Urban and Rural Population, 1950 to 2030

Source: United Nations 2010

Year	Urban Population			Rural Population		
	Number ('000)	%	% Growth per annum	Number ('000)	%	% Growth per annum
1950	729,317	28.8		1,800,028	71.2	
1955	852,570	30.9	3.12	1,910,884	69.1	1.20
1960	997,571	33.0	3.14	2,025,787	67.0	1.17
1965	1,163,594	34.9	3.08	2,168,077	65.1	1.36
1970	1,329,983	36.1	2.67	2,355,794	63.9	1.66
1975	1,511,414	37.2	2.56	2,549,903	62.8	1.58
1980	1,727,237	38.9	2.67	2,710,372	61.1	1.22
1985	1,976,417	40.8	2.7	2,869,830	59.2	1.14
1990	2,254,592	42.6	2.63	3,035,859	57.4	1.12
1995	2,539,470	44.5	2.38	3,173,603	55.5	0.89
2000	2,837,431	46.4	2.22	3,277,937	53.6	0.65
2005	3,166,711	48.6	2.2	3,345,565	51.4	0.41
2010	3,486,326	50.5	1.92	3,422,362	49.5	0.45
2015	3,824,073	52.4	1.85	3,478,113	47.6	0.32
2020	4,176,234	54.4	1.76	3,498,599	45.6	0.12
2025	4,535,925	56.6	1.65	3,475,608	43.4	-0.13
2030	4,899,858	59.0	1.54	3,409,038	41.0	-0.39

A New International Global Migration Regime

- Enhanced Mobility
- Most Nations now Involved
- Changed Patterns of Migration
- Temporary Migration Replacing Permanent Settlement Paradigm
- Bifurcation of Immigration Policy
 - Easier entry for skilled people
 - Harder entry for the unskilled
- The Diaspora as a Development Tool
- Increased Involvement of Women
- Increased Undocumented Migration
- The Development of A Migration Industry
- Recognition of Potential Role of Migration to Assist Development in both origin and destination

Reconceptualising International Migration

- Permanent Displacement Vs Transnationalism
- Recognition of circularity in migration, linkages between origin and destination
- Significance of Diaspora
- Focus on both origin and destination
- Brain Drain Vs Positive Development Impacts

Increasing Diversity of Types of International Migration

- South-North Migration
- South-South Migration
- Contract Labour Movement
- Student Migration
- Refugees
- Marriage Migration

Drivers of Migration

- Similarity in both internal and international
- The three Ds (Global Commission on International Migration)
 - Development
 - Demography
 - Democracy
- Other key elements
 - Networks
 - The Migration Industry
 - Policy
 - Environment

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

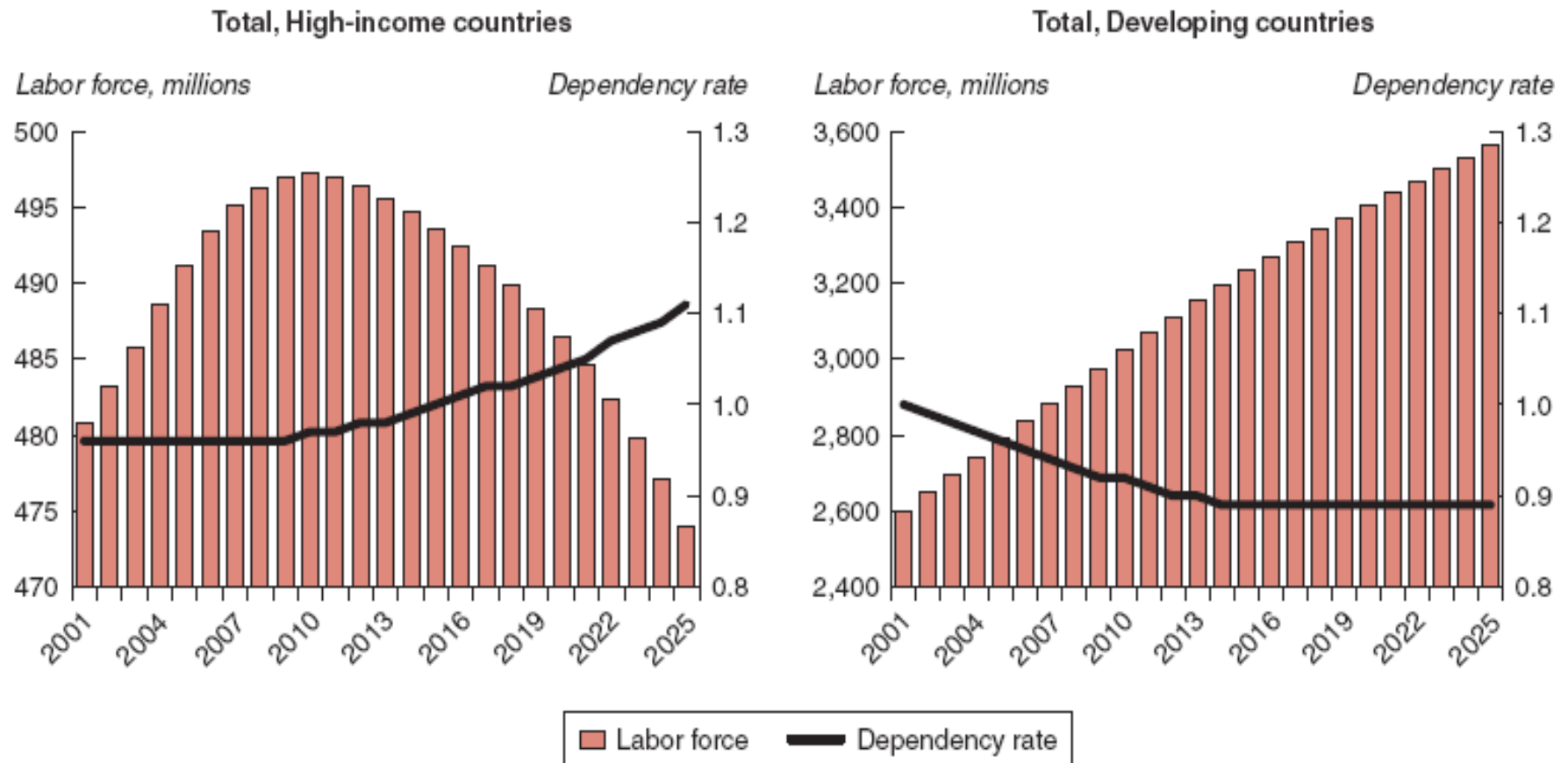
Widening of Income Differentials, Opportunities

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

Demographic Factors

Labour Force Dependency Rates

Source: World Bank, 2006



The Demographic Dividend

- When 15-34 population is growing faster than the rest
- 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

Growth of Population Aged 15-34 in Asia-Pacific Countries

	Number of Countries		
	2005-10	2010-2020	2020-30
Declining	6	13	24
Growth 0-0.9% p.a.	10	14	14
Growth 1-1.9% p.a.	13	11	4
Growth 2-2.9% p.a.	10	4	1
Growth 3% p.a.+	5	2	1

Implications of the Youth Bulge

- **Influence exacerbated by particular characteristics of Asia-Pacific youth – education, IT literate etc.**
- **Delivered a demographic dividend – 15-20 percent of economic growth in China (Wang and Mason, 2007)**
- **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?**

‘Stresses such as increased drought, water shortages and riverine and coastal flooding will effect many local and regional populations. This will lead in many cases to relocation within and between countries, exacerbating conflicts and imposing migration pressures’

Fourth Assessment of IPCC (2007)

Most projections of “Climate Change Refugees” lack credibility

Nevertheless in 2010, 42 million people displaced by natural hazards

Key Issues

- 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

Impact on Economic Development

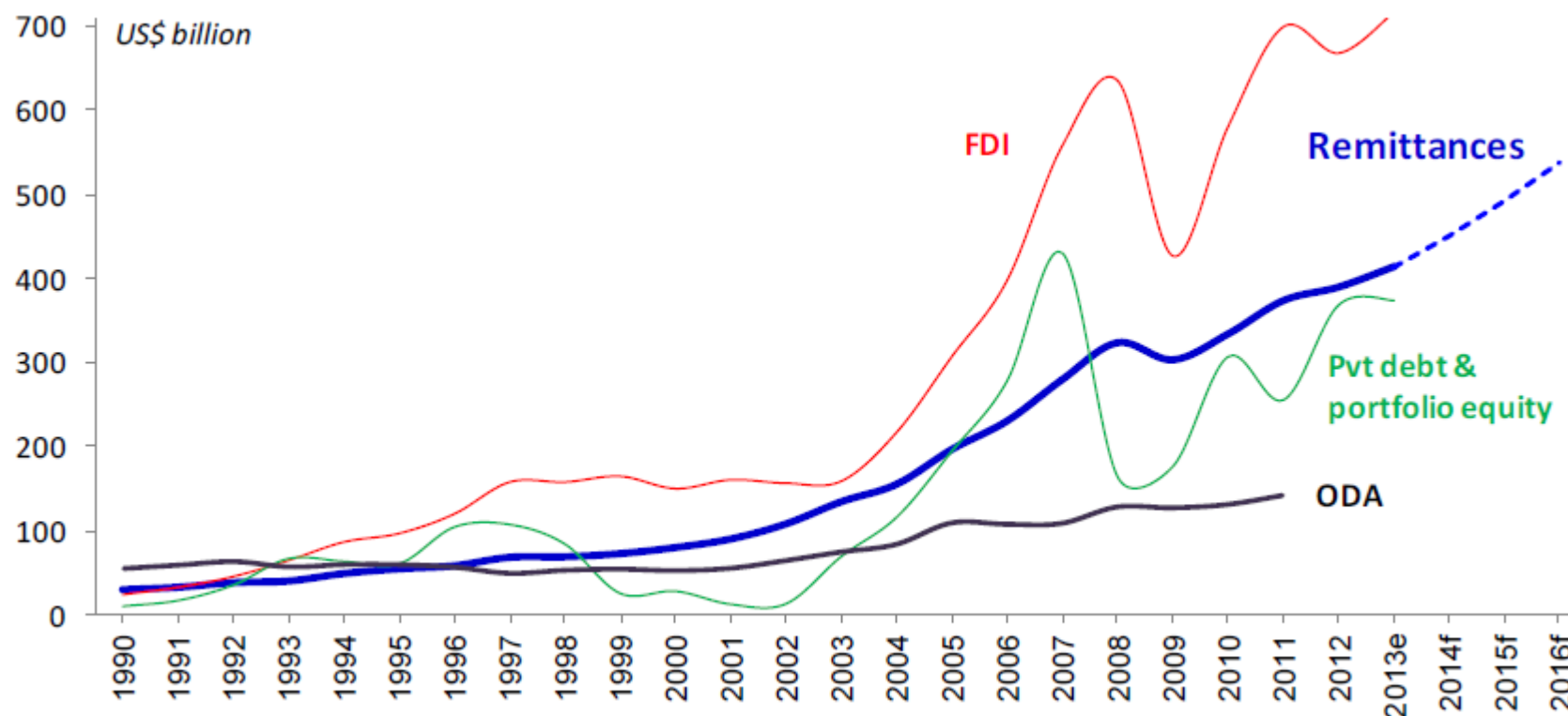
- Individual migrants and their families
- Destination
- Origin
- Recognition that migration can be an enabler of development

The Diaspora and Development

- **Remittances**
- **A source of FDI**
- **A bridgehead for exports**
- **Technology transfer**
- **Social remittances**
- **Return migration**

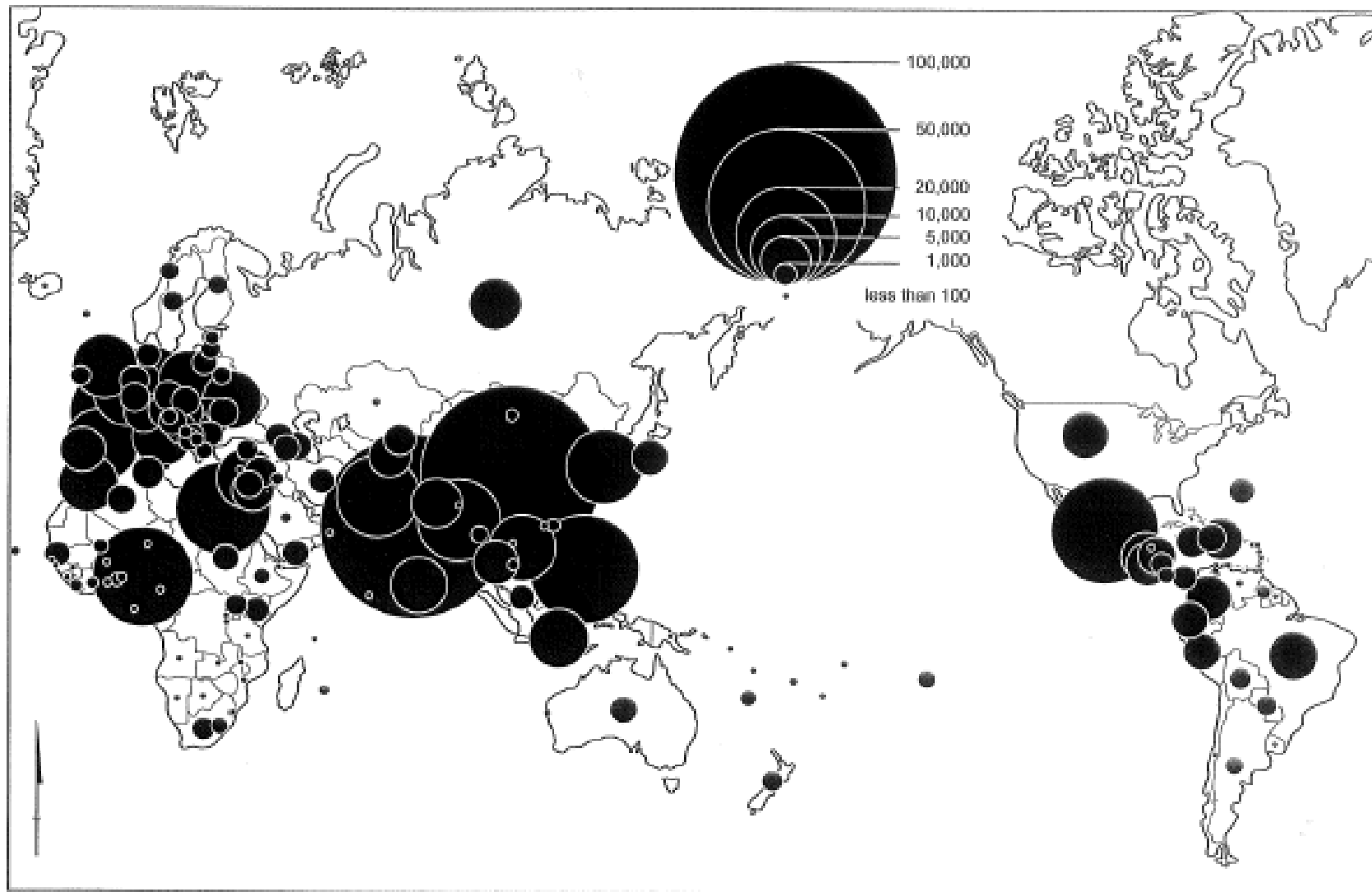
Remittances and Capital Flows to Developing Countries, 1990 to 2016

Source : World Bank 2013, 1



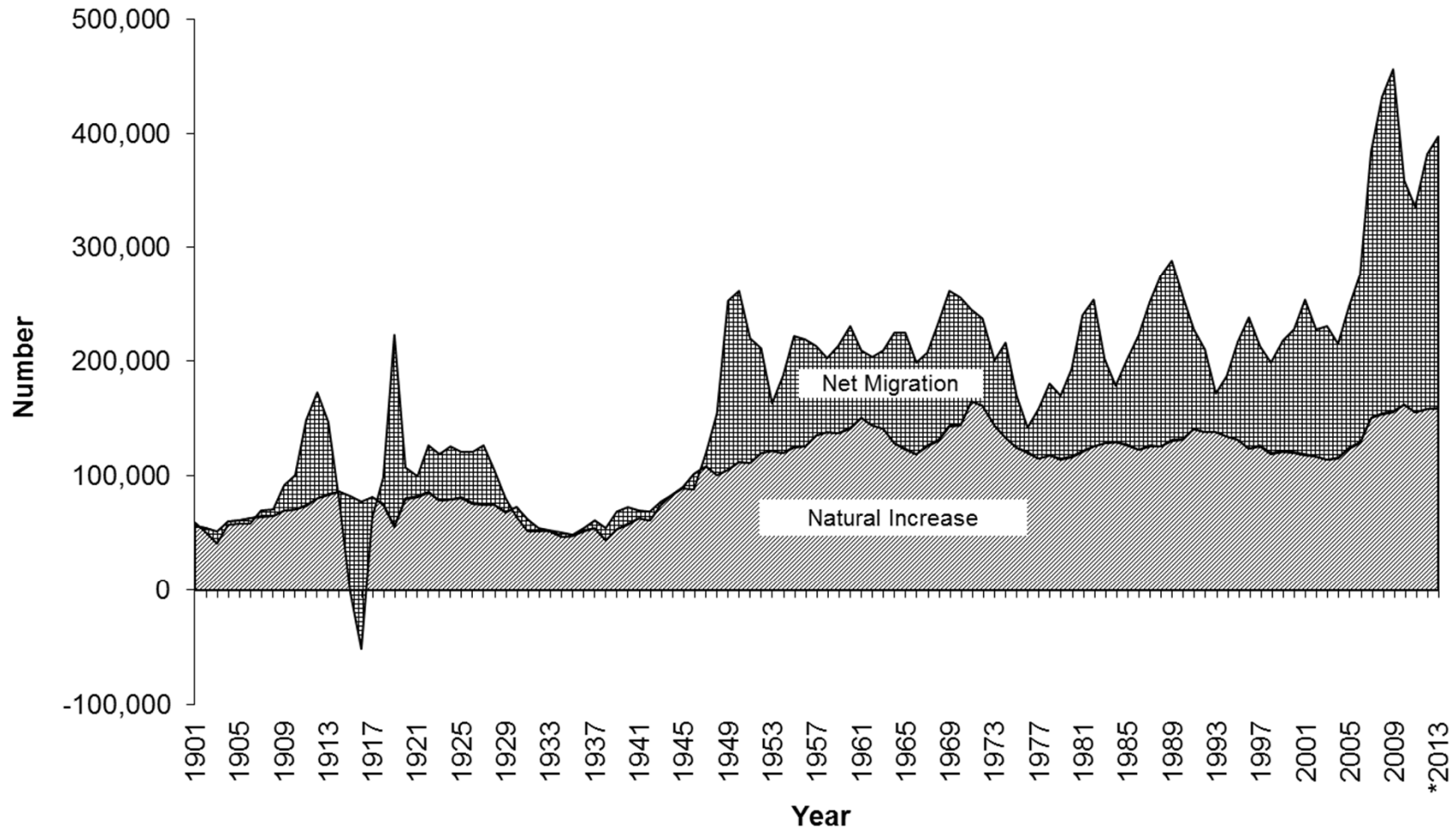
Remittances Received (US\$m), 2012

Source: World Bank Remittances database, November 2012



Australia: Total Population Growth Showing the Natural Increase and Net Migration Components, 1901-2013

Source: ABS 1986 and ABS Australian Demographic Statistics, various issues



* Year Ending 31st March 2013

Australia: A Country of Immigration

- **26 percent born overseas in 2011**
- **18.8 percent Australia-born with an overseas-born parent(s) in 2011**
- **908,049 persons temporarily present at 30 June 2011**
- **Without postwar migration the Australian population would be less than 13 million**
- **Around 750,000 Australians overseas**

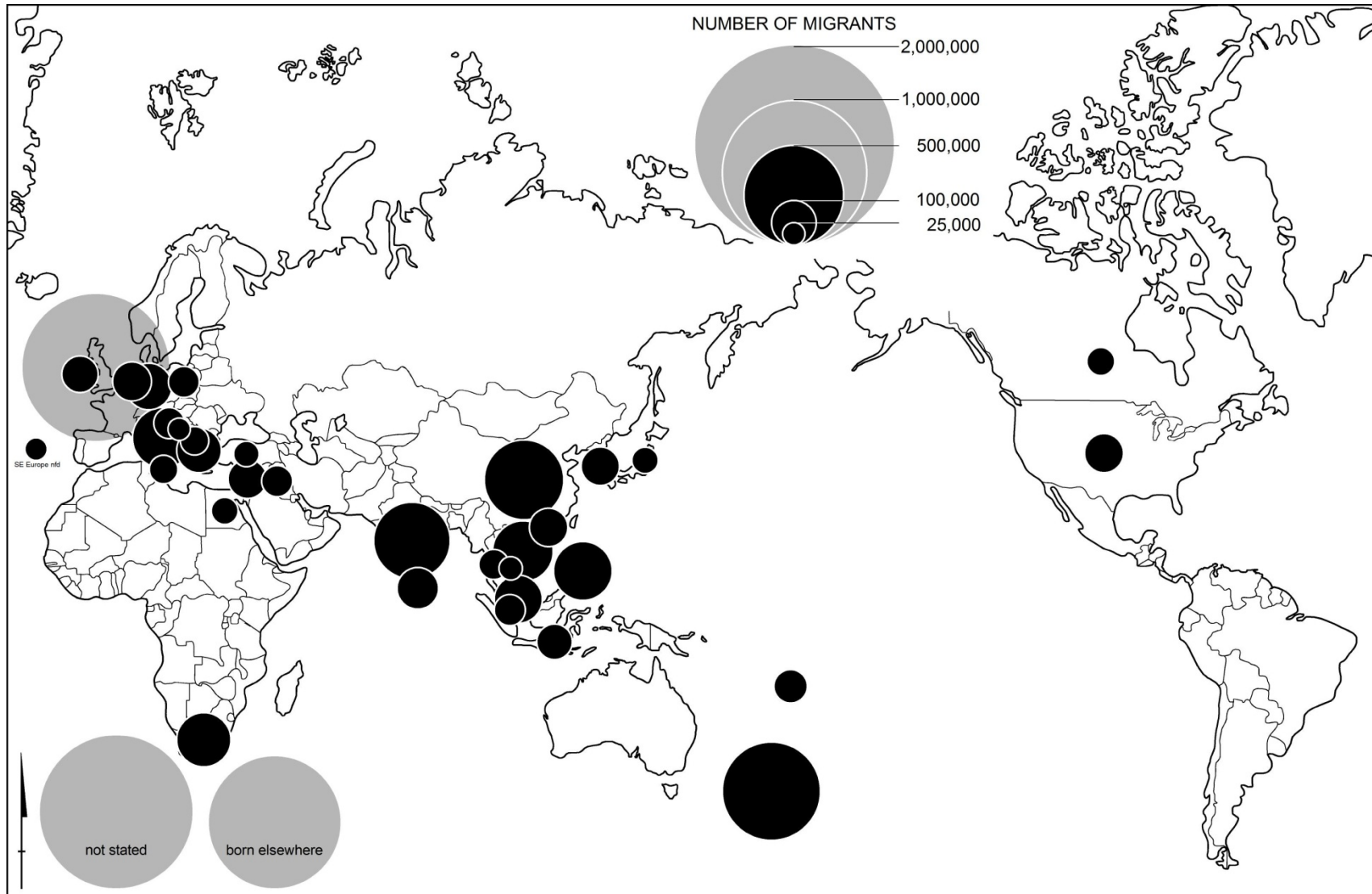
Indicators of Australian Diversity, 2011

Source: ABS, 2011 Census

Indicator	Percent
Born overseas	26.1
Born overseas in CALD country	16.6
Australia-born with an overseas-born parent	18.8
Speaks language other than English at home	19.2
Ancestry (multi response) in a CALD country (2006)	26.0
Non-Christian religion	22.3
Indigenous Population	2.6
No. of birthplace groups with 10,000 +	67
No. of birthplace groups with 1,000 +	133
No. of indigenous persons	548,369

Distribution of Birthplace of Overseas-Born, 2011

Source: ABS 2011 Census

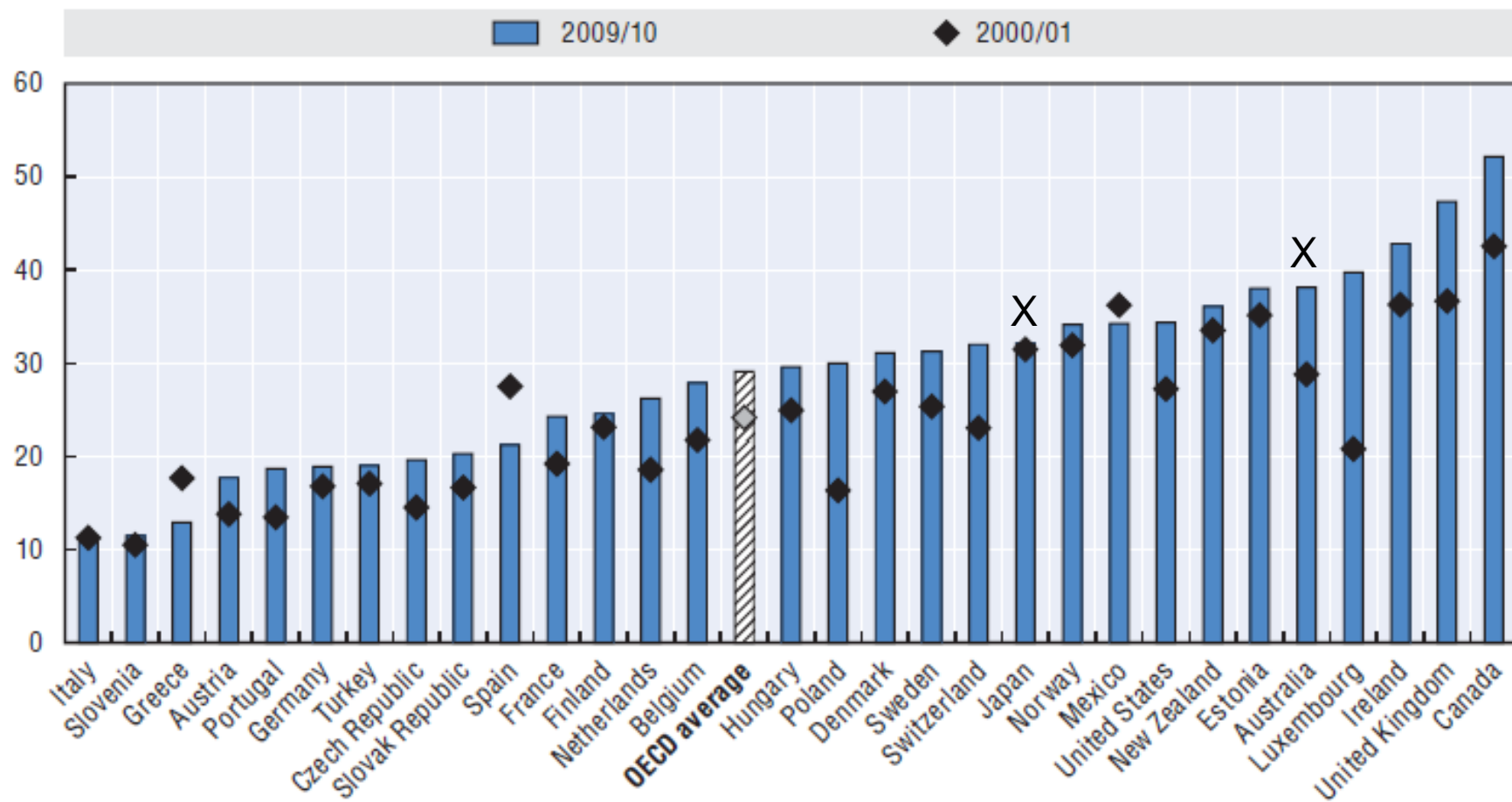


A Paradigm Shift in Australian Migration

- Increase in non permanent migration
- Increase in onshore migration
- Increased focus on skill
- Introduction of State Specific and Regional Migration Scheme and other schemes to assist settlement in non-metropolitan areas
- Increased settlement outside main gateways
- Increased diversity
- Importance of asylum seekers
- New issues
 - Migration and Development
 - Migration and Climate Change

Percentage of high-educated among the foreign-born population, 2000 and 2010

Source: OECD 2012, p.54



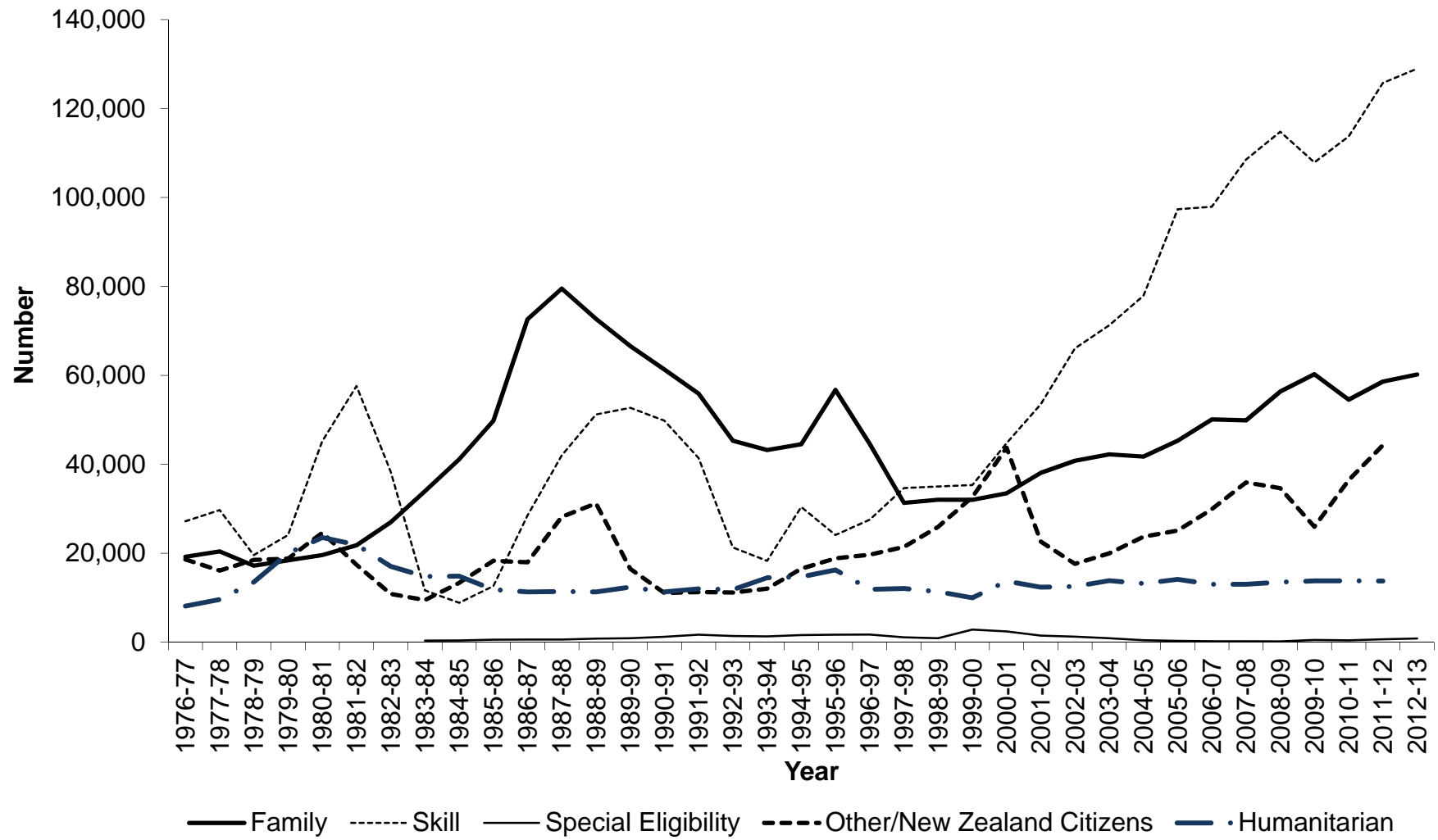
Higher Degree Qualification by Australia- and Overseas-Born, 1981-2011

Source: 1981 to 2001 Census One Percent files, ABS 2006 and 2011 Censuses

Year	Australia-born	Overseas-born	Percent of All Higher Degree Overseas-Born
1981	0.44	0.97	43.5
1986	0.53	1.21	44.2
1991	0.72	1.58	44.9
1996	1.07	2.3	44.9
2001	1.35	3.22	47.4
2006	1.46	4.59	49.0
2011	1.90	5.34	54.9

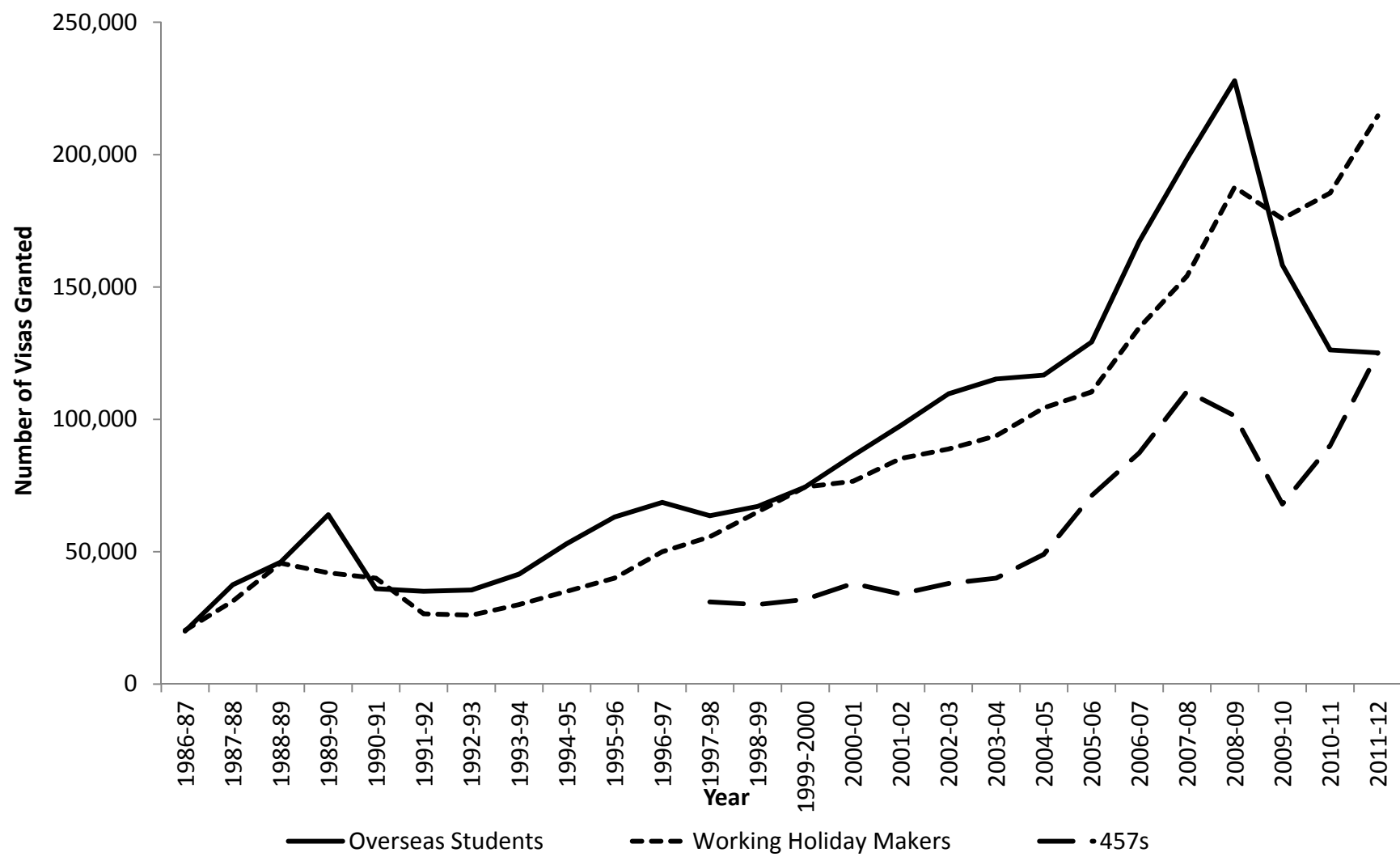
Australia: Migration Program Outcome by Stream and Non-Program Migration, 1976-7 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues; DIAC *Immigration Update*, various issues; DIAC 2012 and 2013



Australia: Temporary Migration, 1986-87 to 2011-12

Source: DIAC, *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues; DIAC 2012

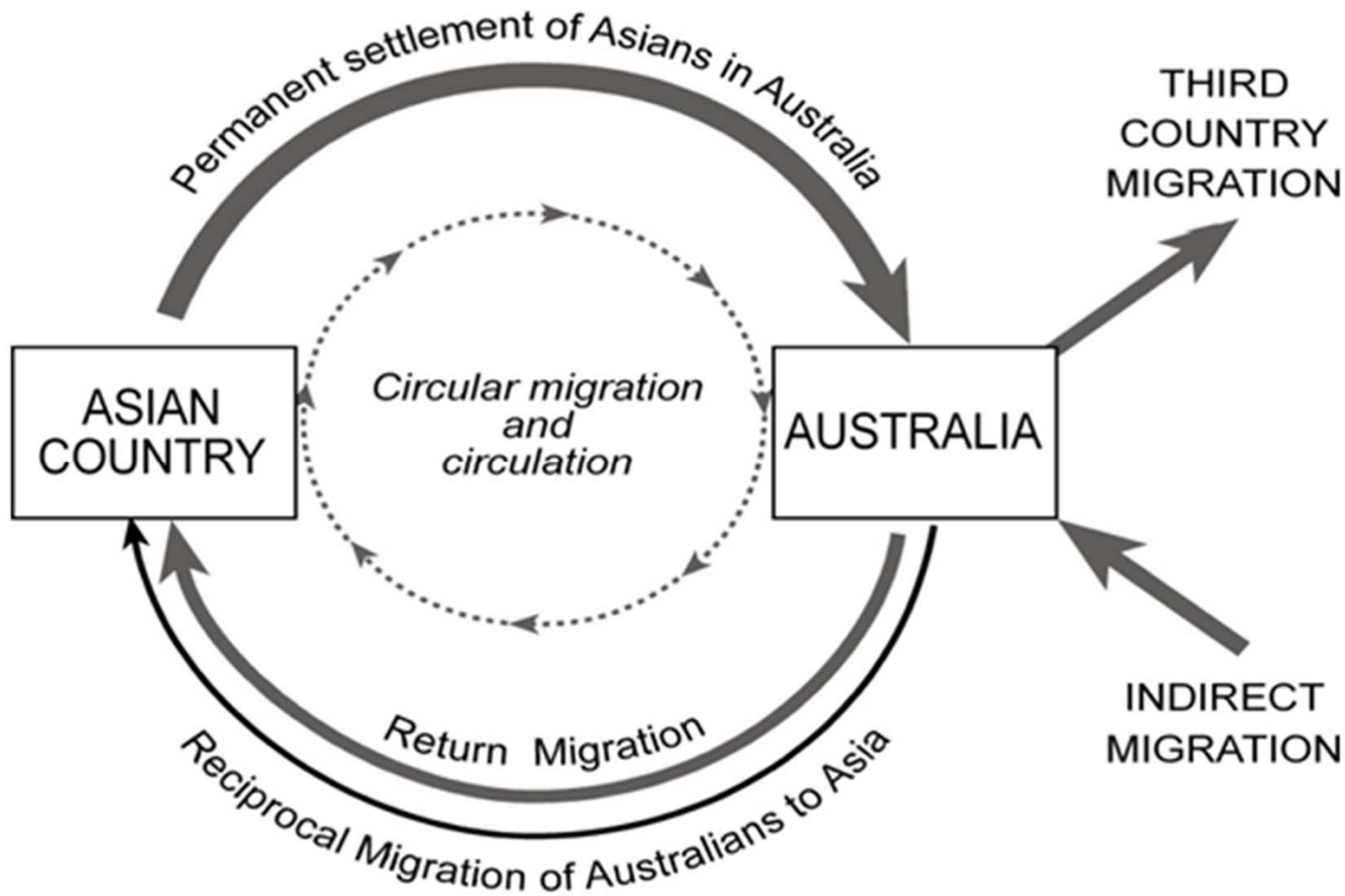


Student Visa Grants 2008-09 and 2010-11: Major Source Countries

DIAC 2011, p.57

Citizenship	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Per cent change 2009-10 to 2010-11
People's Republic of China	55 331	54 541	49 852	-8.6
India	65 516	29 826	28 954	-2.9
Republic of Korea	17 351	16 416	13 238	-19.4
Brazil	12 525	11 461	9 780	-14.7
Malaysia	11 545	10 643	9 709	-8.8
Thailand	13 489	11 742	9 273	-21.0
Nepal	13 995	6 073	8 830	45.4
United States of America	9 644	9 007	8 562	-4.9
Indonesia	8 681	8 729	8 088	-7.3
Saudi Arabia	7 629	7 318	7 798	6.6
<i>Other</i> ¹	103 926	104 743	96 354	-8.0
Total	319 632	270 499	250 438	-7.4

A Model of the Australia/Asia Migration System

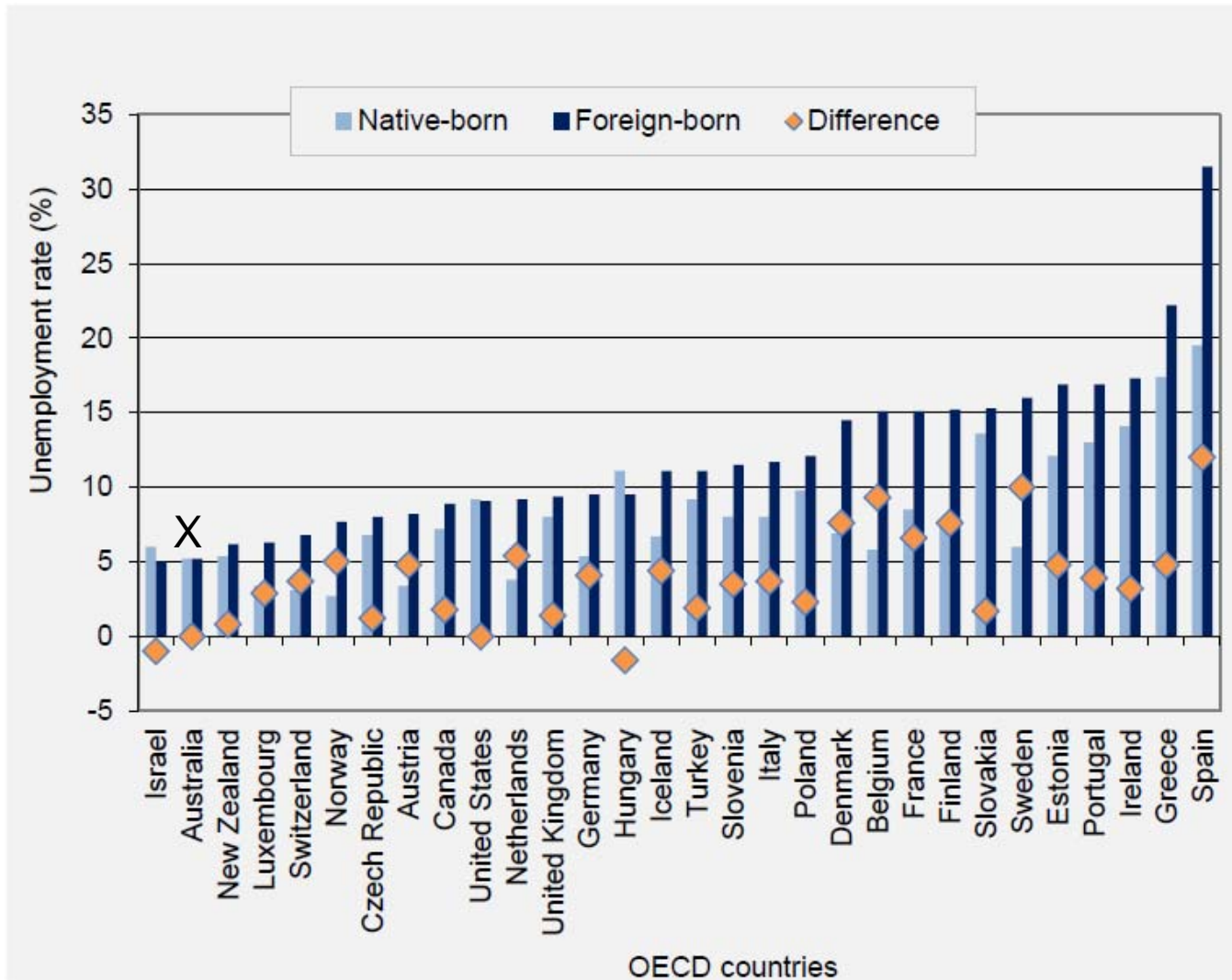


Economic Issues

- Major contributor to skill development
- Brain waste, skills recognition
- Labour force participation
- Meeting key skill shortages
- Meeting regional labour shortages

Unemployment for native-born and foreign-born, OECD member countries, 2011

Source: DIAC 2013, p.145



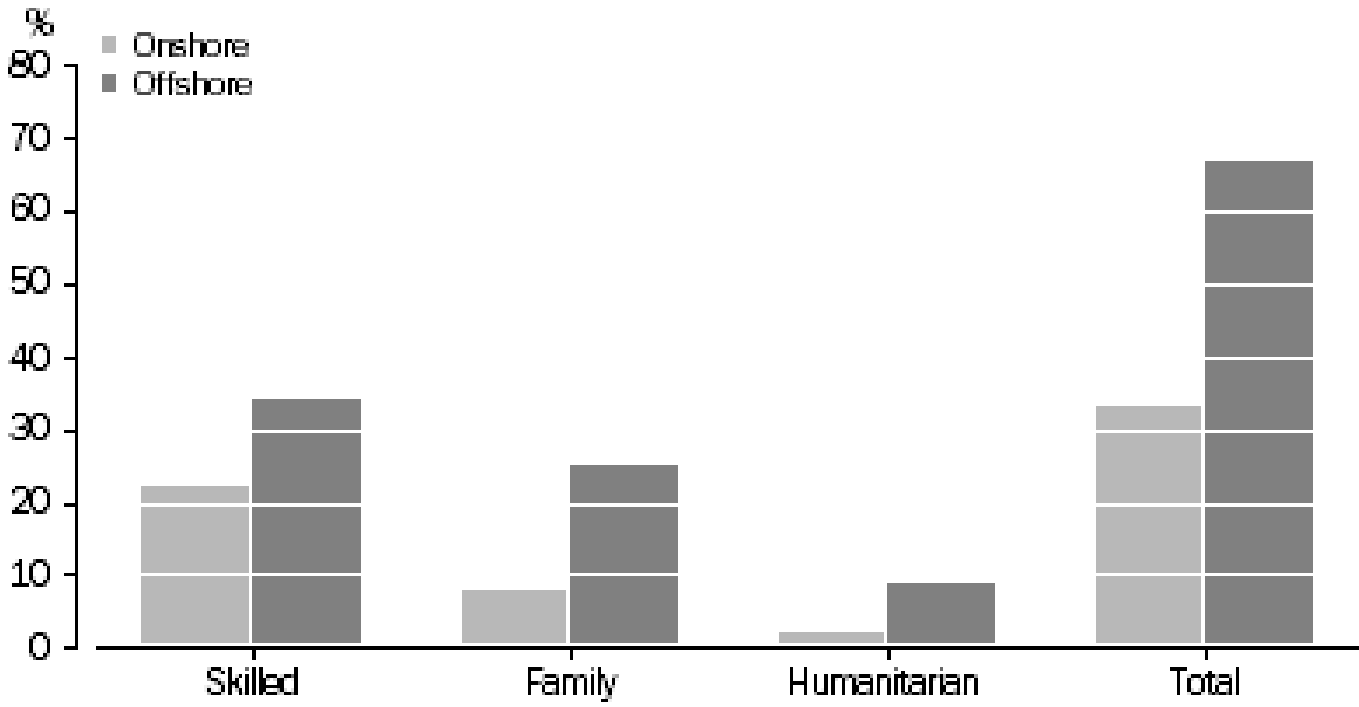
Employment outcomes of Australia's population by birth group, 2011 Census

Source: DIAC 2013, p.149

Employment outcome	Overseas-born		Australia-born
	OECD	Non-OECD	
	Per cent (%)		
Males			
Working full-time	81.9	77.2	81.0
Working part-time	18.1	22.8	19.0
Unemployment rate	4.7	7.0	5.5
Participation rate	65.2	71.1	72.8
Females			
Working full-time	54.1	58.6	51.0
Working part-time	45.9	41.4	49.0
Unemployment rate	5.1	8.9	5.1
Participation rate	52.3	55.8	61.8

Labour force status, by visa stream, permanent migrants 15 years and over – 2011

Source: ABS 2013



Migrants' net impact on the Australian Government Budget by visa category, 2010-11

Source: DIAC 2012, p.167

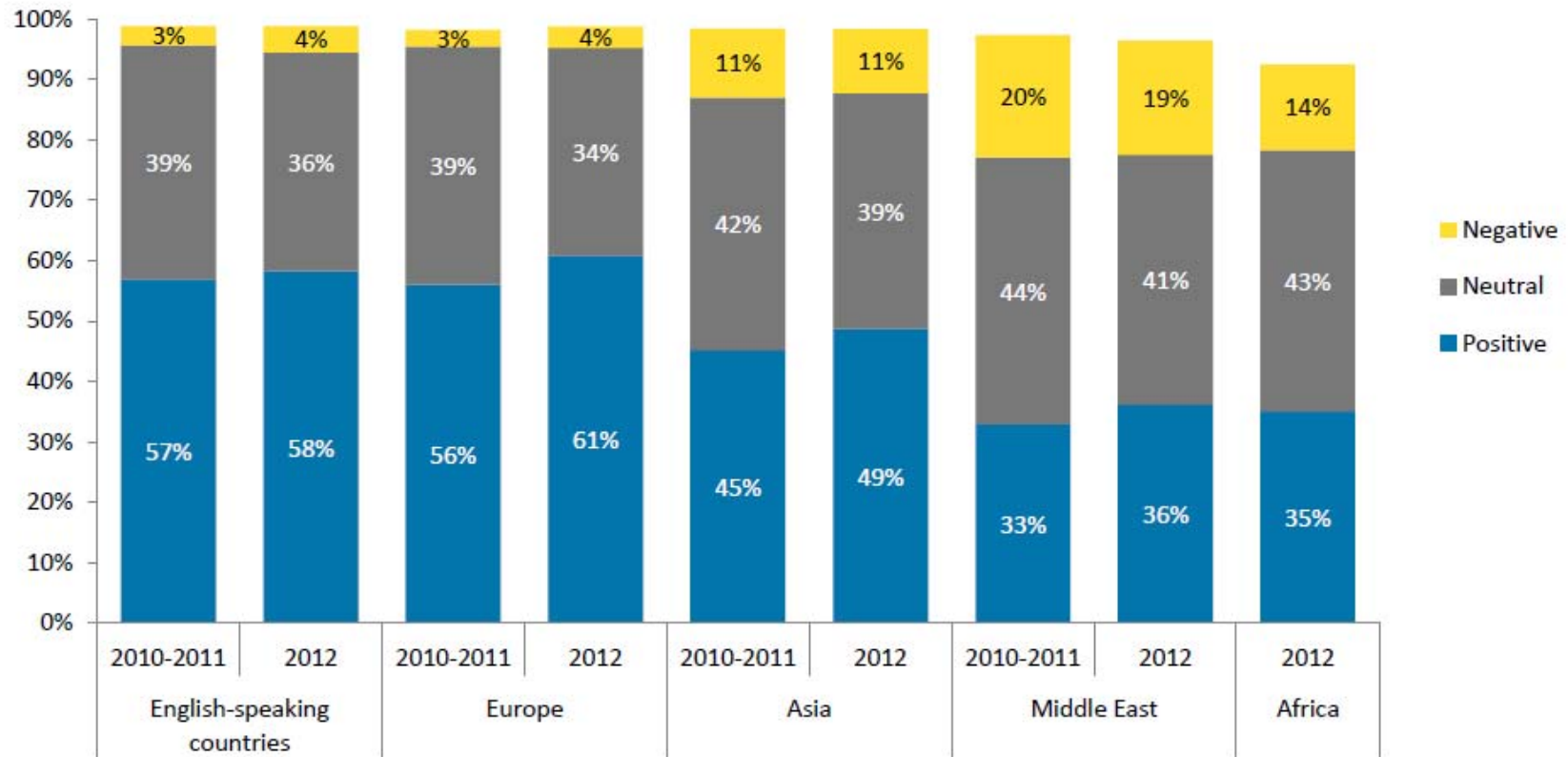
Visa category	Net fiscal impact (\$ millions)				
	Period of settlement in Australia (years)				
	1	2	3	10	20
Family Stream					
Parent	-7.7	-5.6	-6.0	-7.7	-9.4
Partner and other	-16.8	76.9	48.2	244.1	242.3
Contributory Parent	236.8	-11.4	0.8	-35.5	-86.5
<i>Family Stream total</i>	<i>212.3</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>200.9</i>	<i>146.4</i>
Skill Stream					
Skilled Independent	163.0	223.3	283.7	384.2	439.5
Skilled Family Sponsored	5.4	12.2	13.0	17.3	21.1
State/Territory Sponsored	68.3	80.2	86.6	104.7	138.1
Business Skills	44.9	44.3	46.2	33.2	24.1
Employer Sponsored	465.9	478.8	485.7	493.3	530.8
<i>Skill Stream total</i>	<i>747.4</i>	<i>838.7</i>	<i>915.1</i>	<i>1 032.8</i>	<i>1 153.6</i>
Humanitarian Stream	-247.3	-69.4	-62.0	-12.3	48.4
<i>Fiscal impact of permanent migration</i>	<i>712.4</i>	<i>829.2</i>	<i>896.1</i>	<i>1 221.4</i>	<i>1 348.5</i>
Temporary Business subclass 457	889.3	954.5	383.1	441.0	585.9

Societal Issues

- Increased ethnic diversity
- Positive attitude generally toward immigration
- Multiculturalism – official policy
- Discrimination still remains despite legislation

'Would you say your feelings are positive, negative or neutral towards immigrants from?', 2010-11 combined, 2012

Source: Markus 2012



Looking to the Future

- Migration will be of increased scale and diversity
- Presents significant opportunity
 - filling labour shortages
 - enhancing skill profile
 - linking to overseas market
 - link to globalisation
- Challenges
 - management issues, capacity
 - social cohesion

The Challenge

What role is there for policy to facilitate the positive outcomes of mobility and to ameliorate the negative effects?

While it is changing, there is still in some nations a failure to recognise that migration is a long term structural feature of the economy

- **Limit immigration to temporary migration**
- **Unrealistic policies and programs to replace migrant workers with local workers**
- **Overly restrictive entry policies which encourage the proliferation of underground migration and marginalise the migrant workers**
- **Restriction of the rights of international labour migrants**

Conclusion

- **It can be both negative or positive, depending on context, type of migration etc**
- **Governance crucial to maximising beneficial impacts**
- **Transition from a policing model to a management model**
- **Current lack of capacity and infrastructure to manage migration**
- **Need to harness current security focus to enhance migration and management**
- **Need to come up with system of rights which protects the migrants but also recognises that they are not full citizens: need fairness – not equality**

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
- It is no substitute for fundamentals of development – sound economic policy, good governance etc. However migration can assist or facilitate development
- Co-operation of sending and receiving countries is crucial to maximising benefits, especially at receiving end