

Reflections on Migration-development regions in the Context of a Transition to High Mobility

Ronald Skeldon
University of Sussex
and
Maastricht University

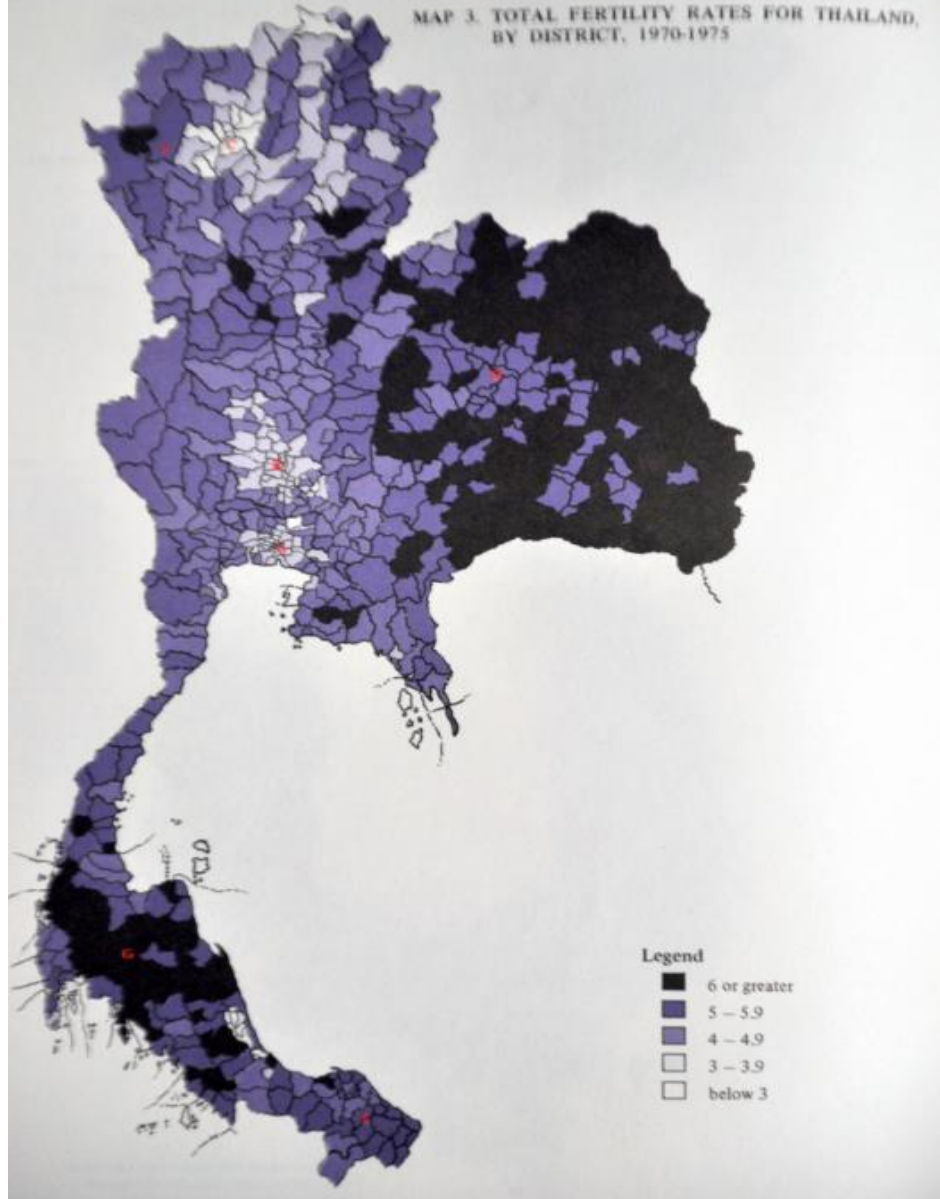
Presentation at the DEMIG Conference, Oxford, 23-25 September
2014

Levels of Analysis and a Relationship Between Agency and Structure

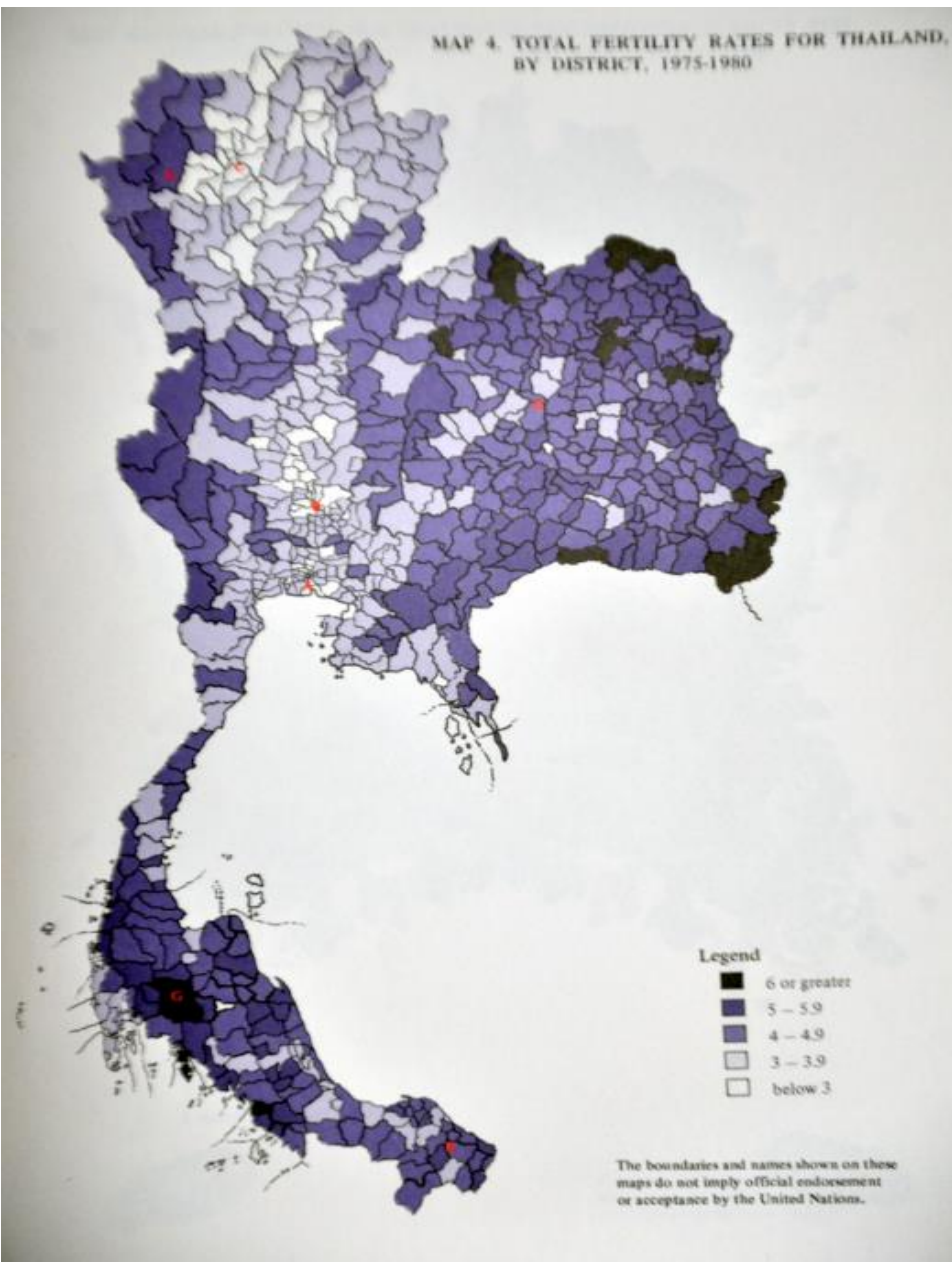
1. Personal – migrant stories; tales of soldiering
2. Thick description – volumes, compositions and trends in migrant flows; military history, campaigns and so on
3. Technical studies or modelling – migration and development; principles of war
4. Evolutionary or deep structures – transitions, historical mapping, global views,

Modified from Ian Morris, War: What Is It Good For? Pp. 21-22.

MAP 3. TOTAL FERTILITY RATES FOR THAILAND,
BY DISTRICT, 1970-1975



MAP 4. TOTAL FERTILITY RATES FOR THAILAND,
BY DISTRICT, 1975-1980



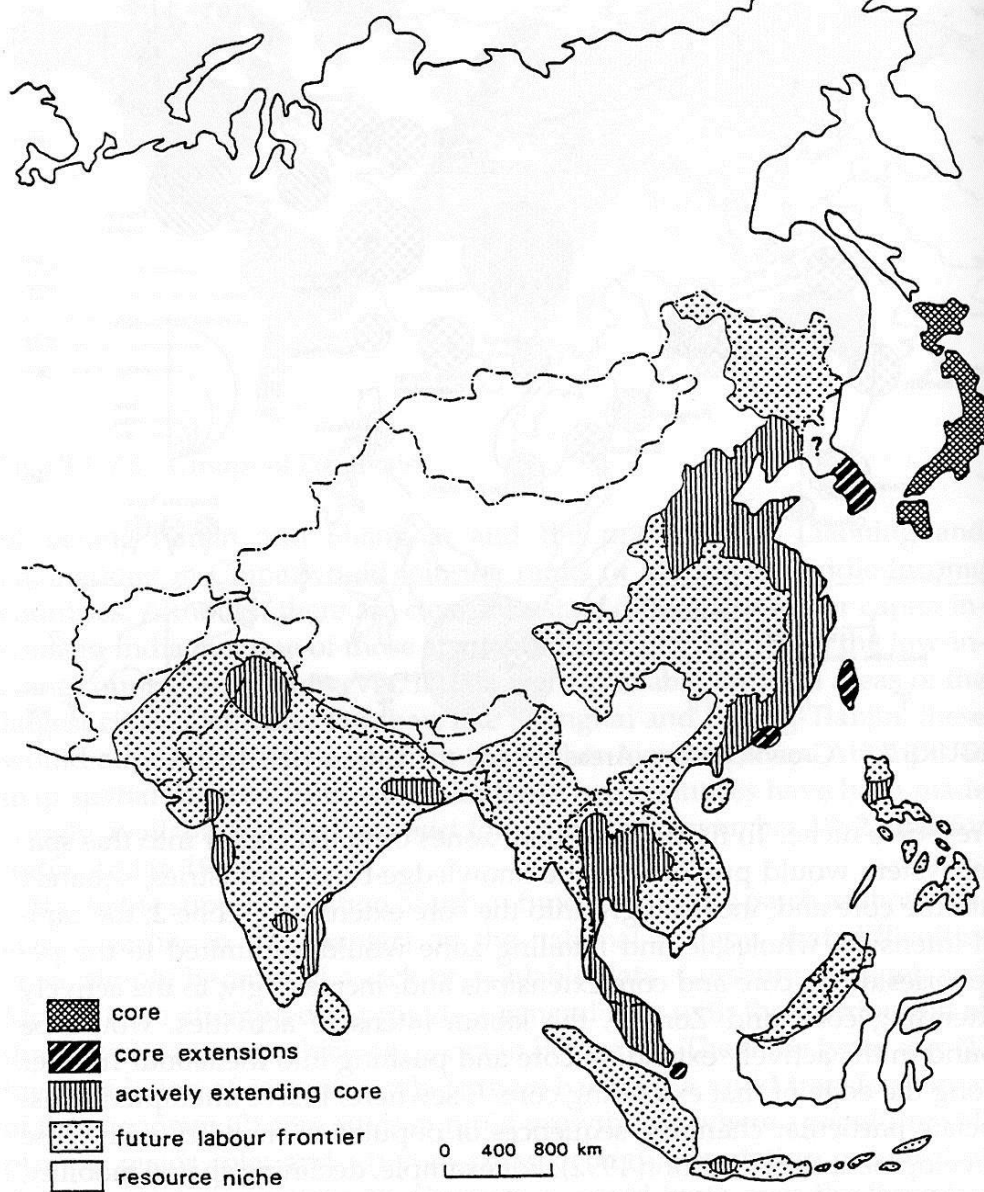


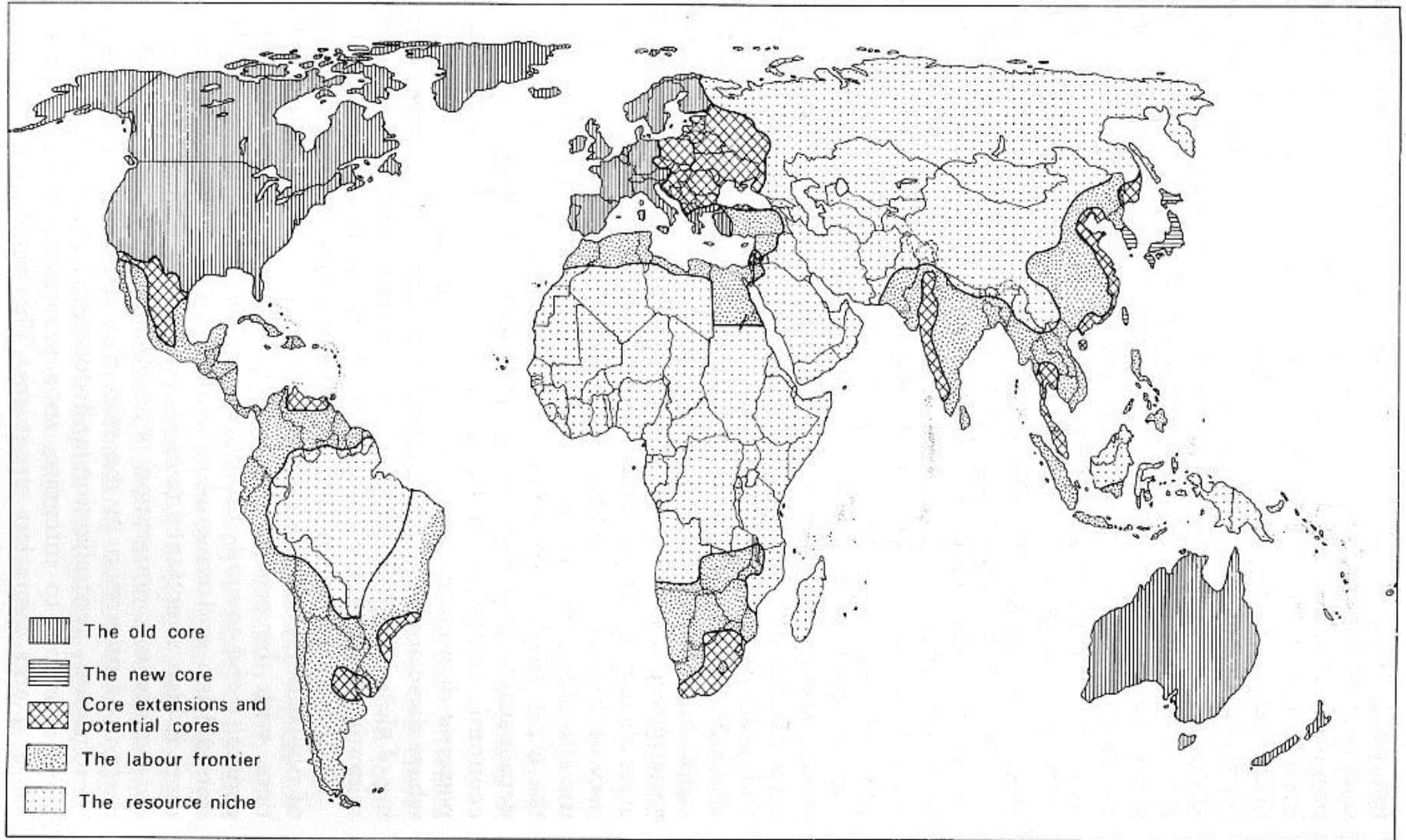
FIGURE 7.6 Five Tiers of Development: Schematic Diagram of Development Regions in Asia (Excluding Russia and Central Asian Republics)

TABLE 1.9 Stages in South Korea's export-orientated industrial development

	1961-66	1966-71	1971-76	1976-81	1981-86
Infant industries	Textiles Clothing Footwear	Electronic assemblies Shipbuilding Fertilizers Steel	Motor vehicle assembly Consumer electronics Special steels Precision goods (watches, cameras) Turn-key plant building Metal products	Automotive components Machine tools Machinery assembly Simple instruments Assembly of heavy electrical machinery Semiconductors	
Industries becoming competitive		Textiles Clothing Footwear	Electronic assemblies Shipbuilding Fertilizers Steel	Motor vehicle assembly Consumer electronics Special steels Precision goods Turn-key plant building Metal products	Automotive components Machine tools Machinery assembly Simple instruments Assembly of heavy electrical machinery Semiconductors
Self-sustaining industries			Textiles Clothing Footwear	Electronic assemblies Shipbuilding Fertilizers Steel	Motor vehicle assembly Consumer electronics Special steels Precision goods Turn-key plant building Metal products

Source: adapted from Boston Consulting Group, 1978, Appendix 5, p. 30.

Fig. 2.2 A schematic representation of a system of migration and development tiers



Mobility Characteristics of the Main Tiers

- The core and new core
 - Internal migration declining and mainly intra- and inter-urban
 - International migration is highly variable, often within the cores, although is being overtaken by high levels of shorter-term mobility
- Core extensions and potential cores
 - Rapid urbanization with pronounced rural-to-urban migration and urban-to-urban movements up the hierarchy
 - International migration from the labour frontiers and to the old and new cores
- The labour frontier
 - Some rural-to-urban migration within the tier but internal migration still dominated by rural-to-rural movements
 - Significant international migration, circular and longer-term to both core extensions, potential cores and some core tiers.
- The regions of refuge
 - Complex patterns of rural-to-rural circulation.
 - Resistance to incorporation into other tiers either through direct confrontation or by retreat. Large numbers of forcibly displaced peoples

Fig. 2.2 A schematic representation of a system of migration and development tiers

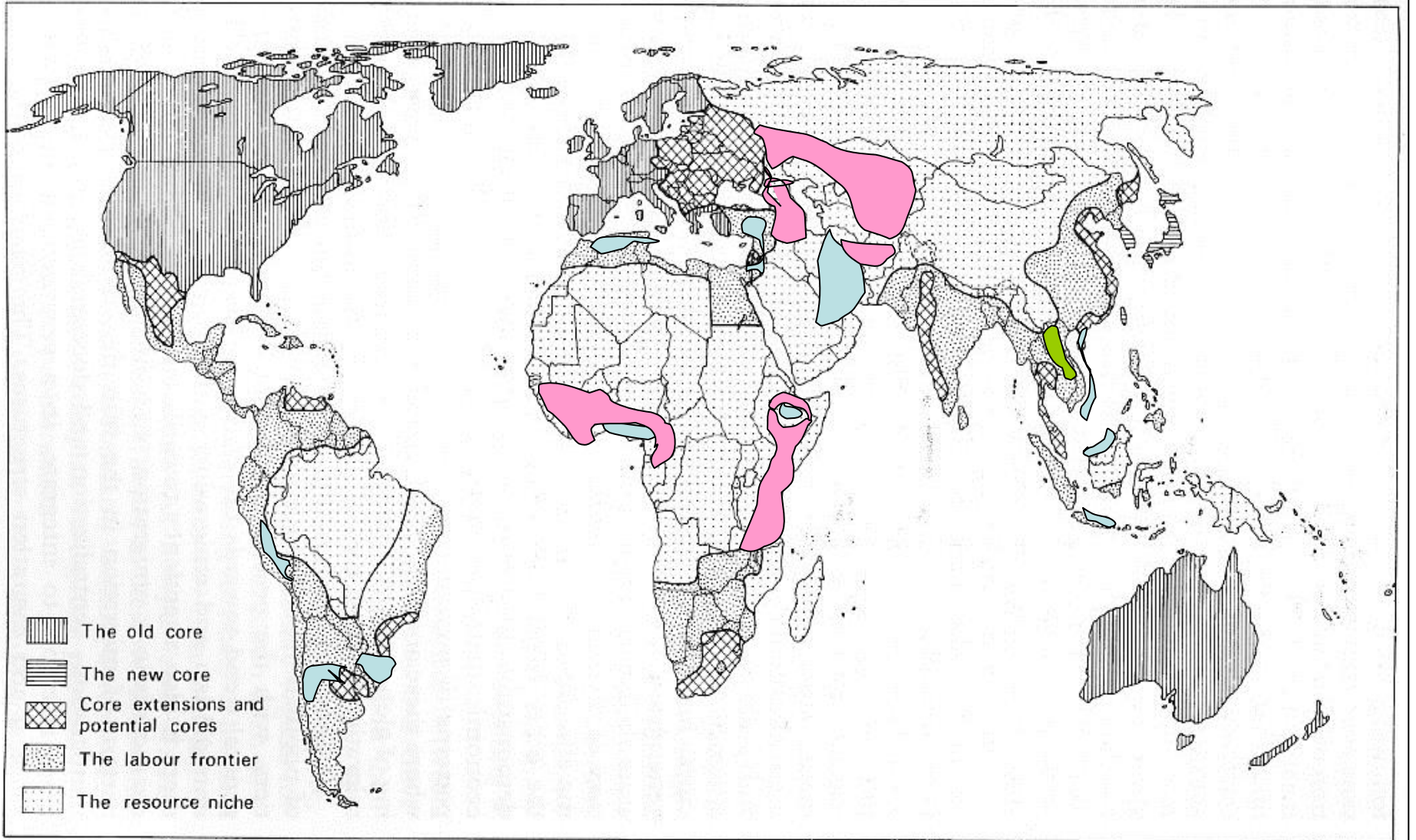


Fig. 2.2 A schematic representation of a system of migration and development tiers

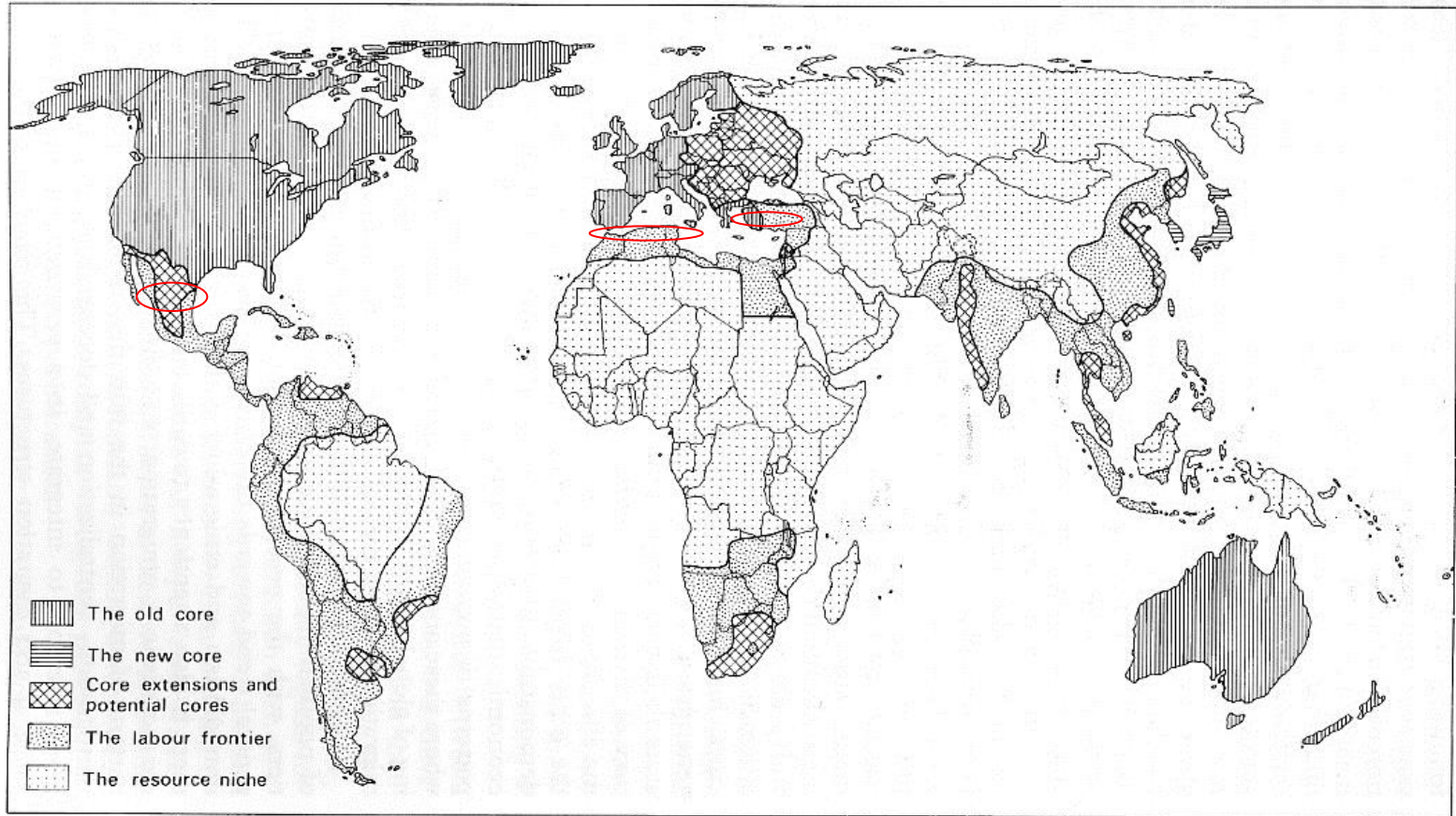


Table 2. Japan: population and internal migration, 1970-2050

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.

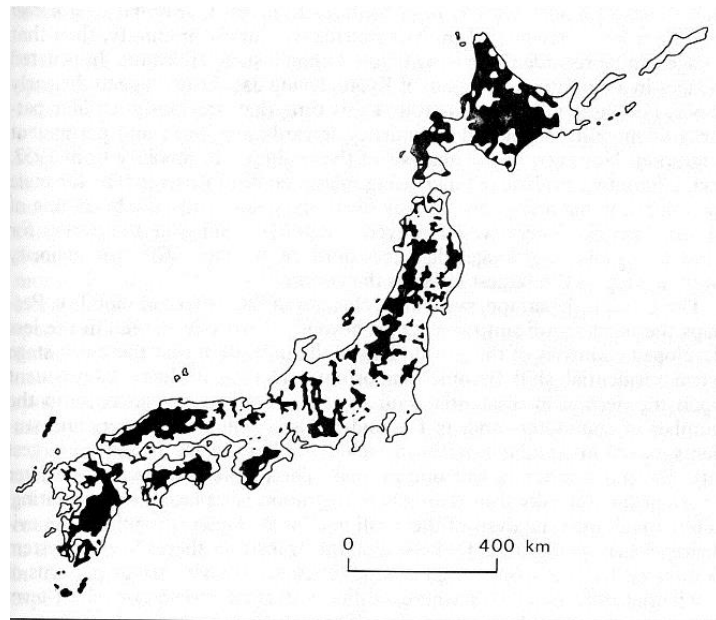
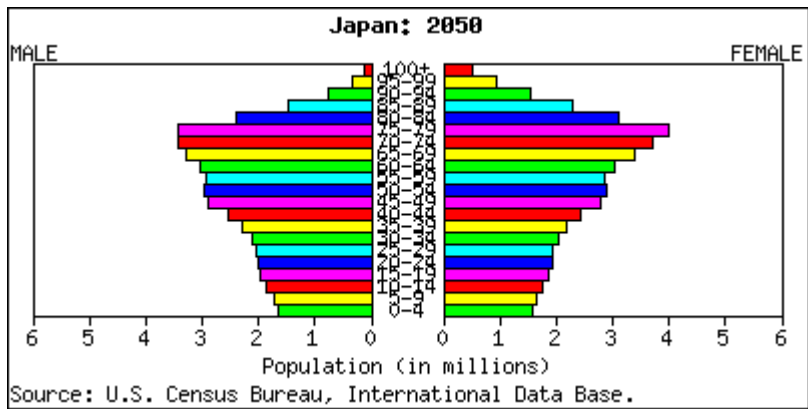
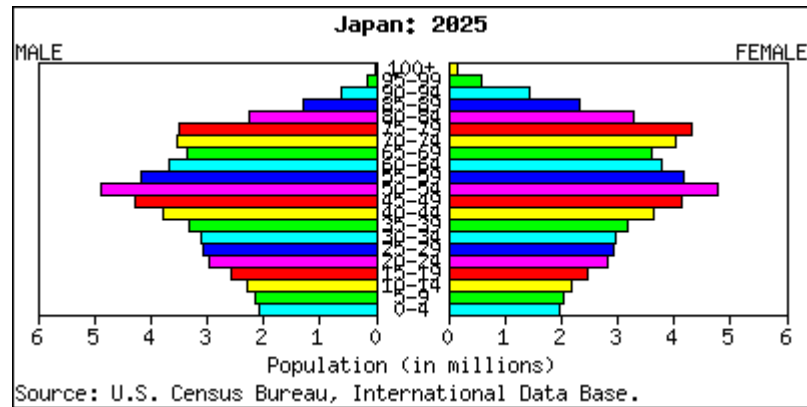
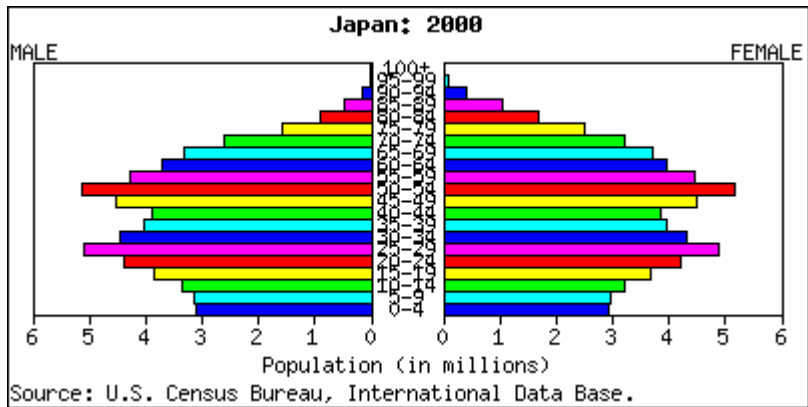
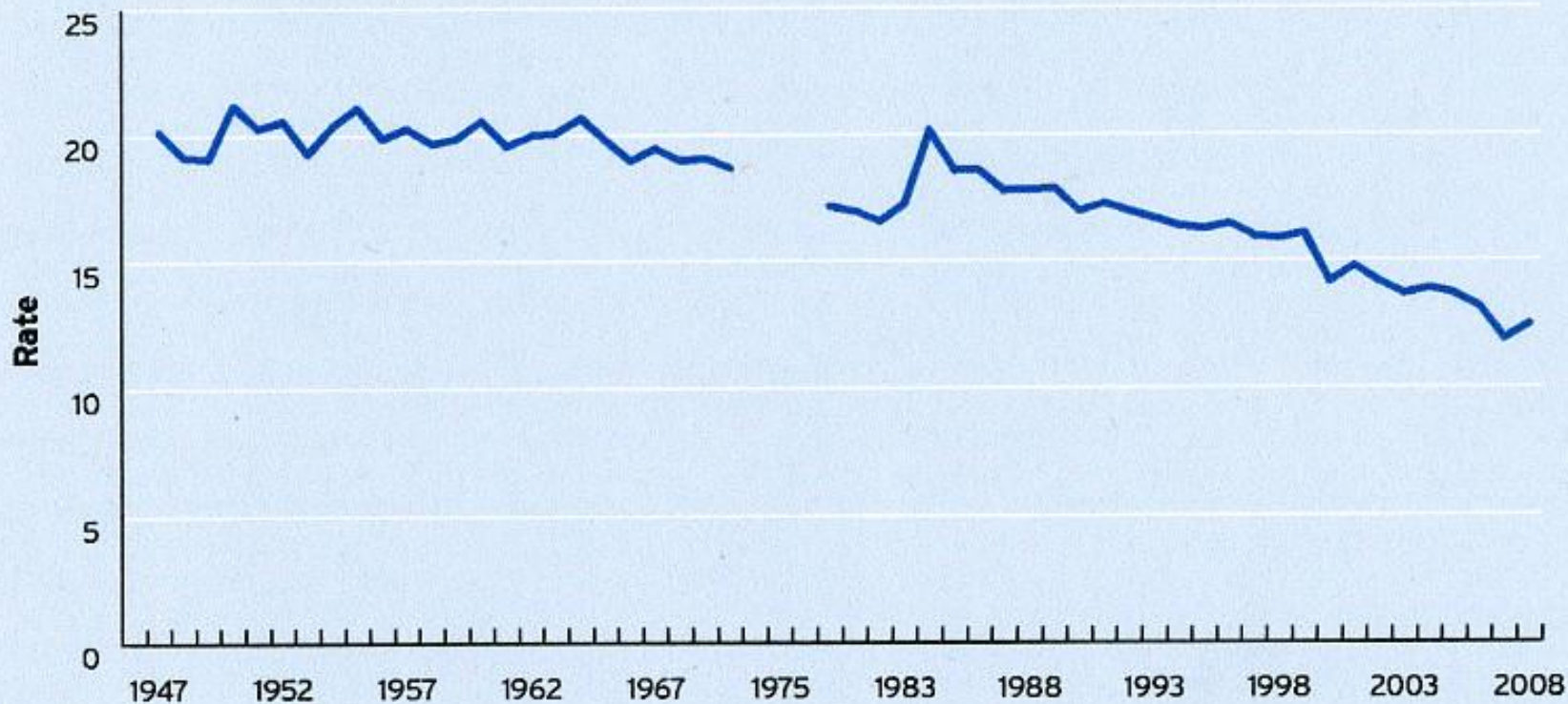


Figure 5.2 Japan: distribution of severely depopulated rural municipalities (*kaso*), 1985

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, Australia, Canada and the United States, 2010-2012



	2010	2011	2012
Australia			
Migration programme visas	168,623	168,685	185,000
Temporary worker visas	349,501	307,710	340,679
Student visas	319,632	270,499	250,478
Canada			
Landed immigrant entries	280,689	248,748	257,887
Temporary worker entries and re-entries	179,075	190,568	213,573
Student entries and re-entries	95,252	98,390	104,810
United States			
Persons obtaining legal permanent resident status	1,042,625	1,062,040	1,031,631
Temporary worker and their family admissions	2,816,525	3,385,775	3,049,419
Student and family admissions	1,595,078	1,788,962	1,653,576
[Total admissions to the US]	159,700,000	158,500,000	165,500,000]

Sources: Australia. *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects 2010-11*, A.C.T., Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Australian Government, 2012, at: <https://www.immi.gov.au/media/publications/statistics/popflows2010-11/pop-flows.pdf>
 Canada: *Facts and Figures 2012 – Immigration Overview: Permanent and Temporary Residents*, Ottawa, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Government of Canada, at: <http://www.cic.gc.ca/EnGLISH/resources/statistics/facts2012/index.asp>
 United States: *2012 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics*, Washington, Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security, 2013, at: http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois_yb_2012.pdf

Table 4.1 - Population by Duration of Residence in Hong Kong by Place of Birth, 2001 and 2011

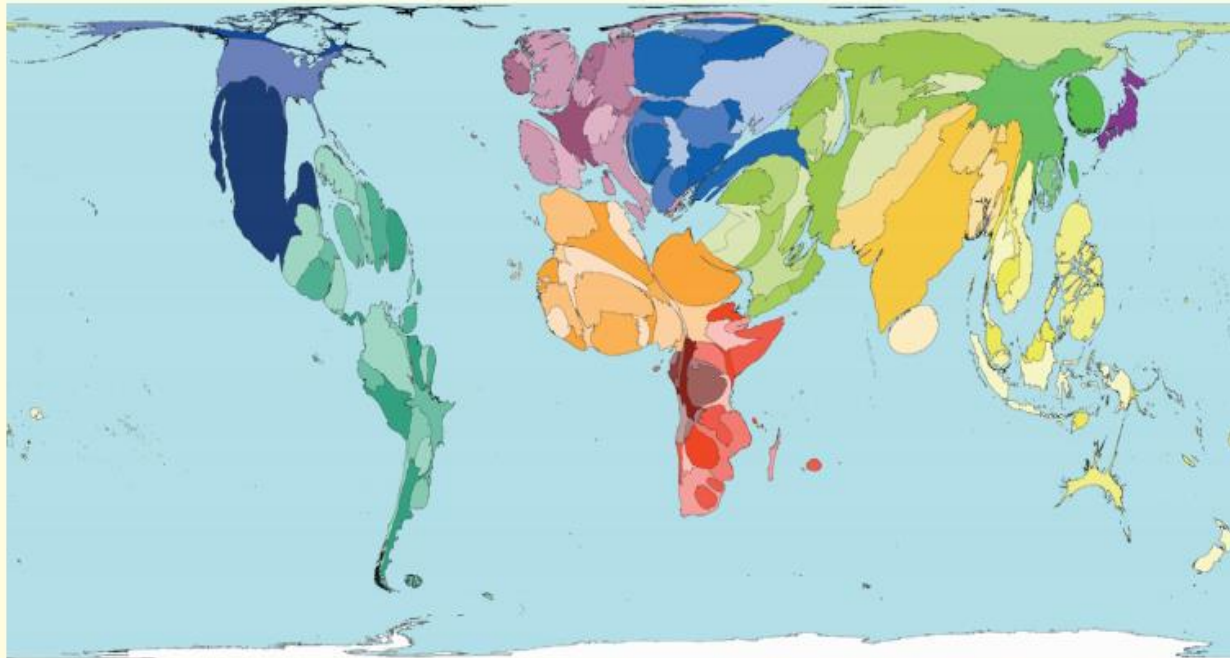


Duration of Residence (Year)	Place of Birth							
	Hong Kong		Mainland China / Macao / Taiwan		Elsewhere		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2001								
<1	55,817	1.4	52,879	2.3	56,197	12.7	164,893	2.5
1 - 3	159,018	4.0	139,369	6.2	101,037	23.0	399,424	6.0
4 - 6	205,365	5.1	148,146	6.5	78,107	17.8	431,618	6.4
7 - 9	207,967	5.2	94,693	4.2	53,847	12.2	356,507	5.3
10+	3,376,727	84.3	1,828,484	80.9	150,736	34.2	5,355,947	79.8
Total	4,004,894	100	2,263,571	100	439,924	100	6,708,389	100.0
2011								
<1	66,220	1.5	24,262	1.1	64,019	12.1	154,501	2.2
1 - 3	155,483	3.6	92,676	4.1	125,369	23.9	373,528	5.3
4 - 6	140,187	3.3	123,387	5.4	71,150	13.5	334,724	4.7
7 - 9	139,333	3.3	141,647	6.2	49,151	9.4	330,131	4.7
10+	3,776,903	88.3	1,885,945	83.2	215,844	41.1	5,878,692	83.1
Total	4,278,126	100	2,267,917	100	525,533	100	7,071,576	100.0

Source: 2011 population census



International Emigrants



This map shows the proportion of the world's international emigrants coming from each territory. The map indicates that emigrants' origins are not dominated by any single region.

Nevertheless variations exist. Regional averages for the percentage of the population that emigrate range from one percent of the population in Southern Asia, Eastern Asia and Japan, to eight percent in Eastern Europe and nine percent in the Middle East.

Territory size shows the number of international emigrants originating there.



Land area

Technical notes

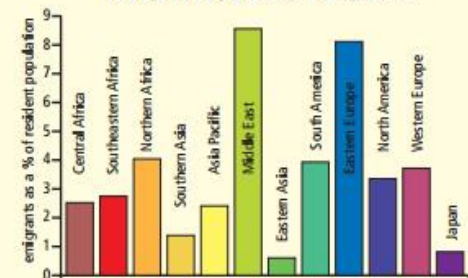
- Data source: World Bank, World Development Index, 2005
- International emigrants are people living outside the territory in which they were born, including refugees.
- See website for further information.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST LEVELS OF EMIGRATION

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Andorra	76	191	Venezuela	0.64
2	Tonga	69	192	United Republic Tanzania	0.64
3	Saint Lucia	67	193	Taiwan	0.60
4	St Vincent & The Grenadines	66	194	Kenya	0.54
5	Monaco	65	195	Brazil	0.53
6	Gaza Strip & West Bank	60	196	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.49
7	Samoa	55	197	China	0.43
8	Suriname	51	198	Bahamas	0.36
9	Guyana	50	199	Central African Republic	0.17
10	Jamaica	38	200	DPR Korea	0.16

emigrants as a % of resident population

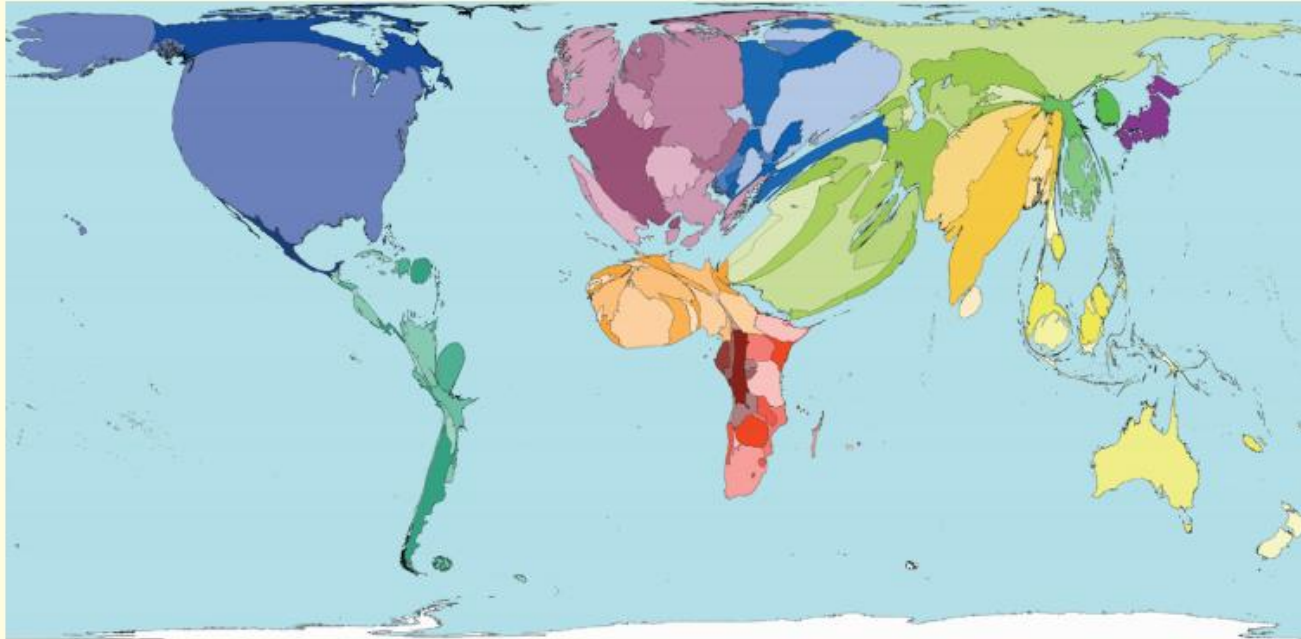
PERCENTAGE WHO EMIGRATE



"I was determined to reach Europe or die trying. After everything I had gone through, I didn't care any more..."

Mamadou Saliou "Billy" Diallo, 2005

International Immigrants



Three percent of the world population in 2000 were born in a territory different to where they now live: one hundred and seventy-four million people have moved to a new territory.

The United States receives the highest number of international immigrants (people born in another territory and no longer resident there), however Andorra has highest proportion of immigrants living within its borders. Four out of every five people in Andorra are international immigrants.

In the Philippines and Guyana, territories experiencing some of the lowest immigration, only one person in every 500 is an international immigrant.

The territory size shows the number of international immigrants that live there.



Land area

Technical notes

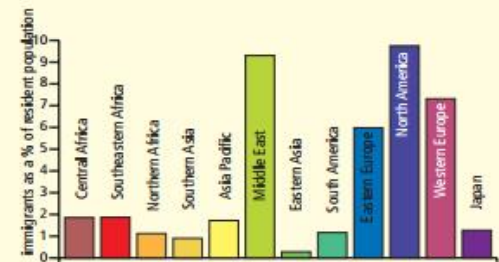
- Data source: World Bank, World Development Index, 2005
- Immigration data is from 2000.
- International migrants are people living outside the territory in which they were born, including refugees
- See website for further information

HIGHEST AND LOWEST LEVELS OF IMMIGRATION

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Andorra	80	190	Myanmar	0.23
2	Qatar	68	192	Philippines	0.20
3	Monaco	68	193	Guyana	0.20
4	United Arab Emirates	66	194	Indonesia	0.18
5	Gaza Strip & West Bank	49	195	Peru	0.17
6	Kuwait	46	196	DPR Korea	0.16
7	Luxembourg	41	197	Afghanistan	0.16
8	Hong Kong (China)	39	198	Morocco	0.09
9	Jordan	37	199	China	0.04
10	Bahrain	36	200	Viet Nam	0.03

immigrants as a % of resident population

IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS



“I will do anything in Spain, any job at all. I don’t intend to go back with empty pockets. I would look like less than an ant.”

Simon Fortu, 2005

1000 2000 3000 4000

Scale of miles From the Centre
of projection at Omaha

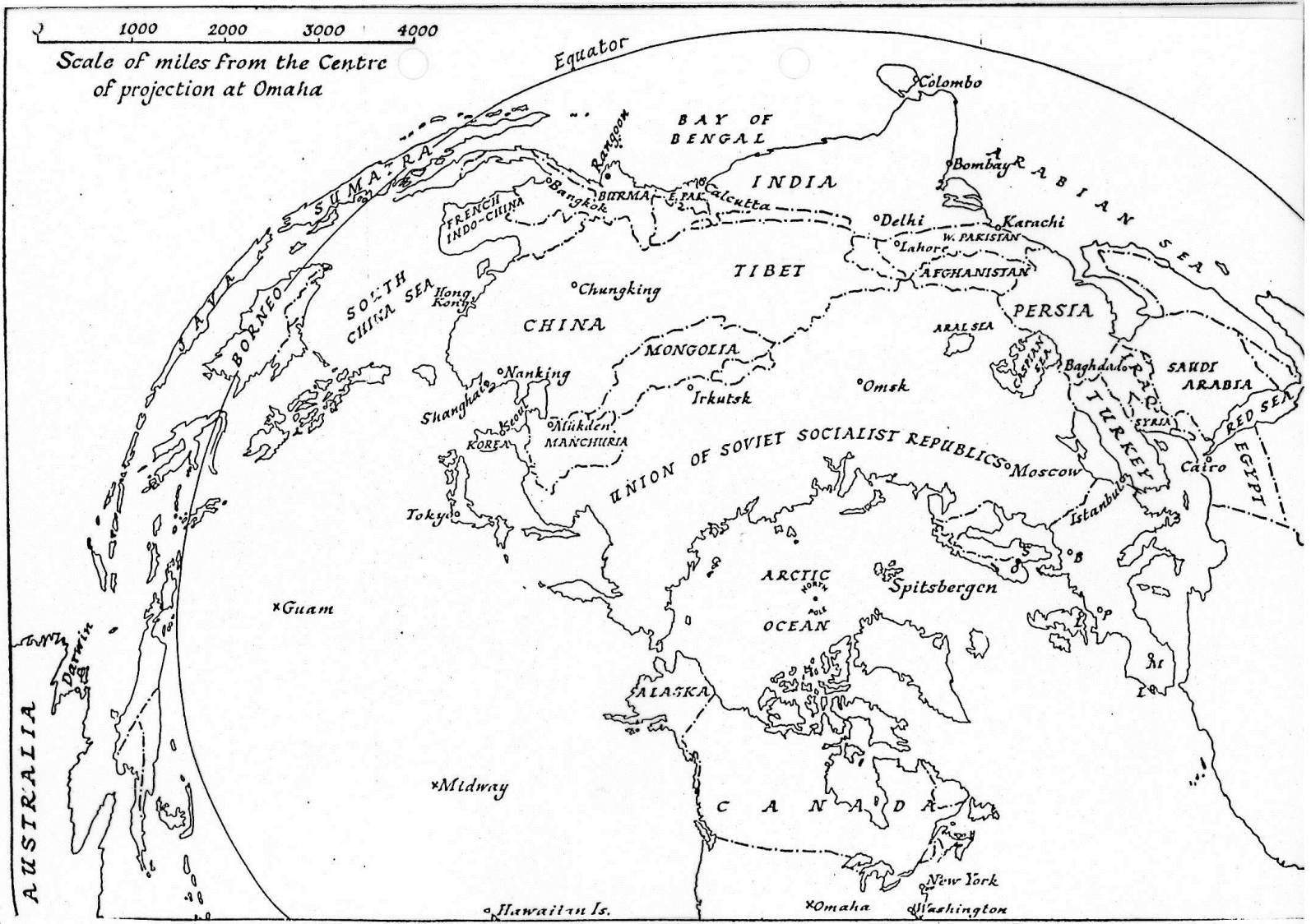


FIG. 3. ASIA: A TRANS-POLAR VIEW