

NB: The thickness of the arrows indicates the strength of the flows. Source: NBSC, 1991.

# Human Migration: The Global Picture

Asian Population Forum 10 October 2016  
Michael White, Brown University

## A “Global Perspective”

How general are migration phenomena  
around the world?

# The World is on the Move...Within Countries...from Village to City: **China**



China, Ruiji, Yunnan Province. Dai minority threshing rice harvest in fields which are gradually being replaced by urban development.

© Mark Henney/Panos Pictures



China: docks on the Huangpu river, which flows through the centre of Shanghai. The Huangpu is a tributary of the Yellow River, joining it just before that river flows into the East China Sea, and thus the port has developed as a major import/export hub.

© Claudio Zaccherini/Shutterstock.com

▶ Source: UN Habitat, *State of the World's Cities 2010/11*



# The World is on the Move...Within Countries...from Village to City: **Ghana**

**The Same Process?  
How Similar?  
What can we learn?**



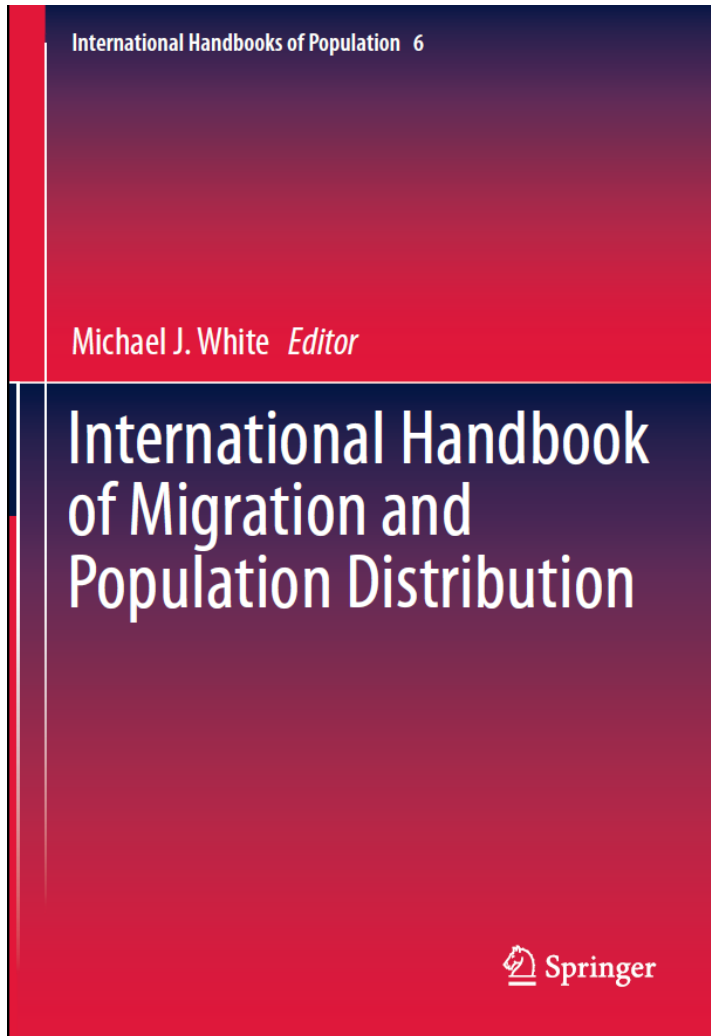
▶ Source: UN Habitat, *State of the World's Cities 2010/11*

*International Handbook of Migration  
and Population Distribution*

With Respect to Forum Themes  
and ADRI

# A Global View

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## ► Sections:

Intro

Theory (Multi-discipline)

Data and Methods

Regional Perspectives

Emerging Policy Topics

<http://www.springer.com/us/book/9789401772815>

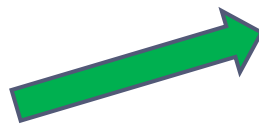


# MIGRATION

## Positioning Migration

### Apart from Fert & Mort

- ▶ **Decidedly Interdisciplinary**
- ▶ Event Least Governed by Human Biology
  - ▶ Temporality
  - ▶ Geography
- ▶ Reconsidering International/Internal “Border” [in analysis]



### Theoretical Cross Currents

#### Part I Perspectives on Theory for Internal and International Migration

- 2 Perspectives on Migration Theory: Geography . . . . .  
Richard Wright and Mark Ellis
- 3 Perspectives on Migration Theory – Economics . . . . .  
Michael J. Greenwood
- 4 Perspectives on Migration Theory—Anthropology . . . . .  
Caroline B. Brettell
- 5 Perspectives on Migration Theory – Sociology and Political Science . . . . .  
Michael J. White and Colin Johnson
- 6 Conceptualizing Migration: From Internal/International to Kinds of Membership . . . . .  
Susan K. Brown and Frank D. Bean



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## Cross-cutting Theoretical Issues (in *Handbook*)

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- ▶ **Technology** (Econ, Geography)
- ▶ **Networks** (Anthropology, Sociology)
- ▶ **Issues of Membership** (Anthro, Soc, Poly Sci; Brown & Bean)
  - ▶ Access to Resources
- ▶ **Demographic Shifts**
  - ▶ Selectivity Processes [further generalizability?]
  - ▶ Gender Mix [stability and change?]
- ▶ **Context** (PolySci, Soc)
- ▶ **Diasporic Concerns and Issues**





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## Population Aging and Human Health

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### Questions & Challenges

- ▶ Can Migration help alleviate population aging?
    - ▶ In China?
    - ▶ Elsewhere in Asia?
    - ▶ In Europe?
  
  - ▶ Are Migration and Urbanization Risk Factors for Health?
    - ▶ WHO model
    - ▶ Healthy Migrant Paradox
- 

### Responses

- 20 **Migration, Urbanization and Health . . . .**  
Elizabeth Nauman, Mark VanLandingham,  
and Philip Anglewicz
  
- 26 **Urban Migration of Adolescent Girls: Quantitative  
Results from Developing Countries . . . . .**  
Mark R. Montgomery, Deborah Balk, Zhen Liu,  
Siddharth Agarwal, Eleri Jones, and Susana Adamo
  
- 17 **Migration in Europe . . . . .**  
James Raymer



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## Human Capital and Development

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### Questions & Challenges

- ▶ Migration as HH Development Strategy
  - ▶ Risk Management
  - ▶ Benefits for Migrant
  - ▶ Benefits for HH, etc
- ▶ Circular Migration?
- ▶ Remittances?
  - ▶ A topic of growing importance

### Responses

- 22 **Population Distribution and Poverty . . . . .**  
Rachel E. Dwyer and Daniel Sanchez
- 23 **Migration, Assimilation and Social Welfare . . . . .**  
Jennifer Glick and Julie Park
- 24 **Economic Impacts of Migrant Remittances . . .**  
J. Edward Taylor and Michael Castelhana



# Mexico: Migration Dynamics Very Place-Specific

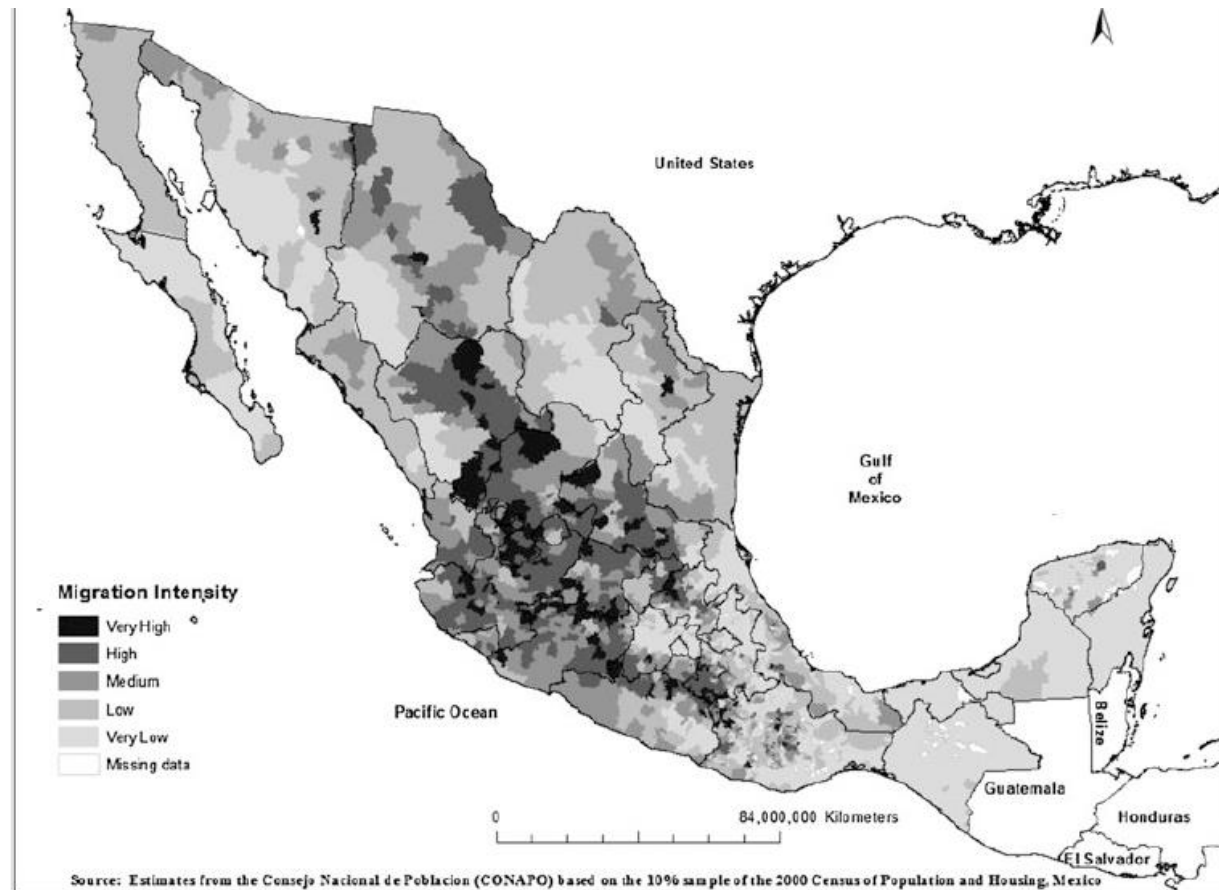


Fig. 18.3 Geographic distribution of migration to the U.S. by municipality in Mexico, 2000

# Remittances Get Attention And Deserve Even More

And What  
about  
*Internal*  
Migrant  
remittances  
around the  
world?

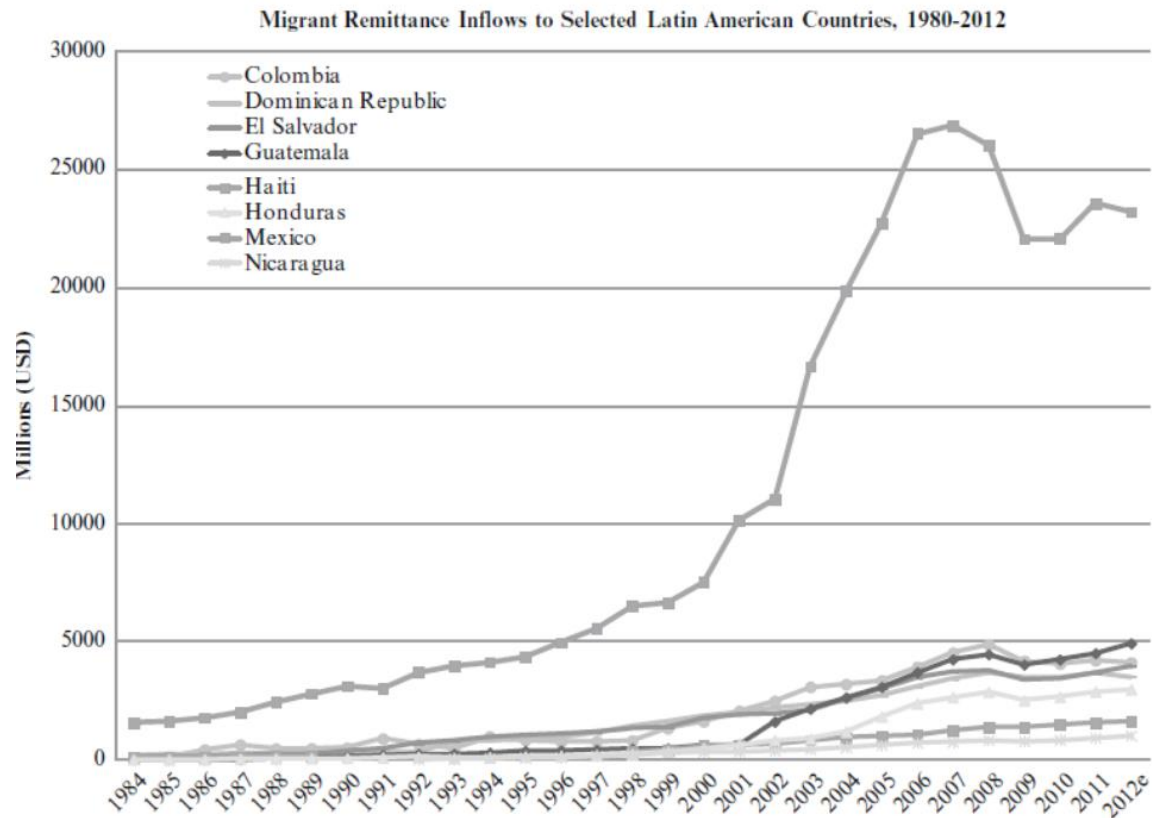


Fig. 18.1 Migrant remittance inflows to selected Latin American countries, 1980–2012 (Source: World Bank Remittances Data 2013. All numbers are in current

USD. Raw data available online: <http://www.worldbank.org/migration>)

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## Environmental and Climate Change

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### Questions and Challenges

- ▶ Environment-Driven Migration
  - ▶ Environmental Refugees?
- ▶ Migration and Environmental Degradation
  - ▶ Urbanization & LULC
  - ▶ Urbanization as indirectly ameliorative

### Responses

- 21 Migration and the Environment . . . . .  
Lori M. Hunter and Raphael Nawrotzki





# MIGRATION

## Demographic Transition in Asia

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### Question and Issues

- ▶ Rapid Dem Trans and Aging in several societies
- ▶ Heterogeneity of Asia re Dem Transition
- ▶ Urban Scale

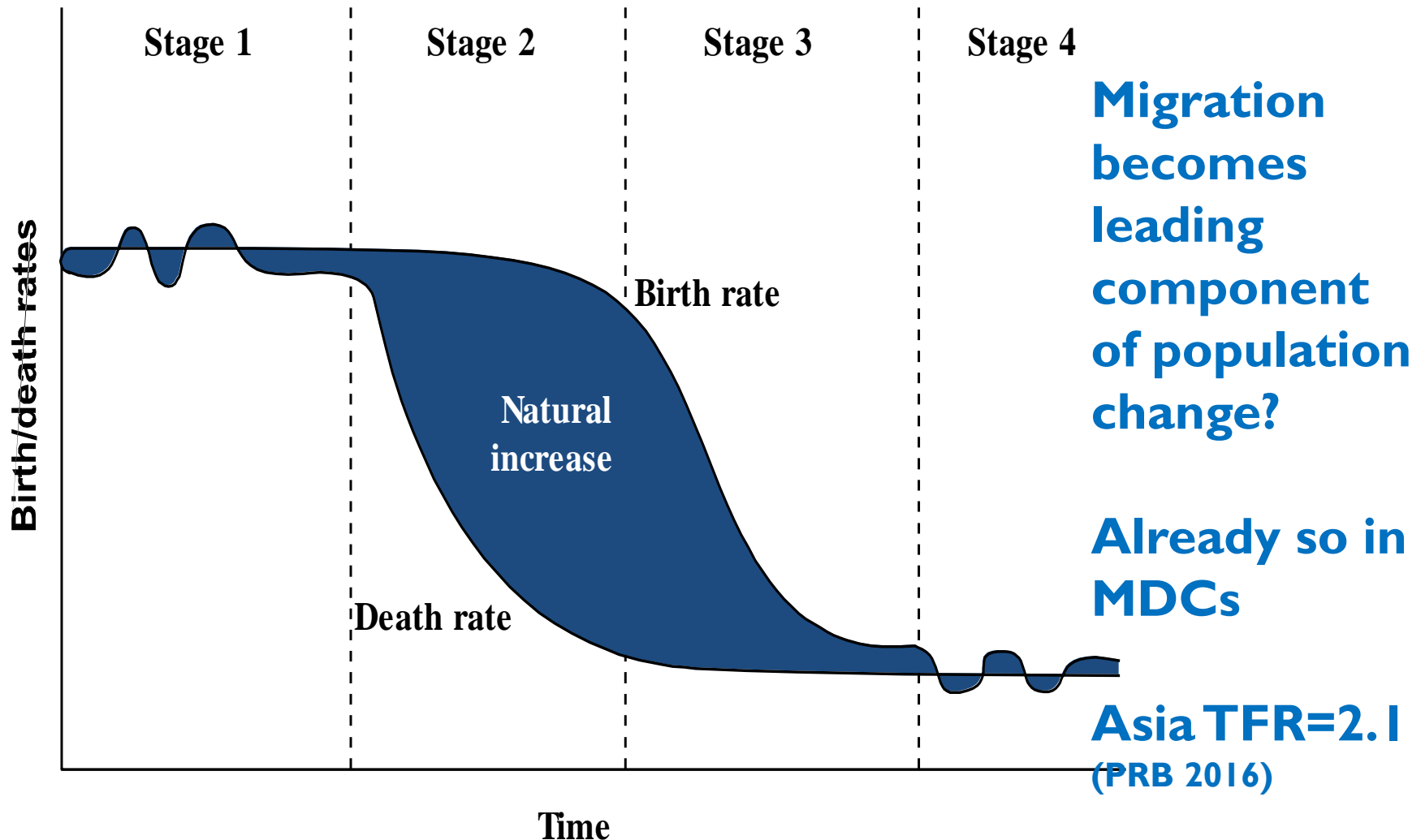
### Responses

- 13 **Migration in Asia** . . . . .  
Elin Charles-Edwards, Salut Muhidin,  
Martin Bell, and Yu Zhu
- 14 **Migration in China** . . . . .  
Zai Liang and Qian Song
- 15 **Changing Patterns of Migration in India: A Perspective  
on Urban Exclusion** . . . . .  
Amitabh Kundu and Lopamudra Ray Saraswati
- 16 **Migration in Australia and New Zealand** . . . . .  
Graeme Hugo, Janet Wall, and Margaret Young



# MIGRATION

## The Classic Stages of Demographic Transition



# MIGRATION

## Data and Methods

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- ▶ **Much Progress**

- ▶ Event History Techniques
- ▶ GIS
- ▶ Spatial Analysis/Regression

- ▶ **Data Improvements**

- ▶ Availability +
- ▶ Harmonization
- ▶ Surveys + Quasi-Admin sources

7	<b>Concepts, Definitions and Data Collection Approaches . . .</b>	Richard E. Bilsborrow
8	<b>Data Prospects: IPUMS-International . . . . .</b>	Matt Sobek
9	<b>Micro Methods: Longitudinal Surveys and Analyses . . . . .</b>	Cris Beauchemin and Bruno Schoumaker
10	<b>Migration Analysis Using Demographic Surveys and Surveillance Systems . . . . .</b>	Philippe Bocquier



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## But things are maybe getting better....

**Table 8.3** Availability of migration variables in IPUMS

Variable	N of Samples
Migration status: 1 year ago	34
Migration status: 5 years ago	93
Migration status: previous residence	75
Major/minor administrative division 1 year ago	37
Major/minor administrative division 5 years ago	83
Major/minor administrative division, previous residence	71
Country of residence 1 year ago	25
Country of residence 5 years ago	50
Country of previous residence	49
Urban status 1 or 5 years ago	12
Urban status, previous residence	17
Years residing in current locality	88
Nativity status	216
Country of birth	160
Major administrative division of birth	191
Citizenship status	133
Country of citizenship	90
Year of immigration	54
Reason for migration	22
International migrant from household	14

Some rows represent multiple variables. The universe is 258 samples

Source: Sobek in *Handbook*

# MIGRATION

## Internal & International

### Brown & Bean (*Handbook* ch 6)

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#### The Cleavage Between International and Internal Migration

Migration generally refers to “relatively permanent changes in residence between specifically designated political or statistical areas, or between type-of-residence areas” (Shryock et al. 1976: 349). This relatively simple statement introduces substantial debates on the meaning of usual residence, the duration that qualifies as permanent or semi-permanent, and the type of

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usu:  
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mig

If we envision the critical cleavage in migration as one of belonging vs. not belonging, it also opens up more questions to research. All migrants have to adapt to new circumstances and make new social ties. In some countries, internal migrants as well as international ones can be unauthorized, as in the Chinese case. Internal migrants can face enormous cultural barriers and discrimination – often worse than

- Global International Migrants: 232 Million
  - Residing outside of country of birth
  - Estimates for 2013
  - UN *International Migration Report* 2013
- Global Internal Migrants: 740 million
  - Residing outside of district of birth
  - At the turn of the millennium
  - Source Bell & Muhidin (2009)



# MIGRATION

## Internal or International?

1462

I. Chort, M. de la Rupelle

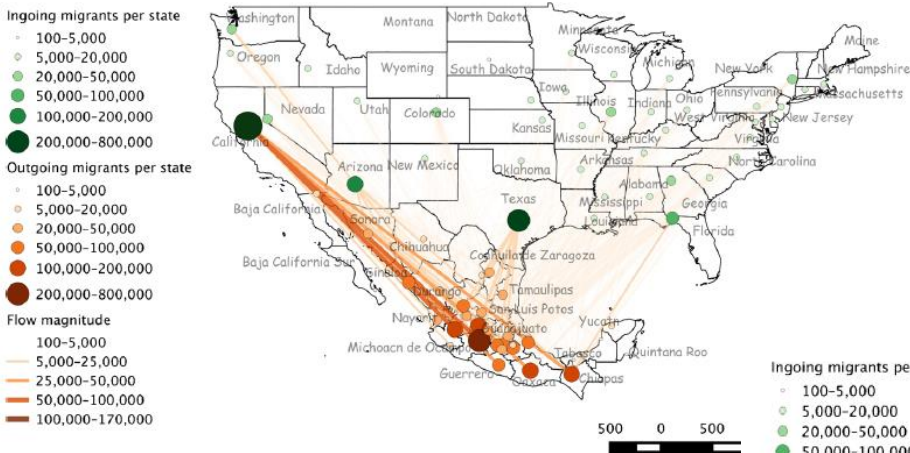


Fig. 1 Mexico-U.S. total migration flows in 2010, 2011, and 2012

**US Mexico Migration “System”?**

**US Mexico State-to-State Flows**  
**US: 50+1**  
**Mex: 32**

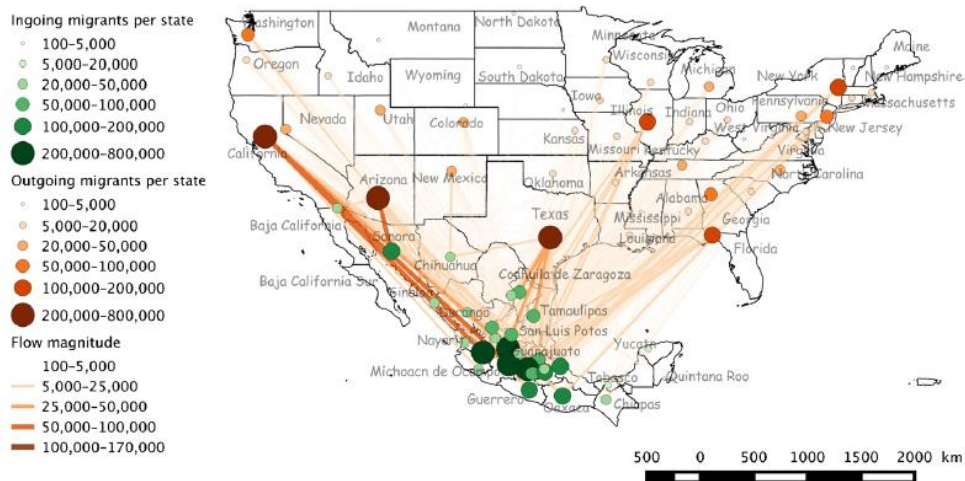
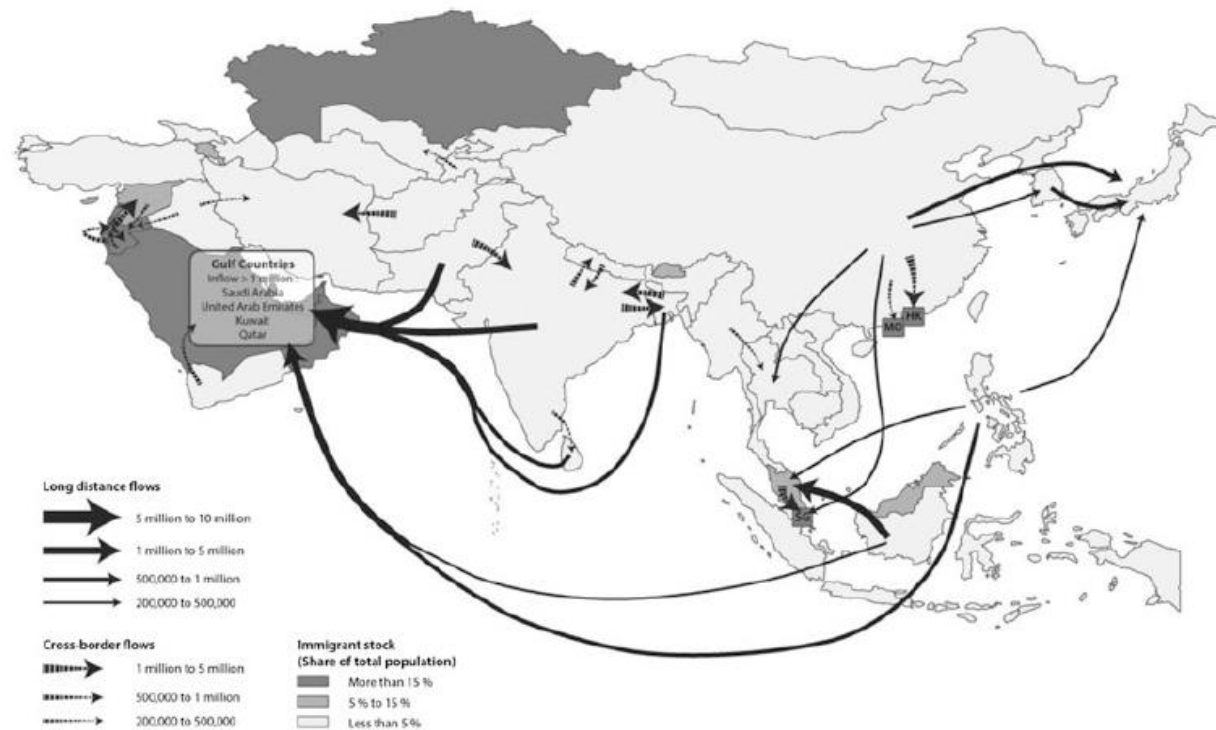


Fig. 2 U.S.-Mexico total migration flows in 2010, 2011, and 2012

# International Migration **within** Asia vs. Internal Migration in countries?

274

E. Charles-Edwards et al.



Source: World Bank Bilateral Migration Matrix, 2010

Fig. 13.3 International migration within Asia

Source: Charles-Edwards, Muhidin, Bell & Zhu in *Handbook*

# China: “Unauthorized” Migration

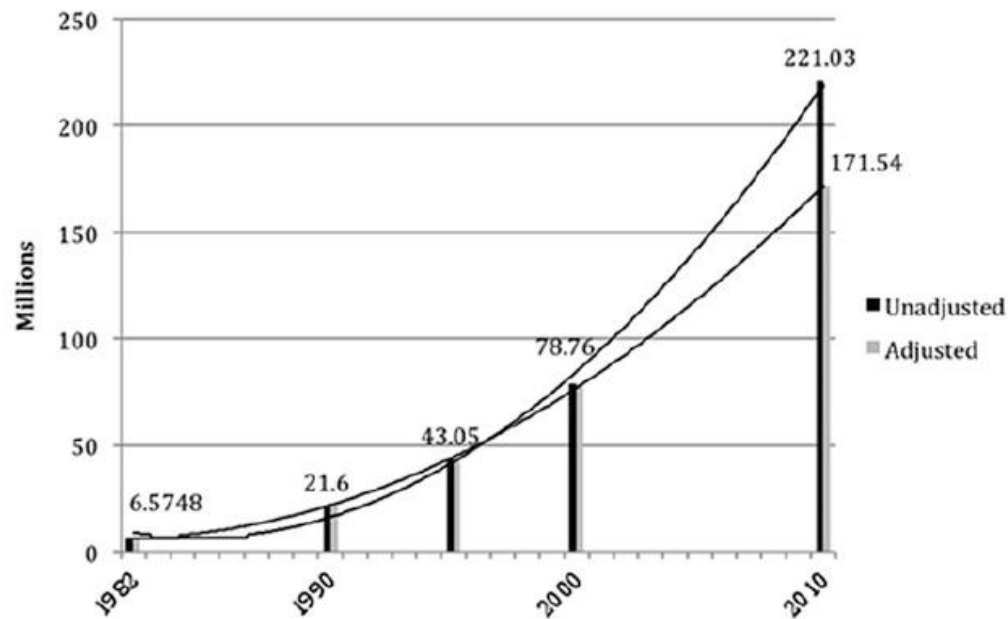



Fig. 14.1 Trend of floating population in China: 1982–2010 (Adapted from Liang 2012)

# Crossing Boundaries: Echoing in Africa & Asia

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## Africa


### Dimensions and Trends in Africa's Migration System



Among the key dimensions and trends in Africa's migration systems identified by a corpus of researchers include the high levels of internal migration (Beauchemin and Bocquier 2004); migration circulation (Gugler 1991, 2002); urbanization of poverty (APHRC 2002); and the increasing presence of international migration, particularly the role of forced migration and movement of refugees in search of asylum (Zlotnik 2004). Other key dimensions include the feminization of internal and international migration, trafficking in human beings, the challenge of brain drain, brain gain and diaspora engagement, particularly the pursuit of remittances, and the increasing role of regional economic organizations in fostering free flows of

## China

### Introduction



China is on the move. Indeed, both internal and international migrations have been on the rise for the last three decades since China started its economic reform program. China's history-making internal migration has contributed enormously to China's economic miracle and also has had transformative impact on rural areas and China's urbanization process. International migration, both permanent and temporary has given rise to a new wave of Chinese immigrant communities across the globe, from North America to Europe, and more recently to Africa. At the same time, China is becoming a country of new immigrant destinations, increasingly attracting more and more foreigners to strive for the "Chinese dream."





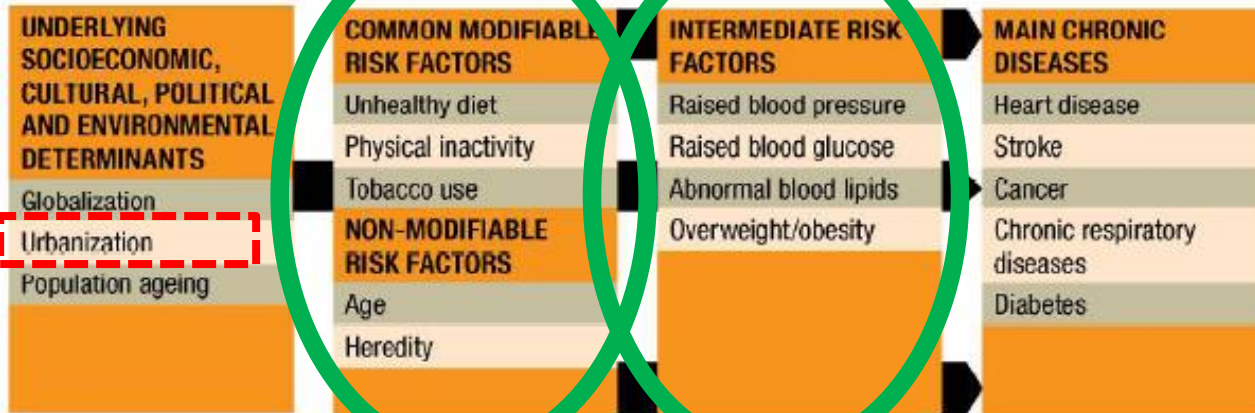
One Example:  
Migrant Adaptation



# Migration, Urbanization, and Health: Negative or Positive?

## CAUSES OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Migration



# Selection in Migrant Mental Health

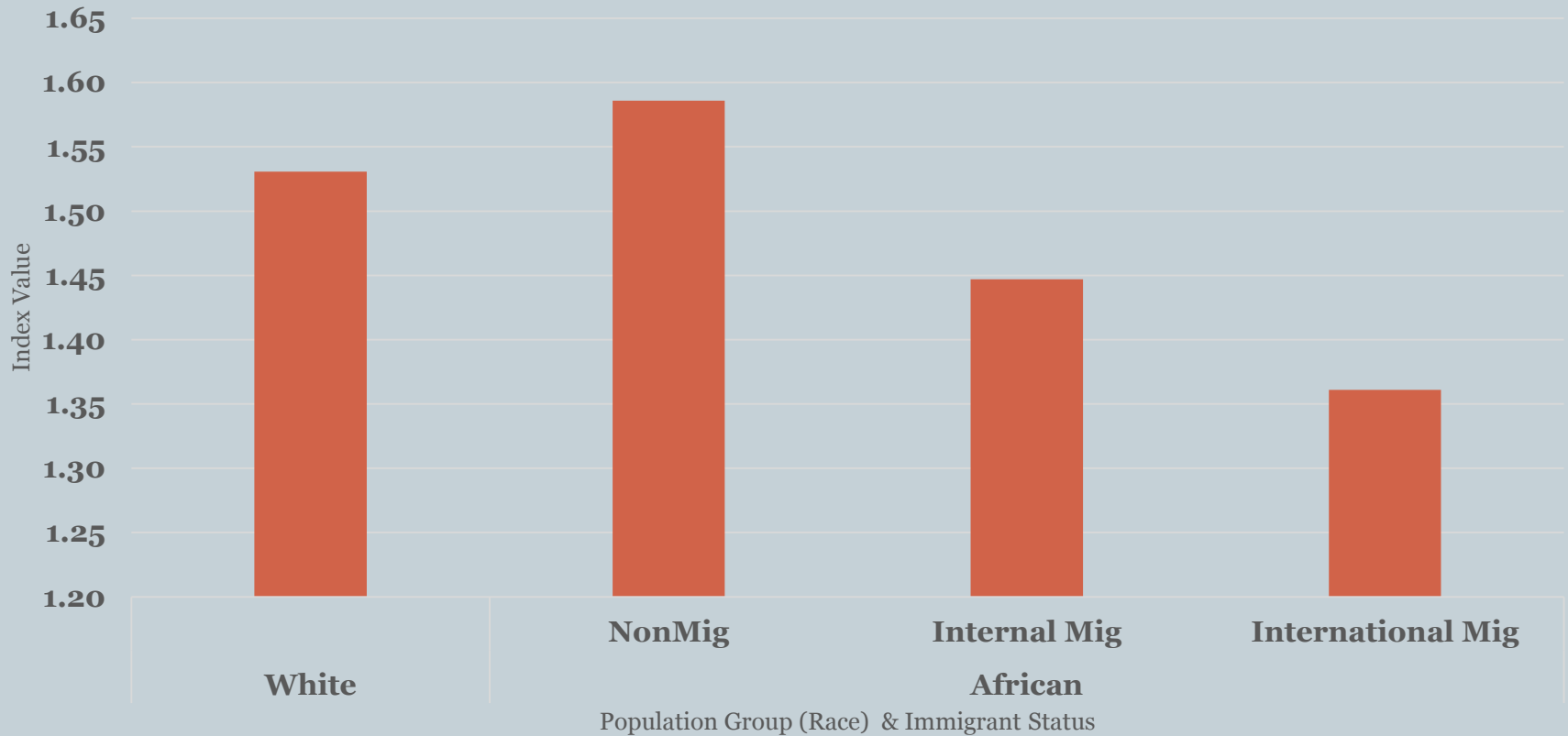
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- ▶ The results demonstrate a **selection effect**: before they moved, migrants' mental health status was worse than those who stayed in the rural origin communities. After moving to the city, however, the disadvantage in mental health status for migrants – vis-a` - vis the rural comparison group – disappears: **migrants experience an improvement in mental health status** from pre- to post-migration, and their mental health status after migrating is comparable to the level observed for the rural comparison group. [emphasis added]

# Guateng (Destination Area) Quality of Life Survey: Health Migrant Effect?



Index of Reported Health Problem



GCRO Quality of Life Survey 2013, Gauteng Province

Response Agreement with "Health Status Disrupts Daily Work" N = 27154,

Ordinal Logistic Regression, adjusting for age, race, sex, household size, education

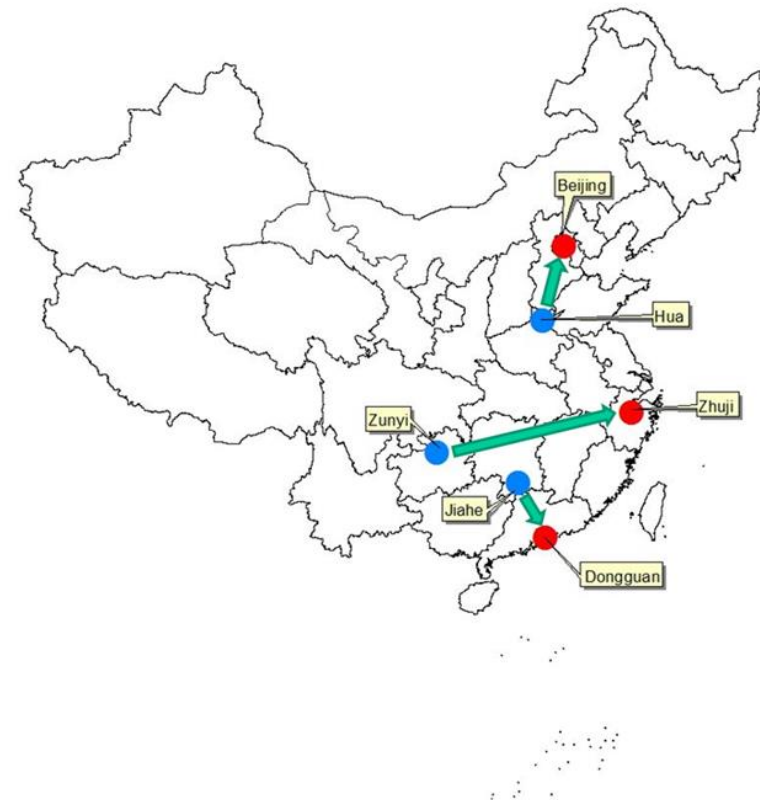
# China: Internal Origin-Destination Study

## Migrants Improve Life at Destination

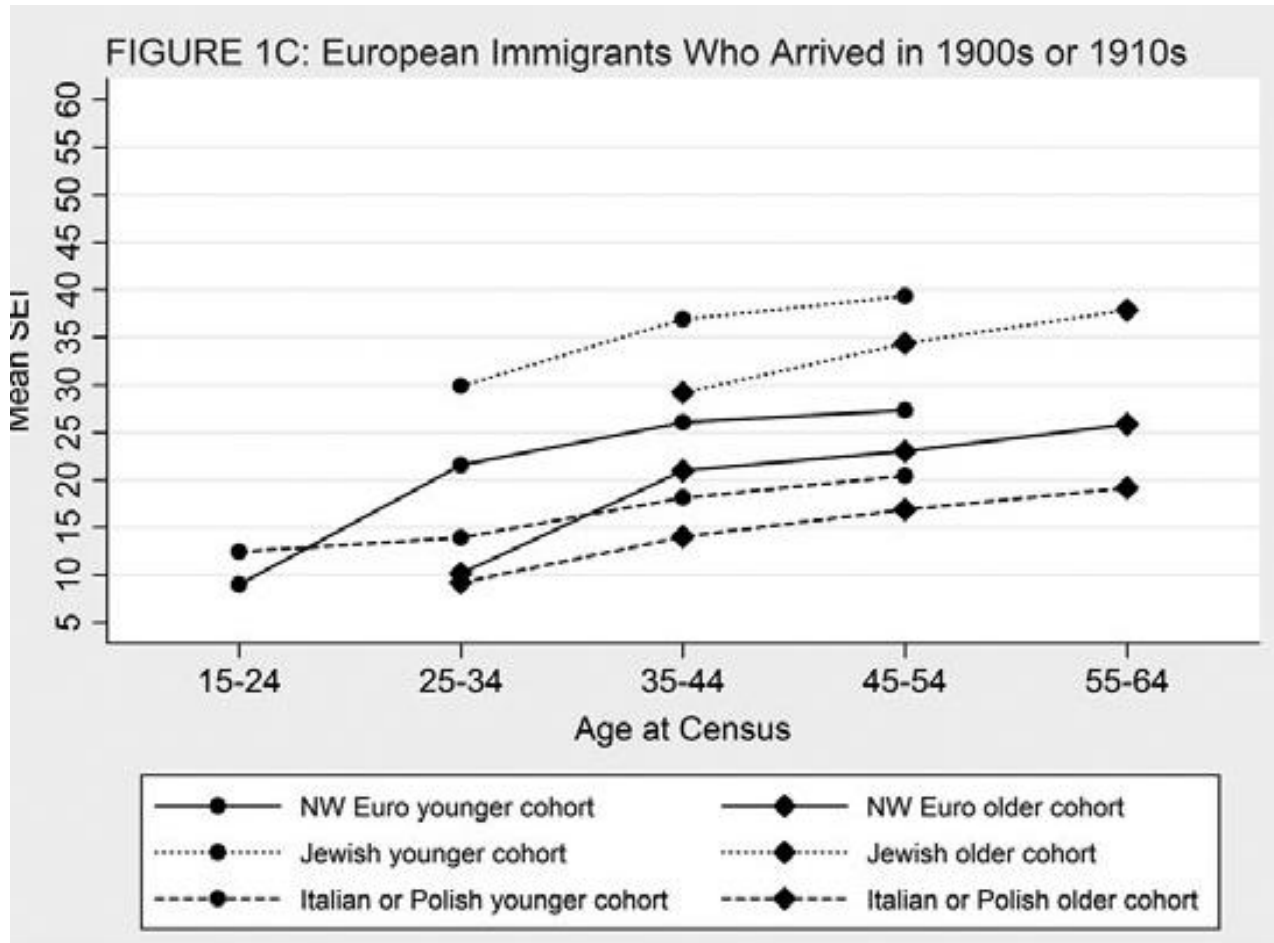
The primary finding of this study, which affirms prevailing expectations, is that **migration is indeed associated with higher individual income**, and this is observed for all the three groups under this study. Migrants made major gains in wages between the sending and receiving areas. **The migrants also gained higher-status employment**, moving from agricultural jobs into the better-paying non-farm jobs, typically in manufacturing and services.

Source: Chunyu D; Liu Y; Zhou Z; White MJ; "An Origin-Destination Linked Analysis of Migration and Earnings in China". *Social Science Asia*. 2(2015):30-47..

Figure 1. The 2009 Study Sites



# US History: Census Cohort Study shows Immigrant Improvement



► White MJ; Mullen EJ. 2016. "Socioeconomic Attainment in the Ellis Island Era." *Social Science History*, 40, Spring 2016: 147–181. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/ssh.2015.84>

# MIGRATION

## Three Issues for Migration Scholarship (but not the only ones!)

Internal & International

- 1. Improved Measurement
  - Timing
  - Geography
  - Comprehensiveness
- 2. Migrant Accommodation
  - Where/When do migrants succeed or fail?
  - Attention to irregular & undocumented migration
- 3. Migration impacts beyond the migrant
  - Origin HH (Networks and remittances)
  - Externalities (environment; Health)

# Thanks!

[Michael.White@brown.edu](mailto:Michael.White@brown.edu)

Acknowledgements:

Springer publishers re *International Handbook of Migration and Population Distribution*. (2016):  
<http://www.springer.com/us/book/9789401772815>

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