

## The demographic impact of migration: Evidence from Africa

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Sources: Map MPI Data Hub World Migration: <http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/wmm.cfm> Photo:  
author

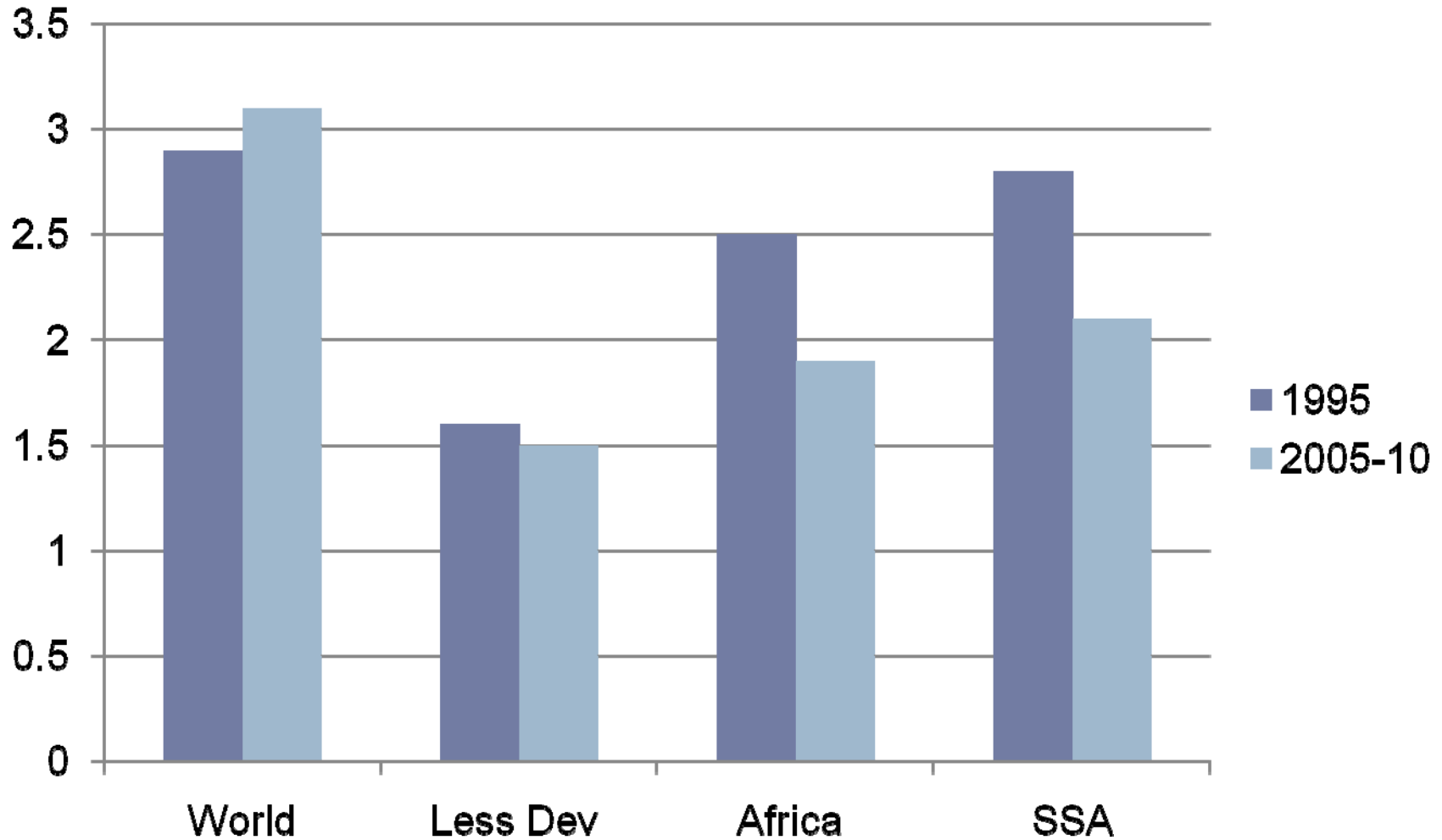
# Messages

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1. Migration and urbanization major 21<sup>st</sup>C world demographic features
2. Conceptually, we need to integrate & coordinate thinking about internal migration, international migration, and urbanization (pop dist.)
3. Africa—as migrant origin, and perhaps destination—will likely see increases in migration ##'s and share of migration that is labor related.
4. Much improvement in measurement of migrant stock; still work to be done on migration dynamics and its correlates

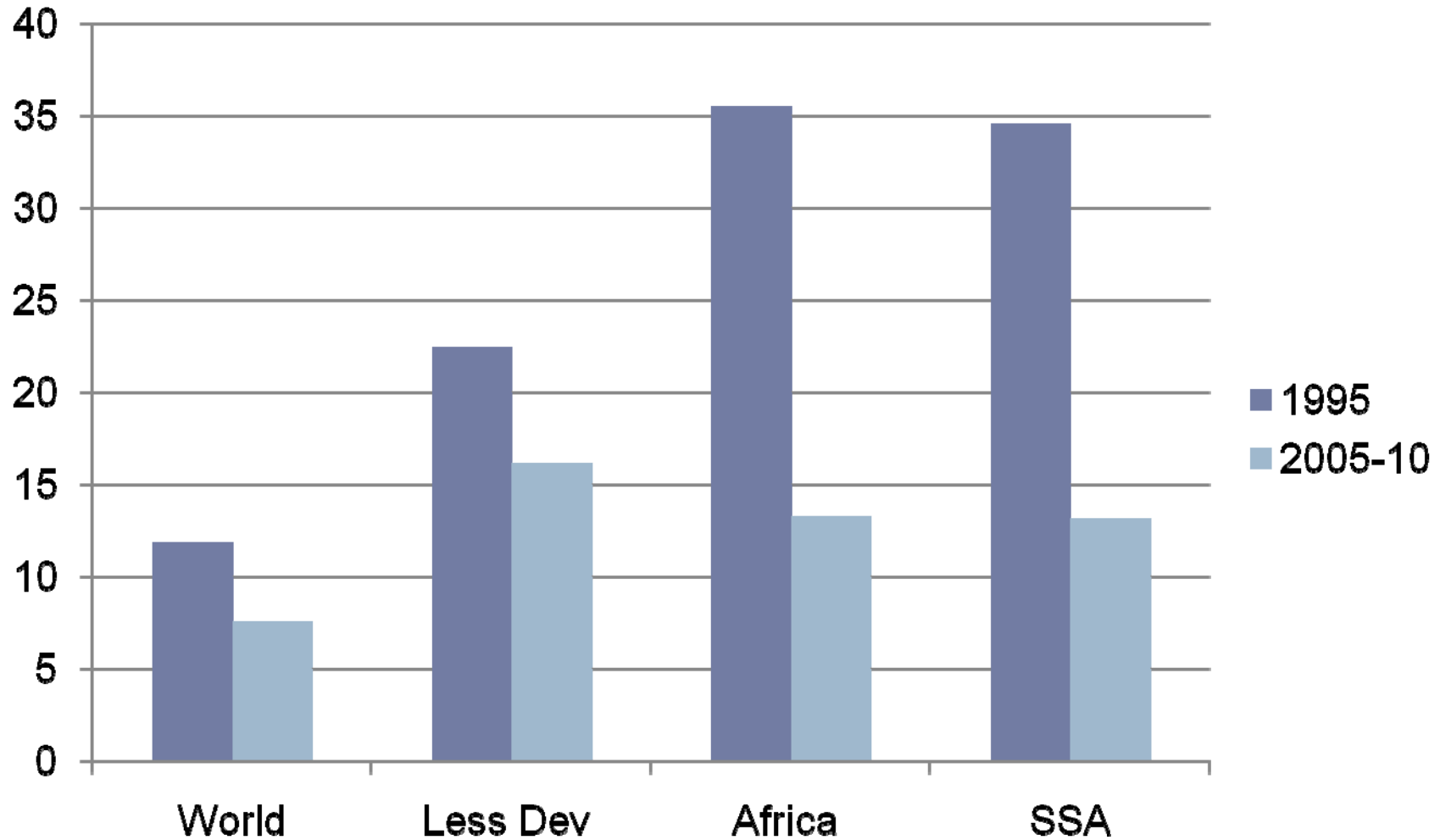


# International Migration (as % of Pop) Africa in Comparison



Source: UN ESA International Migration Report Global Assessment (2011)

# Refugee Share (as % of International Mig) Africa in Comparison

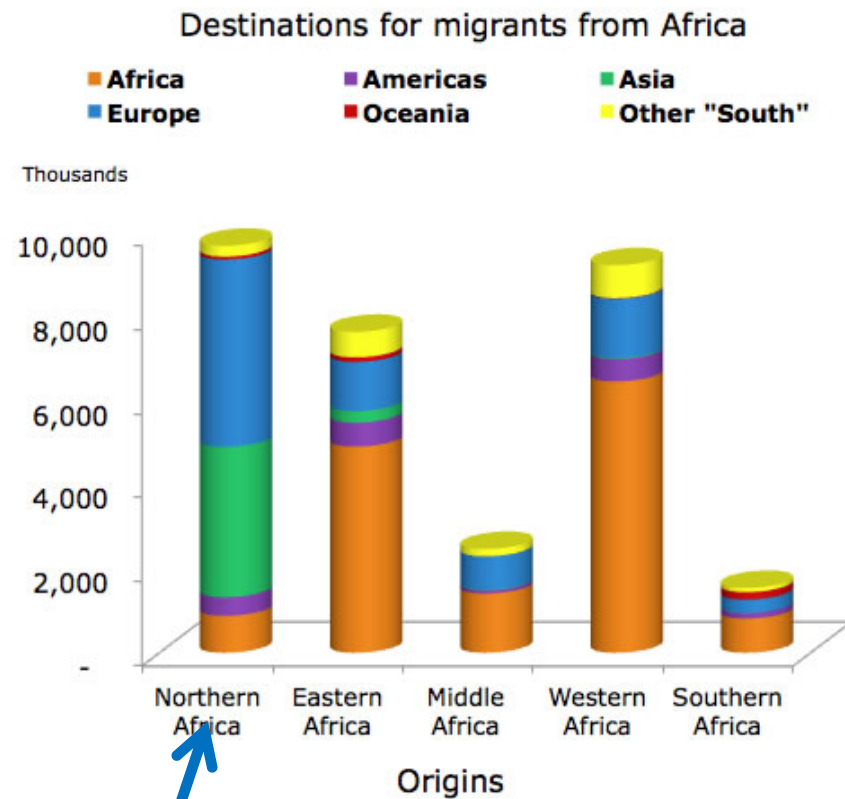
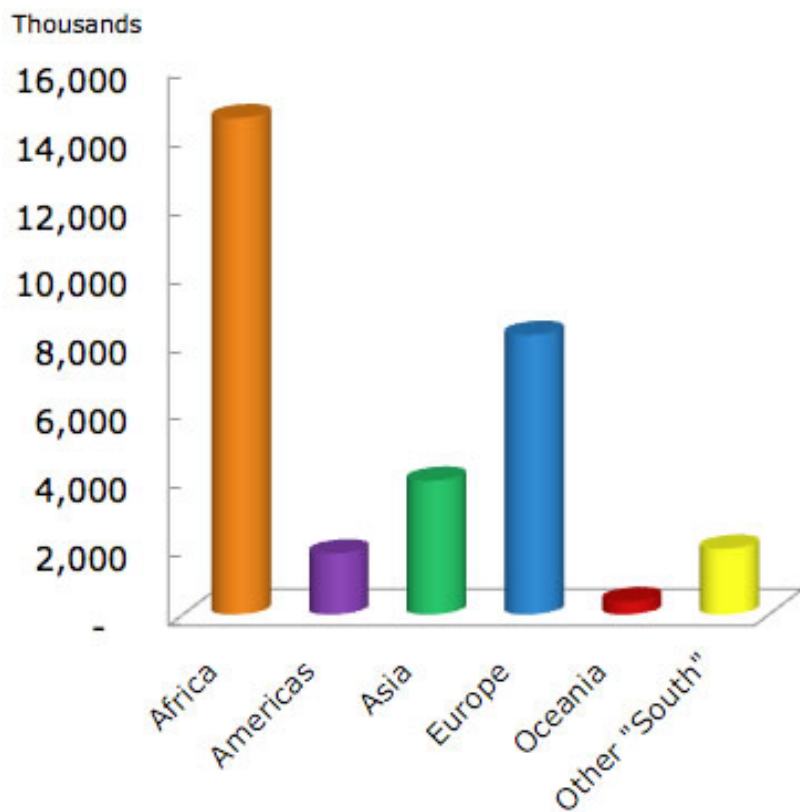


▶ Source: UN ESA International Migration Report Global Assessment (2011)

# Destinations of African-Origin Migrants

(N.B. almost all international migrants **TO** African nations are from elsewhere in Africa)

The 30.6 million migrants from Africa reside in the following world regions:



Note: Northern Africa pattern differs

## International Migration within Sub-Saharan is notable for circulation within sub-regions

Sending region (across) -Destination region (down)	Eastern Africa	Middle Africa	Western Africa	Southern Africa
<b>TOTAL to SSA</b>	4,259	1,351	6,425	814
Eastern Africa	67.9%	50.7%	0.3%	28.7%
Middle Africa	0.0%	38.7%	6.1%	0.0%
Western Africa	0.0%	5.5%	93.5%	0.0%
Southern Africa	32.1%	5.0%	0.0%	71.3%

Origin-destination of 12.8 million international migrants from one sub-Saharan African country to another within SSA.

Historical note: Zachariah & Conde (1981) provided an extensive examination of the West African migration system; often noted also by others

# A Leading 21<sup>st</sup>C Population Issue

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## ▶ Migration, Urbanization and Growth

- ▶ Migrant destination (international or internal) often urban
- ▶ “Urbanization and growth go together”
  - ▶ Commission on Growth and Development (World Bank, 2006)
- ▶ International Migration generates remittance flow
  - ▶ Poverty reduction evidence (WB for Ghana & Uganda)
  - ▶ **Internal** migration remittances also matter

## ▶ But there are concerns:

- ▶ Some recent questioning of the relationship (Africa): “Cities in Africa are not serving as engines of growth and structural transformation” (World Bank, *WDR*, 2000).
  - ▶ Zlotnik (2006) urban-growth relationship more visible in northern & southern Africa
- ▶ “Economic Growth will be unbalanced, but development can still be inclusive...” (World Bank, 2009: 1).
- ▶ Declining inequality across countries accompanied by increasing inequality within countries.
  - ▶ Esp. within (receiving) urban areas?
  - ▶ Replication of historical experience? Maybe so, maybe not.
  - ▶ Relevant to policy re migrant adjustment and accommodation



# 7 Billion and Counting...the Context

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PRB 2011

**No mention of  
Urbanization;  
Some mention of  
International  
Migration for the  
United States**



2011 World Population  
Data Sheet

The World Adding Another Billion  
People Every 12 Years

PRESENTATION BY CAROL ANN JAMES GRIBBLE, AND LINDA JACOBSEN  
OF THE POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

*Science special 2011*

- ▶ POLICY FORUM
  - ▶ “Population Policy in Transition in the Developing World”
  - ▶ Bongaarts & Sinding
    - ▶ [10.1126/science.1207558]
  - ▶ Word search on “urban”  
| “migr” → Null
- 





# UNFPA *State of World Population 2011* better

CHAPTER FIVE

## Decision to move: the power and impact of migration

### INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

#### International migrant population, 2010

Europe	69.8 million
Asia	61.3 million
North America	50.0 million
Africa	19.3 million
Latin America	7.5 million
Oceania	6.0 million

#### Countries hosting the largest number of international migrants in 2010

United States	42.8 million
Russian Federation	12.3 million
Germany	10.8 million
Saudi Arabia	7.3 million
Canada	7.2 million

#### Top-three migrant-sending countries and estimated diaspora in millions

China	35.0 million
India	20.0 million
The Philippines	7.0 million

Source: Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

CHAPTER SIX

## Planning ahead for the growth of cities

### SLUM IMPROVEMENTS, THOUGH CONSIDERABLE, ARE FAILING TO KEEP PACE WITH THE GROWING RANKS OF THE URBAN POOR

Population living in slums and proportion of urban population living in slums, developing regions, 1990-2010



Over the past 10 years, the share of the urban population living in slums in the developing world has declined from 39 per cent in 2000 to 33 per cent in 2010. The fact that more than 200 million slum-dwellers have gained access to either improved water, sanitation or durable and less crowded housing shows that countries and municipal governments have made serious attempts to improve slum conditions, thereby enhancing the prospects of millions of people to escape poverty, disease and illiteracy. However, in absolute terms, the number of slum-dwellers in the developing world is actually growing, and will continue to rise in the near future. In the developing world, the number of urban residents living in slum conditions is now estimated at some 828 million.

Source: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010.

- ▶ See also: Commission on Population and Development, "World population monitoring, focusing on population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development" Report of the Secretary-General 7-11 April 2008

# Migration and Urbanization: What Demographic Impacts?

Questions for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

# International and Internal Migration— Conceptual Integration

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- ▶ Literatures often proceed separately
- ▶ Much in common re labor migration, e.g.
  - ▶ Remittances key for both international, internal
  - ▶ Historical labor migration both international, internal
- ▶ Population Distribution and Urbanization
  - ▶ Issues of economic and social integration at destination—often urban
    - True for both labor migrants and forced migrants
    - local governments are pressed to respond
- ▶ Boundary crossing remains consequential difference
- ▶ Africa:
  - ▶ “sparse literature about international migration in Africa” (Zotnik, 2006, p 36)
  - ▶ Refugee share of international migration larger, but shrinking

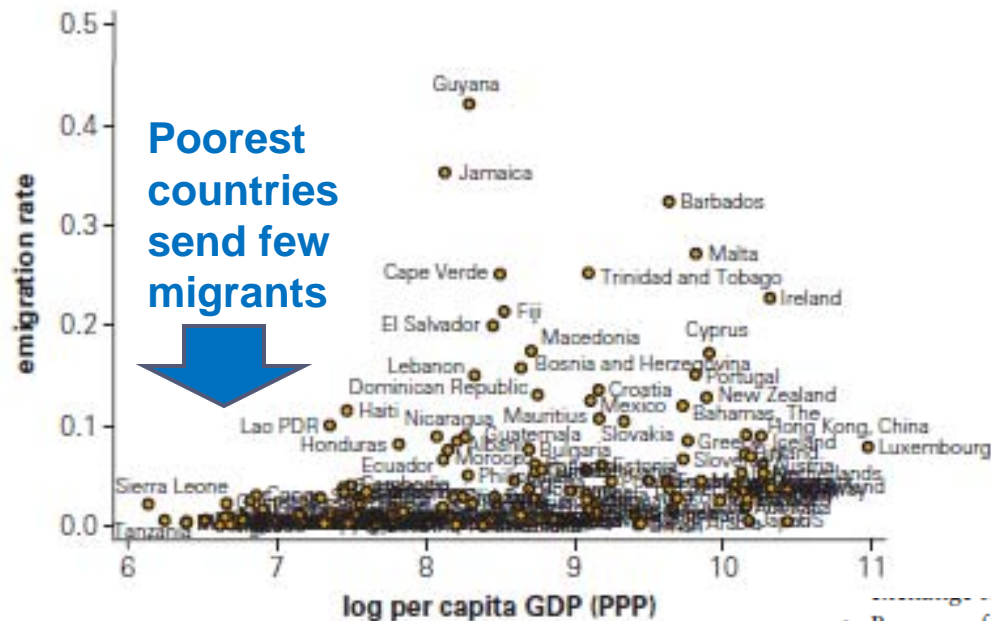


# International Migration & Inequality

## Poorest countries send few (%) migrants

### Generating Inequality

Figure 10.2 Emigration Rates and Per Capita GDP, 2000



Source: Author's calculations using raw data from Docquier and Marfouk (2006)  
Note: PPP = purchasing power parity.

► But note: Overall World inequality (across nations) is decreasing via Globalization

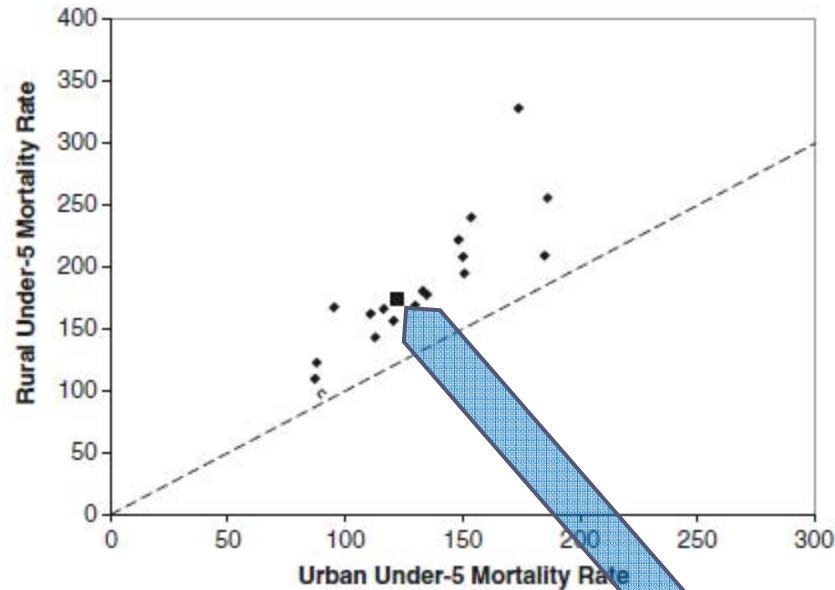
- Because of the importance of human capital in economic development, how skilled emigration affects a country's relative supply of skills is a question of first-order policy importance. How do changes in the education, tax, or other policies of developing countries affect skilled emigration, the domestic supply of skills, or remittances from skilled emigrants?

► Source: Hanson in Spence & Kanbur 2010

# Empirical evidence: Urban Advantage in Child Survival

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**Fig. 1** Urban and rural under-5 mortality rates after controlling for migration status of the mother. Black diamonds denote a significant difference; the black square represents the weighted average for 18 countries; and the dotted line represents equality between urban and rural mortality rates



**Rural Mort > Urban Mort, after controls, 18 DHS LDC countries**

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Source: Bocquier et al *Demography* 2011

# Empirical Evidence (Ghana): Urbanization and migration may expedite Demographic Transition

- ▶ Lifetime urban residents bear children at a 11% lower rate, net of other personal traits
- ▶ Cohort, Education, etc also matter
- ▶ Study site of moderate urban scale (Central Region, Ghana)

- ▶ SOURCE: White, et al., Urbanization and Fertility...  
Demography Nov 2008

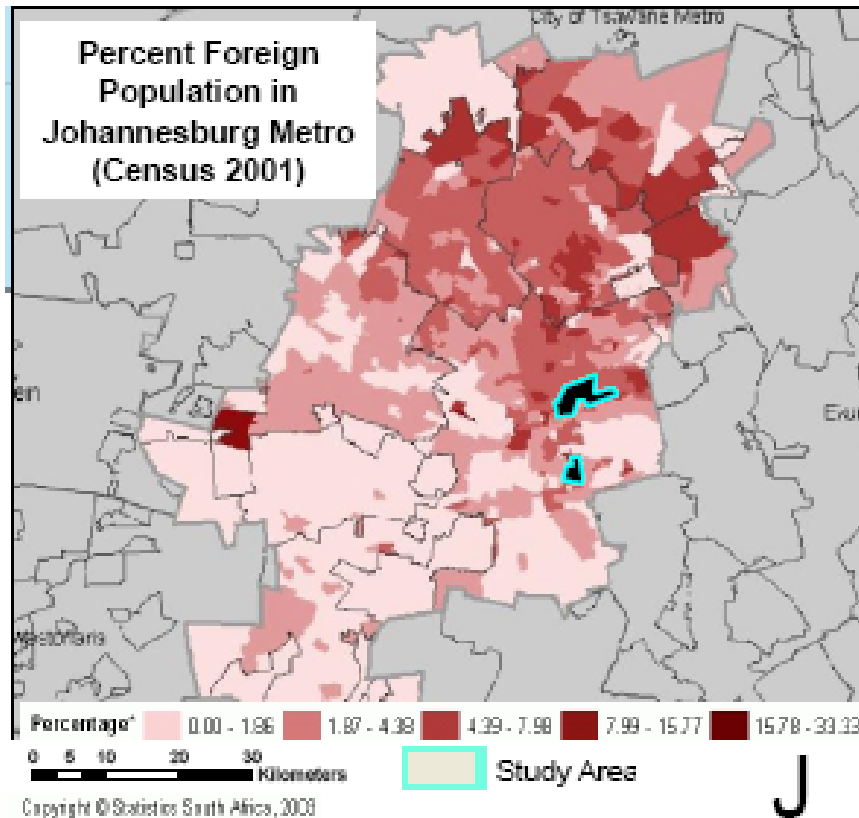
## Urbanization and Fertility in Coastal Ghana

Table 4. Discrete-Time Logit Model for Fertility of Women, Person-Years for Ages 15–44

Covariate	All Parity	
	Coefficient	<i>p</i>
Parity	-0.002	.888
Age	0.197***	.000
Age, Squared	-0.004***	.000
Middle Cohort	-0.326***	.000
Young Cohort	-0.450***	.000
Primary or Middle School Education	0.014	.822
Secondary School Education or More	-0.277*	.027
In School	-0.503**	.006
In a Union	1.432***	.000
Employed	0.134*	.049
Urban Residence	-0.114*	.031
Intercept	-4.298	.000
<i>N</i> (person-years)	28,213	

\*  $p < .05$ ; \*\*  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*  $p < .001$

# Empirical Evidence (South Africa): South-South Migrant Segregation in Jo'burg



## Findings:

**1. Migrants (internal and international) unevenly spread within center city Johannesburg**

**2. Variations across of major international migrant groups (from Congo, Zimbabwe) in degree of integration with native South African population**

# Migration and Sustainability

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## Voluntary

- ▶ Social and Economic
- ▶ Migrants benefit
- ▶ Remittances, both internal and international, benefit origin – Poverty decline
- ▶ Expedite Dev't and Dem Transition
- ▶ Inevitable Issues of integration at destination

## Forced Migration

- ▶ Sudden & cataclysmic Political & Enviro events
- ▶ Response issue for short and long-term
- ▶ Both internal and international movement
- ▶ Seeming reduction in refugee % of international migrants, 1995-2010





# Does Africa differ?

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- ▶ For many populations, lower initial development level, and not as far along on demographic transition
- ▶ “Urbanization in Africa has not yet brought the economic development and degree of prosperity that might have been expected.” (UN Habitat *State of the World's Cities 2012/13*)
  - ▶ Yet also higher HDI in African cities than nationally
  - ▶ Masked heterogeneity?
  - ▶ Re Policy: African countries express more reservations about R-U migration and urban growth (UN, Report Sec-Gen E/CN.9/2008/3 2008, p. 27)
- ▶ Refugees and other forced migrants a larger share in recent past; labor migration likely to grow
- ▶ African remittance growth seems slower (WB 2006)
  - ▶ But maybe at least as important
- ▶ Still, many aspects of international/internal migration parallel.





# Toward the Future

Considerations for Data and Analysis

# IPUMS-International Census Microdata (Some with Migration information)

Region and Place	2000s	1990s	1980s	1970s
<b>Africa</b>				
Algeria		1998	1987	1977
Angola			1984	1970
Benin	2002	1992		1979
Botswana	2001	1991	1981	1971
Burkina Faso	2006	1996	1985	1975
Burundi		1990	1979	1970
Cameroon	2002		1987	1976
Cape Verde	2000	1990	1980	1970
Central African Republic	2003	1998	1988	1975
Chad		1993		
Comoros	2003	1991	1980	
Congo		1996	1984	1974
Democratic Republic of Congo			1984	1970
Djibouti			1983	
Egypt	2006	1996	1986	1976
Eritrea				
Ethiopia	2007	1994	1984	
Gabon	2003	1993		
Gambia	2003	1993	1983	1973
Ghana	2000		1984	1970
Guinea-Bissau		1991		1979
Guinea, Conakry		1996	1983	
Ivory Coast		1998	1988	1975
Kenya	1999	1989	1979	1969
Lesotho	2006	1996	1986	1976
Liberia	2008		1984	1974
Libya		1995	1984	1973
Madagascar		1993		1975
Malawi	2008	1998	1987	1977
Mali	2008	1998	1987	1976
Mauritania	2000		1988	1977
Mauritius	2000	1990	1983	1972
Morocco	2004	1994	1982	1971
Mozambique	2007	1997	1980	1970
Namibia	2001	1991	1981	1970
Niger	2001		1988	1977
Nigeria	2006	1991	1980	1973
Reunion		1990 1999	1982	1974
Rwanda	2002	1991		1978
Saint Helena		1998	1987	1976
Sao Tome and Principe	2001	1991	1981	1970
Senegal	2002		1988	1976
Seychelles	2002	1994	1987	1977 1971
Sierra Leone	2004	[1996]	1985	1974
Somalia			1987	1975
South Africa	2001 2007	1991 1996	1980 1985	1970
Sudan	2008	1993	1983	1973
Swaziland	2007	1997	1986	1976
Tanzania	2002		1988	1978
Togo		1993 1998	1981	1970
Tunisia	2004	1994	1984	1975
Uganda	2002	1991	1980	
Zambia	2000	1990	1980	
Zimbabwe	2002	1992	1982	

<https://international.ipums.org/international/>

# Data and information

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## Many good signs

- ▶ UN Data collection and promulgation efforts
- ▶ Increasing recognition of the importance of the phenomenon
- ▶ IPUMS-I
- ▶ DHS

## Still to do

- ▶ Origin-Destination Longitudinal data
  - ▶ Duration
  - ▶ Adjustment
  - ▶ Policy
- ▶ Sub-national data
  - ▶ Migrant integration
  - ▶ Urbanization & settlement patterns



# Conclusions

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2. Conceptually, we need to integrate & coordinate thinking about internal migration, international migration, and urbanization (pop dist.)
3. Africa—as migrant origin, and perhaps destination—will likely see increases in migration #'s and share of migration that is labor related
4. Much improvement in measurement of migrant stock; still work to be done on migration dynamics and its correlates





Thank you