Trends in Human Migration: Implications for Social Work

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Definitions: Immigrant

- Immigrant: an individual who has lived outside of their country of birth for more than one year with a view to permanent settlement.

- This category may include:
  - Temporary labor migrants, guest workers, who migrate for short periods in different parts of the world and send remittances back home: e.g. immigrants in UAE who are emigrants from other middle east countries, Philippines, India. Agricultural workers from México in the USA.
  - Skilled professionals, e.g. nurses, doctors, IT workers who are in short supply.
  - Family reunification migrants
  - International adoptees

Definitions: Refugees

**REFUGEE:**
Defined by:
- 1951 Convention
- 1967 Protocol
- 1969 OAU (Organization of African Unity) *Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa*
- the 1984 Cartagena Declaration.

Most important document for identifying refugee status is the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Forms the basis of international law on refugees.
Definitions: Refugees-II

Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention defines as a refugee any person who

“…owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his [or her] nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail him [or her]self of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his [or her] former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”

Definitions: Refugees-III

- **the 1967 Protocol:** extended the definition of refugee beyond the 1951 date defined by the protocol.

- **the 1969 OAU (Organization of African Unity) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa:** extended the definition of refugee to Africa.

- **the 1984 Cartagena Declaration:** extended the definition of refugee to Central and South America.
Definitions: Asylum seekers

- **Asylum-seekers** are people who have requested international protection for fear of persecution and their life, and whose claim for refugee status is still pending. They may be in a country of asylum by having fled their country of origin, by having overstayed their visa or other entry papers, or by having gained illegal entry into a country.


Definitions: Internally Displaced Persons

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are people who have been forced to leave their homes and who have not crossed an international border. This forced migration may occur as a result of:

- armed conflict
- situations of generalized violence
- violations of human rights
- natural or human-made disasters

Definitions: Returned IDPs

**Returned IDPs**, refer to those internally displaced persons who were beneficiaries of UNHCR’s protection and assistance activities and who voluntarily returned to their areas of origin or habitual residence.

**The UNHCR Global trends report published in June 2008 for the first time includes in the census estimates, returned IDPs for the calendar year 2007.**


Definitions: Irregular, Undocumented, Unauthorized, Illegal, Immigrants

A person may become an irregular immigrant in a variety of ways:

1. Regular entry as a tourist, student, seasonal worker, or asylum seeker. Becomes irregular when the individual outstays their visa.

2. Crossing borders with false documents and continuing to stay with no registration and working in the ‘informal economy’.

3. International smuggling of human beings across borders. Includes people trying to find a better life and escaping poverty, family reunification. This may include human trafficking.

4. Criminal migration for the purpose on avoiding criminal prosecution.

Definitions: Stateless Persons

- **Stateless persons** are individuals not considered nationals by any State under relevant national laws.

- The role of UNHCR has been extended by the UN General Assembly to contribute to the prevention and reduction of statelessness by fulfilling the functions under Article 11 of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and to act as an intermediary between States and stateless persons.

- Statelessness is often created by political disputes over national boundaries. *e.g.* Nepal (In 2007 Nepal issued 2.6 million citizenship certificates). Bangladesh recognized as citizens approx. 300,000 Urdu speaking Bihari people who were stateless since 1971 when Bangladesh devolved from Pakistan.


Definitions: Others of Concern to UNHCR

The 2007 refugee population category includes people in a refugee-like situation, most of who were previously included in the ‘others of concern group’.

This sub-category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.

Migration Data
Migrant population data:

- World Population in 2006: 6.5 billion
- Less developed regions have 81% of world’s population

- Migrant Stock*** 2005: 191 million = 3% of world’s population

- In developed regions, migrants represent 1 in 10 of the population, and 1 in 70 in less developed regions
- 1 in 5 migrants lives in the USA

- 60% of migrants live in more developed regions and this has increased in the last three decades.
  - Europe and N America 60% of world’s migrants:
  - Asia: 26%

Share of foreign born population in USA who are naturalized citizens almost doubled from 9% to 16% from 1990 to 2006

Sources: UN Dept of Economic and social affairs: population division. International Migration 2006.

**Migrant stock = total number of individuals of foreign birth in a country’s population**
Top Ten Countries with the Largest Number of International Migrants
(in thousands, 2005)

- United States: 38,355
- Russian Federation: 12,080
- Germany: 10,144
- France: 6,471
- Saudi Arabia: 6,361
- Canada: 6,106
- India: 5,700
- United Kingdom: 5,408
- Spain: 4,790
- Australia: 4,097

WORLD: 190,633,564
Top Ten: 52% of the world’s total

Source: Migration Policy Institute: United Nations, Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision,
http://esa.un.org/migration/index.asp?panel=1
Top Ten Countries with the Highest Share of Migrants in the Total Population

(percentage of total population, 2005)
(countries with 1 million or more residents)

United Arab Emirates: 71.4%
Kuwait: 62.1%
Singapore: 42.6%
Israel: 39.6%
Jordan: 39.0%
Saudi Arabia: 25.9%
Oman: 24.5%
Switzerland: 22.9%
Australia: 20.3%
Canada: 18.9%

Source: Migration Policy Institute: http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/charts/6.2.shtml
### Migrant stock in Africa 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Migrant Stock (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>2,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>1,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DR Congo (Kinshasa)</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>570</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>577</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>284</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>280</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>250</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>197</td>
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<td>Algeria</td>
<td>195</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Congo (Brazzaville)</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>179</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>169</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
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<td>150</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>116</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Western Sahara</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Reunion</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>101</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>99</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>82</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Saint Helena</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Asylum Applications:
Selected Countries, 1990 to 2004

Number of applications

Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States


Foreign Born in the Country's Labor Force:
Number (in thousands) and Percent of Total Labor Force,
1998 and 2003

Source: MPI Data Hub: http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/charts/laborforce.shtml
Data are from Table I.10. in SOPEMI (Système d'Observation Permanente des Migrations) 2004, Trends in International Migration (Rome: OECD).
UNHCR Figures 2007: Forced Migration

Breakdown of forced displacement Total (in millions)

- Refugees under UNHCR mandate 11.4m
- Refugees under UNRWA mandate 4.6m***
  - Total number of refugees 16.0m
- Conflict-generated IDPs 26.0m
- Natural disaster IDPs 25.0m
  - Total number of IDPs 51.0m
- Total number of refugees and IDPs 67.0m

***United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

Fig 2: Total population by category, end-2007

- Stateless: 9.4%
- Asylum seekers: 2.4%
- Various: 0.2%
- Returned refugees: 2.3%
- Refugees: 35.9%
- Returned IDPs: 6.5%
- IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR: 43.3%

Total 31.7 mln.

### Major Refugee Hosting Countries 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan*</td>
<td>2,033,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Rep. **</td>
<td>1,503,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Rep. of Iran</td>
<td>963,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>578,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>500,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>435,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>301,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>299,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>294,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>281,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of Nationalities among refugee populations

- These figures reflect mostly political situations, and some natural disasters:
  - Afghan Refugees make up the largest group (3.1 million). They are scattered over many nations, with the largest representation in Pakistan.
  - The next largest group are Iraqi refugees (2.3 million). Together these two groups form almost 50% of the world’s refugees. The impact of the War in Iraq is evident here.
  - Colombian and Sudanese refugees form the third largest groups each with over half a million refugees in mostly neighboring countries.

Summary

1. The number of migrants is increasing across the world. Most live in the developed world and numbers have increased over the last three decades. There is less migration to less developed countries.

2. The most vulnerable migrants, e.g. refugees, are hosted by neighboring countries with + 80% remaining within their region of origin. e.g. 96% of the 3.1 million Afghan refugees are in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The 2.3 million Iraqis arising out of the war have sought refuge in neighboring countries.

3. War accounts for a large proportion of vulnerable migrants, refugees and IDPs: Afghan and Iraqi refugees account for almost half of the refugees for whom UNHCR is responsible.

4. The number of urban refugees continues to grow. It is estimated that 50% of the refugee population was residing in urban areas at the end of 2007.

5. The number of stateless people is growing and currently estimated at 12m.

6. The number of resettled refugees is very small: in 2007 less than 1% of all refugees were resettled. 1998-2007 821,000 refugees resettled, 11.4 million were repatriated, many more remain in appalling conditions in camps.

History of Migration Patterns
History of Migration Patterns

- Migration has been part of the human experience since prehistoric times.
- Early migration movements east to Asia through Indonesia to Australasia out of East Africa.
- Followed by movements west through Europe and Bering straight though north central and south America.
History of Migration Patterns

- Phases of later migration patterns based on trade help us understand modern migration patterns.

  - **Mercantile Period (1500-1800)** Trade and colonization established European power.
    Slave trade from Africa to Americas: estimated 10m people with major social and economic consequences.
    After the abolition of slavery, indentured laborers from the east, India and China worked on the plantations that supported Europe's economic expansion.

History of Migration Patterns

- **The Industrial period (1800-1925)**
  European migrations to Americas and Australia to gain from the new world’s growing economy

- **Limited migration (1930-1960)**
  - Two World Wars and the break up of British and European colonial empires lead to reduced migration at this time.
History of Migration Patterns

Post Industrial Migration (1960s to 1990s)

- Global migration replaces predominantly European patterns
- Asians emigrate as immigration policies adapt
- Growth of Asian and middle east economies led to demand for new workers
- Technological revolution and need for highly skilled workforce
History of Migration Patterns

- (late 20th and early 21st centuries) More restrictive migration policies
  - Rising numbers of migrants
  - Global terrorism
  - Xenophobia
  - Migrations Policies become more restrictive
History of Migration Patterns

**Second decade of 21st century**

- Evidence that restrictive policies may be easing due to increasing recognition of demographic changes in developed economies and the labor force implications.

- 2005: 54% of countries want to maintain immigration levels; 22% lower, 6% raise, 18% no intervention

- 2005: 30 countries have policies promoting immigration of highly skilled, 75 countries reported policies in place for integrating immigrants

UN Dept of Economic and social affairs: population division. *International Migration 2006.*
Theories of Migration
brief overview
Migration Theories

- Until recently, theories dominated by economists, demographers and political scientists, who have largely ignored social and cultural issues.

- Some theories are based on structural explanations (neoclassical, new economics).

- Others on cumulative causation (world systems, social capital theory, social network theory).
Migration Theories

- Neoclassical
  - Global migration patterns are based on classic economics: supply/demand from poor countries to rich countries in the global labor market
  - Includes the push/pull explanations of migration
  - Criticisms: 1) Ignores social and cultural dimensions
  2) Why do not larger populations move from poorest countries. People from traditional societies rarely migrate.
Migration Theories

World Systems

- Migration flows are based on existing patterns, *e.g.* arising out of colonialism.
- Includes cumulative causation theory (Myrdal, Massey) emigration - remittances - improvement in micro-economy - more emigration
- Reflects globalization and the built in advantage for developed economies. (roles played by IMF and World Bank in the perpetuation of poverty)
- Focuses less on income than on relative deprivation
- Identified ‘brain drain’ patterns and pioneered the way for social network theory
Migration Theories

Segmented (or dual) Labor Markets

Need for cheap labor in developed world where workforce lacks unskilled labor willing to work for low wages to keep prices and inflation down (e.g. Mexican border states in USA)

Fuelled by ageing demographic trends in developed countries caused by lower birth rate and longer survival rate
Migration Theories

Social Capital Theory

As a result of successive and successful migrations, policies, institutions, and social welfare, become established and more responsive, thus making immigration less risky
Migration Theories

Transnational Theory

- Argues that most immigrants may be ‘circular’ immigrants. i.e. they will enter country of immigration and return to country of origin, maybe many times before retirement.

- Challenges the notion of the nation state in a time where we have free global communication, globalization of popular culture, clothing and eating patterns, economic markets and global trade, yet people are not allowed to move freely across national boundaries.

- Speaks to global economy, and the post industrial technological revolution
Current Issues

- Remittances
- Labor market and demographic trends
- Issues affecting Social Policies:
  - Global terrorism
  - Nationalism & ethnic conflict
- Circular migration
**Current Issues: Remittances**

- 2006 World Bank estimate: $258 billion sent to immigrants’ families in developing nations.
- This figure has doubled in 5 years since 2001.
- Likely much more through unrecorded channels.

Remittances play an increasing role in fighting poverty in some communities. Either by direct remittances for families, or by community groups in the diasporas funding community projects in the home region or town.

As an alternative form of grassroots development funding, this is more effective than formal development funds, because remittances are specifically targeted to the needs of individual families and communities. Less administrative paring off percentages of funding.
Current Issues: remittances

Countries where remittances are +20% of GDP:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina (23%),
- Haiti (21%),
- Jordan (21%),
- Lesotho (27%),
- Rep. of Moldova (30%),
- and Tonga (27%)

Sources: Migration Policy Institute Policy Briefs, May, June 2007; United Nations Dept. of Economic & Social Affairs Population Division, International Migration 2006
Current Issues: remittances

Countries receiving the most money and percentages of GDP:

- China $21b (1.3%)
- India $21b (3.2%)
- Philippines $11b (13.5%)
- France $12b (0.6%)
- México $18b (2.7%)

Current Issues: remittances

Sub-Saharan Africa to date has benefited little from remittances with the exception of Lesotho and to a lesser extent Nigeria
# Remittances in sub-Saharan Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount of remittances in US $ millions</th>
<th>Remittances as % of GPD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current Issues: labor market trends

Current demographic trends in advanced economies:
- Lower birth rate, can not replace retirements at the same rate
- Longer survival, increasing population of retired people
- Consequences are insufficient for labor force requirements at all levels
Current Issues: labor market trends

- Labor force demographics have consequences
  - Attracts undocumented as well as legal immigrants
  - Undocumented immigrants keep prices down, but it creates a sub group who have no access to benefits and health care benefits and stores up a problem for the future, as they have no pension provision
  - Increased xenophobia: thinking that immigrants are a drag on the economy and the welfare system and that they ‘steal’ jobs. In fact studies show the opposite:
## Cost-benefit Studies of Immigrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Research by:</th>
<th>Date of study</th>
<th>Fiscal impact of immigrant population***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>University of Arizona Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>+ $940 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Urban Institute</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>+ $2.9 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Florida International University</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>+$10.99 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>+$4.2 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Fiscal Policy Institute</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>+$229 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>Urban Institute</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>+$9.8 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Migration Policy Institute
### Cost-benefit Studies of Undocumented Immigrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Research by:</th>
<th>Date of Study</th>
<th>Fiscal Impact of Immigrant Population ***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Iowa Policy Project</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>+$90 – 139.8 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Oregon Center for Public Policy</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>+$134 - $187 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Texas State Comptroller</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>+$17.7 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>University of Chicago Center for Urban Economic Development</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>+$5.45 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from data reported by Migration Policy Institute 2008
Current Issues: Influences on Social Policies

- Global terrorism, nationalism, and ethnic conflict have all affected immigration policies around the world.
  - Increase in extreme right wing policies such as building a fence/wall on southern border of USA, use of vigilante groups to guard border.
  - Limits placed on immigration quotas from certain areas e.g. refugees and asylees from Iraq and Afghanistan.
  - Affected all international students in US universities.
  - Increase in xenophobia with popular pressure to reduce immigration (Lou Dobbs).
  - Constant problem in various parts of the world where political boundaries do not match traditional ethnic boundaries e.g. west Africa, eastern Europe, former CIS and USSR.
Current Issues: Influences on Social Policies

- Global terrorism, nationalism, and ethnic conflict have all affected immigration policies around the world.

  - The reality does not match the hype: data shown earlier indicate that migrants are a small part of the world’s population (3%). In the US are just 13% of the population.

  - Cost benefit studies mentioned earlier show that in fact immigrants bring more economic benefit than cost.
Current Issues: Circular Migration

Trans national migration studies

- A relatively new field of migration studies: addresses immigration from the perspective of impact on both ends.

**Economic:** remittances, tax breaks for diaspora returnees, more portability of health care, welfare benefits and pensions.

**Political:** absent voters, advocacy groups outside the country—e.g. Colombia. Weakening of the role of the nation state.

**Socio-cultural:** research to date has been done mostly from the perspective of economics and political science. Need social work researchers to look at issues around gender, family structure, religion.
Migration Where Next?

Will policies become more restrictive or will more national borders open up such as they have done with Treaty of Schengen that introduced an open border system within the EEC?

The UN Global Commission on International Migration met from 2003-2005. came up with the following recommendations:
Report of the Global Commission on International Migration

Principles for Action

I. Migrating out of choice: Migration and the global economy
Women, men and children should be able to realize their potential, meet their needs, exercise their human rights and fulfil their aspirations in their country of origin, and hence migrate out of choice, rather than necessity. Those women and men who migrate and enter the global labour market should be able to do so in a safe and authorized manner, and because they and their skills are valued and needed by the states and societies that receive them.

II. Reinforcing economic and developmental impact
The role that migrants play in promoting development and poverty reduction in countries of origin, as well as the contribution they make towards the prosperity of destination countries, should be recognized and reinforced. International migration should become an integral part of national, regional and global strategies for economic growth, in both the developing and developed world.

III. Addressing irregular migration
States, exercising their sovereign right to determine who enters and remains on their territory, should fulfill their responsibility and obligation to protect the rights of migrants and to re-admit those citizens who wish or who are obliged to return to their country of origin. In stemming irregular migration, states should actively cooperate with one another, ensuring that their efforts do not jeopardize human rights, including the right of refugees to seek asylum. Governments should consult with employers, trade unions and civil society on this issue.
IV. Strengthening social cohesion through integration

Migrants and citizens of destination countries should respect their legal obligations and benefit from a mutual process of adaptation and integration that accommodates cultural diversity and fosters social cohesion. The integration process should be actively supported by local and national authorities, employers and members of civil society, and should be based on a commitment to non-discrimination and gender equity. It should also be informed by an objective public, political and media discourse on international migration.

V. Protecting the rights of migrants

The legal and normative framework affecting international migrants should be strengthened, implemented more effectively and applied in a non-discriminatory manner, so as to protect the human rights and labour standards that should be enjoyed by all migrant women and men. Respecting the provisions of this legal and normative framework, states and other stakeholders must address migration issues in a more consistent and coherent manner.
VI. Enhancing governance: Coherence, capacity and cooperation

The governance of international migration should be enhanced by improved coherence and strengthened capacity at the national level; greater consultation and cooperation between states at the regional level, and more effective dialogue and cooperation among governments and between international organizations at the global level. Such efforts must be based on a better appreciation of the close linkages that exist between international migration and development and other key policy issues, including trade, aid, state security, human security and human rights.

Implications for Social Work

Growing numbers of migrants. More likely that social workers will meet immigrants and/or refugee families and individuals on their caseloads. This is especially so if they are based in large cities.

How well prepared are social workers to practice effectively with migrants?
Implications for Social Work:

- Understanding the context: seeing the local in the global and the global in the local
- A global view and awareness in social work education is vital for the delivery of effective services
Implications for Social Work: Mental Health Issues

- Social workers need to know background to experiences of refugees especially: mental health issues such as loss and PTSD arising out of traumatic experiences of flight followed by years in camps.

- Clinical assessment needs to be more contextual. In US based on use of DSM.
Implications for Social Work

- Social workers need an ever widening range of cultural competence: not only regionally relevant ethnic minorities, but a broad span.

- We need improved education for trans cultural competence, training for working through interpreters, better trans cultural assessment instruments, better global understanding.
**Implications for Social Work**

**Immigrant Integration Policies**

- ‘No national office has responsibility for immigrant integration policies which are currently skeletal, ad hoc and under funded’ Los Angeles 9.9m residents; 33% immigrants; 50% of workforce are immigrants

- Proposals from recent MPI report: More adult English language instruction, a major barrier to integration, recognition of foreign credentials; health benefits.

Social Workers need to be more involved in lobbying for social programs. Traditionally the profession has not played a major role in social policy formation.

Implications for Social Work: Links between micro and macro practice

- We need new ways of viewing intervention. Old dichotomies of micro and macro no longer relevant
- e.g. working with home town associations, (community practice skills) needed alongside traditional clinical skills
Implications for Social Work: New paradigms needed

- New ideologies, models and paradigms are needed to meet the need for more effective social services delivery.

- The social development perspective offers considerable potential in this way, both as a means of transforming domestic social work and social work with a global component. See: Elliott; Mayadas & Elliott; Elliott & Mayadas). Applied to social work practice, it offers an empowerment, strengths based, asset building perspective.
Implications for Social Work

- This model of social development and social work is a systems based model in which new language and strategies are used. Social capital, asset based policies and human investment are relatively new to social work and currently on the margins of social work education and practice.

- This Social Development perspective offers greater possibility for global reciprocal exchange and collaboration.

- Human Rights education and awareness is crucial to effective social work practice.
Implications for Social Work: Policy Implications

- Circular migration, the increasing trend for countries to entice emigrants back through taxation policy etc. The returnees change the culture and expectations.

- Need for more flexible social policies that are portable: e.g. health care, pensions. Move towards open social policies as well as global markets....quite a challenge!
Implications for Social Work:

- Field of migration studies is dominated by other disciplines: law, political science, human geography.

- Social work needs to focus on research in the field if the profession is to participate in policy making and ensure improvement of services to clients who are migrants.
Implications for Social Work:

- Because most refugees stay in the region of origin, needs to be an increasing role for international aid agencies. This offers an employment market for students interested and able to do this work.

- Social Workers have an important public education/advocacy role to help public understand the value of immigrants for the receiving economies.

- Social workers have a role in assisting the integration (not the same as assimilation) of migrants in local communities: e.g. promoting ESL programs,
Thank You: Any Questions or Comments?