



Youth and Migration In Liberia

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Presentation Outline

- ▶ 2008 Census definition of migration
- ▶ Major findings
- ▶ Census definition of youth
- ▶ Selected Youth Indicators
- ▶ Youth Migration in Liberia
- ▶ Global Migration Statistics

2008 Census Definition of a migrant

- ▶ Place of residence is very important to migration analysis
- ▶ The questionnaire used during the 2008 census included a question about the respondents' birth place and residence
- ▶ Questions asked include, county of birth for those born in Liberia, and country of birth for those born outside Liberia.
- ▶ There are two types of residence use to collect census migration data: Legal and De facto residence
- ▶ For legal residence, persons who change their residence but did not legalize their current residence at the place of destination were not counted as migrants
- ▶ De facto is the place of residence but the strict *de facto* definition was not used, because many short-term visitors to an area would have be counted as migrants

Con't

- ▶ The de facto method was used in 2008 to collect the data.
- ▶ To make the migration concept clear, most countries adapt “usual place of residence”.
- ▶ The intended purpose for accepting “usual place of residence” is to avoid the two extremes represented by the legal and de facto definitions
- ▶ Two different approaches were used in defining urban areas: 1). population size and 2). the official acceptance of any locality, less than the population criterion, but which serves as headquarters for the local government authority.
- ▶ A place was considered urban when it has a population of 2000 persons or more and/or hosted a seat of local government authority

Con't

- ▶ Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary, which may result in change of place of 'usual residence'.
- ▶ The act of migration may be internal (within the boundaries of a country) or international (across country boundaries).
- ▶ The 2008 census questionnaire did not have a direct question on 'Usual Residence'. Therefore, the information on 'Place of Enumeration' is taken as proxy for 'Usual Residence'.

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- ▶ A person whose area of usual residence at the census date differed from the area of his/her birth constituted a lifetime migrant.
- ▶ It is important to state that the main limitation of migration information obtained from data on place of birth is that we get the number of migrants but not the number of migrations (# of movements).
- ▶ Furthermore, not all migrants are included: return migrants are not counted just like deceased migrants are also excluded completely.

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- ▶ The 2008 Census did not have a question on area of residence of a respondent one year earlier which would have generated direct data about recent migration.
- ▶ Therefore those that migrated 10 years before the census and those that migrated two months before the census were classified as lifetime migrants (a person whose county of enumeration is different from his/her county of birth).

Key Findings: % In-Migrant

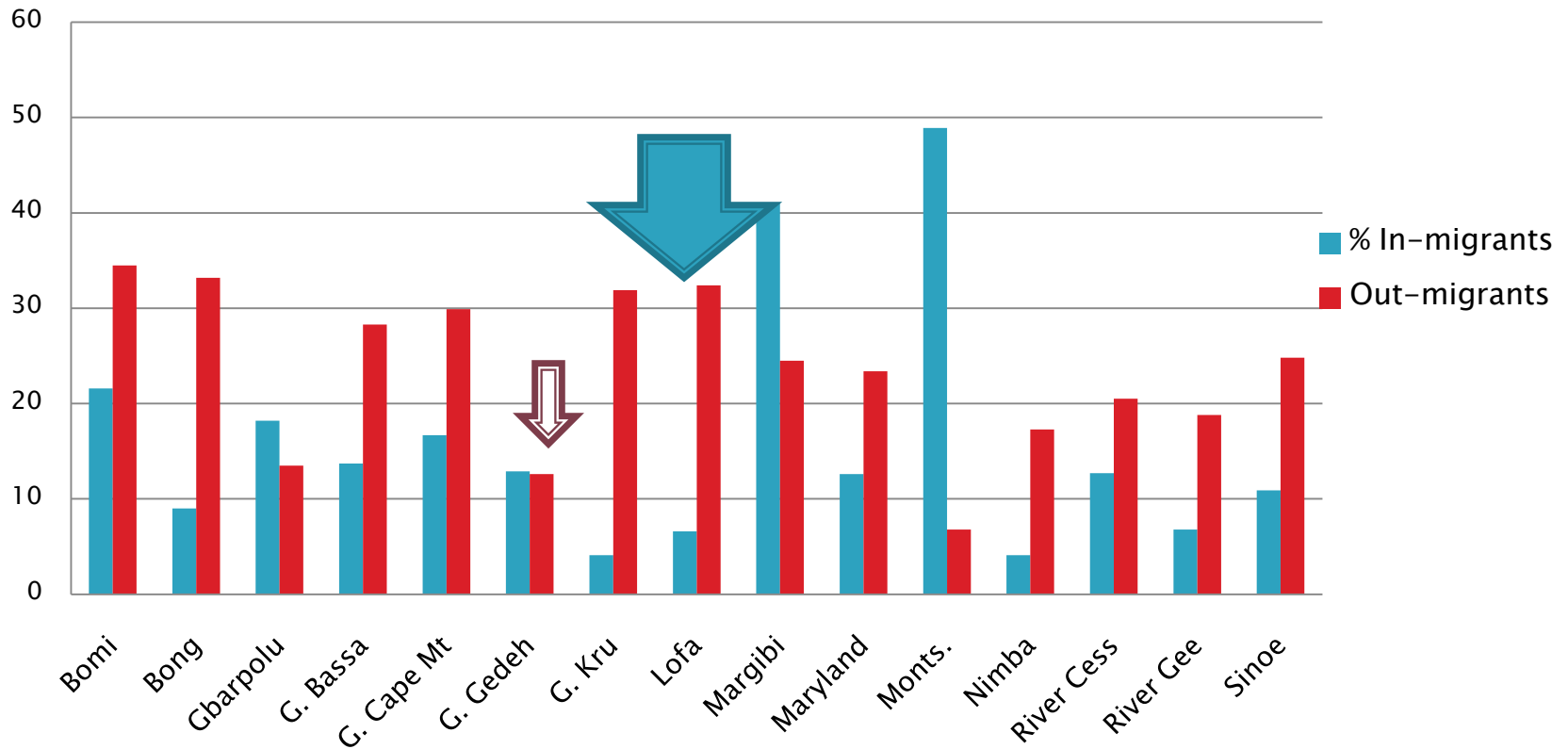
	Number enumerated in County	Number Born & Enumerated in County	In-migrants (Number)	In-Migrants (% of enumerated population)
Montserratado	1,118,241	570,927	547,314	48.9
Margibi	209,923	123,786	86,137	41.0
Bomi	84,119	65,950	18,169	21.6
Gbarpolu	83,388	68,243	15,145	18.2
Grand	127,076	105,798	21,278	16.7
Grand Bassa	221,693	191,315	30,378	13.7
Grand Gedeh	125,258	109,159	16,099	12.9
River Cess	71,509	62,423	9,086	12.7
Maryland	135,938	118,782	17,156	12.6
Sinoe	102,391	91,227	11,164	10.9
Bong	333,481	303,419	30,062	9.0
River Gee	66,789	62,217	4,572	6.8
Lofa	276,863	258,483	18,380	6.6
Nimba	462,026	443,308	18,718	4.1
Grand Kru	57,913	55,516	2,397	4.1
Total	3,476,608	2,630,553	846,055	24.3

% of Out Migrants

County of Enumeration	Number Born in County	Number Born & Enumerated in County	Number	Out-migrants % share
Bomi	100,699	65,950	34,749	34.5
Bong	454,055	303,419	150,636	33.2
Grand Bassa	266,748	191,315	75,433	28.3
Grand Cape Mount	150,859	105,798	45,061	29.9
Grand Gedeh	124,861	109,159	15,702	12.6
Grand Kru	81,521	55,516	26,005	31.9
Lofa	382,228	258,483	123,745	32.4
Margibi	163,879	123,786	40,093	24.5
Maryland	155,061	118,782	36,279	23.4
Montserrado	612,582	570,927	41,655	6.8
Nimba	536,101	443,308	92,793	17.3
River Cess	78,531	62,423	16,108	20.5
Sinoe	121,349	91,227	30,122	24.8
River Gee	76,644	62,217	14,427	18.8
Gbarpolu	78,927	68,243	10,684	13.5
Total	3,384,045	2,630,553	753,492	22.2

In-migrants versus Out-migrants

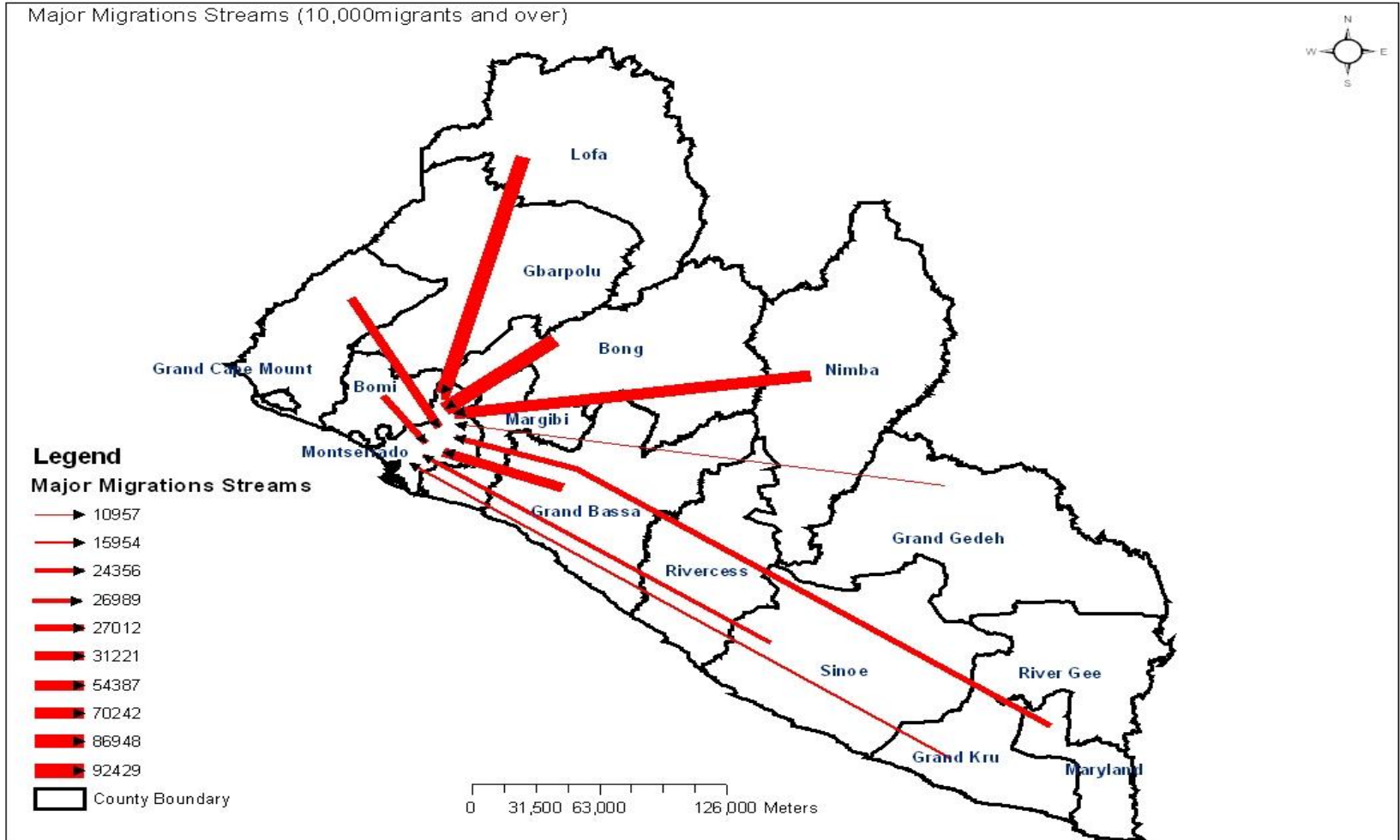
Percentage of In and Out Migration



Net Migration

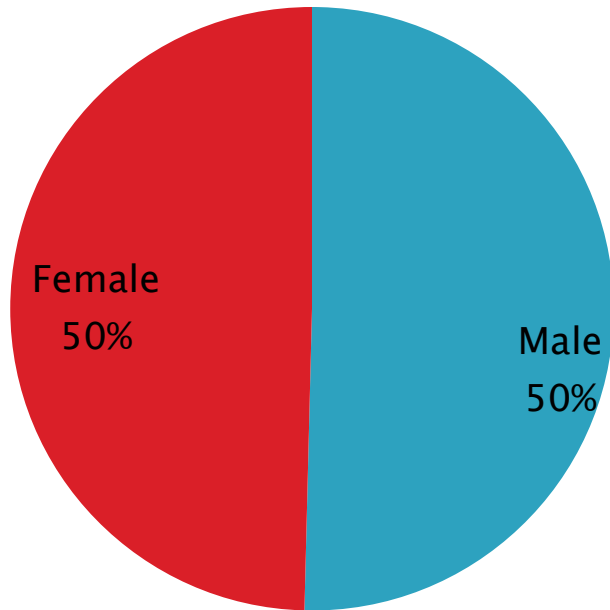
County	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migrants
Montserrado	547,314	41,655	505,659
Margibi	86,137	40,093	46,044
Gbarpolu	15,145	10,684	4,461
Grand Gedeh	16,099	15,702	397
Rivercess	9,086	16,108	-7,022
River Gee	4,572	14,427	-9,855
Bomi	18,169	34,749	-16,580
Sinoe	11,164	30,122	-18,958
Maryland	17,156	36,279	-19,123
Grand Kru	2,397	26,005	-23,608
Grand	21,278	45,061	-23,783
Grand Bassa	30,378	75,433	-45,055
Nimba	18,718	92,793	-74,075
Lofa	18,380	123,745	-105,365
Bong	30,062	150,636	-120,574
Total	846,055	753,492	92,563

Migration Streams

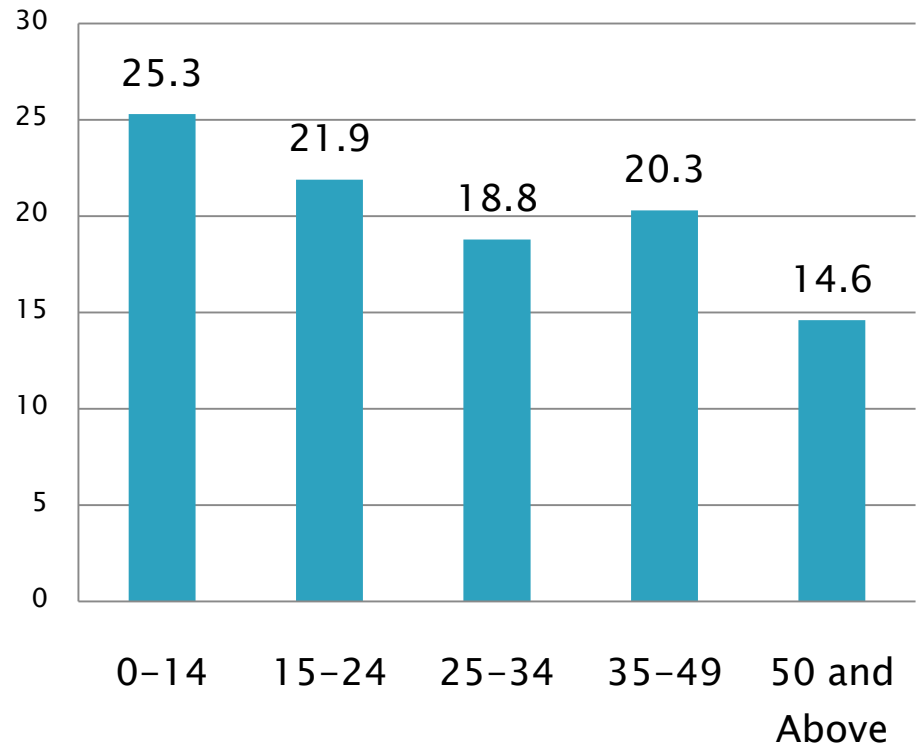


Charateristics of Migrants

Sex Distribution of Migrants

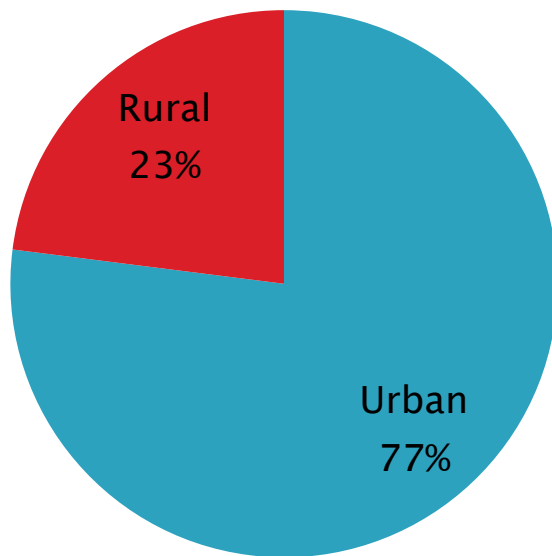


Age category of Migrants

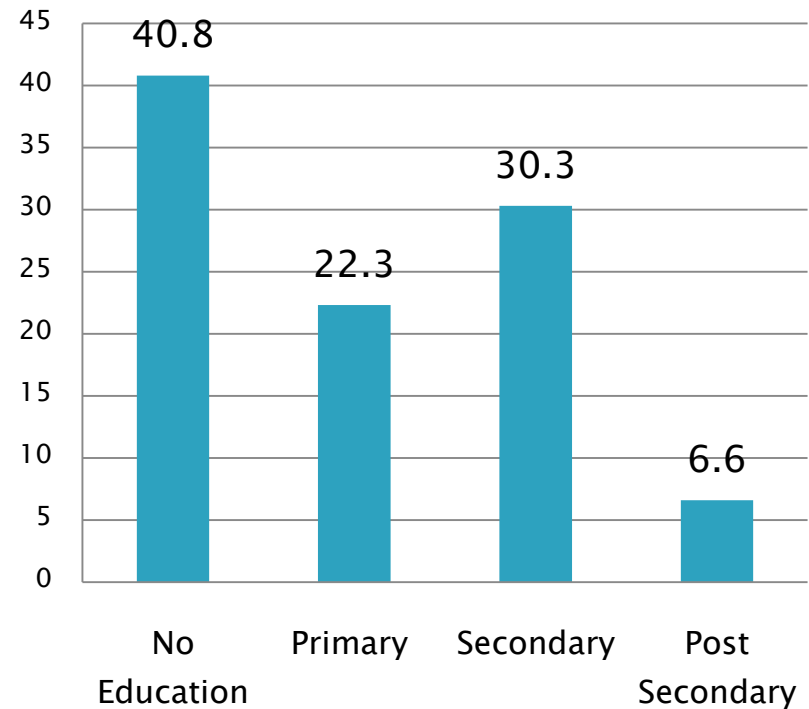


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Distribution of Migrants by Rural & Urban Residence

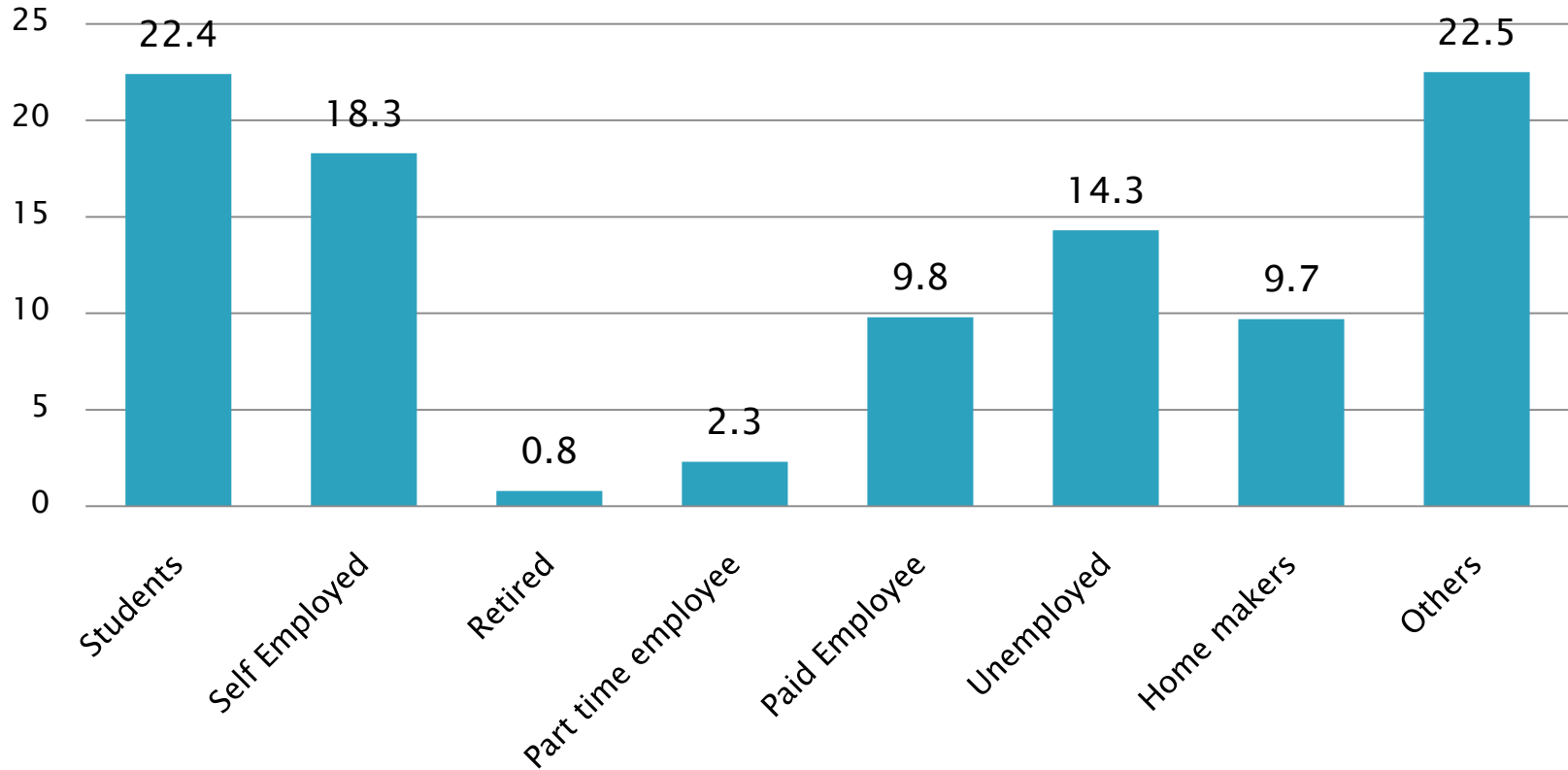


Migrants by Highest Education Level Completed



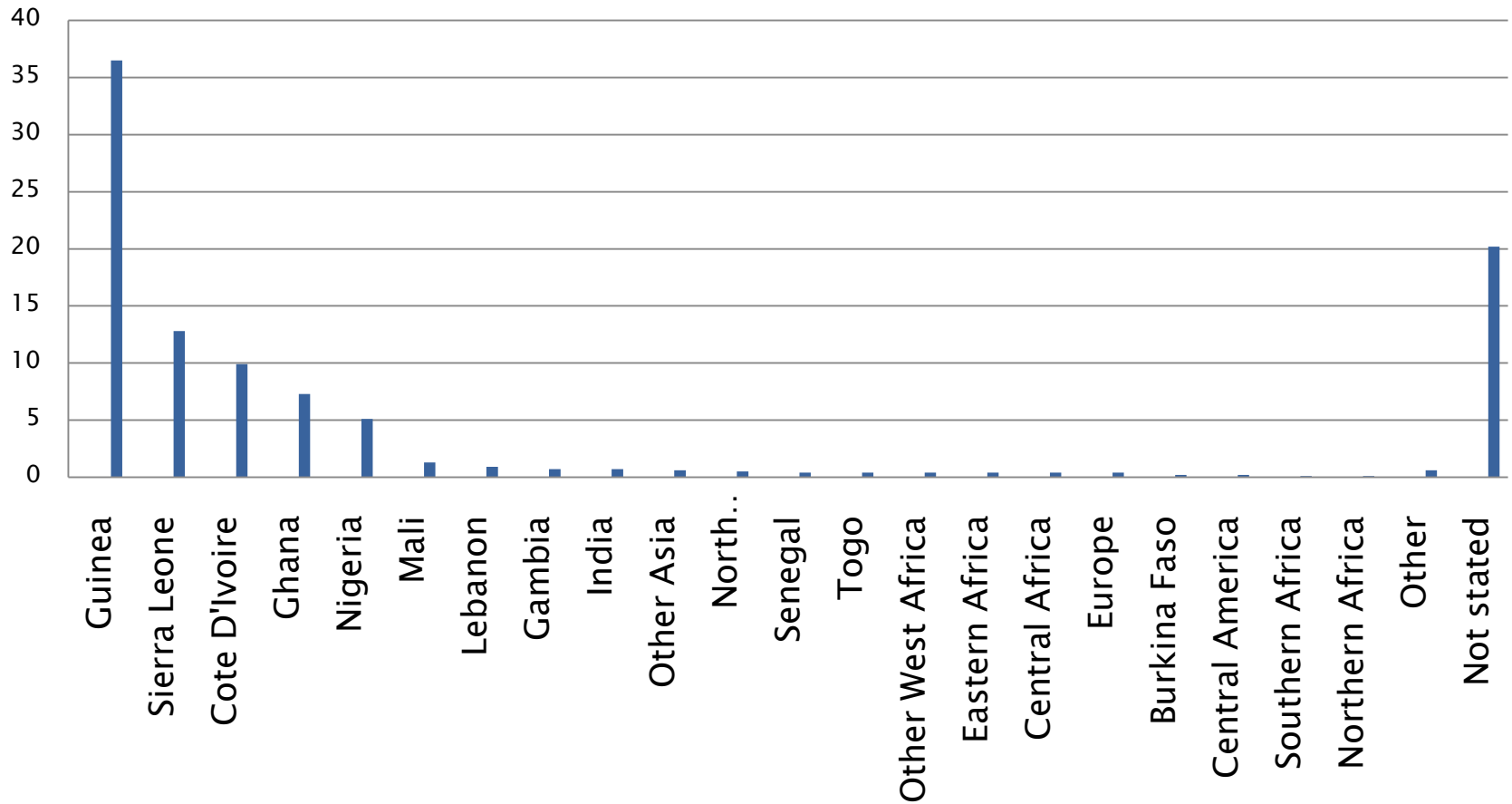
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Migrant Activities



International Migrants

Migrants by Countries of Origin



Census definition of Youth

- ▶ All persons between the ages of 10 – 24 years were consider youth
- ▶ All persons of this age group that were enumerated outside the county of birth were considered a migrant

Selected Youth Indicators

- ▶ Liberia has a population of 3,476,608 of which youth constitutes 32.8% (1,140,291)
- ▶ Male youth accounts for 49.7% (566,217) while female youth constitutes 50.3% (574,074) of the youth population
- ▶ Out of the 39,206 total deaths reported in 2008, youth deaths accounts for 16.4% (male 52.3% and female 47.7%)

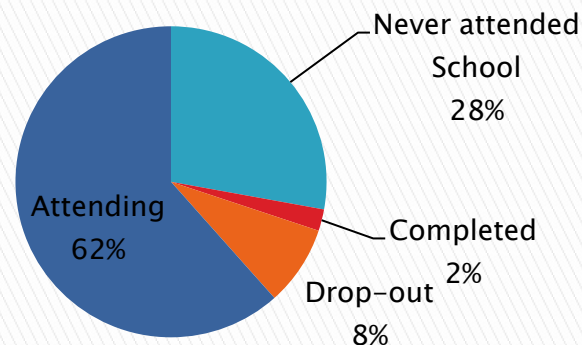
Selected Youth Indicators

- ▶ Youth females of child bearing age (12–49 yrs) accounts for 49.5% of women of reproductive age (983,296)
- ▶ Out of the total births reported during the census 2008 (63,171), female youths contributed 37.1% (23,458)

Youth and Marital Status



Youth and Education



Youth Migrants

- ▶ 32.3% of all life time migrants were youth (10–24 yrs)
- ▶ The 2008 Census Migration report only provided the percent of youth migrants
- ▶ There is no additional information on migrants by characteristics:
 - 1). Age and sex
 - 2). Age and activities
 - 3). Age by Rural –Urban

Global Migration Stats and Trend

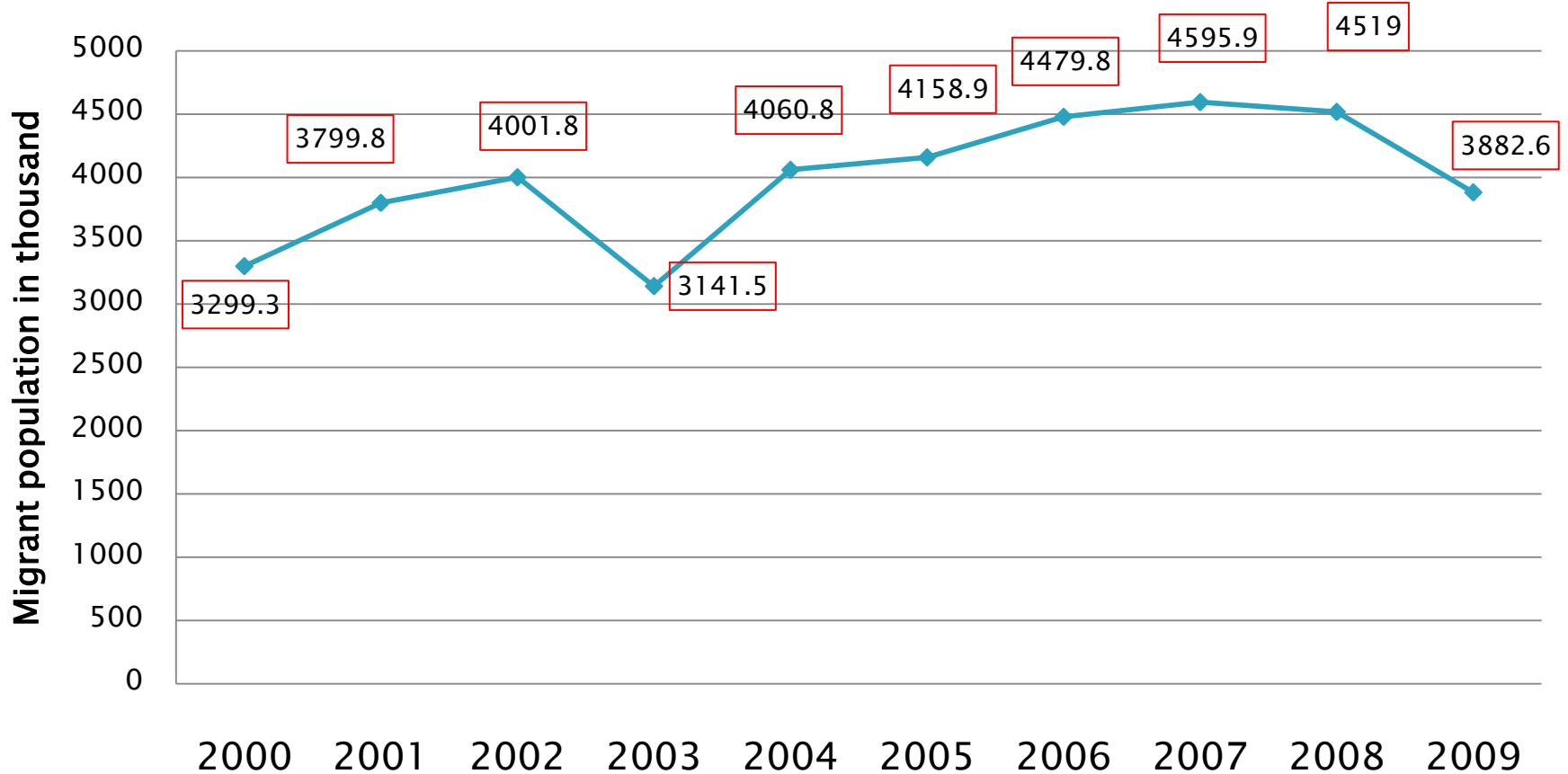
- ▶ The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) is responsible at the international level for collecting and disseminating official national data on international migration.
- ▶ Many developed countries rely on international migration to balance their shrinking and ageing populations, despite the fact that in 2000, only 40 per cent of international migrants moved to developed countries.

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- ▶ Even at its current levels, international migration is expected to contribute to the population growth of developed countries three times more than natural growth during 2000–2010. This implies that without international migration, these populations would shrink even more.
- ▶ In the United States, assuming a continuing annual net intake of 760,000 migrants per year as was experienced during 1995–2000, the total population of the country is projected to increase continuously from 278 million to 349 million between 2000 and 2050. But, without any migration, the total population would increase only to 290 million in 2050.

Migration Trends

Migration Trends from 2000–2009 in North America, 25–EU countries & others



Migration Stats from 2000– 2009

Migration Stats from 2000 – 2009

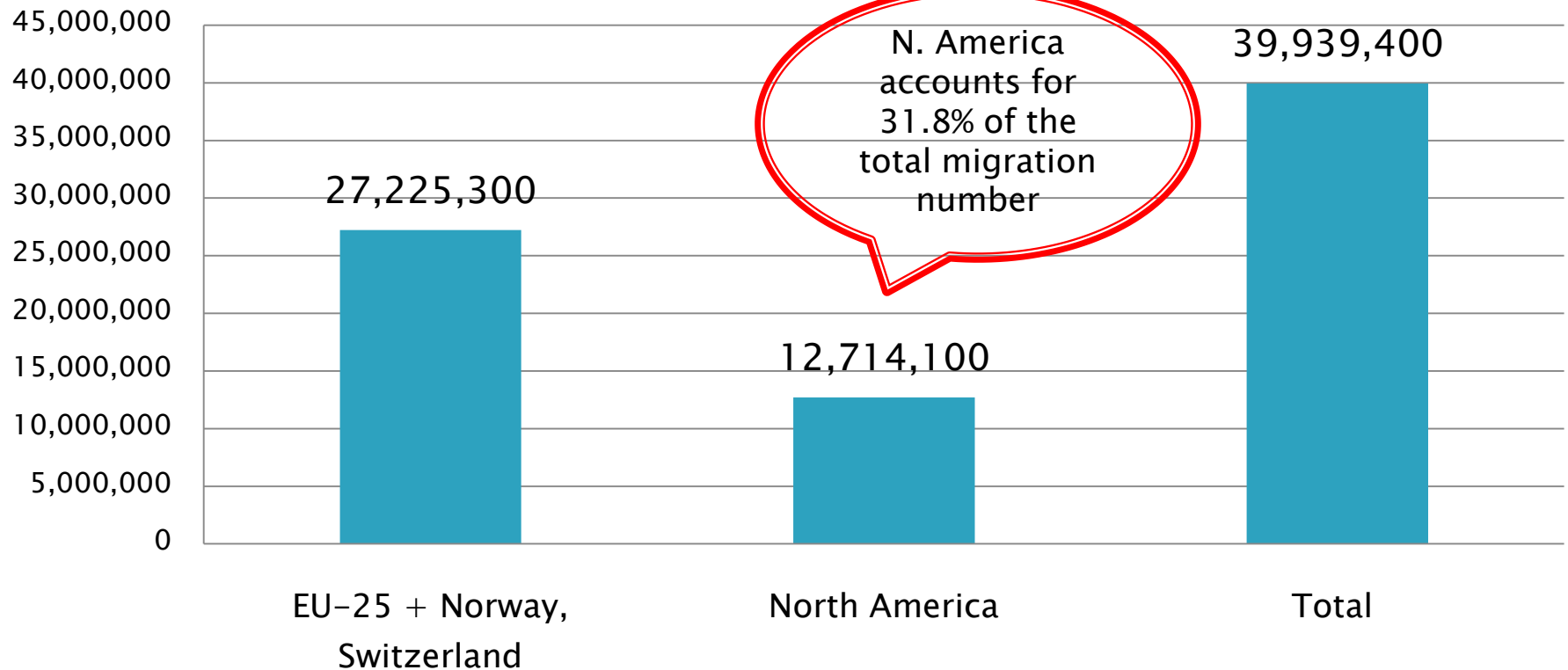


Table A.1.1. Inflows of foreign population into selected OECD countries and the Russian Federation

	Thousands										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Australia											
Permanent	107.1	127.9	119.1	123.4	146.4	161.7	176.2	189.5	203.9	222.6	
Temporary	224.0	245.1	240.5	244.7	261.6	289.4	321.6	368.5	420.0	474.8	
Austria	66.0	74.8	86.1	93.3	104.2	98.0	82.9	91.7	94.8	91.8	
Belgium	57.3	66.0	70.2	68.8	72.4	77.4	83.4	93.4	106.0	102.7	
Canada											
Permanent	227.5	250.6	229.0	221.3	235.8	262.2	251.6	236.8	247.2	252.2	
Temporary	254.2	268.5	247.9	228.3	228.2	229.6	250.1	279.9	313.8	382.3	
Chile	..	..	..	29.8	32.1	38.1	48.5	79.4	68.4	57.1
Czech Republic	4.2	11.3	43.6	57.4	50.8	58.6	66.1	102.5	77.8	40.0	
Denmark	22.8	24.6	21.5	18.4	18.7	20.1	24.0	23.5	30.9	..	
Estonia	..	..	..	..	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.2
Finland	9.1	11.0	10.0	9.4	11.5	12.7	13.9	17.5	19.9	18.1	
France	91.9	106.9	124.2	136.4	141.6	135.9	135.1	128.9	136.0	126.2	
Germany	648.8	685.3	658.3	601.8	602.2	579.3	558.5	574.8	573.8	606.3	
Hungary	20.2	20.3	18.0	19.4	22.2	25.6	23.6	22.6	35.5	25.6	
Ireland	27.8	32.7	39.9	42.4	41.8	66.1	88.9	89.5	67.6	38.9	
Israel	60.2	43.6	33.6	23.3	20.9	21.2	19.3	18.1	13.7	14.6	
Italy	271.5	232.8	388.1	..	319.3	206.8	181.5	252.4	286.2	..	
Japan	345.8	351.2	343.8	373.9	372.0	372.3	325.6	336.6	344.5	297.1	
Korea	185.4	172.5	170.9	178.3	188.8	266.3	314.7	317.6	311.7	242.8	

Table A.1.1. Inflows of foreign population into selected OECD countries and the Russian Federation

Thousands

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Luxembourg	10.8	11.1	11.0	12.6	12.2	13.8	13.7	15.8	16.8	14.6
Mexico	6.4	8.1	5.8	6.9	8.5	9.2	6.9	6.8	15.1	23.9
Netherlands	91.4	94.5	86.6	73.6	65.1	63.4	67.7	80.3	103.4	104.4
New Zealand	37.6	54.4	47.5	43.0	36.2	54.1	49.8	46.8	46.9	43.6
Norway	27.8	25.4	30.8	26.8	27.9	31.4	37.4	53.5	58.8	56.7
Poland	15.9	21.5	30.2	30.3	36.9	38.5	34.2	40.6	41.8	41.3
Portugal	15.9	151.4	72.0	31.8	34.1	28.1	22.5	32.6	32.3	33.8
Russian Federation	359.3	193.5	184.6	129.1	119.2	177.2	186.4	287.0	281.6	279.9
Slovak Republic	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	7.9	7.7	11.3	14.8	16.5	14.4
Slovenia	5.3	6.8	7.7	8.0	8.6	13.3	18.3	27.5	28.1	27.4
Spain	330.9	394.0	443.1	429.5	645.8	682.7	803.0	920.5	692.2	469.3
Sweden	42.2	43.8	47.3	47.1	46.7	50.6	78.9	82.6	82.0	82.4
Switzerland	87.4	101.4	101.9	94.0	96.3	94.4	102.7	139.7	157.3	132.4
Turkey	162.3	154.9	151.8	147.2	148.0	169.7	191.0	174.9	175.0	163.3
United Kingdom	379.0	370.0	418.0	411.0	500.0	469.0	513.0	500.0	505.0	471.0
United States										
Permanent	841.0	1 058.9	1 059.4	703.5	957.9	1 122.4	1 266.3	1 052.4	1 107.1	1 130.8
Temporary	1 249.4	1 375.1	1 282.6	1 233.4	1 299.3	1 323.5	1 457.9	1 606.9	1 617.6	1 419.2
EU-25 (countries listed above) + Norway, Switzerland	2 230.8	2 490.3	2 713.4	2 216.6	2 867.1	2 774.3	2 961.9	3 306.7	3 164.6	2 499.6
North America	1 068.5	1 309.5	1 288.4	924.9	1 193.7	1 384.6	1 517.9	1 289.2	1 354.4	1 383.0

Con't

- ▶ One long-term trend which is holding up through the jobs crisis is international student migration. It has been increasing steadily over the past decade and there are now more than 2.3 million international students in OECD countries. About one in four will stay in the countries in which they studied, providing an increasingly important source of skilled workers.
- ▶ Migrants contribute to the economic growth of host countries in many ways, bringing new skills, helping to reduce labour shortages, and creating new businesses.

Con't

	More Developed Countries	Less Developed Countries	Least Developed Countries
Population number (thousand)	1,191,429	4,865,286	667,613
Rate of Natural Increase	1.0	16.6	25.5
Net Migration Number (thousand)	2,321	-2,321	-306
Rate per 1,000 population	2.0	-0.5	-0.5

Source: International migration Report 2002, UN Economic and Social Affairs

Thanks for listening!!!!