

Episode 151 - Arati Maleku: Human Migration in the 21st Century: Implications for the Social Work Profession

[00:00:08] Welcome to in social work. The podcast series of the University of Buffalo School of Social Work at W.W. dot. In social work dot org. We're glad you could join us today. The purpose of social work is to engage practitioners and researchers and lifelong learning and to promote research to practice and practice to research. We're so sure hello. I'm Charles Syms and this is in social work. Human migration is inevitable a natural phenomenon as old as the human race. People have left and continue to leave their places of origin for many reasons. For some it is to escape a natural or human induced calamity for others to find a better place to live or for more economic opportunities for still others it may be the desire to experience something new and exciting. The work of our guest for this podcast is to better understand human migration so that social work might be in a better position to address the complex circumstances that surrounded Arati Maleku received her MSW from Washington University in St. Louis Missouri and her S.W. from Kathmandu University at St. Xavier's College in Kathmandu Nepal. She is a doctoral student and adjunct faculty member at the School of Social Work at the University of Texas at Arlington. In addition to her research and teaching responsibilities Ms Maleku has a background that includes International Adoption International Social Work economic development for women health education and radio journalism. She has written and presented on issues of human migration health care and human rights and social issues outside of the United States.

[00:02:08] Ms Maleku current research interests include gender and human migration Social Determinants of Health and Health Equity cultural competency and social development and sustainability. In this podcast Ms Maleku who defines the types of human migration as well as explores its circular nature. She describes how migration has changed from the late 19th and early 20th century to how it is today she also reviews and discusses what she sees as the current trends in human migration and the reasons for them. Further she explores both the problems and opportunities associated with human migration also pointing out that migration is a fundamental human right. Ms Maleku who considers the current place of social work and working with this population believing that the profession has some work to do to become more effective. Ms Maleku offers guidance for changes in practice philosophy as well as concrete suggestions for social work practice. Ms Maleku was interviewed for this podcast in June of 2014 by Dr Isok Kim assistant professor at the University of Buffalo School of Social Work. Thank you for joining us. Arati and welcome. So before we begin could you tell us what sparked your interest in global migration issues think here. Well my interest in global migration issue comes from several levels both professionally and personally. As an immigrant myself the issue of migration is something very close to my heart since I came to the United States in 2002 from Nepal to pursue graduate studies. I had always been interested in the issues of belonging and citizenship and how this act of moving across borders affected individuals communities and states on a more transnational level. In addition my work experience has also contributed to my interest in this area.

[00:04:14] After my MSW degree my work experience as a social worker working in international adoptions. Another side of migration focused on visiting families and our transnational stage. I also worked with the Health Care Foundation in Missouri where I was involved with a lot of nonprofit organizations working with immigrant and refugee communities. And here I saw the effect of migration played out on the health care arena with its own complexities and I saw that although poverty and lack of health insurance contributed to the health disparities faced by immigrant and refugee population individual medical practices and also culturally competent health care also played fundamental roles in addressing these health inequities among this population. And so the issues of culture and cultural competence resonated with me as I saw these factors as systemic

actors if you will in the phenomenon of migration. And besides these I also volunteered to provide sort of a cultural conduit for various community based organizations working with immigrant and refugee populations and building on the different work and life experience. My academic interest in global migration issue has been continually solidified through my involvement in different projects during my doctoral education at Yuchi Arlington and currently my research is looking at the social determinants of immigrant falls more from a gender lens. I would also like to acknowledge Dr. Doreen Alia who is a professor at the School of Social Work at UC Arlington who has provided me a lot of encouragement and support for me to refine my research interest in human migration issues. That's great. So songs like there are from personal professional and academic level interest that you shared throughout your life.

[00:06:10] So for the listeners who aren't familiar with that topic could you briefly describe the phenomenon of migration as human migration in essence it's about the movement of people. It's basically the permanent change of residence of individuals and groups. It's a natural social phenomenon that's taking place within very different contexts such as military conquest a flight of refugees expulsion or even enslavement. But migrants have also traveled in search of economic opportunities. New settlement areas or even trade routes in talking about the phenomenon of human migration. We know that human history has always been the history of migration from its origin to the present situation. People have traditionally moved to survive in search of food. Moving away from danger and death and basically they have moved towards opportunities for life. So migration in a sense is tied to the human spirit which seeks adventure and pursues dreams and finds hope even in the most adverse circumstances. What is interesting is that these movements affect the communities migrants leave and communities that receive these migrants and this movement impacts communities along the route of transit as well and in the world today people around the globe are moving to nations and continents for a variety of different reasons to explore opportunities Xscape difficult circumstances can be due to effects of natural disasters such as climate change and so human migration therefore has always been inevitable and in the 21st century. I also see it as this human face of globalization. But whatever the situation may be this influx of people with a variety of traditions values and skills and expectations is also associated with implications for services from individual psychosocial adjustment to public policies and regulations.

[00:08:15] And I'd also like to add that currently about 4 percent of the world's population live outside their countries of origin. And while this 4 percent might sound like a small number this is equivalent to the population of Brazil which is in fact the fifth most populous country in the world. I'd also like to add that traditional debates about migration has frequently pointed to the U.S. push and pull factors as the reasons for migration and this push and pull theory of migration looks that individuals and the decisions to migrate and often these factors are at the same time push factors or circumstances in their countries of origin that causes people to immigrate such as poverty war environmental disaster and so forth and pull factors are the factors in the destination countries that make immigration attractive such as economic opportunities can be political freedom climate and so forth and with the exception of human trafficking and refugee flight this push and pull theory considers migration as an individual choice. So it sounds like there is any sort of factors complicate things not only or not and there's a level that across different continents and across different countries and so on so forth. So in talking about human migration as you mentioned there is the human regress and it happened throughout human history homeless human migration different in the 21st century compared let's migration during the turn of the 20th century.

[00:09:53] This is a very interesting question and that the current increase in international migration has in fact continued from the early 20th or even the 19th centuries where we've witnessed the first great wave of globalisation and this is partly due to mass migration in a world of unrestricted migration movements and also due to declining costs of transportation especially between Europe

and the Western Hemisphere and especially the Western Hemisphere the Americas which was coined as the new world and there was a dominant trend for people to emigrate from Europe to this new world in the period from 1820 to just before the First World War and integration into the main European countries was a major phenomenon. During that period however this pattern of migratory movements and it's a preferred destination of migrants shifted from the 19th to the 20th century and now to the 21st century. And while some of the main settlement countries like Canada United States and Australia continue to attract large inflows of immigrants Europe became a major destination for migrants many of whom came from Africa Latin America and Asia. And as a result we are the largest immigrant populations stocks in the new world countries were recorded in the late 19th and early 20th century the highest stocks in Europe are those currently recorded in the 21st century also now in proportion to the national population. However the Persian Gulf countries hold the largest share of migrants which is about 35 percent of their population and they mostly come from South Asia and Egypt. What has been specific though in the 21st century is that we see a lot of families and educated women on the move and Corrente family migration is the dominant motive among CEOs of permanent immigrants. There are two other trends in migration that have attracted much attention in the 21st century which are number one the growing feminization of migration flows and the increase selectivity of migration towards the highly skilled and for the world as a whole. The share of women among immigrants has grown slowly from about 47 percent in the early 1960s to almost 50 percent in 2013 2014.

[00:12:18] Also now in the U.S. alone female immigrants make up almost one half of the U.S. immigrant population which is about 52 percent and their immigration rates have outpaced males since the 1960s. Another trend is the increase in circular migration which is particular in the 21st century as well and its circular migration is this temporary and usually repeated movement of a migrant worker between home and host areas typically for the purpose of employment. And although it is an established pattern of population mobility whether it's cross country or urban it has both advantages and disadvantages and benefits of circular migration include gains in financial capital human capital social capital and so forth and disadvantages include cost associated with circular migration such as this phenomena of brain drain which is basically referred to this flight of human capital or the departure of individuals with technical skills or knowledge from organizations industries and jobs or regions that negatively affect the home areas. So other weaknesses of circular migration is that it can also create poor working conditions forced labor and the inability to transfer acquire the skills to home economies. And what has been particularly interesting is that given women still face and unequal access to tertiary education in many less developed countries research is showing that this brain drain phenomenon is even more stronger for highly educated women. So it sounds like there is a lot more than just why people migrate but who are migrating and where they're migrating to.

[00:14:08] As you mentioned earlier there has been just a handful of receiving countries like Canada United States and Australia but now Europe has gotten into that trend of receiving migrants from different parts of the world and you have beginning to measure different types of migrations. Just clarify what are some of the different types of global migration that's happening right now. Sure there are several different types of migration taking place globally. There is internal migration which is moving to a new home within the country or continent. Those external migration which is moving to a new home are crossing political borders. There is immigration which starts with an e. Immigration which is leaving the country of origin to move to another and here we can see countries losing population as a result of immigration. Then there is immigration which starts with an eye which is moving into a new country. And here we see countries gaining population as a result of immigration. There is also a return migration which is when groups of people move back to where they came from originally seasonal migration which is the process of moving for a period of time with each season or in response to work or climate conditions and farm workers working for crop harvest or working in these off season and then more and more. There's this pattern of circular

migration as I mentioned before which is basically the temporary and repeated movement of migrants work or between home and host areas and in most cases this is typically for employment purposes. So you've mentioned migrant workers and we hear about them often in terms of public debate about who are coming to us particularly in the United States and how are they are affecting the local economies and national economies. So how do you classify migrant workers and who are they.

[00:16:08] As far as migrant workers are concerned they can be broadly classified into voluntary migrant workers involuntary migrant workers or forced migrants and irregular or undocumented migrants. And so as far as voluntary migrants they are those who come by their own choice. They are often labor migrants seeking work often unskilled laborers in an attempt to make their standard of living better. They can also be professionals doctors academics or human aid workers and others who plan to remain in the country for a long time or on a permanent basis. Also in terms of voluntary migrants the employees of global corporations who may live in the country of immigration but continue a parallel life through family and friendship and professional contact in their country of origin and they visit the homeland frequently for both work and personal reasons and they are known as transnational and the process of this circular migration as I mentioned before is increasingly recognised as a direction for policy in the future. There is also involuntary migrants that can be forced migrants as refugees asylum internally displaced persons stateless persons who are fleeing war or conflict disasters and so forth. And it also includes victims of human trafficking. Then we have the irregular undocumented immigrants and it's important to note that some of the reasons people become undocumented are either overstayed their visa particularly students or older family members of illegal immigrants sometimes it applies to business people also. This category currently accounts for about 45 percent of undocumented immigrants in the US which is down from 48 per cent prior to 9 11.

[00:18:00] Another reason of becoming undocumented is human trafficking across political borders and this is where third parties become involved in the process and exploit the migrants for money sex labor and other different purposes and also crossing the border through different illegal means such as through tunnels and car trunks shipping containers green containers as etc. other reasons as to how people become undocumented or irregular migrants. When I think about migrant workers they are temporary or at least so their same. But it sounds like they are not necessarily migrant. The terms of temporary visas are more permanent in terms of the make up of the nation not say in the United States that right. That's correct. OK so I guess it complicates things obviously and we know that because of that contributes to this year's demographic changes in the United States particularly and it's taking place a much higher and rapid pace. But we also know that it's happening across the world as you mentioned. So looking at the global trends what are some key changes that are impacting human migration. So as far as demographic changes are concerned I might refer to some of the new facts and figures from the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Here are the new figures show that 232 million people which is about 4 percent of the world's population living abroad worldwide compared to 175 million in 2000 154 million in 1990. And compared to other regions of destination Asia saw the largest increase of international migrants in 2000 adding to approximately about 20 million migrants in the last 15 years.

[00:19:55] And this growth was mainly fueled by the increasing demand for foreign labor in the oil producing countries of Western Asia and in south eastern Asian countries with rapidly growing economies such as Malaysia Singapore and Thailand etc. and also 74 percent of international migrants are of working age between 20 and 64 years of age. And this is about evenly spread between genders with women accounting for nearly 50 percent of all international migrants. That's interesting figures. So as you mentioned earlier and again the human migrations always been happening and it is an edible phenomenon. And because of all these changes that's happening slowly recently in the United States and elsewhere in the world it creates a lot of intense debates

about the pros and cons of human migration in and out of people and what draws them away from these researchers driven countries. And who's receiving them. As you mentioned earlier about the brain drain. So could you discuss some of the problems and also the opportunities associated with human migration in this time. Sure. And so as we know although migration has always been strong in Paris towards human development it's increasingly being taken as a threat or a problem. And of course the migration debate continues and nowadays migration is taken as a threat caused by a number of yours one being the idea that migrants are expensive and abond into the welfare system. Another fear is that the host countries will lose what is perceived as a national identity especially through the influx of people a varied cultures and tradition. And often there are no integration strategies and so different ethnic groups live in separate neighbourhoods and because of these fears migration policies in the western interests realise countries have become increasingly restrictive. For example the US has built a giant fence with high tech surveillance to seal the southern border with Mexico. The EU is also fortifying its borders and so migration is increasingly perceived primarily as a security problem.

[00:22:17] The EU is trying to block the migrants before they even get to their territories. And this is done through bilateral agreements with the departure and transit countries and increasing refugee routes through land and water. And so there's many human rights groups that believe that many refugees with legitimate claim for asylum are blocked this way and that it's becoming increasingly difficult to get to EU. And as a result migration attempts are also becoming very risky and disastrously. There was this recent data that showed that between 1988 and 2010 about 15000 people died while attempting to reach the EU and this was more people than any other border in the world. And so this is not only a problem in terms of ethics but it's also questionable in terms of economics and in countries with restrictive migration policies. There are very few opportunities of social mobility to migrants making them the most vulnerable groups in society and their relative risk factors are often more than the resources available to them. Adding to their vulnerability for the bill was not often considered are the advantages of migration that provide a lot of different opportunities. For example it contributes to the economic development both in the host and the migrants countries of origin and the new estimate from the World Bank that suggests that over 300 billion dollars are transferred to migrants home countries every year and this economic contribution through remittance is more than development assistance that's provided to developing countries and in European countries as well as many other industrialized countries like Japan birth rate has dropped to levels below the replacement rate and as a result there is a declining population.

[00:24:14] On one hand and an ageing society on the other and so experts also believe that many countries will have to heavily depend on migration to balance their employment needs and also stabilise their retirement system. But migration also adds to cultural diversity of host countries as we know and because migration highlights the strain between individuals and nations. It's important to remember that these discussions should always keep the humanity of those who are moving and those who do not move. And so of course the human condition is complex and so are the reasons for migration and so information and discussion on migration therefore should be honest conversations where it should include the interests and agendas and concerns of all members of the affected communities and in the context of collective humanity. Also in every part of the world there is now an increasing understanding that economic social and cultural benefits of international migration must be effectively realised and that the negative consequences of cross-border movement could be better addressed. So in response to the situation the Global Commission on International Migration provided this framework for the formulation of a comprehensive global response to the issue of global migration and they came up with the recommendations realising that restrictive policies are not only a problem in terms of ethics but questionable economically and politically and in an ever interconnected world and so the Global Commission supported human migration also as an inalienable human right.

[00:25:56] With a focus on regulated migration policy I want to go back to the idea of circular migration that you mentioned earlier and you just have mentioned in terms of the economic impact both for the receiving country and the country that the migrants have left and the economic impact of actually is being felt on both sides of the countries they're receiving and leaving countries right. On one hand of course it contributes to the economy but at the same time there is this phenomenon referred to as the brain viene where the sight of human capital where people depart with technical skills and knowledge from organisations industries and even geographical regions affect home areas and so it does definitely create different for working conditions and forced labour and also the inability to transfer acquire skills to home economies. So there is always this negative consequences of that as well. So I think it's important to recognise that the United States as the receiving country there's a lot of opportunities and pluses in terms of receiving the number of migrant people who provide economic development in our own community and across the United States but also by way of remittance economic development is also happening in their home country where they come from. That's correct. I think that's a really interesting point that many people have thought about and that creates a lot of interesting issues for people like dozens of autoworkers who are trying to work with this population. Increasingly more so because of the concerns that are aired both nationally and internationally as you mentioned about the conditions of the migrant workers including those refugees who aren't able to fend for themselves. So let's kind of move into the issues of our presence those sorts of works presents under human migration issue. How are we doing now in terms of the of very good question.

[00:28:12] So because social work is a profession of human rights and that the issues of vulnerable population is of great concern to us human migration definitely is an important area for social work intervention and also given the demographic changes and needs for services and also the changes in human behavior are the phenomenon of migration is important to social work as we work with people across the lifespan. What we have yet to do more in this area as a profession we have done a lot but there is yet yet to do in this area. Quietly the area of migration is highly dominated by other disciplines such as economics and political science geography and there's very little social work presence in this area. We see that due to the growing numbers of migrants it is more becoming likely that social workers will need immigrants and or refugee communities and individuals on their case work case loads of very frequently and this is especially true if they are working in large cities. However more social work education programs do not currently prepare social workers adequately for effective practice with the migrant population and this mismatch kind of creates a challenging dilemma for the profession. So are we. We need a new ideologies and models and paradigms for more effective social services delivery and we need to also extend beyond the mental health model which is very important that tends to be the focus of the current model of practice to a model that also includes macro approaches to social policy and institutional change. And we also need a more pragmatic cultural competency model and which is highly critical to train social workers to be competent to work with a migrant population that very interesting idea.

[00:30:06] I think historically I think you're right that we are the social workers have done a lot to respond to the needs of immigrant communities. Clearly in larger cities like I mentioned but I think you're right that we haven't necessarily had a educational framework that specifically responded to how we work with this population and I think that would definitely be something that we need to be mindful about as we move toward a new generation of folks who are coming into the country. So considering that historical trend and historical narratives of social workers doing a lot but yet having little impact or little persons the issue of human migration how can our professional presence make an impact on the issue. And you mentioned about a theoretical framework that you're interested in infusing into the social work education. So perhaps you can talk more about that. Sure. I see these implications for social work particularly in the areas of research. Definitely education. Also policy and practice social work as a profession needs to focus on resources in the field. If we are to participate in policymaking and ensuring improvement of services to clients who

are migrants and at this time there's very little social research present in this field. Another area that social work and beauty is in the area of gender and Migration Research migration theory has been challenged in the context of gender as I mentioned before and it has been argued that traditional migration Pudi does not explain the circumstances that encourage women to become transnational migrants or to enter into trafficking channels or even to seek refugee resettlement. And so increasingly migration scholars believe that gender influences the migration process in particular preme migration transition across state boundaries and experiences in the receiving country.

[00:32:16] And so I think social work research can contribute to this understanding of how gender as a social system shapes immigration processes for all immigrants as we are more skilled in understanding these intersections of gender with other social forces Pences measures in terms of migration and so more and more longitudinal studies are needed in this area and I think social workers can really contribute to that. As far as social work practice as I mentioned before it needs to extend beyond the mental health model that tends to be the current focus of the crime of practice to again including macro approaches to social policy and institutional changes. And also we need to know the background of the experiences of immigrants and refugees in particular refugees specially to help them with mental health issues such as loss and PTSD that's arising out of traumatic experiences of flight and followed by years in refugee camps. Also a clinical assessment needs to be more controversial I think and as we know in the US the use of DSM is still controversial in that aspect. Where were about making it more contextual. Also social workers have an important public education and advocacy role to help the general public really understand the value of immigrants for the receiving economies and this meaning collaboratively working with economists and political scientists and human geographers and other disciplines in a more transdisciplinary approach. We all have a role in assisting the integration of migrants in local communities which we are doing a good job about this through different means like promotion of ESL programs and ensuring availability of low cost housing and ensuring opportunities for labour participation addressing issues of xenophobia and even racism and assisting in educational opportunities at all levels.

[00:34:15] Also there is no national office nationally in the US that has this responsibility for immigrant integration policies and these policies are currently very skeletal Ad-Hoc are underfunded if you will. And so social workers can be more involved in lobbying for these social programs and play a major role in this social policy formation process. So I think that's important to recognise that we do already advocate for all these human rights issues empowerment issues of the people who are disenfranchised but these aren't necessarily the ones that we systematically educate. And while we are wealthy we are preparing them to become a social worker and schools. And I think that's an interesting point. We're going to have to make because of the inevitable kind of skills that we are going to need in order to respond to the people that we are working with after we graduated with a degree in the communities that we work particularly in larger cities. The issues of human migration and migrants and refugees are going to be the key people that we will be working with and that necessarily forces to sort of work education or social training educators to be mindful about this as we do to the future social workers. And I think that's an important point to highlight. So yes obviously the next natural questions that comes out of that is in terms of sort of place and what can we do to provide social workers who are competent and ready for this rapid demographic changes not just in terms of the United States but in the world.

[00:36:09] Sure it's social work education is concerned as I mentioned before the area of human migration needs to come to the forefront in social work and social workers need an ever widening range of cultural competence not just regionally relevant ethnic minorities but we all need this broad understanding of other many different ethnicities and cultures and so we need improved education for trans cultural competence training for working through interpreters. We also need better transcultural assessment instruments and a better political understanding of human migration issues and we need a pragmatic cultural competency model that includes parents of migrant

populations so we can educate our next generation of social workers to be competent and ready. Also we need a greater understanding of these intersection between local and global cultural competence and international social work that should include both micro and macro social work approaches into a comprehensive effort and not just working in silos. And we need to educate students on how to effectively work on an interdisciplinary stage. As I mentioned before new ideologies are needed new models paradigms are needed for more effective social service delivery. So these need to be the central of social work education. Also the life cycle of migrant population requires a new approach to services and so more and more we're seeing that elderly parents may need to join immigrant families at a later stage in life. And currently there are no services available to them. Also there should be an increased awareness of identity issues of migrants of at different life stages maintaining family and kinship networks in two countries. These are also very effective for social work practice and also the special needs of second generation migrants more who are born in the country of parents.

[00:38:05] Migration also need consideration since there's a lot of value conflicts that exist as the generation integrate differently into the whole society so these different factors need to be Epicentral of Social Work Education. If we are to prepare the next generations of social workers to be competent to the migrant population literally that also speaks to the importance of research that needs to be done with this population with migration issues and the intersectionality he mentioned also speaks to the requirement or need for social workers to work across different disciplines and in bettering the overall welfare of this population as well. And that's important in terms of interprofessional education not just knowing what the social workers know but across different disciplines like nursing and public health and medicine and so and so forth. So I think that makes it more complicated obviously but also it makes it real. And I think that makes what social work research viable for the next generation and education that comes the need for the information that can be gathered through the research can be applied to educating the next generation of social workers. And I think that's an important message to be had. So the last part of my question is how can social work as a profession create opportunities so we can move human rights agenda forward in terms of human migration issues as you are mentioning earlier as a human rights profession. I think one option could be the use of the social development perspective which can be a viable option to me being freezing demands of human migration today this can be one of the options because the social development perspective offers a way to transform both domestic and global social work practice and when applied to social work practice with migrants.

[00:40:19] The social development perspective offers this empowerment sense based asset building perspective that's fully consistent with its cultural values and knowledge of such a development is essentially a system based model in which new language and strategies are used and different issues such as issues of social capital asset lease policies and human investment are increasingly coming in the area of human migration that are relatively new to social work and are currently on the margins of social work education and practice and using the social work development perspective and social work I think would include all these new components offering greater possibility for Global Exchange and collaboration. And I believe that the human right education awareness is crucial to effective social work practice from this social development perspective knew that the paradigms that we've been pushing for generations and we need the right ways of moving this agenda visible in our profession and making it necessary for us to be aware of them more and more with the kind of issues that you just talked about. I think there are a lot of stuff that we can talk about. And there are a lot of special interesting topics that offshoots from the kind of things that started to talk about. Are there any other things that are important in social work education or social work research that you think needs to be addressed as part of responding to global migration or in terms of responding to those who are already here and in the United States and responding to the current social work forces who can and are working with US populace and are ready in addition to what I've mentioned before.

[00:42:16] I see one of the other areas where we could possibly make some strides is this inclusion of maybe the economic pedagogy in social work education bringing in some economic aspects of things concerning human migration because usually when we talk about human migration it's normally connected with economic factors. So I think bringing that education in social work education bringing those areas in social work education would also be very helpful as we prepare the next generation of social workers. Those are sort of questions that we have prepared. Do you have any lasting remarks that you want to address before and compensation. I would like to say as a social worker and somebody working in this area for a little bit now from the social work perspective it's a human rights profession. I believe we need to work towards a goal where mobility should be encouraged because it has a lot of advantages and in this interconnected world and it's something it's very visible and so we should work in a comprehensive fashion in many different levels and research and policy and practice and education to really make our presence felt in this area. That's an excellent question. Well thank you so much for talking with us about this very intriguing topic on global human migration. I learned a lot about global migration issues and integral to social replication and practice and research. I look forward to encountering exciting research development on this issue from new and from other people who are working on this topic. Thank you so much for joining me and hope you all the best. Thank you so much for having me. It's a pleasure talking to you. You have been listening to a discussion on human migration with our team laiko. We hope that you enjoyed it.

[00:44:08] Please join us again at in social work. Hi I'm Nancy Smyth professor and dean of the University at Buffalo School of Social Work. Thanks for listening to our podcast. We look forward to your continued support of the series. For more information about who we are as a school our history our programs and what we do we invite you to visit our Web site at www.socialwork.buffalo.edu.