Migration – Vocabulary

- **Migration** – permanent move to a new location
  - type of relocation diffusion
  - Flow of migration always involves two-way connections (leave one place – go to another)

- **Immigration** – migration to a location
- **Emigration** – migration from a location

- **Net migration** – difference between number of immigrants and the number of emigrants
  - **Net in-migration** – number of immigrants exceeds the number of emigrants → net migration is **positive**
  - **Net out-migration** - number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants → net migration is **negative**
Net migration per 1000 population.

The U.S. has the largest number of immigrants, but other developed countries also have relatively large numbers.
Why Do People Migrate?

• **Voluntary Migration**
  • Chose to move → opportunity
    • *Main reason:* *economic opportunity* $$
    • *EX:* ____________________________

• **Forced (Involuntary) Migration**
  • People have *no choice*
    • *Main reason:* *cultural reasons*
    • *EX:* ____________________________
5 different indigenous tribes forced migration to the Indian territory (now Oklahoma)
TYPES OF MIGRATION

• **INTERNATIONAL Migration** – migration from one country to another country

• **INTERNAL MIGRATION** – Migration within the same country

  • Note:
    - Migration within a country is less traumatic
    - Find familiar cultural items
      - Language, foods, music, broadcasts, & social customs
    - Typically migrate shorter distances
International Migration Patterns

- 9% of the world’s people are international migrants.

3 LARGEST FLOWS OF MIGRANTS ARE:

- From Asia to Europe
- From Asia to North America
- From Latin America to North America

- Global pattern illustrates migration from LDCs to MDCs

Sources: National Public Radio; The Economist
Internal Migration:
Rust Belt to Sun Belt

www.theodora.com/maps
3 REASONS FOR MIGRATING

1. **ECONOMIC**
   
   Ex. ________________________________

2. **CULTURAL (POLITICAL)**

   Ex. ________________________________

3. **ENVIRONMENTAL**

   Ex. ________________________________

- Most people migrate for *economic* reasons

- Cultural & environmental factors → other reasons

- **Concept of Place**
  
  – some places seem more attractive than other places
REASONS FOR MIGRATING

Note: These can change

- **PUSH FACTOR**
  - induces people to move *out* of their location
    - *People feel negatively about current place*

- **PULL FACTOR**
  - induces people to move *into* a new location
    - *People view another place attractively*
PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

Cultural Push and Pull Factors

Environmental Push and Pull Factors

Economic Push and Pull Factors
ECONOMIC

Push and Pull Factors

**Economic Pull Factors**
- People *emigrate (relocate)* from place with few job opportunities
- People immigrate / move to places with more job opportunities
  - EX. United States & Canada – destination for many European immigrants in the 19th & early 20th centuries

**Economic Push Factors**
- People faced with *downturns in the economy, dissatisfied with their job, factory shutdowns, etc.*
  - Leaving an area for new employment
  - EX. Asia & Latin America migration to the United States & Canada during the Mid-late 20th & early 21st Century
Cultural PULL Factors

- People move to an area because other people with the same culture (ethnicity, religion, language, etc.) live there.

- **Chain Migration** – migration of people because relatives or people of the same nationality previously migrated there.

  - Same culture $\rightarrow$ Relative comes then more relatives migrates
  - Cluster in **ETHNIC NEIGHBORHOODS** communities previous cultures settled
    - Polish in Illinois
    - Iranians in California
    - Chinatown (in many U.S. Cities)
    - CHICAGO!!!!!!
Cultural PUSH & PULL Factors

- Political conditions can ACT as a pull factor
- Cultural conditions can be a FORCED MIGRATION!!

- People are attracted to democratic countries that encourage individual choice in education, career, and place of residence
  - Opportunity for freedom, employment, safety or other positive aspects
CULTURAL PUSH FACTORS

- Cultural factors can be push factors when people forced to **emigrate** from a country

- 2 main cultural push factor reasons: **SLAVERY** and **POLITICAL INSTABILITY**
  
  - **SLAVERY**
    - African Slave Trade - Africa to the Americas
    - Human Trafficking
  
  - **POLITICAL INSTABILITY**
    - Boundaries of new states can segregate ethnic groups
    - Wars may force ethnic group to migrate to the other side
    - EX. Refugees & asylum seekers
Environmental Push and Pull Factors

- *Pulled* toward physically attractive regions and *pushed* from hazardous ones

**Environmental Pull Factors**
- *Attractive environments*: mountains, sea sides, and warm climates

**Environmental Push Factors** = *Environmental disasters*
- *Water (too much or too little)* - most common *adverse physical condition*
  - Floodplain of river subject to flooding → Des Plaines River
  - Hurricane Katrina

- Lack of water pushes many from their land
  - Sahel region of northern Africa - High population growth tied with drought conditions
  - Dust Bowl in U.S. during 1930’s - “Okies” moved to California
Colorado Flood – September 2013

FLOODPLAIN – area subjected to flooding during a specific number of years

• Based on historical trends
DISPLACED PERSONS

• **Refugees** – forced to migrate from their homes and cannot return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion
  • Mainly migrate for political reasons!!!

What kind of migration is this?

* Why do they need protection?
Why do Refugees Need Protection?

- Lack protection in their own country
- Need to understand the difference between a migrant and a refugee!!!
- Cannot receive refugee status if:
  - “Committed a crime against peace, a war crime, a crime against humanity or a serious non-political crime outside their country of refugee”
  - “Guilty of acts contrary to the purposes & principles of the United Nations”
Forced Migration Global Statistics

2010:
- 10.6 million refugees
- 14.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- 838,000 asylum seekers

Largest number of refugees from Afghanistan & Iraq

Over 893,700 people submitted applications for asylum in 2012.
- US, Germany, South Africa, & France
A refugee is a person who is forced to migrate from a country, usually because of political reasons.

Refugees move because of a cultural factor.
Distance Migrants Travel

Most migrants travel a short distance & remain within the same country.

Long–distance migrants to other countries migrate to major economic centers =__________

Gender and Family-Status Patterns

Most long-distance migrants are male

- Young adult individuals, rather than families with children
- Males have more economic opportunities
3.8 IMMIGRATION POLICY (IES)

- A state / country’s policy that addresses foreign people across its borders into the country,
  - Especially → those work & stay
    - Student visa

- Policies can range from no migration → migration
  - Often, racial or religious bias
**Immigration Policies of Host Countries**

- Immigrants face 2 major difficulties
  1. Gaining permission to enter a new country
  2. Hostile attitudes of citizens once they enter country

- Two policies to control the arrival of foreigners
  1. U.S. uses a **quota system** to limit foreign citizens
  2. Western Europe and Middle East permit **guest workers** to work temporarily, but not permanently
U.S. IMMIGRATION PATTERNS

Three Main Eras of Immigration

1. **INITIAL SETTLEMENT OF COLONIES**
   - 17th + 18th century → English or African slaves

2. **MASS EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION**
   - Mid 19th – Early 20th Century
   - Northern & Western → Southern & Eastern Europe

3. **1950’S TO TODAY**
   - 3/4 are from Latin America and Asia

Reason for migration- **rapid population growth which limited economic prospects in home country**

**Push or Pull factors??**
U.S. QUOTA LAWS

- **QUOTAS** - Laws that limit the number of entering immigrants

- **Quota Act -1921** and **National Origins Act -1924**
  - *Ensured migrants from EUROPE* \(\rightarrow\) Asians never more than 5% total

- **Immigration Act of 1965** \(\rightarrow\) Quotas per country replaced with hemisphere quotas

- **1978** hemisphere quota replaced with global quota
  - **Congress** has set preferences for migrants
    - Family reunification \(\rightarrow\) immigrants (about ¾ of all immigrants)
    - Skilled workers and talented professionals
    - Diversity
  - **Quota does NOT apply to refugees**
Legal Immigration to United States

1921-1960
40 years
Area Proportional to Number of Immigrants

10,000
100,000

China
Japan
HK
Phil
Pac Is.

Australia & NZ

1961-1986
16 years

Canada

1987-1998
12 years

Australia, NZ, & Oceania

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11,477,016 Immigrants to U.S.
Many enter the US legally but many enter illegally.

**Unauthorized Immigrants** – those who enter a country without proper documents.

- Enter or remain in the US without authorization, permission from the government.
- Pew Hispanic Center estimated in 2010 about 11 million undocumented immigrants living in the United States.
U.S. ATTITUDES TOWARD IMMIGRANTS

- **MEXICO** – largest source of documented & unauthorized immigrants

- **CHILDREN**
  - Of estimated 11.2 million unauthorized immigrants, nearly 1 million are children.
  - Unauthorized immigrants have given birth to 4.5 million children on U.S. soil making the children U.S. citizens.

- **YEARS IN THE U.S.**
  - Duration of residency has increased for unauthorized immigrants.
  - In 2010, 35 percent of adults had been in U.S. for at least 15 years.

- **LABOR FORCE**
  - Approximately 8 million unauthorized immigrants are employed in the U.S.

- **DISTRIBUTION**
  - Texas and California have largest number of unauthorized immigrants
U.S. ATTITUDES TOWARD IMMIGRANTS

• Immigrants helped or hurt society?
  • Americans always have suspicion toward immigrants
    • Helped settle the frontier, assist in farming, perform less desired jobs
    • Opposition intensified
      • Immigrants from southern and eastern Europe & now Mexico
  • Several states recently voted to deny undocumented immigrants access to most public services (schools, day-care, health clinics)
  • Unwilling to help needy immigrants
Mexico’s Border with the United States

- View from the U.S. recognizes motives that compel unauthorized immigrants to enter illegally
  - Employment Opportunities
  - Better Way of Life

View from Mexico is more complex

- Residents of northern Mexico wish for unauthorized immigration to the United States.
- Residents of southern Mexico are less tolerant because of number of unauthorized immigrants entering Mexico from Guatemala.
US – MEXICO BORDER

Fortified Barriers

• man-made barrier meant to restrict movement
**Brain Drain**

- **Brain Drain**— large-scale emigration by talented people
  - Movement to the United States & Europe
  - EX. scientists, researchers, doctors, & other professionals
  - Lured to economically growing countries
    - EX. Educated Asians migrated to the United States
      - Chain Migration → live in ETHNIC NEIGHBORHOODS

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“The intuitive mind is a sacred gift and the rational mind is a faithful servant. We have created a society that honors the servant and has forgotten the gift.”

~Albert Einstein~
Brain Drain

Share of a country’s nationals with a university education who live in another OECD country:

1) less than 2%
2) less than 5%
3) less than 10%
4) less than 20%
5) more than 20%
not included
Slum dwellers search for their belongings through the debris after a fire in Kolkata, India, Jan. 23, 2012. (Bikas Das/Associated Press
A child is administered polio drops at a slum by a mobile unit during an anti-polio drive in New Delhi, Jan. 15, 2012. (Saurabh Das/Associated Press)