Chapter 3

• MIGRATION
Key Issues

- Where are migrants distributed?
- Where do people migrate within a country?
- Why do people migrate?
- Why do migrants face obstacles?
Key Issue 1: Where are migrants distributed?

• Describe the difference between international and internal migration.

• Identify the principal sources of immigrants during the three main eras of U.S. migration.
Migration: Refers to:

- **Mobility** refers to all types of movements
  - Journeying each day to work or school
  - Weekly visits to local shops
  - Annual trips to visit relatives who live in a different state

- **Circulation**: Short-term and repetitive acts of mobility
  - Ex. College students moving to college each fall and returning home each spring
Migration: What is it?

- **Migration**: permanent move to a new location.
  - **Emigration** is migration *from* a location.
    - Emigrant: Place A → Place B
  - **Immigration** is migration *to* a location.
    - Immigrant: Place B → Place A

*Place “A” can have individuals migrating away from and to it.*

- **Net Migration**: Difference between the # of immigrants and # emigrants.
Distance and Migration

• Ravenstein’s laws (theory) for the distance that migrants typically move
  
  (1) Most migrants relocate a short distance and remain within the same country.
  
  (2) Long-distance migrants to other countries head for major centers of economic activity.
Distance of Migration

• Migration can be divided into two categories.
  
1. **International Migration**—permanent move from one country to another
   - Voluntary
   - Forced

2. **Internal Migration**—permanent move within the same country
   - *Interregional*: one region to another (rural to urban)
   - *Intraregional*: movement w/i a region (central city to new suburb center

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Mexico has international migration into the country from Central America and out of the country to the United States. Mexico also has internal migration, especially interregional migration to states near the U.S. border and intraregional migration into Mexico City.
International Migration Patterns

• Approximately 9% of the world’s people are international migrants.
• Migration tendencies are from developing countries to developed countries.
  – *Net Out-Migration*
    • Asia, Latin America, and Africa
  – *Net In-Migration*
    • North America, Europe, and Oceania
The width of the arrows shows the amount of net migration between regions of the world. Countries with net in-migration are in red, and those with net outmigration are in blue.
U.S. Immigration Patterns

• Three main eras of immigration in the U.S.
  – 1. Colonial settlement in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
  – 2. Mass European immigration in the late 19th and early twentieth centuries
  – 3. Asian and Latin American integration in the late Twentieth and early twenty-first centuries

• U.S. has more foreign-born residents than any other country: approximately 43 million as of 2010—growing by 1 million annually.
Europeans comprised more than 90 percent of immigrants to the United States during the nineteenth century. Since the 1980s, Latin American and Asia have been the dominant sources of immigrants.
California, New York, Florida, and Texas are the leading destinations for immigrants.
Key Issue 2

• Where do people migrate within a country?
Learning Outcomes

• Describe interregional migration in the United States, Russia, Canada, China, and Brazil.

• Explain differences among the three forms of intraregional migration.
Where Do People Migrate within a Country?

• **Interregional Migration**
  – For Economic Reasons
    • Historically- enticement of abundant available land on the American Frontier.
    • Presently- most jobs, especially in services, are clustered in urban areas.
  – Westward expansion contributed to a shift in the center of population.
    • “Center of population gravity”
CHANGING CENTER OF U.S. POPULATION

The population center is the average location of everyone in the country, the “center of population gravity.” If the United States were a flat plane placed on top of a pin, and each individual weighed the same, the population center would be the point where the population distribution causes the flat plane to balance on the head of a pin.
Figures show average annual migration (in thousands) in 1995 (top) and 2010 (bottom).
Migration between Regions in Large Countries

• World’s five largest countries in land area are Russia, Canada, China, the U.S., and Brazil.
  – **Russia**: Interregional migration was encouraged eastward and northward
    • govt. relocation of factories
    • economic incentives to move away from existing population concentrations.
Russia’s population is clustered in the west of the country, nearest to Europe.
Migration between Regions in Large Countries

- **Canada**: Shares a similar east to west interregional migration pattern with the U.S. Three westernmost provinces are destinations for interregional migrants.

- **China**: Nearly 100 million people have emigrated from rural interior to large urban areas along east coast where manufacturing is prevalent.

- **Brazil**: Government moved its capital from Rio De Janeiro to Brasília (600 miles from Atlantic Coast) to encourage migration of Atlantic coast residents to move to the interior.
INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION: CHINA

Migrants are heading eastward towards the major cities.
Intra-regional Migration

• Since Industrial Revolution individuals migrate from rural to urban areas
  – Percentage of urbanized population in U.S.
    • 1800: 5 percent
    • 1920: 50 percent
    • 2010: 80 percent
  – Motivated by economic advancement
  – Rural push factors include declining opportunities in agriculture.
Intraregional migration in developed countries is from cities to surrounding suburbs.

- Motivated not by economic advancement but by a desired lifestyle
  - Additional privacy associated with single-family detached houses
  - Garages and driveways offer parking at no additional fee
  - Often superior suburban schools
This figure shows migration between cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolitan areas in 2010.
Intraregional Migration

• Developed countries during the late 20th century experienced net in-migration.
  – *Counterurbanization*:
    • urban to rural areas b/c of growing populations in suburbs
    • prevalent in places rich with natural amenities
  – Rocky Mountain States (Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming)
The percentage has declined from 20 percent in the 1980s to 12 percent in the 2010s.
Key Issue 3

• Why do people migrate?
Learning Outcomes 3

• Provide examples of political, environmental, and economic push and pull factors.

• Summarize the flows of migrant workers in Europe and Asia.
Characteristics of Migrants

• Ravenstein Noted:
  • Most long-distance migrants are male.
  • Most long-distance migrants are adult individuals rather than families with children.
  • Most long-distance migrants are young adults seeking work rather than children or elderly people.
Attitudes toward Immigrants

• Characteristics of Migrants in the US
  – More males during the 19th century and 20th centuries.
  – Gender reversed in 1990s & women constituted about 55 percent of U.S. immigrants.
    – Most likely a reflection of the changing role of women in Mexican society.
  – 40% of immigrants in U.S. are young adults between the ages of 25 and 39.
  – Tend to be less educated than U.S. citizens.
Why Do People Migrate?

– **Push** factors induce people to move out of their present location.
– **Pull** factors induce people to move into a new location.

• Three major types of push and pull factors
  1. Political
  2. Environmental
  3. Economic (most important type)
Three groups of forced political migrants.

1. **Refugee**: forced to migrate to avoid a potential threat to his or her life, and he or she cannot return for fear of persecution.

**Largest number of refugees in 2010 was forced to migrate from Afghanistan and Iraq because of war.**
2. *Internally displaced person (IDP)* is similar to a refugee, but he or she has not migrated across an international border.

3. *Asylum seeker:* someone who has migrated to another country in hope of being recognized as a refugee.
The largest numbers of refugees originated in Southwest Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.
Reasons for Migrating--ENVIRONMENT

– **Environmental Pull Factors**
  - Mountains
  - Seasides
  - Warm Climates
  - Economic Reasons

– **Environmental Push Factors**
  - Hazardous Environments
  - Water: most common environmental threat
    - Flood
    - Drought
Reasons for Migrating: ECONOMIC

- **Push factor**: migrate away from places with few jobs
- **Pull factor**: migrate to places where jobs seem to be available

- U.S. and Canada have been prominent destinations for economic migrants.
  - Previously from Europe.
  - Recently from Latin America and Asia
Key Issue 4

• Why do migrants face obstacles?
Why Do Migrants Face Obstacles?

• **Intervening obstacles:** hinder migration

  1. *Environmental Feature*- i.e., mountain, ocean, or distance

  2. *Political Feature*- i.e., countries require proper documentation to leave one country and gain entry in another *(most hindering now b/c of technology)*
Controlling Migration

• Countries have adopted selective immigration policies.
  – Specific employment placement
  – Family reunification

• Passing of the Quota Act in 1921 and the National Origins Act in 1924 by the U.S. Congress marked the end of unrestricted immigration to the U.S.
  – The global quota was set to 700,000 in 1990.
Controlling Migration

• More seek admission to the U.S. than is permitted by the quotas, thus preferences are shown toward:
  
  • **Family Reunification**
    – About ¾ of immigrants
  
  • **Skilled Workers**
    – Approximately ¼ of immigrants
    – Sending countries alleged preference for skilled workers contributes to *brain drain*—a term for the disproportionate amount of highly skilled and intelligent citizens migrating away from sending countries.
  
  • **Diversity**
    – A few immigrants admitted, because their sending country historically has sent very few migrants
Unauthorized Immigration

• Characteristics of unauthorized immigrants in the U.S.
  – **Source Country**
    • Roughly 58 percent emigrate from **Mexico**
  – **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.
NUMBER OF UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES

The graph shows the number of unauthorized immigrants to the United States from 2000 to 2010. The data is categorized into three groups:

- **Total**: The total number of unauthorized immigrants.
- **From Mexico**: Unauthorized immigrants from Mexico.
- **From other countries**: Unauthorized immigrants from countries other than Mexico.

The graph indicates a steady increase in the total number of unauthorized immigrants from 2000 to 2006, followed by a slight decrease from 2006 to 2010. The contribution from Mexico shows a similar pattern, with a notable peak around 2006. The contribution from other countries remains relatively stable over the period.
Unauthorized Immigration

– 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
Unauthorized Immigration

• Mexico’s Border with the United States
  – View from U.S. about motives of unauthorized immigrants to enter illegally
    • Employment Opportunities
    • Family Reunification
    • Better Way of Life
  – View from Mexico is more complex
    • Residents of northern Mexico wish for compassion to be shown to unauthorized immigrants.
    • Residents of southern Mexico are less tolerant because of number of unauthorized immigrants entering Mexico from Guatemala.
    • Nearly 2 million people cross illegally each year
Attitudes toward Immigrants

• Immigration Concerns in the U.S.
  • Border Patrol
    – They would like more effective border control, but they don’t want to spend more money to solve the issue.
  • Workplace
    – Most recognize that unauthorized immigrants take jobs from U.S. citizens, but they understand most citizens wouldn’t take the jobs so they support a path to U.S. citizenship for these unauthorized immigrants.
Attitudes toward Immigrants

• Civil Rights
  – U.S. citizens favor letting law enforcement officials stop and verify the legal status of anyone, but they fear civil rights will be infringed upon of U.S. citizens, as a result of racial profiling.

• Local Initiatives
  – Polls suggest U.S. citizens believe should only be dealt with at the federal level.
    » More than 100 localities across the nation support additional rights for unauthorized immigrants—such a movement is known as a “Sanctuary City.”
    » Many were opposed to Arizona’s 2010 law that obligated foreigners to carry a proof of citizenship with them at all times.
The largest flows are from Poland to Germany and from Romania to Spain.
Attitudes toward Immigrants

• Immigration Concerns in Europe
  – Biggest fear is that the host country’s culture will be lost, because immigrants:
    – adhere to different religions
    – speak different languages
    – practice different food and other cultural habits

• Hostility to immigrants in now a platform for political parties in Europe.
  – Immigrants blamed for crime, unemployment rates, and high welfare costs.
"RÉGULARISEZ LES TRAVAILLEURS!"

STOP À L'IMMIGRATION INCONTRÔLÉE
Attitudes toward Immigrants

• Europeans as Emigrants
  – Inhospitable climate for immigrants in Europe is especially ironic.
  • Europe was the source of most of the world’s emigrants, during the nineteenth century.
  • Most Europeans fear losing their cultural heritage to that of new immigrants, while:
    – Indo-European languages are now spoken by half of the world, as a result of European emigrants.
    – Christianity has the world’s largest number of adherents.
    – European art, music, literature, philosophy, and ethics have diffused throughout the world.
## Connecting DMT stages to Migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>DMT</th>
<th>Migration Transition</th>
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</table>
| 1     | Low NIR  
High CBR  
High CDR | High daily or seasonal mobility in search of food |
| 2     | High NIR  
High CBR  
Rapidly Declining CDR | High international emigration  
&  
High INTERregional migration from rural to urban areas |
| 3     | Declining NIR  
Rapidly Declining CBR  
Declining CDR | High international immigration  
&  
High INTRAregional migration from cities to suburbs |
| 4     | Low NIR  
Low CBR  
Low CDR | Same as Stage 3 |
Learning Outcomes 4

• Identify the types of immigrants who are given preference to enter the United States.

• Describe the population characteristics of unauthorized immigrants to the United States.

• Describe characteristics of immigrants to the United States.

• Compare American and European attitudes toward immigrants.
• On a global scale, the largest flows of migrants are from Asia to Europe and from Latin America to the U.S.
  – Third-world to first-world
• The decision to migrate is a conclusion influenced by a mixture of *push* and *pull* factors.
• Migrants face obstacles in migrating not as much by environmental factors anymore but by political or cultural factors.
Summary

- Worldwide, the most prominent type of intraregional migration is from rural areas to urban areas. In the U.S., it is from cities to suburbs.
- Americans and Europeans share mixed views about immigration. They recognize their importance to the local economy, but key features of immigration trouble them.