

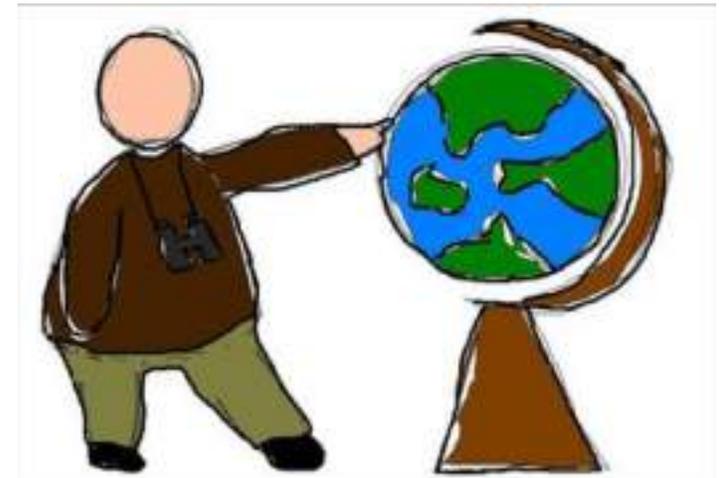


UNIT 2 – PART II: MIGRATION

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING (2.C)

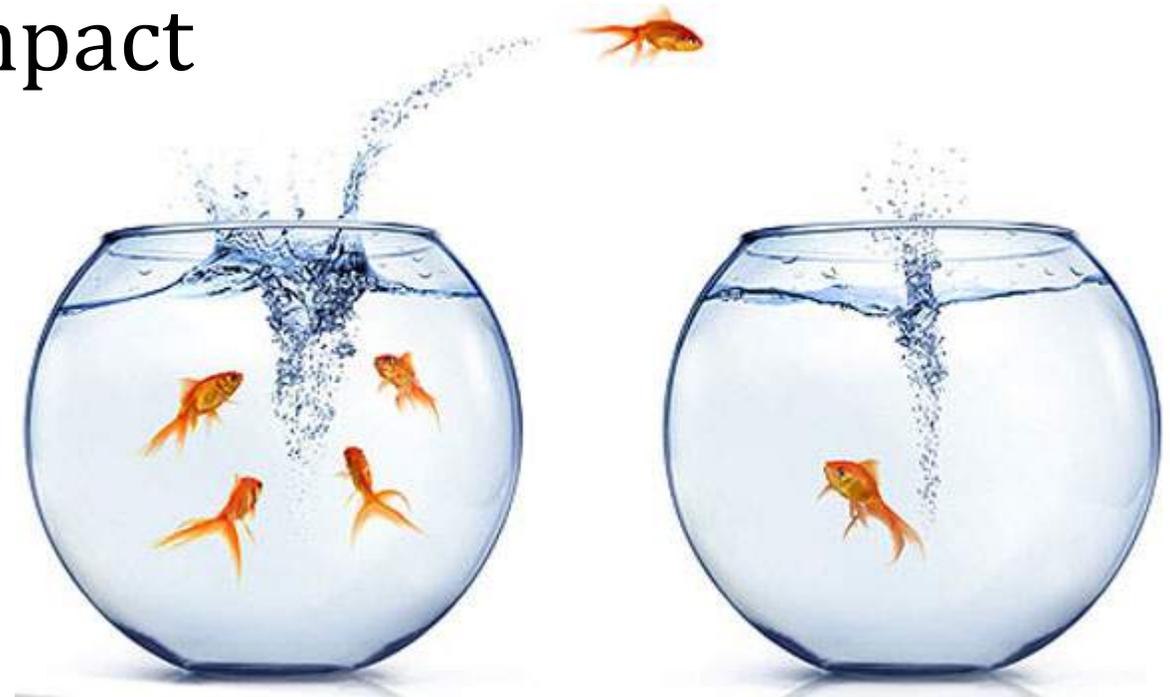
- By the end of this section, you will *understand* that **causes and consequences of migration are influenced by cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, and political factors.**



ENDURING UNDERSTANDING (2.C)

■ Essential Question

- How does migration impact society?



LEARNING OBJECTIVE (2.C.1)

- By the end of this section, you will *be able to* **explain how push and pull factors contribute to migration.**
 - Push and pull factors can be cultural (e.g., religious freedom), demographic (e.g., unbalanced sex ratios, overpopulation), economic (e.g., jobs), environmental (e.g., natural disasters), or political (e.g., persecution).
 - Push factors are often negative (e.g., poor economic conditions, warfare), while pull factors are often perceived as positive (e.g., a better quality of life, economic opportunities).

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

“More than any other nation on Earth, America has constantly drawn strength and spirit from wave after wave of immigrants. In each generation, they have proved to be the most restless, the most adventurous, the most innovative, the most industrious of people.” –President Bill Clinton, speech at Portland State University, 1998



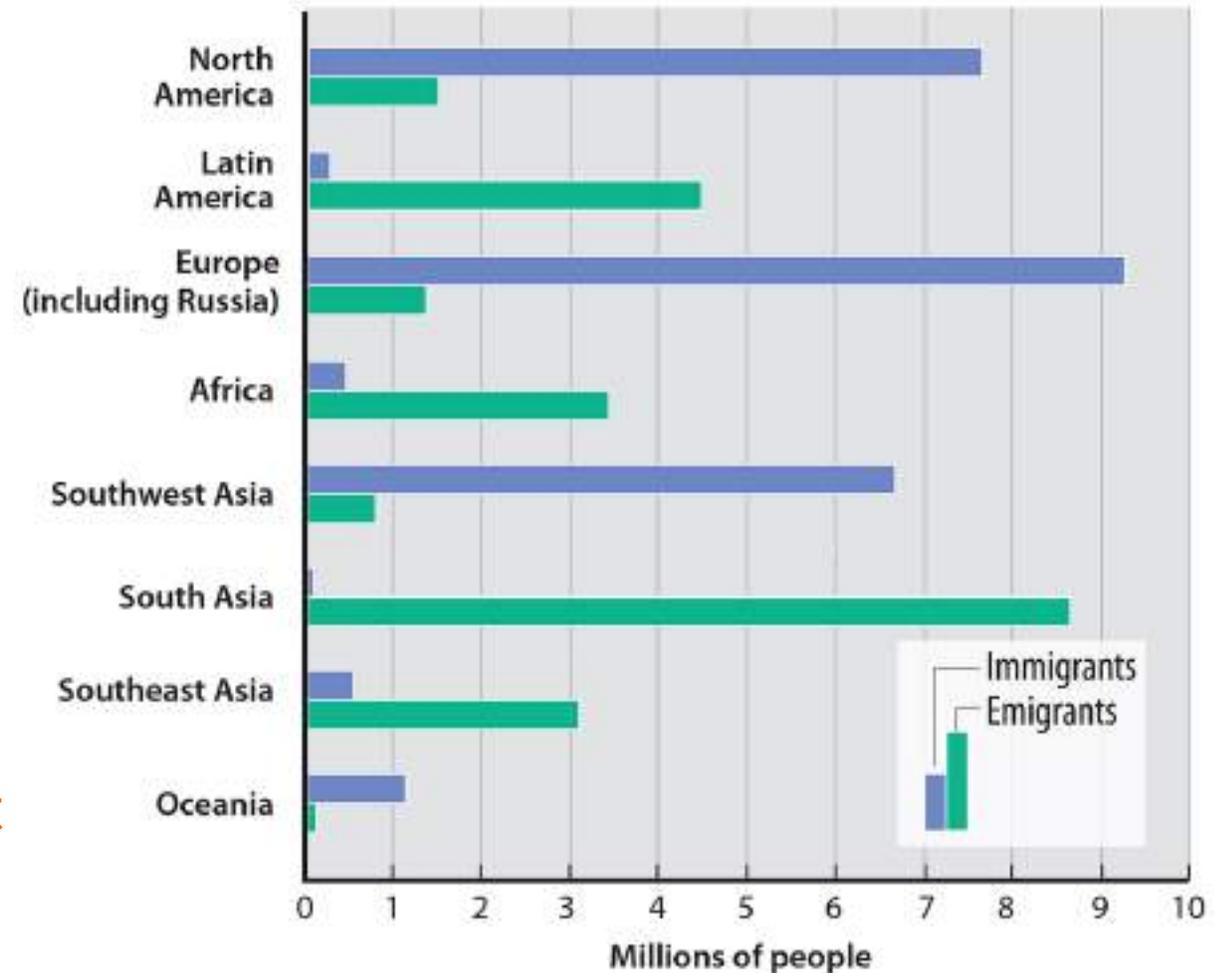
MIGRATION'S PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

- **Migration** is the permanent or semi-permanent relocation of people from one place to another
- First humans lived in Africa but early humans were very mobile, looking for nuts, seeds, and fruits to eat and animals to hunt
- As agriculture and urban settlement developed, people began to settle down



TERMINOLOGY

- **Immigration** is migration *to* a location while **emigration** is migration *from* a location
- The difference between immigrants and emigrants is called **net migration**
- If immigrants > emigrants, then the net migration is *positive* and has **net in-migration**
- If immigrants < emigrants, then the net migration is *negative* and has **net out-migration**



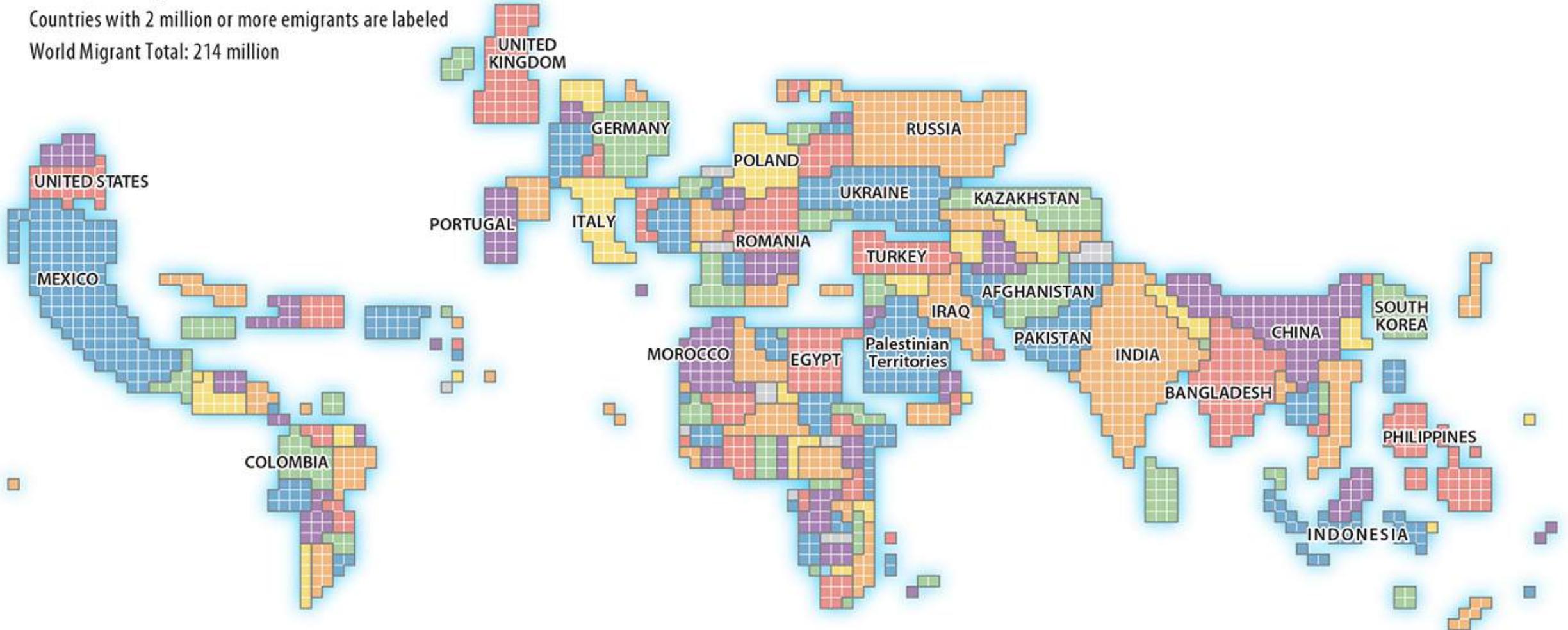
*What kind of map is this?

World Emigrants (outbound)

□ 100,000 emigrants

Countries with 2 million or more emigrants are labeled

World Migrant Total: 214 million

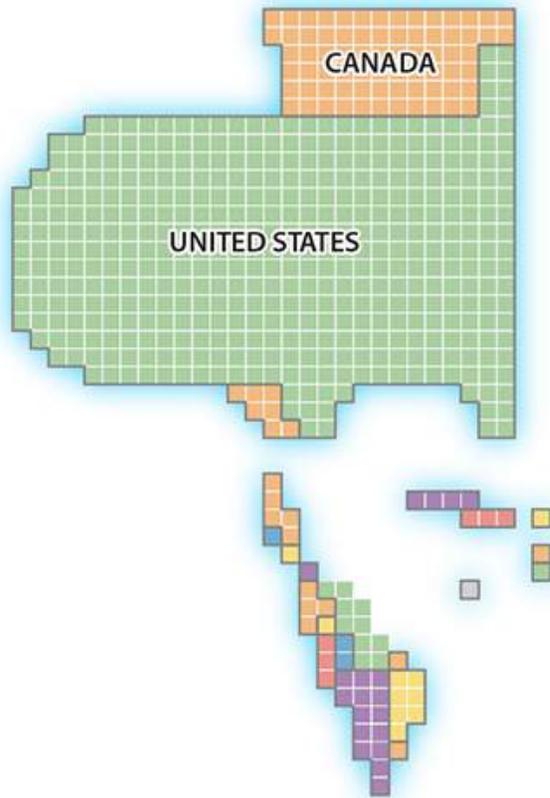


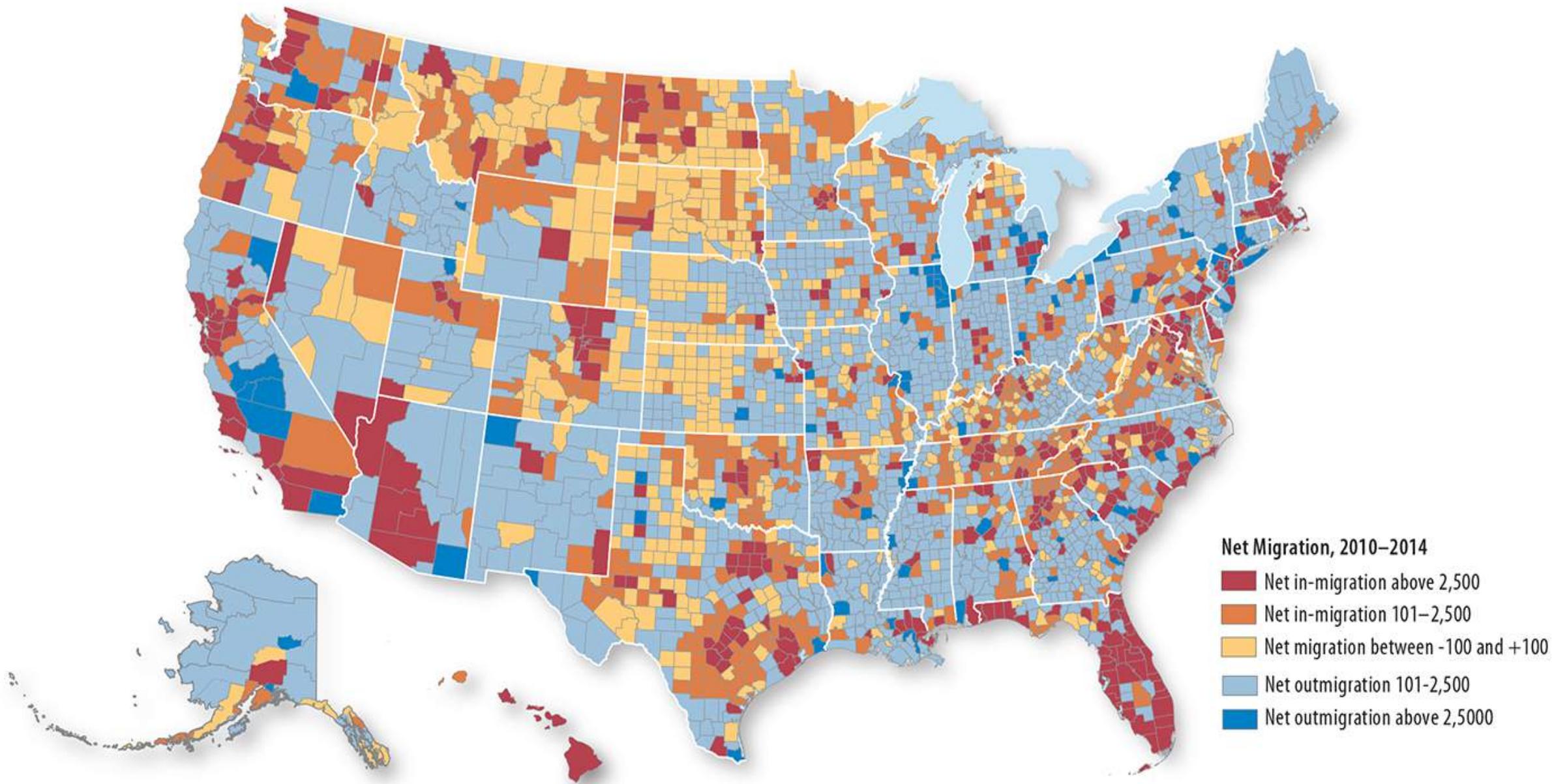
World Immigrants (inbound)

□ 100,000 immigrants

Countries with 2 million or more immigrants are labeled

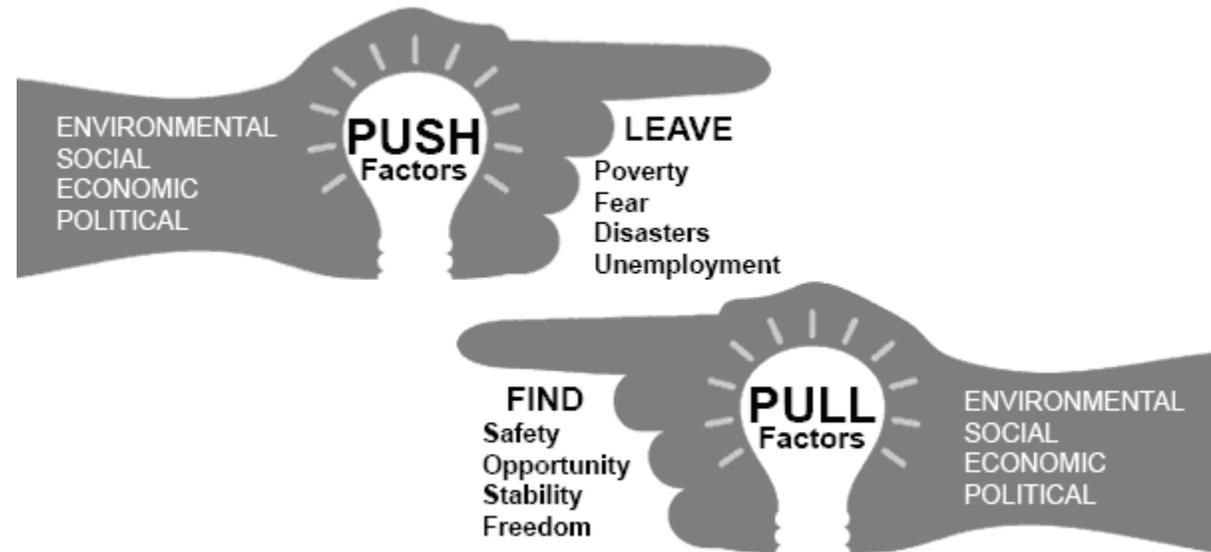
World Migrant Total: 214 million





MIGRATION'S PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

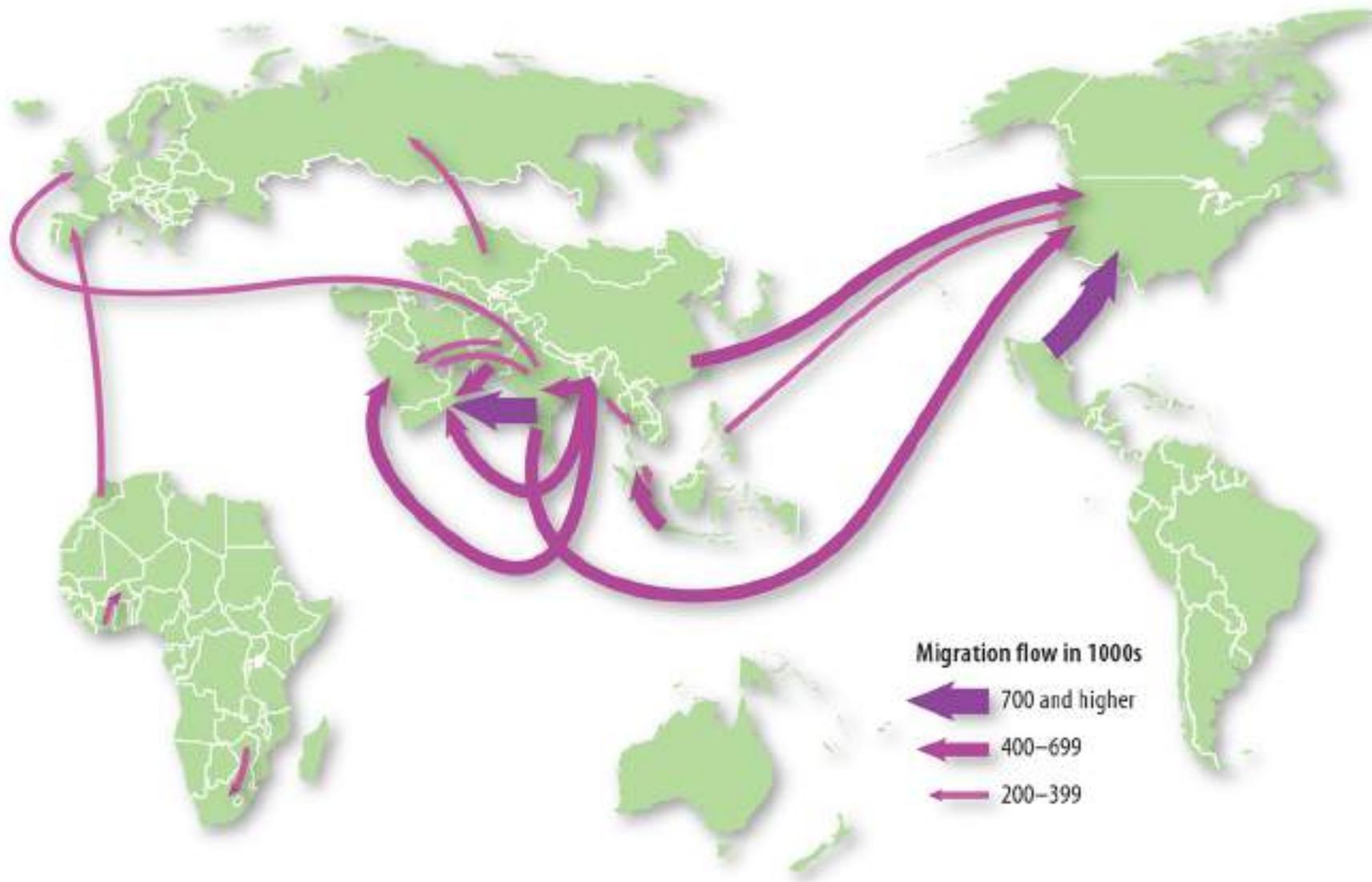
- Usually migration is **voluntary** migration, a movement in search of a better life.
- The decision to move usually consists of two main aspects
 - Away from someplace – **push factors** (usually negative)
 - Toward someplace – **pull factors** (usually positive)



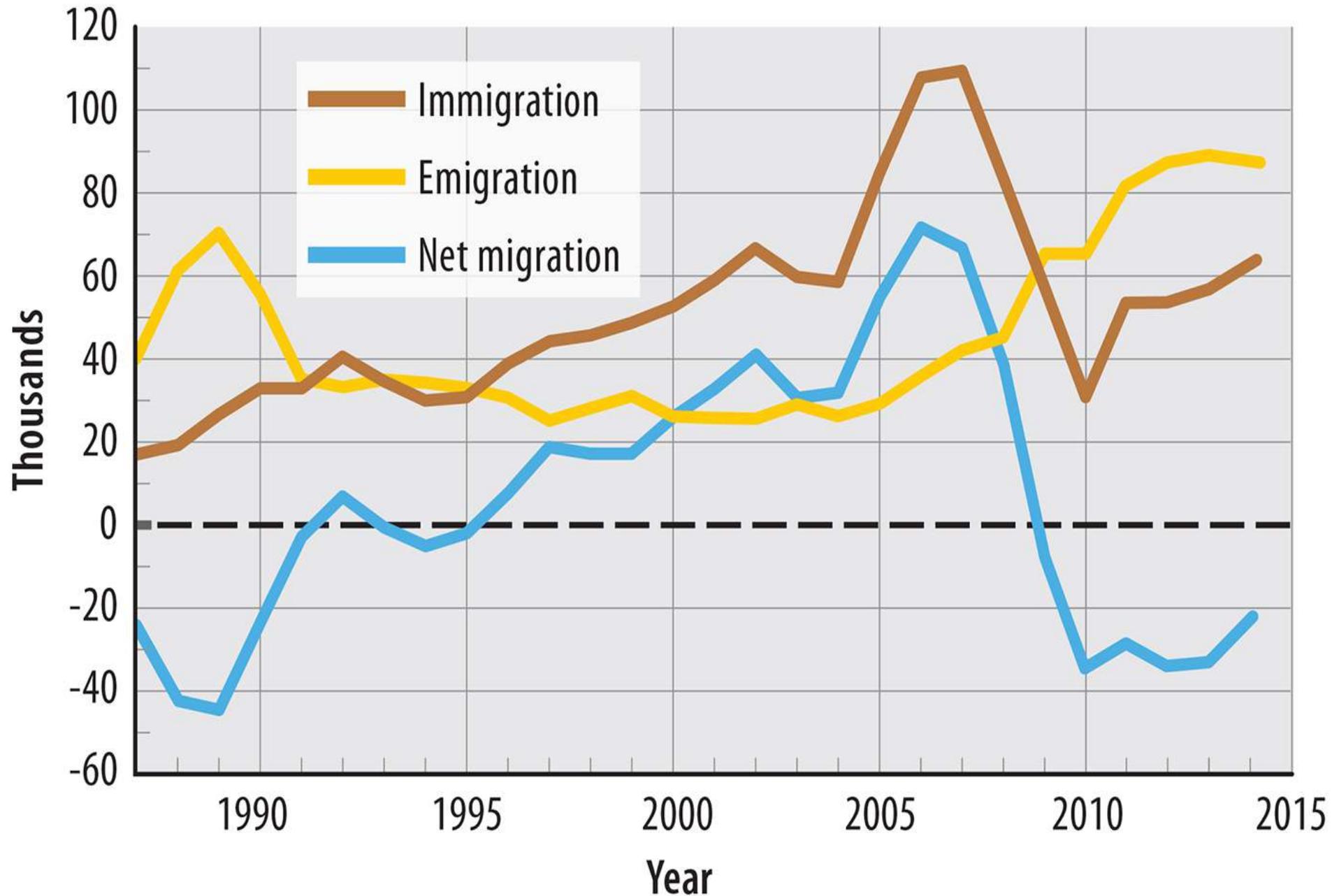
MIGRATION'S PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

- Economic Push and Pull Factors
 - The most common reason people migrate is lack of jobs and economic opportunities.





- Largest country-to-country migration flows, 2005-2010
- Most migration flows originate and/or end in Asia



- Net migration in Ireland – with few job prospects, Ireland historically had net out-migration until the 1990s.
- The severe recession of the early 21st century brought net out-migration back to Ireland

EXAMPLES OF ECONOMIC PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

Group and Place of Origin	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Factory workers in the U.S. Rust Belt states, beginning in the 1970s	Unemployment rose among factory workers, particularly in traditional manufacturing states such as Michigan and Pennsylvania.	Many factory workers moved to southern states such as Kentucky and Tennessee, as manufacturers opened new factories there.
Farmers in rural China, beginning around 1950	Increased use of machines and consolidation of small farms into fewer large farms reduced the number of farmers needed to raise crops.	Farmers moved to China's large cities, increasing the urban population from 64 million in 1950 to 636 million by 2010.

MIGRATION'S PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

- Social Push and Pull Factors
 - People often migrate when they experience discrimination and persecution because of their ethnicity, race, gender, or religion.



EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

Group and Place of Origin	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Mormon migration, 1845–1857	Anti-Mormon violence in Illinois and Missouri resulted in dozens of deaths, including that of leader Joseph Smith.	Approximately 70,000 Mormons migrated to the Great Salt Lake area, a place chosen for its isolation and agricultural opportunities.
Hindus and Muslims during and after the partition of India, 1947–1957	Violence resulted in more than 200,000 deaths.	More than 14 million people migrated in hopes of finding safety in a new country.

MIGRATION'S PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

- Political Push and Pull Factors
 - People who oppose the policies of the government often migrate because they face persecution, arrest, and discrimination



EXAMPLES OF POLITICAL PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

Group and Place of Origin	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Anti-communist Cubans after Fidel Castro's communist takeover in 1959	Opponents of Castro were jailed or killed if they spoke out against Castro's government.	Opponents of Castro fled to the United States, where they received asylum.
The Dalai Lama and Tibetan government officials, after China's takeover of Tibet in 1950	The Chinese persecuted, arrested, and killed many Tibetans who opposed the takeover.	The Dalai Lama and his supporters fled Tibet in 1959 to India, which allowed them to set up a government in exile.

MIGRATION'S PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

- Environmental Push and Pull Factors
 - People often migrate to escape harm from natural disasters, drought, and other unfavorable conditions



Nepal Earthquake

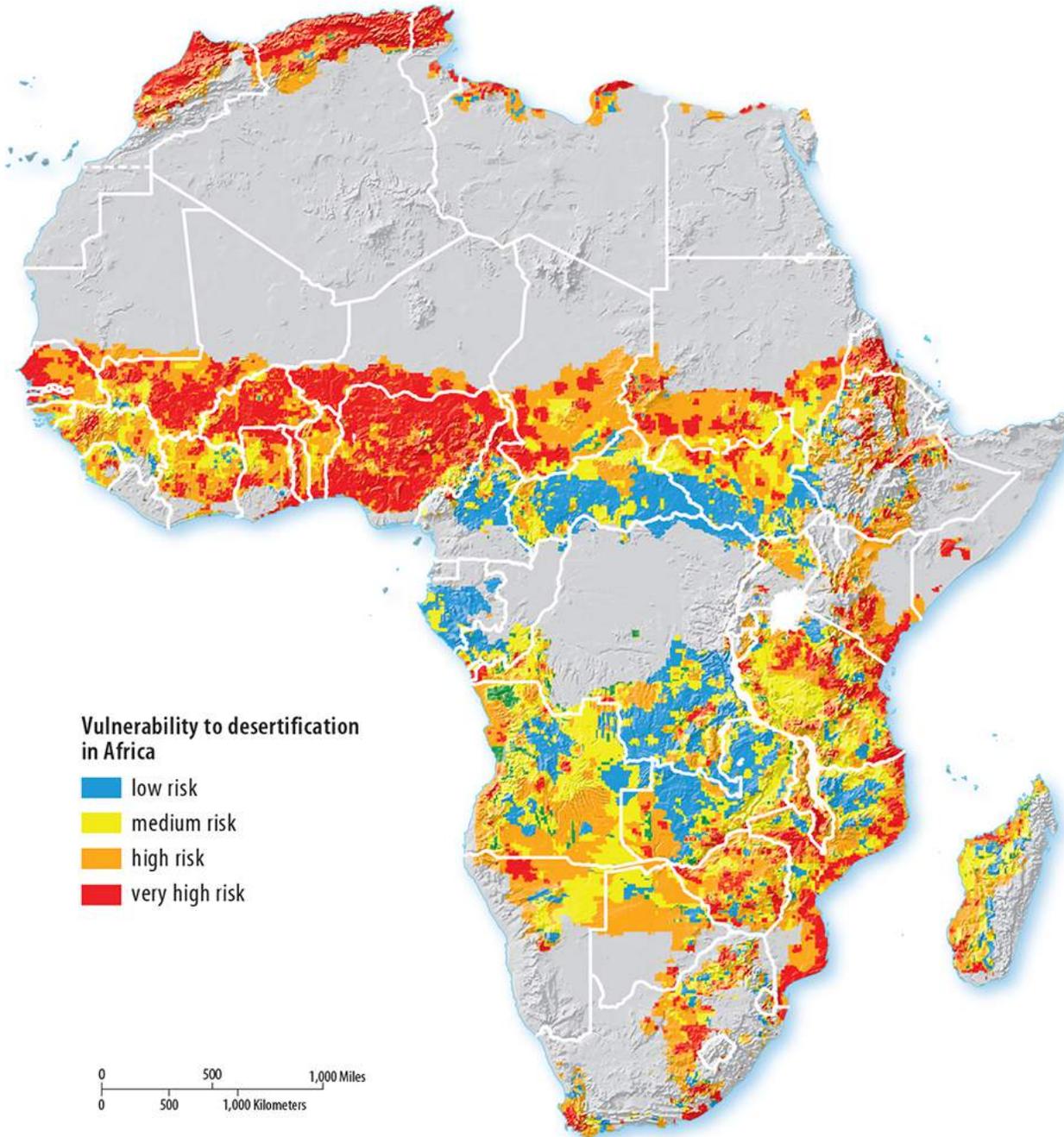


Tsunami



Tsunami Japan





- Hundreds of thousands have been forced to move from the drylands in Africa because of drought conditions.
- Deterioration of land to a desert-like condition typically due to human actions is called **desertification**.
- Population increase + low rainfall = overpopulation



Flooding along the Mississippi River in 2011 covers farmland



Flooding in Jakarta, Indonesia



Drylands, Tanzania – People are attempting to obtain drinking water from a dry river bed

EXAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

Group and Place of Origin	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Farmers from Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, 1930s	A severe drought caused thousands to lose their farms.	Farmers moved to California hoping to find work.
Residents living near the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant in Japan, 2011	An earthquake and tsunami damaged nuclear reactors, releasing radioactive materials.	Residents near the power plant were resettled to cities around Japan.

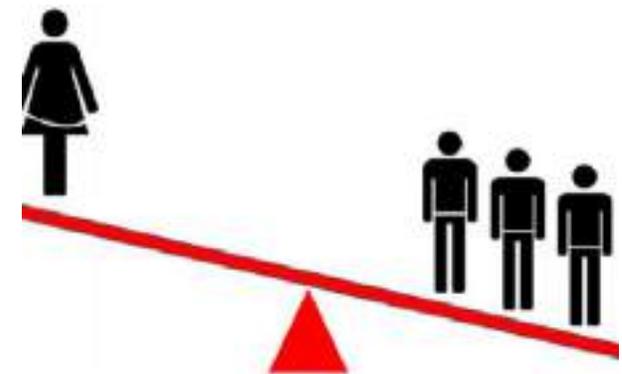
MIGRATION'S PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

- <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2017/09/14/barbuda-hurricane-irama-devastation/665950001/>



MIGRATION'S PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

- Demographic Push and Pull Factors
 - Some countries are unbalanced demographically
 - Gender – young adult might not find someone to marry
 - Young population – country faces risk of overpopulation



EXAMPLES OF DEMOGRAPHIC PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

Group and Place of Origin	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Farmers in Europe, 1800s	The population of industrial countries increased, while land became scarce.	European migrants came to the United States, in part because the Homestead Act gave them plots of land.
Young educated people in less developed countries in Latin America, North Africa, the Middle East, and Asia	Many people in less developed countries live in areas where population is growing very quickly and unemployment and underemployment is high.	Developed countries in North America and Europe with aging populations need workers for difficult jobs, so they attract immigrants from less developed countries.

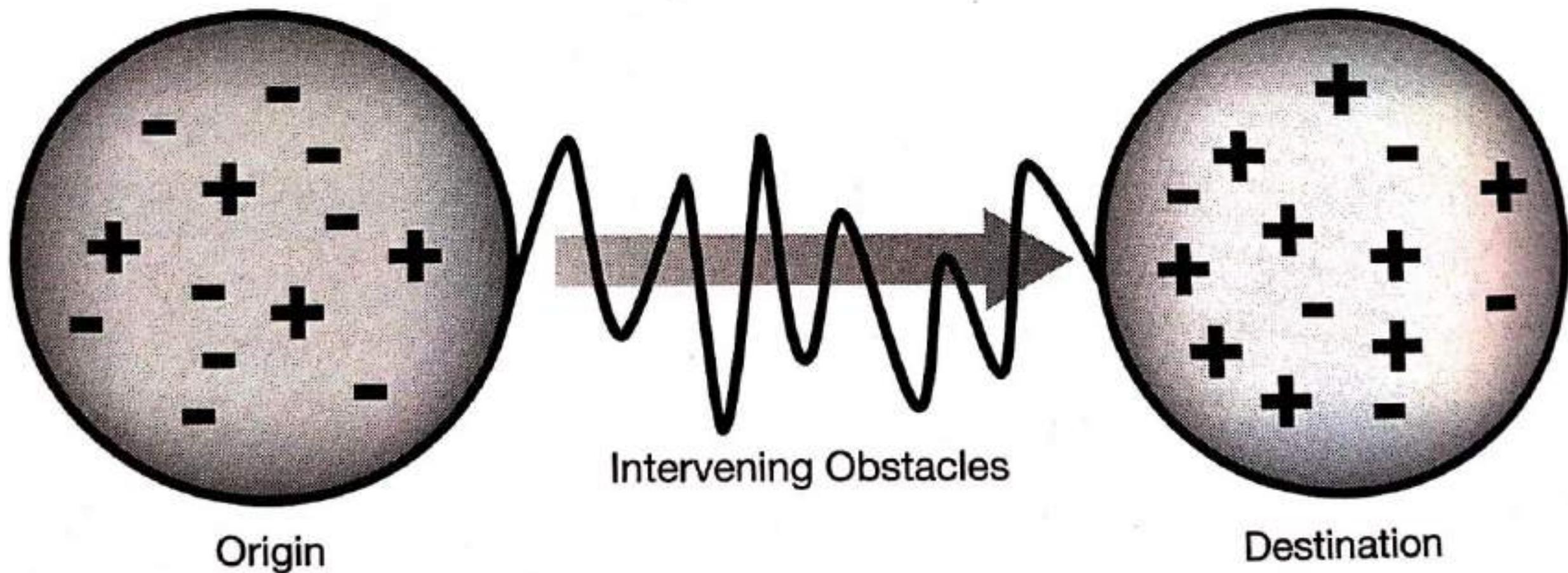
MIGRATION'S PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

■ Intervening Obstacles

- Barriers that make reaching their desired destination more difficult
- Economic – a migrant lacks enough money to reach a destination
- Social – a migrant gets married to someone who lives along the migration route and settles in that person's community
- Political – a migrant cannot get a visa needed to enter a country
- Environmental – a migrant cannot cross sea, desert, or mountain range

PUSH, PULL, AND INTERVENING OBSTACLES

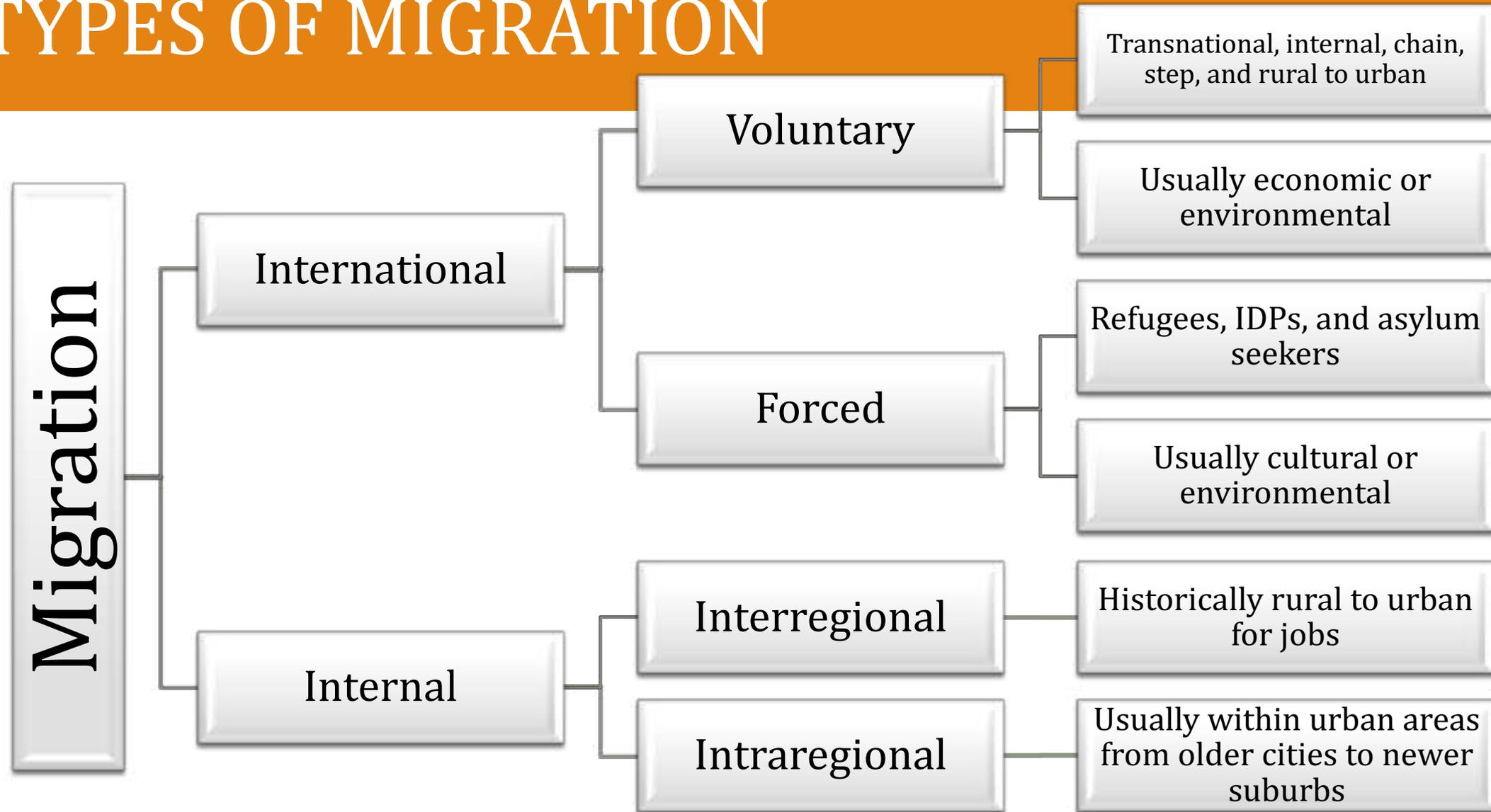
Lee's Model of Migration



LEARNING OBJECTIVE (2.C.2)

- By the end of this section, you will *be able to* **apply the concepts of forced and voluntary migration to historical and contemporary examples.**
 - Forced migrations include those involving refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers
 - Voluntary migrations may be transnational, internal, chain, step, and rural to urban
 - Patterns of voluntary and forced migration may be affected by distance and physical features

TYPES OF MIGRATION



TYPES OF MIGRATION

- A permanent move from one country to another is **international migration**
 - Voluntary
 - Involuntary (or forced)
- A permanent move within the same country is **internal migration**
 - Interregional – one region to another (rural to urban)
 - Intraregional – within a region (older cities to newer suburbs)

TYPES OF MIGRATION



International and Internal

- Mexico's two principal patterns of international migration are net in-migration from Central America and net out-migration to the United States.
- Mexico's two principal *interregional* migration flows are net migration from the south to the north and from the center to the north.
- Mexico's principal *intraregional* migration flow is from Mexico City to outer states in the Mexico City metropolitan area.

VOLUNTARY MIGRATION

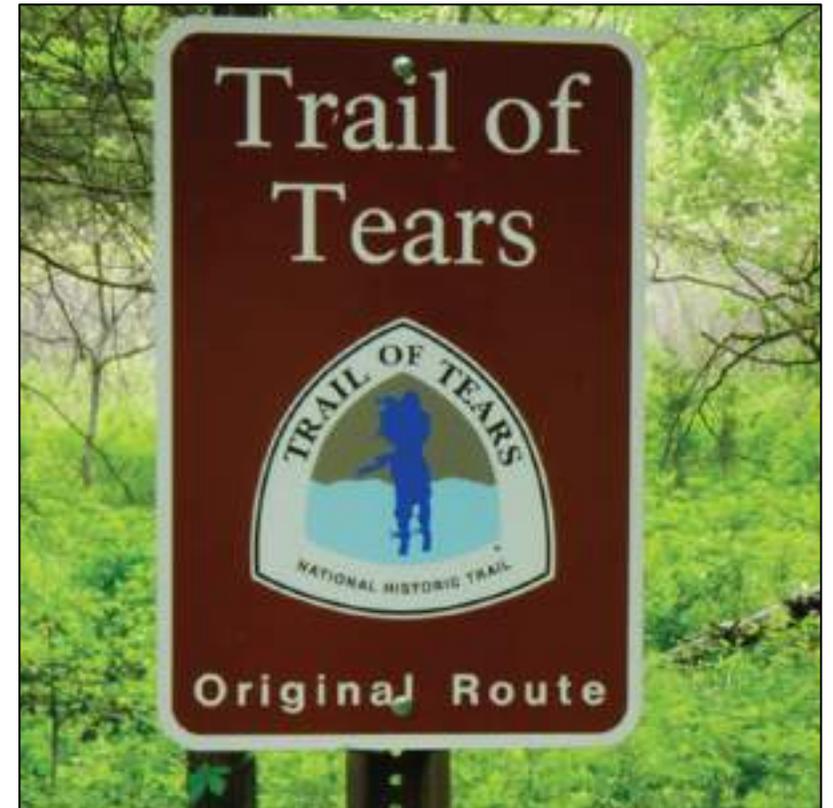
- Voluntary migration is a permanent movement undertaken by choice
- May be transnational, internal, chain, step, and rural to urban
 - Transnational – across international borders
 - Internal – within international borders
 - Chain – following relatives
 - Step – series of small, less extreme moves
 - Rural to urban

FORCED MIGRATION

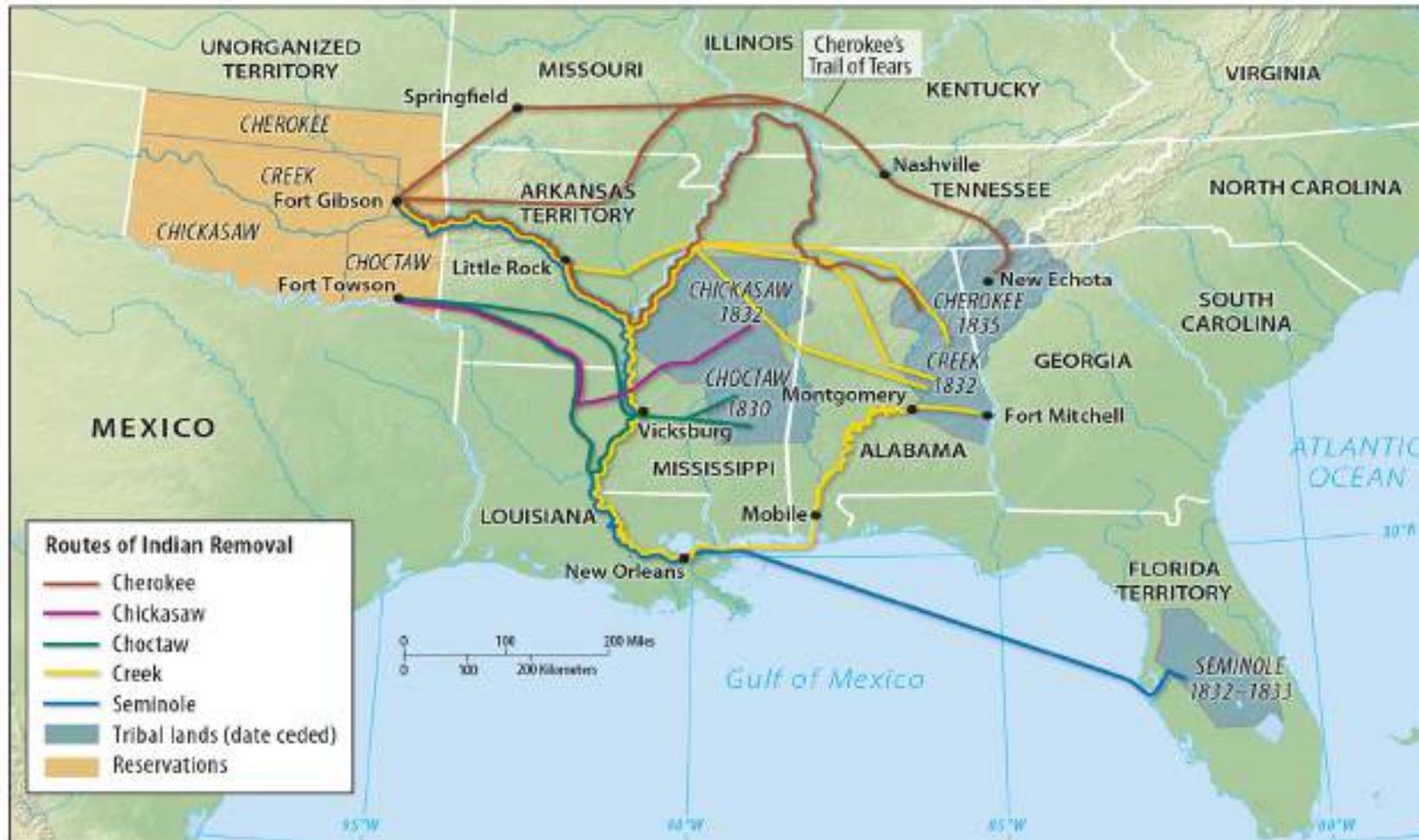
- Forced migration is a permanent movement, usually compelled by cultural factors
- Involves internally displaced persons, refugees, and asylum seekers

FORCED MIGRATION

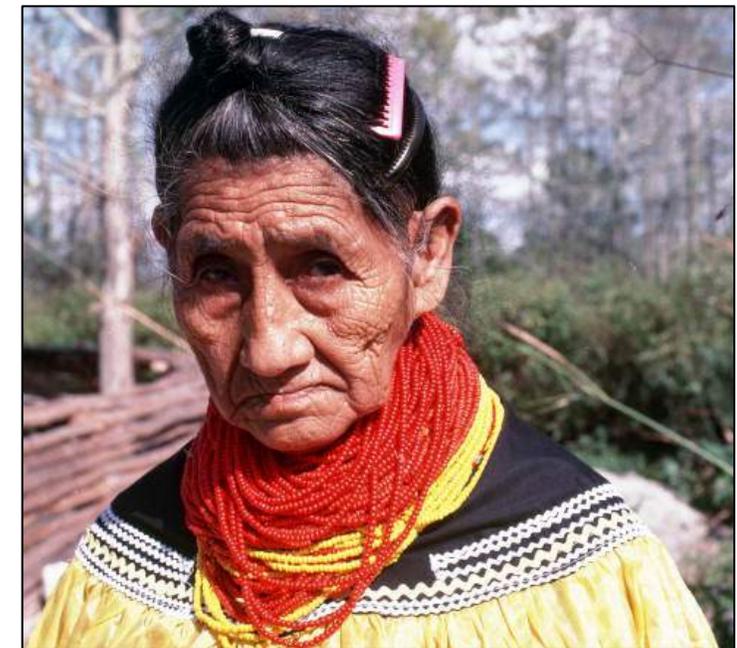
- Displaced Persons and Refugees
 - An **internally displaced person (IDP)** has been forced to migrate for similar political reasons as a refugee but has not migrated across an international border



FORCED MIGRATION



The routes taken by the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole tribes when forced westward in the early nineteenth century



FORCED MIGRATION

■ Displaced Persons and Refugees

- A **refugee** is someone who is forced to migrate from his or her home country and cannot return for fear of persecution because of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion.
- Montreal turns stadium into welcome centre for asylum seekers from US
- Largest numbers of refugees in 2014 were forced to migrate from Afghanistan and from Syria because of continuing civil wars.
- Neighboring countries received most of them – Pakistan and Iran from Afghanistan and Lebanon and Turkey from Syria

EXAMPLES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

Category	Internally Displaced Persons	Refugees
Political	Many Afghan people moved to safer areas during the war between the U.S. and the Taliban, which began in 2001.	Jews fled Nazi Germany in the 1930s and 1940s, hoping to find safety in other countries.
Environmental	Thousands of Louisianans fled to neighboring states after Hurricane Katrina in 2005.	Thousands of Haitians relocated to neighboring countries after earthquakes in 2010.

FORCED MIGRATION

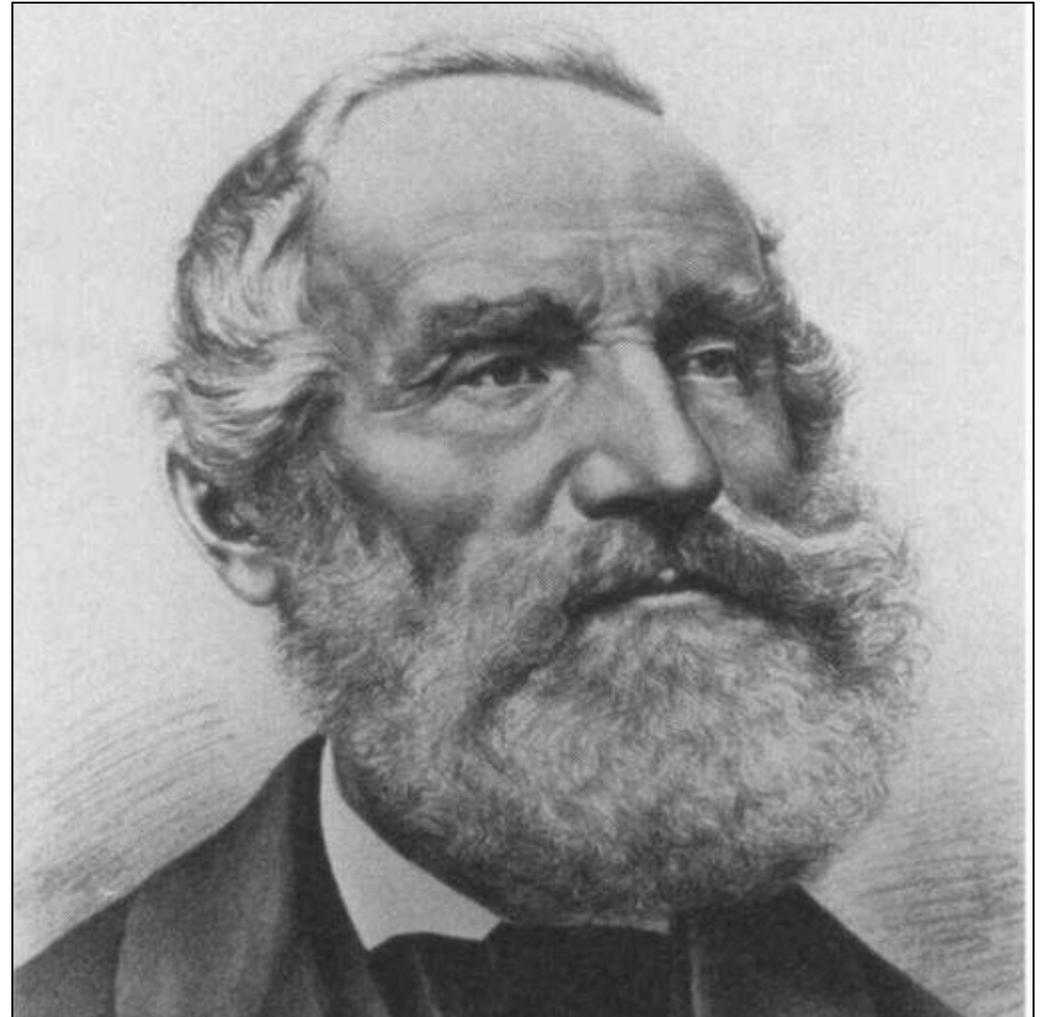
An **asylum seeker** is someone who has migrated to another country in hope of being recognized as a refugee



The United Nations counted 19.5 million refugees, 38.2 million IDPs, and 1.8 million asylum seekers in 2014

RAVENSTEIN'S LAWS OF MIGRATION

- 1880s, German geographer E.G. Ravenstein noticed eight patterns, or “laws”, about migration tendencies, patterns, and demographics.



RAVENSTEIN'S LAWS OF MIGRATION

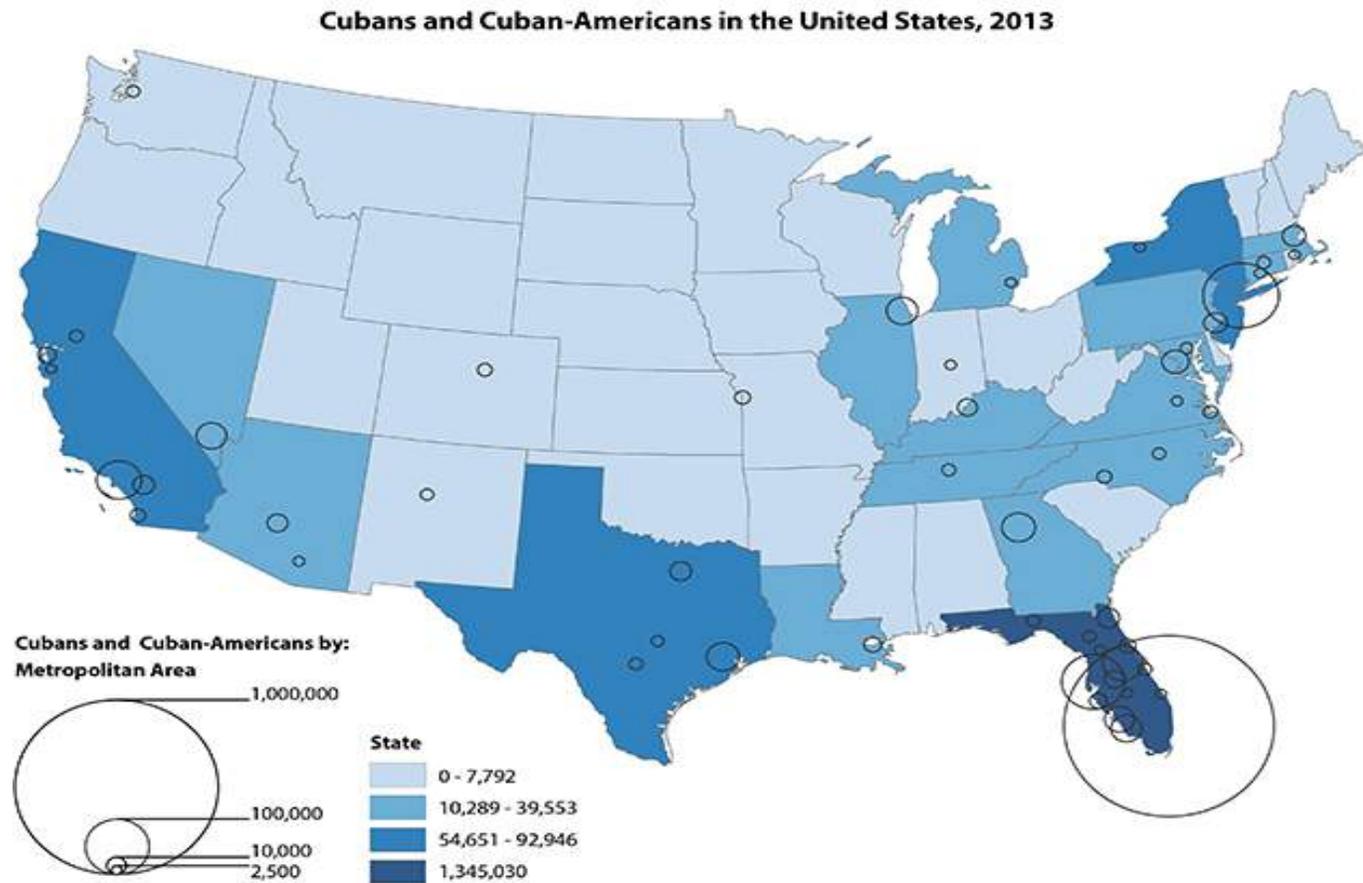
- Short Distances
 - Most migrants travel a short distance
 - The farther the distance, the less likely they are to migrate there
 - Called **distance decay**
 - In the 1960s, this was expanded to **time-distance decay**, the idea that things near each other are more closely connected than things that are far apart

RAVENSTEIN'S LAWS OF MIGRATION

■ Urban Areas

- Migrants traveling long distances usually settle in large urban areas because they believe there will be more opportunity
- Greater pull in larger communities + the assumption that people tend to leave larger communities than small → gravity model of migration
- Example: Cuban migration to the US when Castro took office; most people settled in the closest state (Florida) and in its biggest city (Miami). Today, more than 2/3 of Cuban-Americans in the US live in Florida and half of all Cuban-Americans live in Miami.

RAVENSTEIN'S LAWS OF MIGRATION



Notes: Excludes Alaska and Hawaii, which have less than 10,000 Cuban and Cuban Americans
Source: 2013 American Community Survey 1-year microdata accessed via IPUMS.org

RAVENSTEIN'S LAWS OF MIGRATION

■ Multiple Steps

- Most migration occurs through **step-migration**, a process in which migrants reach their eventual destination through a series of smaller moves
- Example: in a common pattern in rural-to-urban migration, a migrant from a small town is most likely to move first to a larger town, later a small city, and finally a large city

RAVENSTEIN'S LAWS OF MIGRATION

- Rural to Urban
 - Most migration in history has been from rural to urban areas
 - Industrial Revolution led to a decrease in the need for laborers on farms and cities needed more people to work, first in factories, and then in offices
 - This rural-to-urban movement remains common today
 - Within countries (rural residents of India moving to Indian city of Mumbai) and between countries (rural residents of Syria moving to cities in Germany)

RAVENSTEIN'S LAWS OF MIGRATION



[Top 10 Things to Do in Mumbai](#)

RAVENSTEIN'S LAWS OF MIGRATION

■ Counter Migration

- Each migration flow produces a movement in the opposite direction, called **counter migration**
- Example: 1990s-2000s, as many Mexican migrants were moving to the US, a counter migration of people moved from the US to Mexico (return migration, retirees, etc.)
- Today, 1 million retired US citizens live in Mexico

RAVENSTEIN'S LAWS OF MIGRATION

■ Youth

- Most migrants are younger adults, between ages 20 and 45
- Usually not as established with jobs, homes, and families as older groups and are more likely to move to improve their fortunes

RAVENSTEIN'S LAWS OF MIGRATION

■ Gender Patterns

- Most international migrants are young males looking for work, while more internal migrants are females who are moving in with their husbands and husbands' families
- Example: several countries in the Middle East have guest worker programs where they recruit young men from South and Southeast Asia to work in the oil and construction industries

LEARNING OBJECTIVE (2.C.3)

- By the end of this section, you will *be able to analyze major historical migrations*.
 - Major historical migrations include forced migration of Africans to the Americas, immigration waves to the U.S., and emigration from Europe and Asia to colonies abroad.



GLOBAL MIGRATION THROUGH HISTORY

■ Effects of Colonization

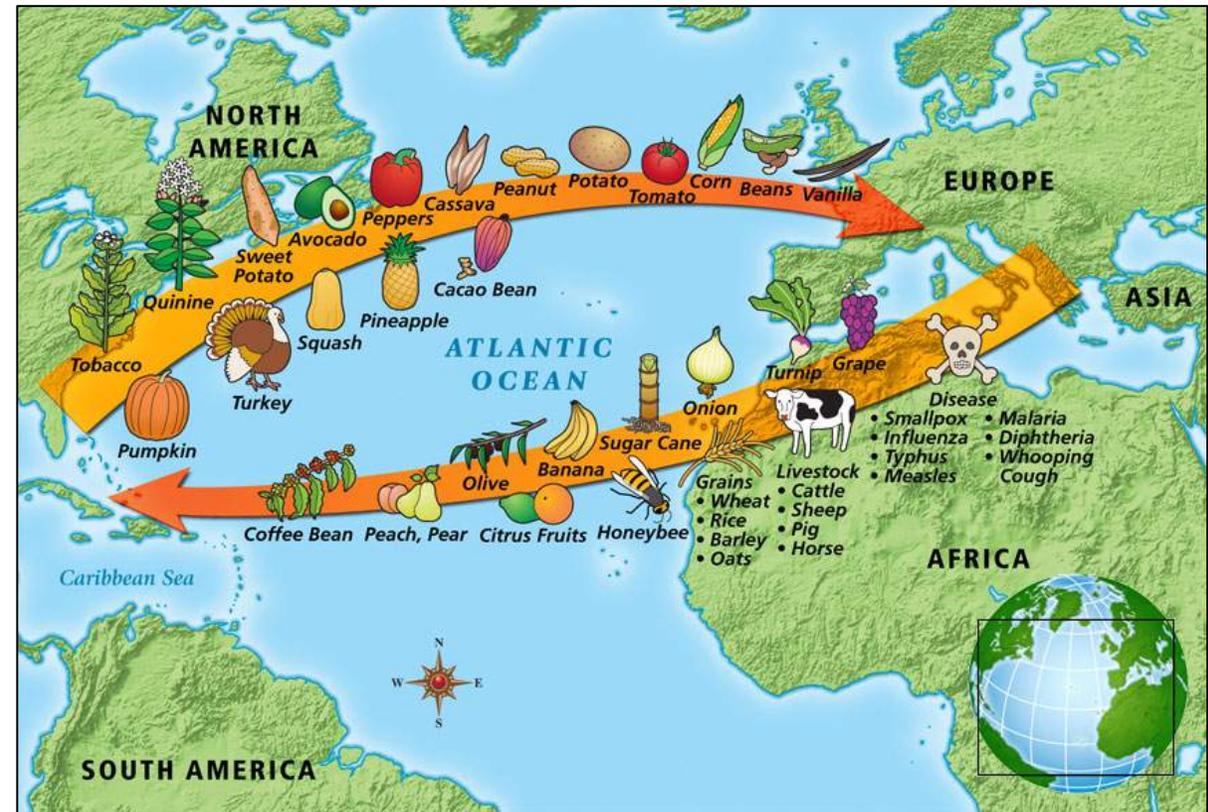
- European culture spread across the globe
- Indigenous populations and their cultures were nearly wiped out by European diseases and replaced by European cultures
- European languages and Christianity dominated the Western Hemisphere



GLOBAL MIGRATION THROUGH HISTORY

■ Effects of Colonization

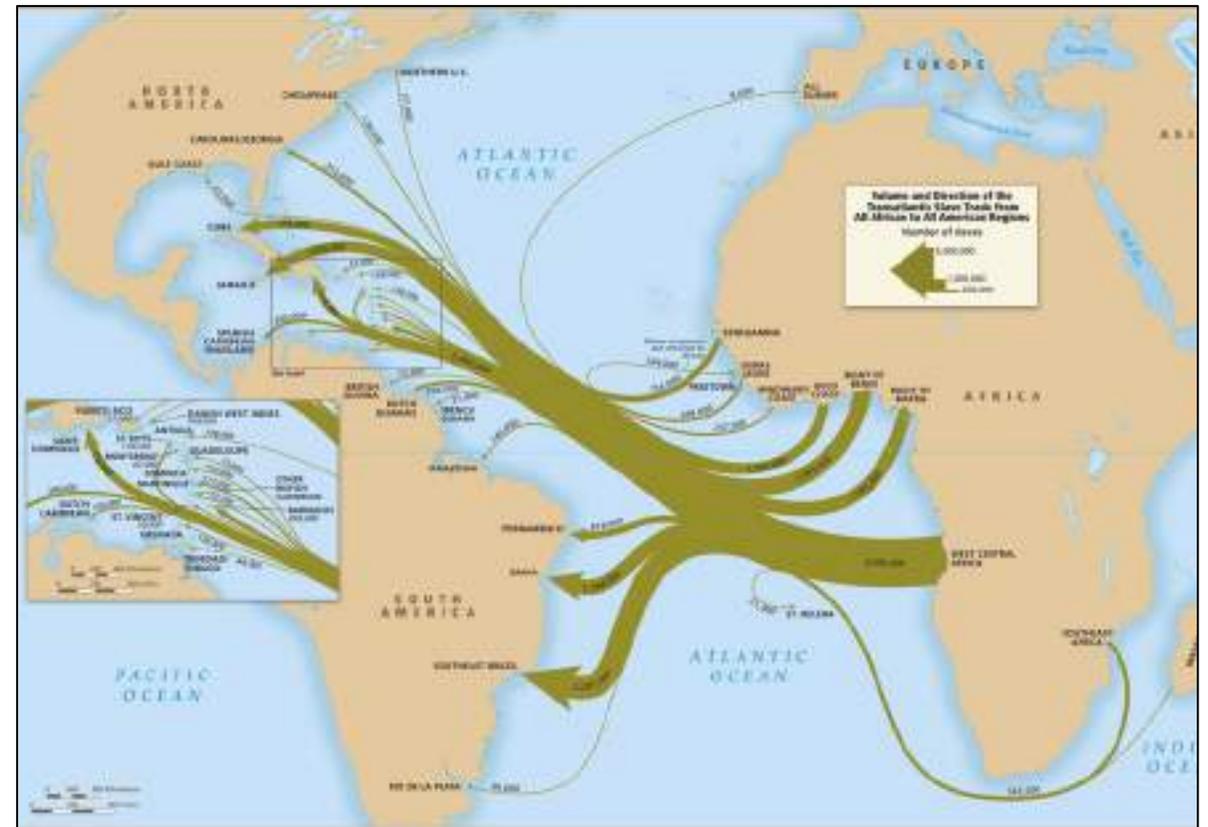
- In contrast, in Asia and Africa, people shared the same diseases carried by Europeans
- People kept their traditional languages and religions
- The diffusion (spread) of goods and ideas went both ways between Europeans and their colonies – Columbian Exchange



GLOBAL MIGRATION THROUGH HISTORY

■ Forced Migration

- Major result of European expansion was the Atlantic Slave Trade
- Largest example in history of *forced migration* – people do not choose to relocate, but do so under threat of violence
- 15th-19th centuries – 12.5 million Africans were captured, enslaved, and forcibly moved from Africa to North America, the Caribbean, and South America



GLOBAL MIGRATION THROUGH HISTORY

■ Slavery Today

- Although the Atlantic slave trade ended in the 19th century, slavery still exists today
- The United Nations estimates that around 21 million people are victimized by forced labor – five times the number of African Americans enslaved in the United States in 1860



**Slavery still exists
in every country
around the world**



GLOBAL MIGRATION THROUGH HISTORY

■ Reversing Historical Trends

- Since the mid-20th century, migration flows have changed
- Europe is now a destination for migrants from around the world
- Many come from former European countries in the Middle East, South Asia, and West Africa usually seeking jobs or to join family members
- Chain migration results in the formation of **ethnic enclaves** – neighborhoods filled primarily with people of the same ethnic group (Little Haiti, Little Havana, Chinatown, etc.)

GLOBAL MIGRATION THROUGH HISTORY

- Historical Trends in the United States
 - 1500-1700: European countries raced to colonize North America
 - 1700: North America had been claimed primarily by England, France, and Spain
 - Other sources of migrants:
 - 1600s – 1808: enslaved Africans
 - 1808 – 1890: northern and western Europe
 - 1890 – 1914: southern and eastern Europe
 - 1945 – present: Latin America and Asia

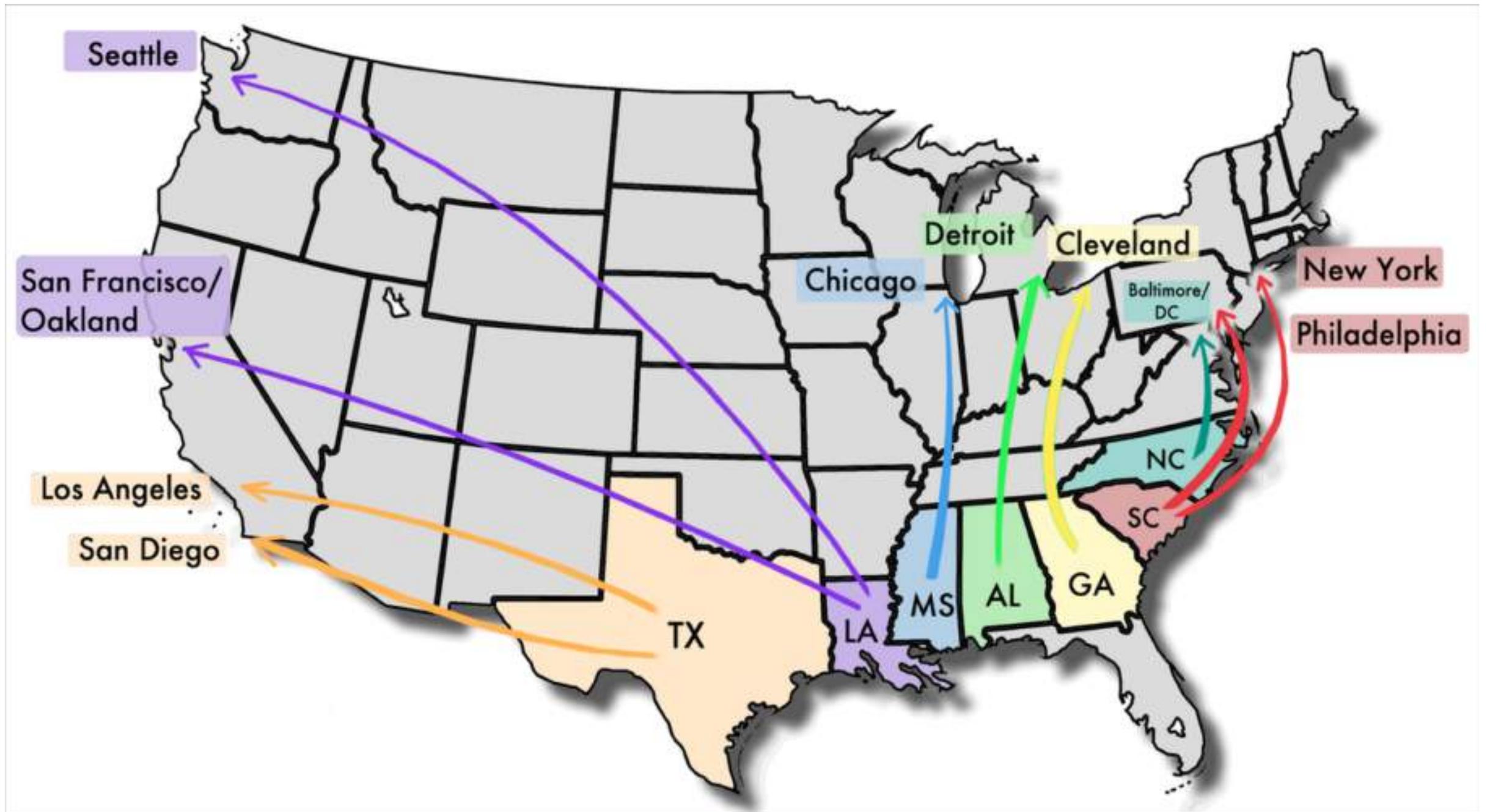
GEOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVES

- American Migrations
 - The first to arrive in the Americas were hunters from Asia and people have been moving to the Americas ever since – most willingly, except for the millions of enslaved Africans
 - Two major migrations
 - The Great Migration *from* the South
 - Migration *to* the South

GEOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVES

- **The Great Migration (1916-1970)**
 - Started when the United States entered World War I in 1917
 - Millions of African Americans migrated from the South to cities in the rest of the country
 - Push factor: escape severe racial discrimination and violence
 - Pull factor: factory jobs were increasing and European immigration was decreasing because of the war
 - Names to know: Emmett Till and Tamir Rice





GEOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVES

■ **Migration to the South**

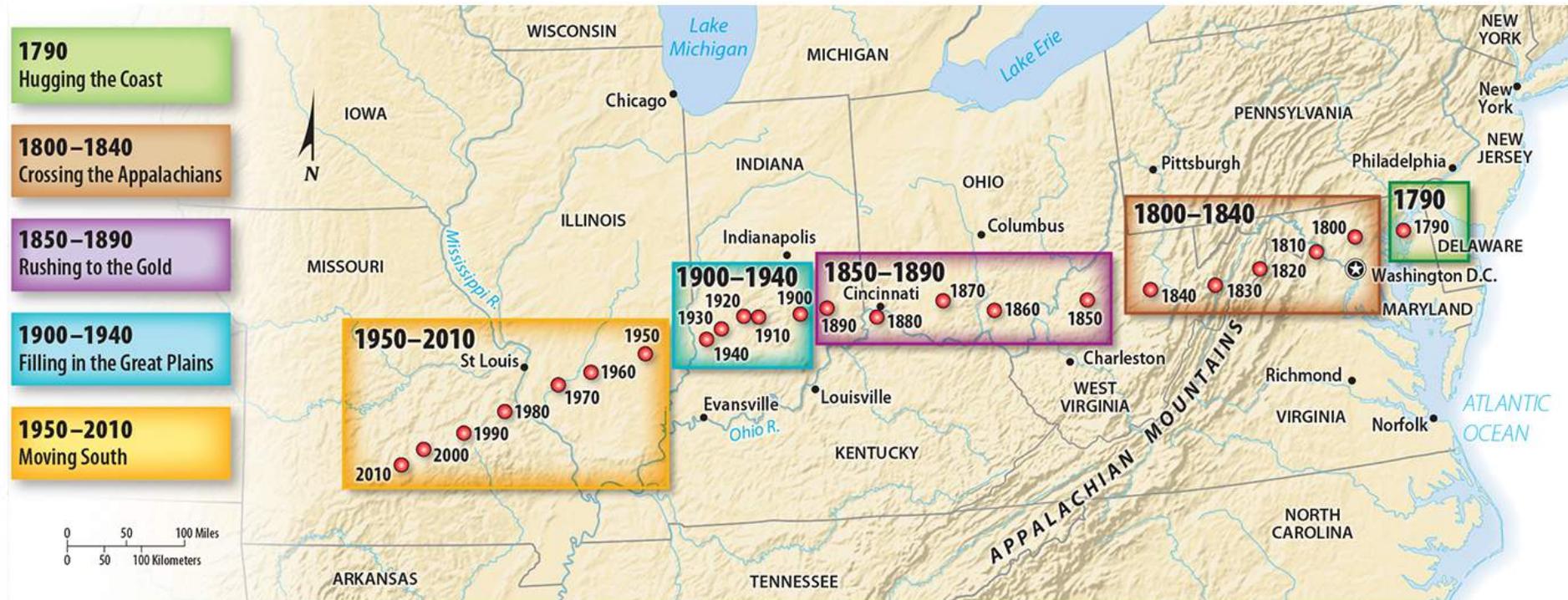
- From the Northeast and Midwest to the South and Southwest
- Push factors: harsh winters and decline in jobs due to factory automation
- Pull factors: after WWII, government policies made moving anywhere easier, the development of air conditioning made hot climates more pleasant, and the expansion of defense industry jobs

GEOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVES

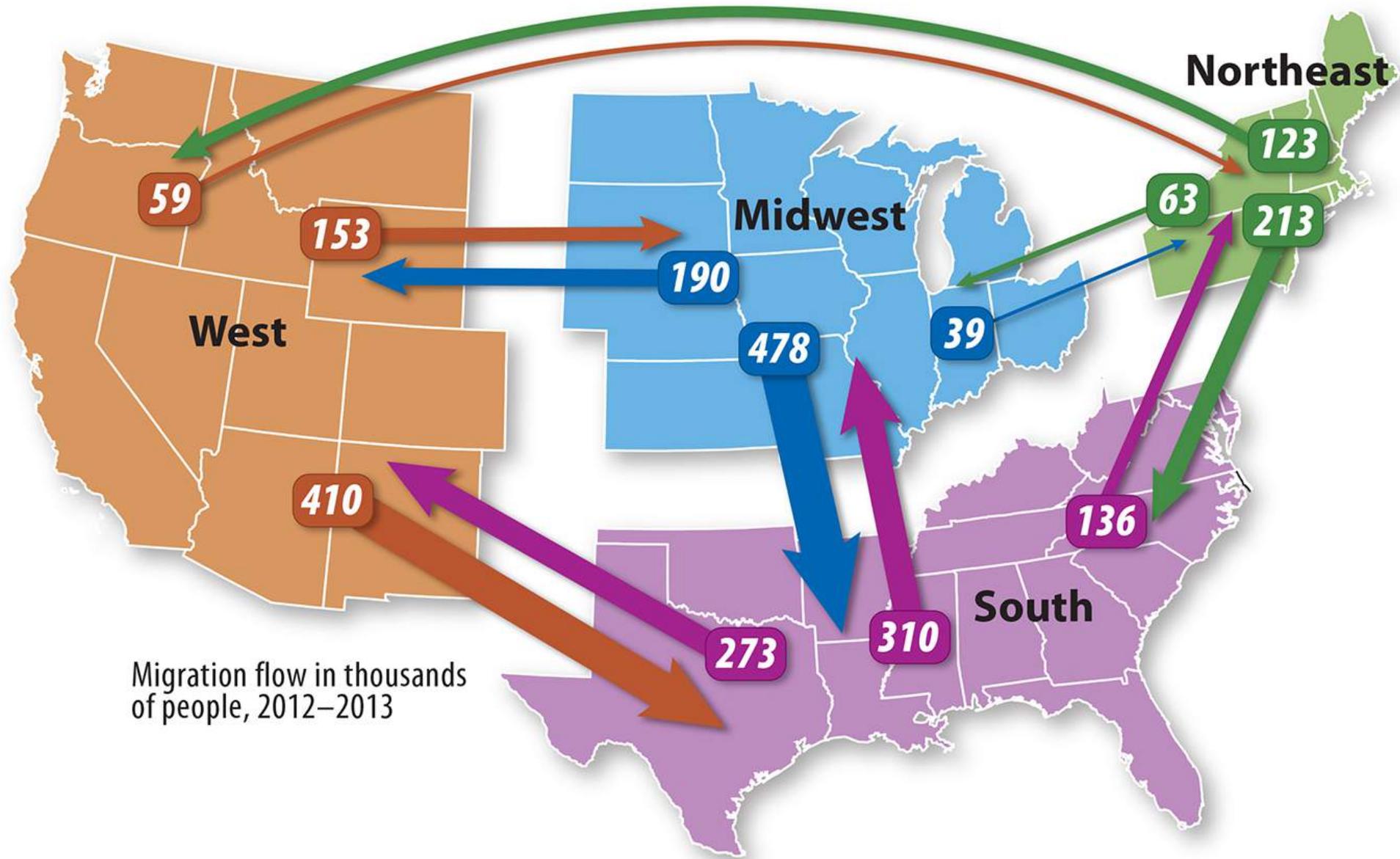
■ U.S. Immigration

- At Independence: from Europe (about ½ from the UK and Ireland) and Sub-Saharan Africa (mostly slaves)
- Mid 19th to Early 20th centuries: Ireland and Germany (economic and political push factors); Scandinavia, especially Swedes and Norwegians (overpopulation from Industrial Revolution); Southern and Eastern Europe, especially Italy, Russia, and Austria-Hungary
- Late 20th to Early 21st centuries: Latin America (mostly Mexico) and Asia (China, Hong Kong, the Philippines, India, and Vietnam)

INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION IN THE U.S.



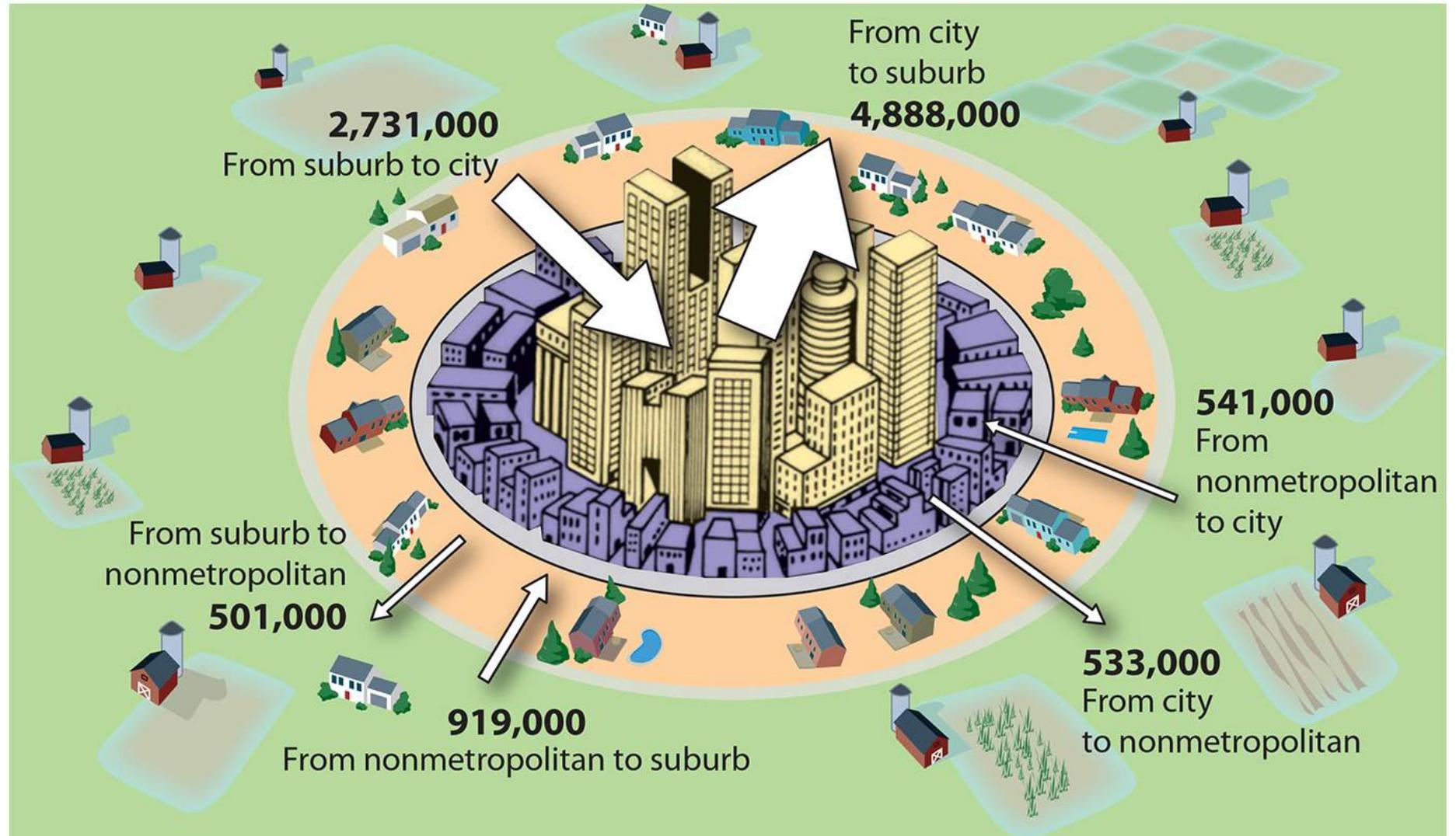
- Hugging the Coast – water for trade, Appalachians blocked westward expansion, and indigenous residents resisted expansion
- Crossing the Appalachians – transportation (canals) and low land prices
- Rushing to the Gold – Gold Rush (1840s) in California; avoided the Great Plains (unfit climate)
- Filling in the Great Plains – Improved agricultural technology (barbed wire, steel plow, windmills, and well-drilling), railroads, and land grants)
- Moving South – job opportunities and warmer climate



Migration flow in thousands of people, 2012–2013

INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION IN THE U.S.

- Intraregional migration is primarily from cities to suburbs.
- The population of most cities has declined since the mid 1900s, while suburbs have grown rapidly.
- Comparable patterns are found in Canada and Europe.
- Lifestyle – not employment



LEARNING OBJECTIVE (2.C.4)

- By the end of this section, you will *be able to analyze the cultural, economic, environmental, and political consequences of migration.*
 - Governments institute policies to encourage or restrict migration
 - Migration has consequences (remittances; spread of languages, religions, innovations, diseases) for areas that generate or receive migrants

MIGRATION POLICIES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

- While some countries encourage immigration, others actively restricted the flow of migration into their countries
- Some countries have relied heavily on immigrants to improve their economy but many people have cultural biases against immigrants and try to keep them out



MIGRATION POLICIES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

- Policies Encouraging Immigration
 - Few U.S. policies restricting immigration before the 1880s
 - Farms needed laborers – immigrants were welcomed
 - Homestead Act (1862) – government gave land to settlers willing to farm it for 5 years
 - Currently, the U.S. gives visas to well-educated migrants to encourage them to stay
 - Guest worker programs – hard, unpleasant work
 - Family reunification policies – sponsor family members
 - Other policies: quick migration for refugees in emergency situations and foreign college students may become permanent residents after graduation

MIGRATION POLICIES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

- Policies Discouraging Immigration
 - Some countries establish educational standards or restrict the kind of work they can do
 - Immigration quotas – Emergency Quota Act of 1921 (<3%) or Immigration Act of 1924 (<2%)
 - Some policies reflect **xenophobia** – a strong dislike of people who practice another culture
 - Economics – immigrants will take jobs
 - In the U.S., xenophobia and economics led to the passing of the Chinese Exclusion Act
 - Japan – preserve cultural homogeneity

EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

- Effects on Countries of Origin

- Positive

- Relief from overcrowding

- Zelinsky's Migration Transition Model (Stage 2/3 → Stage 4/5)

- Negative

- If working-age people leave – population is skewed toward elderly and children, creating a dependency ratio problem and may undercut the traditional family structure (Ex: China's rural to urban migration – largest migration within a country in history)

- Brain drain – about 11% of Africans with advanced degrees live in the U.S., Europe, or other developed countries

EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

- Effects on Receiving Countries
 - Immigrants make cultural contributions to their new countries (**new foods, words, forms of entertainment and religious traditions**)
 - Tend to be highly motivated to get an education, work hard, and succeed
 - Often open small businesses that are service-oriented (**nail salons, restaurants, etc.**) but almost 200 of the 500 largest businesses in the world were started by immigrants or their children
 - **Remittances**, money sent to family members still in the country of origin, account for nearly 40% of the income of some small countries
 - **Leading countries of origin: United States and Saudi Arabia**
 - **Leading countries as recipients: India and China**

Which Country Sends The Most Remittances?

The top 10 remittance-sending countries in 2014 (billion U.S. dollars)



Source: World Bank

Forbes statista

