

# Unit 2: Day 6 Migration

## Chapter 3

# Wissenswerte



# *Migration Terms*

- **Migration**: relocation of individuals - involving permanent move to a new location.
- **Mobility**: The ability to move from one location to another.



# *Migration Terms*

- **Immigration**: Migration *into* a new country
- **Emigration**: Migration *from* a location.
- **Net Migration**: The difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants.

# *Types of Migration*

- **International Migration**: Permanent movement from one country to another.
  - Forced
  - Voluntary
- **National or Internal Migration**: movement within a country
  - Interregional
  - Intraregional

\*\*Transmigration- removal of people from one place to another within a country (usually forced by gov't)\*\*

# *Factors Influencing Migration*

- Push Factors
  - Poor Economic conditions (or opportunities) at origin
  - Political instability, discrimination at origin
- Pull Factors
  - Good economic conditions (or opportunities) at destination
  - Family reunification
  - Ease of Moving
- Ease of moving
  - Absence of immigration restrictions
  - Assistance in relocating
  - Relatives/friends in place of destination
  - Knowledge of destination and similarity to origin

# *Types of Push/Pull Factors*



1. **Economic**- number one reason why people move
2. **Political**- refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons
3. **Environmental**- usually voluntary or choice in destination

# *Historic Examples*



- Political Issues
  - Pilgrims on the Mayflower, Native Americans, Jews during WWII
- Economic Factors
  - new factory opening, depression
- Environmental Issues
  - Herders in Kenya and Sudan, Hurricane Katrina, the Dust Bowl



# *Obstacles and Opportunities*



- **Intervening Obstacle:** An environmental economic or cultural feature that hinders migration.
- **Intervening Opportunities:** occurs when an individual stays at a location along the way because they encounter favorable opportunities

# *Voluntary Migration*



- Definition: Permanent movement undertaken by choice.
- Due to economic or environmental pull factors.
  - Guest workers
  - Farm workers
  - Environmental advantage

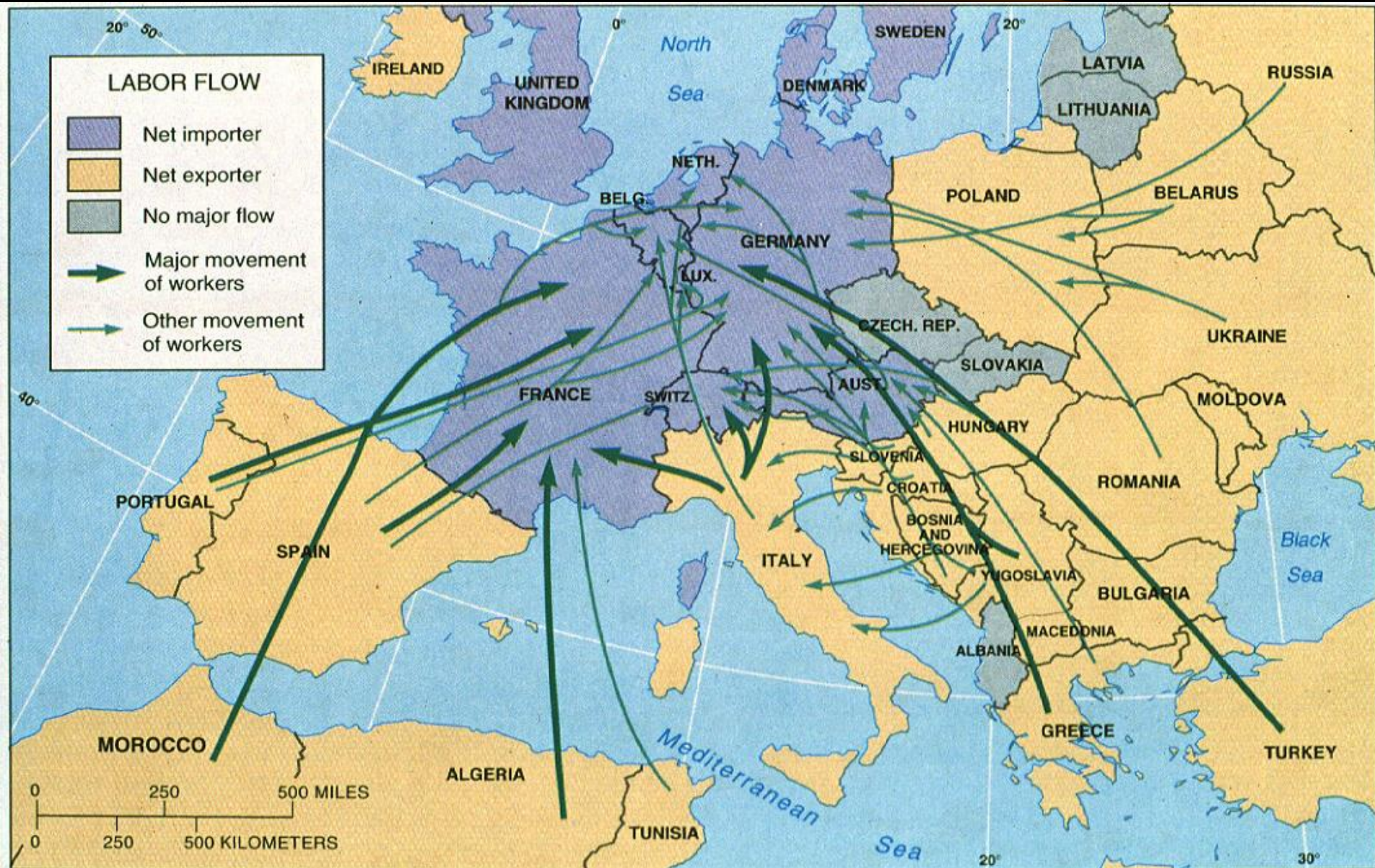
# *Migration Terms*



- **Guest Workers**: People who migrate to the more developed countries of Northern and Western Europe, usually from Southern and Eastern Europe or from Northern Africa, in search of higher paying jobs.



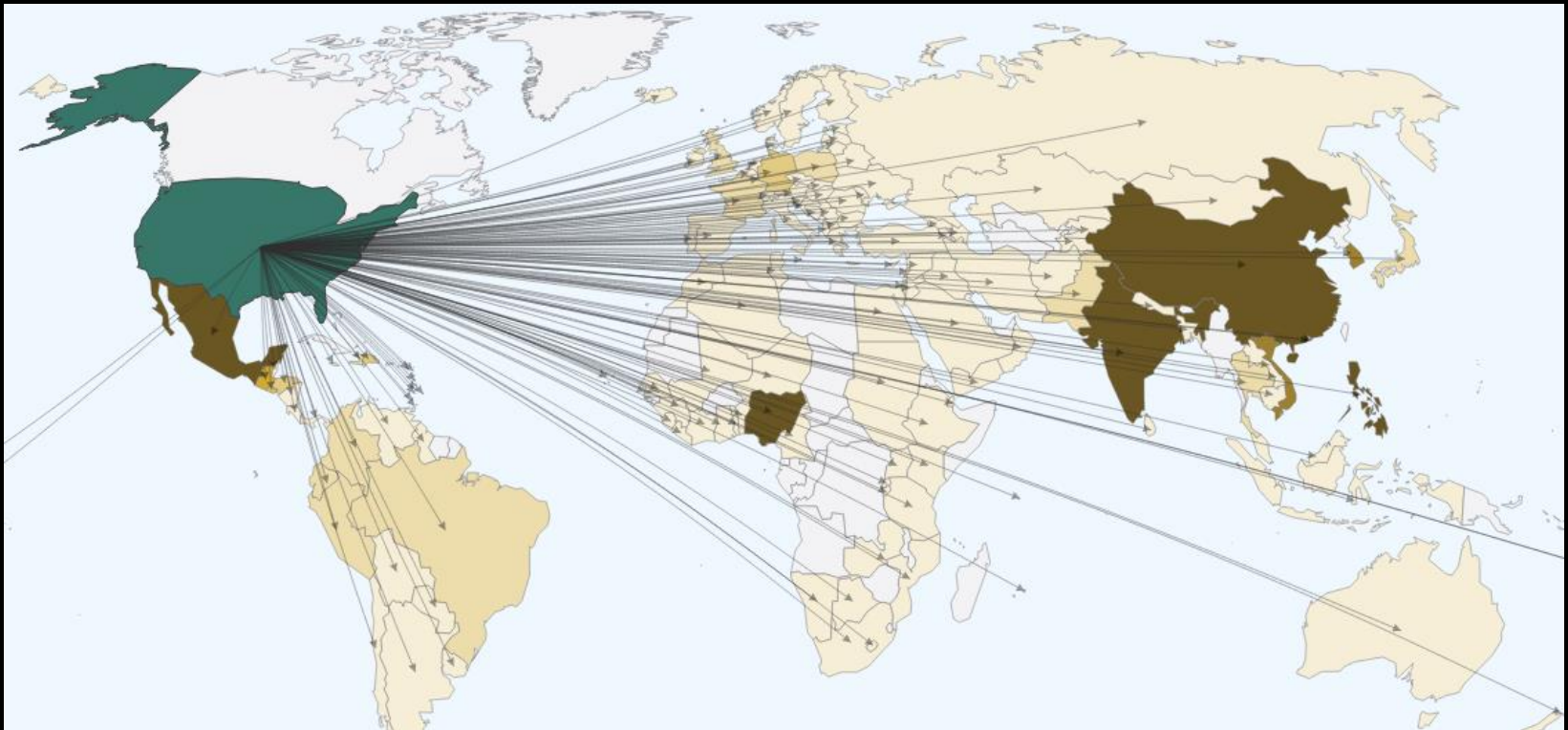
# Guest Workers





# *Remittances*

when immigrants sent their earnings back to support families in their country of origin

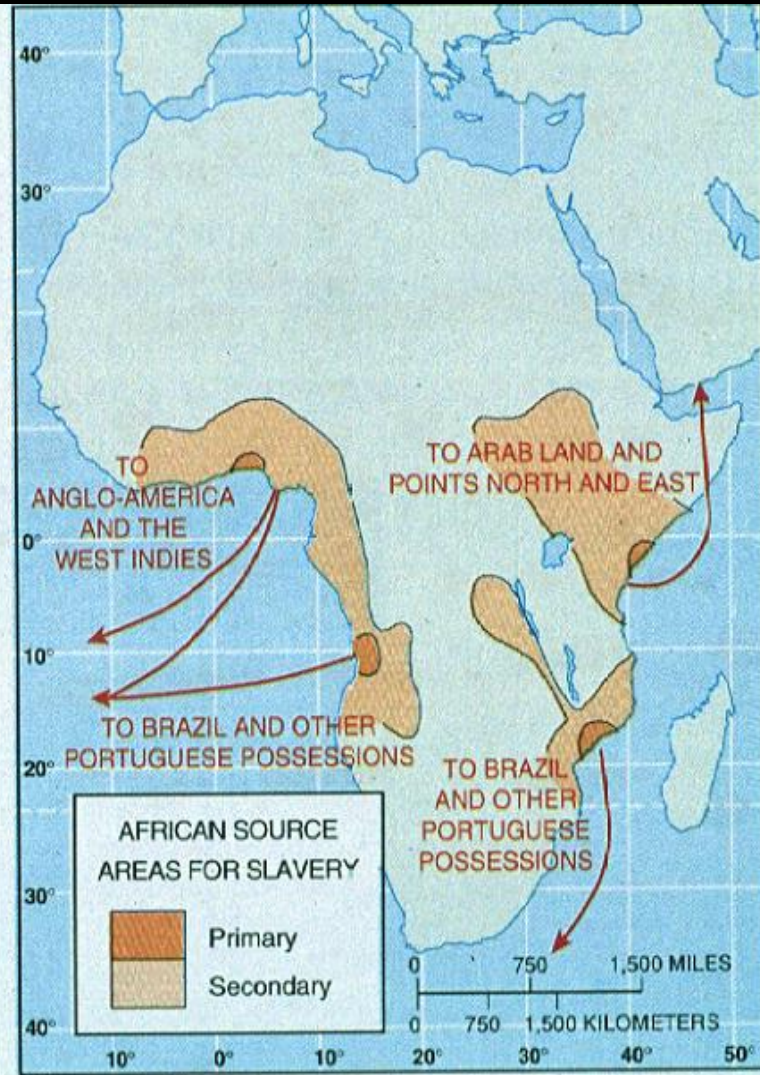
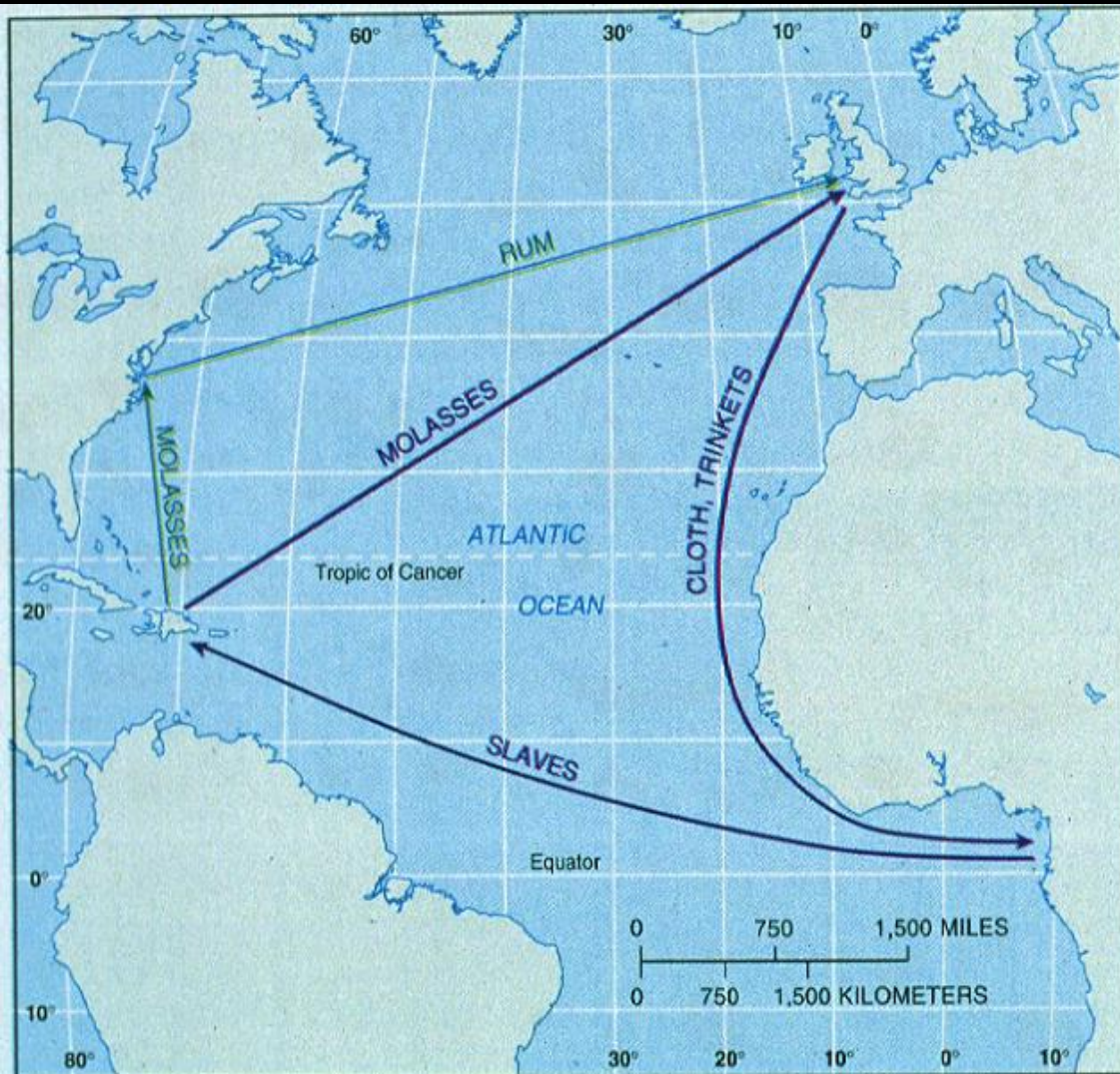


# *Forced Migration*



- Definition: Permanent movement compelled usually by political factors.
  - Examples?





# Forced Slave Migration

# *Forced Migration*



- Refugee: forced migration to another country and cannot return for fear of persecution
  - Internally Displaced Persons
  - Asylum Seeker
- What areas of the world are currently seeing the most refugees?



# Interactive Refugee Map

[http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/maps/mapping-displaced-people-around-the-world/?ar\\_a=1](http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/maps/mapping-displaced-people-around-the-world/?ar_a=1)

## 2012 | Mali Tuareg Rebels Capture Timbuktu Following Army Coup

VIEWING



WORLD REFUGEES

**10,497,545**

POPULATION

7,082,246,845

REFUGEES /

POPULATION

1 of 675

TOP 3 OF 164 ORIGINS

**AFGHANISTAN**

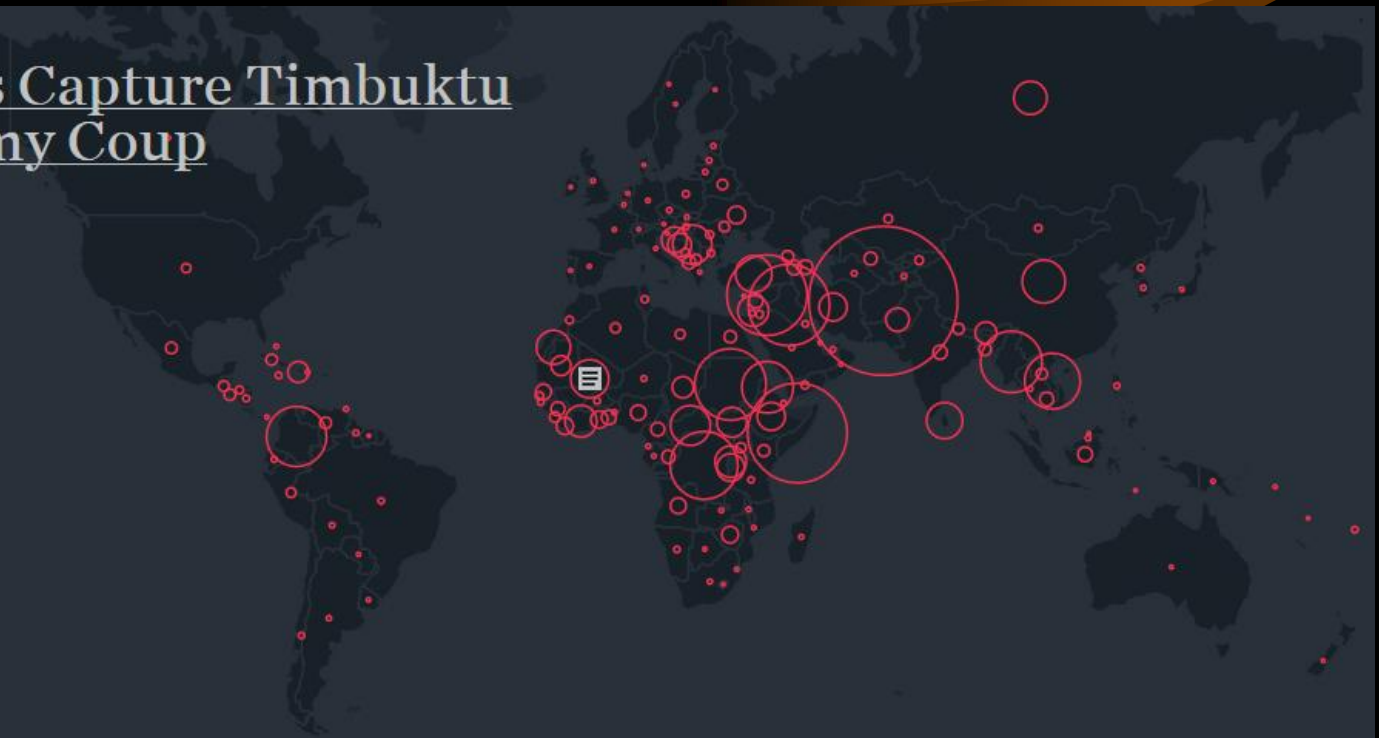
2,586,034

**SOMALIA**

1,136,714

**IRAQ**

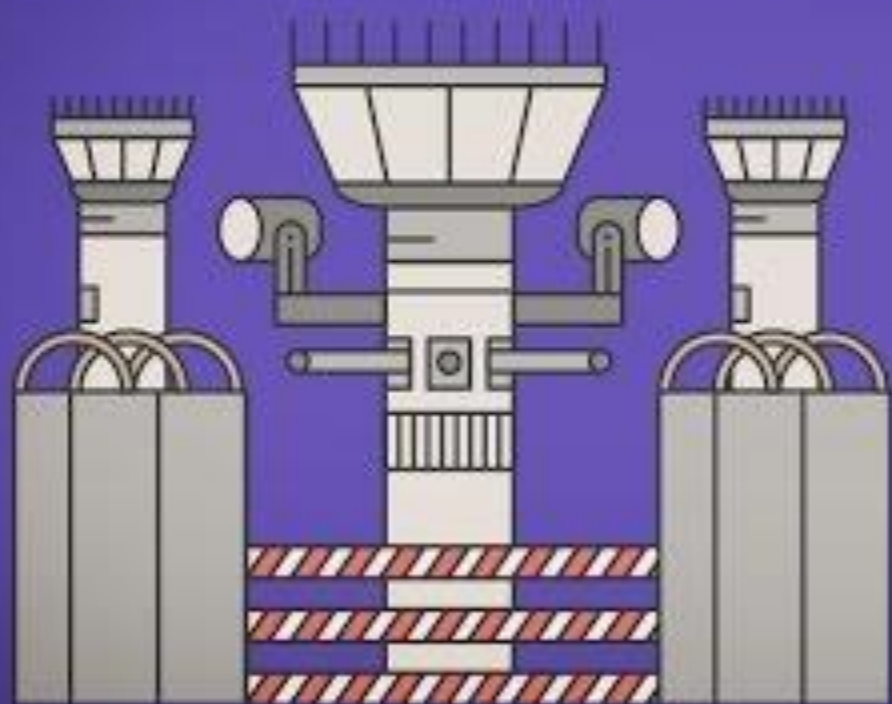
746,197



# REFUGEE CRISIS



# REFUGEE CRISIS





# European migrant crisis guide

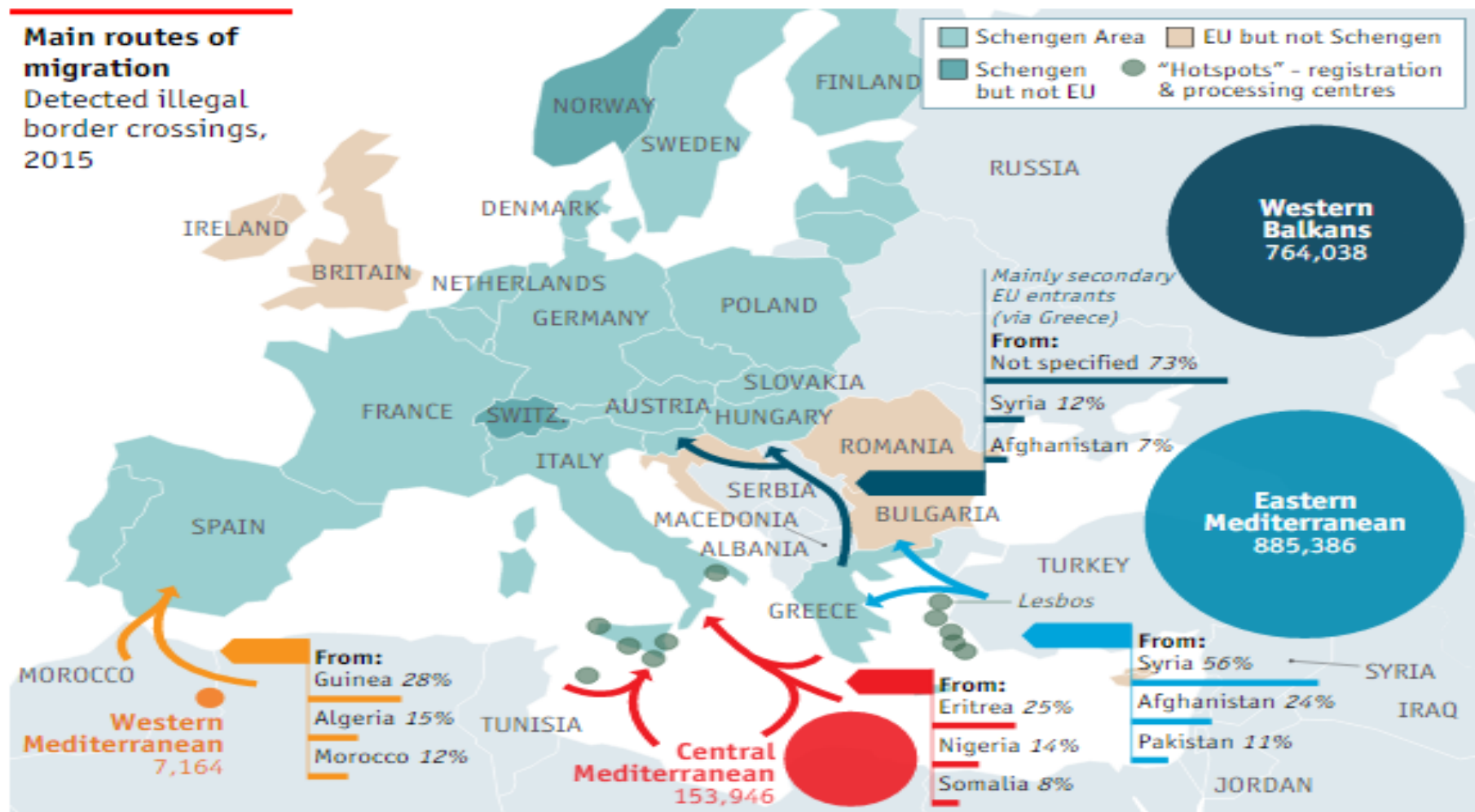
## Routes into Europe

Conflicts in places like Syria and Iraq have dragged on, leaving millions stranded in refugee camps on their periphery. As stays in camps stretch to years, the hazardous journey to Europe becomes more appealing and more join the migrant trail. Most European nations have responded by unilaterally closing borders and tightening asylum rules, hoping to discourage them.

1 2 3 4

## Main routes of migration

Detected illegal border crossings, 2015



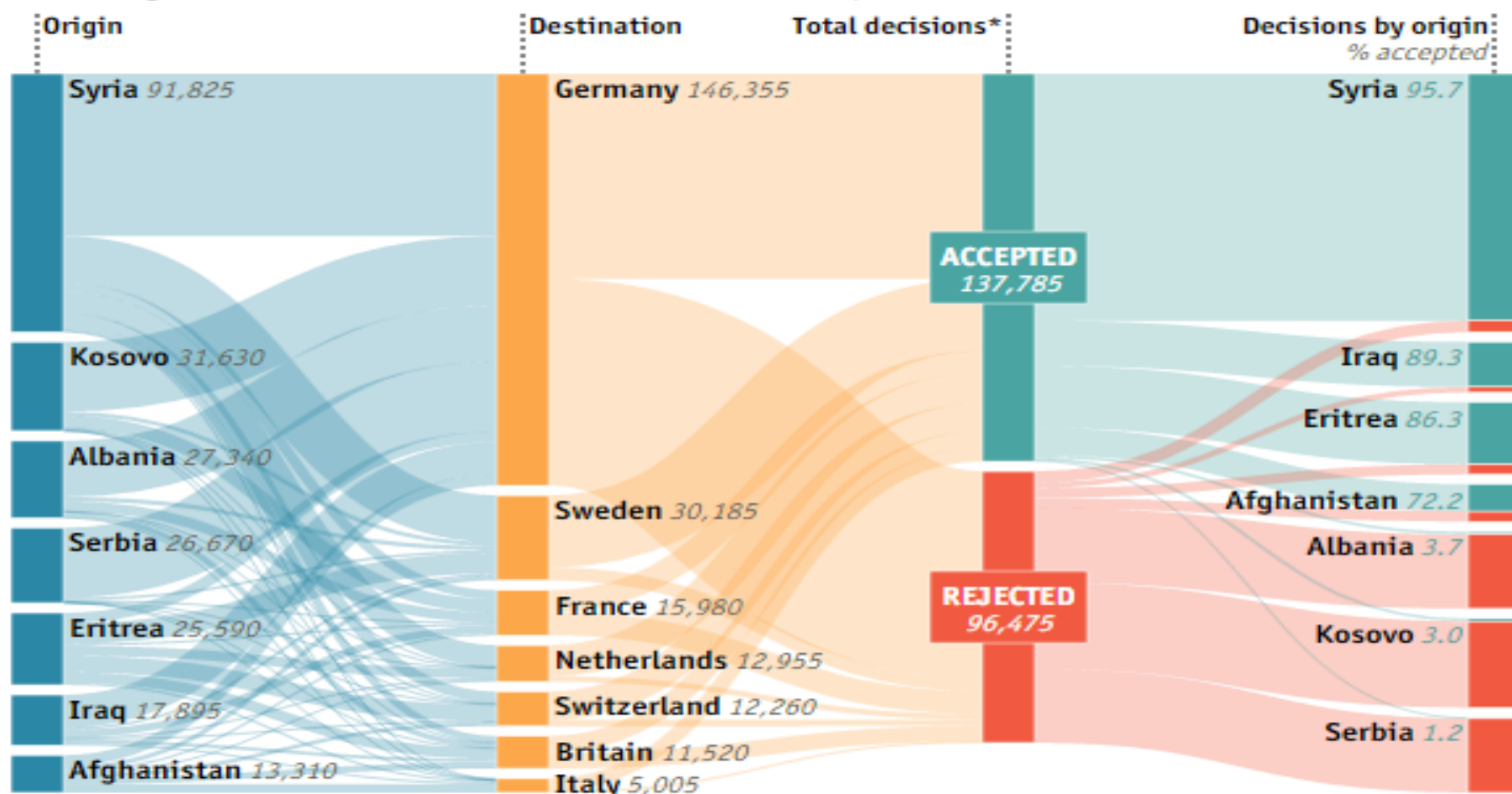
## Acceptance decisions

For migrants that successfully reach the country in which they hope to settle, they must file an asylum application with its government. Acceptance depends mostly upon country of origin. European countries have tried to control the influx through border controls and policies designed to discourage asylum seekers from applying.

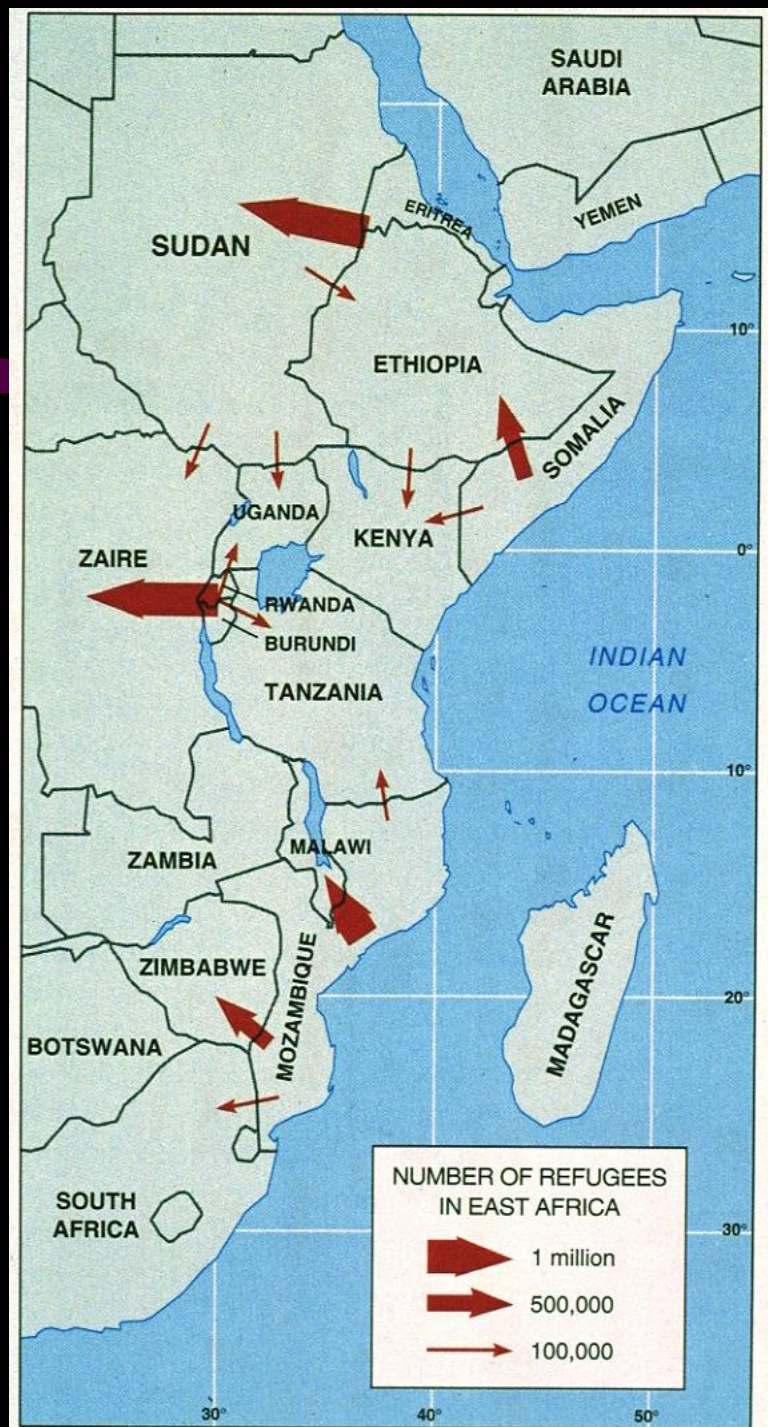
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## European asylum-seeker decisions

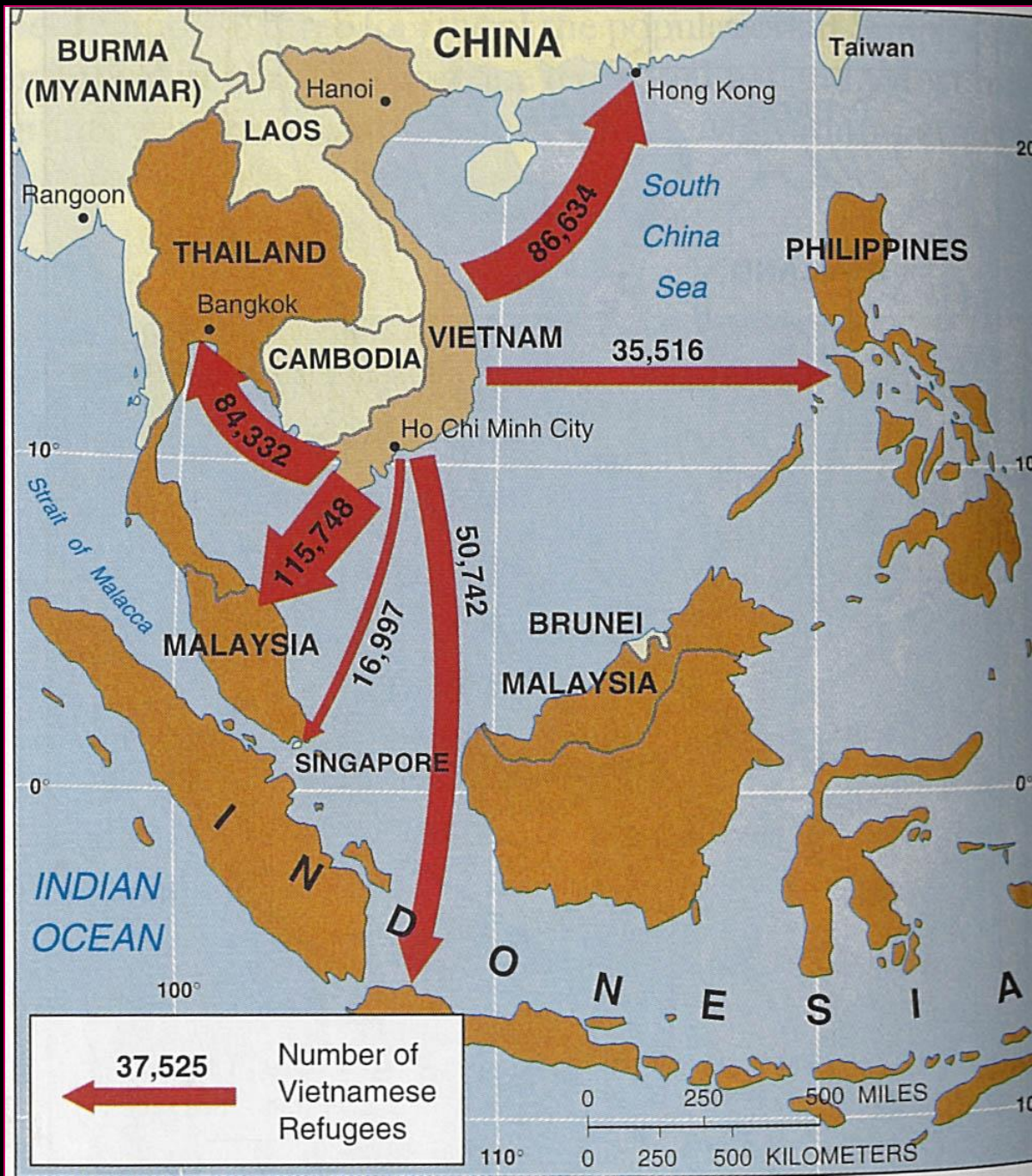
Main origin and destination countries, October 2014 - September 2015



# Refugees in Africa







# Boat People – Refugees from Southeast Asia

## *Migration Terms*

- **Chain Migration**: migration of people to a location because others (family/nationality) have previously moved there
- **Step Migration**: when a person has a long distance in mind and achieves it by a series of small step



# *Obstacles to Migration*



**Quotas:** In reference to migration, a maximum limit on the number of people who can immigrate to a country.

**\*\*US imposed these on Asian immigrants in the early 20th century\*\***

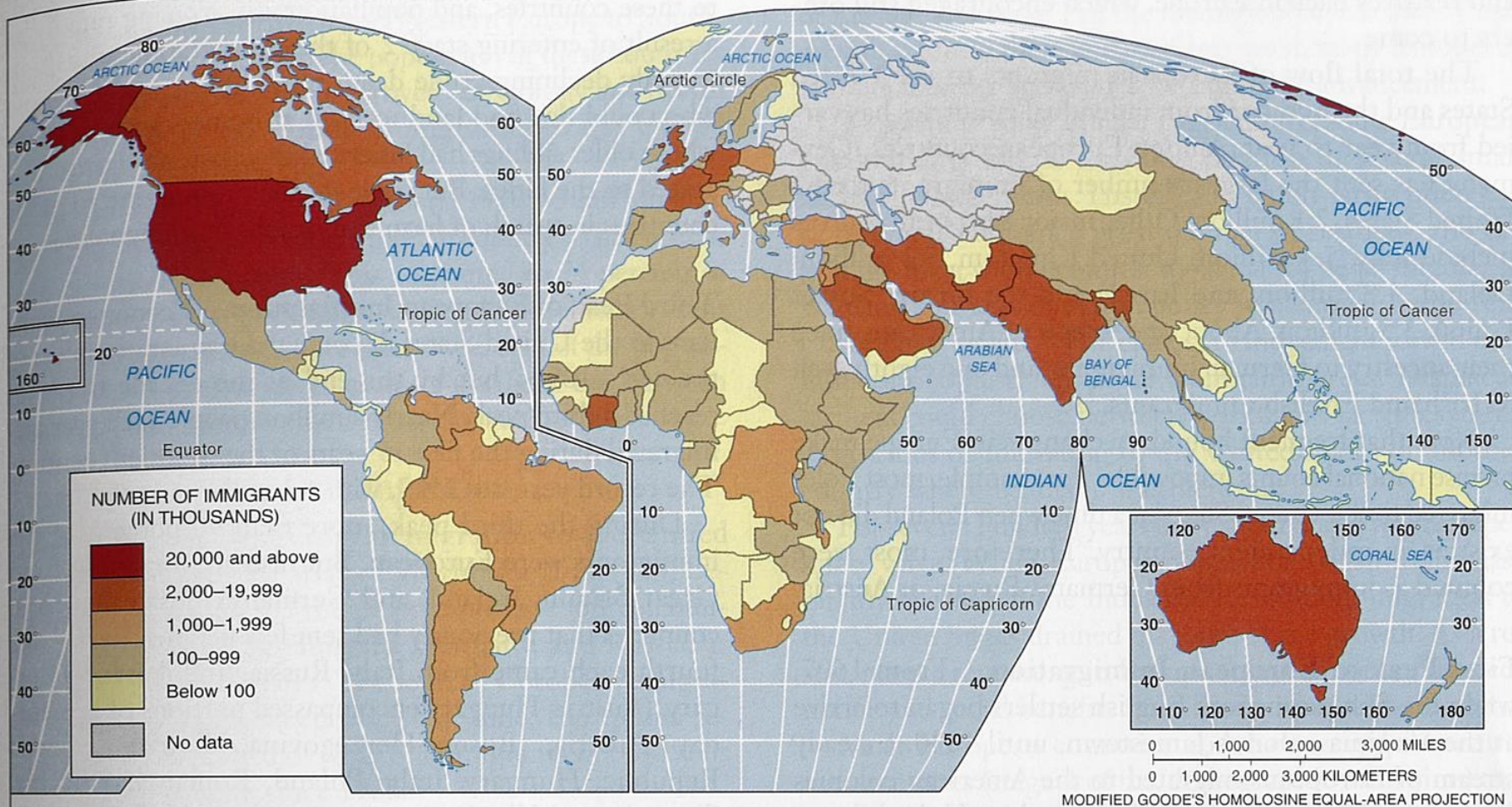
# *Migration Terms*

- **Brain Drain**: Large-scale emigration of talented people.
  - Skilled workers get pref treatment by quota laws
- **Illegal Immigration**: Illegally migrating to a place without specific permission by that country.

# *International Migration Trends*

- Movement from Southern hemisphere to Northern hemisphere
- Movement from poor regions to rich areas
- Movement from tension areas (war, political instability) to peaceful areas
- Movement from rural areas to urban centers

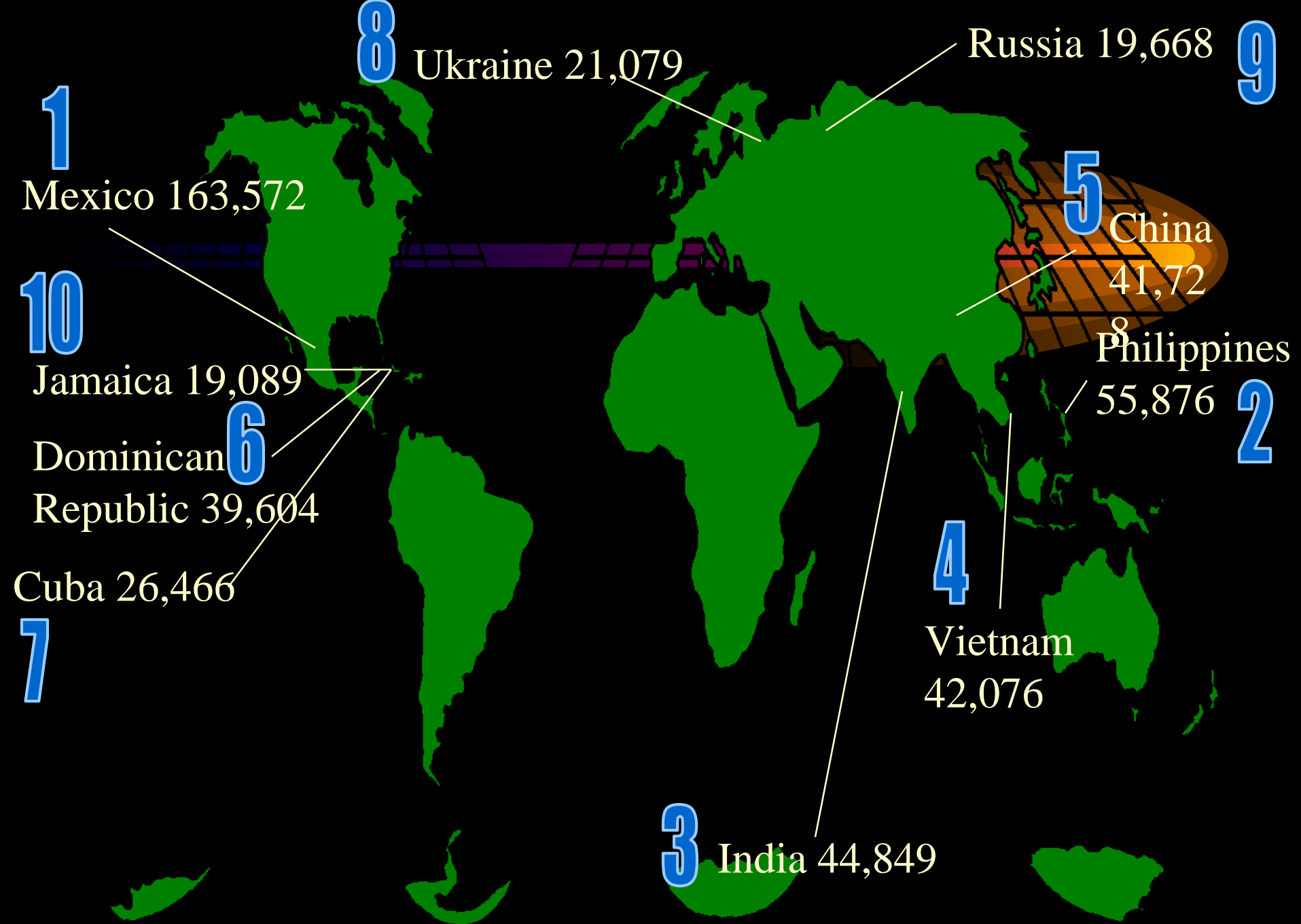
# *International Migration*



# *Internal Migration*



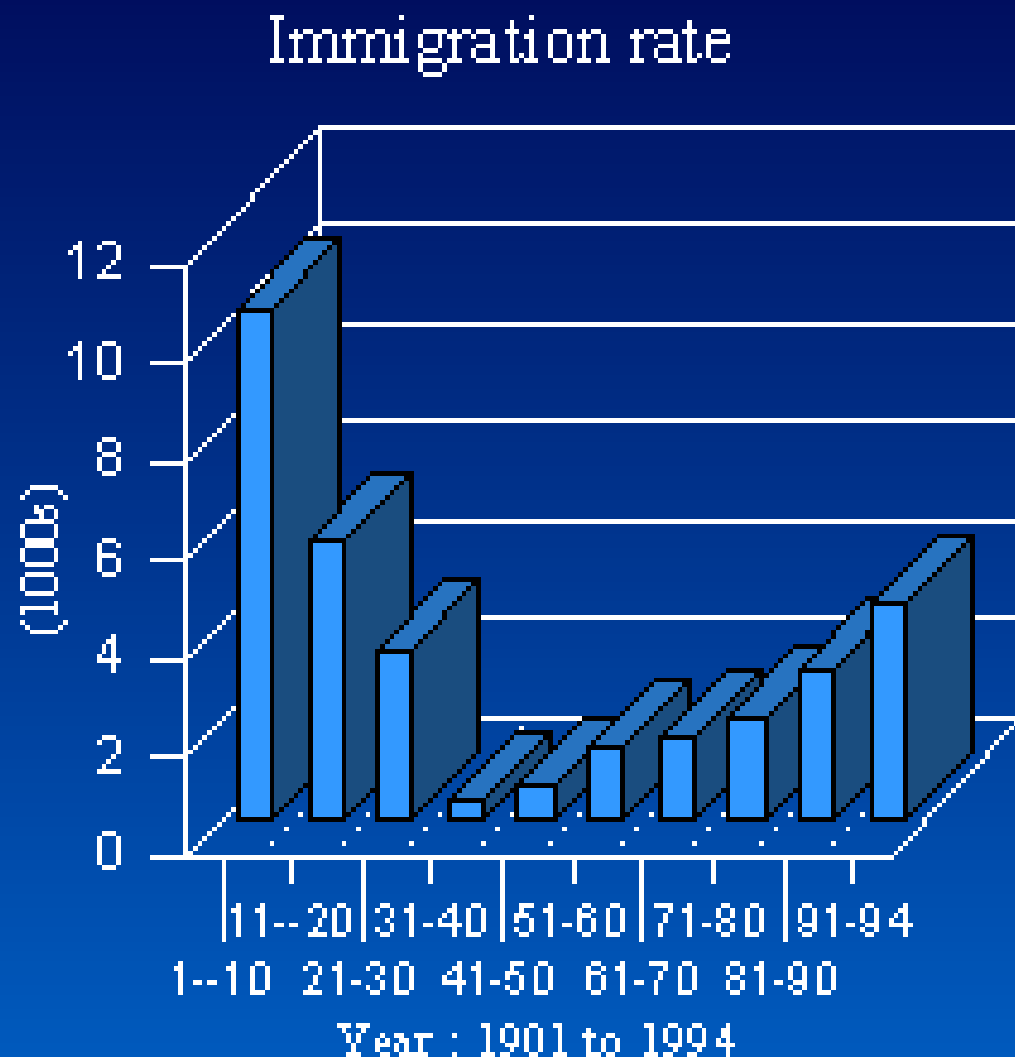
- Understand migration patterns for the following countries:
- US
- Mexico
- Russia
- Brazil
- Indonesia
- India





## Long term trends in immigration to the U.S.

- The immigration rate has varied dramatically over the 20th century
- Rates today are much lower than at the turn of the century .. but the *actual number of immigrants is roughly the same as 1901-10 .. a million a year ...*

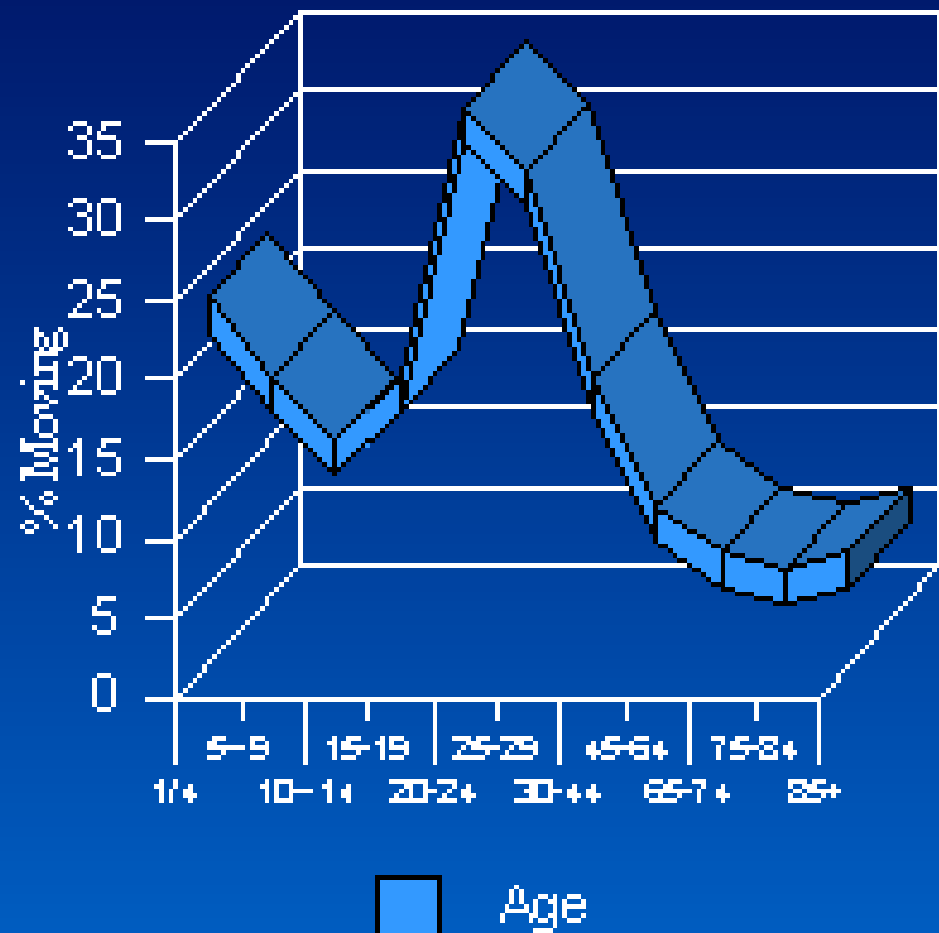




## Who moves and why?

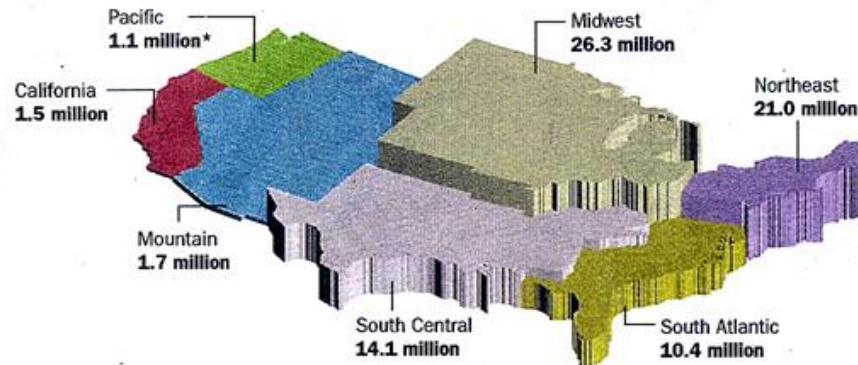
- Young adults are most likely to move
- Most moves are short distance .. In '92-93 16% of total population moved:
  - 10% in same county
  - 3 different county same state
  - 3 different state
  - <1% from abroad

% Moving (living in different house)



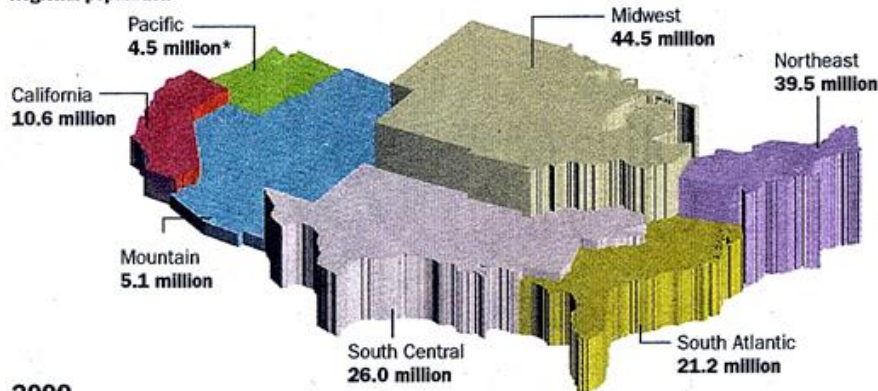
**1900**

**Regional population**



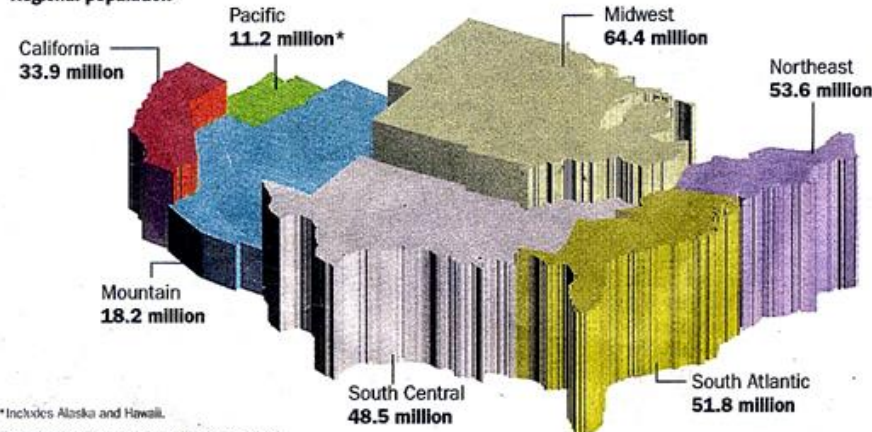
**1950**

**Regional population**



**2000**

**Regional population**



\*Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Researched by Richard O'Reilly, Times Director of Computer Analysis, from U.S. Census Bureau data.

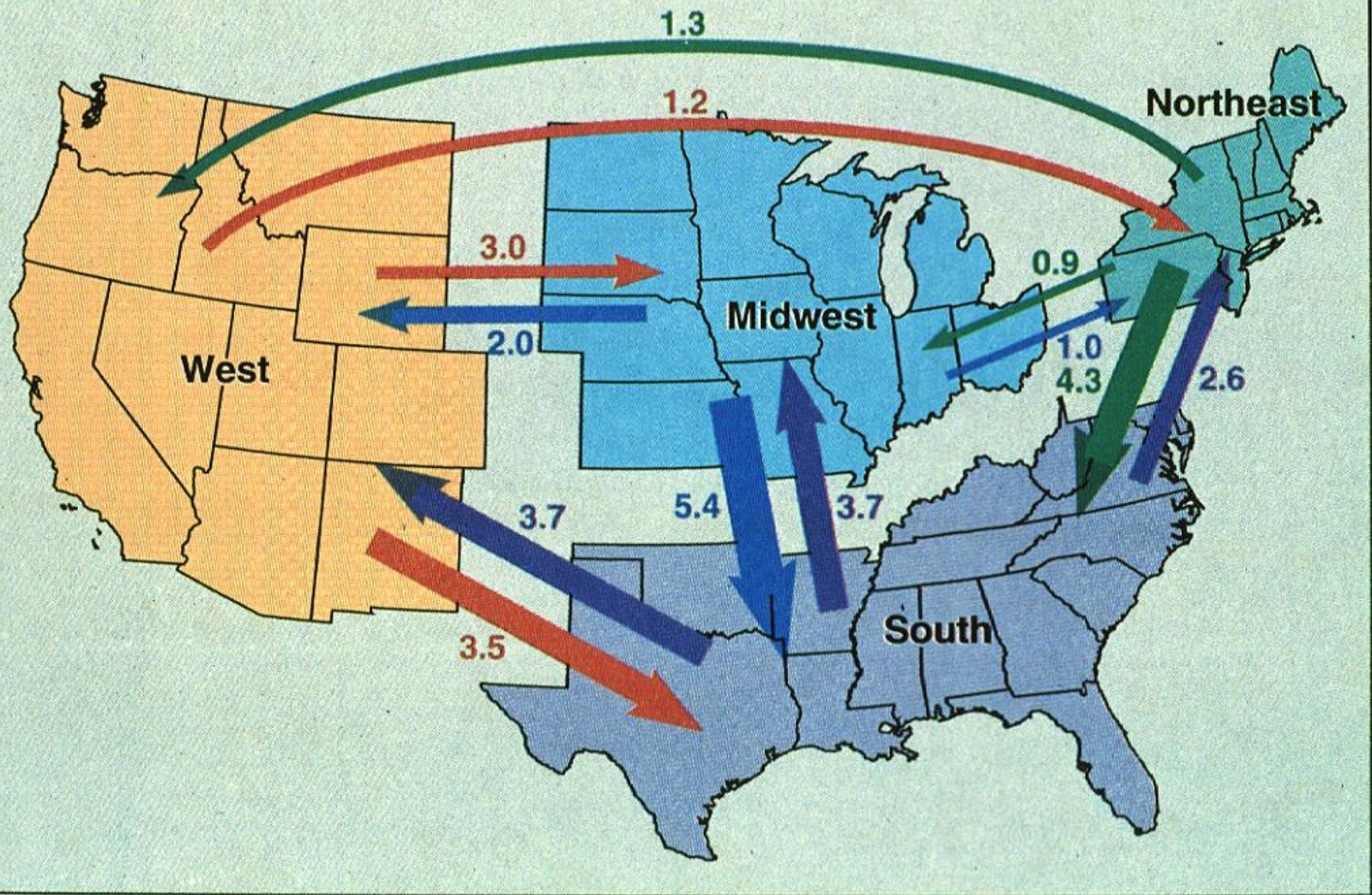
# *National Migration Trends*

# *Internal Migration*

A decorative graphic consisting of a horizontal bar with a color gradient from dark blue on the left to bright yellow on the right. To the right of the bar is a large, stylized arrow pointing to the right, filled with a brown-to-orange gradient.

- **Interregional Migration:** Permanent movement within a particular country, but from one region to another.
- **Intraregional Migration:** Permanent movement within one region of a country.





Interregional Migration - Movement From One Region to Another

# *Minority Growth in US*



- Ethnic minorities accounted for 80% of US growth in the 1990's
  - huge increase in the Hispanic population
  - fast growth in Asian sector
- minorities number 87 million
  - up 43% from 1990
  - 33% growth during 1980's



# *Minority Growth in US*

- Minorities comprise 1/3 of U.S. 285 million population
  - growth over the last 20 years has been over 90%
  - During the same period the white population increased just 7.6 %
  - 48% growth among Asians
  - 26% growth of Native Americans
  - 16% growth of African Americans
  - 9% growth of Pacific Islanders

# *Minority Growth in US*



- Hispanic population today accounts for 31% of US population
- Asian Americans now number over 10,000,000
  - increase of 48% accounting for 10% of total nation's growth

# *California Migration Trends*

- Movement from south to north
  - movement out of L.A.
  - examples
- Movement from urban areas to more rural areas (examples)
- Movement from inner city to suburbs
- Off loading of population from the coastal areas inland (examples)



# Rural to urban

- In 1800, 6 % of the population was urban

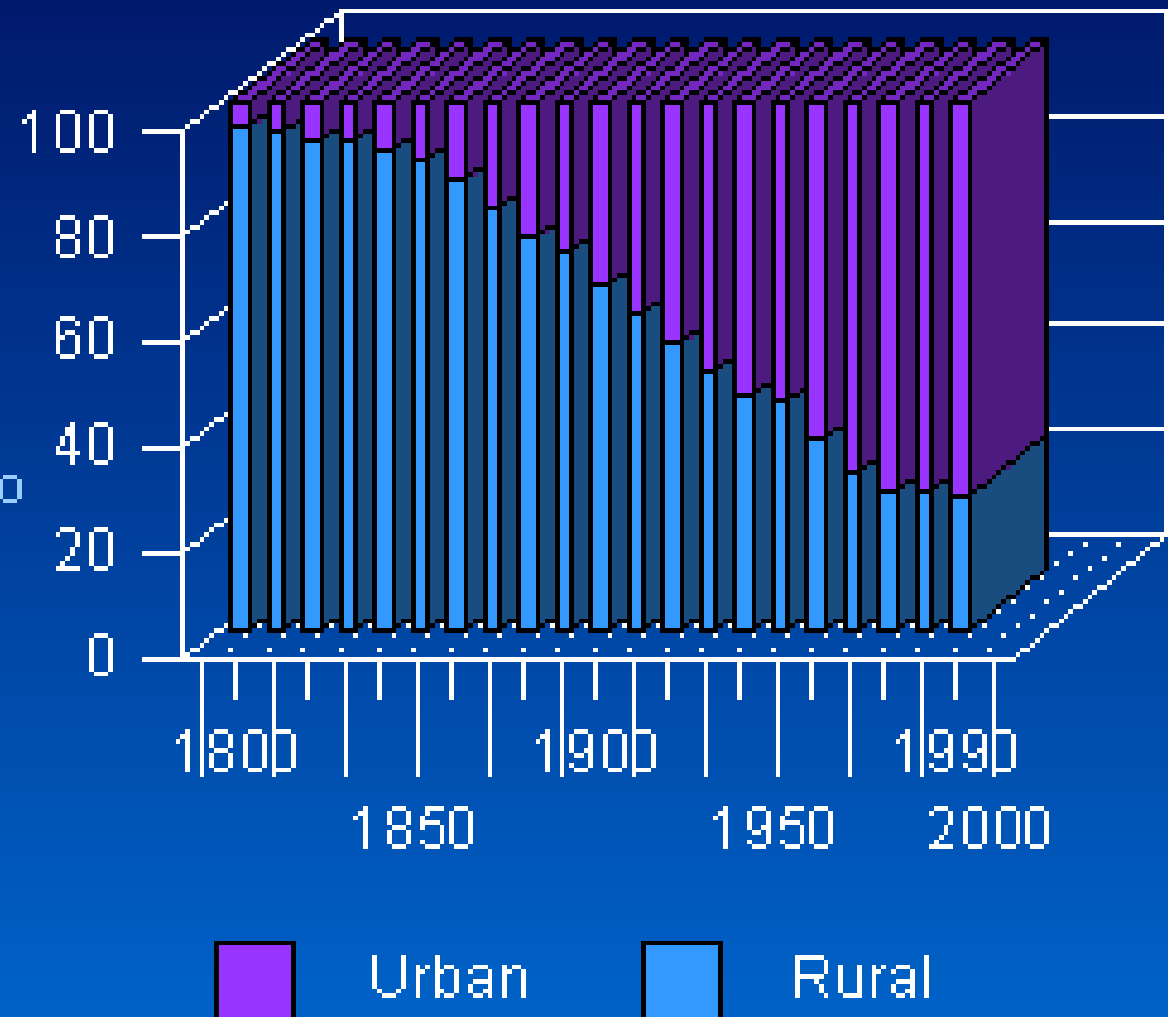
- In 1980, 74 %

- In 1990, 75%

- Urban if place larger than 2,500 or adjacent to a city (i.e., in a metropolitan area)

Source: Statistical Abstract 1996:  
Table 44

## % Urban and rural



## Inner city to suburb

- Urban growth since 1940 has been concentrated in suburbs of cities
- ▶ Metropolitan area .. cities and suburbs of 50,000 or more that have a high degree of social and economic integration. Counties are defined on case by case basis by OMB as in or out ...

Source: table 4-8 from Gill et. al

