Field Note: Risking Lives for Remittances

Immigrants from _____________, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, are ______________ if they are caught by the Coast Guard. The chance of getting caught is high, travel is treacherous, and hundreds die, but the hope of a ___________ and a lack of ___________ at home compel them to try.

• In the 1970s the Haitians were ________________ by the US gov’t, because most were ______________ and able to ________________ to the US. By the 1980s the policy had changed to mandate ________________ of those caught arriving illegally. Government’s policies change and are not uniform for all groups.

• The US has a policy of “______________, ______________” toward ______________ immigrants. If they are intercepted ________________, they are deported, but if the make it to ________________, they have the right to stay.

• ______________ is the overwhelming factor in migration, the risk is worth it if they believe life will be better.

• Money migrants send home to families are _________________. The economies of many poorer nations in the ________________, ______________, _______________ depend on these ________________.

• About 2/3 of the immigrants in the US are ________________ immigrants. These people have temporary ________________ to fill seasonal jobs in agriculture and forestry.

• The events of 9/11 have prompted a crackdown on migration, due to fears that ________________ might enter the US. The ________________ along the border is changing with ________________ which in effect push illegal immigrants farther into the ________________.

What is migration?

Human movement speeds the ________________ and ________________ & intensifies ________________ & ________________ regions. Mobility ranges from ________________ to ________________.

• ________________ movement is movement that begins and ends at home (daily routines creating ________________). Advances in ________________ have expanded this. Seasonal movement – “snowbirds” from the north ________________ come to the winter sun in ________________ or other Sunbelt States. Yet another example is ________________ movement along long-familiar routes repeated over and over again.

• ________________ movement involves longer periods of time away before returning home. ________________ is an example of workers who do field work and follow the harvests before returning home. ________________ is a system of residential relocation dictated by the seasonal availability of pastures. Other forms of periodic movement are ________________ and ________________ service.

• Permanent relocation is classified as _________________.

migration = movement across country borders (also called ________________ migration) One who leaves (exits) is an ________________ and ________________ from the total population of a country. One who arrives (comes in) is an ________________ and ________________ to the total population of the new country. Migration that occur within a country’s borders = ________________. The US population is the most ________________ with an average move once every ___________ years. Major internal migrations in the US are to the ________________ and the ________________.

• In ________________ internal migration is generally from ________________ to ________________ (as with most less developed countries (LDCs). Migrants in Peru move to ________________ (a primate city) looking for ________________ opportunities.
Why Do People Migrate?

 migration = involuntary movement caused by authority or power (eg. persecution, natural disaster)
 migration= is a conscious choice of weighing options (perceived options may or may not be accurate)

The distinction between the two is not always clear. Elements of authority & power may influence choice.
(e.g. British treatment of Irish AND the potato famine resulted in many choosing to migrate from Ireland.

Studies of migration find that in many cases (1) _______ migrate farther than ________, (2) _______ have more choices of employment than ________, and (3) ________ earn less than ____ in the jobs they find at the destination. But not all situations follow these findings.

- The key difference is that ________ migrants have options, while ________ migrants do not.

**Forced Migration**
The largest and most devastating forced migration was the ________________, which moved millions of ____________ to ____________, the ____________, and ____________ with huge loss of life. The vast majority of ____________ were taken to the ____________, to coastal ____________ and to ____________.

In *A Colonizer’s Model of the World*, James Blaut discusses the sheer loss to the ____________ due to the number of population that were ____________. The ____________ also changed the ____________, where today the majority of people are of _______ descent and few ____________ people remain.

- Tens of thousands of ____________ were shipped from ________ to ____________ to a penal colony between 1788 and 1838.
- In the US the government took lands and forced the ____________ to areas in the ____________.
- Stalin moved millions of ____________ to ____________ & ____________ (When I was “bad” my parents threatened to send me to Siberia!)
- The Nazis were responsible for forced migration of ____________.
- ____________ happens today or ____________ where governments sent back ____________ caught entering illegally. (e.g. Haitians.)
- Migrants from ____________ fled the ____________ and the ____________ war, mainly to Pakistan and Iran, and were repatriated back to ____________ by Pakistan & Iran with the help of the UNHCR.

**Push and Pull Factors**

- ____________ (Br. Demographer) studied migration and proposed several LAWS OF MIGRATION many of which are relevant today
  1. ____________________________________________
  2. ____________________________________________
  3. ____________________________________________
  4. ____________________________________________
  5. ____________________________________________

- ____________ also suggested the ____________ relationship between volume of migration and the ____________ between source and destination

The GRAVITY MODEL predicts interaction places on the basis of the population _______ and _______ between them. The equation for the ____________ is the ____________ of the two populations divided by the distance between them.

- ____________ = conditions & perceptions that help a person decide to migrate
- ____________ = circumstances that attract a migrant to certain places
- A migrant will more likely perceive _______ factors more accurately than _______ factors.
  - Interaction with faraway places generally ____________ as ____________ increases.
- ____________ = move in increments usually beginning with village to town, later to a ___ and finally to a ____________, with each stage having a new set of pull factors.
- Along the way ____________ results in many not getting to their planned destination.

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Types of Push and Pull Factors
Migrants may arrive ___________ with a VISA (not a Visa Card!) or ____________ without documentation (and if caught, many be ______________).

• ______________ opportunities in W. Europe and N. America pull migrants in search of a better life. This may lead to ____________ by employers in host countries. The UN convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (the UN always has long names) established ______________ for the ______________ of migrant workers.

• ______________ of employers who hire migrant workers also are a factor. Women in the Middle East (SW Asia) hire ____________ women to work as domestic servants. The ethnicity and citizenship status create a ______________ ______________. ______________ is also a factor.

• ______________ led to ______________ leaving by the hundreds of thousands after the communist took control in 1975. Uganda expelled ______________ and ______________ of Asian descent in 1972. In the 1980s Castro expelled 125,000 ______________ in the “Mariel Boatlift”. Politically motivated migrations are marked by both ______________ and ______________.

• Many people become ______________ (with and E) due to armed conflict and civil war. A civil war in Rwanda between the __________ and _______ (Hotel Rwanda) resulted in almost a million deaths and 2 million refugees who fled Rwanda.

• The Irish migration was a result of the famine resulting from the ______________ and political conditions imposed on the Irish during British colonialism in Ireland (i.e. British control of Irish Catholic lands, penal laws preventing Irish Catholics from buying land, voting, or carrying weapons)

• ______________ (like those in California), ______________ (like Katrina), ______________ lead to migrations. Some migrants eventually return, but some will never return.

• When India gained its independence, British India was partitioned into ______________ and ______________ Pakistan. Fearing for their safety and cultural traditions, many ______________ in Pakistan migrated to __________ and __________ in India migrated to ______________.

• ______________ ______________ stimulate millions of people to migrate by relaying information about relatives, opportunities, and established communities in destinations

• ______________ occurs when a migrant sends word home (calls, writes, emails) to family and friend and encourages more migration along the same chain.

• Chain migration builds on itself to create ______________.