

How has US Immigration changed over the past 100 years?

Answer the question using your completed FlowLine Map Handout on US Immigration



Unit 2: Day 8

Case Study: Trends in US Immigration

How has America's
immigration
changed over the
past 100 yrs?

Watch this>>>-----

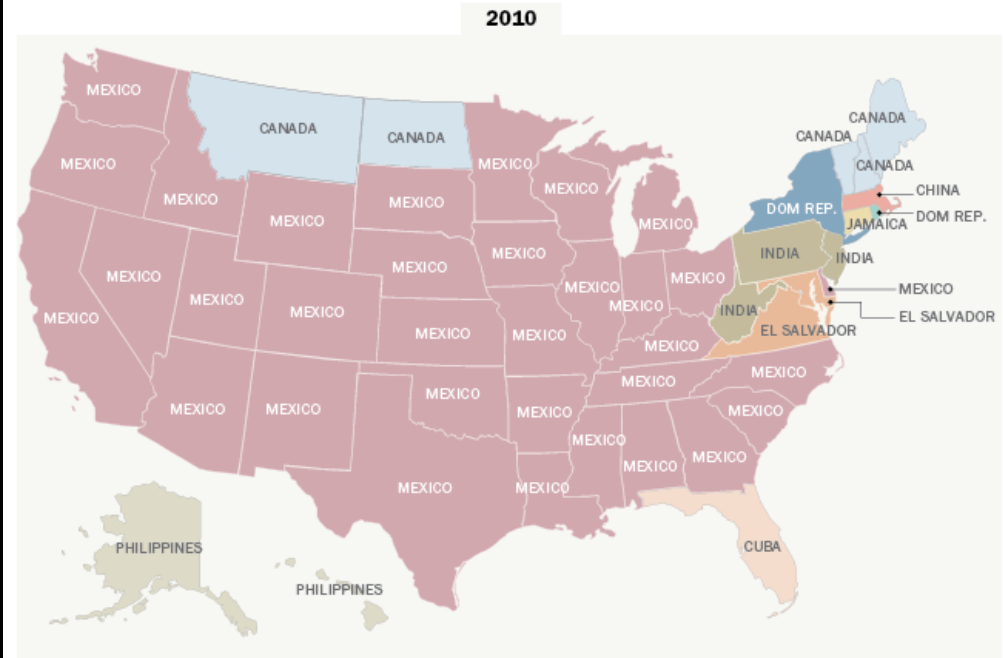
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From Germany to Mexico: How America's source of immigrants has changed over a century

BY JENS MANUEL KROGSTAD AND MICHAEL KEEGAN | 88 COMMENTS

Where Each State's Largest Immigrant Population Was Born

Top nation of origin by state

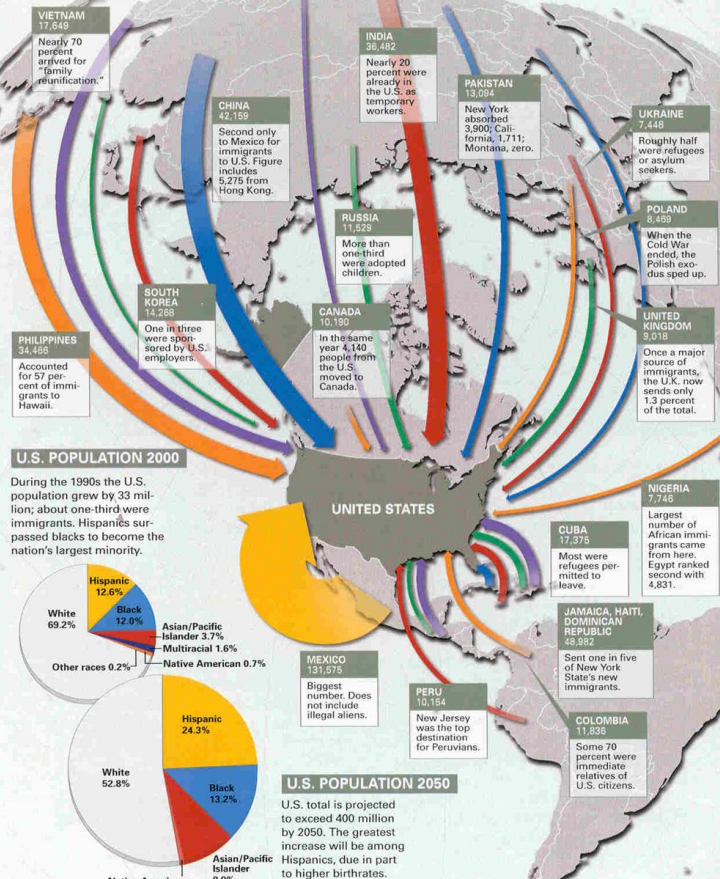


New Americans: Their Origins, Their Destinations

Who is an immigrant? A person from another country who comes to the U.S. to take up permanent residence. In 1998, the latest year for which immigration figures are available, 660,477 such noncitizens from

208 countries around the world (19 of which are noted below) were granted permanent resident status. The largest group came from Mexico, boosting the Hispanic count to record levels in the 2000 census.

"The Southwest attracts huge numbers of them, but Hispanics have been living there for centuries," says demographer Rebecca Clark. "After all, Spanish colonization began before 1600."



VIETNAM

17,649

Nearly 70 percent arrived for "family reunification."

CHINA

42,159

Second only to Mexico for immigrants to U.S. Figure includes 5,275 from Hong Kong.

INDIA

36,482

Nearly 20 percent were already in the U.S. as temporary workers.

PAKISTAN

13,094

New York absorbed 3,900; California, 1,711; Montana, zero.

UKRAINE

7,448

Roughly half were refugees or asylum seekers.

POLAND

8,469

When the Cold War ended, the Polish exodus sped up.

UNITED KINGDOM

9,018

Once a major source of immigrants, the U.K. now sends only 1.3 percent of the total.

RUSSIA

11,529

More than one-third were adopted children.

CANADA

10,190

In the same year 4,140 people from the U.S. moved to Canada.

SOUTH KOREA

14,268

One in three were sponsored by U.S. employers.

PHILIPPINES

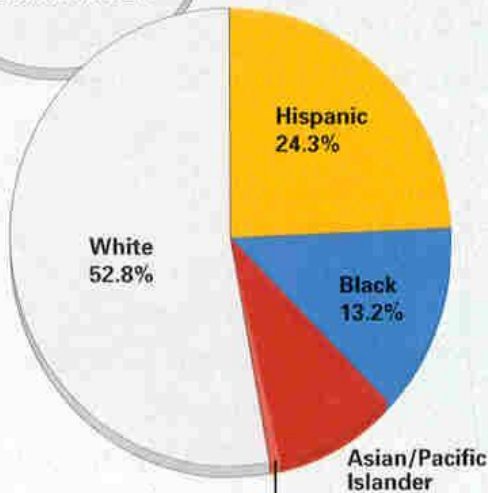
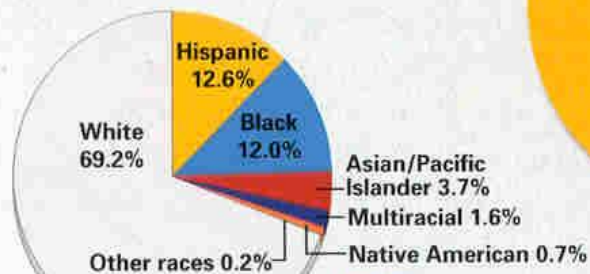
34,466

Accounted for 57 percent of immigrants to Hawaii.

U.S. POPULATION 2000

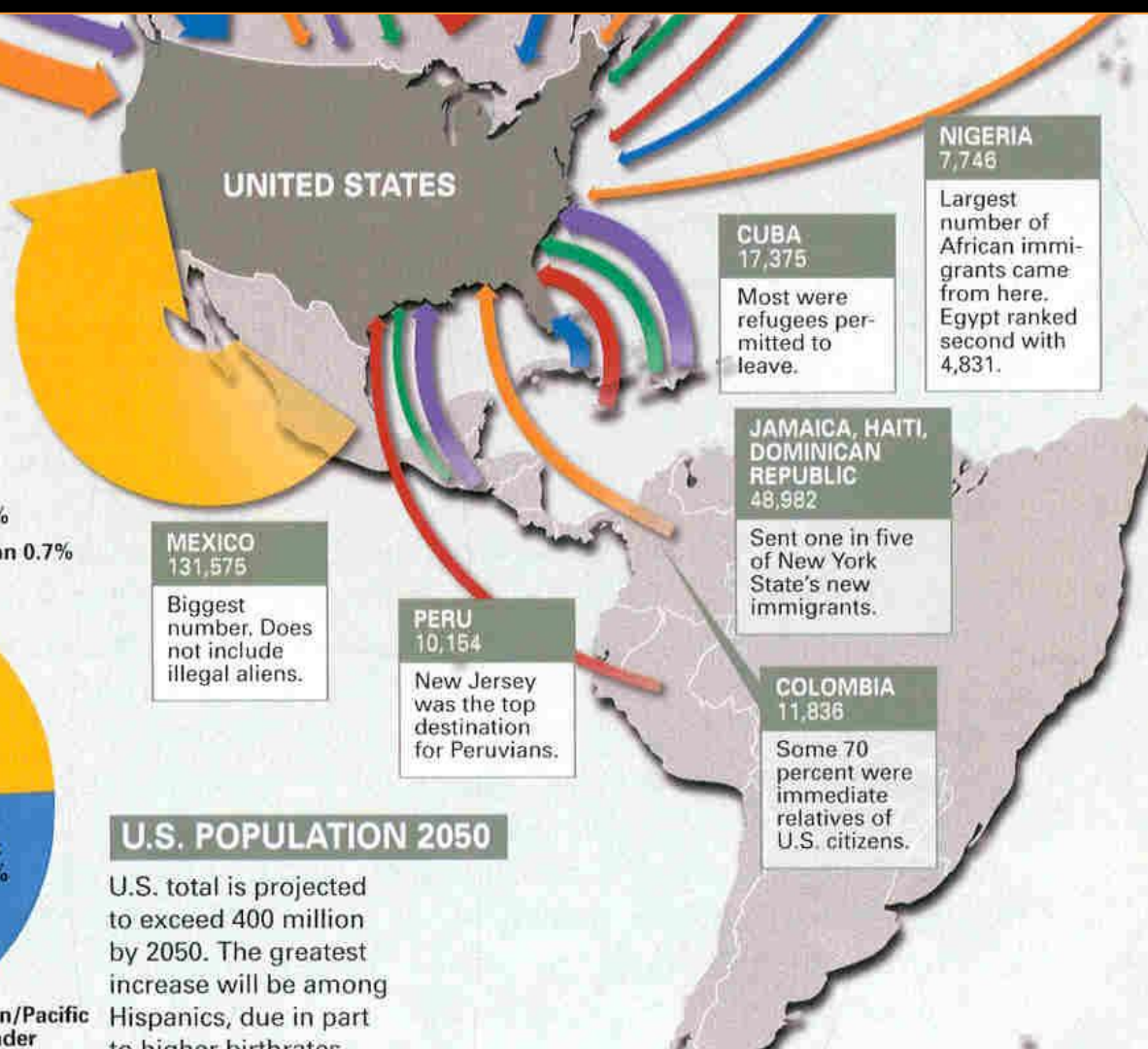
U.S. POPULATION 2000

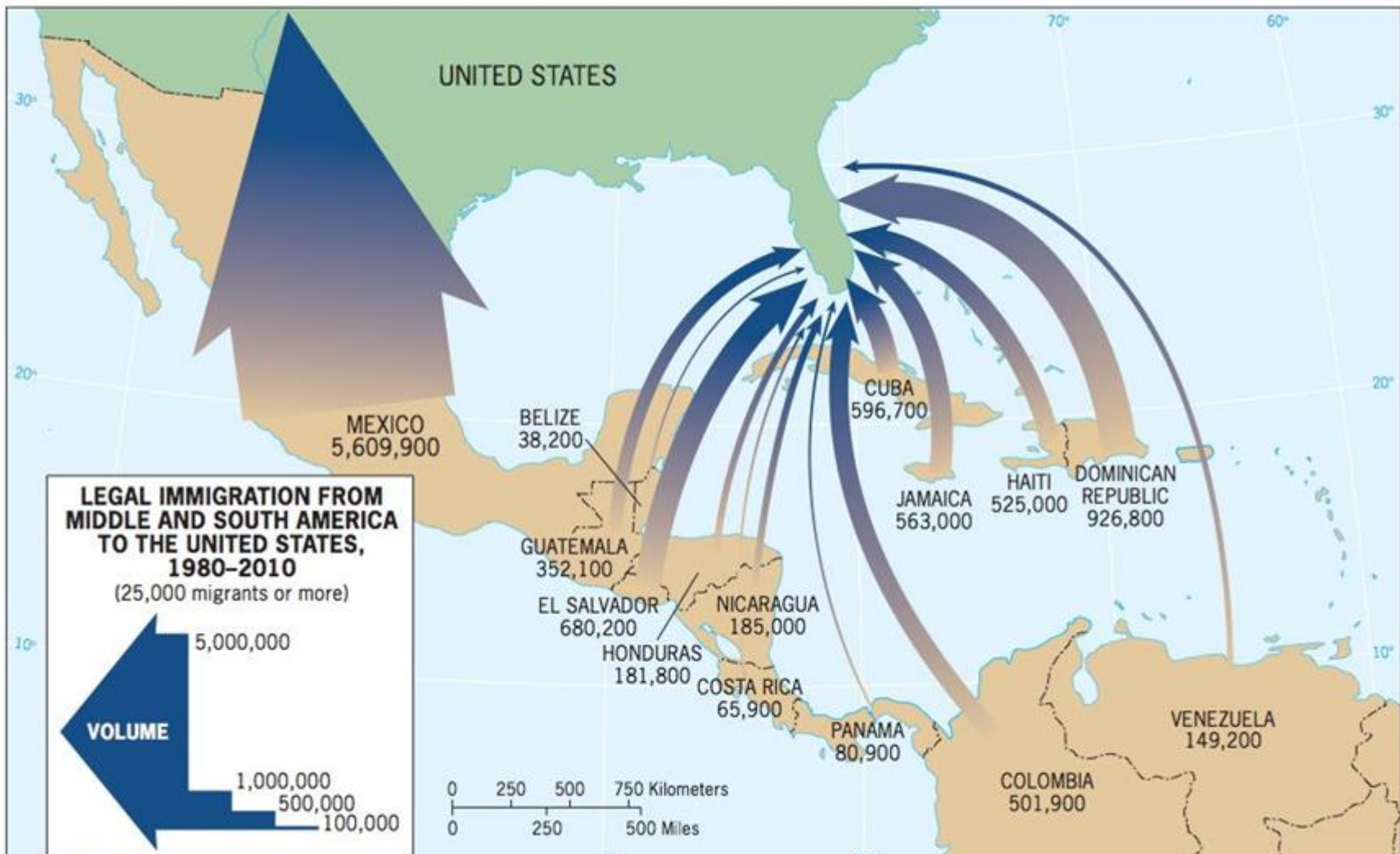
During the 1990s the U.S. population grew by 33 million; about one-third were immigrants. Hispanics surpassed blacks to become the nation's largest minority.



U.S. POPULATION 2050

U.S. total is projected to exceed 400 million by 2050. The greatest increase will be among Hispanics, due in part to higher birthrates.

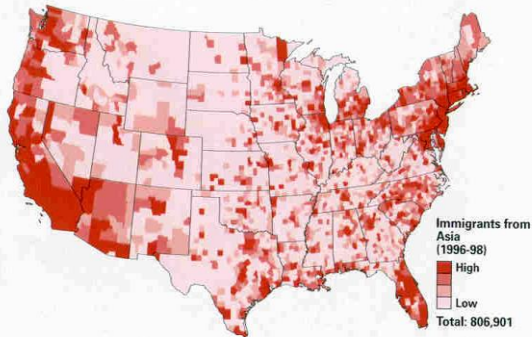




Immigration by Ethnicity

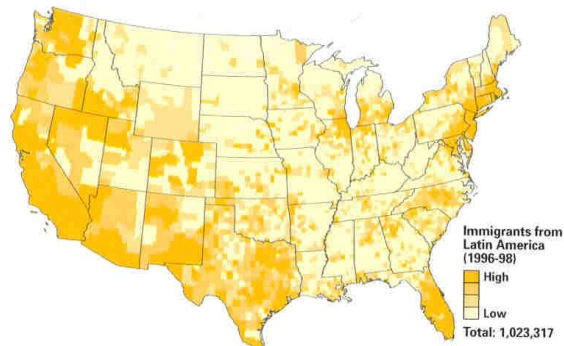
ASIANS

In 1965 Congress removed the legal barriers that restricted Asian immigration to the United States. In 1980 it passed the Refugee Act, opening the door to large numbers fleeing Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. The graph at right shows the resulting spike in Asian immigration.



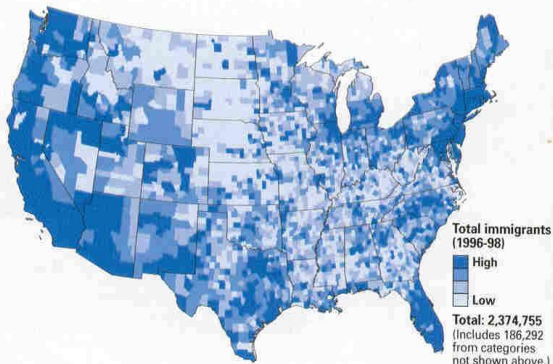
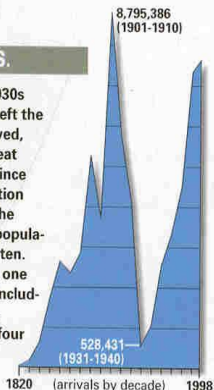
HISPANICS

The rapid growth of the Hispanic population—now 35 million strong—was a big surprise from the 2000 census. Analysts suggest the surge was caused by an increase in illegal immigration or a better count of undocumented aliens who were already here. Only legal immigration is reflected on this graph.



TOTAL U.S.

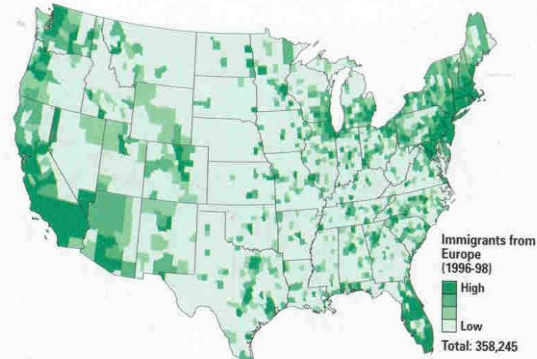
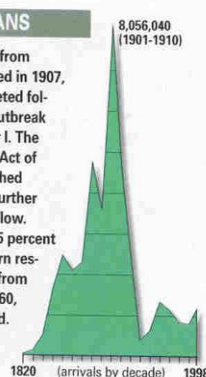
In the early 1930s more people left the U.S. than arrived, due to the Great Depression. Since then immigration has boosted the foreign-born population to one in ten. Most settle in one of six states, including California, where one in four residents is foreign-born.



EUROPEANS

Immigration from Europe peaked in 1907, then plummeted following the outbreak of World War I. The Immigration Act of 1924 established quotas that further reduced the flow. Today only 15 percent of foreign-born residents come from Europe; in 1960, 75 percent did.

8,056,040
(1901-1910)



1. How do gov'ts affect migration?
 - a. US Examples
2. What stage of the DTM were the regions at sending immigrants to the US?

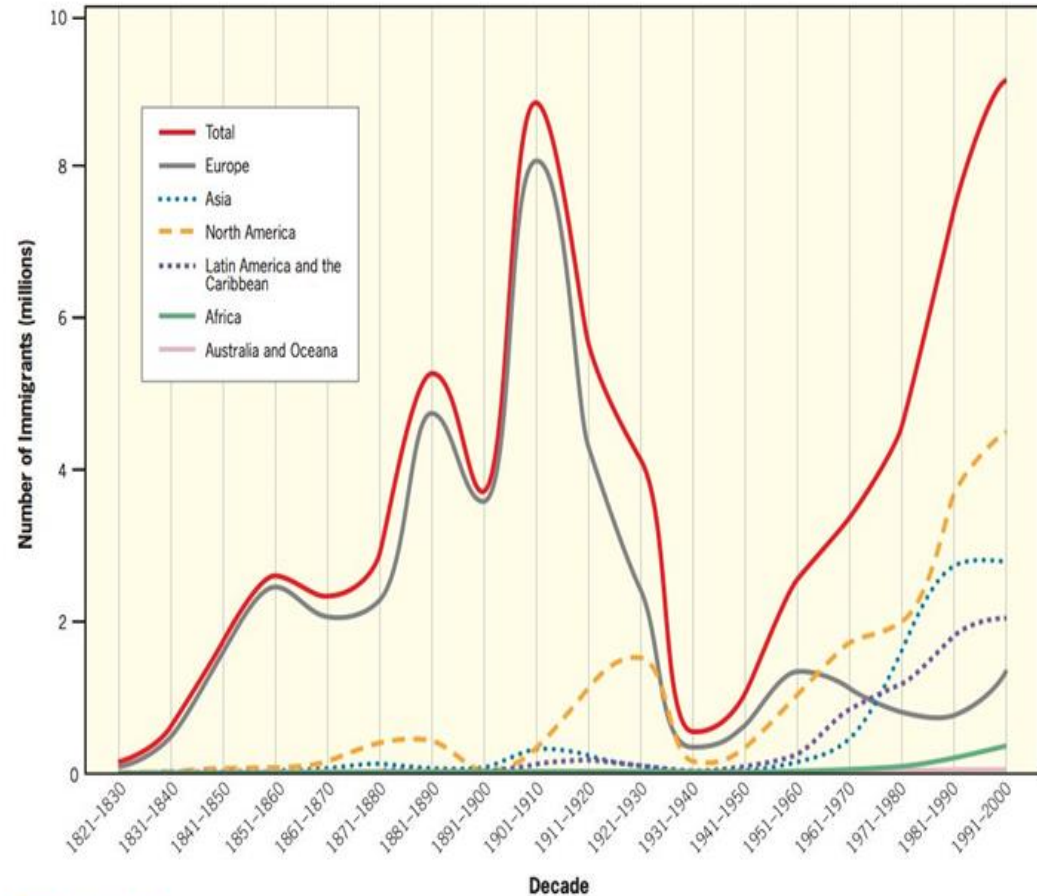


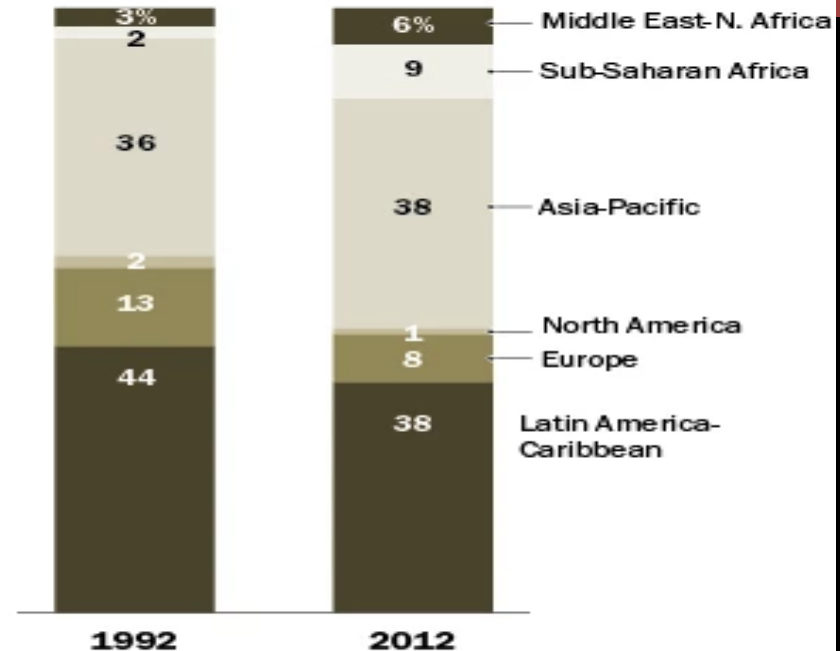
Figure 3.20

Immigration to the United States by Region, 1820 to 2001. Data from: United States Census Bureau. 2002.

More recent trends
Which areas are
growing the most?
Why?

Growing Share of Legal Immigrants from Asia, the Middle East and Africa

Percentage of legal immigrants from ...



Sources: Office of Immigration Statistics—Department of Homeland Security (1992-2012)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

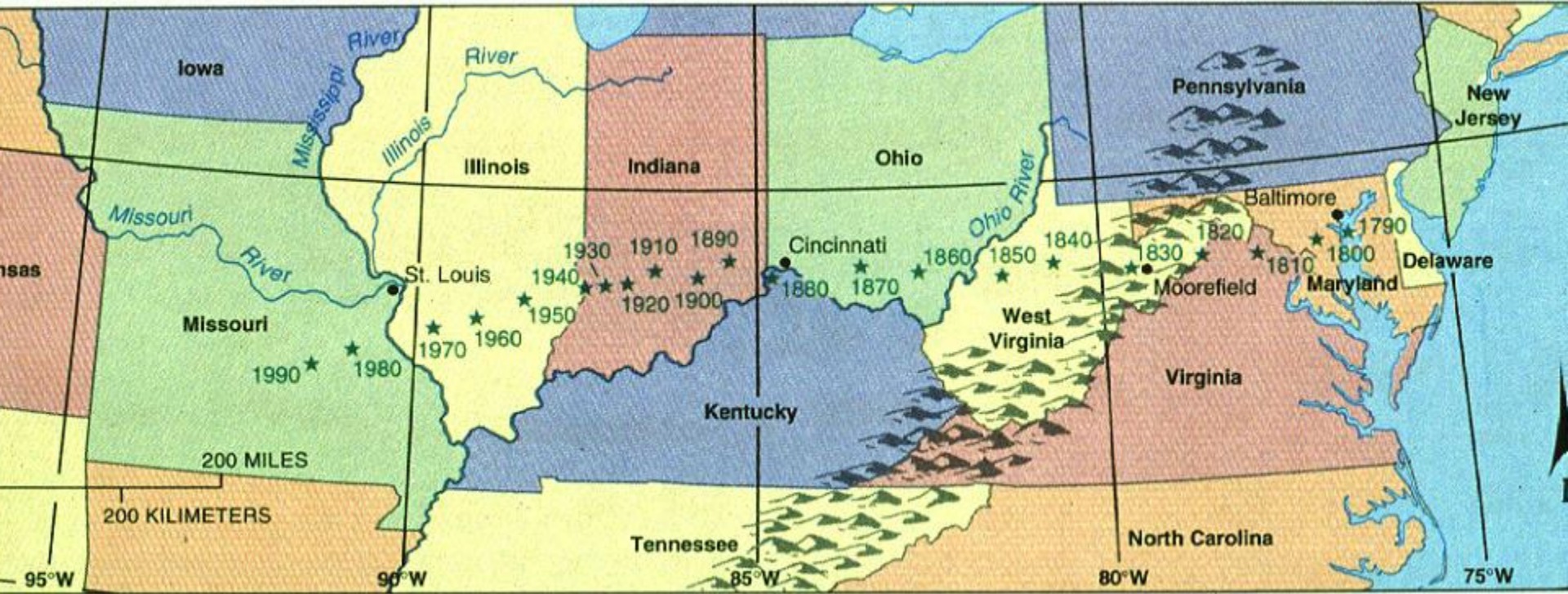
Internal US Migration Trends

- Movement from East to West
 - traditional settlement patterns of European immigration
- Movement from North to South
 - from the rust belt to the sun belt
 - resulting from changes in technology
- Large growth of Mega States such as California, Texas and Florida

Internal US Migration Trends

- Westward Migration
- In 1800 the geographical center of the US population was between Baltimore and Washington
- In 1980 it was 100 miles south-west of St. Louis
- By 1990 it had moved further southwest about 100 miles to Crawford County MO

US Population Center



Southern Shift

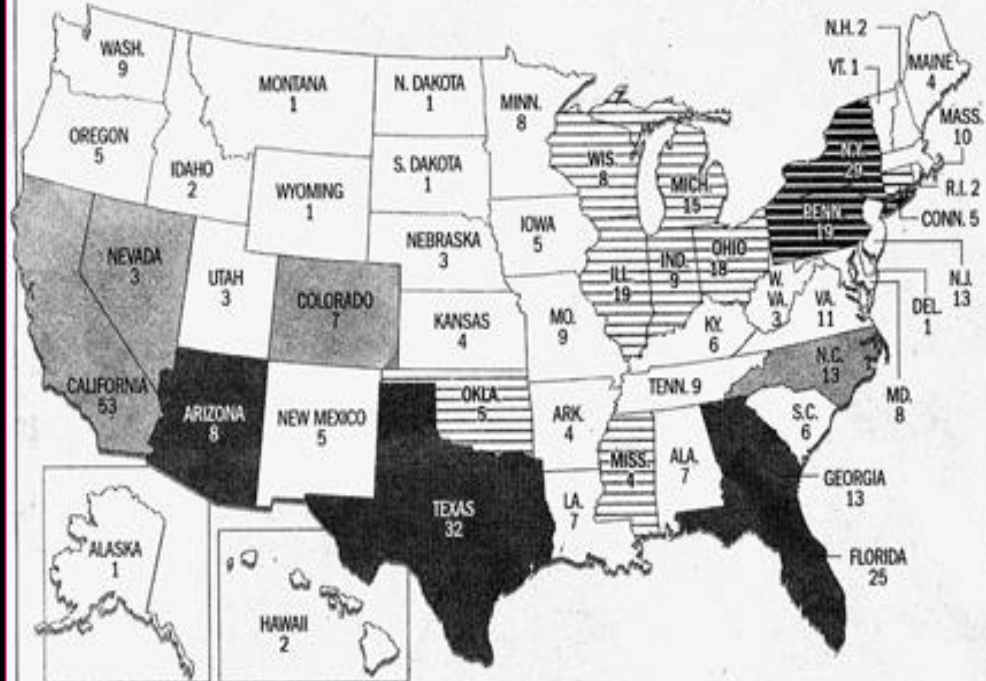
1950-2010
warmer climate
economic
opportunities
**currently
interregional
migration has
slowed**

Sunbelt Shift

The census is the basis for the distribution of federal funds to such projects and services as roads and schools. It is also the basis for government representation and the Electoral College. The nation's 435 House seats are reallocated after each census. Here's how the 2000 census will shift House seats, with a new total for each state:

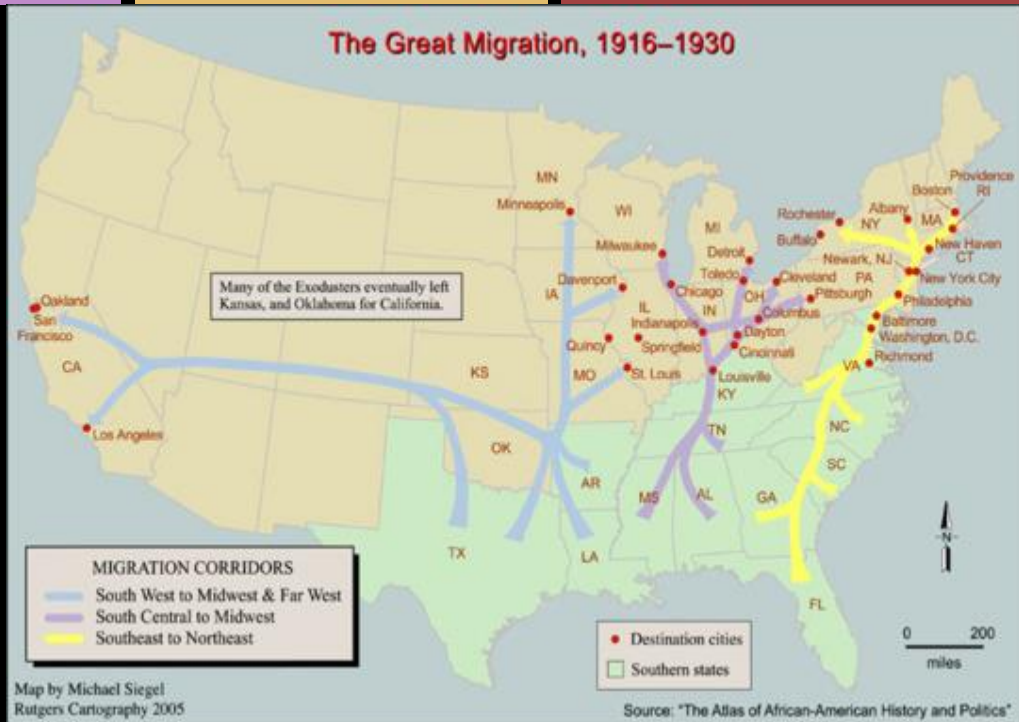
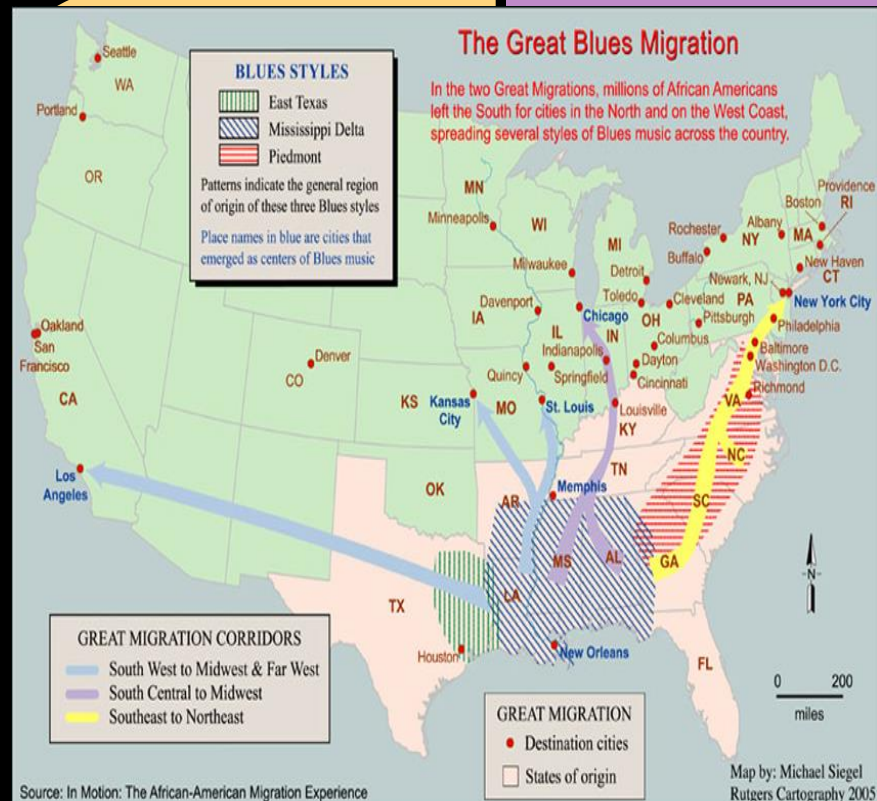
U.S. House of Representatives:
Change from 1990 to 2000

- State gains 2 seats
- State gains 1 seat
- No Change
- State loses 1 seat
- State loses 2 seats



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Historical Interregional Movements



Trail of Tears



Illegal US Immigration

Where do most of the USA's illegal immigrants come from?
Why?

Maquiladoras

US factory in
Mexico due to
lower labor costs
(NAFTA)

Mexico's maquiladoras

Big maq attack

A 50-year-old export industry that provides millions of jobs has to reinvent itself quickly to stay competitive

Oct 26th 2013 | TIJUANA | From the print edition



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"ELECTRONICS are like drugs. You can buy them for \$1 and sell them for \$40," says Jordi Muñoz, a 27-year-old Mexican entrepreneur. People in Tijuana, where he makes small, insectlike drones (pilotless aircraft) for civilian use, would probably prefer he used a different metaphor: the city is trying to put its narcotic reputation behind it. But Mr Muñoz feels free to say what he likes, because he has found the holy grail for exporters

Power of Place



This video program features two case studies on countries in Latin America: *Mexico: Motive to Migrate* and *Guatemala: Population and Conquest*.

The first case study, *Mexico: Motive to Migrate*, explores migration both within Mexico and to Mexico's northern neighbor, the United States. A pattern of departure from Mexico's Mesa del Norte is apparent from immigration records. This arid plateau has a poor, agricultural economic base and a depressed silver mining economy. Migration to the United States is common among the people of the rural town of Cedral, located in the heart of the Mesa del Norte, though many migrants return to their homelands after a season or a year in the U.S.

But not all migrants in Mexico are headed to the U.S. The city of Monterrey, the

Tijuana: Big Maq Capital of Mexico

