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 1990, the latest year for which immigration figures are available, 660,477 such migrants 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  
8,489
When the Cold War ended, the Polish exodus sped up.

SOUTH KOREA  
14,259
One in three were adopted children.

PHILIPPINES  
34,466
Accounted for 57 percent of immigrants to Hawaii.

RUSSIA  
11,529
In the same year 4,140 people from the U.S. moved to Canada.

CANADA  
10,190

UNITED KINGDOM  
9,018
Once a major source of immigrants, the U.K. now sends only 1.3 percent of the total.
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.
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?
More recent trends
Which areas are growing the most? Why?
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**
Historical Interregional Movements

The Great Blues Migration

In the two Great Migrations, millions of African Americans left the South for cities in the North and on the West Coast, spreading several styles of Blues music across the country.

Source: In Motion: The African-American Migration Experience
Map by Michael Siegel
Rutgers Cartography 2005

The Great Migration, 1916–1930

Many of the Exodusters eventually left Kansas and Oklahoma for California.

Map by Michael Siegel
Rutgers Cartography 2005
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 20th 2013 | TIJUANA | From the print edition

“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 (piolteless 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
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