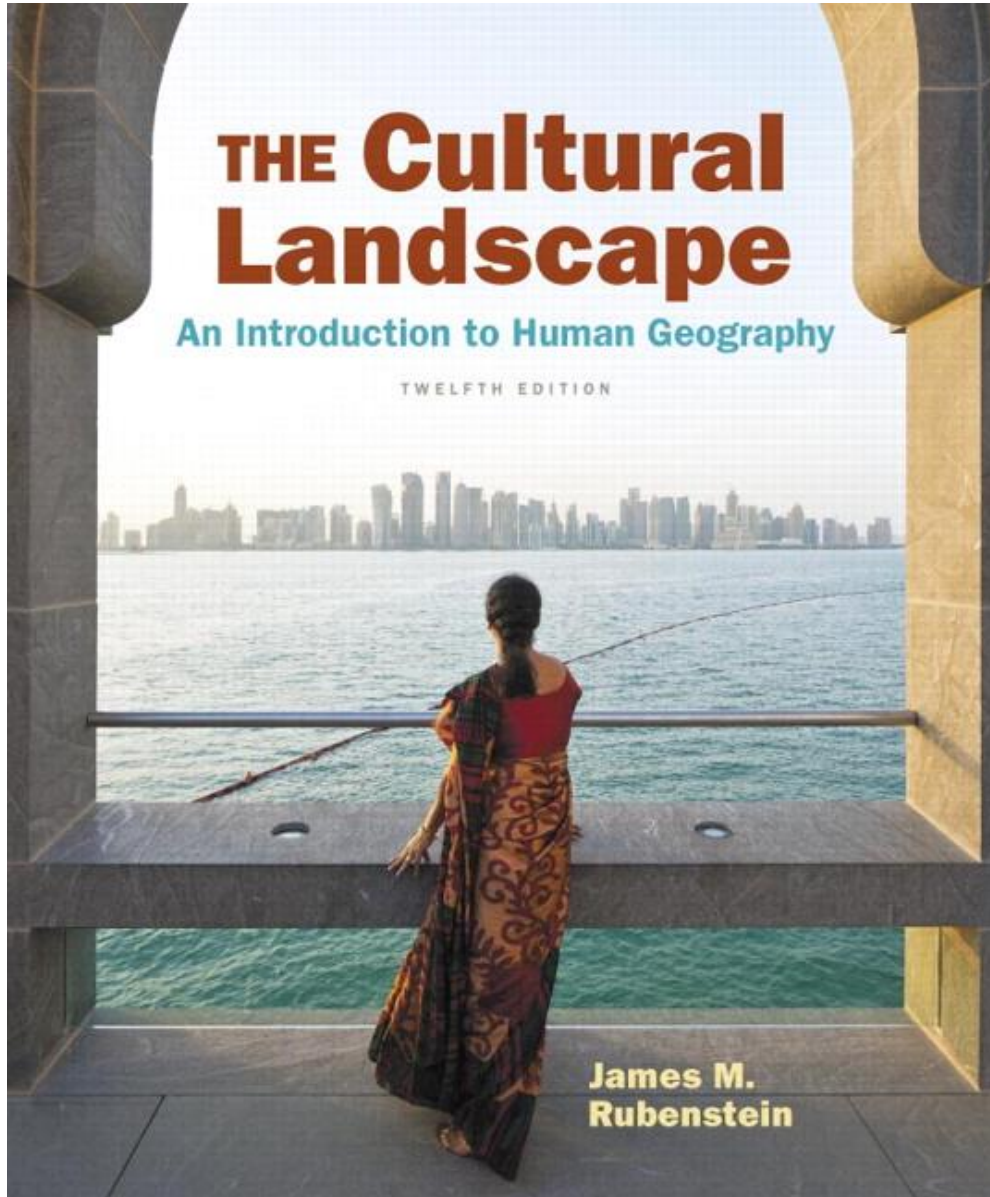


Chapter 3 Lecture



Chapter 3 Migration

Tim Scharks
Green River College

Migration: Key Issues

1. Where Are the World's Migrants Distributed?
2. Where Do People Migrate Within a Country?
3. Why Do People Migrate?
4. Why Do Migrants Face Challenges?

Key Issue 1: Where Are the World's Migrants Distributed?

1.1 Introducing Migration

1.2 International Net Migration

1.3 International and Internal Migration

1.4 Changing U.S. Immigration

1.1 Introducing Migration

- Migration: permanent move to new location
 - emigration: moving from a location
 - immigration: moving to a location
 - net migration: immigration minus emigration
- Mobility: one's ability to move from place to place
 - Not all mobility is migration.

1.1 World Emigrants

World Emigrants (outbound)

□ 100,000 emigrants

Countries with 2 million or more emigrants are labeled

World Migrant Total: 214 million

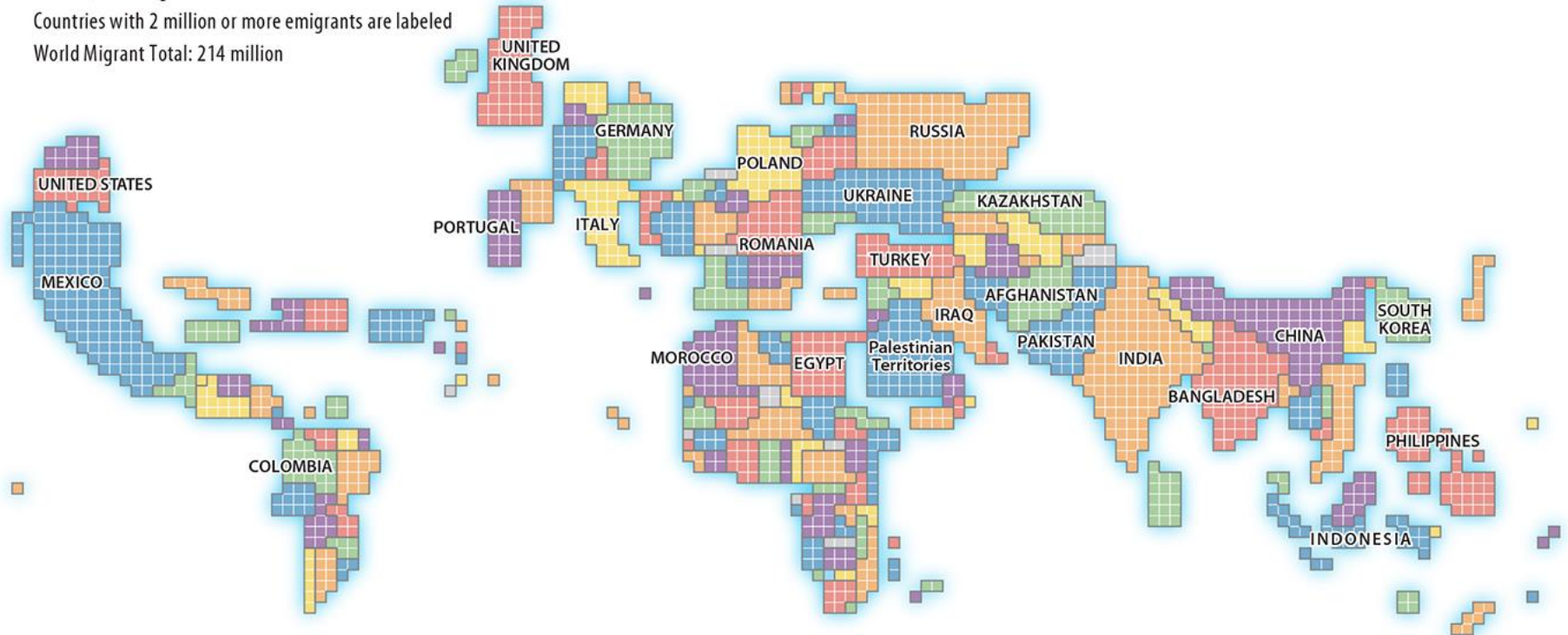


Figure 3-2: Each square of this cartogram equals 100,000 people leaving the country.

1.1 World Emigrants

World Immigrants (inbound)

□ 100,000 immigrants

Countries with 2 million or more immigrants are labeled

World Migrant Total: 214 million

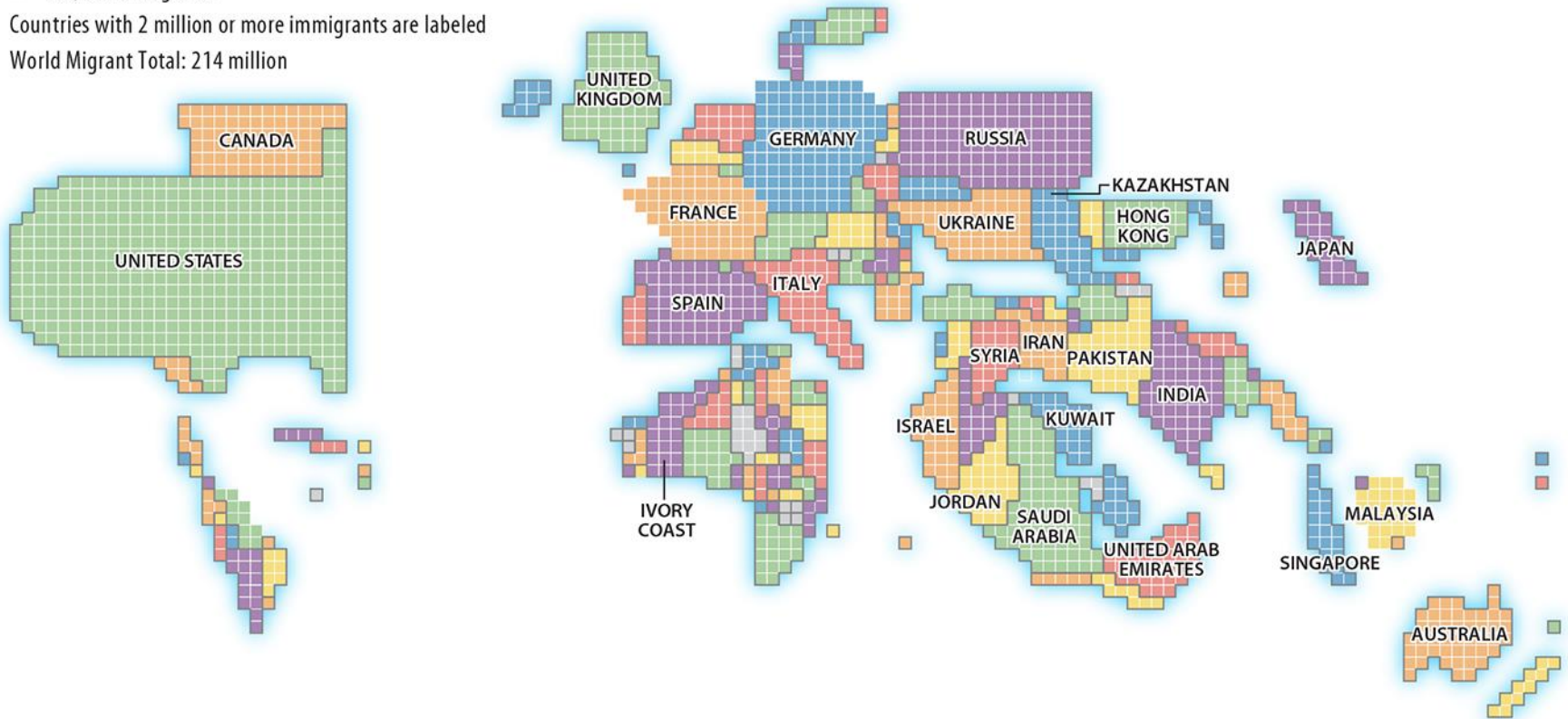


Figure 3-3: Each square of this cartogram equals 100,000 people entering the country. Compare to Figure 3-2; the difference between the figures represents net migration.

1.2 International Net Migration

- International migration: movement between two countries
- Migration transition: migration patterns change with demographic transition (Zelinsky)

1.2 International Net Migration

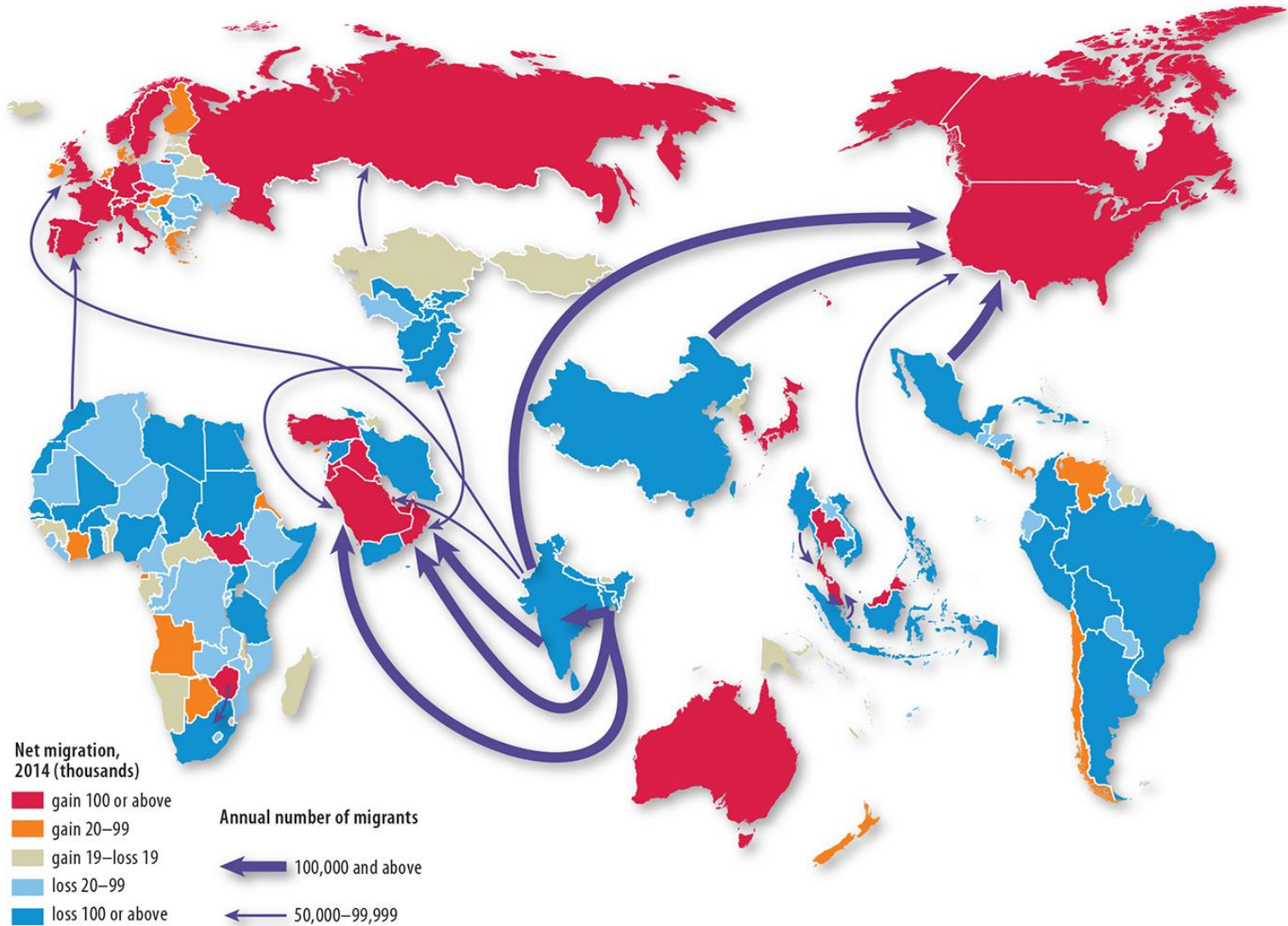


Figure 3-4: Major international flows in 2014 were out of South Asia, East Asia, and Latin America and into North America and Southwest Asia.

1.2 Immigrants and Emigrants

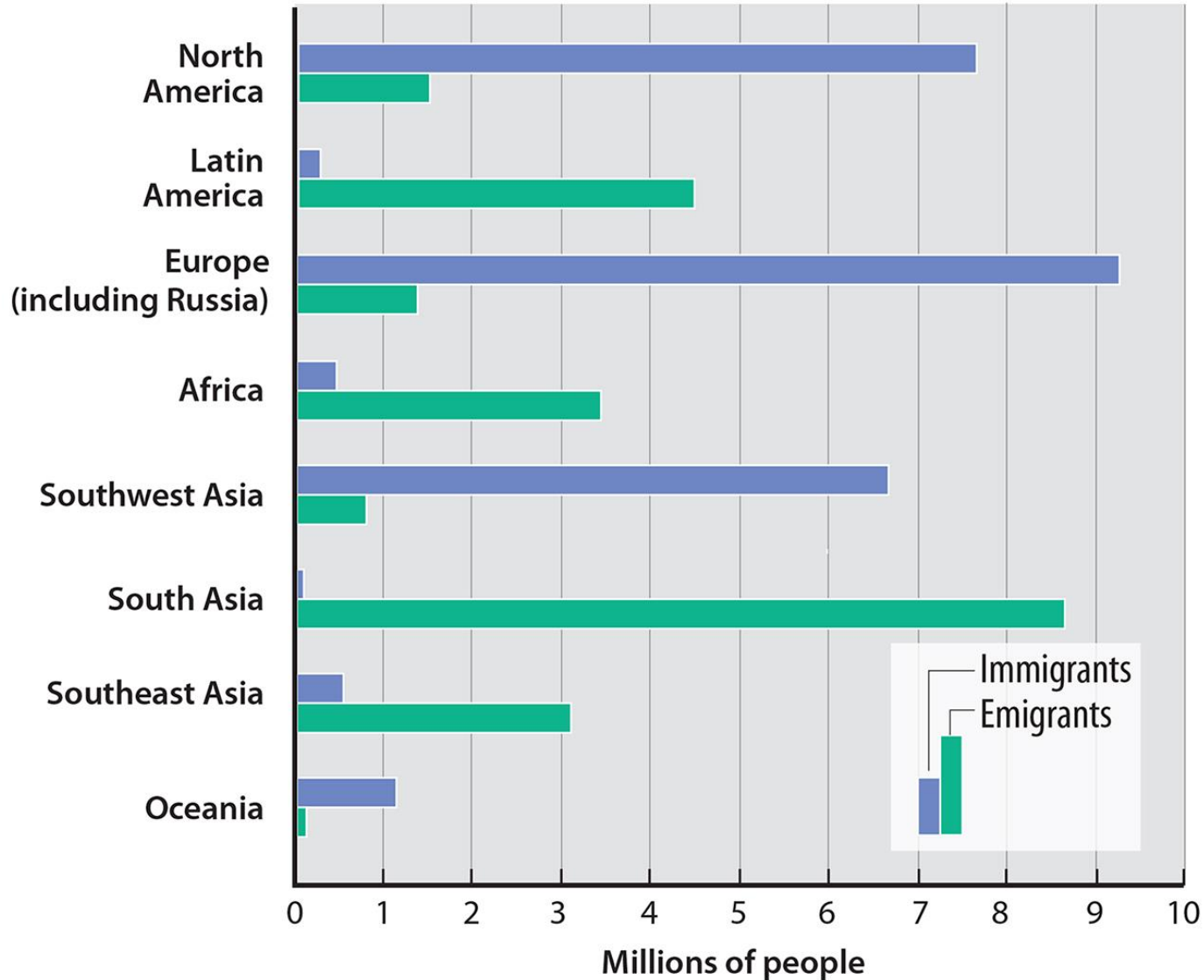


Figure 3-6: Every region has a large difference between its immigration and emigration.

1.2 Migration Transition

TABLE 3-1 Comparing the Demographic Transition and Migration Transition

Stage	Demographic Transition	Migration Transition
1	Low NIR, high CB R, high C DR	High daily or seasonal mobility in search of food
2	High NIR, high CB R, rapidly falling C DR	High international emigration and interregional migration from rural to urban areas
3	Declining NIR, rapidly declining CB R, declining C DR	High international immigration and intraregional migration from cities to suburbs
4	Low NIR, low CB R, low C DR	Same as stage 3

Table 3-1: Wilbur Zelinsky's migration transition model observes the type of migration changes with stages of the demographic transition.

1.3 International and Internal Migration

International migration can be

- voluntary
- forced

Internal migration: movement within one country

- Interregional: movement from one region to a different one
- Intraregional: movement within one region

1.3 International and Internal Migration



Figure 3-7: Mexico's migration flows are both international and internal. Internal flows are both intra- and interregional.

1.4 Changing U.S. Immigration

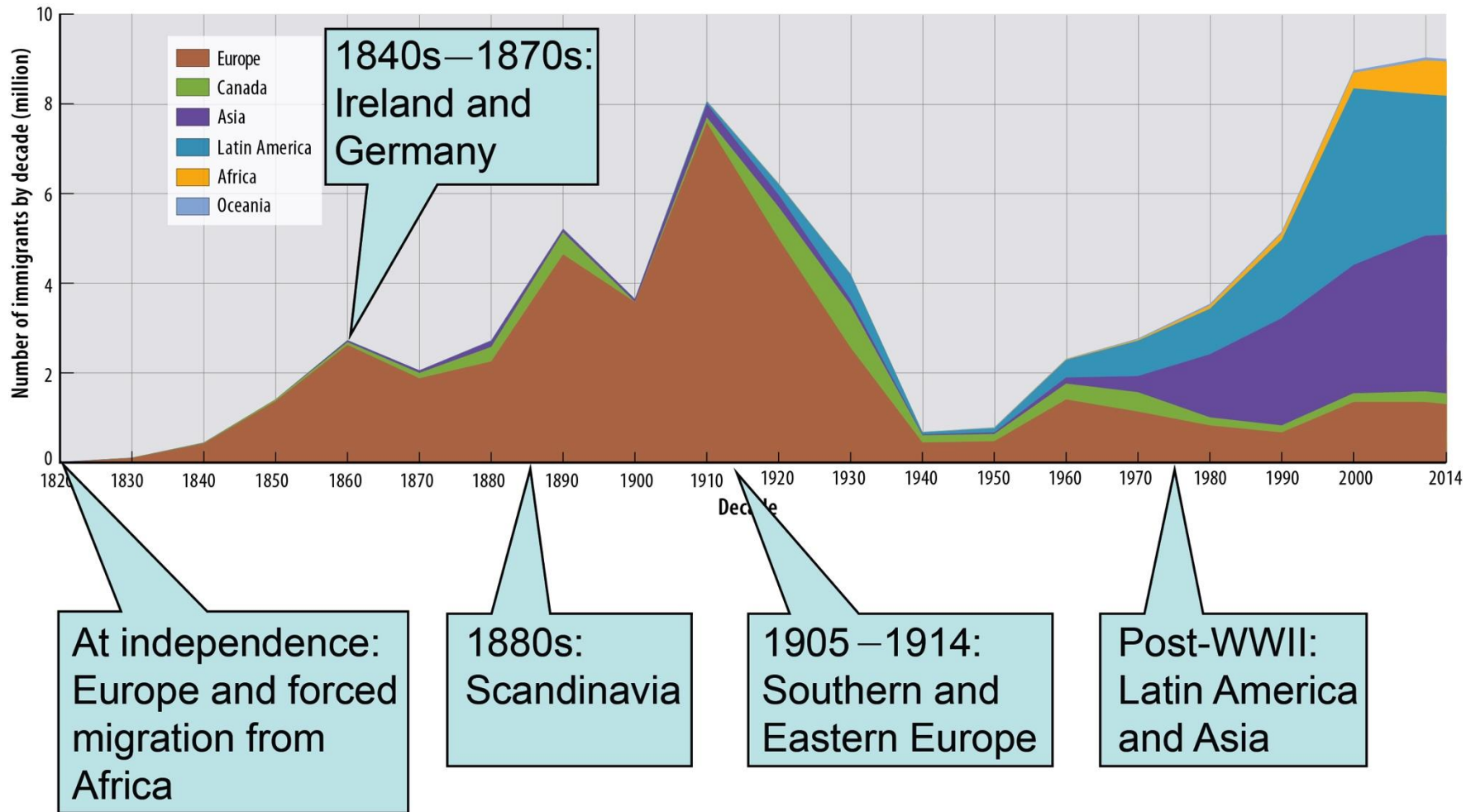


Figure 3-10: Two centuries of immigration to the United States.

Key Issue 2: Where do People Migrate Within a Country?

2.1 Interregional Migration in the United States

2.2 Interregional Migration in Other Large Countries

2.3 Intraregional Migration

2.1 Changing Center of U.S. Population

- U.S. center of population has moved westward and south.
- Movement reflects changing transportation and economics.

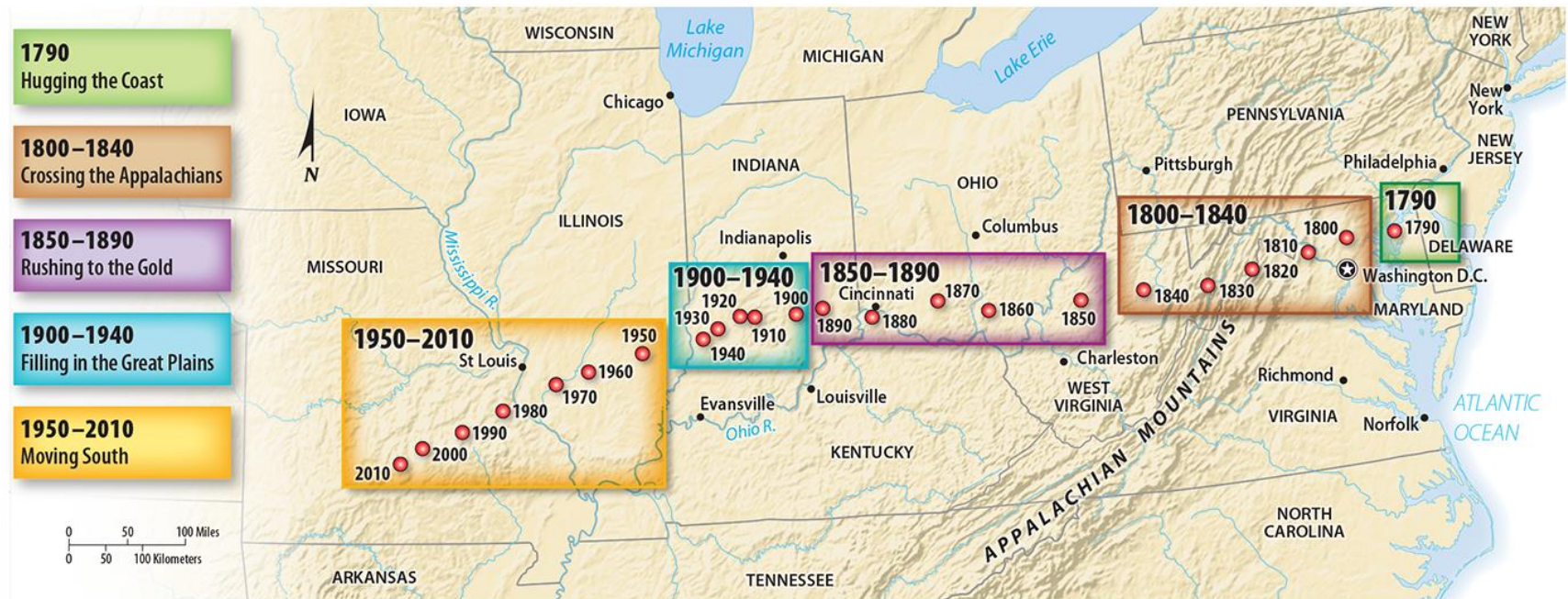


Figure 3-12: Changing Center of U.S. Population

2.1 Interregional Migration in the U.S.

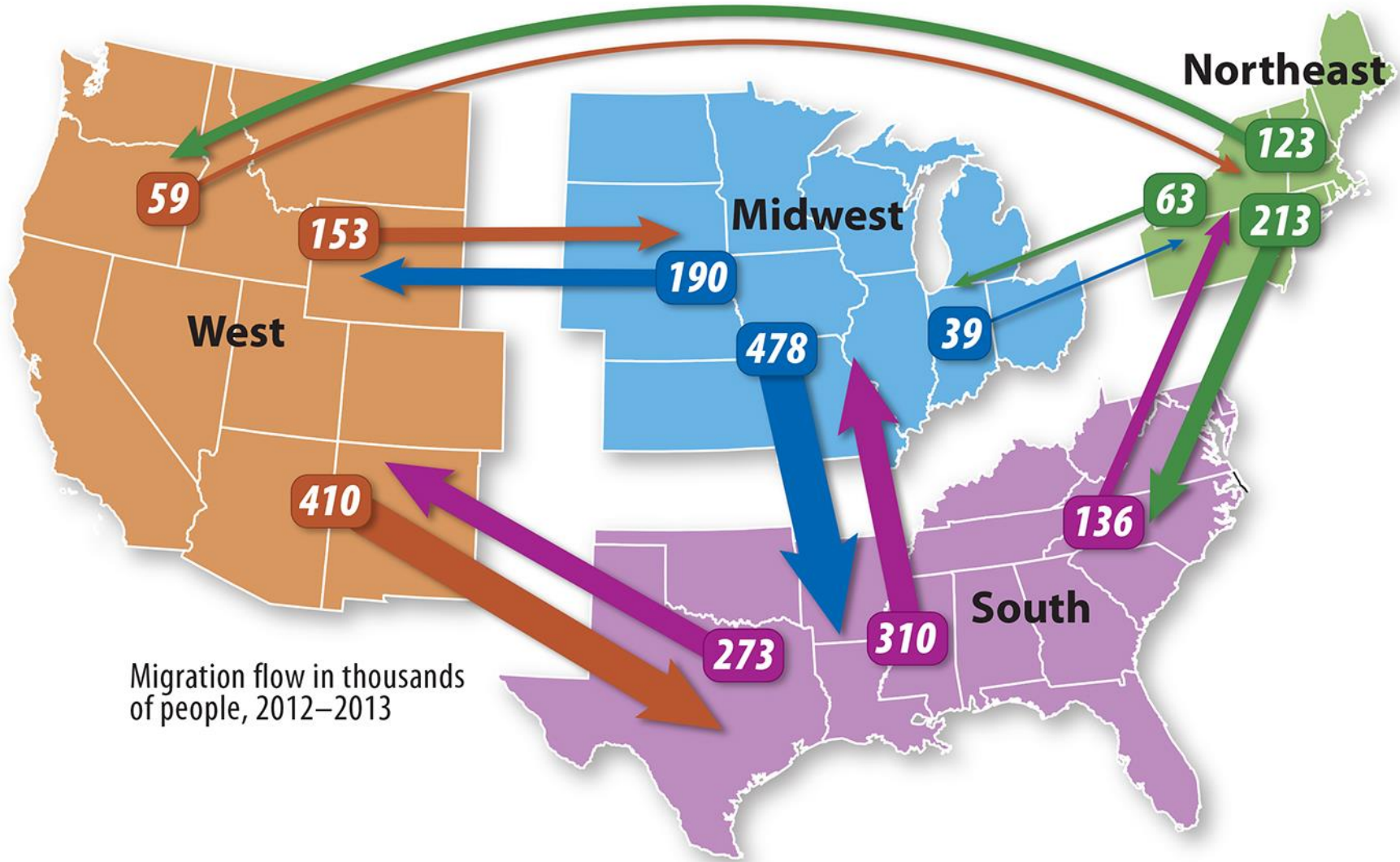


Figure 3-13: Recent net migration trends are to the South.

2.2 Interregional Migration in Canada

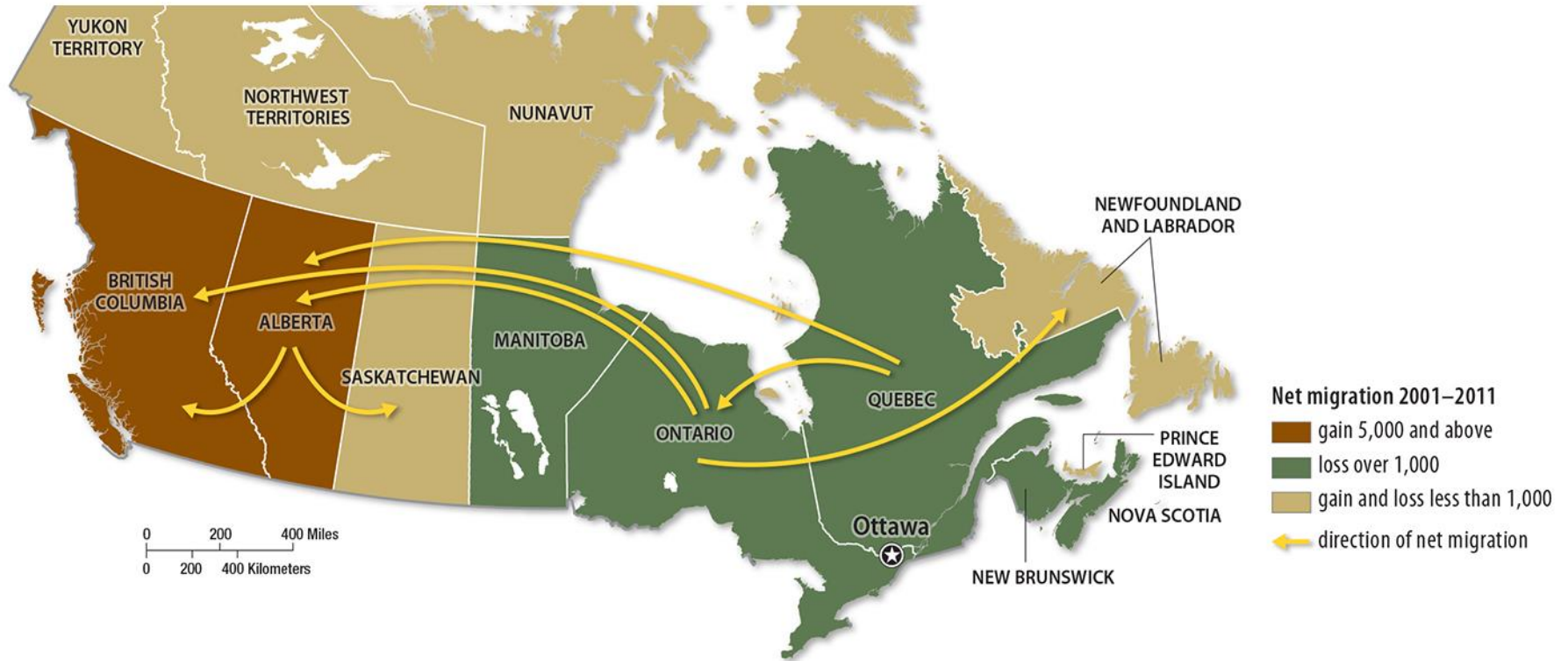


Figure 3-14: Canada's interregional migration patterns are to the west, like U.S. historical trend.

2.2 Interregional Migration in Russia

Interregional net migration,
2013

■ gain 50,000 and above

■ gain less than 50,000

■ loss less than 50,000

■ loss 50,000 and above

← direction of net migration

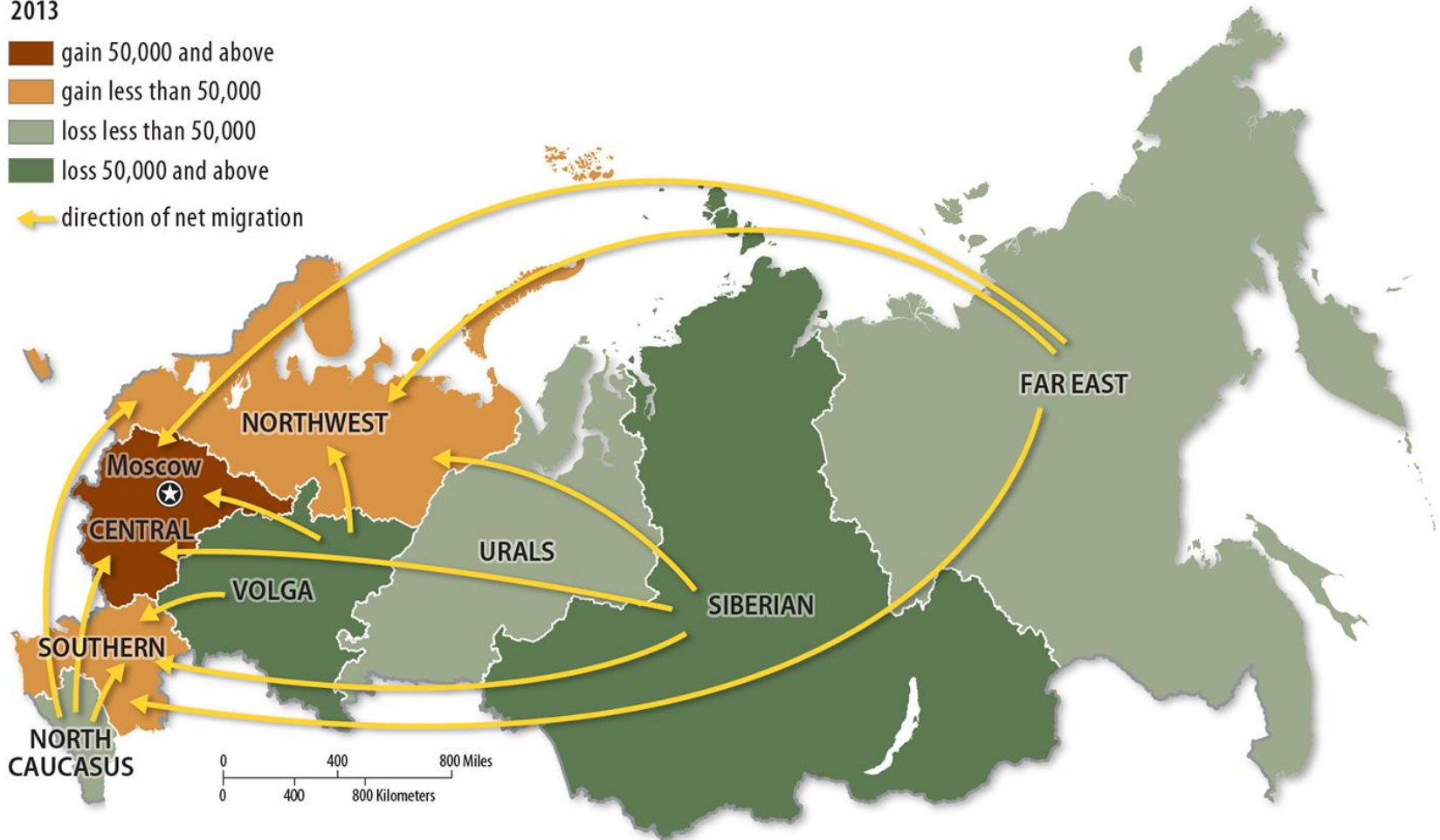


Figure 3-15: Russia's interregional migration patterns show the reversal of earlier attempts to populate its Asian regions.

2.2 Interregional Migration in China

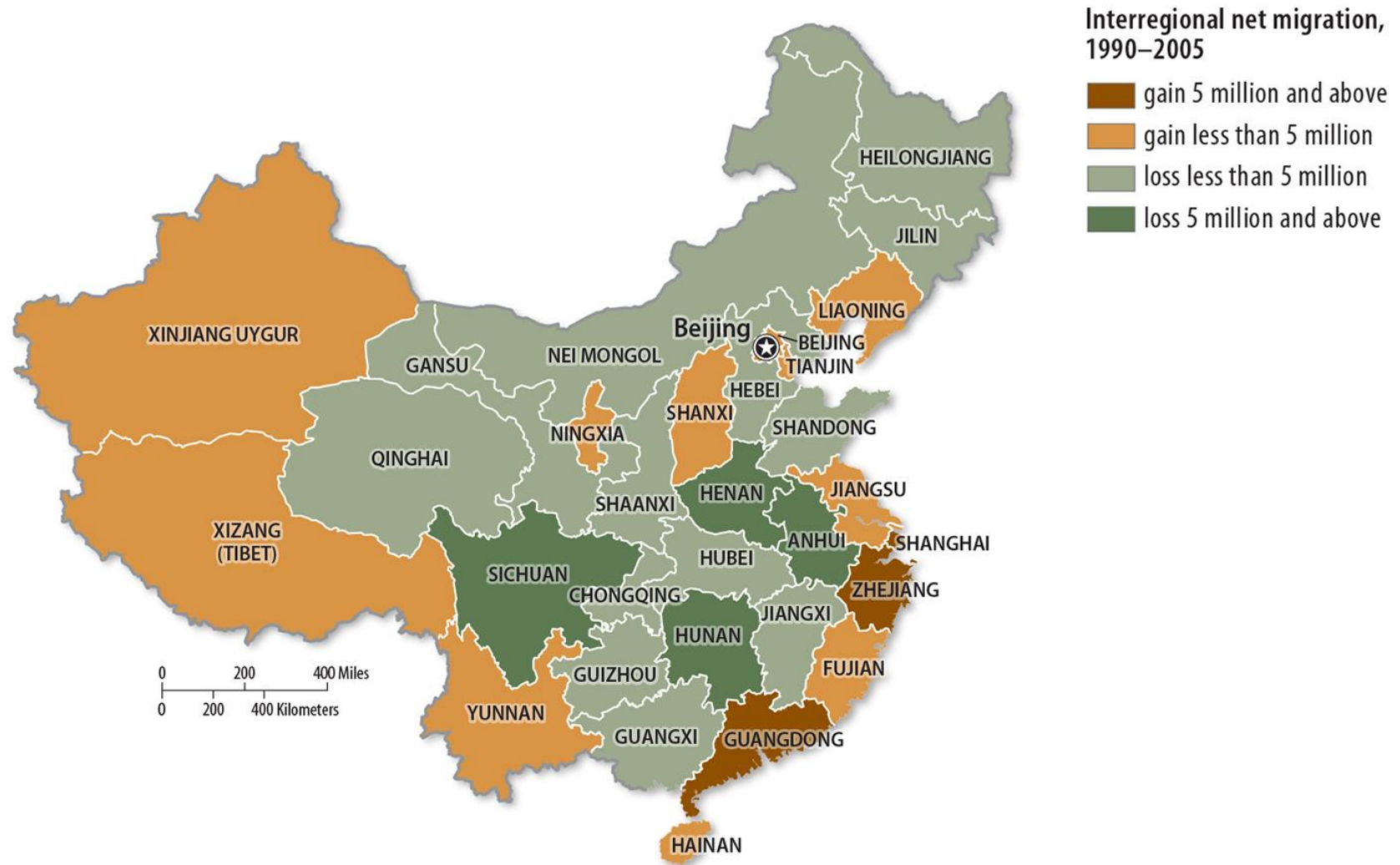


Figure 3-16: Interregional migration in China reflects movement towards large coastal cities.

2.2 Interregional Migration in Brazil

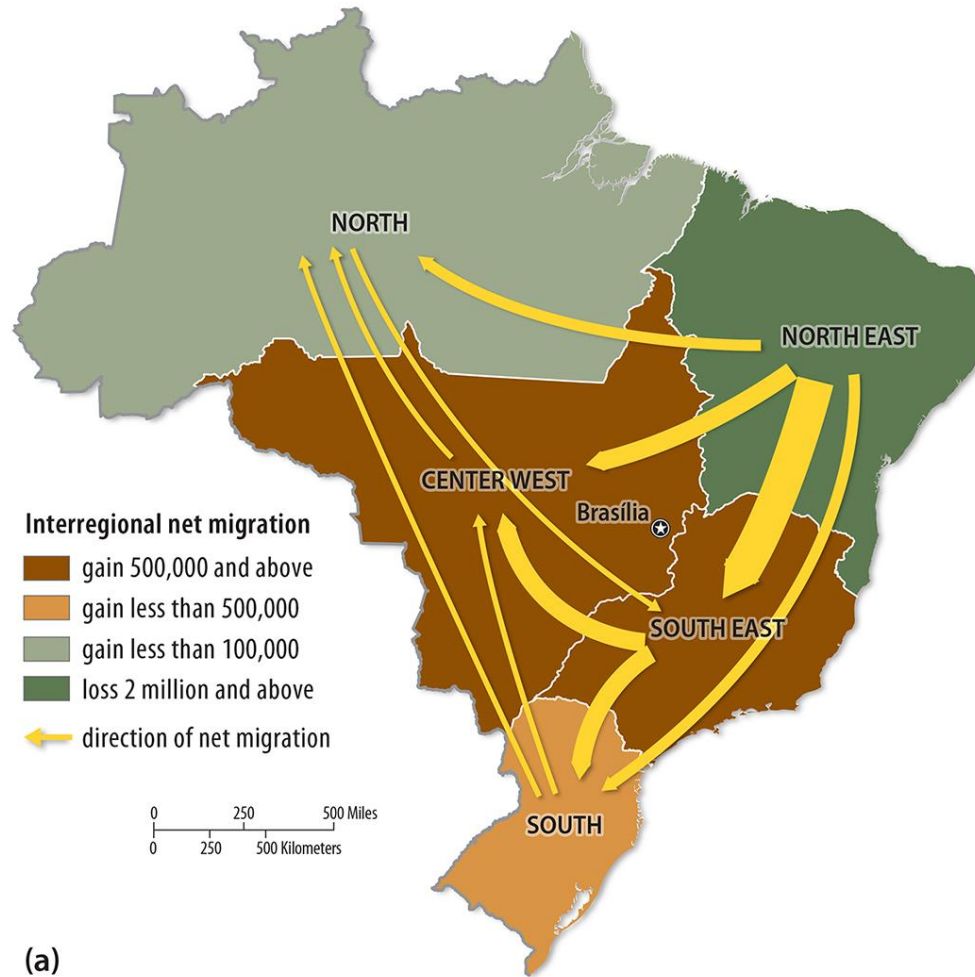


Figure 3-17: Brazil's interregional migrations show evidence of development of the interior.

2.3 Intraregional Migration

- Rural to urban migration most common in developing countries.
- Urban to suburban common in developed countries.
- Urban to rural (counterurbanization) observed in some cases.

2.3 Internal Migration in India

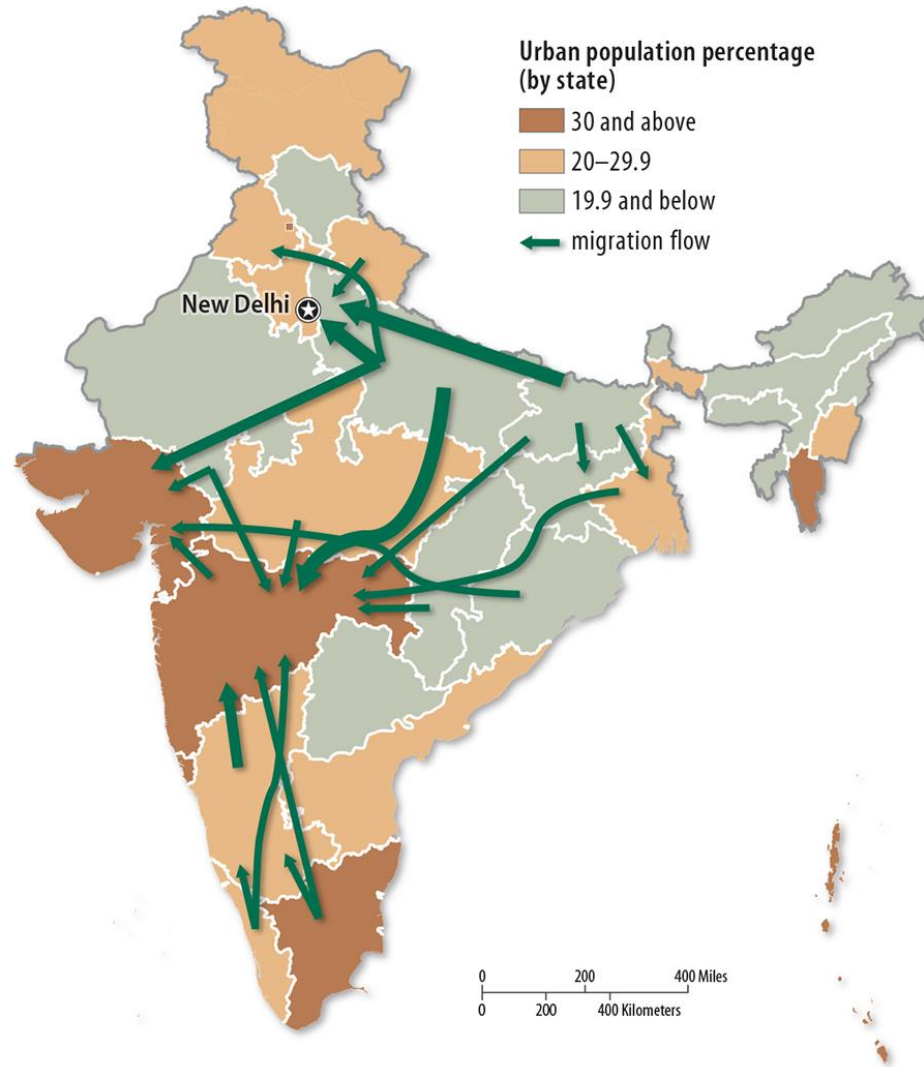


Figure 3-19: Migration flows in India are mostly from rural states (green) to more urbanized states (dark brown).

2.3 Intraregional Migration: United States

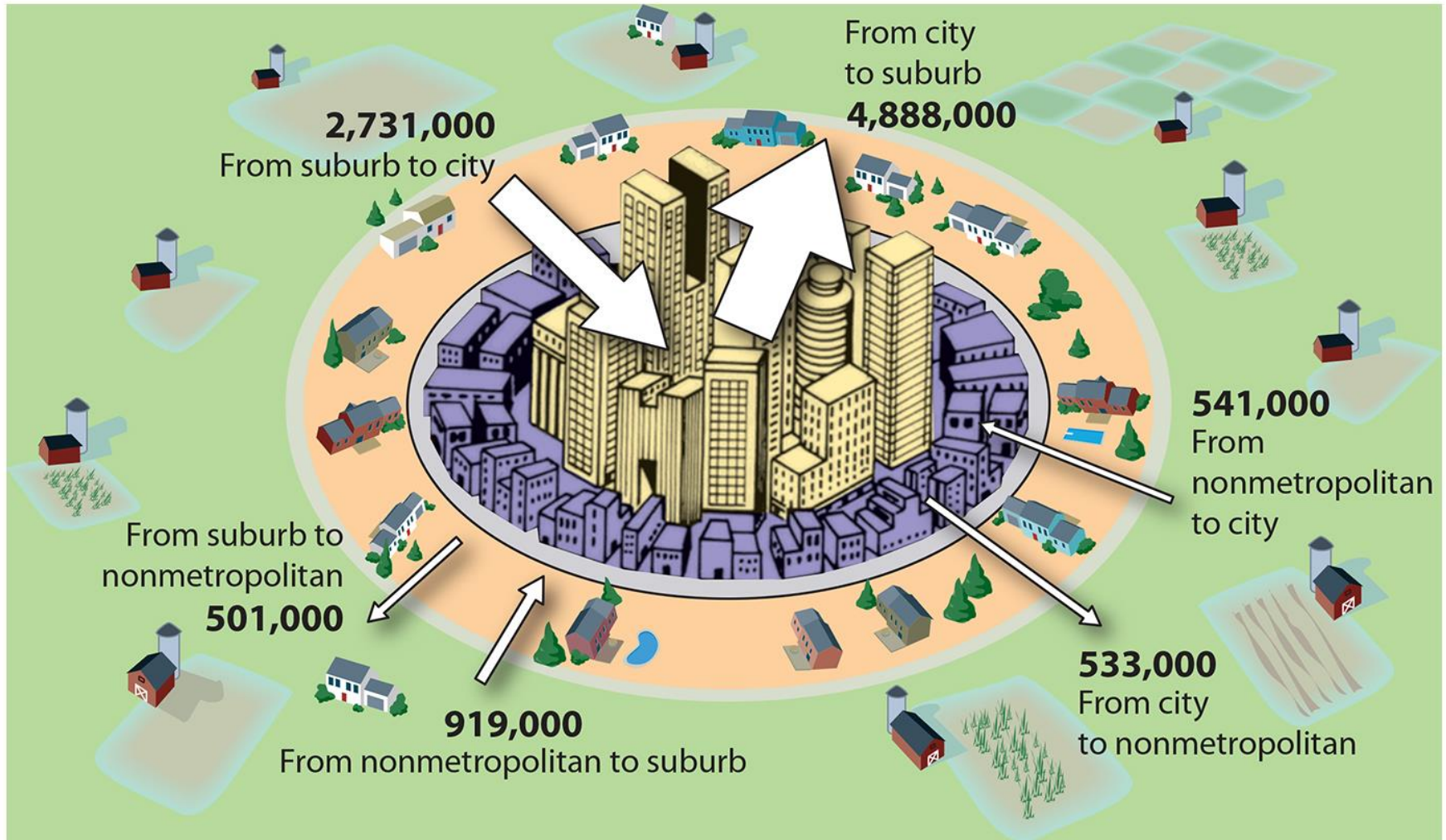


Figure 3-20: The largest U.S. intraregional migration flow is from the city to the suburbs.

Key Issue 3: Why Do People Migrate?

3.1 Cultural Reasons for Migrating

3.2 Environmental Reasons for Migrating

3.3 Migrating to Find Work

3.4 Gender and Age of Migrants

3.1 Why Do People Migrate?

- Combination of push and pull factors
- Cultural push: fleeing violent conflict/persecution
 - refugees, internally displaced persons, asylum seekers
- Environmental push: floods, droughts
- Pull factors: better cultural, environmental conditions

3.1 Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons



Figure 3-22: Afghanistan and Syria are presently the sources of the largest numbers of refugees.

3.1 Trail of Tears

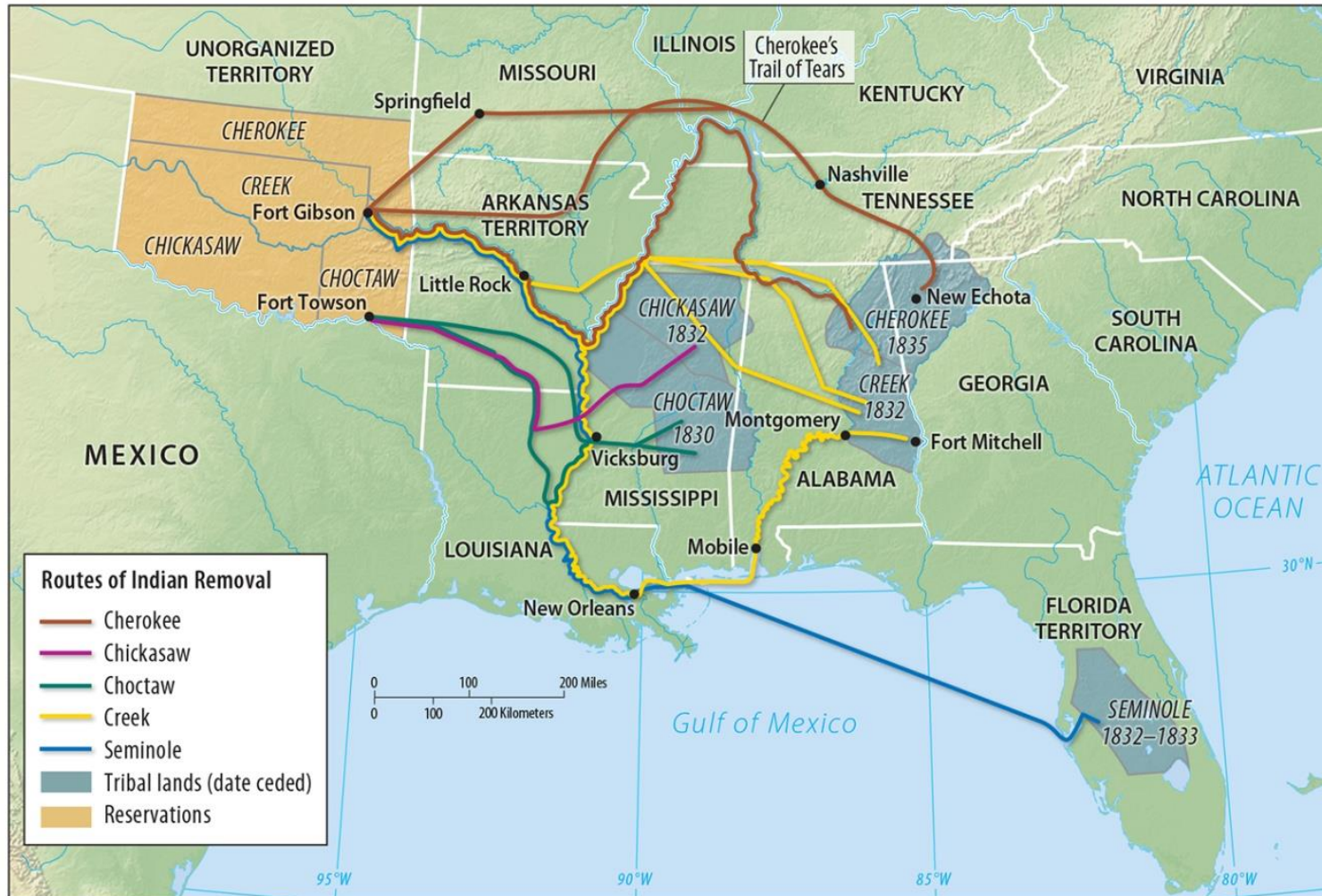


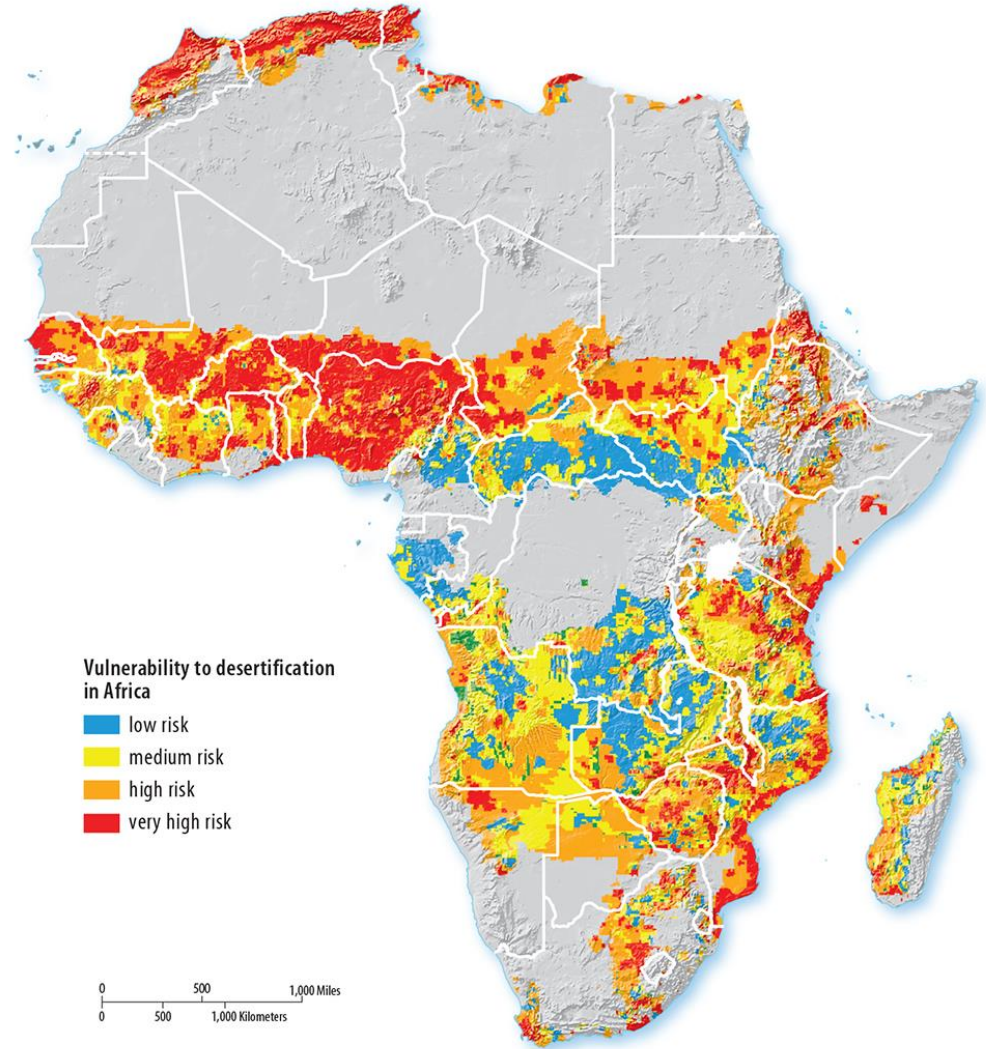
Figure 3-23: The forced migration of Native Americans took place in the 1830s.

3.2 Environmental Push Factors



Figures 3-24 and 3-25: Flooding in Jakarta, Indonesia (top) and the Mississippi River, U.S. (bottom)

3.2 Environmental Push Factors



Figures 3-26 and 3-27: Desertification risk in Africa (left) and water sources in the dry season in Tanzania (right)

3.3 Migrating to Find Work

- Economic push and pull factors cause majority of migration.
- Major flows of migration are between Asian countries and out of Asia.
- Remittances: payments sent home by migrants

3.3 Net Migration in Ireland

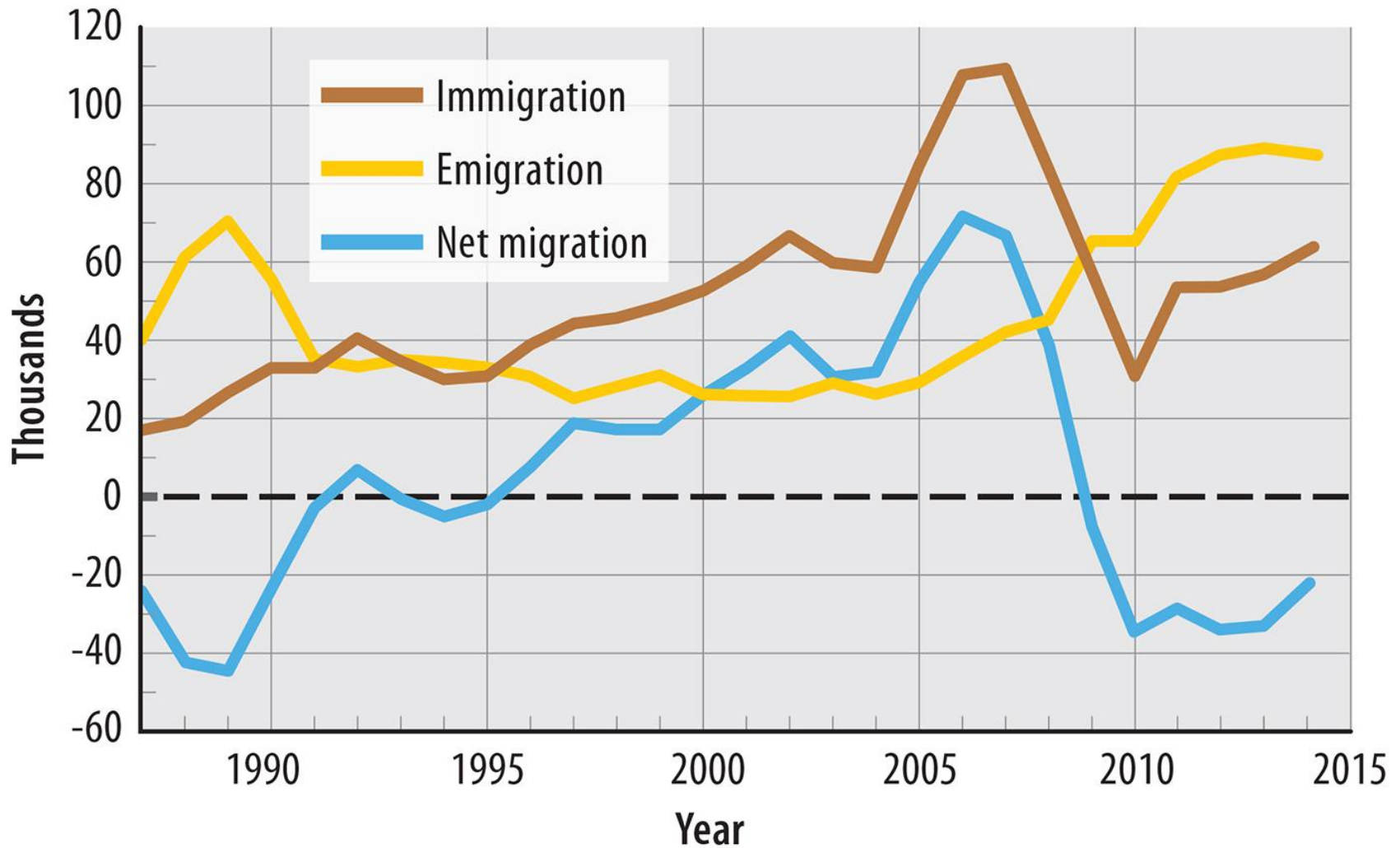


Figure 3-28: Economic recession transformed economic pull factors into push factors.

3.3 International Migration Flows, 2005–2010

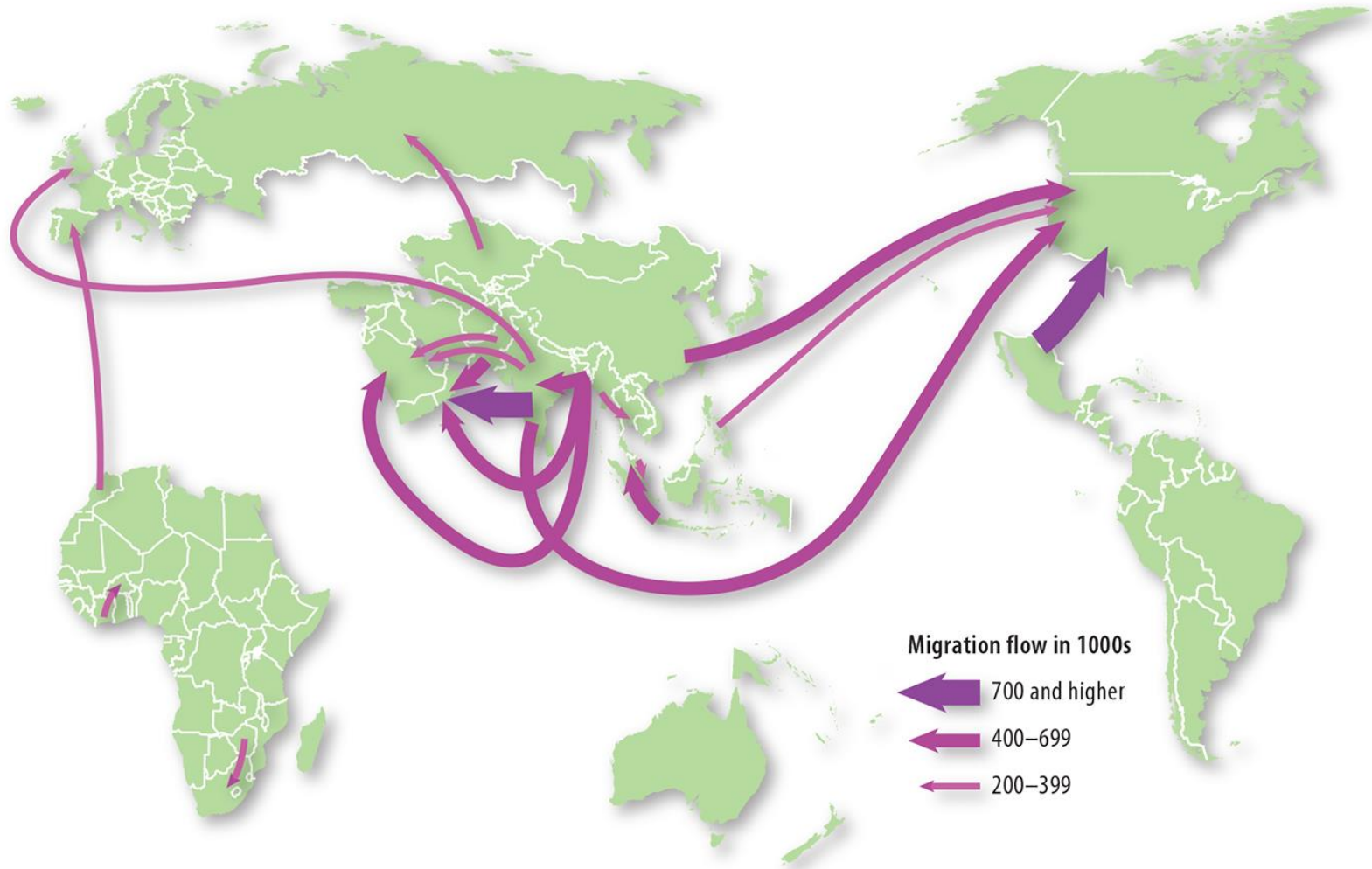


Figure 3-29: Large migration flows are between countries in Asia and out of Asia, with the exception of Latin America to North America.

3.3 International Migration Flows, 2005–2010

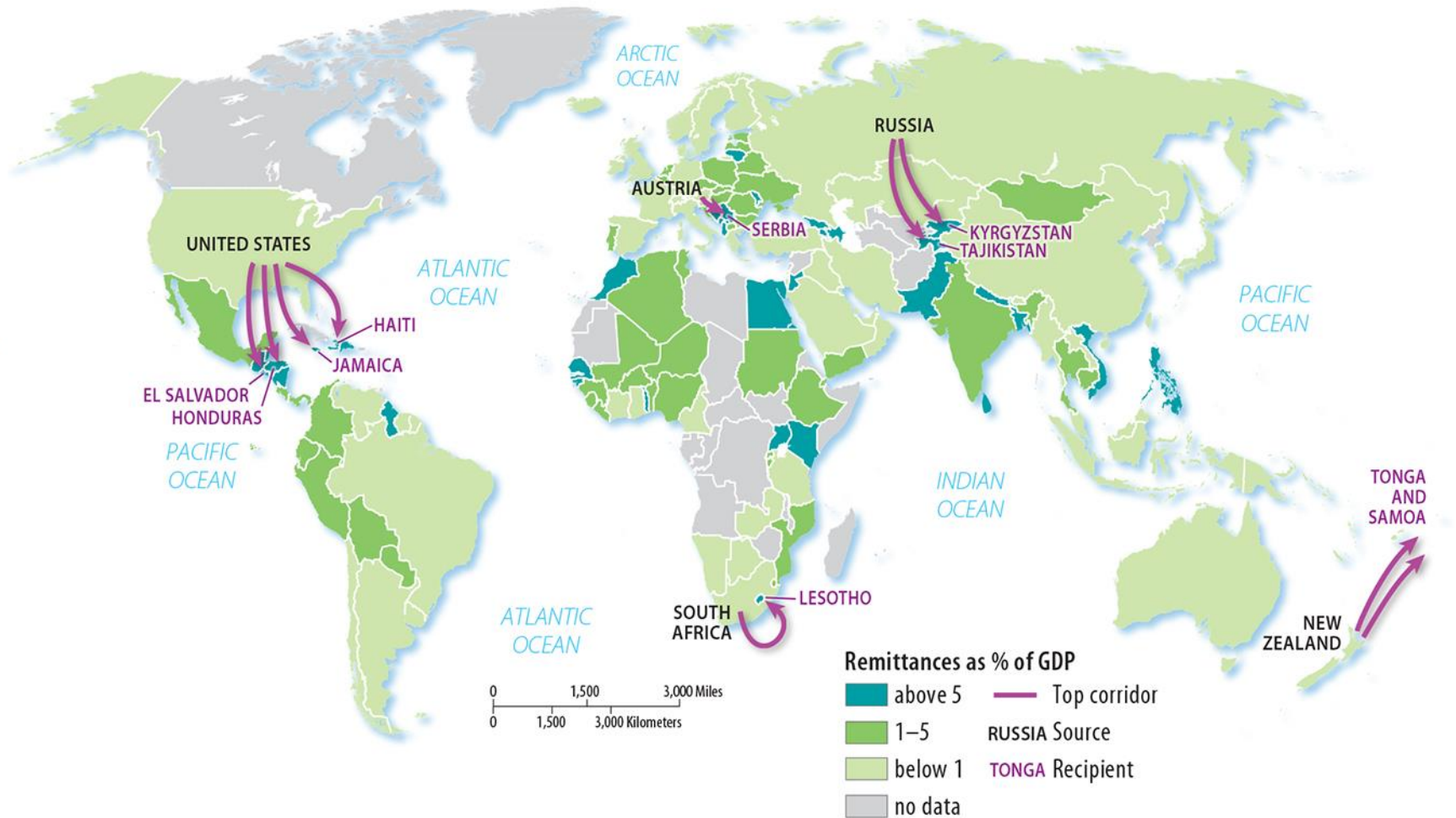


Figure 3-31: India and China receive the largest total value of remittances; the largest sources are the United States, Russia, and New Zealand.

3.4 Gender and Age of Migrants

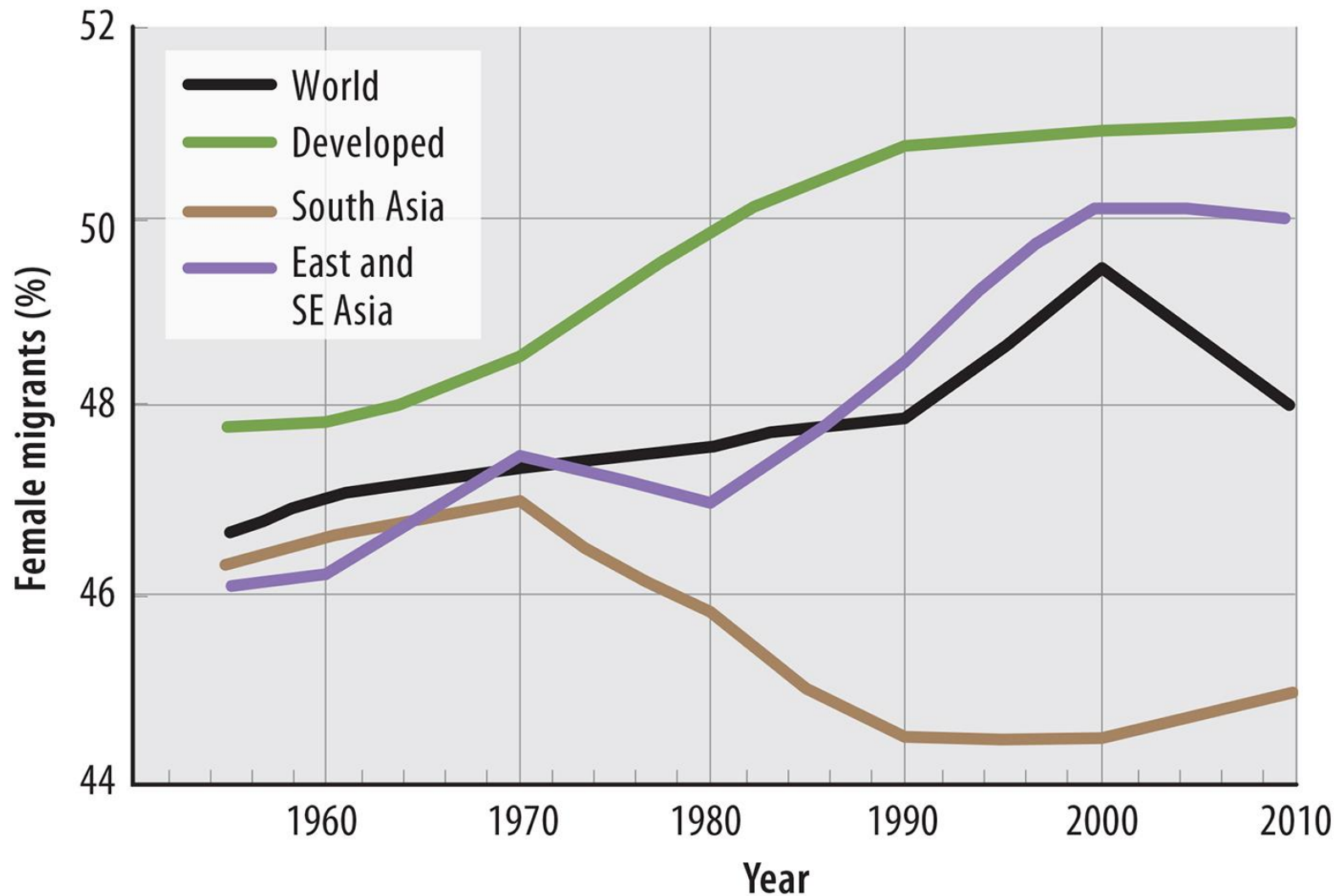


Figure 3-32: Slightly more than half of migrants to developed countries are female. Migrants to South Asia are more likely to be male.

3.4 Gender and Age of Migrants

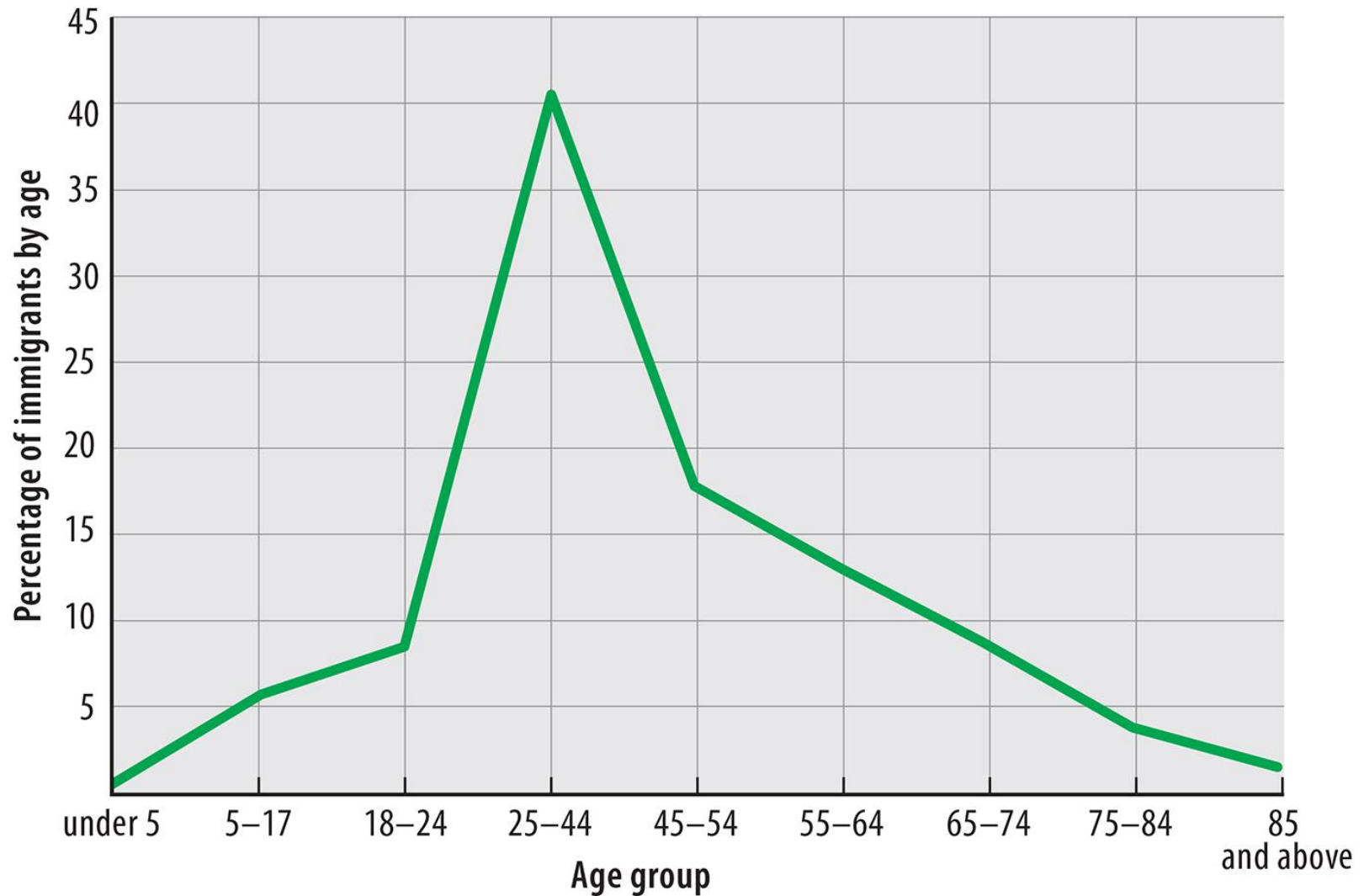


Figure 3-34: International migrants to the United States are disproportionately between ages 20 and 39.

Key Issue 4: Why Do Migrants Face Challenges?

4.1 Government Immigration Policies

4.2 U.S. Quota Laws

4.3 U.S.–Mexico Border Issues

4.4 Europe's Immigration Crisis

4.1 Government Immigration Policies

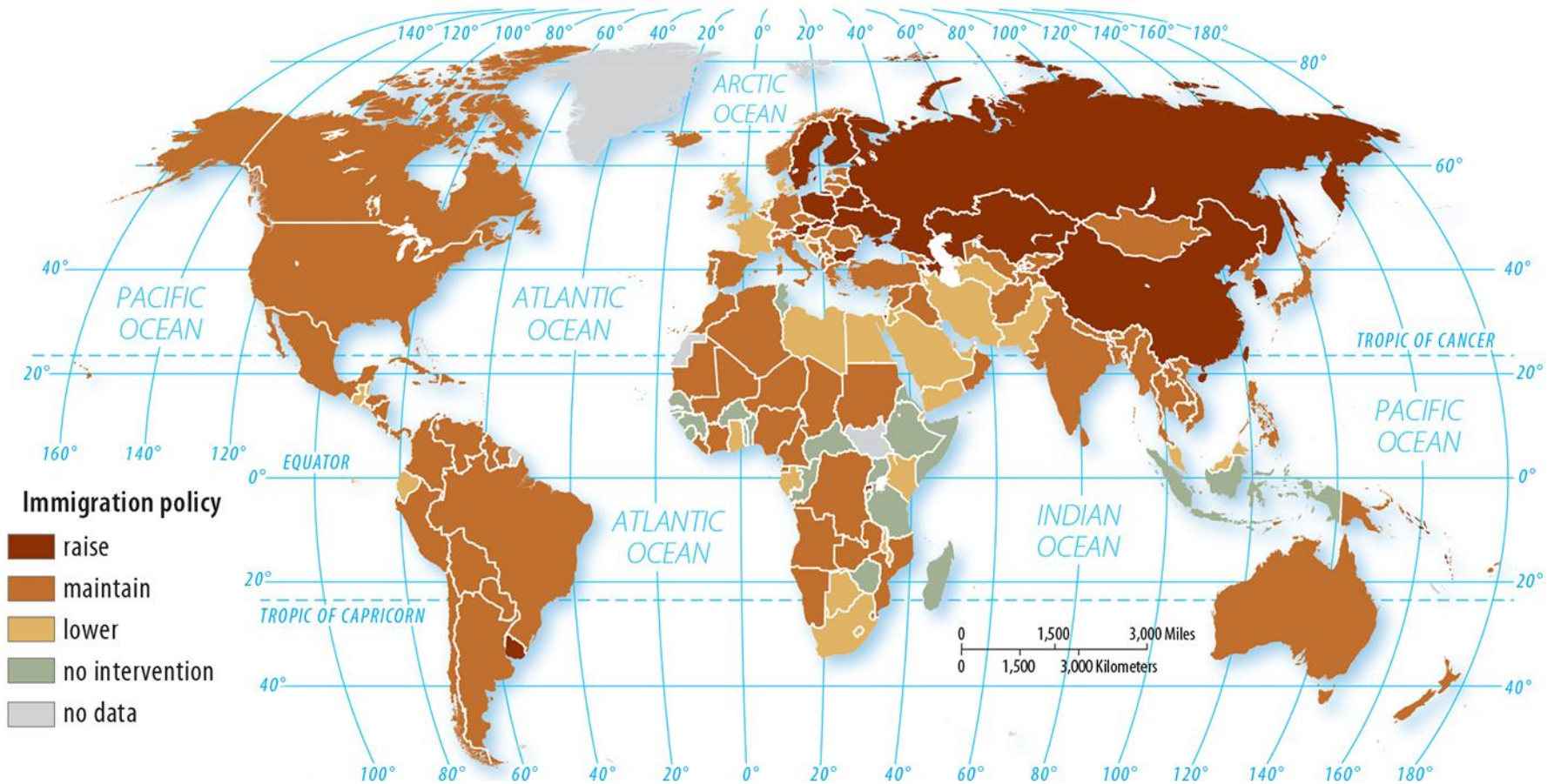


Figure 3-36: Immigration policies vary around the world, but few countries have targeted increasing immigration.

4.1 Unauthorized Immigrants in the U.S.

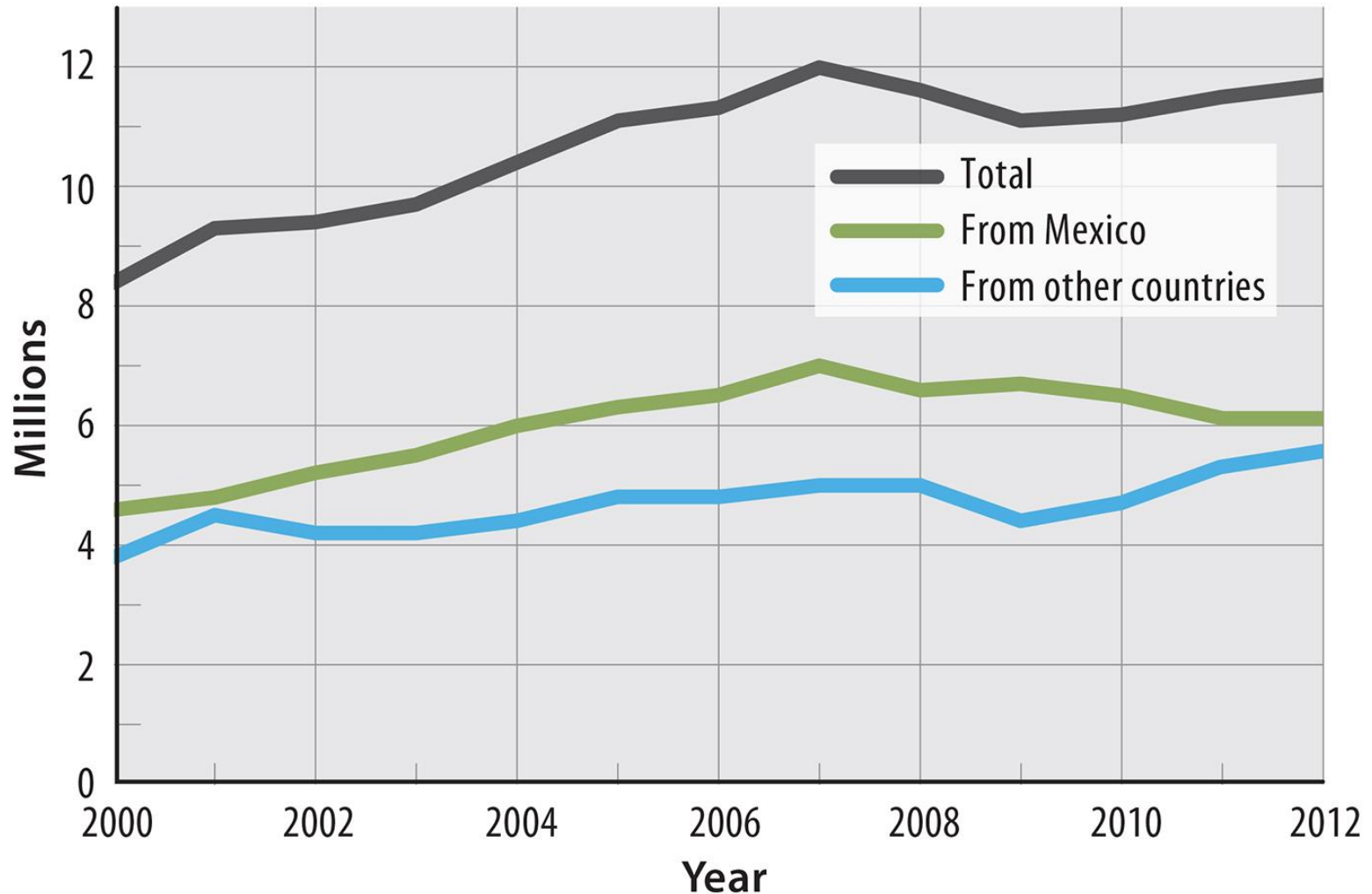


Figure 3-37: Slightly more than half of unauthorized immigrants are from Mexico.

4.1 Unauthorized Immigrants in the U.S.

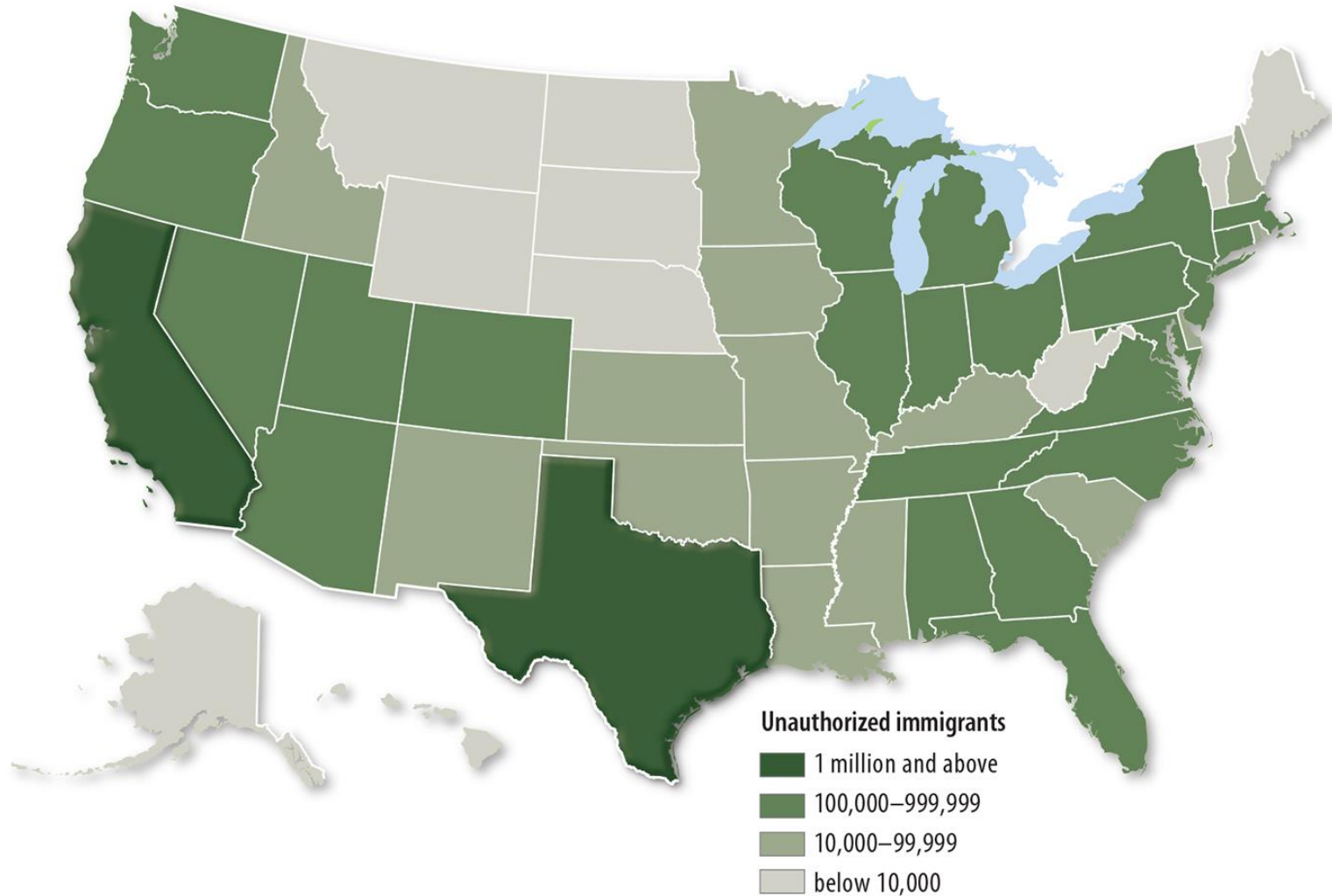


Figure 3-38: Texas and California have the largest numbers of unauthorized immigrants.

4.2 U.S. Quota Laws

- 1924: 2% of U.S. base population by country
- 1965: quotas by hemisphere (Eastern and Western) totaling 290,000 per year
- 1978: global quota of 290,000 per year
- 1990: quota raised to 700,00 per year
- Preferences for family reunification, skilled workers, and diversity criterion
- Skilled worker preference criticized for “brain drain.”

4.3 U.S.–Mexico Border Issues



Figure 3-41: Policy concerning unauthorized migration from Mexico is a contentious topic. Debate includes the level of border enforcement, the role of unauthorized workers in the economy, and protecting the civil rights of U.S. citizens.

4.4 Europe's Immigration Crisis

- Europe home to many migrants from North Africa and Eastern Europe
 - guest worker programs 1960s–70s
- New influxes of refugees from Southwest Asia
- Increased hostility to immigrants in many European countries

4.4 Net Migration in Europe

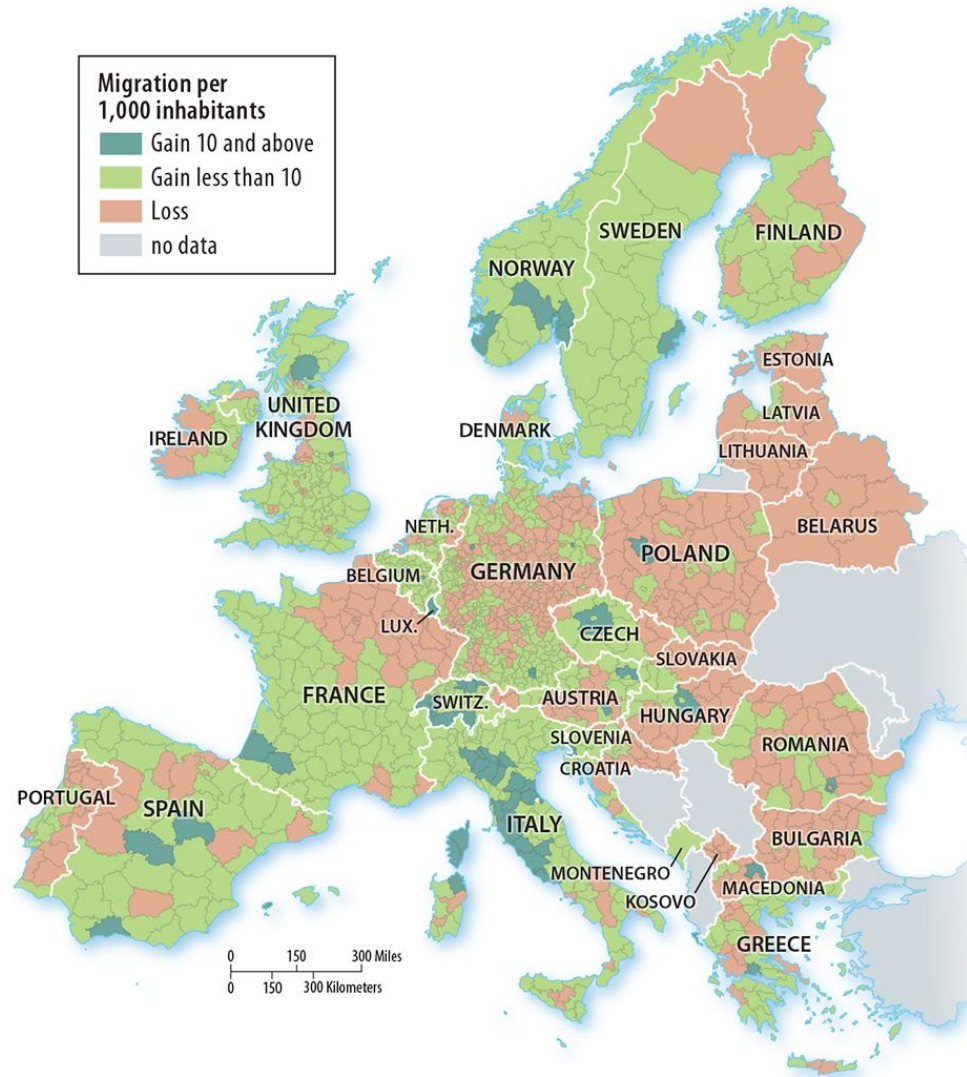


Figure 3-44: Eastern Europe is a source region of migrants moving to Western and Northern Europe.

Chapter 3 End

