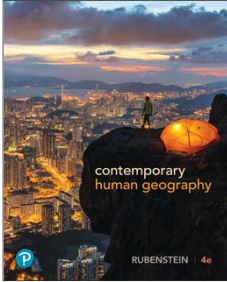


Contemporary Human Geography

Fourth Edition



Chapter 3

Migration

3.1 Global Migration Patterns (1 of 5)

- Migration

- **Migration** is a permanent move to a new location.
- The migration to a location is called **immigration**.
- **Net migration** is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants.



3.1 Global Migration Patterns (2 of 5)

- Migration Transition

- A change in the migration pattern in a society that results from the social and economic changes that also produce the demographic transition is called the **migration transition**.
- Geographer Wilbur Zelinsky identified a migration transition, which consists of changes in a society comparable to those in the demographic transition.

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

3.1 Global Migration Patterns (3 of 5)

- Distance of Migration
 - Ravenstein's laws for the distance that migrants travel to their new homes.
 - Most migrants relocate short distance and remain within the same country.
 - Long-distance migrants to other countries head for major centers of economic activity.

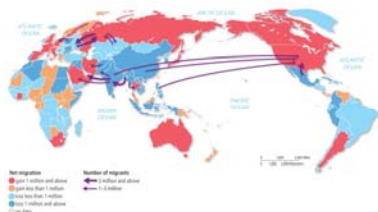
3.1 Global Migration Patterns (4 of 5)

- International migration is a permanent move to another country.
- Internal migration is a permanent move within the same country, either through interregional (to another region in the same country) or intraregional migration (within a region).
- Mexico has significant internal interregional over long distances.



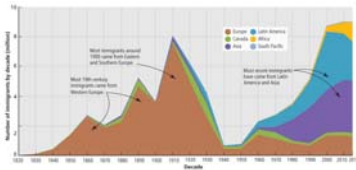
3.1 Global Migration Patterns (5 of 5)

- Globally, about 9 percent of everyone are international migrants. The largest flows are from Asia to Europe and North America, and from Latin America to North America.



3.2 Changing U.S. Immigration

- U.S. Immigration
 - At Independence: 62 percent from Europe and 38 percent from Africa
 - 19th century: 90 percent from Europe
 - Current: > 75 percent from Latin America + Asia



3.3 Migration Between Regions (1 of 3)

- Interregional Migration in the United States
 - Open of the American during the 17th–20th century shifted the center of population progressively West.



3.3 Migration Between Regions (2 of 3)

- Interregional Migration
 - **In Russia**—Soviet Union period government forced people to head East toward raw materials locations.
 - **In Brazil**—Most people live in large populations centers along the Atlantic Coast. In 1960, Rio built a new capital called Brasilia to stimulate net migration to the interior.



3.3 Migration Between Regions (3 of 3)

- Interregional Migration
 - **In China**—Recent decades have been dominated by people migrating from rural interior areas to urban areas in the east.
 - **In Canada**—Two centuries of interregional migration from east to west.

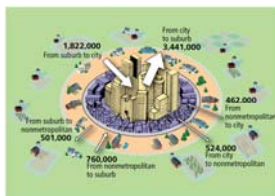


3.4 Migration Within a Region (1 of 4)

- There are 3 types of migration that takes place in a region:
 - Migration from Rural to Urban Areas
 - Migration from Urban to Suburban Areas
 - Migration from Urban to Rural Areas
- Intraregional migration is much more common than interregional or international migration.
- Most intraregional migration is from rural to urban areas in developing countries.
- Most intraregional migration in developed countries is from cities to suburbs.

3.4 Migration Within a Region (2 of 4)

- Migration from Rural to Urban Areas
 - The industrial revolution involved rural to urban migration in Europe and North America.
 - Between 1950 and 2015, Latin America's percent of urban dwellers doubled to 80 percent.
 - Asia and sub-Saharan Africa had similar trends.



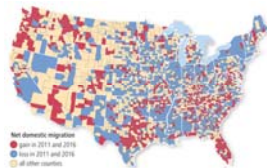
3.4 Migration Within a Region (3 of 4)

- Migration from Urban to Suburban Areas
 - Most intraregional migration in developed countries is from cities to suburbs.
 - The pull for this is the suburban lifestyle, not jobs.



3.4 Migration Within a Region (4 of 4)

- Migration from Urban to Rural Areas
 - Net migration from urban to rural areas is called **counterurbanization**.
 - This migration is prompted by lifestyle choices.
 - Modern communications and transportation has promoted counterurbanization.



3.5 Cultural & Forced Migration (1 of 3)

- Ravenstein's Reasons for Migrations
 - Cultural migration can occur because of family status, schools, or political conflict.
 - Environmental or political reason are a hindrances to migration and are called **intervening obstacles**.
 - Today, the major obstacles are political where migrants need passports and visas.



3.5 Cultural & Forced Migration (2 of 3)

- Trail of Tears
 - Native Americans were forced to migrate west in the 19th century.
 - This inequality was written in law and called the Indian Removal Act of 1830.
 - Five major removals opened up 25 million acres of land for whites to settle.
 - The Native Americans were relocated to lands that were too dry for them to practice their traditional ways of obtaining food, and many died in the long trek to the west.



3.5 Cultural & Forced Migration (3 of 3)

- Forced Political Migration
 - A **refugee** has been forced to migrate to another country to avoid armed conflicts, generalized violence, violations of human rights, or other disasters, and fear persecution if they return.
 - An **asylum seeker** is someone who has migrated to another country in the hope of being recognized as a refugee.
 - An **internally displaced person (IDP)** has been forced to migrate for similar political reasons as a refugee but has not migrated across an international border.



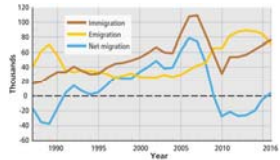
3.6 Economic & Environmental Reasons to Migrate (1 of 3)

- Environmental Reasons for Migrating
 - Improved communications and transportation allows people to live in environmentally attractive areas.
 - Adverse physical conditions, such as too much or too little water can force people to migrate. A **floodplain** of a river is the area subject to flooding during a specific period, based on historical trends.
 - Some places are very dry and have forced hundreds of thousands to migrate, for example, Sahel in North Africa.



3.6 Economic & Environmental Reasons to Migrate (2 of 3)

- Economic Reasons
 - In the 19th century, many Europeans had the perception that the United States and Canada offered prospects for economic advancement.
 - Today this perception continues with people from Latin America and Asia.
 - A given country can have dramatic shift from net immigration to net emigration over time, depending on economic conditions at home and abroad. Ireland is given as an example.



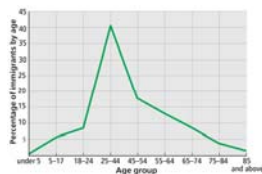
3.6 Economic & Environmental Reasons to Migrate (3 of 3)

- Remittances
 - The transfer of money by workers to people in the country from which they emigrated is a **remittance**. In 2015, global remittances was \$582 billion.
 - The United States is the leading source of remittances.



3.7 Gender & Age of Migrants (1 of 2)

- Age of Migrants
 - Ravenstein theorized that most long-distance migrants were young adults seeking work.
 - 49 percent are between the ages of 20 and 39.
 - Only 5 percent are over 65.
 - 21 percent are under the age of 20, which is more than Ravenstein would have predicted.



3.7 Gender & Age of Migrants (2 of 2)

- Gender of Migrants
 - Ravenstein theorized that males were more likely than females to migrate long distances.
 - But female immigrants to the United States began to outnumber male immigrants around 1970.
 - Mexican immigrants to the United States was 85 percent male in 1980s, and shifted to only 50 percent men in the 1990s

Reasons for this are:

- 1) Most people migrate to developed countries for jobs, these countries have high percentages of women in the labor force.
- 2) Some developed countries have made it possible for wives to join husbands who have already immigrated.

3.8 Government Immigration Policies (1 of 4)

- Most countries have adopted selective immigration policies, drivers for this can be:
 - Public opinion
 - Economic factors
 - Resources—ability to accommodate newcomers
 - International relations
 - The U.N. classifies countries according to four types of immigration policies
 - 1) Maintain the current level of immigration
 - 2) Increase the level
 - 3) Reduce the level
 - 4) No policy

3.8 Government Immigration Policies (2 of 4)

- Most countries want to maintain the current level of immigration, the next biggest group are those that want fewer.
- These same trends are different for emigration, for example, the U.N. claims 116 countries want to maintain the current levels of migration, but only 43 was to maintain current levels of emigration.
- Immigration can promote **brain drain**, which is large scale emigration by talented people.
- **Chain migration** is the migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of the same nationality previously migrated there. Well-educated Asians have made especially good use of the priorities set by the U.S. immigration laws.

3.8 Government Immigration Policies (3 of 4)

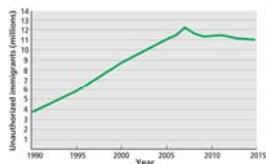


3.8 Government Immigration Policies (4 of 4)

- U.S. Quota Laws
 - The U.S. Quota Act in 1924 ended the era of unrestricted immigration to the United States.
 - The Act specified that for each country with native-born persons already living in the United States, 2 percent of their number could immigrate each year.
 - About 75 percent of immigrants are admitted for family reunification, most of the remaining available quota is taken by high skilled workers.
 - Few are admitted by lottery.

3.9 U.S. –Mexico Immigration Issues (1 of 2)

- The number of immigrants allowed to the United States exceeds the number that wish to come. Many enter illegally and is classified as **unauthorized immigration**.
 - The United States has constructed a barrier covering about 25 percent of the common border with Mexico, the border is difficult to even locate in some remote areas.



3.9 U.S. –Mexico Immigration Issues (2 of 2)

- Characteristics of Unauthorized Immigrants
 - Pew Hispanic Center estimates that 11.0 million unauthorized immigrants lived in the United States in 2015.
 - About 5.9 million came from Mexico.
 - About 1 million were children.
 - About 2/3 of all unauthorized immigrants had been in the United States for 10 years or more as of 2014.
 - Current debate of changing the U.S. immigration laws centers on two issues:
 - 1) Tightening security and do not offer a path to legal status.
 - 2) Offer a path to legal status: security is already tight enough.



3.10 Europe Immigration Issues (1 of 3)

- Guest Workers
 - Until recently, immigrants were regarded as useful additions to the labor force in Europe because many of these European countries were in Stage 4 or 5 of the demographic transition, glad to give low-status jobs to immigrants.
 - In the 1960s and 1970s, Germany and other wealthy European countries operated guest worker programs, in which people from poorer countries were allowed to immigrate temporarily to obtain jobs.
 - Many of these workers never returned to their country of origin, and with their descendants, became citizens of the host country.

3.10 Europe Immigration Issues (2 of 3)

- Migration Patterns in Europe
 - Europe represents less than 10 percent of the global population but is home to 30 percent of the world's immigrants, Russia is the largest country of origin.
 - The general direction of migration is from south and east to north and west.



3.10 Europe Immigration Issues (3 of 3)

- Attitudes toward Immigrants
 - Hostility to immigrants has become a central plank in the platform of political parties.
 - Immigrants are blamed for just about any current negative aspect of the society.
 - Immigrants can be perceived as threats to cultural traditions or as security threats.