3.1 Global Migration Patterns

- **Emigration** is migration from a location; **immigration** is migration to a location.
- **Net migration** is the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants.
- Geography has no comprehensive theory of migration.
- An outline of migration “laws” written by nineteenth-century geographer E. G. Ravenstein is the basis for contemporary geographic migration studies.

3.1 Global Migration Patterns

- **Distance of Migration**
  - Ravenstein formulated laws for the distance that migrants travel to their new homes.
  - Most migrants relocate a 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

- **Distance of Migration**
  - Migration can be divided into **internal migration** and **international migration**.
  - Internal migration can be divided into **interregional migration** and **intraregional migration**.
3.1 Global Migration Patterns

- On a global scale, the three largest flows of immigrants are:
  - from Latin America to North America.
  - from Asia to Europe.
  - from Asia to North America.

3.1 Global Migration Patterns

- Migration Transition
  - Geographer Wilbur Zelinski identified a migration transition comparable to the demographic transition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Demographic Transition</th>
<th>Migration Transition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low NMR, high CBR, high CDR</td>
<td>High daily or seasonal mobility in search of food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>High NMR, high CBR, rapidly declining CDR</td>
<td>High international migration and interregional migration from rural to urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Declining NMR, rapidly declining CBR, declining CDR</td>
<td>High international immigration and interregional migration from cities to suburbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Low NMR, low CBR, low CDR</td>
<td>Same as stage 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Changing U.S. Immigration

- U.S. Immigration: Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries
  - The two main sources of early immigrants to the American colonies were the United Kingdom and Africa.
  - About 2 million Britons came to America prior to 1840.
  - 650,000 Africans were shipped as slaves, even after their importation was made illegal in 1808.
3.2 Changing U.S. Immigration

• U.S. Immigration: Mid-Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century
  – 1840s–1850s: Ireland and Germany
  – 1880s–1890s: Northern and Western Europe
    • Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Ireland
  – 1900–1910s: Southern and Eastern Europe
    • Italy and Russia

• Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Ireland
  – 1900–1910s: Southern and Eastern Europe
    • Italy and Russia

3.2 Changing U.S. Immigration

• U.S. Immigration: Late Twentieth to Early Twenty-First Century
  – The leading sources of immigrants since the late twentieth century are Latin America and Asia.
  – Mexico has sent the most immigrants ever to the United States.
  – The four leading sources of U.S. immigrants from Asia are China, the Philippines, India, and Vietnam.

3.3 Interregional Migration

• Interregional Migration in the United States
  – The interregional migration of the American people has always been steadily westward, but in the twenty-first century they are also moving increasingly southward.
3.3 Interregional Migration

- Interregional Migration in Other Large Countries
  - Canada
    - As in the United States, Canada has had significant interregional migration from east to west for more than a century.

- China
  - Around 100 million people have emigrated from rural areas in the interior to large urban areas of the east coast where factory jobs are plentiful.

- Brazil
  - Most Brazilians live in large cities near the Atlantic coast.
  - The government moved the capital to the interior in 1960 from Rio to Brasilia.
  - The coastal areas now have net out-migration, whereas the interior areas have net in-migration.
3.3 Interregional Migration

- Interregional Migration in Other Large Countries
  - Russia
  - The population of Russia is highly clustered in the western portion of the country.
  - Soviet policy forced people to undertake interregional migration to factories near raw materials in the Asian portion of Russia.

3.4 Intraregional Migration

- Migration from Rural to Urban Areas
  - Migration from rural to urban areas began in the 1800s in Europe and North America as part of the Industrial Revolution.
  - In recent years, urbanization has diffused to developing countries of Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

- Migration from Urban to Suburban Areas
  - Most intraregional migration in developed countries is from cities out to surrounding suburbs.
3.4 Intraregional Migration

• Migration from Urban to Rural Areas
  – In the late twentieth century, more people immigrated into rural areas than emigrated out of them in developed countries.
  – Net migration from urban to rural areas is called **counterurbanization**.

3.5 Reasons to Migrate

• Most people migrate for economic reasons.
• Political and environmental reasons also induce migration.
  – **Push factor**
    • Induces people to move out of their present location
  – **Pull factor**
    • Induces people to move into a new location

3.5 Reasons to Migrate

• Political Reasons for Migrating
  – Occurs because of political conflict
    • A **refugee** is forced to migrate and cannot return for fear of persecution.
    • An **internally displaced person** (IDP) is similar to a refugee but has not crossed international borders.
    • An **asylum seeker** migrates to another country in the hope of being recognized as a refugee.
3.5 Reasons to Migrate

- Environmental Reasons for Migrating
  - People are sometimes pulled toward physically attractive regions and pushed from hazardous ones.
  - Coastal areas are often attractive environments, but too much or too little water poses the most common environmental threat.
  - An environmental or political feature that hinders migration is an intervening obstacle.

3.6 Migrating to Find Work

- Net Migration in Ireland
  - Ireland was a place of net out-migration through most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
  - The pattern reversed during the 1990s; however, the collapse of Ireland’s economy in 2008 brought a return to net out-migration.

- Asia’s Migrant Workers
  - China
    - Around 35 million Chinese live in other countries.
    - China’s booming economy is attracting immigrants from neighboring countries.
  - Southwest Asia
    - The wealthy oil-producing countries of Southwest Asia have been major destinations for people from poorer countries in Asia.
3.6 Migrating to Find Work

• Remittances
  – The transfer of money by workers to people in the country from which they emigrated is a remittance.

3.7 Gender and Age of Migrants

• Gender of Migrants
  – Ravenstein theorized that males were more likely than females to migrate long distances to other countries.
  – This held true for U.S. immigrants until the 1990s.
  – In the twenty-first century, women constitute about 55 percent of U.S. immigrants.

• Age and Education of Migrants
  – About 40 percent of immigrants are young adults between 25 and 39.
  – Only about 5 percent of immigrants are over 65.
  – Children under 15 comprise 16 percent of immigrants.
  – Recent immigrants to the United States have attended school for fewer years and are less likely to have high school diplomas than U.S. citizens.
3.8 Unauthorized Immigration

• Characteristics of Unauthorized Immigrants
  – Distribution: California and Texas have the largest numbers; Nevada has the highest percentage.

![Graph showing distribution of unauthorized immigrants by year and country]

• Characteristics of Unauthorized Immigrants
  – Source country: More than half emigrate from Mexico. The remainder are evenly divided between other Latin American countries and the rest of the world.
  – Children: Of 11.3 million unauthorized immigrants, about 1 million are children.

• Characteristics of Unauthorized Immigrants
  – Years in the United States: The duration of residency has been increasing for unauthorized immigrants.
  – Labor force: About 8 million unauthorized immigrants are employed, around 5 percent of the civilian labor force.
3.8 Unauthorized Immigration

- Mexico’s Border with the United States
  - The United States has constructed a barrier covering approximately one-fourth of the border.
  - Actually locating the border is difficult in some remote areas.

3.9 U.S. Immigration Policies

- U.S. Quota Laws
  - Family reunification
    - Approximately three-fourths of immigrants are admitted to reunify families.
  - Skilled workers
    - Exceptionally talented professionals receive most of the remainder of the quota.
  - Diversity
    - A few immigrants are admitted by lottery under a diversity category for people from countries that historically sent few people to the United States.

- Attitudes Toward Unauthorized Immigration
  - Border security
    - Americans want more effective border patrols but don’t want to spend a lot of money to build more border fences.
  - Workplace
    - Americans support some type of work-related program to make them legal, and they oppose raids on workplaces.
3.9 U.S. Immigration Policies

- Attitudes Toward Unauthorized Immigration
  - Civil rights
    - Americans favor letting law enforcement officials stop and verify the legal status of anyone they suspect of being an unauthorized immigrant, but oppose enforcement efforts that could violate the civil rights of U.S. citizens.
  - Local initiatives
    - Most Americans believe that enforcement is a federal government responsibility.

- The View from Mexico
  - Along its northern border with the United States, Mexico is the source for unauthorized immigrants.
  - Along its southern border with Guatemala, Mexico is the destination for unauthorized immigrants.

3.10 Immigration Concerns in Europe

- Migrating in Europe for Work
  - Germany and other wealthy European countries operated worker programs mainly during the 1960s and 1970s.
  - Rather than engaging in circular migration, many immigrants who arrived originally under guest worker programs have remained permanently.
3.10 Immigration Concerns in Europe

• Migrating in Europe for Work
  – In Europe as a whole, the percentage of foreign-born residents is only one-half that of North America.

3.10 Immigration Concerns in Europe

• Current Sources of Immigrants in Europe
  – In recent years the largest flows within Europe have come from
    • countries in Southeastern Europe, such as Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, and Serbia, especially to Italy and Spain.
    • countries in Eastern Europe, such as Poland, Russia, and Ukraine, especially to Germany, the United Kingdom, and Ireland.
3.10 Immigration Concerns in Europe

- Attitudes Toward Immigrants
  - Population growth in Europe is fueled by immigration from other regions, a trend that many Europeans dislike.
  - Hostility to immigrants has become a central plank in the platform of political parties in many European countries.
  - Europeans also planted the seeds of conflict by migrating to regions with large indigenous populations, especially in Africa and Asia.