3.1 Global Migration Patterns

- **Migration**
  - A permanent move to a new location

- **Emigration**
  - Migration from a location

- **Immigration**
  - Migration to a location

- **Net migration**
  - Immigrants – emigrants = net migration

- **Chain Migration**
  - When immigrants from a country settle/cluster in the same place as members from the same country previously settled.
3.1 Global Migration Patterns

Notice that a huge portion of migrants settle in the US and portions of Europe.
3.1 Global Migration Patterns

• Migration Transition
  – Wilbur Zelinsky
  – Stage 1: High daily or seasonal mobility
    • In search of food
  – Stage 2: International migration
    • Also migration within countries from rural to urban
  – Stage 3: Migration within countries
    • City to suburbs

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3.2 Changing Origin of U.S. Immigrants

- Three Eras of U.S. Immigration
  - Era 1: seventeenth and eighteenth century
    - UK- 2 millions prior to 1840
    - Africa- roughly 600,000
3.2 Changing Origin of U.S. Immigrants

• Three Eras of U.S. Immigration
  – Era 2: Mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century
    • Europe (general)
    • 1840’s-50’s: Ireland and Germany
    • 1880’s-90’s: Norway, Sweden, Germany, Ireland
    • 1900’s-10’s: Italy, Russia

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3.2 Changing Origin of U.S. Immigrants

• Three Eras of U.S. Immigration
  – Era 3: Late twentieth to early twenty-first century
    • Latin America- roughly 13 million
      – Mexico has sent more immigrants than ANY other country in US history.
    • Asia- roughly 7 million
3.2 Changing Origin of U.S. Immigrants
3.3 Interregional Migration

- **International Migration**
  - Permanent movement from one country to another
  - Religious freedom, economic opportunity, asylum

- **Internal Migration**
  - Permanent movement within the same country
  - Farmland, economic opportunity,
  - Rural to urban is most common today

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3.3 Interregional Migration

- **Interregional Migration**: movement between one region of a country to another.
  - 200 years ago most population in US was on East Coast.
  - Westward movement of the U.S. population
  - Shifting U.S. population center…Today its in Missouri
3.3 Interregional Migration

1800–1840
During this period, transportation improvements, especially canals, made land accessible for development between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River.

1790
This location reflects the fact that virtually all colonial-era settlements were near the Atlantic Coast. Few colonists ventured inland because they depended on shipping links with Europe. The Appalachian Mountains blocked western development.

1900–1940
Westward movement of the U.S. population center continued. Imigrants from Europe flocked to the frontier, speculating that the region was unfit for farming. Advances in agricultural technology enabled people to cultivate the Great Plains.

1850–1890
The population center shifted more rapidly during mid-nineteenth century. Rather than continuing to expand agriculture into the next available westward land, mid-nineteenth century pioneers kept going all the way to California, beginning with the Gold Rush of the late 1840s.

The average location of everyone in the country is in Missouri.

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Annual Migration in thousands to and from each region. Notice that interregional migration has slowed in the US due to the Great Recession.
3.3 Interregional Migration

- Interregional Migration in Other Countries
  - China
    - Rural to urban...100 million people in search of jobs in factories
  - Russia
    - Remote, resource-rich regions...some was by force.
  - Brazil
    - Cities to tropical interior...moved the capital city to interior.
3.3 Interregional Migration

• Interregional Migration in Other Countries (continued)
  – Indonesia
    • Government has paid to relocate 5 million people from Java to less populated islands.
  – India
    • Limited/restricted migration into Assam
3.4 Intraregional Migration

- **Intraregional Migration**
  - The movement within one region
  - More common than international migration.
  - In developed countries most is from rural to urban…or cities to suburbs.

- **Rural to Urban Migration**
  - Has occurred significantly in the United States and Europe in the past two centuries
  - In recent years it has occurred in developing countries like in Latin America and Africa.
  - Economic advancement is primary motivation
3.4 Intraregional Migration

• Migration from Urban to Suburban Areas
  – In recent years it has occurred significantly in developed countries like the US and Canada.
  – Attraction to suburban lifestyle is the primary motivation
  – Has led to wide and rapid expansion of urbanized areas
3.4 Intraregional Migration

This shows migration between cities, suburbs, and non-metropolitan areas.

- 2,631,000 From suburb to city
- 4,895,000 From city to suburb
- 473,000 From suburb to nonmetropolitan
- 711,000 From nonmetropolitan to suburb
- 448,000 From nonmetropolitan to city
- 501,000 From city to nonmetropolitan
3.4 Intraregional Migration

- Migration from Urban to Rural Areas
  - Late twentieth century: more people immigrated into rural areas than emigrated from rural areas
  - Counterurbanization
    - Net migration from urban to rural areas
    - Attraction to rural lifestyle is the primary motivation
    - Facilitated by communication and transportation technology
Places like Ham Lake, Princeton, and Cambridge are good examples of urban to rural transition.

Notice houses mixed in with farmland.
3.4 Intraregional Migration

- During early twenty-first century, intraregional migration has slowed because of economic recession
3.4 Intraregional Migration

[Graph showing the percentage of people moving over years from 1950 to 2010, with a peak in the mid-1980s and a steady decline thereafter.]
3.5 Reasons to Migrate

- **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 Push and Pull Factors**
  
  – **Refugees**
  
  • People who have been forced to migrate from their homes and cannot return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion.
  
  • Sudanese and Hmong are good examples of refugees.
3.5 Reasons to Migrate

International refugees
Origin
- 1,000,000 and above
- 100,000 – 999,999

Destination
- 1,000,000 and above
- 100,000 – 999,999

Origin and Destination
- 100,000 – 999,999

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3.5 Reasons to Migrate

• Economic Push and Pull Factors
  – North America sees many refugees in search of economic, religious, or political gains.
  – Ireland has become a destination for refugees as its economy improve.
3.5 Reasons to Migrate

Net Migration to Ireland.
3.5 Reasons to Migrate

- Environmental Push and Pull Factors
  - People are pulled toward physically attractive regions and pushed from hazardous ones
  - Adverse physical conditions is primary push factor
  - After Hurricane Katrina…many people left for other states.
Europe’s Migrant Workers

- Region’s high per capita income attracts poorer immigrants
- Immigrants fill low-status, low-income jobs
- Send remittances to home countries
- Germany’s guest worker program for temporary jobs…then return home.
- Many immigrants from Poland to Germany
3.6 Migrating to Find Work

Percent foreign born
- Orange: 10.0 and above
- Orange-yellow: 5.0–9.9
- Light yellow: Below 5.0
- Grey: no data

Countries included:
- Iceland
- United Kingdom
- Belgium
- Germany
- France
- Spain
- Portugal
- Sweden
- Norway
- Finland
- Sweden
- Denmark
- Denmark
- Norway
- Norway
- Austria
- Czech Republic
- Slovakia
- Poland
- Hungary
- Romania
- Bulgaria
- Greece
- Turkey
- Cyprus
- Malta
- Croatia
- Slovenia
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Luxembourg
- Luxembourg
- Luxembourg
- British Isles
- British Isles
- British Isles
- British Isles
- British Isles
- British Isles
- British Isles
3.6 Migrating to Find Work

• Asia’s Migrant Workers
  – China
    • ~40 million Chinese live in other countries
    • Now China’s economy is attracting migrants from neighboring countries
  – Southwest Asia
    • Oil wealth has attracted workers from poorer countries in the region
  – Recession has disrupted global migration patterns
3.6 Migrating to Find Work

Chinese migrant workers wait to return home for the holidays.
3.7 Gender and Family

• Ravenstein
  – Most long-distance migrants were male
  – Most long-distance migrants were adult individuals rather than families and children

• Gender of Migrants
  – Pre-1990s: most migrants were males
  – Post-1990s: most migrants were females
3.7 Gender and Family

- Age and Education of Migrants
  - Increased female migration reflects changing role of women
  - Most long-distance migrants were young-adult males
  - More children arriving with their migrant mothers
  - Most long-distance migrants less likely to have high school diplomas as compared to U.S. citizens
3.8 Undocumented U.S. Immigrants

- **Undocumented (unauthorized) Immigrants**
  - Immigrants who enter the United States without proper documentation
  - Estimated 11.2 million undocumented immigrants living in the United States
    - ~1 million of whom are children
    - ~8 million are employed
    - ~60% from Mexico
    - California and Texas have largest number of undocumented immigrants
Why might Minnesota have such a high population of undocumented workers?
3.8 Undocumented U.S. Immigrants

- Crossing the Border
  - roughly 2,000 mile border between United States and Mexico
  - Heavily guarded
The US on top…Mexico below. Notice how the US is able to water/irrigate and the land looks useable for agriculture.
Fence along the US/Mexican border.
3.9 Attitudes Towards Immigrants

• Permission to Enter
  – US Laws established setting quotas on immigration
    • Quota Act, 1921
    • National Origins Act, 1924
  – 1924: 2%/year of native born from representative countries
  – 1965: hemisphere quotas
  – 1978: global quota at 290,000 immigrants/yr
  – Family reunification to allow unmarried children and spouses.
3.9 Attitudes Towards Immigrants

- Significant Years:
  - 1924: 2%/year of native born from representative countries
  - 1965: hemisphere quotas
  - 1978: global quota
– Family reunification to reunite families of people in the US
  • ~3/4 admitted under this status
– Skilled workers…talented workers for high skilled jobs.
– Diversity
  • Lottery for countries that historically sent few migrants
• Attitudes of Americans Towards Immigrants
  – New arrivals regarded with suspicion
    • However, still viewed immigrants as valuable participants in settling the American frontier
  – As source region shifted from Europe, attitudes became more negative
  – 9/11 heightened suspicion and security
  – Some Americans believe that undocumented immigrants take jobs that nobody wants
3.9 Attitudes Towards Immigrants

- Attitudes of Europeans Towards Immigrants
  - Many immigrants suffer from poor social conditions
  - Guest workers generally disliked
3.9 Attitudes Towards Immigrants
3.9 Attitudes Towards Immigrants
Chapter Review

• Key Questions
  – Where are migrants distributed?
  – Why do people migrate?
  – What obstacles do immigrants face?