Migration Review

CH. 3
Migration Big Ideas

- Types of Movement – Cyclic, Periodic, & Migration
- Types of Migration – Forced & Voluntary
- Rovenstein’s Laws of Migration
  - Gravity Model
- Push and Pull Factors
  - Political migrants
  - Distance decay
  - Intervening Obstacles
- Migration Flows
- Guest Workers
- US Migration Patterns
Types of movement

- **Cyclic movement**
  - Shorter periods away from home
  - Commuting, Seasonal Movement, Nomadism

- **Periodic movement**
  - Longer periods away from home
  - Migrant Labor, *Transhumance*, Military Service

- **Migration**
  - Involves a degree of permanence
  - International, *internal*
Types of Migration

- **Forced Migration**
  - Involves the imposition of authority or power
  - Involuntary migration movements

- **Voluntary Migration**
  - Occurs after a migrant weighs options and choices

Distinction between the two is not always clear-cut.

- **European** migration to the US 19th to 20th centuries - voluntary
- **Irish** migration to the US mid 1800s – forced (harsh British rule laws)
Vessels arriving in the British Caribbean lost fewer than 8 percent of their human cargoes, while those arriving in the Dutch and Spanish territories lost nearly 20 percent. The British regulation of their slave trade from 1788 to abolition in 1807 may have reduced mortality. At the other end of the range, the Spanish Caribbean began drawing on African regions with higher mortality rates (the Bight of Biafra and Mozambique). Also after 1820 the trade to the Spanish Caribbean was illegal and the conditions under which this trade was carried on increased shipboard mortality.
Types of Voluntary Migration

- **Step Migration**
  - A *series* of shorter less extreme migrations from a person's place of origin to a final destination.
  - *Intervening* opportunity – pull factors at one of the steps that encourages the migrant to settle.

- **Chain Migration**
  - A series of migrations within a family or defined group of people.
  - Begins with *one* family member who sends money to bring other members to the new location.
Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration

- Why do people voluntarily migrate?
- Proposed several laws of migration
  - Every migration generates a return or counter migration
  - The majority of migrants move a short distance
  - Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big-city destinations
  - Urban residents are less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas
  - Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults
Push and Pull factors

- Why do people choose to migrate?
- Three major types of push and pull factors
  - Political
  - Environmental
  - Economic
Political

- Oppressive government
  - 1975 – Vietnamese migrants
  - 1972 – Expelled Asian and Ugandans of Asian descent
  - 1980 – Cuba “Mariel Boatlift”

- Conflict & Civil war
  - 1990 – Yugoslavia
  - Mid-1990s – Rwanda

- Cultures & Traditions
  - 1947 – Partition of India & Pakistan
  - 1990s – Jews migrate from Soviet Union
  - Mid-1990s – White South Afrikaners
Forced political migrants

- United Nations High Commissions for Refugees (UNHCR) recognizes three groups
  - **Refugee** – has been forced to migrate to avoid a potential threat to his/her life. Cannot return for fear of persecution
  - Internally displaced person (IDP) – similar to refugee. Has not migrated across an international border.
  - **Asylum seeker** – someone who has migrated to another country in hopes of being recognized as a refugee.
Wars, famine, and natural disasters are just a few of the reasons people are forced to leave their homes and flee their countries. Around the world, millions of refugees are waiting, sometimes for a lifetime, to return home. Here is a look at who they are:

**Refugees by Country of Origin**
- **Iraq**: 1.5 million
- **Afghanistan**: 2.1 million
- **Sudan**: 650,000
- **Somalia**: 460,000
- **Iran**: 1 million
- **Pakistan**: 1.2 million
- **Syria**: 700,000
- **Germany**: 600,000

**Refugees by Country of Asylum**
- **USA**: 900,000
- **Congo**: 400,000
- **Zimbabwe**: 150,000
- **Kenya**: 150,000

**Total Number of Refugees in the World**
- **9.9 million**

**Refugees per 1,000 Inhabitants**
- **Yemen**: 738
- **Ethiopia**: 103
- **Tanzania**: 72
- **Chad**: 11
- **Chad**: 7

**Refugees per Square Kilometer**
- **Netherlands**: 3,617
- **Germany**: 2,316
- **Denmark**: 1,175
- **Yemen**: 1,010

**Refugees per 1 USD of GDP**
- **Syria**: 17
- **Jordan**: 9
- **Nigeria**: 8
- **Tanzania**: 4

**Persons of Concern by Location**
- **Latin America and the Caribbean**: 2%
- **Eastern Europe and Central Asia**: 2%
- **Middle East and North Africa**: 2%
- **Western Europe**: 1%
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**: 1%
- **The Americas**: 1%
- **East Africa and Horn of Africa**: 1%
- **Central Africa and the Great Lakes**: 1%

**Sources**
- Committee for Refugees and Immigrants
- United Nations Human Rights Council
- Refugees: Recognized as having refugee status under international convention.
- Persons of Concern: Made up of asylum seekers, people displaced within their own country, refugees, and recently returned refugees.
Environmental

- 1840s
  - Irish migration
  - Potato famine
- Environmental crises
  - Earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, flood, drought
- Can make return migration difficult
Economic

- Better job opportunities
- Poverty
- US and Canada have been prominent destinations for economic migrants.
  - Most recently Latin America and Asia are primary senders for economic reasons.
Distance Decay

- Comes into play with pull factors of migration.
- Migrants likely to have more complete perceptions of nearer places than of farther ones.
- Leads many migrants to move to a locale closer to home than they originally contemplated.
Intervening Obstacles

- **Hinder** migration
- Historically, environmental
  - Mountain, Oceans, distance, etc.
- Modern, political
  - Proper documentation to leave and/or enter countries
Global Migration Flows

- Between 1500 & 1950, major global migration flows were influenced largely by:
  - Exploration
  - Colonization
  - The Atlantic Slave Trade
1918 - 1919: Eastern Europe to USA and Canada
1918: Britain to Australia, South Africa and New Zealand
1930 - 1940: Russia to Siberia
1940: European Jews to USA
1945: Turkey to Germany
1947: India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to UK
1950 - 1960: North Africa to France, Spain and Italy
1950 - 1960: West Indies to UK
1973: Ugandan Asians to UK
1975: Vietnam to Malaysia, Australia and USA
Regional Migration Flow

- Migrants go to neighboring countries
  - Short term economic opportunities
  - Reconnect with cultural groups across borders
  - Flee political conflict or war
Economic opportunities

- **Islands of Development**
  - Places within a region or country where *foreign* investment, jobs, and infrastructure are concentrated

- **Chinese migration to SE Asia** (Late 1800s to Early 1900s)
  - Work in *trade*, commerce, and financing
Reconnect cultural groups

- Between 1900 to 1948
  - About 700,000 Jewish migration to then-Palestine
- After 1948
  - 600,000 Palestinian Arabs fled or were pushed out of newly designated Israeli territories.
National Migration Flows

- Also known as internal migration
- US
  - African Americans moved north during early 20th century
  - Attraction of the “sunbelt” region
- China
  - Rural workers move to larger cities
Guest Workers

- Migrants whom a country **allows** in to fill a labor need
- Assume the workers will go “**home**” once the labor need subsides
- **Short term work visas**
- **Send remittances** to home country
U.S. Immigration Patterns

- **More** foreign-born residents than any other country
  - Approx. 43 million as of 2010
- **Three main eras**
  - **Colonial** settlement in 17\(^{th}\) & 18\(^{th}\) centuries
  - **Mass European** immigration in the late 19\(^{th}\) & early 20\(^{th}\) centuries
  - **Asian** & Latin American integration in the late 20\(^{th}\) and early 21\(^{st}\) centuries
This Is Why People Migrate - https://youtu.be/sQHHNuc-1uA