



HUMAN MIGRATION

# 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

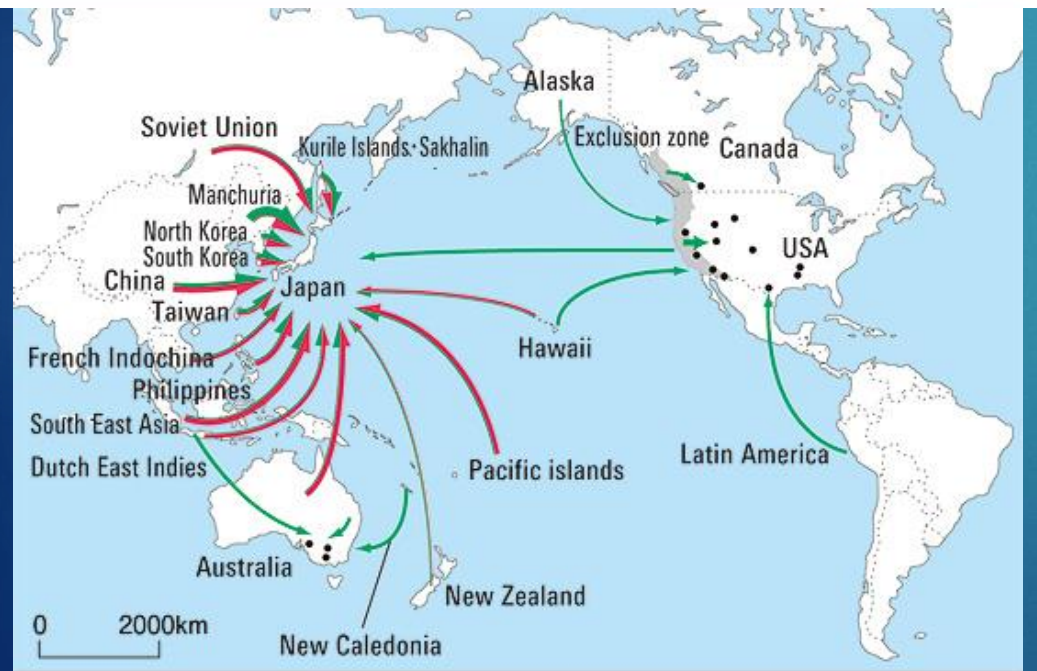
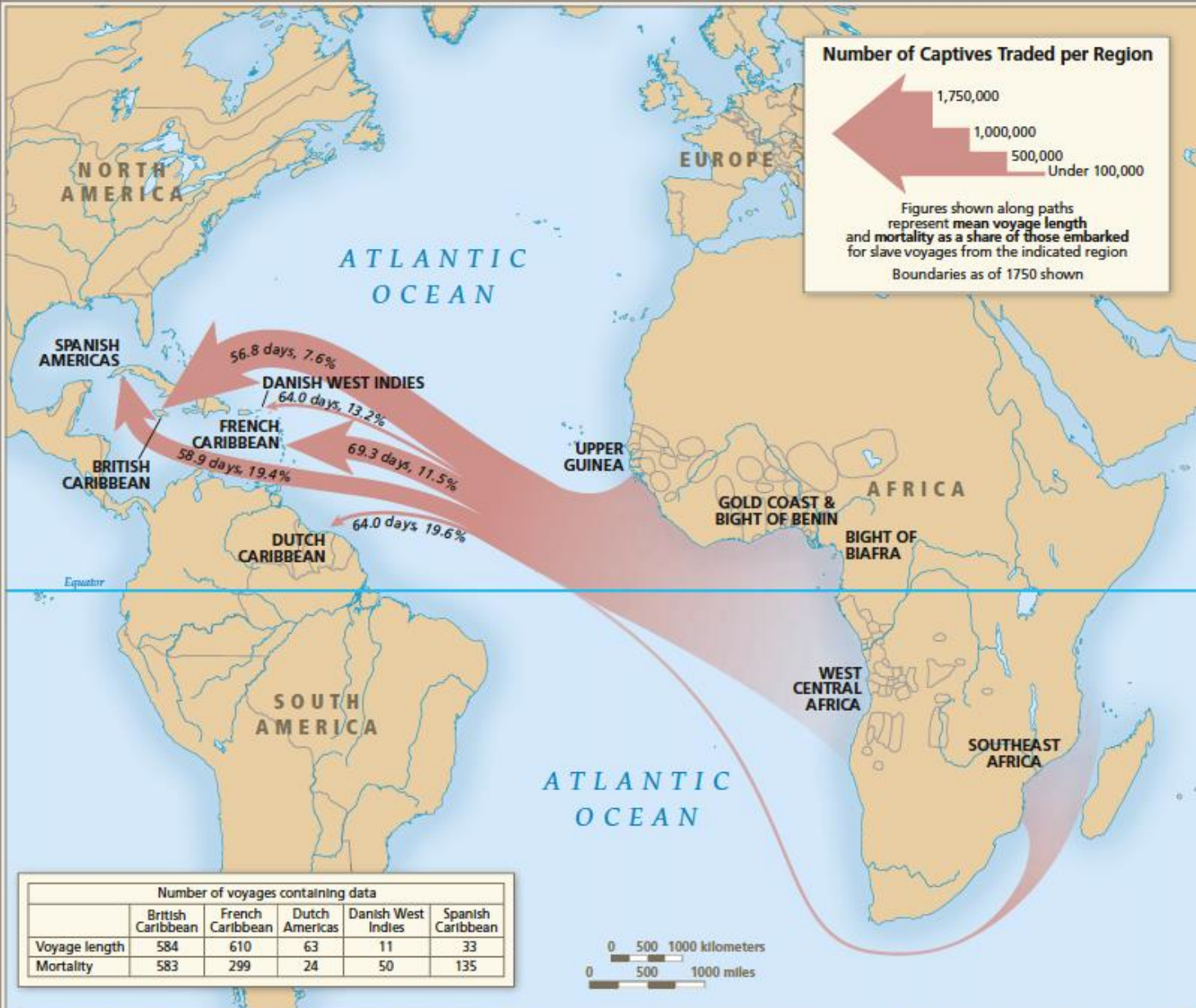
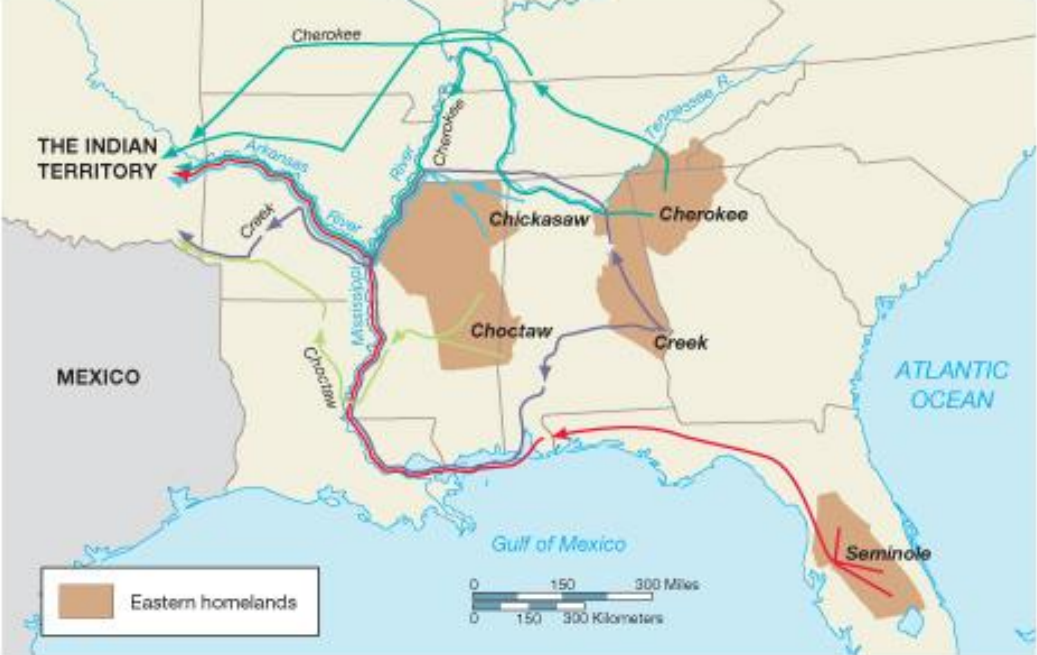
- ▶ **Voluntary** Migration

- ▶ Occurs after a migrant weighs options and choices

- ▶ Distinction between the two is not always **clear-cut**.

- ▶ **European** migration to the US 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

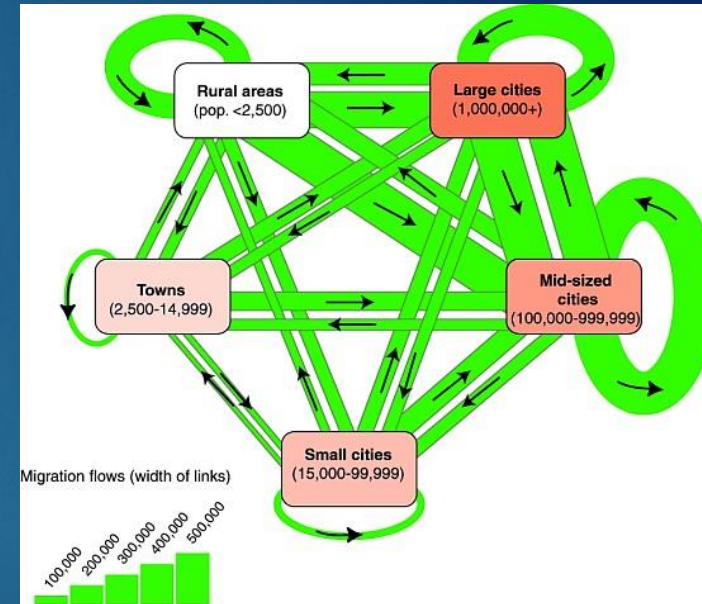
# Types of Voluntary Migration

## ► Step Migration

- A **series** of shorter less extreme migrations from a persons 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

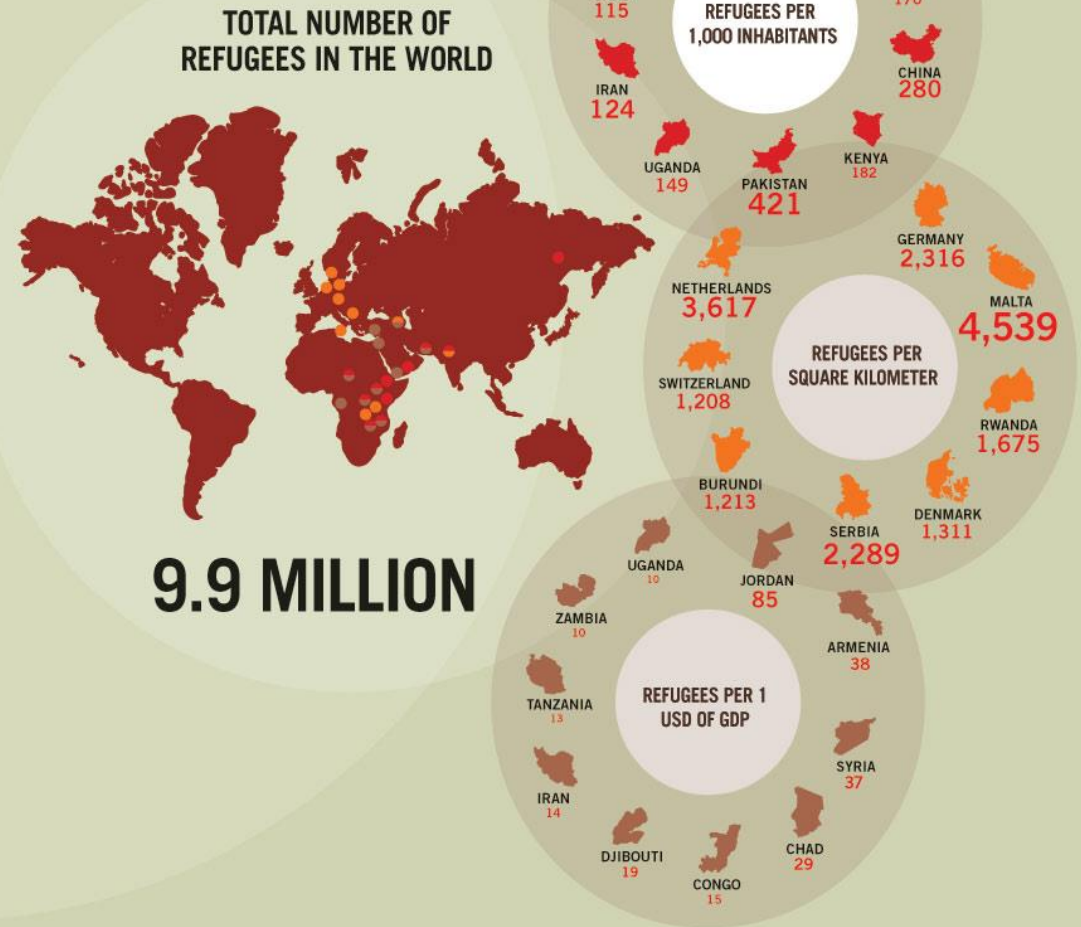
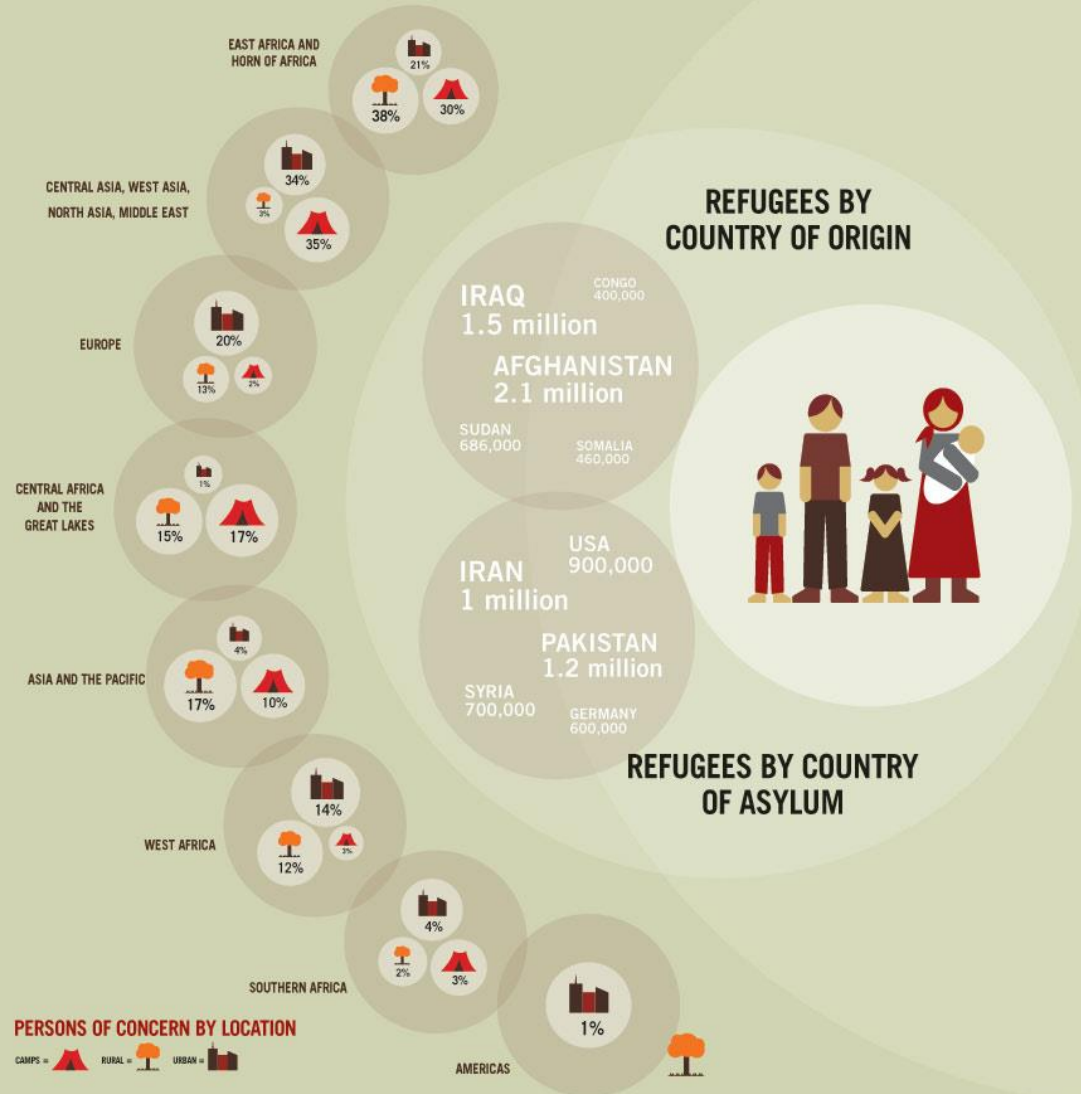
# Forced political migrants

- ▶ 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.

# SEEKING REFUGE

## A GLANCE AT REFUGEES WORLDWIDE

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:



# Environmental

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

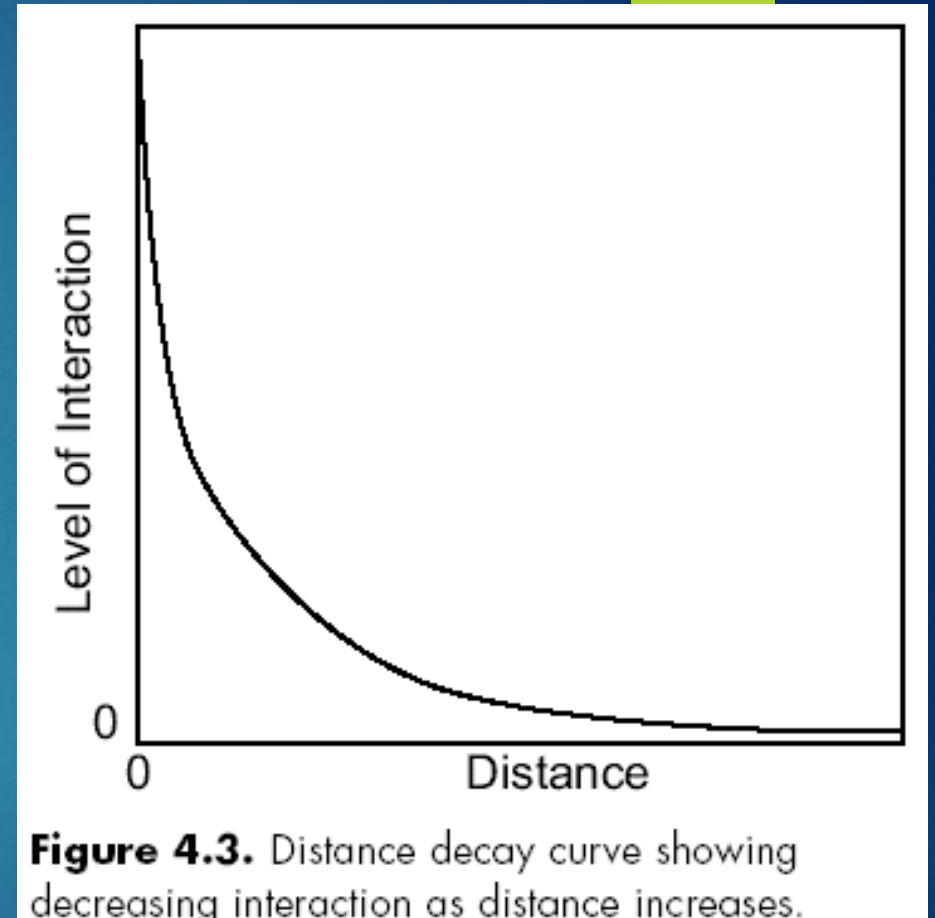
# Economic

- ▶ 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.



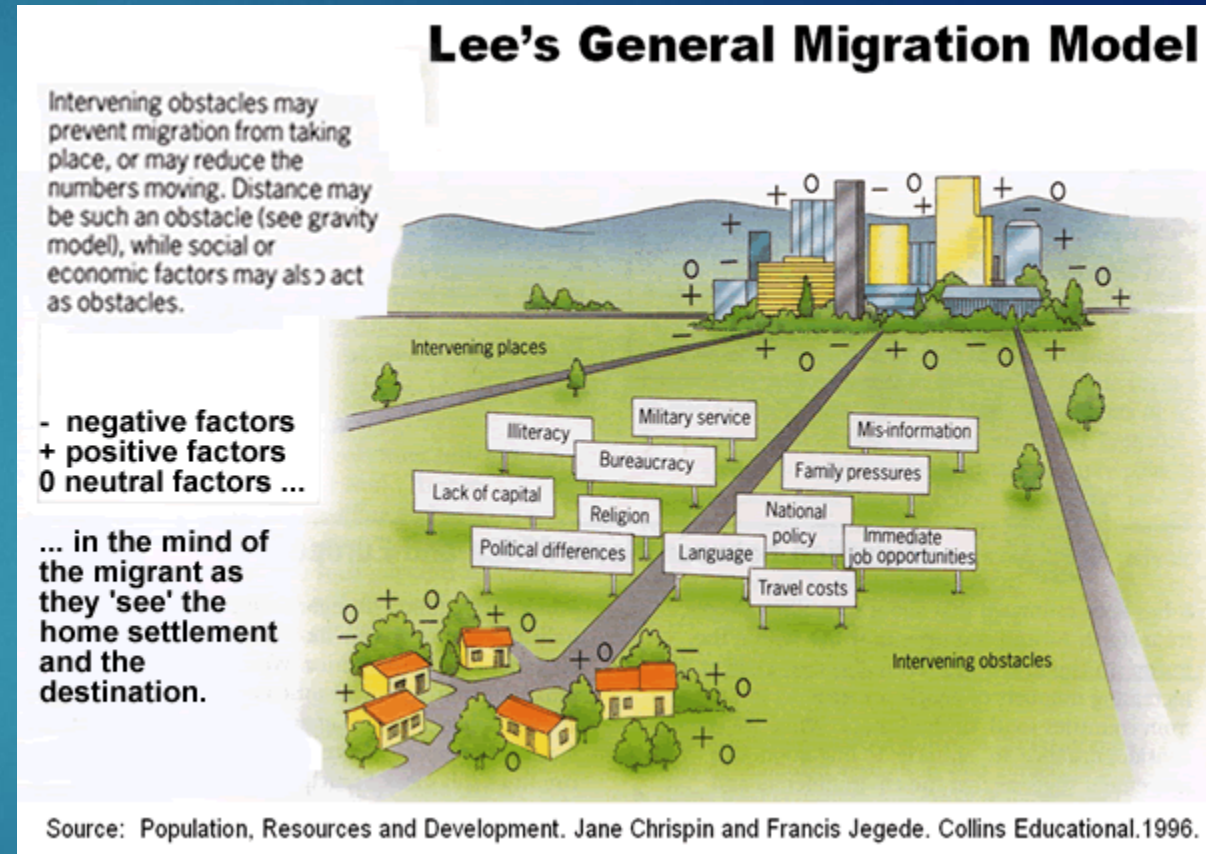
# Distance Decay

- ▶ 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

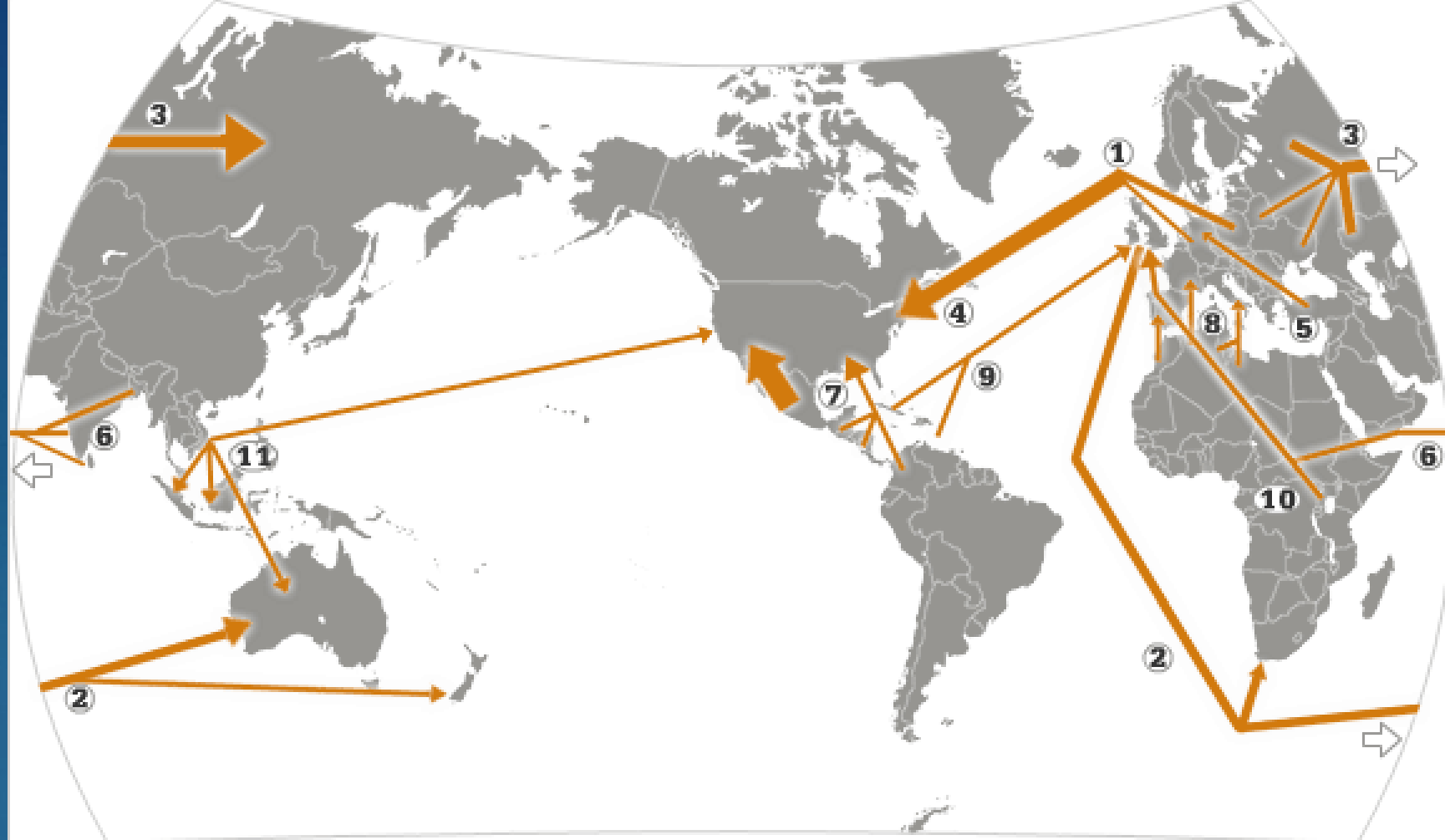
- ▶ **Hinder** migration
- ▶ Historically, **environmental**
  - ▶ Mountain, Oceans, distance, etc.
- ▶ Modern, **political**
  - ▶ Proper **documentation** to leave and/or enter countries



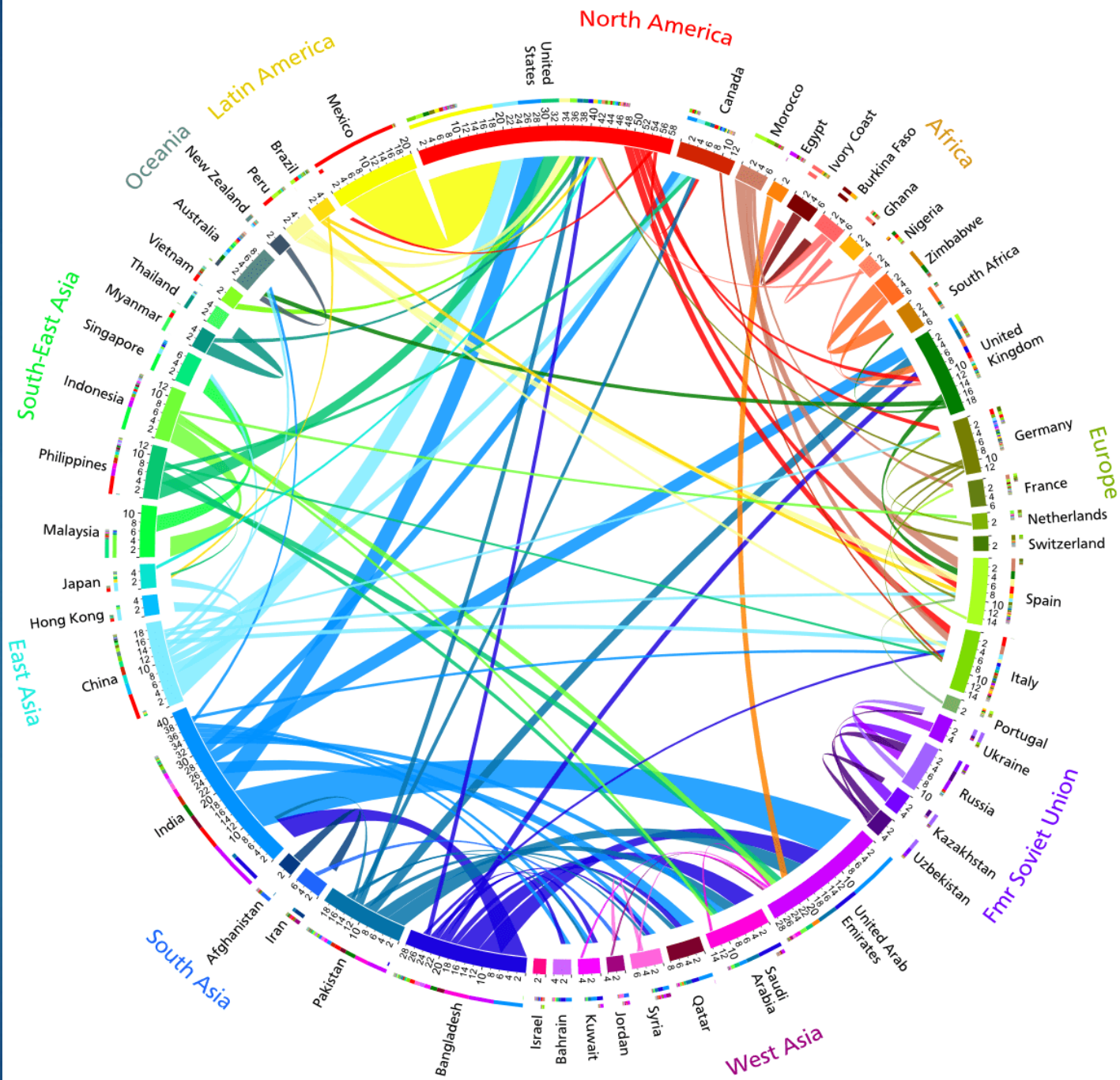
# Global Migration Flows

- ▶ Between 1500 & 1950, major global migration flows were influenced largely by
  - ▶ Exploration
  - ▶ Colonization
  - ▶ The Atlantic Slave Trade





- ① 1918 - 1919 : Eastern Europe to USA and Canada
- ② 1918 : Britain to Australia, South Africa and New Zealand
- ③ 1930 - 1940 : Russia to Siberia
- ④ 1940 : European Jews to USA
- ⑤ 1945 : Turkey to Germany
- ⑥ 1947 : India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to UK
- ⑦ 1950 : Mexico and Central America to USA
- ⑧ 1950 - 1960 : North Africa to France, Spain and Italy
- ⑨ 1950 - 1960 : West Indies to UK
- ⑩ 1973 : Ugandan Asians to UK
- ⑪ 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

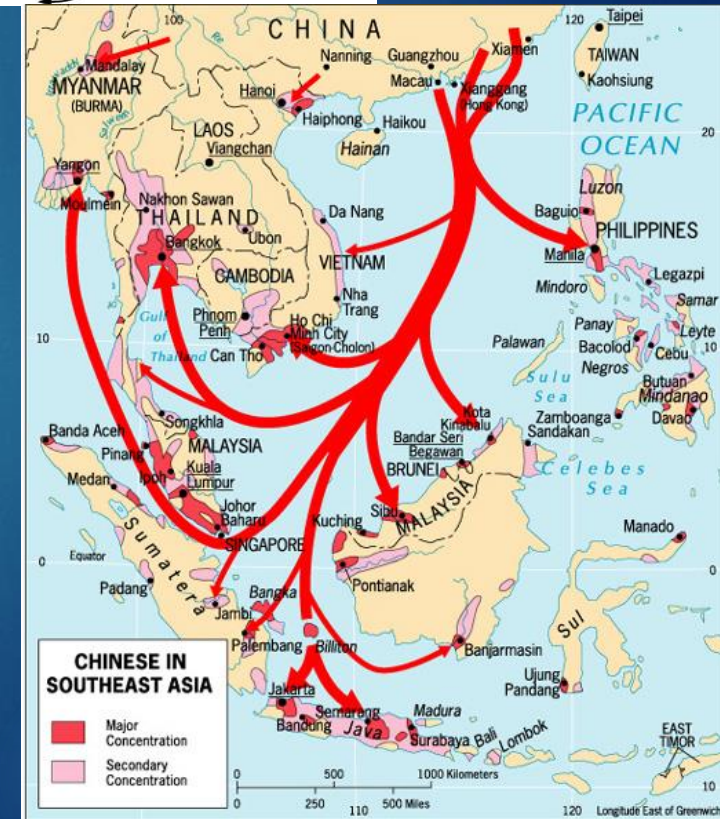
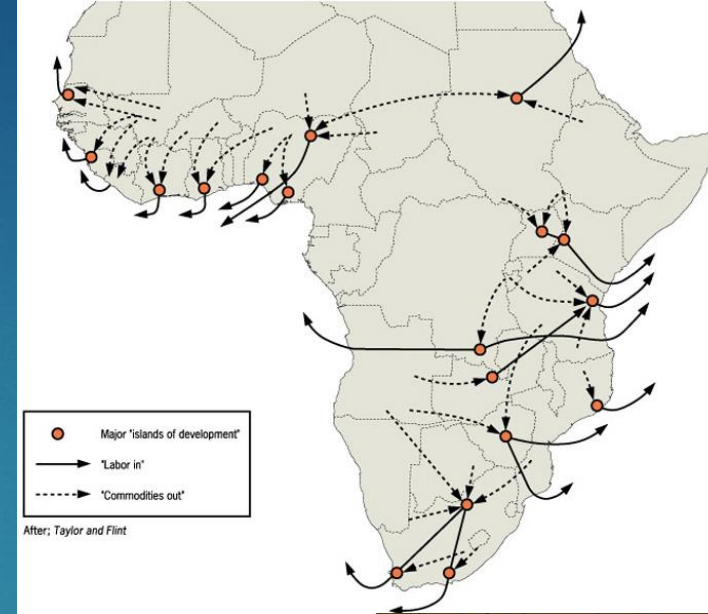
# Economic opportunities

## ► Islands of Development

► Places within a region or country where **foreign** investment, jobs, and infrastructure are **concentrated**

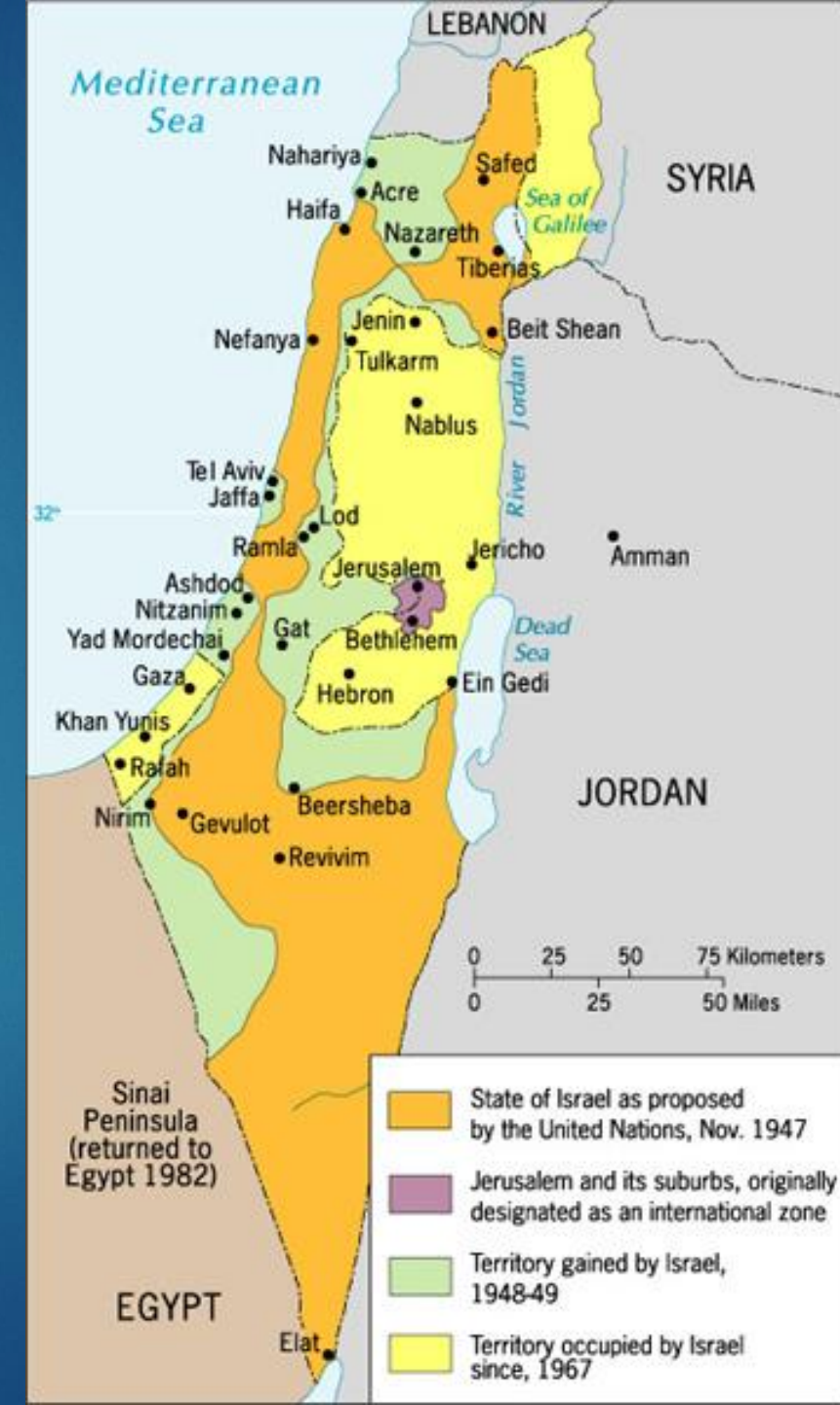
## ► Chinese migration to SE Asia (Late 1800s to Early 1900s)

► Work in **trade**, commerce, and financing



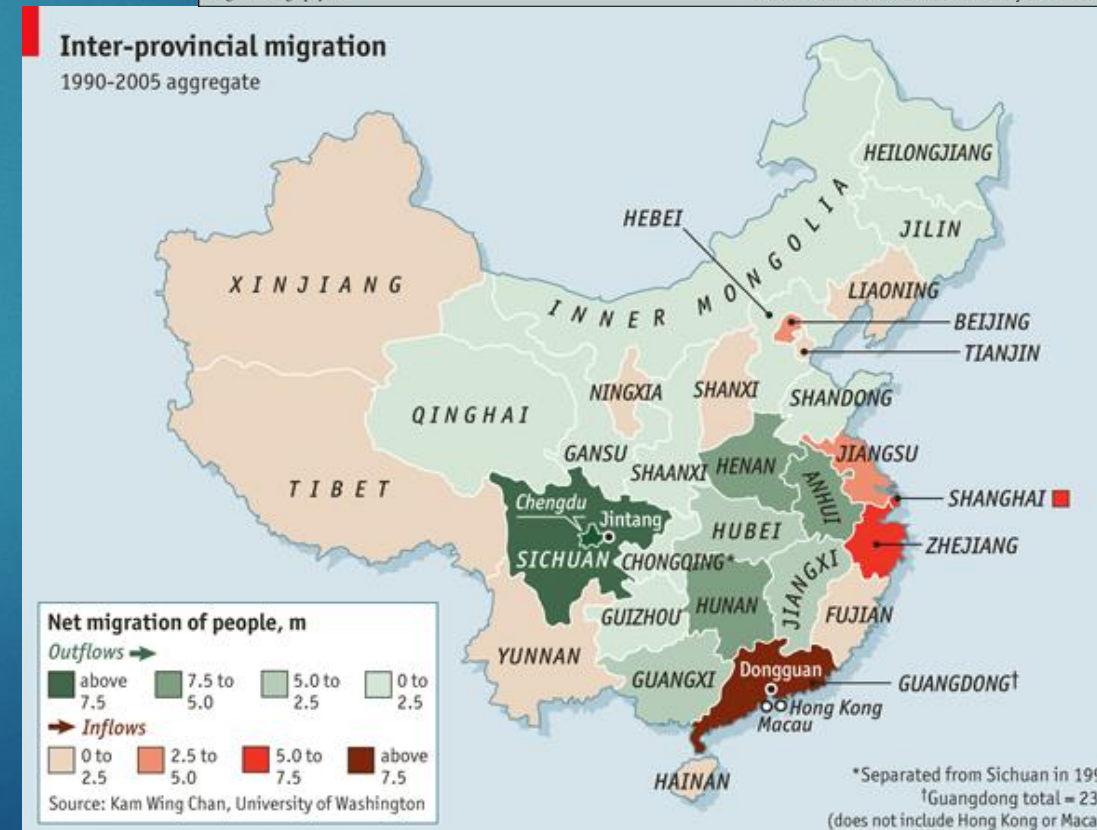
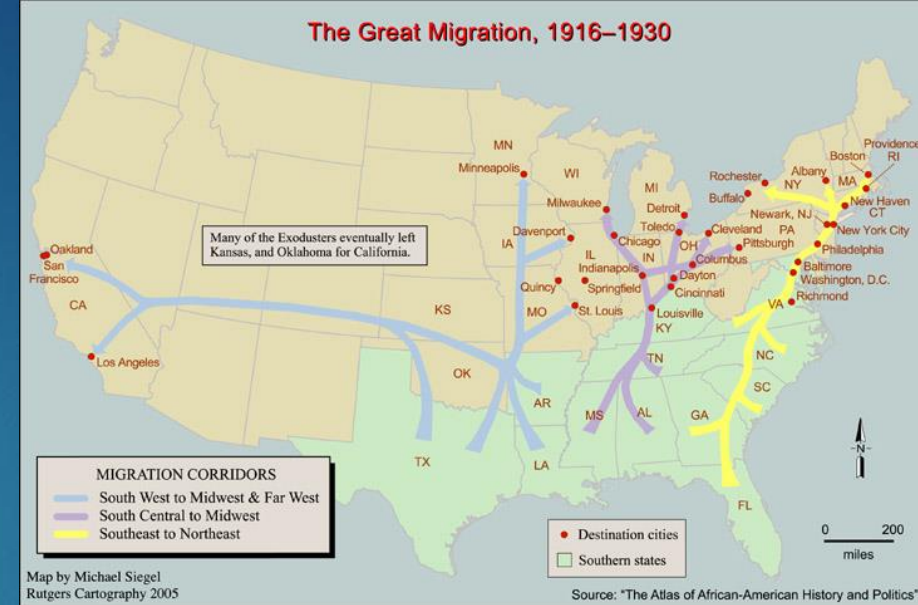
# Reconnect cultural groups

- ▶ 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.



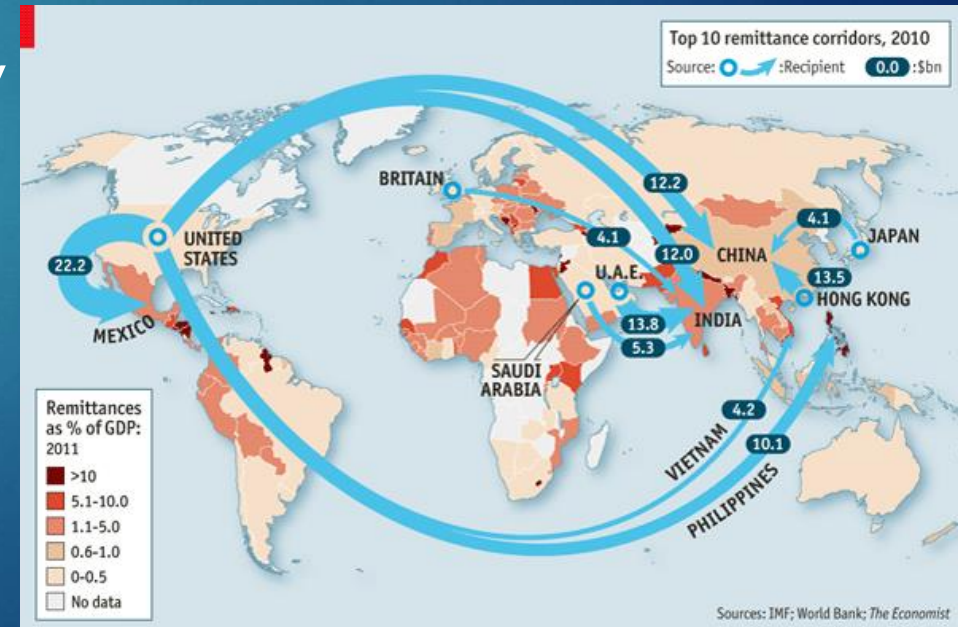
# National Migration Flows

- ▶ Also known as **internal migration**
- ▶ **US**
  - ▶ **African** Americans moved north during early 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - ▶ Attraction of the “**sunbelt**” region
- ▶ **China**
  - ▶ **Rural** workers move to larger cities



# Guest Workers

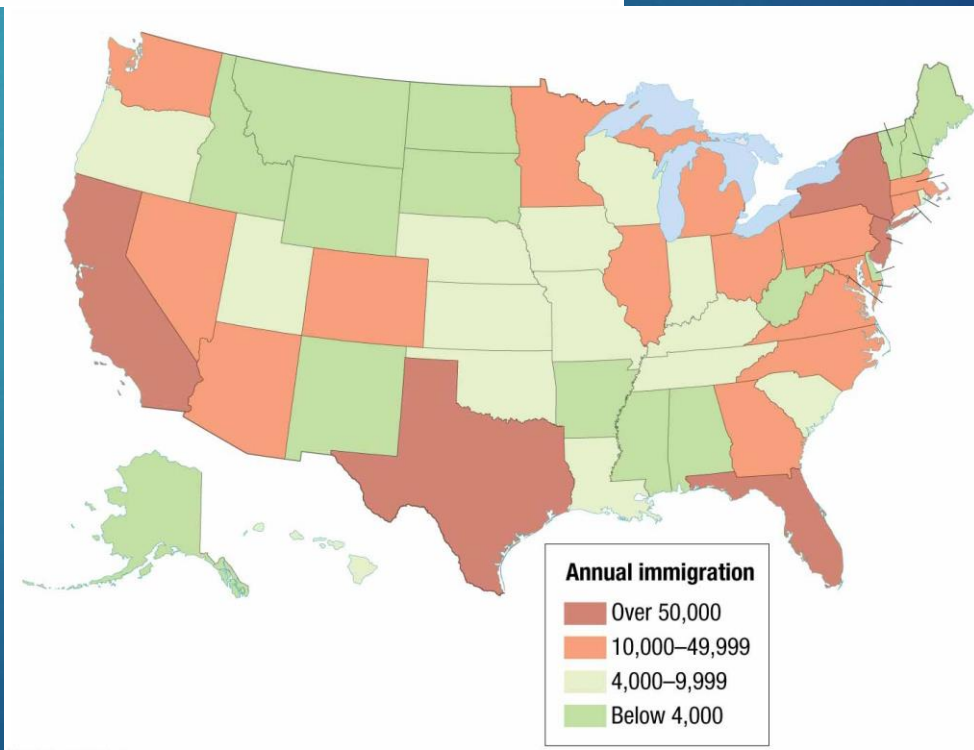
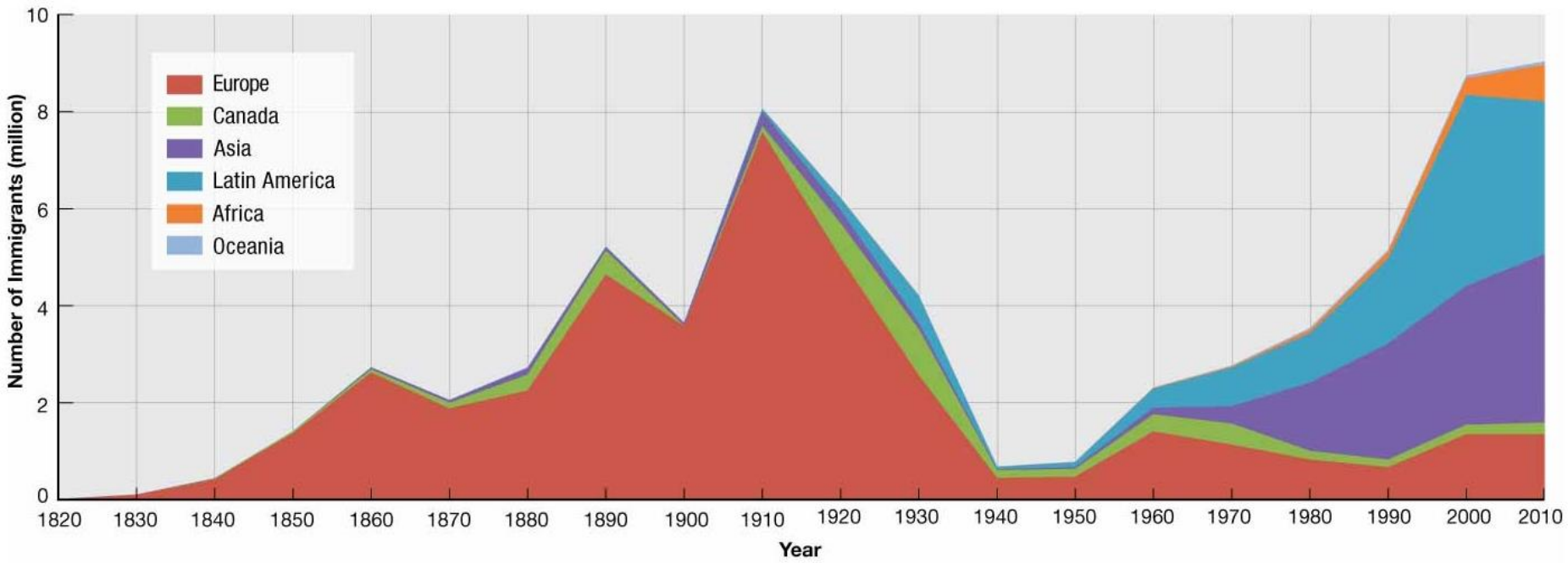
- ▶ Migrants whom a country **allows** in to fill a **labor** need
- ▶ Assume the workers will go “**home**” once the labor need subsides
  - ▶ Short term work **visas**
  - ▶ Send **remittances** to home country



# 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<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - ▶ Mass **European** immigration in the late 19<sup>th</sup> & early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - ▶ **Asian** & Latin American integration in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries





# Foreign Born Population as a Percentage of Total Population

# 1850

