

Human Geography

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Geography Department***

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Human Geography

Chapter 3. Migration

Chapter 3. Migration **Three Key Ideas**

At the end of this section you should be able to explain:

1. Who Chooses to Migrate and Why
2. The World's Major Migration Flows Today and In the Past
3. How Migration Challenges and Patterns Differ Between the Wealthiest and Poorest Nations



Chapter 3. Migration **Why do people migrate?**

- Push Factors
- Pull Factors

Emigration and immigration
Change in residence.
Relative to origin and
destination.



Major International Migration Patterns, Early 1990s

Slide graphic courtesy of Dr. Jean-Paul Rodrigue, Hofstra University

Chapter 3. Migration Types of Migration

Voluntary migration

- The migrant makes the decision to move.
- Most migration is voluntary.
- Push and Pull Factors determine whom and where.

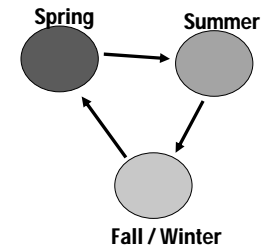
Forced Migration

- Involuntary migration in which the mover has no role in the decision-making process.
- Slavery.
 - About 11 million African slaves were brought to the Americas between 1519 and 1867.
 - In 1860, there were close to 4 million slaves in the United States.
- Refugees.
- Military conscription.
- Children of migrants.

Chapter 3. Migration Types of Migration

Circular migration

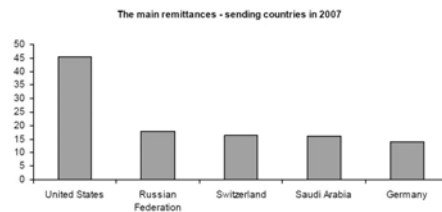
- A type of temporary migration.
- Associated with agricultural work.
- The migrant follows the harvest of various crops, moving from one place to another each time.
- Very common in the US Southwest (Mexican farm workers) and in Western Europe (Eastern European farm workers).



Chapter 3. Migration Types of Migration

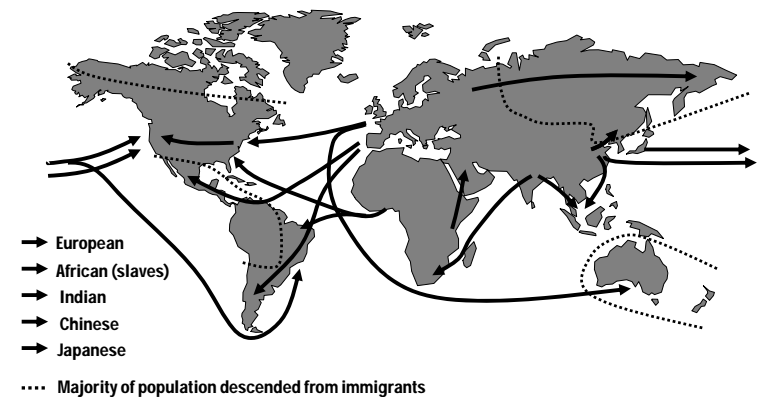
Sojourners

- These workers intend to stay only until they save enough money to return to their homeland with wealth.
- Common in the U.S. with Italians between 1890-1910. Common now with workers from Latin America.
- Remittances are a substantial part of the economy of some migrant source countries.



Source: World Bank 2009

World Migration Routes Since 1700



Slide graphic courtesy of Dr. Jean-Paul Rodrigue, Hofstra University

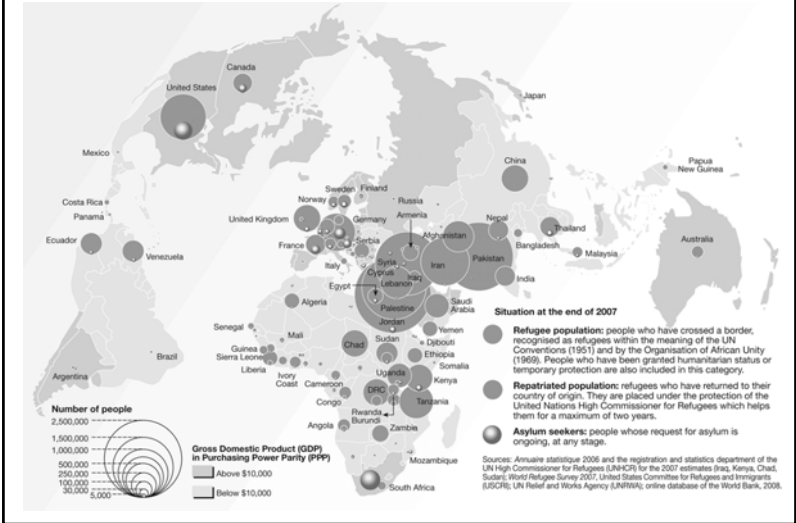
Current World Migration Patterns

Snapshot: Global Migration

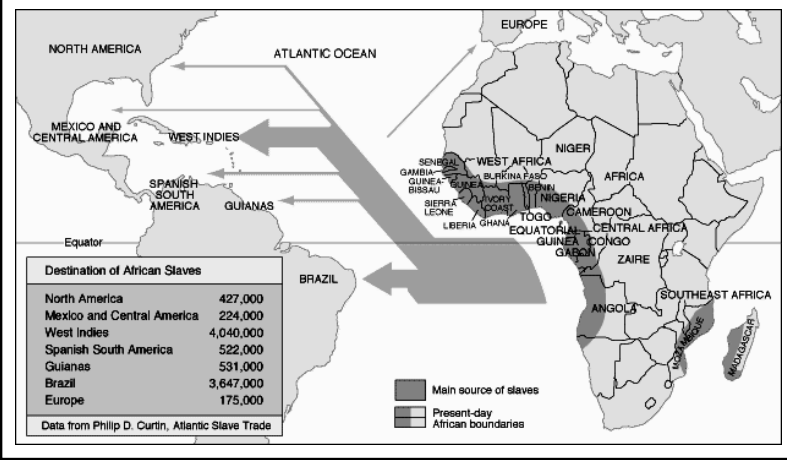
Nearly 190 million people, about three percent of the world's population, lived outside their country of birth in 2005. A look at the flow of people around the globe.



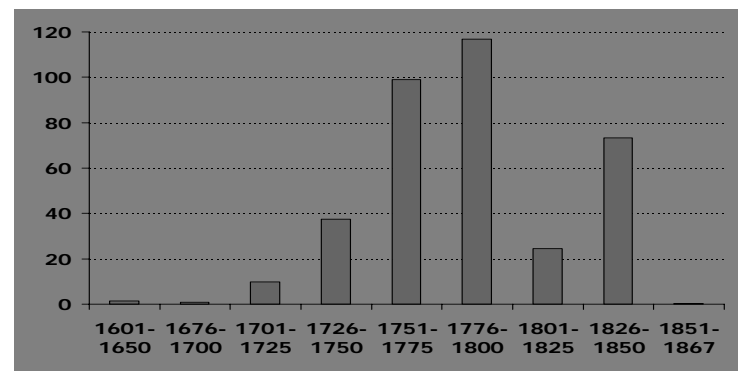
World Refugee Patterns, 2007



Key Term: Forced Migration

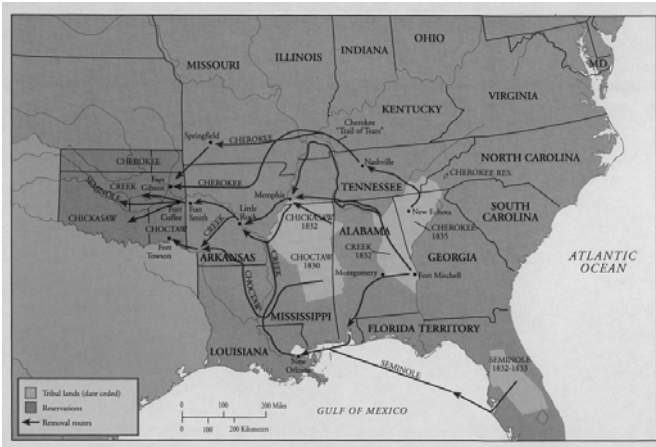


Slaves Reaching British North America, 1601-1867 (in 1,000s)



Slide graphic courtesy of Dr. Jean-Paul Rodrigue, Hofstra University

Forced Migration



The Trail of Tears, 1838

Chapter 3. Migration United States Immigration



Prior to 1840, 90% of U.S. immigration was from Britain

Two Big Waves:

1840 - 1930: W. and N. European transitioning to Southern and Eastern European by 1910

- Irish (potato famine in 1840s) and Germans
- During 1900s: Italians, Russians, Austria-Hungary (Czech, Poland, Romania, etc.)
- **1950 - Today: Asians and Latin Americans;** declining Europeans
 - Asians: China, India; 1980s -1990s: Phillipines, Vietnam, and South Korea
 - Latin America: Mexico, Dom. Rep., El Salvador, Cuba, Haiti
- **1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act** admitted former illegals in 1990, 1991.

Chapter 3. Migration United States Immigration

Prior to 1840, 90% of U.S. immigration was from Britain

Three trends:

Destinations of U.S. Immigrants - ethnic neighborhoods often result of chain migration

- Mexicans: California, Texas, Illinois, New York
- Caribbean: Florida or New York
- Chinese and Indians: New York & California
- Other Asians (Filipino, Vietnamese, etc.): California
- Irish?
- Italians?
- Armenians?



Chapter 3. Migration U.S. Immigration Policies

- 1882, Bars Asian immigration for ten years (extended)
- 1921, Quota Act - country by country quotas
- 1924 National Origins Act - country by country quotas
- 1965, Immigration Act - quotas for countries replaced, in 1968, with hemisphere quotas of 170,000 for East and 120,000 for West
 - Relatives and family member preference begins
- 1978, Immigration Act - global quota of 290,000
- 1980, Refugee Act - quotas do not apply to those seeking political asylum
- 1986, Immigration Reform and Control Act admitted large numbers of former illegals.
- 1990, Immigration Act raised global quotas to roughly 675,000
- 1995, visas begin to be issued *preferentially*:
 - Relatives and family members get overwhelming priority (see next slide)
 - Current Total (2004): 950,000 legal entries

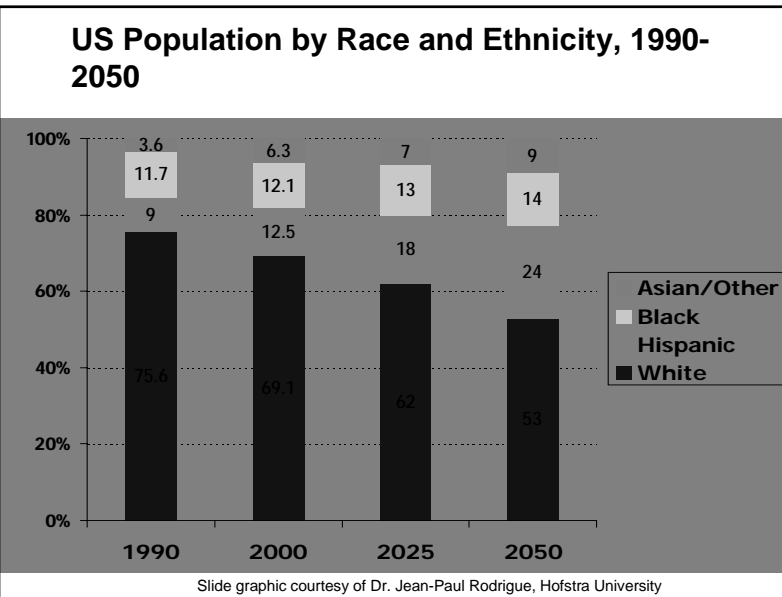
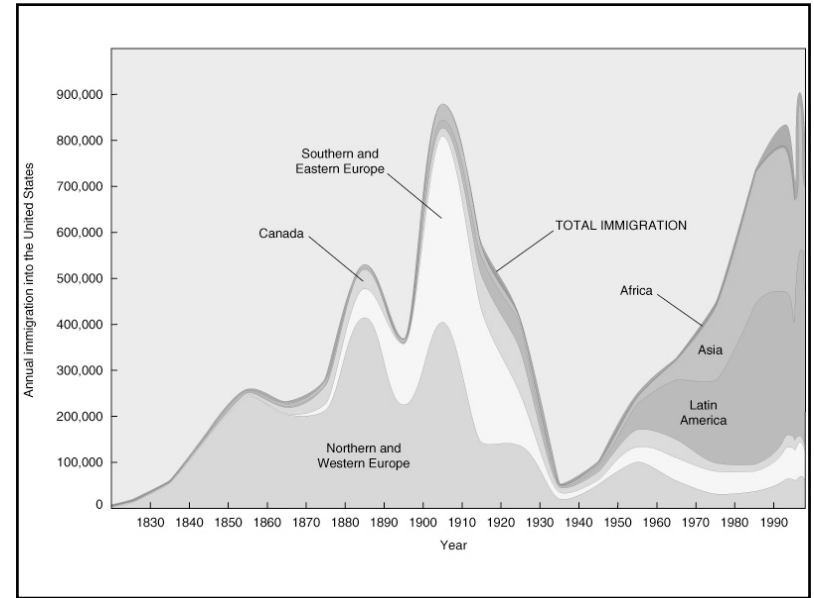
Summary Table 1.

Lawful Admissions and Issuances of Visas, 2000 to 2004

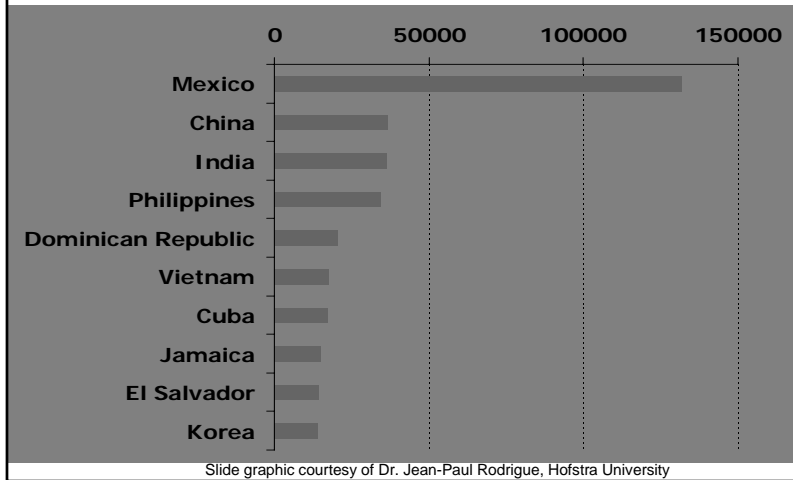
(Thousands)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Permanent (Immigrant) Admissions					
Admissions of Lawful Permanent Residents ^a					
Unrestricted					
Immediate Relatives of U.S. Citizens	348	443	486	333	406
Generally restricted					
Family-sponsored preference admissions	235	232	187	159	214
Employment-sponsored preference admissions	107	179	175	82	155
Refugees and asylum-seekers ^b	66	109	126	45	71
Diversity admissions	51	42	43	46	50
Other	43	59	47	41	49
Total	850	1,064	1,064	706	946
Temporary (Nonimmigrant) Admissions and Issuances					
Visa Issuances ^c	7,142	7,589	5,769	4,882	5,049 ^d
Admissions Under the Visa Waiver Program (Includes multiple entries) ^e	17,595	16,471	13,113	13,490	15,762

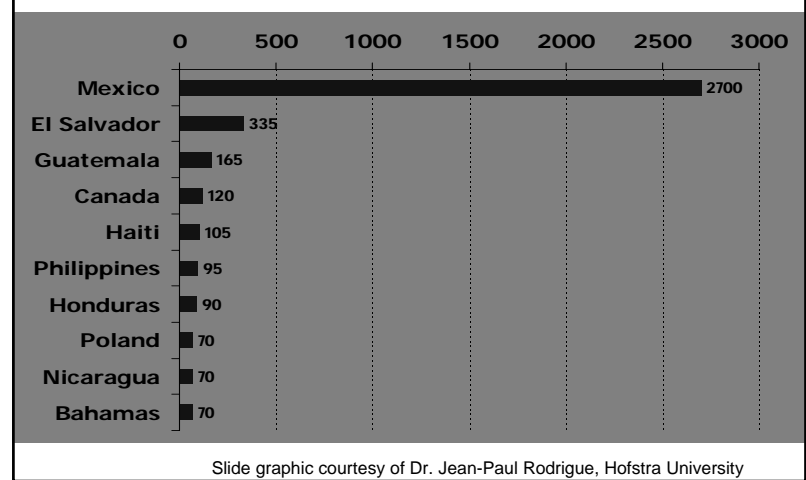
Source: Congressional Budget Office based on Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *2001 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service* (February 2003); Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, *2003 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (September 2004) and *2004 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (January 2006); and Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs, *Report of the Visa Office 2003*, available at <http://travel.state.gov/visa/about/>



Top 10 Countries of Origin for US Legal Immigrants, 1998



Illegal Aliens in the United States by Country of Origin, 1996 (in 1,000s)



What about immigration from other countries like, say, Armenia?

Visit the Migration Policy Institute web page "Who's Where in the U.S.?" for details about the destination of many other groups: <http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/whoswhere.cfm>

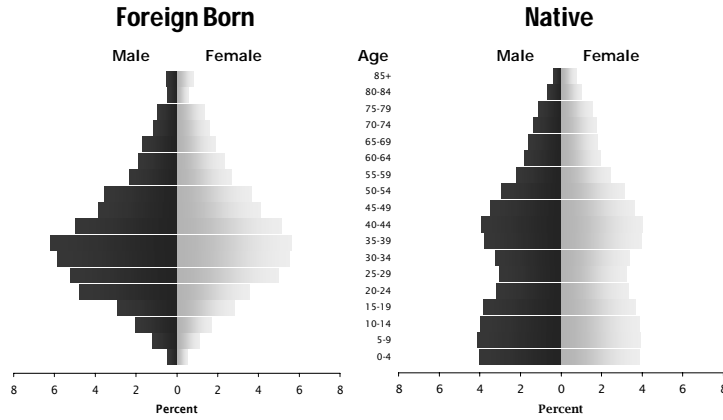
Ten states with the largest foreign-born population from Armenia, 2000		
Area	Number	Percent
United States	65,280	100.0
California	57,482	88.1
New York	1,981	3.0
Massachusetts	1,155	1.8
New Jersey	545	0.8
Nevada	534	0.8
Utah	377	0.6
Pennsylvania	319	0.5
Washington	306	0.5
Michigan	235	0.4
Illinois	224	0.3

How about the Philippines?

Visit the Migration Policy Institute web page "Who's Where in the U.S.?" for details about the destination of many other groups: <http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/whoswhere.cfm>

Ten states with the largest foreign-born population from the Philippines, 2000		
Area	Number	Percent
United States	1,369,070	100.0
California	664,935	48.6
Hawaii	102,063	7.5
New York	72,408	5.3
New Jersey	69,773	5.1
Illinois	67,072	4.9
Washington	46,733	3.4
Texas	45,907	3.4
Florida	43,422	3.2
Virginia	36,325	2.7
Nevada	31,491	2.3

Population Pyramid of Native and Foreign Born Population, United States, 2000 (in %)



Slide graphic courtesy of Dr. Jean-Paul Rodrigue, Hofstra University

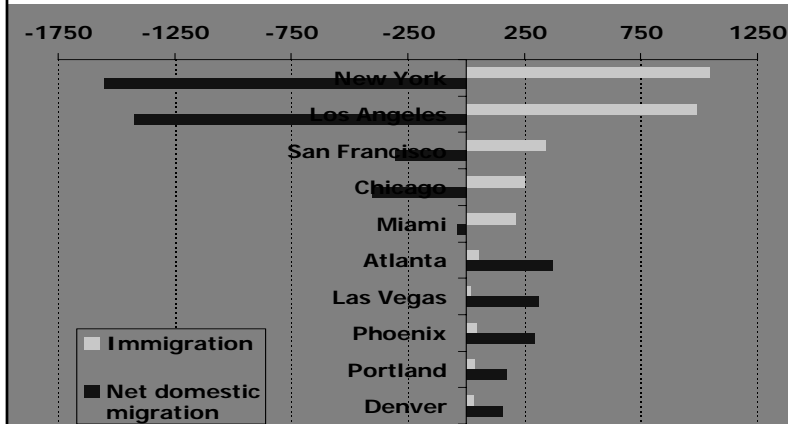
Voluntary African-American Migrations

Blacks moved to *The Industrial Belt* (i.e., Chicago, New York, Detroit) and California during labor shortages.



The culture of the receiving regions was affected by these changes. Can you think of specific cultural traits were added to the new regions by the arrival of large numbers of blacks?

Migration by Major Metropolitan Areas in the United States, 1990-98 (in 1,000s)

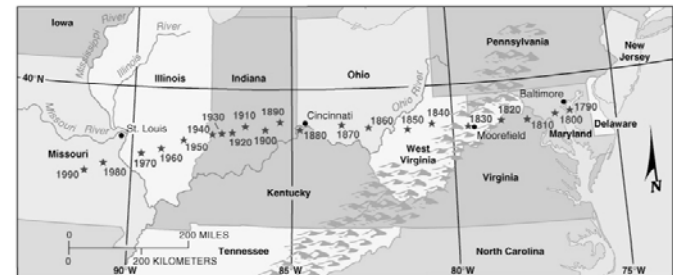


Slide graphic courtesy of Dr. Jean-Paul Rodrigue, Hofstra University

Interregional Migrations

U.S. population has been moving Westward and Southward

- Gold Rush (1849) and Donner Party just the most dramatic examples of hardship.
 - Wells, Pumps, Aqueducts, Mosquito Control and Air Conditioning have allowed this move which otherwise would be impossible.
- Loss of Industrial Jobs in east compliments increase in Sunbelt service sector (biotech, communications).



The Ten Fastest-Growing Metropolitan Areas, 1990–2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; 1990 Census. Web: www.census.gov

Metropolitan area	Population		Change, 1990–2000	
	April 1, 1990	April 1, 2000	Number	Percent
Las Vegas, Nev., Ariz.	852,737	1,563,282	710,545	83.3%
Naples, Fla.	152,099	251,377	99,278	65.3
Yuma, Ariz.	106,895	160,026	53,131	49.7
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Tex.	383,545	569,463	185,918	48.5
Austin-San Marcos, Tex.	846,227	1,249,763	403,536	47.7
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, Ark.	210,908	311,121	100,213	47.5
Boise, Idaho	295,851	432,345	136,494	46.1
Phoenix-Mesa, Ariz.	2,238,480	3,251,876	1,013,396	45.3
Laredo, Tex.	133,239	193,117	59,878	44.9
Provo-Orem, Utah	263,590	368,536	104,946	39.8

The Ten Fastest-Growing Metropolitan Areas, 2001-2006

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2006: Census. Web: www.census.gov

Table 3. Population Change in the 100 Fastest-Growing Metropolitan Statistical Areas: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 (Number of metropolitan statistical areas=361)

Rank in percent change	Metropolitan statistical area	July 1, 2006 population estimate	April 1, 2000 estimates base	Change, 2000 to 2006	
				Number	Percent
				1	St. George, UT
2	Greeley, CO ¹	236,857	180,861	55,996	31.0
3	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	571,344	440,888	130,456	29.6
4	Bend, OR	149,140	115,367	33,773	29.3
5	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	1,777,539	1,375,738	401,801	29.2
6	Provo-Orem, UT	474,180	376,778	97,402	25.9
7	Naples-Marco Island, FL	314,649	251,377	63,272	25.2
8	Raleigh-Cary, NC	994,551	797,025	197,526	24.8
9	Gainesville, GA	173,256	139,315	33,941	24.4
10	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,039,182	3,251,876	787,306	24.2
11	Prescott, AZ	208,014	167,517	40,497	24.2
12	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,026,135	3,254,821	771,314	23.7
13	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	700,634	569,463	131,171	23.0
14	Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	392,117	319,426	72,691	22.8
15	Ocala, FL	316,183	258,916	57,267	22.1

The Ten Fastest-Growing Metropolitan Areas, 2008-2009

(plus four previous top ten cities that have slowed their growth)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2006: Census. Web: www.census.gov

Metropolitan statistical area	Population estimate		Change, 2008 to 2009	
	July 1, 2009	July 1, 2008	Number	Percent
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	74,420	70,284	4,136	5.9
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA	245,649	237,206	8,443	3.6
Raleigh-Cary, NC	1,125,827	1,090,408	35,419	3.2
Austin-Round Rock, TX	1,705,075	1,654,100	50,975	3.1
Grand Junction, CO	146,093	141,905	4,188	3.0
Provo-Orem, UT	555,551	539,754	15,797	2.9
Logan, UT-ID	127,945	124,362	3,583	2.9
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	741,152	721,275	19,877	2.8
Odessa, TX	134,625	131,180	3,445	2.6
Clarksville, TN-KY	268,546	261,757	6,789	2.6
Bend, OR	158,629	157,730	899	0.6
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,364,094	4,287,323	76,771	1.8
St. George, UT	137,473	135,678	1,795	1.3
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	1,902,834	1,879,093	23,741	1.3

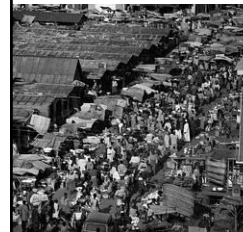
Internal Migrations in LDCs

Populations in the less developed world are rushing to cities in search of work and income.

Urbanization

- migration from rural areas
- lack of jobs in countryside
- lack of services in cities
- Tokyo, Los Angeles, and New York only MDC cities on top 10 list

Rank	City	Population
1	Tokyo, Japan	28 million
2	New York City, United States	20.1 million
3	Mexico City, Mexico	18.1 million
4	Mumbai, India (Bombay)	18 million
5	Sao Paulo, Brazil	17.7 million
6	Los Angeles, United States	15.8 million
7	Shanghai, China	14.2 million
8	Lagos, Nigeria	13.5 million
9	Kolkata, India (Calcutta)	12.9 million
10	Buenos Aires, Argentina	12.5 million



Lagos, Nigeria



Mumbai, India



Mexico City, Mexico

Internal (interregional) Migrations in U.S.

For about 100 years the U.S. population has been moving out of the city centers to the suburbs: suburbanization and counterurbanization

Developed Countries: suburbanization

- automobiles and roads
- 'American Dream'
- better services
- lower taxes



U.S. intraregional migration during 1990s.