

Chapter 3 – Migration
Human Geography
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- A. Migration is a type of diffusion called “Relocation”**
1. Migration takes place only if people change residents permanently
 2. *Immigration* - Migration *into* a location
 3. *Emigration* – Migration *out* of allocation
 4. Geographers ask why and where people migrate
 5. Most people migrate short distances within own country
 6. Most long distance migration is into economic centers
- B. Net migration = No. of immigrants (Ims) – No. of emigrants (Ems)**
1. If Ims – Ems is positive, then have “Net-in migration”
 2. If IMS – Ems is negative, then have “Net-out migration”
- C. Mobility is any type of movement of people**
1. Migration is a type of mobility
 2. Mobility also includes vacations, going off to school, etc.
- D. KEY ISSUE 1: Why do people migrate?**
1. *Push-pull* factors
 - a. Push factor is one that drives people away
 - b. Pull factor is one that draws people
 2. Three types of push-pull factors
 - a. Economic
 - 1). Escape bad economic conditions
 - 2). Relocate where economic conditions better
 - b. Cultural
 - 1). Escape slavery, unstable government, persecution
 - 2). Relocate where conditions are better
 - 3). *Refugees* are people forced from country because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in social group, political opinion

NOTE: No *economic* refugee status!
E.G. – Borneo (Will discuss in class)
 - c. Environmental
 - 1). Pull to physically attractive regions like Colorado (E.G. Tuscon, AZ)
 - 2). Major push factors are pollution and climate E.G. - Love Canal, NY; Rocky Flats, CO (Will discuss in class)
- E. Types of migration:**
1. *Internal* – Permanent move within same country, 2 types:
 - a. *interregional* – between 2 regions such as between SW and NE USA
 - b. *intraregional* – within the same region such as from Florida to Georgia
 2. *International* – Permanent move from one county to another, 2 types:
 - a. *voluntary* – causes usually related to economic push-pull factors
 - b. *forced* – causes usually related to cultural push-pull factors
- F. Characteristics of Migrants:**
1. Most long distance migrants are males because more male jobs

- a. However, in USA, this only true until approximately 1900 – now 54% of immigrants in USA are female
2. Most migrants are single and between 18 and 44
 - a. This also changing in USA
 - b. More women – more children
 3. Undocumented USA immigrants:
 - a. Most are from Mexico
 - b. Since 1990, number of undocumented Mexican females has risen considerably
 - c. Typical undocumented Mexican has attended school 4 years
 - d. Most come from interior Mexican states rather than border states
 - e. Most work in agriculture; some in clothing factories
 - f. US employers pay undocumented workers less, don't usually provide health care or other benefits, can easily deport them
 - g. Book reminds us that undocumented workers take money out of US economy, but undocumented workers provide valuable services which keep cost of goods down. (E. G. "Our Oriental Agriculture" which will be discussed in class)

G. KEY ISSUE 2: Why has US immigration changed?

1. European immigration:

- a. Most from Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland, Russia
- b. *First peak* from 1607-1840 – 90% of approximately 2 million from Great Britain
- c. Immigration to USA increased after Industrial Revolution in Europe
 - 1). Countries moved to Stage 2
 - 2). Limited economic opportunities
 - 3). Competition for land
 - a). England's enclosure movement
 - b). Farmers either went to USA or into urban areas in England
- d. From 1840-1850 approximately 4,000,000 people mostly from Northern and Western Europe came to US many to escape economic push factors
- e. Immigration dropped during Civil War in USA (1861-1865)
- f. *Second Peak* of European immigration in 1880's – more than 500,000 people per year
- g. Most from Northern and Western Europe – Industrial Revolution
- h. In early 1890's, poor economic conditions in US discouraged immigrants
- i. *Third Peak* of European immigration by late 1890's
 - 1). Peak year 1907 – 1.3 million immigrants
 - 2). Most came Southern and Eastern Europe
 - 3). Industrial Revolution diffused to this areas
- j. WWI ended migration wave from Europe
- k. Diffusion of European culture
 - 1). Christianity
 - 2). Language
 - 3). Art
 - 4). Literature
 - 5). Political structure
- l. Europeans also destroyed other's cultures
 - 1). Africa and Asia
 - 2). Little regard for indigenous population's culture
 - 3). Colonized these areas mostly for natural resources
 - 4). Also established plantations in Middle America - slavery

2. Immigration to USA dropped in 1930s and 1940s due to Great Depression and WWII
3. Immigration increased from 1950 – 1970s
4. Immigration surged in 1980s and 1990s
 - a. Most from LDCs
 - b. Pushed out by poor economic conditions
 - c. Pulled by economic and social conditions of US
 - d. Most from *Asia* from late 1970s – late 1980s
 - 1). Stage 2 countries
 - 2). China, Taiwan, India
 - e. By 1980 – 1990's, immigrants from Philippines, Vietnam, and South Korea
 - f. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 gave papers to undocumented workers
 - g. Many from *Latin America*
 - 1). Mexico – 1/5th of 20,000,000 immigrants in USA today from Mexico
 - 2). Dominican Republic second largest source
 - 3). Jamaica, Haiti next
 - h. 1991 – 1.8 million admitted – most in history

H. Destination of immigrants within US

1. 1/4th in California (from Mexico and Asia)
2. 1/4 in New Jersey and New York (from Caribbean, China, India, Eastern Europeans)
3. 1/4 in Texas, Illinois, (from Eastern Europe, Mexico) and Florida (Caribbean)
4. 1/4 in other 44 states

I. Undocumented immigration

1. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) estimates 3 million – 1/3 from Mexico
2. INS catches approximately 1 million per year – 95% from Mexico
3. About 1/2 enter as tourists or students
4. About 1/2 slip across border
5. Obtain “documentation” for as little as \$25.00
6. Those that are caught and deported usually come back – the next day

SO WHY HAS US IMMIGRATION CHANGED??

J. KEY ISSUE 3: Why do migrants face obstacles?

1. Reception of immigrants in host countries may be hostile
2. USA adopted quotas:
 - a. Quota Act of 1921
 - b. National Origins Act of 1924
3. 2% of each country's population could immigrate – E.G. if Italy had 10,000 Italians born and residing in US, then 200 Italians could immigrate to US
4. This system stayed in place until 1960s
5. Immigration Act of 1965 established hemisphere quotas
6. In 1978, a global quota was initiated
7. Immigration Act of 1990 increased global quota until 1994, then quotas decreased
8. *Refugees* (people forced to migrate because of race, religion, nationality, membership in social group, or political opinion) are exempt from quotas
9. Since 1995, preference given to relatives, skilled workers, and talented professionals (“Brain drain”).

10. Rest of quota subject to lottery

11. British policies reflect old colonial empire

- a. As colonies gained independence, residents could stay in home country or become citizens of Britain
- b. But spouses and other relatives could not

12. Temporary migration in other countries

a. *Guest Workers (GWs) in Western Europe and Middle East*

- 1). In Europe, GWs protected by minimum wage laws, labor unions, etc.
- 2). Take jobs others don't want such as garbage collecting, bus driving, oil field laborers
- 3). Advantages to GWs country includes relieving unemployment, increased revenues
- 4). Disadvantages to host countries – difficult to get GWs to leave

b. *Time contract Workers (TCWs) recruited from Asia*

- 1). Work for contracted period of time
- 2). Work in mines, plantations, textiles, construction, etc.
- 3). Usually work for much less than natives
- 4). Currently more than 29 million Chinese TCWs in other countries

13. Economic or political refugees?

a. Emigrants from Cuba:

- 1). 1959 – Communism – Cubans fled to US
- 2). 1980 – Castro released political prisoners, criminals, and mental patients who fled to US (“Mariel boatlift”)
- 3). Some found sponsors, others lived in camps
- 4). 1987 – US admits 20,000 Cubans/year and Cuba took back 2500 criminals and mental patients

b. Emigrants from Haiti:

- 1). Haitians began large-scale migration in early 1980's.
- 2). Reasons were mostly to escape dictatorship of “Papa Doc and Baby Doc” Duvalier
- 3). Haitians claimed they were economic refugees, US denied entry to “boat people”
- 4). Haitians sued US and won entry
- 5). More political problems in 1991 caused more Haitians to seek US asylum
- 6). 1994 – US invaded Haiti to restore democratic government
- 7). Haitians still want to come to US for economic reasons

c. Emigrants from Vietnam:

- 1). Vietnam War over in 1975 – Communists won (North Vietnam)
- 2). Southern Vietnamese fled – “Boat people” were people adrift in boats hoping to be picked up by US Navy
- 3). Some were picked up, others not – legal conflicts
- 4). Second wave of boat people in late 1980's with most going to Malaysia, Hong Kong and Thailand, but most not judged as political refugees

14. US Attitudes towards immigrants

a). Changed over time from acceptance when they were necessary for labor force or were from Western and Northern Europe to resentment when immigrants came from “inferior” countries

b). Recall “Our Oriental Agriculture”

- c). Late 1990's – Californians voted to deny undocumented workers access to most public services such as schools, day-care, and health facilities
- d). Problem with California law is that it goes against Federal law

SO WHY DO MIGRANTS FACE OPPOSITION??!

K. KEY ISSUE 4: Why do people migrate within a country?

1. IN US, largest migration was opening of the American West
 - a). Settlement of interior began in 1790
 - b). Large, inexpensive tracts of land available (Pull factor)
 - c). Next large migration in mid- 1800s due to California Gold Rush (Gold in US to be discussed in class)
 - d). Farmers tried to stay east of 100th Meridian due to lack of precipitation west of 100th Meridian and little technology to overcome lack of rainfall
 - e). Technological advances in late 1800s helped farmers to settle Great Plains
 - f). Don't forget contribution of transcontinental railroad!
 - g). Dam building in 1930s helped to further settle West
 - h). In 1980, population center of US shifted west of Mississippi River
 - i). Population migration in US now mainly to South and West
 - 1). Reasons primarily economic
 - 2). Climate and environment are also factors

NICE STORY OF MIGRATION IN US, BUT WHAT HAVE WE FORGOTTEN????!! (HINT: WERE WE THE FIRST PEOPLE IN THE US?)

2. Migration in other countries:

- a). Russia:
 - 1). Interregional migration “encouraged” – most resources in Siberia
 - 2). Many forced to migrate to work
 - 3). More benign Russian government (after 1991) offers incentives to move to less desirable areas and has stopped forced migration
 - b). Brazil:
 - 1). Most live in cities on Atlantic coast
 - 2). Built new capital 600 miles inland (Brasília)
 - 3). (E.G. Trans-Amazon Highway to be discussed in class)
 - c). Indonesia:
 - 1). Since 1969, government paid to relocate inhabitants from Java (most heavily populated island) to less populated islands
 - 2). Pull factors include 5 acres of land, materials to build houses, seeds, pesticides and food
 - 3). Problems encountered – land not fertile, displaced others, environmental degradation
 - d). Europe:
 - 1). Migration mostly for economic reasons
 - 2). Due to European Union, regional differences may become more pronounced.
 - e). India:
 - 1). Need permits to migrate
 - 2). Protect ethnic integrity of areas
- ### **2. Intraregional migration**
- a). Most prevalent reason for this type of migration is rural to urban

- 1). Many urban areas in LDCs are growing at very fast rates due to intraregional migration
 - 2). World-wide – rural to urban migrants number approximately 20,000,000/year
 - 3). Several push-pull factors involved (will discuss in more detail in Chapter 13)
- b). Urban to suburban migration:
- 1). Mostly in MDCs
 - 2). Pull factors include detached housing, open space, change of pace, less crime
- c). Migration from metropolitan to non-metro. areas (urban to rural):
- 1). Started in 1970s in North America and Europe
 - 2). Called *counterurbanization*
 - 3). Results partially from uncontrolled growth of suburbs into “rural” areas
 - 4). Other pull factors include slower pace, land to grow garden, raise horses, retire
 - 5). Technological advancements enhance this process

SO WHY DO PEOPLE MIGRATE WITHIN A COUNTRY??