

Migration



Migration: Terms

- ❖ Mobility: “all types of movement”
- ❖ Circulation: “short term, repetitive, or cyclical movements”
- ❖ Migration: “a permanent move to a new location”
 - Emigration: “migration *from*”
 - Immigration: “migration *to*”
 - Net Migration: “the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants”
 - Immigrants > Emigrants: “net in-migration”
 - Immigrants < Emigrants: “net out-migration”

Ravenstein’s 19th Century “Laws” of Migration

- ❖ Most people migrate for economic reasons.
- ❖ Cultural & environmental factors may also be important, but not as important as economics
- ❖ Most migrants move a short distance, and stay within a country.
- ❖ Long-distance migrants go to major centers of economic activity (jobs).
- ❖ Most long-distance migrants are males.
- ❖ Most long-distance migrants are adults, not families with their children.

Why Do People Migrate?

- ❖ People migrate because of **push & pull factors**
 - PUSH FACTORS encourage them to leave their current location
 - PULL FACTORS encourage them to come to a new location (usually a particular place)
- ❖ There are 3 basic kinds of push & pull factors
 - ECONOMIC
 - CULTURAL
 - ENVIRONMENTAL

Push-Pull Factors

- ❖ Economic
 - Jobs
 - Availability
 - Advancement
 - Resources
 - Land (for agriculture, pasturage)
 - Natural resources (minerals, forests, fish)
 - Government Policies (Homestead Act of 1862, etc.)
- ❖ Cultural Push-Pull factors
 - Political Instability
 - War and civil war
 - Prejudice and persecution
 - Refugees
 - Political Stability (a pull – not a push!)
 - Slavery
 - Please note that slavery is not just of historical interest. It is estimated that more than 20 million people today live in some form of slavery (bonded labor, forced labor, chattel slavery, etc.)
(Source: <http://www.antislavery.org/>)
- ❖ Environmental Push-Pull Factors
 - Health and Disease
 - Water (flood, drought, or reliability)
 - Amenities (attractive scenery, beaches, warm winters, etc.)

Intervening Obstacles

- ❖ Migrants can't always go to the places they want – there may be obstacles in their way.
- ❖ Intervening obstacles may be either
 - Environmental
 - Cultural
- ❖ In the past, obstacles were mostly physical; today, they are mostly cultural.



Source:

http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/image_library/afc/patrolling_the_water/patrolling_waters_05.xml

Migration: Distance

- ❖ International migration (usually) involves:
 - Greater distances
 - Greater cultural differences to deal with
 - Greater separation from friends and family
- ❖ Internal migration (usually) involves:
 - Shorter distances
 - Fewer cultural differences to deal with
 - Less separation from friends and family
- ❖ Because of these differences most migrants have historically been internal, not external.

International Migration: Forced vs. Voluntary

- ❖ Voluntary: the migrant chooses to move.
- ❖ Forced: the person migrant has no choice.
 - Traditionally, people who move for economic or environmental reasons are automatically considered to be voluntary migrants.
 - The category of forced migrants is usually limited to two groups: slaves and refugees.
 - Since most people move for economic reasons – most migrants are considered to be voluntary.

Refugees

- ❖ Who is a refugee? In the US [under the Immigration and Nationality Act, Section 101(a)(42)]:
 - *The term 'refugee' means: (A) any person who is outside any country of such person's nationality ... who is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of, that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, or (B) in such circumstances as the President ... may specify, any person ... who is persecuted or who has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.*
- ❖ Note that the US is **not** obligated to accept all refugees, but has agreed not to return people who face persecution to their home country. However, under the 1996 Illegal Immigration and Immigrant Responsibility Act, foreign nationals who come to this country without proper documentation can be summarily expelled unless they expressly

state a fear of return (the “shout rule”). In 2004 the US returned 3,100 Haitian and 1,500 Cuban asylum seekers it interdicted on the high seas while they were trying to reach Florida (for more information see <http://www.refugees.org/countryreports.aspx?area=investigate&subm=19&ssm=29&cid=1338>).

Who Is Not a Refugee?

- ❖ The US will not admit people as refugees, if they:
 - Have a communicable disease of public health significance.
 - Have certain serious physical or mental disorders
 - Are a drug abuser or addict, or have violated laws pertaining to controlled substances.
 - Renounced US citizenship for tax purposes.
 - Have committed a crime of moral turpitude, or been convicted of two or more criminal offenses, or been a prostitute within the past ten years.
 - Have been granted immunity from prosecution.
 - Intend to practice polygamy in the United States.
 - Enter the US in violation of immigration laws, or assist another person to do so.
 - Have been involved in international child abduction.
 - Intend to enter the US to conduct illegal activities.
 - Would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences to the US.
 - Are or have been a member of the communist or any other totalitarian party.
 - Have engaged in any way in the persecution of others on the basis of race, nationality, religion, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group.

Source: <http://uscis.gov/graphics/services/refugees/qa.htm>

US Refugees: 2003-2006

- ❖ The ceiling on US refugee admissions is 70,000 per year.

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Africa	20,000	25,000	20,000	20,000
East Asia	4,000	6,500	13,000	15,000
Eastern Europe	2,500	na	na	na
The Former Soviet Union	14,000	na	na	na
Europe & Central Asia	na	13,500	9,500	15,000
Latin America & Caribbean	2,500	3,500	5,000	5,000
Near East & South Asia	7,000	2,000	2,500	5,000
Unallocated Reserve	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000

Sources: <http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2003/May/20-263761.html> ;
<http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2003/May/20-263761.html> ; <http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2004/Oct/05-52811.html> ;
<http://uscis.gov/graphics/services/refugees/> ; http://travel.state.gov/visa/laws/telegrams/telegrams_2778.html

Global Refugees

- ❖ There are about 20,000,000 refugees or internally displaced persons worldwide, (estimates vary a lot).
- ❖ The top 10 sources of refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons in 2005 were:
 - Afghanistan: 1,908,100
 - Sudan: 693,300
 - Burundi: 438,700
 - DR Congo: 4430,600
 - Somalia: 394,800
 - Vietnam: 358,200
 - Palestinians: 349,700 [or more than 4,300,000, depending on definitions]
 - Iraq: 262,100
 - Azerbaijan: 233,700
 - Liberia: 231,100

Sources: <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/doclist> ;
<http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics> ; <http://www.un.org/unrwa/refugees/whois.html> ;
<http://www.unhcr.org/basics/BASICS/3b028097c.html#Numbers>

Migrant Characteristics: Changes?

- ❖ In the 19th Century E.G. Ravenstein noted that:
 - Most long-distance migrants were male.
 - Most long-distance migrants were single adults, not families with children.
- ❖ Are these characteristics still true?
 - Today, in the US, most international immigrants are women, not men.
 - Although most immigrants to the US are still single adults, increasing numbers of immigrants are children (17 years of age or less).
- ❖ Why do we see changes?
 - Changes in the status of women, changes in the kinds of jobs available, changes in the transportation system.

Global Migration Patterns

- ❖ Only 5% of the world's population are international migrants – but that's still more than 300 million people!
- ❖ At the global scale, some regions tend to be a destination for migrants, and some tend to be sources of migrants.



- Net out-migration areas: Asia, Latin America and Africa
- Net in-migration areas: North America, Europe, Oceania

US Immigration History

- ❖ About 10% of the US population today (~30 million people) are immigrants.
- ❖ Since 1820 more than 65 million people have immigrated to the US.
- ❖ Two main periods in US immigration:
 - Colonial to Early 20th Century (mostly European immigrants)
 - 1970's to Present (mostly Asian & Latin American immigrants)
- ❖ Three Waves of European Immigration:
 - 1607-1840 (90% Great Britain)
 - 1870s-1880s (75% North & West Europe)
 - 1890s-1924 (75% South & Eastern Europe)

Why Three Waves?

- ❖ Different parts of Europe passed through the demographic transition at different times, shifting from Stage 2 (massive population growth and societal changes) to Stage 3 (moderate population growth).
- ❖ Wilbur Zelinsky's **migration transition model** points out that massive international migration occurs during Stage 2.
- ❖ We can chart the social and economic changes associated with the demographic transition that affected Europe in the 19th Century by looking at the sources of US immigrants.

Immigration Since the 1970s

- ❖ Most immigrants to the US today come from
 - Less developed countries
 - Asia
 - 1960s – 40,000/year
 - 1990s – 300,000/year
 - Primary sources today: China, Philippines, India, Vietnam
 - Latin America
 - 1950s – 60,000/year
 - 1960s – 130,000/year
 - 1990s – between 400,000 and nearly 2,000,000/year
 - Primary sources today: Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador

Undocumented Immigration

- ❖ No one knows how many immigrants are in the US illegally – without proper permits and documentation.
 - Estimates range from three to more than thirty million!
 - Best guess – about 10 million people?
- ❖ Major sources of undocumented migrants
 - Mexico
 - Central America, Asia, Europe
- ❖ About half of all undocumented migrants enter illegally; the rest just “overstay” visas
- ❖ Recent legislation (post 9/11) intended to monitor visas

Migrant Destinations in the US



- ❖ Recent migrants tend to locate in certain areas:
 - ¼ in California
 - ¼ in New York & New Jersey
 - ¼ Florida, Texas and Illinois

Source: <http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics/data/lprmaps.shtm> ; see also <http://www.uscis.gov/files/article/2ndfullTriReport.pdf>

- ❖ Why here?
 - Jobs
 - Chain migration (friends and family “link” people – communities form, such as Little Tokyo in Los Angeles, or Chinatown in San Francisco). Of course, ethnic communities can be created by force – by making people live in **ghettoes** – but we’ll cover that topic later.

Obstacles to Immigration

- ❖ In the past, the major obstacles to immigration were physical – travel was difficult and dangerous, and usually involved long journeys over hazardous terrain.
- ❖ Today, travel technology has made it much faster and easier to travel long distances, and the major barriers to migration are mostly cultural:
 - Getting permission to enter a new country.
 - Attitudes toward migrants.
- ❖ Until 1924 immigration to the US was almost unlimited – with a few exceptions, if you wanted to come, you could come.
- ❖ Today, the US (and all developed countries) put limits on the number of immigrants they are willing to take.

US Immigration Laws: Highlights, 1776-1924

- ❖ 1790 — Residence requirement (2 years)
- ❖ 1819 — Reporting to Federal government; Sustenance rules for ship's passengers
- ❖ 1864 — Secretary of State given control of immigration
- ❖ 1875 — Entry of prostitutes & convicts prohibited
- ❖ 1882 — Chinese Exclusion Act; Persons convicted of political offenses, lunatics, idiots, persons likely to become public charges also excluded; Head tax imposed of fifty cents per person
- ❖ 1888 — Expulsion provisions adopted
- ❖ 1891 — Bureau of Immigration established
- ❖ 1903 — Polygamists and radicals added to exclusion list
- ❖ 1906 — Knowledge of English required
- ❖ 1907 — Head tax increased; People with physical or mental defects excluded; “Gentlemen's Agreement” with Japan
- ❖ 1917 — Illiterates, “persons of psychopathic inferiority,” men entering for immoral purposes, alcoholics, stowaways and vagrants added to exclusion list
- ❖ 1921 — Temporary annual quotas set by nationality
- ❖ 1924 — Permanent quotas; Border Patrol established

Source: see <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis> , “Immigration Legal History”

Intelligence Testing, World War I: Justification of the Quota System

- ❖ Since people from Eastern and Southern Europe were shown by “objective testing” to all be “morons,” immigration quotas were established limiting migration from those regions.
- ❖ Note that the immigration quotas established in 1924 placed no restrictions on migrants from Latin America or Africa.

Immigration Today: Legal Limits

	1997	2001	2003	2004	2005
Immediate relatives of citizens	322,440	485,960	332,657	406,074	212,790
Other family-sponsored relatives	213,331	187,069	158,894	214,355	na
Refugees & asylum seekers	112,158	116,371	44,927	61,013	142,962
Employment-related	90,607	174,968	82,137	155,330	248,877
Other	59,842	11,436	87,212	109,370	517,744
Total legal immigrants	798,378	1,063,732	705,827	946,142	1,122,373

- ❖ Notice that family-related migrants are usually the largest group.
- ❖ Also note that no more than 7% of all visas may be issued to people from any one country (this does not affect refugees or asylum seekers).

Sources: <http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/ybpage.htm> ; <http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/ybpage.htm> ; <http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/IMM03yrbk/IMMExcel/Table05D.xls> ; <http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/statistics/yearbook/YrBk04Im.htm> ; http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/yearbook/2005/OIS_2005_Yearbook.pdf

Temporary Migration for Work

- ❖ In Western Europe there are millions of “guest workers” – mostly from the Middle East, Asia and North Africa, who have migrated temporarily for employment, but who are not considered permanent migrants.
- ❖ Today guest workers (and other foreign nationals) make up a significant percentage of the population of many European countries:
 - Germany: 8.9%
 - France: 5.6%
 - Netherlands: 10.6%
- ❖ Despite your book’s assurances, the legal and social status of guest workers is often fairly marginal – and their status (and the status of their children) remains controversial.

Data source: <http://www.migrationinformation.org/GlobalData/countrydata/data.cfm>

Economic Migrants vs. Refugees

- ❖ Economic migrants are **not** the same as refugees – at least, not when it comes to the law.
- ❖ All countries who are signatories to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (including the US) have agreed to give refugees special status (and not to send them back where they came from).
- ❖ No country has an obligation to take in economic migrants.
- ❖ Examples: Cuba, Haiti, Vietnam.

US Attitudes Toward Immigrants

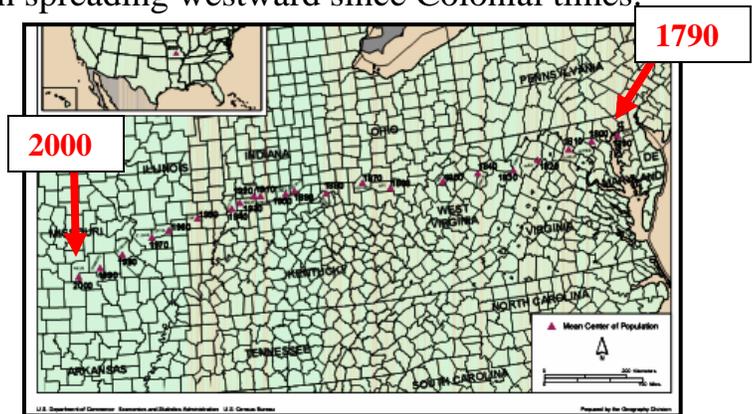
- ❖ US attitudes toward immigrants have often been hostile (anti-Irish, anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-Chinese, anti-Mexican, etc.).
- ❖ Historically, a number of US politicians have used anti-immigrant slogans as part of their campaigns.

Internal Migration

- ❖ People migrate within a particular country for pretty much the same reasons they migrate from one country to another – mostly for economic reasons.
- ❖ Internal migration is usually easier than international migration.
- ❖ There are two main types of internal migration
 - Interregional
 - Intra-regional

Interregional Migration: The US

- ❖ The US population has been spreading westward since Colonial times.
- ❖ Expansion beyond the Appalachians in late 18th and early 19th centuries, into the Plains in the 19th century, and expanding settlement in the South in the 20th century, have all shifted the “mean center of population.”
- ❖ Today, the mean center of US population is near the small town of Edgar Springs, Missouri.



Source: <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cenpop/meanctr.pdf>

Interregional Migration: Other Examples

- ❖ Brazil – Encouraging migration from the coast to the interior.
- ❖ Indonesia – Encouraging migration from Java to less populated islands.
- ❖ Russia (Soviet Union) – Combination of forced and voluntary migration.
- ❖ India – Limits migration into some States.
- ❖ Europe – Most migrants moving from South to North, looking for better jobs.

Intraregional Migration

- ❖ Intraregional migration – migration within a single region – is one of the most important kinds of migration (but tends to get ignored).
- ❖ Movement from cities to suburbs
 - In 1800 5% of the US population lived in suburbs
 - Today about 75% of the US population lives in suburbs
- ❖ Counterurbanization
 - Movement from urban to rural areas – “back to the land”
 - Small numbers, but possibly a significant trend.