Chapter 3: Migration

The Cultural Landscape: An Introduction to Human Geography
Migration

• A type of *mobility*
  – Migration is a permanent move to a new location
  – Migration = relocation diffusion

• Emigration

• Immigration
Why Do People Migrate?

• Reasons for migration
  – Most people migrate for economic reasons
  – Push and pull factors
    • Economic: people move away from places with poor economic opportunities and toward places with better ones
    • Cultural factors
      – Forced migration (e.g., slavery, refugees)
      – Political factors
    • Environmental factors
Refugees: Sources and Destinations
Why Do People Migrate?

• Reasons for migration
  – Push and pull factors
    • Intervening obstacles
      – Historically, intervening obstacles = environmental
      – Transportation technology = limited environmental intervening obstacles
Why Do People Migrate?

- Distance of migration
  - Internal migration
    - Two types:
      - Interregional migration = movement from one region to another
      - Intraregional migration = movement within a region
Why Do People Migrate?

• Distance of migration
  – International migration
    • Two types:
      – Voluntary
      – Forced
    • Migration transition
      – International migration is most common in countries that are in stage 2 of the demographic transition
Global Migration Patterns

Figure 3-5

ANNUAL NET MIGRATION

500,000 100,000 10,000
Why Do People Migrate?

• Characteristics of migrants
  – Most long-distance migrants are
    • Male
    • Adults
    • Individuals
      – Families with children = less common
Why Do People Migrate?

- Characteristics of migrants
  - Gender
    - Traditionally, males outnumbered females
    - In the United States today, 55 percent of immigrants = female
  - Family status
    - In the United States today, about 40 percent of immigrants = young adults, aged 25–39
Where Are Migrants Distributed?

• Global migration patterns
  – Net out-migration: Asia, Africa, and Latin America
  – Net in-migration: North America, Europe, and Oceania
    • The United States has the largest foreign-born population
Figure 3-7

Net Migration by Country
Where Are Migrants Distributed?

• U.S. migration patterns
  – Three main eras of migration
    • Colonial migration from England and Africa
    • Nineteenth-century immigration from Europe
    • Recent immigration from LDCs
Migration to the United States

Figure 3-8

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Migration to the United States from Latin America

Figure 3-9

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Where Are Migrants Distributed?

• Impact of immigration on the United States
  – Legacy of European migration
    • Europe’s demographic transition
      – Stage 2 growth pushed Europeans out
        » 65 million Europeans emigrate
    • Diffusion of European culture
Where Are Migrants Distributed?

• Impact of immigration on the United States
  – Unauthorized immigration
    • 2008 = estimated 11.9 million unauthorized/undocumented immigrants
      – About 5.4 percent of the U.S. civilian labor force
      – Around 59 percent are undocumented immigrants from Mexico
Where Are Migrants Distributed?

- Impact of immigration on the United States
  - Destinations
    - California = one-fifth of all immigrants and one-fourth of undocumented immigrants
    - New York = one-sixth of all immigrants
  - Chain migration
Why Do Migrants Face Obstacles?

• Immigration policies of host countries
  – U.S. quota laws
    • The Quota Act (1921)
    • The National Origins Act (1924)
  – Temporary migration for work
    • Guest workers
    • Time-contract workers
Why Do Migrants Face Obstacles?

- Distinguishing economic migrants from refugees
  - Emigrants from Cuba
  - Emigrants from Haiti
  - Emigrants from Vietnam
Why Do Migrants Face Obstacles?

- Cultural problems faced while living in host countries
  - U.S. attitudes towards immigrants
  - Attitudes toward guest workers
Why Do People Migrate Within a Country?

• Migration between regions of a country
  – U.S. settlement patterns
    • Colonial settlement
    • Early settlement in the interior (early 1800s)
    • California
      – Gold Rush in the 1840s
    • Great Plains settlement
    • Recent growth of the South
Changing Center of the U.S. Population

Figure 3-16
U.S. Interregional Migration

Figure 3-17
Why Do People Migrate Within a Country?

• Migration between regions of other countries
  – Russia
    • Komsomol
  – Government incentives in Brazil and Indonesia
  – Economic migration within European countries
  – Restricted migration in India
Migration in Europe

Figure 3-20
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Why Do People Migrate Within a Country?

- Intraregional migration in the United States
  - Migration from rural to urban areas
    - Primary reason = economic migration
  - Migration from urban to suburban areas
    - Primary reason = suburban lifestyle
  - Migration from urban to rural areas
    - Counterurbanization
Intraregional Migration in the United States

Figure 3-21

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The End.

Up next: Folk and Popular Culture