Migration
Migration Big Ideas

- Types of Movement – Cyclic, Periodic, & Migration
- Emigration v Immigration
- Types of Migration – Forced & Voluntary
- Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration
  - Push and Pull Factors
  - Political migrants
  - 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, Military Service

- **Migration**
  - Involves a degree of permanence
  - International, internal
Types of Migration

- **Forced Migration**
  - People don’t want to leave but are made to by...
    - an authority (slavery, Nazi ghettoization, Trail of Tears)
    - or an event (war, famine, natural disaster…)

- **Voluntary Migration**
  - Occurs after a migrant weighs options and choices

- Distinction between the two is not always **clear-cut**.
  - *Vietnamese* migration to the US since the 1970s
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 person’s place of origin to a final destination

![Step Migration in the US](image)
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.

Leads to ethnic enclaves like Chinatown in Bangkok, Thailand and SF!
Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration

- **Why** do people voluntarily migrate?
- Proposed several **laws** of 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
  - **Men** go alone and farther, **women** migrate with families and **shorter** distances
Push and Pull factors

» Why do people migrate?
» Three major types of push and pull factors
  » Political
  » Environmental
  » Economic
Political

- Oppressive government
  - 1975 – Vietnamese migrants
  - 1980 – Cuba “Mariel Boatlift”
  - Today - Rohingya in Myanmar

- Conflict & Civil war
  - 1990s – Yugoslavia
  - Mid-1990s – Rwanda
  - Today - Syrian Civil War

- Cultures & Traditions
  - 1947 – Partition of India & Pakistan
  - 1990s – Jews migrate from Soviet Union
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.
65.6 million forcibly displaced people worldwide

Refugees 22.5 million
17.2 million under UNHCR mandate
5.3 million Palestinian refugees registered by UNRWA

Stateless people 10 million

Refugees resettled 189,300 in 2016

Where the world’s displaced people are being hosted

55% of refugees worldwide came from three countries

Top hosting countries

- Ethiopia 791,000
- Uganda 940,800
- Islamic Republic of Iran 979,400
- Lebanon 1,000
- Pakistan 1.4m
- Turkey 2.9m

28,300 people a day forced to flee their homes because of conflict and persecution

10,966 staff UNHCR employs 10,966 staff (as of 30 June 2017)

130 countries We work in 130 countries (as of 30 June 2017)

We are funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions, with 87 per cent from governments and the European Union.
Environmental crises

The displaced survivors of Hurricane Katrina filed for disaster assistance with FEMA in nearly every county in every state. A look at the distribution of 1.36 million individual applicants who registered with the agency.

Sources: FEMA, Census Bureau, Queens College Sociology Department, New York Times

Dan Swenson, NOLA.com | The Times-Picayune
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.
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 20th century
  - Attraction of the “sunbelt” region
- China
  - Rural workers move to larger, coastal 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\textsuperscript{th} \& 18\textsuperscript{th} centuries
  ▶ Mass European immigration in the late 19\textsuperscript{th} \& early 20\textsuperscript{th} centuries
  ▶ Asian \& Latin American integration in the late 20\textsuperscript{th} and early 21\textsuperscript{st} centuries
This Is Why People Migrate - https://youtu.be/sQHHNuc-1uA