Chapter 3: Migration

The Cultural Landscape:
An Introduction to Human Geography

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Migration

- A type of mobility
  - Migration is a permanent move to a new location
  - Migration = relocation diffusion
- Emigration - ?
- Immigration - ?
- Net migration - ?
  - net in-migration
  - net out-migration
    - what’s going on in Russia?
Key Issue 1
Why Do People Migrate? – pg 81-85

- **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

Figure 3-2

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Key Issue 1
Why Do People Migrate? –
pg 81-85

• Reasons for migration
  – Push and pull factors
    • Intervening obstacles
      – Historically, intervening obstacles = environmental
      – Transportation technology = limited environmental intervening obstacles
      – *what are the intervening obstacles that migrants face today?*
Key Issue 1
Why Do People Migrate? – pg 81-85

• Distance of migration (pg 84)
  – 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 (pg 84)
  – International migration
    • Two types:
      – Voluntary
      – Forced
    • Migration transition (identified by who?)
      – 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
Key Issue 1
Why Do People Migrate? – pg 81-85

- Characteristics of migrants
  - Most long-distance migrants are
    - Male
    - Adults
    - Individuals
    - Families with children = less common
Key Issue 1
Why Do People Migrate? – pg 81-85

• 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
Key Issue 2
Where Are Migrants Distributed?
pg 85-92

• Global migration patterns
  – Net out-migration: Asia, Africa, and Latin America
  – Net in-migration: North America, Europe, and Oceania
    – *what are the three largest migration flows in the world?*
    – *where are the highest rates of in-migration found?*
• The United States has the largest foreign-born population
Figure 3-7

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Key Issue 2
Where Are Migrants Distributed?
pg 85-92

• U.S. migration patterns
  – *Three main eras of migration*
    • Colonial migration from England and Africa
    • Nineteenth-century immigration from Europe
      – 1840s-1850s – from where?
      – 1870s – from where?
      – 1880’s - from where?
      – 1900 – 1914 – from where and why?
• Recent immigration from LDCs
  – What was the impact of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act?
Migration to the United States

Figure 3-8
Migration to the United States from Latin America

Figure 3-9

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Key Issue 2
Where Are Migrants Distributed?
pg 85-92

• 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
      – religion –
      – what else?
Key Issue 2
Where Are Migrants Distributed?
pg 85-92

• 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
Key Issue 2
Where Are Migrants Distributed? pg 85-92

• 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
Key Issue 3
Why Do Migrants Face Obstacles?
pg 92-95

• Immigration policies of host countries
  – U.S. quota laws – *(what was the significance of the quota laws?)*
    • The Quota Act (1921)
    • The National Origins Act (1924)
      – *brain drain*?
  – Temporary migration for work
    • Guest workers – where do they come from, and where did they go?
    • Time-contract workers -
Key Issue 3
Why Do Migrants Face Obstacles?
pg 92-95

• Distinguishing economic migrants from refugees (pg 94)
  – Emigrants from Cuba
    • why?
  – Emigrants from Haiti
    • why?
  – Emigrants from Vietnam
    • why?
Key Issue 3
Why Do Migrants Face Obstacles?
pg 92-95

- Cultural problems faced while living in host countries
  - U.S. attitudes towards immigrants
  - Attitudes toward guest workers
Key Issue 4
Why Do People Migrate Within a Country?
pg 95-101

• Migration between regions of a country
  – Migration Between Regions Within the United States (pg 95)
    • Colonial settlement (pg 95)
    • Early settlement in the interior (early 1800s)
    • (pg 96)
    • California
      – Gold Rush in the 1840s
  • Great Plains settlement
  • Recent growth of the South (pg 97)
    – why?
Changing Center of the U.S. Population

Figure 3-16
U.S. Interregional Migration

Figure 3-17
Key Issue 4
Why Do People Migrate Within a Country?
pg 95-101

- Migration between regions of other countries
  - Russia
    - Komsomol
  - Government incentives in Brazil and Indonesia
  - Economic migration within European countries
  - Restricted migration in India
Key Issue 4
Why Do People Migrate Within a Country?
pg 95-101

• 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