Chapter 3: Migration

General Characteristics
Ravenstein’s Laws
Zelinsky’s Migration Transition
Mobility (ability to move from 1 place to another)

- **Mobility** is most generalized term that refers to all types of movements:
  - Journeying each day to work or school (commuting)
  - Weekly visits to local shops
  - Annual trips to visit relatives in a different state

- Mostly regular **non-permanent** movements
  - Short-term + repetitive/daily acts of mobility are referred to as “cyclical” or “circulation”
activity space = area in which individual moves about as they pursue regular day-to-day activities; space within which our daily activity occurs. Created by cyclical patterns (commuting).

Source: Schönfelder & Axhausen 2003
Mobility continued

• Longer time periods, but not permanent = “Periodic” - Examples?
  – Ex.) College students moving each fall + returning home each spring
  – Seasonal – snowbirds, guest workers/ migrant labor; military service; nomadism
  – transhumance (migratory travel with herds of livestock) = significant (unit 5)
• **Migration**
  – is a **permanent** move to a new location
    • leads to relocation diffusion of culture
  – emigration
    • leaving a country/location (emigrant)
  – immigration
    • coming to a country/location (immigrant)
  – net in-migration/net out-migration
Emigration vs. Immigration

**FROM a place?**
- **emigration**
  - leaving a country/location (*emigrant*)
  - Place A $\rightarrow$ Place B

**TO a place?**
- **immigration**
  - coming to a country/location (*immigrant*)
  - Place B $\rightarrow$ Place A

- Difference between the # of immigrants + # of emigrants is a place’s *net migration*.
  - *net in-migration*: # immigrants > # emigrants = (+)
  - *net out-migration*: # emigrants > # immigrants = (-)
Why do people migrate?

People decide to migrate bc a combo of 2 factors:

- **Push Factors:**
  - Unfavorable conditions which force people away *(push away)*.

- **Pull Factors:**
  - Favorable conditions which draw people in *(pull in)*.

- 3 major types of push + pull factors:
  1. **Economic** *(opportunity)*
  2. **Cultural** *(freedom --- religion, politics, race, etc.)*
  3. **Environmental** *(comfort)*
Economic Reasons
- poverty, no job opportunities, lack of land (push)
  - “overpopulation” exceeds carrying capacity = stage 2
- job opportunities, availability of land (pull)
  - U.S. & Canada are prominent destinations for economic migrants.
- ECONOMICS is the biggest migration factor!
  - Ravenstein #11 (Migration is mostly due to economic causes.)

Environmental
- Water (too much or too little) = most common
- Famine, natural disasters (push)
- Desirable features/climate, etc. (pull)

Cultural (Rubenstein) = all other factors
- Social, political and cultural:
  - Persecution, war/conflict, safety to practice culture (refugees)
  - Ex.) Eastern Europeans to dem. govs in late 1940s
Why Do Migrants Face Obstacles?

- **Intervening obstacles**, which hinder migration, can be categorized into 2 types:

  1. Historically, **environmental features** –
     - Mountains, oceans, or distance
     - Today, improvements in transportation have reduced environmental obstacles.

- **Modern obstacles**?

  2. Today, **Political / Government Restrictions**
     - Countries require proper documentation (passport, visa) to leave one country + gain entry in another
     - Also, **hostile attitudes** of citizens once they enter.
Watch “30 Days: Immigration”

- Most questions are in chronological order. Answer as you view.
- Discussion/Reflection questions will be answered on a separate sheet of paper at a later time.
Migration Patterns (Distance)

- Migration can be divided into 2 categories (2 spatial types).
  1. **International Migration** - permanent move from one country to another (usually from Stage 2 countries)
     - **Voluntary** – migrant has chosen to move (economic improvement)
     - **Forced** – migrant compelled to move (cultural forces)
  2. **Internal Migration** - permanent move within the same country
     - **Interregional** – movement from 1 region to another (rural → urban)
     - **Intraregional** – movement within a region (ex. city to nearby suburb (suburbanization); nearby suburb to city rural town to city in same region)
Mexico has international in-migration into the country from Central America (Hondorus, Guatemala, El Salvator) + emigration out of the country to the US.

Mexico also has internal migration, esp. interregional migration to states near the U.S. border and rural→ urban intraregional migration into Mexico City.
Migration Patterns Overview

- **spatial (how far?)** differentiation
  - Internal
    - Interregional vs. intraregional
  - International
    - Zelinsky’s Migration Transition
      - Links spatial dimension of migration to DTM.

- **action/reason/motivation** differentiation
  - Forced
    - Refugees vs. internally displaced persons (IDPs)
  - Voluntary
    - Ravenstein’s 11 Laws of Migration
International Migration Patterns

• Approximately 9% of the world’s people are international migrants.

• Global pattern reflects migration tendencies from developing countries to developed countries (LDCs → MDCs).
  
  – Net Out-Migration
    • Asia, Latin America, + Africa
  
  – Net In-Migration
    • North America, W. Europe, + Oceania
Width of arrows show amount of net migration between regions of world. Countries with net in-migration are in red, + those with net outmigration are in blue.
Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration

• 19th Century geographer E. G. Ravenstein wrote a series of “laws” about the tendencies of migrants. At the time, the word, law, was known to mean theory.

• Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration (British sociologist): Categories/ Ways to characterize migration?:
  – (1) reasons why migrants move
  – (2) distance they typically move
  – (3) the characteristics of migrants (gender, family status)

• For the distance that migrants typically move, Ravenstein’s Laws argue (pg. 2 #7)
  – Most migrants relocate a short distance + remain within the same country.
  – Long-distance migrants to other countries head for major centers of economic activity (NYC, Chicago).
RAVENSTEIN  British sociologist

- **11 LAWS OF MIGRATION** are based on the Gravity Model = the influence of a location on another is inversely related to its distance and directly related to its size:

  1. Most migration is over a short distance.
  2. Migration occurs in **steps**.
  3. **Long-range migrants** usually move to **urban areas** (economic hubs).
  4. Each migration produces a movement in the opposite direction (although not necessarily of the same volume).
  5. Rural dwellers are more migratory than urban dwellers.
  6. Within their own country/region females are more migratory than males, but males are more migratory over longer distances.
  7. Most migrants are **adults**.
  8. Large towns grow more by migration than by natural increase.
  9. Migration **increases** with **economic development**.
  10. Most migration moves from **rural to urban**.
  11. Migration is mostly due to **economic causes**.
Reasons for Migrating

• *Cultural* factors can be especially compelling push factors, forcing people to migrate from a country.

• United Nations High Commissions (UNHC) for Refugees recognizes 3 groups of forced cultural migrants: *refugees, IDPs, asylum seekers*

  1. A *refugee* has been forced to migrate to avoid a potential threat to his or her life, + he or she cannot return for fear of persecution.

     • Ex.) Refugees of the Syrian Civil War.
     • What do these refugees seek?
2. An *internally displaced person (IDP)* is similar to a refugee, but he or she has not migrated across an international border.
   - Ex.) victims of hurricanes (Hurricane Katrina)

3. An *asylum seeker* is someone who has migrated to another country in hope of being recognized as a refugee.
   - Ex.) Syrian refugees (Turkey is largest host country; also Germany is accepting refugees). Denmark is NOT (pro-natalism within “Do it for Denmark”).
Reasons for Migrating

• Most people migrate for *economic* reasons.
  
  – **Push factor:** migrate away from places with few jobs (Stage 2 countries @ carrying capacity, rural areas)
  
  – **Pull factor:** migrate to places where jobs seem to be available (Stage 3 + 4 countries; cities within own country – ex. Mexico City)

• U.S. and Canada have been prominent destinations for economic migrants.
  
  – U.S. has more foreign-born residents than any other country. Other MDCs have higher rates of net in-migration (less populous than the US.
  
  – Historically individuals migrated from Europe.
  
  – More recently **Latin America** and **Asia** are primary senders.
90%+ of immigrants to the US during 19th century European. Since 1980s, Latin American + Asia have been the dominant sources of immigrants.

California, New York, Florida, and Texas are the leading destinations for immigrants.
Migration Patterns

• Technology has increased migration
  – “chain migration” = movement along kinship links:
    • immigrants cluster in communities where ppl from previous country has settled
  – create “immigration waves”
    • Immigration bubbles from one hearth to the same destination → ethnic neighborhoods
      – Haitians, Cubans ⇒ “Little Haiti”, “Little Havana” in Miami
      – Turks ⇒ Germany = need for migrant labor
      – Italians ⇒ NY/NJ
      – Irish ⇒ Boston
      – Poles ⇒ Northwest Side of Chicago
Migrant Characteristics

- **Gender**
  - International migration (#6)
    - males outnumbered females
      » More willing to migrate long distances, risk takers?
    - **But (new trend):** In the United States today = 55% are female
  - Internal migration (#6)
    - Women are a more significant short distance migrants (urbanization flow in LDCs)

- **Family status/age**
  - In the United States today
    - about 40% of immigrants = working-age adult males (#7)
    - less elderly/children *(this is changing because of incr. in women)*

Figure 7

Age distributions of the total population and international migrants worldwide, 2015

- Total population:
  - 0-4: 12%
  - 15-19: 10%
  - 30-34: 8%
  - 45-49: 6%
  - 60-64: 4%
  - 75+: 2%

- International migrants:
  - 0-4: 2%
  - 15-19: 3%
  - 30-34: 7%
  - 45-49: 10%
  - 60-64: 8%
  - 75+: 4%

72% of international migrants are in the working age group (15-49).
- **Gender**
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    - males outnumbered females
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  - In the United States today
    - about 40% of immigrants = working-age adults (#7)
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- Therefore:
  - Historically, most long-distance (international) migrants are working-age adult males rather than women or families w/children or elderly (currently changing)
    - Ravenstein #6 and #7
Migration patterns (distance)

• Internal migration (2 spatial types)
  – Interregional
    • movement between regions within a country.
    • Perceived economic betterment typically compels individuals to make interregional migrations (one region to another).
      – US examples?
        » westward migration, Great Migration, etc.
        » “Rust Belt” to “Sun Belt” (1970s – current)
      – urbanization = “rapid growth of cities”
        » biggest migration in LDCs /world (stage 2)
        » Ppl are moving from rural areas to urban areas. Happening by the tens of millions of ppl. We just crossed 50% globally. (Ex. ppl in China moving from rural to Beijing, etc.)
Trends in Urbanization, by Region

Urban Population

Percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2030 (Projected)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America/Caribbean</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Developed Regions</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Migration patterns (distance)

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  – **Interregional**
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        » “Rust Belt” to “Sun Belt” (1970s – current)
      – **urbanization** = “rapid growth of cities”
        » biggest migration in LDCs /world (stage 2)
  – **Intraregional**
    • movement w/in region
      – **Suburbanization**
        » suburbs are part of “metro/urban area”/region
        » biggest post-WWII migration pattern in US
Migration between cities, suburbs, and non-metropolitan areas in the U.S. in 2010.
Where do migrants live?

• Which of Ravenstein’s Laws does this reflect?
  • Most migration is over a short distance.
  • STEP MIGRATION

• Note thicker flows **within** regions
  • Source area = close to outer circle
  • Destination = spaced from outer circle
What non-European country is home to the fourth largest # of international migrants?
Persian Gulf States now large destinations for migrants

- Reflects growing use of migrant labor/guest workers in oil production and building projects fueled by oil wealth.

- Sources:
  - South Asia
  - Philippines
Migration Patterns (action/reason)

- Two "motivation"/"reason" types
- **Voluntary**
  - Zelinsky Migration Transition supported by Ravenstein’s Laws
Zelinsky’s Migration Transition

- **Stage 2**
  - Massive Interregional urbanization (Great migration, squatter settlements)
  - International out-migration (LDCs → MDCs) begins

- **Stage 3**
  - International out-migration (LDCs → MDCs) continues
  - Rural to urban continues but slows

- **Stage 4**
  - International in-migration (urban areas grow through migration)
  - Internal rural to urban stops
  - Intraregional migration (suburbanization)

- **Stage 5**
  - Discourage emigration / Encourage immigration?
Merry-go-round
Migrant population by destination and origin
2015, m

Source: McKinsey Global Institute
Two action types

Forced

- **Refugee** = person forced to leave their home and cross an international border and who can’t return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion.

- “displaced person” or
  » Internally displaced person (IDP)
Hotspots for refugees and IDPs

- **major sources of refugees:**
  - Syria
  - Afghanistan
  - Somalia
  - South Sudan
  - Sudan

- **IDPs**
  - Syria
  - Colombia
  - Yemen
Partition of South Asia results in the largest displacement in history

- 1947 Britain grants independence to “India”
- Divides (partitions) into two countries
  - Hindu-majority India
  - Muslim-majority Pakistan
    - Incl. modern-day Pakistan and Bangladesh (ind. 1971)
    - Significant minorities on “wrong” side of borders
      - Territory of Kashmir disputed
      - See following slide
  - 15 million migrate
    - Millions killed, raped, other atrocities
Religion in South Asia before partition

[Maps showing the distribution of Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs, and Jains in the British Indian Empire in 1909.]
• True burden for refugees is borne by neighboring often poor (LDC) countries.
  – Note destination of flows, see ANY MDCs?

**Fig. 8** Where refugees from top 5 countries of origin found asylum | end-2015
(No. of refugees in millions)

In 2015, the majority of refugees were able to find asylum in neighboring countries. Of the 10.1 million refugees from the five highest countries of origin, all but 1.1 million (11%) found safety in a neighboring country. This is the case for most of the refugee populations of concern to UNHCR.
Merry-go-round
Migrant population by destination and origin
2015, m

Source: McKinsey Global Institute
Migrant Source Areas (categorized by income)

Figure 8
Number of international migrants by income group of country or area of origin, 2000 to 2015
Effect of Migration on Population

- minimal effect on source region
- keeping Europe from experiencing population decline
- Will have same effect on Northern America by mid-century
Diasporas

- India (stage two/early stage three)
- Mexico (historical flow to U.S. which is slowing down)
- Russia? What historical event would have led to a large “Russian” diaspora?
  - Collapse of the Soviet Union stranded Russians in 14 other now independent republics (Ukraine, Estonia, Kazakhstan, etc.)