

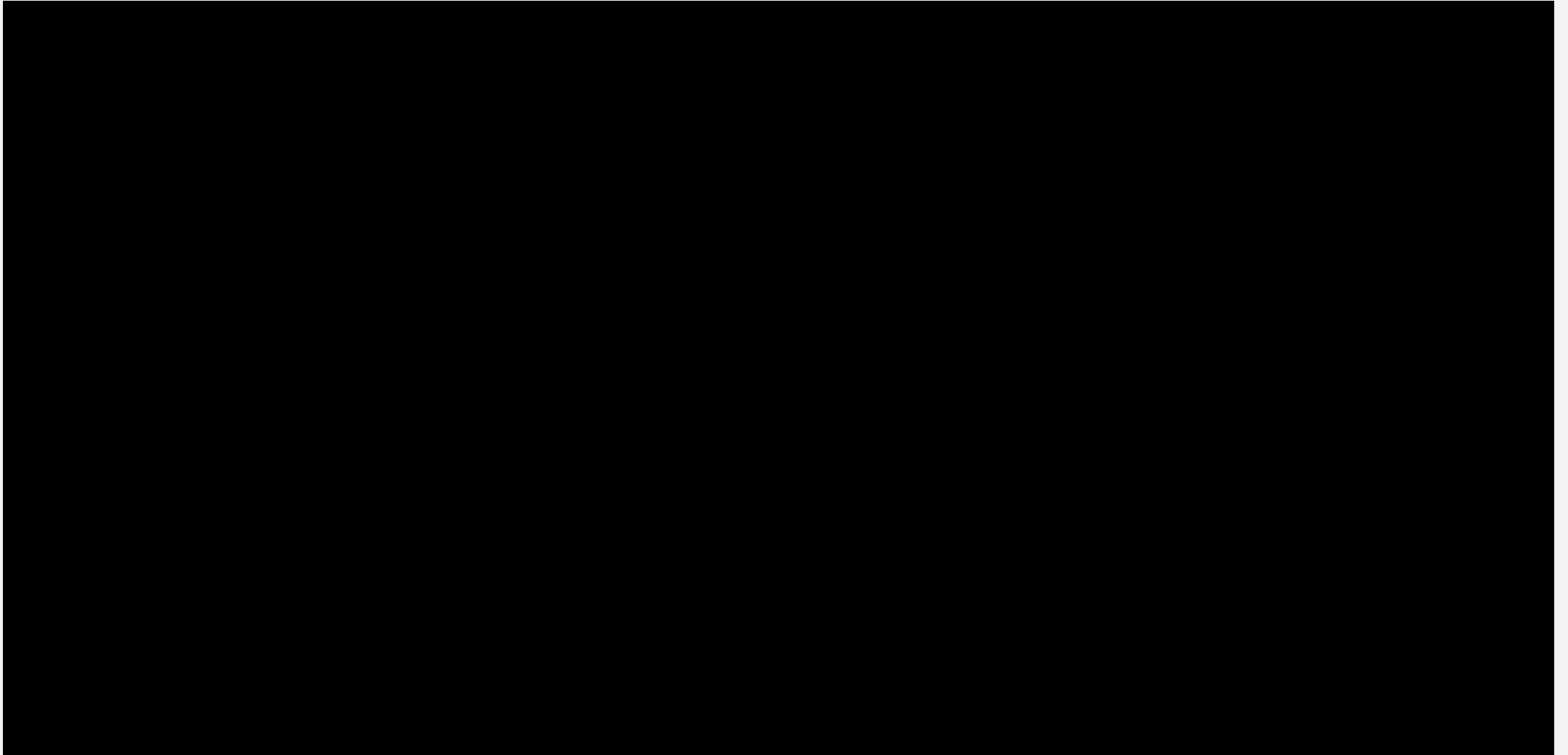
MIGRATION

CHAPTER 3

WHAT IS MIGRATION?

WHAT CAUSES IT?

WHAT PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES DOES IT PRESENT?



FIELD NOTE: EXPANDING SLUMS

BRACERO PROGRAM (1940): encouraged Mexican laborers to work in the US under a specific contract.

REFUGEE CAMP: accommodate displaced persons who have fled their home country, region, or home.

REMITTANCES: money migrants send back to family and friends in their home countries, often in cash, forming an important part of the economy in many poor countries.

REVERSE REMITTANCES: remittances from foreign lands to the U.S. The struggling migrant asking back home for money.



Mumbai,
India



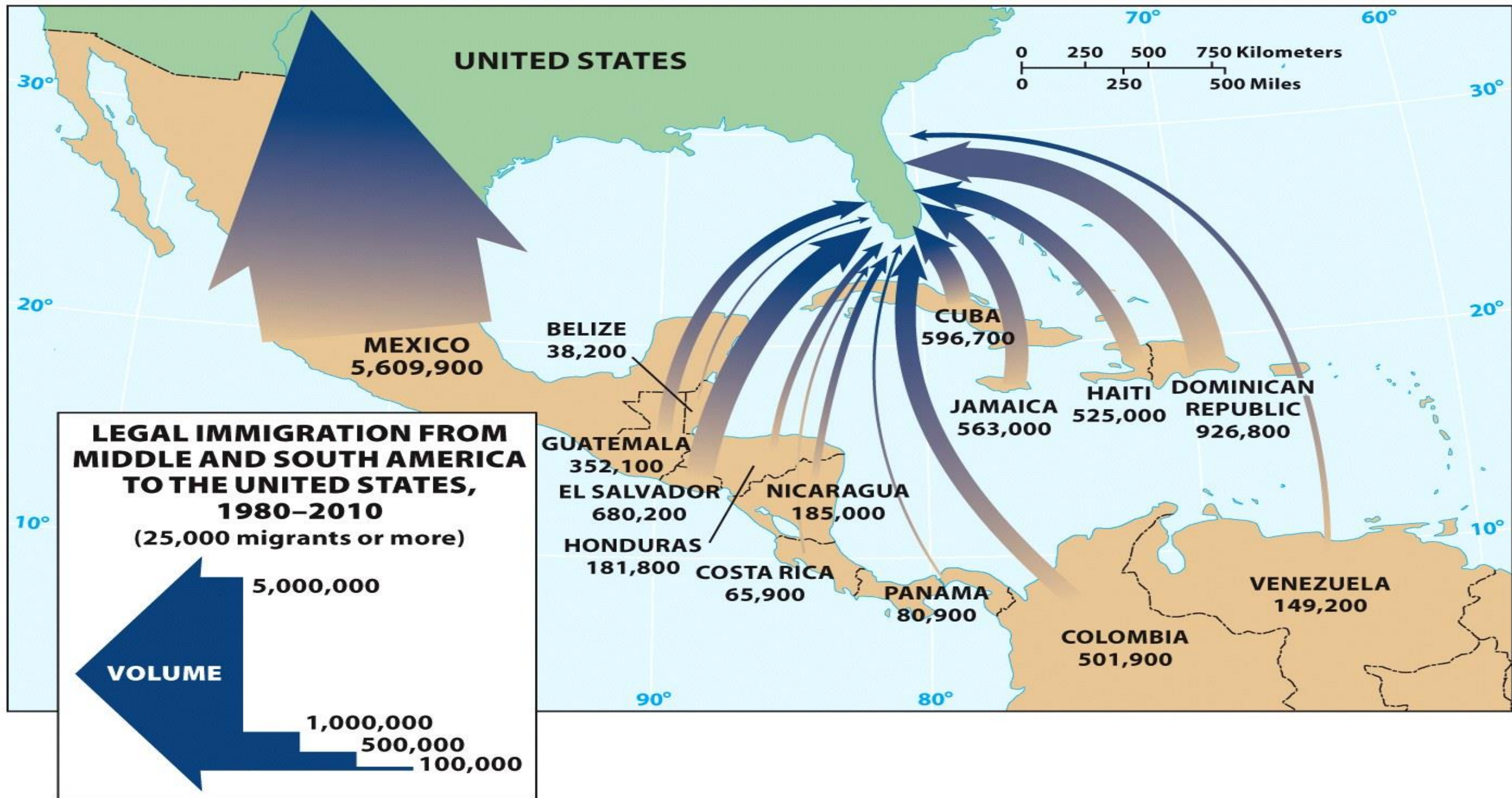
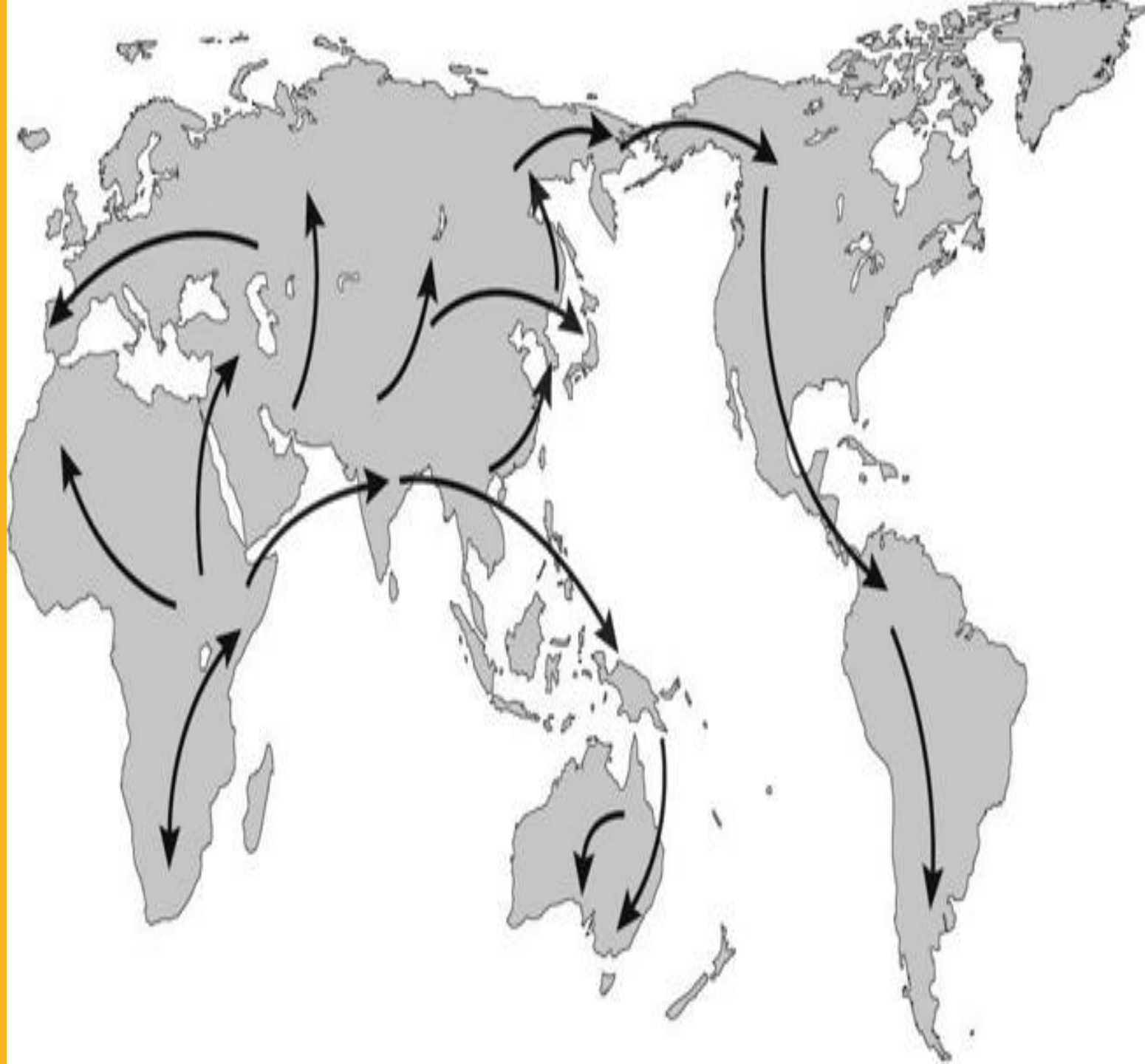


Figure 3.2
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Figure 3.3
© AP/Wide World Photos



KEY VOCABULARY

- Relocation Diffusion: the spread of a characteristic through the bodily movement of people from one place to another.
- Migration: permanent move to a new location.
 - **Form of mobility**
- Circulation Migration: daily movement
 - **nomadism**
- Seasonal Migration: Snow bird and College Students
 - **Periodic Movement.**
- Emigration: moving from a location.
- Immigration: moving to a location.
- Net Migration: difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants.

WHAT IS MIGRATION?

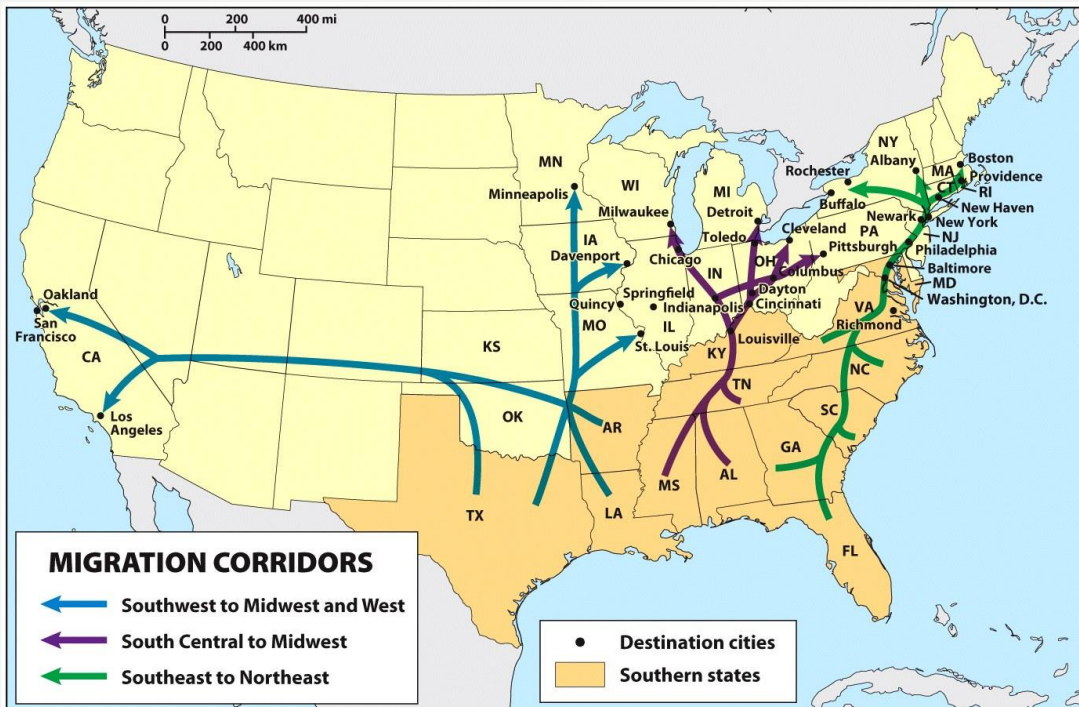
when movement results in permanent relocation across significant distances. The process of migration involves long-term relocation of an individual, household, or larger group to a new locale outside the community of origin.

International Migration

Movement Across Country Borders.

ALSO KNOWN AS

Transnational Migration

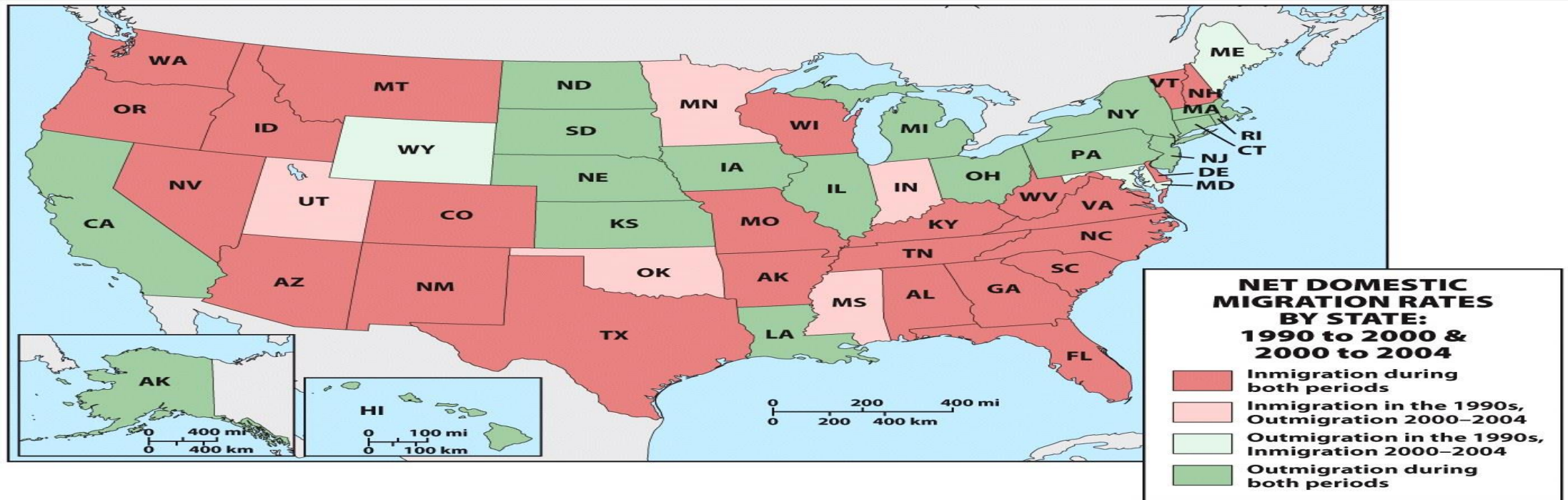


Internal Migration

Migration that occurs within a single country's borders.

- 20th century: "Great Migration" of African Americans North for Industrial Jobs.
 - Major issues with slavery, 'Jim Crow Laws, and Segregation in the South.
 - Clustered in Detroit, Chicago, and Baltimore.
- Recent Movement: economic opportunities in the South started "Reverse Migration"
 - Middle-class, educated African Americans moving to Atlanta, Dallas, and Charlotte.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL MIGRATION



Migrants moved to the Sun Belt and Far West for **economic reasons**; people escaping from large cities and rural areas to move to medium-sized cities **for retirement or family-friendly lifestyles**; and wealthy individuals seeking solace and space moving into **environmentally attractive rural areas**, trying to keep the area “rural” while pushing out farmers.

Mobility within the United States depends on the country’s economy (low mobility during the economic downturn in 2007 and 2008).

International Migration from Latin America since the 1940s (Immigration Reform and Control Act - gave 2.6 million migrants permanent citizens)

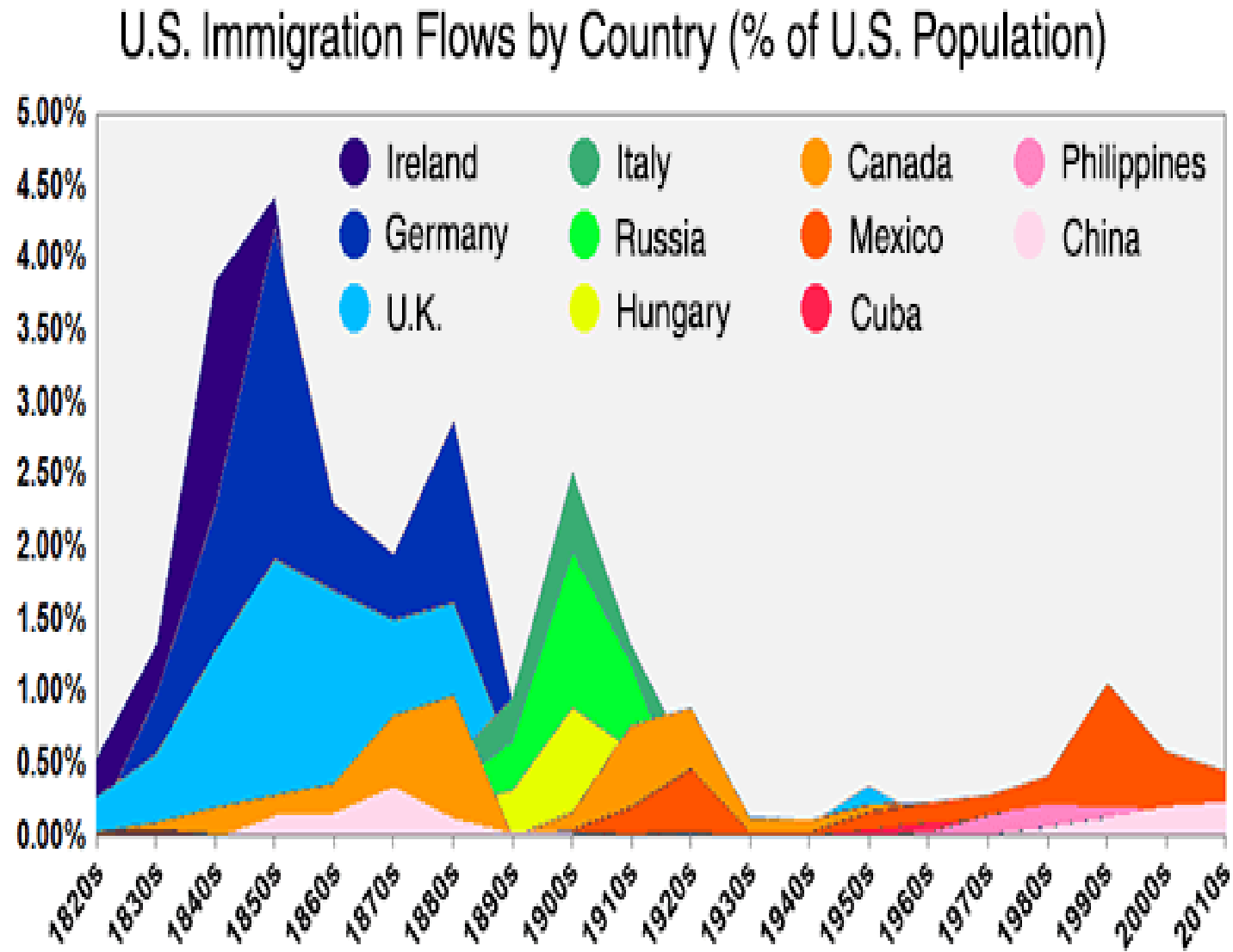


WHY DO PEOPLE MIGRATE?

**VOLUNTARY MIGRATION: OCCURS AFTER A
MIGRANT WEIGHS OPTIONS AND CHOICES**

**FORCED MIGRATION: INVOLVES THE
IMPOSITION OF AUTHORITY OR POWER
PRODUCING INVOLUNTARY MOVEMENTS THAT
CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD BASED ON
THEORIES OF CHOICE.**

The European
migration to the
United States during
the 1800s and early
1900s. (?)





THE IRISH:

British Colonialism

- Banning of Irish Catholic power, voting, right to bear arms, and buying land.
- Political

Irish Potato Famine

(mid-1800s)

- Environmental.

MIGRATION AND SCALE

STUDIES OF GENDER & MIGRATION:

- Men are more mobile than women
- Men migrate farther than women
- Men have more 'choices' of employment
- Women earn less than men

Study of migration in Mexican households found that strongly patriarchal households tend to shield young women from migrating, sending young men out to work instead.

No Mexican patriarchy? Mexican women will work in the city or another country to gain employment.

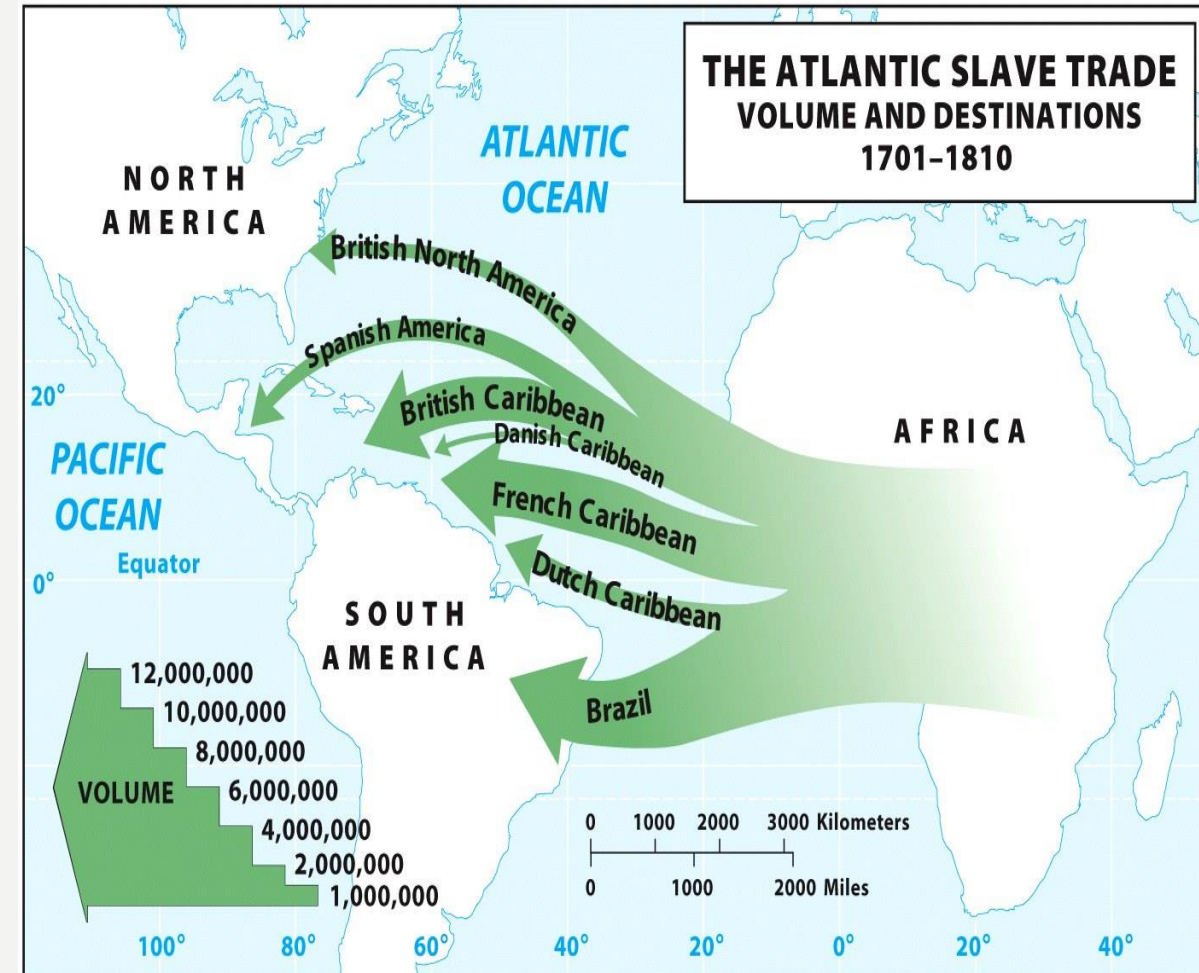
- Scale of a household
 - Under duress or choice for household members?
 - Gender, power relationships (how much of a say each individual within the house has –gender and responsibilities), and division of labor



FORCED MIGRATION

Most devastating forced migration in the history of humanity was the Atlantic Slave Trade during the European Colonial Period.

- Carried tens of millions of Africans from their homes to South America, the Caribbean, and North America.
- Estimates from 12 million to 30 million



FORCED MIGRATION, TODAY:

Human Trafficking:

- Sex trafficking
- Child sex trafficking
- Forced labor
- Bonded or debt bondage labor
- Involuntary domestic servitude
- Forced child labor
- Recruitment of child soldiers
 - Modern forms of slavery and very hard to get control of.



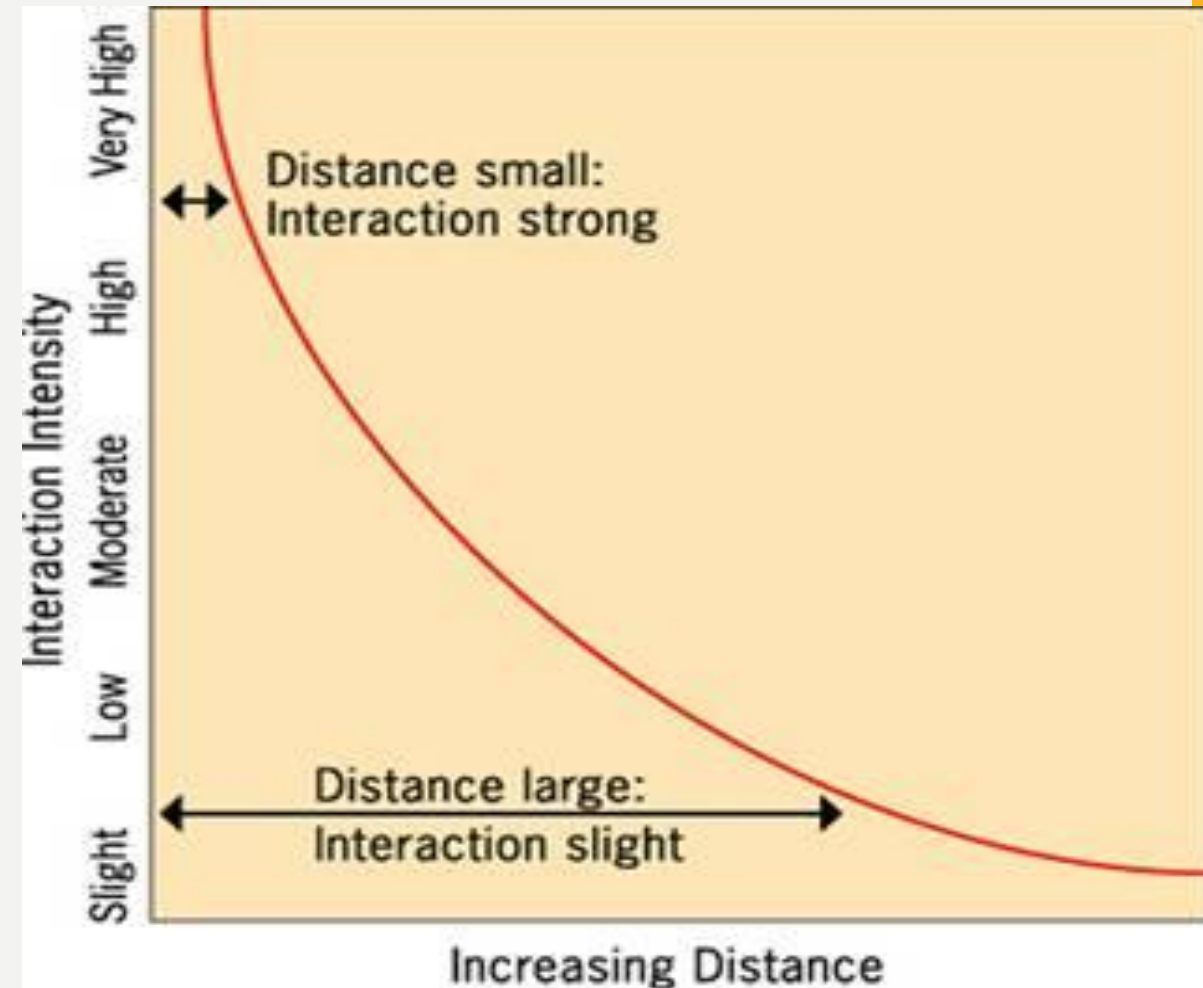
PUSH AND PULL FACTORS IN VOLUNTARY MIGRATION:

DEMOGRAPHER: ERNST RAVENSTEIN ON

Why people voluntarily migrate?

Laws of Migration

1. Every migration flow generates a return or counter-migration
2. The majority of migrants move short distance
3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big-city destinations
4. Urban residents are less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.
5. Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults.



DISTANCE DECAY:

The farther from the hearth in time and distance, the less likely a trait will diffuse or the relationship diminishes.

An inverse relationship between the volume of migration and the distance between source and destination; that is-

- The number of migrants to a destination declines as the distance they must travel increases (**GRAVITY MODEL**, which predicts interactions between places on the basis of their population size and distance predicts the likelihood of migration.
 - Advanced transportation and technology has modified Ravenstein's theory.

Push Factors: the conditions and perceptions that help the migrant decide to leave a place.

- Work, retirement, cost of living, personal safety, security, environmental catastrophes, weather, climate

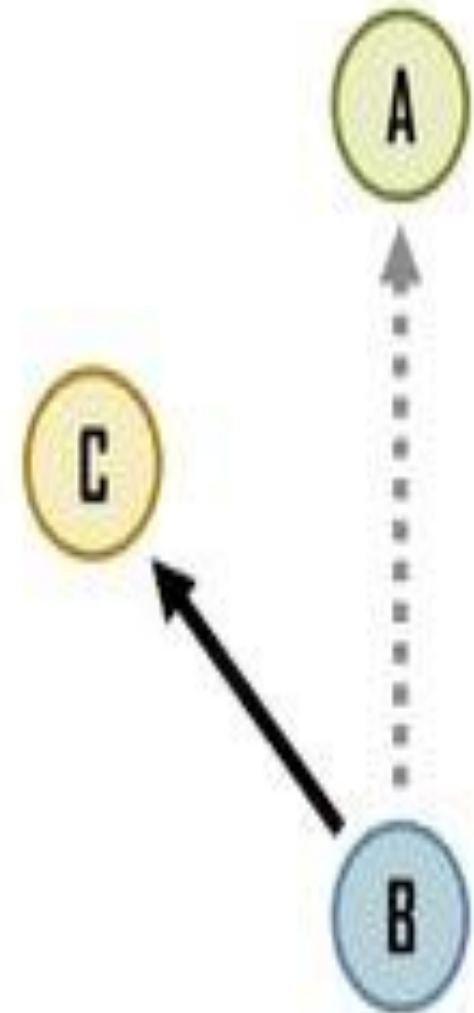
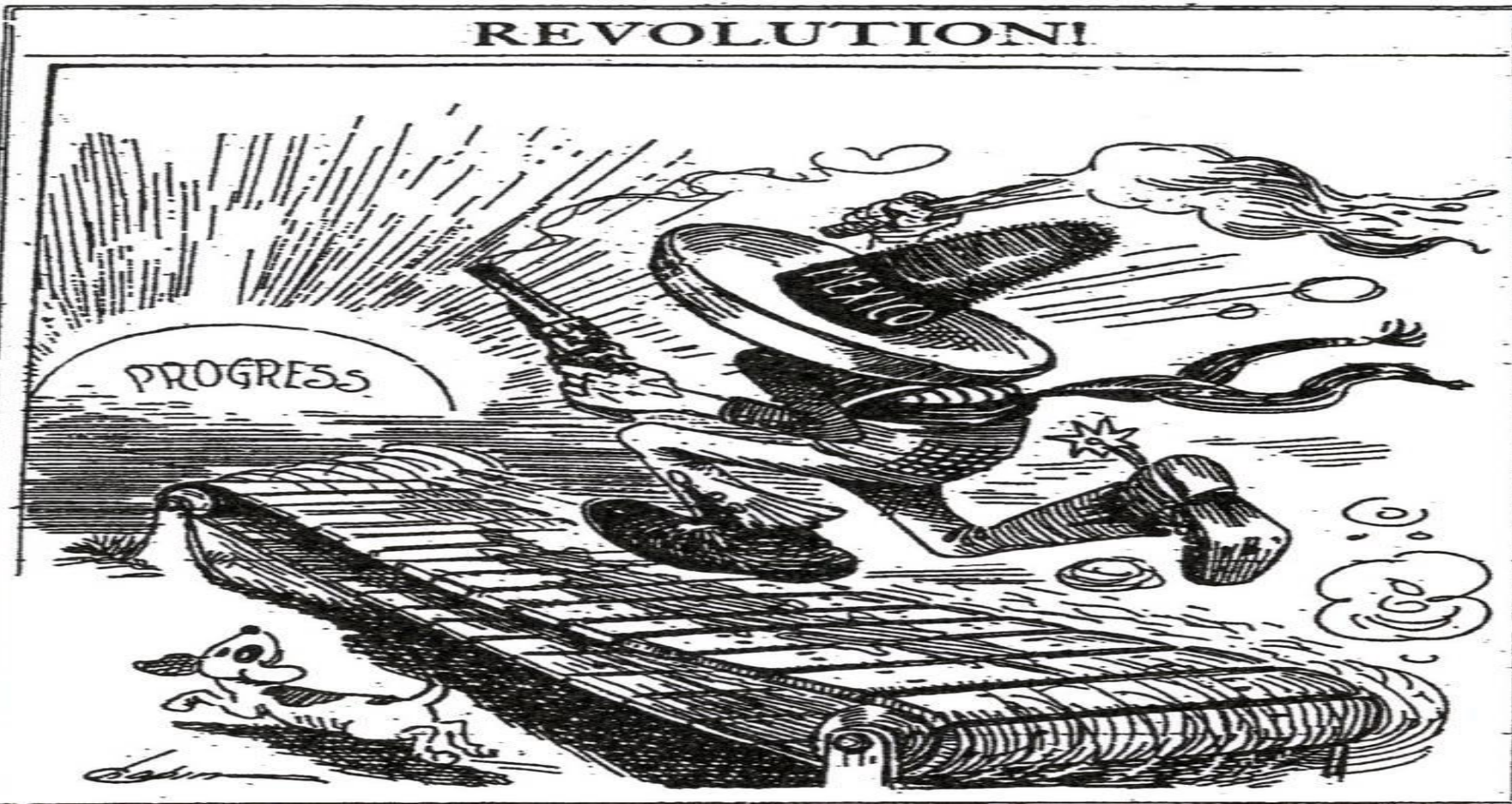
Pull Factors: circumstances that effectively attract the migrant to certain locales from other places, the decision of where to go.

- Can be vague and can depend of perceptions construed from thing heard and read about a place.

Step Migration: migration stream that is often in stages . **Ex:** rural area to village to town to city.

INTERVENING OPPORTUNITY

In the process of STEP MIGRATION where the presence of a nearer opportunity that greatly diminishes the attractiveness of sites farther away



TYPES OF PUSH AND PULL FACTORS:

LEGAL STATUS:

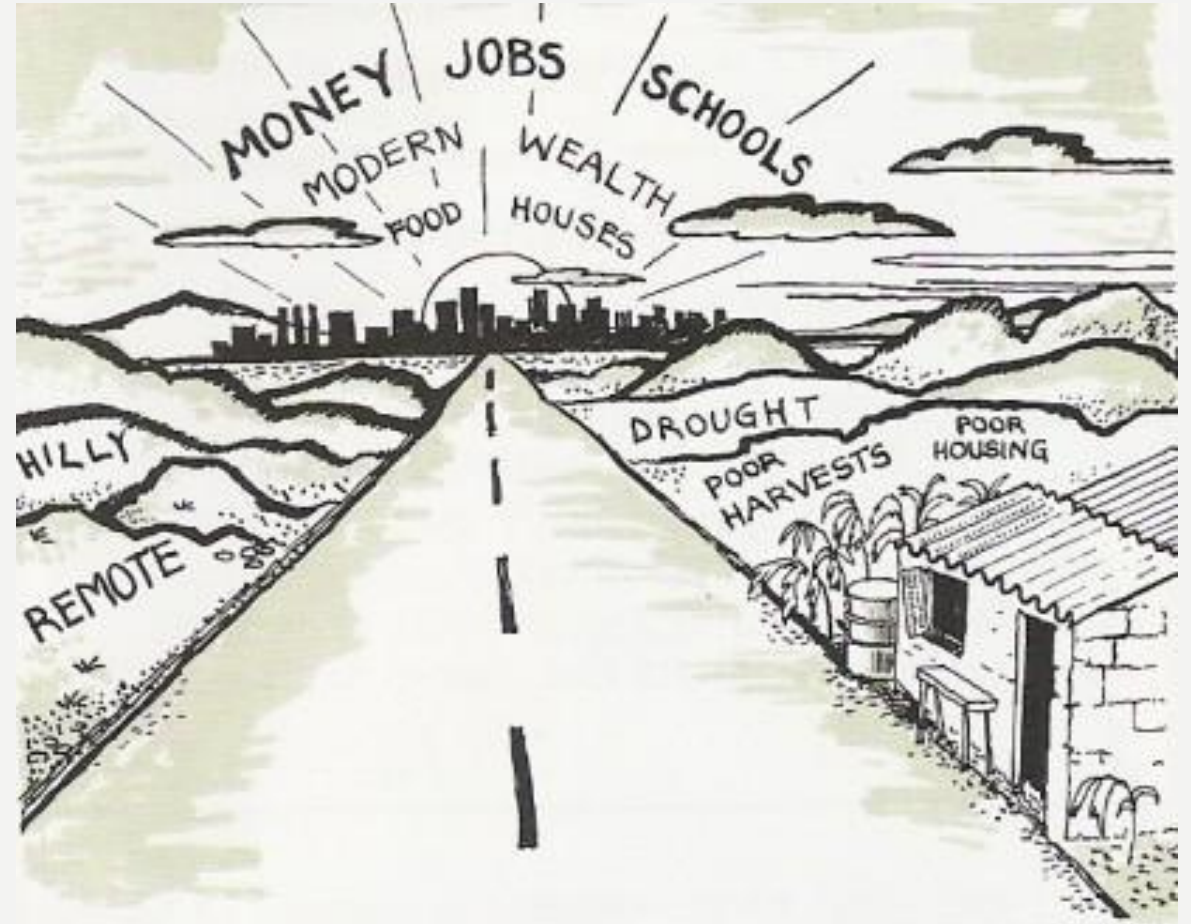
- Migrants arrive in a host country with or without formal consent
- Every country has a legal framework to allow x-amount of migrants into their country.
 - Applying for and receiving a work VISA
 - Documented Migrant
 - No VISA mean illegal Migrant
 - Can face **DEPORTATION** (sent back to country of origin)



TYPES OF PUSH AND PULL FACTORS:

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- Perceived opportunities in Europe and North America cause numerous migrants (documented and undocumented) to cross borders and oceans in search for better life, jobs.
 - Goal: escape poverty
- Issue: host countries exploit the labor of illegals.
- 2008 Global Recession altered internal migration patterns in the US.



TYPES OF PUSH AND PULL FACTORS:

POWER RELATIONSHIPS

- Employers who hire migrant workers often have a 'stereotype' of what kind of migrant they want to hire.
- Placement agencies that help hire domestic workers portrayed certain ethnicities according to scripted stereotypes.
 - Middle East hire Southeast Asian women to work as domestic servants, housekeepers, and nannies.
 - Seen as docile
 - Mexicans in the United States work for carpet companies
 - Seen as hardworking
- Geographer Jamie Winders raises the issue of displacement of black workers by Mexican migration.
- Geographer Paul Boyle cites power relationships based on money in the growing migration industry, which fill the labor needs for particular economic sectors.

Gender

Ethnicity

Money

Race

**ALL FACTORS IN THE
DECISION TO MIGRATE**

TYPES OF PUSH AND PULL FACTORS:

POLITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES

- Oppressive Regimes
 - Vietnam War caused a mass migration out of Vietnam and Cambodia
 - 1972: Uganda's dictator, Idi Admin; expelled 50,000 Asians and Ugandans of Asians descent from his country.
 - Communist Cuba dictatorship expelled more than 125,000 Cubans in 1980 known as the "Mariel Boatlift"

Cooler
Highs in the low 80s. Lows in the low 60s on the coast and the mid 60s inland. Winds west-northwest 15 knots. Seas 3 feet. Bay, choppy.
Complete weather 24

The Miami News
A Cox Newspaper
Tuesday Afternoon, April 29, 1980
42 Pages
15¢
1980 The Miami News

Tuesday
Metropolitan
★ Edition
15¢

New Cuban exodus due here

Graham declares state of emergency for Dade, Monroe

HEATHER DEWAR and ANA VECIANA
Miami News Reporters

KEY WEST — Weary immigration officials here are bracing for what could be the largest wave of Cuban refugees yet.

After rough seas halted the refugee boatlift for two days, Cuban authorities reportedly gave the go-ahead last night for boats to leave the port of Mariel again.

That would mean the two-day backlog of overloaded shrimp boats, cabin cruisers, skiffs and other small craft would arrive in Key West late today. Officials expect the quota of 3,500 Cuban refugees set by the State Department will soon be shattered.

"Frankly I haven't the foggiest notion what will happen then," said a high-ranking immigration official here. "We're waiting for word from Washington. We haven't heard anything yet."

While Miami and Dade county administrators continued pressing Washington for immediate help to deal with the 3,250 Cubans who've already arrived and the thousands more expected, the nation's top refugee official pledged the federal government "would do its share."

But Metro Mayor Steve Clark warned yesterday that four out of five of the refugees arriving here have no local relatives and need federal help.

"For every person who has a relative here that is coming, Castro is sending four more, from what background we don't know, destitute, with no friends or relatives, not even a telephone number. We need federal assistance," Clark said.

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre said the Cuban president was using the Freedom Flotilla to get rid of some of his social misfits.

"How long is Uncle Sam going to keep his head in the sand?" said Vincent Grimm, a city of Miami assistant administrator. "The city's already at the breaking point."

Gov. Bob Graham yesterday declared a state of emergency in Dade and Monroe counties and released \$50,000 in state aid for such things as trucking water to Key West and renting emergency medical facilities, portable toilets and buses to transport the refugees.

Graham said his concern is not so much for the estimate of 3,500 refugees as for the possibility of a much larger influx.

See BOATLIFT, 4A


THE FUTURE OF ASIANS IN UGANDA

Reprinted with permission. ©Uganda Argus, August 5, 1972

PRESIDENT AMIN WILL ASK THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL ASIANS IN UGANDA WHO ARE HOLDING BRITISH PASSPORTS BECAUSE THEY ARE SABOTAGING THE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY.

The president made this announcement yesterday when he addressed officers and men of the Airborne Regiment at Tororo. He said that there was no room in Uganda "for the over 80,000 Asians holding British passports who are sabotaging Uganda's economy and encouraging corruption." General Amin told the soldiers that he wants to see that the economy of Uganda is in the hands of Ugandan citizens, especially "black Ugandans."

He appealed to the troops to assist him in defending the public against "those people who are sabotaging the economy of Uganda." "The troops must be prepared to arrest any saboteurs



TYPES OF PUSH AND PULL FACTORS:

ARMED CONFLICT & CIVIL WAR

- Conflict that engulfed the former Yugoslavia during the 1990s drove as many as 3 million people from their homes, mostly into Western Europe.
- Mid-1990s –a civil war engulfed Rwanda in Equatorial Africa, a conflict that pitted militant Hutu against the minority Tutsi and ‘moderate’ Hutu.
 - 800,000 to 1 million died and produced a huge migration into the Congo and Tanzania
 - 2 million ++ Rwandans fled their homeland.
- 30 + years, Afghanistan has had 10 million + people flee and search for safety since 1979.
 - Heading into Pakistan and Iran
- [Syria](#) –huge Civil War contributed to an ongoing worldwide percentage of refugees and internally displaced peoples (IDPs).
- Longstanding Conflicts in: Sudan & South Sudan, Democratic People’s Republic of the Congo, Somalia, and Mali has an estimated 40 million refugees, IDPs, asylum seekers, and stateless peoples.



REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

DISTANCE FROM HOME

Translating four decades of
global refugee movement to song

by Brian Foo

TYPES OF PUSH AND PULL FACTORS:

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- Earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis stimulate migration.
 - Often temporary, but not always.
 - Devastation of Hurricane Katrina in 2005 in combination with the Economic Recession altered the percentage of children living in New Orleans.
- Volcanic Eruptions can bring long-term environmental changes to the landscape causing issues for return migration.
 - Example: the Caribbean Island of Monserrat, 1995
 - 7000 people migrated off the island and 3000 people migrated to the northern coast,

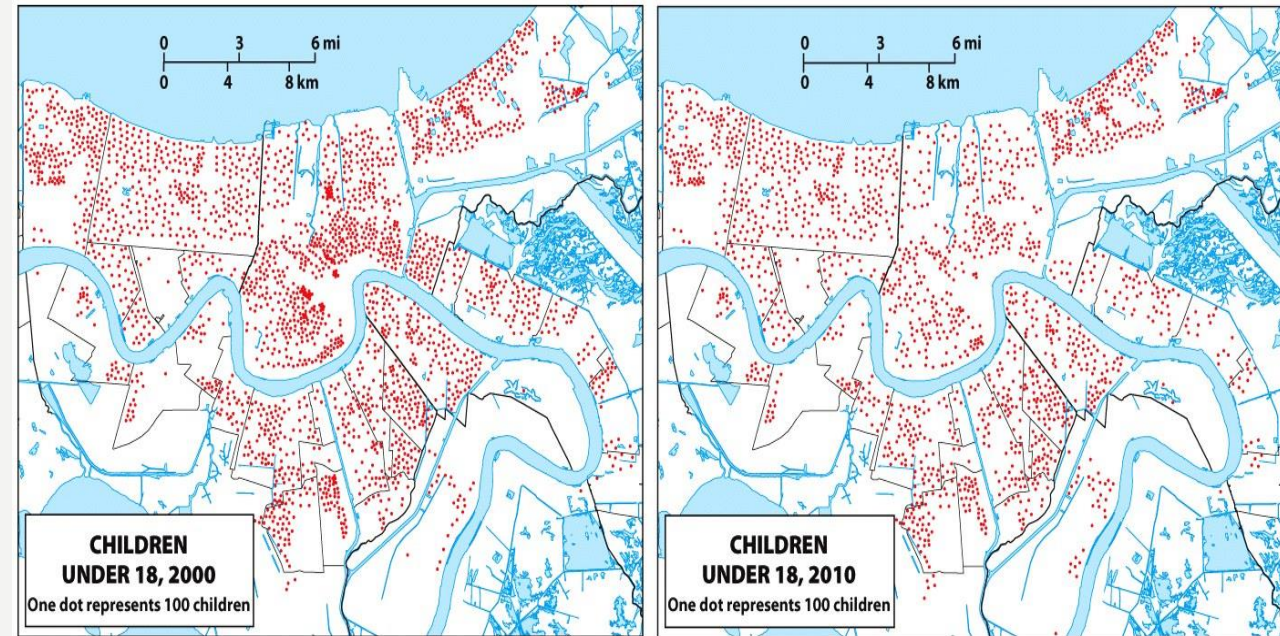


Figure 3.9

Adapted with permission from: Plyer, Allison and Elaine Ortiz. *Shifts in Population Loss of Children across the New Orleans Metropolitan Area, 2011*. Greater New Orleans Community Data Center, gnocdc.org.



Figure 3.10
Jason Dittmer, University College London

TYPES OF PUSH AND PULL FACTORS:

CULTURE AND TRADITIONS

- People who fear that their culture and traditions will not survive a major political transition, and who are able to migrate to places they perceive as safer.
- Hindu India v. Muslim Pakistan in 1947
 - 8 million migrants
- 1990s: end of the Soviet Union
 - 2 million Jews left the SU and headed to Israel and other destinations.



TYPES OF PUSH AND PULL FACTORS:

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES

- Emigration is no longer the difficult hazardous journey it used to be.
 - Modern forms of transportation and communication, the availability of it can encourage migration.
- Today news travels faster than ever (job opportunities, information about relatives, environmental hazards)
 - Contagious Diffusion
- Advances in communication technology strengthen the role of **KINSHIP LINKS** (pulled where family and friends have already had success).
 - Can create a positive perception of the destination for family and friends, and may help with migration by providing housing and assistance in obtaining jobs.
 - Known as **CHAIN MIGRATION**: when a migrant reassures family and friends that a new community has been formed, a place where they can feel home.
- Chains of migration built upon each other create **IMMIGRATION WAVES**.





THINK ABOUT A MIGRATION FLOW (WITHIN
YOUR FAMILY OR MADE UP). IT CAN BE
**INTERNATIONAL, INTERNAL, VOLUNTARY,
OR FORCED.**

THINK ABOUT THE **PUSH AND PULL**
FACTORS THAT MADE THE DECISION.

IN A LETTER (FIRST PERSON) TO
ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER AT 'HOME'.

YOU WILL **DESCRIBE** THE MIGRATION
JOURNEY AND **DESCRIBE** THE
DESTINATION (WHICH IS NOW YOUR HOME)

ELABORATE ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES YOU
ENCOUNTERED WHEN YOU ARRIVED.

A LETTER FROM AFAR
GET OUT A SHEET OF PAPER AND BEGIN



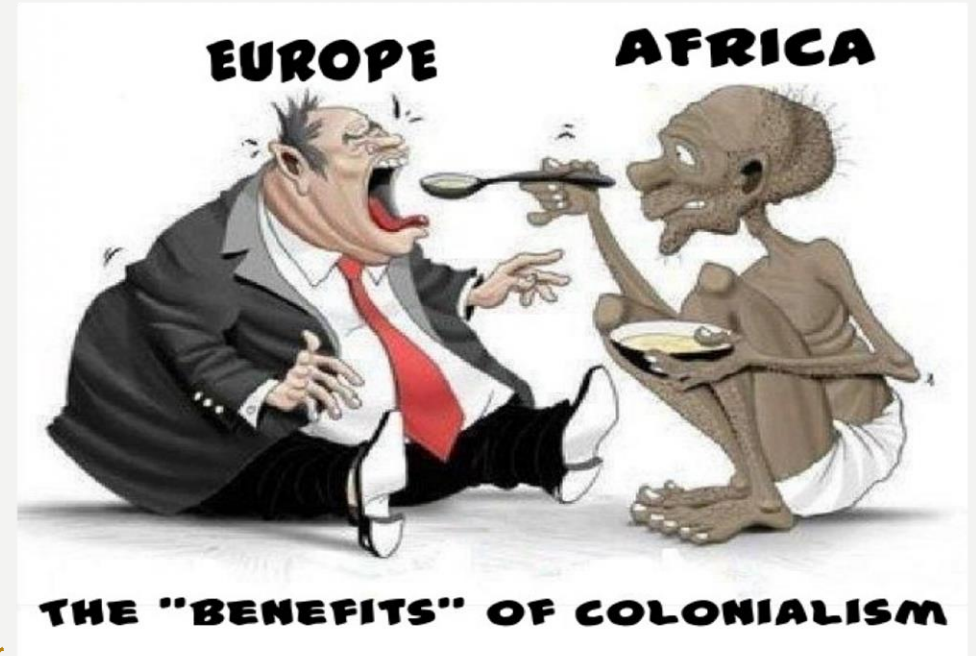
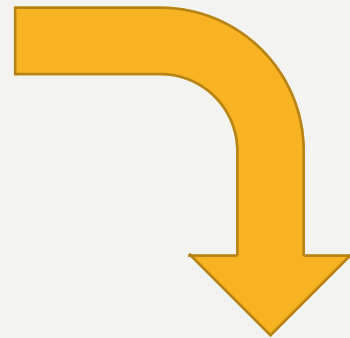
WHERE DO PEOPLE MIGRATE?

MAJOR GLOBAL-SCALE MIGRATION
FLOWS HAVE OCCURRED OVER THE
PAST 500 YEARS.

GLOBAL MIGRATION FLOWS

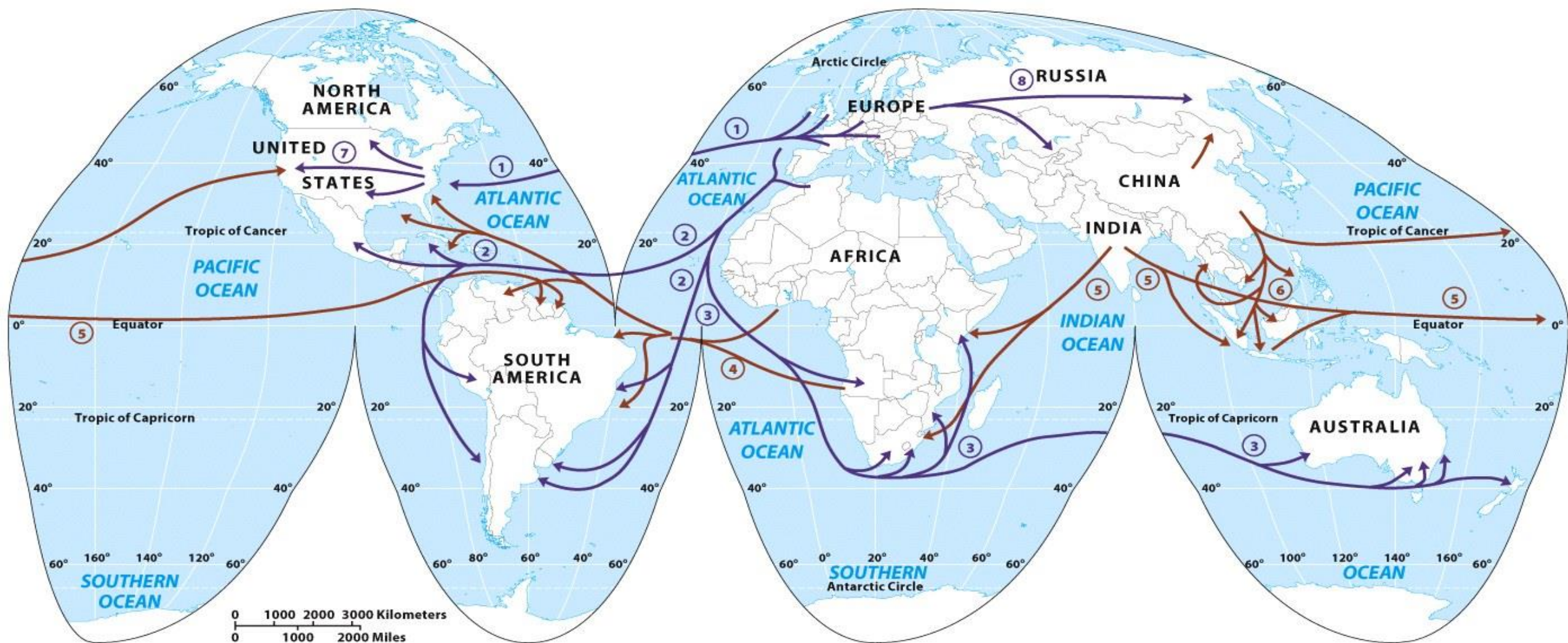
Before 1500, long-distance migration occurred in pursuit of spices, fame, or exploration.

Things changed in the age of **European colonization** (a physical process whereby the colonizing entity takes over another place, putting its own government in charge and either moving its own people into the place or bringing in indentured outsiders to gain control of the people and the land).



1500-1800: Americas, Coast of Africa, and parts of Asia

1900s: interior of Africa and Asia



HUMAN MIGRATION IN MODERN TIMES

- European emigration
- Migrations by other peoples
(tied to European intervention)

Figure 3.11

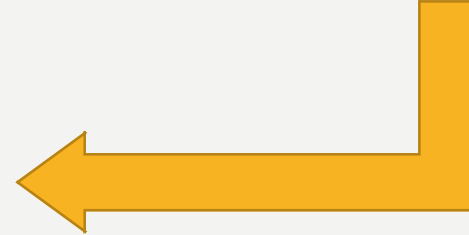
MAJOR FLOWS:

Among the greatest human migrations in recent centuries was the flow from Europe to the Americas.

- 1830: Emigration from Europe began slowly
 - The British headed towards North America, New Zealand, and South Africa.
 - Spain and Portugal emigrated to Middle and South America
 - European colonial settlements grew (coastal-areas) in Angola, Kenya, and Indonesia
- 1835-1935: 75mil departed for colonies in Africa and Asia and

The migration flows include movements (1500)

1. From Europe to North America:
2. From Southern Europe to South and Central America
3. From Britain and Ireland to Africa and Australia
4. From Africa to the Americas (slave-trade)
5. From India to Eastern Africa, Southeast Asia, and Caribbean America



GUEST WORKERS:

Recent decades of global migration flows are in response to governmental efforts to promote immigration to fill labor needs.

After WWII two major flows of migration into Western European countries began.

1. Within the European region, as workers from poorer European countries and regions migrated to economically growing areas.
2. From outside of Europe, millions of foreign workers immigrated from North Africa (the majority to France) and Turkey (mostly to Germany) as well as from the Caribbean region, India, and Africa (many to the United Kingdom).

Western European governments called the labor of migrants guest workers—a term that is now used to describe migrant labor in other places as well.



REGIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Cities in the developing world are typically where most foreign investment goes, where the vast majority of paying jobs are located, and where infrastructure is concentrated.

These port cities become so-called **ISLANDS OF DEVELOPMENT** within larger less-developed regions.

Example: European Colonialism's impact on regional migration flows in Southeast Asia

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, millions of Chinese laborers fled famine and political strife in southern China to work as contract laborers in Southeast Asia.

Today: Chinese minority in Southeast Asian countries that accounts for substantial portions of the population in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia.



REGIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS

RECONNECTION OF CULTURAL GROUPS

A migration stream with enormous consequences is the flow of Jewish immigrants to Israel.

At the turn of the 20th Century, fewer than 50,000 Jewish residents lived in what was then Palestine, from 1919 to 1948 –the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland held control over Palestine and Britain encouraged Jews, whose ancestors had fled more than a thousand years earlier from the Middle East to Europe, to return to the region.

By 1948: 750,000 Jews resided in Palestine, when the United Nations intervened to partition the area and establish the independent state of Israel.

Following the creation of the newly created Israeli state and the state of Palestine, another migration stream began when 600,000 Palestinian Arabs fled or were pushed out of Israeli territories.

Creation of the West Bank Barrier

Palestinians sought refuge in neighboring Jordan, Egypt, Syria, and beyond.

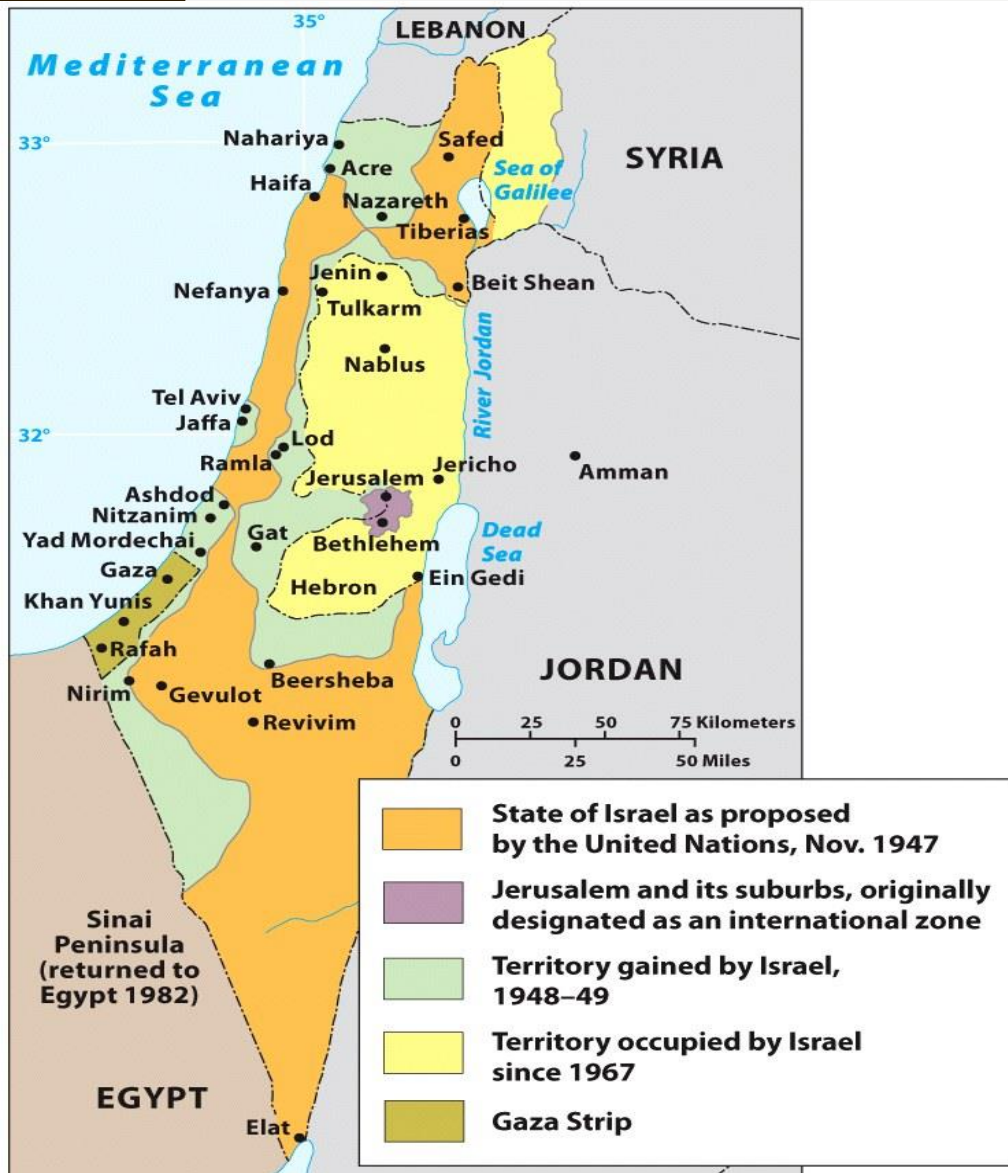


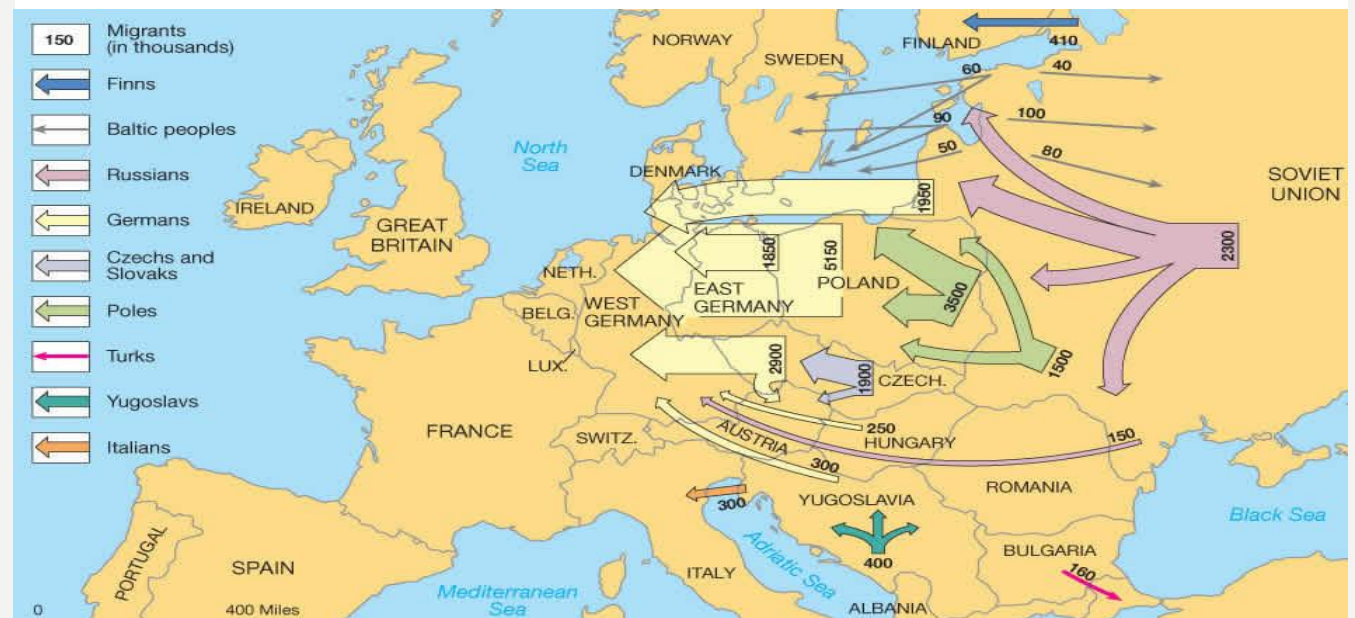
Figure 3.14
Updated and adapted with permission from: M. Gilbert, *Atlas of the Arab-Israeli Conflict*, New York: Macmillan, 1974, p. 38.

CONFLICT AND WAR

- 15+ million Germans migrated westward from their homes in Eastern Europe, either voluntarily or because they were forced to leave.
 - Before the East German government built the Berlin Wall and the Iron Curtain divided Western and Eastern Europe, several million Germans fled Soviet-controlled East Germany into what was then West Germany.

1959-1995: Cuban Exodus due to Fidel Castro and his Communist Party of Cuba.

West Berlin



NATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS

Can also be in the shape of internal migration flows.

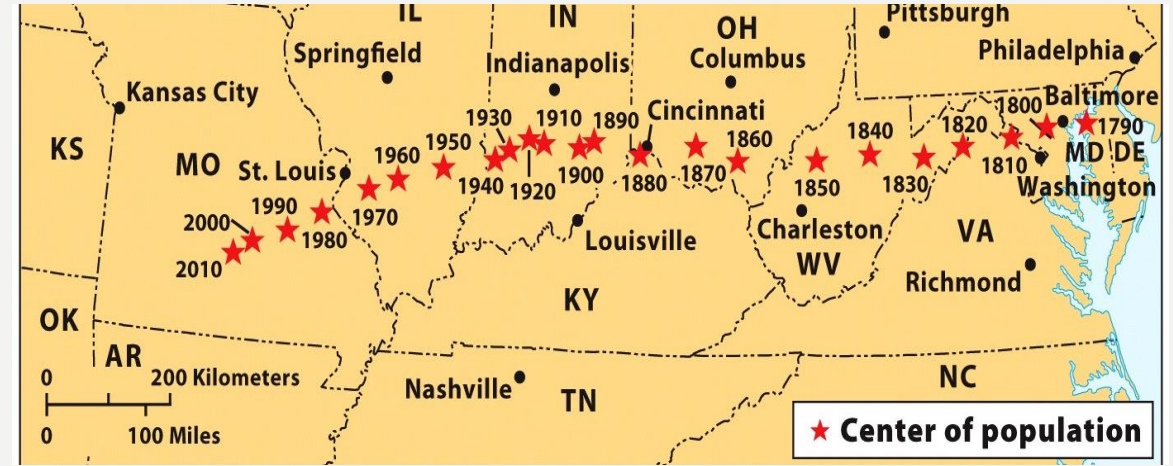
FOR EXAMPLE:

The United States had two massive forms of internal migration (both for search of economic opportunity)

1. Moving west
2. Moving south

Russia experienced a major internal migration to the east.

1. Communist Period tried to occupy and consolidate the country's far eastern frontier, moving industry eastward, building railroads and feeder lines.
 1. Moving east also meant incorporating numerous ethnic minorities.
 2. Created a policy of **RUSSIFICATION** (sought to assimilate all the people of the Soviet territory into Russian Culture).



THE SPECIAL CASE OF REFUGEES

- The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) recognizes three groups of forced political migrants.
 1. **Refugee**: forced to migrate to another countries to try and avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or other disasters and cannot return for fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion.
 - 10.6 million refugees
 2. **Internally displaced person (IDP)**: forced to migrate for similar political reasons as refugee but has not migrated across an international border.
 - 14.7 million IDPs
 - Hurricane Katrina
 3. **Asylum seeker**: someone who has migrated to another country in the hope of being recognized as a refugee.
 - 838,000 asylum seekers.
- **Largest number of refugees in 2010 was forced from Afghanistan and Iraq because of continuing war.**

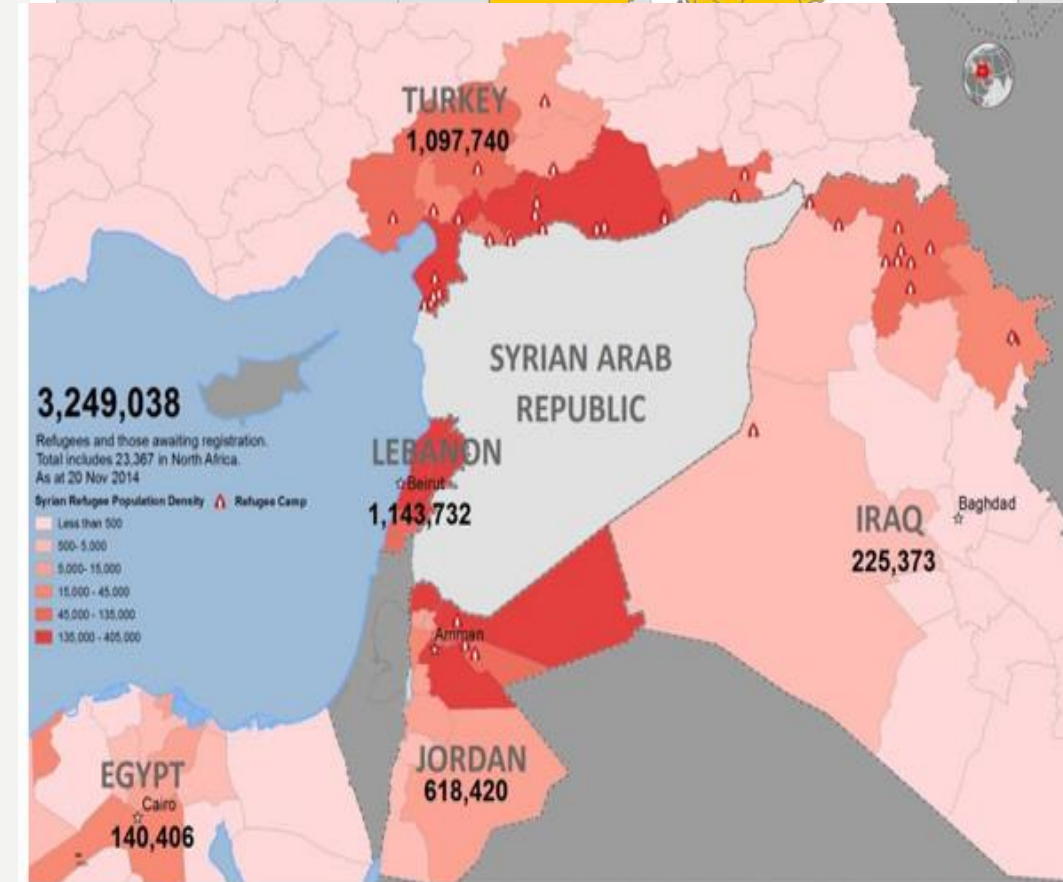


Somali refugees in Kenya @UNHCR

REGIONS OF DISLOCATION:

NORTH AFRICA AND SOUTHWEST ASIA

- Long history of conflict that generates refugees.
 - Israel & the surrounding Arab States
 - Afghanistan for more than 30 years and largest flow today.
- Gulf War of 1991:
 - Iraq invaded Kuwait
 - Kurdish population threatened by Iraq and Turkey's military.
 - Kurdish: stateless ethnicity
 - Goal: United States wanted to free the Kurds and return them to 'Kurdistan'
- Syria Civil War in 2011
- Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan in 1979
- 1996: Taliban purged Afghanistan
 - Nearly every country in SW Asia is experiencing refugees.



REGIONS OF DISLOCATION:

AFRICA

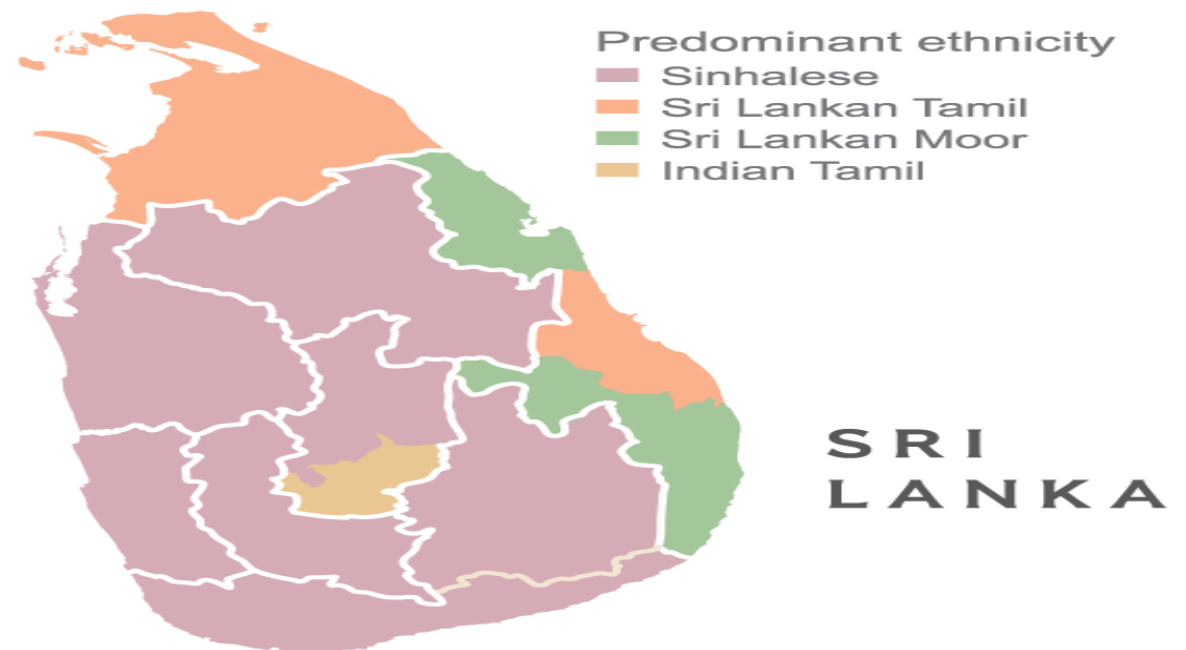
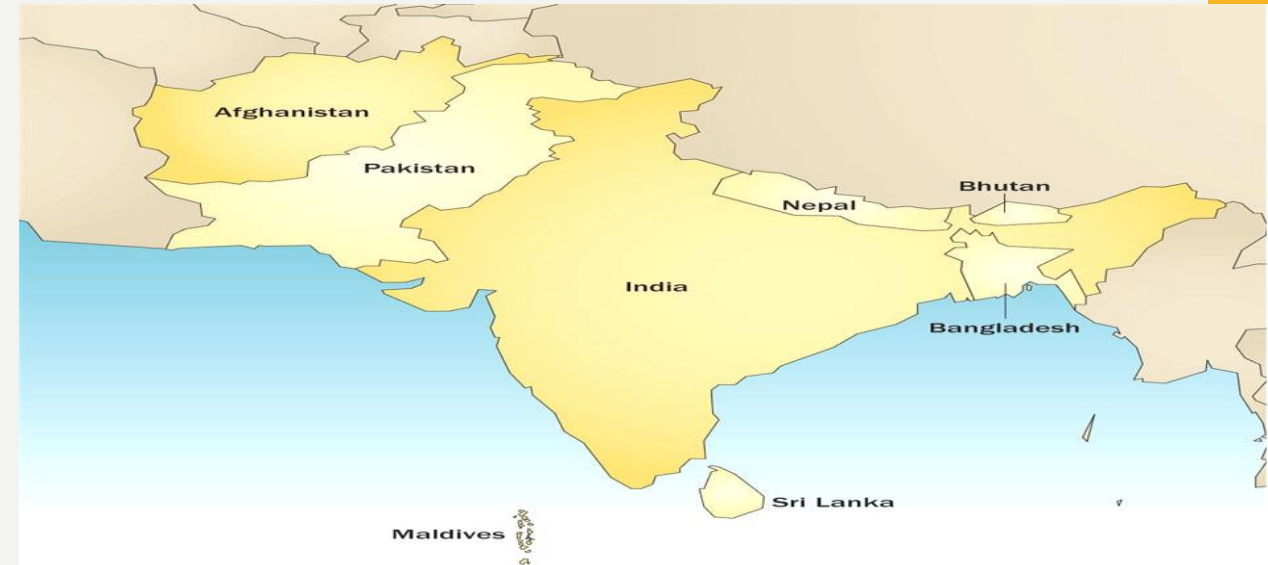
- Last decade of the 20th century and the first years of the 21st century –several of the world's largest refugee crises occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Major political instability
- 1997: civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone
 - Refugees fled to Guinea and the Ivory Coast
- Today: largest flows coming from Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, and Somalia.
- 1983: Sudan's second Civil War
 - Massive genocide in Darfur
 - Acts taken to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group.
 - 2011: South Sudan –Independent State
- 1998: Civil War in Rwanda
 - Spilled over into the Congo



REGIONS OF DISLOCATION:

SOUTH ASIA

- 3rd-ranked realm for Refugees, mainly because Pakistan accommodates Afghanistan's refugees.
- 2009: Civil War in Sri Lanka
 - Tamils v. Sinhalese
 - 90,000 IDPs
- Climate Change: Bangladesh (2050)
 - "ground zero"
 - Environmental Refugees moving into India





**HOW DO
GOVERNMENTS
AFFECT
MIGRATION?**

U.S. QUOTA LAWS

Quota Act of 1921 and the National Origins Act 1924: ended unrestricted immigration to the US.

Quotas: maximum limits on the number of people who could immigrate to the US during a one-year-period.

1924:	1965:	1978:	1990:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For each country that had native-born persons already living in the US 2% of their number could immigrate each year.• Ensured immigrants would come for Europe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quotas were replaced with hemisphere quotas (170,000 from E. Hemisphere and 120,000 from W. Hemisphere).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Global quota of 290,000 was set, including a maximum of 20,000 per country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The global quota was raised to 700,000.



U.S. PREFERENCES FOR IMMIGRATION:

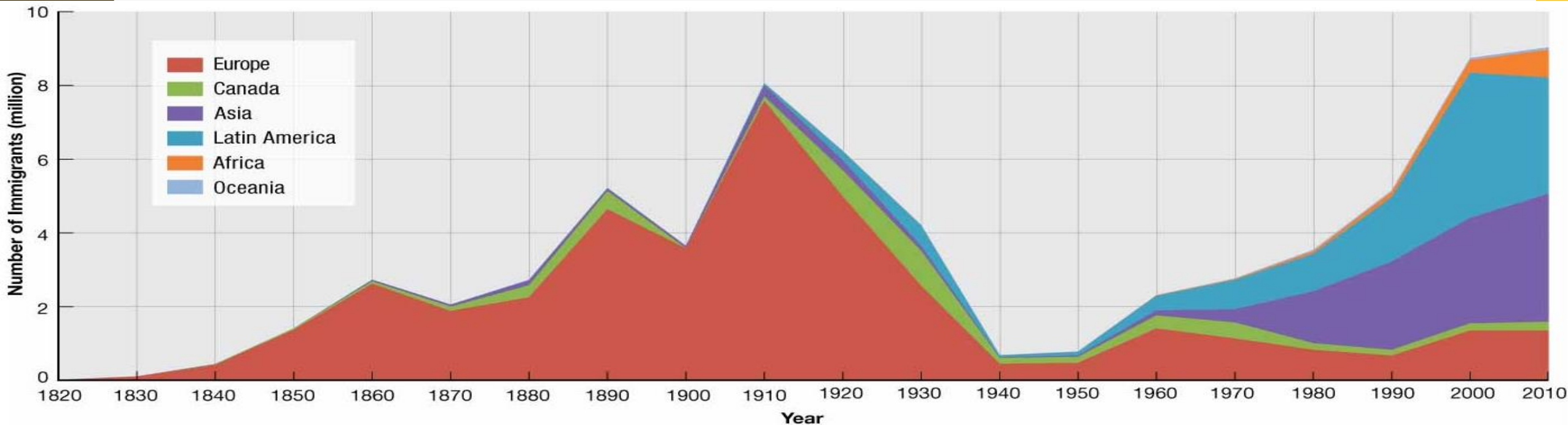
Family Reunification:	Skilled Workers:	Diversity:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• $\frac{3}{4}$ of immigrants are admitted to reunify families.• Spouses (takes 5 years) or unmarried children of people already living in the US.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• talented professionals receive most of the remainder of the quota.• Brain Drain: <i>large-scale emigration by talented people.</i> (Asians)• Leads to Chain migration: <i>migration of people to a specific location because of relatives or members of the same nationality,</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• few admitted by lottery under “diversity” for people from countries that historically sent few people to the U.S.



Quota does not apply to refugees, who are admitted if they are judged genuine refugees.

US IMMIGRATION PATTERNS

- United States:
 - World's 3rd-most populous country is inhabited by direct descendants of immigrants.
 - 75 million people migrated to the US between 1820 and 2010, included 43 million who were alive in 2010.
- The United States has had 3 main eras of immigration:
 1. Colonial settlement in the 17th and 18th centuries.
 2. Mass European immigration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
 3. Asian and Latin American immigration in the late 20th and early 21st centuries.



U.S. IMMIGRATION: 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES

EUROPE

- 2 million Europeans migrated to the American colonies and the newly independent United States prior to 1820.
- Permanent English colonies were established along the Atlantic Coast, beginning with Jamestown, Virginia (1607), and Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620).
- 90% of European immigrants to the US during this period came from Great Britain.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- Most African Americans are descended from Africans forced to migrate to the Western Hemisphere as slaves.
- 18th century: 400,000 Africans were shipped as slaves to the 13 colonies and later formed the US.
- The importation of Africans as slaves was made illegal 1808, but another 250,000 Africans were brought to the US during the net half-century.

U.S. IMMIGRATION: MID-19TH TO EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Between 1820 and 1920 approx. 32 million people immigrated to the United States.

90% from Europe (great opportunity for economic success)

1840s & 1850s; Ireland & Germany	1870s: Ireland & Germany	1880s: Scandinavia	1905-1914: Southern and Eastern Europe
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• migration jumped from 20,000 to more than 200,000.• Economic push factors compelled migration across Atlantic.• Germans wanted to escape political unrest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emigration from Ireland and Germany resumed following a temporary decline during the US Civil War (1861-1865)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immigration increased to 500,000 per year. Increasing numbers of Scandinavians (Swedes, Norwegians).• Industrial Revolution had diffused to Scandinavia, triggering population increase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• US immigration reached 1 million.• 2/3 of immigrants came from Southern and Eastern Europe (Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary).• Industrial Revolution and population growth.

U.S. IMMIGRATION: MID-19TH TO EARLY 20TH CENTURY

- Germany (7.2) sent the largest # of immigrants to the United States:
- Italy: 5.4
- UK: 5.3
- Ireland: 4.8
- Russia and former Soviet Union : 4.1
- Issue:
 - boundary changes in Europe make precise national counts impossible.
 - Example: most poles migrated to the United States at a time when Poland did not exist as an independent country (counted as immigrants from Germany, Russia, or Austria).

U.S IMMIGRATION: LATE 20TH TO EARLY 21ST CENTURY

ASIA

- Leading sources of U.S immigrants from Asia are China, the Philippines, India, and Vietnam.

LATIN AMERICA

- 1/2 million emigrate to the United States from Latin America
 - More than 2x as many during the 19th century.

- U.S migration dropped sharply in the 1930s/1940s (Great Depression/WWII)
 - Recent immigrants are not distributed uniformly throughout the United States
 - 1/2 head to California, Florida, or Texas
- Mexico has the largest number of unauthorized immigrants (1980s/1990s)
 - Reason: Immigration Reform and Control Act (1986)
 - Issued visas to several hundred thousand people who entered the US in previous years without legal documentation.
- **Reason for immigration remains the same: countries entering stage 2**

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRANTS

UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRANTS: those who enter a country without proper documentation.

The Pew Hispanic Center estimated that there were 11.2 million unauthorized immigrants living in the United States in 2010.

Source Country	Children	Year in U.S.	Labor Force	Distribution
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 58% emigrate from Mexico• Other from Latin America and other regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11.2 million unauthorized immigrants included 1 million children.• 4.5 million babies are born here as legal citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• duration of residency has been increasing.• 35% have resided for 15+ years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 8 million are employed in the U.S.• 5% civil labor.• More likely to be employed in construction and hospitality.• Not white collar jobs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• California and Texas largest number.• Nevada largest percentage.

WHAT TO CALL THE GROUPS OF INCOMING IMMIGRANTS:

Unauthorized Immigrants: preferred by academic observers, including the authoritative Pew Hispanic Center, as a neutral term.

Undocumented Immigrant: preferred by groups that advocate for more rights for these individuals.

Illegal alien: preferred by groups who favor tougher restrictions and enforcement of immigration laws.



TABLE 3-1 COMPARISON OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION AND MIGRATION TRANSITION

Stage	Demographic Transition	Migration Transition
1	Low NIR, high CBR, high CDR	High daily or seasonal mobility in search of food
2	High NIR, high CBR, rapidly declining CDR	High international emigration and interregional migration from rural to urban areas
3	Declining NIR, rapidly declining CBR, declining CDR	High international immigration and intraregional migration from cities to suburbs
4	Low NIR, low CBR, low CDR	Same as stage 3