Population Geography Class 3.2

Last Time

- Define Migration
- Learn Migration terms & equations
- Explore Migration Theory
Population Geography Class 15

Today’s Objectives

• Brief Review of Migration Theory
• Individual migration determinants
• US Migration History
• Developing World and International Migration
Summary

• Ravenstein’s observations about migration + migrants
  – distance; gender; technology; motive; residence
  – stream; steps

• Lee’s Push-Pull Model: decision-making
  – characteristics of origin, destination, obstacles, migrants
  – role of diversity and perception
  – problem of constraints

• Gravity Model → goal to predict volume

• Intervening Obstacle Model (better describe patterns)

• Chain Migration
Migrant Occupations

• Unskilled have usually widely available local jobs so move is less necessary or shorter less change
• Unskilled probably have less $ therefore obstacles are larger
• Professionals such as MDs, dentists, vets, lawyers in private practices are less mobile since its hard to set up a new practice
• In US most migrants are those that move for a new job
Migrant Ethnicities

• African-Americans in USA 1940-1970
  – 4.3 million African-Americans left “the South”
• Mostly rural to urban migration
• Well developed streams and chain migration
  – voluntary “Pull” but also “Push” as mechanization increases after Depression
Place Characteristics

• environmental attractions
• economic attractiveness
• social issues attraction
  – schools, crime, pollution, crowding, cost of living
Place Characteristics (cont.)

Place vs. Migrant Values

- Lifestyle preference for less crowding; more “nature”
  - metro areas have serious negatives (pushes)
  - ↑crime; pollution; crowding/traffic; high costs; ↓ schools
  - Rural-semi suburban has +/- opposite “Pulls”
  - Firms move out of city also for similar reason
Political-Economy

• Argues that the behavioral approach of Lee (et. al) only deals with part of the issue
• Migration is a human response that occurs when different modes of production/economy interact
  – especially wage labor/capitalist
Political-Economy (cont.)

- Familial mode vs. wage labor mode to explore how it affected fertility
- Theory holds that when capitalist modes or production appear; it dislocates traditional familial modes and migration is a consequence
- Capitalist factory will be located in place of most profit
- Labor has historically been seen as the movable factor of production
Political-Economy (cont.)

• This argument can help explain how “late capitalism’s” restructuring affects migration

• Some restructuring → movement of factories etc. to low wage areas outside a country

• Marxist: core-periphery
Zelinsky’s Migration Transition

• **Pre-Modern**
  – small in volume but lots of circulation type movements
  – Rural to rural migration dominates

• **Transitional (LDCs now in varying stages)**
  – Rural to Urban migration dominates: Urban Pull (jobs) & Rural Push
  – ↑ transportation tech. ↓ cost of long distance movement
Zelinsky’s Migration Transition

• Post-Transitional: “advanced societies”
  – ↑ circulation for leisure (summer homes etc.)
  – Rural → urban transition finished
  – International Labor Migration from LDCs to MDCs
  – High rate of International urban → urban (job relocation)

• Future “post industrial” (Is the Future here?)
  – communications technology may reduce need to migrate
  – “Rebound” of Urban → Rural migration
USA Immigration History

1st Wave: Pre-Revolution to 1820

- **Overall migration:** ~ 10,000/year in 18th century or fewer
- > 100,000 German **Protestants** and 250,000 Scotch-Irish Protestants from N. Ireland
- **English** pulled by promise of better land: 60% of population 1790
- > 600,000 **Africans** before 1808 (mostly Caribbean)
USA Immigration History

1\textsuperscript{st} Wave: Pre-Revolution to 1820

- **High cost to migration** $\sim$ 6 month wages for passage. $\sim$1/3 came as indentured servants/artisans (5+ years to work off)

- **Law + Policy** (type of barrier)
  - +/- laissez-faire
  - Naturalization Act of 1790

- 1808 Congress bans importation of slaves
USA Immigration History
2nd Wave: 1820-1870

• ↑ population in W Europe as Dem. Trans. begins

• Population characteristics
  – 1820-1860 ~ >5 million; 40% Irish; 1/3 German Catholic; rest British
  – Irish Potato Famine + 1848 German Revolution
    • large % Catholic (by 1860, USA 10% Catholic)
    • large % end up in cities

• Law + Policy: strong anti-immigrant reactions 1840s-50s but no explicit laws against migration
USA Immigration History
3rd Wave: 1870-1940

• 1850-80s European political turmoil = push
  – population increase due to DT continues

• Huge increase in volume
  – 1880 = ~ 800,000/year
  – 1910 > 1,000,000/year
USA Immigration History
3rd Wave: 1870-1940 (cont.)

- **Origins Change**
  - 1860-1900 NW Europe ~ 70% (German, Irish, UK, Scandinavia) & SE Europe ~ 20% (Italy, Spain, Slavs, Jews)
  - 1900-1920 N+W Europe ~40%, S+E Europe ~40%

- **S+E Europeans = Italians, Slavs, Jews**
  - S. Italy ~3.8m 1899-1924
  - E.Europe (Poles, Russians, Czechs, Ukrainians…)
  - E. European Jews ~ 1.8m

- **Impact**
  - by 1900 most to industrial cities; NE
  - By 1920s immigrants ~ 15% of US population and ~25% of work force in industrial cities
USA Immigration History
3rd Wave: 1870-1940 (cont.)

- Laws/policies: Qualitative
  - Immigration Act of 1882: barred “undesirables” and immigration from China (1907 Japan)
  - 1897-1917 → immigrant test for reading
  - total migrant limit of 358,000 (1921)
USA Immigration History
3rd Wave: 1870-1940 (cont.)

• **Laws/policies: Qualitative**
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• **Laws/policies: Quantitative**
  – 1921 National Origins “Quota” Act
  – 250,000 Jews fled Hitler; most barred because of E. European origin
USA Immigration History
4th Wave 1940 - Present

• **Numeric patterns of legal immigrants 1940s →**
  – very small number in 1930s → 1952
  – steady increase 1953 → current levels ~ 800,000/year
  – 2000 census → foreign born 31m → 10% of total population
  – net migration ~ 1/3rd of annual population growth in US
  – Increase in foreign born during 1990s
USA Immigration History
4th Wave 1940 - Present

• Origins
  – 1900-1920 Europeans ~85%
  – after 1920s proportions changed (NW Europe ~ 40%, Europe ~ 20%, Latin America ~ 20%, Canada ~ 20%)
  – 1960s increase in Latin American fraction (~40%)

• NW +SE Europe ~ 35%, Asian ~ 13%, Canada ~12%
USA Immigration History
4th Wave 1940 - Present

• Origins
  – 1970s, 1980s
    • Europe steadily decreasing to ~ 10%
    • Asian origin increasing to ~50%
    • Latin America ~ 40% legal – post Vietnam
  – 1990s
    • Latin American migration dominates: nearly 50% of total (legal)
USA Immigration History

4th Wave 1940 - Present

- **Reactions/Law + Policy**
  - reform of 1920s legislation in 1952
    - no ceiling on W. Hemisphere
    - quota ↑ slightly to 158,000 (85% to NW Europe)
    - preference order for quota migrants
USA Immigration History
4th Wave 1940 - Present

• **Immigration Act of 1965**
  – eliminated country of origin qualification –
  – preference for families (1st) and skills (2nd)
    • numerical ceiling ~ 170,000 (actual # larger due to families)
      for E. Hemisphere & 120,000 W. Hemisphere
      Immigration Reform & Control Act of 1986
    • employer sanctions for knowingly hiring illegals
    • illegally entered before 1982 + resident could get amnesty +
      permanent resident status
    • Ag. Workers can get resident status

• **Current political positions**
Regional Origins of Immigrants to the United States, Selected Years

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1998 Statistical Yearbook
Contemporary International Migration

*%$%#$!!!

"Congratulations, you've sworn the Oath of British Citizenship."
Developing World Migration Causes

• Uneven development
  -economic, health, education, etc.
• Loosening of traditional social constraints
• Rapid population growth
• Political and economic marginalization
• Environmental Degradation
• Strife/war/persecution
Developing World Migration

Three flows: Individual determinants

• **Rural (virtually all: Rural-rural)**
  – Increasingly smaller % of migrants
  – Tend to be most destitute and marginalized

• **Urban (both rural-urban and urban-urban)**
  – High % of all migrants
  – Leaving farm work for urban industrial & service jobs
  – Tend to be better educated, wealthier than avg. in origin

• **International**
  – High % of all migrants
  – Leave low wages for high wages
  – Higher educated than avg. in origin area
  – Males dominate
Developing World Migration

Three flows: Impacts

• Rural-rural (Case of Guatemala later)
  – Declining % but great ecological impact
  – Cause of perhaps most of all global deforestation
  – Perhaps improves food security and
  – Relieves population pressures (temporarily) but…
  – Continues marginalization of poor rural populations
Developing World Migration

Three flows: Impacts

- **Rural-urban (Urbanization next topic)**
  - accounts for $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}$ of growth in cities in third world
    - overstretched city services
    - poor housing; water; sanitary; education; transportation…
  - Receive
    - “Brain Drain” arrivals
    - Abundant labor for industry
International Migration Impacts
(Case of Mexico coming up later)

• **Origin area**
  – Demographic/Economic: Labor (shortages, loss of labor at key times)
  – Socio-economic: (“Brain Drain” of best and brightest)
  – Environmental: consumption patterns & land use change
International Migration Impacts

Origin Area

Remittances - $ sent back to origin by migrants
International Migration Impacts on Destination Area

Social Impacts

• Socio-cultural integration: low education levels; language
  – little need to use English in S. Texas or S. California

• Increase diversity of local culture
International Migration Impacts on Destination Area

Economic Impacts

- **Labor Market** – highly debated and equivocal
  - Most impacted are those in low-skill jobs
  - Yet little evidence that on average, immigrants depress average wages significantly

- “Brain Drain”
International Migration Impacts on Destination Area Public Services (US example)

• Schools, health, and other public services, **but**…
• Immigrants pay more taxes than cost in public services
  – However, bulk of taxes are paid to Federal Government while most of public services are mostly state or local government expenditures
International Migration Impacts on Destination Area Public Services (US example)

- Welfare – mostly not eligible for 5 years
- Schools
  - TFR difference
  - language difference
International Migration Impacts on Destination Area

Demographic Impacts (Case of US)

• Change in rate of growth nationally
  – low projection → 2050 population ~ 314m
  – middle projection → 2050 population ~ 404m
  – high projection → 2050 population ~ 553m
International Migration Impacts on Destination Area

Demographic Impacts (Case of US)

• Change in ethnic composition of population
  – 2000 census → foreign born 31m → 11% of total population
  – Increase in foreign born during 1990s
Demographic Impacts (Cont.)

- **Current US population** includes (2004)
  - 66% white/non-Hispanic
  - 4% Asian
  - 14.1% Hispanic
  - 13% Afro-American
Demographic Impacts (Cont.)

- Population projections for 2050
  - 53% white (non-Hispanic)
  - 14% Afro-American
  - 24% Hispanic
  - 8% Asian