CHAPTER 3: MIGRATION

Key Issue# 2: Where are migrants distributed?
Review of Key Issue One

- Why do people migrate?
Where Are Migrants Distributed?

- About 3 percent of the world’s people are international migrants — they currently live in countries other than the ones in which they were born.

- Global migration patterns
  - Net out-migration: Asia, Africa, and Latin America
  - Net in-migration: North America, Europe, and Oceania
    - The United States has the largest foreign-born population
The major flows of migration are from less developed to more developed countries. Where to where? And why?
The global pattern reflects the importance of migration from LDCs to MDCs.

The population of the U.S. = 35 million born in other countries (12% of the population).

- More than ½ were born in Latin America
  - More than ½ of those were born in Mexico
- ¼ were born in Asia
Global Migration Patterns

- Although the U.S. contains the largest number of immigrants, the U.S. has a smaller percentage of immigrants than several less populous countries.
  - One-fourth of the Australian population
  - One-sixth of the Canadian population
- Europe has less than the U.S. with roughly five percent
- The highest percentage of immigrants = Middle East (1/2 of the region’s total population)
Global Migration Patterns

- The highest percentage of immigrants = Middle East (1/2 of the region’s total population)
  - United Arab Emirates = 74% immigrants
  - Kuwait = 68% immigrants

- These and other petroleum-exporting countries in the Middle East attract immigrants primarily from poorer Middle Eastern countries and from Asia to perform many of the dirty and dangerous functions in the oil fields.
Net migration per 1000 population. The U.S. has the largest number of immigrants, but other developed countries also have relatively large numbers.
U.S. Immigration Patterns

- About 70 million people have migrated to the U.S. since 1820, including the 30 million currently alive.
- Three main eras of migration
  - Colonial migration from England and Africa
  - Nineteenth-century immigration from Europe
  - Recent immigration from LDCs
- Although the origins vary, the reason for migrating has remained essentially the same: rapid population growth limited prospects for economic advancement at home.
- Fill out the following table, using your book, and working in your assigned groups.
Most migrants to the U.S were from Europe until the 1960s. Since then, Latin America and Asia have become the main sources of immigrants. Why?
## U.S. Immigration Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colonial Immigration Era</th>
<th>19th Century immigration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where from/ Why</td>
<td>Three Peaks</td>
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<tr>
<td>How many?</td>
<td>1. Where from/ Why</td>
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<tr>
<td>Where settle?</td>
<td>How many?</td>
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<td>Where settle?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent immigration</th>
<th>How many?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Where from? Why? # of people,</td>
<td>2. Where from/ Why</td>
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<tr>
<td>Where settle</td>
<td>How many?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia:</td>
<td>Where settle?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.A.:</td>
<td></td>
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|                          | 3. Where from/ Why       |
|                          | How many?                |
|                          | Where settle?            |
Impact of Immigration on the United States

- The U.S. population has been built up through a combination of emigration:
  - From Africa and England primarily during the eighteenth century
  - From Europe primarily during the nineteen century
  - From Latin America and Asia primarily during the twentieth century
- Today, the impact of immigration varies around the country
Ellis Island is connected to New Jersey by bridge. Liberty Island and the Statue of Liberty are south of Ellis Island.
Ellis Island

Which groups of people were processed here?
The largest numbers of migrants from Asia come from India, China, the Philippines, and Vietnam.
Mexico has been the largest source of immigrants to the U.S., but immigrants have also come from numerous other Latin American nations. Rank them in order of largest to smallest.

How have the three large periods of immigration impacted the United States?
Legacy of European Migration

- The era of massive European migration to the U.S. ended with the start of World War I in 1914.
  - European emigration has steadily declined since that time.
    - 1/4 of all U.S. immigrants in the 1970s (European)
    - 1/7 since 1980
Europe’s Demographic Transition

- Stage 2 growth pushed Europeans out (economic advancement)
  - High growth rate
  - “Enclosure movement” = consolidation of several small farms into larger units
  - Industrial movement
- The U.S. acted as a “safety valve” for Europe.
Diffusion of European Culture

- Effect was Diffusion of European culture (Global)
- 65 million Left Europe. Indo-European Languages spoken by ½ world.
- Christianity (Europe’s religion) becomes the world’s largest.
- European Art, Music, philosophy affected world.
- This spread of Europe resulted in conflict for indigenous peoples and economic conflicts over resources (Africa and Asia).
Undocumented Immigrants in the US

California, Texas, and Florida are the leading destinations for undocumented immigrants to the U.S.

Currently legal immigration at its highest level; however, still more immigrants are coming to the U.S., called undocumented immigrants.

How many?
Undocumented Immigrants in the US

How Many? Urban institute in 2005 estimates
- 9.3 million
- 5.3 from Mexico
- 2.2 from L.A
- 1 million from Asia
- ½ million from Europe and Canada.

Pew Hispanic Center has higher numbers:
- 5.4 million males
- 3.9 mill. Female
- 3.1 mill Children (U.S.) but parents not.
- Why do they come here?
  For Work!!

Undocumented workers. What do they do?
- 24% farm workers
- 17% cleaning
- 14% construction
- 12% food preparation

½ cross border legally but over stay.
½ sneak across. (2000 mile border hard to patrol)
U.S. - Mexico Border at Tijuana

What do we do to stop this?
The U.S. side of the border is uninhabited and separated from Mexico by a fence (broken in many places).

Keep in mind:
It is easy to get a fake I.D.
I.C.E. agents catch 1.3 million undocumented immigrants a year.
Most escorted out of the country, but they return.
Migration Coordinate Questions

Use Google earth to answer the following coordinate questions.

- Look at the following coordinates located along national borders (you might have to zoom in) and describe what you see in terms of:
  - Evidence that a border is there
  - Evidence that life is different on one side of the border from the other
  - Evidence that people could cross the border easily
  - Evidence that there is an effort to prevent people from crossing the border

Canada/U.S. Border:
- 49 N, 122 W
- 49 N, 115 W
- 49 N, 97 W
- 45 N, 72 W

Mexico/U.S. Border:
- 27.5 N, 99.5 W
- 31.21 N, 110.31 W
- 31.47 N, 106.75 W
- 32.54 N, 117 W

Reflection Questions:
- Would it be possible to truly secure either border?
- Which would be more difficult to secure?
- What are the implications of your observations to border and or immigration policy?
California is the destination of about 25% of all US immigrants; another 25% go to New York and New Jersey. Other important destinations include Florida, Texas, and Illinois.
Recent immigrants are not distributed uniformly in the U.S.

Where do they go?

- **Documented immigrants:**
  - ½ go to 4 states: CA, NY, FL, TX
  - CA and TX = most popular states for entry via car

- **Undocumented immigrants:**
  - ¼ CA, ¼ TX or FL, ¼ NY, AZ, IL, GA or NJ
Destination of Immigrants within the U.S.

- Individual states attract immigrants from different countries.
  - Mexico → CA, TX, or IL
  - Carribean → NY or FL
  - Chinese & South Asian → NY or CA
- Immigrants cluster in communities where people from the same country previously settled.
  - Chain migration: the migration of people to a specific location, because relatives or member of the same nationality previously migrated there.
    - Neighborhoods in big cities
    - Germantown, Louisville
Reflection

Does chain migration apply primarily to the relocation of people from one community in a less developed country to one community in a more developed country, or is chain migration more applicable to movement within a more developed country? Explain.