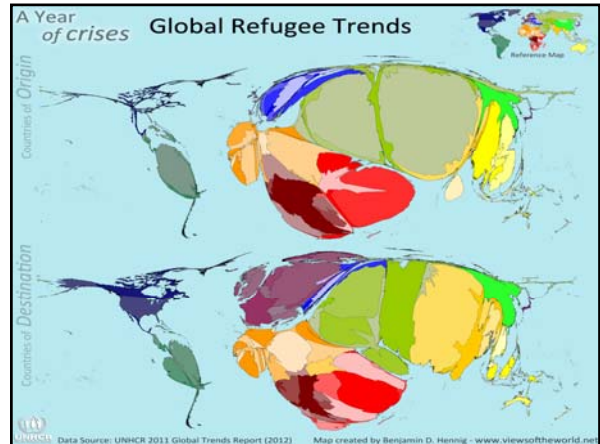


Chapter 3: Migration

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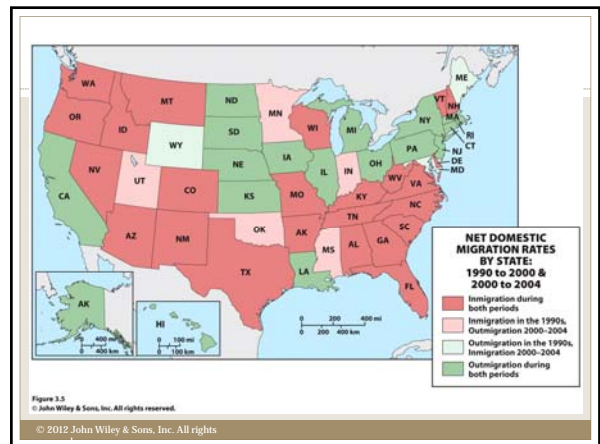
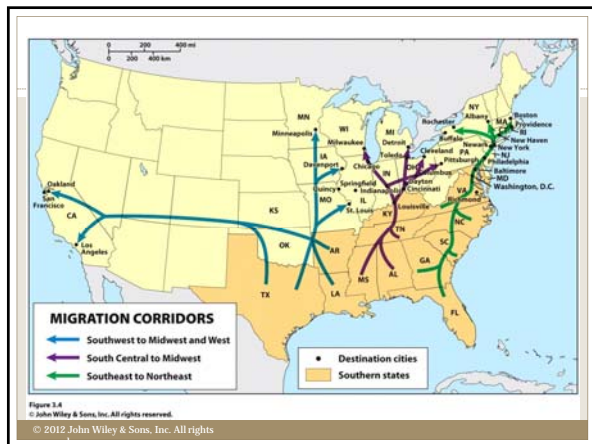


Migration

- Movement is inherently geographical.
- All movement involves leaving home.
- Three types of movement:
 1. **Cyclic** - Regular sequences of short moves within a local area = activity spaces
 2. **Periodic** - Involves a longer period of time away from the home base than cyclic movement – e.g. college, migrant labor, military
 3. **Migration**
- Migration is a specific type of relocation diffusion and a form of mobility, a more general term dealing with all types of movement
- It is the long-term movement of a person from one political jurisdiction to another
- It can include movement at many different scales

Terms of Migration

- **International migration**
- **Transnational migration**- people who migrate from one nation to another for the purposes of ‘temporary’ labor”
- **Emigrant** = migrates out of country
- **Immigrant** = migrates into country
- **Internal migration** (The temporary or permanent relocation of population inside the boundaries of a nation-state.) varies according to the mobility of the population.



Forced Migration
 Atlantic slave trade: the largest and most devastating forced migration in the history of humanity

- Forced migration still happens today.

counter-migration, in which governments detain migrants who enter or attempt to enter their countries illegally and return the migrants to their home countries. "wet foot, dry foot" policy, a Cuban caught on the waters between the two nations (i.e., with "wet feet") would summarily be sent home or to a third country. One who makes it to shore ("dry feet") gets a chance to remain in the United States, and later qualify for "legal permanent resident" status and, eventually, U.S. citizenship.

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Uses of Models of Migration

- They simplify a complicated real world to aid understanding
- They remove obscuring details so that general principles can be seen.
- They are adaptable and can be applied to a variety of different migration case studies.
- Although some models such as like Ravenstein's laws were devised during the 1880s the findings are still valid.

Simple Migration Model

- Push factors include anything that would want to cause someone to leave their present location
- Pull factors attract people to a new location
 - Economic –jobs/ recession or recovery/ cost of living
 - Political
 - Cultural
 - environmental

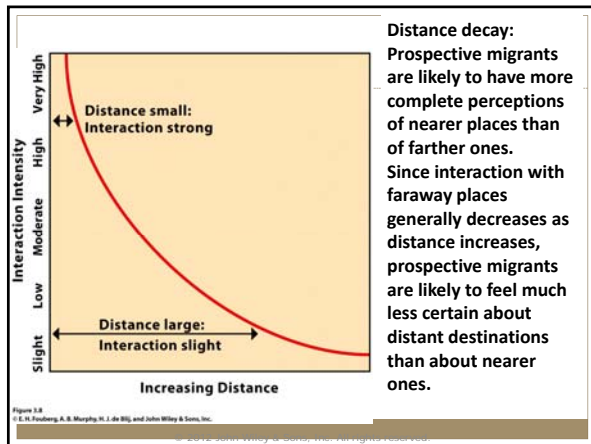
1 1918 - 1919 : Eastern Europe to USA and Canada
 2 1918 → Britain to Australia, South Africa and New Zealand
 3 1920 - 1940 : Russia to Siberia
 4 1940 → European Jews to USA
 5 1945 → Turkey to Germany
 6 1947 → India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to UK
 7 1950 → Mexico and Central America to USA
 8 1950 - 1960 : North Africa to France, Spain and Italy
 9 1950 - 1960 : West Indies to UK
 10 1973 → Ugandan Asians to UK
 11 1975 → Vietnam to Malaysia, Australia and USA

Limitations of Models of Migration

- All the models are simplifications and they contain hidden assumptions. These assumptions can be unrealistic:
 - that all people are free to migrate
 - that all people have the skills, education and qualifications which allow them to move.
 - that there are minimal barriers to migration, such as race, class, income, language and gender
 - that distance is not a major factor in migration

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration (1875-89):

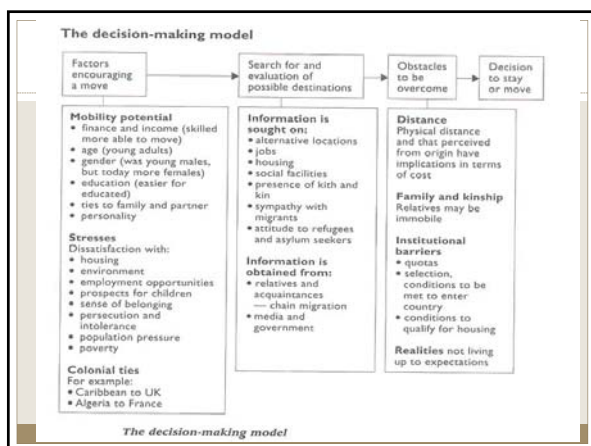
- Studied patterns of migration in the UK in the 1880s.
- The model is based on a series of predictive statements.
 - Number One
 - Most migrants move only relatively short distances.
 - There is an inverse relationship between the number of migrants and distance travels.
 - Distance decay.



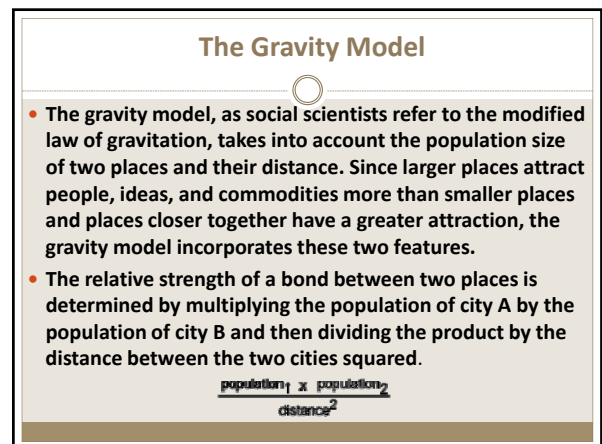
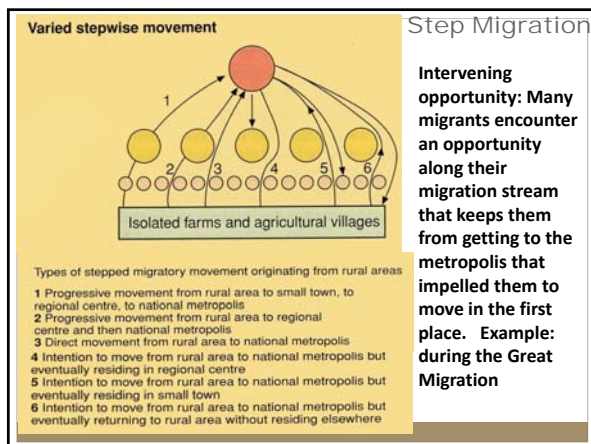
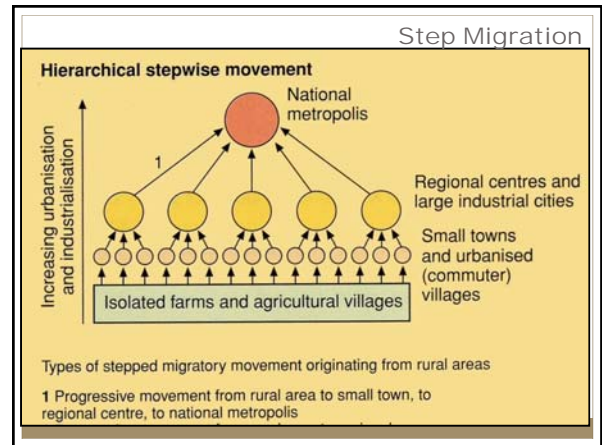
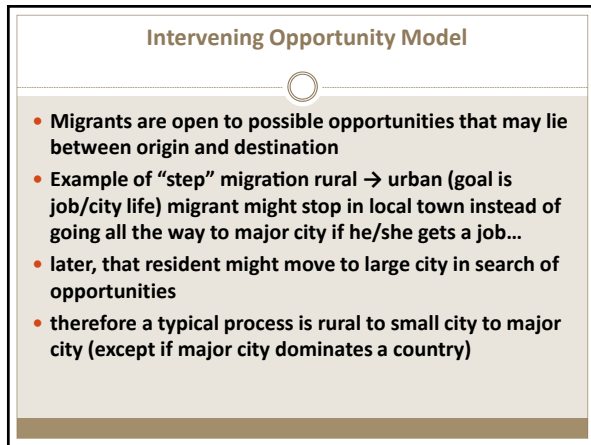
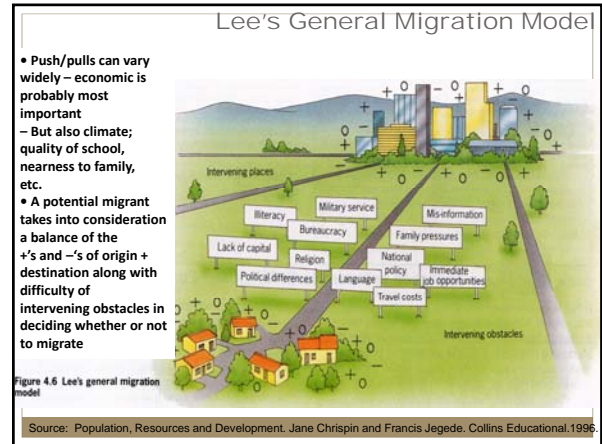
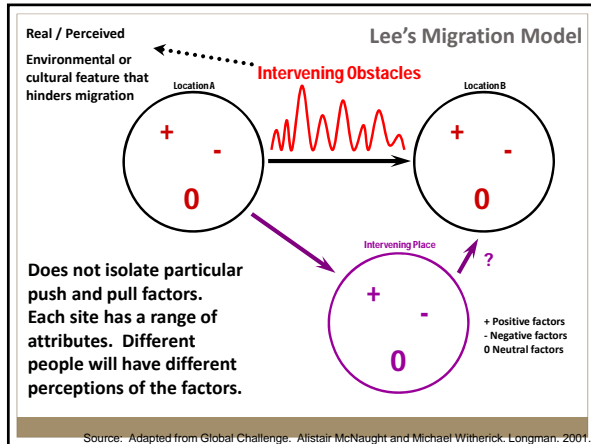
- ### Ravenstein's Laws of Migration (1875-89):
- **Number Two**
 - People who do move long distances are largely unaware of the opportunities that are available at their destination. So ... they tend to move to large urban centres.
 - **Number Three**
 - Migration occurs in stages.
 - **Number Four**
 - People in rural areas are much more likely to migrate than those in urban centres. Based on the exponential growth of cities (natural increase + rural-urban migration).

- ### Ravenstein's Laws of Migration (1875-89):
- **Number Five**
 - A typical migrant:
 - Women are more likely to migrate within their county than men.
 - Men are more likely to emigrate than women.
 - Most migrants are adult.

Findings	Explanation
Most migrants proceed over a short distance	due to limited technology, transport and poor communications, people know more about local opportunities
Migration occurs in a series of stages	typically from rural to small town, to large town steps or to city; once in an urban area people become 'locked in' to the urban hierarchy
As well as movement to large cities, there is also movement away from them (dispersal)	the rich move away from the urban areas and commute from nearby villages and small towns (an early form of suburbanisation and counterurbanisation)
Long-distance migrants are more likely to move to large cities	people will only know about the opportunities in large cities of far-away countries
Urban dwellers are less migratory than rural dwellers	there are fewer opportunities in rural areas
Women are more migratory than men over short-distances	especially for marriage and in societies where the status of women is low
Migration increases with advances in technology	such as transport, communications, and the spread of information




- ### Everett Lee's Model of Migration
- An attempt to explain the patterns of migration
 - Migration is a decision (individual or family), therefore depends on:
 - characteristics of the origins
 - characteristics of the destination
 - nature of intervening obstacles (e.g. cost, borders, ...)
 - nature of the people
 - Lee's Push-Pull Model does not account for the fact that some people have less ability to act on migration decisions
 - Lee only looks at people's desire to act according to their assessment or desirability
 - People differ in their ability to act/migrate (no matter how desirable migration may seem)
 - e.g. poor people may not be able to migrate



What Is Migration?

Political Circumstances

- Politically driven migration flows are marked by both escape and expulsion.
- Example: Desperate migrants fled Vietnam by the hundreds of thousands after the communists took control of the country in 1975.



*Concept Caching:
Vietnam*

© Barbara Weightman

Refugees

- A refugee is a person who is outside his or her country of origin or habitual residence because they have suffered or fear persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or because they are a member of a persecuted 'social group' or because they are fleeing a war. Such a person may be called an 'asylum seeker' until recognized by the state where they make a claim.
- Although similar and frequently confused with refugees, Internally Displaced Persons have a different legal definition and are essentially refugees who have not crossed any international border.

Where Do People Migrate?

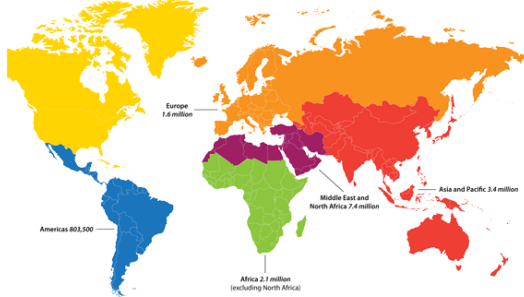
Refugees

- The United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that 83 percent of refugees flee to a country in the same region as their home country.
- The 1951 Refugee Convention defines a **refugee** as “a person who has a wellfounded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.”

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42 million people uprooted by war

15.2 million people are refugees



Two-thirds of the world's refugees are from six countries/territories



*There are also approximately 17.8 million asylum seekers whose status has not yet been adjudicated by the end of the reporting period. Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2014.

What Is Migration?

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, will often do so.

Technological Advances

- Television, radio, cell phones, and telephone stimulate millions of people to migrate by relaying information about relatives, opportunities, and already established communities in destination lands.

What Is Migration?

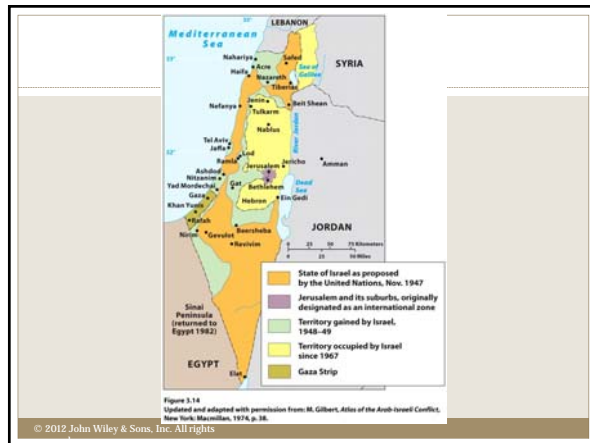
Technological Advances

- **Kinship links:** Communication strengthens their role of push/pull factors.
- **Chain migration:** flows along and through kinship links.
- Chains of migration built upon each other create **immigration waves** or swells in migration from one origin to the same destination.

Where Do People Migrate?

Regional Migration Flows

- Economic opportunities
 - **Islands of development** (An Island of Development is a place built up by a government or corporation to attract foreign investment and which has relatively high concentrations of paying jobs and infrastructure)
 - Role of globalization and colonialism
- Reconnection of cultural groups
- Conflict and war



Where Do People Migrate?

National Migration Flows

- Historically, two of the major migration flows before 1950 occurred internally in the United States and in Russia.
- **Russification** sought to assimilate all the people in the Soviet territory into the Russian culture, during the communist period, by encouraging people to move out of Moscow and St. Petersburg and fill in the country.

Where Do People Migrate?

Guest Workers

- Millions of guest workers live outside of their home country and send remittances from their jobs home.
- Their home states are fully aware that their citizens have visas and are working abroad.
- Despite the legal status of guest workers, many employers abuse them because guest workers are often unaware of their rights.
- Guest workers are legal, documented migrants who have work visas, usually short term.

Where Do People Migrate?

Refugees

- **Internally displaced persons** are people who have been displaced within their own countries, but they do not cross international borders as they flee.
- **Asylum:** the right to protection in the first country in which the refugee arrives.
- **Repatriation:** a process by which the UNHCR helps return refugees to their homelands once violence and persecution subside.



Where Do People Migrate?

Regions of Dislocation

- **North Africa and Southwest Asia:** This geographic region, extending from Morocco in the west to Afghanistan in the east, contains some of the world's longest-lasting and most deeply entrenched conflicts that generate refugees.
- **Africa:** 2 million refugees are accounted for by international relief agencies, but also millions more are internally displaced persons.

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Where Do People Migrate?

Regions of Dislocation

- **South Asia:** is the third-ranking geographic realm, mainly because of Pakistan's role in accommodating Afghanistan's refugees.
- **Southeast Asia:** a reminder that refugee problems can change quickly. Example: Indochina's refugee crisis

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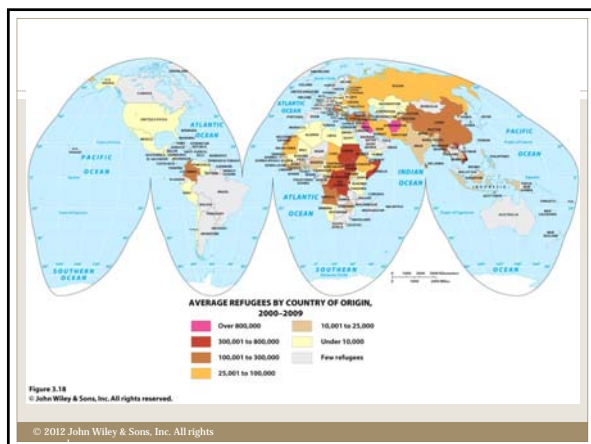
Where Do People Migrate?

Regions of Dislocation

Europe: even after the cessation of armed conflict and the implementation of a peace agreement known as the Dayton Accords, the UNHCR still reports over 100,000 IDPs in the area.

Other Regions: The number of refugees and internally displaced persons in other geographic realms is much smaller.

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How Do Governments Affect Migration?

Legal Restrictions

- **Oriental Exclusion Acts (1882–1907):** U.S. Congress designed **immigration laws** to prevent the immigration of Chinese people to California.
- In 1901, the Australian government approved the Immigration Restriction Act, which ended all nonwhite immigration into the newly united country.
- **White Australia Policy**

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How Do Governments Affect Migration?

Waves of Immigration in the United States

- The United States experienced two major waves of immigration before 1930 and is in the midst of another great wave of immigration today.
- Immigration **quotas**
- National Origins Law in 1929
- Immigration and Nationality Act: 1952
- Selective immigration

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How Do Governments Affect Migration?

Post-September 11

- New government policies affect asylum-seekers, illegal immigrants, and legal immigrants.
- 9/11 Commission Report was released in 2004.

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