

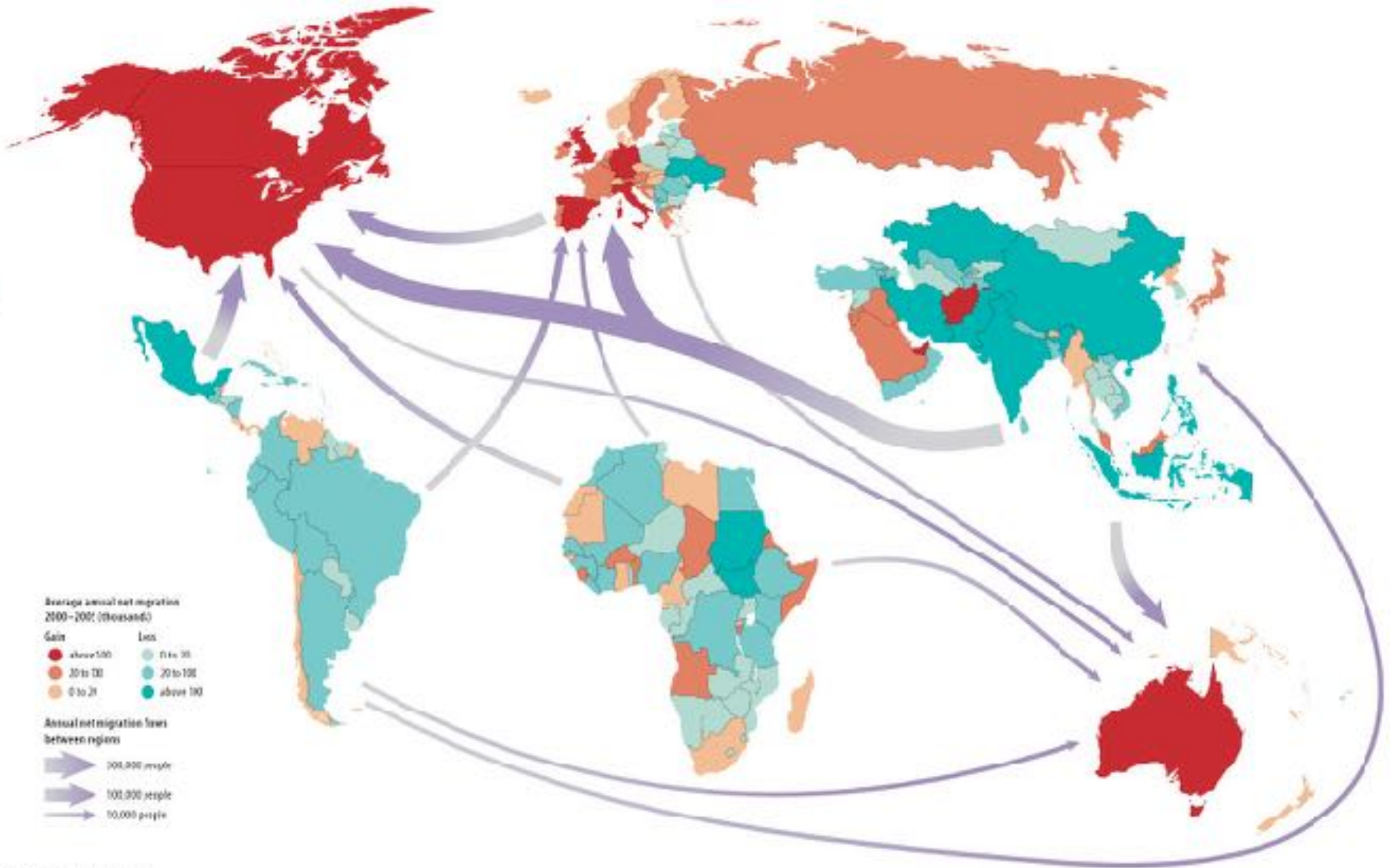
HWG Unit 2 SG 3

Modern Migration

I. Global Migration Patterns

- A. Migration - a permanent move to a new location
 - 1. Emigration
 - a. Migration from a location
 - 2. Immigration
 - A. Migration to a location
 - 3. Net migration
 - A. Immigrants – emigrants = net migration

I. Global Migration Patterns



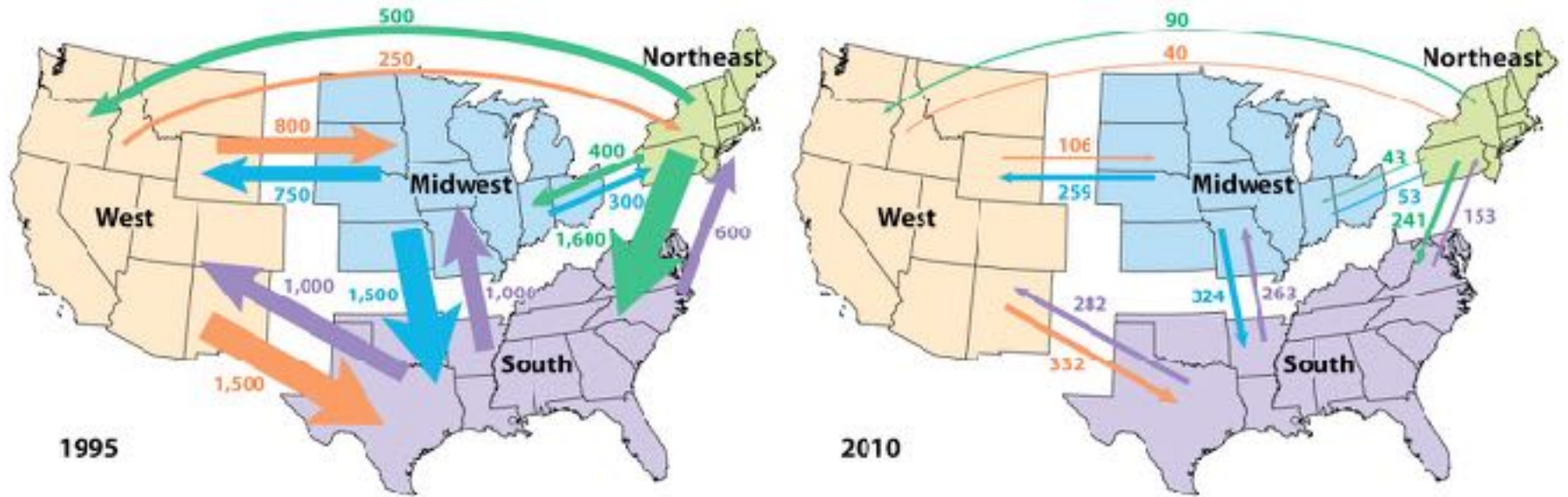
I. Global Migration Patterns

- B. Migration Transition
 - 1. Stage 1: High daily or seasonal mobility
 - a. In search of food
 - 2. Stage 2: International migration
 - A. Also migration within countries from rural to
urban
 - 3. Stage 3: Migration within countries
 - A. City to suburbs

II. Different Types of Migration

- A. Interregional Migration
 - Permanent movement from one country to another
- B. Internal Migration
 - 1. Permanent movement within the same country

II. Different Types of Migration



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II. Different Types of Migration

- C. Interregional Migration in Other Countries
 - 1. China
 - a. Rural to urban
 - 2. Russia
 - a. Remote, resource-rich regions
 - 3. Brazil
 - a. Cities to tropical interior

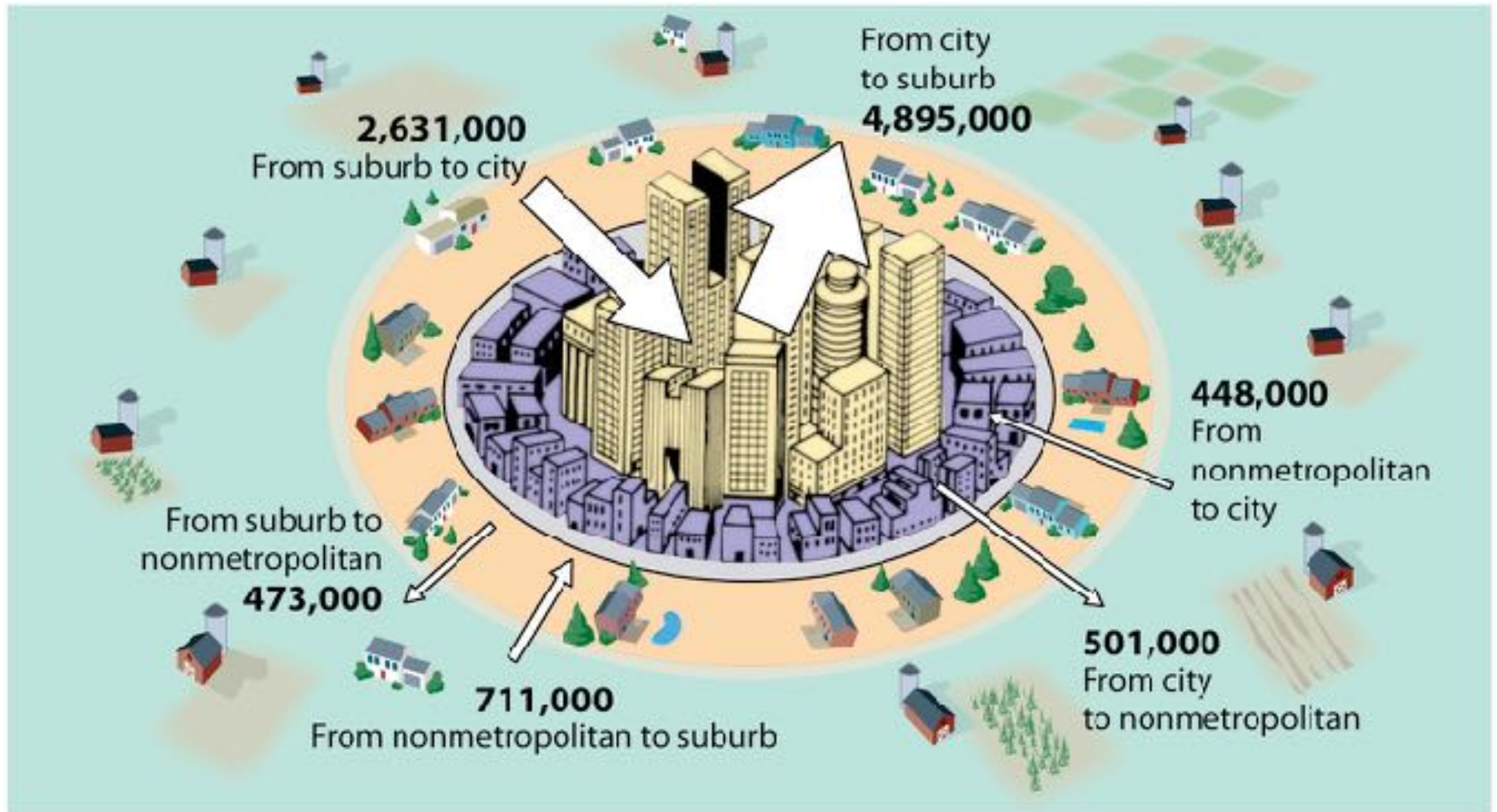
III. Intraregional Migration

- A. Intraregional Migration
 - 1. The movement within one region
- B. Rural to Urban Migration
 - 1. Has occurred significantly in the United States and Europe in the past two centuries
 - 1. In recent years it has occurred in developing countries
 - 1. Economic advancement is primary motivation

III. Intraregional Migration

- C. Migration from Urban to Suburban Areas
 - 1. In recent years it has occurred significantly in developed countries
 - 2. Attraction to suburban lifestyle is the primary motivation
 - 3. Has led to wide and rapid expansion of urbanized areas

III. Intraregional Migration



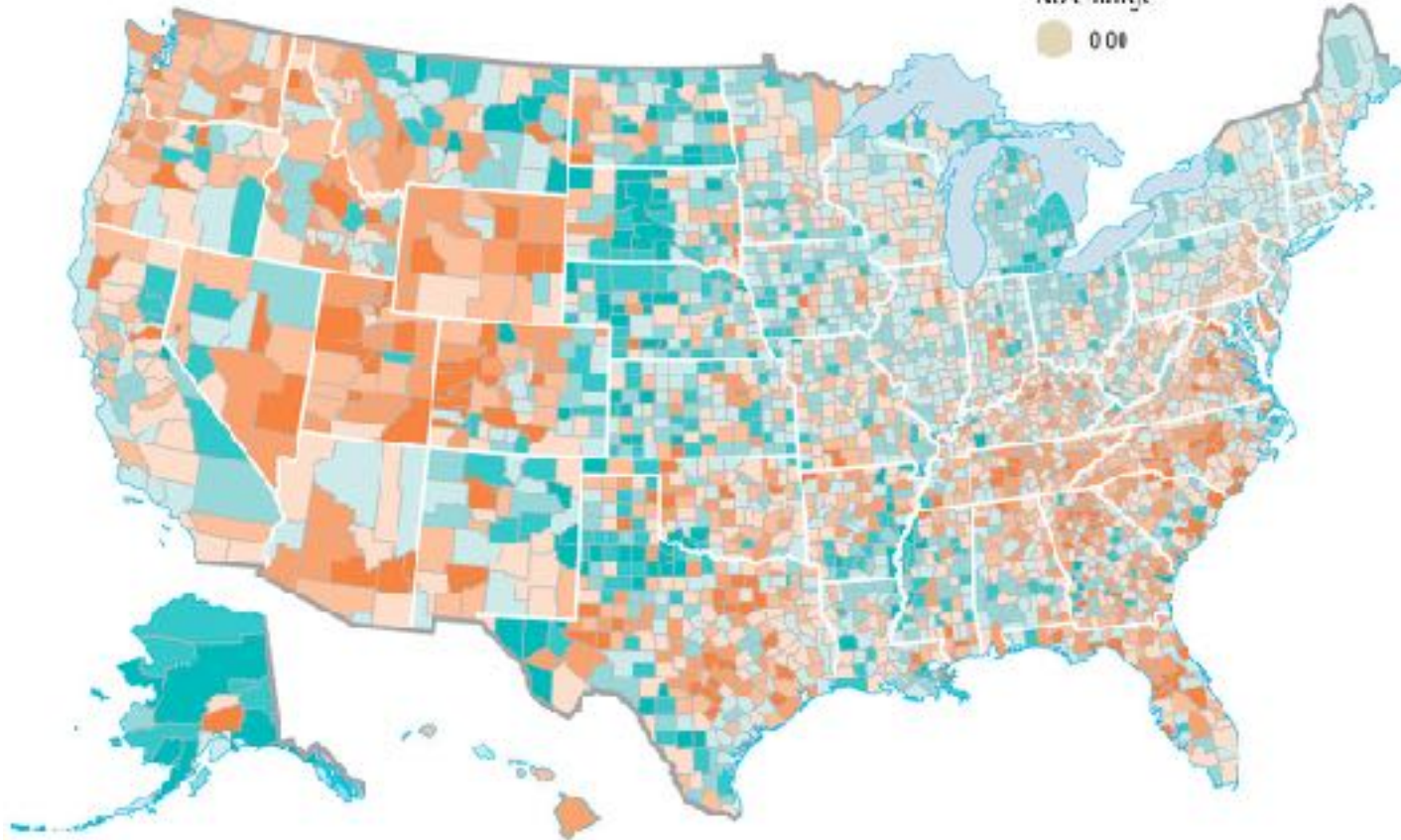
III. Intraregional Migration

- D. Migration from Urban to Rural Areas
 - 1. Late twentieth century: more people immigrated into rural areas than emigrated from rural areas
 - 2. Counterurbanization
 - a. Net migration from urban to rural areas
 - 3. Attraction to rural lifestyle is the primary motivation
 - 4. Facilitated by communication and transportation technology

III. Intraregional Migration

Net Migration 2007–2008
(as % of 2007 population)

In-migration Out-migration



IV. Reasons to Migrate

- A. Push Factor
 - 1. Induces people to move out of their present location
- B. Pull Factor
 - 1. Induces people to move into a new location

IV. Reasons to Migrate

- C. Political Push and Pull Factors
 - 1. Refugees
 - a. People who have been forced to migrate from their homes and cannot return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion.

IV. Reasons to Migrate



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IV. Reasons to Migrate

- D. Economic Push and Pull Factors
 - 1. Prominent occurrence in North America
 - 2. Ireland as an example of change

IV. Reasons to Migrate

- E. Environmental Push and Pull Factors
 - 1. People are pulled toward physically attractive regions and pushed from hazardous ones
 - 2. Adverse physical conditions is primary push factor

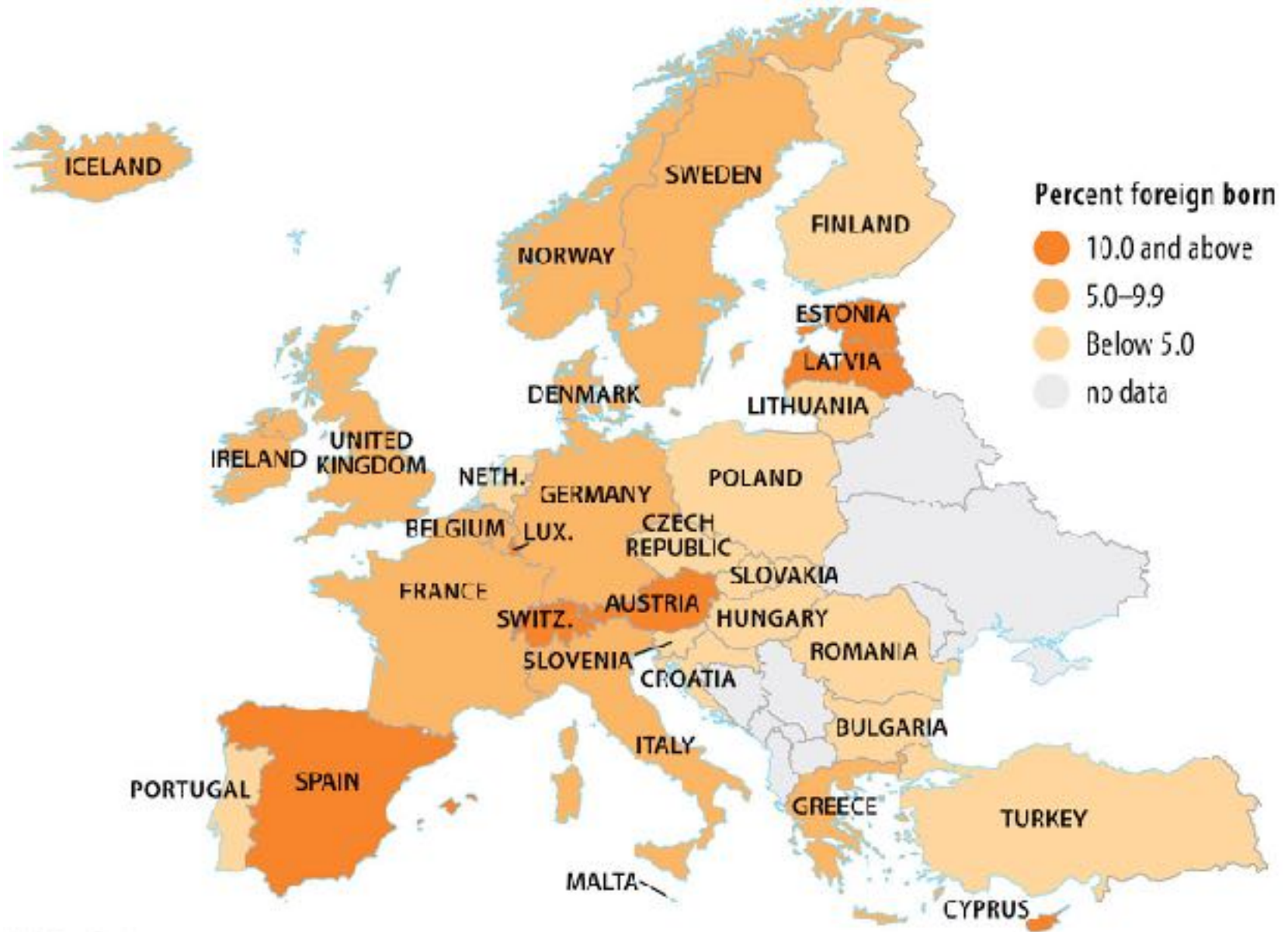
V. Migrating to Find Work

- A. Europe's Migrant Workers
 - 1. Region's high per capita income attracts poorer immigrants
 - 2. Immigrants fill low-status, low-income jobs
 - 3. Send remittances to home countries
 - 4. Germany's guest worker program

V. Migrating to Find Work



V. Migrating to Find Work



V. Migrating to Find Work

- B. Asia's Migrant Workers
 - 1. China
 - a. ~40 million Chinese live in other countries
 - (1) This caused the Director of the FBI in 2018 to warn of Chinese infiltration of U.S. campuses, business acquisitions and other ways that China is trying to influence the world to become the dominant superpower.
 - b. Now China's economy is attracting migrants from neighboring countries

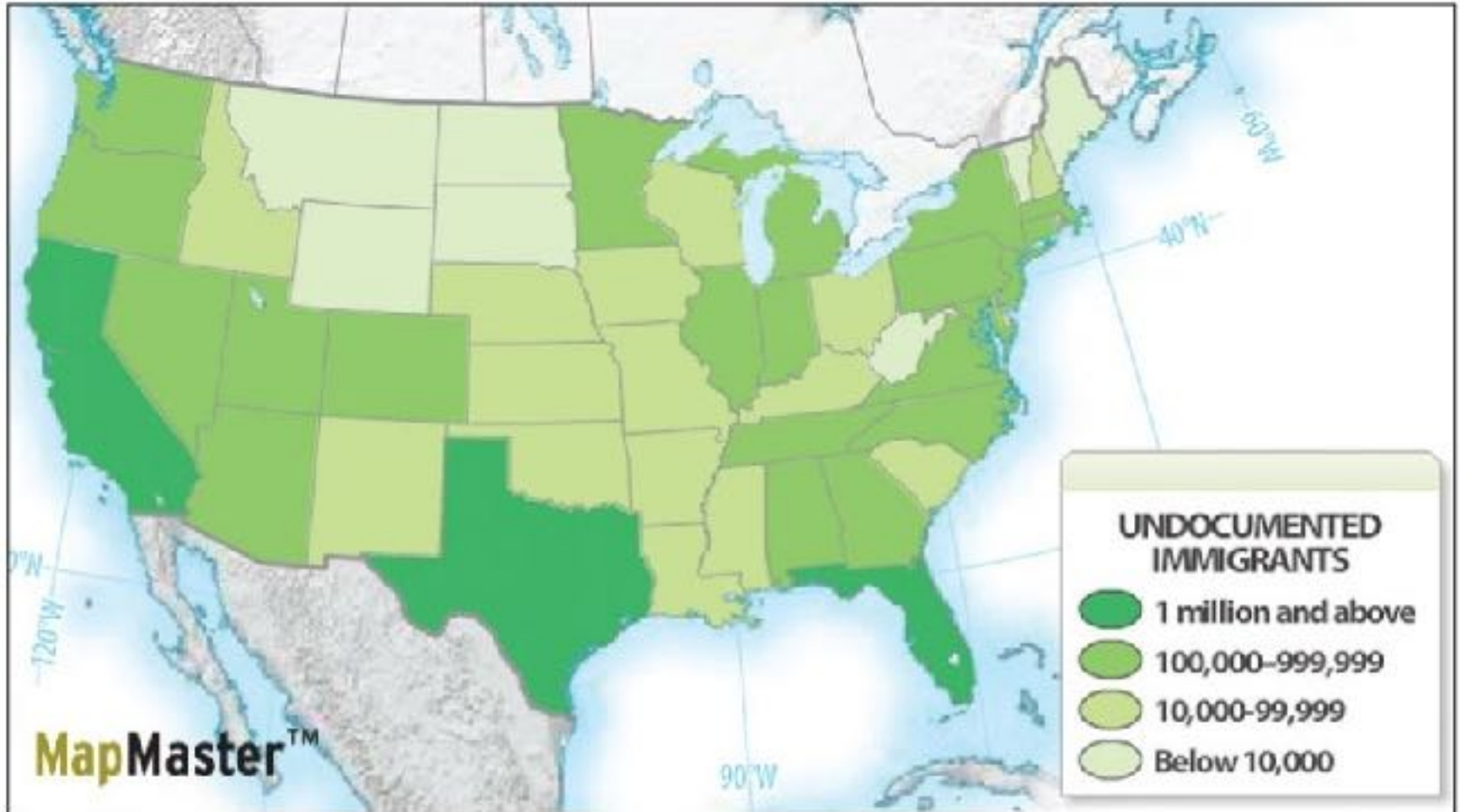
V. Migrating to Find Work

- 2. Southwest Asia
 - a. Oil wealth has attracted workers from poorer countries in the region
 - b. Major human rights issues have come to light in these countries as to the treatment of these workers.
- 3. Recession has disrupted global migration patterns

VI. Gender and Family

- A. Age and Education of Migrants
 - 1. Increased female migration reflects changing role of women
 - 2. Most long-distance migrants were young-adult males
 - 3. More children arriving with their migrant mothers
 - a. The announcement of the DACA program for current residents caused parents to send unaccompanied minors from central America through Mexico into the U.S. Many had to be sent back, many never made it to the U.S.

VI. Undocumented U.S. Immigrants



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VII. Current Issues with Migration

- A. From the Middle East to Europe
 - 1. Pull Factors - economics, jobs, state welfare
 - 2. Push Factors - war, religious freedom, political asylum

VII. Current Issues with Migration

- B. Migrant vs. Refugee
 - 1. Recent mass immigration of Syrian & Iraqi refugees included many economic migrants who took advantage of refugee agreements among EU countries. This is cause widespread issues such as:
 - a. Cultural clashes between 3rd world and 1st world values
 - b. Clashes between views towards women by new immigrants from Muslim countries.
 - c. An increase in terrorist incidents due to little to no vetting of recent immigrants (ISIL & Al-Qaeda)

VII. Current Issues with Migration

- C. Skilled vs. Unskilled Workers
 - 1. Most long-distance migrants less likely to have high school diplomas as compared to U.S. citizens.
 - a. The U.S. is moving from a manufacturing-based economy to a service-based economy which requires skilled workers. Unskilled labor is not needed. The Trump administration has been attempting to address this issue by pushing for a merit-based immigration system such as those found in other developed countries (ex.: Canada).

VII. Undocumented U.S. Immigrants

