Chapter 3: Migration

General Characteristics
Ravenstein’s Laws
Zelinsky’s Migration Transition
Mobility
(the ability to move from one place to another)

- regular non-permanent movements
  - “cyclical” or “circulation” (shorter time periods)
    - commuting
    - activity space = created by cyclical patterns
Activity space

Source: Schönfelder & Axhausen 2003
Mobility
(the ability to move from one place to another)

– regular **non-permanent** movements
  • “cyclical” or “circulation” (shorter time periods)
    – Commuting to work/school
    – **activity space** = created by cyclical patterns
  • “periodic” (longer time periods)
    – migrant labor/military service
    – seasonal ???
      » college students/“snow birds”/nomadism
      » **transhumance** (migratory travel with herds of livestock) = significant
• **Migration**
  – is a *permanent* move to a new location
    • leads to *relocation diffusion of culture*
  – *emigration*
    • leaving a country/location (emigrant)
  – *immigration*
    • coming to a country/location (immigrant)
  – *net in-migration/net out-migration*
Migration Patterns Overview

- **spatial (how far?)** differentiation
  - Internal
    - Interregional vs. intraregional
  - International
  - Zelinsky’s Migration Transition
    - Links spatial dimension of migration to DTM.
- **action/reason/motivation** differentiation
  - Forced
    - Refugees vs. internally displaced persons (IDPs)
  - Voluntary
    - Ravenstein’s 11 Laws of Migration
Why Do People Migrate?

• **Push factors**
  – unfavorable conditions which force people away

• **Pull factors**
  – favorable conditions which draw people in

• **Intervening obstacles/opportunities**
  • Historically, environmental (oceans, mountains, etc.)
    – Today, improvements in transportation have reduced environmental obstacles
  • Modern obstacles = governmental restrictions
11 LAWS OF MIGRATION are based on the Gravity Model = the influence of a location on another is inversely related to its distance and directly related to its size:

1. Most migration is over a short distance.
2. Migration occurs in steps.
3. Long-range migrants usually move to urban areas (economic hubs).
4. Each migration produces a movement in the opposite direction (although not necessarily of the same volume).
5. Rural dwellers are more migratory than urban dwellers.
6. Within their own country/region females are more migratory than males, but males are more migratory over longer distances.
7. Most migrants are adults.
8. Large towns grow more by migration than by natural increase.
9. Migration increases with economic development.
10. Most migration moves from rural to urban.
11. Migration is mostly due to economic causes.
**Reasons**

- **Economic**
  - poverty, no job opportunities, lack of land (push)
    - “overpopulation” exceeds carrying capacity = stage 2
  - job opportunities, availability of land (pull)
  - **ECONOMICS** is the biggest migration factor!
    - Ravenstein #11 (Migration is mostly due to economic causes.)

- **Environmental**
  - Water (too much or too little) = most common
  - Famine, natural disasters (push)
  - Desirable features/climate, etc. (pull)

- **Cultural** (Rubenstein) = all other factors
  - Social, political and cultural
    - Persecution, war/conflict, safety to practice culture
Migration Patterns

• Technology has increased migration
  – “chain migration” = movement along kinship links
  – create “immigration waves”
    • Immigration bubbles from one hearth to the same destination
      – Haitians, Cubans ⇒ “Little Haiti”, “Little Havana” in Miami
      – Turks ⇒ Germany = need for migrant labor
      – Italians ⇒ NY/NJ
      – Irish ⇒ Boston
      – Poles ⇒ Northwest Side of Chicago
Migrant Characteristics

– **Gender**

  • International migration (#6)
    – males outnumbered females
      » More willing to migrate long distances, risk takers?
    – **But (new trend):** In the United States today = 55% are female

  • Internal migration (#6)
    – Women are a more significant short distance migrants (urbanization flow in LDCs)

– **Family status/age**

  • In the United States today
    – about 40% of immigrants = working-age adults (#7)
    – less elderly/children (this is changing because of incr. in women)

  – Therefore:

    • Most long-distance (international) migrants are working-age adult males rather than women or families w/children or elderly.

    – Ravenstein #6 and #7
Migration patterns (distance)

- Internal migration (2 spatial types)
  - Interregional
    - movement between regions within a country
      - US examples
        » westward migration, Great Migration, etc.
        » “Rust Belt” to “Sun Belt” (1970s – current)
    - urbanization = “rapid growth of cities”
      » biggest migration in LDCs /world (stage 2)
Trends in Urbanization, by Region

Urban Population
Percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2030 (Projected)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America/Caribbean</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>More Developed Regions</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>82</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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      » biggest migration in LDCs /world (stage 2)
  – Intraregional
    • movement w/in region
      – Suburbanization
        » suburbs are part of “metro/urban area”/region
        » biggest post-WWII migration pattern in US
Migration between cities, suburbs, and non-metropolitan areas in the U.S. in 2010.
Migration Patterns (action/reason)

- Two “motivation”/”reason” types
  - **Voluntary**
    - Zelinsky Migration Transition supported by Ravenstein’s Laws
Zelinsky’s Migration Transition

- **Stage 2**
  - Massive Interregional urbanization (Great migration, squatter settlements)
  - International out-migration (LDCs → MDCs) begins

- **Stage 3**
  - International out-migration (LDCs → MDCs) continues
  - Rural to urban continues but slows

- **Stage 4**
  - International in-migration (urban areas grow through migration)
  - Internal rural to urban stops
  - Intraregional migration (suburbanization)

- **Stage 5**
  - Discourage emigration / Encourage immigration?
Merry-go-round
Migrant population by destination and origin
2015, m

79.6
FROM
119.5
TO
41.0
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
DEV
6.9

Source: McKinsey Global Institute
• Two action types

• Forced
  – **Refugee** = person forced to leave their home and cross an international border and who can’t return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion.
  – “displaced person” or
    » Internally displaced person (IDP)
Hotspots for refugees and IDPs

- major sources of refugees:
  - Syria
  - Afghanistan
  - Somalia
  - South Sudan
  - Sudan

- IDPs
  - Syria
  - Colombia
  - Yemen
IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR, including persons in an IDP-like situation
Partition of South Asia results in the largest displacement in history

- 1947 Britain grants independence to “India”
- Divides (partitions) into two countries
  - Hindu-majority India
  - Muslim-majority Pakistan
    - Incl. modern-day Pakistan and Bangladesh (ind. 1971)
    - Significant minorities on “wrong” side of borders
      - Territory of Kashmir disputed
      - See following slide
    - 15 million migrate
      - Millions killed, raped, other atrocities
Religion in South Asia before partition
UN Migration Report 2015

• Keep in mind that the “migrants” referred to in the report are not necessarily new migrants. They are counting all people who are living outside the country of their birth.

• What statistic from the report would therefore be higher for all migrants than for new migrants?
  – Average Age.
  – Report counts people who are ageing in place (in the destination country)
    • Actual age of people migrating is in the twenties
  – Change in average age gives us a better idea of who is actually moving.
Figure 7
Age distributions of the total population and international migrants worldwide, 2015

- Total population:
  - 0-4: 58%
  - 15-19, 30-34, 45-49, 60-64: Equal distribution
  - 75+: 2%

- International migrants:
  - 0-4: 72%
  - 15-19, 30-34, 45-49, 60-64: Equal distribution
  - 75+: 8%
Where do migrants live?

- Which of Ravenstein’s Laws does this reflect?
  - Most migration is over a short distance.
- Note thicker flows within regions
  - Source area = close to outer circle
  - Destination = spaced from outer circle
What non-European country is home to the fourth largest # of international migrants?
Persian Gulf States now large destinations for migrants

- Reflects growing use of migrant labor/guest workers in oil production and building projects fueled by oil wealth.

  - Sources:
    - South Asia
    - Philippines
• True burden for refugees is borne by neighboring often poor (LDC) countries.
  – Note destination of flows, see ANY MDCs?
Merry-go-round
Migrant population by destination and origin
2015, m

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Source: McKinsey Global Institute
Migrant Source Areas (categorized by income)

Figure 8
Number of international migrants by income group of country or area of origin, 2000 to 2015
Effect of Migration on Population

- minimal effect on source region
- kept Europe from experiencing population decline
- Will have same effect on Northern America by mid-century
Diasporas

- India (stage two/early stage three)
- Mexico (historical flow to U.S. which is slowing down)
- Russia? What historical event would have led to a large “Russian” diaspora?
  - Collapse of the Soviet Union stranded Russians is 14 other now independent republics (Ukraine, Estonia, Kazakhstan, etc.)