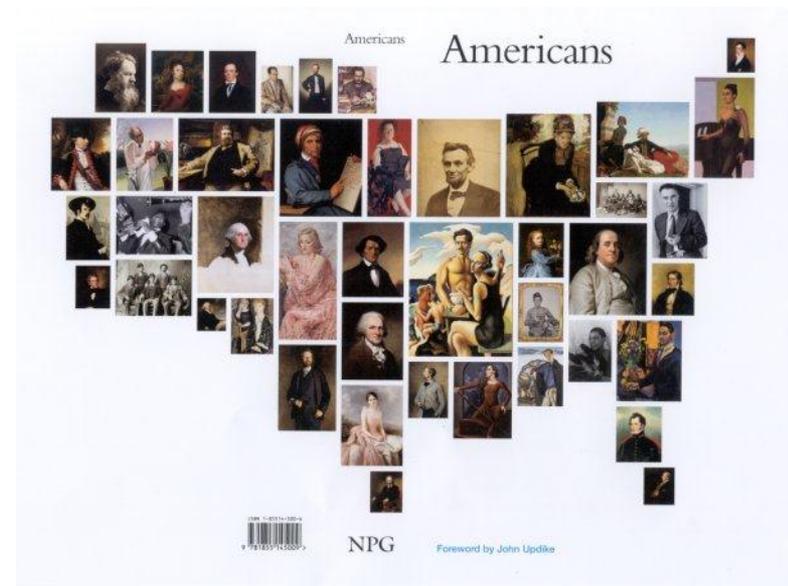


Impact of Immigration on the United States

- 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 nineteenth century, and from Latin America and Asia primarily during the twentieth century.
- In the twenty-first century, the impact of immigration varies around the country.
- Massive European migration ended with the start of World War I.



Europe's Demographic Transition.

- Rapid population growth in Europe fueled emigration, especially after 1800.
- Application of new technologies... pushed much of Europe into stage 2 of the demographic transition.
- To promote more efficient agriculture, some European governments forced the consolidation of several small farms into larger units.
- Displaced farmers could choose between working in factories in the large cities or migrating to the United States or another country where farmland was plentiful.

Diffusion of European Culture

- Europeans frequently imposed political domination on existing populations and injected their cultural values with little regard for local traditions.
- Economies in Africa and Asia became based on extracting resources for export to Europe, rather than on using those resources to build local industry.
- Many of today's conflicts in former European colonies result from past practices by European immigrants.



Undocumented Immigration to the United States

- Many people who cannot legally enter the United States are now immigrating illegally, . . . called undocumented immigrants.
- The U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) estimate 7 million undocumented immigrants in the U.S., although other estimates are as high as 20 million.
- The BCIS apprehends more than a million persons annually trying to cross the southern U.S. border.
- Half of the undocumented residents legally enter the country as students or tourists and then remain after they are supposed to leave.

Undocumented Immigration: *Mexico to Arizona*



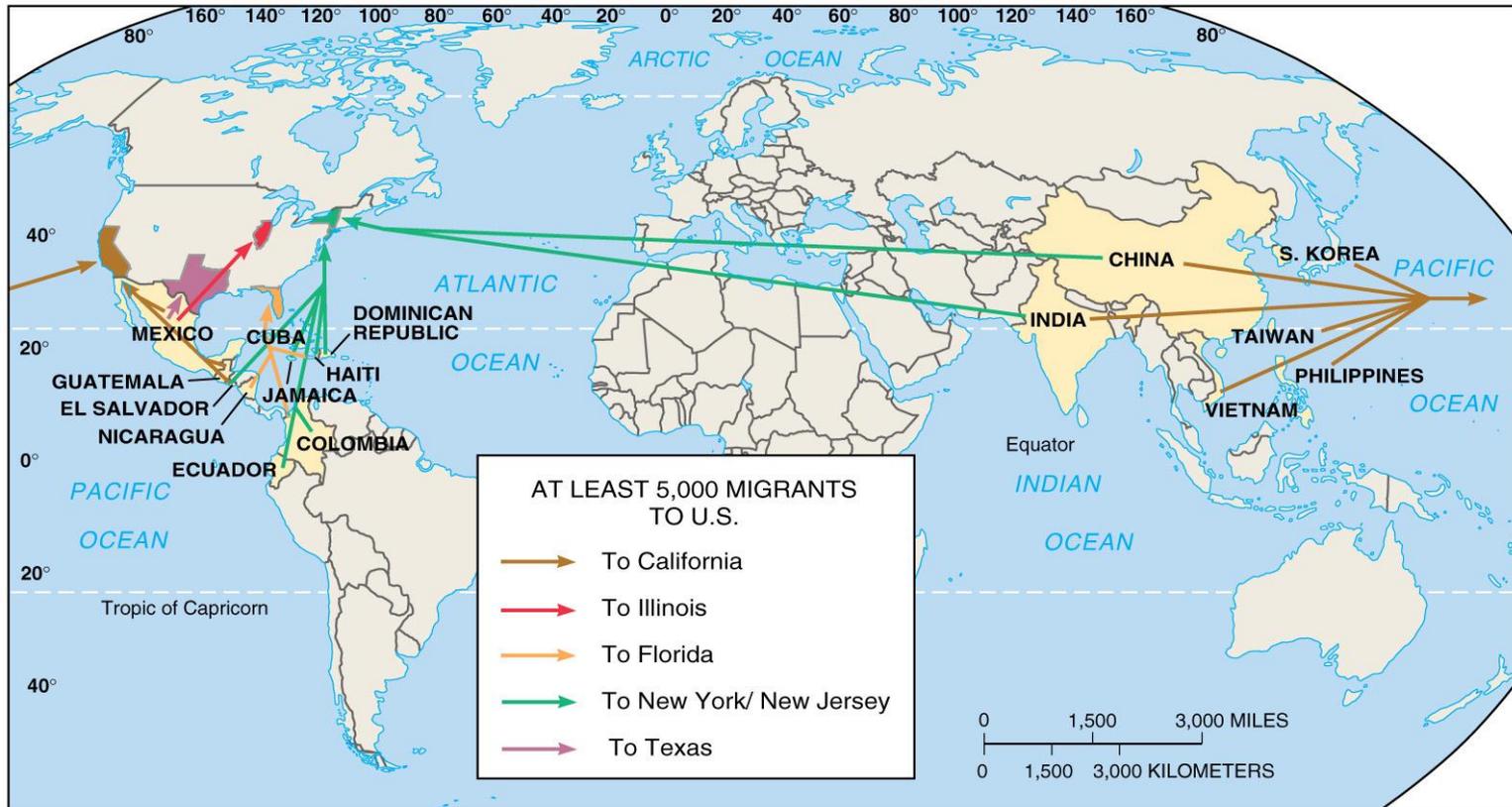
Fig. 3-7: The complex route of one group of undocumented migrants from a small village north of Mexico City to Phoenix, Arizona.

The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act

- The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act tried to reduce the flow of illegal immigrants.
 - Aliens who could prove that they had lived in the United States continuously between 1982 and 1987 could become permanent resident aliens and apply for U.S. citizenship after 5 years.
 - At the same time, the law discouraged further illegal immigration by making it harder for recent immigrants to get jobs without proper documentation.



U.S. States as Immigrant Destinations



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Fig. 3-8: California is the destination of about 25% of all U.S. immigrants; another 25% go to New York and New Jersey. Other important destinations include Florida, Texas, and Illinois.

Issue 3: Obstacles to Migration

- Immigration policies of host countries
 - *U.S. quota laws*
 - *Temporary migration for work*
 - *Time-contract workers*
 - *Economic migrants or refugees?*
- Cultural problems living in other countries
 - *U.S. attitudes to immigrants*
 - *Attitudes to guest workers*

U.S. Quota Laws

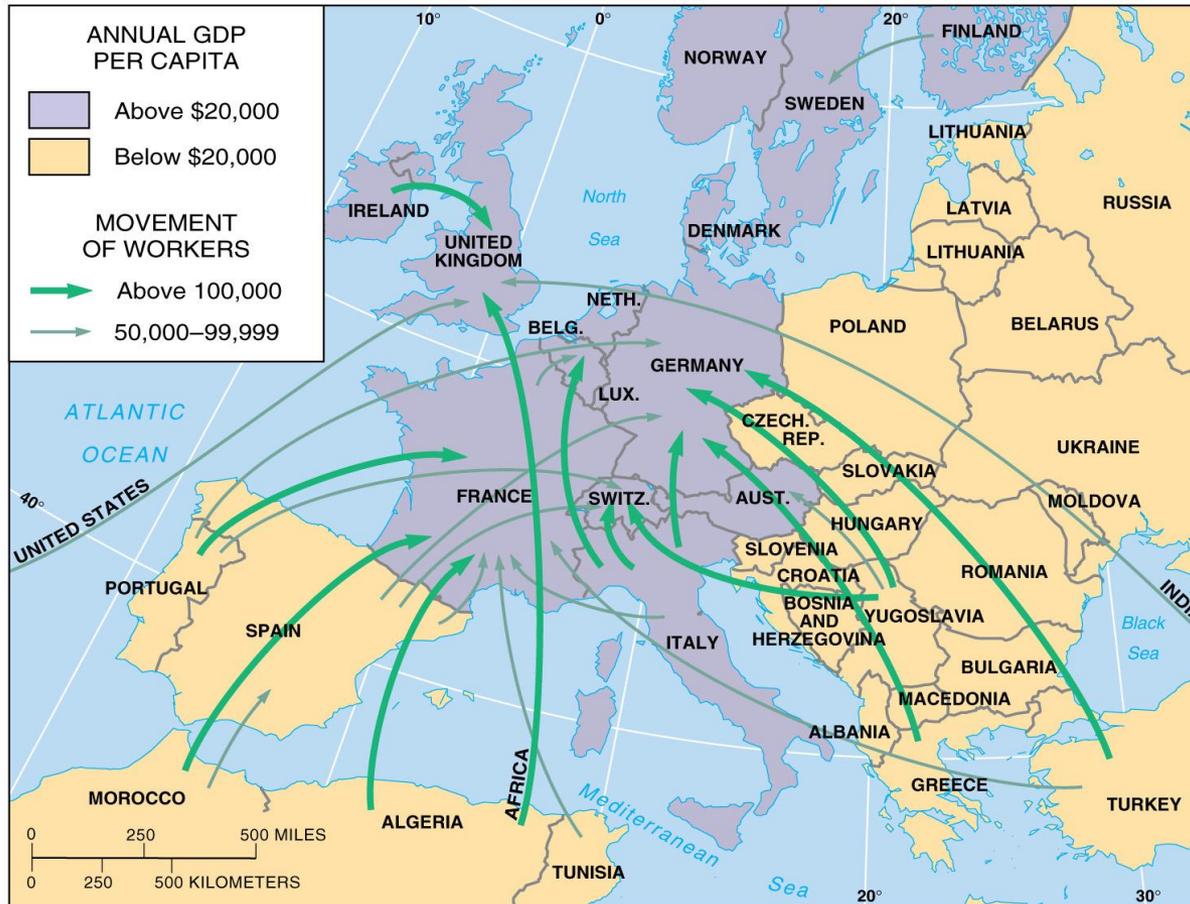
- The era of unrestricted immigration to the United States, ended when Congress passed the Quota Act in 1921 and the National Origins Act in 1924.
- Quota laws were designed to assure that most immigrants to the United States continued to be Europeans.
- Quotas for individual countries were eliminated in 1968 and replaced with hemispheric quotas.
- In 1978 the hemisphere quotas were replaced by a global quota of 290,000, including a maximum of 20,000 per country.
- The current law has a global quota of 620,000, with no more than 7 percent from one country, but numerous qualifications and exceptions can alter the limit considerably.

Brain Drain

- Other countries charge that by giving preference to skilled workers, U.S. immigration policy now contributes to a brain drain, which is a large-scale emigration by talented people.
- The average immigrant has received more education than the typical American: nearly one-fourth of all legal immigrants to the United States have attended graduate school, compared to less than one-tenth of native-born Americans.



Guest Workers in Europe

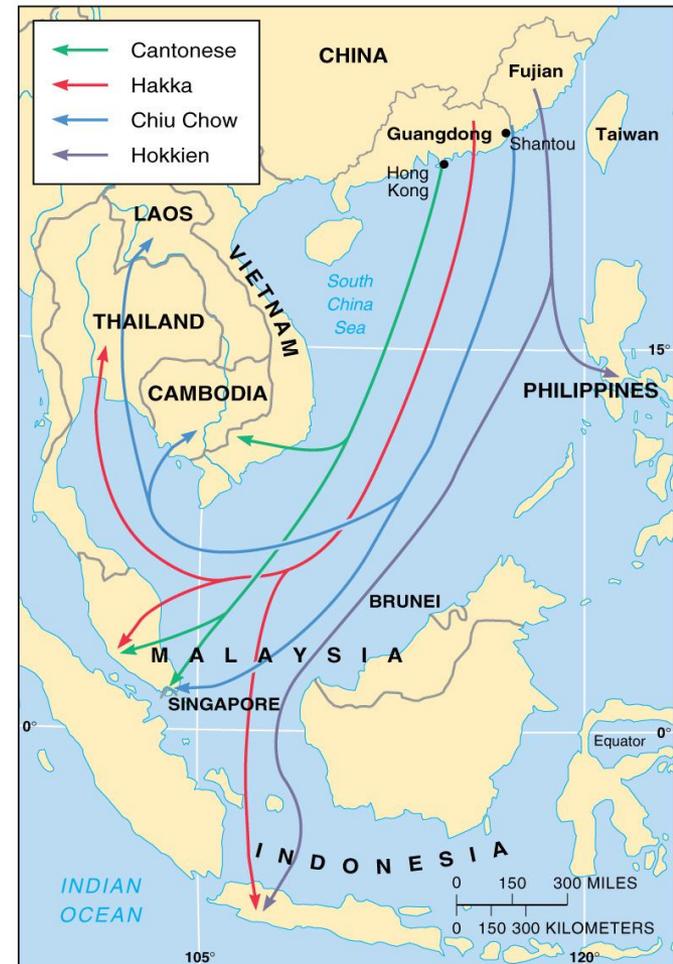


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Fig. 3-9: Guest workers emigrate mainly from Eastern Europe and North Africa to work in the wealthier countries of Western Europe.

Time-contract Workers

- Millions of Asians migrated in the nineteenth century as time-contract laborers, recruited for a fixed period to work in mines or on plantations.
- More than 29 million ethnic Chinese currently live permanently in other countries, for the most part in Asia.
- In recent years people have immigrated illegally in Asia to find work in other countries.
- Estimates of illegal foreign workers in Taiwan range from 20,000 to 70,000.
 - Most are Filipinos, Thais, and Malaysians.



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Fig. 3-10: Various ethnic Chinese peoples have distinct patterns of migration to other Asian countries.

Distinguishing between Economic Migrants and Refugees

- It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between migrants seeking economic opportunities and refugees fleeing from the persecution of an undemocratic government.
- The distinction between economic migrants and refugees is important, because the United States, Canada, and Western European countries treat the two groups differently.



Emigrants from Cuba

- Since the 1959 revolution that brought the Communist government of Fidel Castro to power, the U.S. government has regarded emigrants from Cuba as political refugees.
- In the years immediately following the revolution, more than 600,000 Cubans were admitted to the United States.
- A second flood of Cuban emigrants reached the United States in 1980, when Fidel Castro suddenly decided to permit political prisoners, criminals, and mental patients to leave the country.

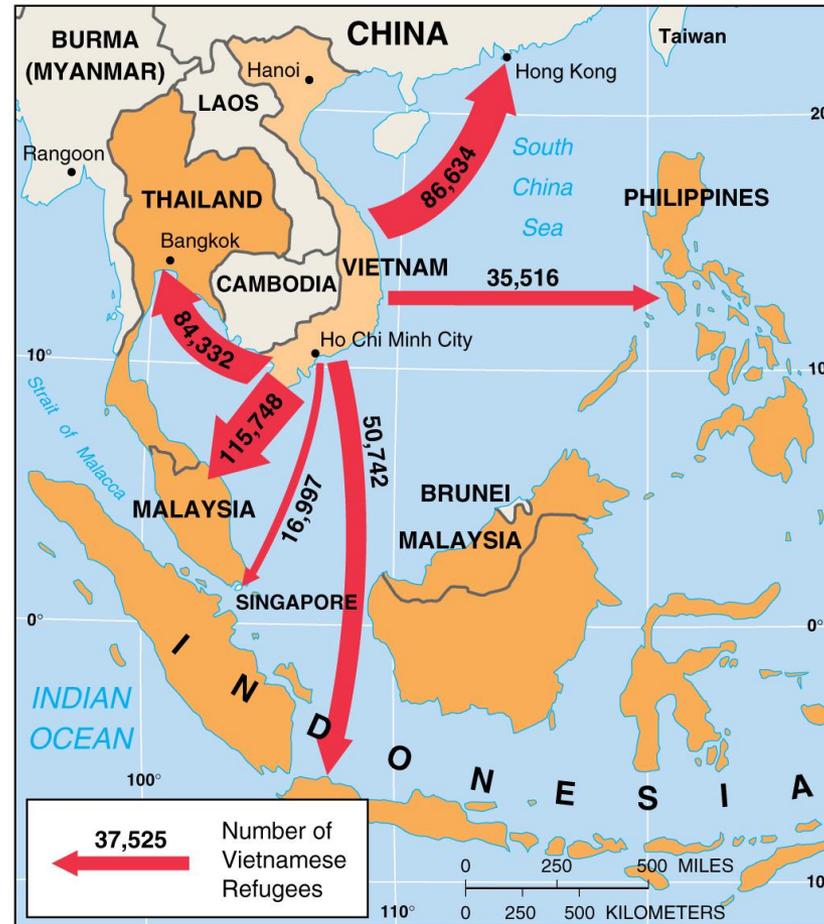


Emigrants from Haiti

- Shortly after the 1980 Mariel boatlift from Cuba, several thousand Haitians also sailed in small vessels for the United States.
- Claiming that they had migrated for economic advancement, . . . U.S. immigration officials would not let the Haitian boat people stay.
- The Haitians brought a lawsuit.
- The government settled the case by agreeing to admit the Haitians.
- After a 1991 coup that replaced Haiti's elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, thousands of Haitians fled their country. . . but the U.S. State Department decided that most left Haiti for economic rather than political reasons.
- The United States invaded Haiti in 1994 to reinstate Aristide as president.
- Many Haitians still try to migrate to the United States.



Migration of Vietnamese Boat People



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Fig. 3-11: Many Vietnamese fled by sea as refugees after the war with the U.S. ended in 1975. Later boat people were often considered economic migrants.

Cultural Problems Living in Other Countries

- For many immigrants, admission to another country does not end their problems.
- Politicians exploit immigrants as scapegoats for local economic problems.



U.S. Attitudes toward Immigrants

- Americans have always regarded new arrivals with suspicion but tempered their dislike during the nineteenth century because immigrants helped to settle the frontier and extend U.S. control across the continent.
- Opposition to immigration intensified when the majority of immigrants ceased to come from Northern and Western Europe.
- More recently, hostile citizens in California and other states have voted to deny undocumented immigrants access to most public services, such as schools, day-care centers, and health clinics.



Attitudes toward Guest Workers

- In Europe, many guest workers suffer from poor social conditions.
 - Both guest workers and their host countries regard the arrangement as temporary.
 - In reality, however, many guest workers remain indefinitely, especially if they are joined by other family members.
 - As a result of lower economic growth rates, Middle Eastern and Western European countries have reduced the number of guest workers in recent years.
 - Political parties that support restrictions on immigration have gained support in France, Germany, and other European countries, and attacks by local citizens on immigrants have increased.

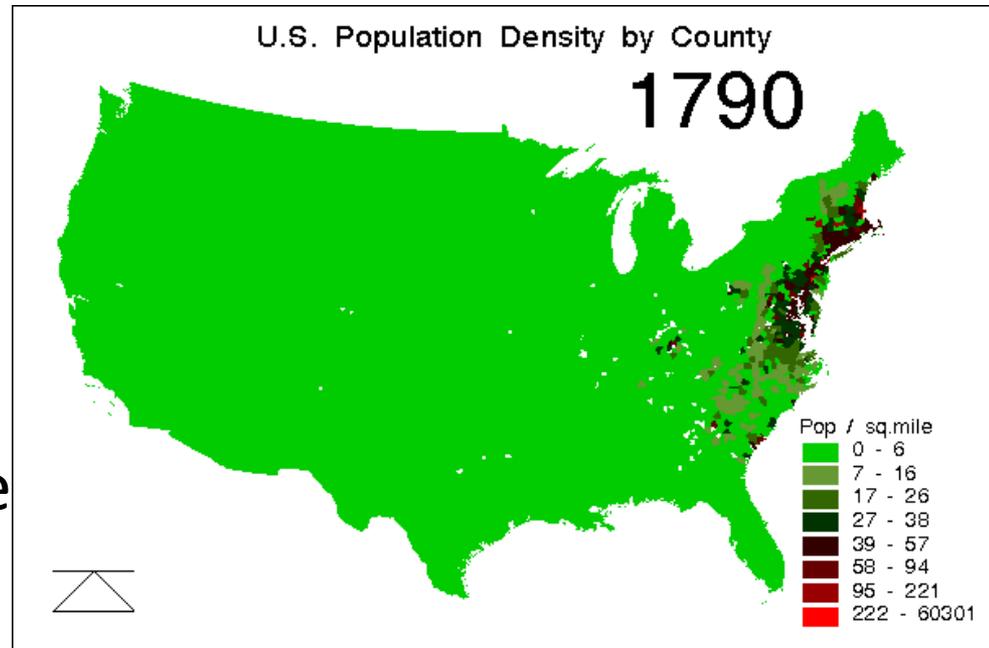


Issue 4: Migration within a Country

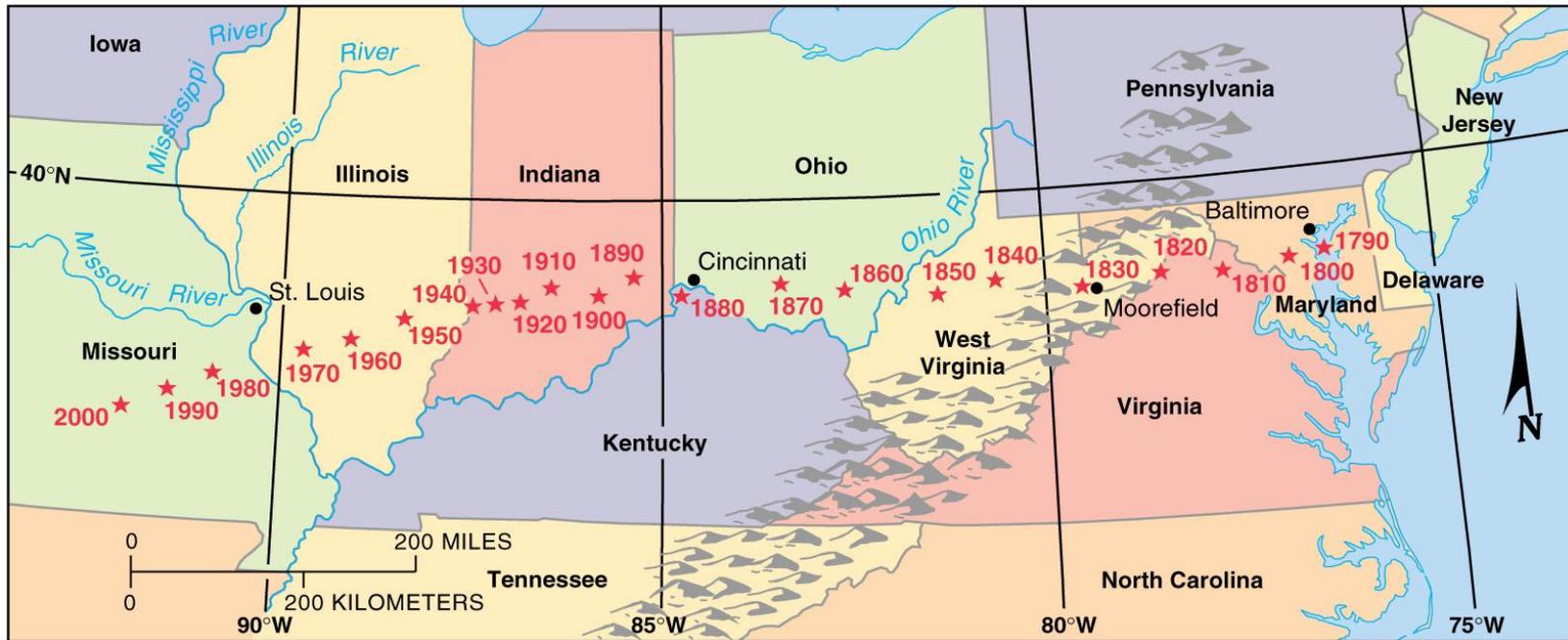
- Migration between regions of a country
 - *Migration between regions within the U.S.*
 - *Migration between regions in other countries*
- Migration within one region
 - *Rural-urban migration*
 - *Urban-suburban migration*
 - *Migration from metropolitan to non-metropolitan regions*

Migration Inside the US

- In the United States, interregional migration was more prevalent in the past, when most people were farmers.
- The most famous example of large-scale internal migration is the opening of the American West.



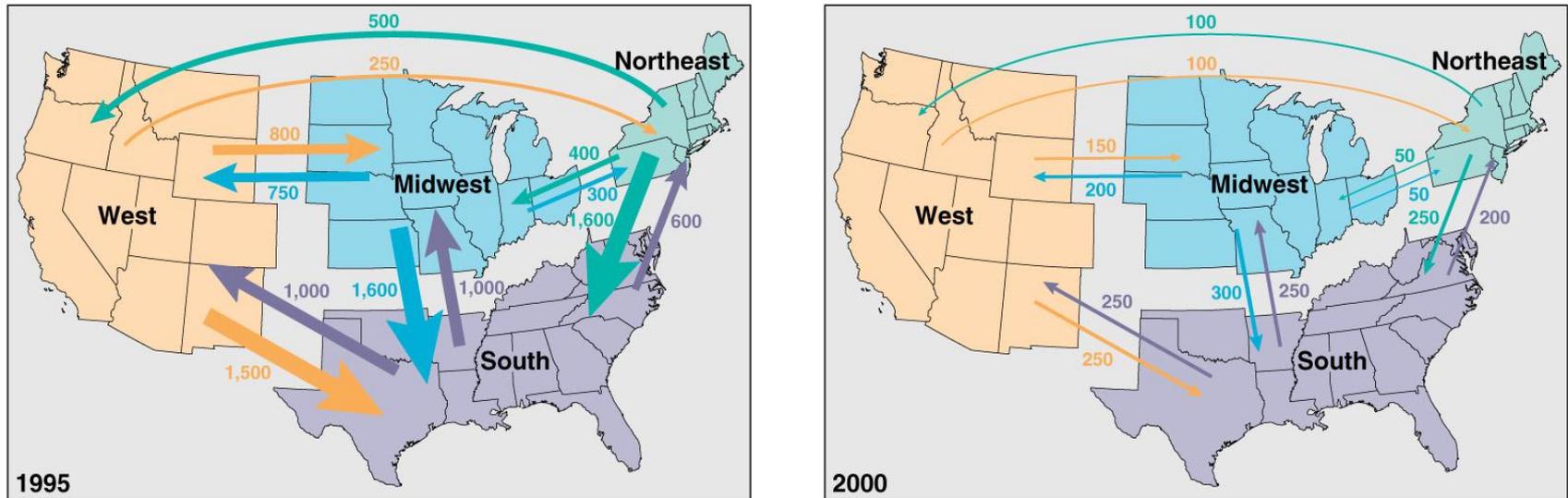
Center of Population in the U.S.



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Fig. 3-12: The center of U.S. population has consistently moved westward, with the population migration west. It has also begun to move southward with migration to the southern sunbelt.

Interregional Migration in the U.S.



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Fig. 3-13: Average annual migrations between regions in the U.S. in 1995 and in 2000.

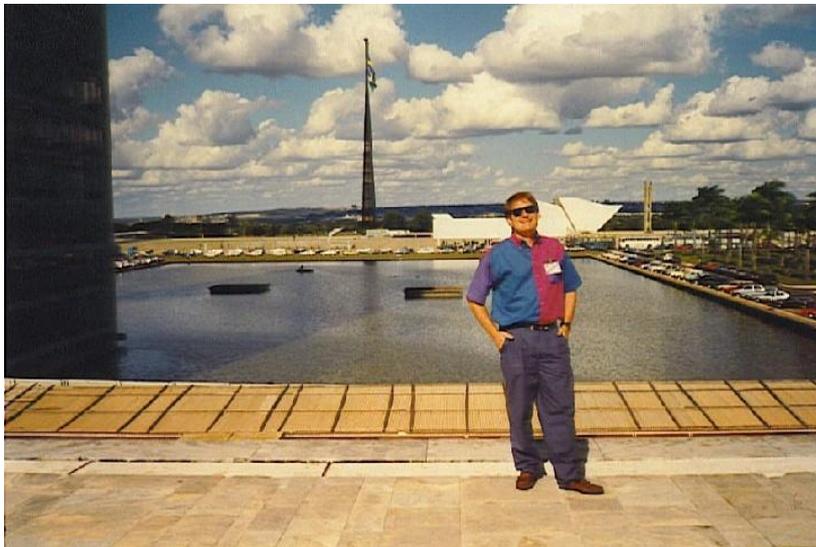
Migration between Regions in Other Countries – Russia

- Soviet policy encouraged factory construction near raw materials rather than near existing population concentrations (see Chapter 11).
- The collapse of the Soviet Union ended policies that encouraged interregional migration.
- In the transition to a market-based economy, Russian government officials no longer dictate “optimal” locations for factories.



Population, Migration and Brazil

- Most Brazilians live in a string of large cities near the Atlantic Coast.
- To increase the attractiveness of the interior, the government moved its capital in 1960 from Rio to a newly built city called Brasilia.



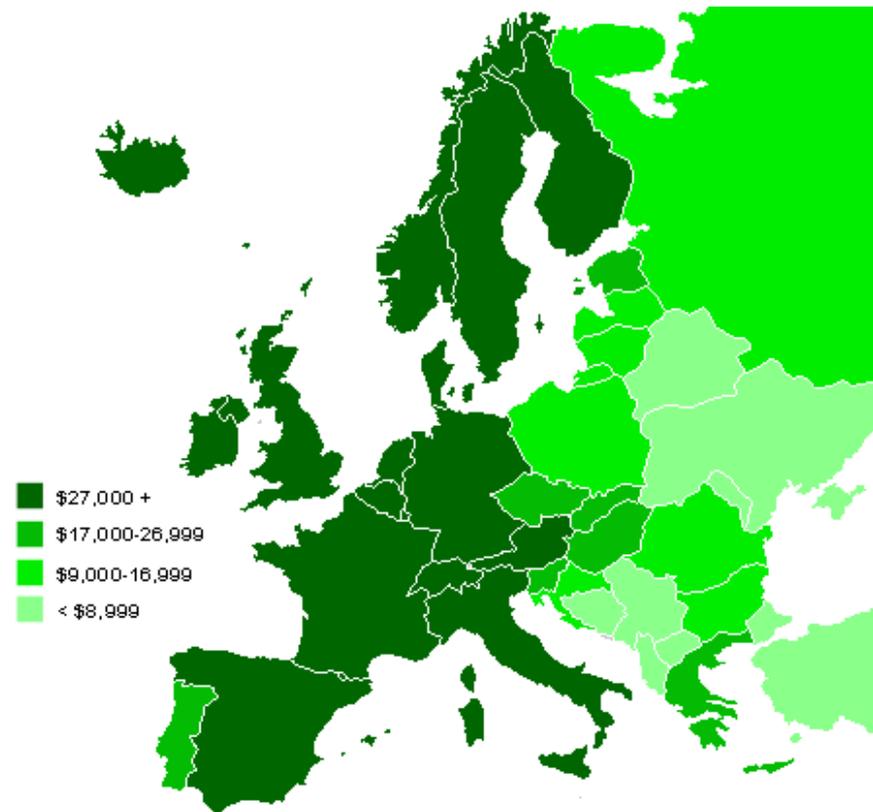
Population, Migration and Indonesia

- Since 1969 the Indonesian government has paid for the migration of more than 5 million people, primarily from the island of Java, where nearly two-thirds of its people live, to less populated islands.
- The number of participants has declined in recent years, primarily because of environmental concerns.



The European Economy

- Throughout Western Europe. . . the regions with net immigration are also the ones with the highest per capita incomes.
- Even countries that occupy relatively small land areas have important interregional migration trends.
- Regional differences in economic conditions within European countries may become greater with increased integration of the continent's economy.



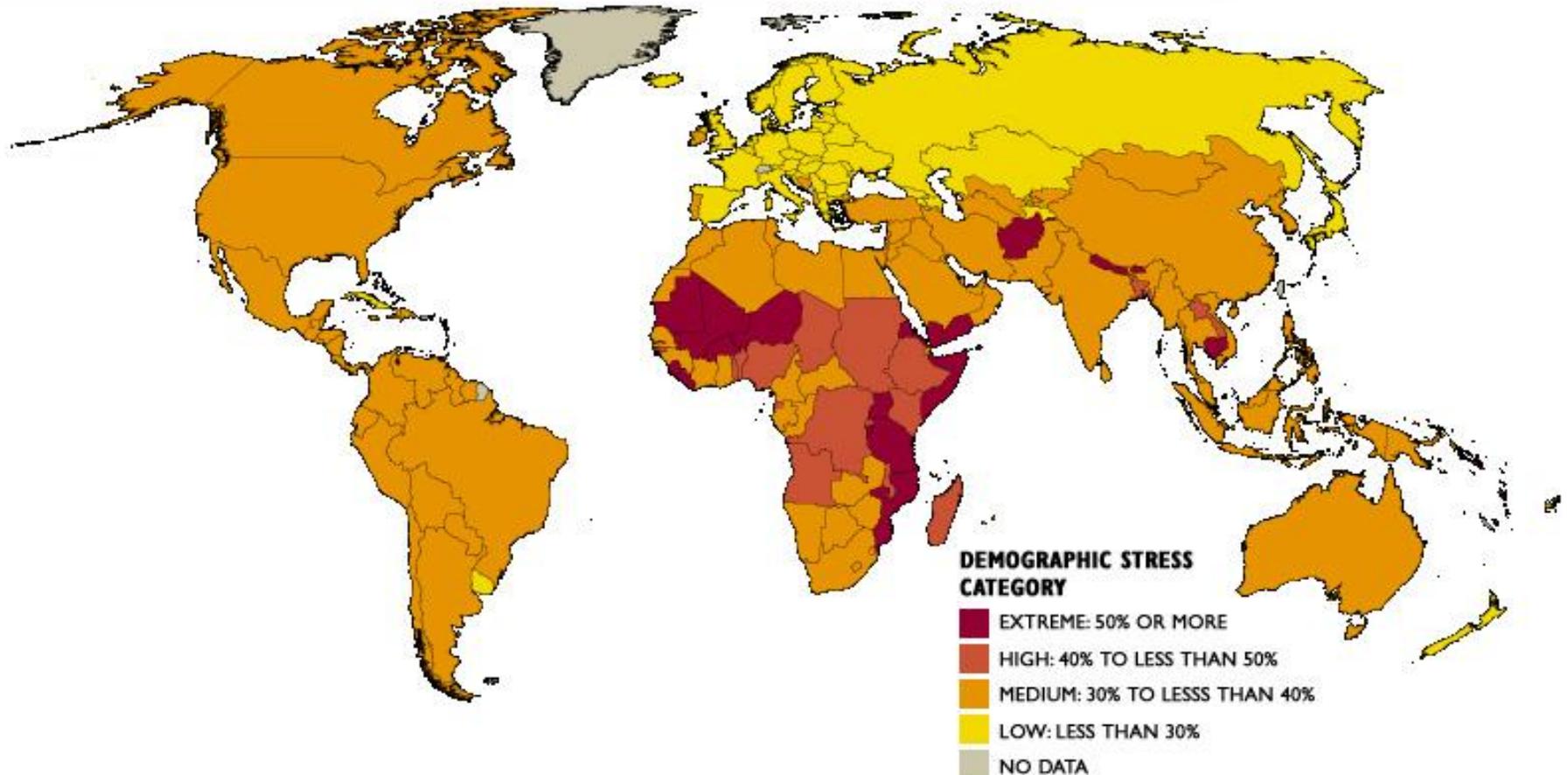
Migration with-in India

- Indians require a permit to migrate—or even to visit—the State of Assam.
- The restrictions, which date from the British colonial era, are designed to protect the ethnic identity of Assamese.



Migration from Rural to Urban Areas

URBAN GROWTH, 2000 - 2005



Intraregional Migration in the U.S.

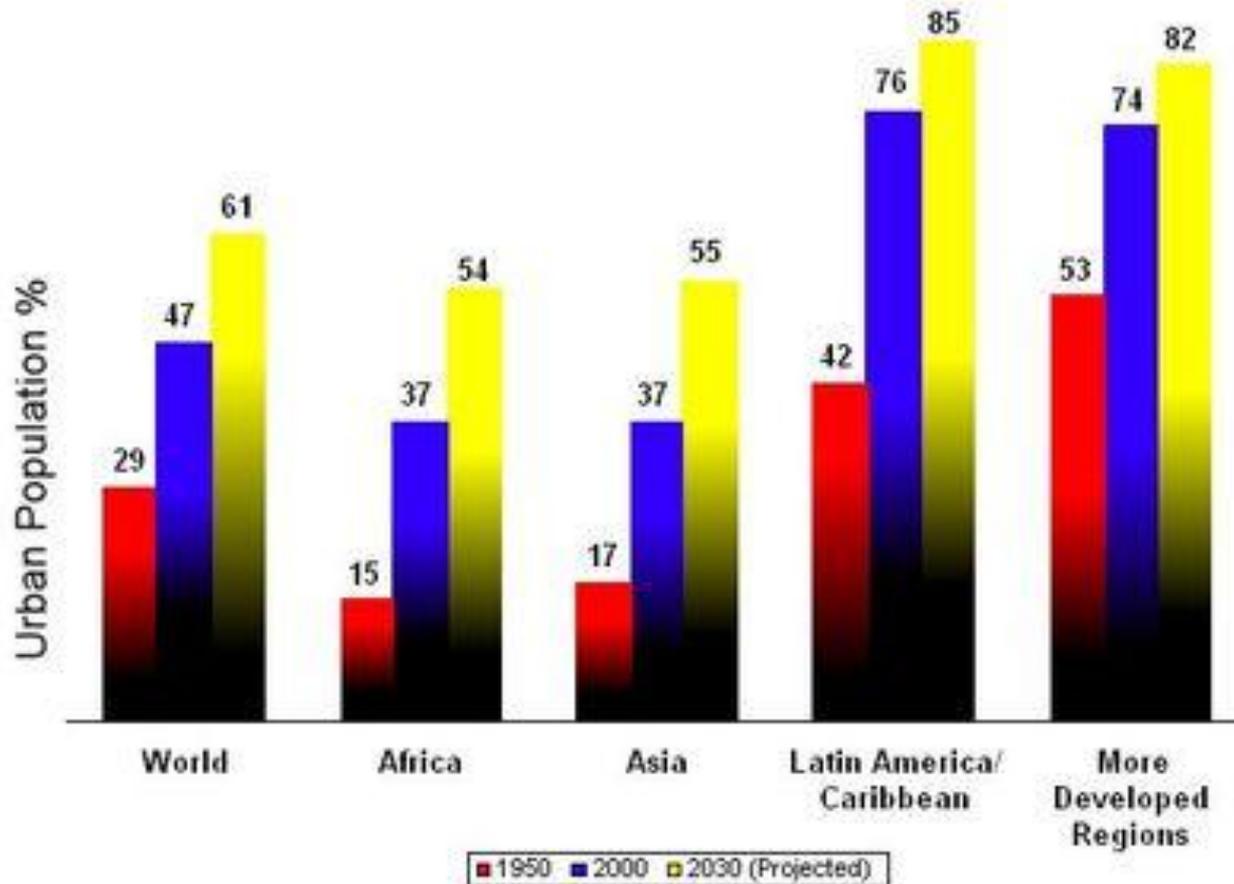


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Fig. 3-14: Average annual migration among urban, suburban, and rural areas in the U.S. during the 1990s. The largest flow was from central cities to suburbs.

Trends in Urbanization

Trends in Urbanization by Region, 2003.



Source: United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.

Migration from Metropolitan to Non-metropolitan Areas

- During the late twentieth century, the more developed countries of North America and Western Europe witnessed a new trend.
 - More people in these regions immigrated into rural areas than emigrated out of them.
- Net migration from urban to rural areas is called counter-urbanization.
 - Most counter-urbanization represents genuine migration from cities and suburbs to small towns and rural communities.
 - Like suburbanization, people move from urban to rural areas for lifestyle reasons.
 - Many migrants from urban to rural areas are retired people.
 - Counter-urbanization has stopped in the United States because of poor economic conditions in some rural areas.
- Future migration trends are unpredictable in more developed countries, because future economic conditions are difficult to forecast.

Chapter 3: Migration

The End