



Migration Part I

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me:
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

Emma Lazarus
inscribed on the Statue of Liberty



What is a migrant?

Besides fertility and mortality, **migration** is the third *demographic component that determines the size and structure of a population*. Migration is more complex than the other two components, because it involves movement over time and space, often across international borders, and it can occur repeatedly.

An **international migrant** is defined as any person who changes his or her state of usual residence. An international migrant who changes his or her place of usual residence for at least one year is defined as a **long-term migrant**.



North African migrants
on Lampedusa island



Measuring Migration

Migrant stocks are the total number of international migrants present in a given state at a particular point in time who have ever changed their state of usual residence.

The migrant stock is measured either by (a) collecting data on the number of persons who have lived at least one year in a state other than that of their birth (**foreign-born**) or by (b) collecting data on the number of persons whose citizenship or legal nationality is different from that of the state where they live (**foreigners**). The foreign population may include second generation immigrants (children of immigrants), whereas the foreign-born do not.

In general, migrant stock data are a **static measure** that provide a snapshot of the number of international migrants present in a given state at a particular point in time.



Measuring Migration

Migration flows refer to the number of international migrants arriving in a state (**immigrants**) or the number of international migrants departing from a state (**emigrants**) over the course of a specific period. Migration flow data are a **dynamic measure** counting the number of people crossing international borders, possibly including those who cross several times during a given time interval. In general, immigration flows are more accurately measured than emigration flows and some states do not even collect data on emigrants.

While migration *stocks* document the cumulative effects of international migration, migration *flows* document movements shortly after they have occurred, and therefore present a more up-to-date picture of international migration.



Not *Our* State



In recent years, states have sought to promote integrated markets through liberalization of trade and investment. At the same time, they have largely opposed liberalizing migration policies.

In fact, immigration policies across the world are *becoming stricter* as governments attempt to minimize the economic, cultural and security impacts of large movements of people between states.

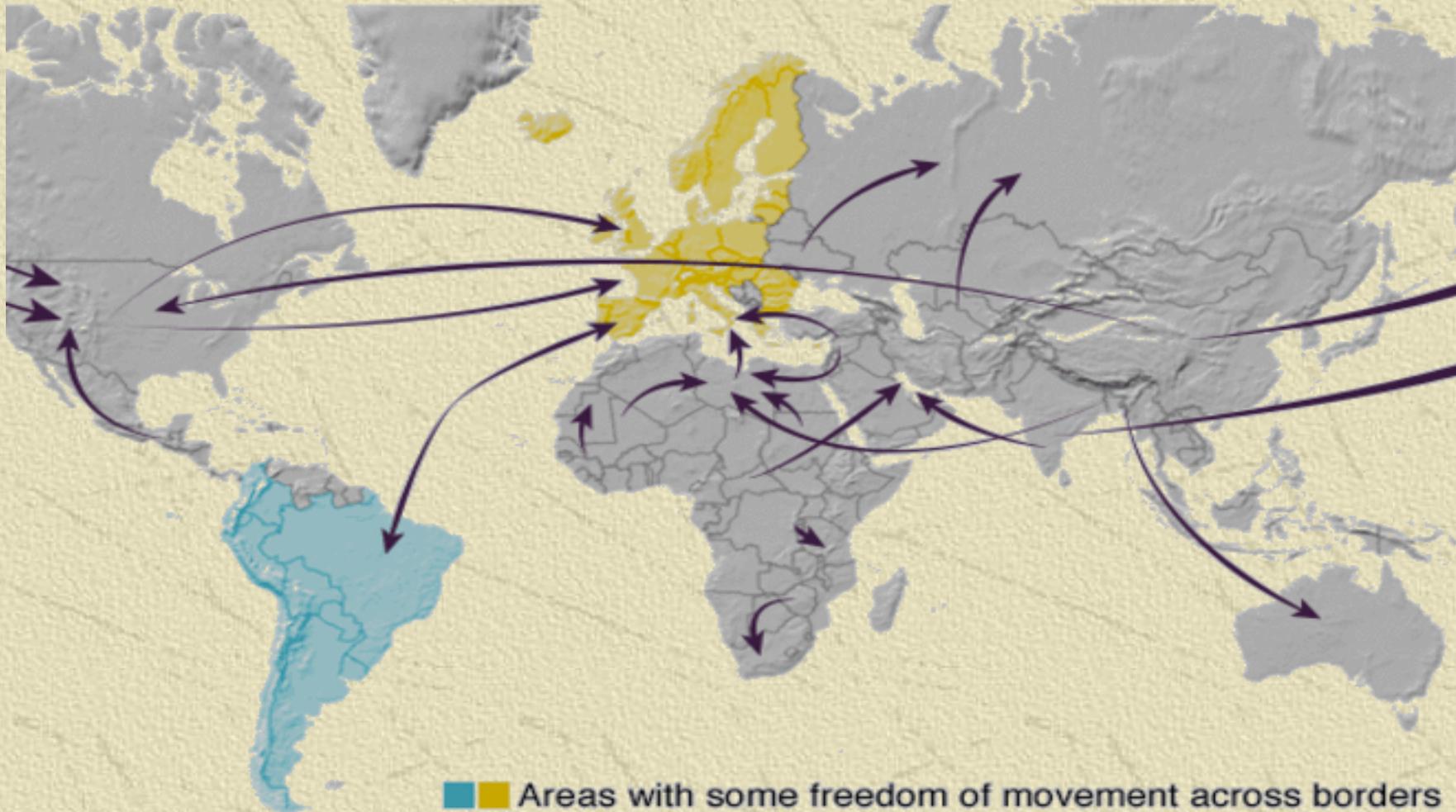




Freedom of Movement



Some of the world's many migration routes





Increasing Numbers

Despite the reluctance of governments to liberalize immigration policy, however, the number of people living outside their state of birth is larger than at any other time in history. As of 2015, international migrants constitute 3.3% of the world's population, the world's *fifth* most populous state if they all lived in the same place.

Women comprise slightly less than half of all international migrants. The median age of international migrants worldwide is *39 years*. Most migrants worldwide originate from *middle-income states*, with 43% born in Asia, 25% in Europe, 15% in Latin America and the Caribbean and 14% in Africa.

The History of Human Migration



The following slides document the spatial history of human migration.

1. Overview of Human Migration
2. Out of Africa: Earliest Human Migrations
3. Human Migration Patterns
4. Migrations to the Americas
5. European Neolithic Migrations
6. Indo-European Migrations
7. Jewish Diaspora
8. Bantu Migrations
9. Viking Migrations

Some of the first migrants to North America



The History of Human Migration



- 10. Major Population Movements
- 11. World Migration Routes
- 12. African Diaspora
- 13. European Migrations
- 14. Trail of Tears
- 15. African-American Migrations I
- 16. Global Migrations
- 17. African-American Migrations II
- 18. Economic Migrations
- 19. Most Important Current Migration Routes

Yun-Fei Ji: The Three Gorges Dam Migration



1. Overview of Human Migration



PEOPLING OF THE AMERICAS
 From Siberia across Beringia came modern *Homo sapiens* into the New World. Most experts believe humans had moved into North America by 12,000 years ago, but some isolated sites hint at peopling 16,000 years ago and earlier.

PEOPLING OF EURASIA
 Beginning perhaps one million years ago *Homo erectus* became the first hominid to leave Africa, ultimately reaching Europe and eastern Asia.

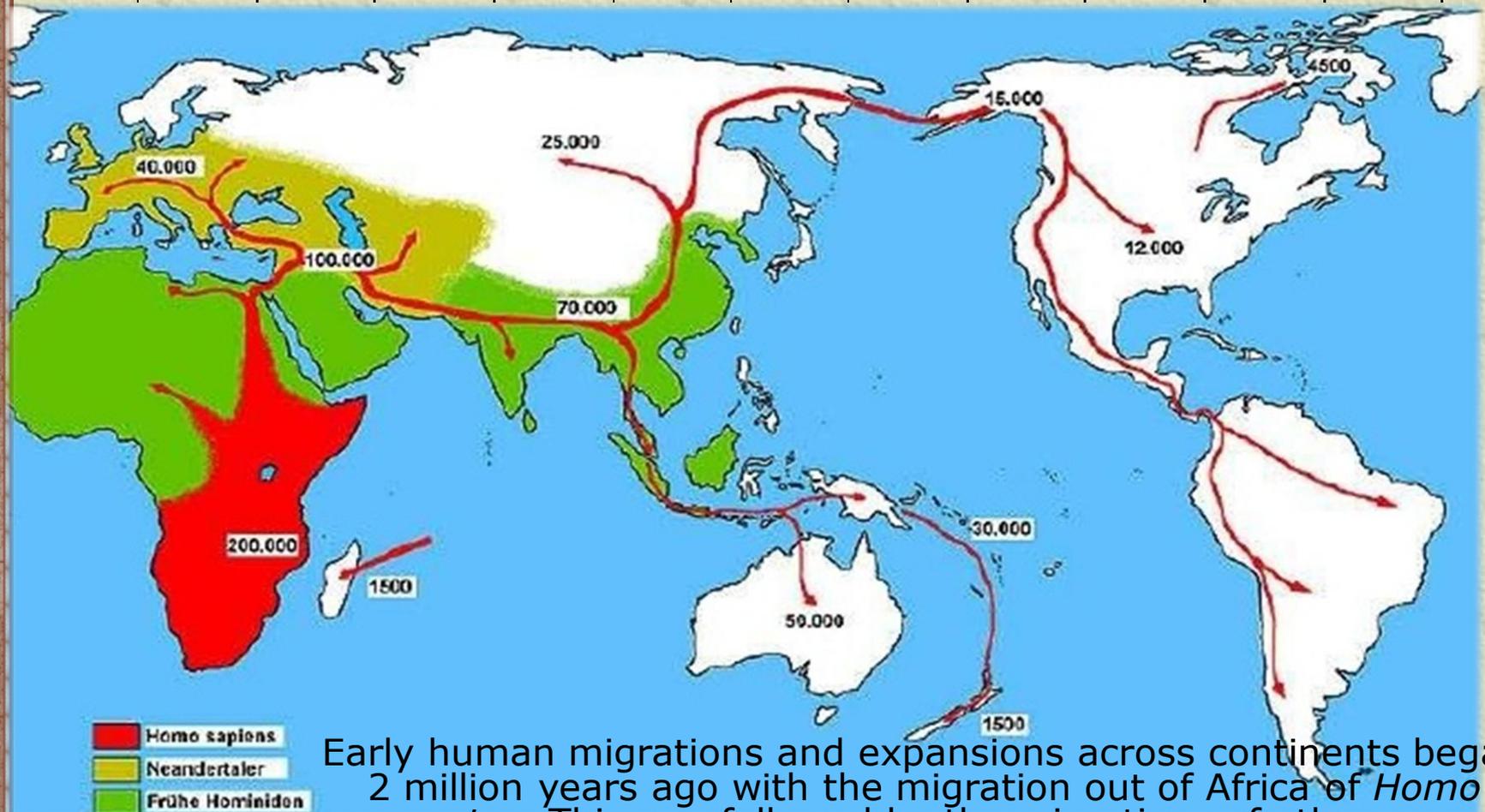


PEOPLING OF THE PACIFIC
 The Pacific islands were a last great frontier for human colonization. Modern *Homo sapiens* came to human near New Guinea perhaps 32,000 years ago. The rest of Melanesia, and all of Micronesia and Polynesia, were peopled much later, from 4,000 to 1,000 years ago.

○ Sites show earliest evidence of peopling by early hominids, *Homo erectus*, and modern *Homo sapiens*
 Site date in years before present
 (?) Date or species identification questioned

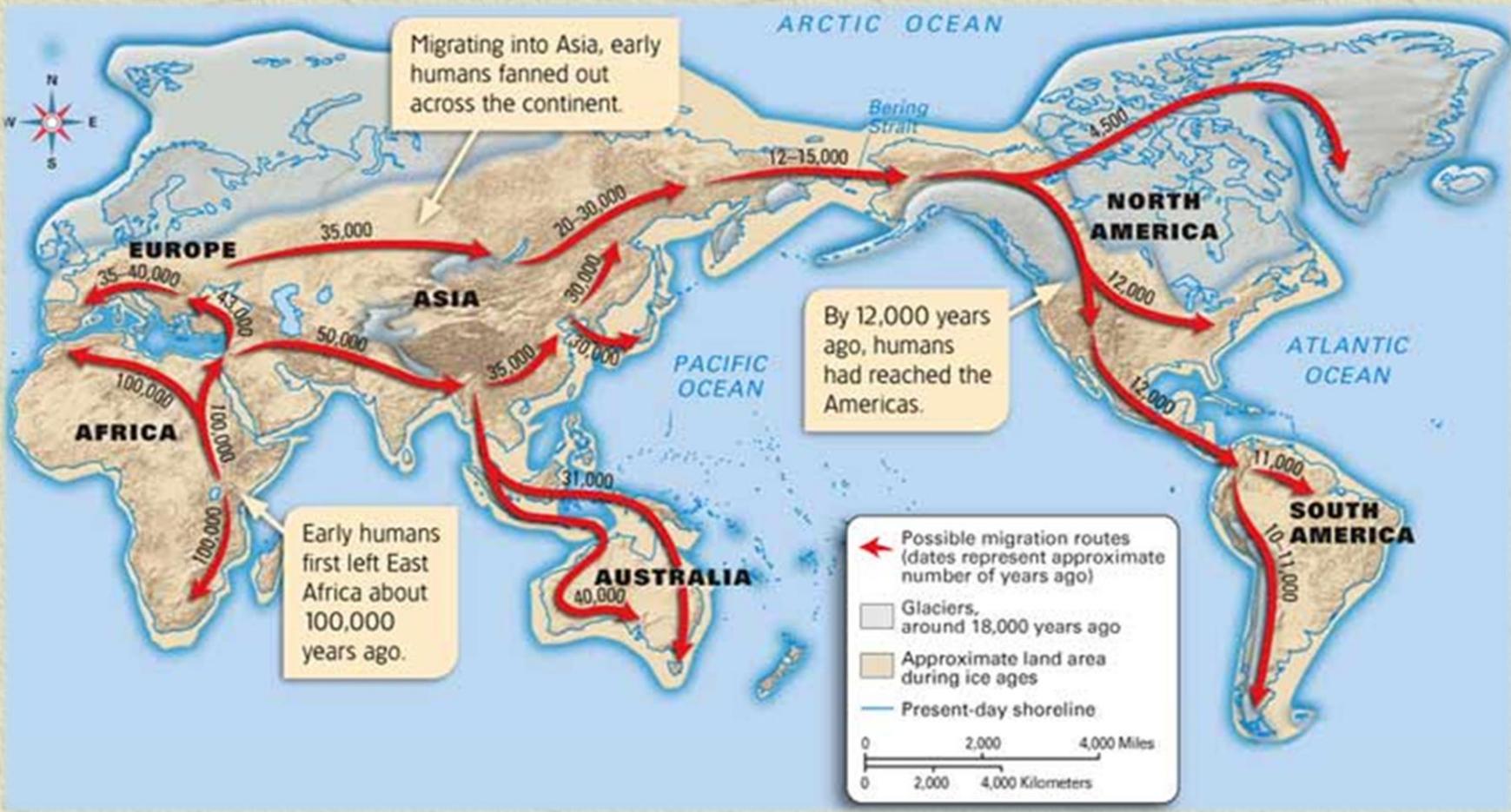
PEOPLING OF AUSTRALIA
 Modern *Homo sapiens* reached Australia some 50,000 years ago from Asia, possibly using simple rafts and a forested land bridge with New Guinea.

2. Out of Africa: Earliest Human Migration 200,000 BCE – 12,000 BCE



Early human migrations and expansions across continents began 2 million years ago with the migration out of Africa of *Homo erectus*. This was followed by the migrations of other pre-modern humans. *Homo sapiens* ventured out of Africa around 100,000 years ago and spread across Asia.

3. Human Migration Patterns 100,000 BCE – 10,000 BCE





4. Migrations to the Americas (at least) 14,000 BCE – 3,000 BCE

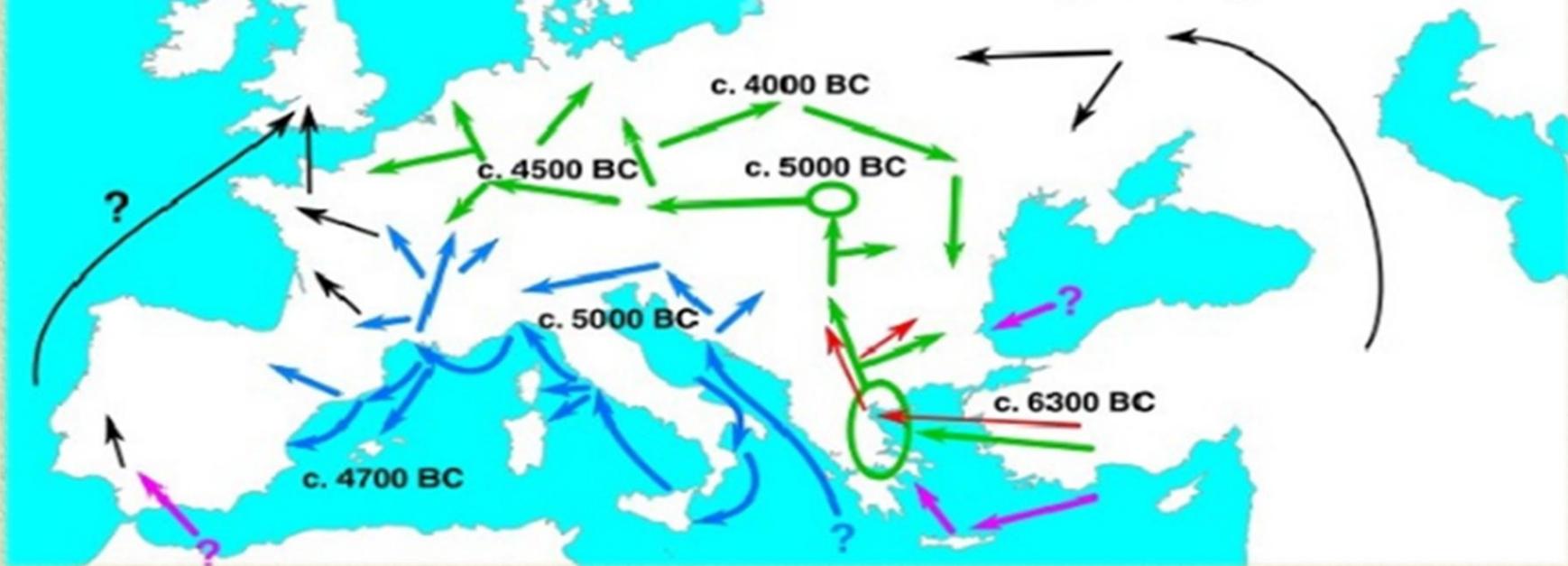




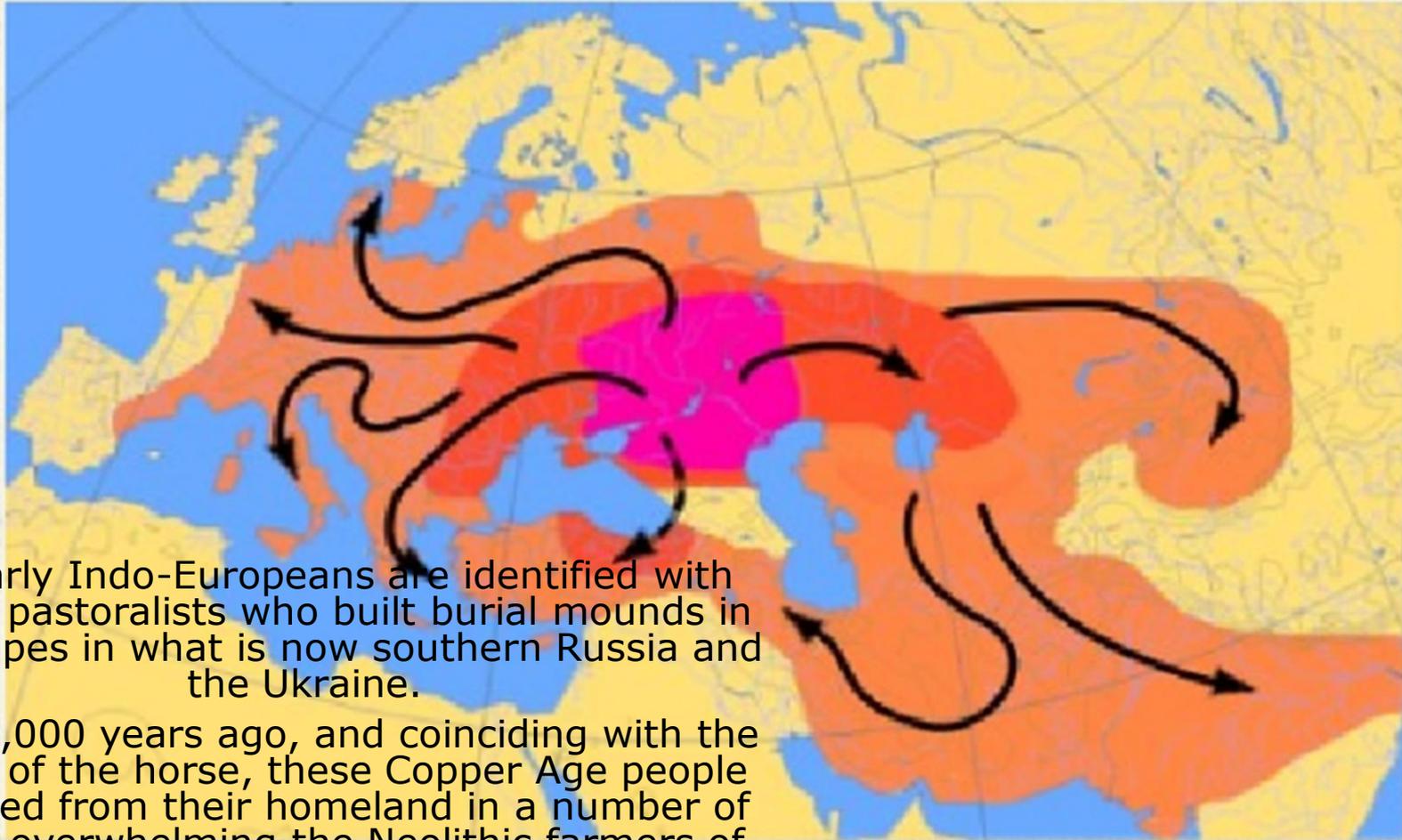
5. European Neolithic Migrations 6,300 BCE – 4,000 BCE

The first modern humans to migrate to Europe were hunter-gatherers. They arrived approximately 40,000 years ago. The hunter-gatherers were slowly replaced by new migrants from the Near East approximately 9,000 years ago. Neolithic farmers migrated to Europe from the Near East via the islands that dot the Mediterranean Sea between Turkey and Greece.

- Thessalio-Danubian branch
- Mediterranean branch
- Other groups
- Influence on clearly native cultures
- Invasion of the people of the black and grey pottery (c. 5000 BC)



6. Indo-European Migrations 4,000 BCE – 1,000 BCE



The early Indo-Europeans are identified with warrior pastoralists who built burial mounds in the steppes in what is now southern Russia and the Ukraine.

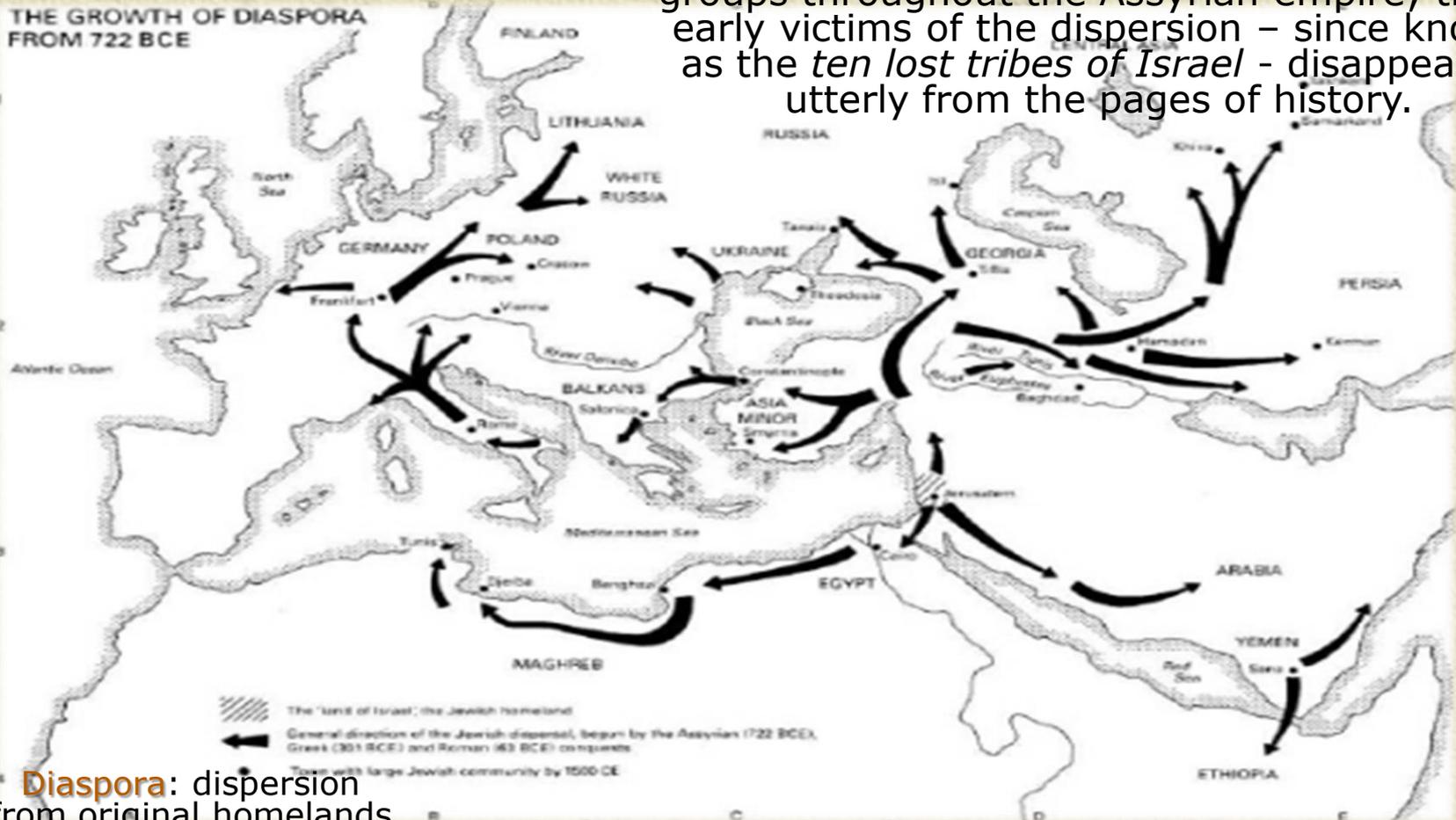
About 6,000 years ago, and coinciding with the taming of the horse, these Copper Age people expanded from their homeland in a number of waves, overwhelming the Neolithic farmers of Europe, then conquering Central Asia, India and later the Balkans and Anatolia (Asian Turkey).

7. Jewish Diaspora from 722 BCE



When the Assyrians conquered Israel in 722, they forced the ten tribes to scatter in small groups throughout the Assyrian empire; these early victims of the dispersion – since known as the *ten lost tribes of Israel* - disappeared utterly from the pages of history.

THE GROWTH OF DIASPORA FROM 722 BCE



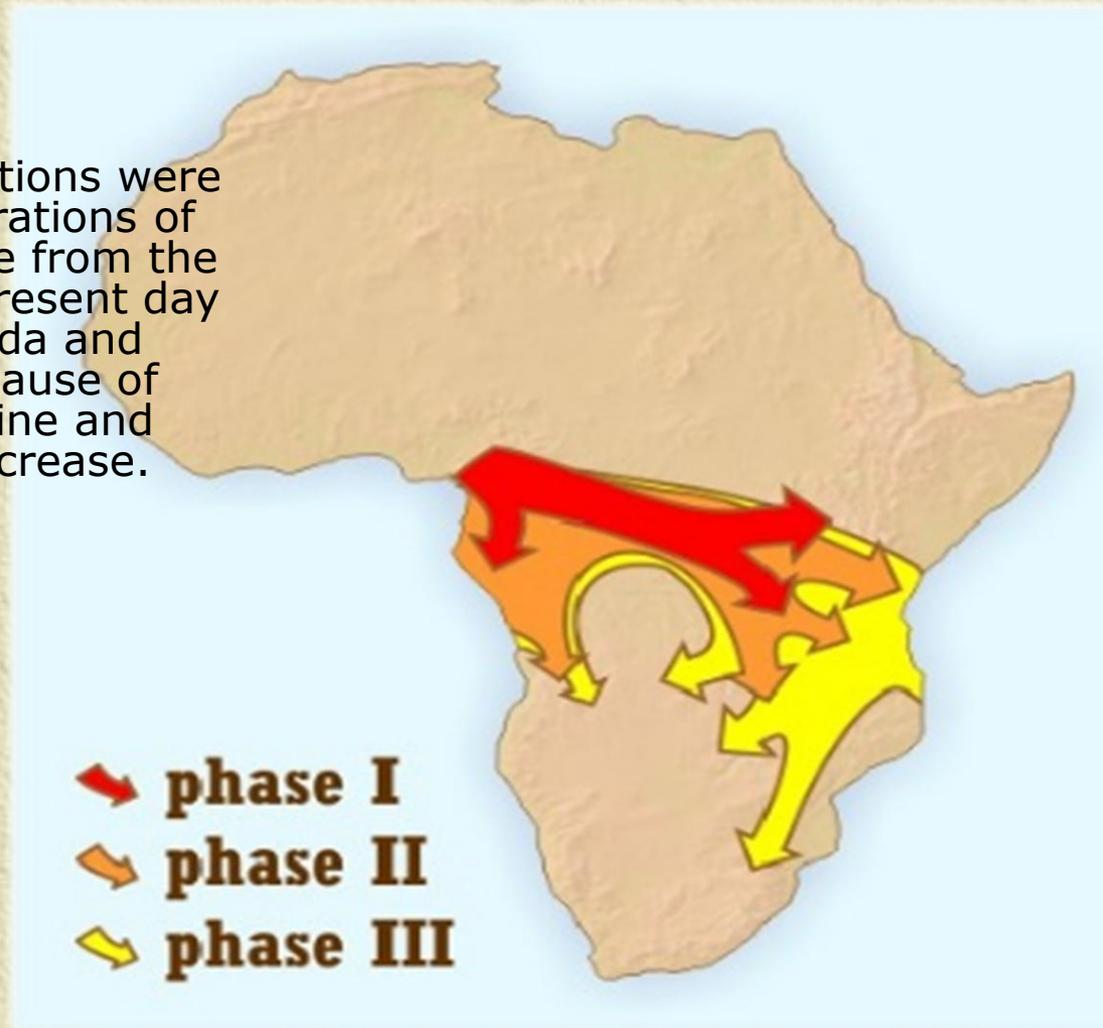
Diaspora: dispersion from original homelands



8. Bantu Migrations 500 BCE – 1000 CE



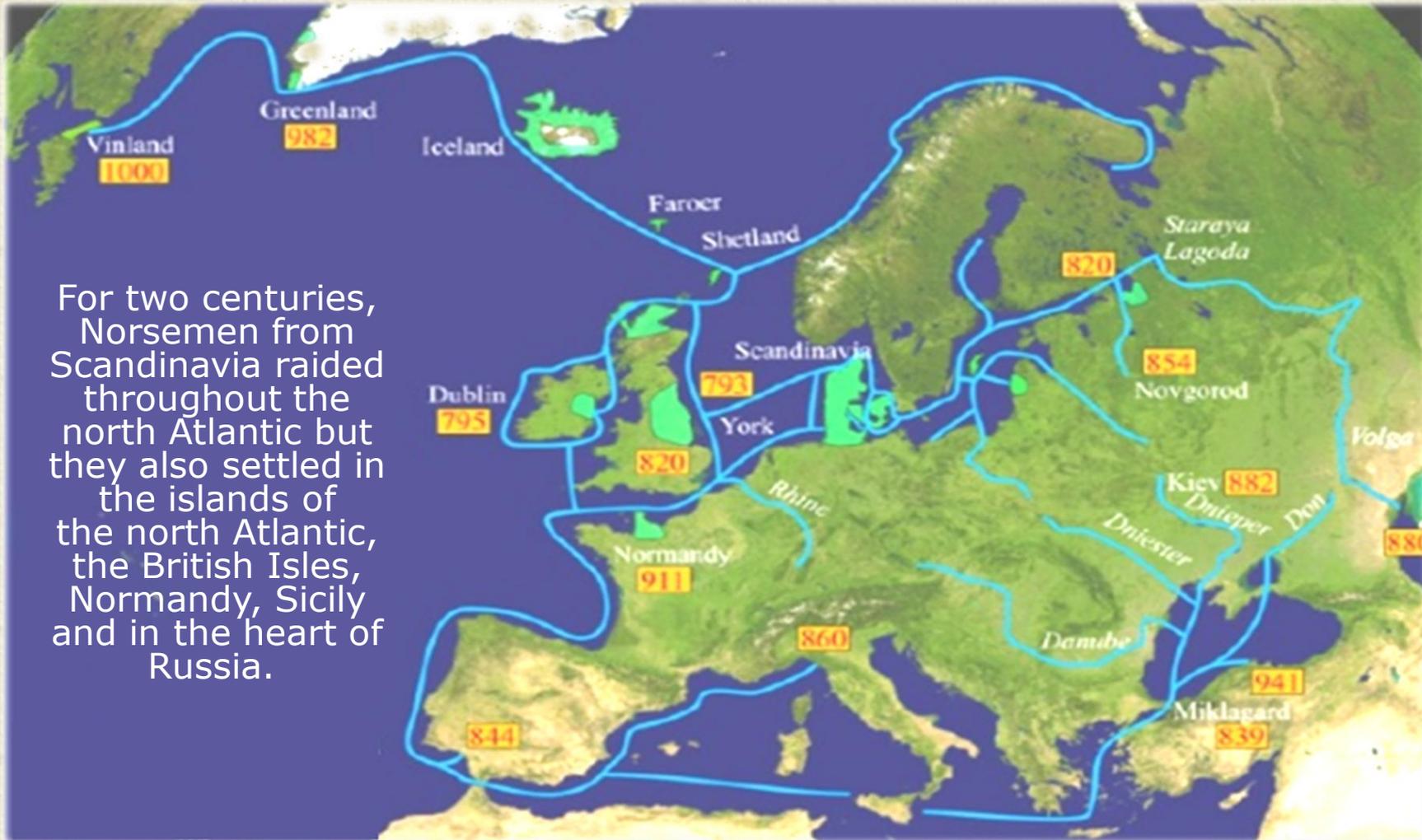
The Bantu Migrations were a series of migrations of the Bantu people from the Congo area to present day Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, because of drought, famine and population increase.



9. Viking Migrations 800 CE – 1000 CE



For two centuries, Norsemen from Scandinavia raided throughout the north Atlantic but they also settled in the islands of the north Atlantic, the British Isles, Normandy, Sicily and in the heart of Russia.

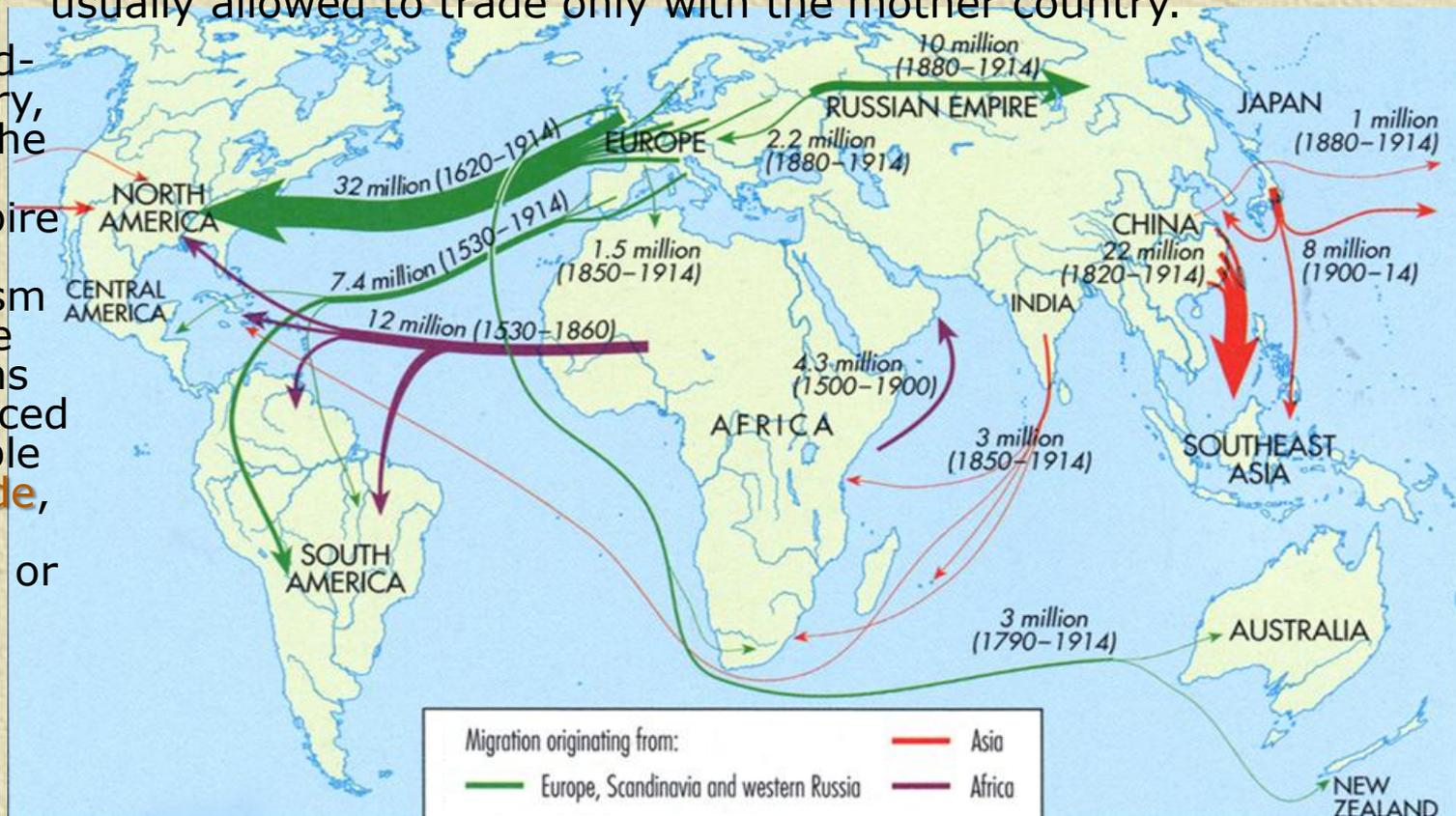




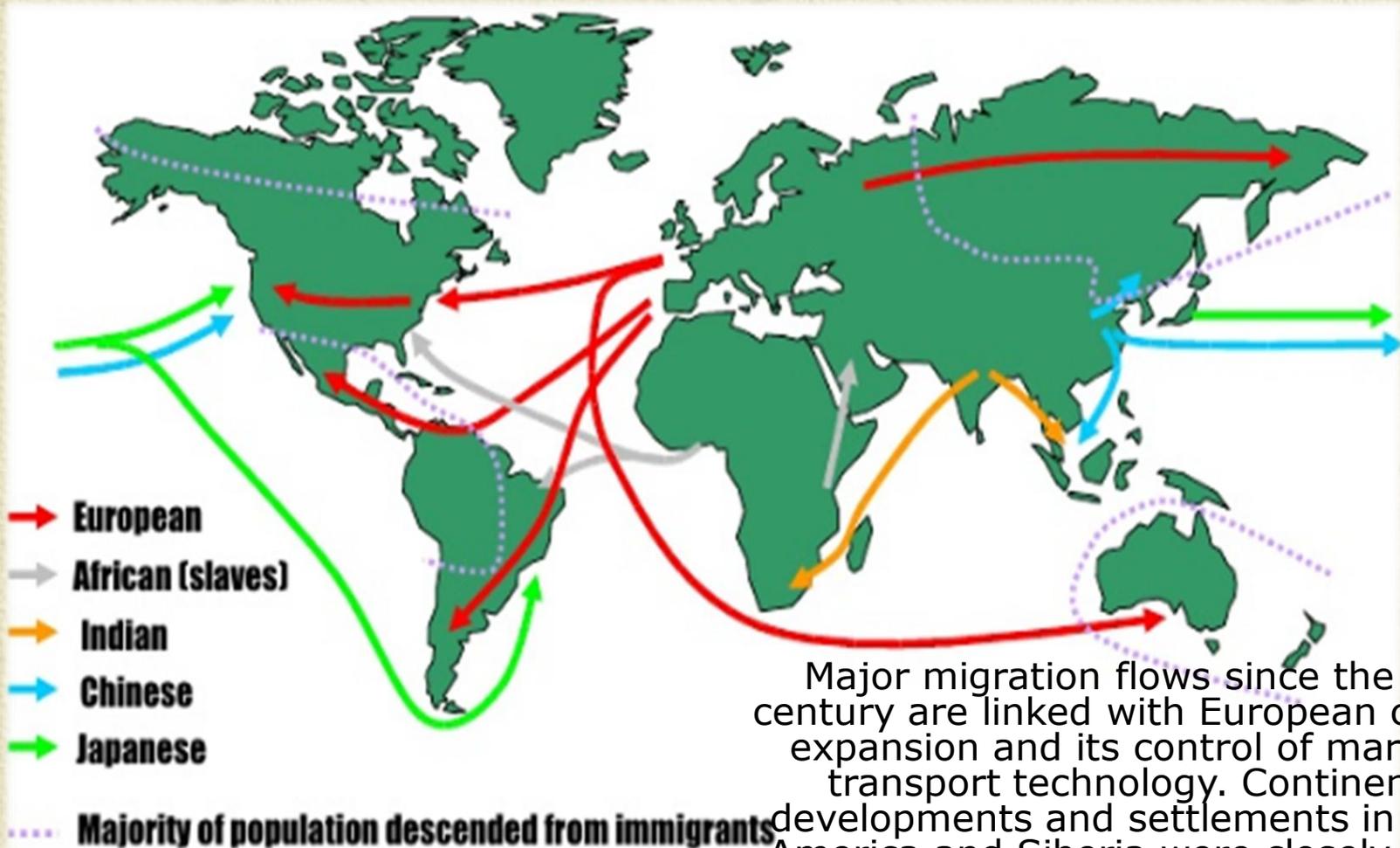
10. Major Population Movements 1500-1914

The European colonial period was the era from the 16th century to the mid-20th century when several European powers established colonies in Asia, Africa, and the Americas. At first the states followed **mercantilism** designed to strengthen the home economy at the expense of rivals, so colonies were usually allowed to trade only with the mother country.

By the mid-19th century, however, the powerful British Empire gave up mercantilism and trade restrictions and introduced the principle of **free trade**, with few restrictions or tariffs.



11. World Migration Routes since 1700

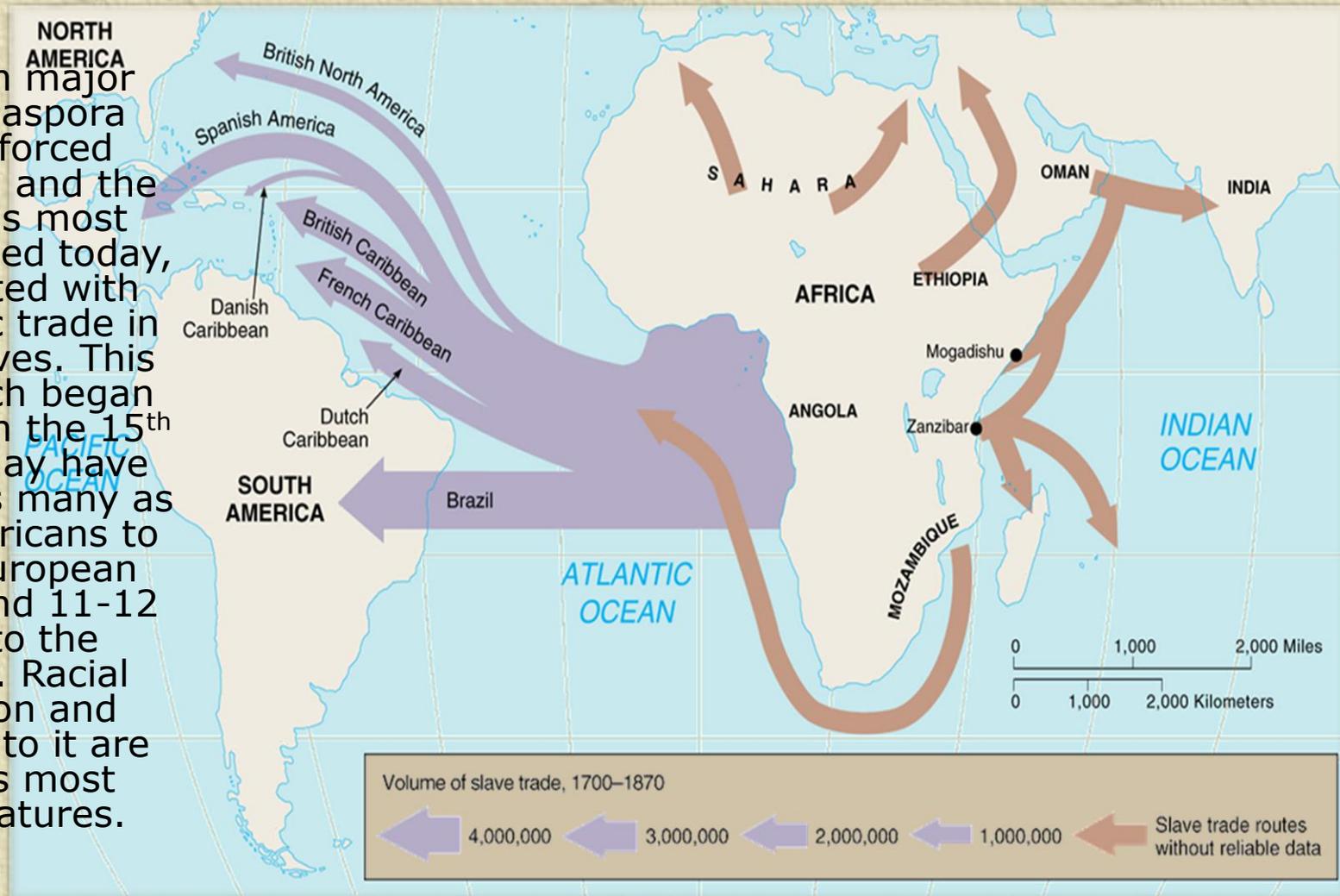


Major migration flows since the 18th century are linked with European colonial expansion and its control of maritime transport technology. Continental developments and settlements in North America and Siberia were closely linked with the development of railway systems.

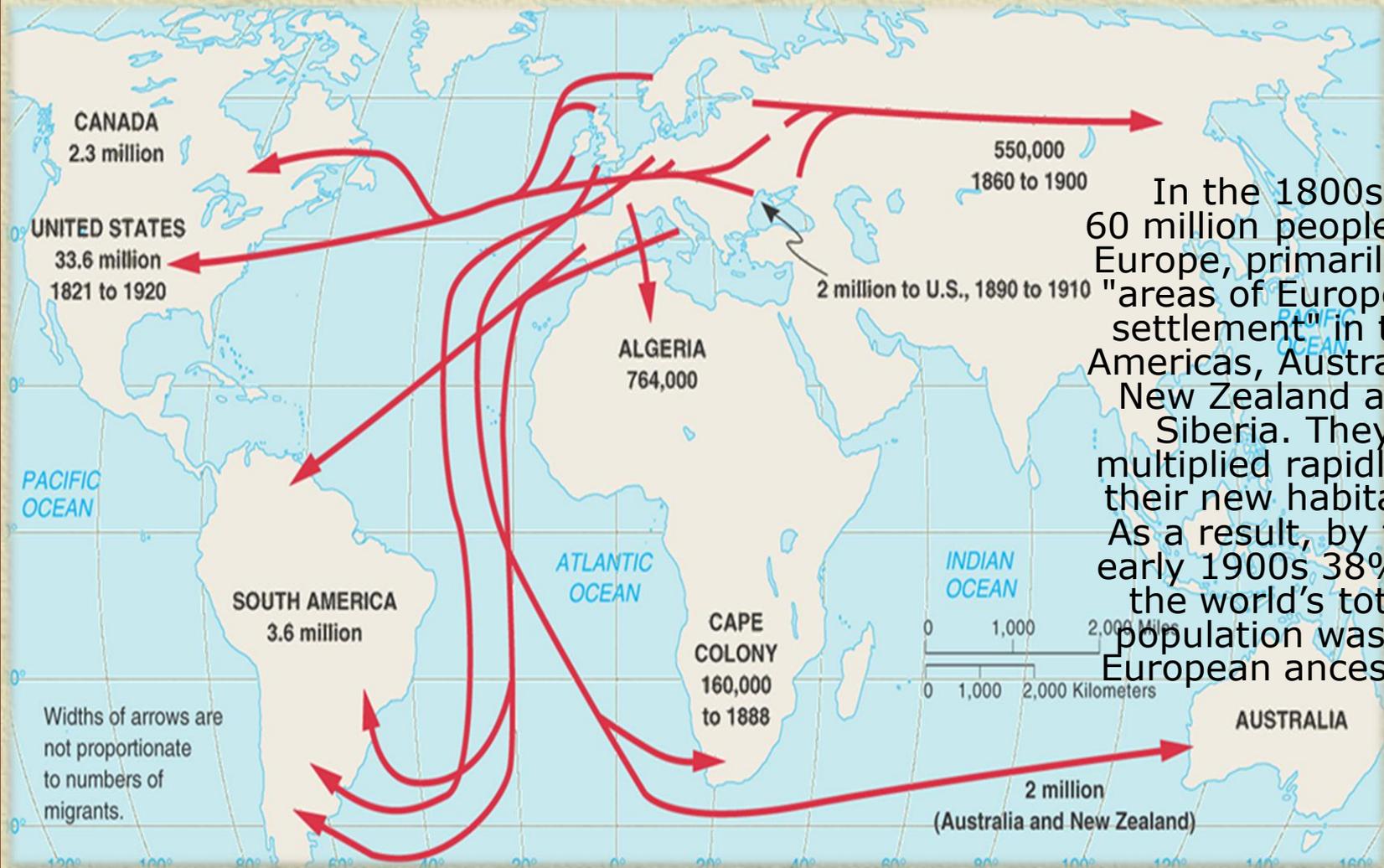


12. African Diaspora 1700 - 1870

The fourth major African diaspora stream (forced migration), and the one that is most widely studied today, is associated with the Atlantic trade in African slaves. This trade, which began in earnest in the 15th century, may have delivered as many as 200,000 Africans to various European societies and 11-12 million to the Americas. Racial oppression and resistance to it are two of its most salient features.



13. European Migrations 1800s



In the 1800s, 60 million people left Europe, primarily to "areas of European settlement" in the Americas, Australia, New Zealand and Siberia. They multiplied rapidly in their new habitats. As a result, by the early 1900s 38% of the world's total population was of European ancestry.

14. Trail of Tears 1830 - 1838



As part of Andrew Jackson's *Indian removal policy*, Native American nations were forced to give up their lands east of the Mississippi River and migrate to an area in present-day Oklahoma.

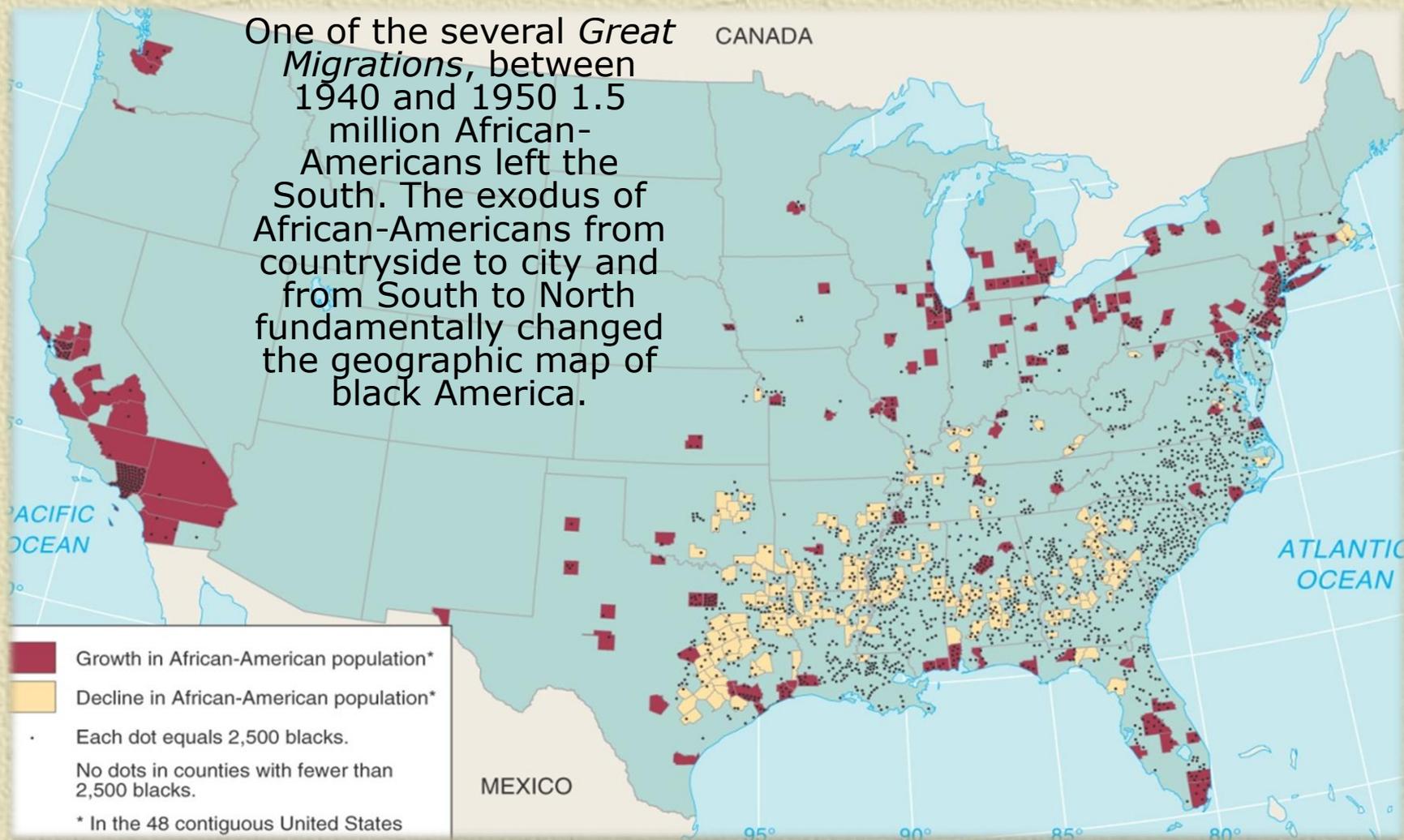
Native Americans call this journey the *Trail of Tears* because of its devastating effects.



15. African-American Migrations 1940-1950



One of the several *Great Migrations*, between 1940 and 1950 1.5 million African-Americans left the South. The exodus of African-Americans from countryside to city and from South to North fundamentally changed the geographic map of black America.



16. Economic Global Migrations 1945-1973



The Golden Age of Capitalism

Capitalist firms from **core states** lured immigrants to the core during the boom years of 1945-1973, hoping that they would return to the **periphery** whenever the economic upturn ended. Those firms have been *indirectly* inducing more immigrants to move from the periphery to the core ever since.

Multinationals increasingly relocate outside the core where labor costs are temporarily cheaper and hire young laborers there only to dismiss them after a few years when they become too expensive, converting them into a ready pool for future migration.

16. Economic Global Migrations 1945-1973



16. Economic Global Migrations 1945-1973



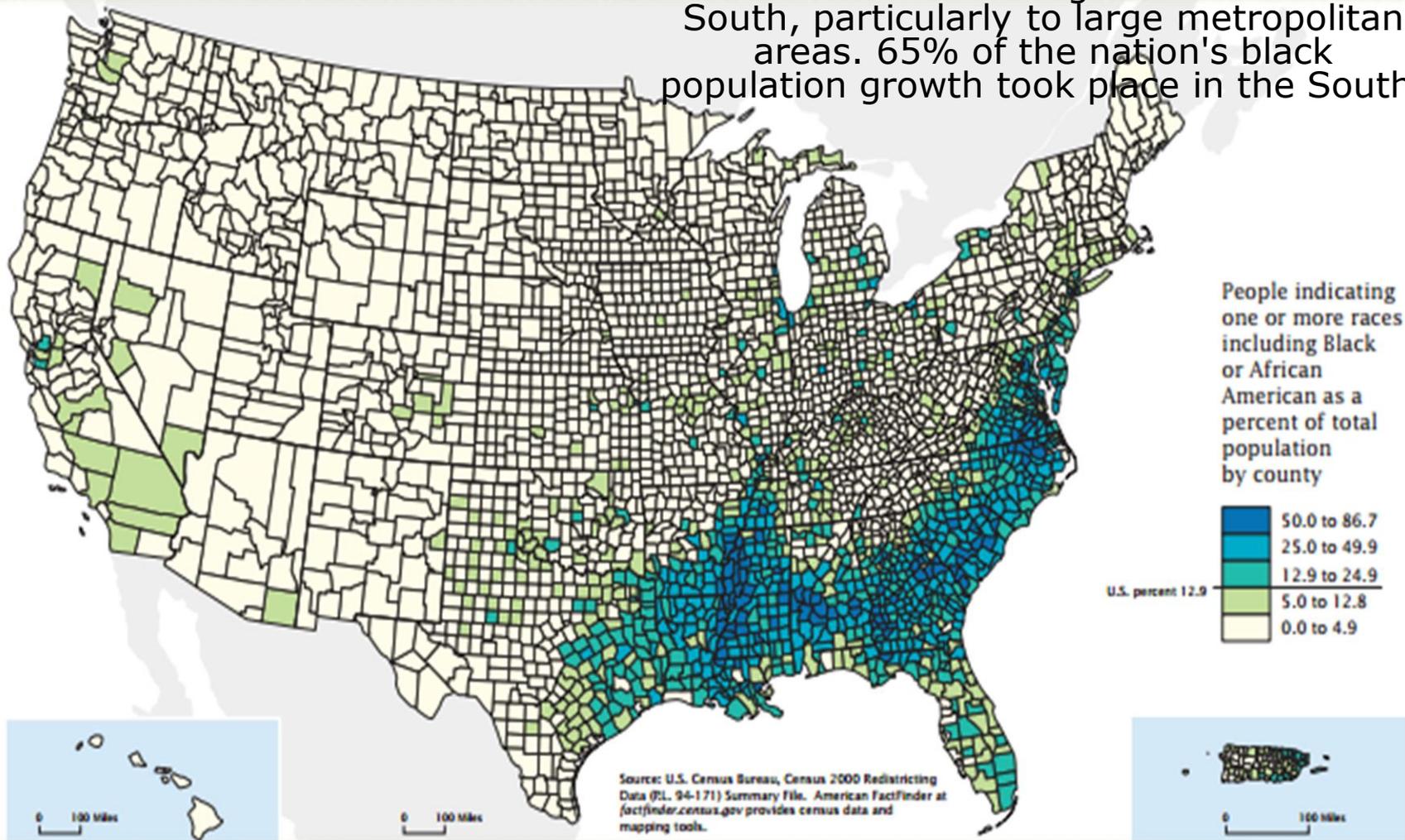
The Golden Age of Capitalism

The dilemma: If mass migration can imperil the right to economic security of people in the host state (core), whose (human) rights have priority? The rights of those already residing in the core or the rights of (potential) immigrants?

17. African-American Migrations 1980-1990



This was a reverse migration back to the South, particularly to large metropolitan areas. 65% of the nation's black population growth took place in the South.



18. Economic Migrations 1990s

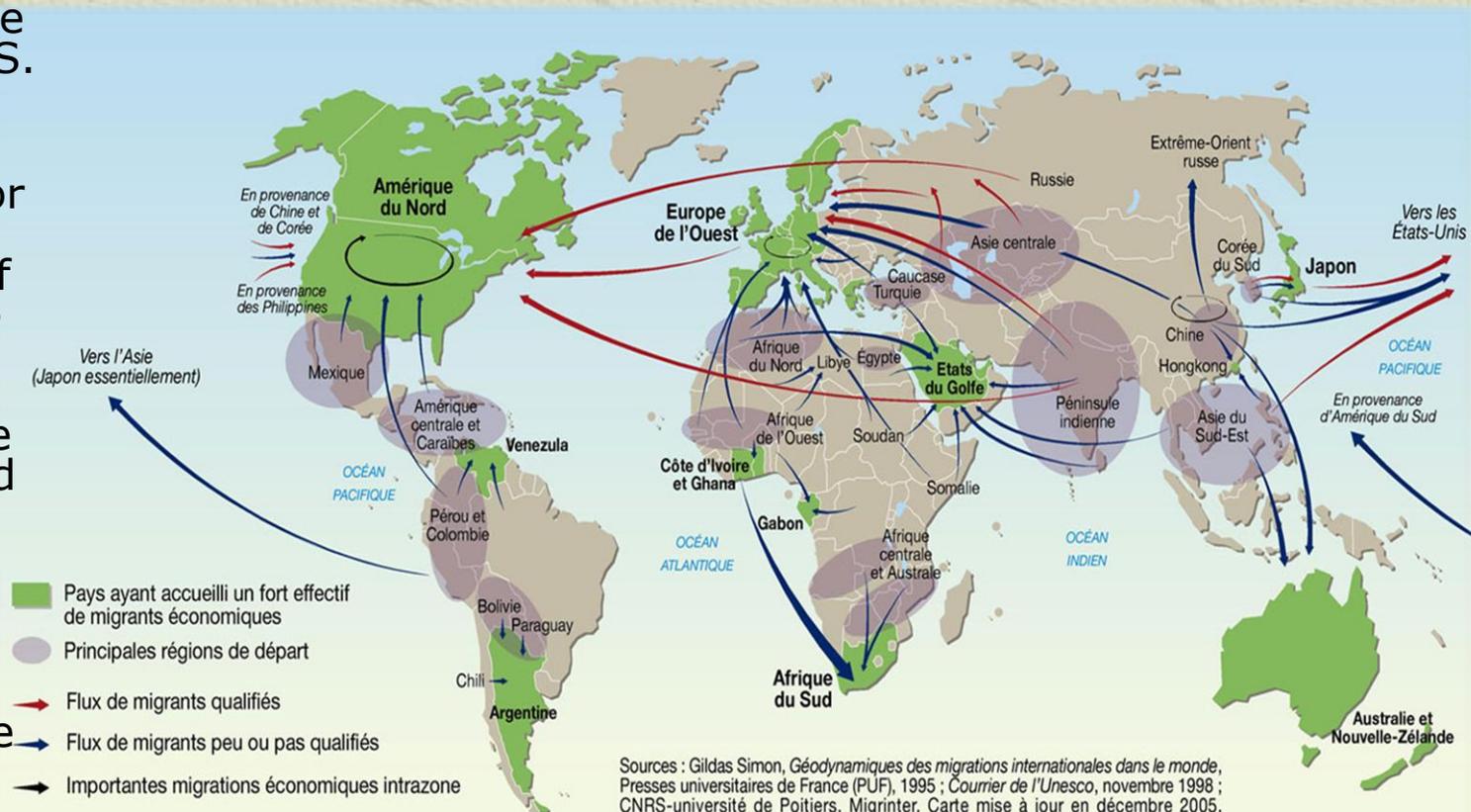


Moves to green states are for economic purposes and better living conditions. Gray regions are where most migrants are from. Red arrows are high-skilled individuals going to states for higher wages. **Brain drain** is a problem. Blue arrows represent less qualified individuals looking for better living conditions.

Many Hispanics are migrating to the US.

North African populations are going to Europe for a better life. Without inflows of migrants, Europe would have experienced a population decline between 1995 and 2000.

Most of the migrants from Africa are low-skilled and migrating because of the conflicts in Africa.

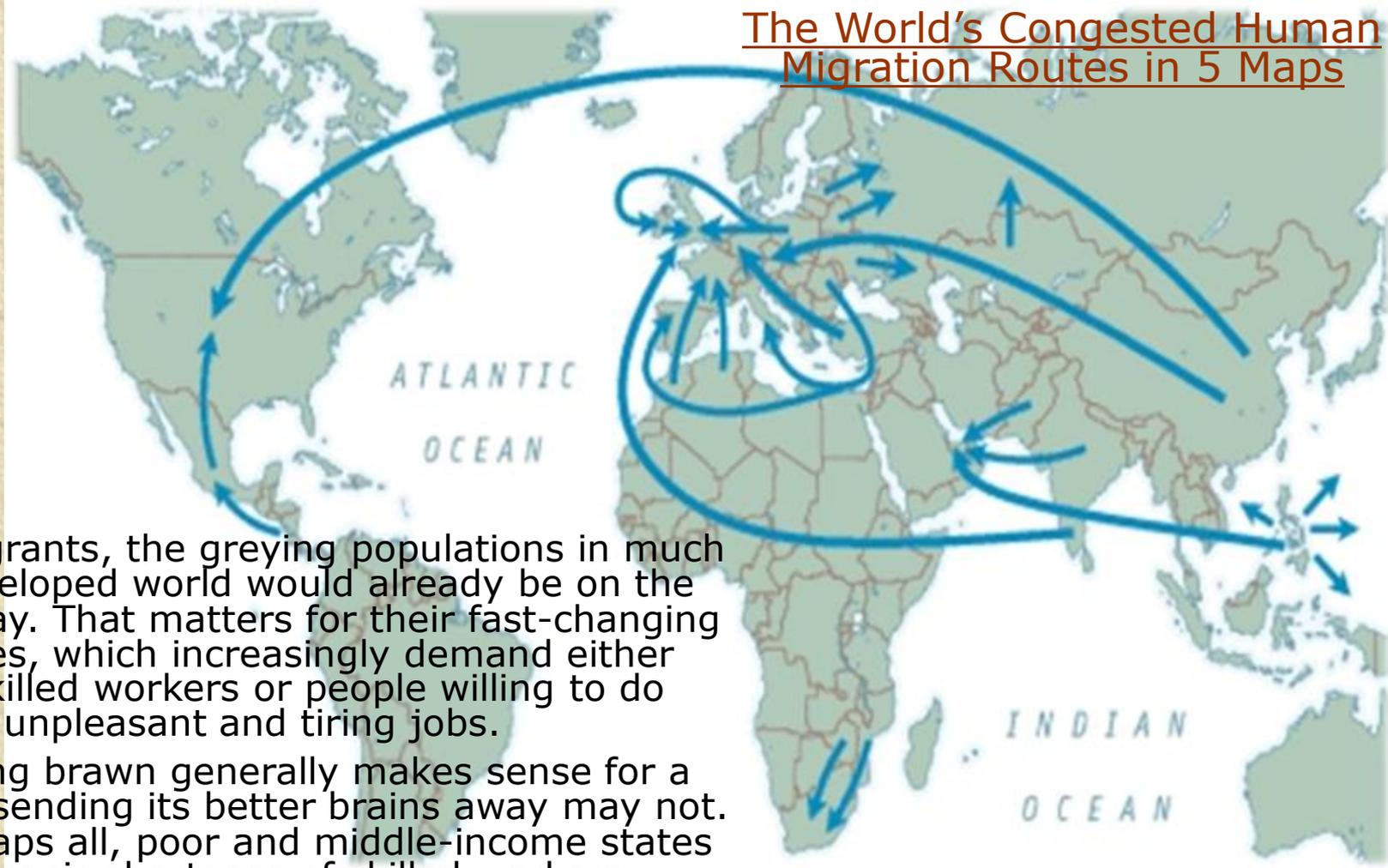


Sources : Gildas Simon, *Géodynamiques des migrations internationales dans le monde*, Presses universitaires de France (PUF), 1995 ; *Courier de l'Unesco*, novembre 1998 ; CNRS-université de Poitiers, Migrinter. Carte mise à jour en décembre 2005.

19. Most Important Current Migration Routes



The World's Congested Human Migration Routes in 5 Maps



Without migrants, the greying populations in much of the developed world would already be on the decline today. That matters for their fast-changing economies, which increasingly demand either highly skilled workers or people willing to do unpleasant and tiring jobs.

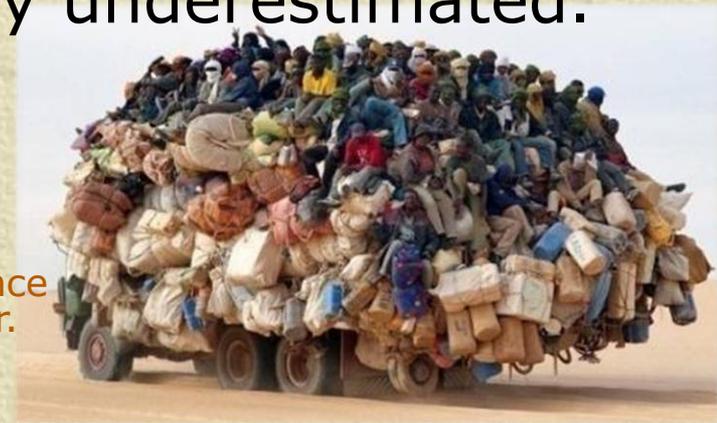
If exporting brawn generally makes sense for a poor state, sending its better brains away may not. Most, perhaps all, poor and middle-income states face chronic shortages of skilled workers.

Current International Migration



In 2015, there were 244 million international migrants in the world. This figure includes refugees, asylum seekers and economic migrants - anyone who has crossed a border, legally or illegally, to escape disaster or persecution or simply to pursue a better life. And that figure is almost certainly underestimated.

Thousands of African migrants fled the violence in Libya through Niger.



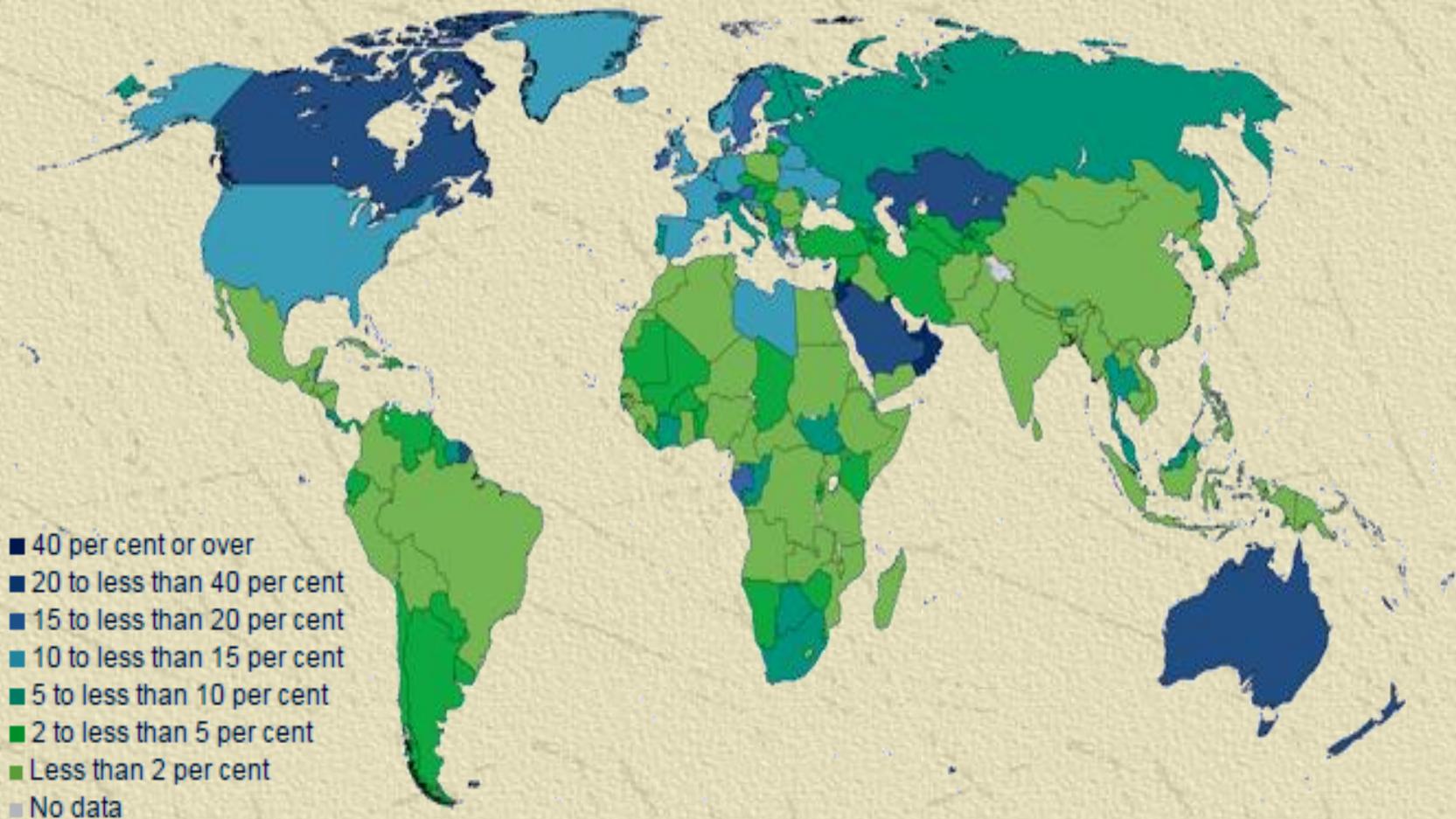
Current International Migration



In 2015, 67% of all international migrants were living in just twenty states. The largest number (47 million) resided in the US, equal to 19% of the world's total. Germany and the Russian Federation hosted the second and third largest numbers of migrants worldwide (12 million each), followed by Saudi Arabia (10 million). Russia's second place is a result of Moscow's strong ties to former states of the Soviet Union, particularly Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

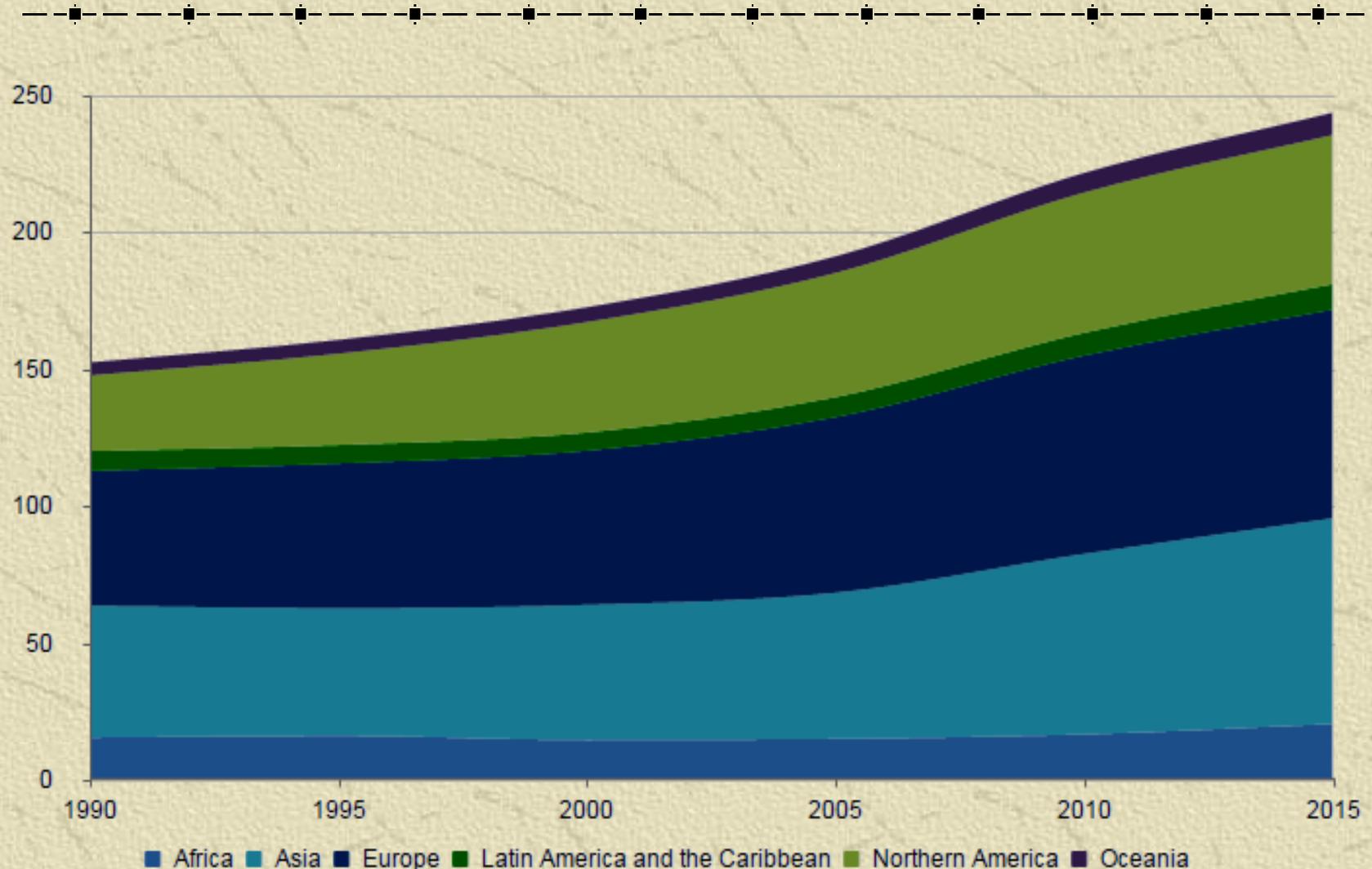
In the UAE, international migrants make up a staggering 84% of the population.

International Migrants as a % of Total Population





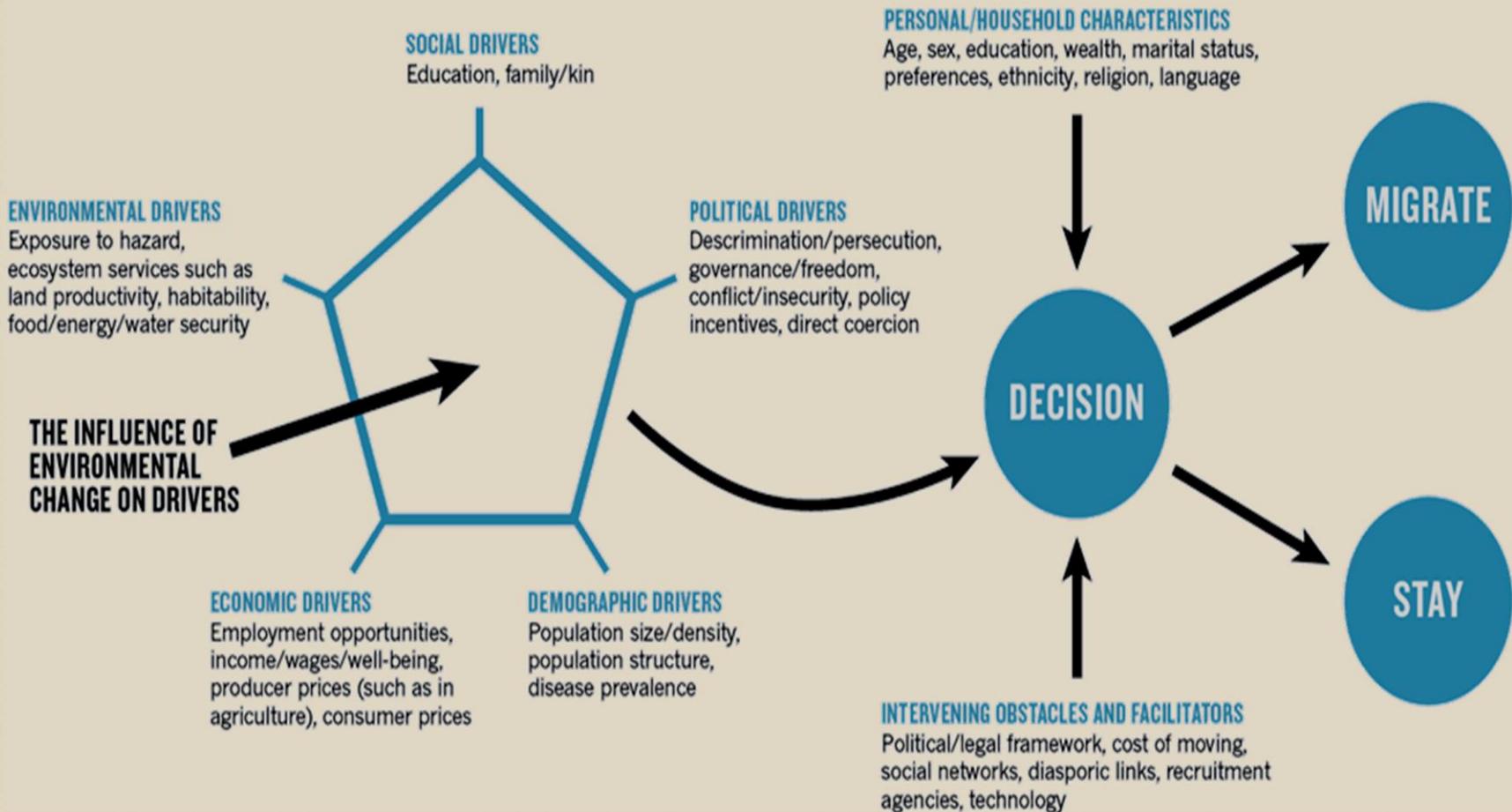
Number of International Migrants by Area of Destination





Drivers of Migration

Many factors influence whether a person or family will migrate. Their effects are closely intertwined, so it makes little sense to consider any of them in isolation.





Reasons People Migrate

A variety of reasons lie behind migration. Traditionally, the reasons encouraging an individual to migrate were categorized as **push** or **pull factors**. Globalization has introduced a third set of motivations called **network factors**.



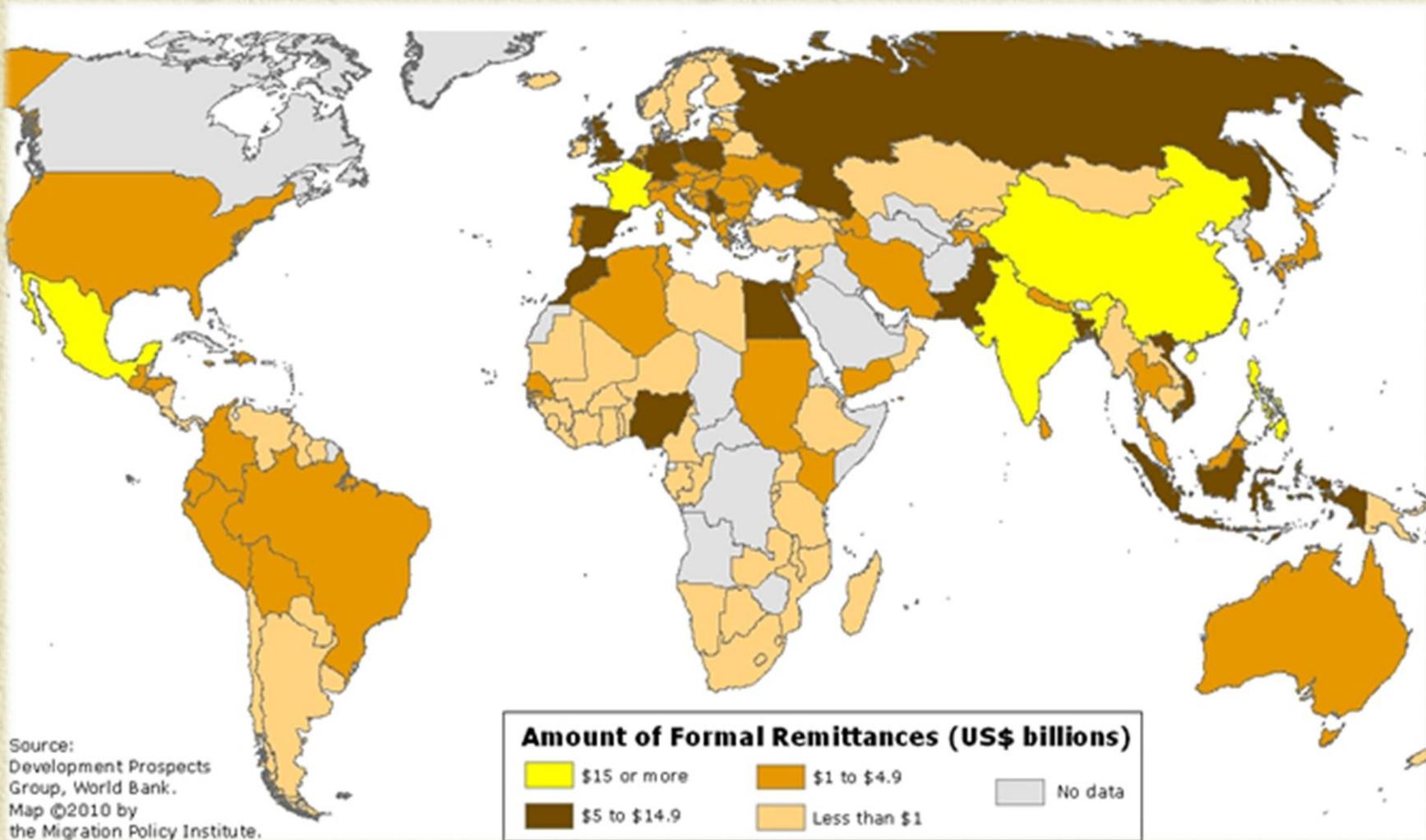
Mexico to US
Migration

Reasons People Migrate: Pull Factors



- *...positive aspects or conditions that encourage migrants to move to a certain place*
- **Economic Pull Factors**
 - better economic conditions, employment, etc
 - ability to send **remittances** (money migrants send back to their home states)
 - labor demand

Pull Factors: Remittances



Reasons People Migrate: Pull Factors



○ Social Forces Pull Factors

- spread a religion - Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, missionaries (example: Jesuits during Age of Exploration)
- spread a political philosophy such as Marxism, democracy, etc
- personal freedom, to live a certain lifestyle or to hold certain beliefs not necessarily as the result of persecution (example: Mayflower Pilgrims)
- reunite with family, friends, etc who have previously migrated
- **migration chains** - the social process by which immigrants from a particular town follow others from that town to a particular city or neighborhood, whether in a migrant-host state or in a new, usually urban, location in the home state

Reasons People Migrate: Push Factors

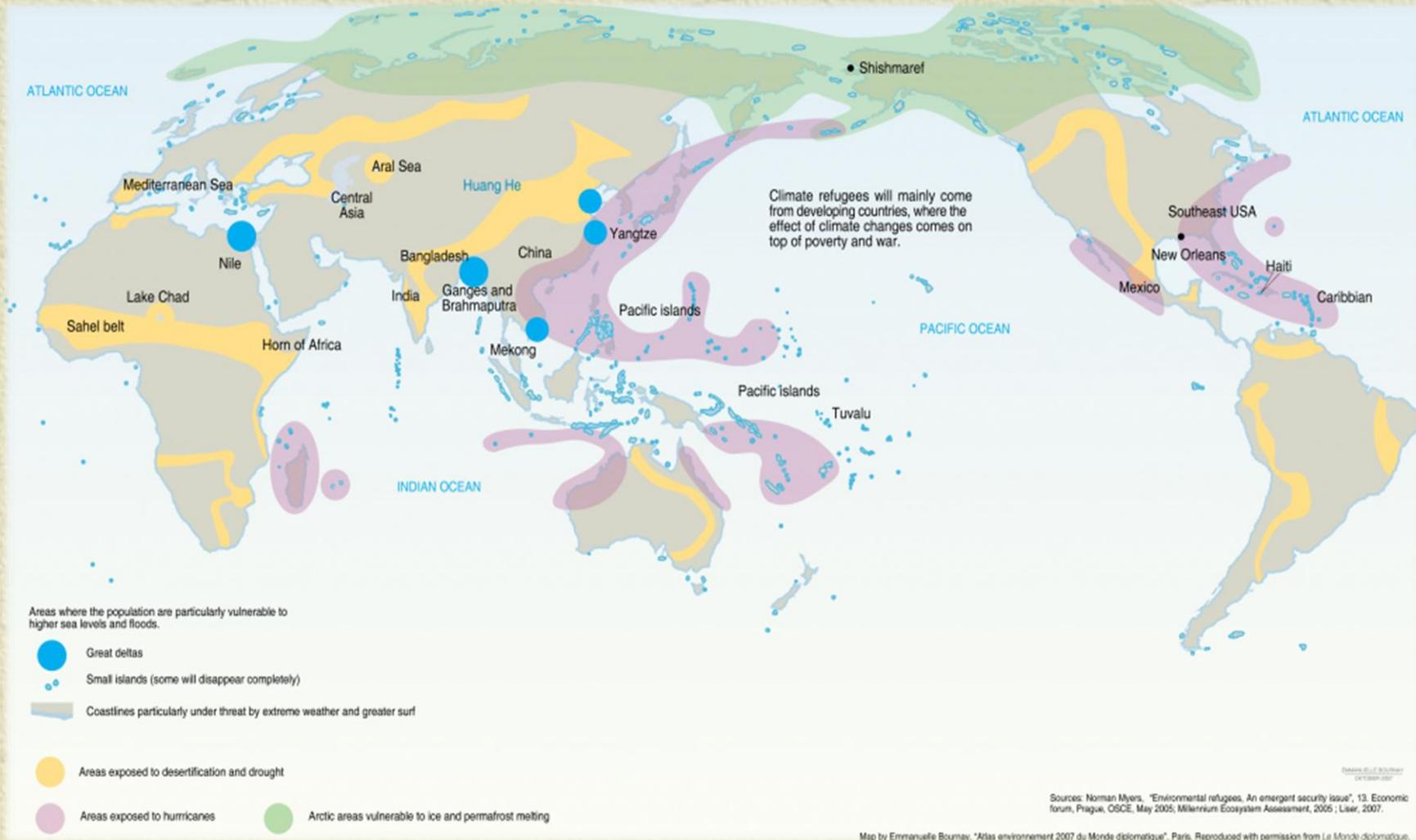


- *...negative aspects or conditions that encourage migrants to leave their homes*
- **Economic Push Factors**
 - overpopulation and its effects such as a lack of jobs, poverty, etc
 - poor medical care
 - primitive conditions
 - poor climate / environmental conditions such as drought, el Niño, etc (**environmental / climate refugees**)
 - natural disasters (**disaster-induced displacement**)

Tuvalu is already experiencing problems from sea level rise.

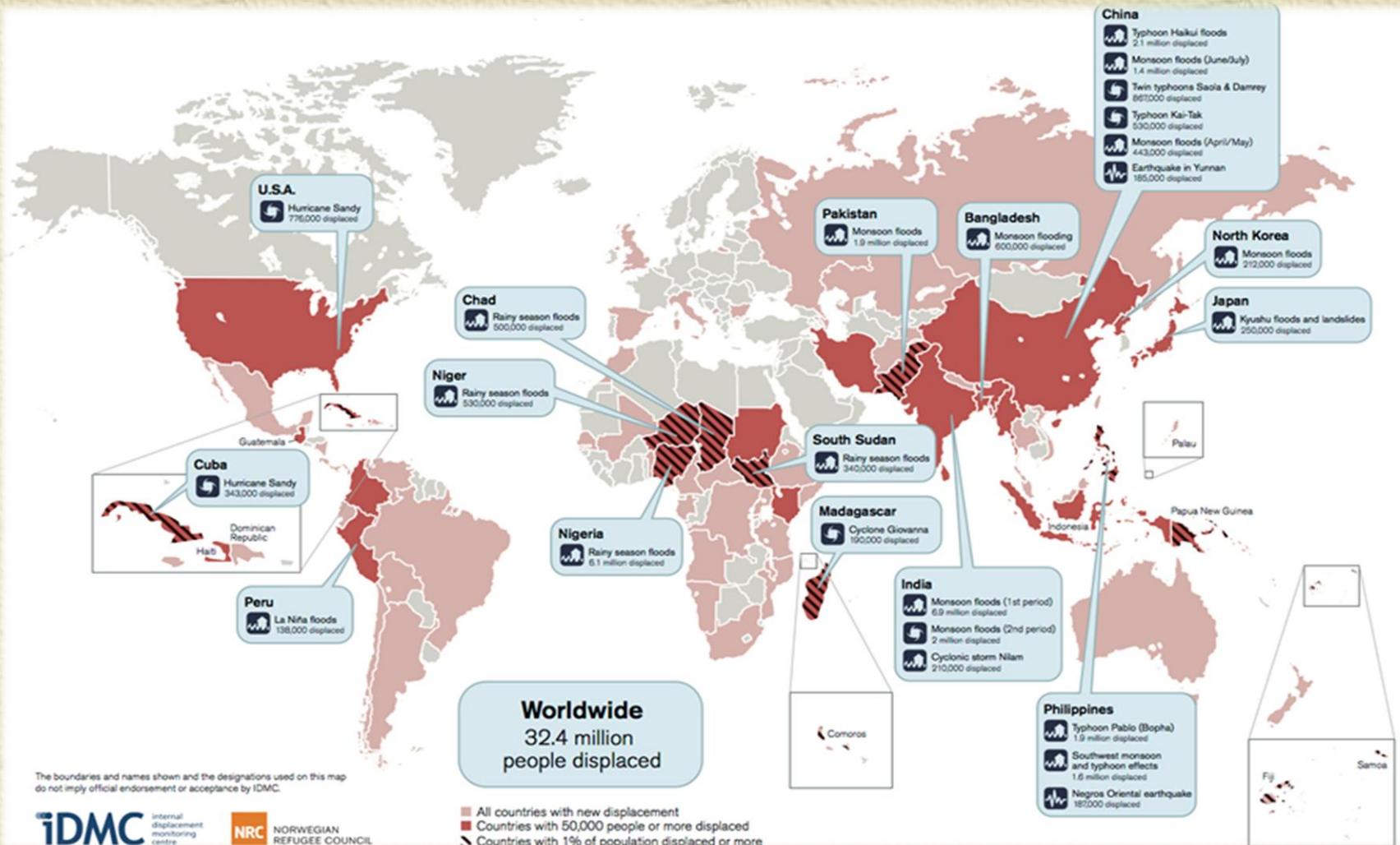


Push Factors: Environmental Refugees





Push Factors: Disaster-Induced Displacement



Reasons People Migrate: Push Factors



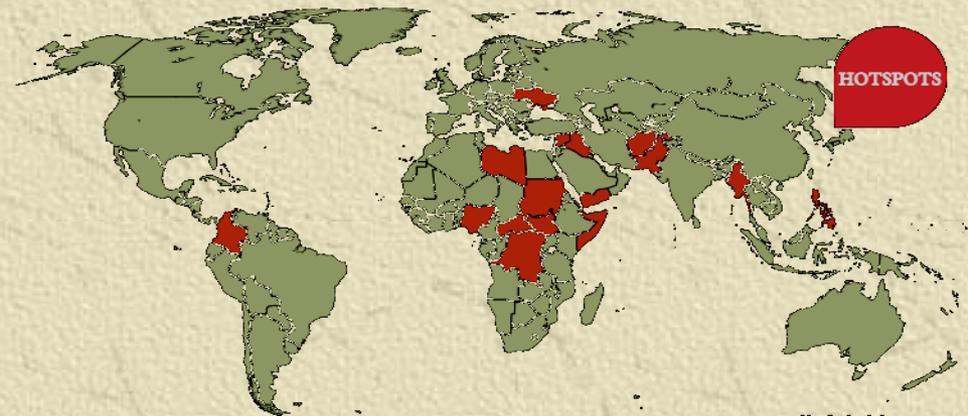
○ Political Push Factors

- war, invasion, military takeover, civil strife, etc
- **refugees** and **asylum seekers**
- persecution on ethnic, political, religious or other grounds
- diasporas
- prosecution and/or punishment for crimes committed
- political fear
- **forced migration** - as a result of enslavement or human trafficking

Push Factors: World Refugees



- 59.5 million **refugees** world wide
- 38.2 million people forcibly uprooted and displaced within their own state, known as **internally displaced people** (IDPs)
- Syria - world's top source of refugees state
- Turkey - state hosting the largest number of refugees
- 51% of refugees under 18 years old





Network Factors



- *... not direct causes of migration but they do facilitate it*
- brought about by globalization
- free flow of **information**
- improved global **communication**
- faster and lower cost **transportation**
- international **business trends**





Countervailing Forces

- *... mitigate certain economic factors leading to migration*
- brought about by globalization
- **outsourcing** of jobs - jobs can move to potential migrants instead of migrants moving to potential jobs
- the degree of **substitutability** between natives and immigrants
- increased **demand** for native workers, as immigrants reduce the cost of production and output expands
- **assimilation**



continued in *MIGRATION PART II*

caglecartoons.com



"THEY SAY THEY'RE BUILDING A WALL BECAUSE TOO MANY OF US ENTER ILLEGALLY AND WON'T LEARN THEIR LANGUAGE OR ASSIMILATE INTO THEIR CULTURE..."