

Chapter 3 Key Issue #1: Where are Migrants Distributed?

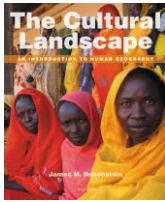
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Chapter 3 Lecture

The Cultural Landscape
Eleventh Edition

*Chapter 3 Key Issue #1:
Where are Migrants
Distributed?*

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Key Issues

Chapter 3 Essential Questions:


- Where are migrants distributed?
- Where do people migrate within a country?
- Why do people migrate?
- Why do migrants face obstacles?

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Learning Outcomes

- Describe the difference between international and internal migration.
- Identify the principal sources of immigrants during the three main eras of U.S. migration.




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Migration

- *Mobility* is most generalized term that refers to all types of movements
- Short-term and repetitive acts of mobility are referred to as *circulation*.



Mobility is most generalized term that refers to all types of movements

Journeying each day to work or school

Weekly visits to local shops

Annual trips to visit relatives who live in a different state


Short-term and repetitive acts of mobility are referred to as *circulation*.

Ex. College students moving to college each fall and returning home each spring

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Migration

- A permanent move to a new location constitutes *migration*.
 - Emigration is migration from a location.
 - Immigration is migration to a location.
- Difference between the number of immigrants and number emigrants is a place's *net migration*.




- The flow of migration always involves two-way connections.
- If number of immigrants exceeds the number of emigrants, then a positive net migration exists.
- If number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants, then a negative net migration exists.

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Distance

- Ravenstein's laws for the distance that migrants typically move
 - Most migrants relocate a short distance and remain within the same country.
 - Long-distance migrants to other countries head for major centers of economic activity.




- 19th Century geographer E. G. Ravenstein wrote a series of “laws” about the tendencies of migrants. At the time, the word, law, was known to mean theory.

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Distance of Migration

- Migration can be divided into two categories.
 1. International Migration- permanent move from one country to another
 2. Internal Migration- permanent move within the same country



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- International Migration-
 - Voluntary international migration could be motivated by perceived economic or quality of life improvement.
 - Forced international migration is motivated by political or environmental factors.
- Internal Migration-
 - Interregional – movement from one region to another. i.e. rural to urban.
 - Intraregional- movement within a region. i.e. central city to a newer suburban center.

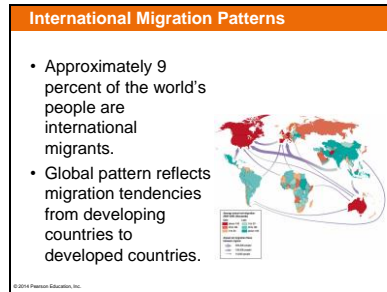
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FIGURE 3.4 INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL MIGRATION
Mexico has international migration into the country from Central America and out of the country to the United States. Mexico also has internal migration, especially interregional migration to states near the U.S. border and intraregional migration into Mexico City.

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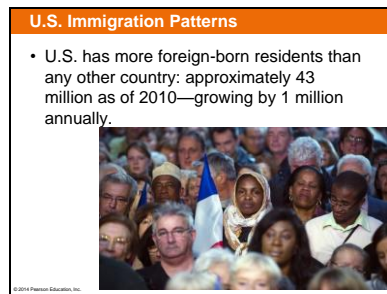
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Net Out-Migration
Asia, Latin America,
and Africa

Net In-Migration
North America,
Europe, and Oceania

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Three main eras of immigration in the U.S.

Colonial settlement in
seventeenth and eighteenth
centuries

Mass European immigration
in the late 19th and early
twentieth centuries

Asian and Latin American
integration in the late
Twentieth and early twenty-
first centuries

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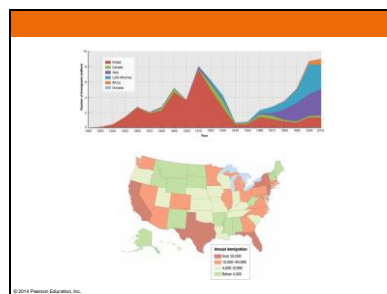


FIGURE 3-7 IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES Europeans comprised more than 90 percent of immigrants to the United States during the nineteenth century. Since the 1980s, Latin American and Asia have been the dominant sources of immigrants.

FIGURE 3-8 DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS BY U.S. STATE California, New York, Florida, and Texas are the leading destinations for immigrants.

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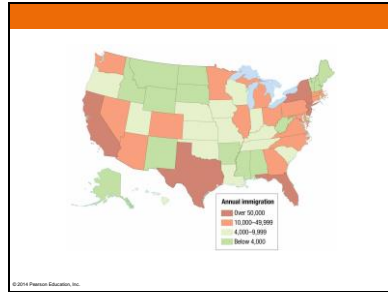


FIGURE 3-8 DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS BY U.S. STATE

California, New York, Florida, and Texas are the leading destinations for immigrants.

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Summary

- On a global scale, the largest flows of migrants are from Asia to Europe and from Latin America to the U.S.
 - Third-world to first-world

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