

Introduction to Migration



Movement of People

cyclic



periodic



migration = permanent relocation

- immigrants
- emigrants

Why migrate?

push factors - conditions and perceptions that help a migrant decide to leave

pull factors - circumstances that attract migrants

Brainstorm as many push and pull factors as you can think of.

Which is usually perceived more accurately?

Legal or Illegal?

legal - visas, temporary work permits (seasonal labor), students

illegal - “undocumented”

Each country decides how many immigrants and from which countries they can come.

Forced or Voluntary?

Distinction:

Voluntary migrants have an option of where to go or what they will do once they are there.

Think of as many examples of forced and voluntary migration you can.

US Immigration Laws

Immigration and Nationality Act - 1965

**preference system, visa quotas (170,000/yr)
result - more chain migration**

Immigration Reform and Control Act - 1986

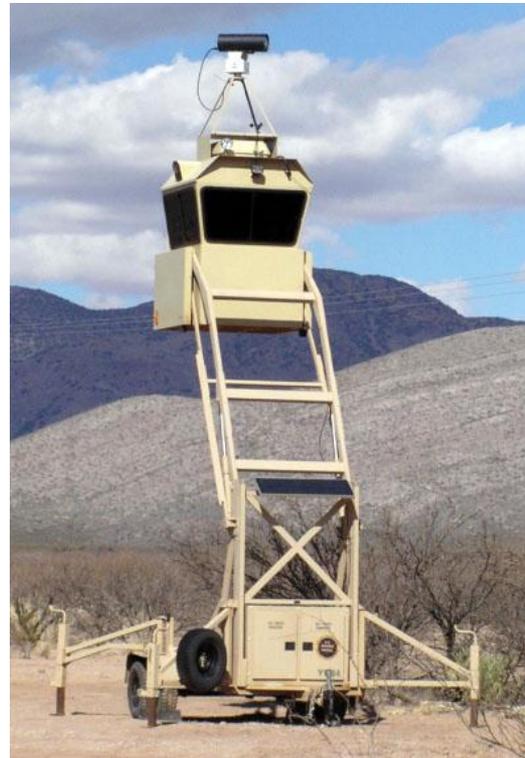
**penalties for employers of illegal immigrants
amnesty for about 3 million illegal immigrants
already here**

Secure Fence Act - 2006

US Immigration Enforcement

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)

Border Patrol, Coast Guard



Case Study: Cuba

1950s - Americans in Havana

New
LOW SUMMER FARES!

ROMANTIC OVERNIGHT Cruise



HAVANA

ROUND-TRIP EXCURSION
Monday and Wednesday Sailings Only
\$42 Plus Taxes

THREE ROUND TRIPS FROM MIAMI EVERY WEEK!
See Your TRAVEL AGENT for...

30-DAY LIMIT **\$44** Plus Taxes
Excursion

*Two Romantic Nights at Sea...Including State-room Accommodations!
One Whole Day to Explore Havana! Four Wonderful Meals Aboard Ship...No Extra Cost!*

THE PENINSULAR & OCCIDENTAL S.S. CO.



Is this migration??



Case Study: Cuba

1959 - Fidel Castro / Communist Regime

- Emigration of rich Cubans to Miami
- Airlift of 14,000 children to U.S.
- **forced or voluntary?**



Case Study: Cuba

1960s - Cold War / Cuban Missile Crisis

- **“open arms” policy toward Cuban immigrants (aren’t deported)**
- **refugee status**



Case Study: Cuba

Maríel Boatlift - 1980 - about 125,000 Cubans to Florida



Case Study: Cuba

Immigration continues
via boat

**“wet foot / dry foot”
policy**



What are other migration streams between Latin America and the U.S.?



Case Study: Mexico

1 million Mexicans to US each year - legally and illegally

2011 - sent home \$25 billion - remittances



Case Study: Mexico

Secure Fence Act - 2006

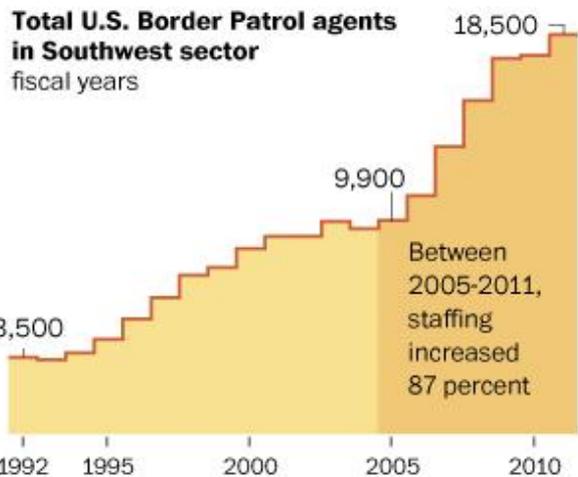
government requirements of architecture firm: *“evoke friendship”* and be *“resistant to physical assault by means such as welding torches, chisels, hammers, firearms, climbing over, or penetration with vehicles.”*





U.S. BORDER PATROL

Before 2006, 136 miles of fence lined the U.S.-Mexico border. In 2011, there were 649 miles of various fencing installed, including the wire mesh type, above, that separates Arizona from Mexico.





Fencing the Border
In 2006 Congress authorized the Department of Homeland Security to build about 700 miles of fencing along the 2,000-mile Mexico border. Most of the fence is being constructed near urban areas, where illegal immigrants can easily blend into the existing neighborhood after crossing the border.

Types of Fences

A combination of pedestrian fences and vehicle barriers will be used at most locations. The fences serve to slow illegal crossers to give Border Patrol agents time to respond, officials said.



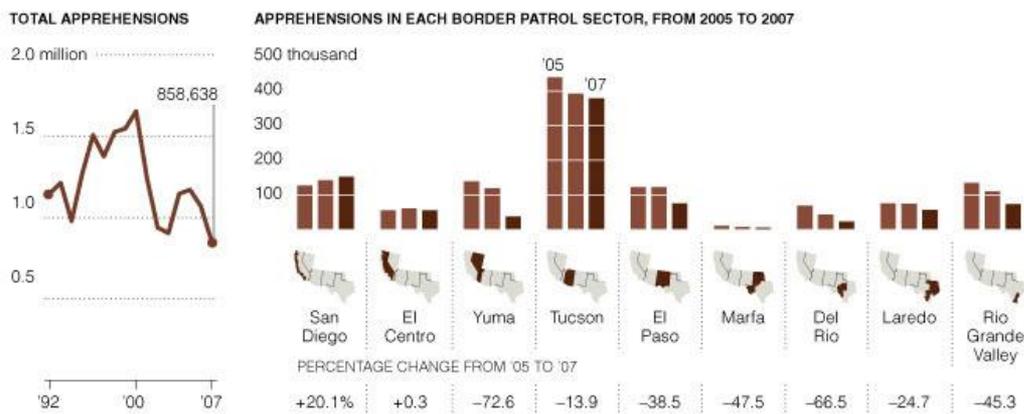
PEDESTRIAN FENCE
Designs include a steel mesh fence with steel beams set in concrete. They are transparent to allow agents to observe activities on the other side of the border. So far, 171 miles of the planned 370 miles have been built.



VEHICLE BARRIER
Bollards — steel posts inserted into a poured concrete base — are one type of fence being used. They are spaced to allow foot and animal traffic but deter vehicles. Of the 300 miles proposed, 142 miles have been constructed.

Fewer Illegal Crossings in the Southwest

Apprehensions in the border sectors shown on the maps below are at the lowest level in 15 years. From 2005 to 2007, they increased substantially in only one area, near San Diego. About 90 percent of immigrants apprehended are from Mexico, according to Border Patrol figures.



Sources: Department of Homeland Security; International Boundary and Water Commission; Government Accountability Office; Congressional Research Service

HAERYOUN PARK, ERIN AKNER AND JOE BURGESS/THE NEW YORK TIMES; VIRTUAL FENCE PHOTOGRAPH BY DAVID SANDERS

Case Study: Mexico

NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)

Canada, United States, Mexico

- Free flow of goods, good for economy (free flow of people too?)
- Almost all things produced in Mexico end up in U.S., many U.S. businesses have relocated to Mexico
- post-9/11 - no free flow of people

Case Study: Mexico

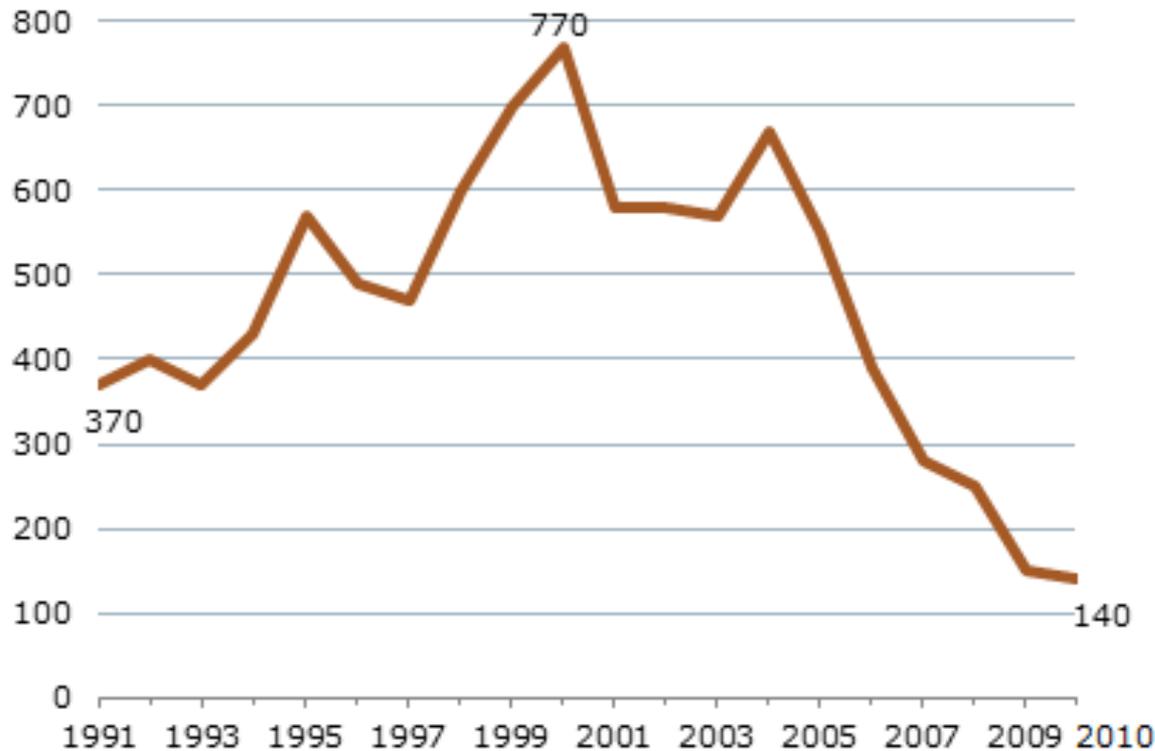
What factors have caused these changes?

Figure 2.5

Annual Immigration from Mexico to the U.S.:

1991-2010

(in thousands)



Source: Pew Hispanic Center estimates compiled from various sources; see Methodology

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Case Study: Mexico

Why isn't Mexico rich?
It should be!

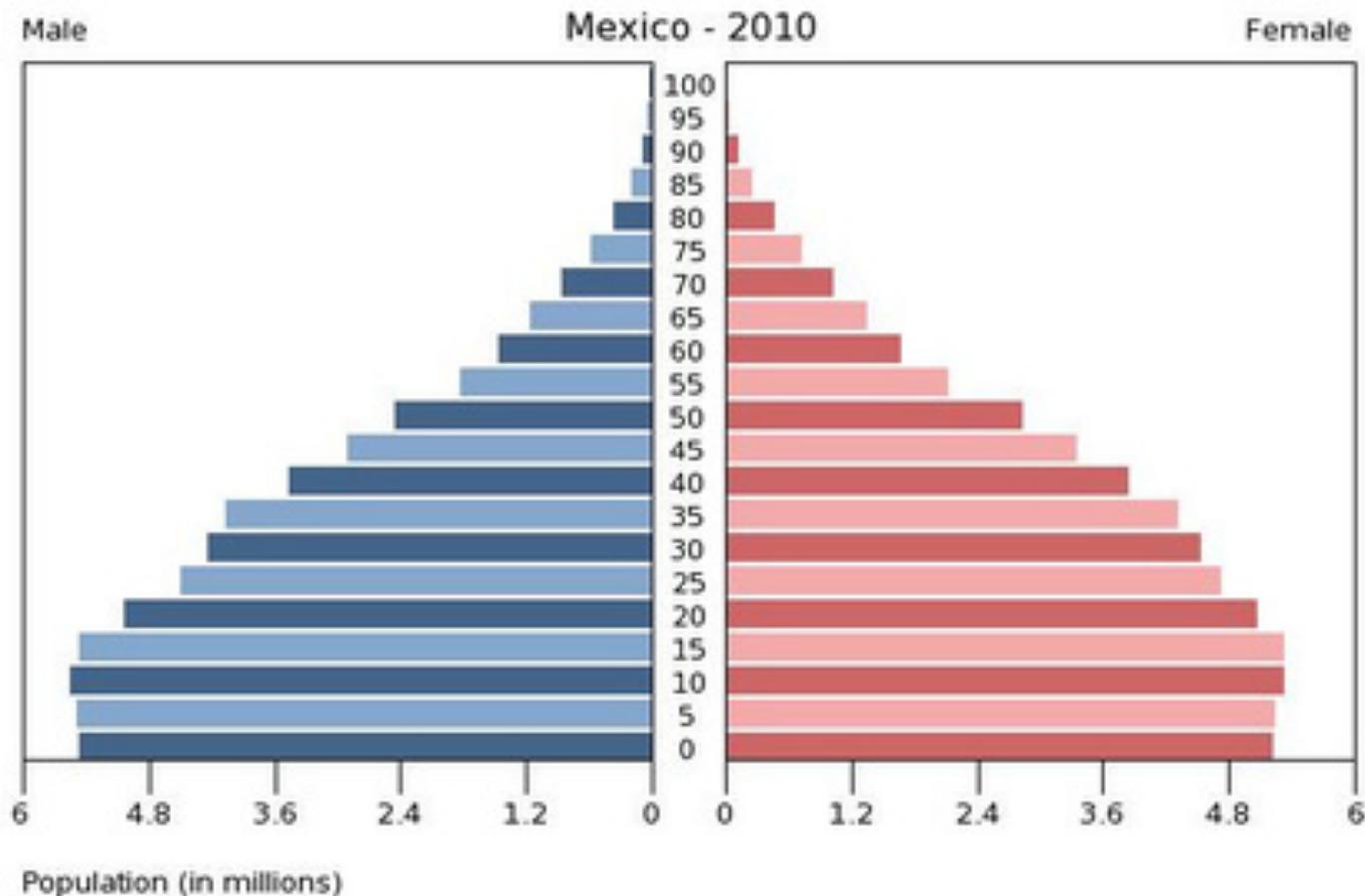
- **relative location**
- **trade with U.S. (NAFTA)**
- **resources (oil, agriculture, labor)**



Case Study: Mexico

It isn't because:

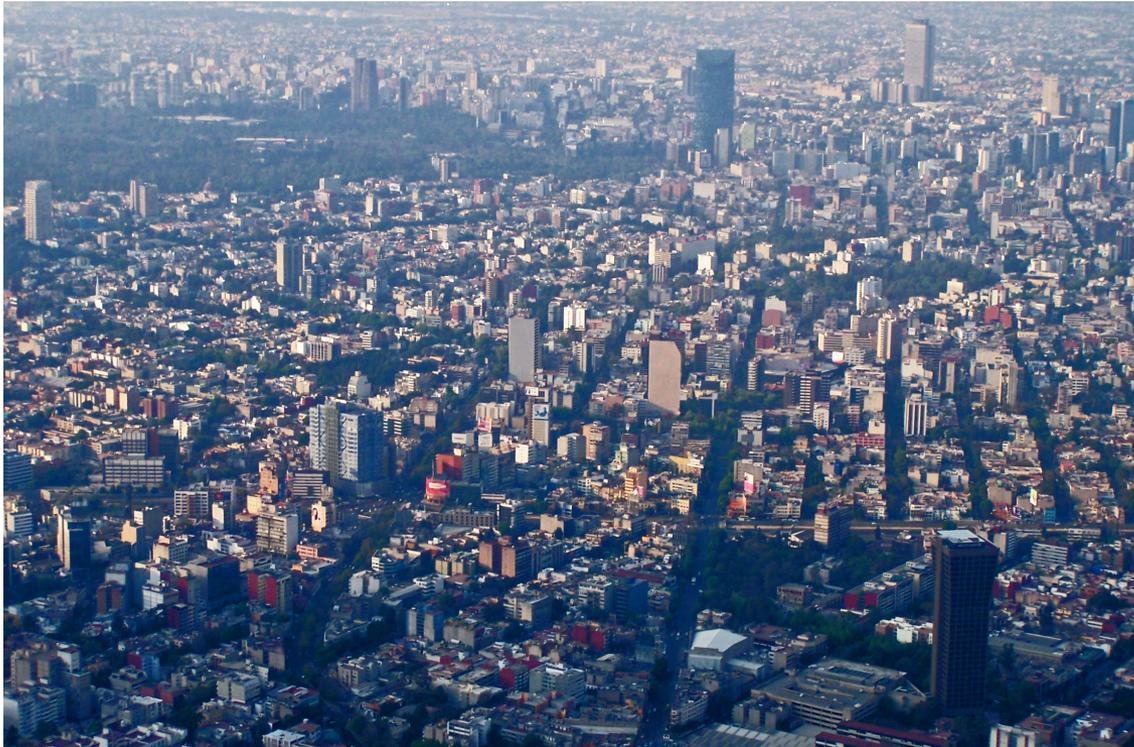
- **population exploding**



Case Study: Mexico

It isn't because:

- **massive urbanization**
- **urbanization push factor: landlessness / wealth disparity**



Case Study: Mexico

- **Result: shantytowns / slums on city fringe**
- **Pull factors for urban migration (jobs) - perception is not reality**



Case Study: Mexico

- Another place where population is increasing -- along border with U.S.



Case Study: Mexico

Another reason Mexico isn't rich:

- **maquiladoras**
 - **foreign-owned factories located in Mexico**
 - **majority just south of US border**
 - **Cheap labor (\$3.50 / day)**
 - **Are they good or bad?**
 - **Highlight issue of wealth disparity in Mexico**





MAJOR MAQUILADORA AREAS BY EMPLOYMENT

Cities along the U.S. border have the most people employed in maquiladora factories. Tijuana ranks second in total industry employees.

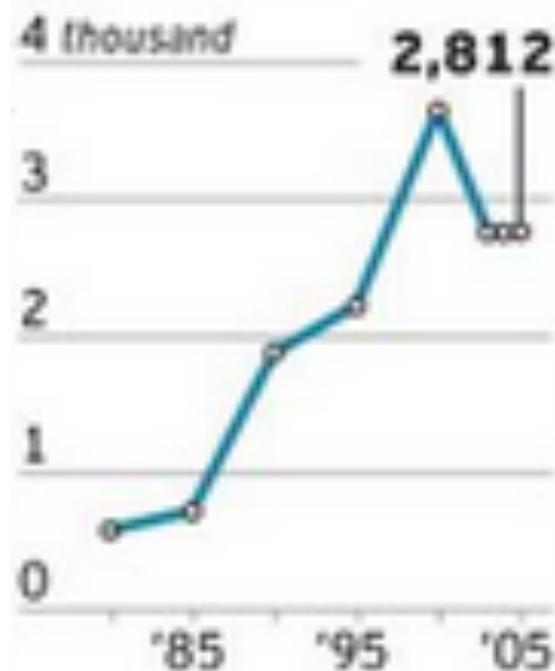
SOURCE: Global Insight Inc.

MATT PERRY / Union-Tribune

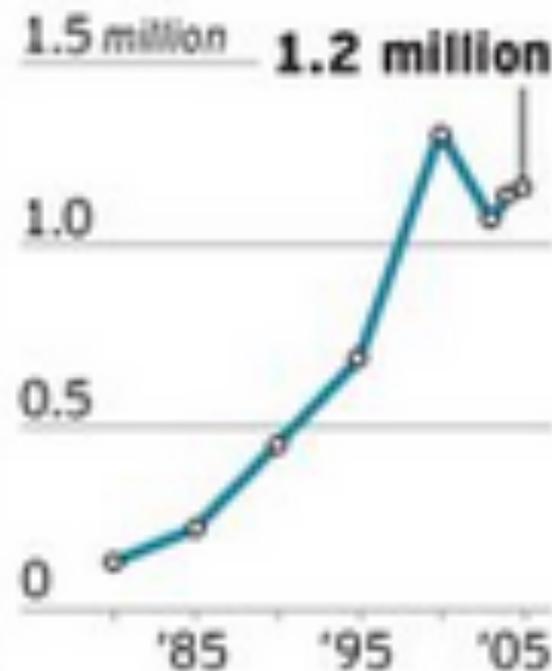
The maquiladora industry in Mexico

More than 2,800 maquiladora plants employing more than a million people were operating in 2005, with combined exports of nearly \$100 billion. These plants are foreign-owned factories in Mexico where workers assemble imported parts into products for export.

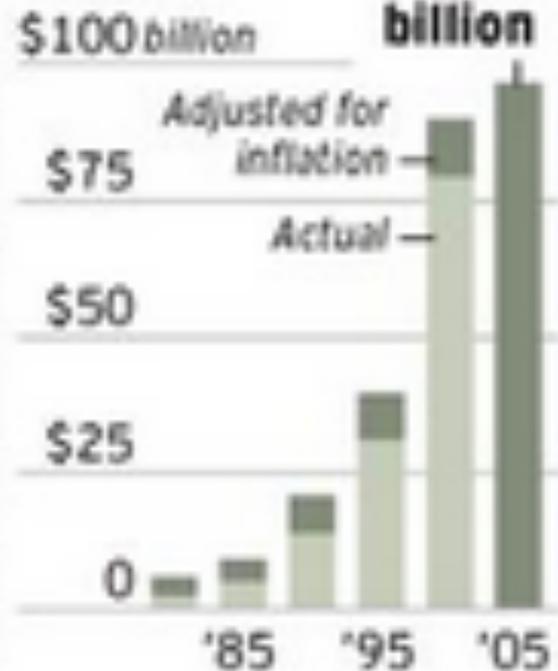
FACTORIES



EMPLOYEES



EXPORTS



Case Study: Mexico

A Few Maquiladora Companies:

Bayer

Casio

Daewoo

Eastman / Kodak

Eli Lilly

Fisher Price

Ericsson

Ford

General Electric

Tiffany

Toshiba

VW

BMW

JVC

GM

Hasbro

Hewlett Packard

Honda

Honeywell

Hyundai

IBM

Mattel

Maxell

Zenith

Canon

Mercedes Benz

Mitsubishi

Electronics

Motorola

Nissan

Philips

Pioneer Speakers

Samsonite

Samsung

Sanyo North

America

Sony Electronics

Xerox

Case Study: Mexico

Immigration as hot-button political issue:

- **Do we need a bigger wall?**
 - fear of terrorism
 - fear of drug cartels / gangs
- **Do we need immigrants to grow our economy?**
- **Could we allow “worker passport” system?**
(Mexico supports)



Gravity Model

- Predicts interaction between places based on population size and distance between them.
- Spatial interaction (such as migration)
 - directly related to population
 - inversely related to distance (**distance decay, friction of distance**)

(based on work of Ernst Ravenstein -
British demographer)

Chain Migration

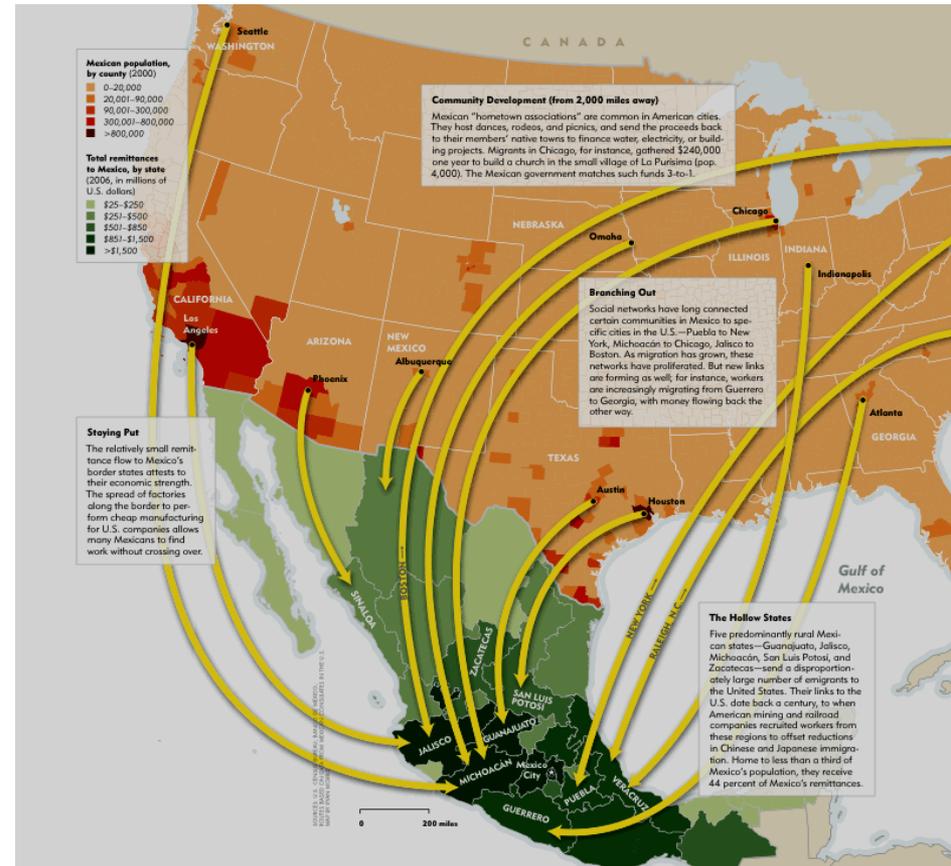
Migrants settle in close proximity to immigrants of same culture - Why?



Step Migration

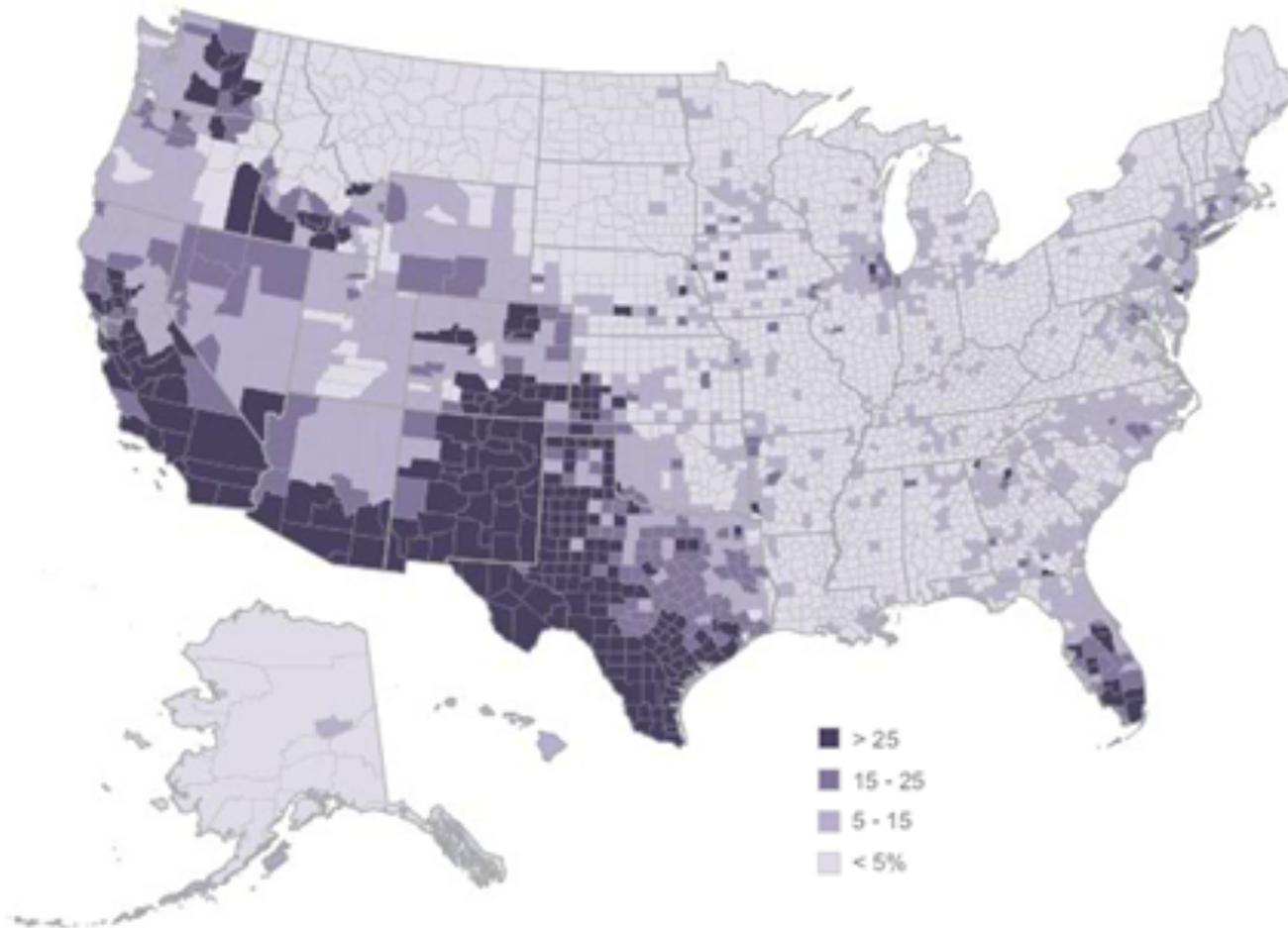
Migration streams usually occur in a series of small steps.

Intervening opportunity - can interrupt a migration stream.



Which terms are illustrated here?

The Distribution of the Nation's Hispanic Population, 2011
Hispanic population share by county



Source: U.S. Census Bureau county population datasets

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