

Class 5b: Population and Migration

- Push and pull factors
- Types of migration
- Determining destinations

Migration basics

- Long-distance change of residence and “activity space”
- Pull and push factors
- International or internal
- Voluntary or forced
- Affects both receiving and sending places

Pull and push factors

- Pulls: economic opportunity, natural resources, climate, freedom
- Pushes: war or conflict, natural disaster, population pressure
- Political or economic trends
- Changes in life cycle or career cycle

International migration

- 3% of world population
- Wide range of push and pull factors
- Major cultural and political impacts
- Remittances to home country

Internal migration

- From one region or state to another

Internal migration

- Rural to urban migration
 - Push: land or income shortage
 - Pull: jobs
- Historically goes with industrialization
- Population shift in developing countries

Voluntary or forced

- Voluntary: free choice
- Forced: not your choice
 - Slavery
 - Refugees
 - Redevelopment

Where to?

- Hierarchy of destination decision-making
- Different scales mean different factors
 - Country
 - Region or city
 - Neighborhood

Where to?

- Migration field: for a given place, where people tend to come from and go to
 - Distance or accessibility
 - Cultural or social similarity
 - Personal contacts

Where to?

- Channelized migration:
historical patterns matter
- Great Migration (1890-1920)
 - 500,000 African-Americans
 - Economic/social push
 - Economic pull
 - North to South and rural to urban

Where to?

- Return migration: back to place of origin
- Up to 25% of all migrants
- Unsuccessful trip, or the goal all along
- Guestworkers: intended to be temporary

U.S. Immigration and California

- Unrestricted immigration till 1880s
- Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
- National Origins Act of 1924
- 1934 restrictions on Filipinos
- Bracero program of 1942-1964
- Today, preference to families or skilled workers