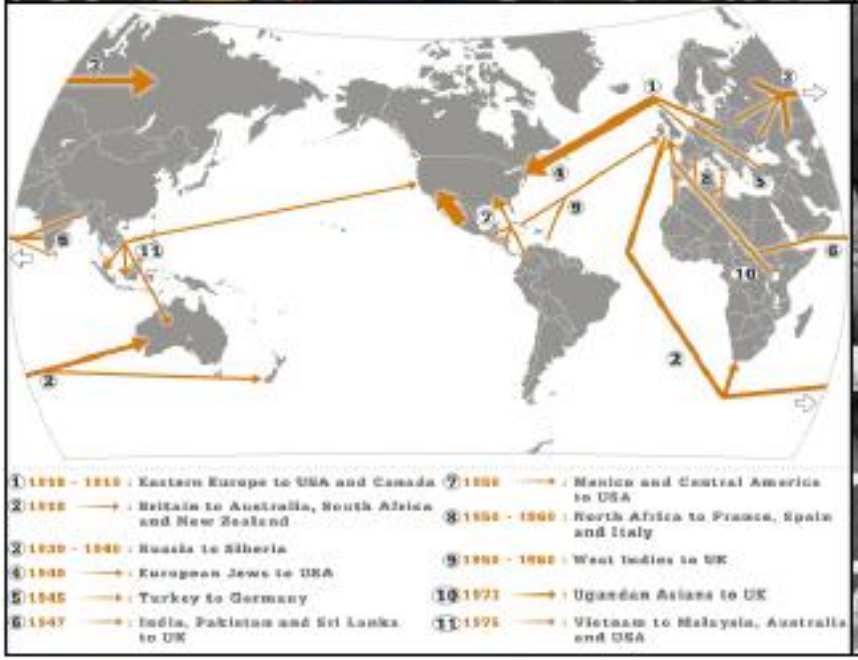
Chapter 3: MIGRATION



PULL FACTOR:

Something that ATTRACTS migrants to a new place

PUSH FACTOR:

Something that FORCES migrants to leave

Push–Pull Factors of Immigration

PULL

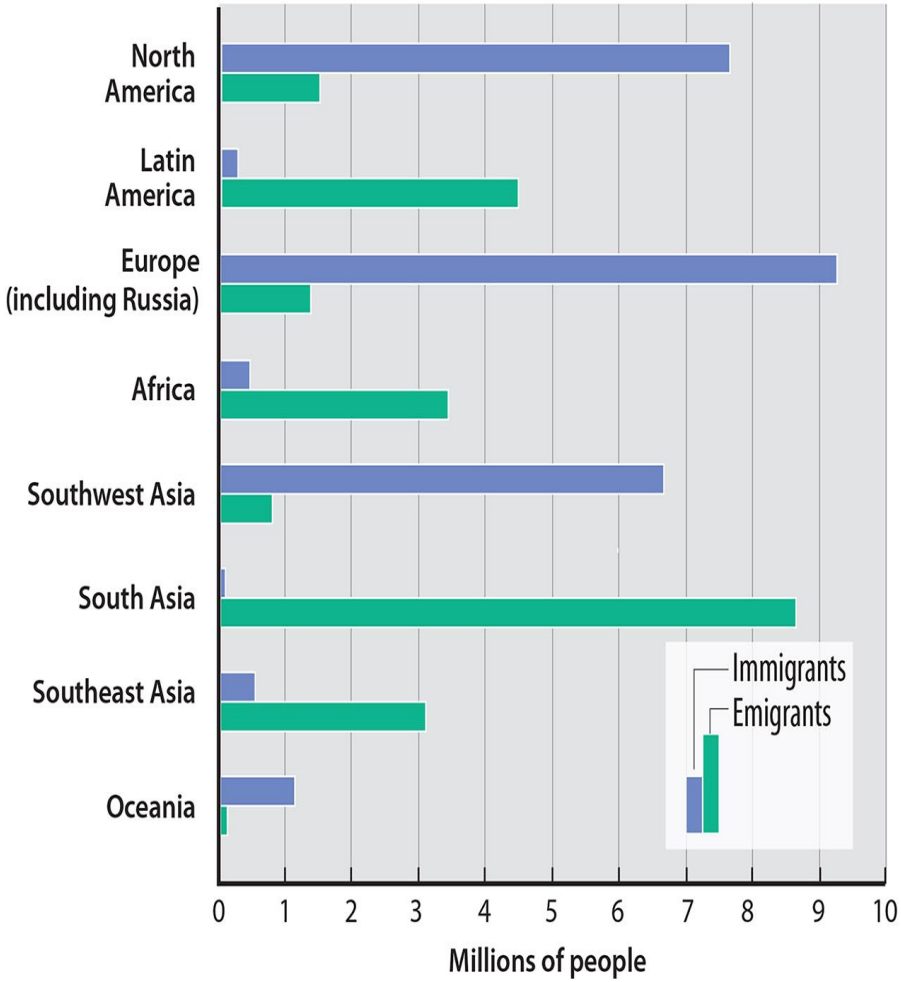
1. Freedom
2. Economic opportunity
3. Abundant land

1. Population growth
2. Agricultural changes
3. Crop failures
4. Industrial Revolution
5. Religious and political turmoil

PUSH

Terminology

- **Immigration** is migration *to* a location while **emigration** is migration *from* a location
- The difference between immigrants and emigrants is called **net migration**
- If immigrants > emigrants, then the net migration is *positive* and has **net in-migration**
- If immigrants < emigrants, then the net migration is *negative* and has **net out-migration**

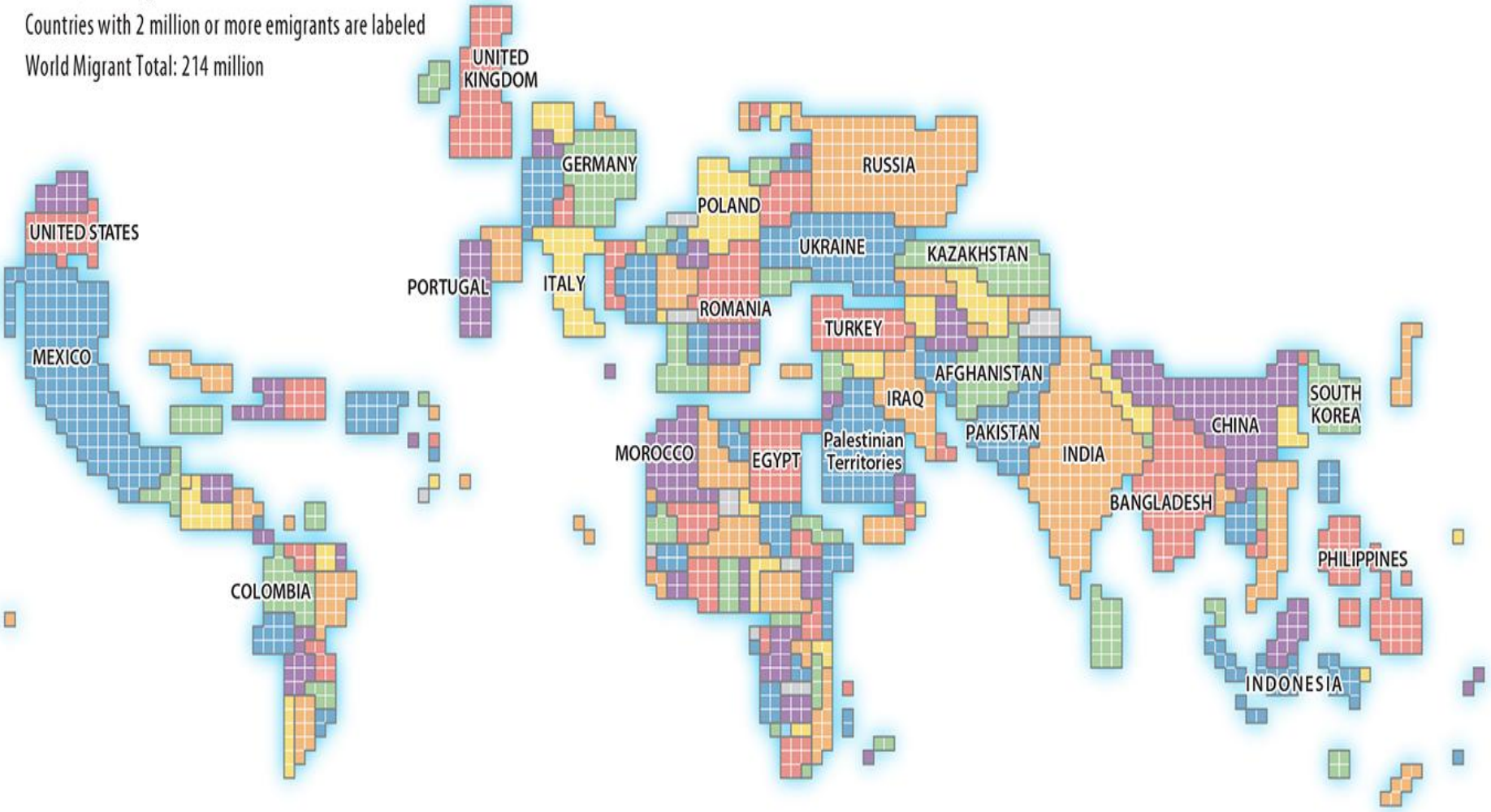


World Emigrants (outbound)

□ 100,000 emigrants

Countries with 2 million or more emigrants are labeled

World Migrant Total: 214 million



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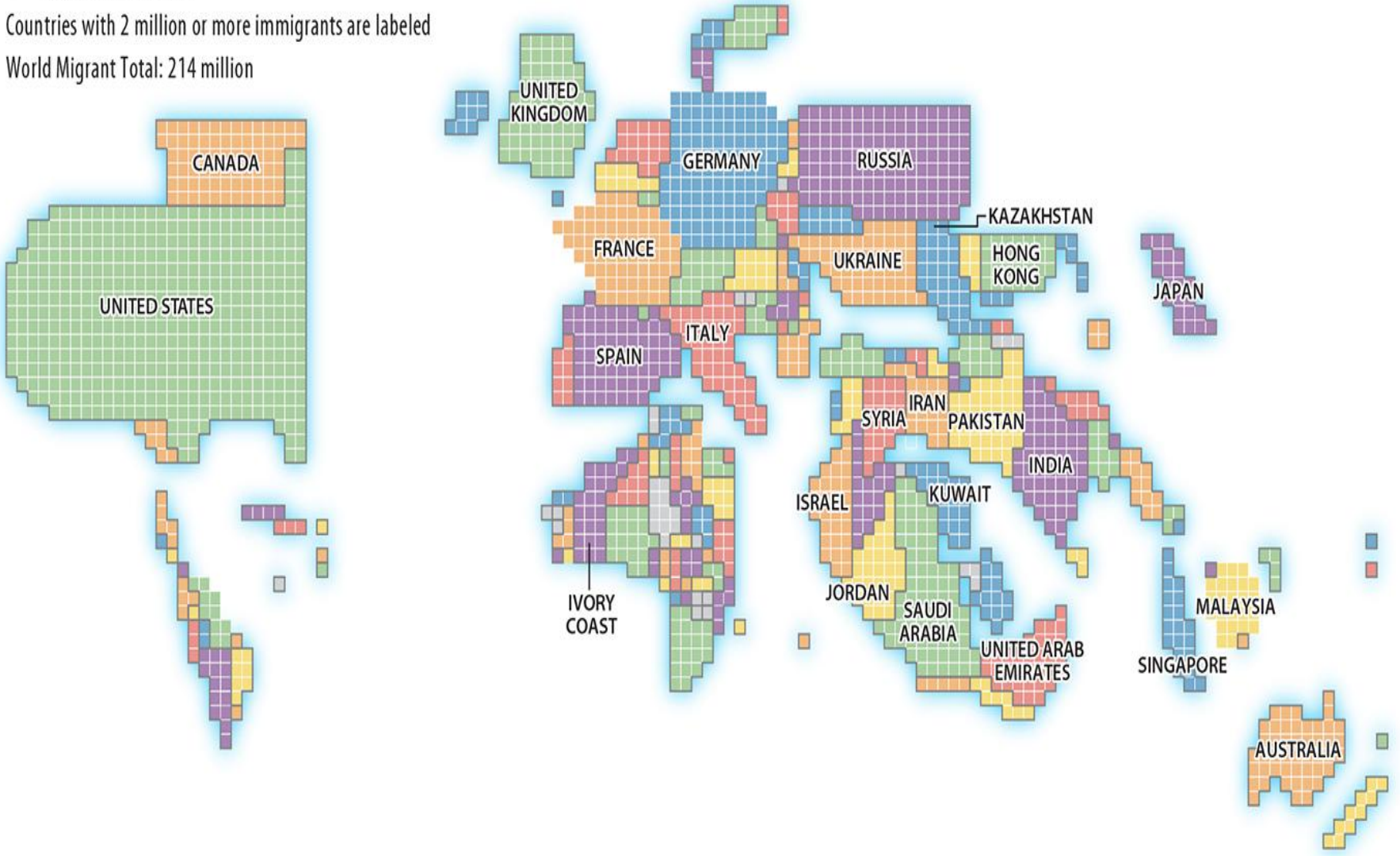
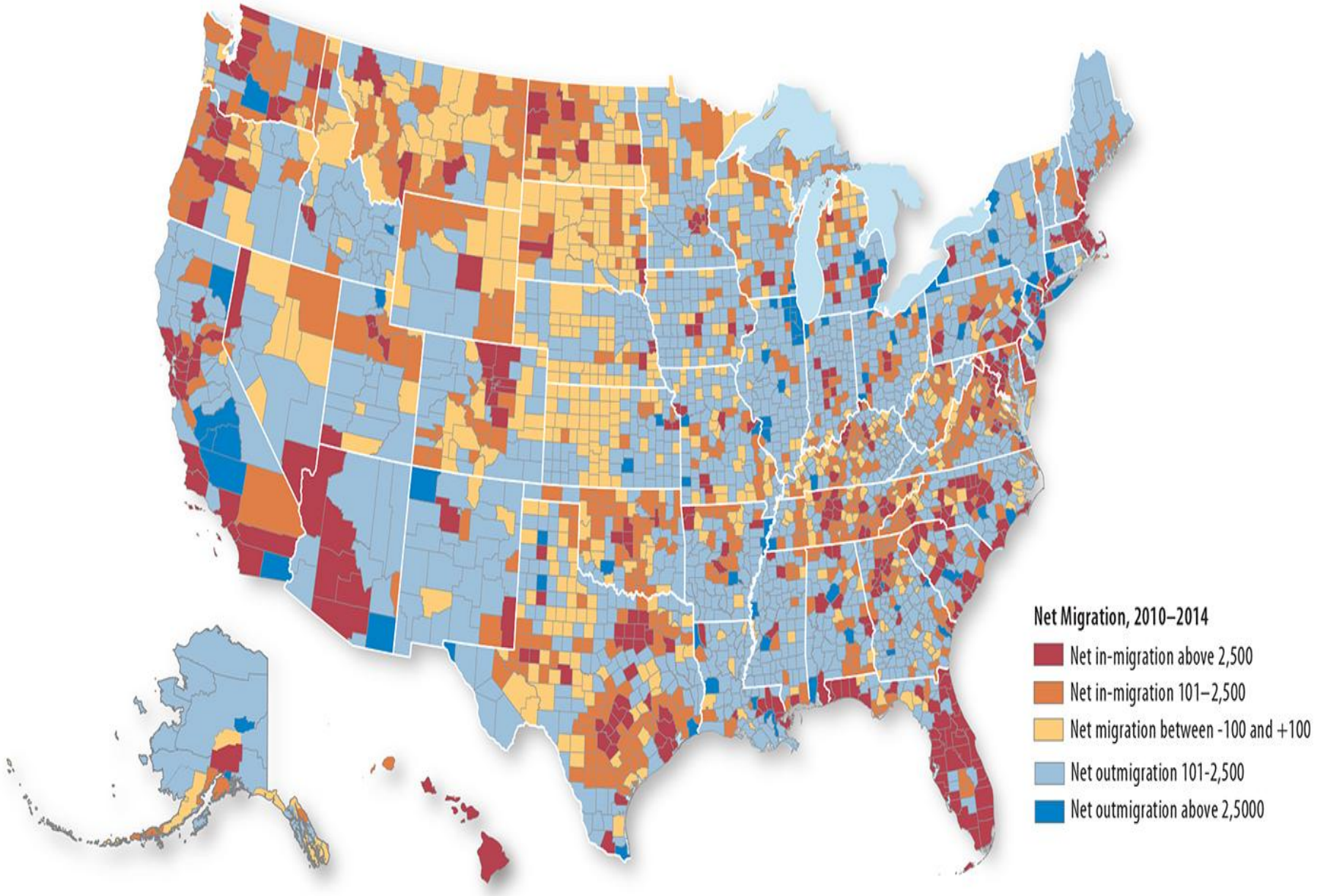
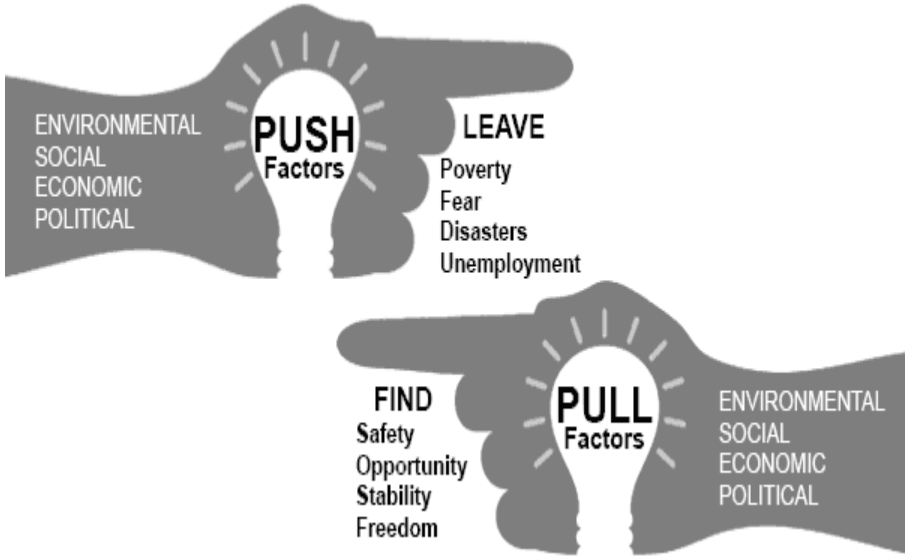



Net Migration, 2010–2014
Net in-migration above 2,500
Net in-migration 101–2,500
Net migration between -100 and +100
Net outmigration 101-2,500
Net outmigration above 2,5000

Migration's push and pull factors

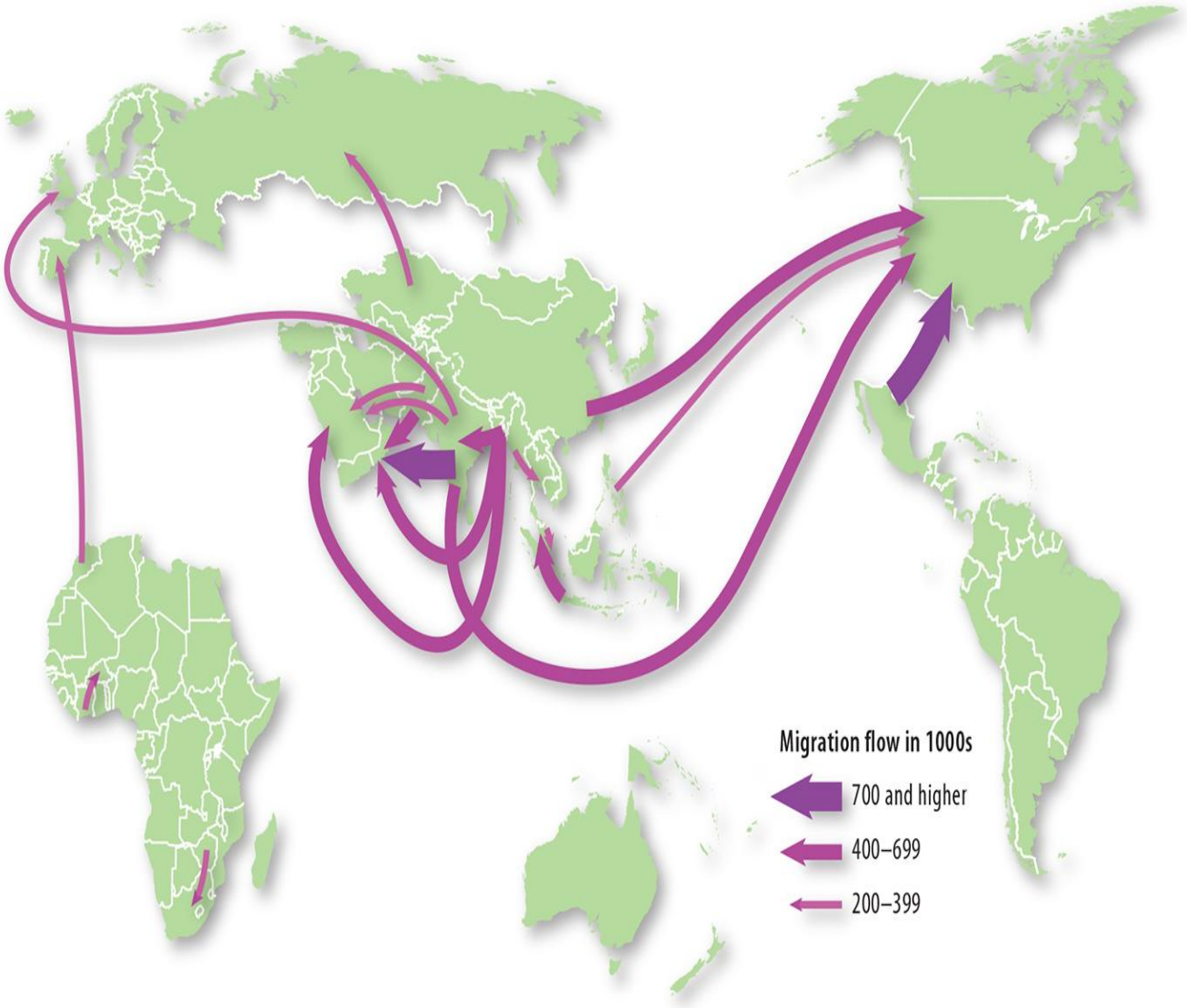
- Usually migration is **voluntary** migration, a movement in search of a better life.
- The decision to move usually consists of two main aspects



  - Away from someplace – **push factors** (usually negative)
  - Toward someplace – **pull factors** (usually positive)

Migration's push and pull factors

- Economic Push and Pull Factors
  - The most common reason people migrate is lack of jobs and economic opportunities.



- Largest country-to-country migration flows, 2005-2010
- Most migration flows originate and/or end in Asia

EXAMPLES OF ECONOMIC PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

Group and Place of Origin	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Factory workers in the U.S. Rust Belt states, beginning in the 1970s	Unemployment rose among factory workers, particularly in traditional manufacturing states such as Michigan and Pennsylvania.	Many factory workers moved to southern states such as Kentucky and Tennessee, as manufacturers opened new factories there.
Farmers in rural China, beginning around 1950	Increased use of machines and consolidation of small farms into fewer large farms reduced the number of farmers needed to raise crops.	Farmers moved to China's large cities, increasing the urban population from 64 million in 1950 to 636 million by 2010.

Migration's push and pull factors

- Cultural: Social Push and Pull Factors
  - People often migrate when they experience discrimination and persecution because of their ethnicity, race, gender, or religion.

EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

Group and Place of Origin	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Mormon migration, 1845–1857	Anti-Mormon violence in Illinois and Missouri resulted in dozens of deaths, including that of leader Joseph Smith.	Approximately 70,000 Mormons migrated to the Great Salt Lake area, a place chosen for its isolation and agricultural opportunities.
Hindus and Muslims during and after the partition of India, 1947–1957	Violence resulted in more than 200,000 deaths.	More than 14 million people migrated in hopes of finding safety in a new country.

Migration's push and pull factors

- Cultural: Political Push and Pull Factors
  - People who oppose the policies of the government often migrate because they face persecution, arrest, and discrimination

EXAMPLES OF POLITICAL PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

Group and Place of Origin	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Anti-communist Cubans after Fidel Castro's communist takeover in 1959	Opponents of Castro were jailed or killed if they spoke out against Castro's government.	Opponents of Castro fled to the United States, where they received asylum.
The Dalai Lama and Tibetan government officials, after China's takeover of Tibet in 1950	The Chinese persecuted, arrested, and killed many Tibetans who opposed the takeover.	The Dalai Lama and his supporters fled Tibet in 1959 to India, which allowed them to set up a government in exile.

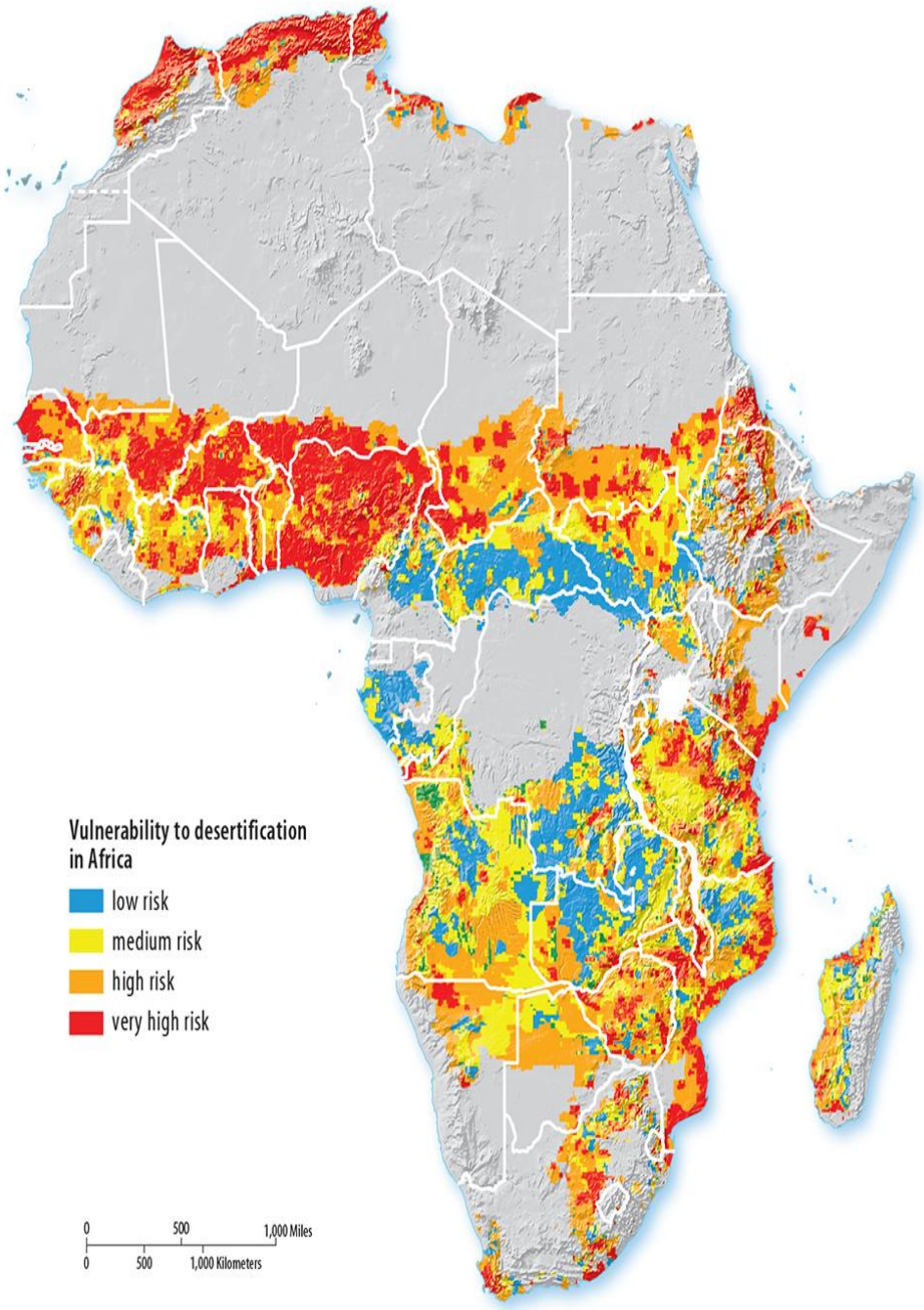
Migration's push and pull factors

- Environmental Push and Pull Factors
  - People often migrate to escape harm from natural disasters, drought, and other unfavorable conditions

Nepal Earthquake

Tsunami

Tsunami Japan



- Hundreds of thousands have been forced to move from the drylands in Africa because of drought conditions.
- Deterioration of land to a desert-like condition typically due to human actions is called **desertification**.
- Population increase + low rainfall = overpopulation

Flooding along the Mississippi River in 2011 covers farmland

Drylands, Tanzania – People are attempting to obtain drinking water from a dry river bed

Flooding in Jakarta, Indonesia

EXAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

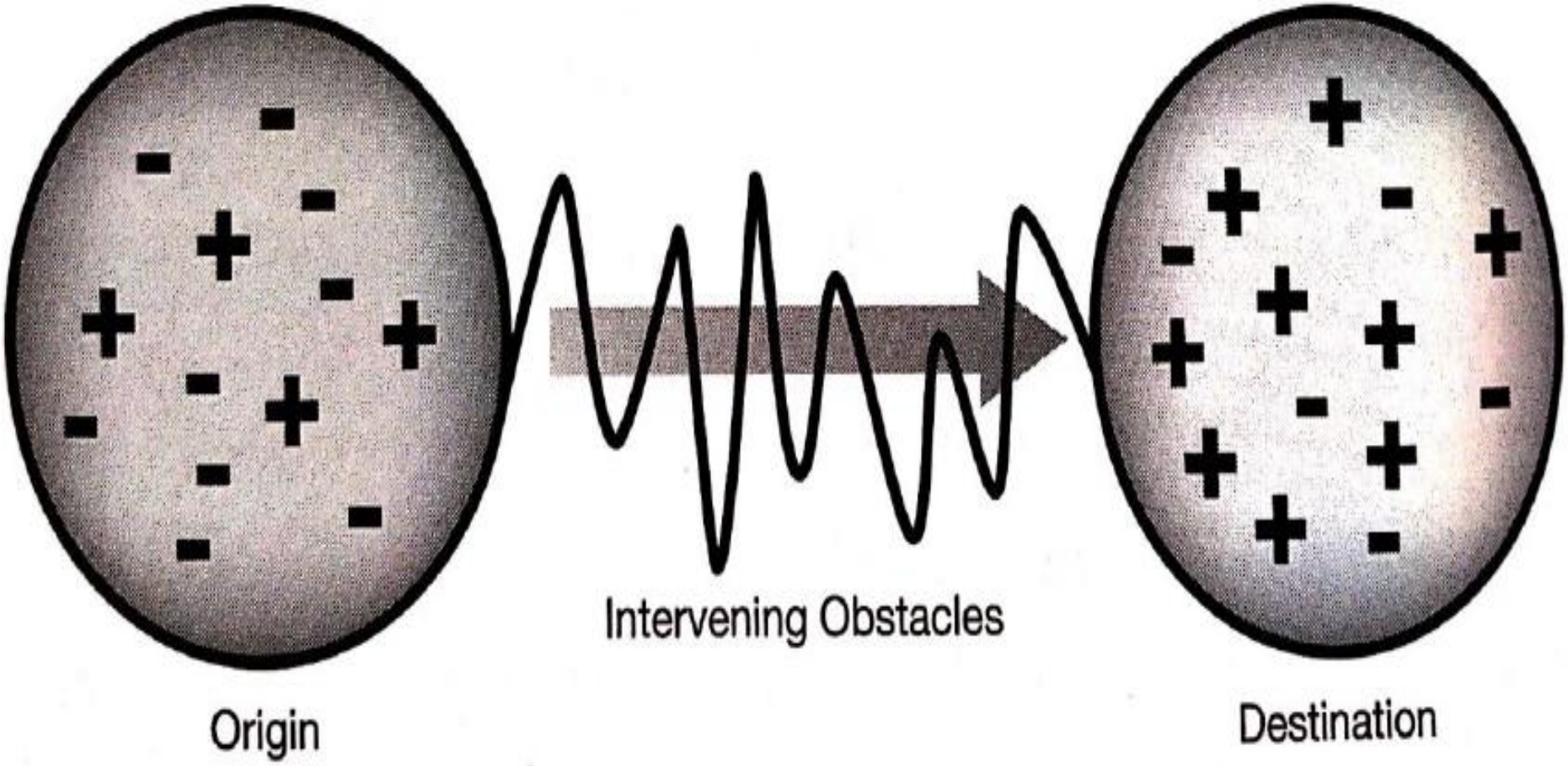
Group and Place of Origin	Push Factors	Pull Factors
Farmers from Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, 1930s	A severe drought caused thousands to lose their farms.	Farmers moved to California hoping to find work.
Residents living near the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant in Japan, 2011	An earthquake and tsunami damaged nuclear reactors, releasing radioactive materials.	Residents near the power plant were resettled to cities around Japan.

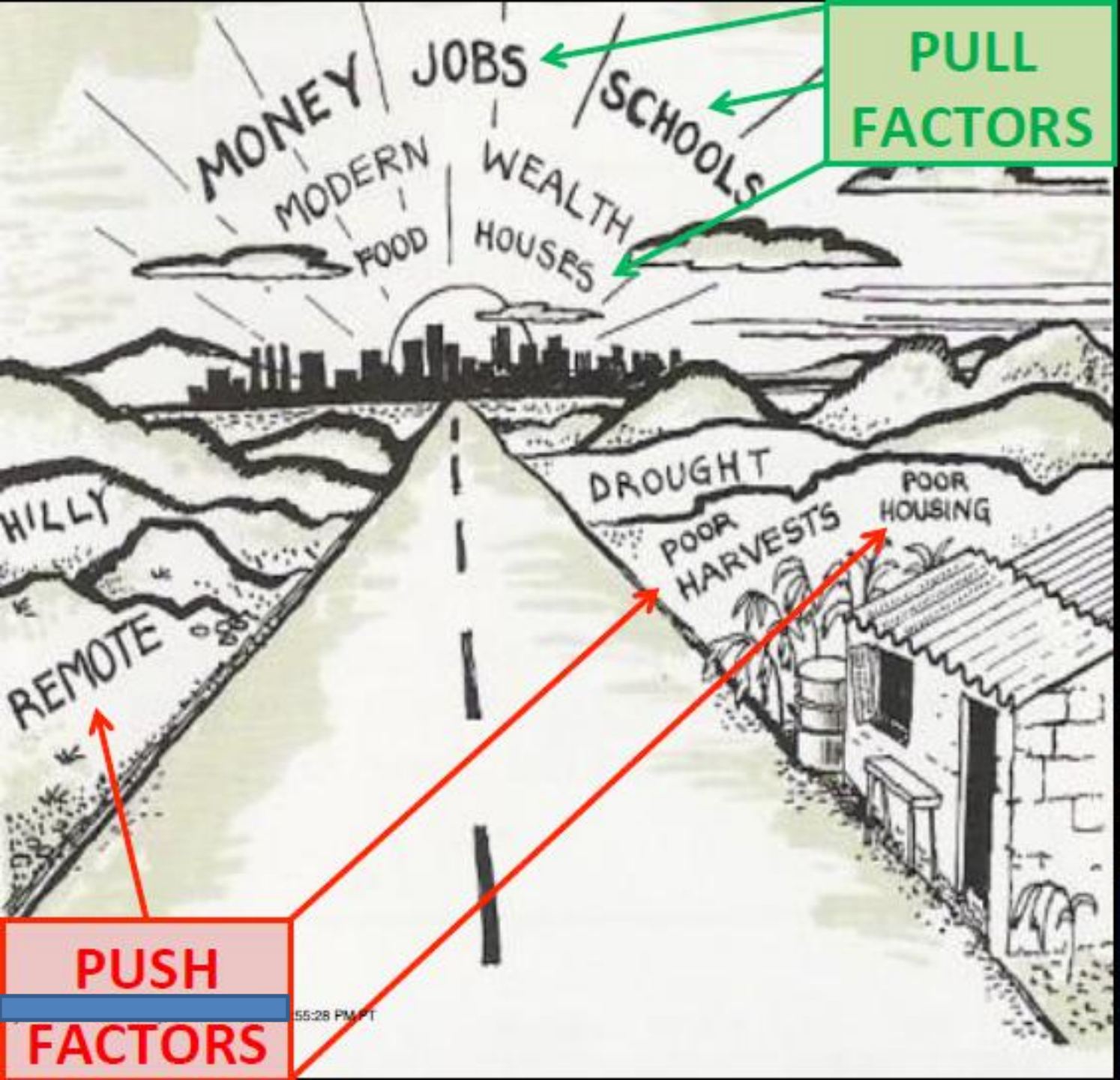
Migration's push and pull factors

- Intervening Obstacles
  - Barriers that make reaching their desired destination more difficult
  - Economic – a migrant lacks enough money to reach a destination
  - Social – a migrant gets married to someone who lives along the migration route and settles in that person's community
  - Political – a migrant cannot get a visa needed to enter a country
  - Environmental – a migrant cannot cross sea, desert, or mountain range

PUSH, PULL, AND INTERVENING OBSTACLES

Lee's Model of Migration

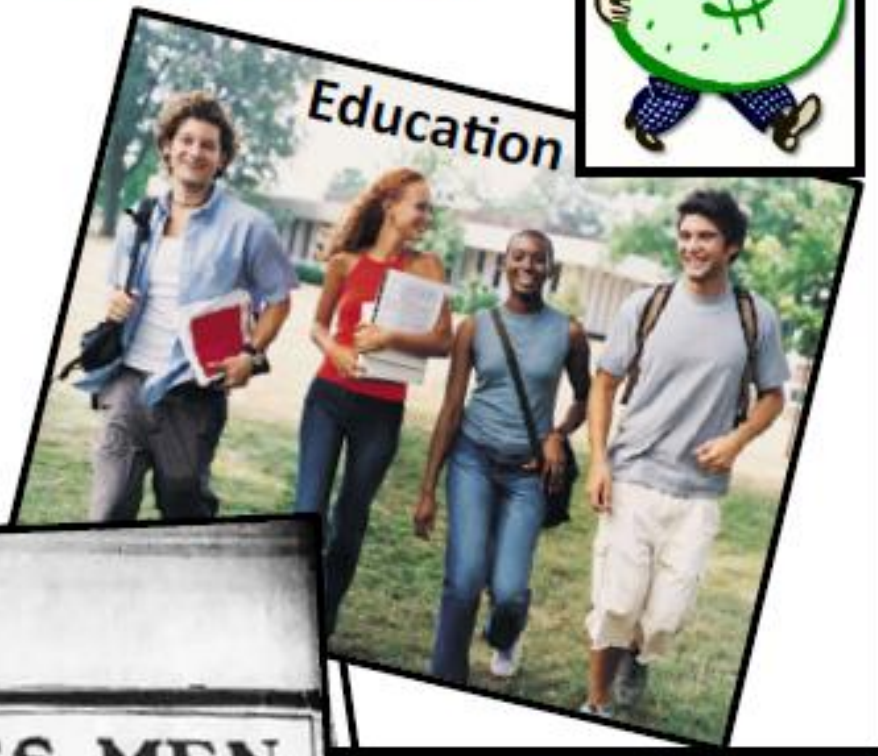



PULL FACTORS
MONEY
JOBS
SCHOOLS
MODERN FOOD
WEALTH HOUSES
HILLY
REMOTE
DROUGHT
POOR HARVESTS
POOR HOUSING
PUSH FACTORS

PUSH or PULL?

Persecution
(religious, political, ethnic, etc.)

War

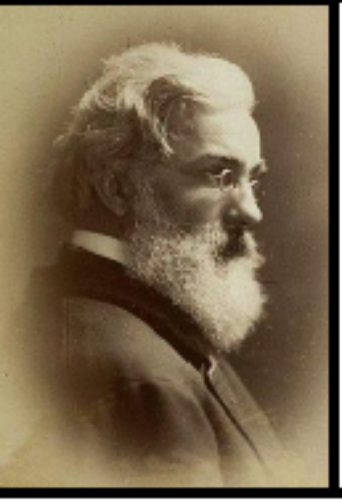


Famine / Poverty

There are 3 Types of PUSH / PULL Factors:

Economic	Cultural	Environmental

(Usually one of these 3 factors will emerge as the most important)



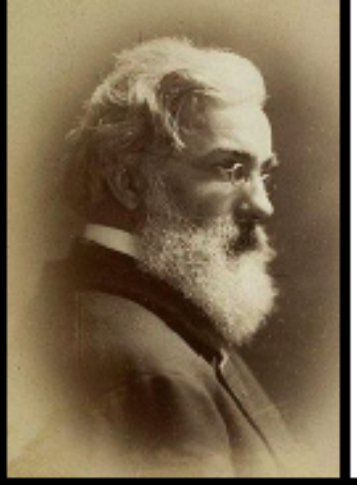
Ravenstein's Laws of Migration: Reasons Why Migrants Move

-Economic factors are the main cause of migration.

Examples?

-Cultural and environmental factors also induce migration, although not as frequently as economic factors.

Examples?



Ravenstein's Laws of Migration:
Distance of Migration

-Most migrants relocate a short distance and remain within the same country. Why?

-Long-distance migrants to other countries head for major centers of economic activity (cities).

Why?

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration: Characteristics of Migrants

-Most long-distance migrants are male. Why?

-Most long-distance migrants are adult individuals rather than families with children.

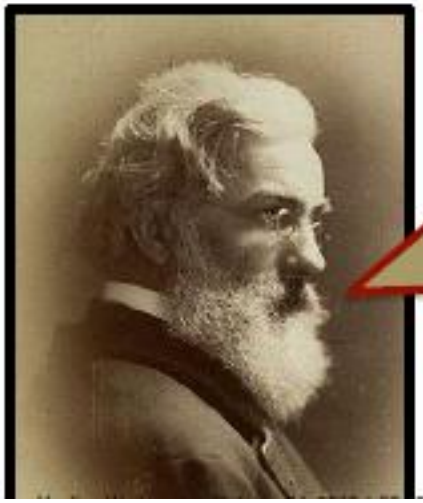
Why?

-Rural dwellers are more migratory than urban

Why?

THINK ABOUT IT:

These "Laws" were written back in 1885. Do you think these laws still apply to today's migrants, or have things changed? EXPLAIN:



Which of my laws still apply?

Are there any that are outdated?

- http://metrocosm.com/global-immigration-map/

TED

IDEASWORTHSPREADING

Tan Le:
My Immigration Story

As you listen to Tan Le's "immigration story", think about the following:

1) Is this an example of "PUSH" or "PULL"?

2) Are any of Ravenstein's Laws present in this story? Which laws are "disobeyed"?

3) What did you find most interesting?

Tan Le is the founder & CEO of Emotiv Lifescience, a bioinformatics company that's working on identifying biomarkers for mental and other neurological conditions using electroencephalography (EEG).

"It is okay to be an outsider, a recent arrival, new on the scene — and not just okay, but something to be thankful for. … Because being an insider can so easily mean collapsing the horizons, can so easily mean accepting the presumptions of your province."

Assignment

Create an illustration / cartoon for both types of "factors". Be creative!

PULL FACTOR	PUSH FACTOR
Explain your illustration:	*Explain your illustration:*