Migration

**Please be sure to fill out the “Individual Data” half of the entrance survey**
Survey Results

❖ Raise your hand if …
❖ You were born outside the United States
❖ Your parents were born outside the United States
❖ Your grandparents were born outside the United States

❖ Where are some places you were born?
❖ Where are some places your parents were born?
Migration Facts: True or False?

1 out of every 35 people is a migrant

TRUE!
Migration Facts: True or False?

Orange County is home to the largest Asian-American population in the United States
FALSE!

Orange County is home to the 3rd largest Asian-American population in the United States. Los Angeles County and Santa Clara County are first and second.
More than 230 million people live in a country they were not born in. This is almost equal to the population of Brazil! (198.7 million people)
Types of ‘Migration’

Migration: the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up residence

Emigration: leaving a country to go to another

Immigration: entering a country from another
How do we classify immigrants?

- First-Generation Immigrant:
  - Foreign-born citizens who have relocated to another country after the age of 13 (e.g. someone who was born in Australia, but moved to the United States when they were 19)

- 1.5 Generation:
  - Foreign-born citizens who have relocated to another country before the age of 13 (e.g. someone who was born in Australia, but moved to the United States when they were 5)
How do we classify immigrants?

✧ Second Generation:

✧ Citizens born in the country they live in, but whose parents were not (e.g. someone who was born in the United States, but whose parents were born in Australia)

How many of us in the classroom are from the first generation? The 1.5 generation? The second generation?
Why do people migrate?

Push factors:
conditions that cause
people to leave their
current place of residence

Pull factors:
conditions that attract people to
want to live in another place

Push and Pull Factors

1. Economic
2. Political
3. Environmental
4. Social
Economic Push & Pull

**Push**
- Unemployment
- Low standard of living
- Poverty

**Pull**
- Employment Opportunities
- Higher standard of living
- Lower Poverty/Wealthier Society
Political Push & Pull

**Push**
- Political instability/War
- High crime rate

**Pull**
- Stability/Peace
- Low crime rate
Environmental Push & Pull

**Push**

- Drought
- Natural Disaster
- Pollution

**Pull**

- Generally Stable Environment
- Clean Air
Cultural Push & Pull

**Push**
- Religious Persecution
- Few Opportunities for Education

**Pull**
- Religious Freedom
- Better Opportunities for Education and Advancement
Where are people emigrating from?

Developing nations - nations where people live on less money than industrialized countries
- Generally rural areas
- Farming as primary export
- Lack of government services (weak infrastructure)
- Mostly in South America, Africa and Asia
Top Pushing Nations

What are some characteristics these nations share?
Where are people immigrating to?

Developed nation:
- nations with highly developed economy and infrastructure
  - High gross domestic product (GDP)
  - Mostly in North America and Europe
Top Receiving Nations

*Image of a world map showing countries with the highest receiving nations.*
Trends in Migration

Based on the interactive map, what nations are people leaving from? What countries are they going to?
Push Factors: Mexico & Nigeria

Push Factors: Mexico
- Low opportunity for economic development
- Violence (Drug wars, civil wars)

Push Factors: Nigeria
- Lack of safety
- Poverty
- Poor access to education
Push Factors: Saudi Arabia & China

Push Factors: Saudi Arabia
- Limited women’s rights
- Restricted job growth

Push Factors: China
- Pollution/Environmental Hazards
- Poverty
- Political/social restrictions
Some migration is not voluntary

Refugees: people who are forced to leave their country because of war, persecution or environmental catastrophe

What countries might have a large number of people who have left and are refugees?
Global refugee situation

The UN reports that 10.5 million refugees were under the protection of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at the end of 2012. There were 1.1 million new refugees in 2012.

WHERE REFUGEES ORIGINATE

![Map showing the origin of refugees](image)

WHERE REFUGEES GO

![Map showing the destination of refugees](image)

Source: U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Map: Reuters, 18/06/2013
Pull Factors: United States, United Kingdom

Pull Factors: United States
- Access to higher education
- Job opportunities
- Religious/political freedom

Pull Factors: United Kingdom
- Higher wages
- Relatively secure/safe
- Job opportunities

Migrant data into the United Kingdom
Pull Factors: Australia, China

Pull Factors: Australia
- Liberal immigration policies
- Low cost of living
- Job/education opportunities

Pull Factors: China
- Business Opportunities
- Cost of labor/production
- Education

What distinguishes China from the rest of the country case examples?
Migration within Globalization

_migration_

Migration:
- the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up residence
- Besides themselves, what do people bring with them when they migrate?