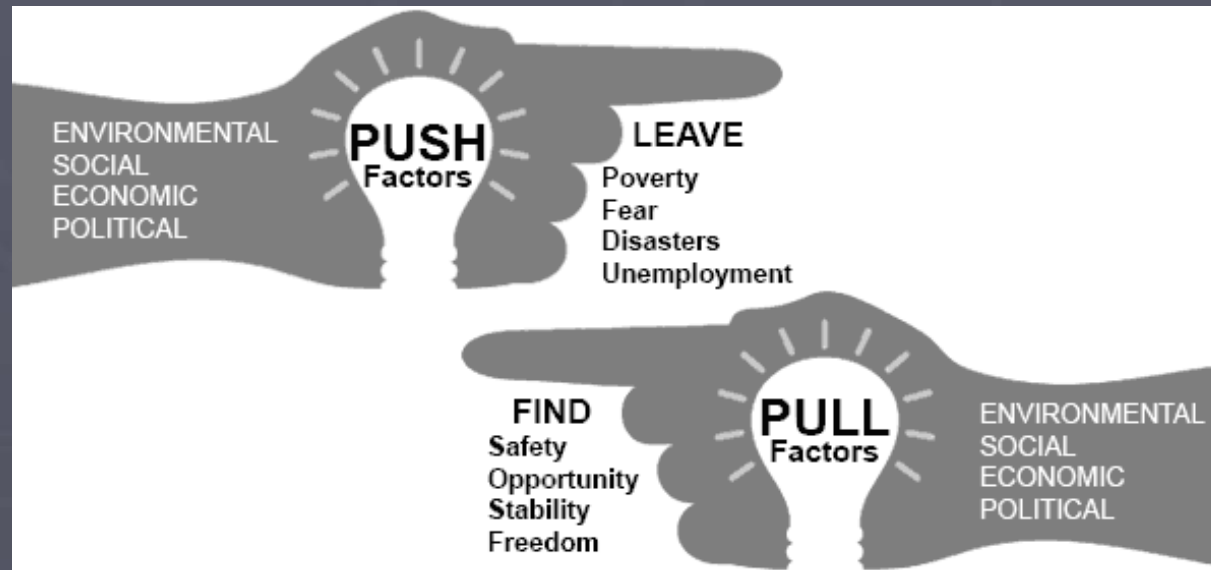


Analyzing Migration

The background of the slide is a dark blue-grey color. It features a faint, light-colored map of the United States, showing state boundaries. In the bottom-left corner, there is a faint compass rose with the letters 'N', 'S', 'E', and 'W' indicating the cardinal directions.

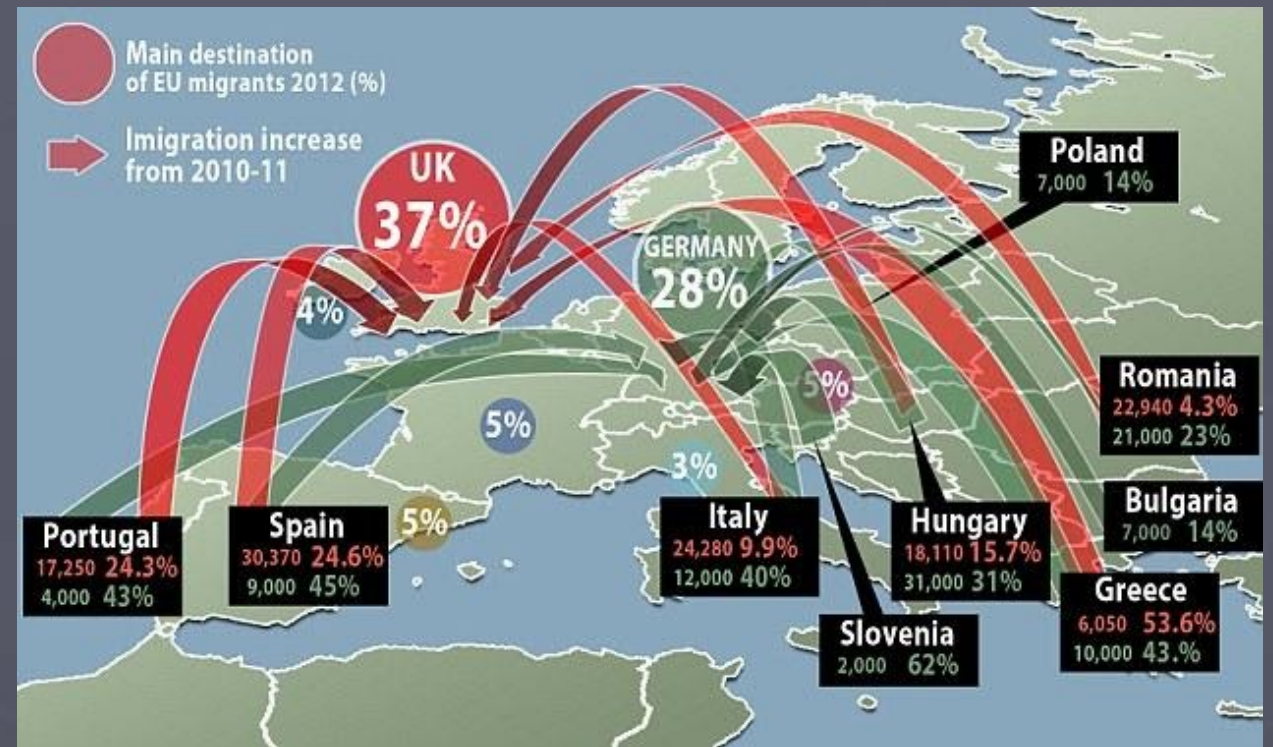
Push and Pull Factors of Immigration

- Push Factors – Things that encourage people to emigrate from an area
- Pull factors – Things that encourage people to immigrate to an area



Push Factors of Immigration: Economic

- Emigrants leave in search of better opportunities, especially during times of economic depression



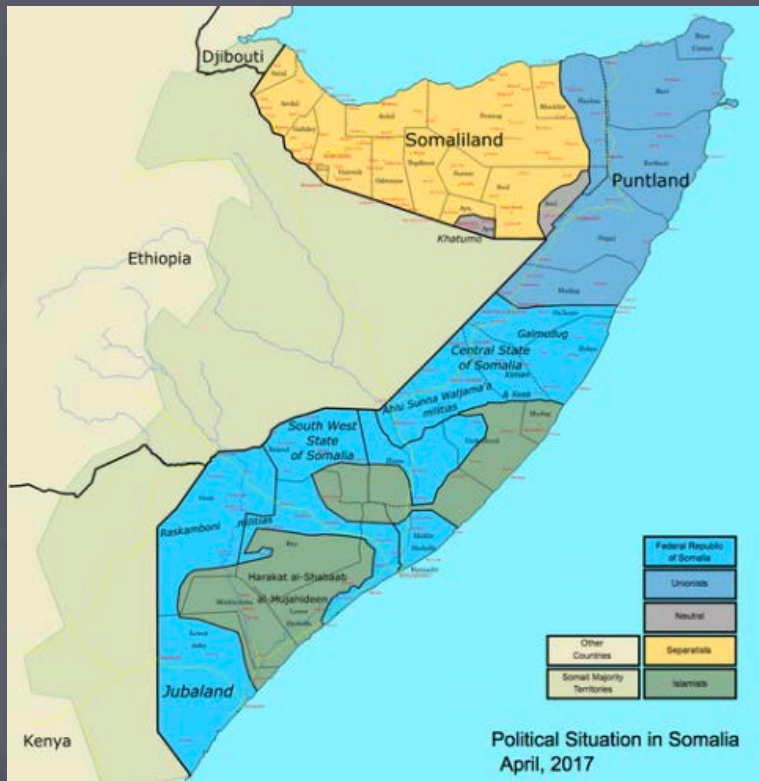
Push Factors of Immigration: Social

- Cultural or ethnic difference can lead to persecution, especially of minority populations
- People leave looking to find freedom



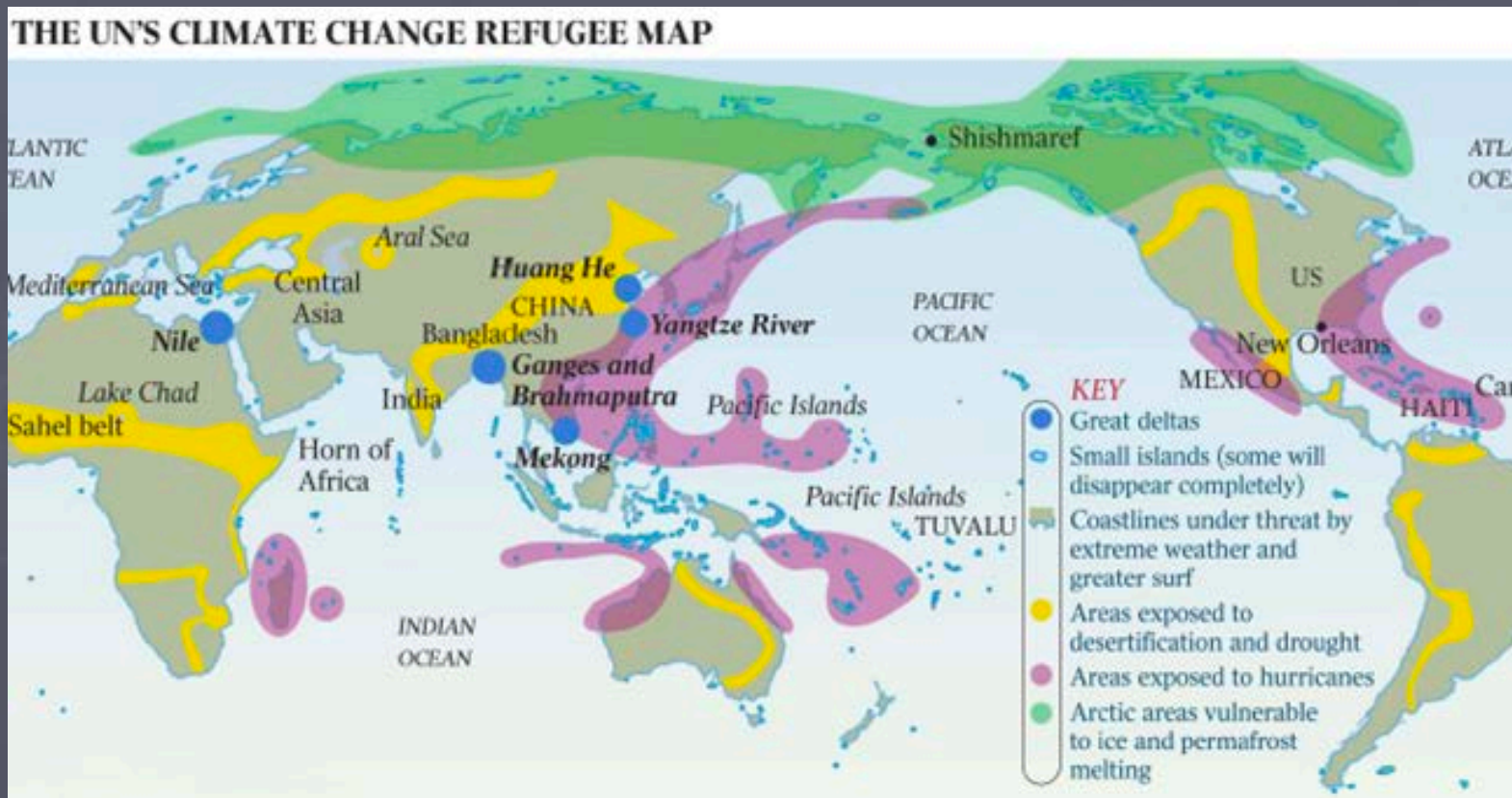
Push Factors of Immigration: Political

- Government instability can cause issues in safety.
 - Countries sometimes devolve into failed states, making them unable to provide services and security to citizens



Push Factors of Immigration: Environmental

- Natural disasters or changing climate can destroy homes forcing migration or make human habitation more difficult



Pull Factors of Immigration: Economic

- Perceived economic opportunity or the active recruitment by industries
 - Many immigrants are single males
- Hope for financial stability
- Economic opportunities not available in homeland
 - Ex. Homestead Act 1862
- Tax incentives to attract workers



Pull Factors of Immigration: Social

- Chain migration contributes to migrants moving to areas where they already have connections
- Cultural similarities ease the transition for migration
- Returning to homeland after Diaspora



Pull Factors of Immigration: Political

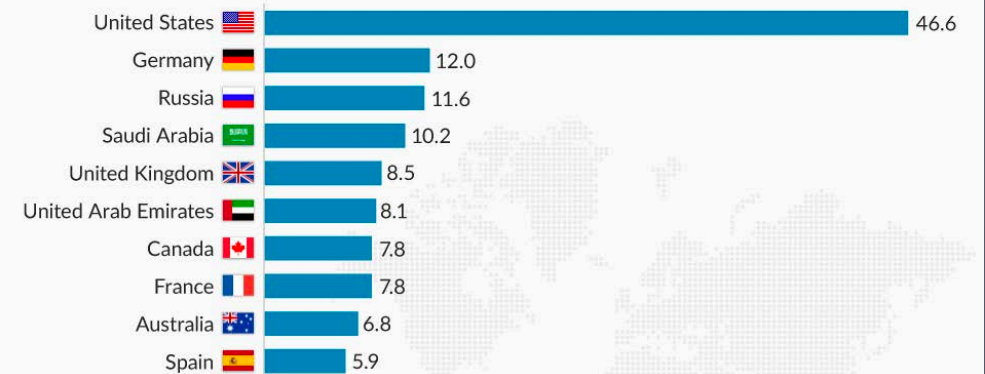
- Different countries will have different policies on Immigration, affecting the options for migrants



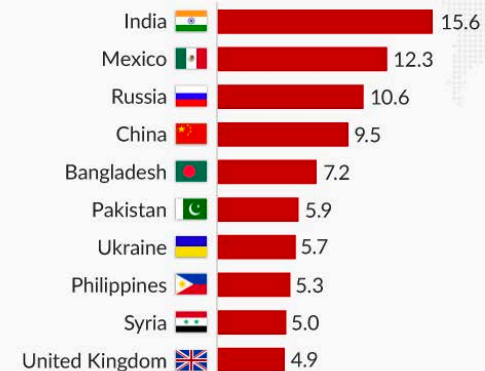
Which countries host and send the most migrants?

Number of migrants resident in/sent by country as of 2015 (million)

Top 10 migrant hosting countries

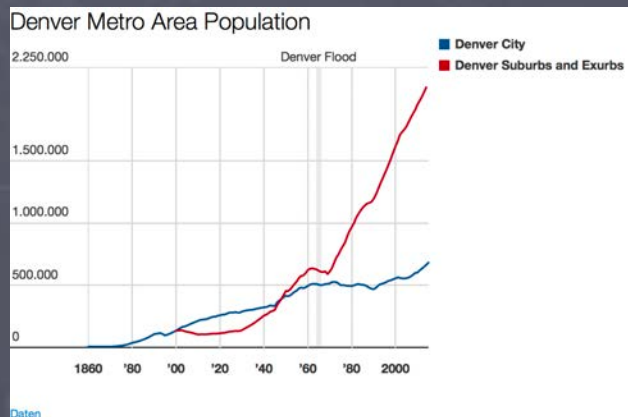
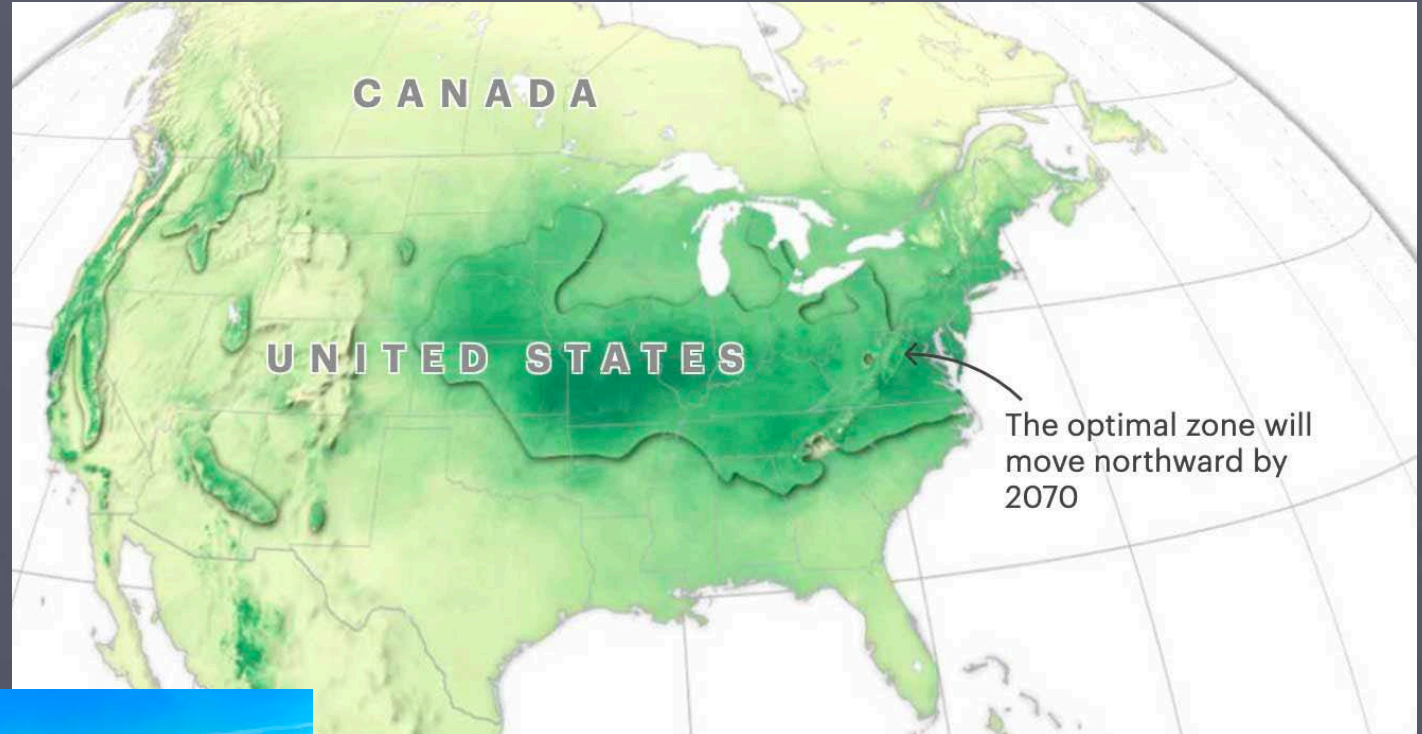


Top 10 migrant sending countries



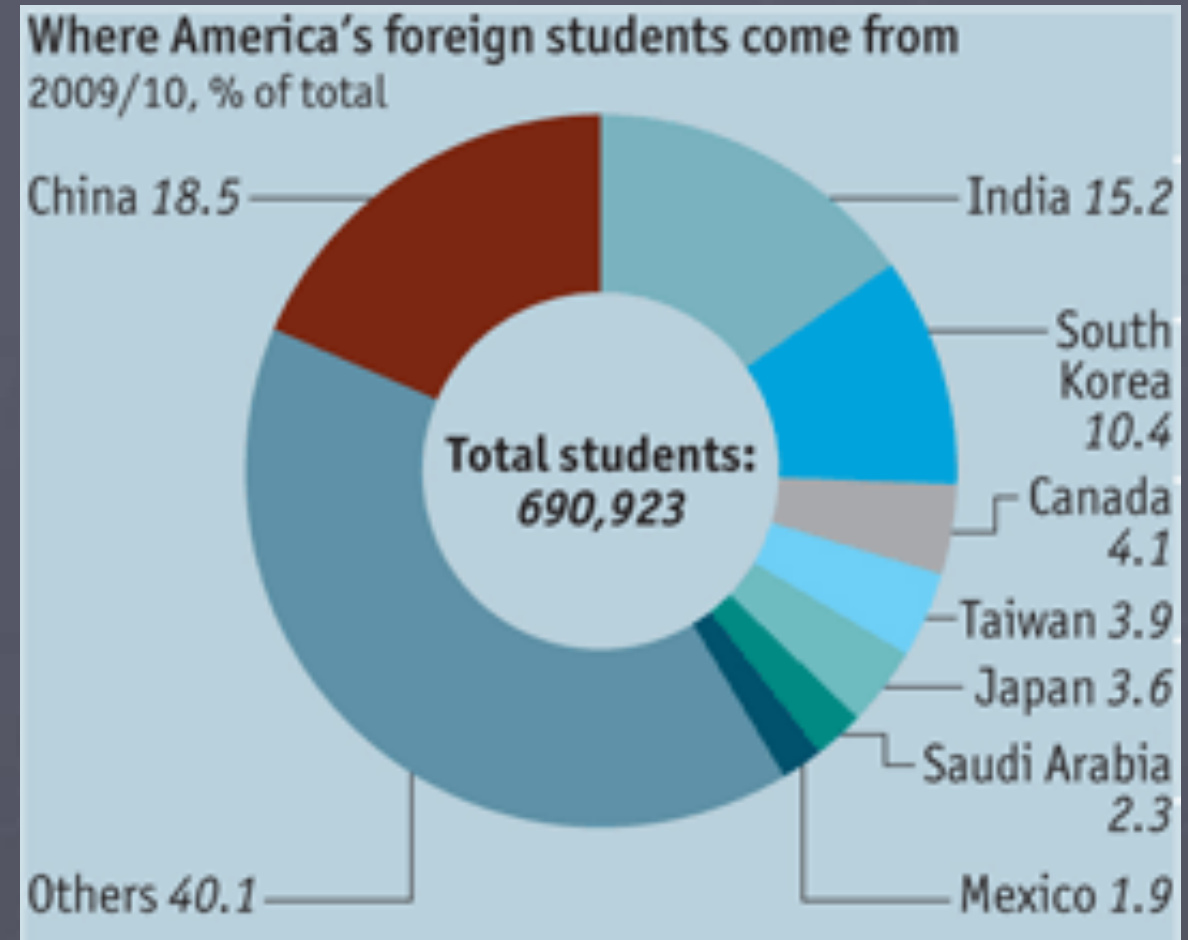
Pull Factors of Immigration: Environmental

- Optimal zone – comfort from heat, cold, and humidity
- Scenery
- Free of natural disasters



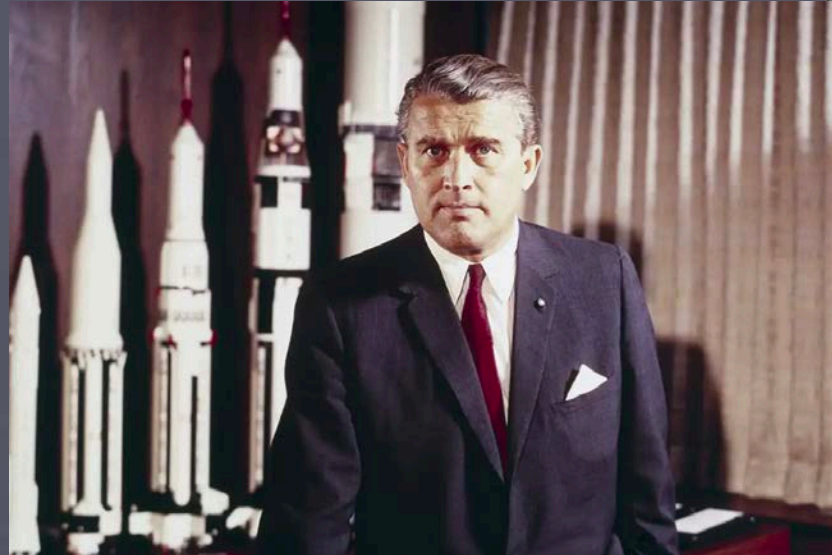
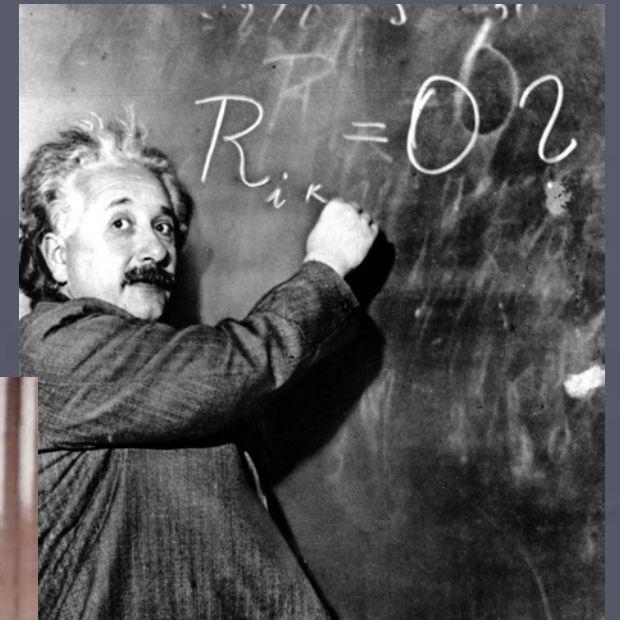
Effects of Immigration: Brain Drain

- **Brain Drain:** Educated professionals and people seeking to get better education from Less Developed Countries move to More Developed Countries
 - The LDCs lose their more educated people, and the MDCs benefit from the arrival of diverse educated migrants.



Effects of Immigration: Diversity of Ideas

- Influx of new ideas, new ways of doing things that can spark innovation



Effects of Immigration: Assimilation

- Contributions of cultures, leading to a changed identity.
- Immigrants usually adopt majority of customs of new place, while retaining bits of their own identity



Effects of Immigration: Nationalism

- The promotion of the ideals of one ethnic group over those of another
 - Sometimes at the expense of others
- Nativism – Policies protecting the interests of native born populations over immigrants



Effects of Immigration: Labor Shortages?

- Very little evidence that immigration has an adverse effect on economy
 - Influx of labor usually leads to increase in need for supervisors (usually native-born workers)
 - Slight impact on number of hours native-born teenagers
 - Foreign-born workers usually start in lower paying service jobs, pushing native-born works into higher sectors of the economy
 - Foreign-born works usually have higher percentage participation in work force than native-born
 - High contributions to tax base

Source: U.S. Census Bureau