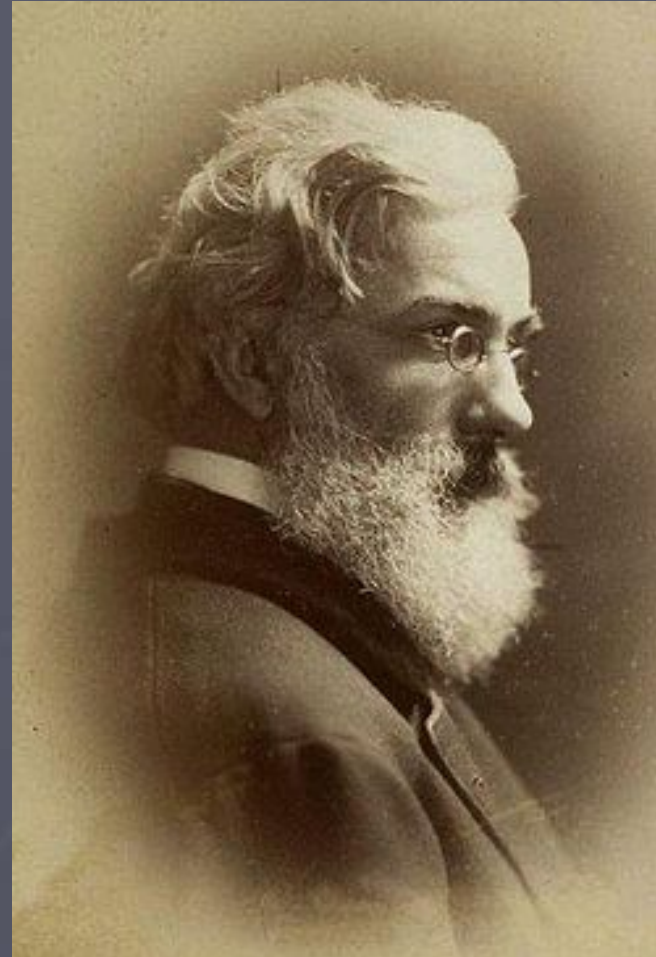


# Models and Patterns of Migration



# Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

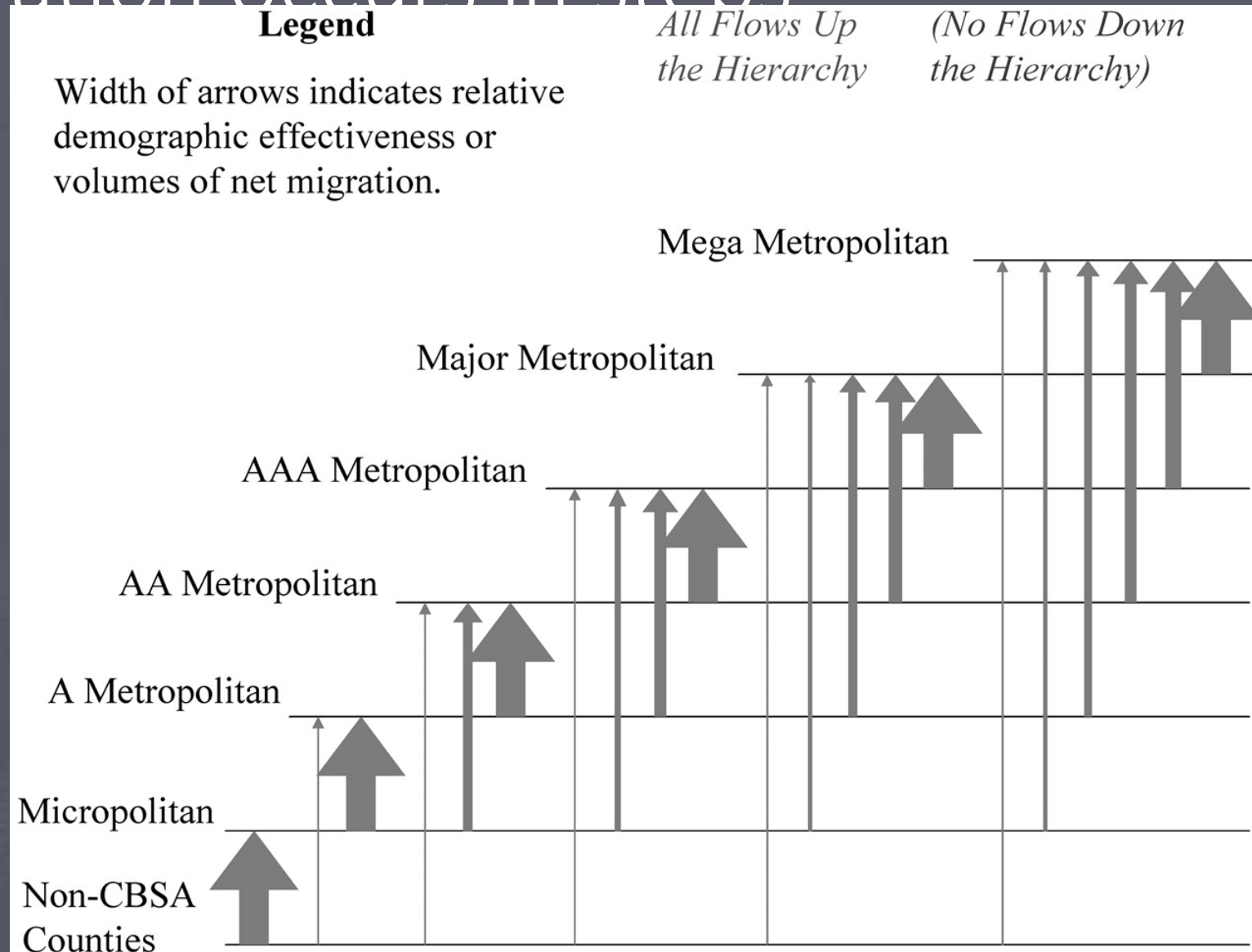
- Formulated by Ernst Georg Ravenstein
  - Originally from Frankfurt, Germany
  - Made his observations based on migration to the United Kingdom
- Published in 1885



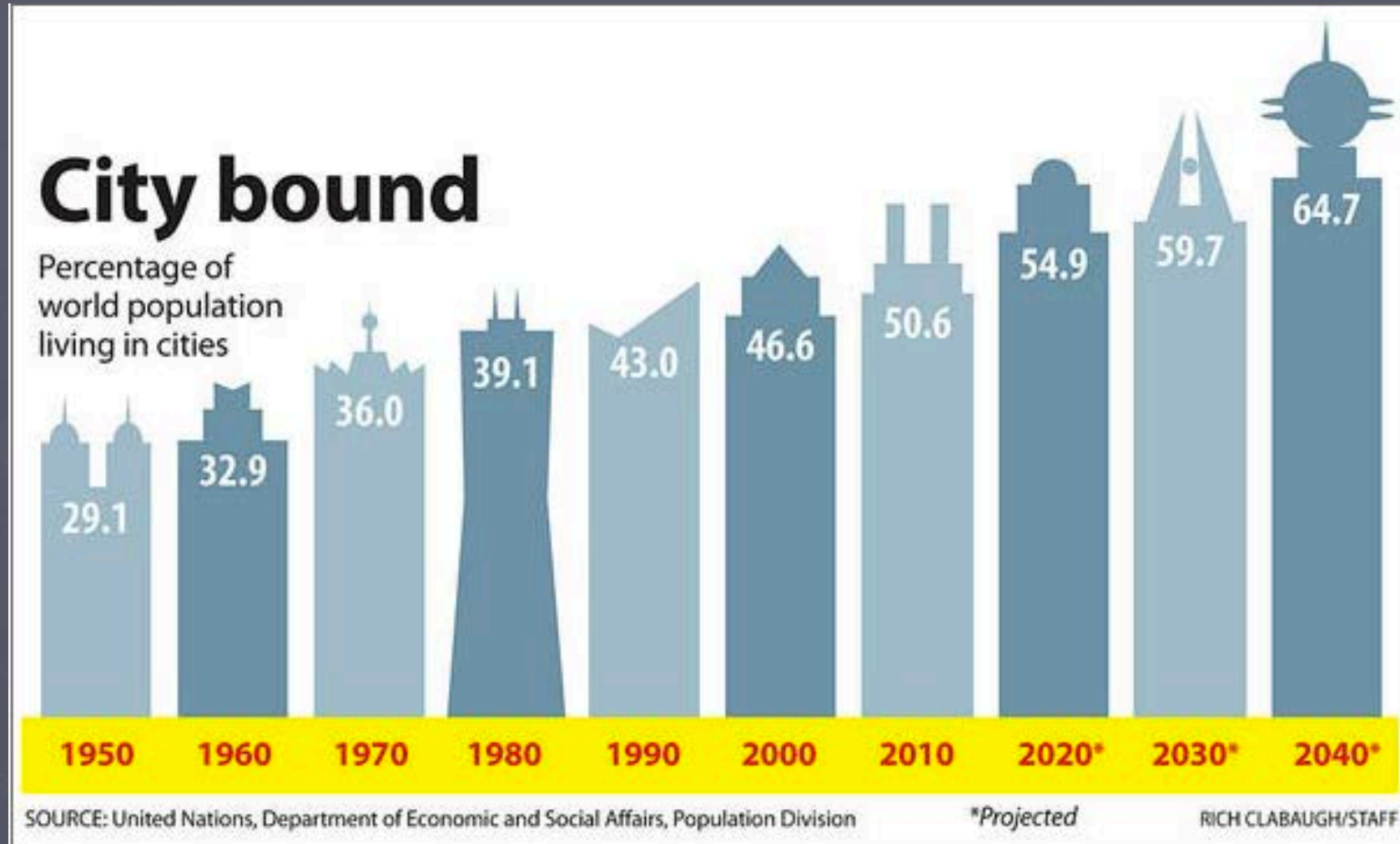
# 1. Most migration is over short distances



## 2. Migration occurs in steps

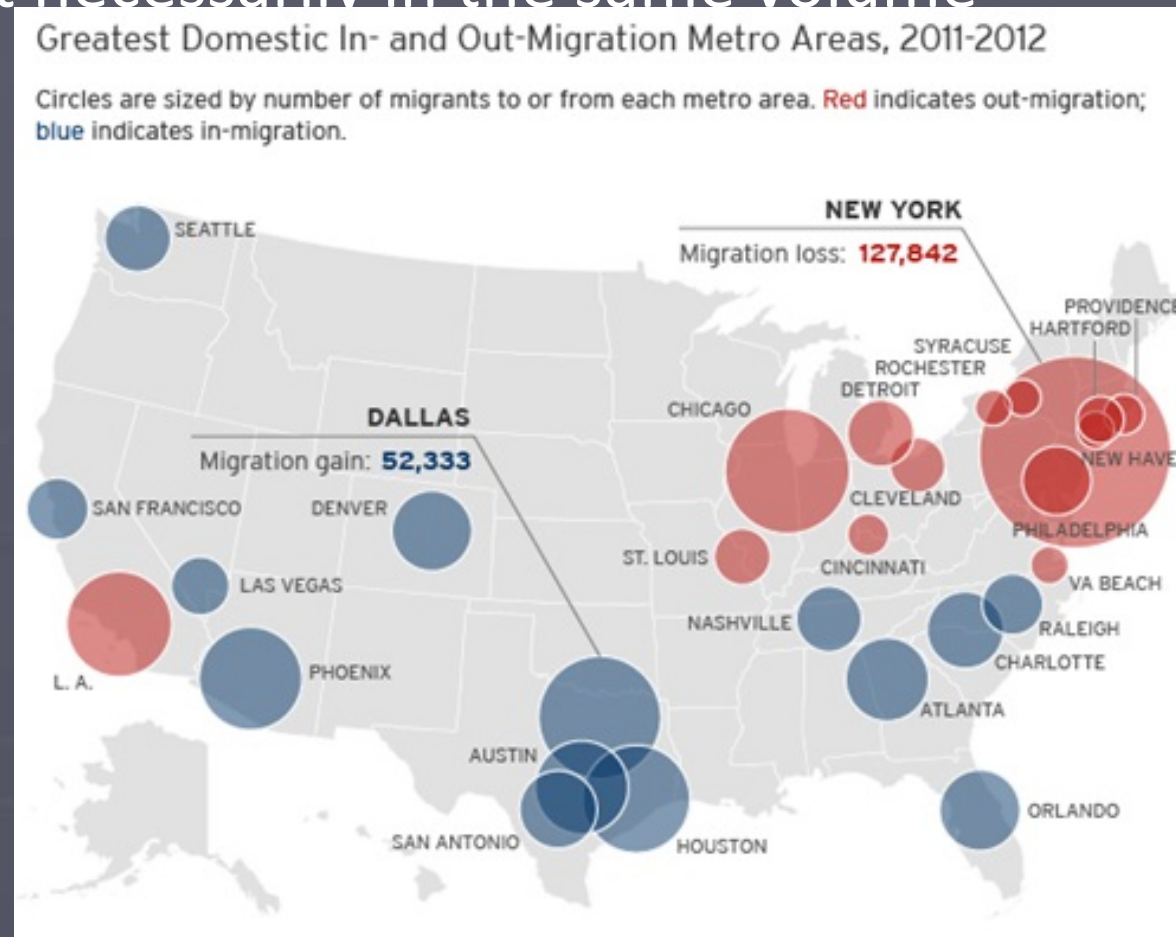


### 3. Long-range migrants usually move to urban areas



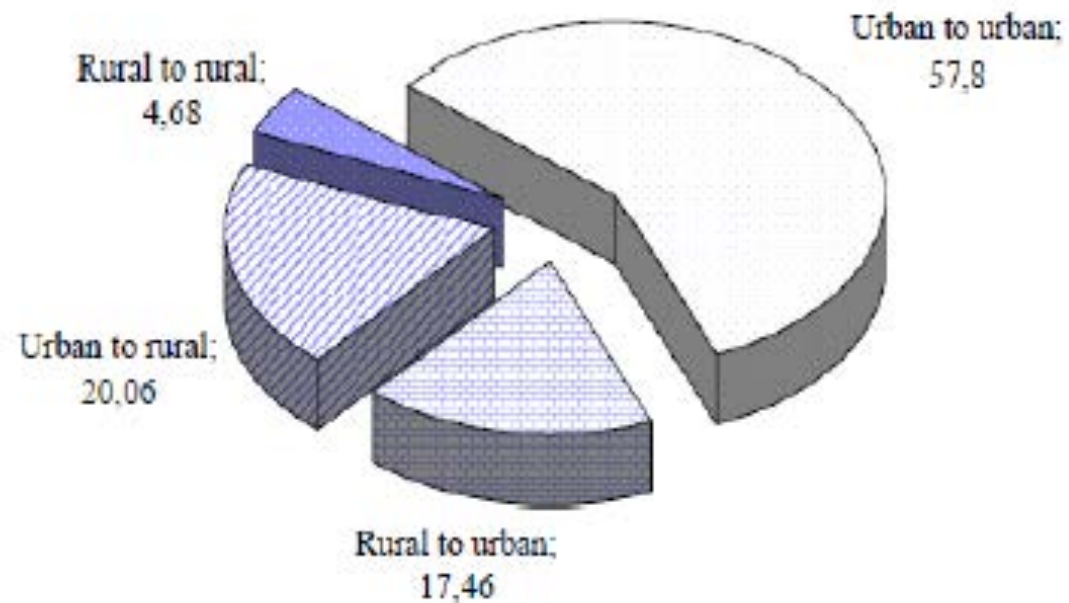
# 4. Each migration produces a movement in the opposite direction

- Although not necessarily in the same volume



# 5. Rural dwellers are more migratory than urban dwellers

**Figure 1: In-migration by places of residence (%), 1995-2000**



Still true?

6. Within their own country females are more migratory than males, but males are more migratory over long distances

“Out of 309 million internal migrants, 70.7 per cent are women (218 million) (Census of India 2001).”

- UNICEF Report on India Internal Migratory Patterns



# 7. Most migrants are adults

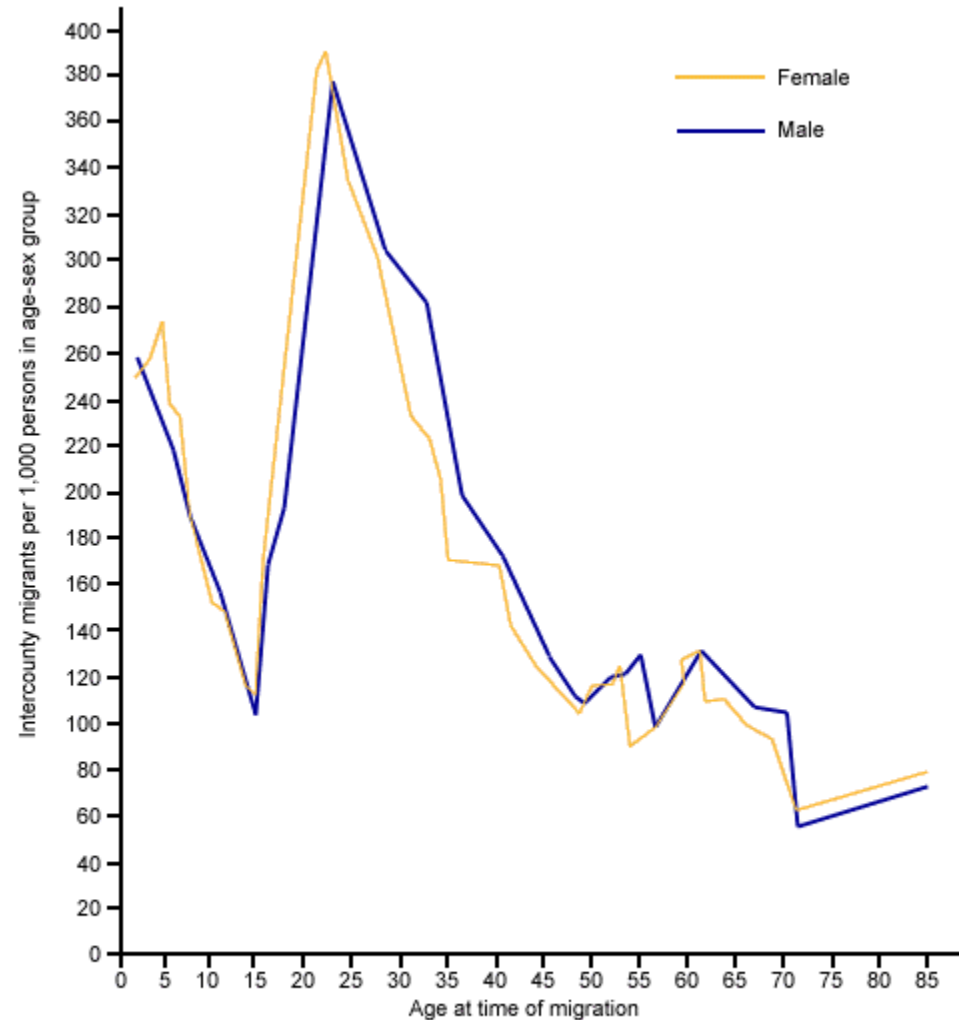


FIGURE 10-1: Rates of Migration by Age: United States, 1975 - 1980

# 8. Large towns grow more by migration than by natural increase



## Las Vegas: A Landsat Satellite Perspective

Las Vegas, Nevada is the fastest growing major metropolitan community in the United States. A unique perspective on that growth is available because of the U.S. Geological Survey's 35 years of Landsat satellite acquisitions.



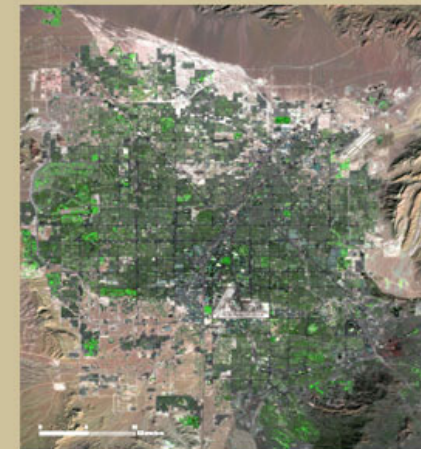
May, 1973  
Population 358,400



June, 1991  
Population 937,261

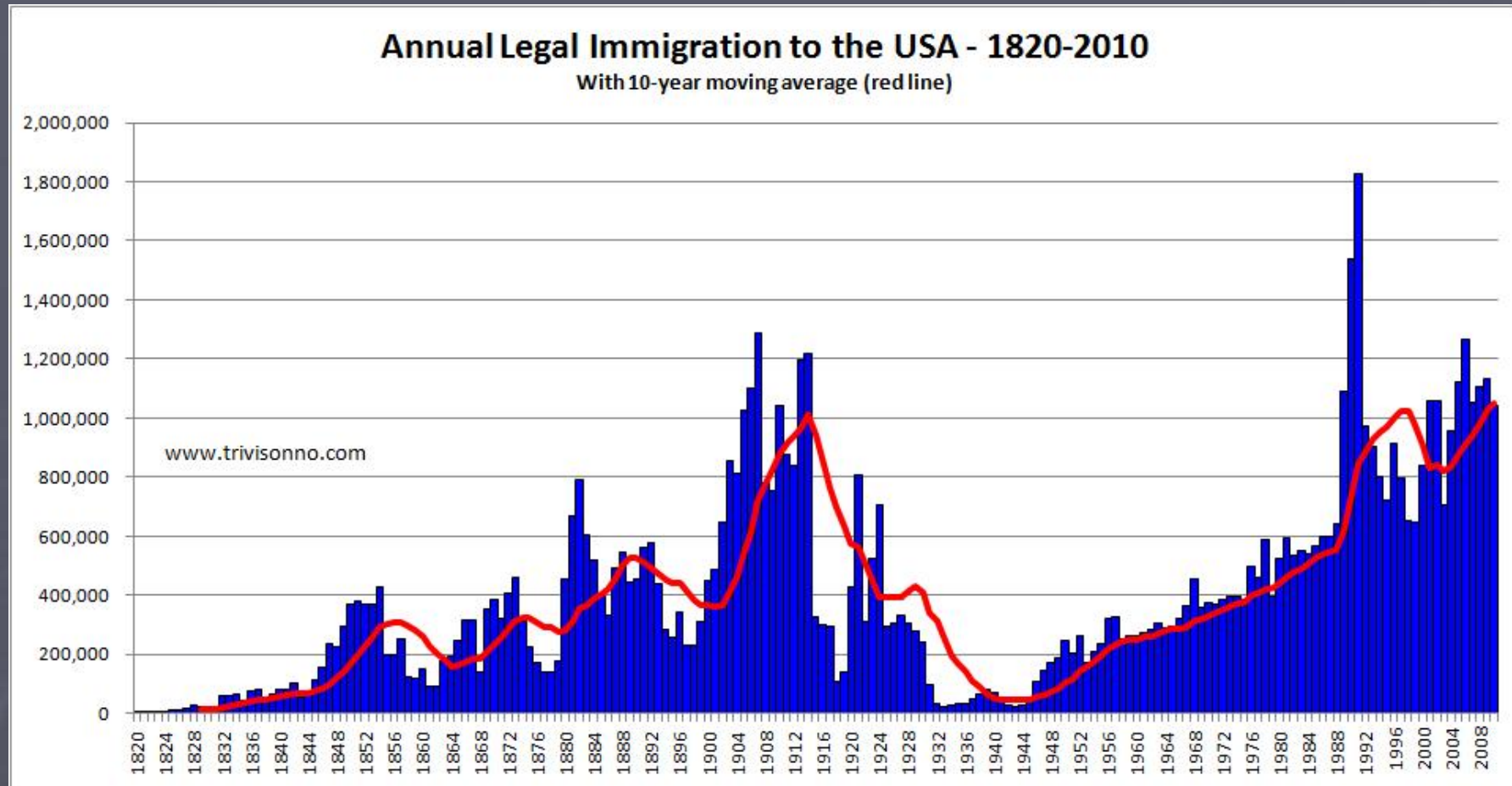


May, 2000  
Population 1,563,282

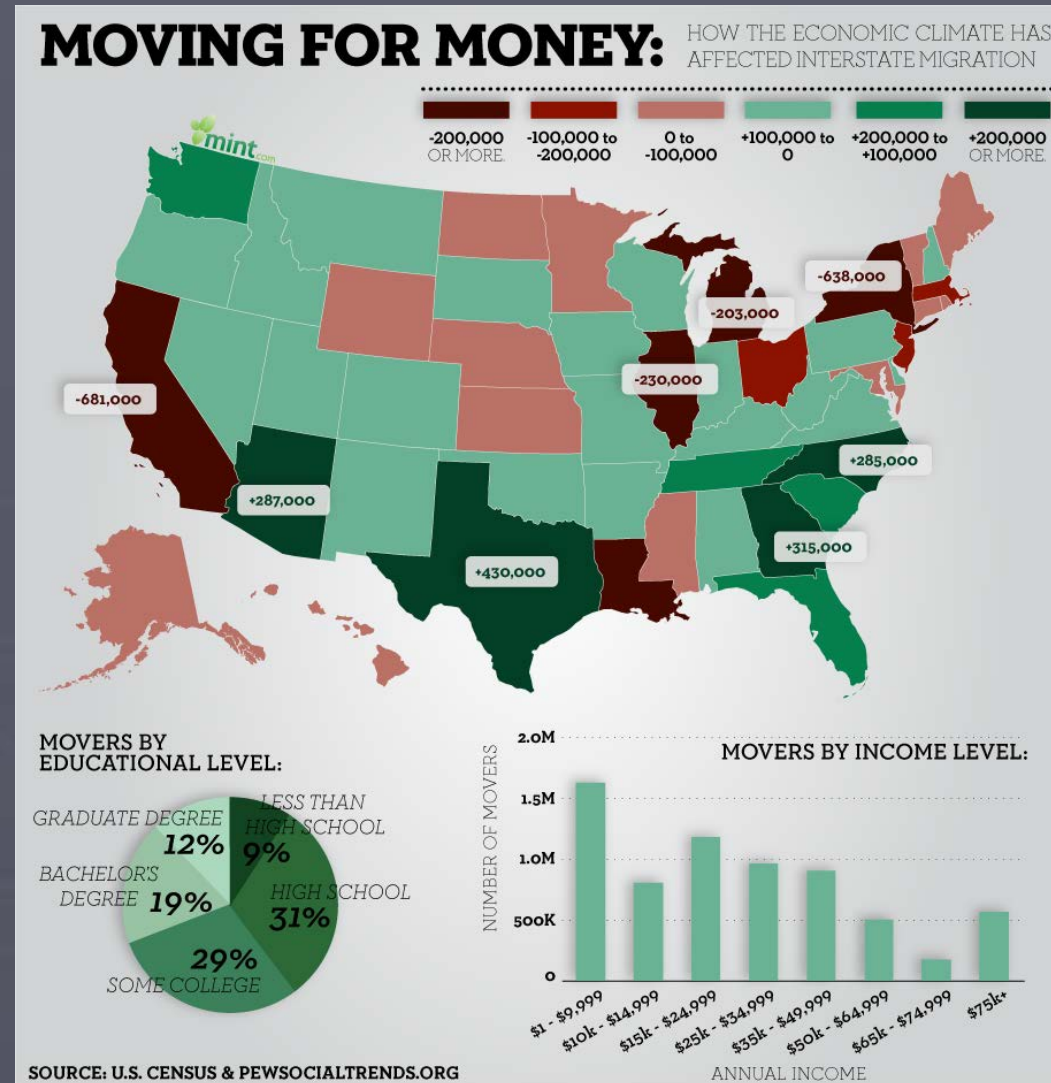


February, 2006  
Population 2,013,267

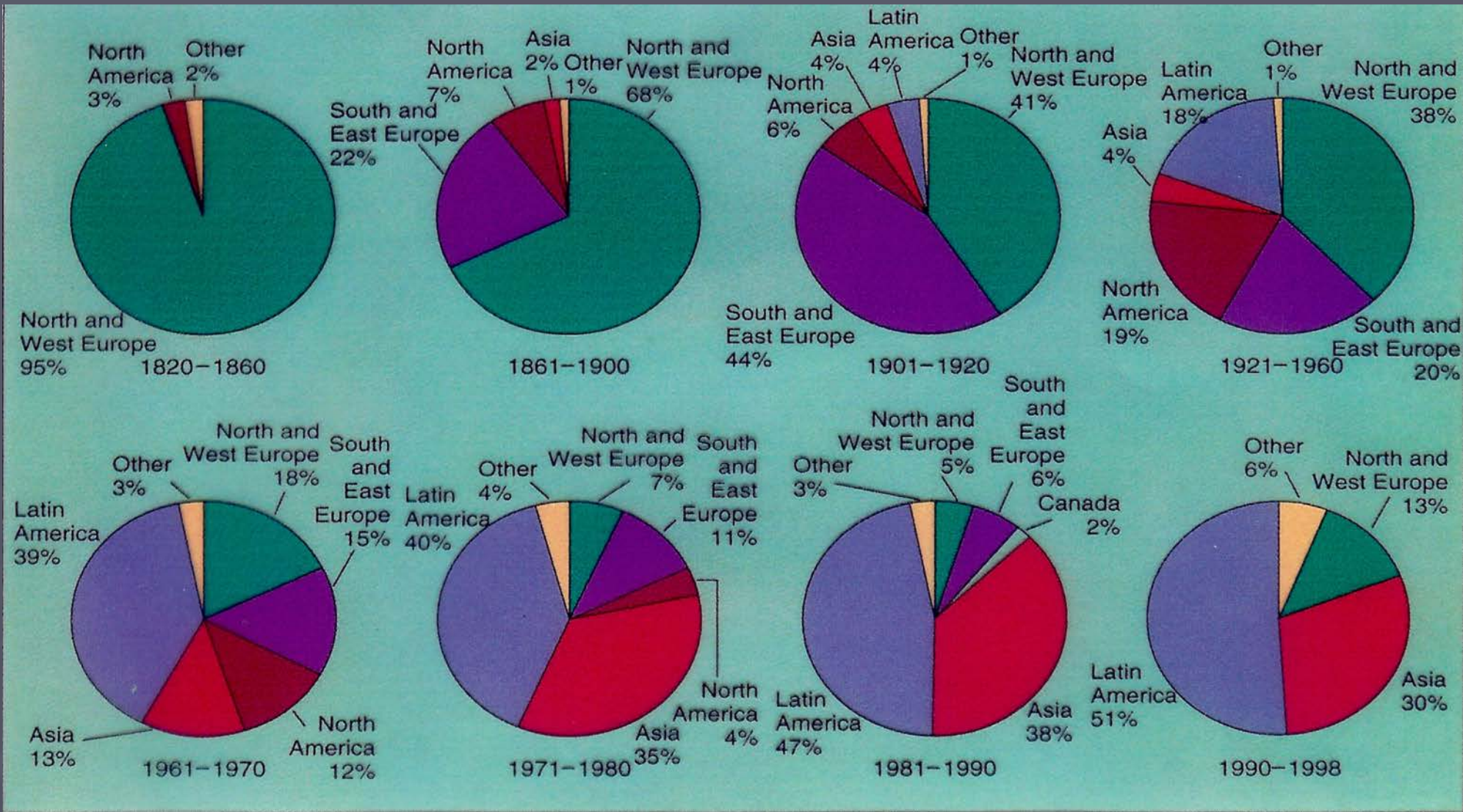
# 9. Migration increases with economic development



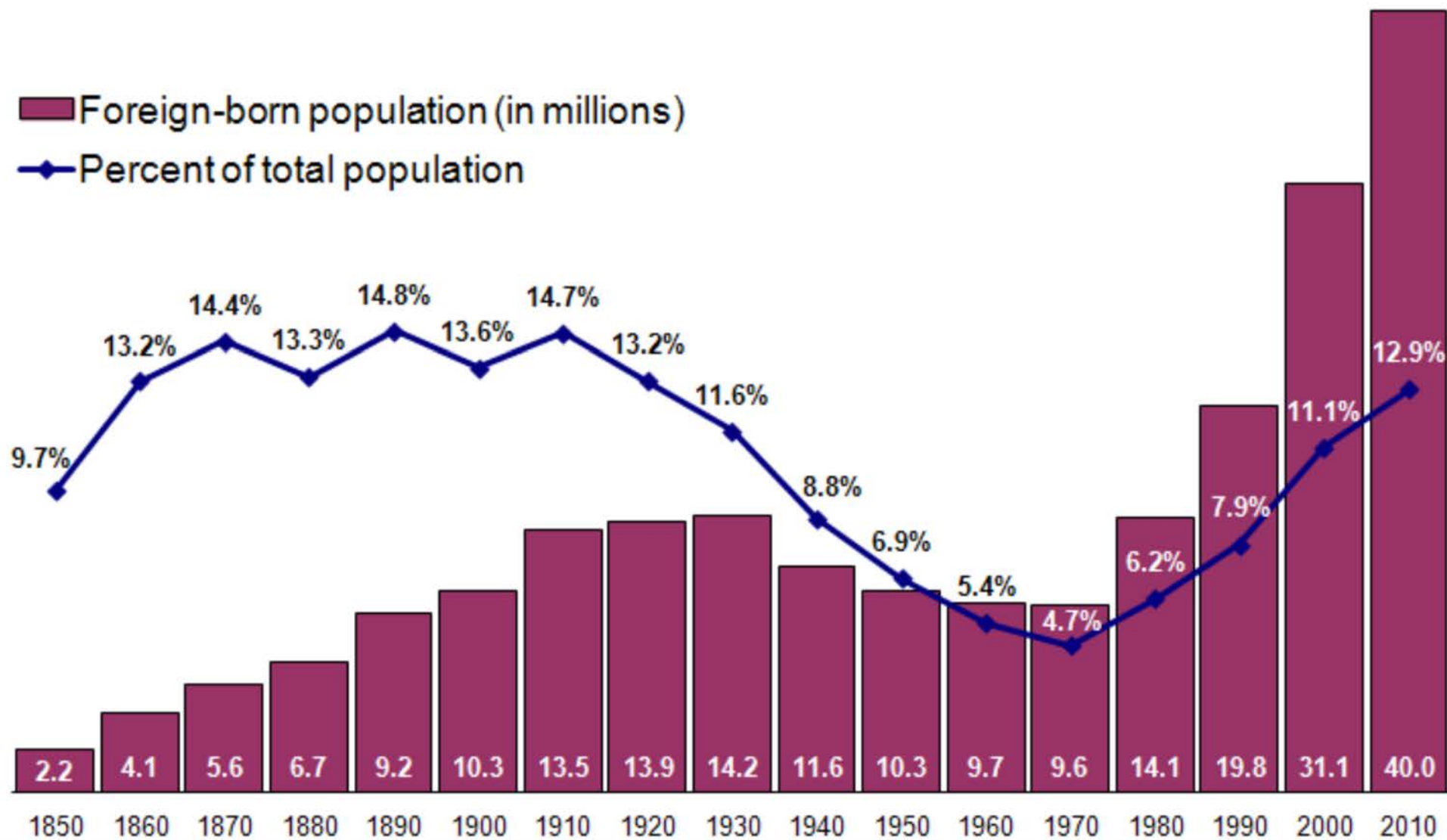
# 10. Migration is mostly due to economic causes

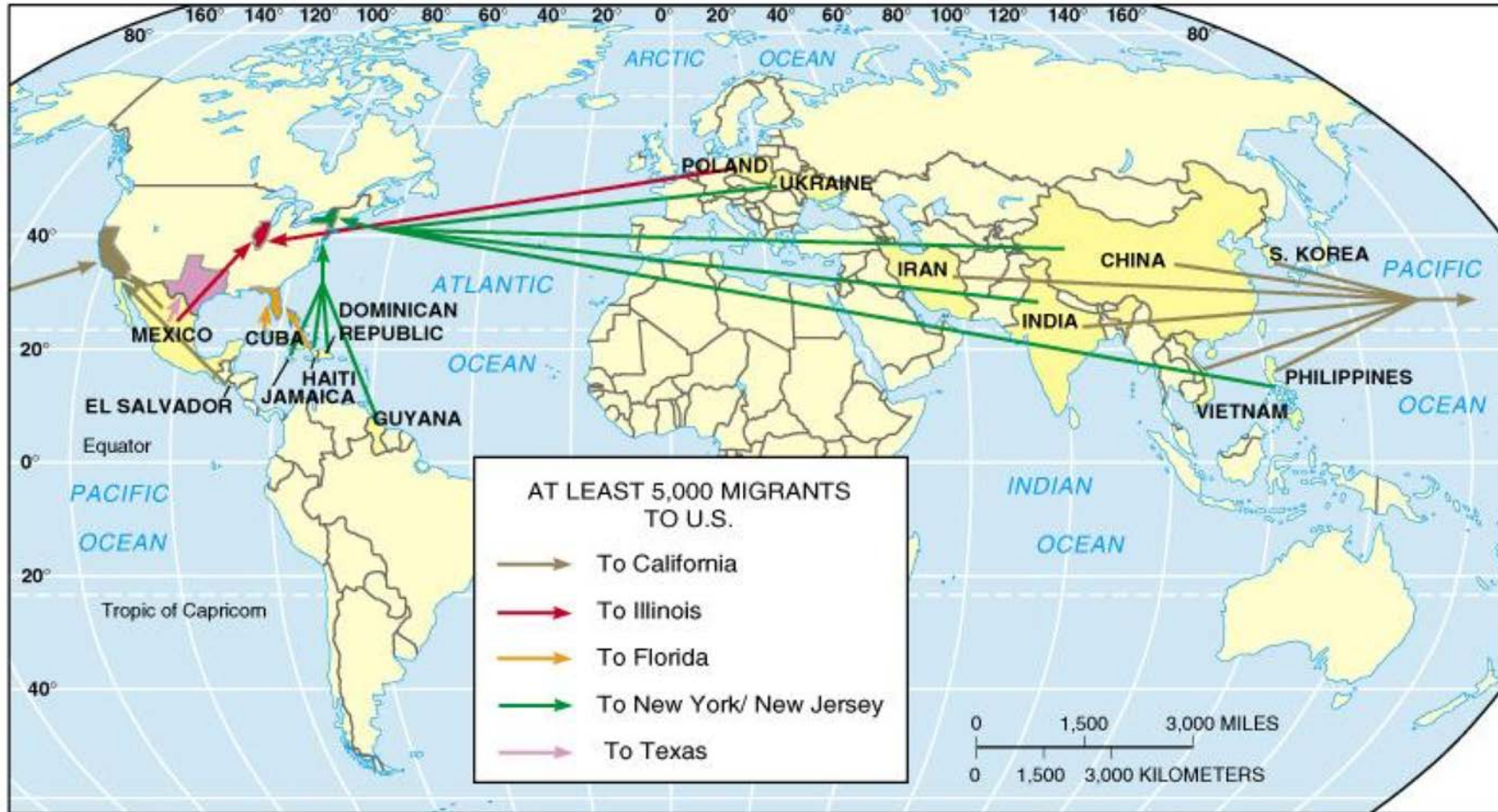


# Sources of Immigration to the United States



# Foreign-Born Population and Percentage of Total Population, for the United States: 1850 to 2010





# Early Immigration to the United States

Prior to 1840, 90% of U.S. immigration was from Britain

## Two Big Waves:

1840 - 1930: W. and N. European transitioning to Southern and Eastern European by 1910

- Pre 1900s - Irish and Germans
- Early 1900s: Italians and Eastern Europeans
- 1950 - Today: Asians and Latin Americans; declining Europeans
  - Asians: China, India; 1980s -1990s: Philippines, Vietnam, and South Korea
  - Central Americans and Caribbean
- 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act admitted former illegals in 1990, 1991.

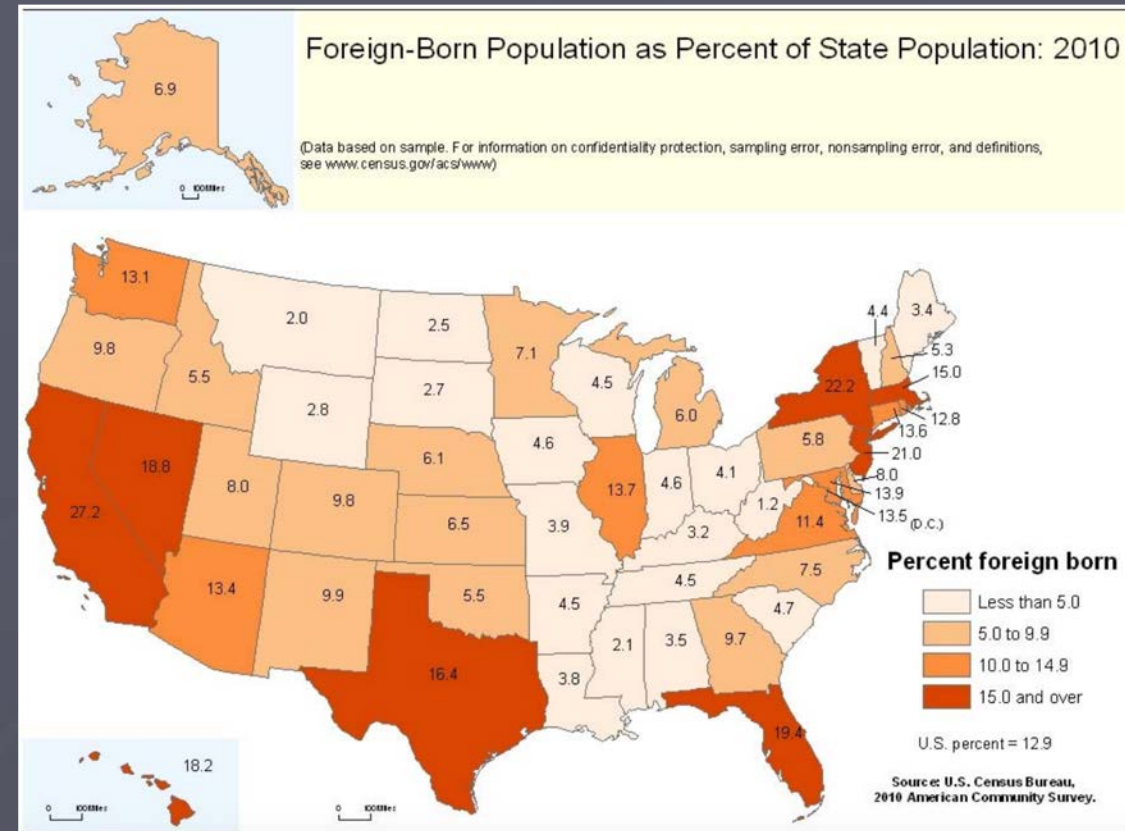




# Trends of Migration to the U.S.

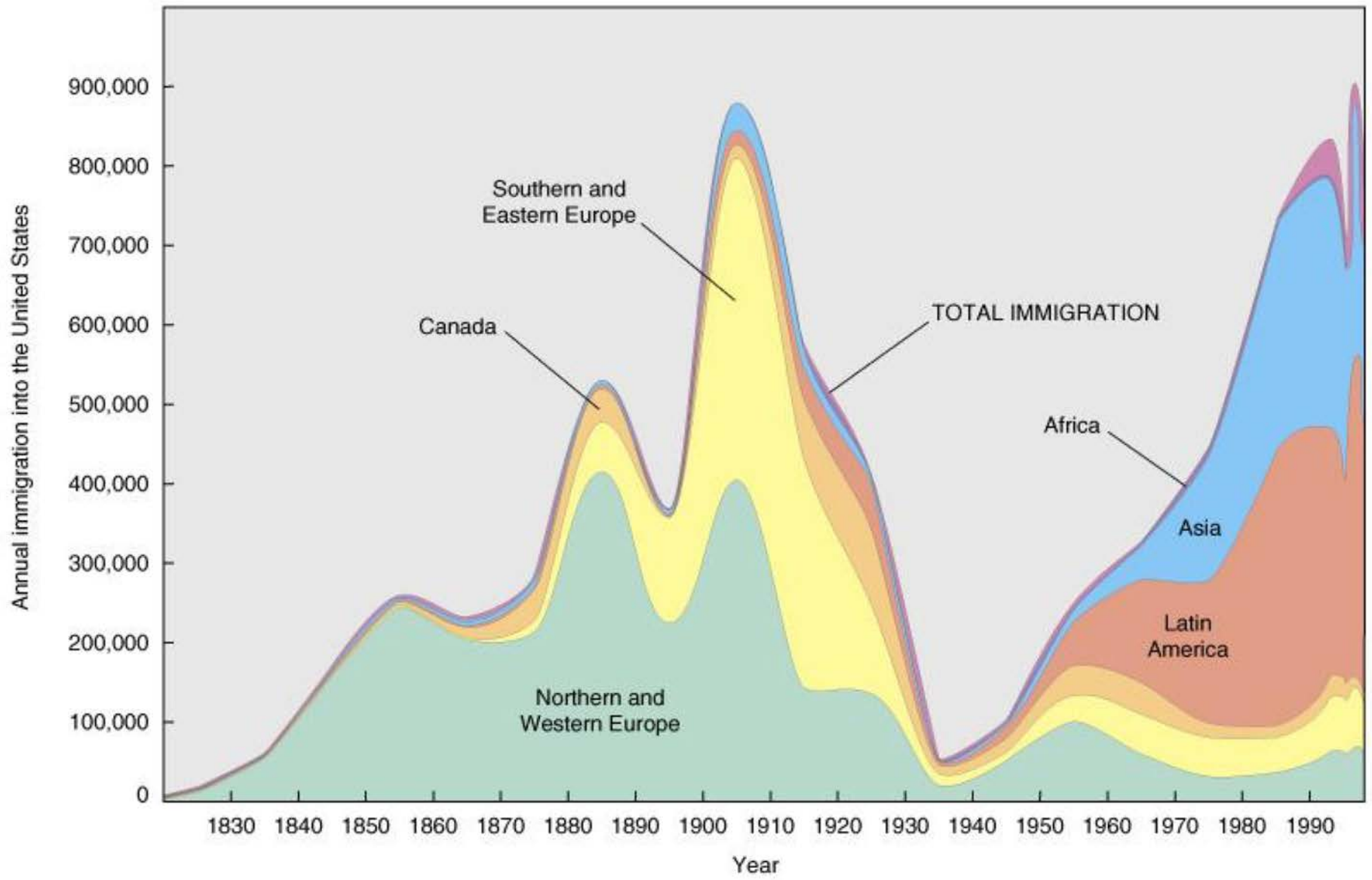
Destinations of U.S. Immigrants - ethnic neighborhoods often result of chain migration

- Mexicans: California, Texas, Illinois, New York
- Caribbean: Florida or New York
- Chinese and Indians: New York & California
- Other Asians: West Coast

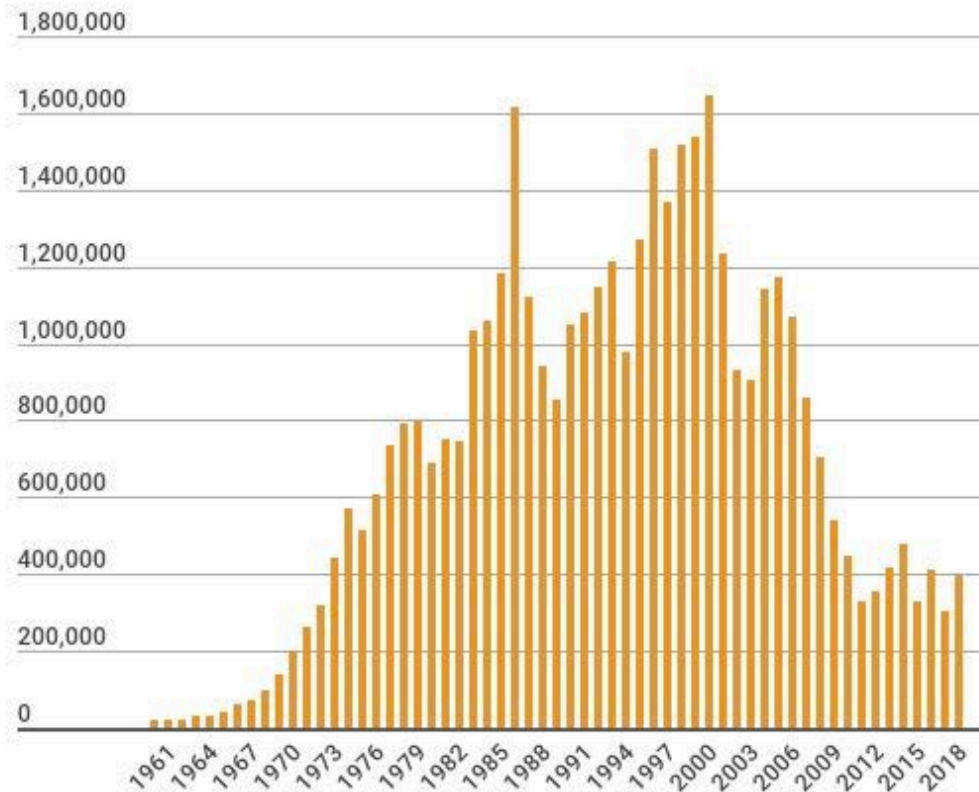


# U.S. Immigration Policies

- 1882, Bars Asian immigration for ten years (extended)
- 1921, Quota Act - country by country quotas
- 1924 National Origins Act - country by country quotas
- 1965, Immigration Act - quotas for countries replaced, in 1968, with hemisphere quotas of 170,000 for East and 120,000 for West
- 1978, Immigration Act - global quota of 290,000
- 1980, Refugee Act - quotas do not apply to those seeking political asylum
- 1986, Immigration Reform and Control Act admitted large numbers of former illegals.
- 1990, Immigration Act raised global quotas to roughly 675,000
- 1995, visas issued Preferentially:
  - 480,000 - to relatives of people here
    - 140,000 - to those with special skills and education
    - 55,000 - to diversity candidates (i.e., mostly not from Latin Amer. or Asia)
    - Total: 675,000
- 2001-2016 – Frequent changes in number of refugees and migrants due to 9/11 and global recession
  - Height in 2016 – Refugees 100,000+ and 1.1+ million migrants
- 2017-2020 – Trump Administration cuts legal immigration by about half, lowers refugee admissions to 15,000 per year in 2021



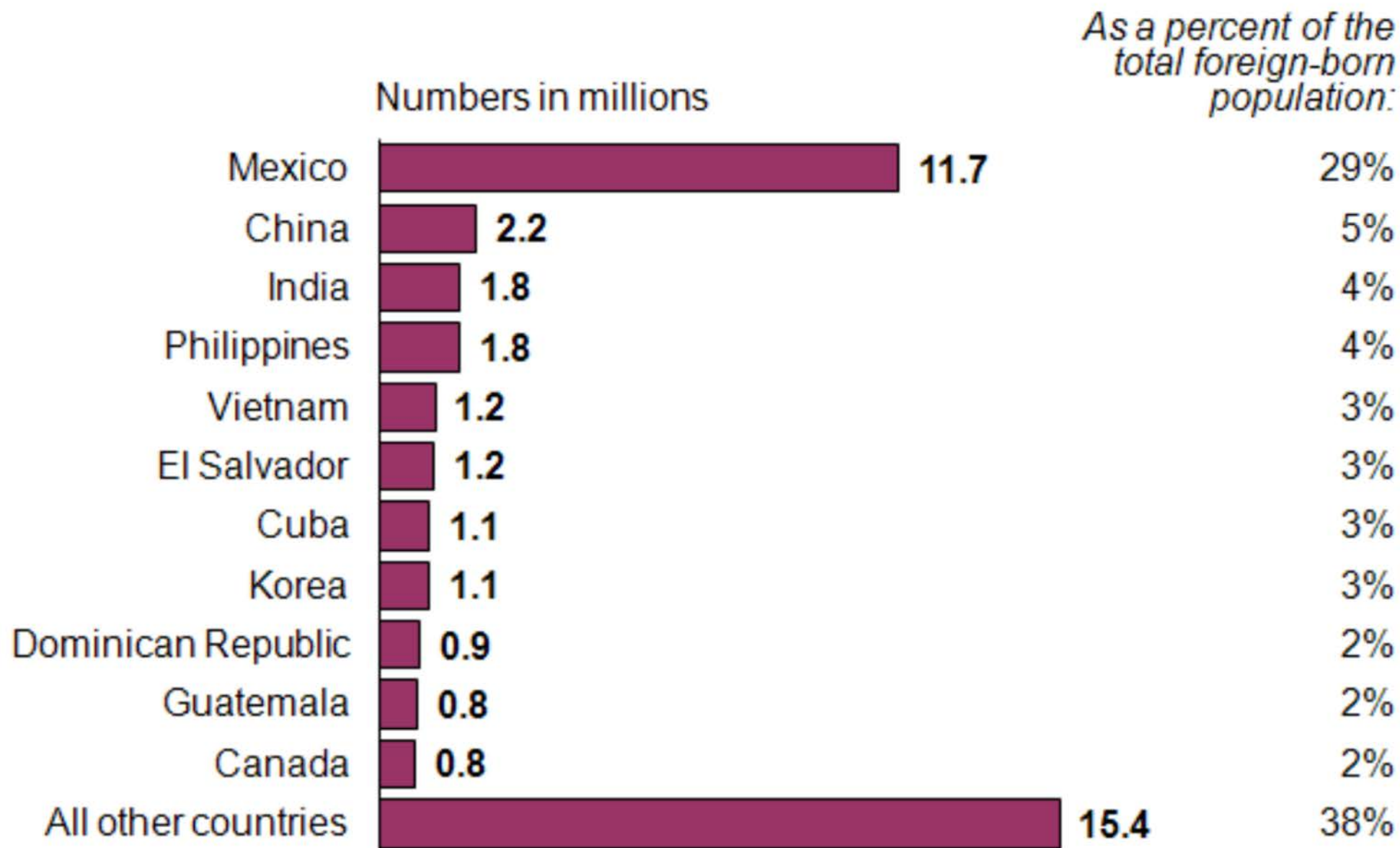
## Total Southwest Border Apprehensions



Data by fiscal year.

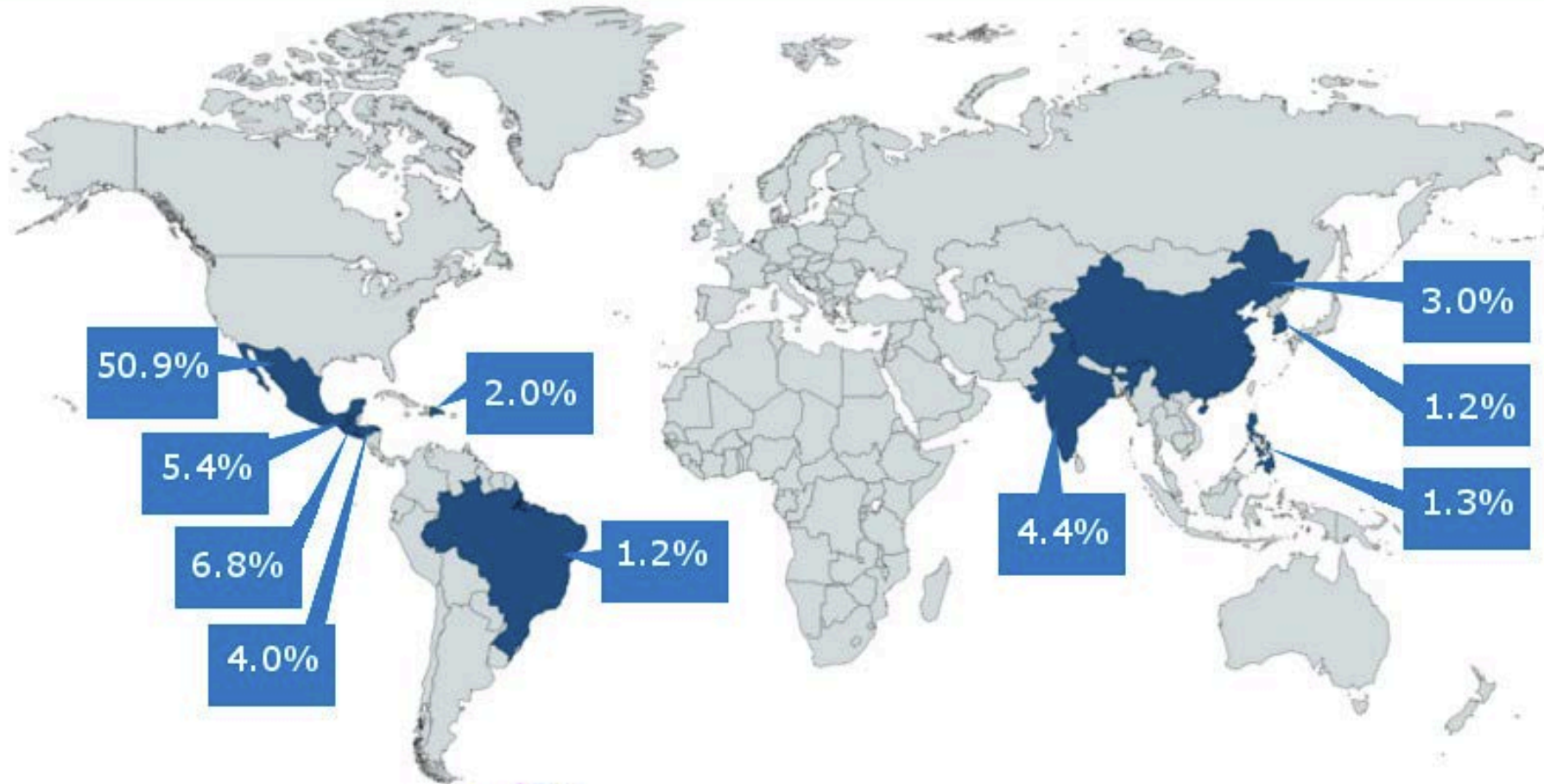
Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection

## Foreign-Born Population by Country of Birth: 2010



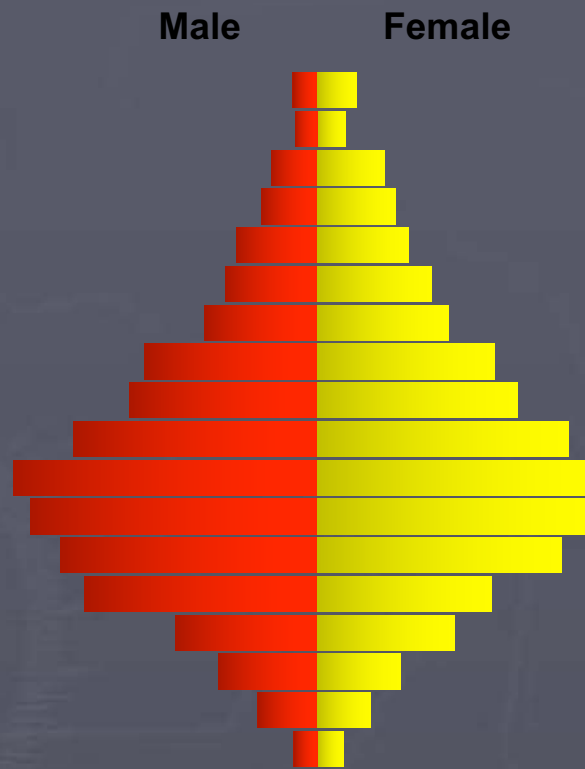
# Top Ten Countries of Origin

for the % of 10.7 million undocumented immigrants in the United States in 2016

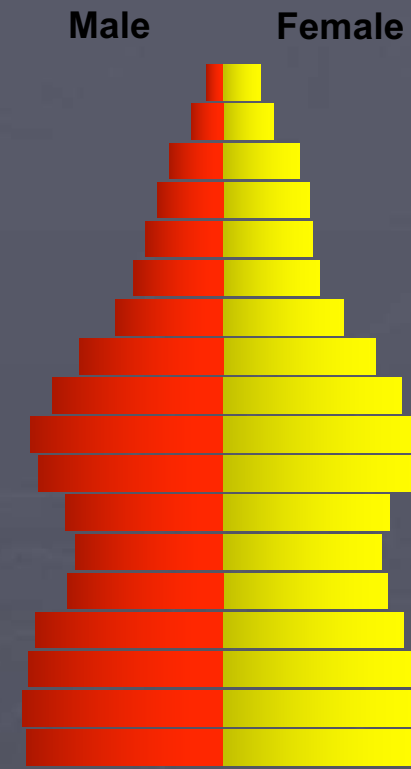


# Population Pyramid of Native and Foreign Born Population, United States, 2000 (in %)

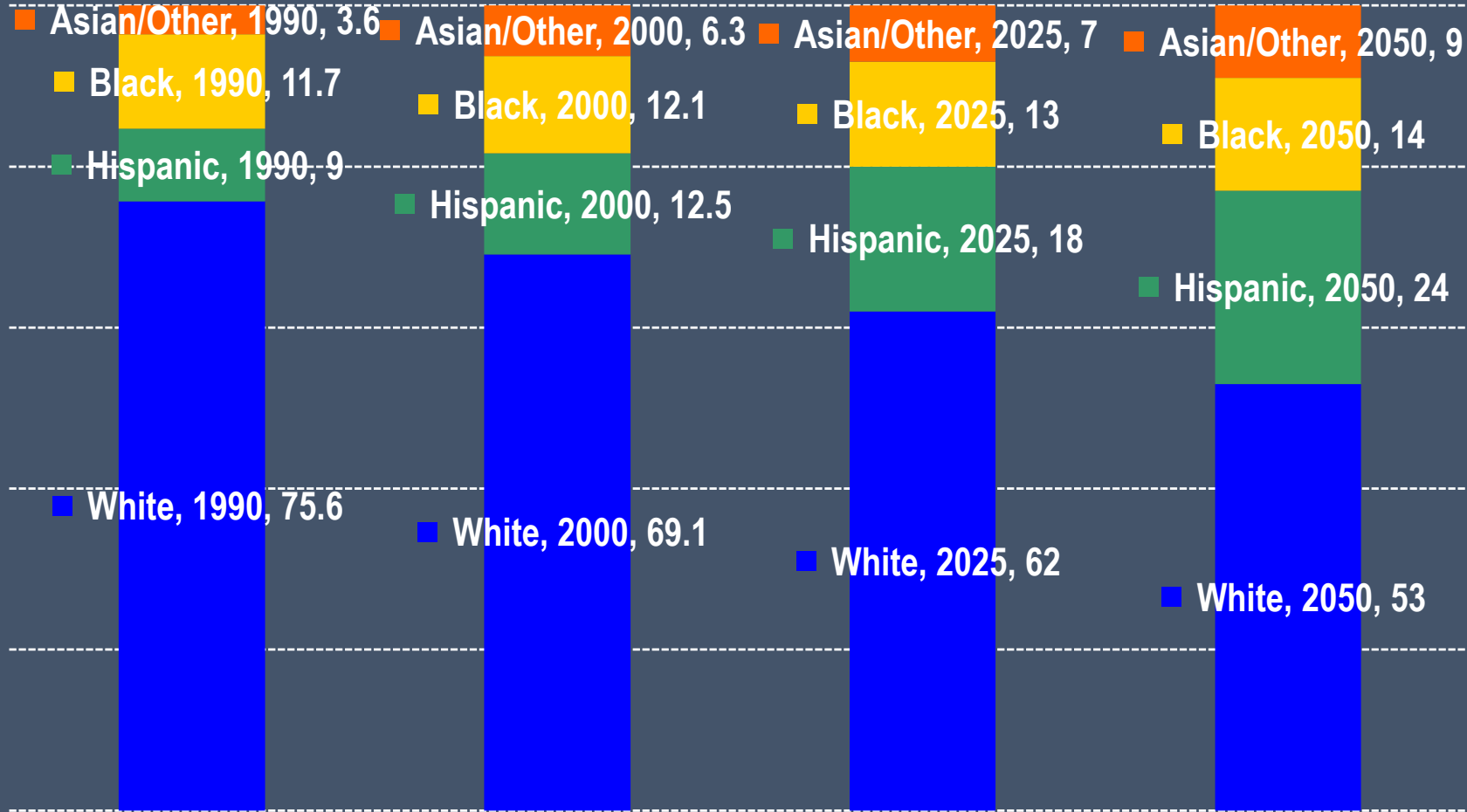
## Foreign Born



## Native



# US Population by Race and Ethnicity, 1990-2050



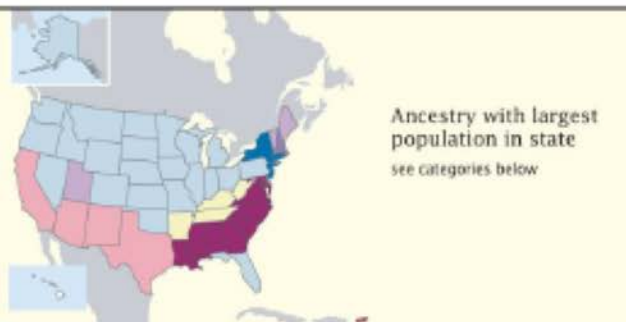
Slide graphic courtesy of Dr. Jean-Paul Rodrigue, Hofstra University



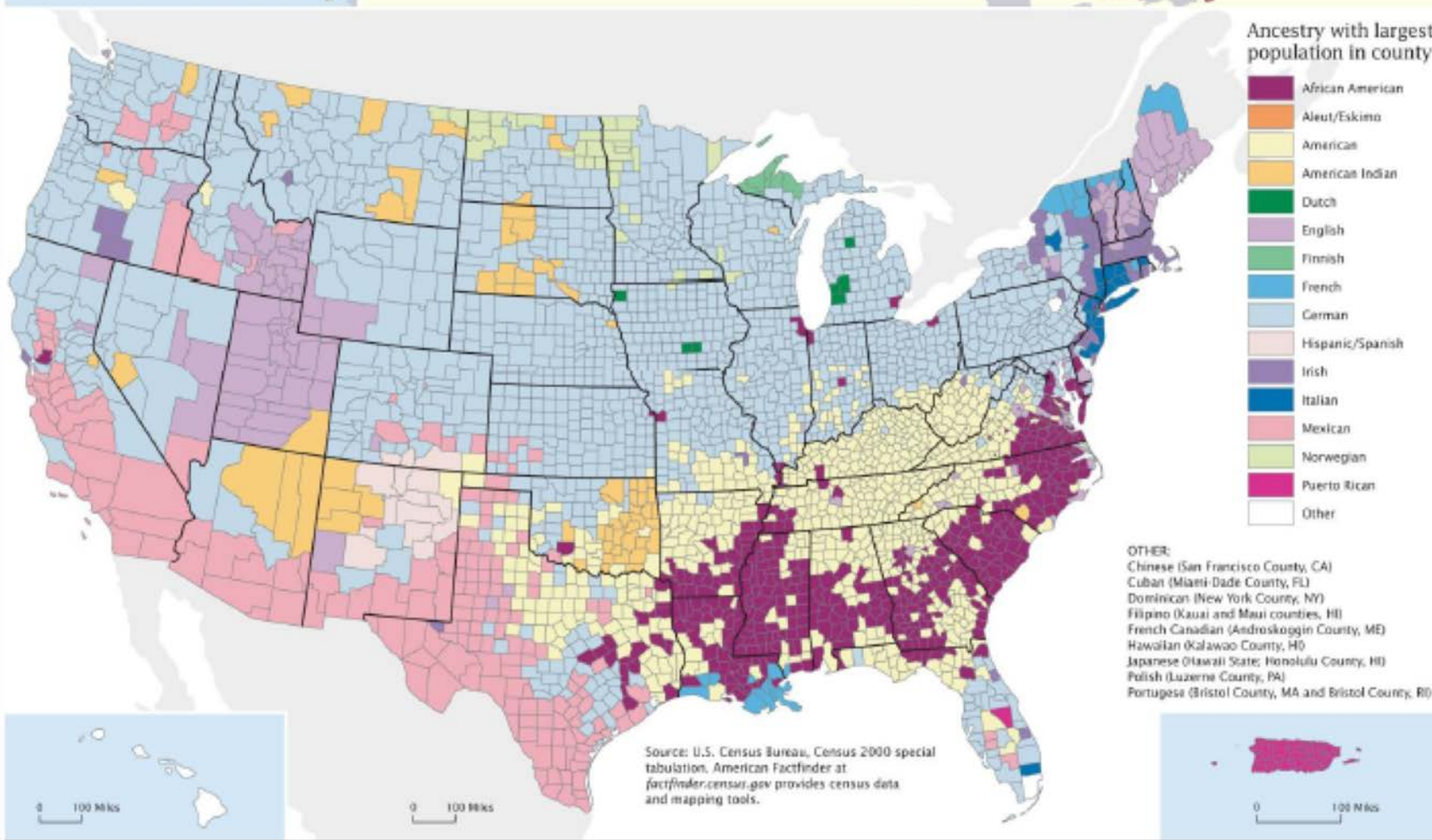


**Figure 3.**  
**Largest Ancestry: 2000**

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/a1/3.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/a1/3.pdf))



Ancestry with largest population in state  
see categories below



Ancestry with largest population in county

- African American
- Aleut/Eskimo
- American
- American Indian
- Dutch
- English
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Hispanic/Spanish
- Irish
- Italian
- Mexican
- Norwegian
- Puerto Rican
- Other

**OTHER:**  
 Chinese (San Francisco County, CA)  
 Cuban (Miami-Dade County, FL)  
 Dominican (New York County, NY)  
 Filipino (Kauai and Maui counties, HI)  
 French Canadian (Androscoggin County, ME)  
 Hawaiian (Kalawao County, HI)  
 Japanese (Hawaii State; Honolulu County, HI)  
 Polish (Luzerne County, PA)  
 Portugese (Bristol County, MA and Bristol County, RI)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation, American Factfinder at [factfinder.census.gov](http://factfinder.census.gov) provides census data and mapping tools.

