



2.12 Effects of Migration

Objective and Essential Learning

2.12 Explain historical and contemporary geographic effects of migration.

- Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects.





Economic Effects of Migration

RECEIVING COUNTRIES	COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Immigrants are a source of labor for less desirable and low paying work.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Agriculture, construction, service industries○ Reduce available jobs for citizens of the country.● Immigrants often open businesses.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Shops, restaurants, nail salons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Decrease in unemployment.● Less strain on resources.● Remittances support the economy.● <u>Brain drain</u>: Loss of trained or educated people to emigration.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 25% of doctors in the US are born in another country.

Case Study: The Philippines

In 2017, 10% of the country's GDP came from remittances which totaled \$33 billion.



Social & Demographic Effects of Immigration

RECEIVING COUNTRIES

- Cultural Contributions: Immigrants bring aspects of their home culture with them such as music, food, literature, religion, language, art, etc.
 - This could spur backlash if the original population feels threatened. Prejudice, discrimination, racism, etc.
- Demographic Change
 - Stage 4 & 5 countries are low growth, zero growth or population decline.
 - Since the 1990s, immigration has been the main source of population growth in core countries.
 - Age Composition: Most immigrants are working-age which reduces the dependency ratios and provides tax support for the young and elderly.

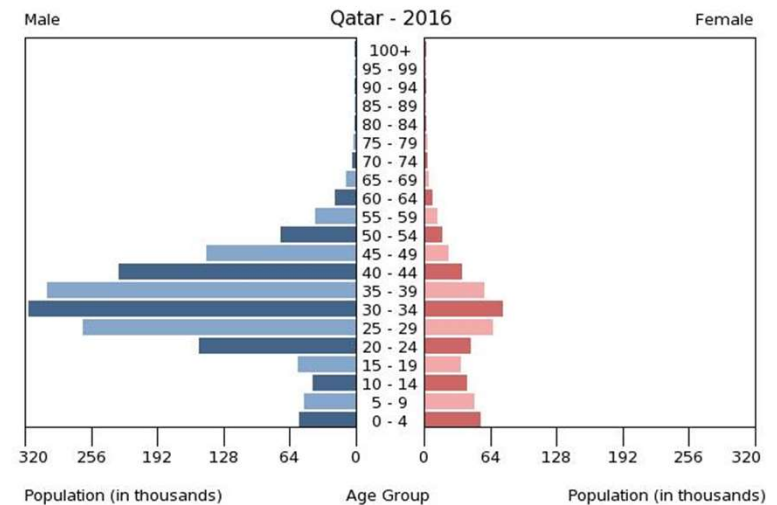




Social & Demographic Effects of Immigration

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

- Demographic Change
 - Unbalanced sex ratio: Typically young men are more likely to migrate to find work, which leaves a shortage of men in the country of origin.
 - Dependency ratio: Oftentimes the young and the elderly are left behind.
 - Changes the traditional family structure
- Relief from overcrowding





Political Effects of Immigration

RECEIVING COUNTRIES & COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

- Immigration Restrictions: Laws to restrict immigration due to xenophobia or the desire to limit cultural diversity.
 - Japan and the United States
- Laws that encourage immigration
 - Guest Worker Programs
 - Family Reunification



Case Study: The Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882-1943

The first law that severely restricted immigration in the US.



<https://youtu.be/6yiQAmgl5s4>

CHANGING CENTER OF U.S. POPULATION

The population center is the average location of everyone in the country, the “center of population gravity”.

1950–2010
Moving South.

1900–1940
Filling in the Great Plains.

1850–1890
Rushing to the Gold.

1800–1840
Crossing the Appalachians.

1790
Hugging the Coast.



Rust Belt to Sun Belt

- **The Rust Belt** was once dominated by U.S. manufacturing, they would close as manufacturing went overseas
- **Sun Belt** are southern states – people have moved here for warmer temperatures, better jobs, lower cost of living





<https://youtu.be/VCdTyl141bA>



For remainder of class . . .



- **Take out your laptops and continue working on your Unit 2 Study Guide**