

Introduction

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August 25, 2020
Migration (SOCL 647)



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Outline

- Introduction
- Internal migration
 - Domestic migration in the United States
- International migration
 - Patterns of world immigration over time
 - Immigration to the United States



Introduction

- Besides fertility and mortality, the third way that populations change their size is through migration
- The size of the population decreases in the **area of origin** and increases in the **area of destination**
- Unlike the former events, the event of migration may occur on multiple occasions or never occur during our lifetime



Definition of migration

(Lee 1966)

- Migration is defined broadly as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence
- No restriction is placed upon the distance of the move or upon the voluntary or involuntary nature of the act
- No distinction is made between external and internal migration
- Every act of migration involves an origin, a destination, and an intervening set of obstacles
 - Distance is always present as an intervening obstacle

Definition of migration

- Permanent change of residence
 - Residential mobility
 - Moving a great enough distance that all activities are transferred from one place to another
- **Internal migrants**
 - Move within national boundaries (usually without constraint, but not always)
- **International migrants**
 - Move between countries (either legally or without documentation)



Migration terms

- **Internal migration:** permanent changes in residence that occur within a country
- **International migration:** permanent changes in residence that occur between countries

Areas	Internal migration (within countries)	International migration (between countries)
Receiving areas (destination)	In-migration	Immigration
Sending areas (origin)	Out-migration	Emigration

What is the migration transition?

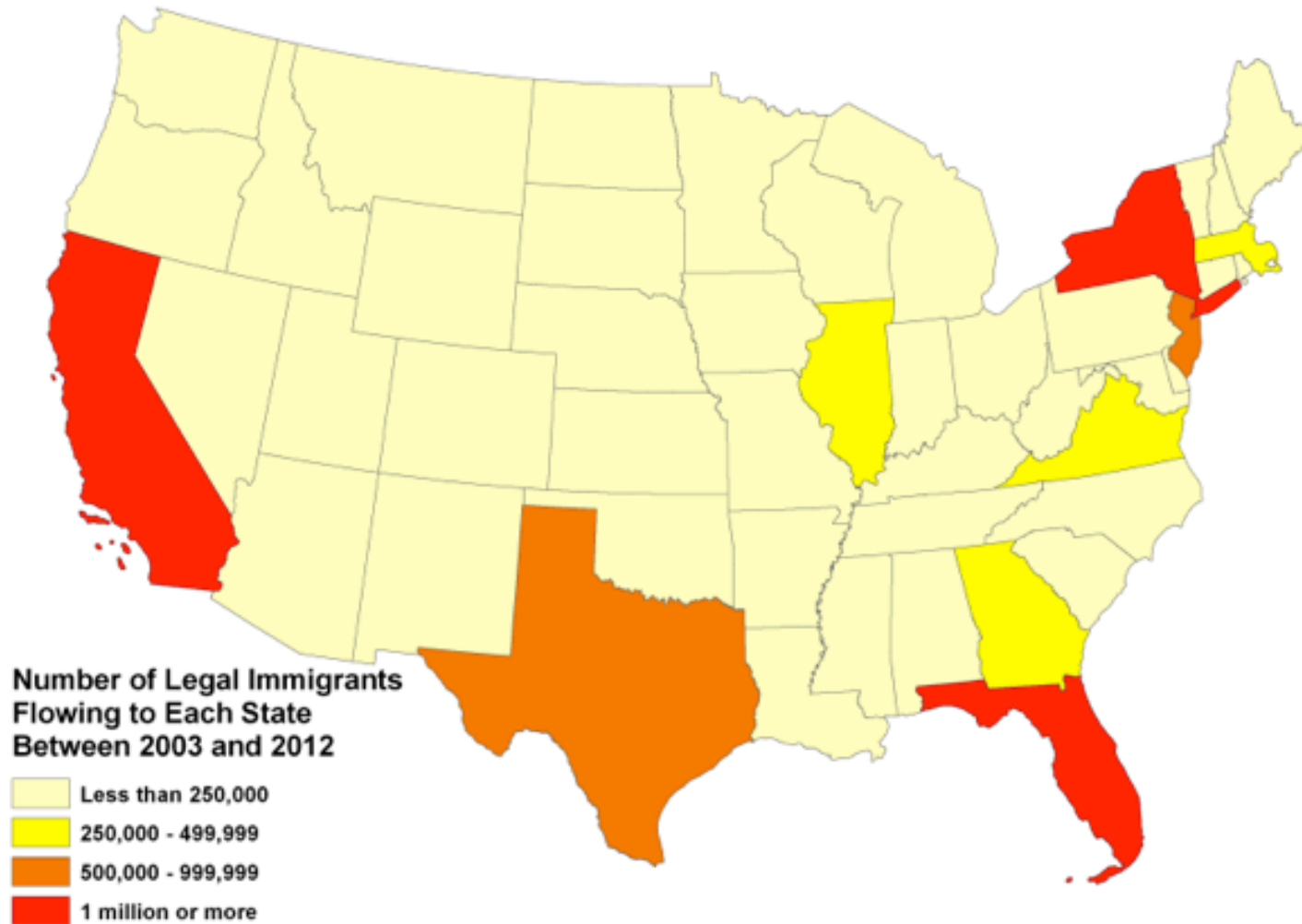
- The permanent movement of people from one place to another
- Usually in response to resource scarcity in the area of origin, typically caused by population growth, relative to perceived resources in the destination area
- It is closely related to the urban transition, because most migrants are moving to urban areas, no matter where they are from

Flows versus stocks

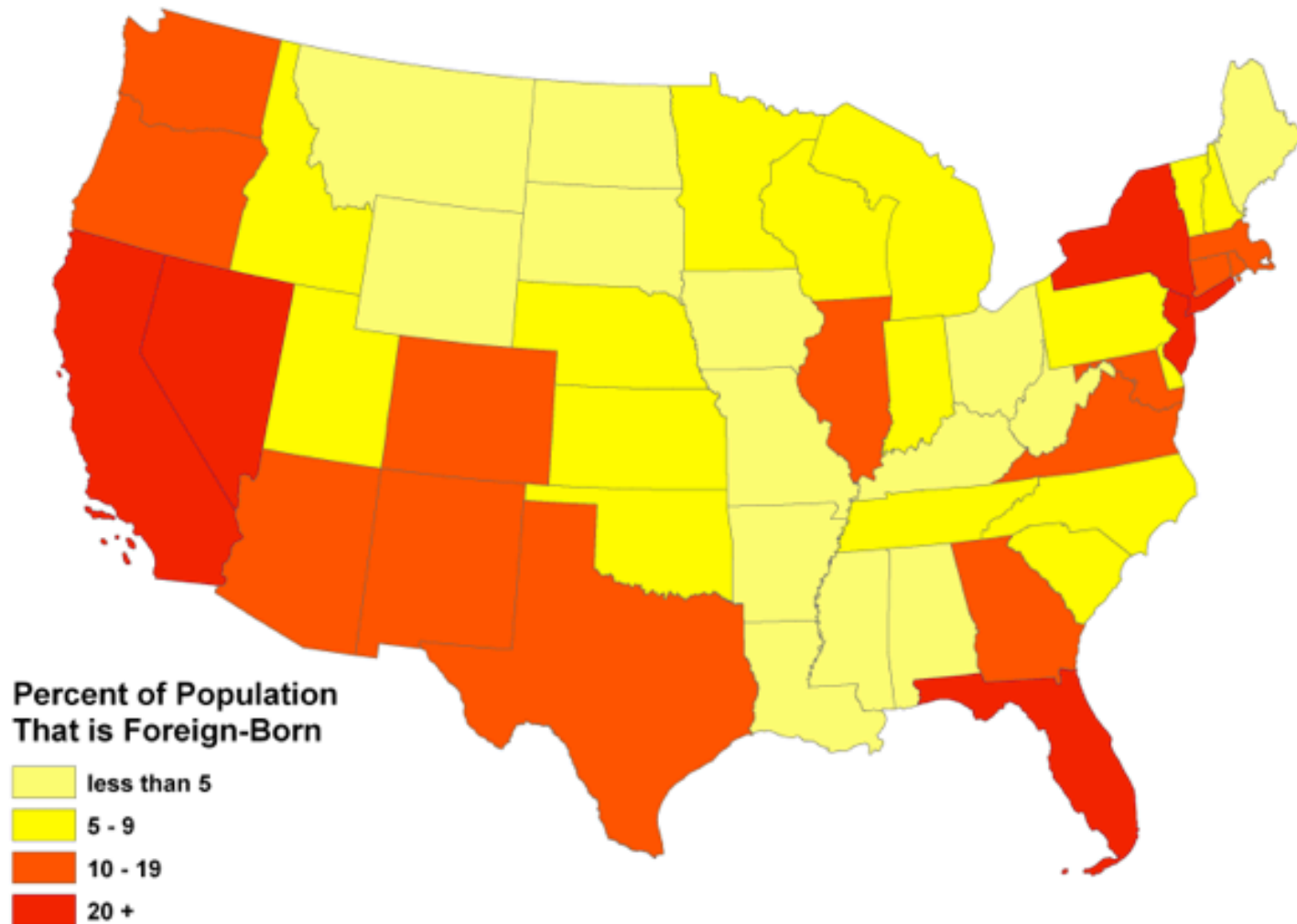
- Migration transition involves a process and a transformation
- Migration flow: process of people moving from one place to another within a specific period
 - People moving from one place to another within a specified time interval
- Migration stock: transformation caused in areas of origin and destination as people move into and out given of places
 - Amount of migrants in areas of origin and destination at a specific time after previous population flows



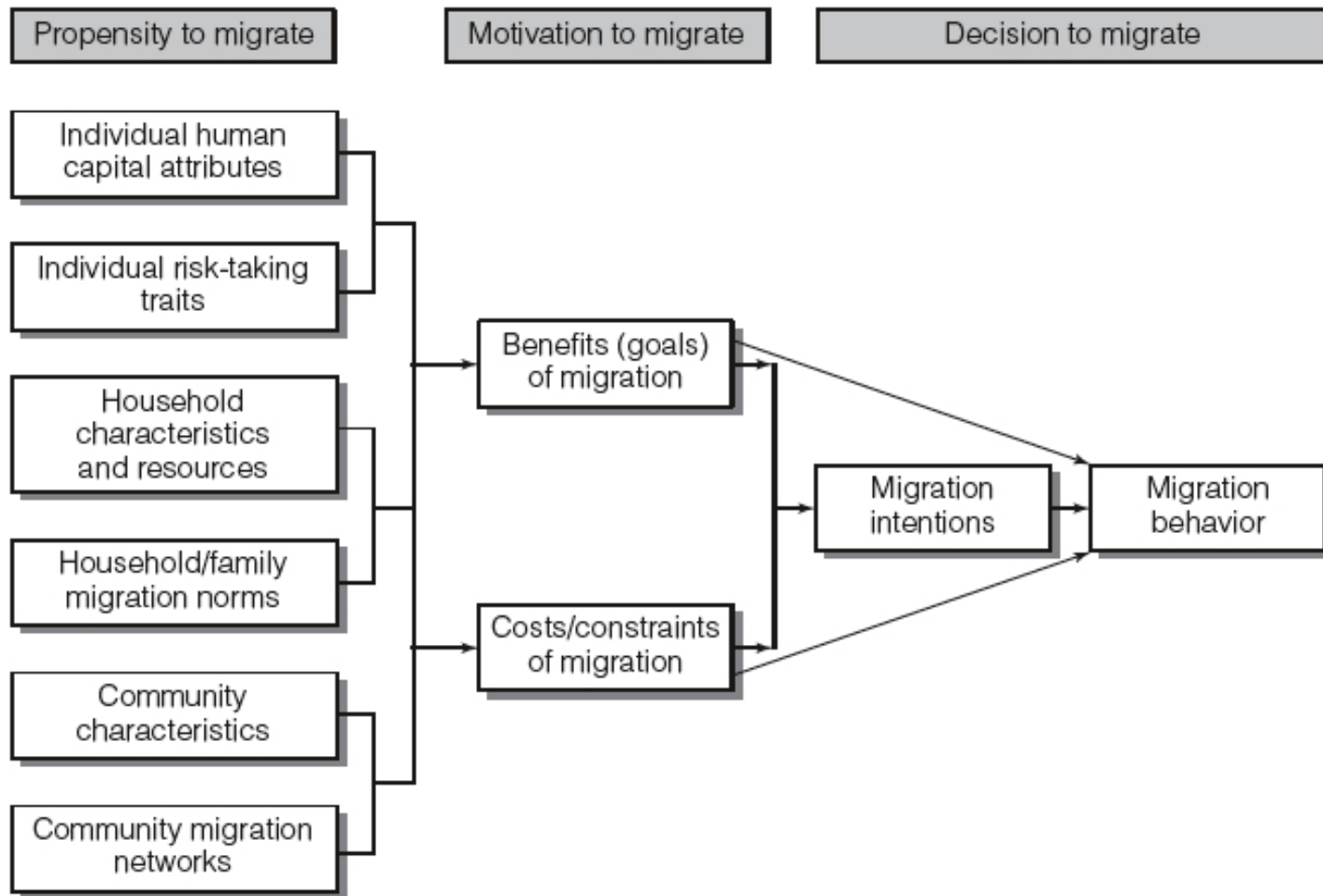
Migration flow, 2003–2012



Migration stock, 2012

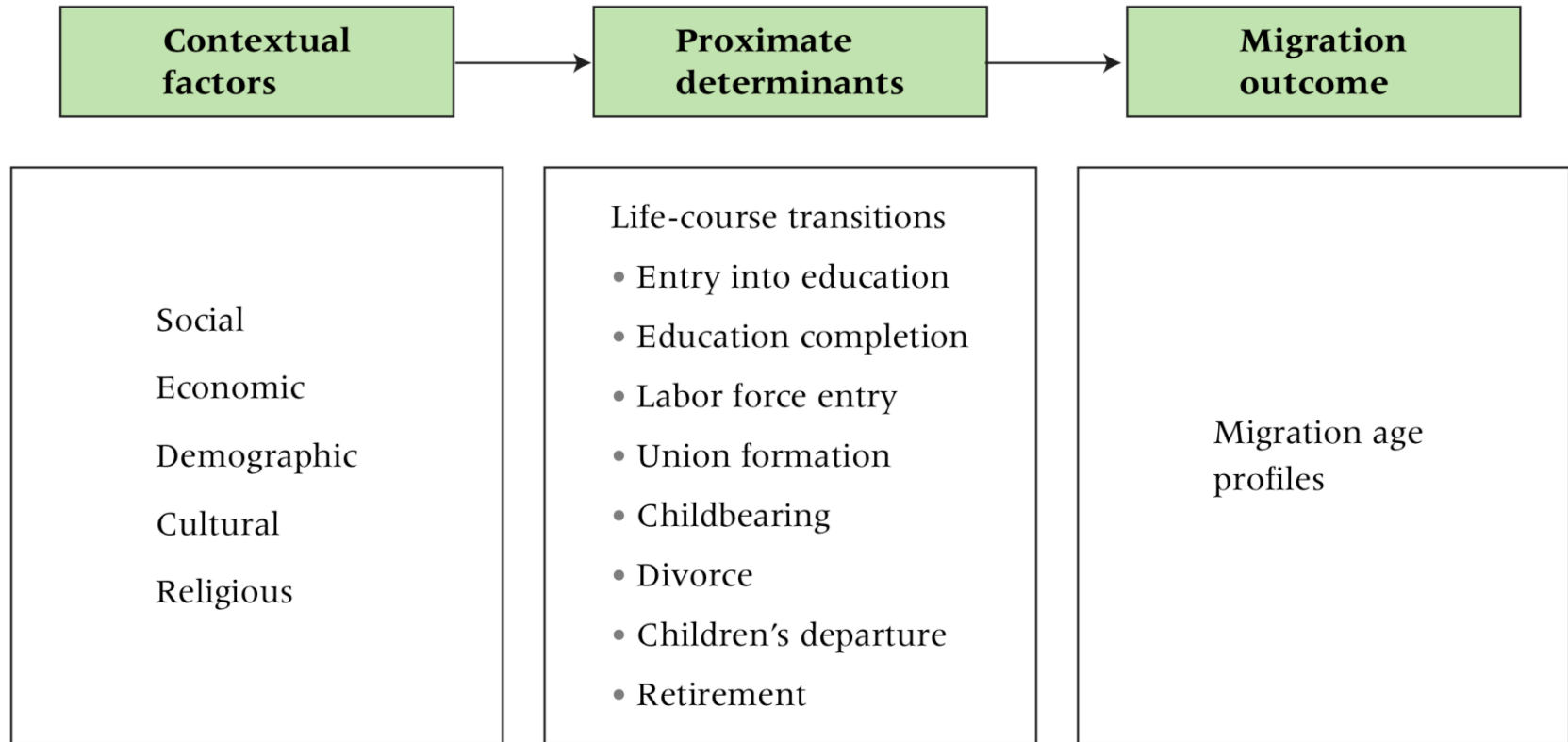


Conceptual model of migration decision making



Proximate determinants

FIGURE 3 Proximate determinants of migration age profiles



Consequences of migration

- Decision to migrate
 - Likely reached when advantages of moving to destination outweigh disadvantages of staying in origin
- Population movements (small or large) have effects on the places of origin and destination
 - They affect movers and non-movers
- The effect of moving for an individual migrant differs from the effect of an aggregate migrant population



Effects of individual migrant

- Major effect of migration to an individual migrant
 - Whether social, economic, political, or physical characteristics of a new environment are more favorable or preferable than those of previous residence
- These preferences usually depend on
 - Migrant's personal observations and experiences
 - Whether migrant possesses the right skills to adapt to the new area
 - Whether migrant is readily accepted



Effects of aggregate migration

- The area of origin is affected by the number and the type of migrants moving out of the area
- A large out-migration will significantly affect an area's potential population growth
- For instance, if the net migration rate is highly negative and the population staying is largely elderly

Societal consequences of migration

- Impact on receiving and sending communities
 - Donor area (origin) typically loses young adults, which can slow down population growth in those areas
 - Host area (destination) gains those young adults, which can increase population growth and augment youth bulges
 - Remittances from migrants back to sending communities have become important to the economies of those places, and encourage continued migration



Direct and indirect effects

- Two ways that in-migration contributes to the increase of population in the area of destination
 - Net number of in-migrants constitutes a **direct** effect of population increase
 - Number of children born to the in-migrants after their arrival is the **indirect** effect
- Magnitude of effects
 - Magnitude of **direct** effect depends on the relative size of migrants, compared to receiving population
 - Magnitude of **indirect** effect depends on the relative levels of reproductive behavior of migrants, compared to receiving population



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Internal migration

- **Internal migration** is a geographical move resulting in a change of residence that crosses a political or jurisdictional boundary
- Usually a county-type geographical unit in a country

Internal migration

- Over time internal migration is a story of rural population growth leading to a redundancy of that population, so people look for jobs and life elsewhere
- When the population is almost entirely urban (as in the U.S. and most of western Europe), people move between urban places
 - We might call this process as migration evolution, influenced especially by individual characteristics



Measuring migration

- “Permanence” usually means that you have been gone at least one year from the old place
- “Distance moved” in the U.S.
 - The Census Bureau defines a migrant as a person who has moved to a different county within the U.S.
- From the standpoint of a local school district, for example, a migrant would be someone moving into or out of the school district’s boundaries



Mover and migrant

- Any person who changes his/her residence is a **mover**
 - Not all movers are migrants, because a person can move within the same community without involving the crossing of a political boundary
 - All migrants are movers because the residential movement of a **migrant** involves the move of at least a county-level jurisdictional boundary
 - Census Bureau demographers have estimated that a person in the United States may move around 12 times in one's lifetime



Concepts and definitions

- A permanent residential move either local or jurisdictional is usually defined as “a change in residence, lasting at least a year in duration”
 - The residential migration of persons moving into an area of destination is called **in-migration**
 - The migration of persons leaving an area of origin is known as **out-migration**
- **Return migration:** it is possible that a migrant might move back to one’s area of origin during one’s life course



Net-migration & Gross-migration

- When we subtract the number of out-migrants from the number of in-migrants of a given geographical area, we get **net-migration**

$$\textit{Net-migration} = \textit{In-migrants} - \textit{Out-migrants}$$

– The net balance could be positive, negative or zero

- When we add the in-migration and out-migration of an area, we get the **gross-migration**

$$\textit{Gross-migration} = \textit{In-migrants} + \textit{Out-migrants}$$



Migration efficiency

- When we divide an area's net-migration by its gross-migration, we get **migration efficiency**
 - We say migration is positively efficient for an area, when there has been a lot of in-migration and little out-migration
 - Migration is negatively efficient for an area, when there has been a lot of out-migration and little in-migration
 - When the numbers of in-migration and out-migration are about the same, migration efficiency for the area becomes inefficient



Migration stream

- **Migration stream:** group of migrants having a common area of origin and a common area of destination during a specified migration interval
 - A **migration counterstream**, usually smaller in size, moves in the opposite direction as the migration stream during the same time interval
- A **migration interval** is a temporal dimension of migration defined by the researcher
 - Time between two events, namely the time of arriving at the area of destination and the time of departing the area of origin



Differential migration

- **Differential migration**
 - Analysis of differences in migrant populations according to their demographic, social, and economic characteristics
- **Migration selectivity**
 - The migration process is selective: not everyone stays and not everyone moves
 - Usually related to demographic characteristics: age, race, sex, socioeconomic status...
- Age and education are predictors of migration
 - Americans aged 18–24 are more likely to move due to events such as college and employment



Selectivity by push-pull factors

- Migrants tend to be positively selected
 - When they are responding to positive pull factors in the area of destination
 - Such as economic growth and high employment rate
- Migrants tend to be negatively selected
 - When they are responding to negative push factors in the area of origin, such as economic stagnation
 - These migrants are less likely to have higher socioeconomic status than those responding to pull factors



FIGURE 1 Typical age profile of migration and key life-course transitions

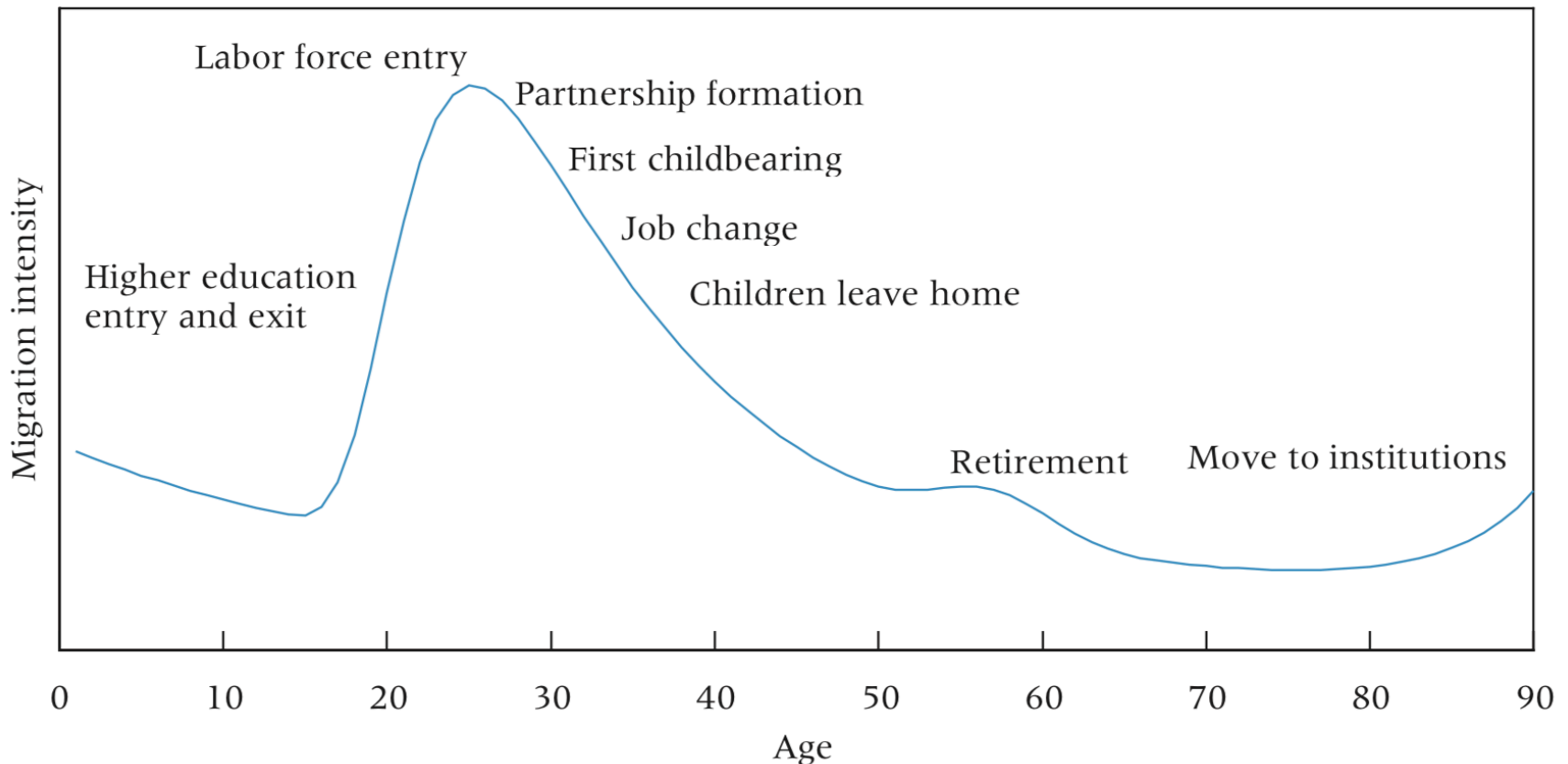
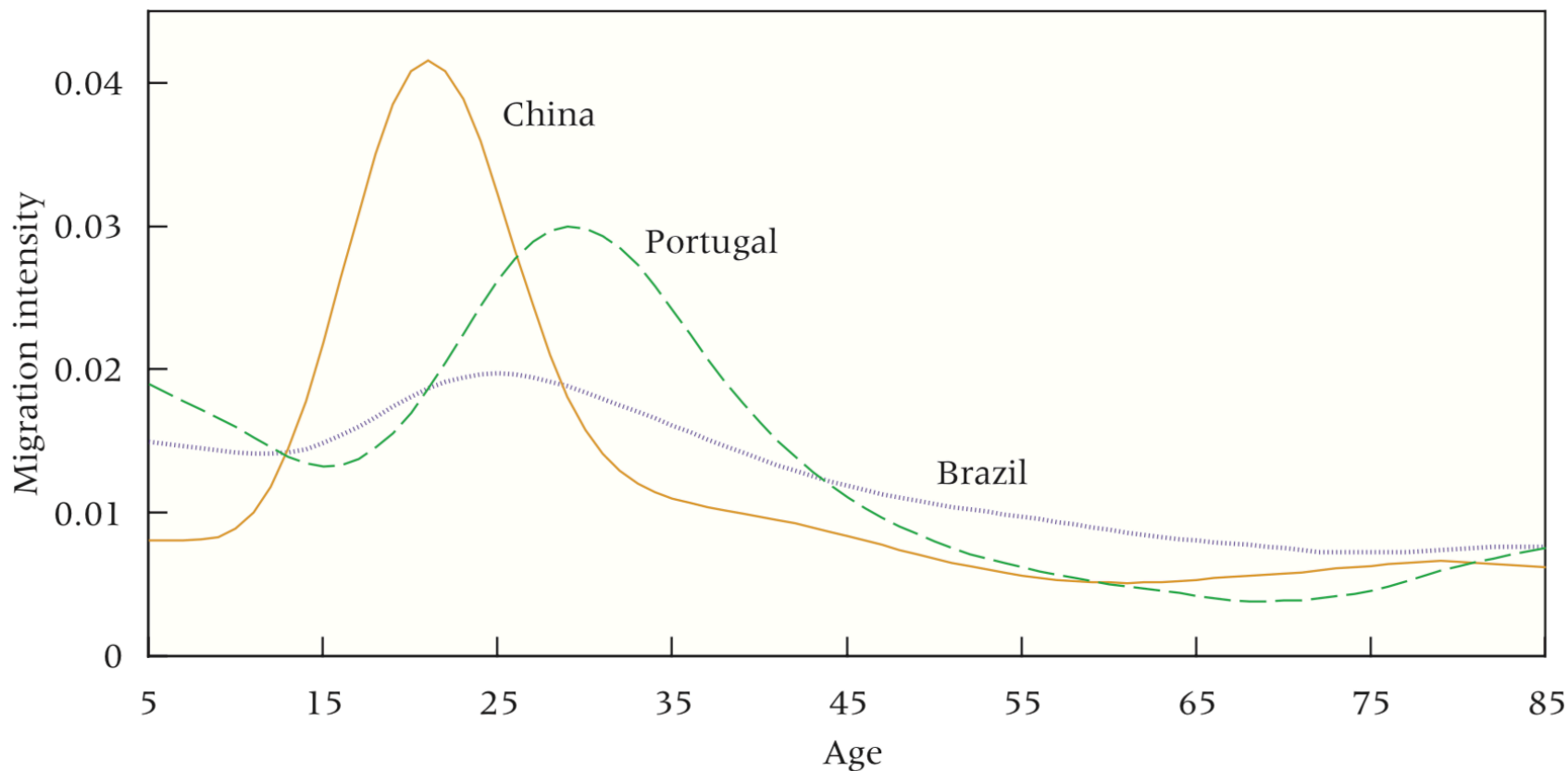
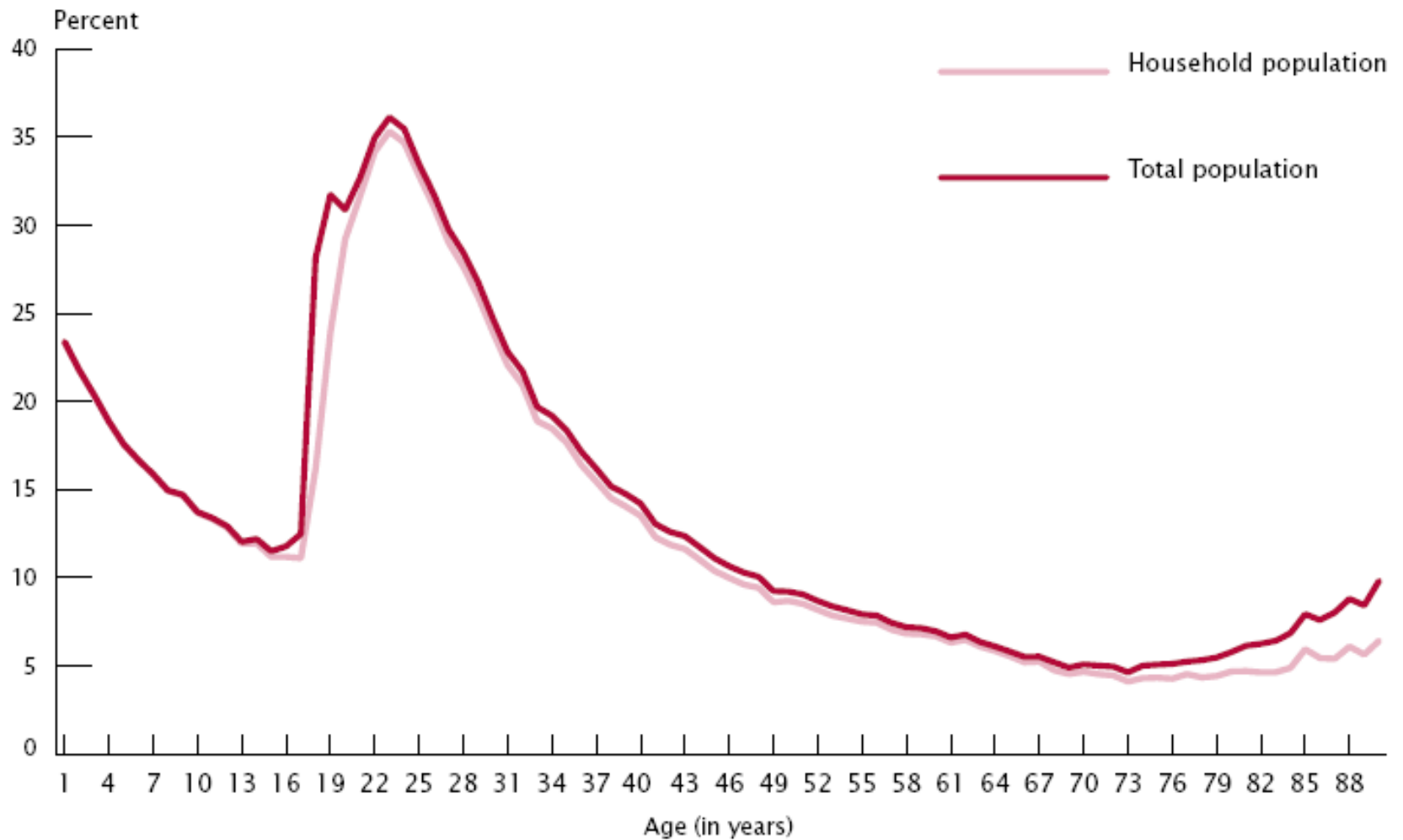


FIGURE 2 Cross-national variations in migration age profiles



SOURCE: Authors' calculations based on five-year-interval migration data reported by single-year age groups. Migration data were normalized to sum to unity and smoothed using kernel regression (Bernard and Bell 2012).

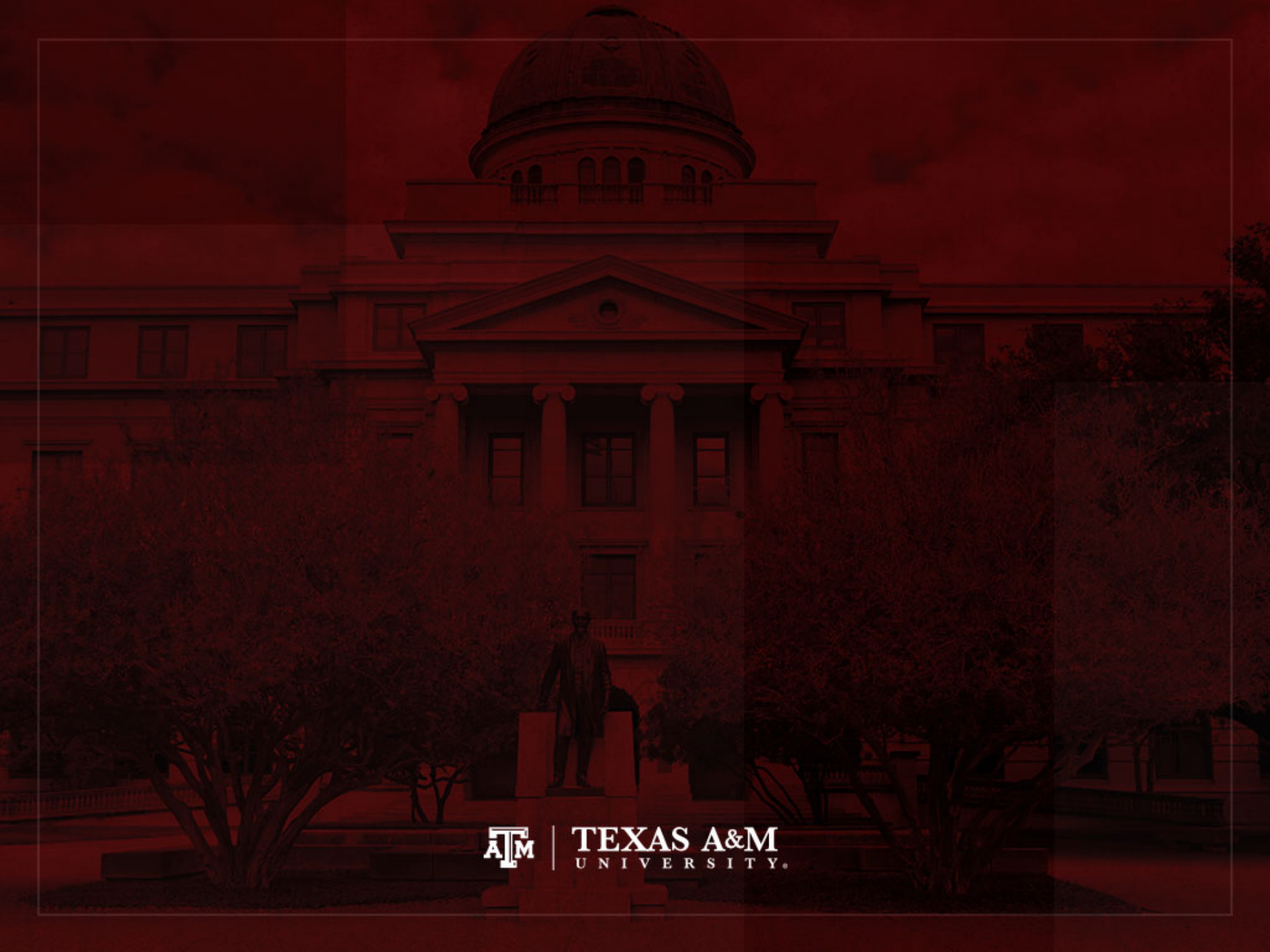
Age-specific Rates of Residential Mobility, United States, 2008-2009



Source: Ihrke, Faber and Koerber, 2011: 4.



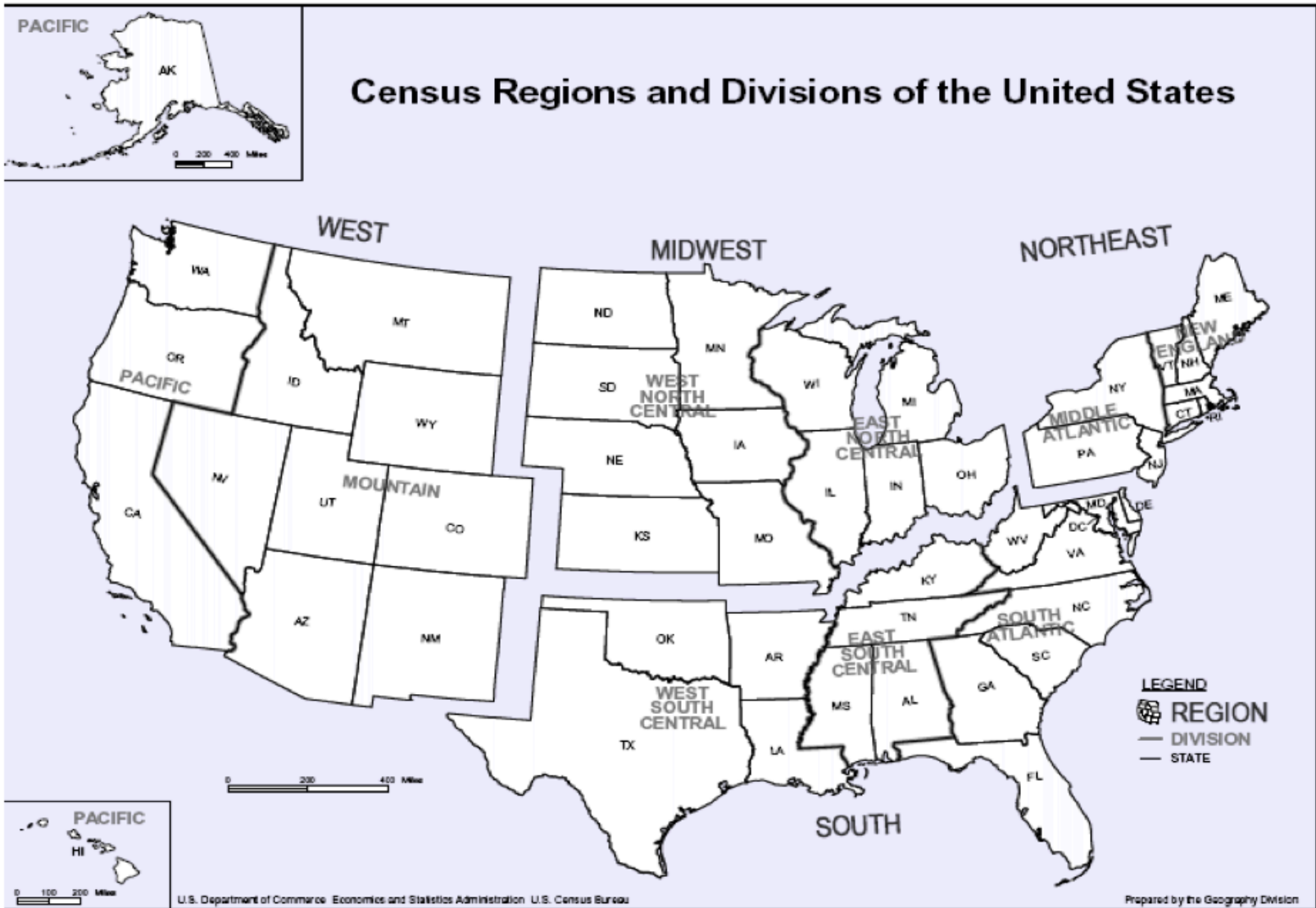
Source: Poston, Bouvier 2017.



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Domestic migration in the U.S.

- During the 19th and early 20th centuries, there was a steady stream of migration settling in western areas beyond the Mississippi River
- Between the late 1800s and 1960s, the South had been the major exporter of people
- Since the 1970s, the major inter-regional migration flows within the United States have been from East to West and from North to South



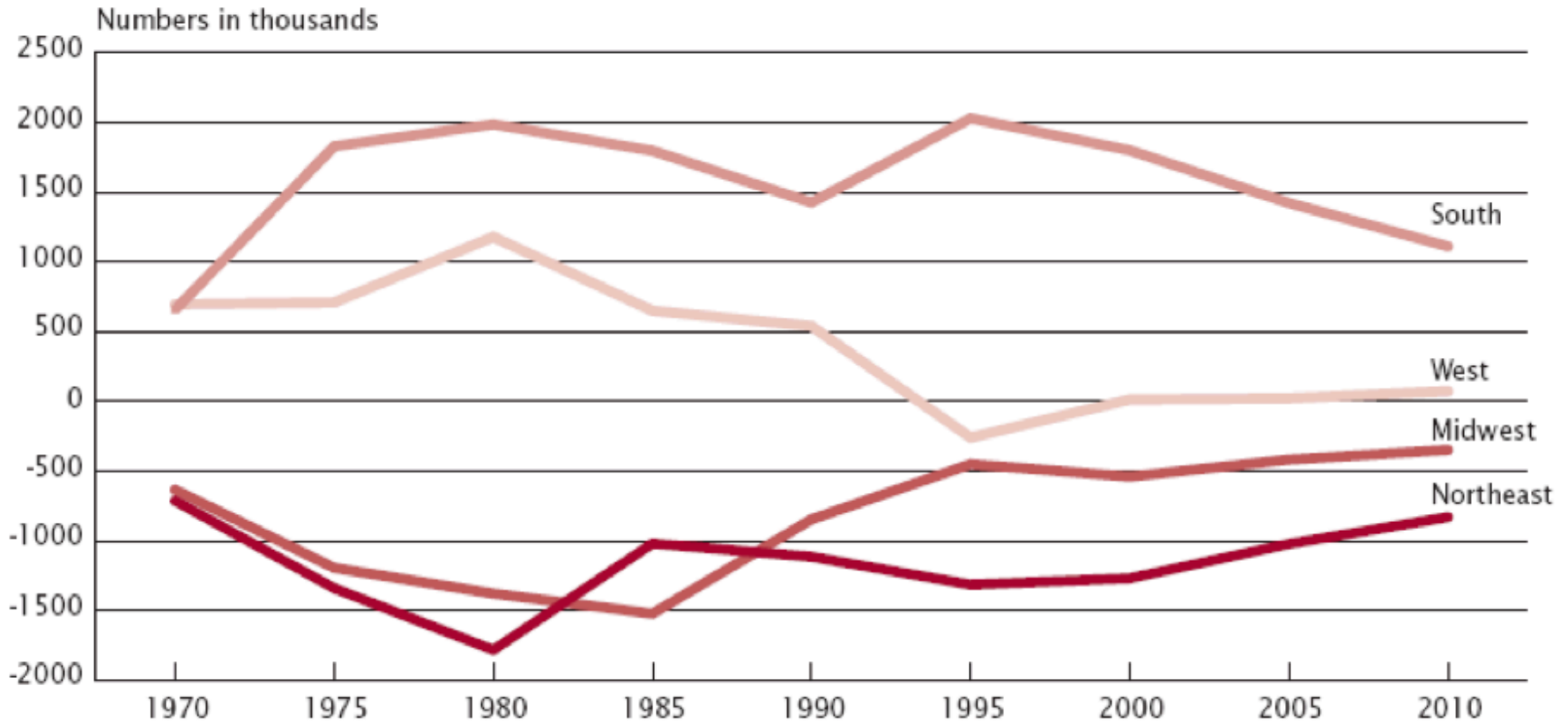
Source: U.S. Census Bureau: http://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf (accessed April 29, 2016)

Regional migration patterns

- For every 5-year period between 1970–2010, the South has been the only region to have continuously experienced positive net migration
- The West region has moved from positive to negative in 1995, and to slightly positive in 2010
 - The South and West were popular destinations particularly among graduate degree holders who are 25 years old and older
- The Midwest and Northeast regions have continuously had negative net migration



Five-year domestic net migration by region, 1970–2010



Great Migration

- During the **Great Migration** (1910–1970), over 6 million blacks moved out of the rural South to the Midwest, Northeast, and Pacific Coast
- Almost 90% of African Americans were living in the South in 1900
- By 1970, the states of New York, Illinois, and California had received large numbers of African Americans



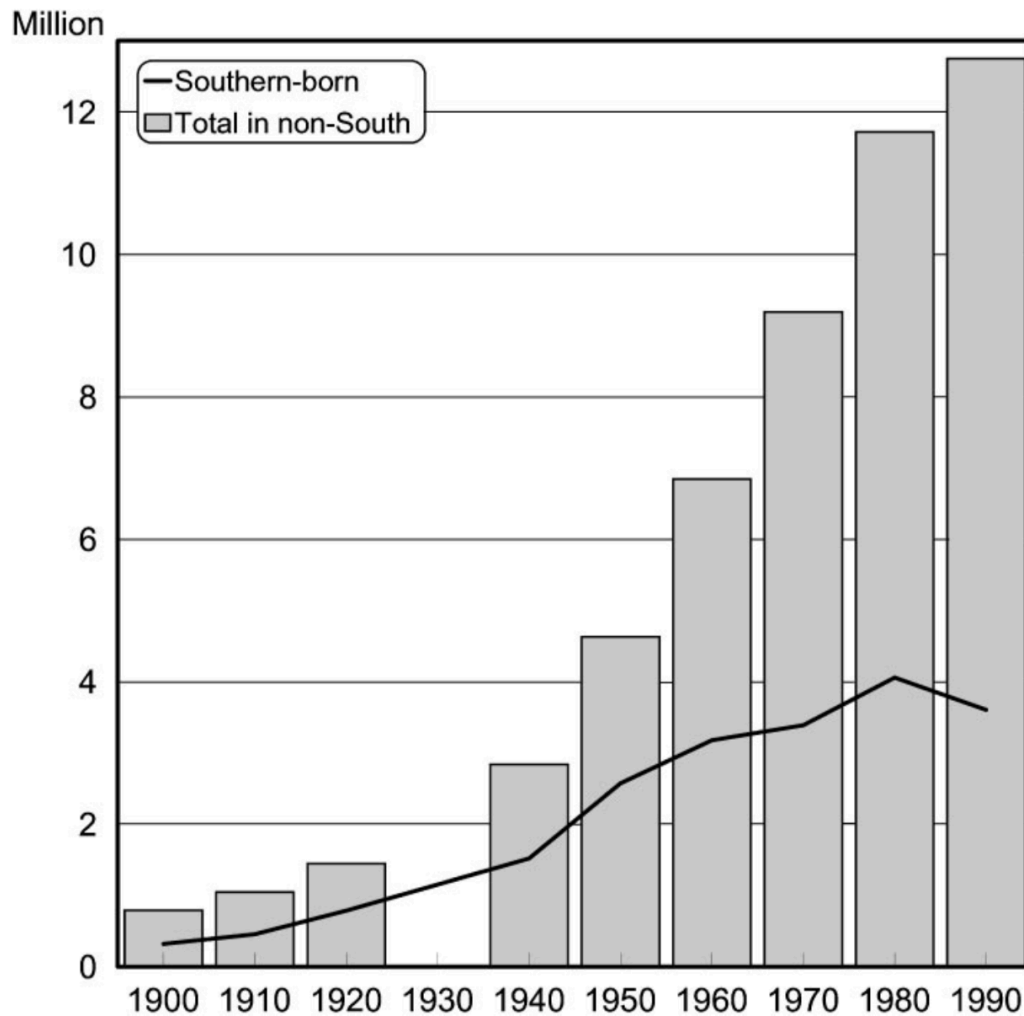
African American Great Migration

(Tolnay 2003)

- African American Great Migration from the South to the North happened during the 20th century
- African Americans were seeking better socioeconomic opportunities for their families
- This migration contributed to social, economic, demographic, and cultural transformations in northern cities

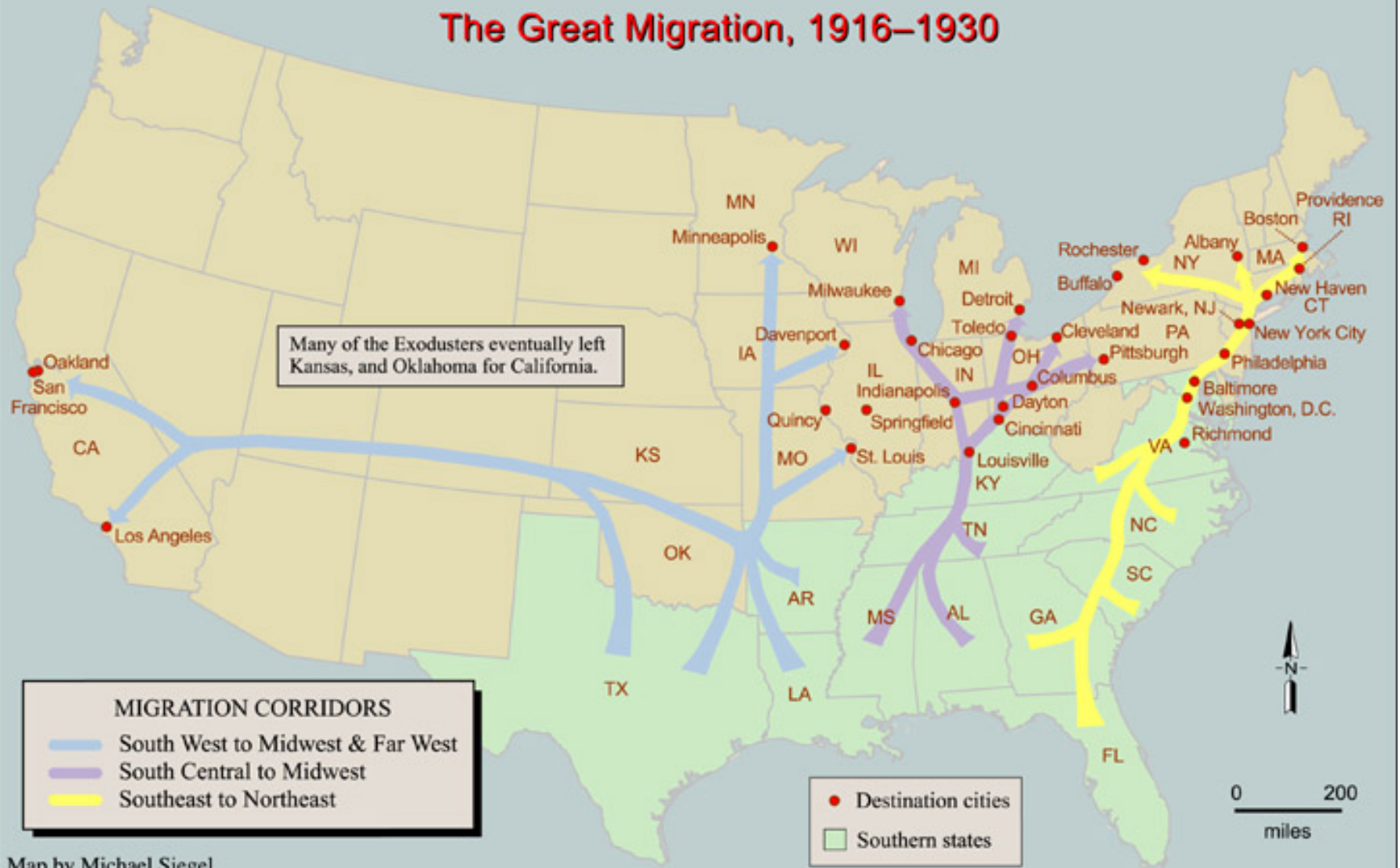


African Americans in nonsouthern areas



Source: Tolnay 2003.

The Great Migration, 1916–1930



Map by Michael Siegel
Rutgers Cartography 2005

Source: "The Atlas of African-American History and Politics"

The Second Great Migration, 1940–1970



Map by Michael Siegel
Rutgers Cartography 2005

Source: "The Atlas of African-American History and Politics"

Racial and ethnicity hierarchy

(Tolnay 2003)

- Whites also moved to the North in large numbers between 1910 and 1970
- However, whites did not experience disadvantaged positions as blacks in the South
- Segregation and concentration of poverty in the growing northern ghettos, limited residential mobility of African Americans
- This historical process has to be understood in order to further investigate black migration and mobility



Post-Great Migration

(Tolnay 2003)

- After the Great Migration, changes contributed to the desire by black inner-city residents to relocate to the suburbs and to better neighborhoods within the North
- Cross-generational familial and cultural connections contributed for blacks returning to the South
- Only after changes took place in the South, towards socioeconomic and political equality for blacks, return migration became attractive



Recent migration

- After the 1970s, we see a reversal migration
- Younger, college-educated migrants moving to a more prosperous and post-civil rights South
- Cities and metro areas of Atlanta, Dallas, and Houston are among the most popular destinations for Whites, Blacks, and new immigrant minorities



Migration by age

- Today, young adults (20–29) are more likely to move than anyone else
 - Reasons are related to school, employment, and marriage
- People 40+ are much less likely to move
 - Older people are more likely to stay in an area

Migration by education

- Highly educated people are more likely to migrate
- The farther the move, the more likely education will play a major role in the decision of moving



Migration by occupation

- White collar workers are the most mobile occupational group
- Farm and service workers are the least mobile
- Manual workers are more likely to move locally
- People who are not in the labor force are also likely to move



Recent trends in migration

- The U.S. has been experiencing the lowest levels of internal migration since the late 1940s (Frey 2019)
 - 20% in 1950–1960
 - 9.8% in 2019
- Migration rates are higher for better educated, whites, African Americans, households without children, renters, unemployed (Molloy, Smith, Wozniak 2011; Moretti 2011)



Reasons for decline

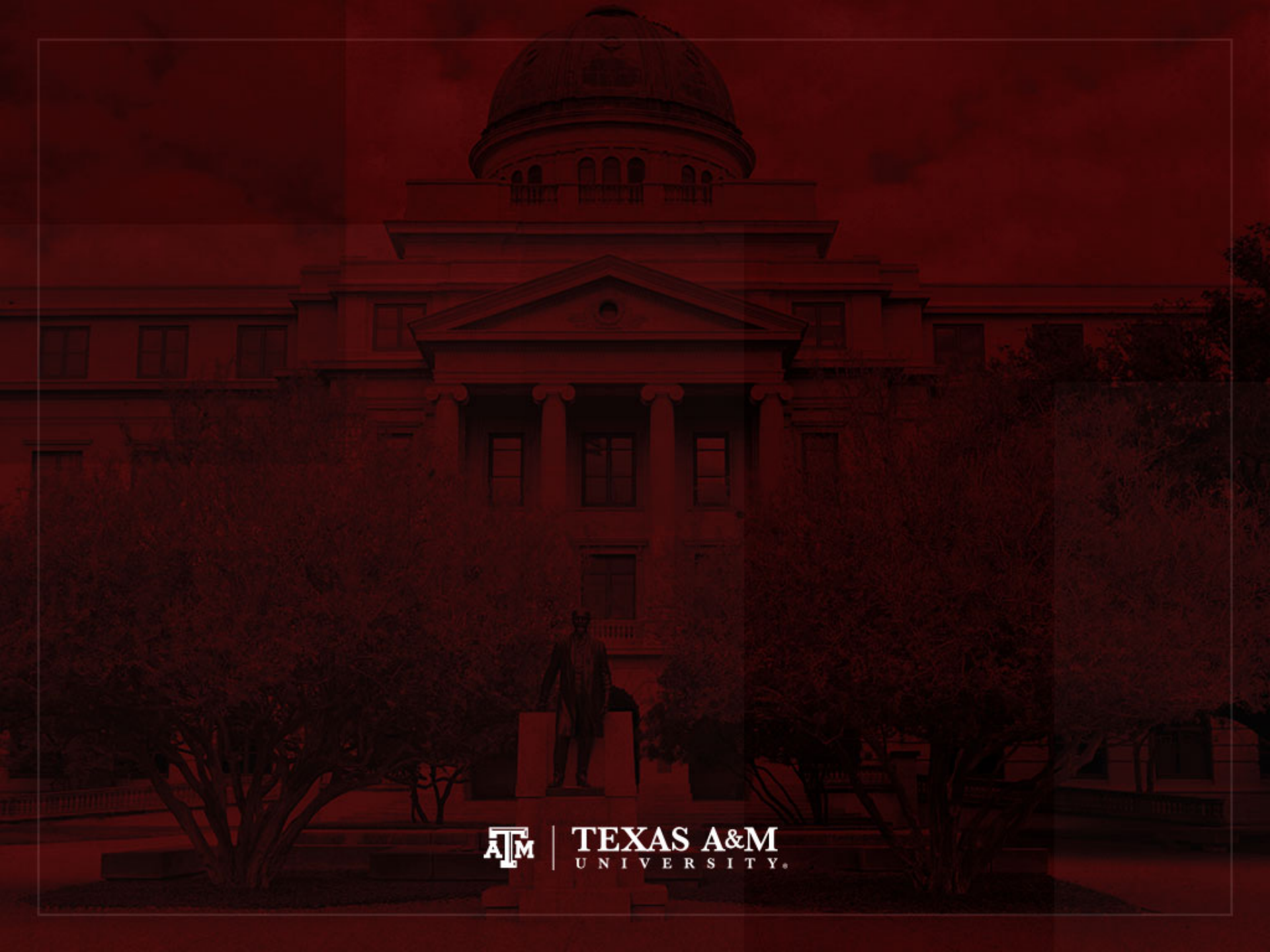
- Robust economy in 1950–1960 (Frey 2019)
- In more recent decades (Frey 2019)
 - Older population
 - Labor market more homogeneous across country
 - Telecommuting, jobs from home
 - 2008 economic recession
- Neoclassical theory emphasizes that people move to places with more job opportunities
 - Fewer people are changing jobs, which seems to be related with the decline of internal migration (Molloy, Smith, Wozniak 2017)



2008 economic recession

- Low-skilled Mexican immigrants were more responsive to the 2008 economic crisis than low-skilled U.S.-born workers (Cadena, Kovak 2016)
 - Reallocation of immigrants within the U.S. diminished spatial differences between local labor markets
 - Low-skilled U.S.-born workers in areas with many Mexican immigrants were shielded from the crisis
- Social networks (Motel, Patten 2012)
 - Communities with large proportions of Mexican immigrants are more likely to facilitate the flexibility of these groups in the labor market





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International migration

- The first international migration of humans are believed to have occurred about 60,000 years ago
- International migration is a geographical movement involving a change in residence that crosses the boundaries of two or more countries
- International migration has both positive and negative impacts upon the areas of origin and destination



Immigration and emigration

- **Immigration** refers to the movement of people to a new country for the purpose of establishing permanent residence
 - An **immigrant** is a person who crosses an international boundary with the intention to live permanently in a new country
- **Emigration** refers to the permanent departure of people from a country
 - An **emigrant** is a person who moves away from a country with the intention of establishing a permanent residence elsewhere



Long-term immigration

- In every international migration, a migrant is simultaneously an immigrant and an emigrant
- **Long-term immigration**
 - The residence establishment in the destination country is usually at least one year
 - Long-term immigrants comprised around 3.2% of the world's population in 2013
- In recent decades, the number of long-term immigrants has increased dramatically
 - 75 million in 1964
 - 120 million in 1990
 - 190 million in 2006
 - 232 million in 2013



Remigration: return migration

- **Remigration** refers to the return of international migrants back to their countries of origin
- A **remigrant** is an international migrant who returns back to re-establish permanent residence in his/her original country of residence

Tourists

- **Tourists** and visitors are different from international migrants
- Their visits to another country is usually short-term
- Their visits do not involve establishing permanent residence in the destination country

Four broad immigrant groups

- A **refugee/asylee** is someone who involuntarily emigrates from his/her native country to a (often neighboring) new country due to persecution, violence, or deprivation
- A **migrant from a former colony** is someone who moves from a decolonized country to its former imperial country seeking better living conditions
- An **economic migrant** is someone who voluntarily moves to live in a destination country for economic reasons
- An “**ethnic privileged**” **migrant** is someone, who is a descendent of a nation’s ethnic core group, living outside of the mother-country for generations



Definition of “generations”

- 1st generation: foreign-born population (immigrants)
- 1.5 generation: distinction for those who came as children
 - Those who arrived up to age 12
 - Or they can be disaggregated
 - 1.25 generation: those who came from ages 13–18
 - 1.5 generation: those who came from ages of 6–12
 - 1.75 generation: those who came from infancy to age 5
- 2nd generation: U.S.-born children of immigrants
 - 2.0 generation: no U.S.-born (native-born) parents
 - 2.5 generation: one U.S.-born parent and one foreign-born parent
- 3rd generation: grandchildren of immigrants
 - U.S.-born and two native-born parents



Undocumented immigration

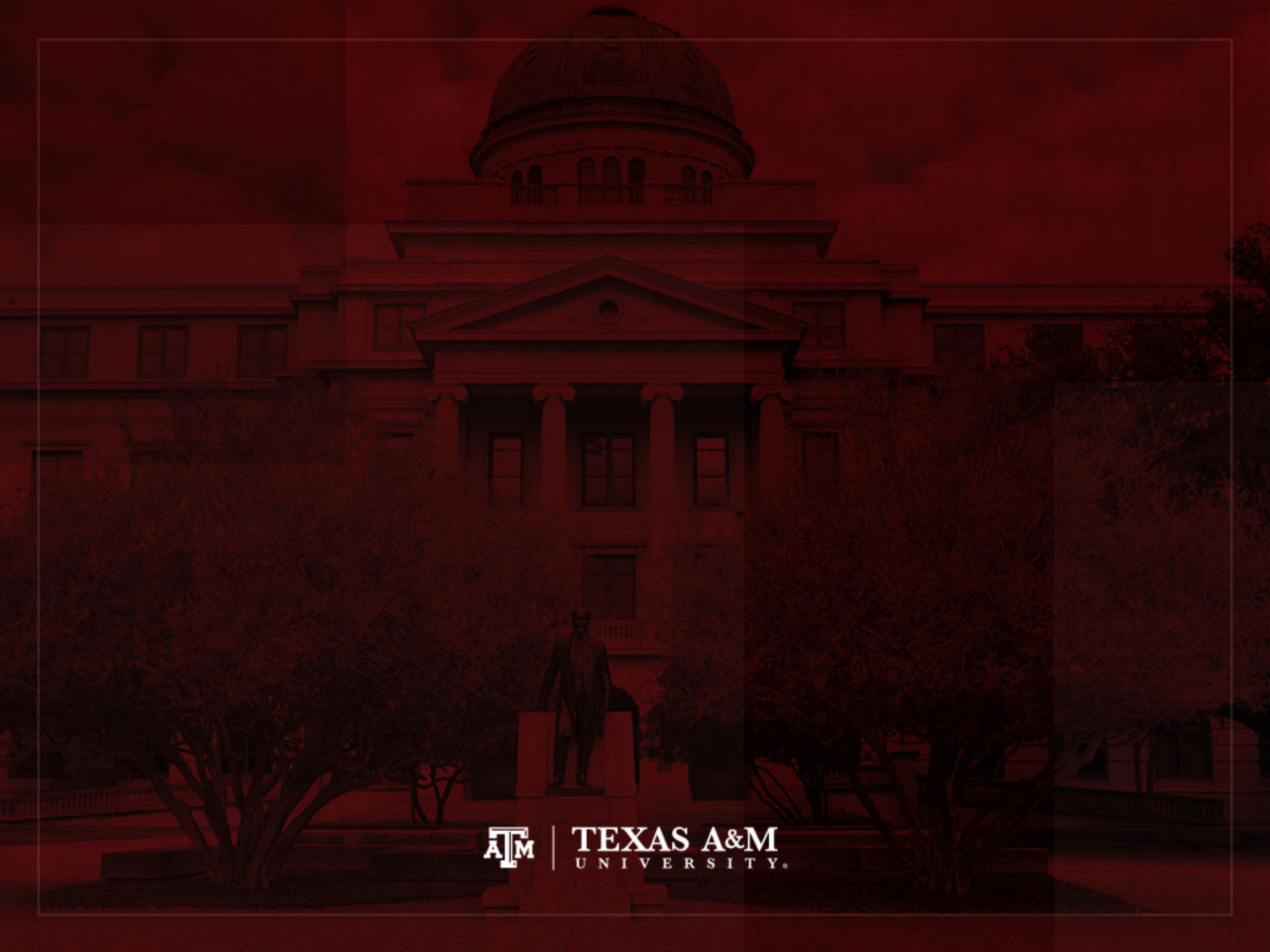
- International migrants are often categorized as either documented or undocumented
- An unauthorized (or undocumented) immigrant is a person who immigrates into a host country through irregular or extralegal channels



Types of unauthorized immigrants

- Entries without inspection (EWI)
 - During the process of migrating to the host country, the person avoided inspection by crossing borders clandestinely or traveled with fraudulent documents
- Visa overstayers or visa overstays
 - Migrant overstayed the time limit of a legally obtained non-immigrant temporary visa





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Patterns of world immigration over time

- The first modern humans began in sub-Saharan Africa about 195,000 years ago
- By 35,000 years ago, humans were found at opposite ends of Eurasia, from France to Southeast Asia and even Australia
- How modern humans went about colonizing “these and other drastically different environments during the intervening 160,000 years is one of the greatest untold stories in the history of humankind” (Goebel 2007)



First international migration

- About 50,000 to 60,000 years ago, humans began to migrate out of Africa, first to southern Asia, China, Java, and later to Europe
- Then, they began migrating to the Americas around 14,000 years ago
- Movements were often through land areas and short sea routes



Migration by army invasion

- After first migrants, population flows to a new territory were usually preceded by an invasion of armies
- An example could be found in the raiding activities by the Scandinavian pirates (the Norse or Vikings) in England, Ireland, and France between 800 and 1066 AD

Forced migration

- International migrations/invasions could also involve the enslavement and **forced migration** of the defeated peoples to the land of the conquerors
- For example, during the 5th century BC, Athens had about 75,000 to 150,000 slaves from both Africa and Asia
 - They represented about 25% to 35% of Athens' population



Transoceanic migrations

- After the 14th century, international migrations/invasions became transoceanic
- Territorial exploration led by large naval expeditions played a role in the dynamics of human migration to other parts of the unknown world
- European emigrants as a share of the world population
 - 3% in 1750
 - 16% in 1930



Intercontinental migration

- The largest period of European overseas migration occurred between 1840 and 1930
 - 52 million people emigrating primarily to North America
- Before World War II, intercontinental migration from Asia was smaller in scale
 - Asian Indians emigrated to British Guiana, East Africa, Fiji, Mauritius, and Trinidad
 - Japanese and Filipino migrants moved to Hawaii
 - Japanese to Brazil
 - Chinese to the United States



Slave migration

- The largest intercontinental slave migration in recorded human history occurred between 1650 and the 1800s
 - Around 9.6 million (11 million if we count those who died during the sea voyages) enslaved Africans were brought to the New World involuntarily
- World consequences of these large migrations
 - Geographic redistribution of the global population
 - Pressures of the population on land and resources in the Old World were relieved
 - Birth and death rates were delayed in European countries with large emigration, while birth rates were high in the destination countries in Americas

Geographic distribution

- The geographic distribution of races has also changed dramatically
- By 1930
 - About 1/3 of all whites no longer lived in Europe
 - More than 1/5 of all blacks no longer lived in Africa
- Since the 1930s, there have been several major international migration movements
 - Most migrants being refugees and asylum seekers



World War II

- Large numbers of Jews and political refugees fled Germany
- 20 million Eastern and Central Europeans were uprooted from their homelands between Adolf Hitler's rise to power in the 1930s and the end of World War II
- When WWII ended, about 3 million Japanese were returned by decree to Japan from other Asian nations

Other migrations in the 1940s

- After the partitioning of India in 1947 into India and Pakistan
- More than 7 million Muslims fled from India to Pakistan
- A comparable number of Hindus moved from Pakistan to India
- In 1948, thousands of Palestinians were displaced from the territory that is now Israel



Southeast Asian

- In the 1970s, millions of Southeast Asians were uprooted owing to political and economic disruptions
 - This resulted in one of the largest and most tragic refugee migrations in history
 - Ten million refugees migrated from what had been East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) to northern India in 1971
 - Subsequently, millions of Asians escaped from Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos into Thailand and elsewhere



Afghanistan

- The 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan generated massive numbers of refugees
- There were about 6.5 million Afghan refugees between 1988 and 1991
- Another 5 million refugees left Afghanistan from the early 1990s to 2000
- By the early 2000s, about one in four Afghans were refugees



Modern refugee era

- The modern refugee era began at the end of the Cold War around 1991
- Many developing countries were still engaged in violent conflicts after losing support from their superpower backers
- Around 2001, there were 3.6 million Afghans found in Pakistan and Iran
- In 2003, several million refugees fled Iraq due to the invasion by the United States

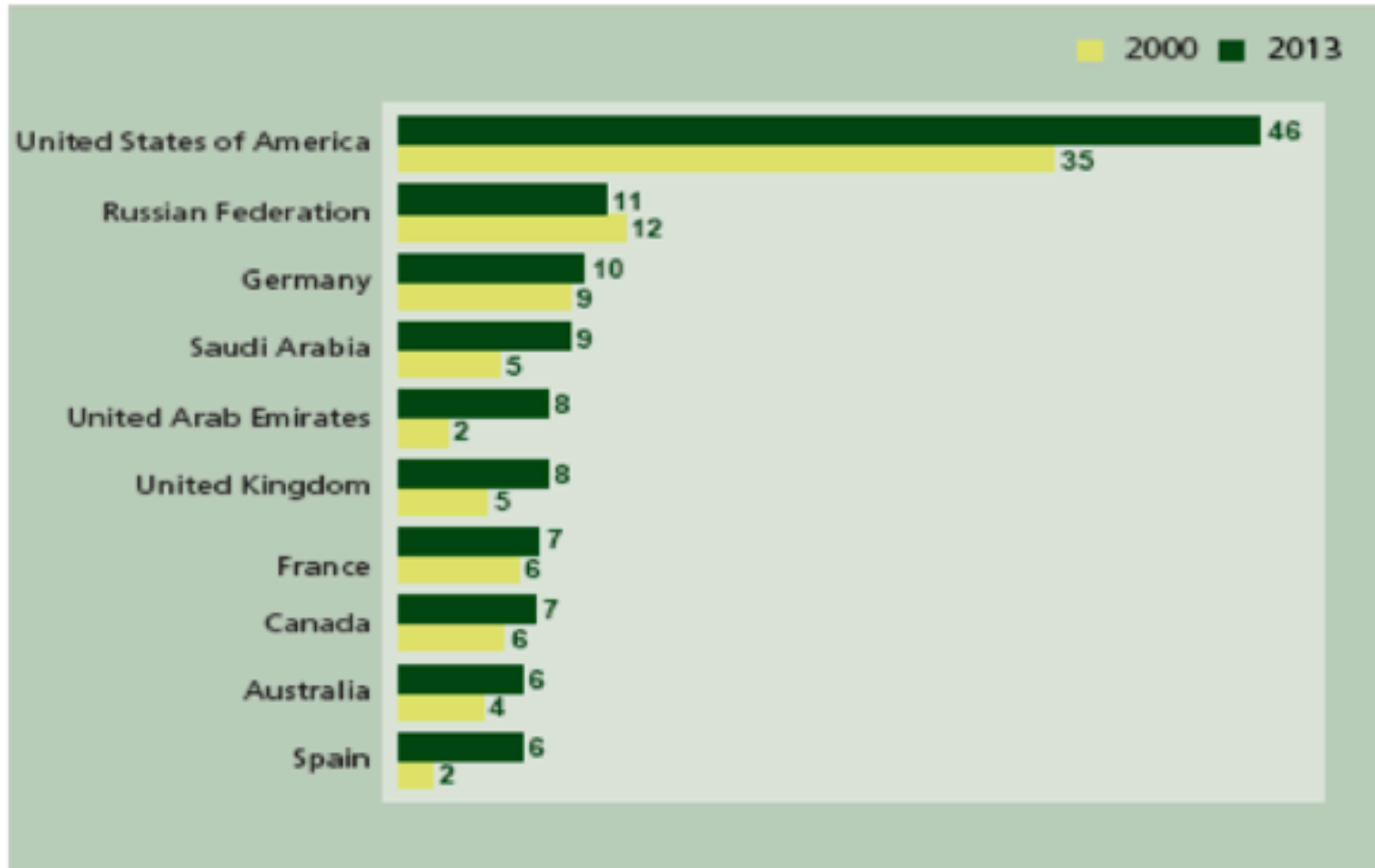


UNHCR

- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated there were 46.3 million refugees in the world in 2014
- Syria, Afghanistan, Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan sent out the largest numbers of refugees
- Pakistan, Lebanon, Iran, Turkey, and Jordan are the countries receiving the largest numbers



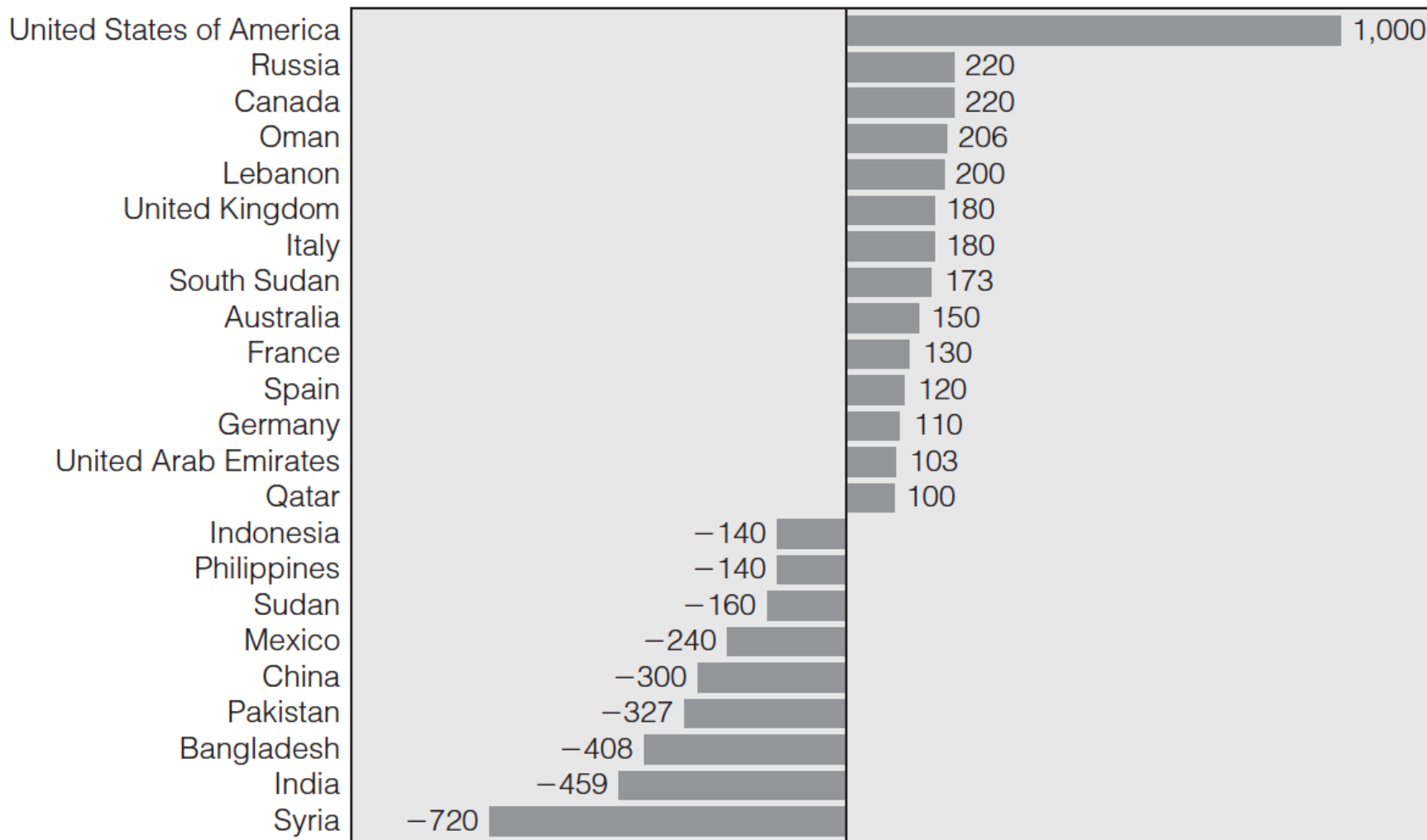
In 2013, more than 50% of the international migrants in the world resided in just 10 countries (in millions)



Source: United Nations, 2013c.

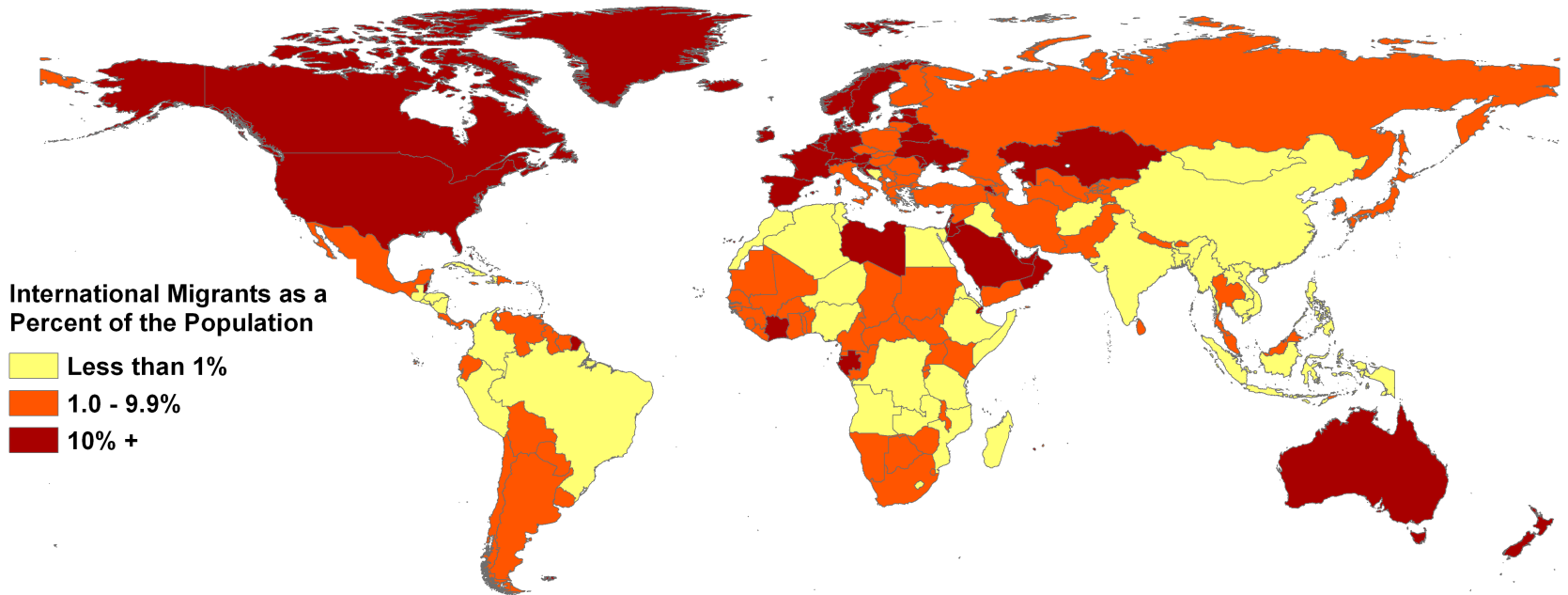


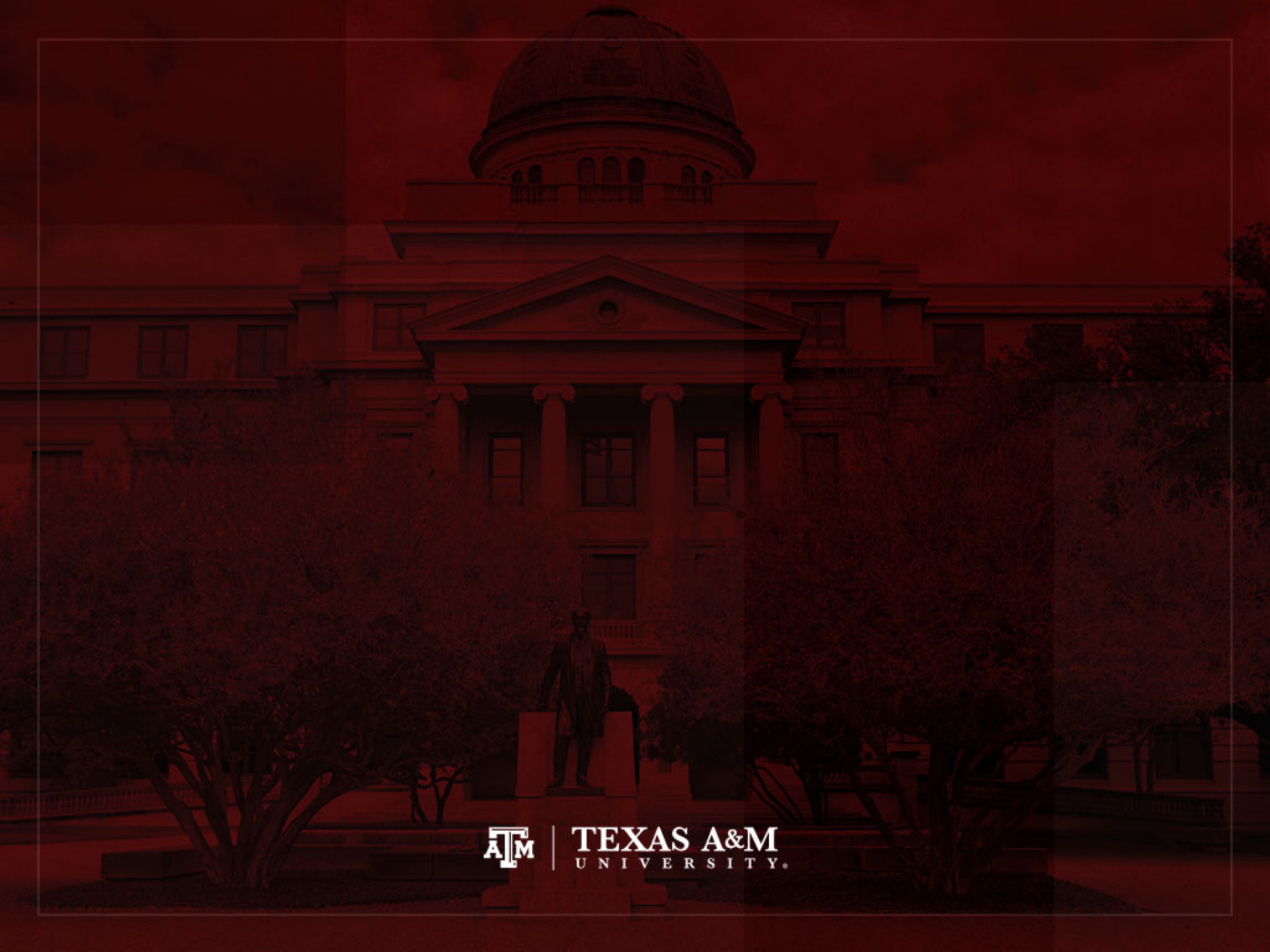
Major origins and destinations of international migrants, 2010–2015



Annual Net Migrants 2010–2015 (thousands)

Percent that is foreign (stock), 2013





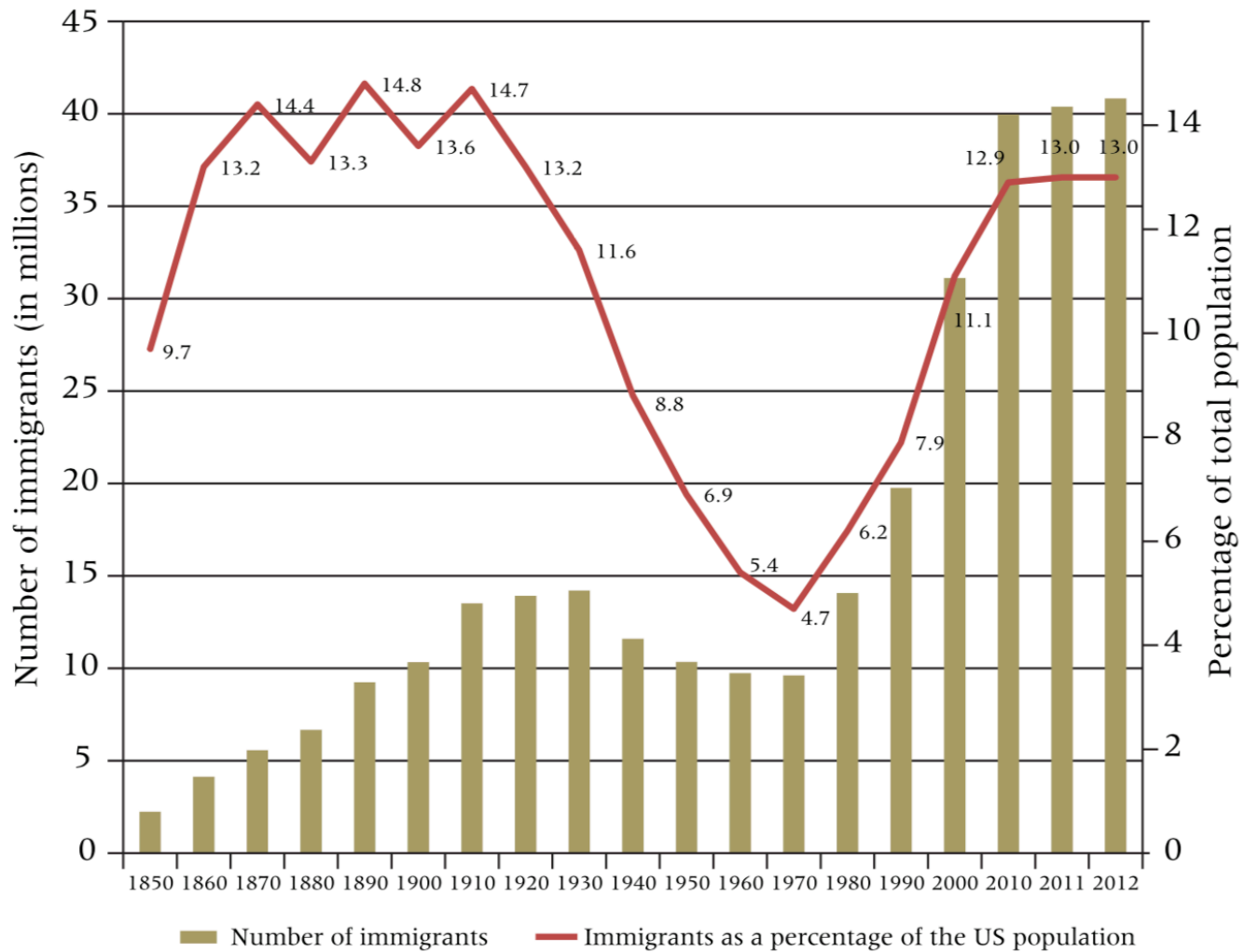
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Immigration to the United States

- Around 98.5% of U.S. residents are either immigrants or descendants of immigrants
 - In 2010, about 1.5% (4.2 million) did not self-identify as immigrants or descendants of immigrants
 - American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians
- Immigrants of other countries are mostly migrant workers and rarely become citizens
 - United Arab Emirates: 84% foreign born, migrants have restrictive rights, rarely become permanent immigrants
- U.S. receives most immigrants of all the countries in the world: 46 million
 - 14% of U.S. population: this fraction is smaller than other countries: UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia



FIGURE 1 Number of immigrants and immigrants as percentage of the US population, 1850 to 2013

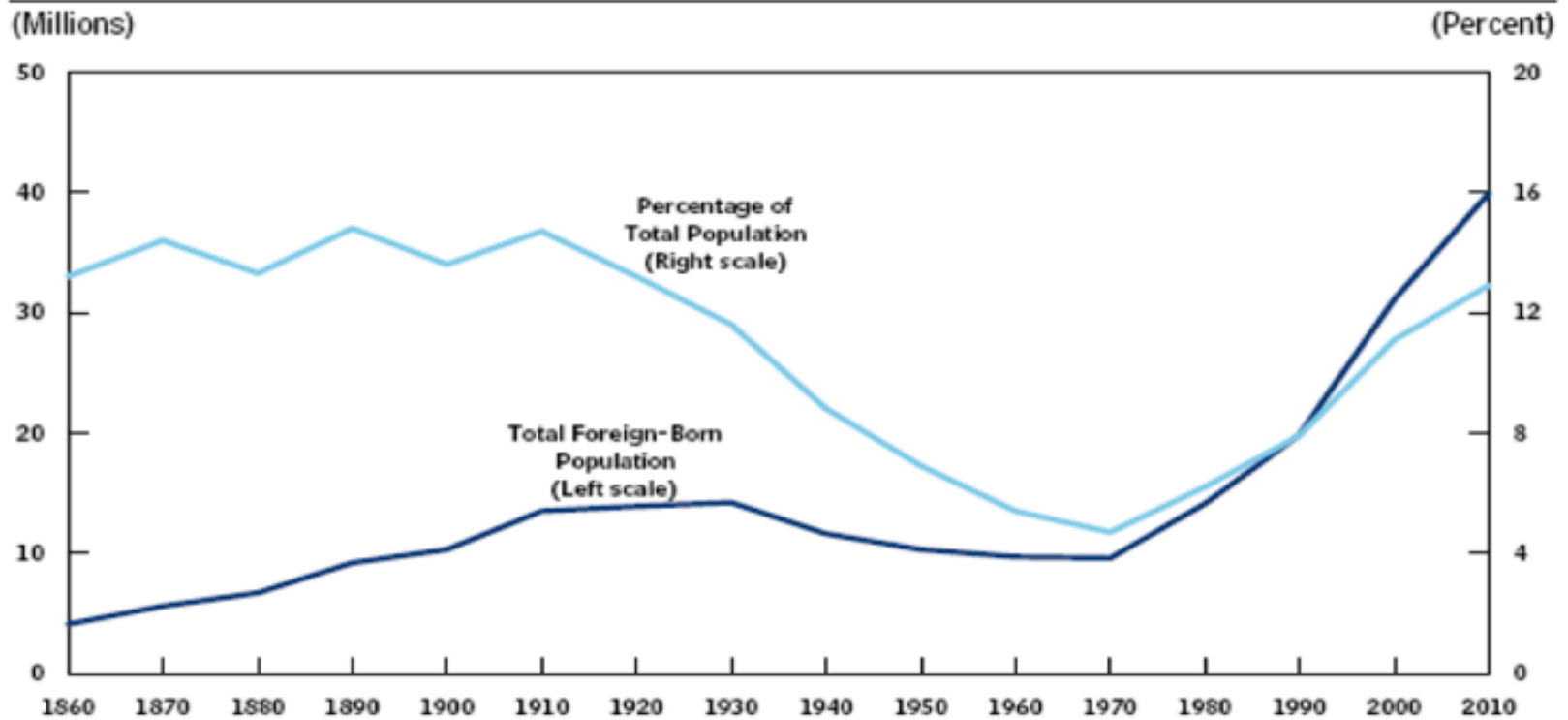


SOURCE: Original figure based on U.S. Census Bureau data.



Figure 9.2

Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 1860 to 2010



Source: Congressional Budget Office, 2013.



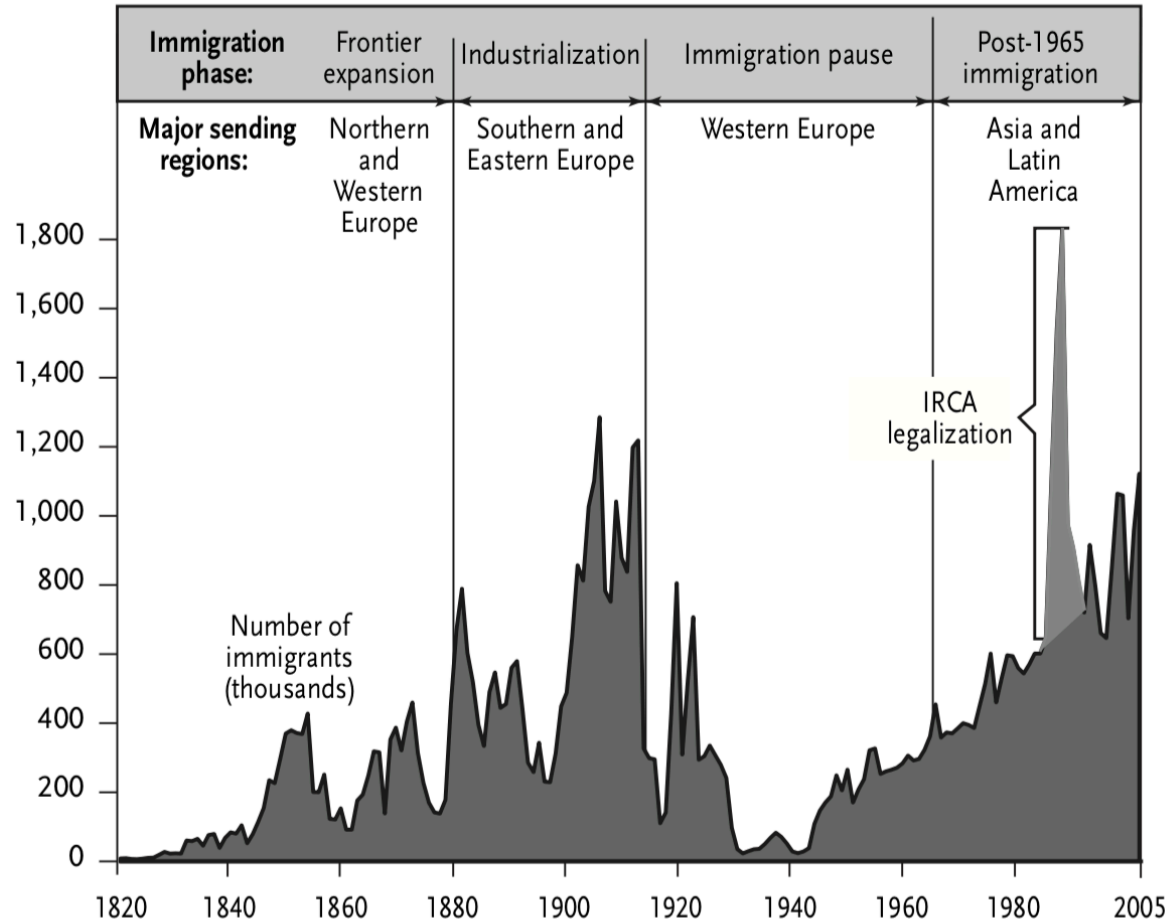
Immigrants shape America

(Martin, Midgley 2006, 2010)

- Millions of foreigners enter the United States each day
- 14.5 million immigrants were accepted as permanent legal U.S. residents between 1990–2005
 - An average of almost a million a year
- The recent waves of immigrants have brought greater diversity to the U.S. population
 - Europe was the source of most immigrants throughout our history
 - Most immigrants now come from Latin America and Asia
- Undocumented immigration began rising in the 1970s



Legal Immigration to the United States, 1820–2005



Note: IRCA adjustments refer to the amnesty provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, under which 2.7 million undocumented foreign U.S. residents obtained legal immigrant status.

Source: DHS, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2005* (www.dhs.gov, accessed Oct. 12, 2006): table 1.

Source: Martin, Midgley 2006.



Country of birth of immigrants

- The character of US immigration has changed since the mid-1800s
- The origin locations of immigrants to the U.S. have changed dramatically
- In 1960, 75% of the US foreign-born were born in Europe
- In 2010, this percentage declined to 12%



Origins of immigrant to the U.S.

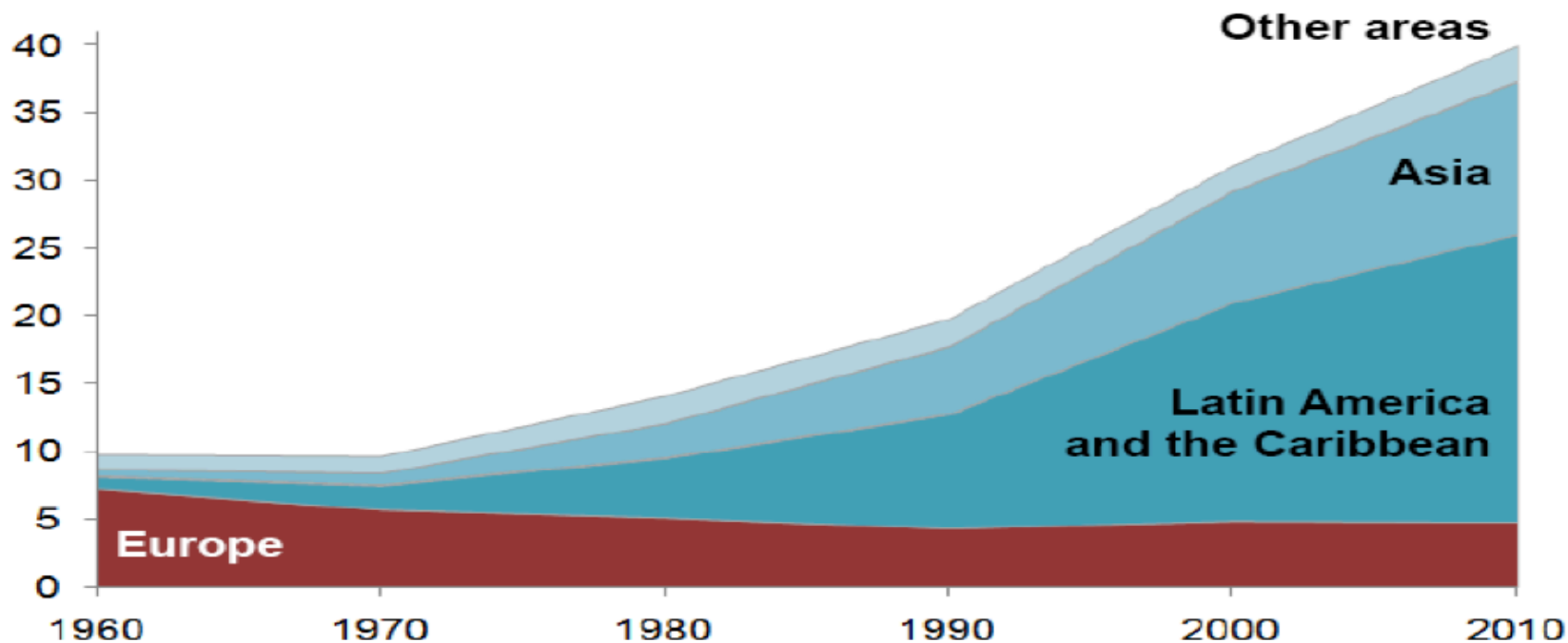
Period	Total Immigrants	Region of Origin:						% Foreign born
		N/W Europe	S/E Europe	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Elsewhere	
1820 to 1829	128,502	95,945	3,327	4,297	34	15	24,884	
1830 to 1839	538,381	416,981	5,790	8,238	55	50	107,267	
1840 to 1849	1,427,337	1,364,950	4,309	4,428	121	61	53,468	9.7
1850 to 1859	2,814,554	2,599,397	20,283	7,527	36,080	84	151,183	13.2
1860 to 1869	2,081,261	1,851,833	25,893	3,563	54,408	407	145,157	14.4
1870 to 1879	2,742,137	2,078,952	172,926	6,415	134,128	371	349,345	13.3
1880 to 1889	5,248,568	3,802,722	835,955	4,638	71,151	763	533,339	14.8
1890 to 1899	3,694,294	1,825,897	1,750,514	2,772	61,285	432	53,394	13.6
1900 to 1909	8,202,388	1,811,556	5,761,013	53,782	299,836	6,326	269,875	14.7
1910 to 1919	6,347,380	1,112,638	3,872,773	240,964	269,736	8,867	842,402	13.2
1920 to 1929	4,295,510	1,273,297	1,287,043	558,481	126,740	6,362	1,043,587	11.6
1930 to 1939	699,375	257,592	186,807	49,539	19,231	2,120	184,086	8.8
1940 to 1949	856,608	362,084	110,440	95,955	34,532	6,720	246,877	6.9
1950 to 1959	2,499,268	1,008,223	396,750	392,466	135,844	13,016	552,969	5.4
1960 to 1969	3,213,749	627,297	506,146	791,138	358,605	23,780	906,783	4.7
1970 to 1979	4,248,203	287,127	538,463	1,015,200	1,406,544	71,408	929,461	6.2
1980 to 1989	6,244,379	339,038	329,828	1,748,824	2,391,356	141,990	1,293,343	7.9
1990 to 1999	9,775,398	405,922	942,690	3,938,231	2,859,899	346,416	1,282,240	11.1
2000 to 2009	10,299,430	418,743	930,866	4,205,180	3,470,835	759,734	514,072	12.9



Figure 9.4

Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth: 1960 to 2010

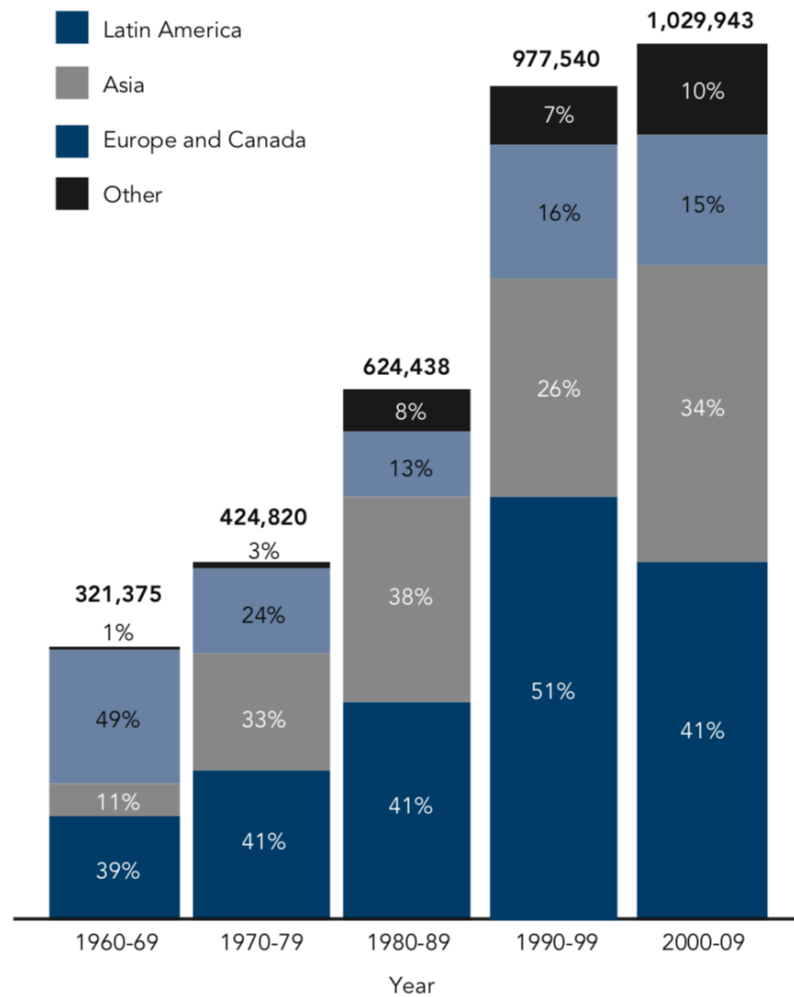
(Numbers in millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.census.gov/newsroom/pdf/cspan_fb_slides.pdf (accessed June 14, 2015)



Annual Number of Legal U.S. Immigrants by Decade and Region of Origin, 1960-2009



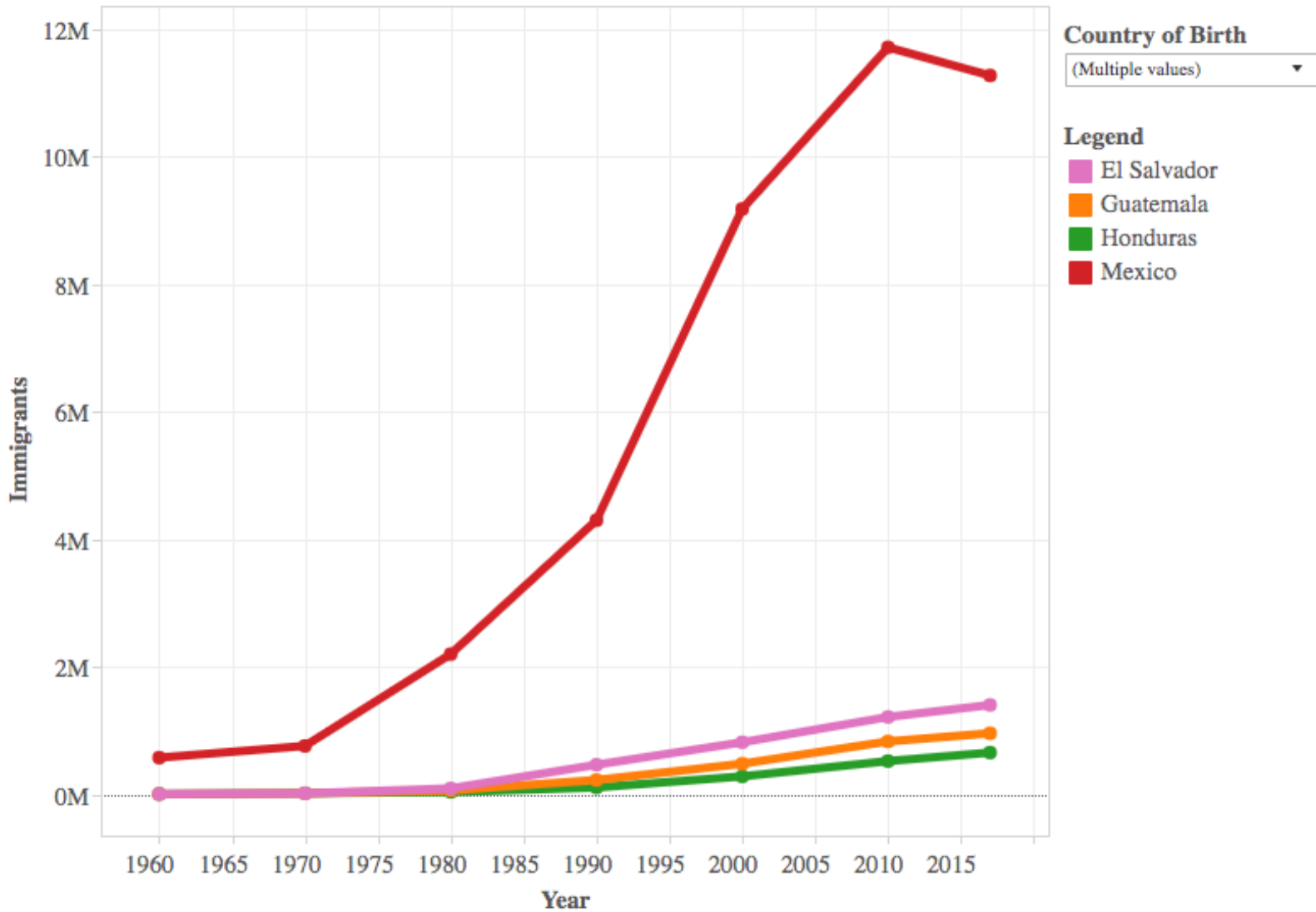
Note: Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Department of Homeland Security Immigration Statistics.

Audiocast: Listen to Philip Martin discuss the data on the changing geographic makeup of immigrants over the past 50 years. www.prb.org/PopulationBulletins/2010/immigration1.aspx



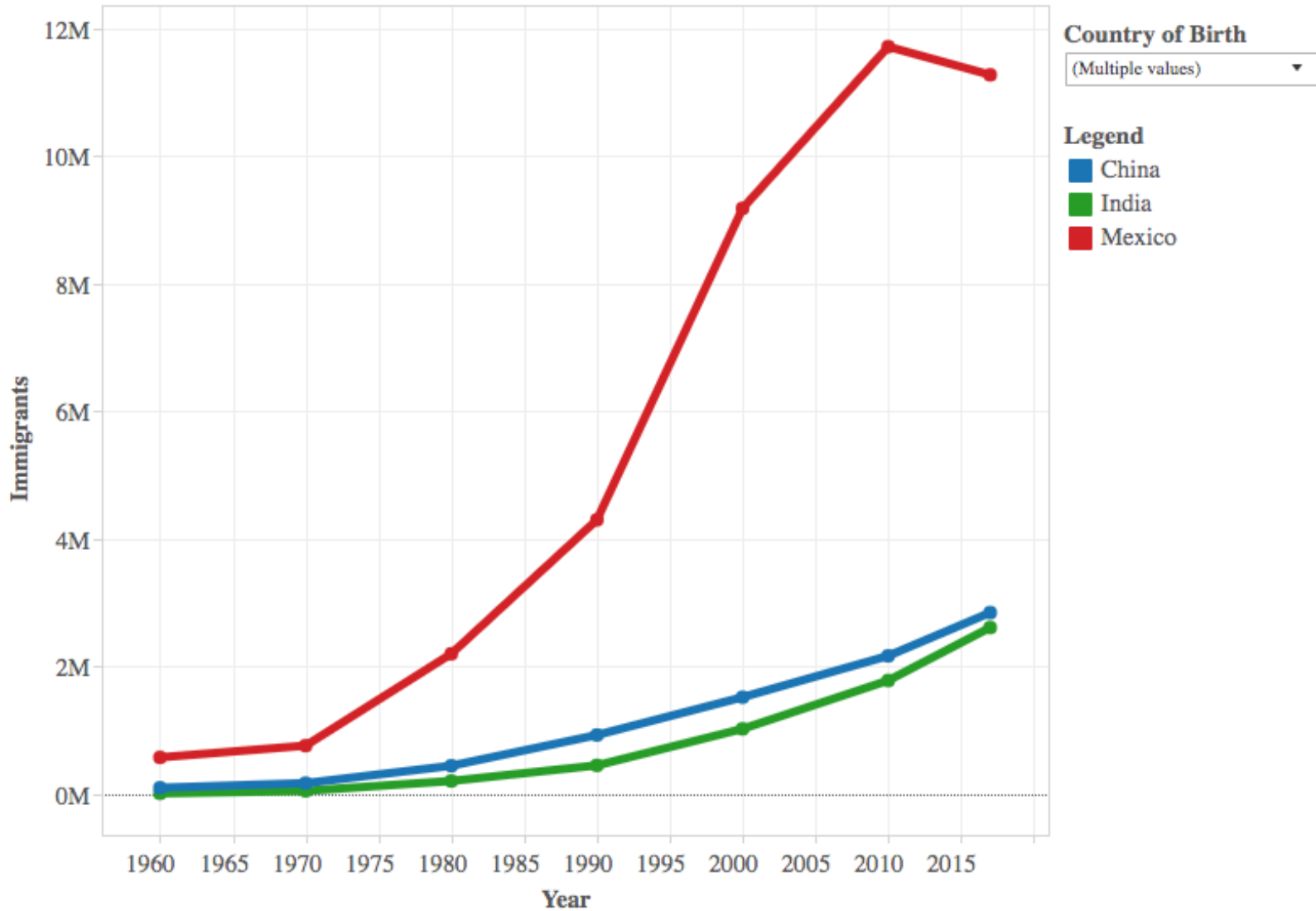
U.S. Immigrant Population by Country of Birth, 1960-2017



Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Data Hub
<http://migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub>



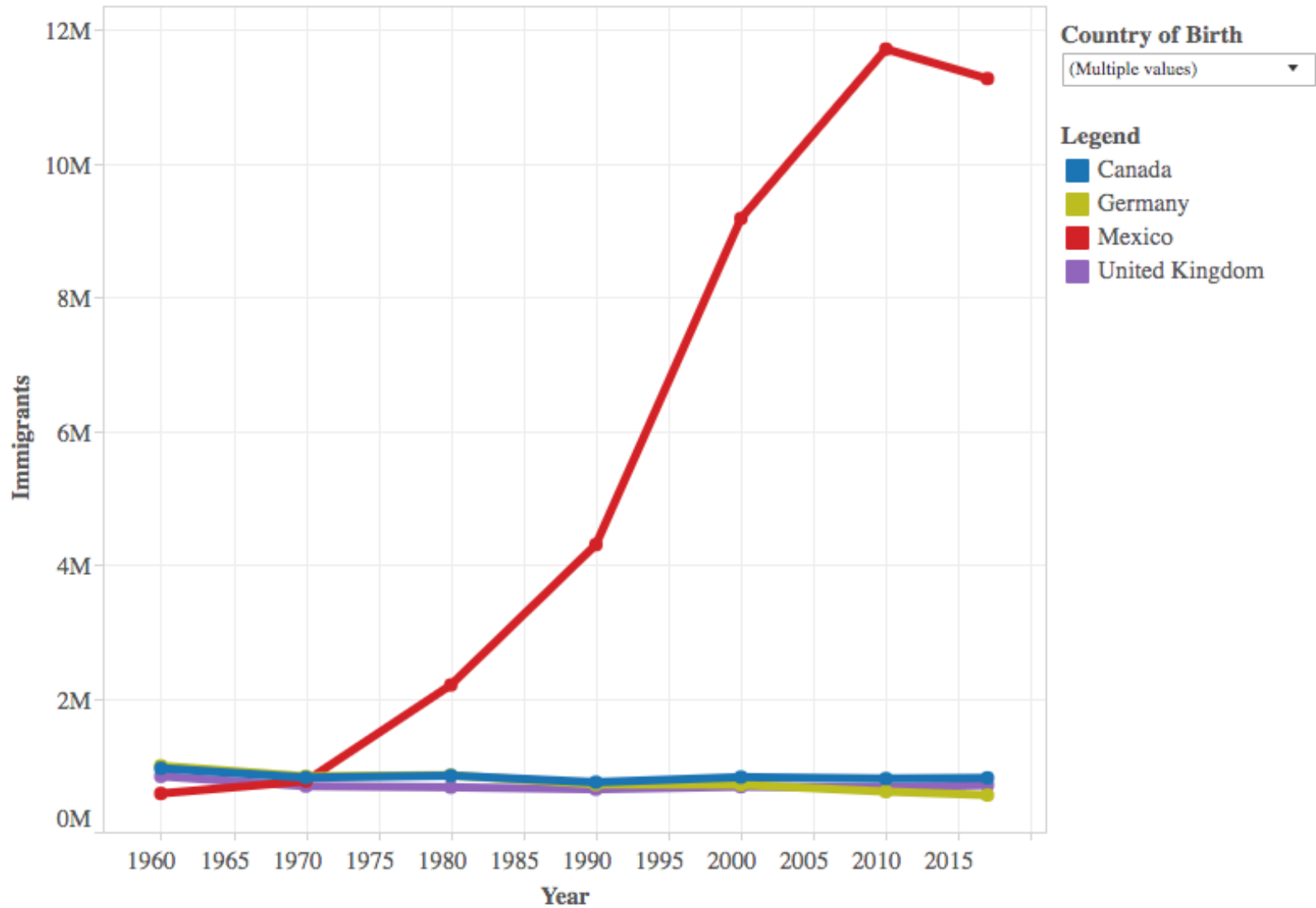
U.S. Immigrant Population by Country of Birth, 1960-2017



Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Data Hub
<http://migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub>



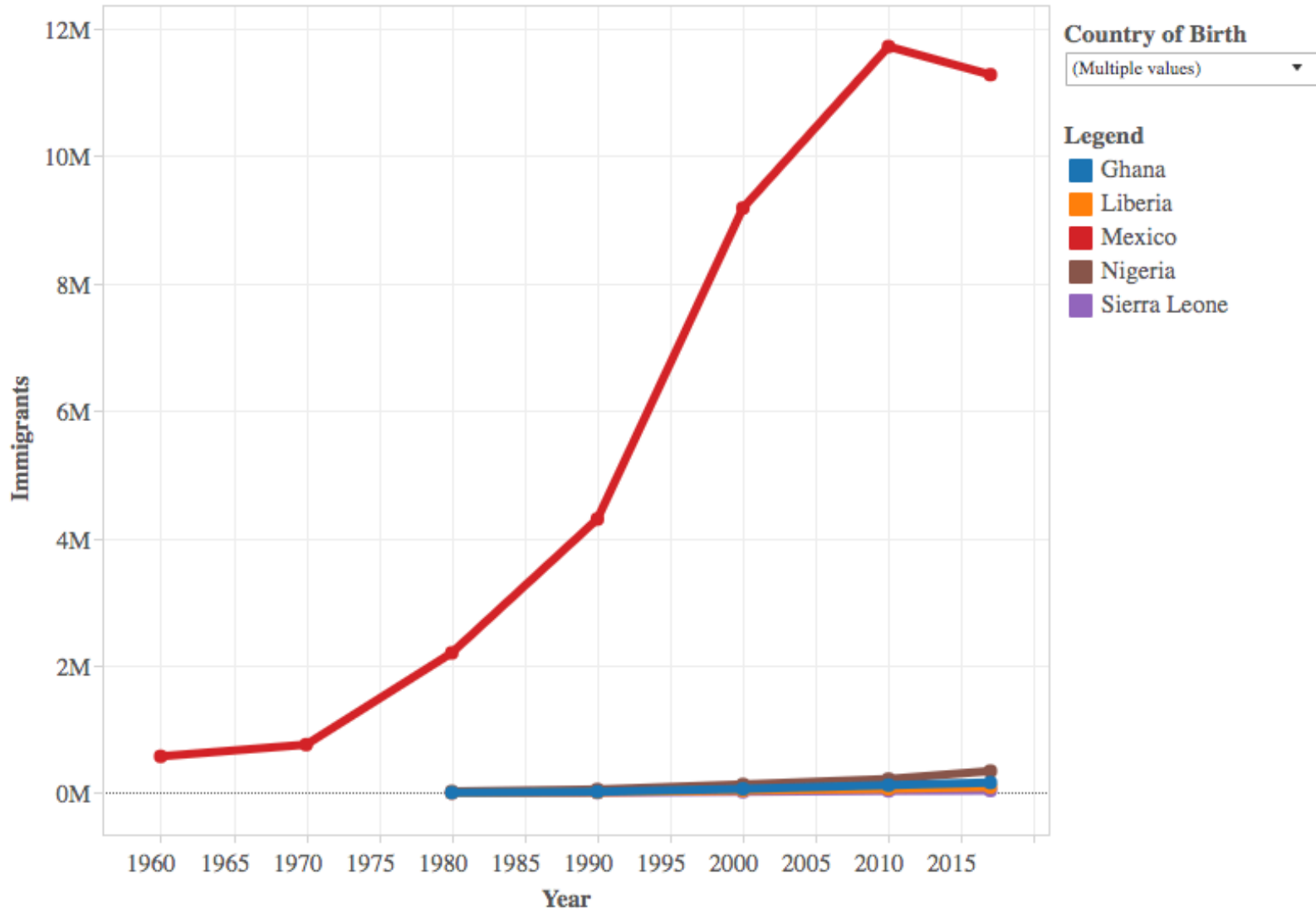
U.S. Immigrant Population by Country of Birth, 1960-2017



Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Data Hub
<http://migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub>



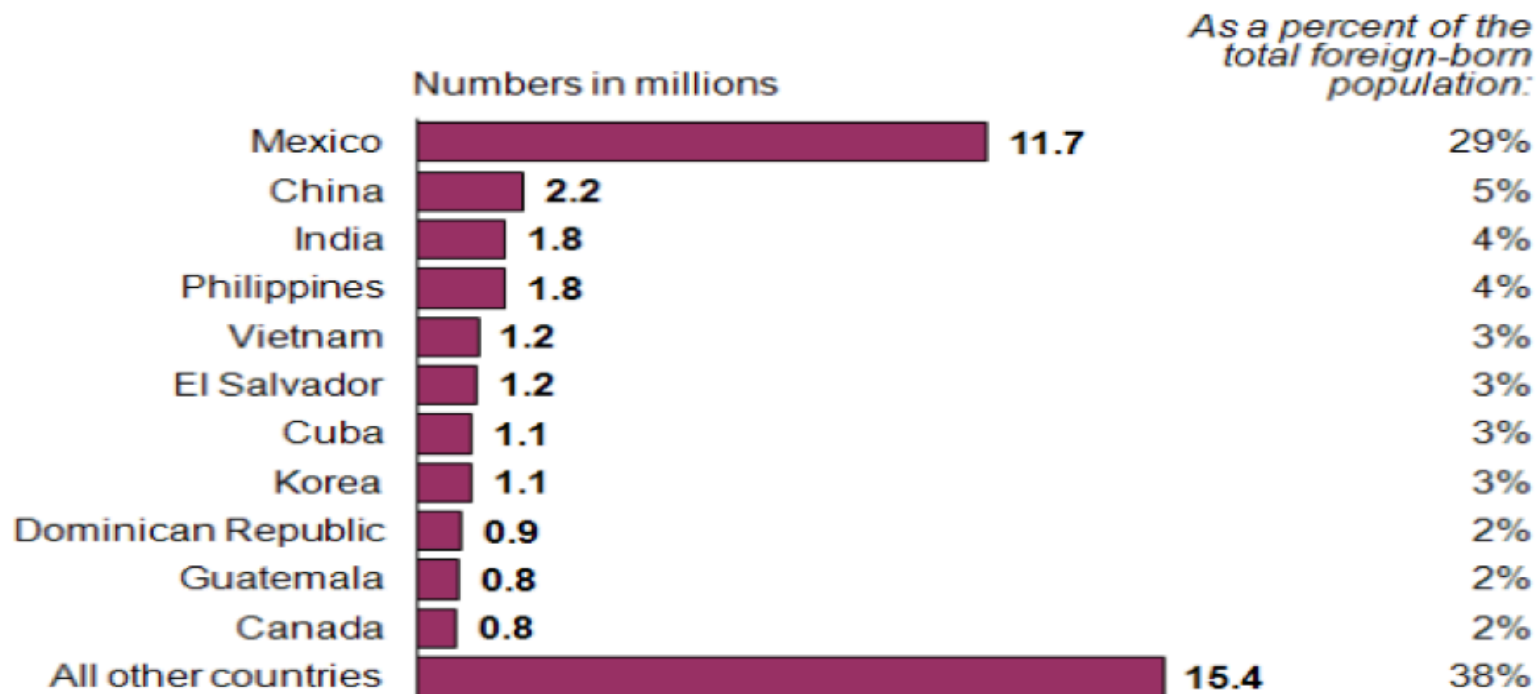
U.S. Immigrant Population by Country of Birth, 1960-2017



Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Data Hub
<http://migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub>



Foreign-Born Population by Country of Birth: 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.census.gov/newsroom/pdf/cspan_fb_slides.pdf (accessed June 14, 2015)



Immigration and U.S. population

- Immigration has a major effect on the size, distribution, and composition of the U.S. population
- Fertility and mortality are relatively low in the United States
- Immigration's role in the growth of the population has increased
- Immigration contributed to around 30% of the total population increase between 1980 and 2000
- The number of foreign-born U.S. residents rose from 14 million in 1980 to 36 million in 2005



Increase in the U.S.-Born and Foreign-Born Population, 1980 to 2005

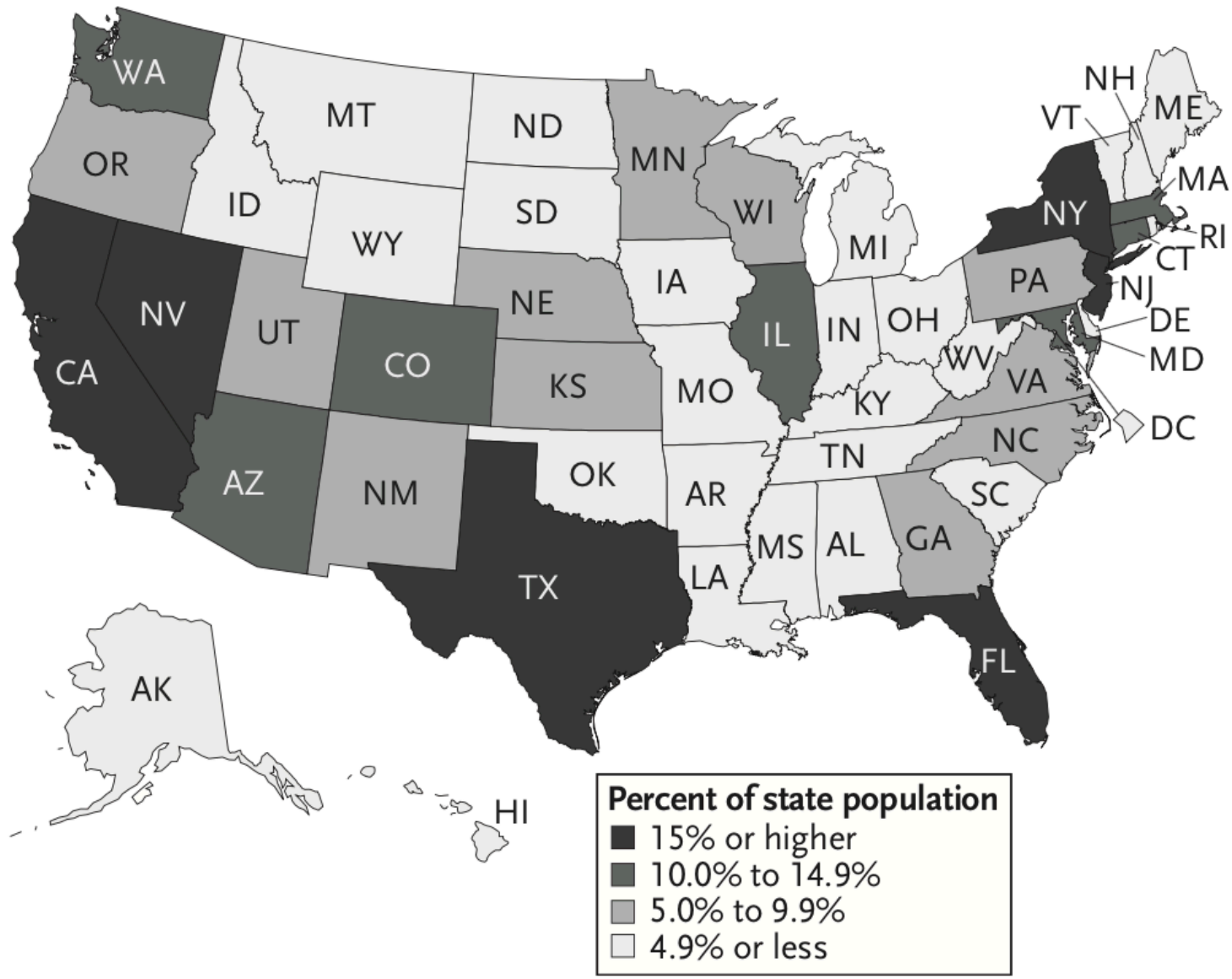
	<u>Total</u>	<u>U.S.-born</u>	<u>Foreign-born (FB)</u>
Number (millions)			
1980	227	213	14
1990	249	229	20
2000	281	250	31
2005	288	253	36
Percent increase			
1980–1990	9.8	7.7	40.4
1990–2000	13.2	9.3	55.4
FB share of increase			
1980–2000	100.0	68.9	30.4

Note: The 2005 estimates are not strictly comparable because they exclude people living in group homes or institutions.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2006* (www.census.gov, accessed Nov. 21, 2006); and Pew Hispanic Center, *Foreign Born Population at Mid-Decade* (2006, www.pewhispanic.org, accessed Oct. 24, 2006).



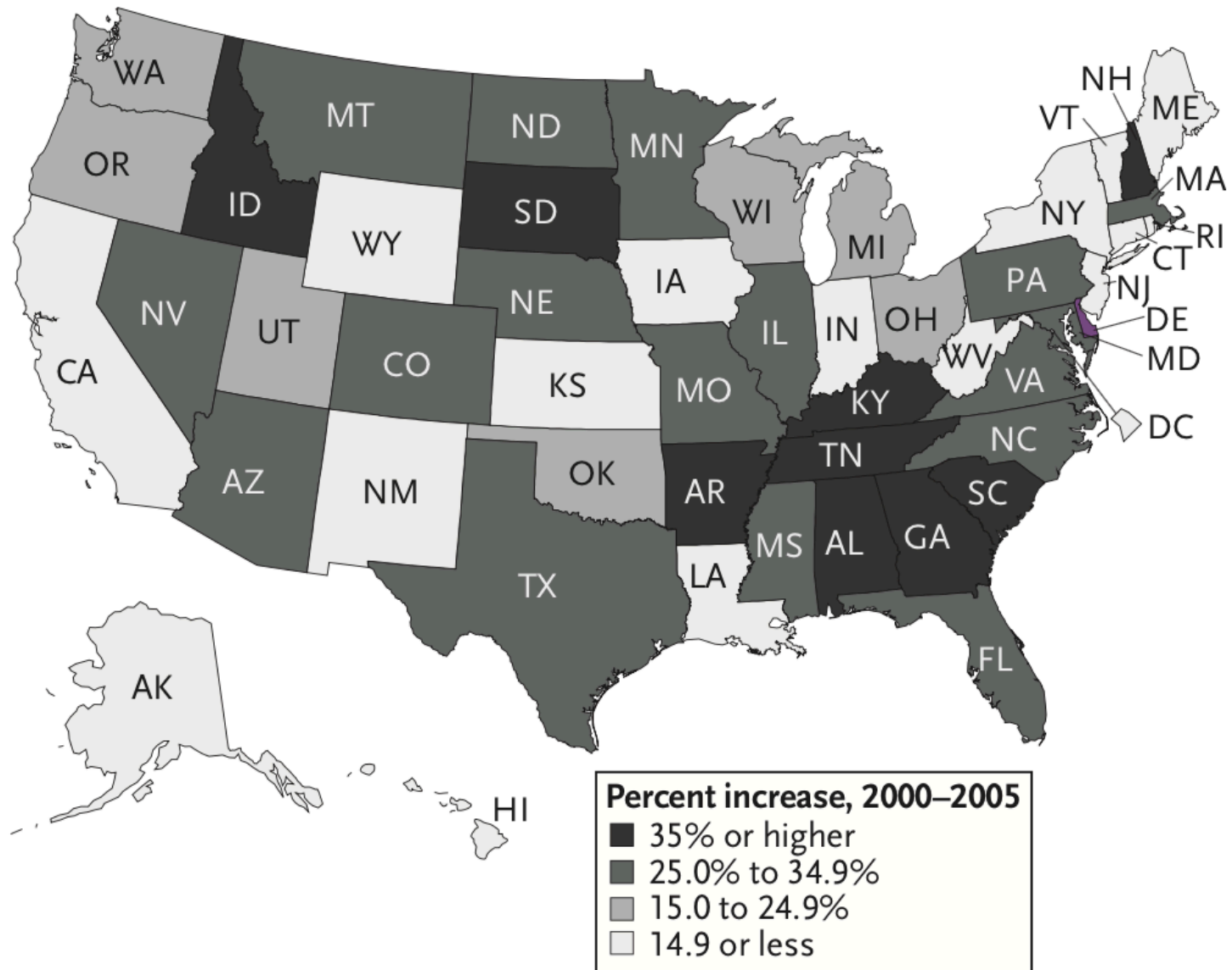
The Foreign-Born Population by State, 2005



Source: Martin, Midgley 2006.



Percent Growth in Foreign-Born Population, 2000–2005

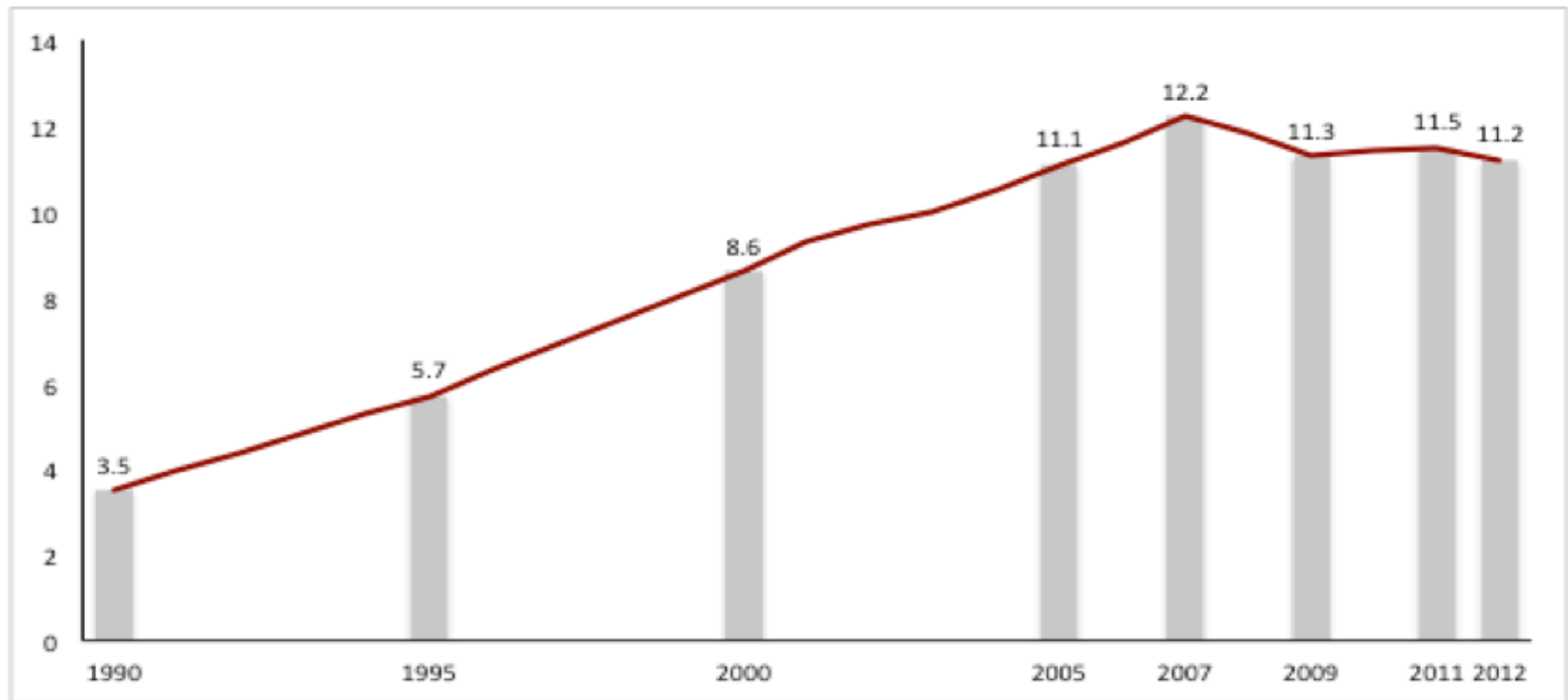


Source: Martin, Midgley 2006.



Figure 9.5

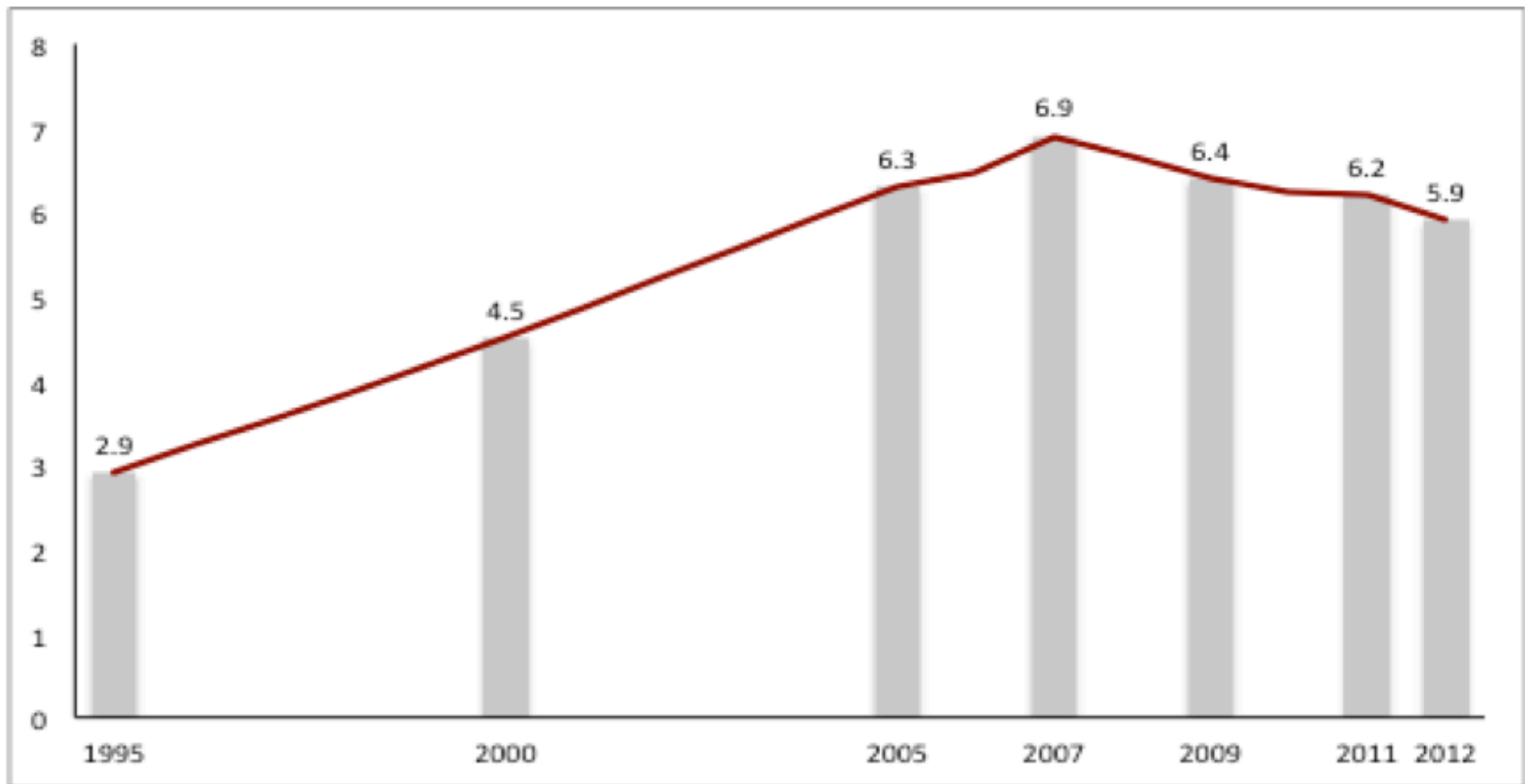
Unauthorized Immigrant Population in the United States (in millions), 1990 to 2012



Source: Passel and Cohn, 2014: 13. Figure prepared by Huanjun Zhang and DLP.

Figure 9.6

Unauthorized Immigrant Population in the United States from Mexico (in millions), 1995 to 2012



Foreigners Entering the United States or Gaining Residency Status, 2003–2005, by Selected Categories

Category	Numbers in thousands			Annual average,
	2003	2004	2005	2003–2005
Legal immigrants	704	958	1,122	928
New arrivals	358	374	384	372
Adjustment of status*	347	584	738	556
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	331	418	436	395
Other family-sponsored immigrants	159	214	213	195
Employment-based	82	155	247	161
Refugees and asylees	45	71	143	86
Diversity immigrants	46	50	46	48
Legal temporary migrants **	27,849	30,781	32,003	30,211
Visitors for pleasure	20,143	22,803	23,815	22,253
Foreign students and families	655	649	654	653
Temporary foreign workers/families	797	832	884	837
Unauthorized foreigners (estimate)	525	525	525	525

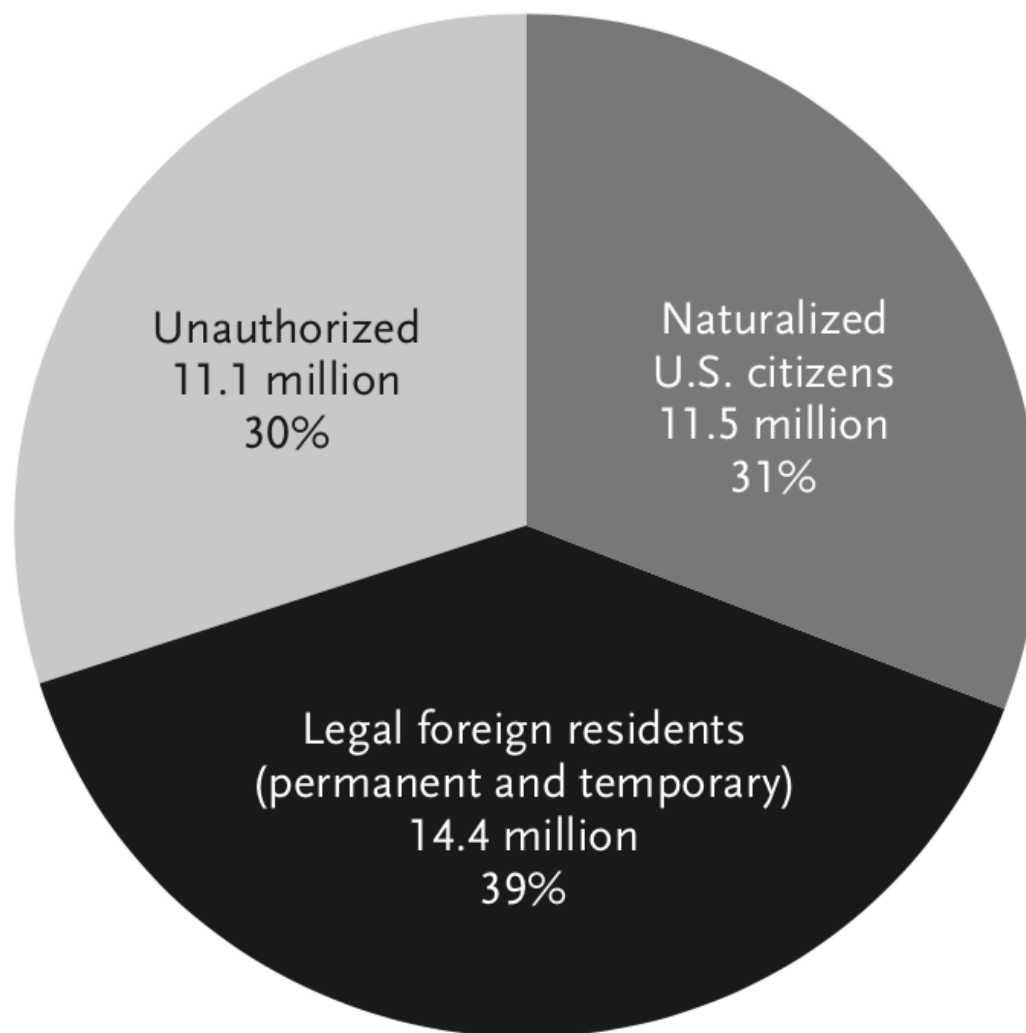
*Includes people already in the United States legally who gained legal permanent resident status in that year.

** Excludes about 150 million admissions annually of certain Canadian tourists and business visitors exempt from visas, along with Mexicans with multiple-entry visas or border crossing cards. These numbers refer to admissions rather than people, which means that many foreigners are counted more than once.

Sources: DHS, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2005* (www.dhs.gov, accessed Nov. 21, 2006): tables 6 and 26; and J.S. Passel, *The Size and Characteristics of the Unauthorized Migrant Population in the U.S.* (2006).



Status of Foreign-Born U.S. Residents, 2005



Source: J.S. Passel, *The Size and Characteristics of the Unauthorized Migrant Population in the U.S.* (2006).



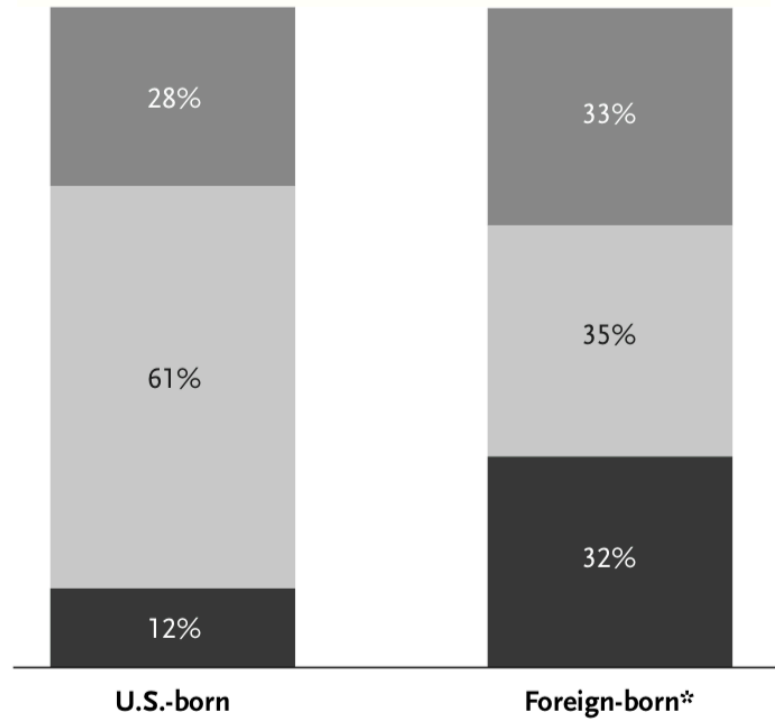
Immigrant integration

(Waters, Pineau 2016)

- Many migrants from Mexico and Central America enter the U.S. with low educational levels and little English proficiency
 - Children of migrants are seen to have converged substantially to native-born averages in a broad array of domains
 - Education, earnings, occupation, poverty, residential integration, language
- However, integration also produced declines in well-being
 - Health, crime, family stability
- Integration with native-born non-Hispanic whites is
 - Fastest for Asian immigrants
 - Slower for Latino immigrants
 - Slowest for black immigrants
 - Especially difficult for undocumented individuals



U.S.-Born and Recently Arrived Foreign-Born Americans by Education, 2005



Percent of population age 25 or older with

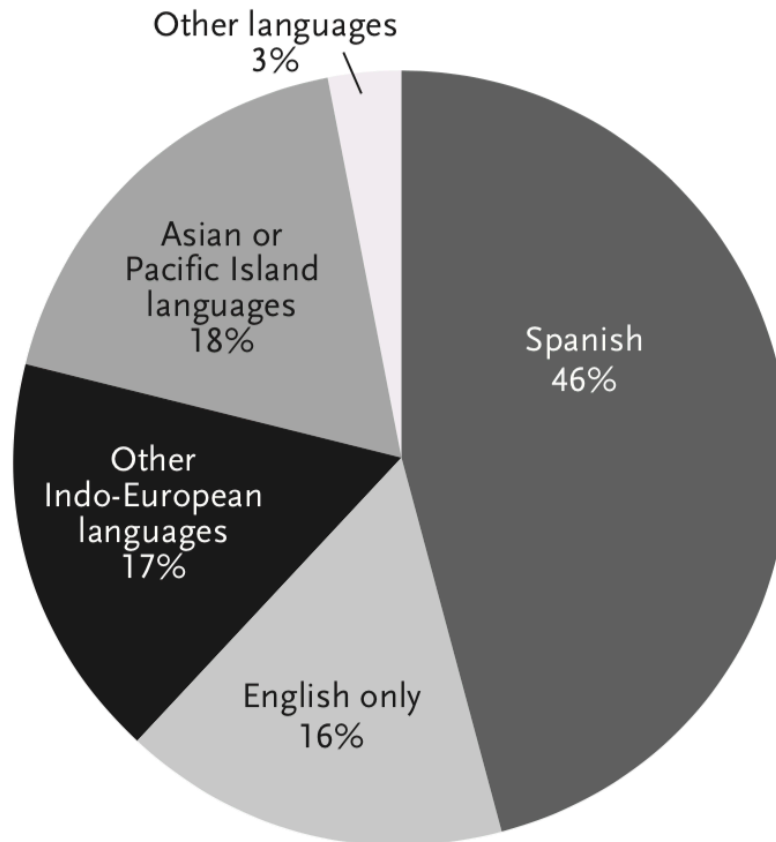
- Bachelor's degree or higher
- High school graduate/some college
- Less than high school

* Entered the United States after 1999.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Educational Attainment in the United States: 2005* (www.census.gov, accessed Nov. 3, 2006): table 10.



Language Spoken at Home by the U.S. Foreign-Born Population, 2005



Note: Refers to people age 5 or older. Excludes people living in military barracks, college dormitories, or other group quarters. These data represent the midpoint of a range of estimates derived from the American Community Survey.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 *American Community Survey* (factfinder.census.gov, accessed Oct. 17, 2006): table C16005.



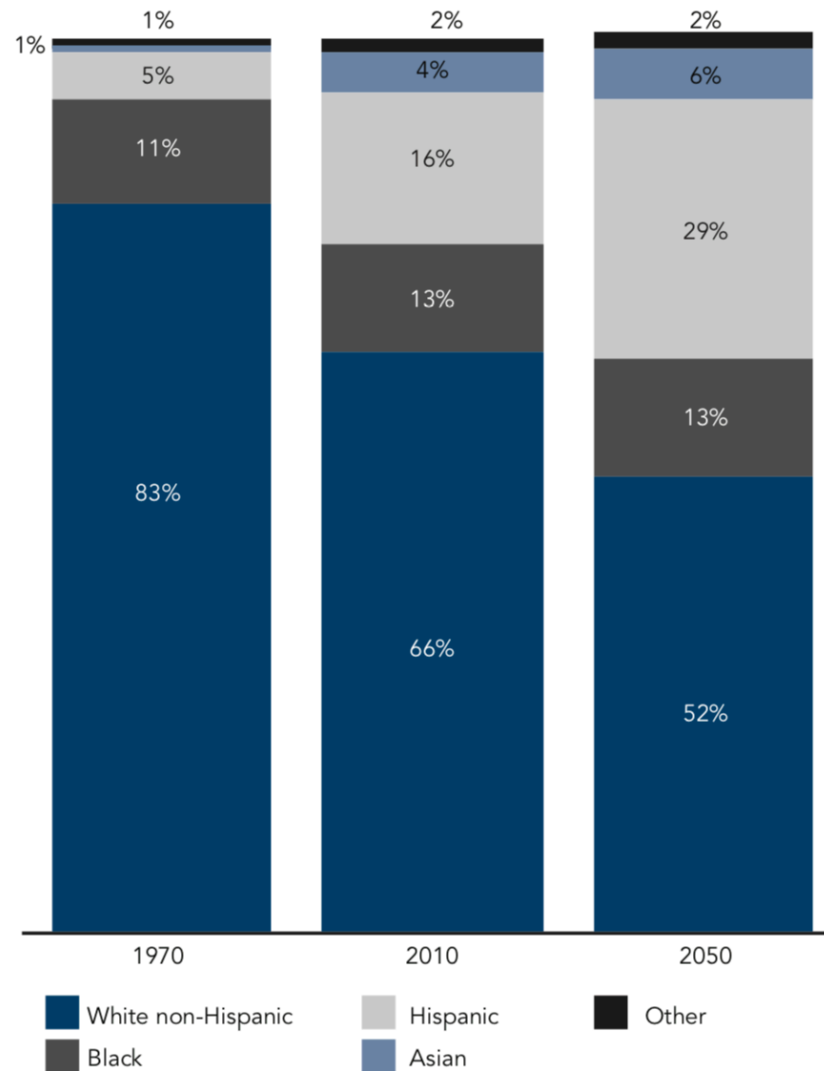
Projections

(Waters, Pineau 2016)

- Census Bureau projections point to continuing increases in foreign-born population in the next decades
 - By 2060, the foreign-born proportion will reach nearly 20% of the population
- Non-Hispanic whites will have fallen to less than 50% of the population (majority-minority)
 - Most immigrants are from Latin America and Asia
- An estimated 11 million persons (about 25% of the current foreign-born total) are undocumented
 - Annual deportations from this group have approached or exceeded 400,000



U.S. Population by Race and Ethnic Group, 1970, 2010, and 2050



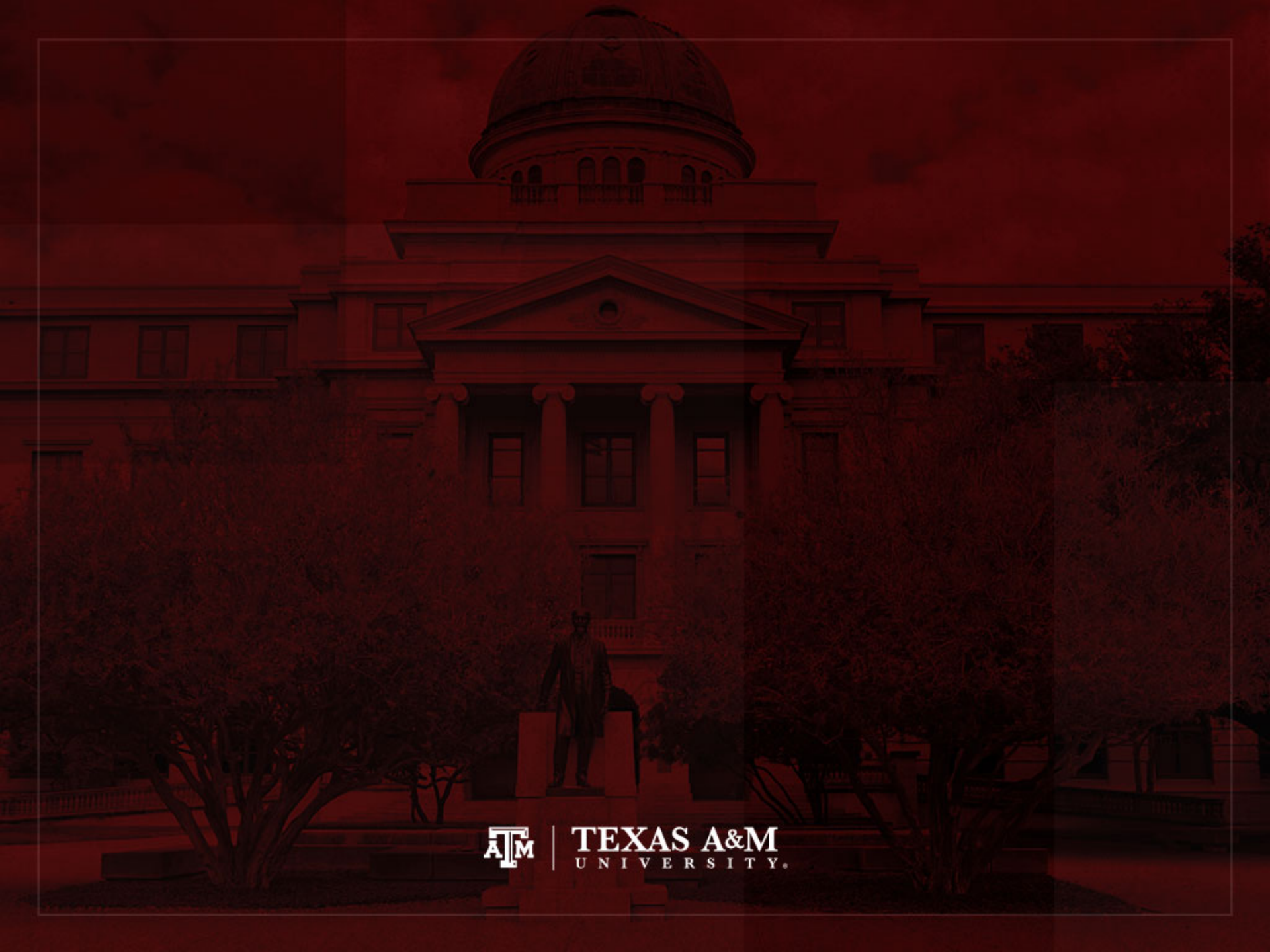
Note: Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Projections With Constant Net International Migration, accessed at www.census.gov/population/www/projections/2009cnmsSumTabs.html, on June 7, 2010.



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