Agenda May 5

Learning Target: Explain migration patterns to include why and the impacts.

Work Session: Review power point and take notes as needed. Video clip

Assignment: Answer the questions on migration in the word document and submit by Wednesday May 6 3PM.

Government Policies to control population

- **Anti-Natal policies:** policies that limit the number of children

- Most famous is China's One-Child Policy

- India – boys preferred but no official government policy

- Huge numbers of abortions, abandonments and sterilizations
- More female children lost in preference for boys
- Unbalanced gender ratio with 30 million more males than women leading to
  - kidnapping
 - violence against women
  - blackmarket trade in women

Consequences of China's one child policy

What are the consequences of decreased population that comes with anti-natal policies?

- Economic impacts
  - Less production
  - Less innovation
  - fewer products (food, homes, schools) needed so economy declines

- Social impacts
  - gender imbalances
  - aging population (dependents) who require more govt services

Japan's population change since 1950

Percentage population change between each census.

7.70%

-0.74%

1950   2015
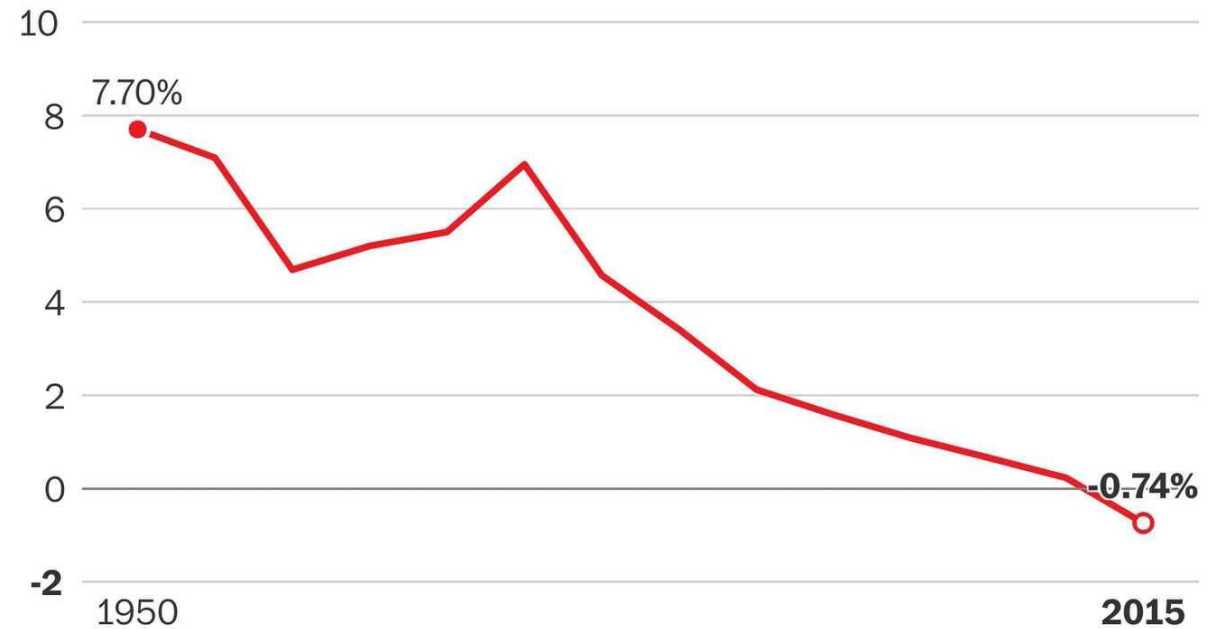
Source: Statistics Bureau of Japan

WORLDVIEWS

Japan has had a 34% decrease in total population over past 65 years

Страна нужны ваши рекорды

Каждую минуту в России рождается 3 человека
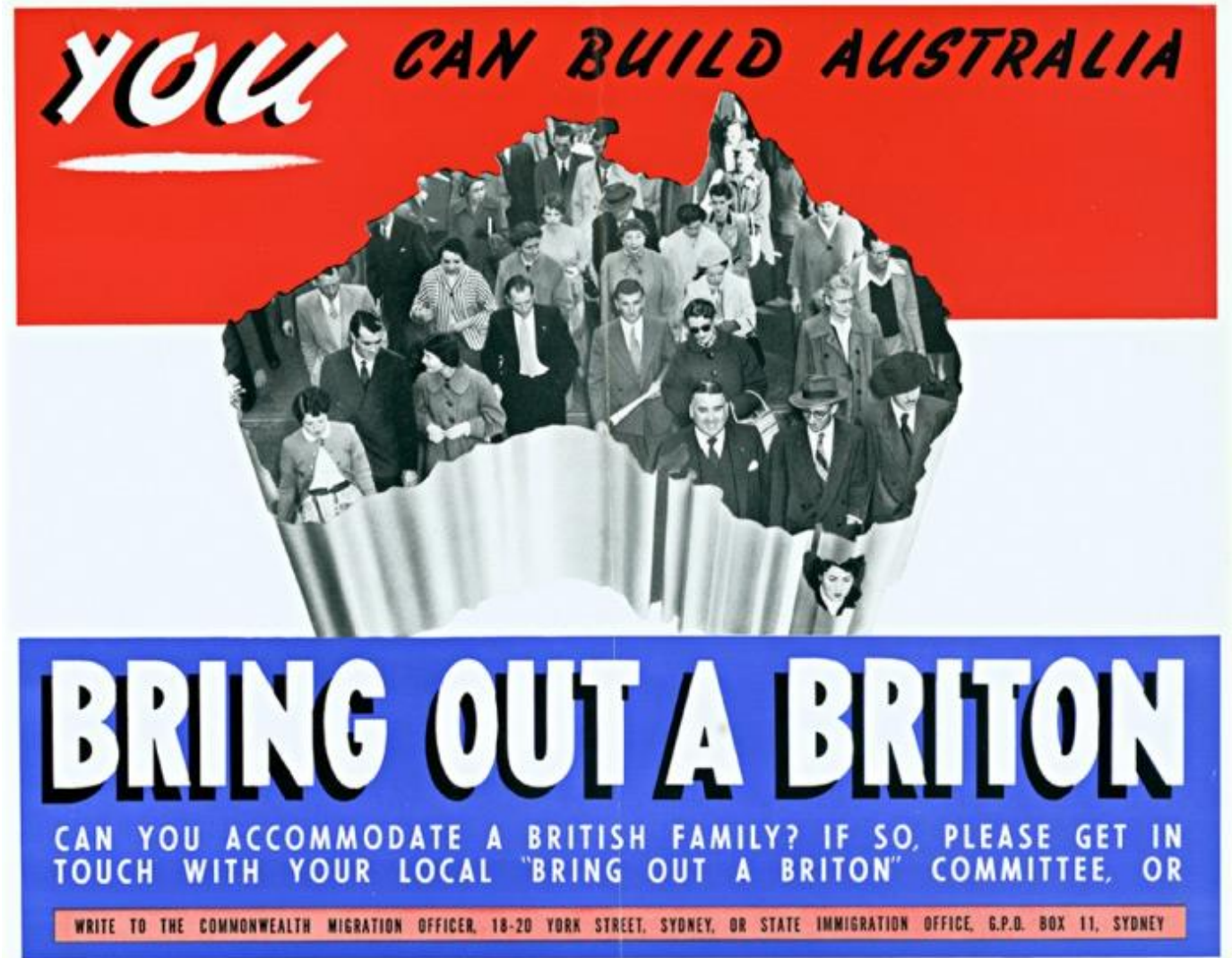
Pro-natal policies: encourage more babies

- Enacted in places where populations are declining
    - Russia, Germany, Japan,
      Singapore, France
- Governments give tax breaks, gifts, money to have children
    - time off work with pay
    - cruises, resort stays
    - cash payments

One way to increase population?

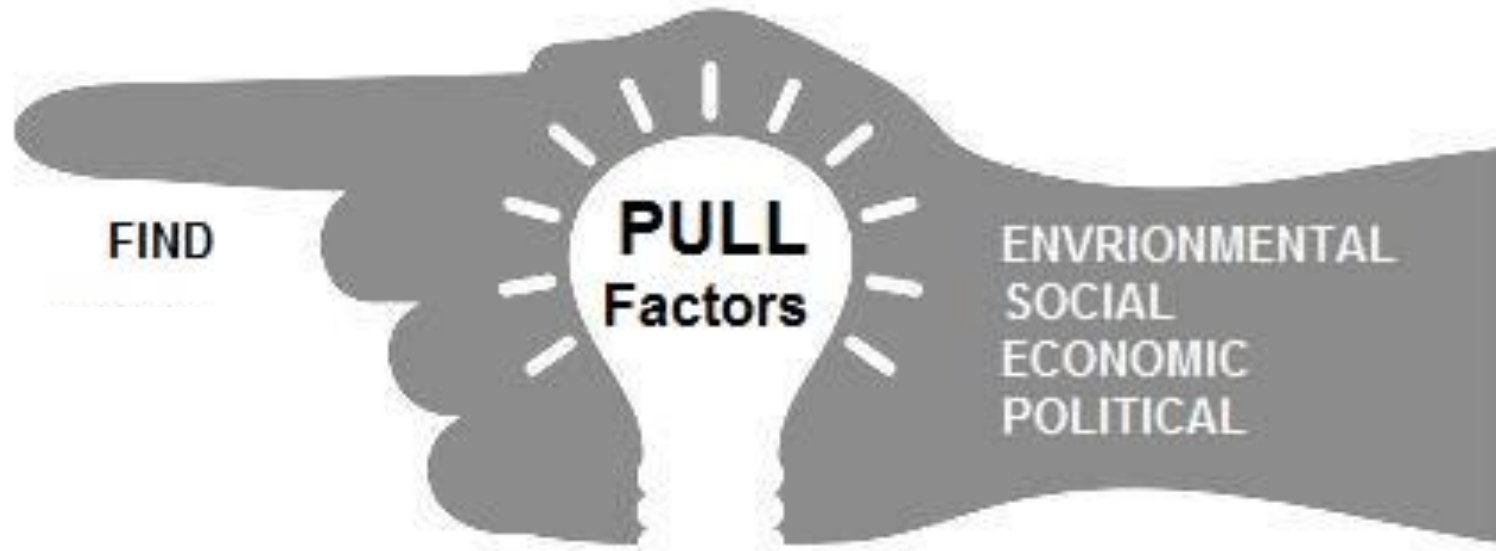Encourage immigration by increasing quotas (number of migrants allowed)

Migration

- Movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, in a new location
- Often over long distances
- Usually from one country to another
- May or may not be planned

Why do people migrate?

ENVIRONMENTAL
SOCIAL
ECONOMIC
POLITICAL
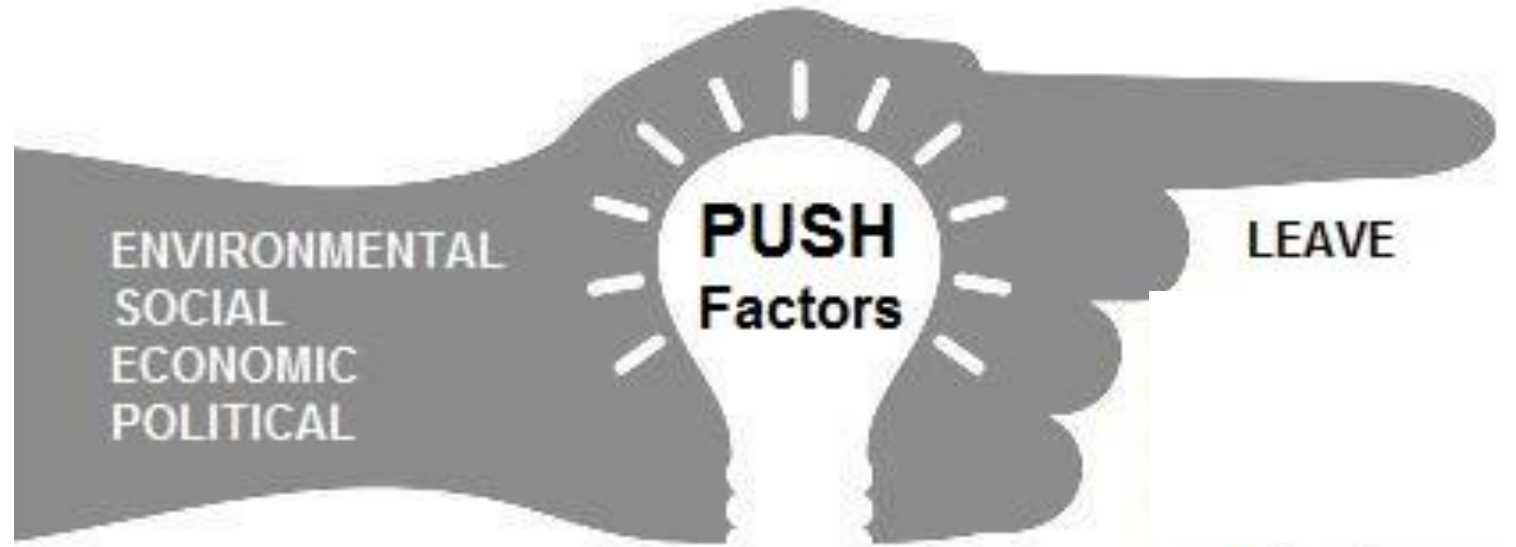
PUSH Factors

LEAVE

- Push factors: reasons people leave their homes
  - war, famine
  - poverty, unemployment
  - persecution, threats to safety

Why do people migrate where they do?

FIND · PULL Factors → ENVRIONMENTAL SOCIAL ECONOMIC POLITICAL

- Pull factors: reasons that are attractive enough to make a person move

    - personal safety, political freedom

    - education and employment opportunities

    - family and ethnic connections

Types of immigration

- Legal immigration
- Refugees
- Guest workers
- Undocumented immigrants

Refugees

- UN requires member nations to take in, provide aid, and assistance to refugees

    - refugee: people who are

       forced out of their home via

       some form of violence

- Best example today is refugee crisis in Syria

- https://youtu.be/v13kTeAHY4c
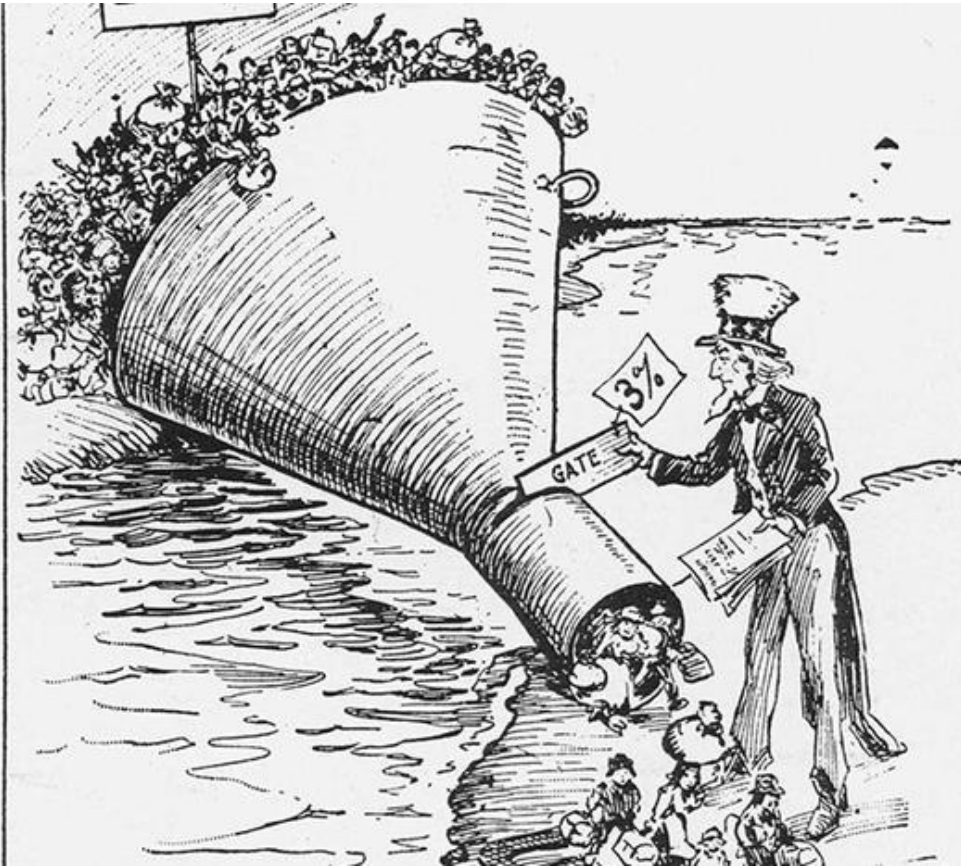
Effects of Refugees

- Strain on resources and services which affects refugees and nation's population

- Creates political unrest

- Integration issues with tension between refugees and citizens

- Poor conditions in refugee camps

Immigration Policies of Host Countries

- Policies fit into 1 of 2 categories
  - quota system
  - guest worker

Quota System – United States

- Limits the number of foreign citizens who can migrate permanently
- First enacted in US by Quota Act in 1921 and the National Origins Act in 1924
- At that time, designed to ensure that most immigrants to US continued to be Europeans
- Does not apply to refugees who must prove they are genuine refugees

Guest Workers – Western Europe and Middle East

- Work visa immigrants who are expected to work under a contract and then return home

- Usually take low status and low skilled jobs that local residents won't accept

- Usually earn far more than they would at home and send a large percentage of their earnings back home

US attitudes toward immigrants

- Have always regarded new arrivals with suspicion
- More recently states such as California have voted new legislation for undocumented immigrants

    - limited access to

    public services :

    schools, day care

    centers, health clinics

    - difficult to enforce

    and potentially violate

    constitution

Possible solutions to undocumented immigrants

- Deportation
  - problem: many have children who are US citizens
- Amnesty
  - secure borders, vet those who are already here, document for citizenship
  - deport criminals while giving others path to citizenship

Should a nation just accept immigrants?

- Pros?
  - diversifies local economies
  - increases the population base
  - many are entrepreneurs
  - raises GDP
  - fills gaps in labor market

Should a nation just accept immigrants?

- Cons?
  - can cause over-population
  - can create wage inequality
  - can stress educational and health resources
  - can create integration difficulties
  - can strain local resources
  - can split up families