BIMI Migration Slide Deck
What is BIMI?

We are a partnership of faculty, researchers and students who investigate human mobility, immigrants’ integration and the ways migration transforms societies around the world.

🌐 https://bimi.berkeley.edu/

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Immigration Slide Deck

Purpose

Immigration has come to the forefront of national and international debates in the U.S. and around the world. Unfortunately, existing and accurate research on migration is often not easy to find or understand.

This slide deck includes seven modules that examine different aspects of migration: global migration, demographics, migrant illegality, immigration enforcement, immigration impact on the U.S., immigrant integration, and migration motives.
We have kept textual explanations to a minimum, enough to explain the figure, to emphasize the graphs/figures themselves. The final graphs/figures are culled from books, articles, datasets, policy briefs, and working papers. Some graphs were recreated to match slide format. As a result, this slide deck intends to serve as a comprehensive set of some of the most important trends in U.S. migration.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asylum seeker</td>
<td>When people flee their own country and seek sanctuary in another country, they apply for asylum – the right to be recognized as a refugee and receive legal protection and material assistance. An asylum seeker must demonstrate that his or her fear of persecution in his or her home country is well-founded (<a href="https://www.unhcr.org">Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</a>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liminal Legality</td>
<td>Liminal legality is an “in-between” immigration status in which immigrants may possess social security numbers and work permits, but have no guarantee of becoming residents of the U.S. or eventual citizenship (1) Temporary Protective Status (TPS) (2) Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA or DACAmented)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants / Migrants</td>
<td>Individuals born outside of the country, or the <em>foreign-born population</em>. This includes: Lawful permanent residents (LPRs), refugees and asylees, the undocumented, and individuals holding liminal legality statuses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonimmigrants</td>
<td>Temporary Visitors (1) Nonimmigrant considered “not residents” (e.g., tourists) (2) Nonimmigrant considered “residents’ (e.g., for work or school)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee</td>
<td>Someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence. A refugee has a person who is unable or unwilling to return to his or her home country because of ”well-founded fear of persecution” due to race, political opinion, religion, national-origin, or membership in a particular social group (<a href="https://refugeecouncil.ca/what-is-a-refugee/">United Nations 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocols</a>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undocumented</td>
<td>Individuals living in the U.S. without U.S. citizenship or other legal immigration status. They are often categorized into two groups: (1)Entered ”without inspection” (2)Visa overstayers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Citizens</td>
<td>A person born in the United States (or its outlying possessions) or who acquired U.S. citizenship upon naturalization as provided by law and who has not subsequently lost such citizenship</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global Migration

Who are international migrants today?
Number of global migrants have increased, yet the proportion has remained stable.

Total and proportion of global migrants, 1970 - 2019

Source: (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2019)
One in every 30 people globally are international migrants

2018

Source: (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2019)
In 2018, **52%** of international migrants were male and **48%** were female.

Source: (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2019)
Asia (84M) and Europe (82M) had the largest increase in migration
Immigrant destination regions, 2005 - 2019

Northern America (including the U.S., Canada, Bermuda, Greenland, and Saint Pierre and Miquelon) is the third largest receiving region.

Source: (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2019)
Demographics

Who are today’s U.S. immigrants?
Immigrants as a percentage of U.S. population has remained stable? (total number has increased)

1840 - 2018

This graph shows the trend in number of immigrants and their share of the total U.S. population from 1840 to 2018.

Source: (Migration Policy Institute 2018a)
Nine countries have a foreign-born population of 1M or more living in the U.S.

2019

- **Mexico**: 11.5 M
- **Philippines**: 2.0 M
- **Cuba**: 1.3 M
- **China**: 2.9 M
- **Vietnam**: 1.4 M
- **South Korea**: 1.1 M
- **India**: 2.7 M
- **El Salvador**: 1.4 M
- **Dominican Republic**: 1.1 M

Source: (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2019)
Immigrants have traditionally chosen to settle certain places. Since the 1960s, immigrants have often settled in seven states, or traditional destination states:

- California
- New York
- Florida
- Texas
- New Jersey
- Illinois
- Massachusetts
Yet, immigrants are moving to new destination states since the early 2000s. The number of foreign-born individuals increased in 14 states (listed in descending order of growth):

South Carolina  
Alabama  
Tennessee  
Delaware  
Arkansas  
South Dakota  
Nevada  
Georgia  
Kentucky  
North Carolina  
Wyoming  
Idaho  
Indiana  
Mississippi
Immigrants are younger (mostly 20-64 years old) than U.S. born individuals

2017

Source: (Radford and Noe-Bustamante 2019)
Immigrant participation in the labor force has increased

2018

Source: (Migration Policy Institute 2018b)
Post-1965, Latinx immigrants have composed a large proportion of the total new arrivals to the U.S. Since 2009, Asians have outnumbered Latinx immigrants in new arrivals.

Source: (Radford and Noe-Bustamante 2019)
About **1M green cards** are issued a year

Number of green cards issued annually in the U.S., 1820 - 2018

- **1907**: 1.3M
- **1914**: 1.2M
- **1991**: 1.8M
- **2018**: 1.1M

Permanent residency cards **may have numerical limits** set by Congress

- **Immediate family**: None
- **Non-immediate family members**: 226,000
- **Employment**: 140,000

Source: (U.S. Department of State – Bureau of Consular Affairs 2020)
## Family-based categories of permanent legal migration (U.S.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate family of U.S. Citizens</th>
<th>Numerical Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spouses</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried children under age 21</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents of U.S. citizens who are age 21 and older</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family-sponsored preference immigrants</th>
<th>Numerical Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Preference</td>
<td>23,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried children age 21 and older of U.S. citizens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Preference</td>
<td>114,200*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Spouses and children of legal permanent residents (LPRs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Unmarried adult sons and daughters of legal permanent residents (LPRs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Preference</td>
<td>23,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married adult sons and daughters of U.S. citizens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Preference</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siblings of U.S. citizens who are age 21 and older</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Gelatt 2019)
### Non-familial categories of permanent legal migration (U.S.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment-based preference immigrants</th>
<th>Numerical Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1(^{st}) Preference</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign nationals of “extraordinary ability,” outstanding professors and researchers, multinational executives and managers</td>
<td><strong>40,040</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2(^{nd}) Preference</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign nationals who hold advanced degrees or demonstrate exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, or business</td>
<td><strong>40,040</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3(^{rd}) Preference</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| -Skilled workers (with degree and 2-years of experience)  
-Professional workers (with a Bachelor’s degree)  
-Other workers (foreign nationals performing unskilled labor) | **40,040** (no more than 10,000 visas are available for “other worker”) |
| **4\(^{th}\) Preference**             |                 |
| “Special immigrants” including religious workers, international organization employees, etc. | **9,940**       |
| **5\(^{th}\) Preference**             |                 |
| Immigrant investors                    | **9,940**       |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Humanitarian Immigrants</th>
<th>Numerical Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees</strong></td>
<td>President sets an annual ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asylees</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diversity Visa</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,000</strong>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Gelatt 2019)
Lowest number of refugees admitted in 2018

Total number of refugees admitted to the U.S. per year, 1980-2018

Source: (U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2019b)
At most, 40,000 asylum cases per year have been granted in the U.S.

Total number of asylum cases in the U.S., 1990 - 2018

Affirmative asylum-seekers have yet to begin the deportation process in the courts.

Defensive asylum-seekers are defending themselves in immigration court.

Source: (U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2019b)
Most nonimmigrant admissions in the U.S. are visitors from **North America**

2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Visitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>37.9 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>18.3 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>15.3 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>6.8 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>1.9 M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yet, the highest number of student and exchange visitors come from **Asia**.

Migrant Illegality

Who are undocumented immigrants in the U.S.?
Why does migrant [il]legality matter?

Immigration status affects the daily relationships and lives of immigrants that consequently affect their incorporation into the U.S.

So, who is undocumented?
48.4% of undocumented immigrants are **Mexican**

Country of origin of undocumented immigrants, 2018

A **growing number** of undocumented immigrants are from **El Salvador, India, Guatemala, Honduras, and China.**
More men are undocumented than women
Total number of undocumented immigrants by gender, 2010 - 2018

Source: (Center for Migration Studies 2019)
In 2018, 77% of undocumented immigrants were in the labor force or 7.4M individuals.

Source: (Center for Migration Studies 2019)
In 2018, 96% of undocumented immigrants in the labor force were employed or 7.1M individuals.

Source: (Center for Migration Studies 2019)
46% of undocumented immigrants are visa overstayers

2017

This map highlights the countries of origins of visa overstayers or individuals who entered the U.S. with a visa.

Source: (Warren 2017)
California has the most DACAmented recipients in 2020.

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) is a temporary protection from deportation and eligibility for work permits (valid for 2-years).

Eligibility Requirements:
- Graduated/enrolled in school/military
- No criminal record
- Present in the U.S. on June 15, 2012

Source: (Migration Policy Institute 2020)
255K TPS recipients (the highest number) are from El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua

2019

Immigrants with Temporary Protected Status (TPS) have time-limited permission to live/work in the U.S. due to unsafe conditions in their country of origin (e.g., natural disaster, war, etc.).

Source: (U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2019a)
Immigration Enforcement
Who is impacted by immigration enforcement?
Immigration **arrests** have **increased** post-1965

1927 - 2018

In recent years, arrests have been **decreasing** signaling **changes in migration patterns**.

Data refer to Border Patrol apprehensions and administrative arrests.

Source: (U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2019b)
Number of **immigrant returns** are similar to arrests until the 2010s

1927 - 2018

*Returns* are confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States **without an order of removal.**

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**1950s**

“Operation Wetback” – the program of massive sweeps targeting Mexican immigrants and Mexican American citizens.

---

Source: (U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2019b)
Mexican immigrants are “returned” at higher numbers without an order of removal

2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>41.6K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>18K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>7.3K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>5.5K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>3K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2019b)
Immigrant removals have increased since 1990

Removals are the compulsory and confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States with an order of removal.

Source: (U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2019b)
Impact

What are American’s views on immigrants?
In 2019, almost 2/3 Americans said immigrants are essential to the nation

% who say …

America's openness to people from all over the world is essential to who we are as a nation

If America is too open to people from around the world, we risk losing our identity as a nation

Source: (Brockway and Doherty 2019)
In 2019, more Republicans say America risks its ‘identity as a nation’ if it is too open to foreigners

% who say …

America’s openness to people from all over the world is essential to who we are as a nation

If America is too open to people from around the world, we risk losing our identity as a nation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rep/Lean Rep</th>
<th>Dem/Lean Dem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Brockway and Doherty 2019)
### Who views immigrants as “essential”? 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 18-29</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-49</td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgrad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College grad</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS or less</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among whites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College degree</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No college degree</td>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

America's openness to people from all over the world is essential to who we are as a nation.

Source: (Brockway and Doherty 2019)
### Increased border security and path to legal status are important immigration policy goals

% who say each is a ________ goal for U.S. immigration policy, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Very important</th>
<th>Somewhat important</th>
<th>Not too important</th>
<th>Not at all important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase security along U.S.-Mexico border</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish a way for immigrants here illegally to stay legally</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take in refugees escaping from war and violence</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase deportations of those in the U.S. illegally</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Daniller 2019)
Little has changed on views of immigration

% who say each is a very/somewhat important goal for U.S. immigration policy, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establish a way for immigrants here illegally to stay legally</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1)

Source: (Daniller 2019)
Little has changed on views of immigration
% who say each is a very/somewhat important goal for U.S. immigration policy, 2019

(2) Increase deportations of those in the U.S. illegally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep/Lean Rep</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dem/Lean Dem</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Daniller 2019)
Little has changed on views of immigration

% who say each is a very/somewhat important goal for U.S. immigration policy, 2019

Take in refugees escaping from violence and war

(3)

Source: (Daniller 2019)
General public **overestimates** the number of immigrants in the U.S. and across nations

Estimates Versus Official Statistics, 2009

U.S. general public believes that immigrants make up 35% of population while official statistics estimate about 14% in the U.S.

Source: (Wunderlich et al. 2009)
United Kingdom respondents described immigrants as a problem at higher rates

% of respondents who described immigrants as a problem by country, 2008 - 2013

Approximately 50% of Americans described immigrants as a problem compared to 60% of the British

Source: (The German Marshall Fund of the United States 2014)
Integration
How are immigrants integrated into the U.S.?
Traditional measures of immigrant integration into a new country include:

- Education
- Time
- Socioeconomic Status
- Language
- Naturalization
- Generation
Educational attainment among U.S. immigrants

% of immigrants ages 25 and older whose highest level of education is a _______, 1960 – 2017

The percent of immigrants ages 25 and older who have a bachelor’s or postgraduate degree has been steadily increasing since 1960.

Source: (Radford and Noe-Bustamante 2019)
Recently arrived immigrants have higher education

Educational attainment of U.S.-born, immigrant, and recently arrived immigrants, 2018

Recently arrived immigrants hold Bachelor’s degree at higher rates than U.S. born.

Source: (Migration Policy Institute 2018b)
Most immigrants have lived in the U.S. for **over 10 years**

% of foreign-born population who have lived in the U.S. ______, 1970-2017

For example, 72.2% of immigrants in 2017 and 69.4% in 1970 have been in the U.S. over 10 years.

Source: (Radford and Noe-Bustamante 2019)
Immigrants’ annual household income and personal earnings has slightly increased over last 30 years

Annual and personal earnings of immigrants, 1990-2017

The annual household and personal earnings of immigrants has been gradually increasing.

The drop in both household income and personal earnings in 2010 is due to the effects of the 2008 economic recession.

Source: (Radford and Noe-Bustamante 2019)
More than 50% of immigrants are English proficient

% of foreign-born population ages 5 and older who are English proficient, 1980-2017

Source: (Radford and Noe-Bustamante 2019)
Immigrants naturalize at higher numbers near political events

Annual number of naturalized citizens, 1907-2018

- **1996**: Presidential Election (Bill Clinton)
  - LPRS legalized under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) became eligible to naturalize
  - Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 passed (anti-immigrant legislation)

- **2000**: Presidential Election (George W. Bush)

- **2008**: Presidential Election (Barack Obama)
  - Economic recession

Source: (U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2019c)
What do we mean by **generations since migration?**

- **1st generation**
  - Born overseas and migrated as an adult

- **1.5 generation**
  - Born overseas and migrated as a child

- **2nd generation**
  - Born in the country of U.S. with 1 or 2 immigrant parents

- **2.5 generation**
  - Born in the country of U.S. with 1 immigrant parent

- **3rd generation**
  - Grandparents were immigrants

- **3+ generation**
  - Everyone who does not have immigrant parents
First- and second-generation immigrants

% of U.S. population who are _ generation immigrants, 1900-2017

In 2017, the 1st and 2nd generation immigrants made up one fourth (or 26%) of the total U.S. population.

Source: (Radford and Noe-Bustamante 2019)
Mexican Americans’ years of education *stagnate* with generational status

2008

The average number of years of education for 1st generation immigrants was < 8 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st Generation</th>
<th>2nd Generation</th>
<th>3rd Generation</th>
<th>4th+Generation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents of Original Respondents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Generation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Generation</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4th+Generation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Respondents</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Children of Original Respondents</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Generation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Generation</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Generation</td>
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<tr>
<td>4th+Generation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Telles and Ortiz 2008)
Migration Motives

Why do people migrate?
Why people migrate?

- Economic
- Cultural
- Social
- Political
- Environment
Cultural and social theories

Personal ties and social networks enable migration (e.g., parents, siblings, extended family members, and friends) or social network/capital theory

Historical connections between countries (e.g., labor programs contracts between the U.S. and Mexico) influence cultural norms of sending countries, or cumulative causation theory

Source: (Massey 2017)
Economic theories

Macro-level

Segmented labor theory suggests that international migration is caused by geographic differences in supply and demand of labor in modern societies.

World systems theory proposes that capitalist economic relations (e.g., U.S. company investments) across the world (e.g., precapitalistic nations) perpetuate interest in migration to the U.S.

Source: (Massey 2017)
Economic theories
Micro-level

Neoclassical economics labor theory of migration proposes that individuals are the decision-making unit and thus migrate to optimize their income.

“New economics” of labor migration theory counters and suggests that families or households want to minimize risks to earnings.

Source: (Massey 2017)
Persons or groups of persons who, for compelling reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their homes or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad.

Examples
- Natural disasters
- Environmental degradation / climate change

Source: (International Organization for Migration 2014)
Political theories

State policies increase or decrease migration patterns by the laws and policies (formal and informal) they enact.

State violence – due to international or civil war or persecution of certain groups – drive people to migrate.

Examples
• State deregulation
• Changes in migration laws

Source: (Zolberg 1999)
The cluster graphs show changes in migration from Mexico over 45 years. Who migrates and why Mexicans migrate to the U.S. has changed continuously.
Contact Us!

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References

Data Sources


The German Marshall Fund of the United States. 2014. Transatlantic Trends: Mobility, Migration, and Integration.


