

Migration and Mobility

Key terms

- **Migration (vs. circulation)**
- **Gross/net migration**
- **Types of migration**
- **Push/pull forces**
- **Return migration**
- **Urbanization**

One of the most distinguishing characteristics of humans in their propensity to move.

Why do people move?

What are the advantages of moving?

“...since humans first migrated out of Africa movement has been one important means of finding a better life”

Migration vs.

Mortality (happens only once) and

Fertility (has upper limit)

Two Populations

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graph TD; A[Two Populations] --> B[Sending]; A --> C[Receiving];
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Sending

Receiving

“Changing mortality and fertility affects an area in a relatively simple way, whereas migration always simultaneously impacts two areas; in order to fully understand the migration process, both areas must be studied”

Migration definition:

What is your definition of migration?

Geographers use the term **circulation** for activities such as shopping, commuting, and touring because each of these activities begins and ends at a person's place of residence.

“All migrants are movers, but some movers are not migrants”

Basic Rates and Concepts

Gross migration : The sum of all the people who enter and leave an area (total volume of population turnover)

Net migration : The difference between arrivals and departures

Area of **origin** / **destination**

Out (O) / **In (I)** migration vs.

Immigration / **emigration**

Migration rates

$$\text{Out migration rate} = \frac{O}{P} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Immigration rate} = \frac{I}{P} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Net migration rate} = \frac{I - O}{P} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Gross Migration rate} = \frac{(I + O)}{P} \times 1000$$

Specific rates can be calculated:

- **Age-specific**
- **Occupation specific**
- **Income-specific**
- **Race-specific**
- **Sex-specific**

..... any others ?

More migration-related terms:

Migration interval:

All other things being equal, the longer the time interval over which migration is studied or observed the smaller the average size of the annual number of net migrants because a significant portion of migrants return rather quickly

Streams and counter streams

“Migrants who move from a particular origin to a particular destination over the same migration interval are considered part of a migration stream. Migrants who return to that origin during the same period are part of a counter stream”

Return migration

A certain proportion of people who make a move return to their original location (though not necessarily to the original address).

To some extent return migration is an index of dissatisfaction with the move and can be thought of as a failure rate.

Differential migration

“The study of the selectivity of migration and the differing rates between various social, demographic, and economic groups, is referred to as differential migration”

Types of Migration

Primitive Migration

- **Hunter-gatherers moving in search of food**
- **Move forced by deterioration of the physical environment**

Group or mass migration:

- **“...the migration of a clan, tribe, or other social group that is larger than a family.”**
- **“Throughout history entire societies left their original domicile and laid claim to or invaded other areas”**
- **Also early stages of colonization**

Free/Individual migration vs. impelled / forced

Free/individual : “the movement of people, individuals, or in families in their own individual initiative and responsibility without official support or compulsion.

- Much of the international migration since the 17th century has been of this type
- Particularly, migration to Australia, New Zealand and the Americas

Why Did They Come?

Immigrants came to America during these eras for a wide variety of reasons, political social and economic. While not all immigrants' reasoning fit neatly into one type, the general listing below is a good overview of the motivations for many.

Political Reasons - Many of the governments of Europe were dominated by **nobility** and **landed elite**, the common man found that he had little to no say in the government of his homeland. As a result many came seeking a political voice or **freedom** from an oppressive government.

Others such as the **Germans** and **French** in the early 1800's were seeking to escape political **unrest** and violent **political turmoil** at home.

Social Reasons - Religious freedom is the greatest example of social motivation in immigration. The **Pilgrims**, the **Quakers** and many other groups came to the Americas seeking freedom from religious intolerance in their homelands. This tradition of religious freedom had become a fundamental principle in American government.

Economic Reasons - Seemingly the greatest motivating factor for most immigrants. Vast numbers of the earliest American Settlers came to America seeking **land**, as much of the land in Europe was controlled by nobles or the church, leaving little opportunity for the common farmer to achieve success. The vastness of the Americas and easy access to land, drew many of these opportunity seekers.

The **Irish** immigrants of the early 1800's sought land and escape from the deadly **potato famine** that gripped their homeland.

African slaves were brought over for economic reasons, ones that did not serve them, but instead served the economic interests of the slave owner.

http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/ushisgov/themes/immigration/old_immigration.htm

The population of the colonies that later became the United States grew from zero Europeans in the mid-1500s to 3.2 million Europeans and 700,000 African slaves in 1790.

At that time, it is estimated that 3/4 of the population were of British descent with Germans forming the second-largest free ethnic group and making up some 7% of the population.

Between **1629 and 1640 some 20,000 Puritans** emigrated from England, most settling in the New England area of North America. In an event known as the Great Migration, these people became the Yankees of far north New England, who later spread out to New York and the Upper Midwest.

From **1609 to 1664, some 8,000 Dutch settlers** peopled the New Netherlands, which later became New York and New Jersey.

Between **1645 and 1670, some 45,000 Royalists and/or indentured servants** left England to work in the Middle Colonies and Virginia

From about **1675 to 1715, the Quakers** made their move, leaving the Midlands and North England behind for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The Quaker movement became one of the largest religious presences in early colonial America.

Germans migrated early into several colonies but mostly to Pennsylvania, where they made up a third of the population by the time of the Revolution.

Between about **1710 and 1775, around 250,000 Scotch-Irish** left Ulster (the northern province of Ireland) and settled in western Pennsylvania, Appalachia and the western frontier: these places later would become Kentucky and Tennessee.

<http://www.visa2003.com/world-immigration/us-history.htm>

Historical Immigrant Admission Data: 1821 to 2006

Period	Total	Europe	Asia	Americas	Africa	Oceania [†]
1820-30	151,824	106,487	36	11,951	17	33,333
1831-40	599,125	495,681	53	33,424	54	69,911
1841-50	1,713,251	1,597,442	141	62,469	55	53,144
1851-60	2,598,214	2,452,577	41,538	74,720	210	29,169
1861-70	2,314,824	2,065,141	64,759	166,607	312	18,005
1871-80	2,812,191	2,271,925	124,160	404,044	358	11,704
1881-90	5,246,613	4,735,484	69,942	426,967	857	13,363
1891-00	3,687,564	3,555,352	74,862	38,972	350	18,028
1901-10	8,795,386	8,056,040	323,543	361,888	7,368	46,547
1911-20	5,735,811	4,321,887	247,236	1,143,671	8,443	14,574
1921-30	4,107,209	2,463,194	112,059	1,516,716	6,286	8,954

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1911-20	5,735,811	4,321,887	247,236	1,143,671	8,443	14,574
1921-30	4,107,209	2,463,194	112,059	1,516,716	6,286	8,954
1931-40	528,431	347,566	16,595	160,037	1,750	2,483
1941-50	1,035,039	621,147	37,028	354,804	7,367	14,693
1951-60	2,515,479	1,325,727	153,249	996,944	14,092	25,467
1961-70	3,321,677	1,123,492	427,642	1,716,374	28,954	25,215
1971-80	4,493,314	800,368	1,588,178	1,982,735	80,779	41,254
1981-90	7,338,062	761,550	2,738,157	3,615,225	176,893	46,237
1991-00	9,095,417	1,359,737	2,795,672	4,486,806	354,939	98,263
2001-06	7,009,322	1,073,726	2,265,696	3,037,122	446,792	185,986
187 Years	72,066,614	39,346,127	10,525,281	20,082,410	1,075,980	1,036,816

* includes others unidentified by nationality

http://immigration.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?zi=1/XJ/Ya&sdn=immigration&zu=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.fairus.org%2Fsite%2FPageServer%3Fpagename%3Dresearch_research9c29

Impelled/ forced: “When the state or some other political or social institution is the activating agent in migration...”

Note: “...with **impelled** migration the migrant holds some degree of choice, whereas with **forced** migration the migrant has no power or control over the situation”

Example : Nazi policies – 1933 – 38 (used legislation to **impel** the Jewish population to...), then **forced** Jews to leave....and then extermination followed

The slave trade was a **forced migration**

Slavery in the United States began soon after English colonists first settled Virginia in 1607 and lasted until the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1865.



Source:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_the_United_States

Forced Migration

“According to the 1860 U.S. census, nearly four million slaves were held in a total population of just over 12 million in the 15 states in which slavery was legal. Of all 1,515,605 families in the 15 slave states, 393,967 held slaves (roughly one in four), Most slaveholding households, however, had only a few slaves. The majority of slaves were held by planters, defined by historians as those who held 20 or more slaves. The planters achieved wealth and social and political power. Ninety-five percent of black people lived in the South, comprising one-third of the population there, as opposed to 2% of the population of the North”

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_the_United_States

“From 1500 to 1900, approximately 12 million Africans were forced from their homes to go westward, with about 10 million of them completing the journey. “

Number of Slaves in the USA by decade (1790 – emancipation)

Year	Number	% of total population	Slaves	% in slavery
1790	757,208	19.3% (highest)	697,681	92%
1800	1,002,037	18.9%	893,602	89%
1810	1,377,808	19.0%	1,191,362	86%
1820	1,771,656	18.4%	1,538,022	87%
1830	2,328,642	18.1%	2,009,043	86%
1840	2,873,648	16.8%	2,487,355	87%
1850	3,638,808	15.7%	3,204,287	88%
1860	4,441,830	14.1%	3,953,731	89%
1870	4,880,009	12.7%	-	-
1880	6,580,793	13.1%	-	-
1890	7,488,788	11.9%	-	-
1900	8,833,994	11.6%	-	-

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_American

Forced migration / slavery continues...



“Tempting though it is to believe that slavery and the slave trade are things of the past, confined to the pages of history books, that is hardly the case. Tyler (1991), for example pointed out that there are more slaves in the world today than at any time in the past, perhaps as many as 200 million....”

Tyler, Charles (1991) “The World’s Manacled Millions” *Geographical Magazine* 58(1): 30 – 35.

Restricted Migration

“Free migration has been replaced by restricted migration.”

Since the turn of the 20th century numerous laws have been passed in a number of countries to restrict immigration.

“In some cases, the restrictions involve a complete ban on all movement of certain types of people, whereas in other countries migration quotas have been set up to curtail movements”

Chinese Exclusion Act

“Forty-Seventh Congress. Session I. 1882

Chapter 126.-An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese.

Preamble. Whereas, in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof:

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, suspended; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or, having so come after the expiration of said ninety days, to remain within the United States.”

Source: <http://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/chinex.htm>

Background

“Chinese immigrant workers building the [Transcontinental Railroad](#).

Main article: [Chinese immigration to the United States](#)

The Chinese came to America in large numbers during the 1849 [California Gold Rush](#) and in the 1860s when the [Central Pacific Railroad](#) recruited large labor gangs to build its portion of the [Transcontinental Railroad](#). Large-scale immigration continued into the late 1800s, with 123,201 Chinese recorded as arriving between 1871 and 1880, and 61,711 arriving between 1881 and 1890. At first, when surface gold was plentiful, the Chinese were well tolerated and well-received^[1]. As gold became harder to find and competition increased, animosity to the Chinese and other foreigners increased. After being forcibly driven from the mines, most Chinese settled in enclaves in cities, mainly San Francisco, and took up low end wage labor such as restaurant work and laundry. With the post Civil War economy in decline by the 1870s, anti-Chinese animosity became politicized by labor leader [Dennis Kearney](#) and his [Workingman's Party](#)^[2] as well as by California Governor [John Bigler](#), both of whom blamed Chinese "[coolies](#)" for depressed wage levels. Another significant anti-Chinese group organized in California during this same era was the [Supreme Order of Caucasians](#) with some 64 chapters statewide”

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Exclusion_Act_\(United_States\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Exclusion_Act_(United_States))

Explaining Migration

Migration theories:

- **Ernest George Ravenstein (1885)**
- **Everett S. Lee (1966)**
- **Push-pull model**

Ravenstein's "Law of Migration"

A generalization

- Based on studies in Great Britain
 - Related migration to population size, density, and distance
 - A series of generalizations most of which still hold true today
1. Most moves are only a short distance
 2. Females predominate among short-distance movers
 3. For every stream there is a counter stream
 4. Movement from the hinterland to the city is most often made in stages
 5. The major motive for migration is economic motive

Ravenstein on ECONOMIC motives:

“Bad or oppressive laws, heavy taxation, an unnatural climate, uncongenial social surroundings, and even compulsion... all have produced and are still producing currents of migration, but none of these currents can compare in volume with that which arises from the desire inherent in most men to ‘better’ themselves in material terms”

Everett S. Lee's Hypothesis

Elements that influence migration:

1. Factors associated with a migrant's **origin**
2. Factors associated with a migrant's **destination**
3. Obstacles between the two that the migrant must overcome (intervening **obstacles**)
4. **Personal** factors

Why do people move?

“People move for a variety of reasons, including job changes, marriages, divorces, graduations, retirement, and trouble with the law”

“They must move because of conditions in their area of origin, conditions at their destination, or some combination of the two.”

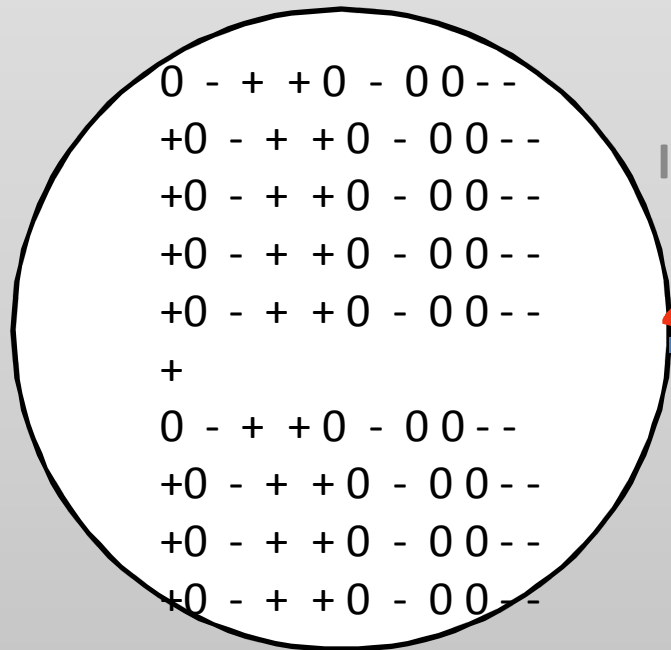
However,

“Not all people in a particular area perceive conditions the same way, thus they may **respond differently to the same stimuli.**”

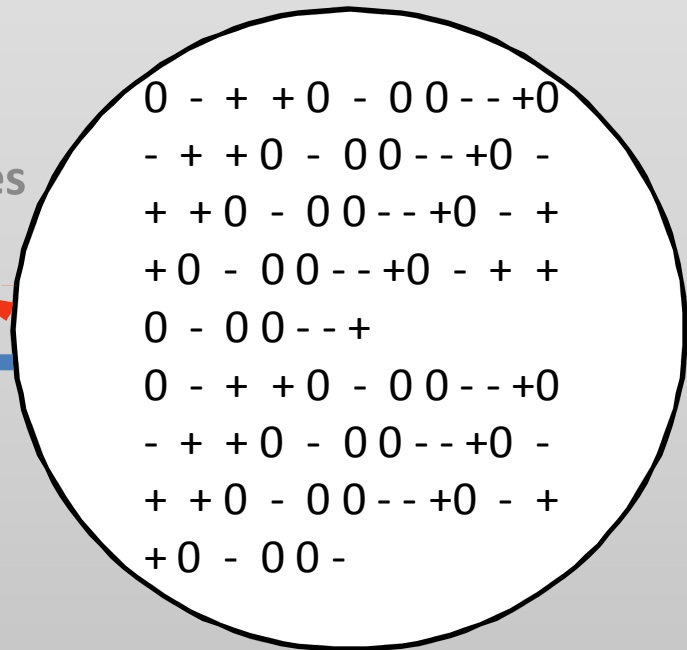
Lee's Migration Model

Origin

Destination



Intervening obstacles



- + Positive
- Negative
- 0 Neutral

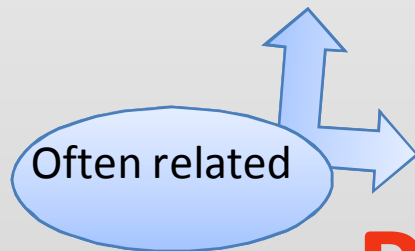
“Conceptually, a potential migrant adds up the **pluses** and **minuses** for both the origin and one or more destinations and then decides whether the balance of **pluses** and **minuses** favors moving or staying”

“Push-pull models of migration derive from the observation that some elements of an origin ‘**push**’ people to migrate, whereas some elements of a destination ‘**pull**’ migrants toward it”

“However, before the migrant decides to move, another set of circumstances must be considered – Lee’s **intervening obstacles**”

➤ **Intervening obstacle:**

Monetary cost



Distance

Psychic cost

Personal factors

Any others.....?

- **Other migration theories and models
(read p. 220 – 228)**

P. 220 – 228

Micro vs. macro approaches

Labor mobility

Wage differentials/gradient (Factor Mobility Model)

Findings of the Department Of Labor (1977)

Globalization and the Flow of Capital

The Human Capital Model

The New Economics Approach

A structuralist View (core vs periphery)

A stracturation approach (The role of Agencies)

A behavioral View

The Role of Information (friends and relatives effect)

Gender and Migration

Residential Preferences

Migration selectivity

**** Migration is a selective process.**

- **Age (graph, USA 1999-2000 text p. 228)**
- **Marital status (differences LDC / DC)**
 - **Sex selectivity**
 - **Occupation / education**
“Brain-drain”

Consequences of Migration

➤ Migration can alter the **social** characteristics of communities (at both origin and destination)

➤ It, obviously, has **economic** consequences.

“Emigration could lead to underdevelopment, which in turn leads to further emigration”

Immigration could lead to development, which in turn leads to further immigration e.g. USA, South Africa

➤ Can/ does migration have **political** consequences?

➤ **Demographic** effects – **fertility, mortality population size and distribution** (eg. Size - current pop. Ireland - 4.5 million, it was 8.2 million in 1841, also see Fig. 8-7 p.246)

International Migration

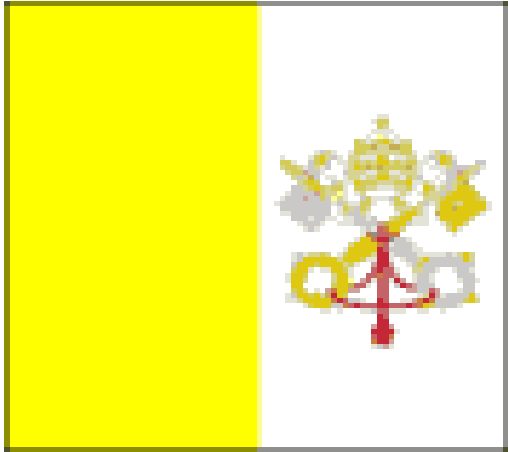
“International migration has a two-part structure: On one hand, it is composed of the labor streams seeking jobs in foreign countries; on the other, it is composed of the increasing flows of refugees from war and political disruption”

- International movement is as old as history
 - Fossil evidence, Homo erectus - China, Africa, Europe, Java (Indonesia)
 - “One of the largest migrations in human history was the emigration from Europe that began in the sixteenth century and continued into the early twentieth century. Estimates are that over **60 million Europeans** were involved
 in this migration”
 - Primary destinations – USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil, Argentina, The British West Indies, and South Africa

Q. What is/was the role of
the **demographic transition**
in the past/present
international migration
flows?

International Migration Today	High immigration countries	Percentage of Migrants
#1 Holy See (Vatican City)		100
#2 Andorra		77.3
#3 Qatar		75.9
#4 United Arab Emirates		71.4
#5 Monaco		70.11
#6 Kuwait		62.11
#7 Macau		51.1
#8 Singapore		42.6
#9 Bahrain		42.2
#10 Jordan		39
#11 Nauru		38.5
#12 Israel		37.9
#13 Luxembourg		37.4
#14 Liechtenstein		35.3
#15 Brunei		33.2
#16 San Marino		32

Source:
http://www.nationmaster.com/graph/imm_imm_pop_imm_as_per_of_sta_pop-immigrant-population-immigrants-percentage-state



Vatican City:
Area = 0.4 sq.km
Proportion of migrants
100%

Vatican City (The Holy See) Flag and Fast Facts

Population

798

Capital

Vatican City

Area

**0.4 square kilometer
(0.2 square mile)**

Language

Italian, Latin, French

Religion

Roman Catholic

Currency

euro

Life Expectancy

78

GDP per Capita

U.S. \$25,500

Literacy Percent

100

**Proportion of
migrants**

100%

Q. What is/was the role of
the **demographic transition**
in the past/present
international migration
flows?

➤ **“Though the number of international migrants has increased considerably over the last 100 years or so, their percentage of the total population has remained relatively small”**

- **Lots of new countries created over those 100 years.**
- **Immigration policies vary from country to country.**
- **Year 2000, an estimated 168 million people living in countries other than their country of birth.**
- **“Most people still remain in the country in which they were born”**

Refugees

- **Refugee, “...person who is outside the country of his nationality ...because he has or had a well-founded fear of persecution”**
 - **15 to 20 million refugees worldwide**
- **An additional 25 million internally displaced people (IDP)**
 - **“Since the beginning of the 20th century more than 100 million people have become refugees”**

Illegal Immigration

- **A problem in most developed countries**
- **US: “...for the first time in the last 10 years – if not for the first time ever – the flow of illegal immigrants into the country is larger than the flow of legal immigrants” (see graph p. 238)**
- **“...France, Germany, and Austria have experienced rightward political shifts as voters have become increasingly concerned with the presence of immigration, especially those who have, or are at least perceived to have entered illegally”**

Final Exam:

Essay Q. 1

Very few places on earth have been shaped by migration as much as California. What has been the role of immigration in California's population growth over the last century and a half? Discuss both **internal-US/international** and **legal/illegal** migrations. (names, dates, and numbers please -write a full page, 3 points)

Internal Migration, the US

“Approximately four million Americans lived in a narrow belt along the Atlantic Ocean in 1790; only a hundred years later the United States occupied an area that extended to the Pacific Ocean”

20th century

- ✓ **Movement westward and coastward**
- ✓ **From rural → to cities → to suburbs**
- ✓ **Also large gains in Texas and Florida**
- ✓ **Since monitoring began in 1947 about 1/5 of Americans have changed residence every five years.**

See map - shift in center of population (p. 246)

Who has been more mobile (USA) ?

Married vs. single/divorced

✓ **Married**

20-30-year-olds vs 30-40-year-olds

✓ **20-30-year olds**

Whites vs Blacks

✓ **Blacks**

Renter vs. non-renter

✓ **Renter**

Low income vs. high income

✓ **Low income**

Why do Americans move?

- “At the forefront of motives for migration has been the hope of material gain”
- However, “...the rise of the Sunbelt as a center of attraction for migrants suggests that other motives are also important; especially mild climates”
 - “Not only people, but also industry are increasingly attracted to the sun belt”
 - The **Rural Renaissance** – The long established pattern of rural-to-urban migration underwent a reversal during the 1970’s.

Rural Renaissance made possible by:

- 1) Changes in communication and transportation technology that have taken away, or at least mitigated, the necessity of urban concentration**
- 2) The expansion of highways that allow easy access to urban areas**

White Flight

White flight

“The phenomenon of upper and middle class whites moving out of cities and into the suburbs is known as white flight. The opposite of white flight is [gentrification](#), a process in which wealthy whites move back into an urban area, displacing the current residents and rapidly driving up the cost of living so that the previous residents are forced to move. Both practices have been extensively documented by students of [demographics](#) and urban development. White flight in particular has negative connotations, especially for those left behind in the suddenly impoverished neighborhood.

White flight began on a large scale after the Second World War, when African-Americans began to try to establish [homes](#) in America's cities. Many of these men and women were starting to enter the middle class themselves, with good jobs, education, and community values. However, racism led whites to attempt to force blacks out. When this proved unsuccessful, the white population moved to the suburbs, establishing new and primarily racially homogeneous communities. This practice was termed "white flight," and resulted in class and racial segregation in many American cities.

Several practices including [redlining](#) and restrictive covenants keep neighborhoods racially segregated. Redlining refers to the practice of denying goods and services to people in certain neighborhoods. It is a reference to the red line which used to be drawn on [banking](#) maps, indicating a neighborhood which would not be invested in. [Mortgage](#) discrimination is also an important part of redlining, essentially forcing minorities to buy property in certain regions only, assuming that they can buy property at all. This practice is illegal, and is prosecuted when proof that it is occurring can be supplied.”

Source: <http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-white-flight.htm>

“A number of factors contribute to white flight. The first is racism, especially with growing numbers of immigrants from other countries, such as Latin American and Asian nations. Some whites may have a perception that [crime rates](#) are higher in neighborhoods with a high concentration of minorities, and some are simply racist. In both cases, they move.

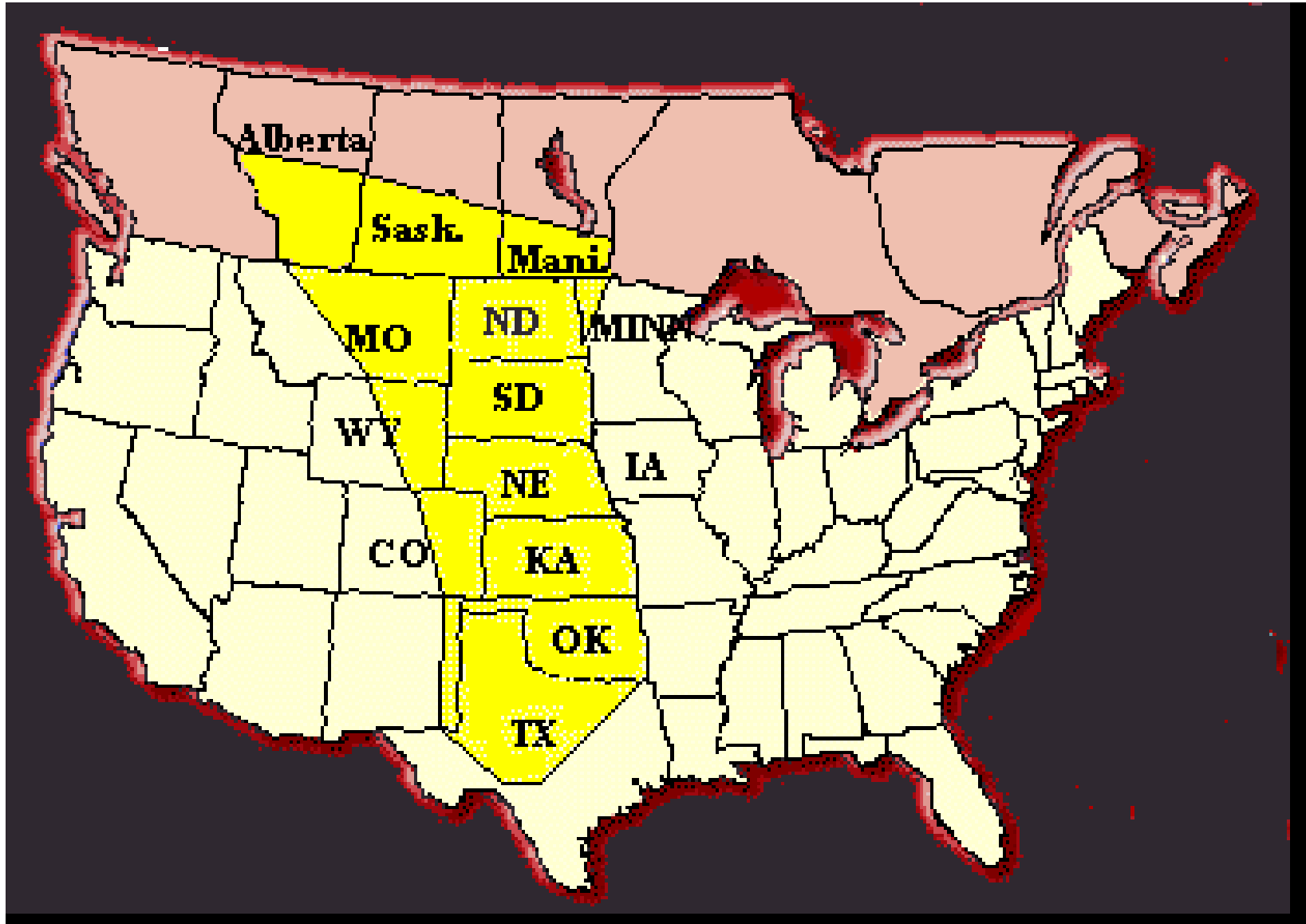
[Blockbusting](#), a real estate practice, also contributed to historical white flight, and may continue to do today in some regions. Blockbusting refers to the sale of a property in a primarily white neighborhood to a black family, facilitated by a [realtor](#). When neighboring white households learn of the sale, they fear their property values will go down, and sell their properties, vanishing into the suburbs. Meanwhile, the realtor stands to make a significant profit.

A number of Americans and communities are harmed by white flight. White flight causes neighborhoods abandoned to decline, because wealthy families are no longer supporting their neighborhoods. As a result, the gap in access to education and services between rich and poor grows much wider. The racial segregation caused by white flight also leads to lack of cultural exchange and enrichment. Several institutions and organizations are working in the United States to decrease white flight, encouraging the establishment of rich multicultural neighborhoods.”

Source: <http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-white-flight.htm>

USA Internal migration

The biggest loser – THE GREAT PLAINS



Map source: www.uiowa.edu/~osa/research/states.htm

Migration and Urbanization

Rural-urban migration drives the urban process.

Urbanization can be viewed as a three-step process:

- 1. Initial stage: Percentage of urban population very small**
- 2. Accelerated stage: An increasingly large percentage of the population lives in urban centers (up to 70%)**
- 3. Terminal stage: Example, “the urbanization curve for England and Wales since 1900 has tended to flatten out after it reached the 80 percent level”**

<http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0211/feature3/?fs=travel.nationalgeographic.com>



Cities

CHALLENGES FOR HUMANITY

Developing Countries

- “The twentieth century was the century of the urban transition”
- In 2008 the proportion of the world population living in urban areas reached and surpassed 50%
- “Approximately half of [the] urban growth is due to migration from rural areas and the remainder is due to natural increase.
- “Population growth rates in Europe during its period of urbanization were around 0.5% a year, whereas in the developing countries today annual population growth rates are sometimes as high as 3% or more.”
- The result is the creation and uncontrolled growth of

slums

Developing Countries...

- Cities with more than 5 million will undergo the most rapid growth
- Projected 21 megacities in LDC by 2015 (10 million people or more). There were none in 1950, and 3 in 1975.
- “By 2030, two out of three people will live in an urban world, with most of the explosive growth occurring in developing countries.”



<http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0211/feature3/zoom2.html>

SLUMS

“Cities have absorbed nearly two-thirds of the global population explosion since 1950, and are currently adding a million babies and migrants each week. Dhaka, Bangladesh; Lagos, Nigeria; and Kinshasa, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, today are each approximately 40 times larger than they were in 1950. According to the *Financial Times*, China in the 1980s alone added more city dwellers than did all of Europe (including Russia) during the entire 19th century.”

“In this process of rampant urbanization, the planet has become marked by the runaway growth of slums, characterized by overcrowding, poor or informal housing, inadequate access to safe water and sanitation, and insecurity of tenure. U.N. researchers estimate that there were at least 921 million slum dwellers in 2001 and more than 1 billion in 2005, with slum populations growing by a staggering 25 million per year.”

<http://www.grist.org/news/maindish/2006/03/29/davis/>

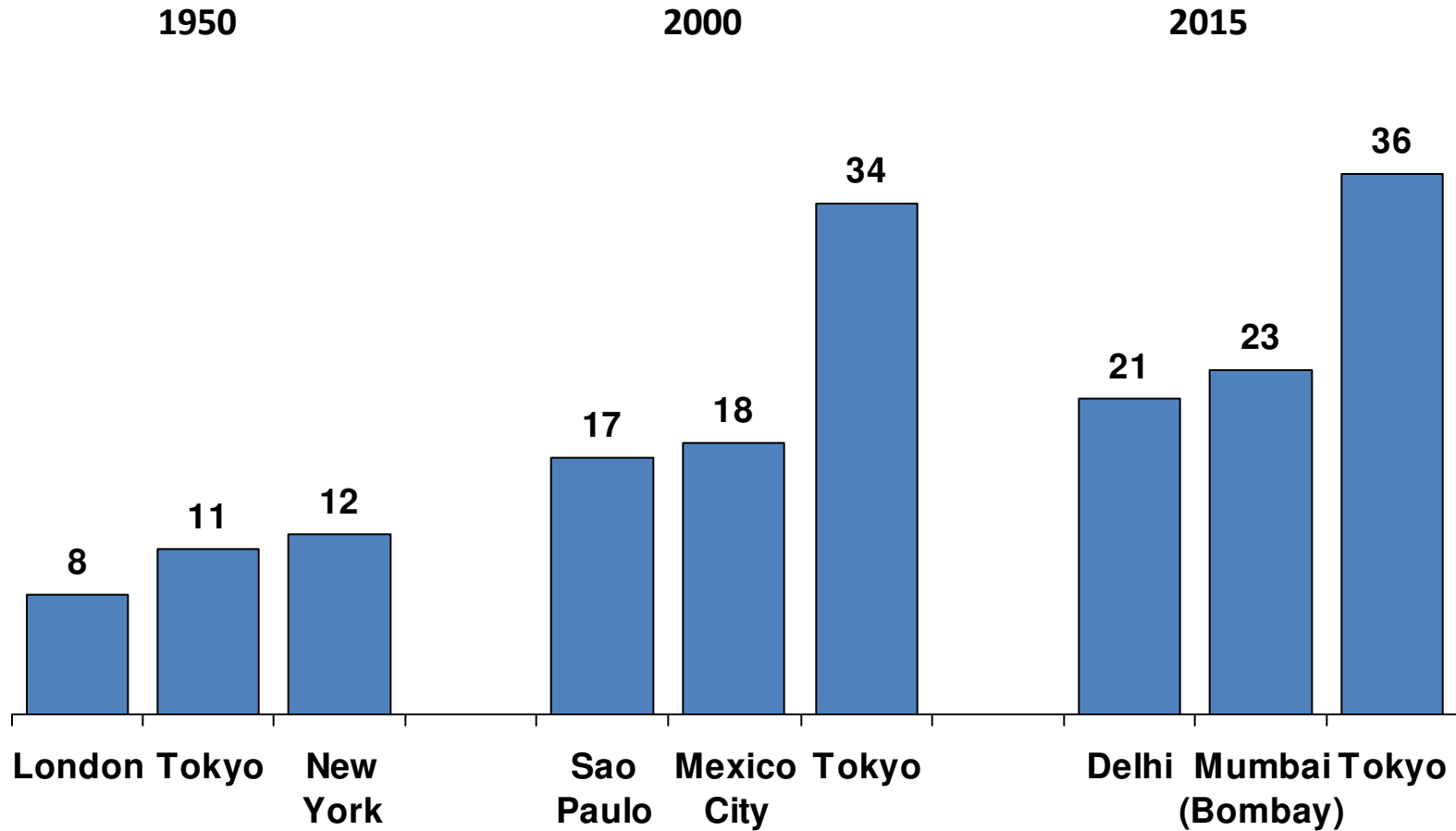
lebbeuswoods.files.wordpress.com/2008/01/slum...



<http://lebbeuswoods.wordpress.com/2008/01/18/slums-the-problem/>

Largest Cities, Worldwide

Millions



Source: United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision* (medium scenario), 2004.

Urbanization in the US

- ✓ 6% urban in 1800, 40% by the end of the 19th century. Today more than 75% (see map text p. 258)
- ✓ “Between 1910 and 1988 the national population grew by 167 percent, whereas the metropolitan population grew by 449 percent”
- ✓ The role of rural-urban migration as the main component of growth ended in the 1980s.
 - ✓ “Urban growth now is a product of natural increase and of foreign immigration”
- ✓ Current problems include “**urban sprawl**” – means different things to different people – and inner **city decay**.

Top ten Cities in the US by Decade, 1790 - present

<http://www.ethiojps.org/>

USA-Canada

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