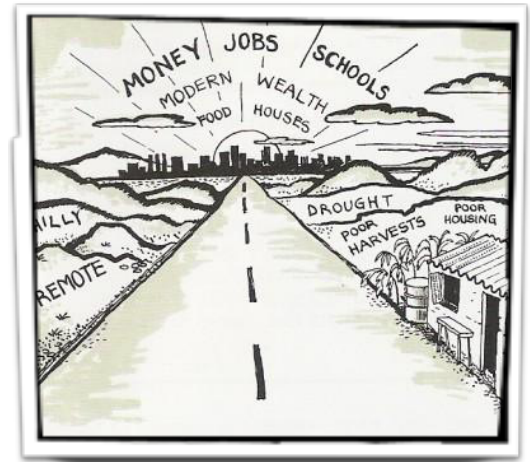


## D. Causes of Migration: Pull & Push Factors

Isaac Newton's first law of motion: objects at rest stay at rest until acted upon by an unbalanced force. Humans do not like change. Humans are creatures of habit and creatures of comfort. Humans seek change when they are uncomfortable, in danger, or see a better opportunity for a better quality of life. In 2019, there are currently an estimated 1 billion migrants in the world: 258 million international, 763 million domestic. This is the highest level of migration in the history of the world, equating to one out of every 8 people on the planet. Thus, when studying the migration of people, an important question to ask is: *which forces would cause a person to leave their current situation and take a risk moving some place else?*



### Pull Factors

To compel people to migrate, there are two types of factors: push and pull factors. Pull factors entice and incentivize people to leave and move toward a seemingly better opportunity.

- **Economic Opportunities.** The most common pull factor in migration is economic opportunity. Since the Industrial Revolution, people have had to work for enough wealth to survive in the modern economy. Property rights have put the bulk of land in the possession of relatively few people; meaning everyone else has to sell their time, talents, and efforts to make a living. Thus, if a new location has the promise of more jobs or better job opportunities, it will draw or pull people to that new location. States are working with businesses to open factories or work centers in the peripheral areas attract more people to come live and invest in those zones. They use guest worker programs and work Visas to ease the immigration process for the needed laborers. With access to these workers, the government and business plan for it to increase productivity, reduce costs, and increase the country's GDP. This has affected migration with the increased economic incentives for educated workers from around the world. As a result, the workers with the highest, most frequent mobility are migrants in their 20s, who are single and have a university degree.

Many migrants view their role as needing to earn money to support their families back in their home country. They seek any job opportunities in more developed societies, even low pay primary sector and tertiary jobs. This is because the minimum wage in the Core is better pay than what is available in their own country. The workers send remittances - or payments - back to their home country to help their families survive. They also hope to raise enough money to bring family members with them to the destination country. As a result, improved economic opportunities is a common beginning to chain migration and the forming of new ethnic enclaves.

- **Political Factors.** The governmental structure of a country can provide benefits and protections that would draw people to immigrate especially the pull factor of liberties/freedoms. Individuals or groups living under restrictive-but-not-yet-oppressive conditions will voluntarily migrate to countries whose political systems better support the migrant's personal values:
  - \* The ability to practice religious beliefs without being persecuted or mistreated.
  - \* The right to claim a sexual or gender identification without being punished or imprisoned.
  - \* The opportunity to vote and take part in the government structures.
  - \* The permission to speak and write opinions that may be contrary to the popular perspectives, without fear of government retribution.
- **Standard of Living.** A location with a strong HDI score holds the promise of a better quality of life and will pull people to a location. There are a number of factors that can pull people to migrate: the ability to have food security and access to clean water; access to stable housing, quality education, and better medical care creates a better quality of life and longer life expectancy; being close to family or other friends draws people who have been separated; being close to an ethnic enclave and to be by people who share a similar language, culture or religious traditions; being able to own land or start businesses with private property rights; and finally, the ability to be in a more attractive climate, near a desired physical landscape such as mountains, rivers, or the beach.

In summary, when one location holds the possibility of a better quality of life, people are attracted to immigrate.

## Push Factors

Not every migrant desires to leave their homes. Many migrants desire to remain at their hearth location, but have factors that force, or push, them to leave. If these migrants were to stay at their home, they would face serious harm or death. Thus, faced with the choice of “Move or Die,” they choose to emigrate.

- **Economic Push Factor: Lack of Viable Jobs.** Lack of jobs able to support a family are common in Stage 2 and 3 countries where there are an abundance of 15-30 year-old individuals who are in the prime of their working years. They need jobs that pay well enough to support a family, including their own children, as well as their parents; the wellbeing of three generations is relying on one income. When their society does not have primary, secondary or tertiary job opportunities available, the workers are faced with starvation and homelessness. Many elect to emigrate to a location where there is the hope of a job.

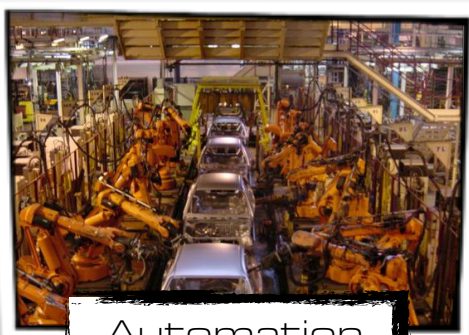


For countries that were former colonies, their workers have a tendency to migrate back to their former colonizer. This phenomenon is attributed to workers sharing the same language, culture, and economic ties established by their colonizer, giving the worker a stronger chance for a better job. An example of this takes place in Western Africa. The French colonized a vast majority of Western Africa, forcing the French language and cultural traditions upon the people of the region. As Western African countries struggle to develop industrially, many unemployed West Africans face the choice of extreme poverty or migration. Many are choosing to risk a trip through the Sahara Desert to be smuggled across the Mediterranean Sea on overcrowded inflatable rafts in hopes of making it to France to find work.

- **Economic Push Factor: Loss of Economic Opportunity** When a region is de-industrializing, many secondary sector opportunities are lost, which devastates the economy of the region. For urban areas dependent on one or two factories for their livelihood, the closing of the factory is devastating. Incomes are lost, land values plummet, the tax base for providing services disappears. It leaves people with the choice of poverty or to migrate to a new region. An example of this is in the USA, where the “Rust Belt” - Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia and New York - have been de-industrialized, with the factories leaving for the Sun Belt region (Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina), Mexico, and China. The results have been devastating to the once thriving communities centered on steel mills and factory production.



Closed Factory



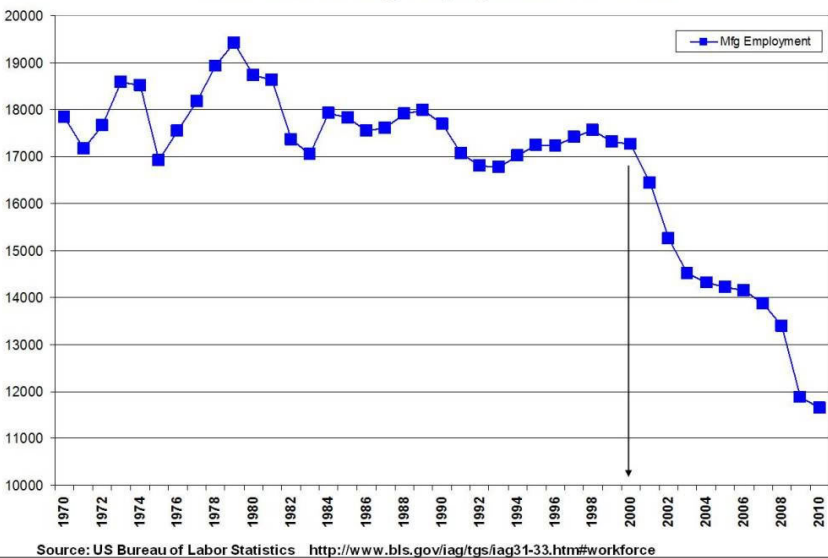
Automation  
at Work

A tangent to de-industrialization is the loss of economic opportunities due to mechanization and free trade. Automation and mechanization are the ability for machines to complete work with limited human assistance; often replacing human workers who completed similar jobs. As automation develops, machines increase their work production capacity, productivity and efficiency. This reduces the number of workers needed to complete the task. Automation has decimated the primary sector opportunities. Large combines being guided by a satellite can process the vegetation of hundreds of acres; the only human needed in the operation is a driver to oversee that nothing goes wrong. In the secondary and tertiary sector, computer-based automation and artificial intelligence (AI) are rapidly replacing human labor. The advent of the internet has permanently injured the print newspaper business and reduced the number of journalists. The loss of economic opportunity to machines creates a strong push factor for people to leave their current living condition to find economic opportunities elsewhere.

Free trade and globalization can create economic conditions that push people towards migration. As stated previously, when a country opens their economy to free trade their industries become vulnerable when foreign companies possess a significant comparative advantage. In the primary and secondary sector, the ability to import raw and manufactured goods cheaply from a foreign country will decrease the job opportunities for domestic industries, leading to unemployment. For example, keyboards and steel beams used to be primarily manufactured in the USA. Now, because of mechanization and globalization, both keyboards and steel beams are produced in China, crushing both industries in the USA.



US Manufacturing Employment 1970-2010



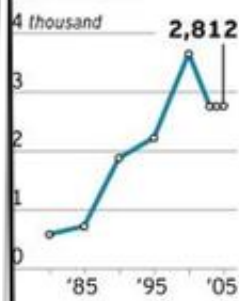
The USA has experienced a similar crisis with NAFTA and the movement of car and electronic manufacturing to Mexico. What outsourcing hasn't crushed, automation has. Automation allows machines to make more goods, faster than human workers, causing businesses to hire fewer humans for labor. This results in a race to the bottom for the businesses and a loss of job opportunities for workers. This race to the bottom not only hurts the workers but also the small businesses that relied on the workers having large incomes - like restaurants, banks, retail, lawn care, and hair salons. Without the income being brought in by the larger factories, local businesses will also go bankrupt, creating a multiplier effect across the economy. The resulting economic disaster will create a strong push force towards migration. The wealthier workers with more skills, degrees, certifications and qualifications will be able to migrate easily to new opportunities. Impoverished, elderly, ill, and unskilled labor will become trapped, experiencing significant barriers.

The tertiary and quaternary sectors are also becoming vulnerable to the effects of automation and globalization. The Internet and automation have removed the friction of distance for businesses, as there is now a minimal increase in communication costs or the delivery of digital content internationally. This improved space-time compression created by the Internet allows for certain services to be set up anywhere in the world. For example, when an American calls Spectrum or AT&T about their local Internet outage, the call is being answered by a call center in India. A medical center in the Alaskan wilderness in the middle of the night can have their x-ray examined by a doctor in Australia. A small business can have their taxes completed by an accountant in Nigeria. A business can hire a computer programmer from China or Russia to code web tools or write computer programs.

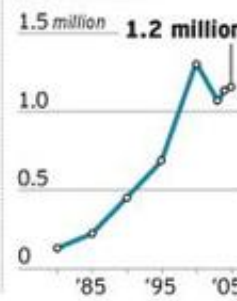
## The maquiladora industry in Mexico

More than 2,800 maquiladora plants employing more than a million people were operating in 2005, with combined exports of nearly \$100 billion. These plants are foreign-owned factories in Mexico where workers assemble imported parts into products for export.

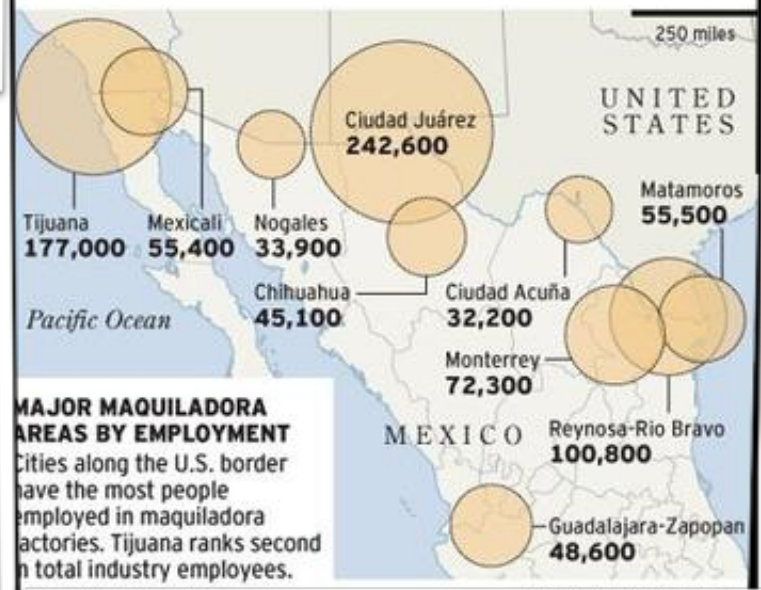
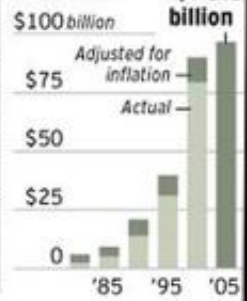
### FACTORIES



### EMPLOYEES



### EXPORTS



## Manufacturing output near record

Index 2012 = 100  
Three-month moving average



**Application #1** Compare USA manufacturing to Mexican after ~2000. Despite the loss of jobs, how can USA's factories be reaching record outputs? What impact is this having to (a) the US' Rust Belt and (b) to Mexico's maquiladora regions?



So too with automation; jobs are disappearing at an alarming rate. By 2022, self-driving trucks will begin to replace the 3.5 million truck drivers currently on US roads. Amazon and McDonalds are moving to stores with completely automated cashiering. All ordering and purchasing is completed by automation. As with truck driving, another 4.6 million low income, low-skilled workers are finding their jobs at risk without an economic opportunity to generate income. In both cases, workers may be forced to migrate if there are no longer available economic opportunities.

- **Natural and Environmental Factors.** Drastic changes in the environment can push people to leave. **Natural disasters** like hurricanes, tornados, earthquakes, or Tsunamis can drastically alter the carrying capacity of a region by destroying homes, farms, infrastructure, and means of production. Natural disasters can lead to a mass evacuation, resulting in internally displaced people (IDP) in nearby regions or even a refugee crisis. A *refugee* is a person who has been forced to emigrate due to life-threatening situation. For example, a 2004 earthquake caused a tsunami in Indonesia resulting in 230,000 dead, 125,000 injured, and 1.74 million refugees into nearby countries.

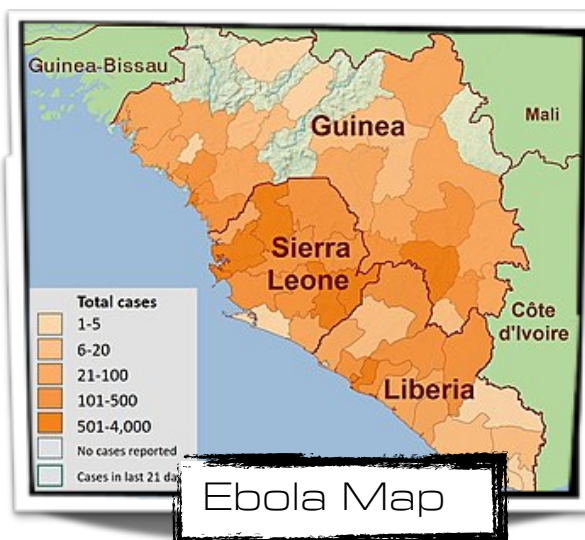
A second environmental push factor is a change in the land's **carrying capacity**. Famine and drought reduce the ability for people to survive in a location, economically and physically, pushing people to emigrate as refugees. In Ethiopia, drought induced famine is both common and severe to the region. In 1973 and 1984, the drought was of such intensity over 100,000 people died and thousands more emigrated south to Kenya.

A close companion to famine is **climate change**. As the temperature of the earth rises, many region's plants will shift other regions with more suitable climates. This results in sudden, unexpected food shortages. For example, climate change is having a drastic impact on the farmers of Central America. It greatly reduces the yield of their harvests, increasing the region's food insecurity. This has caused millions to emigrate north through Mexico hoping to seek asylum in the USA.

Other factors that influence the food and water security of a region area **deforestation and desertification**. Desertification is the spreading and expanding of deserts. Deforestation is occurring in societies such as Brazil, Madagascar, and Indonesia where the cutting down of forests at a rapid rate is harming local ecosystems. This deforestation is causing mudslides and erosion and is limiting the ability to farm local arable land.

Both environmental trends reduce the availability of fertile land, food-producing plants, and drinkable water. As the carrying capacity is diminished and the physiological density increases, people face the choice of whether to emigrate or starve. This is a problem in Western and Central Africa as well where the Sahara Desert is growing. Herds are overgrazing and climate change is ruining harvests, limiting the people's ability to survive off of the land. Coupled with these trends are man made pollution. Factories pump millions of tons of CO2 emissions into the air and pour industrial waste into rivers. Commercial farms that use pesticides and herbicides release deadly chemical run off into local water sources. This limits the availability of clean air and drinkable water, reducing carrying capacity, and pushing people to emigrate.

A third environmental factor is **disease**. The contagious diffusion of a disease outbreak, coupled with a fear of death, is a strong push factor. Disease outbreaks cause sudden, unexpected waves of emigrants, who either become IDPs or refugees. In impoverished areas, the crisis is heightened by the high physiological densities of the nearby-regions the migrants flee into. For example, in 2014, when Ebola broke out in Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia, thousands of people fled urban centers to other regions or countries. This increased the physiological density of countries like Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana, along with unintentionally spreading Ebola to other regions.





- **Political & Social Factors.** Government actions can create push factors by being either too strict or too weak. Governments can overly exert their power and control over their population in an attempt to maintain their sovereignty or the capacity to rule. However, this results in the persecution of people living in the country that do not uphold the government's political ideals. Political opponents are suppressed, bullied, imprisoned, or tortured, and political opponents are pushed to emigrate when their lives are threatened. For example, in North Korea and Russia, people who speak out against the government are imprisoned, tortured, and even killed. This has caused many political opponents to emigrate and seek asylum, or protection, in a foreign country.

Governments can also target minority groups who do not adhere to that society's religious, gender, or ethnic ideals. In some countries, people who follow and practice a religion that does not align with the state-sponsored religion are put under surveillance, harassed, imprisoned, or killed. Their religious practices are viewed as being a threat to the country's social unity. Paired closely with religious persecution is the oppression of undesired minority groups. Ethnic minorities are suppressed by laws such as the removal of citizenship, facing unequal police surveillance and action, while also facing disproportionate imprisonment. Taken to the furthest extreme, governments start ethnic cleansing, even to the point of genocide. For example, in China, religious groups face significant oppression. Buddhists in Tibet and the Muslim Uyghurs (pronounced We-Grrs) and Hui, and Christians are all under constant government surveillance. Their religious leaders and followers have been put in prison and tortured, with their organizations fined or closed for lack of "compliance with the laws." The Chinese have moved members from the Han ethnic group, the largest/most dominant ethnic group in China, to intermarry and change the ethnic demographics of minority regions. As a result, the followers of these faith and minority communities have tried to emigrate to seek religious freedoms. In Myanmar, over 1 million Rohingya Muslims have emigrated in the face of violence and oppression from Buddhist government officials. The Rohingya have sought refuge in Muslim Indonesia because of the ethnic cleansing occurring back in Myanmar (murder, rape, villages burned, removal of citizenship).

LBGTQ+ individuals who claim a sexual orientation or gender identification that is not heterosexual are also subject to oppression around the world. Governments set work, tax, and social policies restricting these groups to being second-class citizens. LBGTQ+ individuals have become subject to physical abuse, neglect, imprisonment, social stigmatization, and medical experimentation to "fix them." These procedures include pharmaceutical, surgery, and electro-shock therapy solutions. To avoid imprisonment, persecution and "corrective medical procedures," many emigrate to countries who protect their liberties. One example is Russia, whose LBGTQ+ community faces strict punishments if they are discovered or if they speak out for better rights. (Refer to map on the following page)

To the other extreme, instability and governmental inadequacy may cause push-factors for migration. When a government is under-funded or when they corruptly mismanage funds, public services fail the people. As a result, communities must live with inadequate infrastructure and services that significantly reduce their quality of life - like a lack of sewers, electricity, clean water, education, medical services, or transportation networks. This void of power can become filled by corrupt military/police officials who look to seize the opportunity to profit themselves. Ethnic minorities, who are often oppressed and neglected in such societies, form unregulated



Uyghurs/Hui in China



Syrian's Fleeing Violence



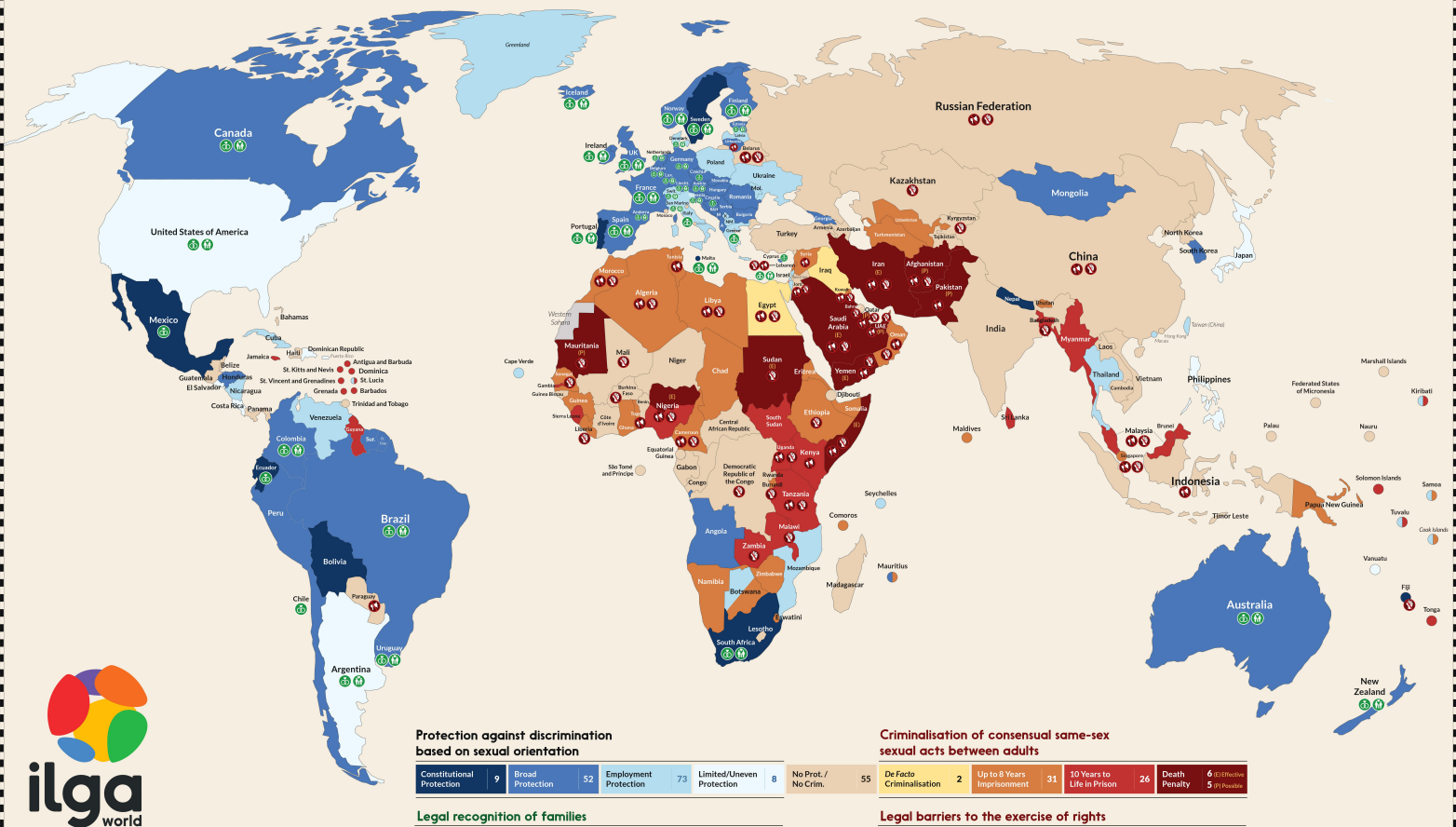
militias - armed groups of people not controlled by the government. These militias use violence and fear to protect their own people while fighting for control to create a better life. This leads to frequent and violent clashes with the political establishment. These militias and “terrorist” organizations frequently fund themselves through the sales of illegal drugs. As a result, the “ordinary citizen” finds themselves trapped. The low development and government corruption lead to food insecurity and increase CDR from preventable medical conditions, along with the barriers to prospering economically. The violence between militias/terrorist organizations/drug cartels and the government over power and control creates situations where the people feel their families lives are at risk. They are pushed or forced to migrate, otherwise they risk losing their lives. Examples include the violence from the Taliban in Afghanistan/Pakistan; drug cartels in Central America and Columbia, and clashes with “terrorist organizations” in Nigeria/Kenya/Iraq/Yemen. These examples have resulted in waves of emigrants fleeing violence and hardship.



El Salvadorians  
Fleeing Violence

## SEXUAL ORIENTATION LAWS IN THE WORLD - 2019

From criminalisation of consensual same-sex sexual acts between adults to protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation



## E. Consequences of Migration

Migration creates a range of consequences, both to locations people leave and to their arrival destinations.

### Cultural Impacts

As migrants relocate there is a *diffusion* of cultural traits from the destination to the arrival locations. Some migrants seek to *acculturate*, or blend into, the culture of the destination country. These migrants keep some elements of their former lives while adapting new elements from their new home. For example, the migrants may wear socially acceptable clothes and eat mainstream foods while at their job/school, but will wear traditional clothes and cook traditional foods from their culture while at home. They may speak the new language at work, but use their traditional language at home. Other migrants seek to *assimilate* to the new culture - completely abandoning all elements of their former life. These migrants “delete” every aspect of their old life, trying to blend into their destination in every possible way: language, food, clothing, accent, hairstyle, music... even changing their name to fit in.

Acculturation of Asian, African American, and Caribbean culture



From Fish & Chips to Curry



A destination's culture can also experience transculturation, where elements of the migrant's culture affect and change their way of life. As ethnic enclaves form and as migrants enter the workforce, their cultural elements and traits begin to blend into and change the dominant culture: words from one language become adopted into another; traditional foods, music and clothing styles become shared between people. This phenomenon is visible in all aspects of culture, including language and religion. For instance, for close to a century, the UK ruled over India and since decolonization in the 1950s, there has been a migration stream of Indians to London. For centuries, the most popular food dish in London was Fish and Chips. However, since 2015 a new food dish has taken its place at the top of the cultural charts: Indian Chicken Curry. In the USA, Mexican food and music have been making their way into the mainstream. American artists like Justin Bieber learned Spanish lyrics and rhythms to perform the song *Despacito*, which stayed on the Billboard top 100 songs for 51 weeks. These topics will be explored in greater depth in Chapters 6, 7, and 8.

Migration can also sometimes create social or cultural tensions between citizens and immigrants. As societies open their borders for economic purposes, waves of migrants immigrate, creating ethnic enclaves. Citizens may not approve of the cultural behaviors being brought into their society and may be resistant to seeing their own culture, language, or lifestyle change. Migrants from Stage 2-3 countries tend to have higher fertility rates and larger families. The views on gender empowerment and acceptable treatment of women are not always shared by their new destination. This can lead to clashes of culture, where citizens may bully, abuse, and take extreme violence against immigrants in their community.

### Economic and Demographic Impacts

As migrants emigrate, there is a demographic and economic effect on the emigrants' former country. Following Ravenstein's Laws, most migrants are 20-25 year old males, from Stage 2-3 countries who are struggling to find gainful employment in their home region. As these young men depart, their home country experiences a shift in the population pyramid and sex-ratios. If these young men had stayed, they would have been starting families. However, their departure reduces the CBR and fertility rates.

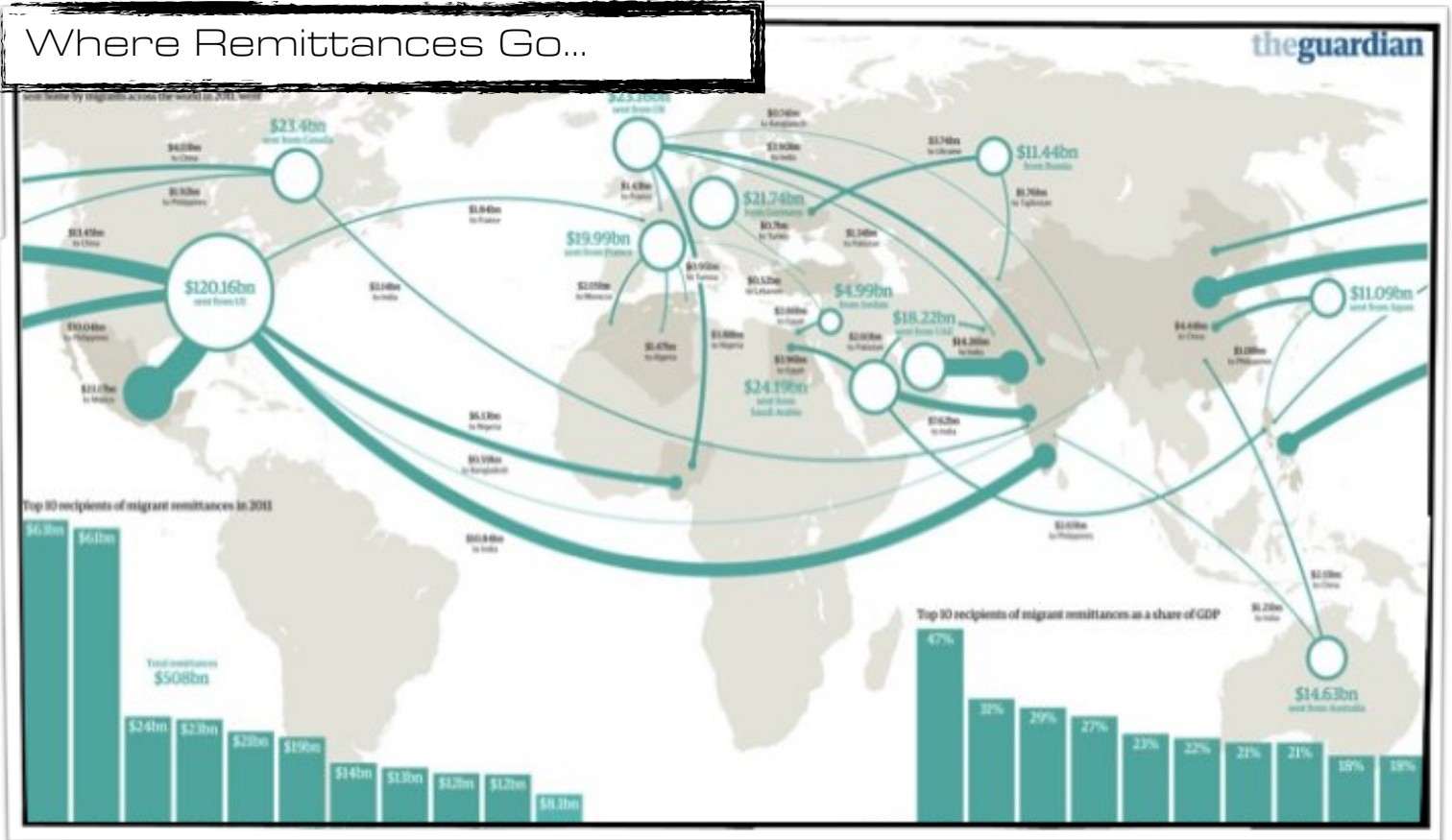
Their departure also reduces the work force. The most mobile demographic in the world are single men with a college degree. They are eligible for, and the most accepted into, guest-worker programs. When these educated workers leave, it creates a “brain drain.” The origin location invested the money and resources into the training and educating the workers, but will now receive little-to-no societal benefit for their efforts. During the Syrian crisis, the college-educated men and women fled the country, taking their skills and abilities with them. In core countries, there is a nursing shortage. The Philippines, Ghana and Nigeria educate a large number of nurses and doctors. These medical



professionals emigrate to work in the core countries for significantly better pay, leaving the their home country with a shortage of medical professionals.

As these emigrant workers find employment, they send *remittances* back to their families and friends. Remittances are payments sent home to help their families survive. For Stage 2-3 countries, remittance payments become a cornerstone of the economy. In 2007, Haitian migrants sent close to \$1 billion in remittances; comprising 30% of the Haitian economy. The same year, Mexican migrants sent \$23 billion back to Mexico in remittances, making up 19% of the Mexican economy.

## Where Remittances Go...



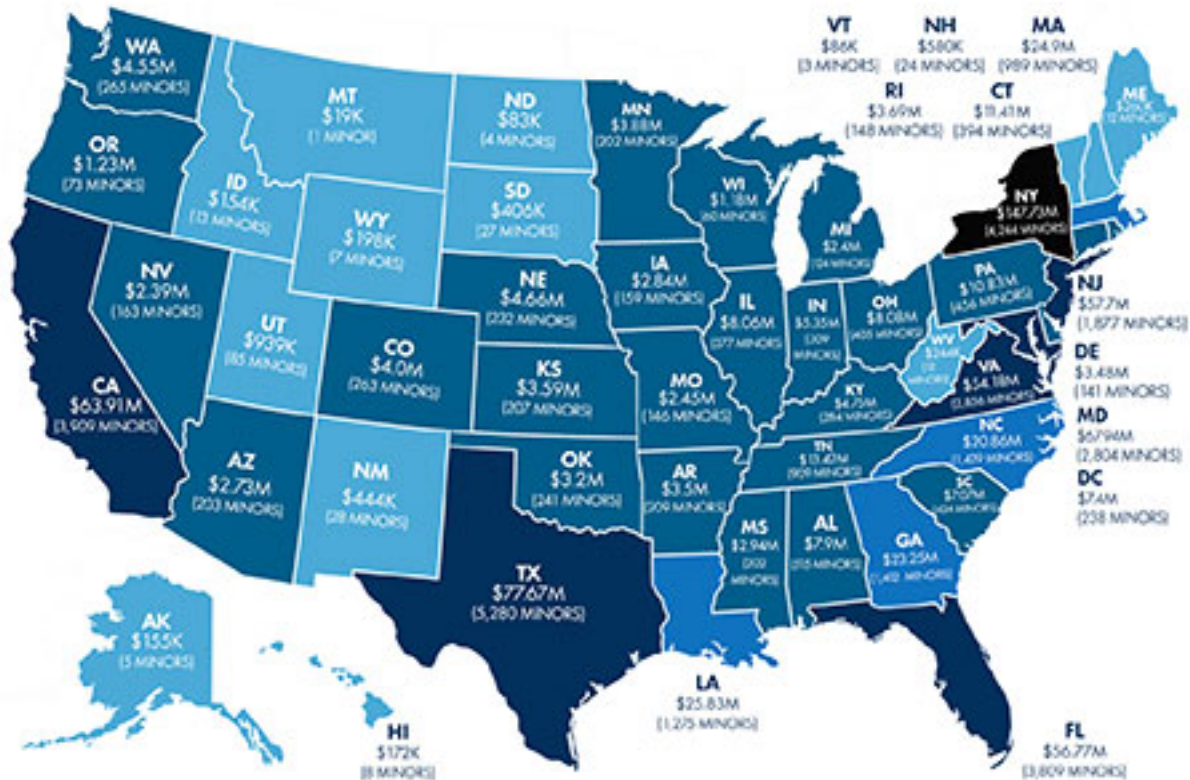
A vast majority of the destination countries are Stage 4-5 in the DTM and Rostow with larger age cohorts of 30-50 year old men and women. With higher HDI rankings, the native workers grew up in schools which promoted office work over manual labor. Thus, the workers have little-to-no desire to take part in difficult primary, secondary, and low-pay tertiary work that is needed to make the economy function. However, millions of these jobs need to be filled to harvest fruits and vegetables, grind and package meat, clean hotel rooms, mow lawns, and construct buildings. Many core societies have come to rely on migrant labor to perform these low wage/high effort occupations. Canada and USA send business delegates to Mexico to recruit guest workers to work on farms, construction sites, and serve as housekeepers in hotels. On the one hand, these low-wage workers help to keep the costs down for products and services, which boosts business productivity and





increases the country's GDP. However, on the flip side, migrants are accused "taking the jobs" of citizens, as well as of keeping wages low for low-skilled workers. This affects the income for non-college graduates the hardest. With the increase in development in Asia and Africa, the impacts of migrant workers has begun to be felt in the tertiary and quaternary sectors. Many technology companies rely on computer scientist and accountants from Asian giants like India, Bangladesh and China to up keep high productivity, while reducing their labor costs.

## Education Costs for Illegal Migrants



This concern is especially powerful when making decisions regarding refugees. Refugees present a special crisis because they are humans at their most vulnerable point who need a large quantity of financial assistance. However, they are also a collection of people who have lost “everything” and initially have little to contribute to the formal economy. With that said, history has shown that countries who take the economic risk of resettling refugees end up with a more robust economy within the next 15-30 years. The refugees need assistance for the first 5-6 years, but then become an active part of the economy by working hard and showing a high degree of gratitude to the society that gave them the opportunity. They have a large percentage of their population that go on to obtain degrees in higher education and contribute new, fresh ideas into society. One example is Steve Jobs, founder of Apple, whose parents were Syrian refugees who fled to the USA to escape government persecution and violence. Steve Jobs went on to get his education, create the Apple corporation, and revolutionize computers, phones and electronic devices on a global scale.



## Political Impacts

Receiving countries have various political responses to migration. Countries with Stage 5 population pyramids need migrant workers, as they do not have the appropriate age cohorts to sustain their primary through quaternary sector production. The countries that realize and accept this put together guest worker policies and green card programs aimed at recruiting and easing the passage of migrants into their country's borders. For example, in 2015 Sweden, Norway, and Germany eased their immigration policies and restrictions to allow an increased number of Syrian refugees into their countries. They did this as a way to rapidly increase their working and fertile age population, in response to their growing elderly dependency.

Inversely, when a country believes that migrants are a threat to their current way of life - economically, socially, politically - policies are put into place to limit or eliminate migration. Quotas are used to allow only a certain number or percentage of people into the country each year. Governments implement immigration policies requiring paperwork and background checks to add layers of bureaucracy that only the educated or wealthy can navigate effectively. Work Visa policies only allow in the people who meet certain economic needs or were invited by specific companies. Those who try to sneak in illegally by foot will be met by a border fence or wall, often guarded by border patrol agents. Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Estonia, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia all have border walls or fences. Norway, UK, Brazil and Pakistan made decisions to start building walls in 2016, with the USA having started a wall project in 2019. Migrants who make it across the border illegally will be pursued by immigration police, whose sole job is to find illegal migrants and deport them to their home country.



Once a migrant legally enters a country, by work visa or Green Card program, there is the question of who gets to stay permanently or only for a specified period of time. Some countries have a quick path to citizenship, or dual citizenship that allows a person to belong to multiple countries. Others have a rigorous multi-year process to citizenship. Countries in North and South America allow birth right citizenship, making those born in the country automatically citizens, regardless of where their parents were born. Some countries, like Japan, make it nearly impossible for anyone outside of the country to become citizens.



In addition, there are societies that use political policies to keep their populations from migrating. This was especially common during the Cold War, when people were fleeing communist countries, and emigration policies were put into place forbidding migration. In East Berlin, the Berlin Wall was constructed to keep the Berliners within the city borders. Anyone caught trying to escape was shot or arrested and brought back into East Berlin. In Nazi Germany, Jews were allowed to emigrate only if another country would accept them AND if they left all their wealth and possessions in Germany. These policies, and others, were used to deter people from emigrating to other countries.



## F. Forced Migration: Refugees & Human Trafficking

### Refugees

Forced migration is the most extreme form of migration: people are forcibly removed from their country to become IDP or Refugees. A United Nations definition of a refugee is a person who flees, is displaced, or forced to leave his or her home country. A refugee can be created through a number of situations. The persons can be fleeing for political reasons, such as war or terrorist violence in their country. The government could be persecuting their ethnic group, a religious sect, or people of differing ideologies. The government could decide they want to “cleanse” their land of a particular minority/religious group, forcibly evicting anyone who they do not desire to stay. The refugee could flee for social reasons. Society could be making life difficult for individuals of different religions, sexuality, gender identity, or ethnicities. The people experience severe bullying and harassment. Some citizen groups form unregulated militias to inflict physical harm the minority group. Finally, the persons could flee an environmental crisis. This could include food shortages, famine, drought, tsunami, earthquake, hurricane or disease outbreak.

The longer refugee camps are open, the more costly they become for the NGOs and multinational organizations funding them (like the Red Cross and UN). In Kenya, the Dadaab camp is home to over 300,000 refugees and has been open for over two decades. Camps like Dadaab are viewed by their host country in two ways. First, they are viewed as a security hazard because poverty is a breeding ground for terrorist organizations and militias, and no place is more impoverished than a refugee camp. Refugee camps take up a lot of space, and countries struggle with where to place refugee camps. Countries do not want to utilize their “good” or “productive” land for camps that do not provide economic value and whose residents have a high demand for goods. This can increase the price of food and create an increase in taxes for the local native population, which can make them bitter towards to the refugees.

Taking a more positive perspective, the refugees provide a boost to the pool of low skilled labor because they are typically willing to work any job at any price, providing an economic benefit/boost for local industries. If the refugees have college degrees, they can fill tertiary and quaternary needs in the local community as well. For example, because of the Iraq Wars, many doctors fled as refugees to Pakistan and now work in the Pakistani medical system.

### Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a form of modern day slavery where people are taken against their will and exploited for labor or sex. There are more than 20.9 million humans trafficked globally; 55% of the trafficked people are women or girls. 68% of all trafficked peoples are trapped in forced labor. Human trafficking is a \$150 billion a year industry with traffickers who recruit and persuade the victims to join them. Victims are often runaways fleeing horrible situations, who are drawn in by the promise of a better life elsewhere. As a result, the victims do not have anyone who notices they are missing or who are willing to advocate on their behalf. The victims are taken far away from their home and become trapped by debt, forced into drug addiction, or are physical abused. They are made to complete hard-labor, even prostitution. In extreme cases, victims are harvested for their organs, which are sold on the black market. (See the map on the next page)



Dadaab Refugee Camp

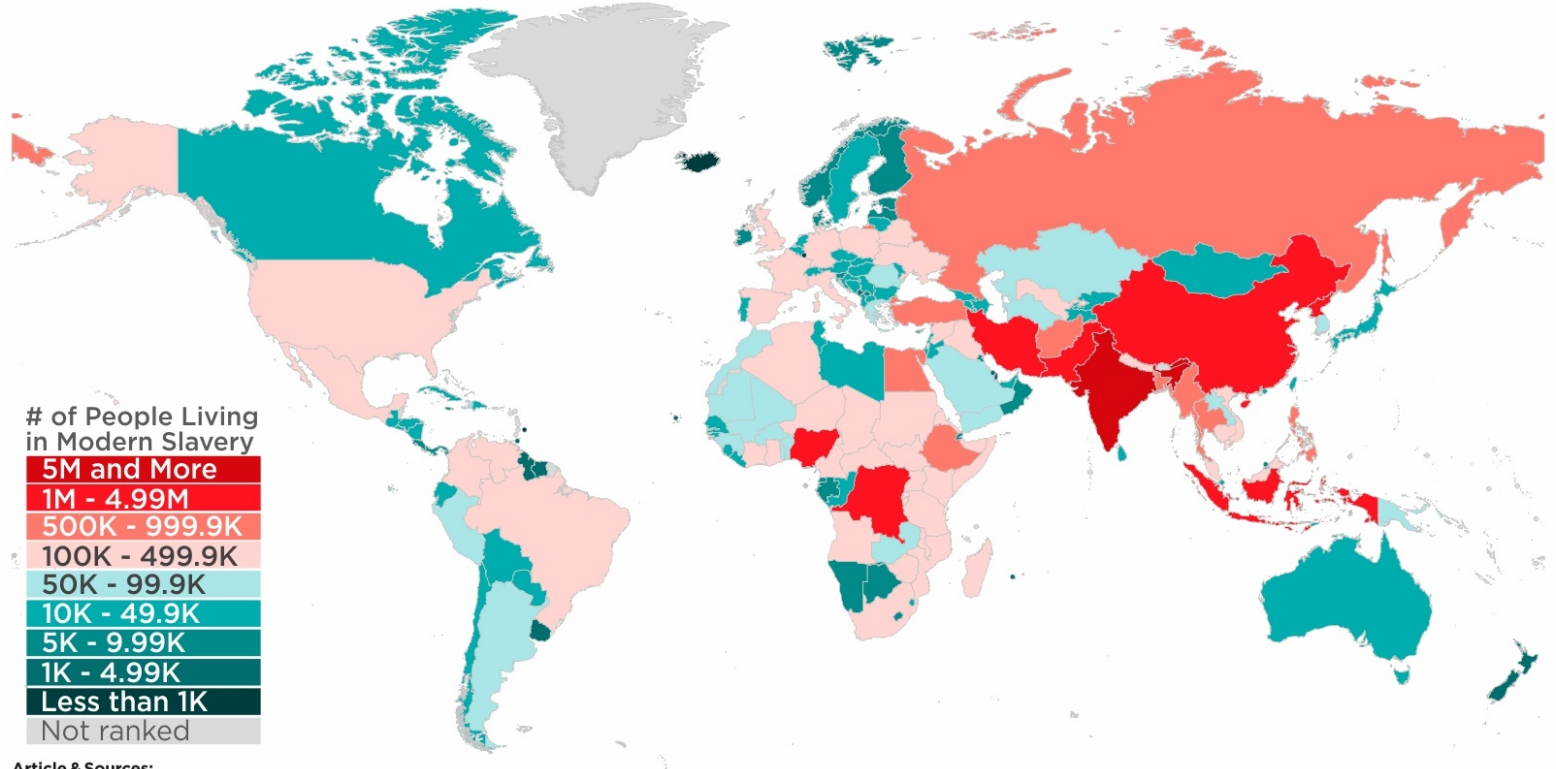


ACT	MEANS	PURPOSE	
Recruitment	Threat or use of force	Exploitation, including	
Transport		Prostitution of others	
Transfer	Coercion	Sexual exploitation	
Harbouring	Abduction	Forced labour	
Receipt of persons	Fraud	Slavery or similar practices	
	Deception	Removal of organs	
	Abuse of power or vulnerability	Other types of exploitation	
	Giving payments or benefits		
	+	+	= TRAFFICKING



# World Map of Modern Slavery 2018

## Estimated Absolute Number of Victims



### Article & Sources:

<https://howmuch.net/articles/modern-slavery-map-2018>

The Global Slavery Index 2018 - <https://www.globalslaveryindex.org>

International Monetary Fund - <https://www.imf.org/>

howmuch<sup>net</sup>