

# An Atlas of International Migration

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## GLOBAL VOLUNTARY MIGRATIONS

### Explanation (1815-1914)

#### Voluntary Migration Movements Shown on the Map Sending Countries

1. Japan to United States including Hawaii, 150,000; Japan to Peru, emigration scheme fails 1898-1907; Japan to Brazil, begins in 1908; Japan to Asia 6 million.
2. China to Southeast Asia, 12.0 million. Includes Taiwan (1.3 million); Indo-China (300,000); Singapore (begins in 1825), Malaya, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand and United States (550,000). Indentured labor to Cuba, Guyana, Trinidad, Peru, South Africa (1902-1910); 100,000 repatriated.
3. India to South Asia and East and South Africa, 1.5 million. Includes Fiji (60,000), South Africa, East Africa, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Mauritius and Burma. Indentured labor to Guyana, Trinidad and Réunion. Estimated 4.25 million to Malaya 1786-1957: two-thirds return.
4. Poland (not independent until 1920). Emigrants from Polish areas in Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires including Jews and Ukrainians to Canada and United States, 2.6 million; Germany, 600,000; Argentina and Brazil, 200,000.
5. Italy to United States and Canada, 5.0 million; Argentina, 2.4 million; Brazil, 1.3 million; Austria, Switzerland and Germany.
6. United Kingdom (including 4.1 million from Ireland) to United States, 11.0 million; Canada, 2.55 million; Australia and New Zealand, 2.0 million; South Africa, 850,000.
7. Mexico to United States and Canada, 300,000.
8. Inter-African, neighboring territories to South Africa after 1869 discovery of diamonds and gold in 1886.
9. Germany to United States and Canada, 5.0 million; Argentina and Brazil, 300,000.
10. Portugal to Brazil, 1.4 million.
11. Spain to Argentina, 1.2 million; Brazil, 600,000; Cuba, 200,000; Uruguay and North Africa.
12. France to Algeria, 650,000; Morocco, 200,000; Tunisia, 200,000; United States, 500,000.
13. Scandinavia to United States and Canada, 2.7 million. Includes Sweden (1.25 million), Norway (850,000), Denmark (350,000), Finland (250,000). Estimated high return migration rates.
14. Russia to Siberia, 6.0 million between 1880-1914 after railway completion; Caucasus and Central Asia, 4.0 million; United States and Canada, 2.2 million primarily Poles, Jews and Ukrainians from Western-Russia; Argentina and Brazil, 300,000.
15. Austro-Hungarian Empire to United States and Canada, 3.2 million; Germany, France, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, 5.2 million. Includes Czechs (2.0 million), Croats (500,000), Hungarians (1.0 million), Slovenes (400,000), Serbs, Poles, Jews and others. Estimated 2.0 million Jews from all destinations to North America.

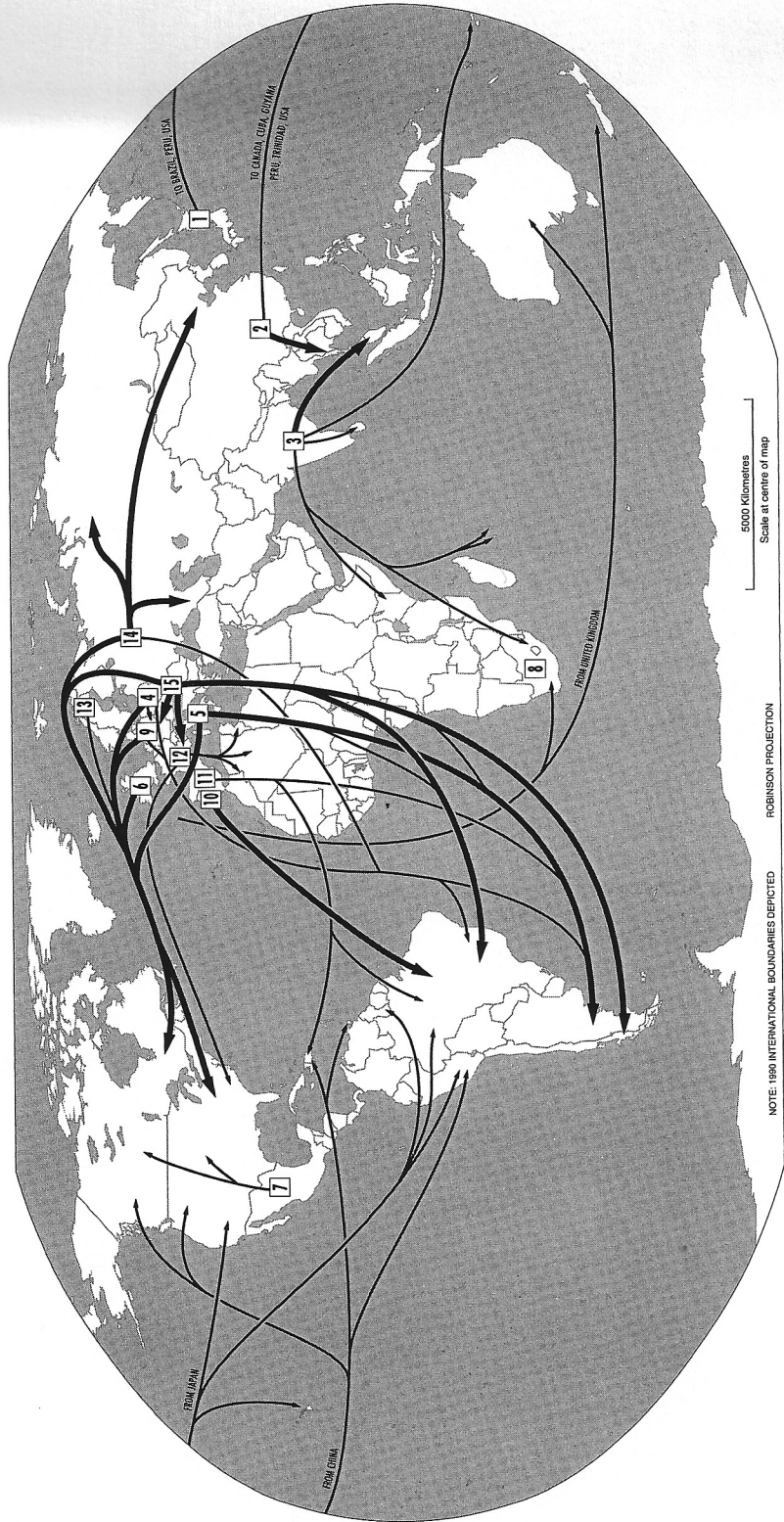
#### Steamships and European Exodus

This was the maximum period of voluntary international migration in recorded history. It was characterized by five streams of intercontinental migration: 1) about 60 million persons from Europe and elsewhere went to the Americas, Oceania, and South and East Africa between 1815 and 1914; 2) an estimated 10 million persons voluntarily migrated from Russia to Siberia and Central Asia; 3) one million persons migrated from Southern Europe to North Africa; 4) about 12 million Chinese and 6 million Japanese left their homelands for Eastern and Southern Asia; 5) 1.5 million persons emigrated from India to Southeastern Asia and South and East Africa. These figures do not include estimates of return or re-emigration.

Sources: M. Gilbert, *Atlas of Russian History*, New York: Dorset, 1985.

R. Hughes, *The Fatal Shore, The Epic of Australia's Founding*, New York: Knopf, 1986.

CNRS, *Les Migrations Internationales De La Fin Du XVIII Siècle á Nos Jours*, Paris: CNRS, 1980.



**GLOBAL VOLUNTARY MIGRATIONS: 1815-1914**

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS

- 2 million or less
- More than 2 million

□ Item number in Explanation

## GLOBAL VOLUNTARY MIGRATIONS

### Explanation (1919-1939)

#### Voluntary Migration Movements Shown on the Map Sending Countries

1. Japan to Brazil, 200,000; Manchuria, 819,000; China, 200,000.
2. China to French Indochina (Vietnam), 3.0 million; Thailand, 3.0 million; Malaya, 2.3 million; Indonesia, 1.4 million (includes Chinese born abroad).
3. India to Burma, East Africa, Fiji, Malaya, Mauritius, South Africa and Ceylon (Sri Lanka), estimated at 1.5 million by 1940 including persons born abroad.
4. Poland to United States, Canada, France, Argentina and Brazil, estimated net migration 1919-1937 of 1.5 million including Jews.
5. Italy to Argentina, Brazil, Libya, North Africa and United States. Mussolini restricts emigration in 1927. Net return emigration.
6. United Kingdom to Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and United States. Net return migration of 500,000 for the period.
7. Mexico to the United States. Net return migration after repatriations of the 1930s.
8. Inter-African, migrant labour movements occur between French colonies and between British colonies on a small scale. South Africa recruits migrant mine labor from neighbouring territories.

#### Receiving Countries

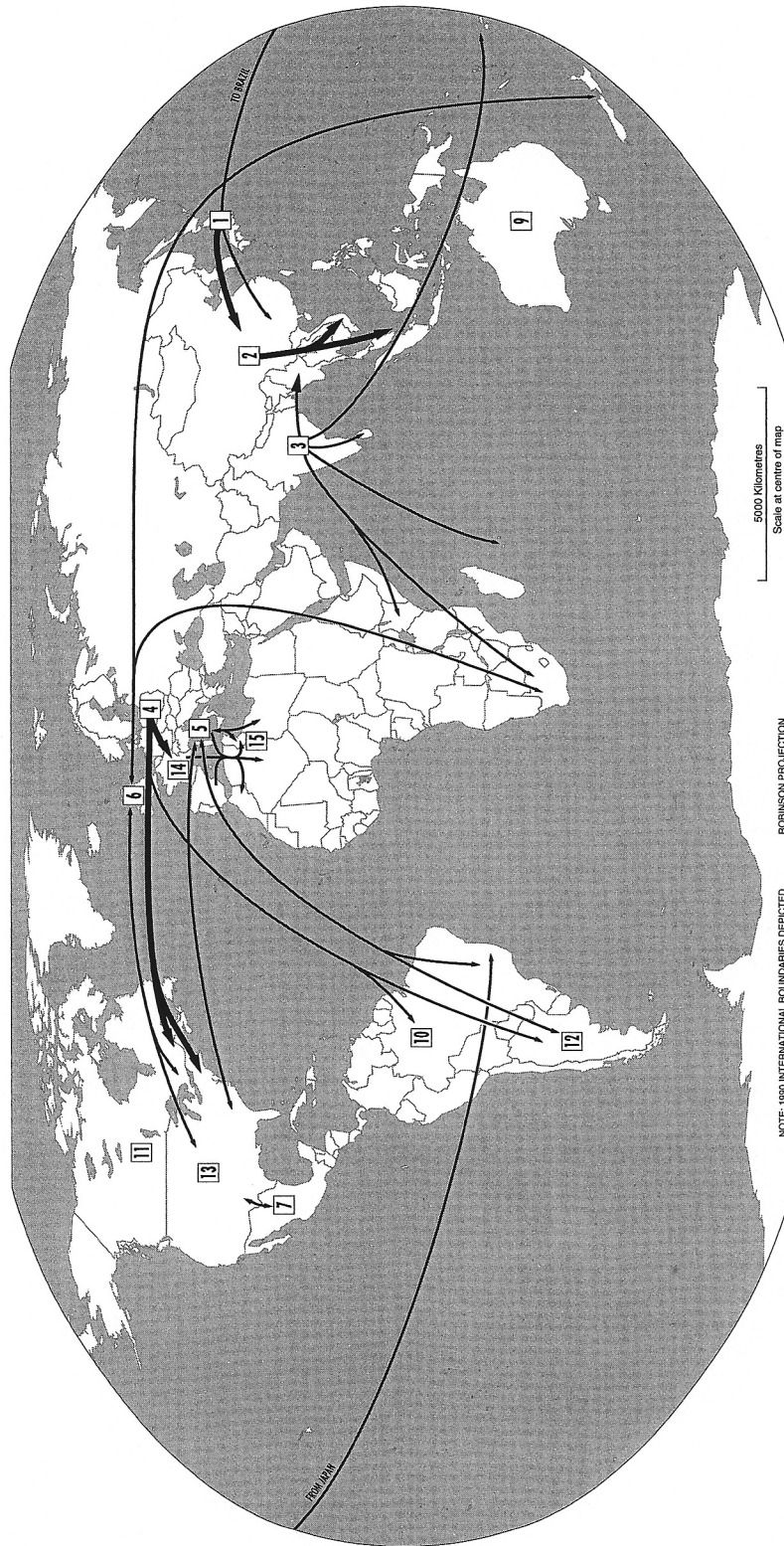
9. Australia, immigration declines from 313,000 from 1921-1930 to 33,200 from 1931-1940.
10. Brazil, immigration declines from 65,000 per year in 1920-1930 to 26,000 per year from 1931-1940.
11. Canada, immigration declines from 1.23 million from 1920-1930 to 158,000 from 1931-1940.
12. Argentina, immigration declines from 900,000 from 1921-1930 to 300,000 from 1931-1940.
13. United States, immigration declines from 1.9 million from 1921-1930 to 528,000 from 1931-1940.
14. France, 3.7 million foreigners registered in 1926 and 2.2 million in 1936 plus 500,000 naturalized citizens.
15. North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), estimated 1.5 million Europeans resident in 1939 (French, Italians, Spaniards).

#### Depression, Contraction, Repatriation

In spite of improvements in commercial aviation, ocean shipping, and ground transport international voluntary migration decreased sharply between World Wars I and II. In 1924 the United States adopted a restrictive immigration policy and other countries followed suit. The Great Depression of the 1930s resulted in a drastic decline in world trade, mass unemployment in many countries, and the forced/voluntary repatriation of millions of migrants (Mexicans from the United States, Italians from Argentina, etc.)

During this period the patterns of pre-World War I emigration continued, but at much lower levels as receiving countries closed their doors. Europeans emigrated to the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Brazil; Chinese and Japanese to Southeast Asia, and Indians went to other British colonies. The rise to power of the Nazis in 1932 provoked a new wave of European migrants, mostly refugees. Most receiving countries, including Palestine, a British mandate since 1919, held to their restrictive policies.

Sources: M. Reinhard, A. Armengaud and J. Dupaquier, *Histoire Generale de la Population Mondiale*, 3rd ed., Paris: CNED, 1968.  
CNRS, *Les Migrations Internationales De La Fin Du XVIII Siècle à Nos Jours*, Paris: CNRS, 1980.



**GLOBAL VOLUNTARY MIGRATIONS: 1919-1939**

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS

- 750 000 or less
- More than 750 000

Item number in Explanation

↔ Double arrow indicates some repatriation

## GLOBAL VOLUNTARY MIGRATIONS

### Explanation (1945-1980)

#### Voluntary Migration Movements Shown on the Map Sending Countries

1. Mexico to United States, 4.5 million. Estimate includes legal and illegal emigrants and 1942-1964 *bracero* program of legal temporary workers.
2. Central America to United States, 1.0 million. Estimate includes legal and illegal immigrants from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama and Belize.
3. Caribbean to United States, 3 million (includes 1 million Puerto Ricans who are US citizens); Dominican Republic to United States, 800,000; Haiti to United States, 600,000; West Indies (Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Barbados and smaller islands) to United States, 600,000. West Indies to Canada, 200,000; Haiti to Canada, 100,000. West Indies to United Kingdom prior to 1962 immigration act, 300,000. Suriname to Netherlands, 150,000. French Antilles to France, 200,000 (as French citizens).
4. Colombia to Venezuela, 900,000; United States, 400,000.
5. Uruguay to Argentina, 500,000. Does not include Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay to Argentina.
6. Ireland to United Kingdom, United States, Canada and Australia. Does not include Northern Ireland emigration.
7. Yugoslavia to Europe, 900,000. Includes to West Germany, Austria, France, Switzerland and Sweden.
8. Poland to Western Europe, 100,000 per year since 1981. Includes to West Germany and France.
9. Turkey to Western Europe, 1.9 million. Includes to West Germany and Belgium.
10. North Africa to Western Europe, 1.1 million. Includes Algeria to France, Morocco to France and Spain, Tunisia to France and Italy.
11. Jordan to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Persian Gulf states 500,000.
12. West Africa to Western Europe, 300,000.
13. West Africa to Côte d'Ivoire, 1 million, principally from Burkina Faso (ex-Upper Volta) and Guinea.
14. West Africa to Nigeria, 2.0 million, principally from Ghana, Niger, subject to two official expulsions since 1970.
15. Southern Africa to South Africa, 1.5 million, principally from Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique. Includes recruited mineworkers and others.
16. India to United Kingdom prior to 1962 (includes Pakistanis), 600,000; United States and Canada, 400,000; Persian Gulf, 300,000.
17. Philippines to United States, 600,000; Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia, 800,000 (migrant workers).

#### Jets, Guestworkers, Brain Drain

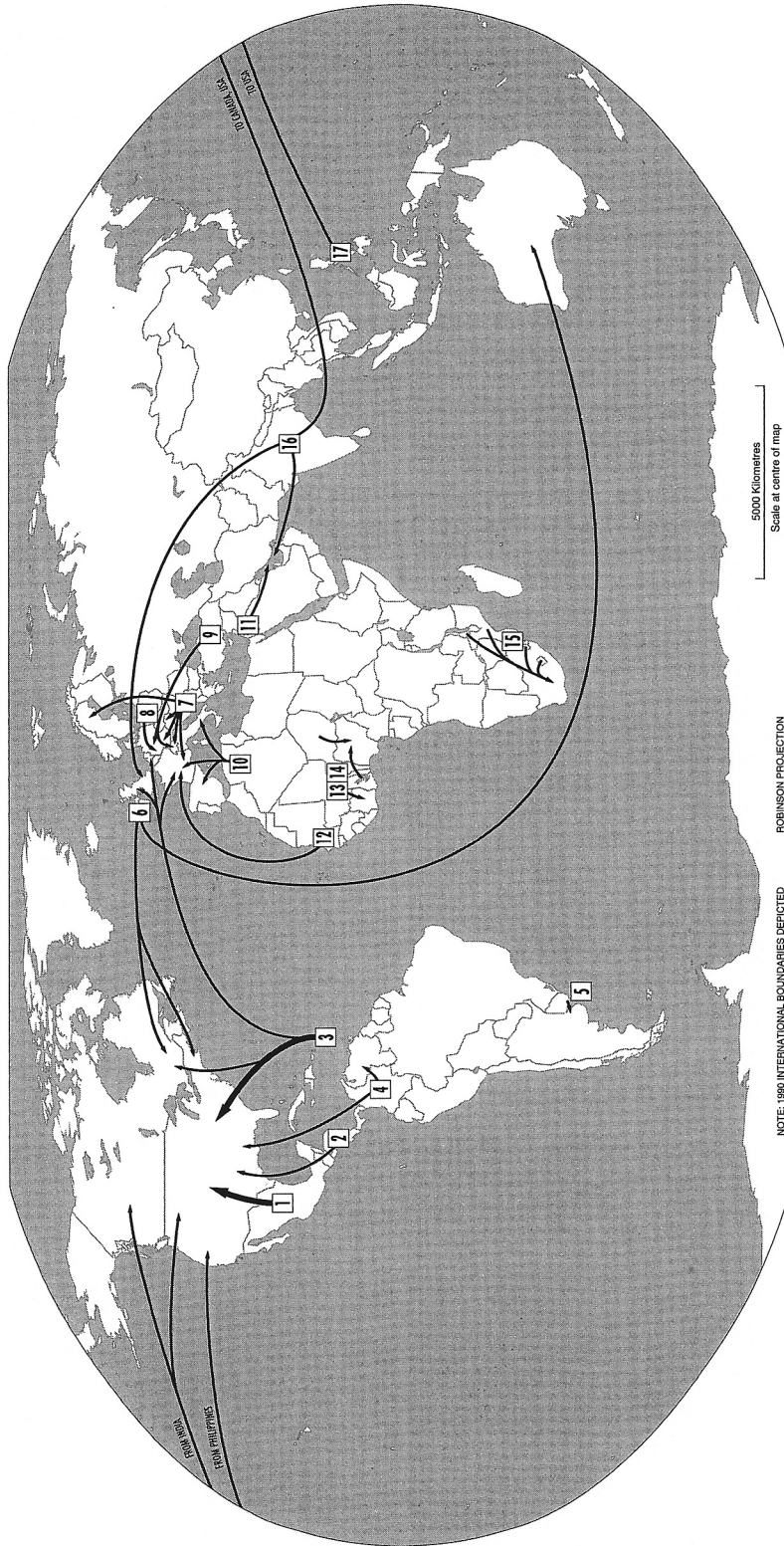
This period is characterized by the rapid movement of labour in response to perceived economic opportunities. Much of the movement is from developing to developed countries and includes so-called "guestworkers", brain-drains, and illegal immigrants. The major post-1945 receiving societies are the United States, Canada, Australia, the European Community (EC), Israel for Jews, Sweden, Norway, Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf states, and Libya. Sending societies include the Caribbean, much of Latin America, North Africa and others with voluntary migration a way of life for many small countries. Global trends favor controlled movements of temporary workers and entry for immigrants restricted to those highly skilled and/or family reunification.

Sources: B. Levine, (ed.), *Caribbean Exodus*, New York: Praeger, 1987.

Open University, *Third World Atlas*, Philadelphia: Milton Keynes, Open University Press, 1983.

G. Therborn, "Migration and Western Europe: The Old World Turning New", *Science*, 237:1183-1188, Sept. 4, 1987.

US Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, *Atlas of United States Foreign Relations*, Washington, DC, June 1983.



**GLOBAL VOLUNTARY MIGRATIONS: 1945-1980**

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS

— 2 million or less

— More than 2 million

1 Item number in Explanation

NOTE: 1980 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES DEPICTED

5000 Kilometres

Scale at centre of map

ROBINSON PROJECTION

## GLOBAL VOLUNTARY MIGRATION: SENDING COUNTRIES

### Explanation (Estimates for 1990)

#### Sending Countries

#### REGION - AFRICA (Estimates for 1985)

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Algeria       | Estimated 400,000 legal and illegal workers in France, Belgium            |
| 2. Benin         | Exports middle-level manpower to francophone Africa                       |
| 3. Botswana      | 60,000 farm and mineworkers to South Africa                               |
| 4. Burkina Faso  | 900,000 farm workers to Côte d'Ivoire                                     |
| 5. Cape Verde    | Emigration to the USA, Portugal, Guinea-Bissau                            |
| 6. Ghana         | Brain-drain to North America, Europe, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria              |
| 7. Guinea        | Estimated 250,000 farm workers to Ivory Coast, Senegal                    |
| 8. Guinea-Bissau | Estimated 25,000 farm workers to Senegambia                               |
| 9. Lesotho       | Estimated 140,000 in South Africa; farm and mineworkers                   |
| 10. Morocco      | Estimated 400,000 legal and illegal workers in France, Spain, Belgium     |
| 11. Mozambique   | Estimated 75,000 in South Africa; farm workers                            |
| 12. Nigeria      | Estimated 25,000 high-level manpower in USA, United Kingdom, Middle East  |
| 13. Rwanda       | Estimated 200,000 in Uganda as farm labour                                |
| 14. Senegal      | Estimated 200,000 migrant workers in France, Italy, Spain                 |
| 15. Somalia      | Estimated 50,000 in Saudi Arabia/Gulf; brain-drain                        |
| 16. Sudan        | Estimated 500,000 in Saudi Arabia/Gulf; brain-drain                       |
| 17. Swaziland    | Estimated 60,000 farm workers in South Africa                             |
| 18. Tunisia      | Estimated 200,000 in France; 100,000 in Italy; 50,000 in Libya; unskilled |

#### REGION - ASIA/PACIFIC

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 19. Bangladesh | 250,000-300,000 to Saudi Arabia/Gulf; unskilled  |
| 20. China      | Less than 100,000 construction and other workers to Gulf; 1 million to USA (includes Hong Kong and Taiwan)       |
| 21. Fiji       | 2,000/year as emigrants to Australia, Canada, New Zealand; mostly businessmen and professionals of Indian origin |
| 22. Hong Kong  | Professionals and businessmen  |

23. India

24. Indonesia

25. Malaysia

26. Pacific Islands

27. Pakistan

28. Philippines

29. South Korea

30. Sri Lanka

31. Thailand

32. Vietnam

#### REGION - CARIBBEAN/CENTRAL AMERICA/MEXICO/ NORTH AMERICA

33. Barbados

34. Belize

35. Canada

36. Costa Rica

37. Dominican Republic

38. El Salvador

emigrate to Singapore, Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, USA, New Zealand, francophone Africa

800,000 to 1.0 million unskilled workers to Gulf on contracts; 600,000 to USA

Estimated 350,000 illegal in Malaysia; less than 100,000 contract labour in Gulf

Estimated 80,000 contract labour in Singapore

Guam and American Samoa to USA, Hawaii, Papua Guinea, Cook and other islands to Australia, New Zealand, French Polynesian Islands to France

850,000-1.1 million to Saudi Arabia/Gulf; pre-1990 90,000 to Kuwait; 81,000 to USA

700,000-800,000 to Saudi Arabia/Gulf; estimated 1 million in Malaysia; 20,000 legal in Singapore, 50,000 in Hong Kong; 50,000 in Japan, 900,000 in USA legal and illegal. Many skilled

800,000 immigrants in USA; 1.7 million temporary workers on overseas construction projects 1963-1990

200,000-300,000 to Saudi Arabia/Gulf on contracts

Border-crossing illegal migrants in Malaysia; 110,000 to USA

190,000 contract workers to Eastern Europe, ex-USSR pre-1989

Estimated 50,000 to United Kingdom before 1963; 100,000 to Canada/USA

Estimated 50,000 to USA; skilled

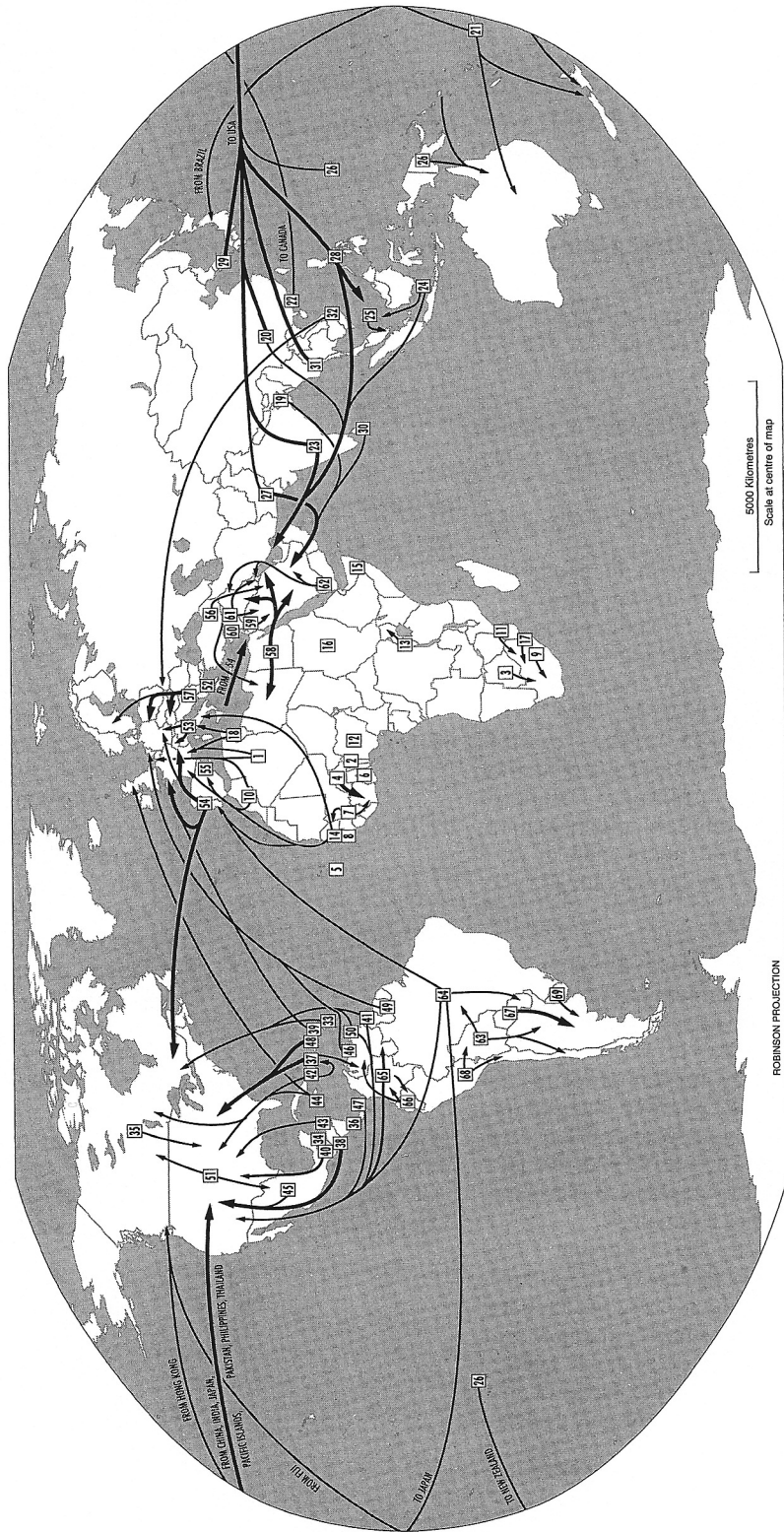
Estimated 750,000 emigrants, retirees, temporary workers; to USA, etc.

Estimated 50,000 to USA; immigrants and illegals

800,000 legal/illegal to USA; 50,000 to Puerto Rico

Estimated 800,000 to USA; migrant workers/illegals





**GLOBAL VOLUNTARY MIGRATION: SENDING COUNTRIES**

**MIGRATIONS - 1990**

- Greater than 50 000
- and less than 750 000
- 750 000 or more

□ Item number in Explanation

Migration flows of 50 000 or less are not depicted

ROBINSON PROJECTION

5000 Kilometres  
Scale at centre of map

39. French Antilles, French Guiana 400,000 to metropolitan France
40. Guatemala Estimated 200,000 migrant workers/illegals; to USA
41. Guyana 200,000 immigration to Canada/USA; mainly East Indians
42. Haiti Estimated 600,000 immigrants and illegals to USA; 100,000 to Canada; 25,000 illegal to Bahamas; 500,000 to Dominican Republic; 50,000 in French Antilles, French Guiana; unskilled brain-drain
43. Honduras Estimated 100,000 migrant workers to USA
44. Jamaica 200,000 to United Kingdom pre-1963; 400,000 to USA; 125,000 to Canada; immigrants
45. Mexico 1.2 million/year to USA; legal and undocumented, 4.3 million
46. Netherlands Antilles 50,000 to Netherlands as citizens
47. Panama 100,000 to USA; mostly immigrants
48. Puerto Rico Net emigration to continental USA of 1.5 million; citizens
49. Suriname 150,000 to Netherlands after 1975 as immigrants
50. Trinidad and Tobago 100,000 to Canada as immigrants; 120,000 to USA
51. USA 1990 USA census records 922,000 US citizens overseas; mainly military, dependants, retirees, businessmen; estimated nearly half of non-military in Canada and Mexico
- REGION - EUROPE**
52. Greece Sends workers, 80 per cent to West Germany from 1950-1980; most return and current emigration is circular in EC
53. Italy 150,000 migrant workers/year to West Germany, Switzerland, and others declines to less than 15,000 by end of 1970s. Middle-level manpower to Switzerland, Austria, Germany
54. Portugal Over 2 million workers 1960-1980 to France, West Germany, Switzerland, USA, Middle East. Many remain abroad but emigration declines in 1980s
55. Spain Migrant workers to Germany, Switzerland, and others declines from 130,000/year in 1971 to 9,000 in 1986
56. Turkey Estimated 100,000 on contract in Saudi Arabia/Gulf; 900,000 legal and illegal in Europe; mostly Germany
57. Yugoslavia Nearly 1 million in Germany, Austria, Sweden
- REGION - THE MIDDLE EAST**
58. Egypt 2.9 million to Saudi Arabia, Gulf, Iraq, Libya before the Gulf War
59. Jordan 400,000 to Saudi Arabia / Gulf; many skilled. Includes Palestinians on Jordanian passports
60. Lebanon Emigrants to France, West Africa, USA, others
61. Syria 200,000 to Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait on contract
62. Yemen 500,000 to Saudi Arabia expelled during Gulf War; 200,000 to Iraq, Kuwait
- REGION - SOUTH AMERICA**
63. Bolivia 700,000 to Argentina, mostly farm workers; 100,000 in Brazil; 125,000 in Chile
64. Brazil 335,000 squatters to rural Paraguay; 630,000 skilled workers to Japan (Japanese-Brazilians), Portugal, USA
65. Colombia Estimated 800,000 legal and illegal in Venezuela; 100,000 Ecuador; 400,000 USA
66. Dominican Republic 15,000 middle-level manpower in Venezuela; 800,000 to USA
67. Ecuador Estimated 80,000 in Colombia and Venezuela, USA 150,000
68. Paraguay Estimated 800,000 in Argentina; farm labour, urban services
69. Peru Estimated 100,000 in Chile; 35,000 in Bolivia, USA 150,000
70. Uruguay Estimated 200,000 legal and illegal in Argentina; skilled

Sources: US Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census Reports*, Washington, DC.

UN Population Division, *World Migrant Populations: The Foreign-born*, New York: United Nations, 1990.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 28. Spain          | Estimated 300,000 illegal workers from Morocco, Senegal, etc.   |
| 29. Sweden         | 250,000 migrant workers from Finland, Yugoslavia  |
| 30. Switzerland    | 800,000 migrant workers from Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia, others   |
| 31. United Kingdom | 800,000 workers from Italy, Spain, other EC; immigrants and migrants from Nigeria, Ghana, India, Pakistan, etc. |

Note: Greece, Italy and Spain after two decades of rapid economic growth have changed from historic exporters of labour to attracting mostly illegal migrant workers.

#### REGION - MIDDLE EAST

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 32. Bahrain      | 70,000 on contract from Pakistan, India, others   |
| 33. Iraq         | 400,000 from Egypt, Jordan, others prior to Gulf War  |
| 34. Israel       | 185,000 from ex-USSR in 1990; 18,000 from Ethiopia in 1991  |
| 35. Jordan       | 100,000 unskilled from Egypt before Gulf War  |
| 36. Kuwait       | 600,000 prior to Gulf War; Egypt, Jordan, others  |
| 37. Libya        | 500,000 from Tunisia, Egypt, Pakistan, others; many skilled   |
| 38. Oman         | 200,000 from India, Pakistan, others  |
| 39. Qatar        | 90,000 from Pakistan, India, other Asian  |
| 40. Saudi Arabia | 1.4 million from Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Somalia, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Philippines |

#### REGION - SOUTH AMERICA

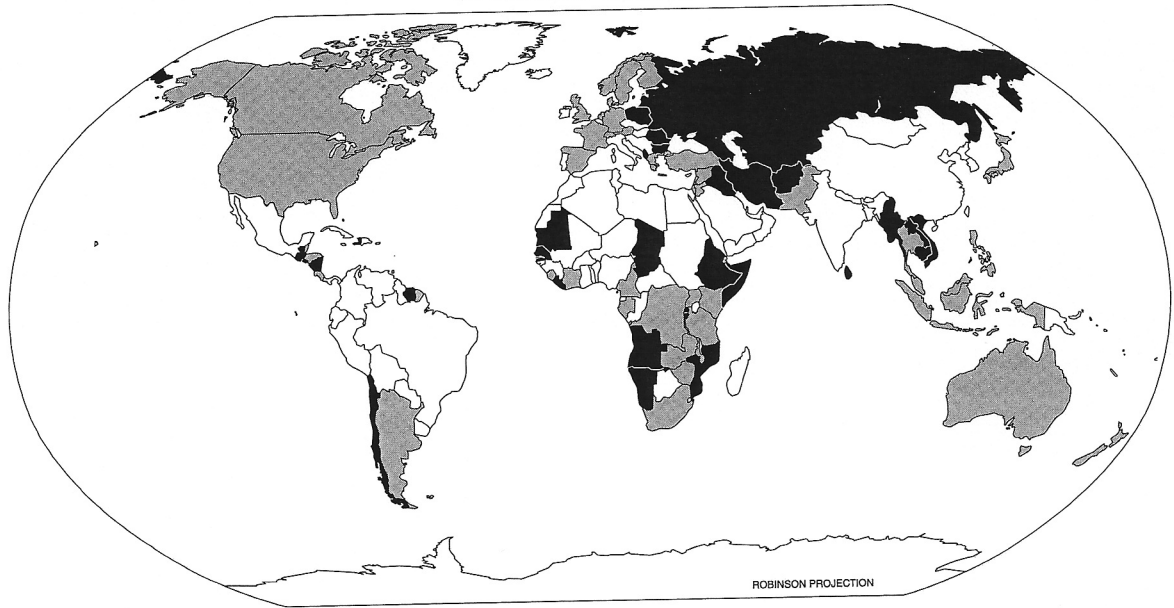
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|---------------|--|
| 41. Argentina | Estimated 2 million from Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, others  |
| 42. Paraguay  | 350,000 farmers and workers from Brazil in Eastern Region  |
| 43. Venezuela | Estimated 800,000 legal and illegal Colombians; middle level and professional manpower from Argentina, Chile, Dominican Republic, others |

Sources: Applicable to receiving and sending countries. European Community, *Employment in Europe*, Brussels, 1989.

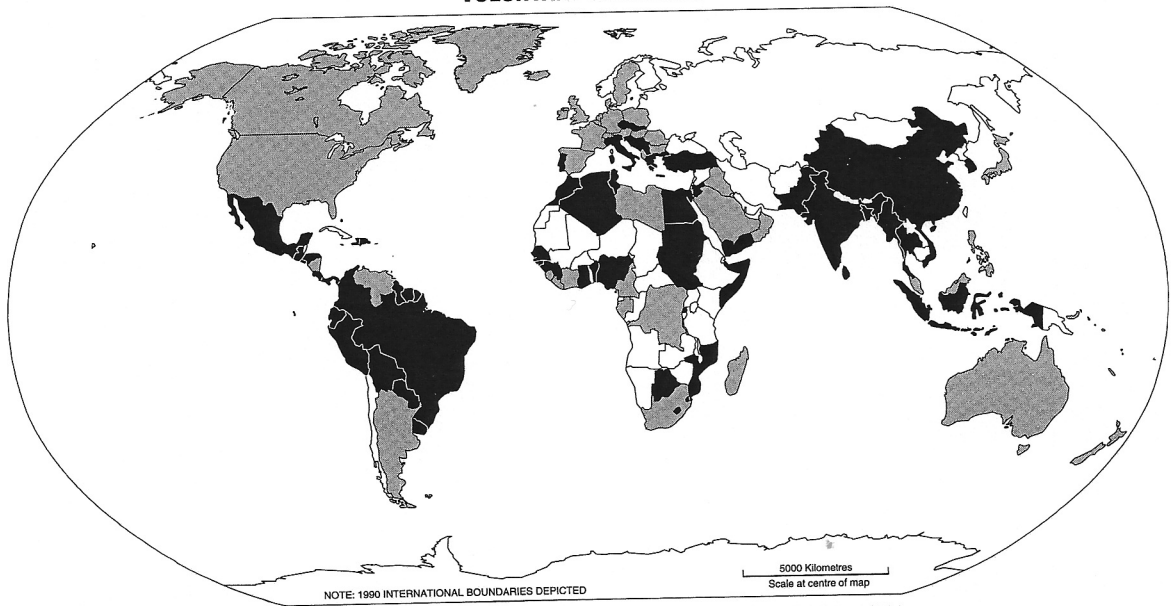
United Nations, *World Survey of Foreign-Born*, New York, 1990.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census Estimates of Foreign-Born*.

**INVOLUNTARY MIGRATION**



**VOLUNTARY MIGRATION**



**GLOBAL TOTAL INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION:  
INVOLUNTARY/VOLUNTARY MIGRATIONS**

PRIMARY MIGRATION TYPE BY COUNTRY

■ Sending    ■ Receiving