Key Question:

What is Migration?
Movement

Cyclic Movement –
- movement away from home for a short period.
  - Commuting
  - Seasonal movement
  - Nomadism

Periodic Movement –
- movement away from home for a longer period.
  - Migrant labor
  - Transhumance
  - Military service
Migration

A change in residence that is intended to be permanent.

- **International Migration** – Movement across country borders (implying a degree of permanence).
- **Internal Migration** – Movement within a single country’s borders (implying a degree of permanence).
Key Question:
Why do People Migrate?
Why do People Migrate?

- **Forced Migration** – Human migration flows in which the movers have no choice but to relocate.
  - the Atlantic Slave Trade

- **Voluntary Migration** – Human migration flows in which the movers respond to perceived opportunity, not force.
Voluntary Migration

- Migrants weigh push and pull factors to decide:
  - first, to emigrate from the home country
  - and second, where to emigrate
Types of Push and Pull Factors

- Economic Conditions
- Political Circumstances
- Armed Conflict and Civil War
- Environmental Conditions
- Culture and Traditions
- Technological Advances
Kinds of Voluntary Migration

**Step Migration** –
When a migrant follows a path of a series of stages, or steps toward a final destination.

- *intervening opportunity* → at one of the steps along the path, pull factors encourage the migrant to settle there.

**Chain Migration** –
When a migrant communicates to family and friends at home, encouraging further migration along the same path, along kinship links.
Key Question:

Where do People Migrate?
Global Migration Flows

Between 1500 and 1950, major global migration flows were influenced largely by:

- Exploration
- Colonization
- The Atlantic Slave Trade

Impacts the place the migrants leave AND where the migrants go.
Regional Migration Flows

- Migrants go to neighboring countries:
  - for short term economic opportunities.
  - to reconnect with cultural groups across borders.
  - to flee political conflict or war.
National Migration Flows

- Also known as internal migration

→ US, Russia, China
Guest Workers

- Guest workers – migrants whom a country allows in to fill a labor need, assuming the workers will go “home” once the labor need subsides.
  - have short term work visas
  - send remittances to home country
Refugees

- A person who flees across an international boundary because of a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.
Regions of Dislocation –
What regions generate the most refugees?

- Sub-Saharan Africa
- North Africa and Southwest Asia
- South Asia
- Southeast Asia
- Europe
Distance no object

Some of the world’s more important current migration routes

Sources: National Public Radio; The Economist
Key Question:

How do Governments Affect Migration?
Governments Place Legal Restrictions on Migration

- Immigration laws – laws that restrict or allow migration of certain groups into a country.
  - Quotas limit the number of migrants from each region into a country.
  - A country uses selective immigration to bar people with certain backgrounds from entering.