

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.