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).

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

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.

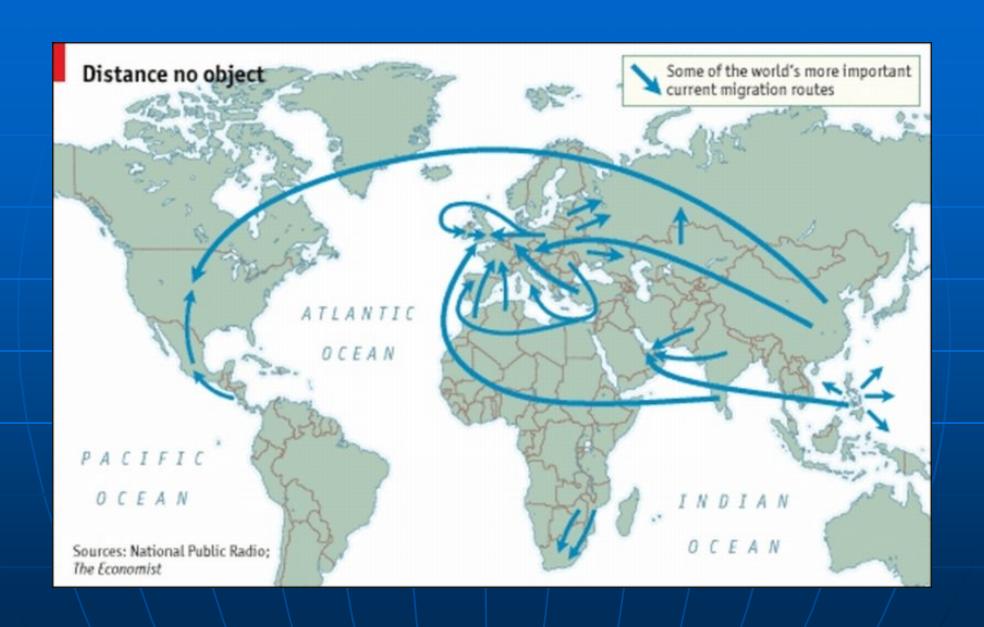
- have short term work visas
- send remittances to home country

### 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



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.