

Migration

The Movement of People

Migration

- Def: a permanent move to a new place
- Types of Migration:
 - In-migration (or immigration): moving into a new place.
 - Out-migration (emigration): moving out of a place



Net migration

- In-migration *minus* out-migration
 - If that number is positive, a place has net in-migration
 - If that number is negative, a place has net out-migration



Two Examples

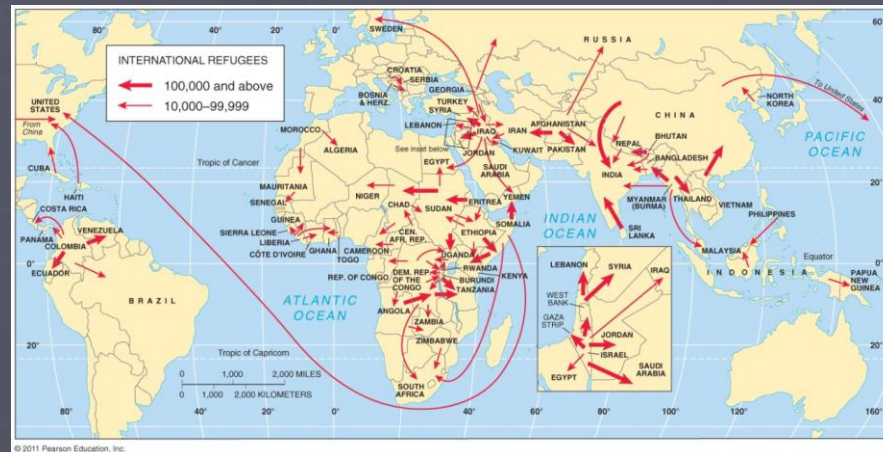
- Country A
 - In-migration: 1,500,000
 - Out-migration: 70,000
 - Since in-migration minus out-migration is positive, Country A has net in-migration
- Country B
 - In-migration: 200,000
 - Out-migration: 400,000
 - Since in-migration minus out-migration is negative, Country B has net out-migration

Why do people migrate?

- Most migration is for **economic** reasons
 - Finding new jobs or opportunities
- **Cultural and environmental** factors also lead to migration **Push factors:** makes people leave their present locations
- **Pull factors:** draws people into a new location

Cultural factors

- Cultural conflicts can lead to war and create refugees—people who are forced to leave their homes.
- Cultural practices (like slavery) led to a great deal of forced migration in the 1500s-1800s.



Environmental factors

- Good climate and mountains can pull people to a new place.
- Disasters, drought, famine, etc. push people away.



Which are push/pull factors?

- No jobs
- War
- Too dry
- South Beach
- Lack of resources
- China's sex-ratio imbalance
- Extremely dense population
- Long summers
- Hurricanes
- High employment
- Forest fires

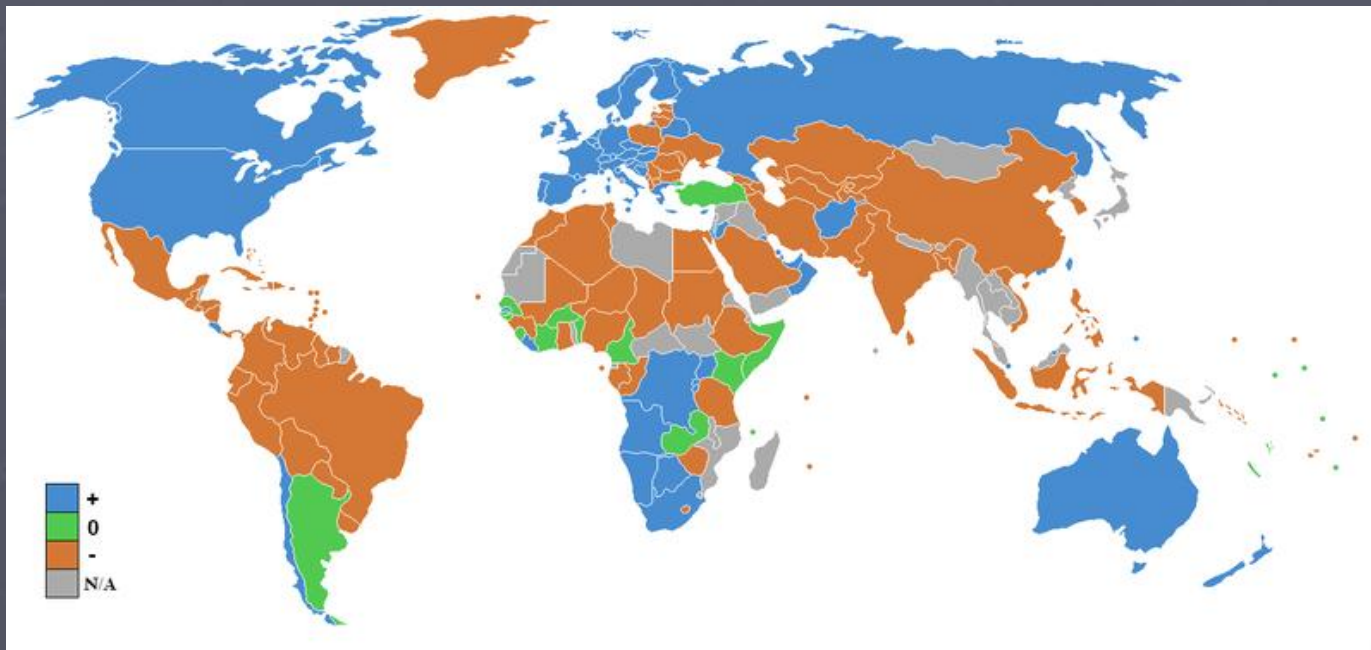
Intervening obstacles

- An environmental or cultural feature that makes migration difficult.
 - Environmental: bodies of water in the past
 - Cultural: wars, other conflicts that make migration dangerous

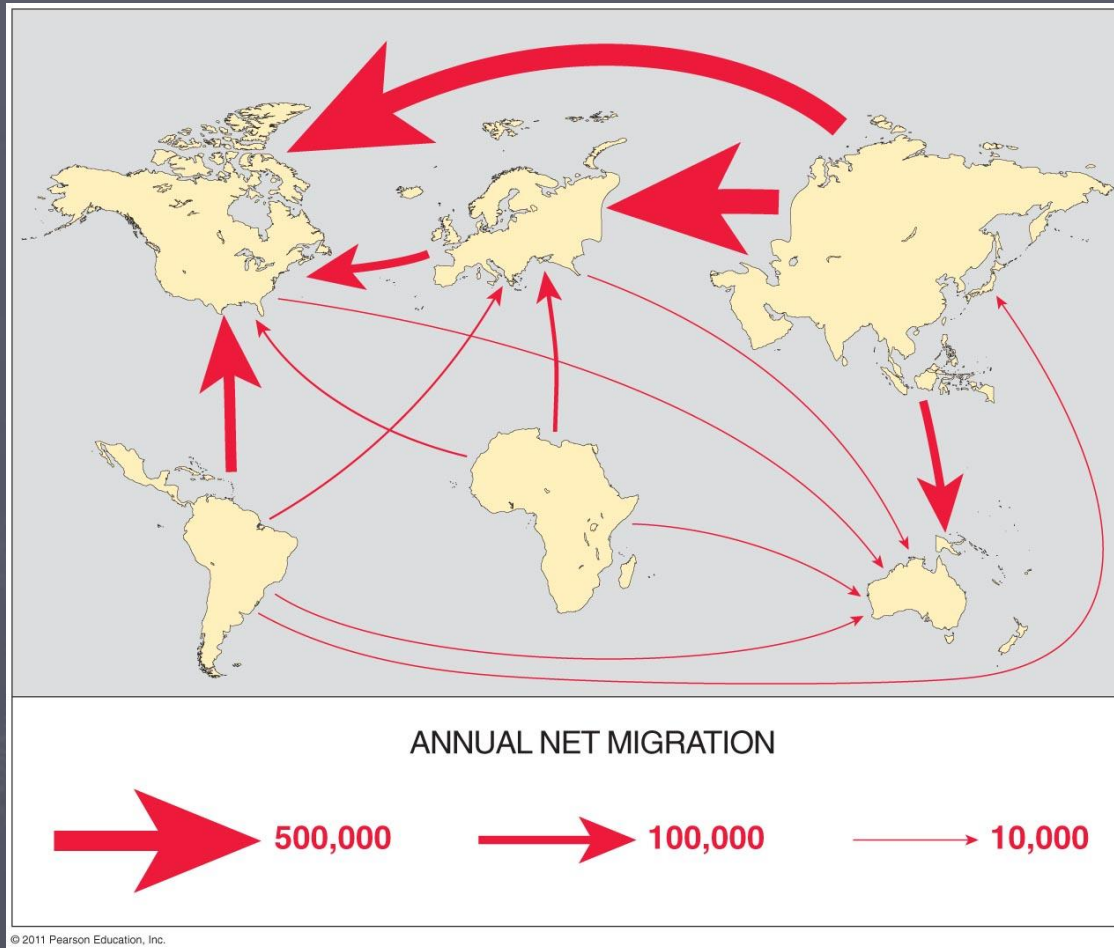


Distance of Migration

- Most migrants travel short distances, remaining in the same country
- Long-distance migrants to other countries usually go to large cities for economic activity.



International Migration



International Migration

- International migration: permanent movement from one country to another
 - Voluntary movement: migrant chooses to move for economic/other reasons
 - Forced migration: migrant is force/compelled to move by cultural factors

Internal Migration

- Internal migration: permanent movement within the same country.
 - Interregional migration: permanent movement from one region to another in the same country.
 - Intraregional migration: permanent movement within one region of the same country.

Migrants

- Most long-distance migrants are male
- Most long-distance migrants are adult individuals, not families with children.

USA Migration

