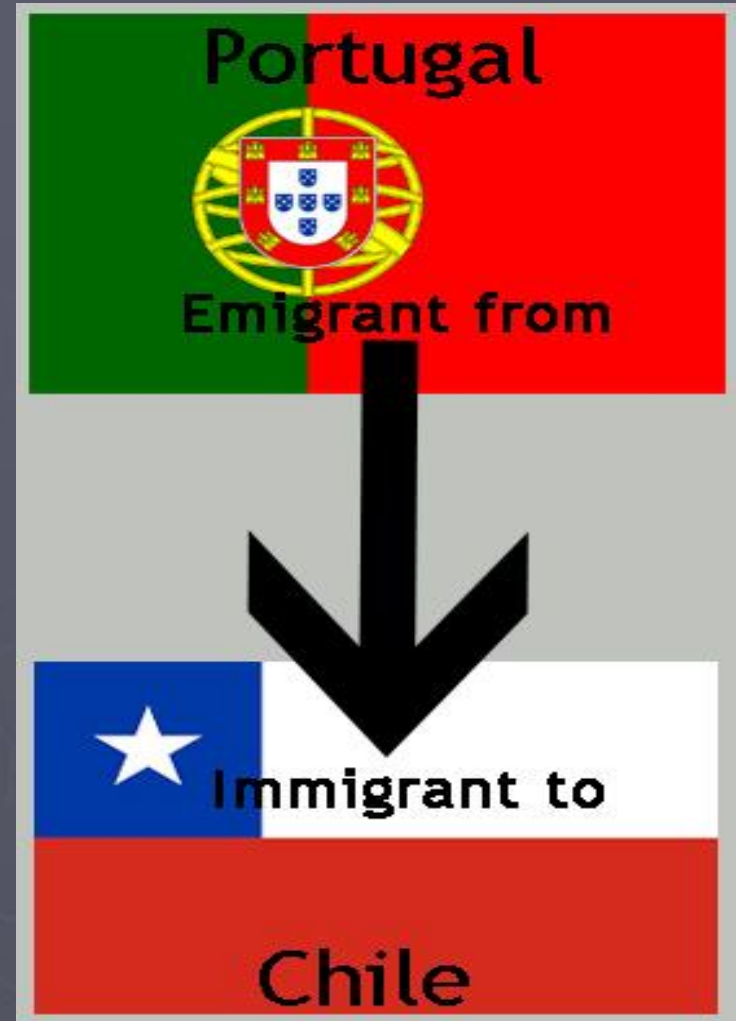


Introduction to Migration

The Movement of People

Migration Defined

- Migration is the semi-permanent movement of people from one place to another
- Types of Migration:
 - Immigration: The movement of people IN to a new area
 - Emigration: The movement of people OUT of an area



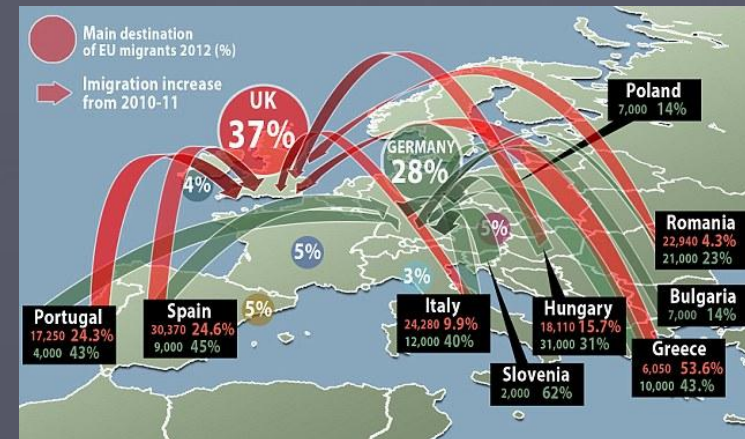
Why migration matters

- When combined with the Natural Increase Rate the Net Migration Rate (Immigrants-Emigrants=Net Migration Rate) gives us a better idea of the changes in population of an area.



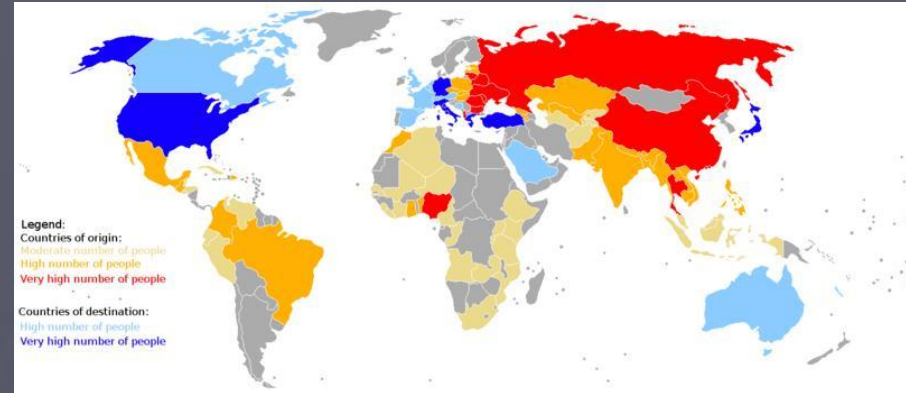
Reasons for Migration

- Economic
 - The search for new job opportunities
 - The most common reason for migration
- Social
 - Migration for cultural reasons, or to be with family members
- Political
 - Often people are forced to leave areas because of the political climate
- Natural
 - People migrate in search for better climate conditions or to be closer to particular landforms
 - Ex. Oceans, Mountains, Lakes, etc...



Types of Migration: Forced Migration

- Human Trafficking
 - Slavery and modern practices where people are captured or sold as property
- Refugees
 - People who are forced to leave their homes because of economic, social, political, or natural reasons



Types of Migration: Illegal Migrants

- Illegal Migrants: People who migrate to an area without going through the proper process of visa and passport applications
 - Often undocumented – Living there without the government knowing



Types of Migration Cyclical Migration

- People who move back and forth between places in a cycle
 - Seasonal Migrants:
Workers who move to an area for a season or period but maintain their full time home somewhere else
 - Nomadic Migration:
People without one set home, but move between a series of different grazing pastures for their animals.



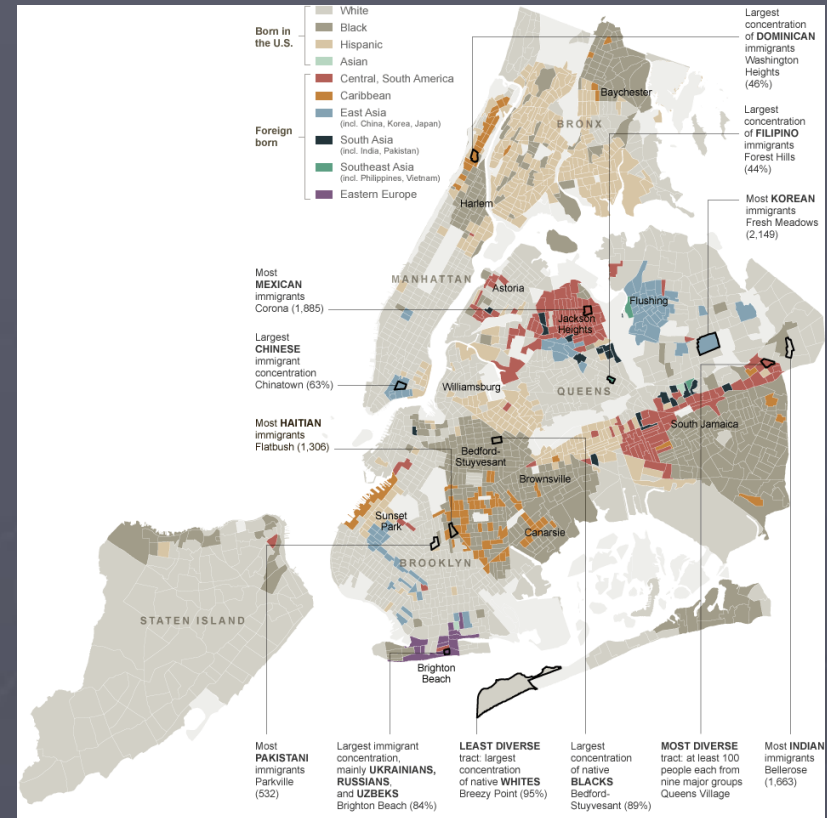
Types of Migration: Periodic Movement

- People who only move for a period of time, and then return to their original place
 - Time Contract Workers : People who move for work reasons for a set period of time. Once their contract is over they return home.
 - Military Service: People who are attached to a military force who are stationed in a place, normally for a set period of time.
 - Transhumance: Farmers who move up and down mountains depending on seasons



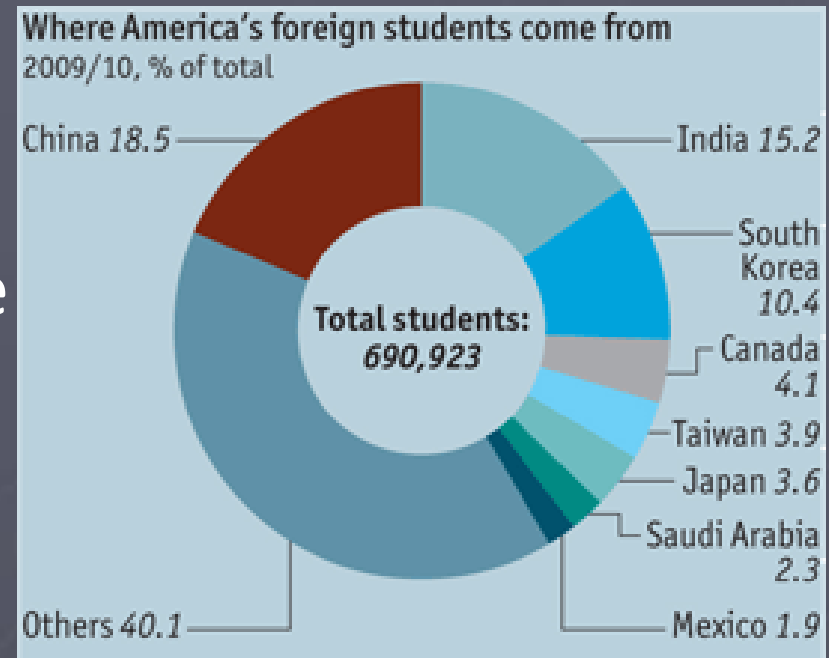
Migration Trends: Chain Migration

- Chain Migration: People from the same family or ethnic background migrate to the same area where there are already people from their family or the same ethnic group



Migration Trends: Brain Drain

- Brain Drain: Educated professionals and people seeking to get better education from Less Developed Countries move to More Developed Countries
 - The LDCs lose their more educated people, and the MDCs benefit from the arrival of diverse educated migrants.

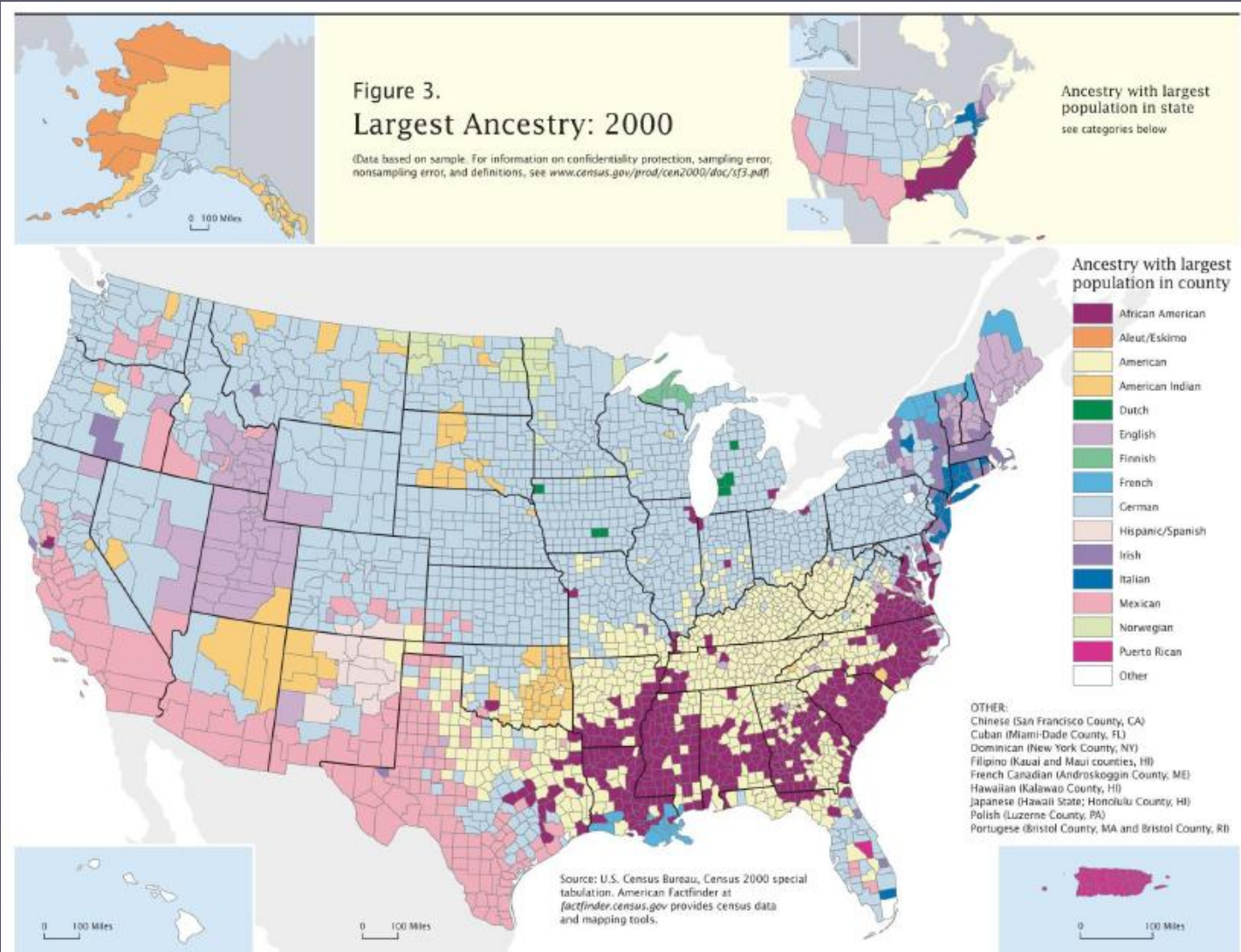


USA Migration History

- 1600s-Early 1800s
 - Mostly British, French, and Africans
- 1840s
 - Germans and Irish
- 1900 – 1950
 - Norwegians, Swedes, Ukrainians, Italians
- After 1950
 - Latin Americans and Asians



Case Study: US Migration



Migration Restrictions

- Quotas: Limits created by governments to limit the number of immigrants that they will accept in a year
 - Ex. USA Quota is 675,000 per year
- Selective Immigration Laws: Laws created by governments to choose how many people from each group they will accept
 - Focus on people with special abilities or people from certain ethnic groups