

# Principles of Migration

# Migration Defined

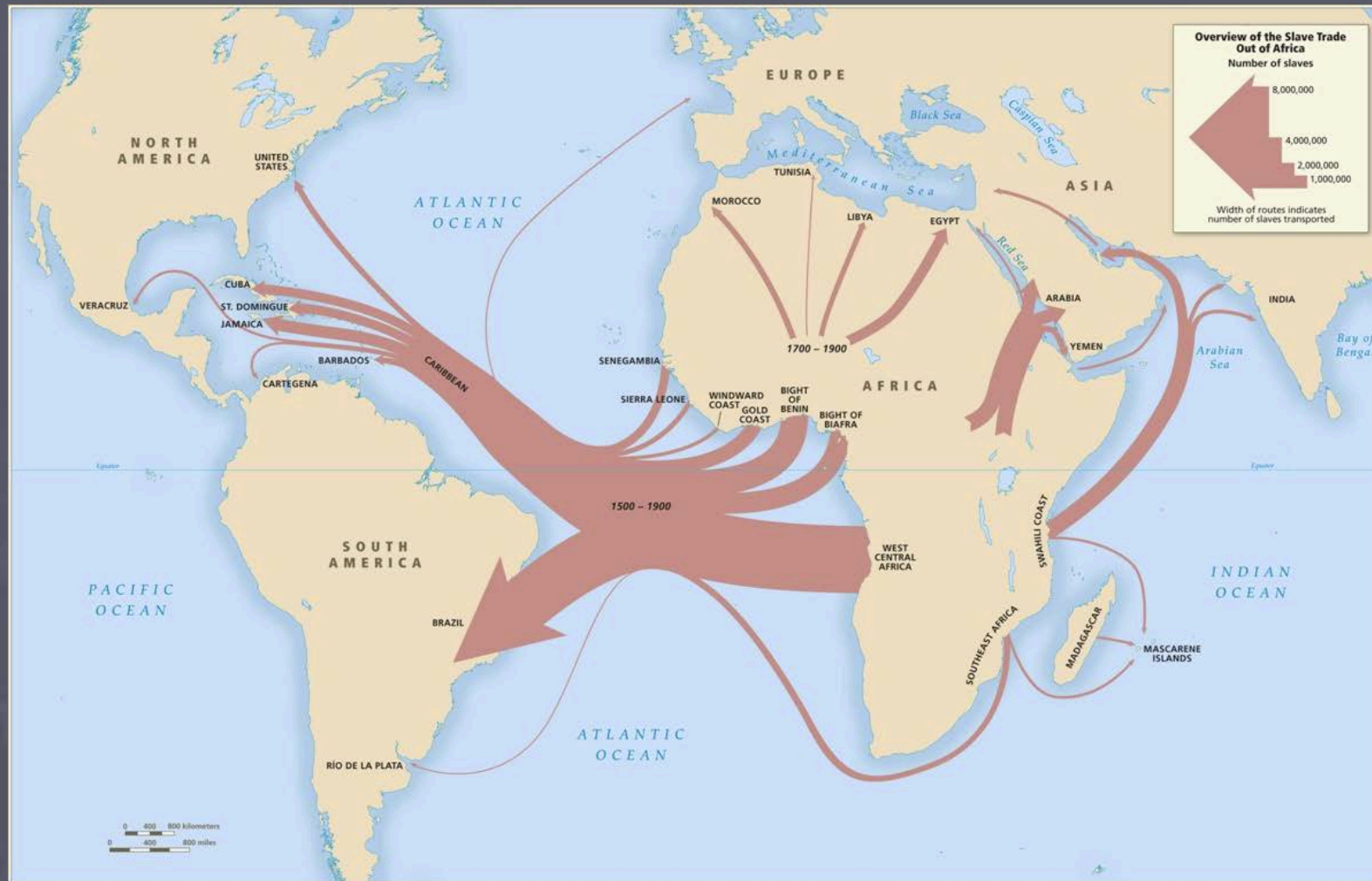
- **Migration** – A change in residence that is intended to be permanent.
- **Immigration** – the movement of non-native people into a place to settle there
- **Emigration** - To leave one country or region to settle in another; or to migrate away from ones native place.



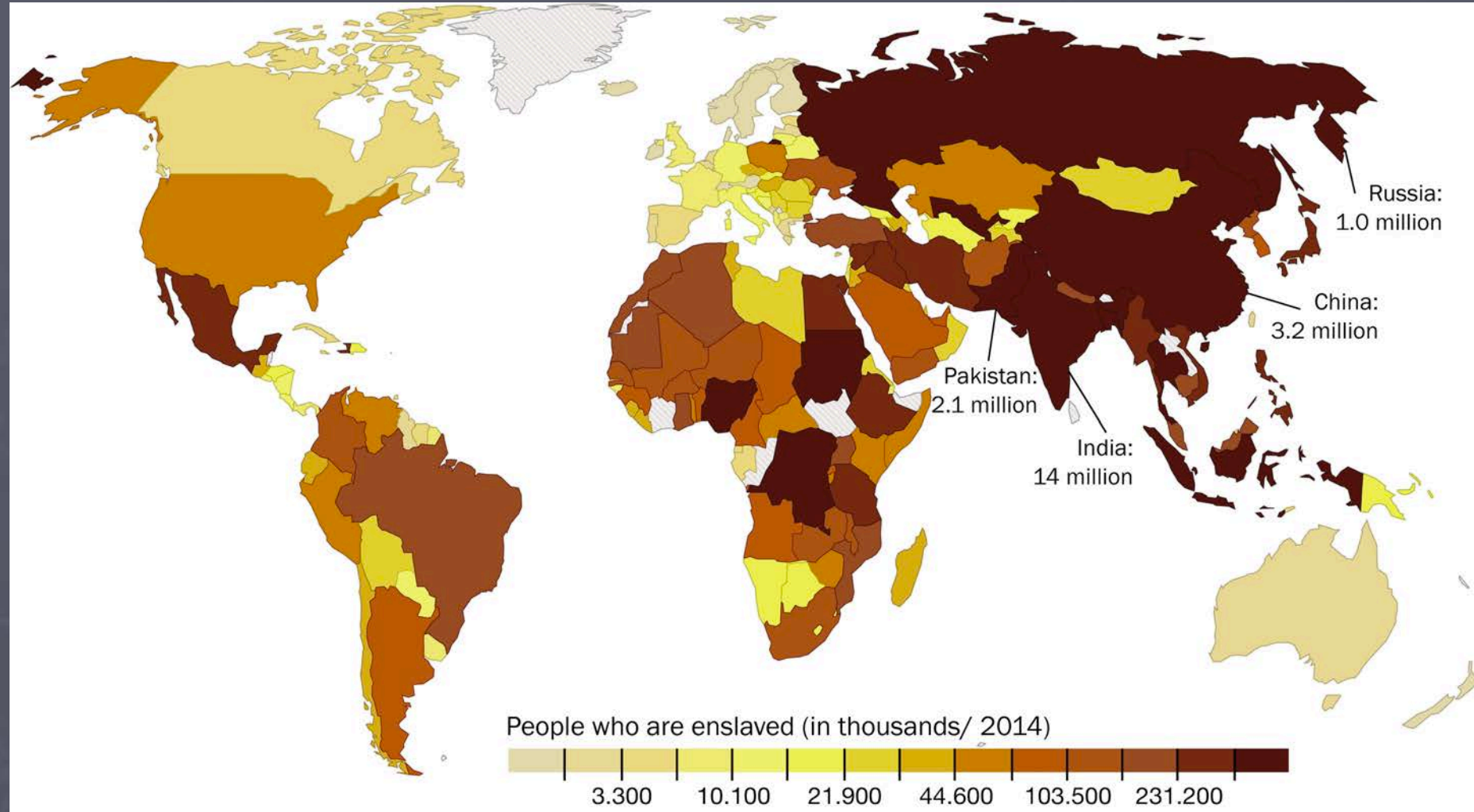
# Reasons for Movement

- **Forced Migration** – Human migration flows in which the movers have no choice but to relocate.
- **Voluntary Migration** – Human migration flows in which the movers respond to perceived opportunity, not force.

# Forced Migration Case Study: Columbian Exchange (African trade of enslaved people)

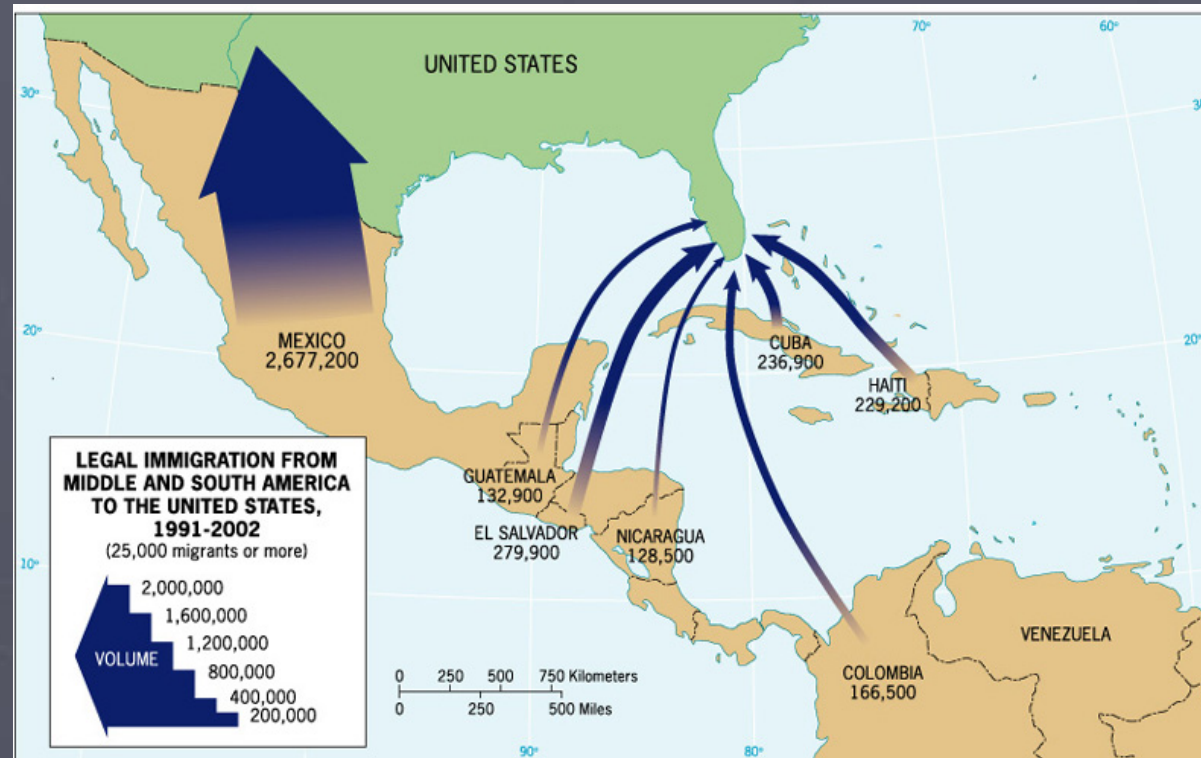


# Forced Migration Case Study: Modern Prevalence of enslaved people



# International Migration

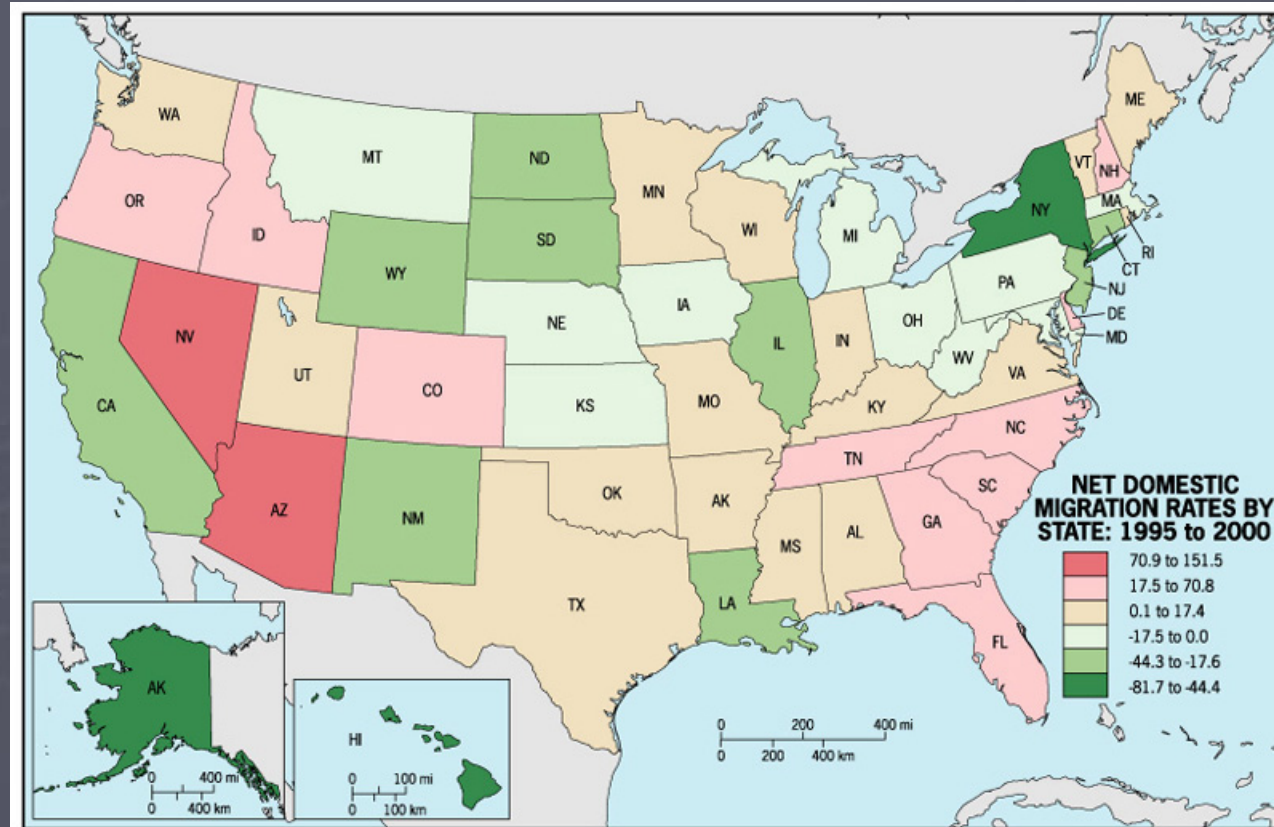
- Movement across country borders (implying a degree of permanence).





# Internal Migration

- Movement within a single country's borders (implying a degree of permanence).



# Forms of Migration

- Economic Migrant – A person moving to find a better job, or a more stable financial system
- Refugee – A person who is forced to leave their homeland to avoid crime, war, disease, famine, or persecution
- Asylum Seeker – A person who seeks to remain in an area for fear of returning to their homeland



# Types of Movement

- Cyclic Movement – movement away from home for a short period.
- Periodic Movement – movement away from home for a longer period.

# Cyclical Movement - Commuting





# Cyclical Movement - Seasonal movement





# Cyclical Movement - Nomadism



# Cyclical Movement - Transhumance





# Periodic Movement - Migrant labor



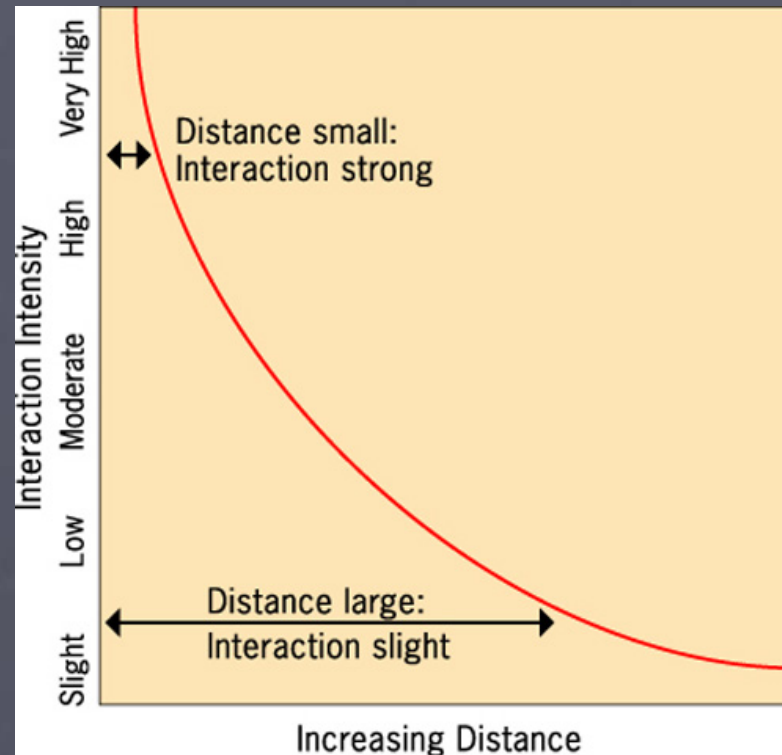


# Periodic Movement - Military service



# Distance Decay

- Weighs into the decision to migrate, leading many migrants to move less far than they originally contemplate.



# Step Migration

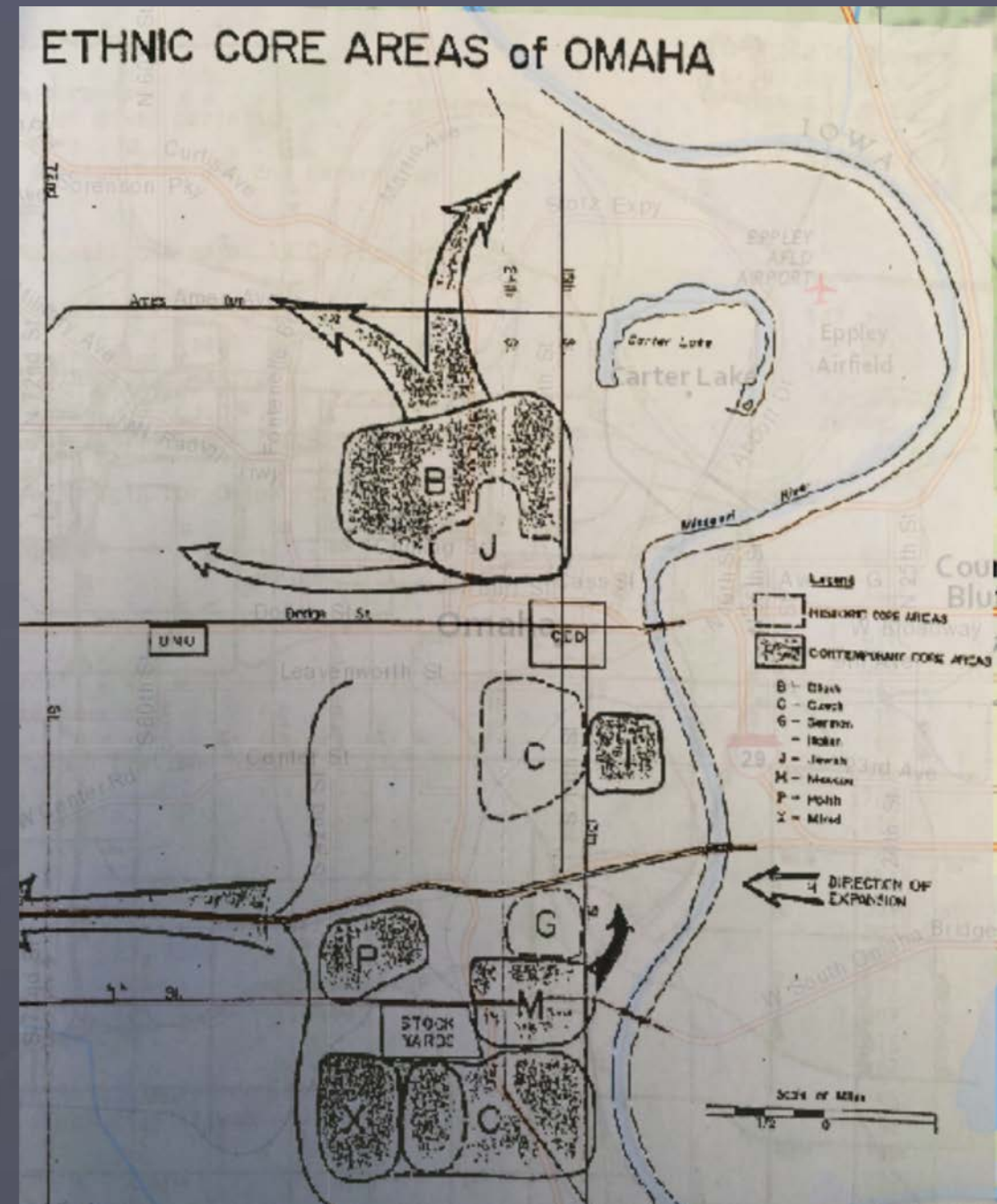
- **Step Migration** –When a migrant follows a path of a series of stages, or steps toward a final destination.
  - **Intervening opportunity:** At one of the steps along the path, pull factors encourage the migrant to settle there.





# Chain Migration

- **Chain Migration** – Process by which a migrant communicates to family and friends at home, encouraging further migration along the same path, along familial or kinship links.



# Governmental Impacts 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 per year.
  - **Selective Immigration:** Countries prohibit or severely limit people with certain backgrounds from entering

