Basics of Migration
Migration Defined

Migration – A change in residence that is intended to be permanent.

Immigration - the movement of non-native people into a country in order to settle there

Emigration - To leave one country or region to settle in another; or to migrate away from ones native place.
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).
Types of 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
    - Moving livestock
  - Military service
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.
Distance Decay

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