

Basics of Migration



Migration Defined

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

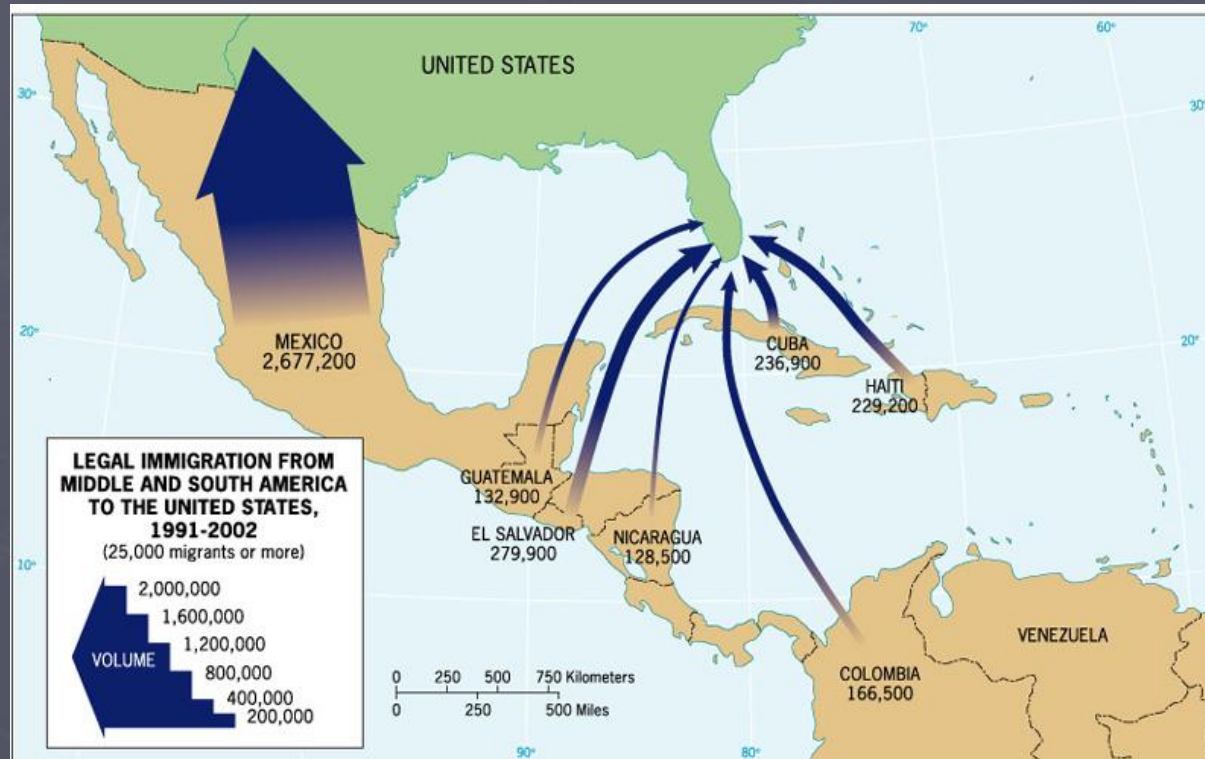
Immigration - the movement of non-native people into a country in order to settle there

Emigration - To leave one country or region to settle in another; or to migrate away from ones native place.



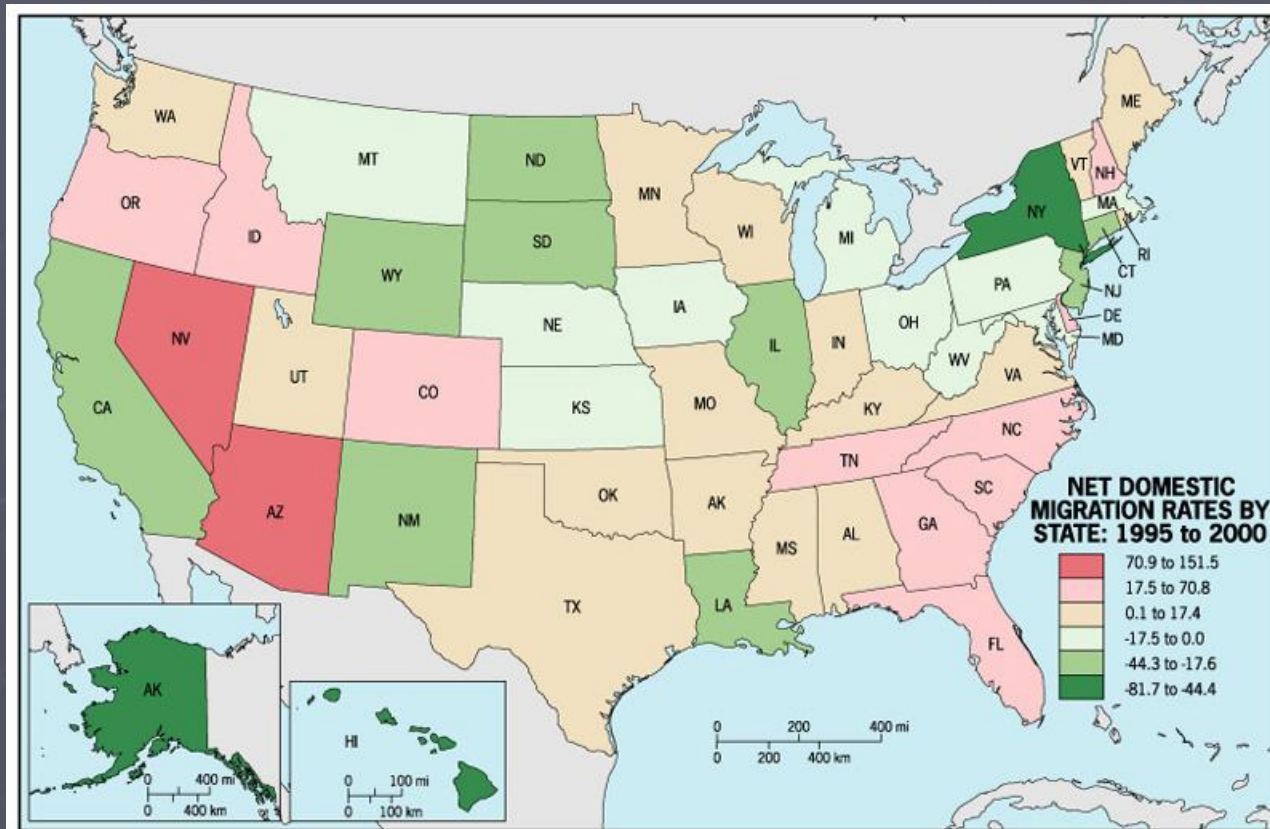
International Migration

- 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

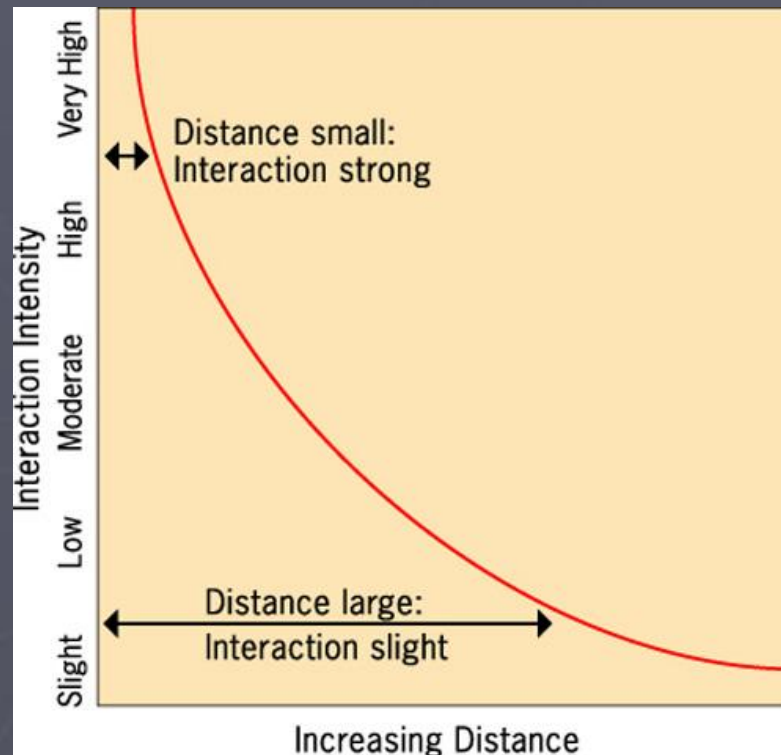
- Cyclic Movement – movement away from home for a short period.
 - Commuting
 - Seasonal movement
 - Nomadism
- Periodic Movement – movement away from home for a longer period.
 - Migrant labor
 - Transhumance
 - Moving livestock
 - Military service

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

