

## Migration Notes

A change in residence intended to be permanent

Types of migration

International Migration

from one country to another

Emigration vs immigration

Internal Migration

From one part of a country to another

Cyclic movements

Journey that begins at home base and brings us back to it

Shorter periods of time away from work

Periodic movements

Like cyclic, involves longer periods of time away from home

Chain migration

Migration of people to a specific location because of relatives or members of the same nationality already there

Forced migration

No choice; must leave

Step Migration

Short moves in stages

Catalysts of Migration

Push/Pull Factors

Economic conditions

Remittances

Money (often cash,) migrants send back to family in their home country

Crucial part of economy in poorer countries

Political conditions

Refugees

Forced to migrate

Repatriation

Refugee or group returning to their home country

Usually w assistance of gov or NGO

Environmental conditions

Culture and tradition

Technology

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

Most migrants go only a short distance

Big cities attract long distance migration

Most migration is step by step

Most migration is rural to urban

Each migration flow produces a counterflow

Most migrants are adults (families less likely to make international moves)

Most international migrants are young males

Tied to gravity model and distance decay:

Gravity model

An inverse relationship between the volume of migration and distance to the destination

Distance Decay

Contact diminishes with increasing distance (both diffusion and migration)