

Population

Migration in a Single Day

Why Do People Move?

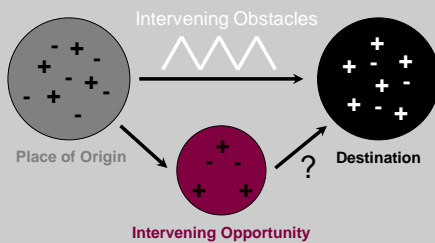
- Most migration is voluntary.
- Most common reason people move is for better economic opportunities

Definitions:

Push Factor: Reason why a person wants to leave a location.

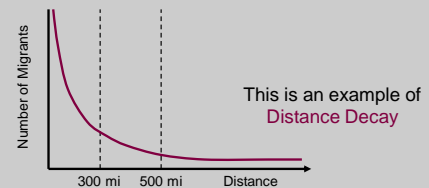
Pull Factor: Reason why a person wants to relocate to a specific destination.

Lee's Model of Migration



Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

- Most Migrants move only short distance.
- An inverse relationship exists between the number of migrants and distance moved.



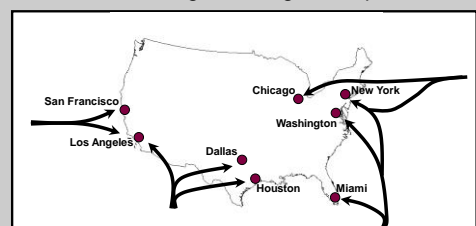
Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

- Long Distance Migrants tend to move to large cities.
 - Migrants are drawn to large urban areas because of the perceived opportunities available.
 - The **Gravity Model of Migration** states that two locations are attracted to each other with a force proportional to their importance.

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

Gravity Model:

US Cities with Largest Immigrant Populations



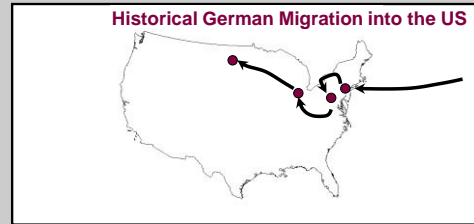
Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

- Migrant Demographics:
 - Most migrants tend to be young adults.
 - Women are more likely to migrate within a country.
 - Men are more likely to migrate outside of their country



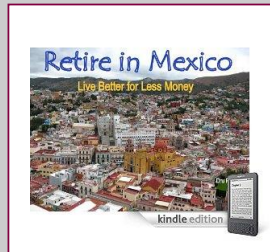
Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

- Migration occurs in a series of stages (Step Migration)



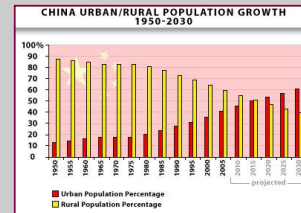
Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

- Every Migration stream has a counter-migration stream (not necessarily equal in numbers).



Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

- Rural residents are more likely to migrate than urban residents.



Involuntary Migration

- People are sometimes forced to move from their place of residence (**Internally Displaced Persons**) or even their home countries (**Refugees**).
 - IDPs and Refugees leave their homes or country because they are in imminent danger.
 - IDPs and Refugees are not able to bring any possessions with them.
 - IDPs and Refugees usually intend to move back to their homes.

Political IDPs and Refugees

- Some people must move because of political unrest or war.



Environmental IDPs and Refugees

- Natural Disasters force people to flee quickly from their homes.



Social IDPs and Refugees

- Social and Ethnic problems force people to flee quickly from their homes.



Involuntary Migration

- Slavery
 - Modern slavery targets primarily children and women.
 - Most slaves work in agriculture, as domestic help, and as sex workers.
 - Human trafficking in LDCs is increasing.

Effects of Migration

- Area of Origin Often Experiences:
 - Loss of educated professionals (**Brain Drain**).
 - Loss of working age population.
 - Demographics skewed towards older and younger people.

Effects of Migration

- Area receiving immigrants often experiences:
 - Societal tension between racial/ethnic groups.
 - Influx of low skilled and cheap labor.
 - Money sent out of country.
 - Small influx of educated professionals.

More Information

- Migrants tend to settle near people of their own race/ethnicity (**Ethnic Enclave**)



More Information

- Migrants are more likely to own a business or work two jobs.



More Information

- Migrants tend to integrate themselves into culture slowly (Generational Process)