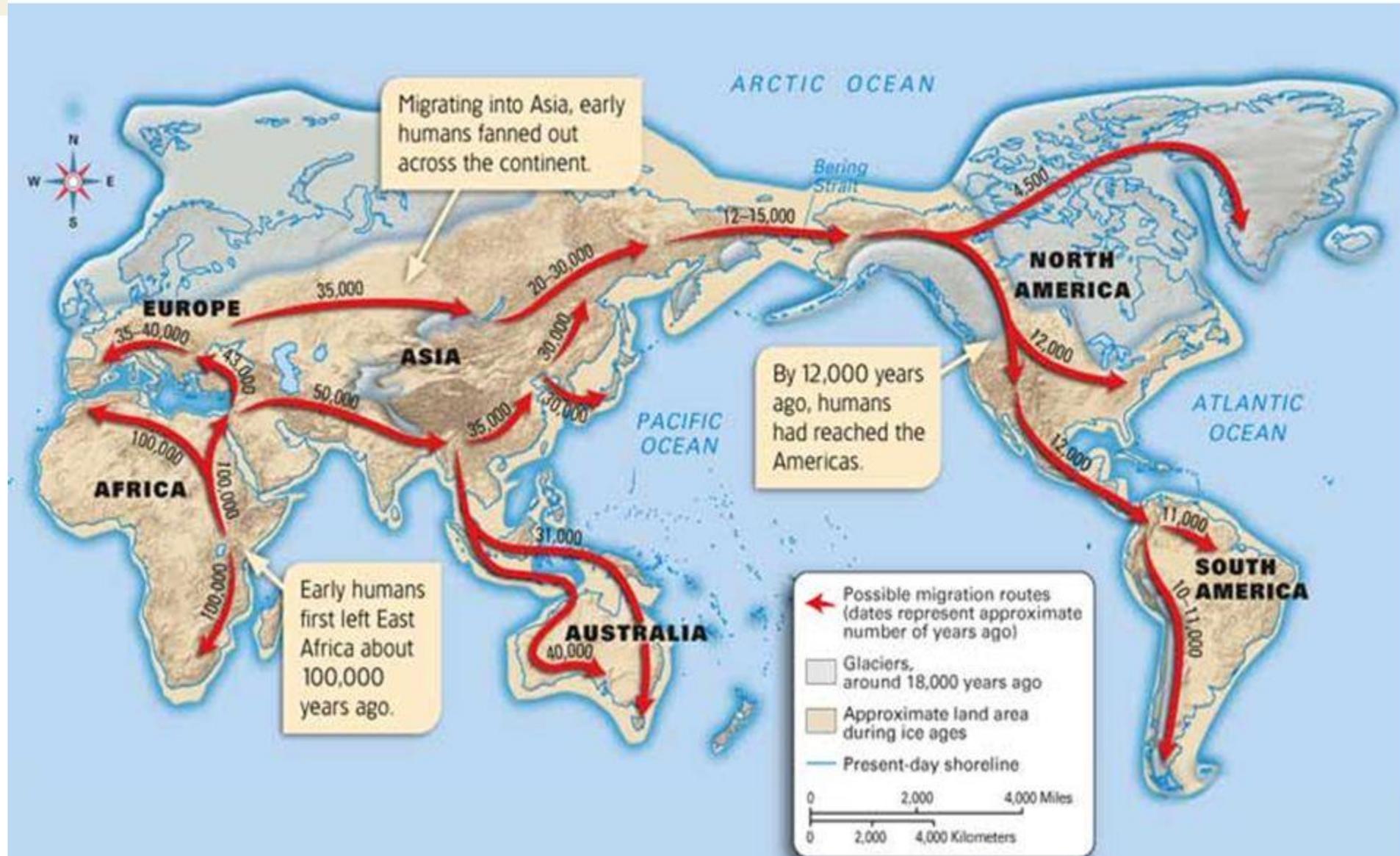


**MIGRATION**

## Once upon a time...

- All of human history is a history of migration (movement from one place to another)
- Evidence points to → all human beings came from Africa
- Humans were nomadic (wanderers)
- Left heart of Africa and followed coastlines to the ends of the world
- Migration = Global landscape changed!

# Early Human Migration



## See Jane Go...

- World is more mobile than ever before = more migration!
- People migrate for
  - Work (migrant farm workers, white collar jobs abroad, etc.)
  - Better life
  - Economic opportunities
  - safety
- Time, money, paperwork needed!



## Migration & Population Growth

- migration = going to Ikea doesn't count, but moving to Sweden does
- **Emigration:** migration from a location (leaving a place)
- **Immigration:** migration to a location (arriving to a place)
- In order to be an immigrant somewhere you have to be an emigrant from somewhere else

## Migration Math

- **Net migration:** difference between # of immigrants and # of emigrants for a specific location
  - Net migration = # immigrants - # emigrants
  - Positive # = possible increase in population
  - Negative # = possible decrease in population
- Population Growth = (births+immigrants) – (deaths+emigrants)

## Temporary vs Permanent

- **Temporary migration:** ex→ going off to college, moving for seasonal work
- **Permanent migration:** people pull up roots and move from one location and settle in another for years at a time
- **Guest workers:** foreign workers allowed to temporarily work and live in a host country
- Globalization has led to increase in temporary migration

## Voluntary vs Forced

- **Voluntary migration:** migrant had a choice about the move
  - #1 reason for voluntary migration worldwide is economic opportunity
- **Forced migration:** migrant was given no choice about the move
  - Ex: Rohingya refugees from Myanmar
- **Urbanization:** people migrate from rural areas to urban areas

## Voluntary vs Forced cont'd

- Natural disasters (floods, wildfires, earthquakes) and civil conflict (war, civil war, persecution) force people to migrate
- Forced migrations can be temporary (ex: refugee camp) or permanent (settle in new country)
- Hurricane Katrina refugees (temporary)
- Syrian refugees (permanent)
- Historical examples: Trail of Tears, Atlantic Slave Trade

# Global Migration

- Global migration drivers:
  - *Economic inequalities*, causing people to seek better jobs and opportunities in other countries
  - *Demographic inequalities*, related to things like gender inequality, life expectancy, health, and even just population size
  - Communications and transportation technology, which make it easier to know about other places and to travel to other places

- Trends in Global Migration
- Analyze the infographic [HERE](#)
  - What trends and patterns do you see?  
(Record your findings in your notes)
- Now read [THIS PAGE](#) of migration facts and take notes on the following:
  - Diversity in countries with large immigrant populations
  - The relationship between poverty and migration
  - Which countries have the largest number of people living abroad and where these people are living

