

Geography

Migration trends

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. The reasons for migration can be economic, social, political or environmental. There are usually *push factors* [push factors: Factors that encourage people to leave the place in which they live and to move elsewhere.] and *pull factors* [pull factors: Factors which attract people to move to a new place.] at work.

Migration impacts on both the place left behind, and on the place where migrants settle.

What is migration?

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another.

Internal migration is when people migrate within the same country or region - for example, moving from London to Plymouth.



Illegal immigrants on the American/Mexican border

International migration is when people migrate from one country to another - for example, moving from Mexico to the USA.

Two key migration terms

Emigration - when someone leaves a country.

Immigration - when someone enters a country.

Why do people migrate?

People migrate for many different reasons. These reasons can be classified as **economic, social, political or environmental**:

economic migration - moving to find work or follow a particular career path

social migration - moving somewhere for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends

political migration - moving to escape political persecution or war

environmental causes of migration include natural

disasters such as flooding

Some people **choose** to migrate, eg someone who moves to another country to enhance their career opportunities. Some people are **forced** to migrate, eg someone who moves due to war or famine.

A **refugee** is someone who has left their home and does not have a new home to go to. Often refugees do not carry many possessions with them and do not have a clear idea of where they may finally settle.

Push and pull factors

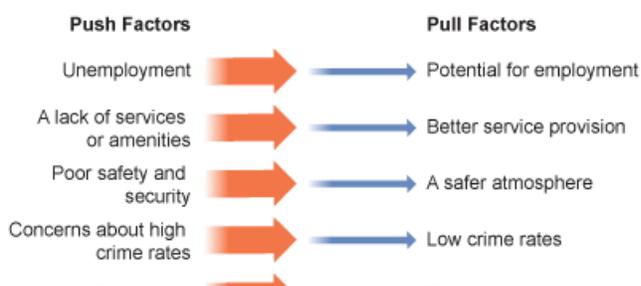
Push factors are the reasons why people leave an area. They include:

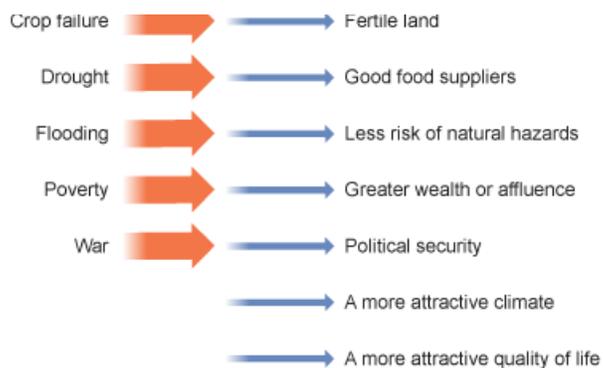
- lack of services
- lack of safety
- high crime
- crop failure
- drought
- flooding
- poverty
- war

Pull factors are the reasons why people move to a particular area. They include:

- higher employment
- more wealth
- better services
- good climate
- safer, less crime
- political stability
- more fertile land
- lower risk from natural hazards

Migration usually happens as a result of a combination of these push and pull factors.





Migration push and pull factors

Patterns of migration

People migrate all the time...

Within the EU

Since the EU was formed, it is easier to migrate between countries.

Within the EU migrants may come:

- from different countries in the EU
- from outside of the EU

In 2004 Poland, and seven other Eastern European countries joined the EU. This increased migration into the UK. The largest group of migrants were from Poland.

Migration from outside the EU

Immigrants after the world wars mainly came from *commonwealth countries* [**Commonwealth countries:** *The countries of a nation - governed by the same ruler*].

Immigration was encouraged by the government. Many immigrants provided labour for textile factories, transport, health or steelworks. The UK tightened migration controls in the 1970s.

Global migration

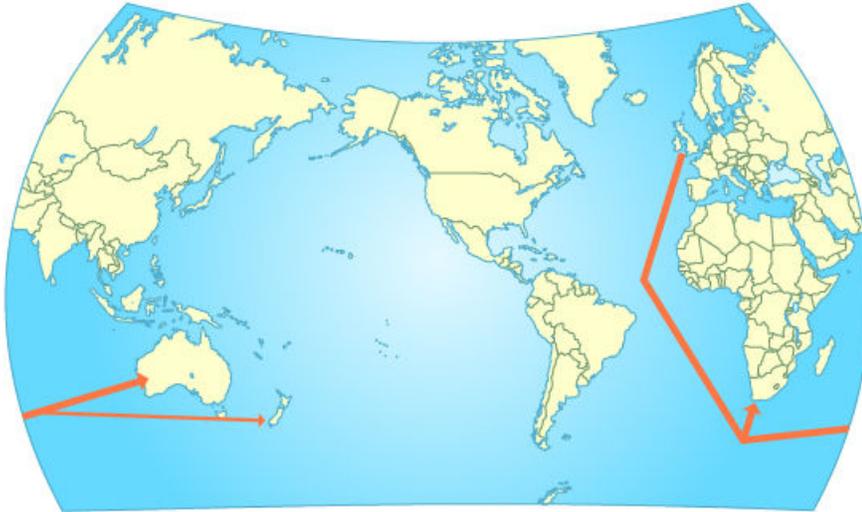
There are sometimes patterns of migration globally as the map below shows.

Worldwide migration trends 1918-1919



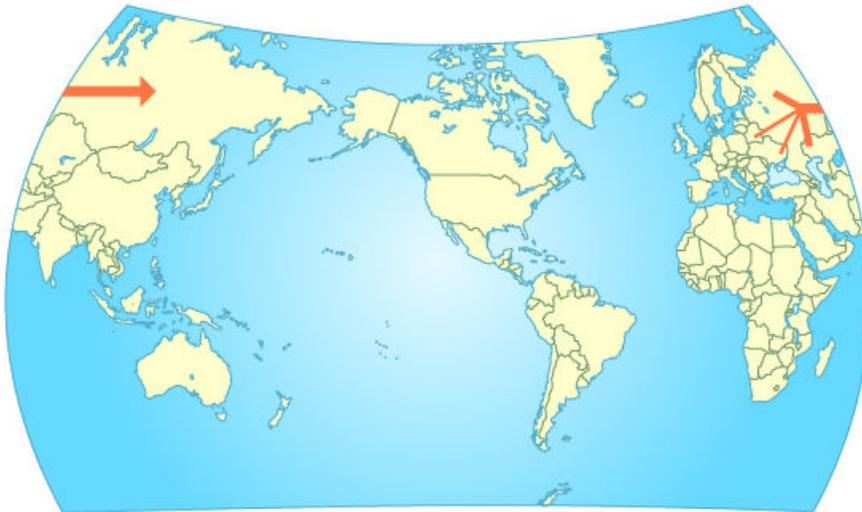
1918 - 1919 : Eastern Europe to USA and Canada

Worldwide migration trends from 1919 - present



1919 → : Britain to Australia, South Africa and New Zealand

Worldwide migration trends 1930 - 1940



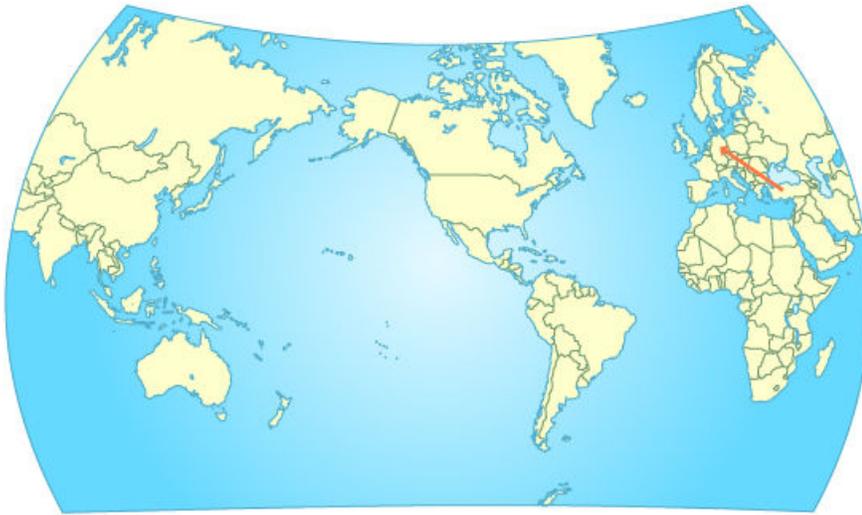
1930 - 1940 : Russia to Siberia

Worldwide migration trends 1940 - present



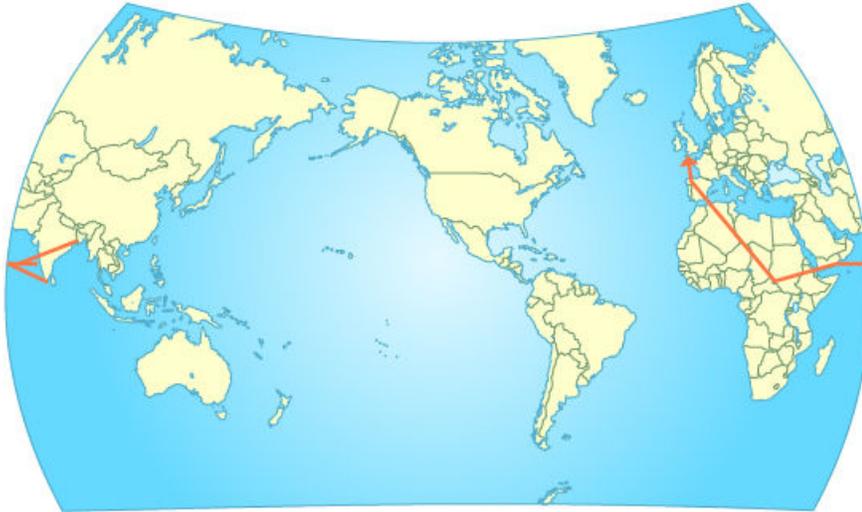
1940 → : European Jews to USA

Worldwide migration trends 1945 - present



1945 → : Turkey to Germany

worldwide migration trends 1947 - present



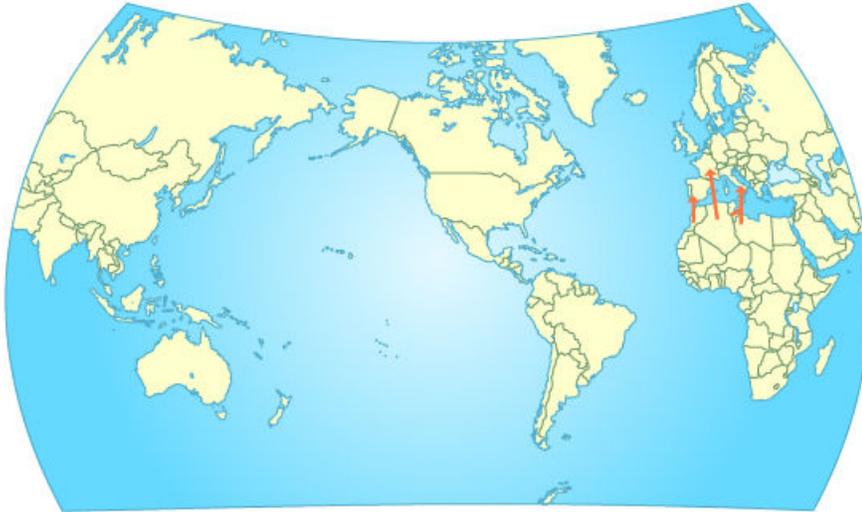
1947 → : India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to UK

Worldwide migration trends 1950 - present



1950 → : Mexico and Central America to USA

Worldwide migration trends 1950 - 1960



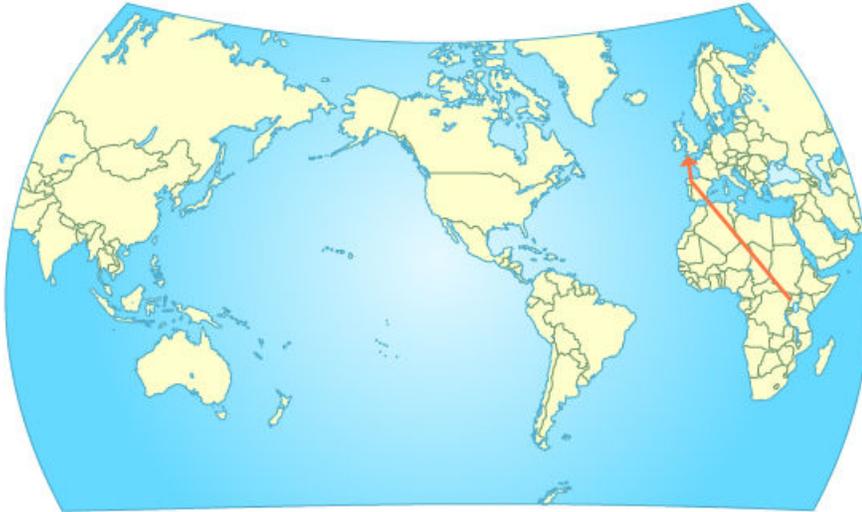
1950 - 1960 : North Africa to France, Spain and Italy

Worldwide migration trends 1950 -1960



1950 - 1960 : West Indies to UK

Worldwide migration trends 1973 - present



1973 → : Ugandan Asians to UK

Worldwide migration trends 1975 - present



Key to migration paths in Slide 1:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 1918 - 1919 : Eastern Europe to USA and Canada | 7 1950 → : Mexico and Central America to USA |
| 2 1919 → : Britain to Australia, South Africa and New Zealand | 8 1950 - 1960 : North Africa to France, Spain and Italy |
| 3 1930 - 1940 : Russia to Siberia | 9 1950 - 1960 : West Indies to UK |
| 4 1940 → : European Jews (to USA) | 10 1973 → : Ugandan Asians to UK |
| 5 1945 → : Turkey to Germany | 11 1975 → : Vietnam to Malaysia, Australia and USA |
| 6 1947 → : India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to UK | |

Migration policies

The number of migrants a country receives is influenced by the country's migration policy.

Countries such as the UK operate a points based system. People are awarded points depending on their skills, previous income, and age.

This system gives some people visas to allow them entry into the UK for work - especially where there is a shortage of labour in that sector.

Migration laws are complex, and change in different countries, even within the EU.



Long queues at the passport office in Dublin

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