

MIGRATION



COMPONENTS OF DEMOGRAPHY

FERTILITY

BIRTHS

How many are
born?

MORTALITY

DEATHS

How many
has died?

MIGRATION

HUMAN MOBILITY

From where to
where?

MIGRATION as a form of spatial mobility implies the crossing of the boundary of political or administrative unit for a certain minimum period of time.

TWO TYPES OF MIGRATION

INTERNAL MIGRATION

It refers to people moving from one area to another within one country.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

When people cross borders of one country to another.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT

Any person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country where he or she was not born, and has acquired some significant social ties to this country.

(UN, cited in Ritzer & Dean, p. 264)

FOUR COMPONENTS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

- The in-migration of persons to a country other than that of their place of birth or citizenship;
- The return migration of nationals to their home country after residing abroad;
- The out-migration of nationals from their home country; and
- The out-migration of foreigners from a foreign country to which they had previously immigrated.

TYPES OF MIGRANTS

TEMPORARY LABOR MIGRANTS

These are guest workers and overseas contract workers that move to a country for a limited amount of time with the intention of sending much of their income back to family in their home country.

IRREGULAR MIGRANTS

Usually referred to as “undocumented migrants”, these are people who move across borders without proper documentation, or overstay their approved permits, often for economic reasons.

HIGHLY SKILLED MIGRANTS

These are people who move with special work qualifications who migrate for better economic opportunities.

FORCED MIGRANTS

Those who are compelled to leave their home countries. They could be:

- * Refugees
- * Asylum Seekers

REFUGEES

Those forced to leave their homeland , or who leave involuntarily because they fear for their safety.

ASYLUM SEEKERS

Refugees who seek to remain in the country to which they flee.

FAMILY REUNIFICATION MIGRANTS

Individuals whose family ties motivate them to migrate internationally.

RETURN MIGRANTS

People who, after spending time in their destination country, go back to their home country.

SOME RELATED CONCEPTS

REMITTANCES

Transactions by which migrants send money back to their country of origin.

REMITTANCES: SOME BENEFITS

1. Reduce poverty rates
2. Goes directly to the persons in need
3. Preferable to foreign aid, as it goes directly to the recipients
4. Increase the nation's foreign reserves and thereby reduce its borrowing costs
5. Be monitored better by intimates than officials.

DIASPORA

The large scale dispersal of a population.

BRAIN DRAIN

Systematic loss by a nation-state, of people highly prized elsewhere in the world.

BRAIN GAIN

Nation-states, especially those that are developed, acquire more people with a strong knowledge base that they lose.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The recruitment and movement of people through force or coercion, for purposes of sexual exploitation or forced labor.

This could be:

- * Sex trafficking
- ** Labor trafficking

TOURISM

- **ECOTOURISM**

this involves efforts to allow tourists to experience natural environments while doing little or no harm to them.

- **ETHNOTOURISM**

this involves efforts to experience the way other people live, often people very different from the tourists.

MIGRATION CONTROL

Migration control usually refers to the attempt by governments to control the entry and settlement of non-citizens into their territories; that is to select who and how many may enter, under what conditions and for what period of time.

REFERENCES

Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Globalization, Ritzer, G. (Ed.)

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