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# HUMAN MIGRATION

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Stefan Geyer



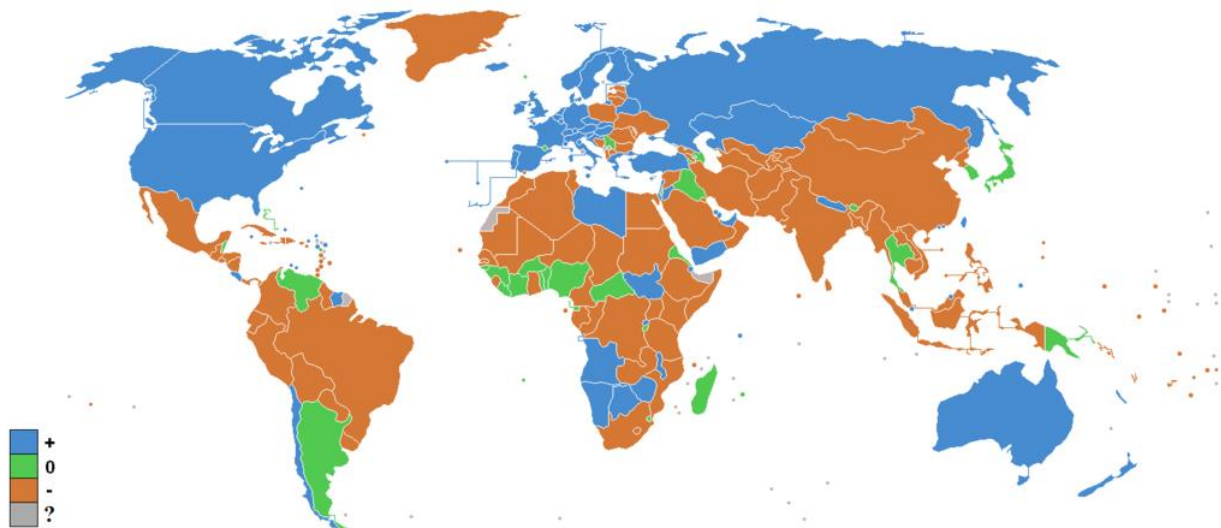
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## 1 What is migration?

- Movement from people from one place to another
  - Intentions of settling temporarily or permanent in the new location
- The term migration consist of two parts: emigration an immigration
  - Immigration
    - Process of people entering and settling in a foreign county (arriving)
    - Example: I immigrated to the US in 2000.
  - Emigration
    - Process of people leaving one country or region to settle in another (leaving)
    - Emigration implies a permanent move
    - Example: My parents emigrated from Austria.
- Difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants in a county per year → Net (netto) migration
  - $\text{Immigrants} - \text{emigrants} = \text{Net migration}$
  - Positive rate: More people arrive than leave the county
  - Negative rate: More people leave than arrive the country
  - Net migration rates last few years:



## 2 Types of migration

- Internal
  - Migration where people leave their country is called international migration
  - Rural-Urban migration
    - People moving from the country-side (rural areas) to towns and cities (urban areas)
    - Reasons
      - Rural areas cannot support the large and rapid population increase
      - Rural overpopulation leads to
        - Reduced food supply
        - Decreased job opportunities

- Shortage of land
  - Seasonal migration
    - Movement of people away from their homes to find a livelihood
    - Example: Farmers moving their herds from a snow-covered uplands to lowland grasslands
  - Planned migration
    - Migration of a lot of people within the country
    - Usually carried out by the government (therefore planned)
    - Causes for planned migration
      - Uneven population distribution
      - Plans to develop undeveloped areas
    - Effects of planned migration
      - Overcomes food shortage in the affected areas
      - Cultural clash between migrants and locals
      - Disrupt local way of life
  - Example
    - There was a planned migration in Indonesia
- International
  - Migration where people leave their country is called international migration
  - Voluntary
    - Movement of people by choice or one's own free will
    - Causes
      - Lower living cost
      - More relaxed and less stressful lifestyle
      - Better recognition of one's talents and skills
  - Involuntary
    - Involuntary Migration means Forced migration
    - Movement of people caused by events which force people to move against their will
    - People involved in this movement are called refugees
    - Causes
      - unfavorable social / political conditions
        - Examples
          - Rwanda civil (war mid-1990s)
            - Led to the fleeing of 2 million refugees
          - Syrian civil war (since 2011)
            - Over 4 million refugees
      - Unfavorable environmental conditions (e.g. droughts)
        - Examples
          - Ethiopians fled the Sahel (desert)
          - Went to surrounding countries
    - Effects
      - Refugees cause economic strain in host countries
      - Poorly equipped refugee camps
      - Refugees often refuse to go home when they are sent away
        - Refugees who return often face integration problems
      - Racial conflicts in the host country

- Many refugees depend on aid from developed countries
- Consequences (for the migrants)
  - Creation of ethnic congregations
    - Example: little Chinatowns
  - Language difficulty
  - Racial tensions
  - Poor quality housing

### 3 Reasons for migration

- People migrate to have a better lifestyle
- There are many 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
    - Sometimes people move to be closer to friends or family
  - Political migration
    - Moving to escape political persecution or war
  - Environmental migration
    - Moving because of natural disasters such as flooding

### 4 Push and Pull factors

#### 4.1 Push factors

- Push factors are the reason why people leave an area
  - That could be
    - High crime and violence
    - Poor educational opportunities
    - War
    - Limited or no jobs
    - Lack of basic infrastructure
      - Housing, water, light, roads, ...

#### 4.2 Pull factors

- Pull factors are the reasons why people move to an area
  - That could be
    - Higher employment
    - Good climate
    - Safety, less crime
    - Political stability
    - More fertile land

## 5 Consequences of migration

### 5.1 Positive consequences

- Tax revenue go up
  - More people means more tax revenue for the state
- People consume food
  - Leads to more money for the locals
- Cultural learning – language / food habits
  - New restaurants with food of a migrant's origin
- Real estate prices go up

### 5.2 Negative consequences

- Overpopulation
- More waste
- Hygiene and sanitary issues
- Migrants may be exploited
  - Bad payment for bad jobs

## 6 Migration difficulties

- Both, the origin and the destination of a migrant have positive and negative characteristics
  - Migrants might not get what they desire from the destination
- Movements from an origin to a destination are likely to be influenced by obstacles
  - Physical barriers (Oceans, Mountains)
    - Many refugees in a single boat: dangerous and costs a lot of money
    - Boats of refugees capsize sometimes → Refugees die
  - Lack of capital at the destinations
    - Results in poor life quality
  - Immigration policies
    - Some get sent away immediately
  - Some can't afford the travel costs
  - Language difficulties
    - Takes time to adapt to the new language



## 7 Register

<b>English</b>	<b>German</b>
Real estate	Immobilie
Livelihood	Existenzgrundlage
Tax revenue	Steuereinnahmen
drought	Dürregebiet
tension	Spannung