



2.11

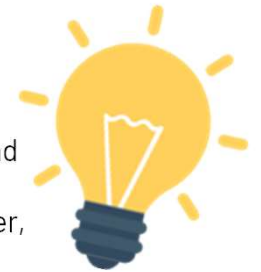
Forced and Voluntary Migration



Objective and Essential Learning

2.11 Describe different types of forced and voluntary migration.

- Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers.
- Types of voluntary migrations include transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban.



Types of Migration



Voluntary Migration: People migrate due to their own choices.

Involuntary (Forced) Migration: People relocate due to fears of violence or survival.



Voluntary Migration

Types of voluntary migrations include:

- a. Transnational
- b. Transhumance
- c. Internal
- d. Chain
- e. Step
- f. Guest worker
- g. Rural-to-urban

Many of these are part of Ravenstein's Laws of Migration. Look for the letter R!



Voluntary Migration

Transnational: Migration from one country to another country.

- Immigrants to a new country retain strong cultural, emotional, and financial ties to their country of origin.
- Remittances: Money sent back to migrants' country of origin- major economic flow.
- Three major flows:
 - Latin America to North America
 - Southwest Asia to Europe
 - Asia to North America



NO STATE SOURCES MISSING MIGRANTS PROJECT, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM) - I-MAP, REGIONAL MIXED MIGRATION SECRETARIAT

Families and individuals on the move swell into long-used migration routes across the globe.

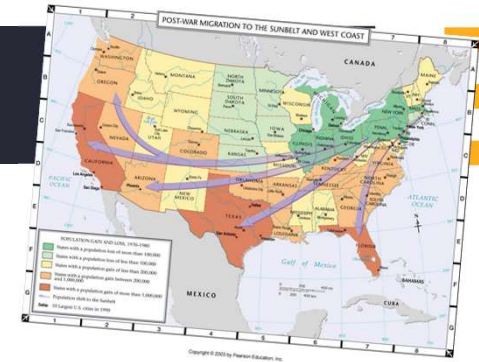


<https://youtu.be/jepKkg8jMAg>

Voluntary Migration

Internal: Migrants that travel within a country's borders.
Much more likely than transnational migration.

- Distance Decay: The further apart two places are, the less likely it is that people will migrate between those two places.
- Example: Rustbelt to Sunbelt Migration in the US after WWII.
 - Push factors - factories closed in the industrial Northeast and Midwest.
 - Pull factors - low taxes, inexpensive land, nice weather.





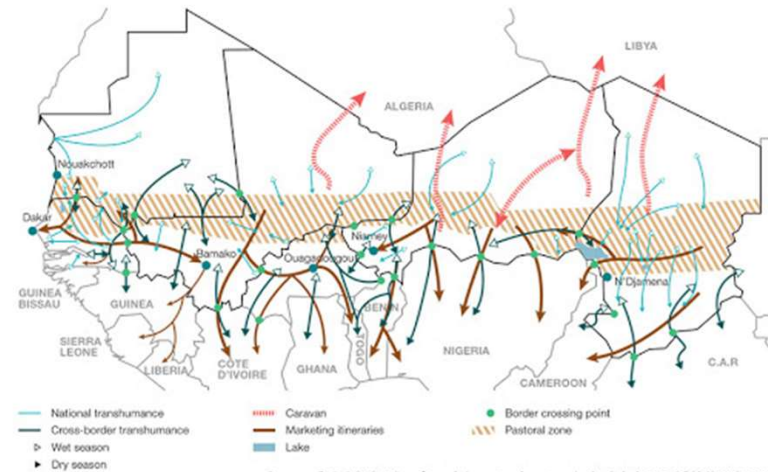
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Voluntary Migration

Transhumance: Traditional migration of nomadic herders that move their livestock from high elevations in the summer and lower elevations in the winter.

- Europe & Africa

TRANSHUMANCE AND NOMADISM



Sources: FAO-CIRAD, Atlas of trends in pastoral systems in the Sahel 2012; OECD/SWAC 2009

Extract: OECD (2014), An Atlas of the Sahara-Sahel: Geography, Economics and Security, OECD Publishing, Paris.

© 2014. Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat (SWAC/OECD)

Voluntary Migration

Chain: Immigrants migrate to a location based off of the recommendation of or reunification with family members, friends, or community members that have previously migrated to that location.



Voluntary Migration

Step: Migration typically occurs in steps, migrants reach their eventual destination through a series of smaller movements.

- Step migration happens due to intervening opportunities and obstacles.
- Example: Migration from a rural area to a city, then a larger city, then finally to a metropolis.



STEP 1

STEP 2

STEP 3

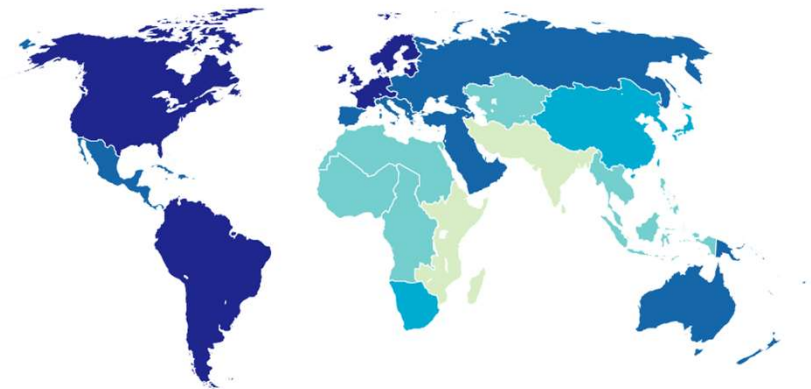
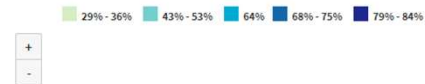
Voluntary Migration

Rural to Urban: Most typical kind of migration trend, up to 55% of people live in urban areas today.

- Economic push & pull factors - jobs and economic opportunity in cities.



PERCENT URBAN



Voluntary Migration

Guest Worker: Migrants who travel internationally in order to find work as temporary laborers - typically a short period of time because the jobs cannot be filled by a country's own labor force.



Involuntary Migration

Types of involuntary migrations include:

- a. Refugees
- b. Internally Displaced Persons
- c. Asylum Seekers
- d. Enslaved Persons

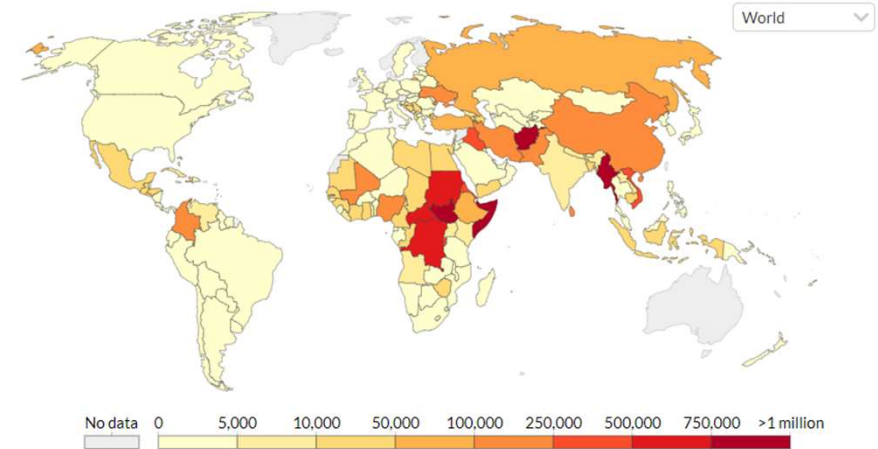


Involuntary Migration

Refugees: Someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence.

- Causes: War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence, environmental disasters.
- 68% of refugees come from five countries: Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan and Myanmar

Refugee population by country or territory of origin, 2017

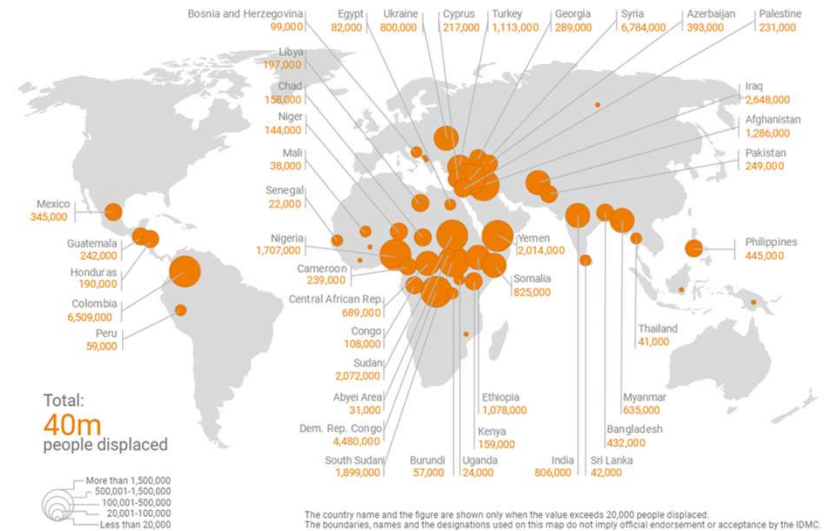


Involuntary Migration

Internally Displaced Persons: someone who has been forced to flee their home but never crosses an international border.

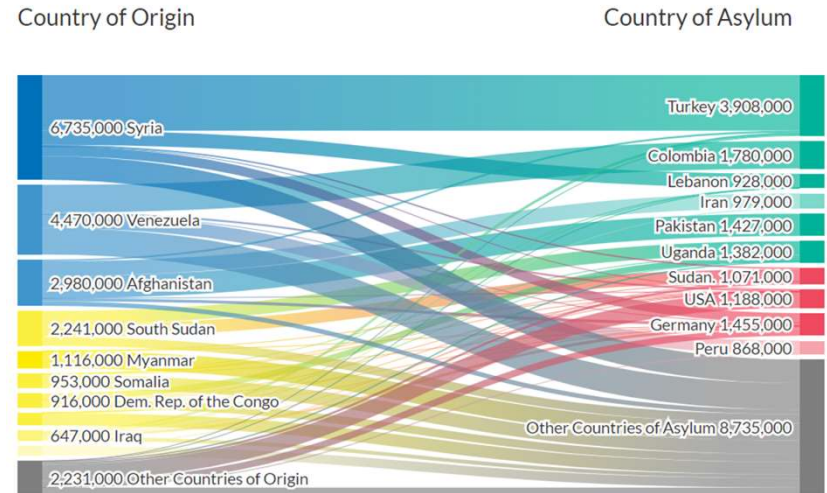
- Same causes as refugees.
- Large groups of IDPs are located in Colombia, Syria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Yemen

People internally displaced by conflict and violence as of 31 December 2017



Involuntary Migration

Asylum Seekers: When people flee their own country and seek sanctuary in another country, they apply for asylum – the right to be recognized as a refugee and receive legal protection and material assistance. An asylum seeker must demonstrate that his or her fear of persecution in his or her home country is well-founded.



Source: UNHCR Refugee Population Statistics Database
*Excludes Palestine refugees, who fall under the mandate of UNRWA

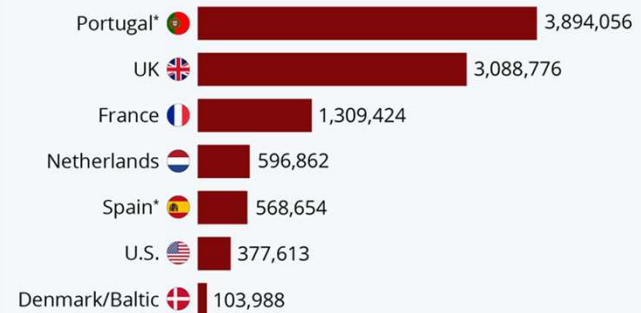
Involuntary Migration

Enslaved Persons:

- Historical: Atlantic Slave Trade
 - 16th-19th Centuries
 - 10-12 million people
- Modern Day: The United Nations estimates that about 21 million people are enslaved today.
 - Oftentimes referred to as human trafficking.

The Countries Most Active in the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

Number of enslaved Africans forced to embark on ships of the following national flags (1514-1866)



* includes ships registered in country's Latin American colonies
Source: Slavevoyages.com



statista archive