

What is migration?

- It is movement of persons from one country or locality to another
- it is the crossing of the boundary of a political or administrative unit for a certain minimum period of time.

A migrant is:

- 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.

A migrant is:

- person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national (definition of The UN Convention on the Rights of Migrants)

But:

- migrant does not refer to refugees, displaced or others forced or compelled to leave their homes. Migrants are people who make choices about when to leave and where to go, even though these choices are sometimes extremely constrained.

Types of migration

- Emigration, leaving one's native country to live in another
- Immigration, arriving to live in a new country
- Chain migration, the mechanism by which foreign nationals are allowed to immigrate due to the acquired citizenship of an adult relative
- Forced migration, the coerced movement of a person or persons away from their home or home region

Types of migration

- Free migration, a belief that people should be able to migrate to whatever country they choose, free of substantial barriers
- Illegal immigration, immigration that defies the laws of the arrival country
- Mass migrations, the movement of a large group of people from one geographical area to another
- Political migration, a migration motivated primarily by political interests

Types of migration

- Rural-urban migration, the moving of people from rural areas into cities
- Seasonal human migration, common among agricultural workers
- The activity of nomads communities that continually move from one place to another

Emigration

- is the act and the phenomenon of leaving one's native country or region to settle in another.

Immigration

- refers to the legal movement of people between one country and another.
- implies long-term, legal and permanent residence. (and often eventual citizenship) by the immigrants: tourists and short-term visitors are not considered immigrants (see expatriate).

Push Factors

- War or other armed conflict
- Famine or drought
- Disease
- Poverty
- Political corruption
- Disagreement with politics
- Religious fundamentalism / religious intolerance
- Natural disasters
- Discontent with the natives, such as frequent harassment, bullying, and abuse
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Lack of various rights

Pull Factors

- Higher incomes
- Lower taxes
- Better weather
- Better availability of employment
- Better medical facilities
- Better education facilities
- Better behaviour among people
- Family reasons
- Political stability
- Religious tolerance
- Relative freedom
- National prestige

Illegal migration:

- refers to immigration across national borders in a way that violates the immigration laws of the destination country. Under this definition, an illegal immigrant is a foreigner who either illegally crossed an international political border, be it by land, sea or air, or a foreigner who legally entered a country but nevertheless overstays his visa in order to live and/or work therein.

How many migrants?

- The International Integration and Refugee Association estimated 190 million international migrants in 2005, about 3 percent of global population.