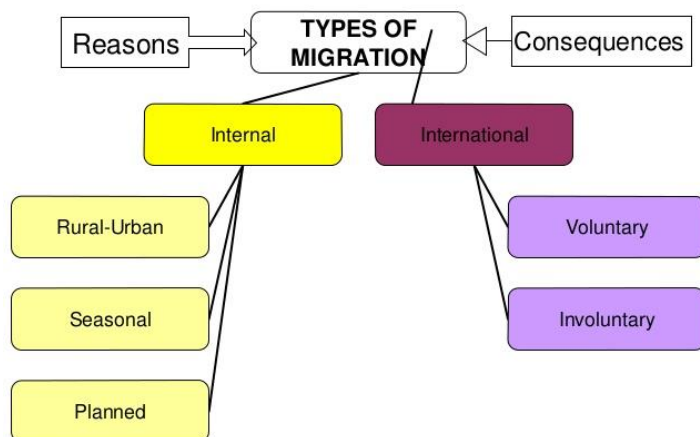


***Internal migration.*** This refers to a change of residence within national boundaries, such as between states, provinces, cities, or municipalities. An internal migrant is someone who moves to a different administrative territory.

***International migration.*** This refers to change of residence over national boundaries. An international migrant is someone who moves to a different country. International migrants are further classified as legal immigrants, illegal immigrants, and refugees. Legal immigrants are those who moved with the legal permission of the receiver nation, illegal immigrants are those who moved without legal permission, and refugees are those who crossed an international boundary to escape persecution.



### **The push-pull factors of migration**

There are many economic, social and physical reasons why people emigrate and they can usually be classified into push and pull factors.

What are push and pull factors?

- Push factors are those associated with the area of origin
- Pull factors are those that are associated with the area of destination

### **Economic reasons**

Economic motives loom large in all human movements, but are particularly important with regards to migration.

### **Pull Factors**

- More jobs
- Better jobs
- Higher wages
- The promise of a “better life”

Sometimes this is encouraged by the destination country for example, the 1960’s employment campaign in the Caribbean by London bus companies that actively recruited young men to move to London to work as bus drivers, who were then often followed by their families.

Another example might be the “brain drain” to America that occurred in the latter half of the 20th century from several other western countries.

### **Push Factors**

Economic push factors tend to be the exact reversal of the pull factors:

- Overpopulation
- Few jobs
- Low wages

This lack of economic opportunity tends to push people to look for their futures outside the area of their origin.

An example of this is the migration of Mexicans and people from other Central American countries into the US, where they often work low-wage, long-hour jobs in farming, construction and domestic labour.

It’s difficult to classify this case purely with push factors though, because often the factors associated with the country of origin are just as important as the factors associated with the country of destination.

Forced migration has also been used for economic gain, such as the 20 million men, women and children who were forcibly carried as slaves to the Americas between the 16th and 18th centuries.

## Social reasons

Social reasons tend to involve forced migration

## Pull factors

- Principles of religious tolerance

## Push factors

- Intolerance towards a certain cultural group
- Active religious persecution

## Physical reasons

## Pull factors

- Attractive environments, such as mountains, seashores and warm climates

For example the Alps pull French people to eastern France. Spain attracts migrants, especially retirees, who seek warmer winters

## Push factors

- Natural disasters

