KEY TERMS

*Brain drain* (p. 92) Large-scale emigration by talented people.

*Chain migration* (p. 90) Migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of the same nationality previously migrated there.

*Circulation* (p. 80) Short-term, repetitive, or cyclical movements that recur on a regular basis.

*Counterurbanization* (p. 99) Net migration from urban to rural areas in more developed countries.

*Emigration* (p. 80) Migration from a location.

*Floodplain* (p. 82) The area subject to flooding during a given number of years according to historical trends.

*Forced migration* (p. 84) Permanent movement, compelled usually by cultural factors.

*Guest workers* (p. 93) Workers who migrate to the more developed countries of Northern and Western Europe, usually from Southern and Eastern Europe or from North Africa, in search of higher-paying jobs.

*Immigration* (p. 80) Migration to a new location.

*Internal migration* (p. 84) Permanent movement within a particular country.

*International migration* (p. 84) Permanent movement from one country to another.

*Interregional migration* (p. 84) Permanent movement from one region of a country to another.

*Intervening obstacle* (p. 83) An environmental or cultural feature of the landscape that hinders migration.

*Intraregional migration* (p. 84) Permanent movement within one region of a country.

*Migration* (p. 80) Form of relocation diffusion involving a permanent move to a new location.

*Migration transition* (p. 84) Change in the migration pattern in a society that results from industrialization, population growth, and other social and economic changes that also produce the demographic transition.

*Mobility* (p. 80) All types of movement from one location to another.

*Net migration* (p. 80) The difference between the level of immigration and the level of emigration.

*Pull factor* (p. 81) Factor that induces people to move to a new location.

*Push factor* (p. 81) Factor that induces people to leave old residences.

*Quotas* (p. 92) In reference to migration, laws that place maximum limits on the number of people who can immigrate to a country each year.

*Refugees* (p. 81) People who are forced to migrate from their home country and cannot return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion.

* Unauthorized immigrants* (p. 90) People who enter a country without proper documents.

*Voluntary migration* (p. 84) Permanent movement undertaken by choice.

THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY

1. Should preference for immigrating to the United States and Canada be given to individuals with special job skills, or should priority be given to reunification of family members? Should quotas be raised to meet increasing demand for both types of immigrants? Why or why not?

2. What is the impact of large-scale emigration on the places from which migrants depart? On balance, do these places suffer because of the loss of young, upwardly mobile workers, or do these places benefit from the draining away of surplus labor? In the communities from which migrants depart, is the quality of life improved overall through reduced pressures on local resources, or is it damaged overall through the deterioration of social structures and institutions? Explain.

3. According to the concept of chain migration, current migrants tend to follow the paths of relatives and friends who have moved earlier. Can you find evidence of chain migration in your community? Does chain migration apply primarily to the relocation of people from one community in a less developed country to one community in a more developed country, or is chain migration more applicable to movement within a more developed country? Explain.

4. Which demographic characteristics (such as rates of natural increase, crude birth, and crude death) prevail in the Middle East, which is the world region with the largest numbers of refugees? Is large-scale forced migration alleviating or exacerbating population growth in these regions? Explain.

5. At the same time that some people are migrating from LDCs to MDCs in search of employment, transnational corporations have relocated some low-skilled jobs to LDCs to take advantage of low wage rates. Should LDCs care whether their surplus workers emigrate or remain as employees of foreign companies? Why?