

UNIT II: POPULATION

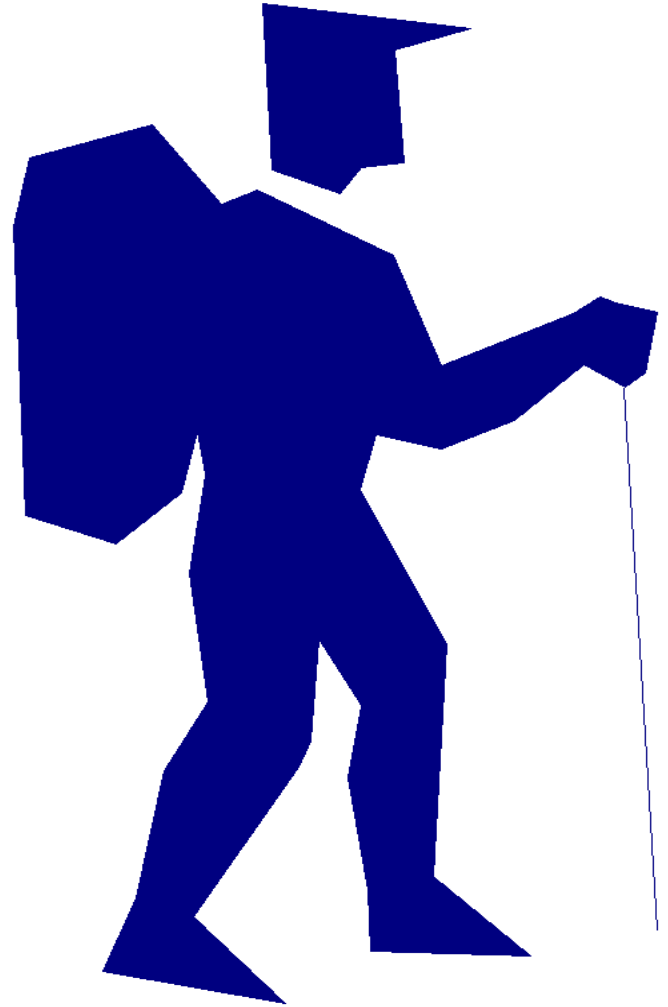
Part B: Migration

Migration

- The movement from one place to another.

- **Example:**

Newfoundlanders moving to Alberta.



Immigration VS Emigration

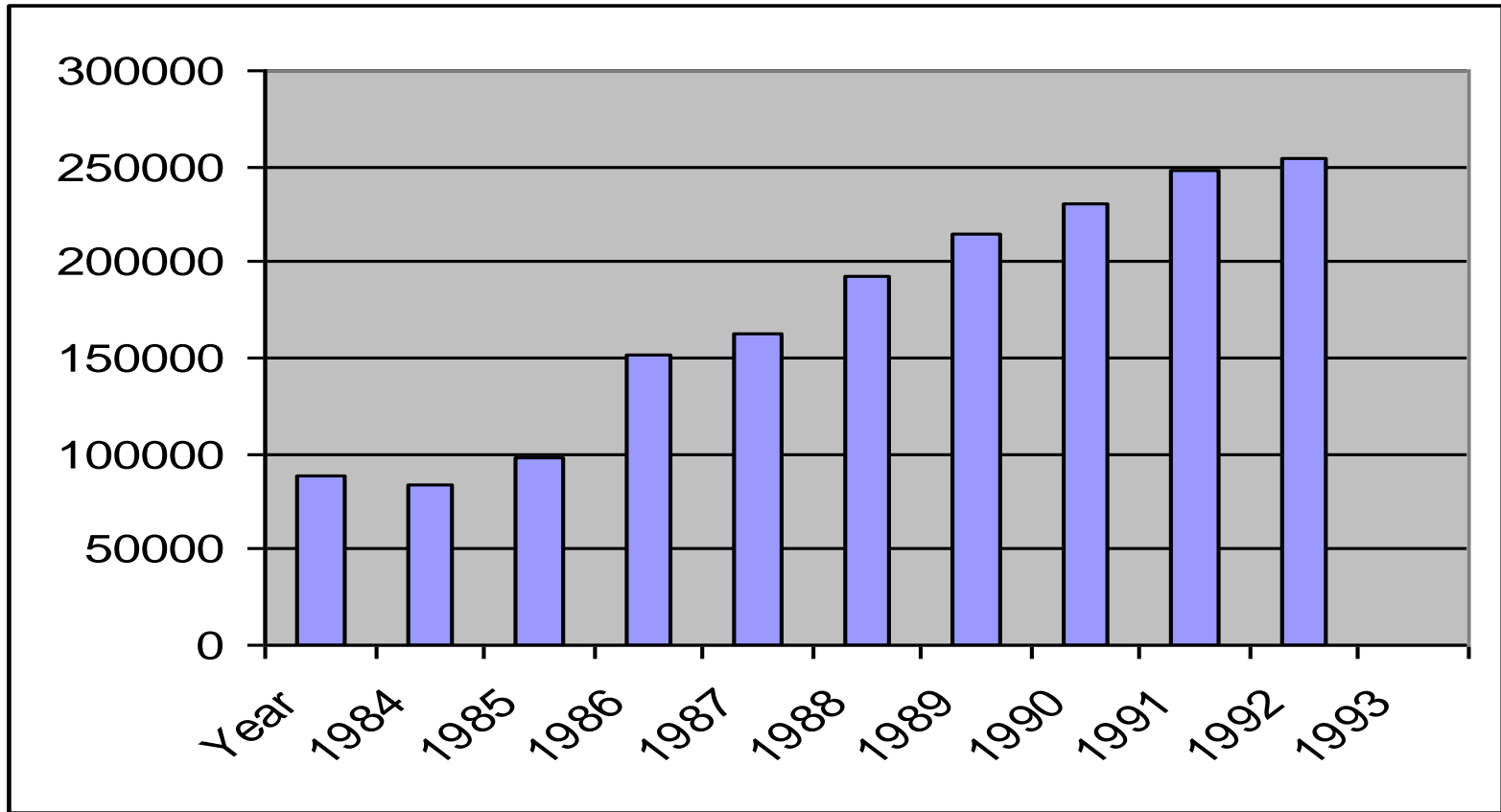
- **Immigration:**

- The movement of a person into a foreign country as a permanent resident.
- **Example:** Chinese entering Canada are immigrants.

- **Emigration:**

- When people leave one country to live in another.
- **Example:** When Chinese leave China, they are emigrants.

Immigration



Net Migration

- The number of people immigrating to a country compared to the number of people emigrating from it.

- Calculated By:

of Immigrants - # of Emigrants

Net Inter-Provincial Migration

Interprovincial migrants=Net-migration

Geography	Newfoundland and Labrador ³	Nova Scotia ³	Ontario ³	Alberta ³
1995	-6,974	-2,741	-2,841	-556
1996	-7,436	-1,245	-2,822	7,656
1997	-8,134	-1,648	1,977	26,282
1998	-9,490	-2,569	9,231	43,089
1999	-5,695	201	16,706	25,191
2000	-4,263	-270	22,369	22,674
2001	-4,493	-2,077	18,623	20,457
2002	-3,352	-898	5,354	26,235
2003	-1,683	510	637	11,903
2004	-2,027	-772	-6,935	10,606
2005	-1,875	-473	-8,375	16,615

Actual Change

- The total number of people added to or lost from a population over a period of time as a result of natural change plus migration.
- **Calculated By:**

(Births + Immigrants) – (Deaths + Emigrants)

Why do People Migrate?

1. Push Factors

- People who want to get away from their place of origin.
- Examples:

2. Pull Factors

- People want to go to a particular place.
- Examples:

Note:

- Besides push and pull forces are forces that keep people where they are.
- These factors are referred to as **INTREVENING OBSTACLES.**
- Examples: mountains, rivers, borders, children, family culture.

Multiculturalism

- A social system in which people of different ethnic backgrounds are encouraged to maintain their traditions and customs.
- **Cultural Mosaic** – A society in which ethnic groups retain their cultural heritage.
- **Assimilation** – when all ethnic groups are encouraged to blend into a single dominant culture. Also known as a **Melting Pot**.

CANADA & IMMIGRATION:

The main objectives of the immigration program are:

1. To reunite Canadian residents with close family members from abroad.
2. To protect genuine refugees.
3. To help develop a strong economy.
4. To maintain and protect the health, safety and good order of Canadian Society.

General Admission Standards

- All immigration applicants are assessed according to objective standards, without discrimination based on race, ethnic origin, color, religion or sex.
- All applicants are subject to basic health and security standards.
- For example, known criminals or people with medical conditions that might place excessive demands on Canada's medical services, are not admitted to Canada

Types of Immigration

1. Family Class:

- These are the spouses dependent children, parents, grandparents of Canadian citizens or permanent residents.
- In order to come to Canada, they must be sponsored by their relative who agrees to support them while they settle into the country.

2. Refugee Class:

- People fleeing persecution and seeking Canada's protection.
- Some refugees are sponsored and brought to Canada by the government or some private group.
- Others come to Canada on their own and claiming refugee status.

3. Independent Class:

- They must meet selection criteria which are intended to assess their ability to settle and establish themselves in Canada.
- They are selected on the basis of their skills, business, expertise or investment capital.

4. Other:

- Immigrants who come to Canada under special circumstances approved by government.