

# Unit 2

## Where And Why People Move

### Population Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 3 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

### Types of Movement

Three types of movement:

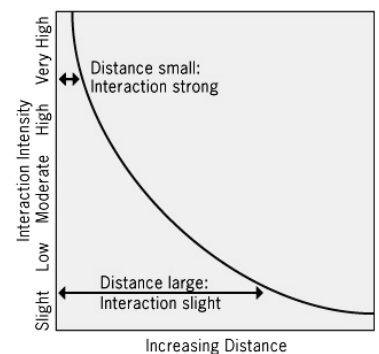
- \_\_\_\_\_ movement – may define your \_\_\_\_\_ (or action) space (e.g. commuting); has a closed route repeated annually or \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. nomadic migration, “Snowbirds” to South Florida).
- \_\_\_\_\_ movement – involves intermittent but recurrent movement (e.g. migrant labor (guest workers), college, military service); \_\_\_\_\_ - system of pastoral farming; move livestock according to seasonal availability of pastures (e.g. highlands to lowlands in Switzerland or in the “horn” of NE Africa).
- \_\_\_\_\_ movement – permanent relocation from a source to a destination (must also take \_\_\_\_\_ migration into account).
  - \_\_\_\_\_ migration – movement across country borders (a.k.a. \_\_\_\_\_ migration); \_\_\_\_\_ = “one who migrates in”; \_\_\_\_\_ = “one who migrates out.”
  - \_\_\_\_\_ migration – occurs within a country’s borders; cite examples:

### Why Do People Migrate?

- \_\_\_\_\_ migration – imposition of authority or power, producing involuntary migration movements. Examples:
- \_\_\_\_\_ migration – occurs after a migrant weighs options and choices (even if desperately or not so rationally).
- “Laws” of Migration – 1885; Ernst Ravenstein (studied internal migration in England)
  1. \_\_\_\_\_ migration amounts to a fraction of the \_\_\_\_\_ migration.
  2. The majority of migrants move a \_\_\_\_\_ distance.
  3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ residents are less migratory than inhabitants of \_\_\_\_\_ areas.
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ are less likely to make international moves than young adults.
- Gravity Model – mathematical prediction of the interaction between places (Ravenstein)
  - Interaction being a function of the \_\_\_\_\_ size of the places involved and the \_\_\_\_\_ between them.
  - Spatial interaction (such as migration) is \_\_\_\_\_ related to the populations and \_\_\_\_\_ related to the distance between them.
  - In mathematical terms: Interaction is proportional to the multiplication of the two populations divided by the distance between them.

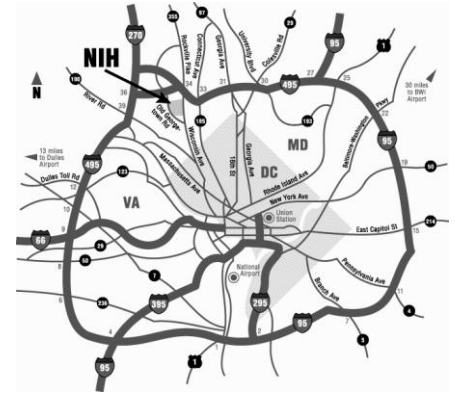
-Gravity model equation:

Gravity Model Symbols
$I_{ij} =$
$P_i =$
$P_j =$
$d_{ij} =$



## Perception and Migration

- \_\_\_\_\_ distance – physical distance between two points (scales on maps)
- \_\_\_\_\_ distance - measured in terms of cost and time
- \* Perceptions of distance and direction are often greatly distorted; especially the further away the location is.

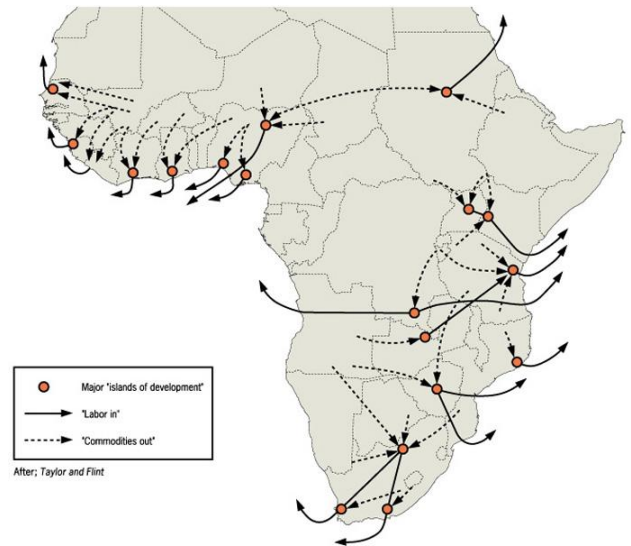


## Factors of/Against Migration

- \_\_\_\_\_ factors – conditions and perceptions that help migrants decide to leave a place.
- \_\_\_\_\_ factors – circumstances that effectively attract migrants to certain locales from other places.
- \* See pages 77-79 for some examples of these factors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - degenerative effects of distance on human movements and interactions.
  - Has TWO meanings:
    - 1) The negative impact that \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have on interaction.
    - 2) The loss of \_\_\_\_\_ due to a migrants' distance from their home base.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - migration to a distant destination that occurs in stages (e.g. from a farm to a village, and later to town then city).
- \_\_\_\_\_ - the presence of a nearer opportunity that greatly diminishes the attractiveness of places farther away (e.g. jobs).
- \_\_\_\_\_ - migration that is assisted by those already living in an area (relatives, friends); people tend to immigrate to areas where they find connections and a measure of familiarity (swells in migration can create \_\_\_\_\_); advances in communication technology strengthens \_\_\_\_\_.

## Regional and National Migration Flows

- \_\_\_\_\_ - places where most foreign investment goes, where the vast majority of paying jobs are located, and where infrastructure is concentrated. Cite some examples:
- \_\_\_\_\_ - are legal immigrants who have work visas; they usually plan to stay in their new country for a short time, and often send \_\_\_\_\_ back home to their families. Cite some examples:



**Refugees** – “people who have a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion”

- In 1970, the UN reported \_\_\_ million refugees; in 1980 - \_\_\_ million; by 1990 - \_\_\_ million; in 2000 - \_\_\_ million refugees were reported. These numbers tell an incomplete story because ...
- ... \_\_\_\_\_ refugees (a.k.a. \_\_\_\_\_) have abandoned their homes but remain in their own countries; they do not cross \_\_\_\_\_ borders; in 2000 there were \_\_\_ million (in addition to the official refugees!).
- \_\_\_\_\_ refugees have crossed one or more international borders; in some cases they may seek political \_\_\_\_\_ (shelter and protection in one state for refugees from another state).
- Since WWII, more refugees have arrived in the \_\_\_\_\_ than any other country (>2 million since 1980!).
- Refugees can be identified by at least three characteristics, individual or aggregate:
  - Most refugees move without any more tangible \_\_\_\_\_ than what they can carry or transport with them.
  - Most refugees make their first “step” on foot, by bicycle, wagon, or open boat. (\_\_\_\_\_ that facilitates modern migration is inoperative)
  - Refugees move without the official \_\_\_\_\_ that accompany channeled migration.