

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:

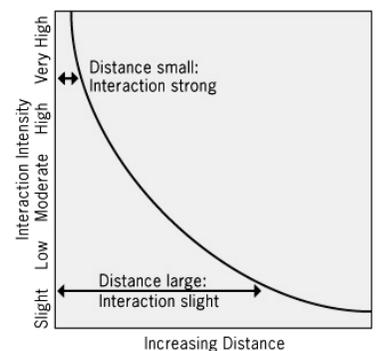
- _____ movement – may define your _____ (or action) space (e.g. commuting); has a closed route repeated annually or _____ (e.g. nomadic migration, “Snowbirds” to South Florida).
- _____ movement – involves intermittent but recurrent movement (e.g. migrant labor (guest workers), college, military service); _____ - 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.

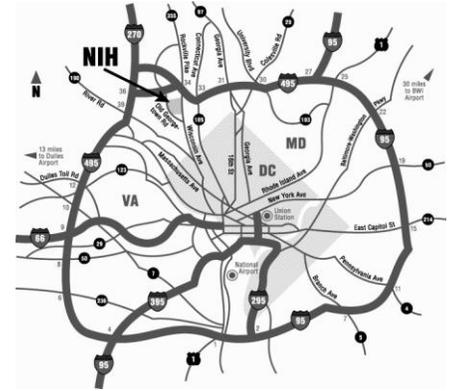
-Gravity model equation:

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.

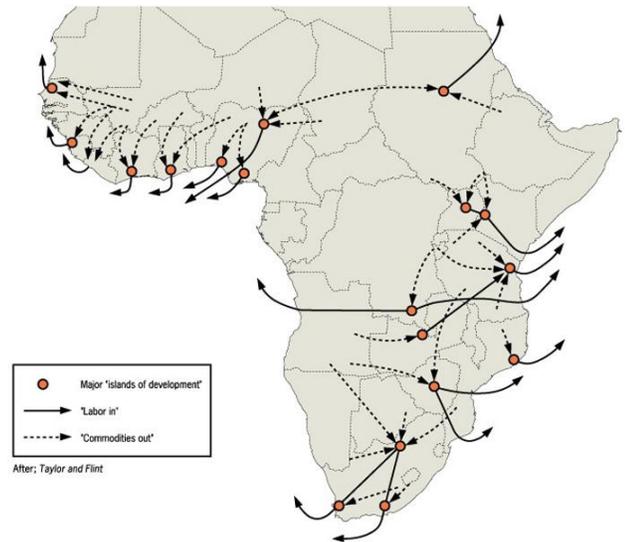


Factors of/Against Migration

- _____ 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.