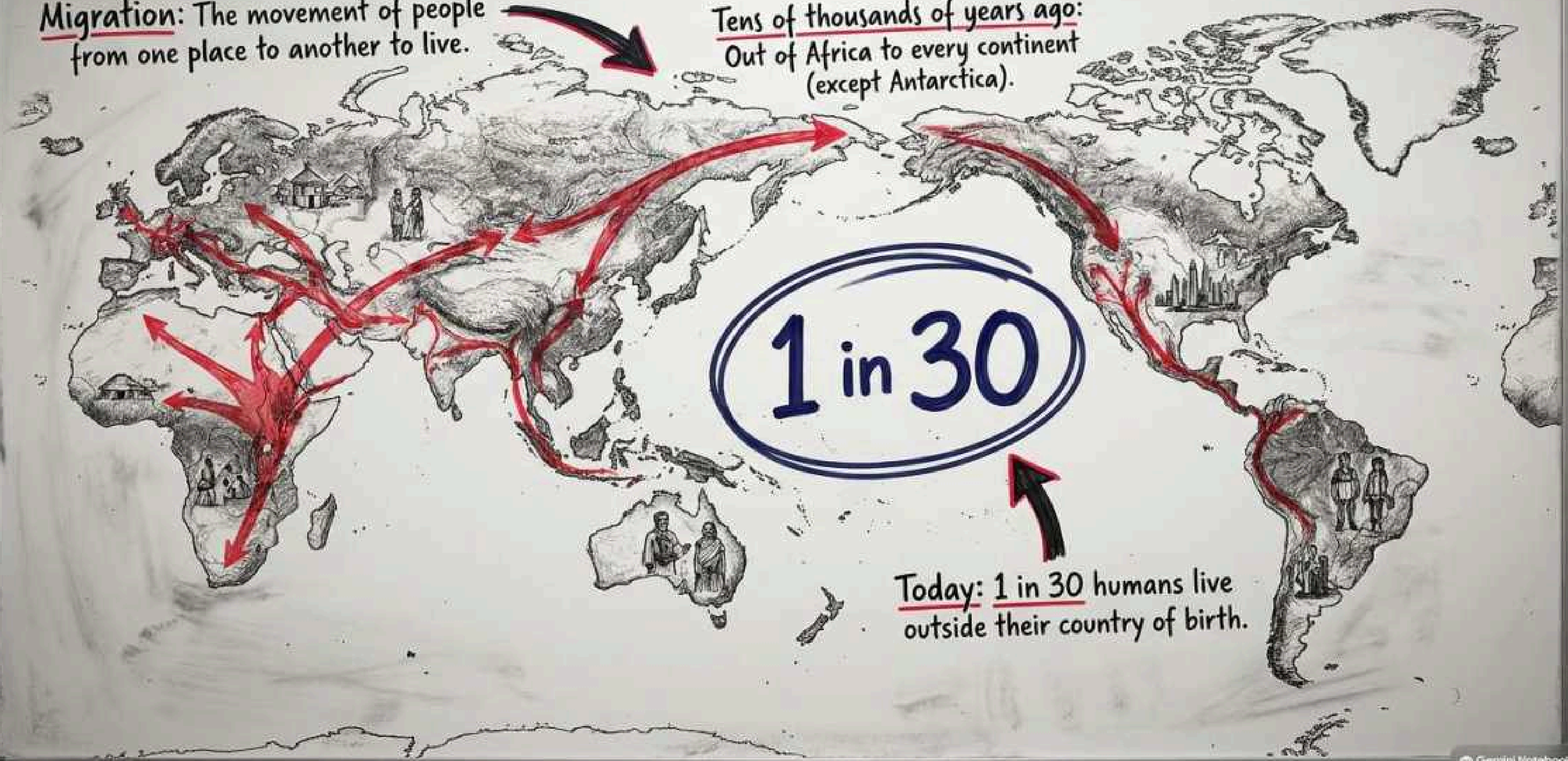
# The Enduring Geography of Human Movement

¶ 3.1

**Migration**: The movement of people from one place to another to live.

**Tens of thousands of years ago:** Out of Africa to every continent (except Antarctica).




**Today:** 1 in 30 humans live outside their country of birth.

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# A Typology of Human Movement

¶ 3.2

## Movement

### Circulation

↳ Short, repeated. Commuting, seasonal work.

### Migration

↳ Lasting change of residence.

#### Geographic Scale

- **Internal** (within a country)
- **International** (crosses borders)



#### Driver

- **Voluntary** (chosen)



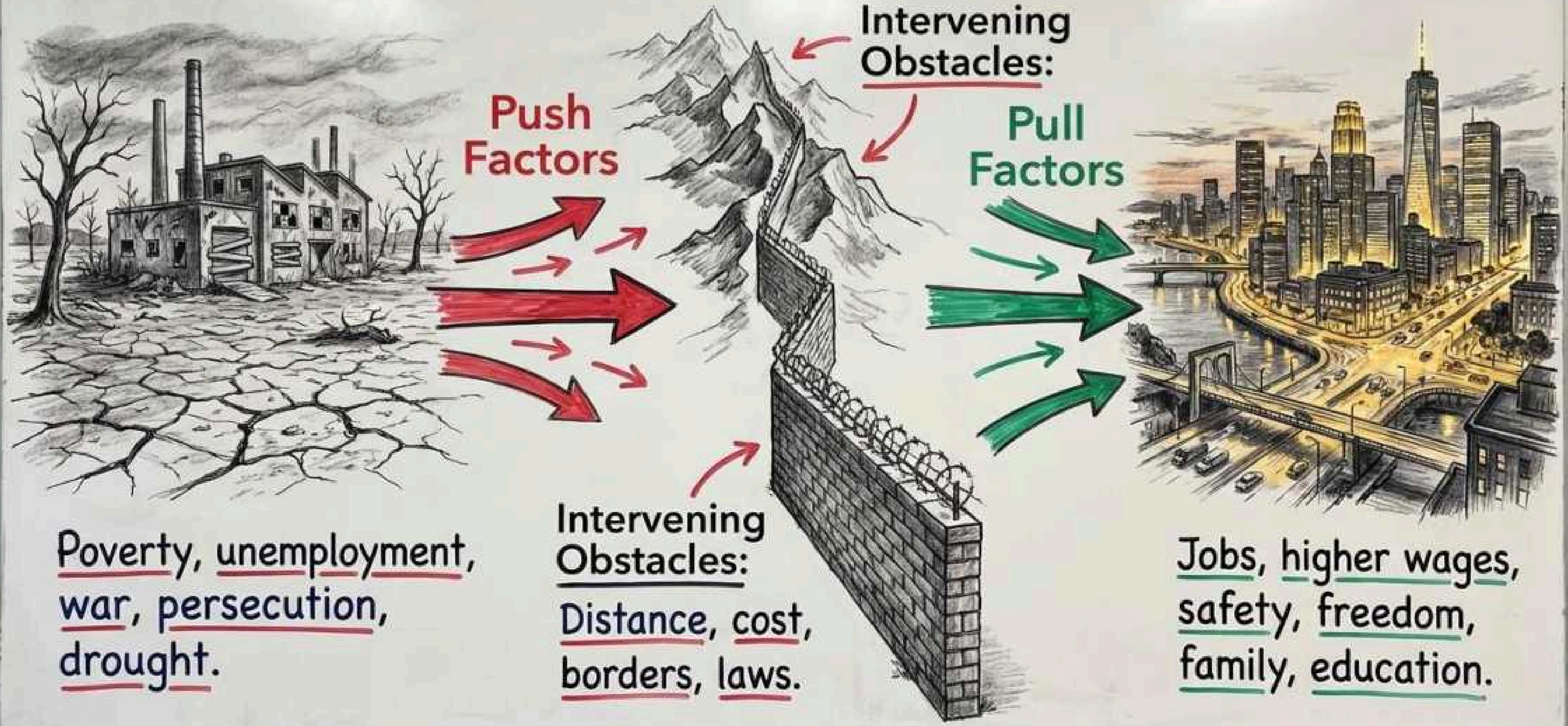
- **Forced** (driven by violence, persecution, disaster)



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# The Mechanics of Migration

¶ 3.3




Poverty, unemployment, war, persecution, drought.

Distance, cost, borders, laws.

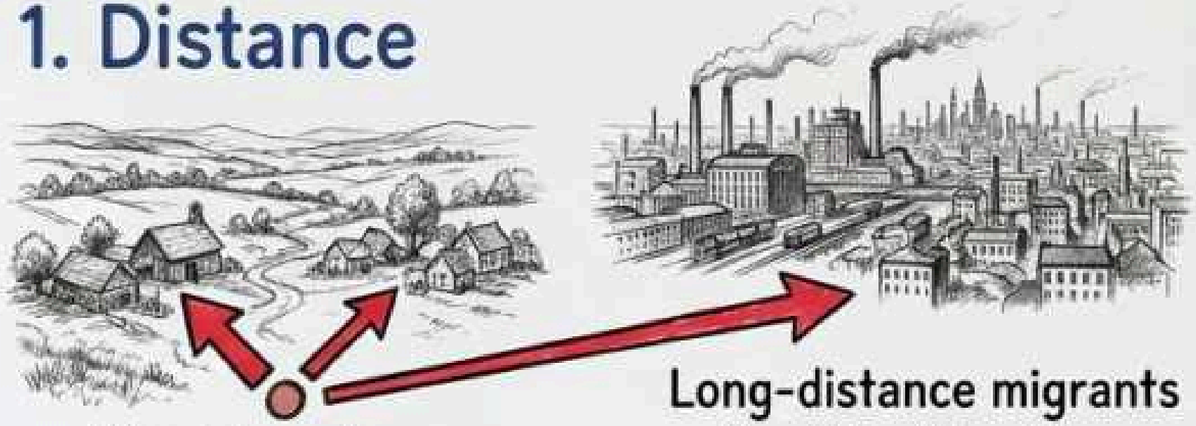
Jobs, higher wages, safety, freedom, family, education.

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# Ravenstein's Laws of Migration (1880s)

¶ 3.4

## 1. Distance



Most travel short distances

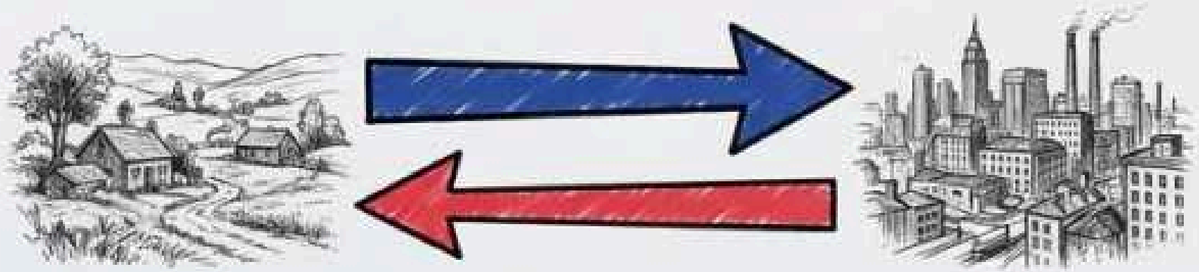
Long-distance migrants head for big cities

## 2. Steps



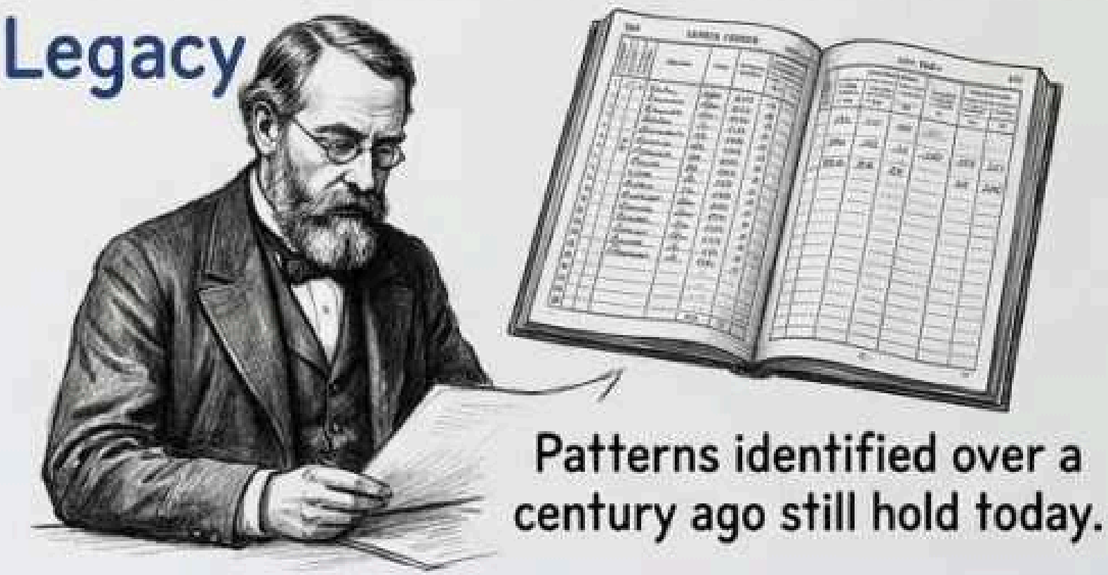

Migration proceeds in steps.

## 3. Counterflow



Each flow produces a counterflow.

## 4. Legacy



Patterns identified over a century ago still hold today.

# The Physics of Population Movement

¶ 3.5

M = Movement

$$M_{ij} = G \frac{P_i P_j}{D_{ij}^2}$$

P = Population

D = Distance

Movement INCREASES with population, DECREASES with distance.



Large Nearby Cities



Small Distant Town



The Gravity Model: Like gravity in physics, attraction weakens with distance.
Works for migration, trade, and travel.

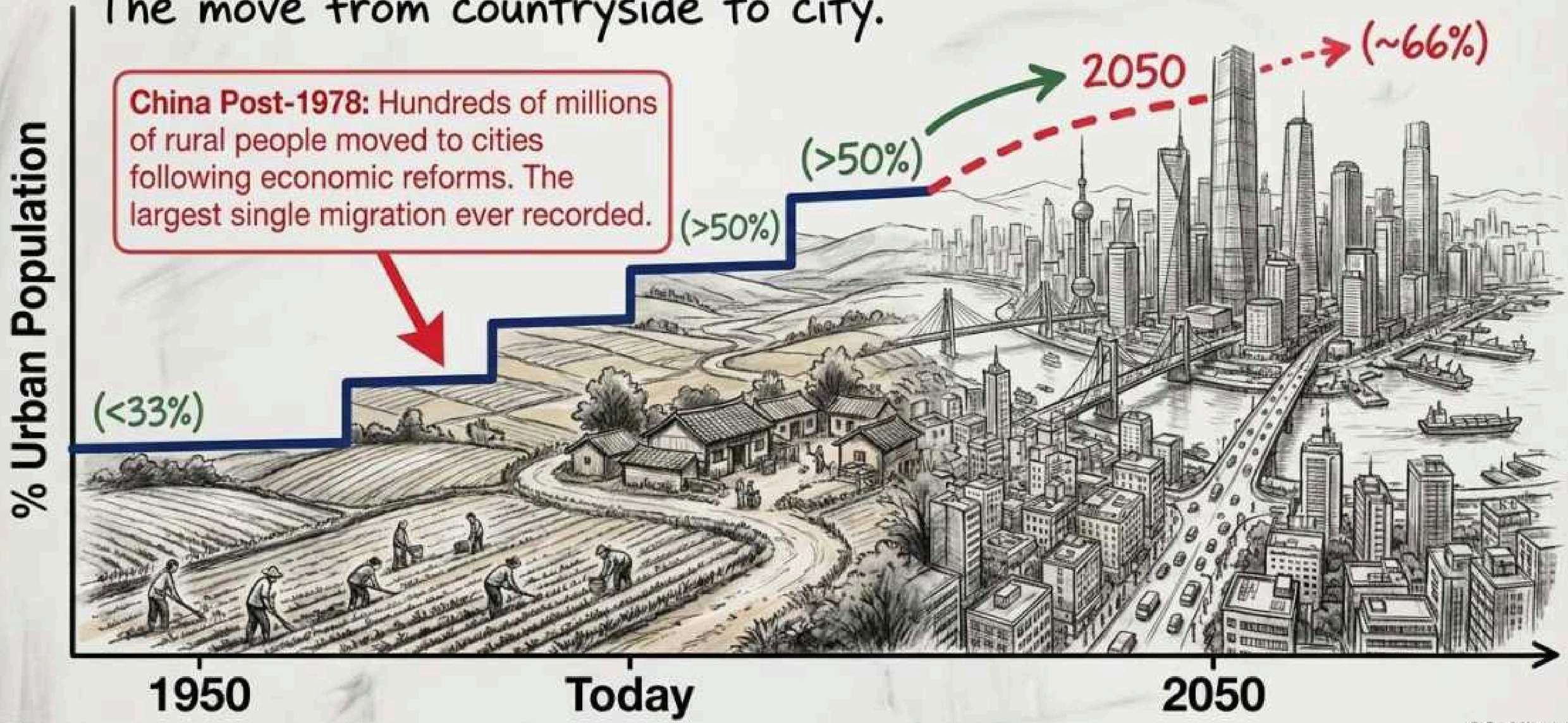
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# The Greatest Migration in History

¶3.6

The move from countryside to city.

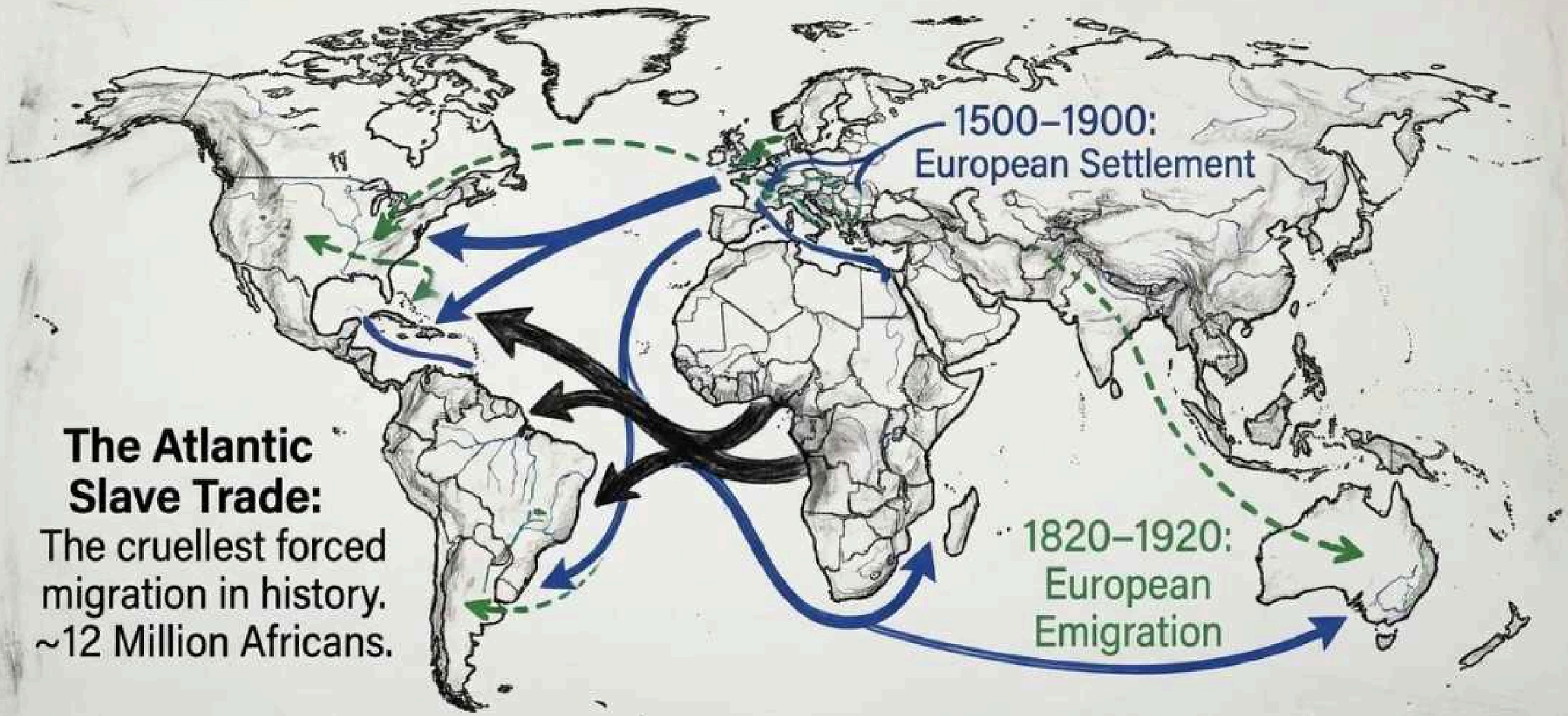
**China Post-1978:** Hundreds of millions of rural people moved to cities following economic reforms. The largest single migration ever recorded.




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# Epochs of Global Resettlement

¶ 3.7




**The Atlantic Slave Trade:**
The cruellest forced migration in history.
~12 Million Africans.

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# Reshaping a Nation from Within: The Great Migration

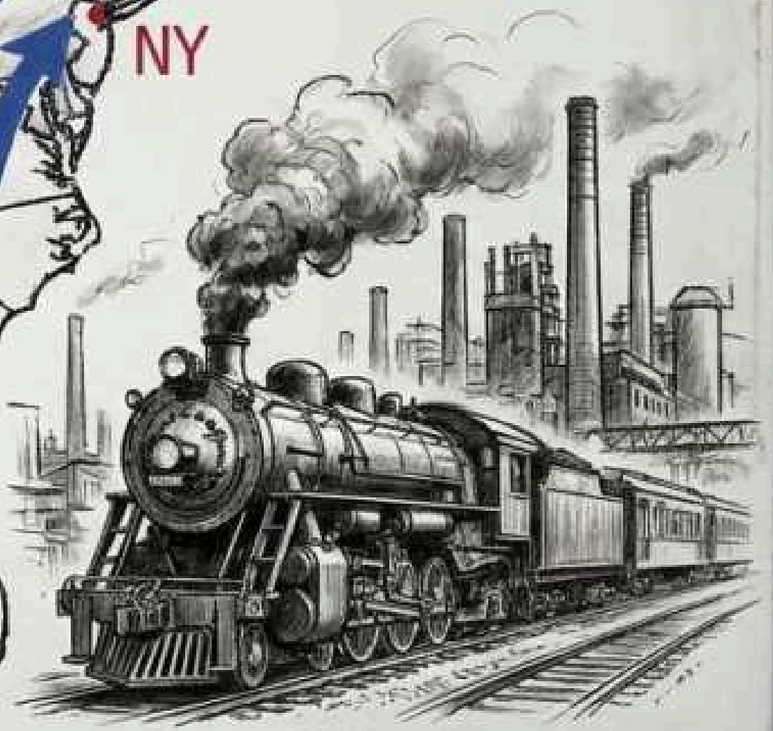
¶ 3.8

1910–1970:
6 Million
African
Americans




**Pull (Seeking):**
Industrial jobs.

**Push (Leaving):**
Escaping segregation
and violence.



**Transformed American cities, music, and politics.**

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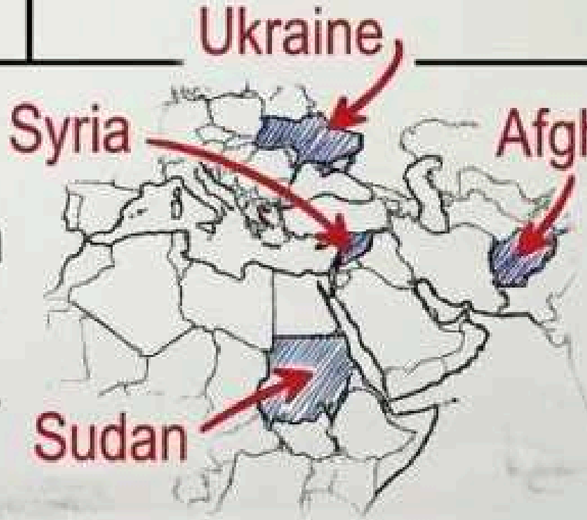
# The Legal Geography of Displacement

¶ 3.9



| | |
|---|---|
| **Refugee** | Crosses an international border. Protected under the 1951 Refugee Convention due to a well-founded fear of persecution. |
| **Internally Displaced Person (IDP)** | Flees home but stays within their own country's borders. |

Forced migration remains common.

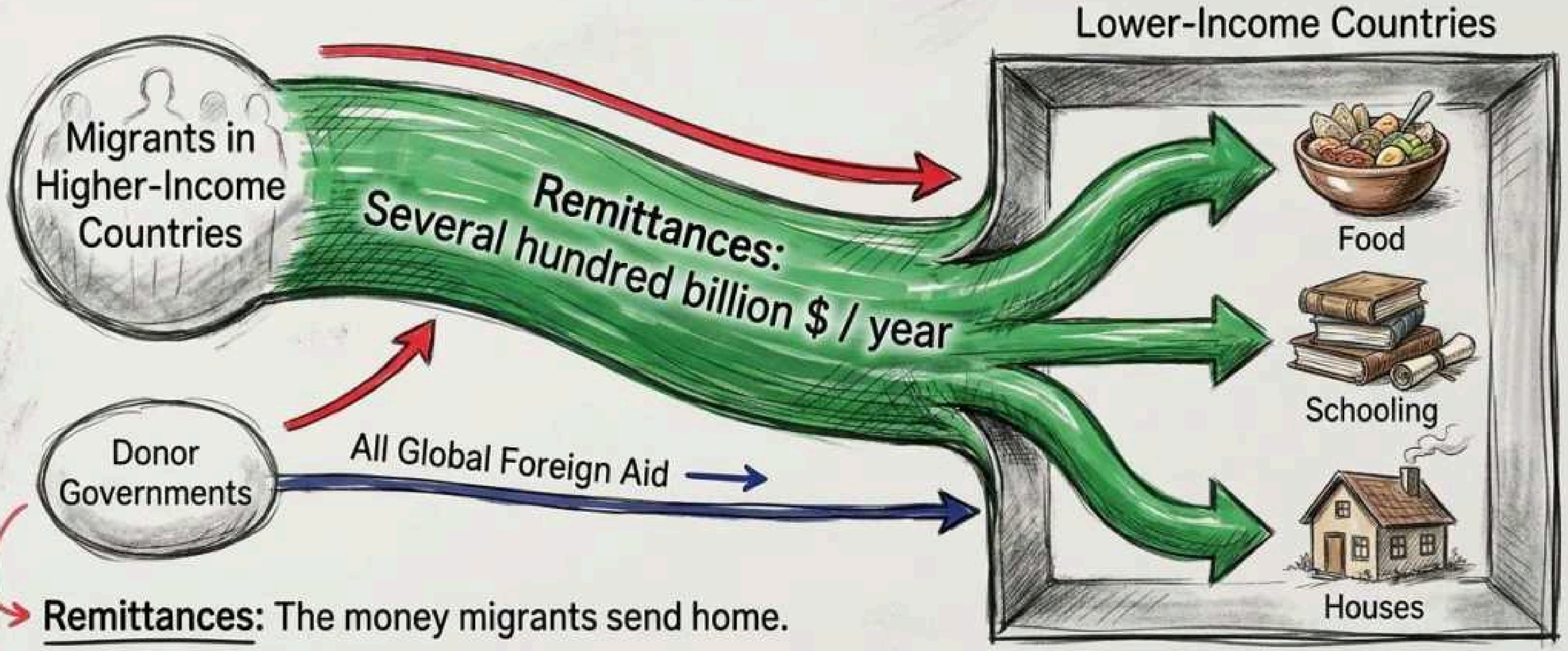



Most refugees stay in neighbouring countries.

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# The Economic Gravity of Remittances

¶ 3.10




**Remittances:** The money migrants send home.

In countries like Tajikistan, Nepal, and Honduras, remittances equal a fifth (20%+) of total national income.

↳ Crucial for survival, but can create familial dependence.

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# From Brain Drain to Brain Circulation

¶ 3.11

Brain Drain



Loss of educated workers.

New Skills

Savings

Diaspora Investment

Brain Gain & Circulation

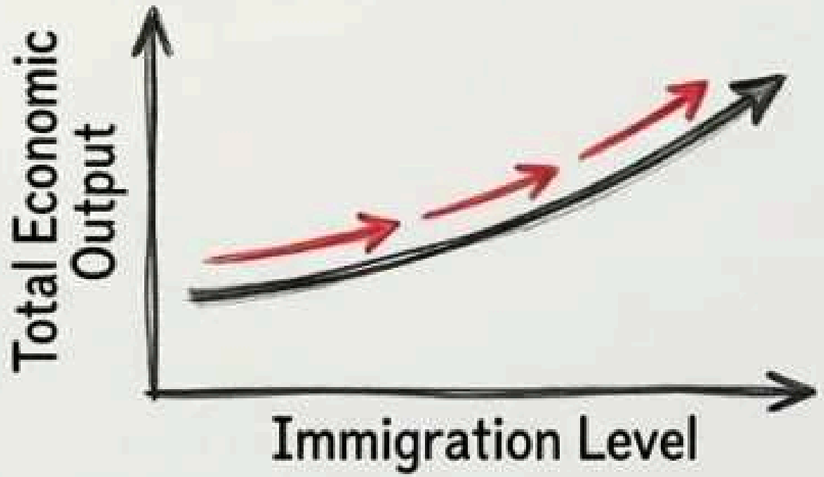
Case Study: India's software industry heavily benefited from returning engineers who had worked in the United States.

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# Weighing the Economics of Immigration

¶ 3.12

| Supporters | Critics |
| --- | --- |
| • Labor for ageing economies<br>• Entrepreneurship<br>• Cultural richness<br>• Humanitarian duty | • Downward pressure on wages for low-skilled workers<br>• Pressure on housing and public services<br>• Social cohesion concerns |

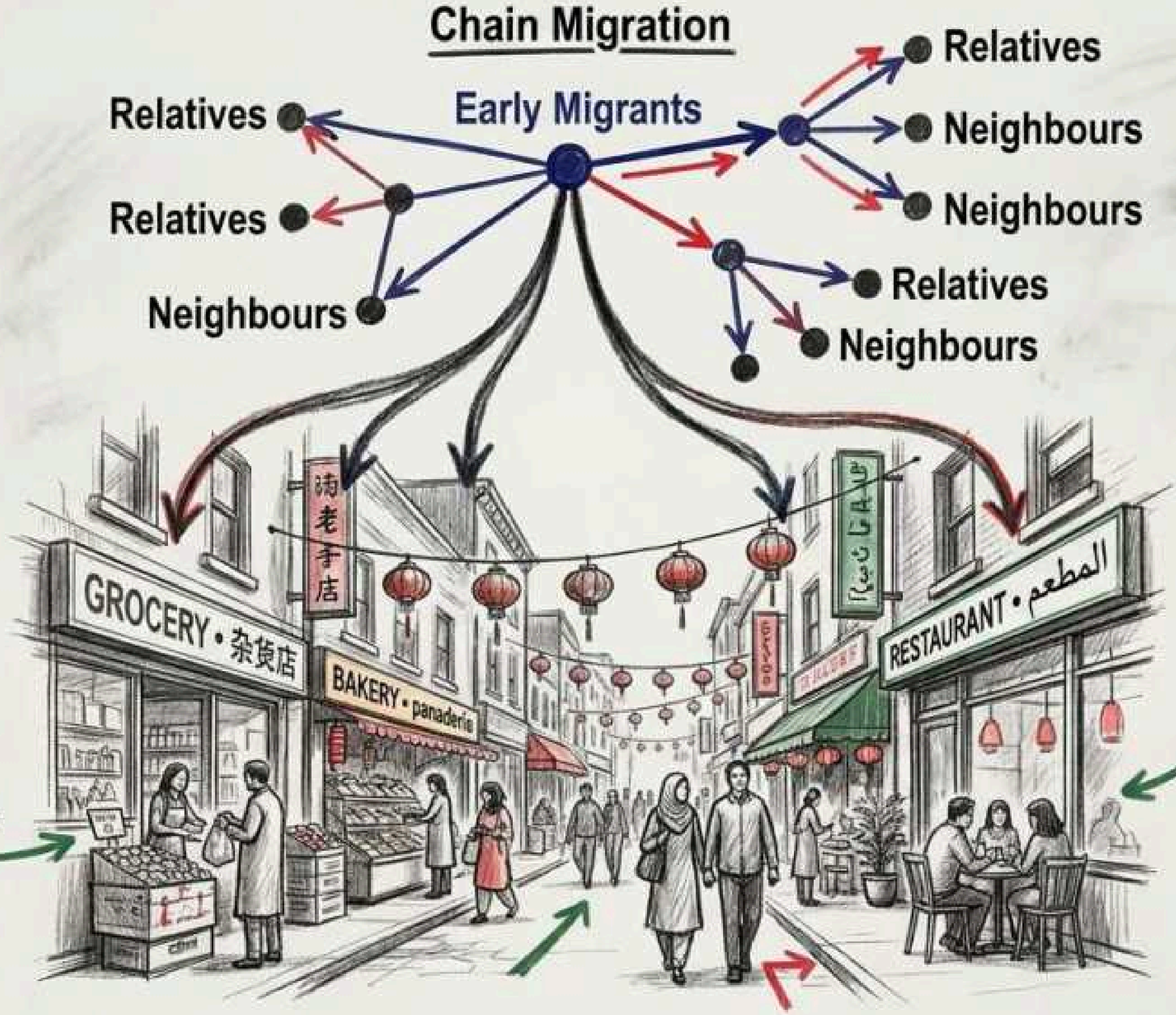



The Economic Consensus: Immigration modestly raises total economic output. Wage effects are small on average (though can be larger for specific groups).

# Settlement Patterns and the Built Environment

¶ 3.13

**Chain Migration:**
Early migrants help relatives and neighbours follow.



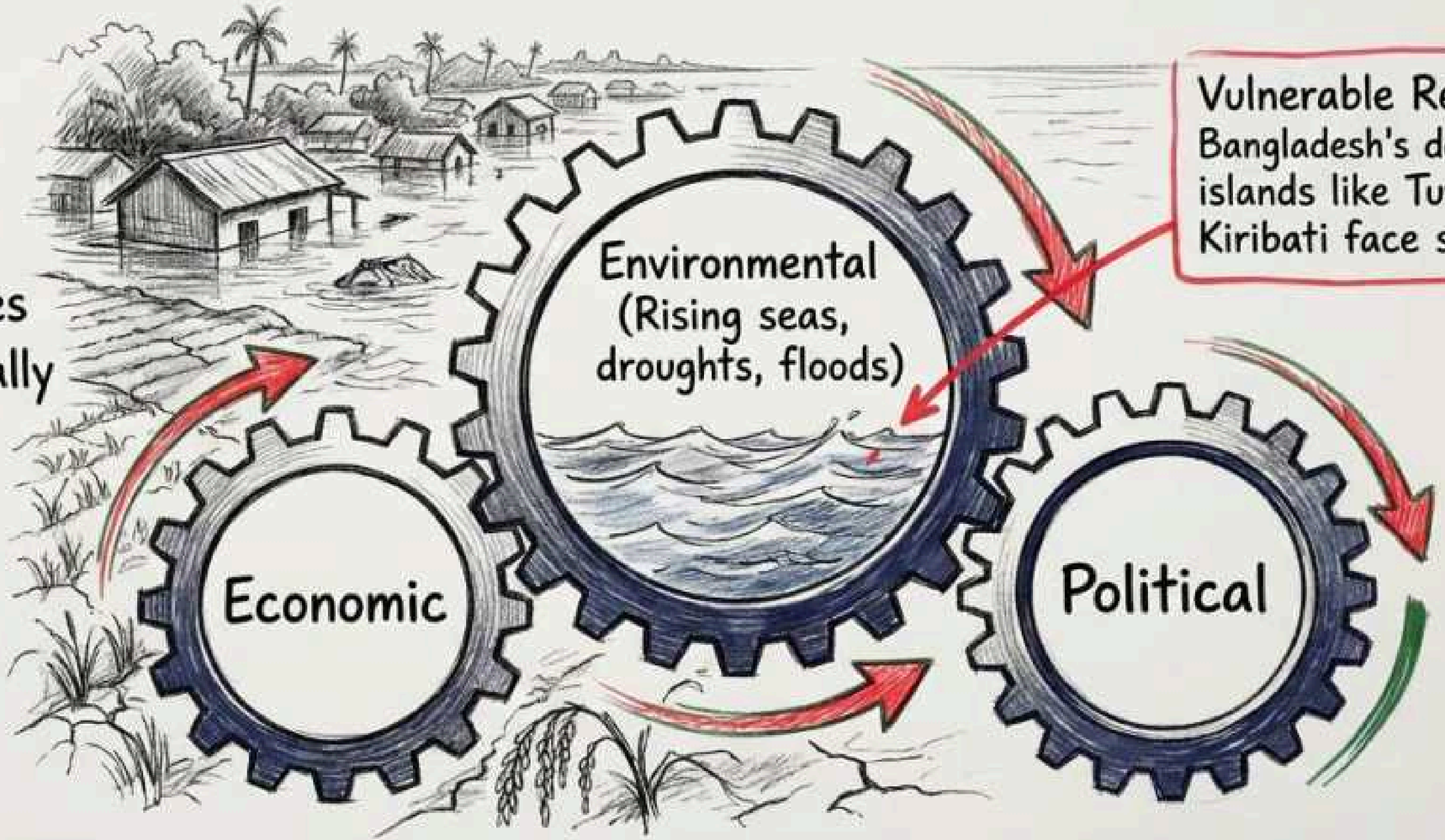

**Ethnic Enclaves:**
Offer support, jobs, and familiar culture.

**Integration:**
Over generations, groups integrate while retaining heritage.

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# Environmental Pressures as Migration Multipliers

¶ 3.14



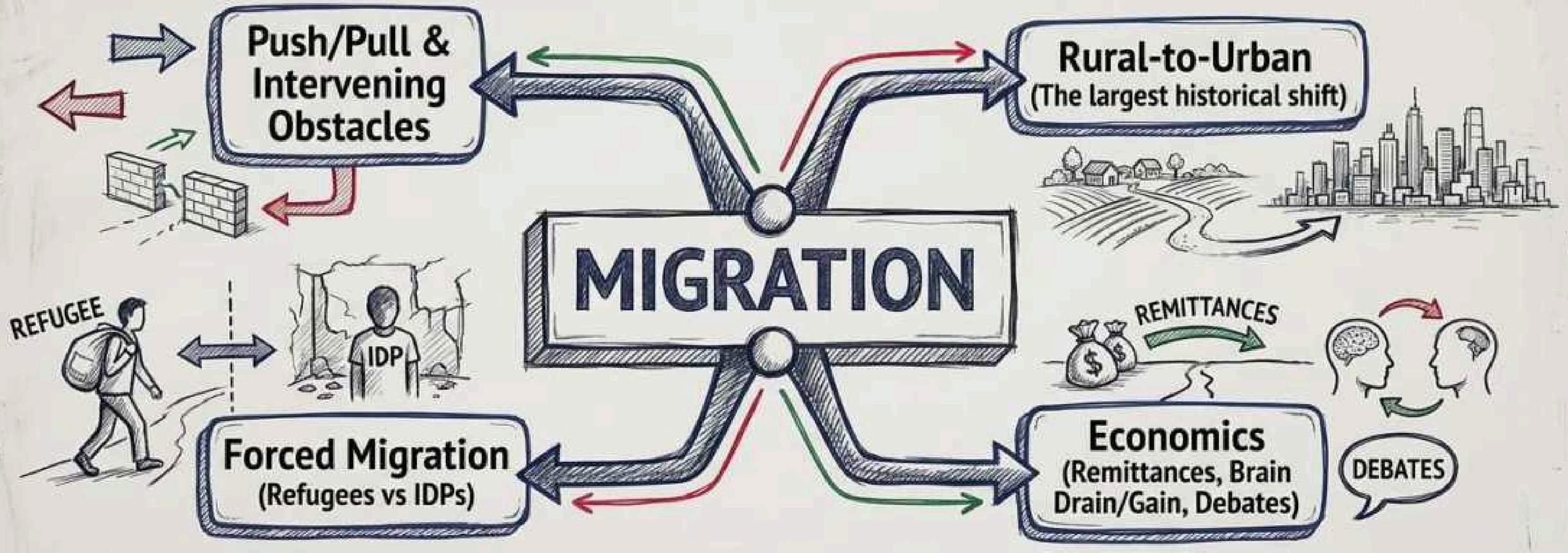

Vulnerable Regions:
Bangladesh's delta and Pacific islands like Tuvalu and Kiribati face severe threats.

Usually pushes people internally first.

↳ Measurement Challenge: Climate migration is hard to isolate because it constantly combines with economic and political drivers.

# The Migration Matrix: Summary & Next Steps

¶ 3.15




**Migration fundamentally links and changes both origin and destination places.**

**NEXT LECTURE:**
**The cultures migrants carry with them.**