I. Introduction
   A. Humans have been moving since the time of early *Homo sapiens*
      1. The United States has the most mobile population in the world
      2. Human movement creates routes
      3. Mobility speeds the diffusion of ideas and innovations
      4. Movement intensifies spatial interaction and transforms regions

II. Key factors in human movement
   A. Absolute and relative direction
      1. Absolute direction—refers to astronomical determined direction—compass direction
      2. Relative direction—more perceptual and less mathematical
   B. Absolute and relative distance
      1. Absolute direction
         a) Can be read on maps
         b) Does not change because of interstate highways
      2. Relative distance can be changed by using an alternate route to get someplace—time factor
      3. People's perceptions of both distance and direction are often greatly distorted
   C. External and internal migration
      1. In the United States, natural increase of population
is substantially lower than the overall growth which includes immigration from other countries.

2. Emigration (outmigration) and immigration (inmigration) are forms of migration.

3. Migration defined as: the long-term relocation of an individual, household, or group to a new location outside the community of origin.
   a) Has external as well as internal components
   b) When migrants move from country to country, they become part of the vital statistics
   c) Countries experience well-defined streams of internal migration.

4. Migration and Demographic Structure

III. Causes of migration
   A. Economic conditions
      1. Poverty
      2. Perceived opportunities in destinations
   B. Political circumstances
      1. Oppressive regimes
      2. Vietnam's "boat people"
   C. Armed conflict
      1. Three million people driven from their homes in former Yugoslavia
      2. Civil war in Rwanda
   D. Environmental conditions
      1. Potato famine in Ireland in the 1840s
      2. Major earthquakes and volcanic eruptions
      3. Many emigrants return home after the crisis is over
   E. Culture and tradition
      1. Muslims migrated out of India when it was partitioned
      2. Jews left the former Soviet Union for Israel
      3. Whites left South Africa during the turbulent political transition of the 1990s
   F. Technological advances
      1. Modern transportation makes migration easier
2. Air conditioning reduced return migration from the Sunbelt back to the north

G. Flow of information
1. Fast transmission of information by television, radio, and telephone
2. Allows people to migrate where jobs are available

IV. "Push" and "pull" factors
A. Factors in migration
1. **Focus on:** Theories About Migration
2. Usually push and pull factors are combined in a person's decision to migrate
3. Push factors
   a) Likely to be more accurately perceived
   b) Include individual and personal considerations
4. Pull factors
   a) Likely to be more vague
   b) Many move on the basis of excessively positive images and expectations

B. Distance decay
1. Migrants more likely to have an accurate perception of nearer places
2. Less certainty about further away places
3. Step migration
   a) Migrants may move to a near place first than move farther as they learn more about a location further away
   b) Movement may be to a village, then a town, and finally a city
   c) At each step new pull factors come into play

C. Intervening opportunity
1. Migrants may find opportunity before reaching their original destination
2. This happens to the majority of migrants around the world
3. Tourists (temporary migrants) also respond to this factor
   a) May choose a closer place to vacation because of travel costs
b) A constant worry of long-range travel resorts

V. Voluntary and forced migrations
   A. Introduction
   B. Voluntary migration
      1. Millions of Europeans came to America seeking opportunity and better living standards
      2. Some went from Europe to African and Asian colonies with hopes for lifestyle improvement
      3. Some people search for places where they can be with others who share their cultural attributes or political beliefs
      4. Other reasons for voluntary migration
         a) Religious freedom
         b) Linguistic reasons
         c) Social and psychological adjustment
      5. Retirees in the United States
         a) Move to be with other retired persons who share their interests
         b) Prefer a milder climate and a place where costs are lower
      6. Examples of Florida and Arizona
      7. All voluntary migration flows generate a return or counter, migration

C. Forced migration
   1. The Transatlantic Slave Trade
      a) Estimated 12 to more than 30 million Africans removed from their homes (Figure 6-3)
      b) Families destroyed and children orphaned
      c) Most raided communities lost their young men
      d) Largest number were brought to plantations in the Caribbean and eastern South America
      e) African slaves were brought to the United States in far fewer numbers
      f) By 1800 the black population in the United States was just 1 million (Figure 6-3)
      g) Today, slave descendants are the overwhelming majority in several Caribbean countries' total
population
h) Nothing in human history compares to the Transatlantic Slave Trade
2. Convicts shipped from Britain to Australia during the half-century beginning in 1788
3. In the 1800s, thousands of Native Americans were forced onto reservations
4. Forced migration during Stalin's ruthless rule in the former Soviet Union
   a) Millions of non-Russians sent to Central Asia and Siberia
   b) Accused of treason or obstruction of the communist grand design
5. Forced migration exists today in the form of counter-migration, when governments send back migrants caught entering their countries illegally

VI. The geography of dislocation
   A. Forced migrations tend to produce social crises
      1. Example of the Rwanda tragedy
      2. In 1970, the world had about 2.9 million refugees
      3. In 1997, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees reported some 22 million people qualified as refugees
      4. Also reported another 25 million had been forced to abandon their homes
      5. World's refugee population is growing much faster than the total population
      6. International refugees—those who have crossed one or more international borders and encamped in a country other than their own
      7. Intranational refugees—those who have abandoned their homes but not their countries
      8. Refugees meeting official criteria become eligible for assistance
      9. In Jordan, Palestinian refugees have become regarded as permanent refugees
      10. In Lebanon, other Palestinians wait in refugee camps for resettlement and still qualify as temporary
Refugees

11. Refugees can be identified by at least three characteristics, individual or aggregate
   a) Most refugees move without any more tangible property than they can carry or transport with them
   b) Most refugees make their first "step" on foot, by bicycle, wagon, or open boat
   c) Refugees move without the official documents that accompany channeled migrations

12. Refugee movements often happen suddenly and can involve millions in a matter of weeks

13. Figure 6-4 shows the location (by country) and numbers of refugees as reported by the UNHCR in December 1997

B. Regions of dislocation

1. Sub-Saharan Africa
   a) Four of the world's largest refugee crises plagued Africa during the 1990s
   b) Among the causes are those endemic to Africa
      (1) Weak, corrupt governments
      (2) Historic ethnic rivalries
      (3) Excess of weapons—mostly supplied by the superpowers during the Cold War
      (4) Lack of national cohesion
   c) Examples of Somalia, Rwanda, and Sudan
   d) The Refugee cycle in Africa will not soon end

2. Southwest Asia and North Africa
   a) Exhibits qualities that are likely to generate additional refugee flow in the future
   b) Example of the Kurdish population—a stateless nation
   c) The Palestinians
   d) Price paid by Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion during the 1980s

3. South Asia
   a) About half the refugees are from Afghanistan
   b) Other major refugee problem stems a civil war in Sri Lanka
4. Europe
   a) Collapse of Yugoslavia created the largest refugee crisis since the end of World War II
   b) The UNHCR still reports as many as 2.1 million intranational refugees in former Yugoslavia

5. Southeast Asia
   a) Boat people who fled communist rule in Vietnam
   b) In the early 1990s, Cambodia generated the region's largest refugee flow
   c) Today, the largest refugee numbers are reported from Myanmar (Burma)

6. Elsewhere
   a) In the Western Hemisphere, only Colombia in 1997 has a serious refugee problem
   b) In North America today, the number of refugees is negligible

VII. Perspective
   A. The price of mushrooming global population, political and ethnic strife, and environmental deterioration is human dislocation
   B. Virtually everywhere on the globe, political systems are under stress
   C. The Earth's refugee population is a barometer of the world's future