



Travel and Migration

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY • ORIENTATION AND SETTLEMENTS • TRAVEL AND MIGRATION

Section 1: Migration

• What is meant by the term 'migration'?

You may have heard of migrating birds or animals, but people also migrate. Migration refers to the movement of people from one location to another. Generally, this is for a reasonable length of time (months or years), and can be permanent or temporary.

There are various types of migration that are recognised by demographers (geographers who study populations). Some migrations are forced, and others are voluntary. Some are within a country, and others involve moving to another country. You may know people who have emigrated to another country, or you may have students in your class who were born in a different country; you may even be a migrant yourself. Geographers are interested in movements from rural to urban areas or between less and more developed countries, the reasons why they are taking place, as well as the impacts they create. Geographers have developed several theories to explain why migration takes place.

Extension Questions

Q1. Is everyone a migrant?

There are some shorter-term movements which most of us participate in each day. We go to work or to school, or spend the day at our friends or a shopping centre. In the evening we return home, and we then repeat the journey the following day. This is known as circulation rather than migration. Many of us are likely to move at some point in our lives – key times include marriage, further education, leaving the family home or starting a new job. In some countries there is also a movement of people when they retire to smaller homes in a location that is more suited to their requirements, such as proximity to health care or a warmer climate.

Q2. Are people more mobile than ever?

There has been an increase in the mobility of the population, which has been brought about by the reducing cost of public transport and the increase in car ownership. Mobility is also a factor of personal choice, and people have more information about other places than they had in the past. Technology allows people to 'see' other places and research schools and local employment more accurately. Finally, in recent decades there are many conflicts and natural hazards that have led to an increase in the number of refugees, and as climate change disrupts the 'normal' pattern of rainfall, the world may well see more movement in the future.

Q3. What are the major movements of people in the world?

There has been a lot of movement into and through Europe in recent decades, due to the expansion of the European Union and the addition of the A8 countries in 2004. Economic migrants, those who travel for jobs, have increased since that time, and this has impacted on school populations as well as national populations. Major borders such as USA/Mexico are a hotspot, and China is now seeing large-scale rural-to-urban migration.



Each year, thousands of migrants try to cross the Sahara desert

• Suggested Film

- Populating the World: Migration

• Suggested Activities

- Ask the students to carry out a survey to find out the percentage of the class that are still living in the same house that they were born in, or were brought back to following their birth. Compare different groups to get an average for your year group.








Now ask them to ask teachers; are they more or less 'mobile' than the students?

- Ask the students to research the countries that have provided the most migrants to the country where they live. Ask them to think about why connections are being made between these countries.

• Why do people migrate?

DIAGRAM 01:

Migration: Push and Pull Factors
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY • ORIENTATION AND SETTLEMENTS • TRAVEL AND MIGRATION

Push Factors		Pull Factors	
Unemployment		Potential for employment	
Lack of services and amenities		Good provision of services and amenities	
High crime rates and lack of safety		A safer environment	
Drought and crop failure		Good food supplies and fertile land	
Poverty		Wealth	
Natural hazards		Fewer natural hazards	
War and political unrest		Political stability	

People choose to migrate for many different reasons. The general terms that are used for these reasons are 'push' and 'pull' factors. Push factors are those that make people want to leave an area, and include things such as food shortages, drought or lack of employment opportunities. Pull factors are those that attract people to an area, and can be the opposite of push factors. Key factors relate to the chance of a better quality of life, particularly for the children of the potential migrants, or increased employment opportunities.

Not everyone is fortunate enough to have a choice about migration. Some people have no choice but to leave a country and undergo forced migration. Here, the push and pull factors might still be present, but do not influence the decision in the same way. For example, those who seek asylum in another country may have been forced to leave their home.

Extension Questions

Q4. What is illegal immigration?

Some countries allow people to enter according to certain rules and quotas. People arriving at national borders should have official documents and visas, especially if they are intending to work. Some people cross the border without such papers and avoid the authorities: these are 'illegal' immigrants. Some people also arrive on a legal visa, seeking legitimate asylum, but then stay after it has expired.

Q5. What are the benefits and problems of illegal migration?

Illegal migrants will often work for lower wages and do less favourable jobs. Because of their illegal status they lack any legal protection, and are therefore unable to complain if they are treated unfairly and asked to work long hours. Some businesses profit from paying lower wages, as well as avoiding tax and pension contributions, which is a form of exploitation. Migrants often carry out low-paid jobs, such as food processing and cleaning services. This does, however, mean fewer job opportunities for those seeking work and greater social inequality. It is estimated that as many as 10% of all migrants are illegal.

• Suggested Films

- Populating the World: Migration
- China's Mass Migration
- Illegal Immigration: Crossing the Sahara

• Suggested Activity

There are various groups of people currently living in other parts of the world that are the result of large-scale movements. Ask the students to create a world map to show the location of these migrant communities.

Extension Question

Q6. What happens when illegal migrants are identified?

Most countries have a border agency, or similar department, which has teams of people checking businesses. In the USA, illegal migrants are likely to be arrested if they are discovered, and then deported (returned to their country of origin). Some migrants will seek 'asylum' and claim that it would be unsafe for them to return home. In Russia, illegal immigrants are imprisoned.

• What are some of the major migrations in the world that involve people?

Some animal migrations involve millions of individuals and can be spectacular to watch. Human migrations tend to be less obvious, although there may be exceptional circumstances. There are many temporary gatherings of people, and one of (if not) the largest gathering of people occurs in India at religious events known as the Kumbh Mela, which attracts over 50 million people over the course of a few days.

Muslims are expected to undertake the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their lifetime, making this pilgrimage one of the largest mass movements of people in the world. There are also the huge movements of people from Chinese cities back to their families for the Chinese New Year which, for some people is the only time they spend with their families all year.



Many people choose to migrate for political reasons

Extension Questions

Q7. How important is religion as a trigger for migration?

Many of the largest movements of people involve religious festivals. The Hajj, or pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia is a religious duty that all Muslims should do once in their lifetime. A huge tented city grows during the period of the Hajj to house the pilgrims. Eid al-Adha and Eid ul-Fitr are celebrations which also spark greater demand for Muslims to move across the country to be with their family. These are temporary migrations. Historically, religion has also been a trigger for diaspora: the spreading of people away from their homeland. These movements can be a cause for unrest for many decades.

Q8. Will migration slow down or become more common?

Migration has increased in recent decades due to greater mobility and a rise in social inequality. This is likely to continue in the future, and the growth of trade blocs such as the European Union, will continue to enable migration within specific areas, but also provide greater incentives to move into the area from outside. Countries with successful economies are likely to prove particularly attractive to those who are not enjoying a good quality of life.

• Suggested Films

- **Populating the World: Migration**
- **China's Mass Migration**
- **Illegal Immigration: Crossing the Sahara**

Extension Question

Q9. What are asylum seekers, refugees and environmental refugees?

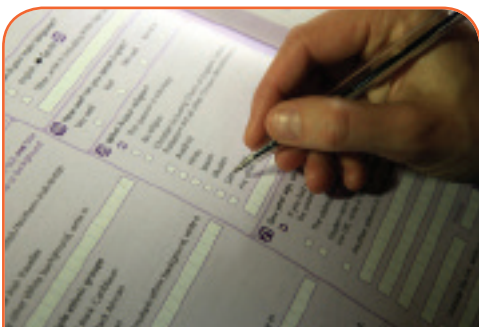
Asylum seekers are people who have fled their own country and are applying to the government of another for protection and asylum. Refugees are defined as people who have fled their own country and are unable to return because of civil war or fear of persecution.

There are suggestions that the largest stimulus for migration in the future will be environmental rather than economic, therefore the term 'environmental refugee' is used to describe a person who has fled their own country because of serious environmental changes, such as desertification, deforestation or drought. The term 'climate refugee' has also been used, because the trigger for some of these changes is climate related. The Carteret Islands in the Pacific Ocean have already seen the first movements of people on a reasonably large scale. Melting sea ice in the Arctic also threatens many coastal communities with increased rates of erosion, and may mean the relocation of their population. Changing rainfall patterns may also create new areas of desert, which may lead to out-migration.

Section 2: Counting People

• Why is migration important to the country that the migrants leave (and arrive into)?

Migration is not an easy decision to make. People leaving a country take with them their skills, and also their families once they become settled. People with education and particularly valuable skills are the most mobile, and the term 'brain drain' has been used in the past where a large cohort of people with particular skills have perhaps been attracted overseas by better salaries or working conditions. They also tend to be younger, which changes the shape of the population pyramid and impacts on the economic system of the country. One benefit is that many migrants earn more money abroad than they could do at home, therefore they may send a proportion of their earnings back home. For countries such as the Philippines, this produces a valuable addition to the economy.



Information about a population is collected through a census

Extension Question

Q10. What sort of jobs do migrants do?

Migrants often do the more 'invisible' and poorly paid jobs that keep a city running. A recent survey of migrants into the European Union said that the largest sector for employment was manufacturing (factory jobs). Working in warehouses and as cleaners, farmhands and waitresses was also common. However, many legal migrants to the UK have a variety of well paid jobs across different industries. There are also some higher profile migrants, and many successful entertainers or politicians are making a life in a country that is not the country of their birth. One area where migrants might be important in the future is in elderly care, as there will be an increased demand for this due to an ageing population.

• Suggested Film

- Census: Counting People

• Suggested Activities

- Ask the students to research some of the entertainers, sportspeople and politicians who were not born in the country in which they are making their name and money.
- Ask the students to research the current system of entry for migrants to Australia, which is based on a points system. Would they and their families be able to move there if they wanted to? What would be the push and pull factors behind a decision to emigrate?

Extension Question

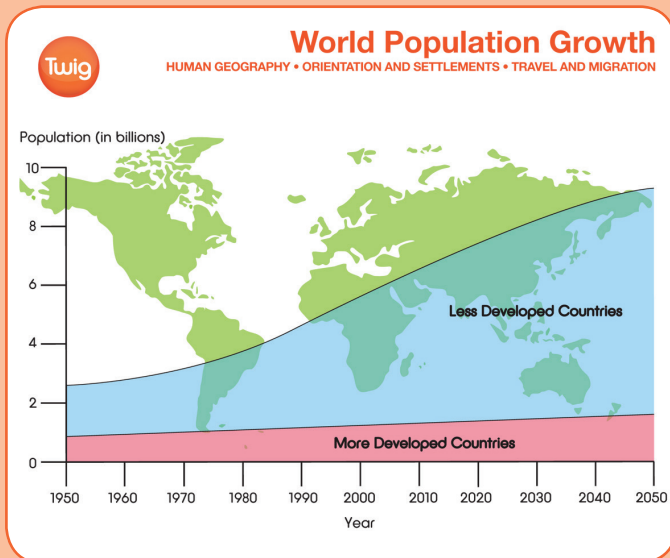
Q11. Do most migrants stay or return home?

Many migrants settle into their new life, and in time may become citizens of their adopted country. There are many second- and third-generation migrants in countries around the world: children or grandchildren of migrants who are born in their parents' choice of home. These migrants add a great deal to the cultural life of the areas where they live.

Not everyone settles quite so happily. Some rural-urban migrants can feel that they are trapped in their new life, particularly when they may have paid out large sums of money to intermediaries to help them enter the country. A recent survey of Senegalese migrants, carried out in Germany, suggested that many of them were not happy with their new life and 'wished they had stayed at home'.

• Does the census still count?

DIAGRAM 02:



Most developed countries hold a regular, organised count of their population, and this is known as a census. In the UK, a census has been carried out every 10 years since 1801, with the exception of major conflicts such as the Second World War. The questions that are asked on the census form are designed to identify the key issues facing the government, and help to prioritise funding in the future. They are able to identify the social deprivation that an area might be suffering if the population is not well educated, unemployed or living in sub-standard housing. The census also creates a large number of temporary jobs, as people are needed to check forms and help those who have difficulty filling them in. The majority of this data is for government use only and can only be accessed after 100 years.

• Suggested Film

- Census: Counting People

Extension Question

Q12. What issues face the census today?

Population size is sometimes problematic, regarding the collection of census data. Both India and China have populations greater than 1 billion, and this is complicated by the large number of migrant workers, as well as settled expatriate communities.

Some residents may not want to be 'identified' and counted, so the final population total may be inaccurate. The data will also, of course, have changed by the time the final tallies have been counted up, as this can take a few years to organise. They only represent a 'snapshot' of the population at the time they are conducted.

The 2011 UK census cost around £500 million, as tens of thousands of extra staff were recruited, and the form had to be translated into 56 languages to ensure that everyone could fill it in.

Extension Questions

Q13. What is done with census data?

Data which could be used to identify individuals has to be kept secret for at least 100 years. The other data is then used to identify trends and plan for the next decade and beyond. Housing stock, teacher training, infrastructure growth and healthcare will all have their budget allocated according to the trends identified in the census, particularly when compared with the previous count. The data is therefore very valuable.

Q14. What will the next census be like?

The future for the census is likely to change further. The last census was very expensive for the UK and the USA to undertake, therefore the gap between censuses could potentially be extended. Fears over cost and the accuracy of the count mean that there may be an alternative to the census, with some sort of continuous 'counting' or amalgamations of smaller counts. The increased use of online technologies may help to assist with the process of collecting census data.

Section 3: Tourism

• What is tourism?

Tourism is an industry. It offers services for people who are taking a holiday, such as transport, accommodation, leisure activities, souvenirs, food and entertainment. For that reason, it is a major employer in most cities, as well as in many rural areas. There may be long-term visitors, or day trips to a region. Tourists generally want to enjoy themselves and 'escape' their usual lives, and for that reason they are likely to spend more money than they normally would. For the towns that rely on tourists, having a good 'season' is important. In some locations this means hoping for hot, sunny weather, and in others it might be a thick snowfall. Tourism is said to be the world's largest employer. The relative cost of foreign travel has gone down and airplane tickets are cheaper than ever.

Extension Question

Q15. When do you become a 'tourist'?

Tourism usually involves travel to a location away from home. This could be for as little as a night, but is more likely to be at least three or four days. Tourism has increased dramatically over the last few decades, particularly foreign travel, and the opportunities for people to take a break from work and still be paid have also changed in many countries. The World Tourism Organization uses the definition "travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment, for no more than one consecutive year, for leisure, business and other purposes." Of course, it is important to mention that if you stay for as long as a year you are probably a migrant, but this may depend on the rules of your visa in the visiting country.



**Over 7 million tourists
visit Hawaii annually**

• Suggested Film

- Butler's Tourism Model

Extension Questions

Q16. How many tourists are there?

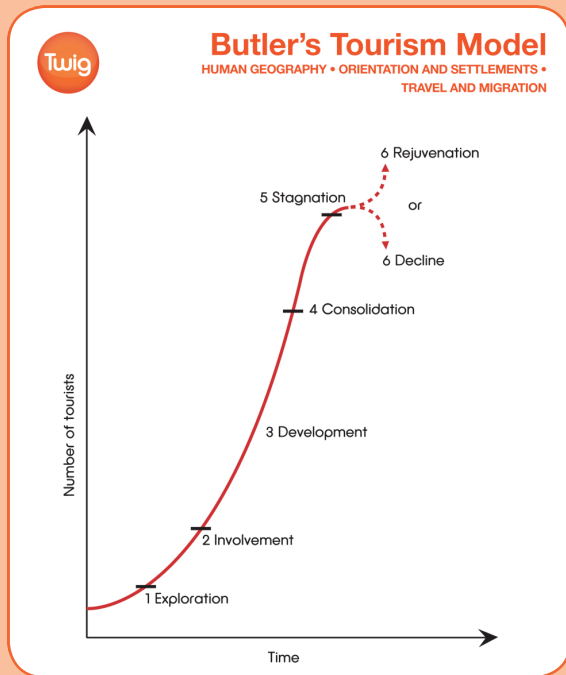
The number of tourists is hard to quantify, as it is a global phenomenon. It is fairly safe to assume that most people in the developed world would have some time away from home each year, but this is not necessarily the case for all sectors of the population. For many years the majority of tourists came from Europe (particularly Germany) and the USA. By 2020, China is expected to be the country that provides the most tourists, and many countries are already working to attract them and the money that they will spend.

Q17. How important is tourism to a country?

Many countries earn billions of pounds worth of revenue from the people who visit them. Tourism may be the largest contributor to the economy in some cases. Tourists like to feel that they are going to be safe visiting a country, so any terrorist activity can dramatically affect the economy. There have been impacts in Kenya following the recent kidnapping of tourists near the border with Somalia. France receives almost 80 million visitors a year, of which around 5 million will climb the Eiffel Tower. The French tourism industry has to work hard to encourage tourists to visit.

• How do tourists affect the places that they visit?

DIAGRAM 03:



When people are on holiday they often behave differently from when they are at home. They are often visiting a place that they are not familiar with, which means that local customs (what is deemed as acceptable behaviour and what isn't) may not be adhered to. This can be a problem in some countries; for example, tourists often wear inappropriate clothing in religious places.

The traditions of the Maasai tribes in Kenya are under threat from tourism, and have been commercialised as a result. Tourism can devalue local cultures and people; they may be looked down on or viewed simply as a form of entertainment.

The geographer Richard Butler developed a model to describe the expected life cycle of a tourist resort. This suggests that after the initial discovery of a resort it can enjoy a period of growth and popularity, but that this will ultimately decline if it not rejuvenated by investment and modernisation. Blackpool, in the UK, is an iconic seaside town that still attracts large numbers of visitors long after its heyday during the '50s and '60s.

Some people enjoy returning to the same resort year after year, whereas others prefer to find somewhere new to visit. Tourist destinations are likely to experience changing fortunes and enjoy some benefits as well as having to face new problems.

• **Suggested Films**

- Hawaii: Impacts of Tourism
- Mass Tourism: Case Study
- Butler's Tourism Model

Extension Questions

Q18. What are the positive impacts of tourism?

Tourism creates lots of jobs, some of which are seasonal and are only offered for a few weeks or months during the time when most tourists arrive. Some resorts will try to extend the season by diversifying; an Alpine ski resort may offer walking holidays in the summer by keeping the ski lifts open to give access to the high peaks. Money generated by tourism will be multiplied in the local economy and its shops and businesses. Facilities and infrastructure built for tourists may also benefit the local population. This money also maintains cultural landmarks by keeping them in a good state of repair, and local landscapes will gain protected status.

Q19. What are the negative impacts of tourism?

Tourism can create problems for the places that the tourists visit, often due to the way that they increase the population for a short period and put pressure on the infrastructure. Negative aspects include litter and noise late at night. Music from clubs might be obtrusive for residents, who may also find it hard to park their car, or may have to wait in queues at local shops. Some cities have started to limit the number of same-sex groups that might arrive in advance of a wedding, because of possible rowdiness and increased nuisance.

Q20. What is meant by a tourist 'honeypot'?

Places that are very popular and attract tourists in great numbers are known as tourist honeypots. In a National Park there may be one settlement which has a greater number of historical, cultural or physical attractions, and as a result draws in far more tourists. These places can become very overcrowded and experience problems such as congestion. House prices may also be inflated in these areas, which means local people often can't afford to live in their home area once they leave their parents' house. Old Faithful in Yellowstone National Park and Half Dome in Yosemite are both very popular visitor attractions.

• How has tourism changed the world?

Until the early part of the last century, most people had only a few days' holiday which they tended to take close to home. The National Parks of England and Wales were designated from 1951 onwards, partly to protect areas which were visited by people in the neighbouring industrial cities. Landscapes have been protected all over the world to retain their scenic value for visitors. Some cities, such as Rome, have centuries-old historical buildings sitting next to modern developments. Tourism has also changed the way that we see the world. There are still some issues with all-inclusive holiday resorts, where people are not given any incentives to leave the hotel compound. They may come back from a holiday in 'the Caribbean', but not really be sure where, or what the surrounding area was like.

Tourism has created jobs for millions of people, but there has also been environmental degradation in many areas as a result. Environmental destruction takes many forms: damage to coral reefs, forests cleared for hotels or fuel wood, water supplies depleted or polluted, and the construction of new roads through mountain areas. Social problems such as crime have also increased in some areas.

An increase in affordable transport, including the number of airlines offering cheap flights, has enabled a greater number of people, primarily in the West, to travel further and more frequently, making holiday destinations on the other side of the world more accessible.



More affordable transport has made holiday destinations on the other side of the world more accessible

• Suggested Films

- Hawaii: Impacts of Tourism
- Mass Tourism: Case Study

Extension Questions

Q21. What is a package holiday and why are they declining?

A package holiday is one where the tourist books the accommodation, transport and insurance etc in one 'package' from a particular company. This makes it easy for the tourist, as everything is organised, but it doesn't provide the flexibility that some travellers prefer. The Internet and rise in low-cost airlines has led to more people organising their own holidays.

Q22. Which areas are likely to experience an increase in tourism in the future?

The country that is likely to provide more new tourists than anywhere is China. As people's income in China grows, residents are keen to see the world beyond their own borders. Adventure tourism is increasing in popularity, and places like New Zealand can expect to continue to experience tourist growth. Tourists are always looking for places that haven't been 'spoiled' by tourism or where other people haven't been yet, perhaps forgetting that they are part of the problem themselves.

• Suggested Activity

– Ask the students to read the book *The End of Elsewhere* by Taras Grescoe. In this he suggests that the world is becoming increasingly "the same" everywhere. Ask the students if they agree with him, and whether they think there are still plenty of differences in the holiday resorts of the world.

• What is ecotourism?



Tourism has a profound impact on the natural environment

One of the growing trends in tourism is the increase in ecotourism. There are some people who suggest that this is an impossible concept; whenever we go on holiday we inevitably have an impact on the planet, no matter how careful we are. An international flight produces more greenhouse gases than our car might produce in a year's worth of driving, for example. Ecotourism, also sometimes known as ecological tourism, involves visiting fragile protected areas, and it makes an effort to be low-impact and is (often) small scale. For example, staying in small groups in tents in a less-popular game reserve, rather than a large hotel with lots of vehicles being used in the most crowded game reserve.

Extension Question

Q23. Where is ecotourism being developed?

Ecotourism is being developed in most locations as an alternative. Some ecotourism resorts are more expensive, despite apparently giving tourists 'less'. The difference comes in the impact that they have on the landscape and local people, and the experience for the tourists. They often travel in smaller groups and have access to a very different style of accommodation. The tourists are more likely to make a better impression on the local people they come into contact with, and this changing relationship is one of the key benefits of ecotourism. Local food rather than imported food is cooked by local people, and entertainment is perhaps more authentic. Countries including Costa Rica, Kenya and Canada are popular ecotourism destinations.

• Suggested Activity

– Ask the students to create an 'ecotourism conversion kit' that they could apply to a traditional holiday in order to make it 'greener'. This could take the form of a flow chart which asks questions such as, are you going to fly to your holiday destination? If the answer is 'yes', they could suggest an alternative form of transport.

• Suggested Film

– Namibia: Ecotourism

Q24. How can traditional holidays be made more eco-friendly?

One way a holiday can be made more eco-friendly is by offsetting the carbon emissions produced when travelling to your holiday destination. This could be done by paying for trees to be planted to make up for the pollution caused by flights. Walking or riding a bike is the most environmentally friendly form of travel while on holiday, but as this is not always an option, taking public transport is more eco-friendly than renting a car.

Travel companies play an important part in how eco-friendly a holiday is. The companies that operate ecotourism holidays often provide funds for conservation projects. Indeed, tourists may even pay to get the chance to work on particular projects (although this does raise the question as to whether they are taking labour away from indigenous populations). Ecotourism holidays may more directly benefit the economic development and help increase the political empowerment of local communities. They are also more likely to build respect for different cultures and be sensitive to local traditions. Accommodation choices are also important when making a holiday more eco-friendly. Look for places that recycle and use more environmentally friendly energy sources.



One of the biggest draws to Namibia is its wildlife

• Quizzes

Census: Counting People

Basic

• What is a census?

- A – a survey that monitors birth and death rates
- B – a survey of an entire population, used to plan the provision of services
- C – a survey of those of working age, used to calculate the gross national income
- D – a survey of an entire population, used to monitor population growth

• How often is a census carried out?

- A – every year
- B – every 5 years
- C – every 10 years
- D – every 15 years

• Why are censuses carried out regularly?

- A – because populations are growing
- B – because data quickly becomes outdated
- C – because unemployment rates are rising
- D – because countries are getting wealthier

Advanced

• Why do governments carry out censuses?

- A – to make sure that people are paying taxes
- B – to keep track of population growth
- C – to record literacy rates
- D – to keep track of the population and respond to its needs

• What type of data is collected by a census?

- A – demographic data
- B – seismic data
- C – biologic data
- D – geologic data

• In developing countries, who is often excluded from census data?

- A – older people who are no longer working
- B – children and young people
- C – the richest people
- D – refugees and those living in informal settlements

Census: Counting People**Basic**

• Why is it sometimes difficult to conduct a census in developing countries?

- A – because wars and conflicts cause unpredictable movements in population
- B – because there is reduced literacy
- C – because people often live in remote or overcrowded places
- D – all the above

Advanced

• What is the main benefit of a census having a standardised structure?

- A – you can see how many people have been born
- B – you can make comparisons between different parts of the country over different decades
- C – people will understand how to complete the questionnaire
- D – because it is cheaper to keep the same core questions

Populating the World: Migration

Basic

• Today, the number of migrants...

- A – has remained the same over thousands of years
- B – is much lower than it used to be
- C – has never been so high
- D – is slightly lower than it was 200 years ago

• Emigration is the act of...

- A – leaving one's country to settle in another
- B – leaving one part of a country to settle in another part
- C – moving across continents
- D – leaving a country because of war

• People who are forced to migrate are called...

- A – migrants
- B – emigrants
- C – asylum searchers
- D – refugees

Advanced

• The world's population is growing by how many people each day?

- A – 150,000
- B – 100,000
- C – 200,000
- D – 250,000

• What term is used to describe migration motivated by income?

- A – demographic migration
- B – economic migration
- C – geographic migration
- D – financial migration

• What are refugees?

- A – all people who have migrated
- B – people who migrate to earn a higher wage
- C – people who migrate to the USA or UK
- D – people who are forced to migrate

Populating the World: Migration**Basic**

• What is the greatest motivation behind migration?

- A – war
- B – natural disasters
- C – environmental factors
- D – low wages

Advanced

• What are the causes of forced migration?

- A – famine
- B – war and political persecution
- C – drought
- D – all the above

• Answers

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B – war and political persecution

C – drought

D – all the above