

MIGRATION CATCHMENTS, MIGRATION FIELDS and DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES

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Philip S. Morrison

*Institute of Geography
School of Earth Sciences*

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON
Te Whare Wananga o te Upoko o te Ika a Maui



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**Building attachment in families and
communities affected by transience and
residential movement**

The Centre for Research Evaluation and Social Assessment
(CRESA)

Four 'case studies': Kawerau, Opotiki, Cannon's Creek, Amuri

Key Questions

Why do people and families move from place to place and what are the implications for community?

Motivation

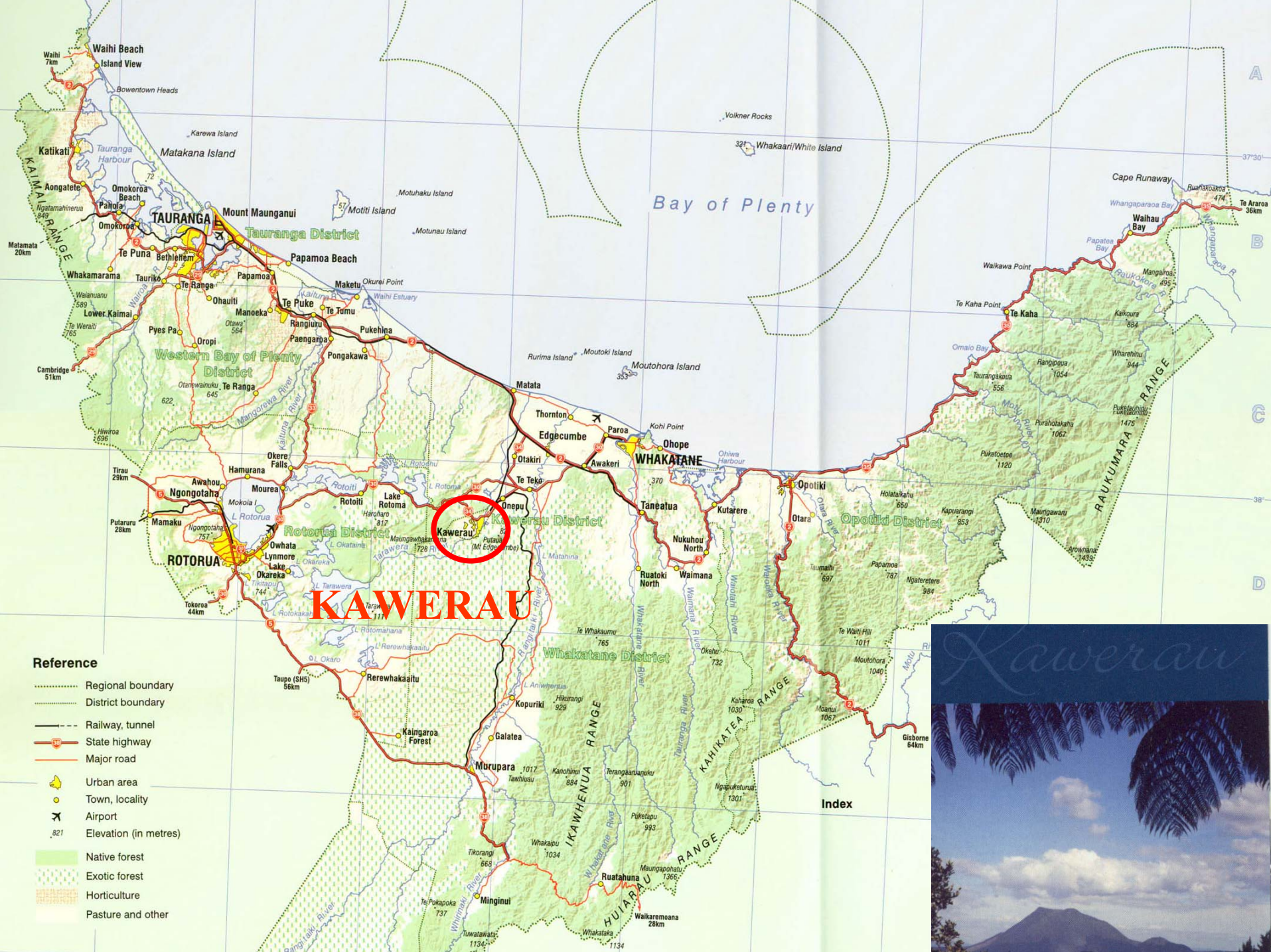
Such movement can be positive – e.g. improved employment and educational opportunities...

But

Movement can also be negative – large numbers of people moving can upset communities and may lead to poor educational, health and economic consequences for individuals and families...

Approaches to the study of migration

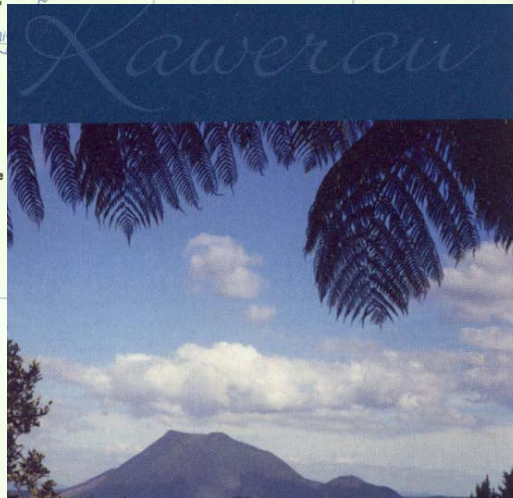
1. Migration system as a whole
2. Influence of people's attributes on propensity to migrate
3. Motivations and reactions of individual migrants
4. Influence of origins and destinations on migrant flows
5. Impacts of out-migration on origins and in-migration on destinations
6. The consequences for place (community) of its regime of in and out-migration.
7. This paper uses the example of Kawerau to illustrate the approach. (Other sites to be included later are Opotiki, Waitangarua/Cannon's Creek, Amui).



Reference

- Regional boundary
- District boundary
- Railway, tunnel
- State highway
- Major road
- Urban area
- Town, locality
- Airport
- Elevation (in metres)
- Native forest
- Exotic forest
- Horticulture
- Pasture and other

Index



Motuhora Island

Whakatane

Ohope

Edgecombe

Mill

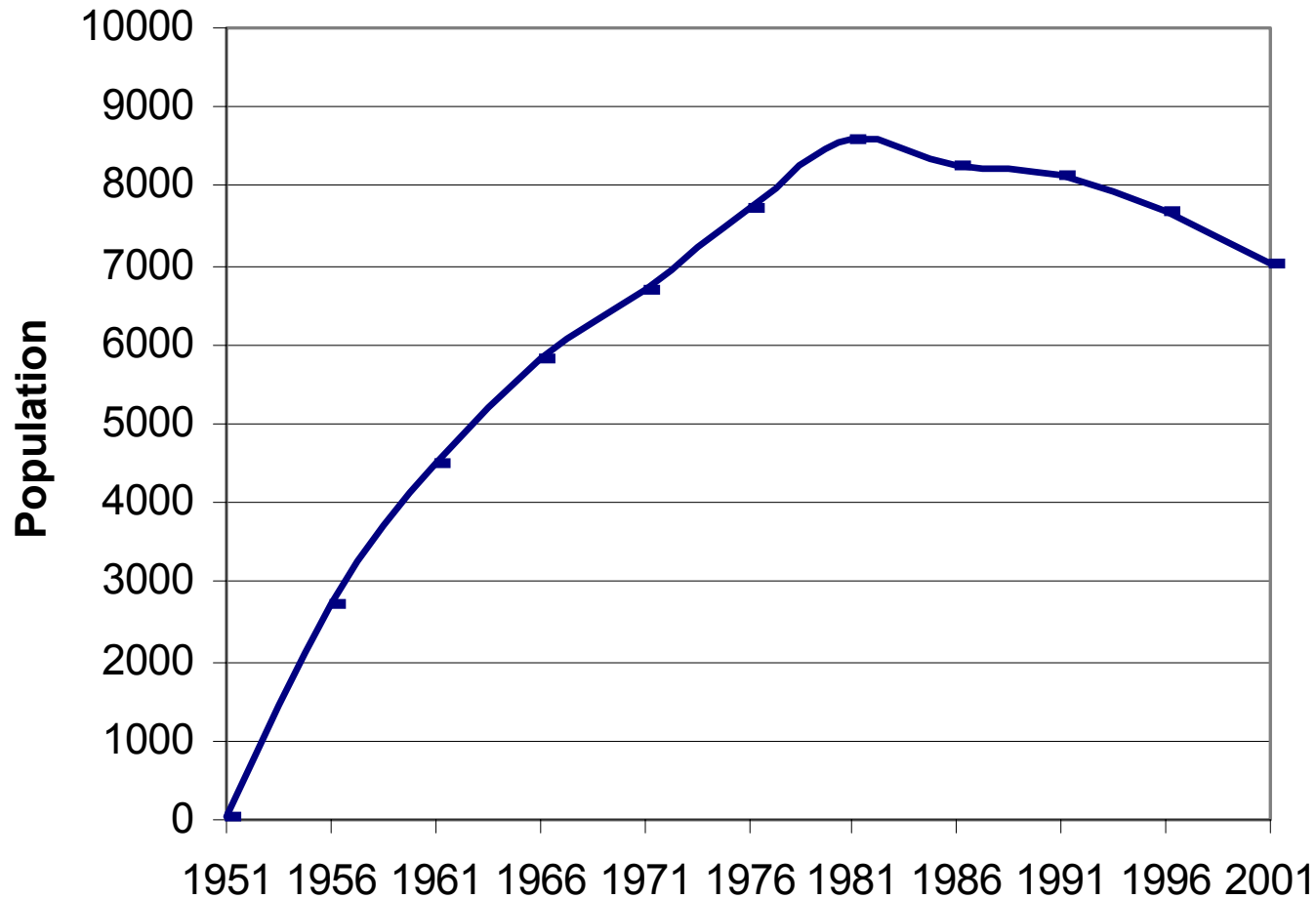
**Mt Edgecombe
821m**

**Kawerau
township**

N

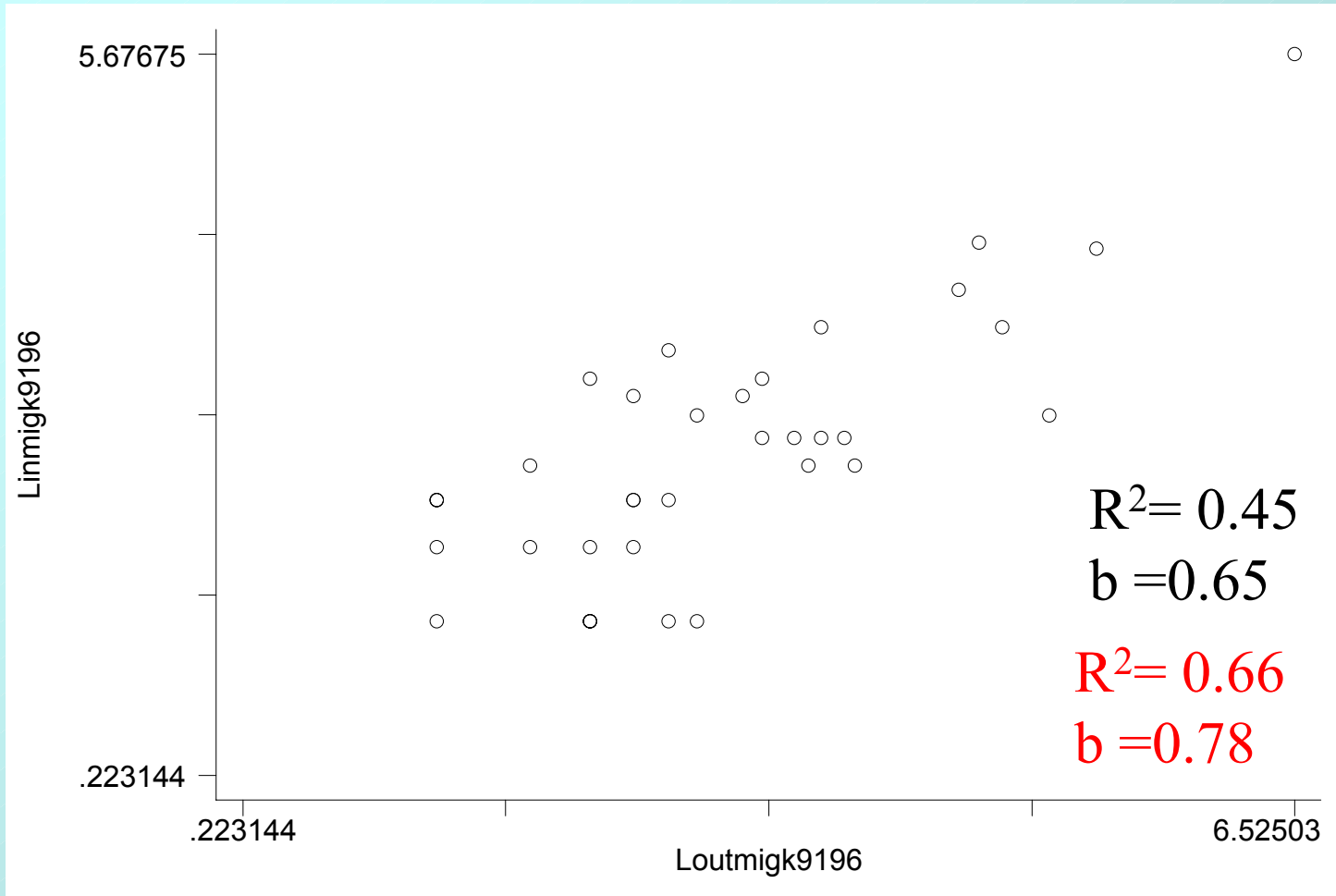


Population of Kawerau 1951-2001



18% fall in
pop since
1981

Towns in decline still experience both in and out migration

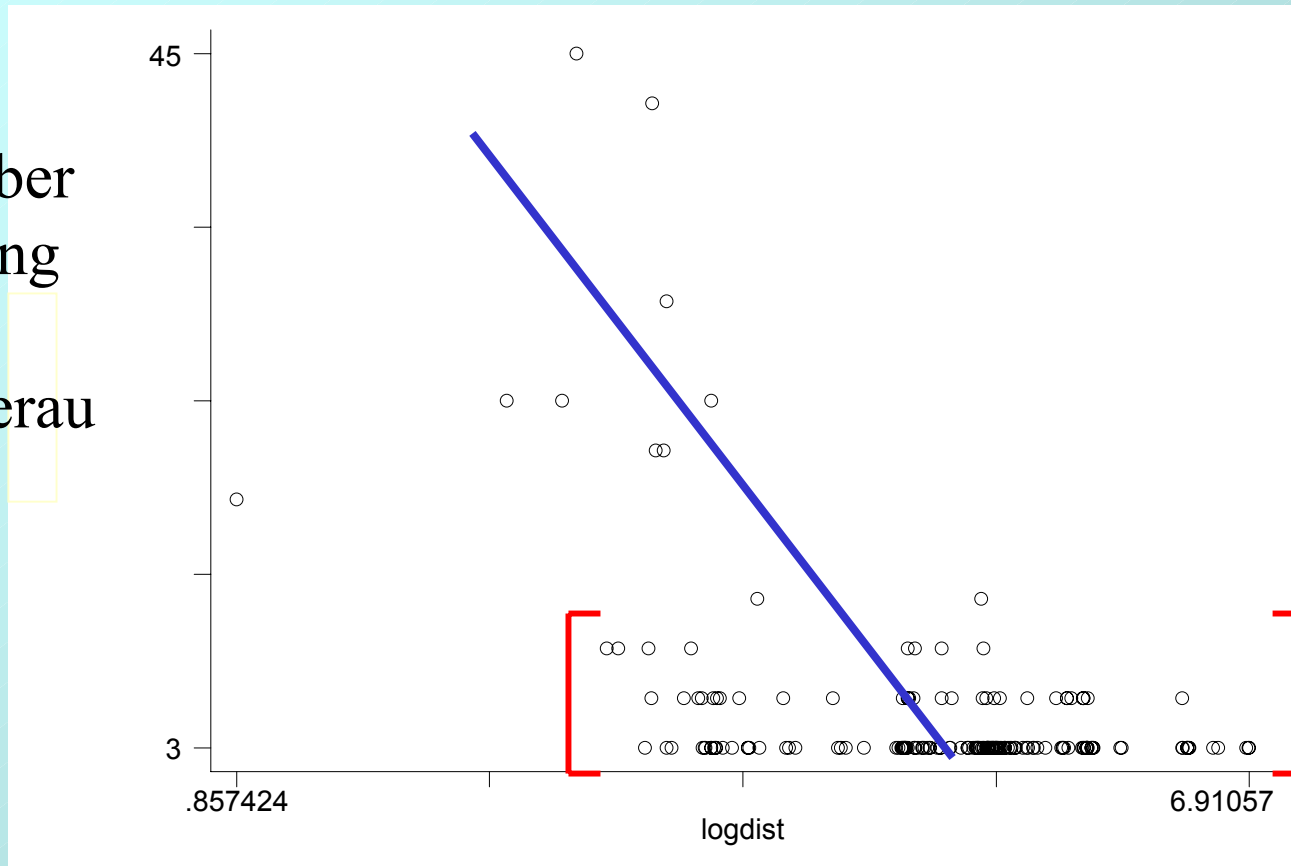


Numbers (ln) migrating to and from Kawerau and other TLAs 1991-1996

Migration is reciprocal. Why?

Number migrating into Kawerau from area units elsewhere in New Zealand 1991-1996 by (log) straight line distance from origin.

Number
moving
to
Kawerau

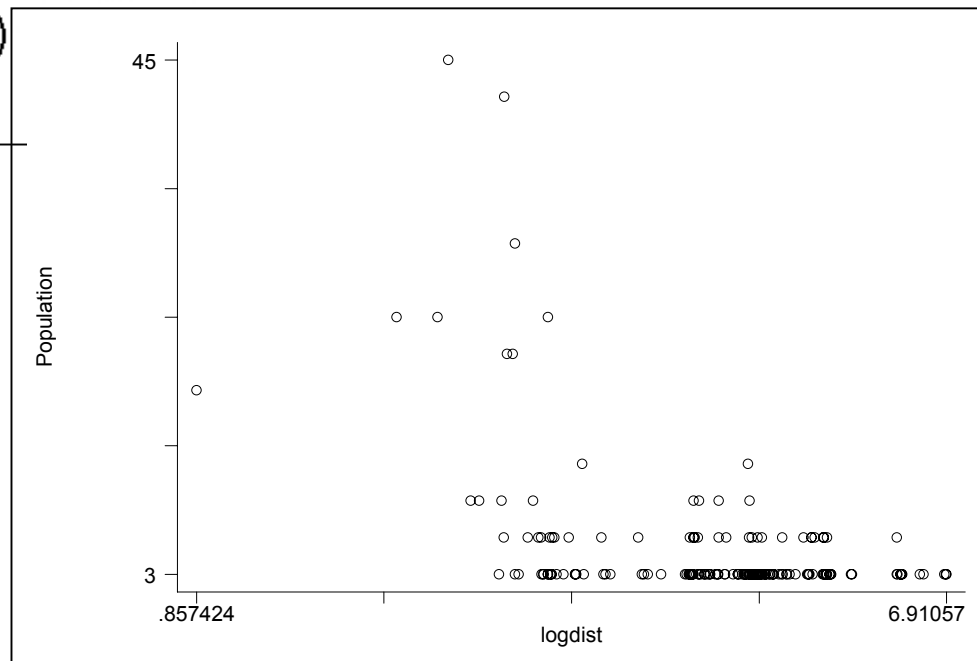
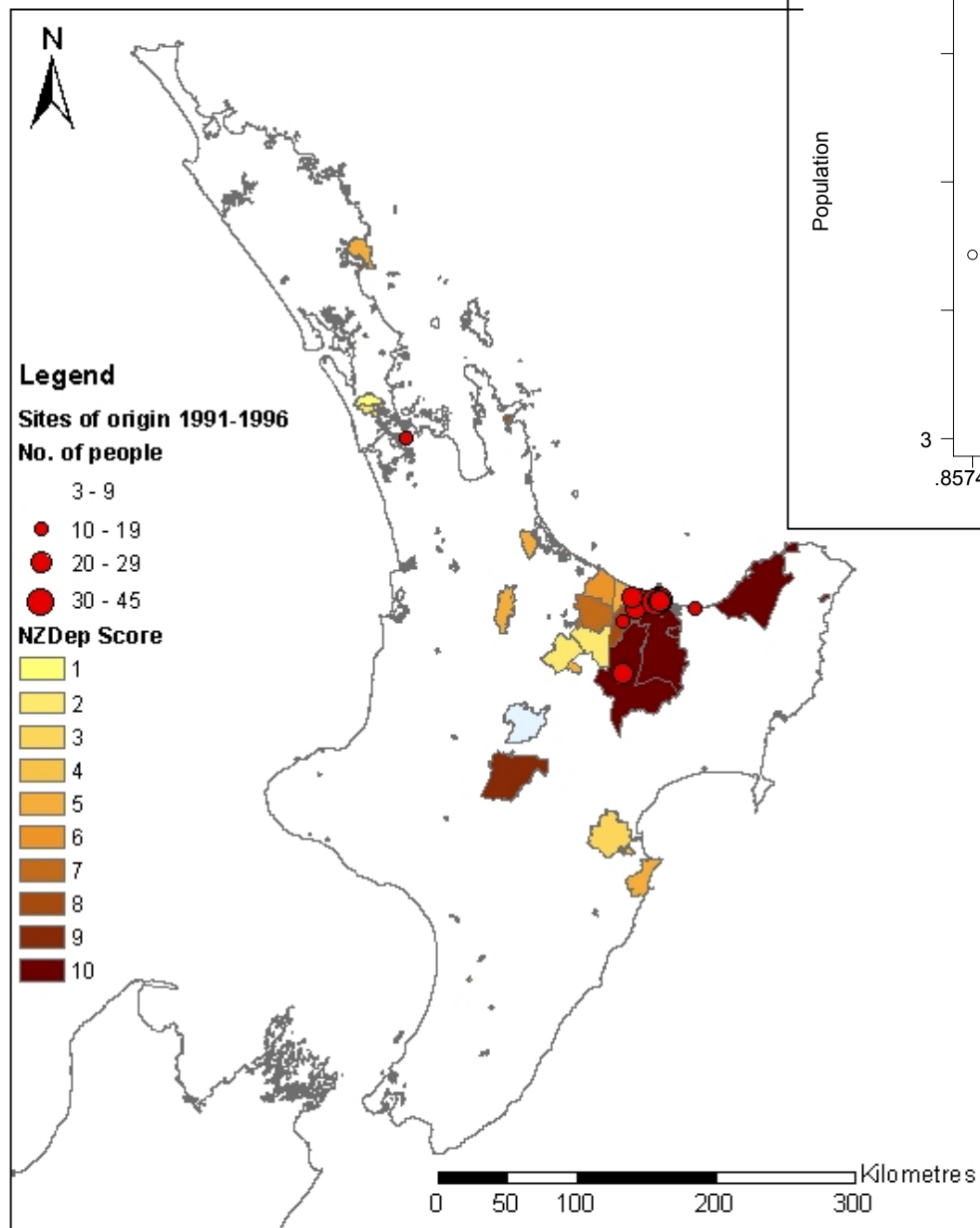


Distance
(in logs)

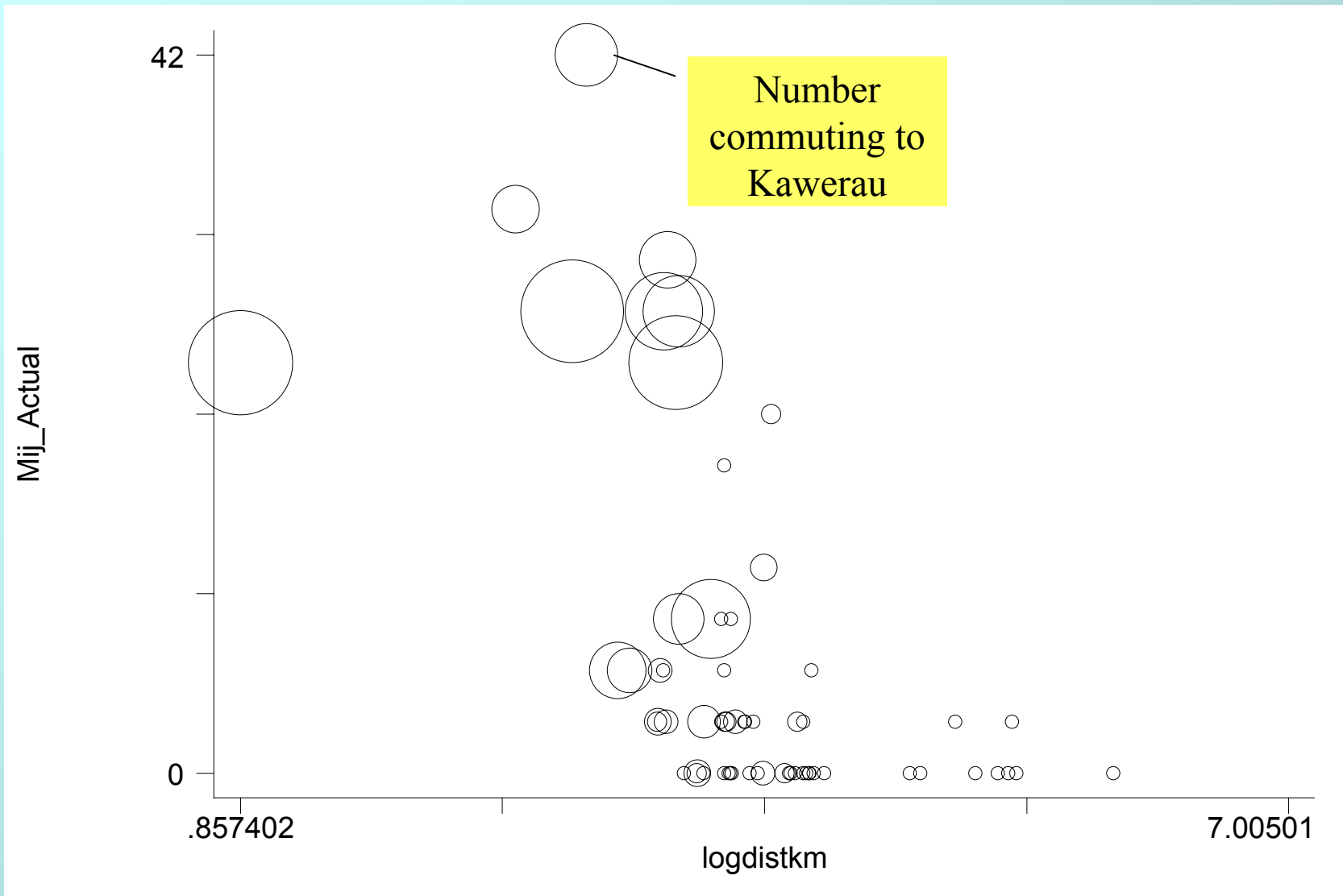
Migration is heavily influenced by distance.
Skewed distribution of flows

Sites of origin of people shifting to Kawerau (at census area unit level)

1991-1996

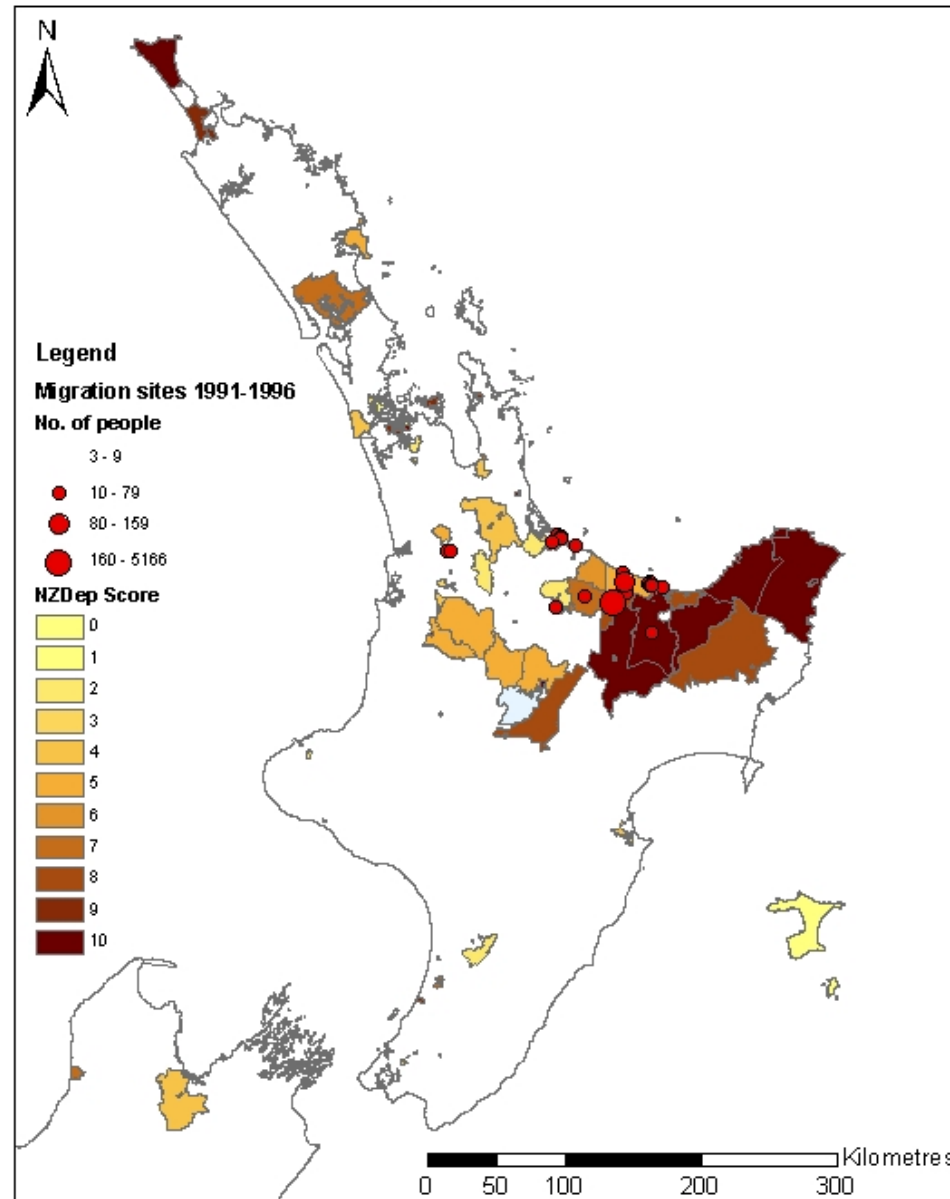


Number migrating to Kawerau 1991-1996 by (ln) distance from origin by number commuting into Kawerau (circle size)



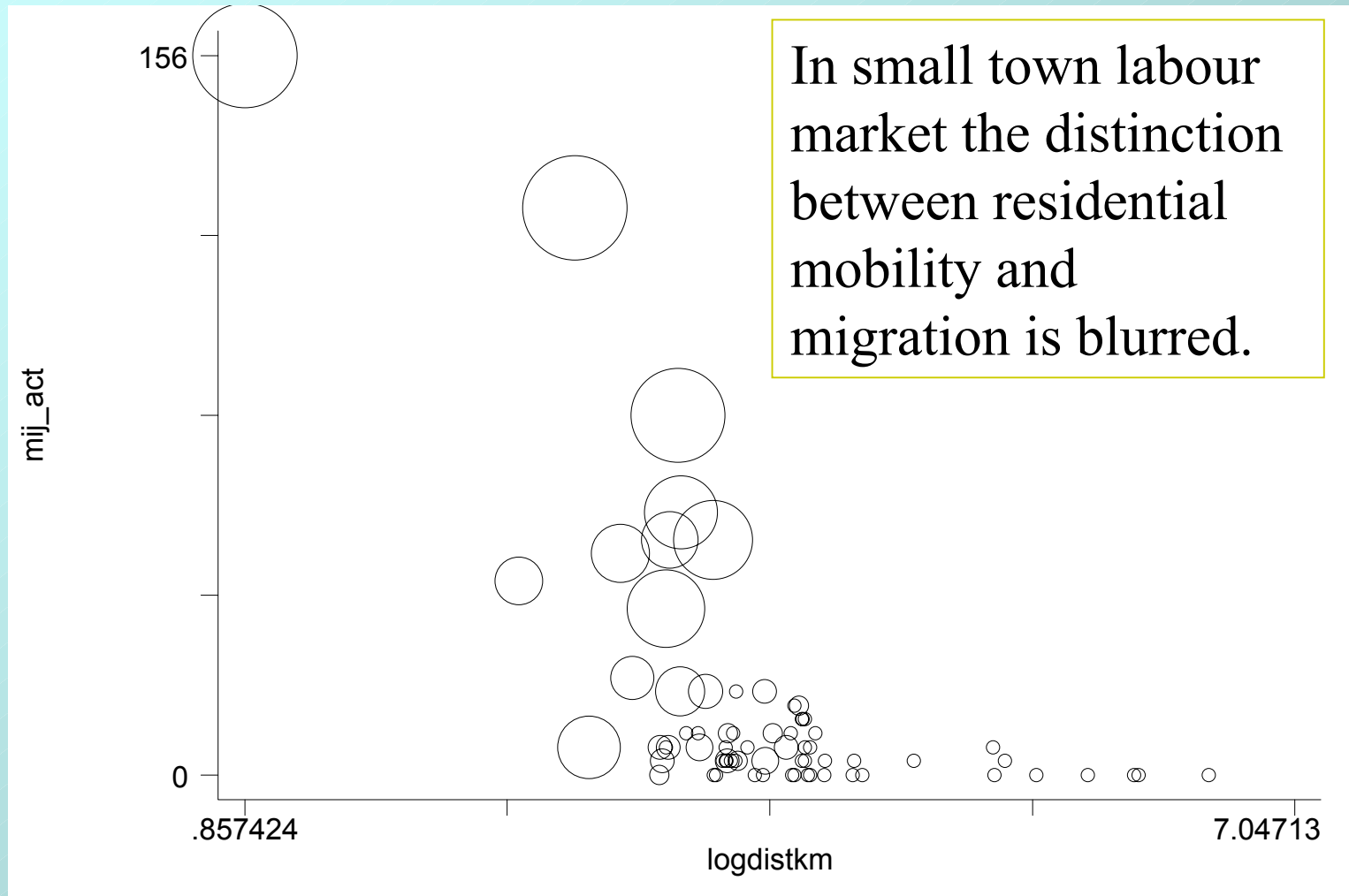
Destination sites of people shifting from Kawerau (at census area unit level)

1991-1996



Distance has much stronger influence on out-migration from Kawerau than distance from the TLAs. Kawerau residents may leave the TLAs but not the region.

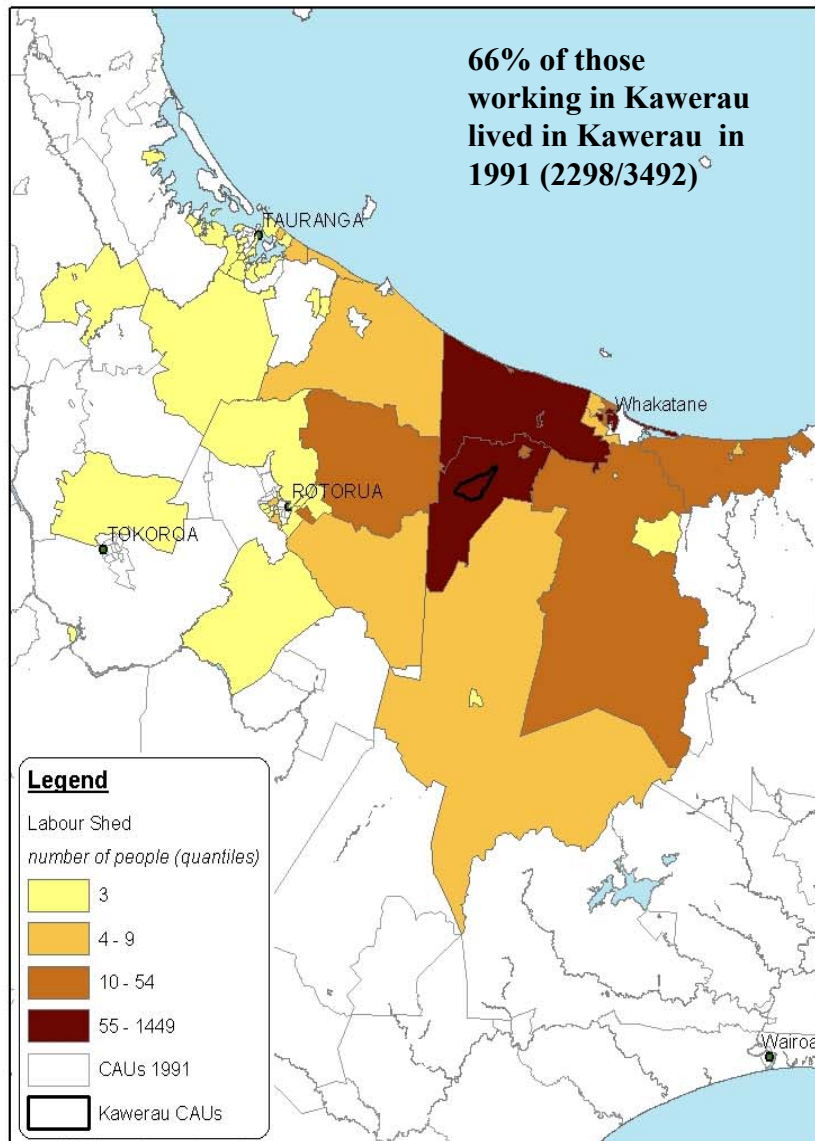
Number migrating from Kawerau 1991-1996 by (log) distance by presence of commuters at destination



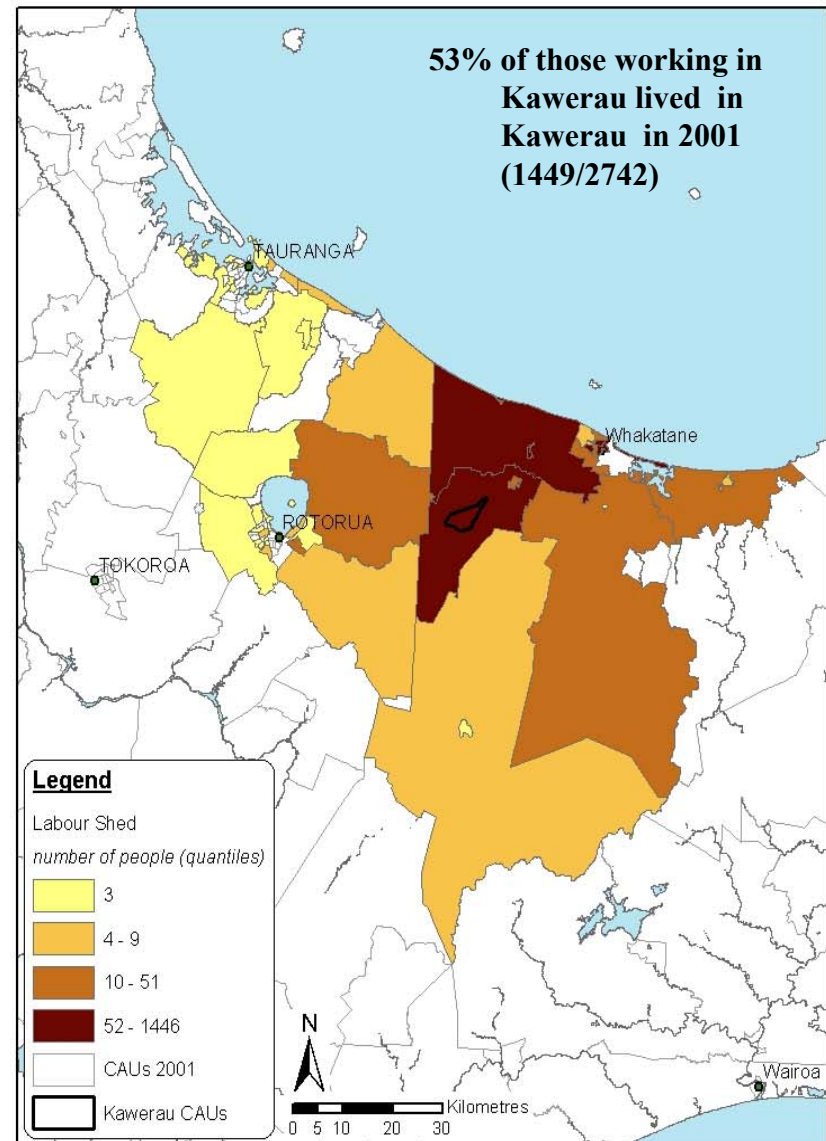
Residential location of those working in Kawerau

Kawerau Labour Shed

1991

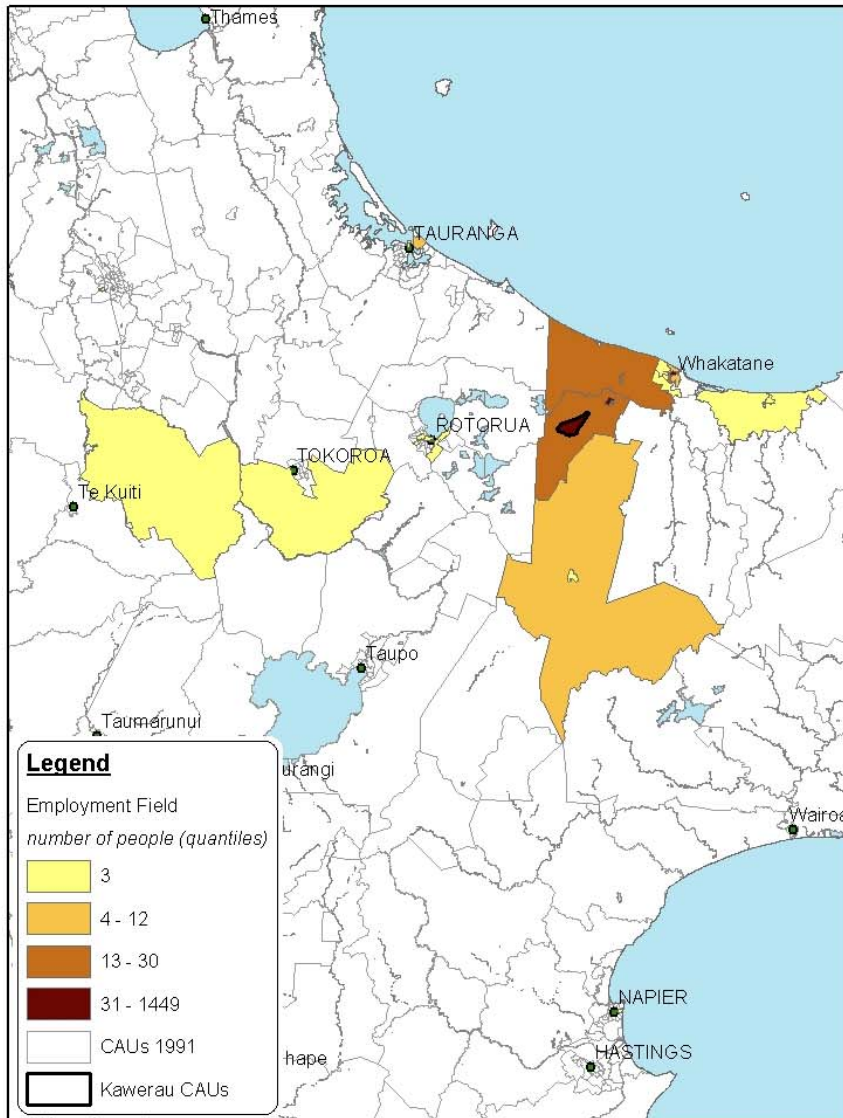


2001

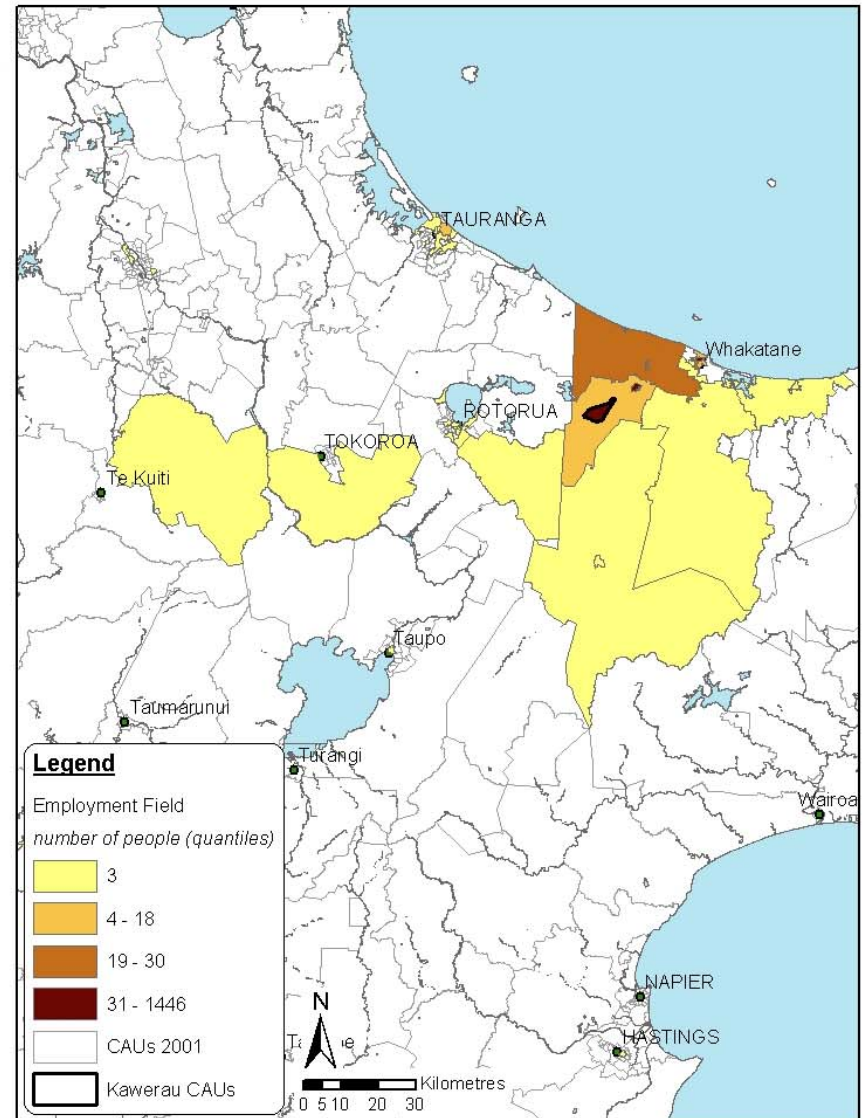


Where Kawerau workers commute to Kawerau Employment Field

1991



2001



Next set of research questions:

The role of relative deprivation of places in migration

Given that migration is highly selective by origin – only a few places send and receive migrants to/from Kawerau what factors separate places that send and receive migrants from Kawerau compared to those that do not?

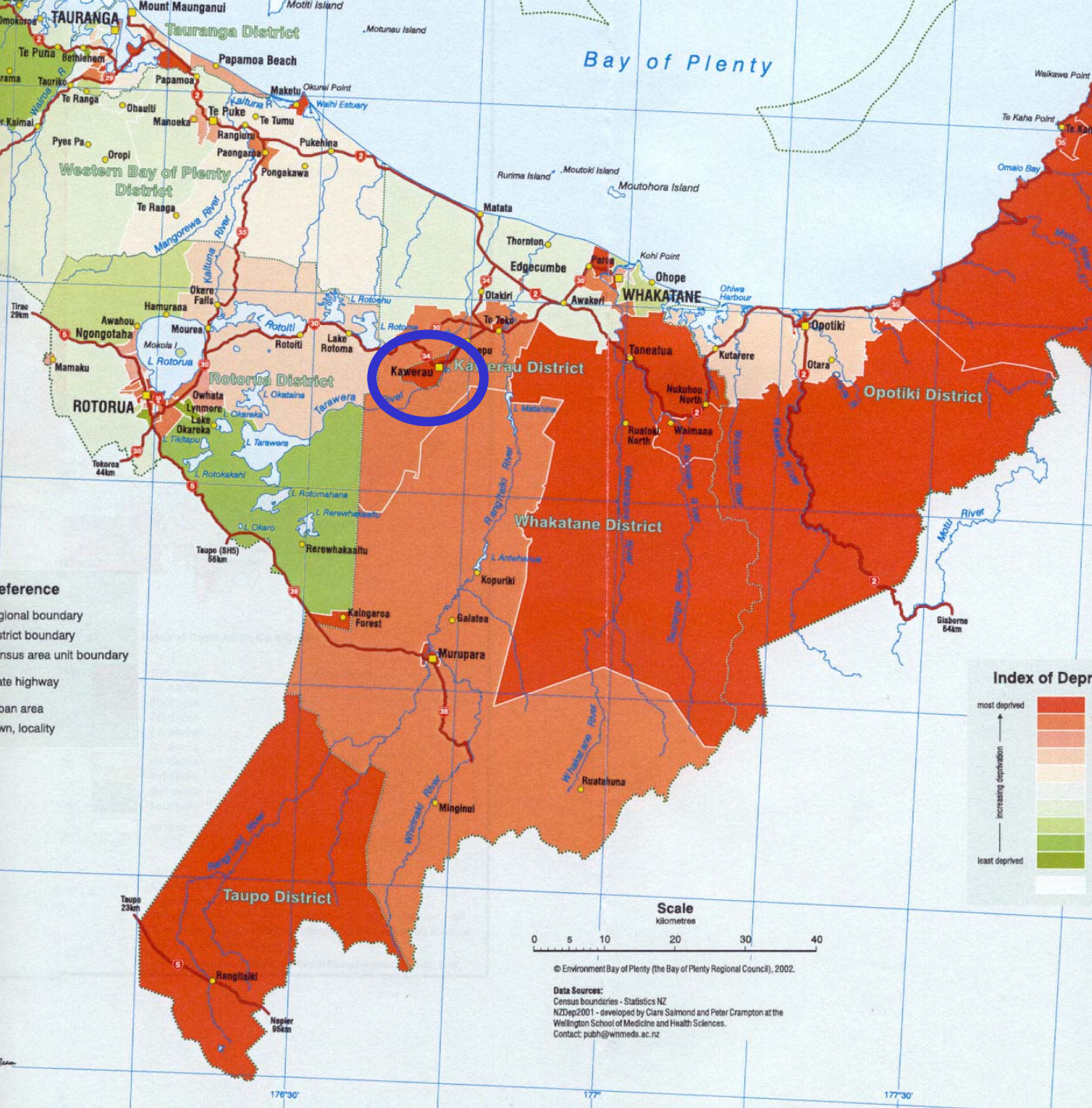
How important is the level of deprivation of a place in terms of where it attracts migrants from and sends them to? For example, do similar NZ Dep. places interact more heavily? Do those moving out move up?

Where does Kawerau sit in a wider ‘redistributional’ system?

Are those moving in (to Kawerau) moving down?

Case study

Kawerau
between area
of high
deprivation in
a region of
rapid growth
(BOP)



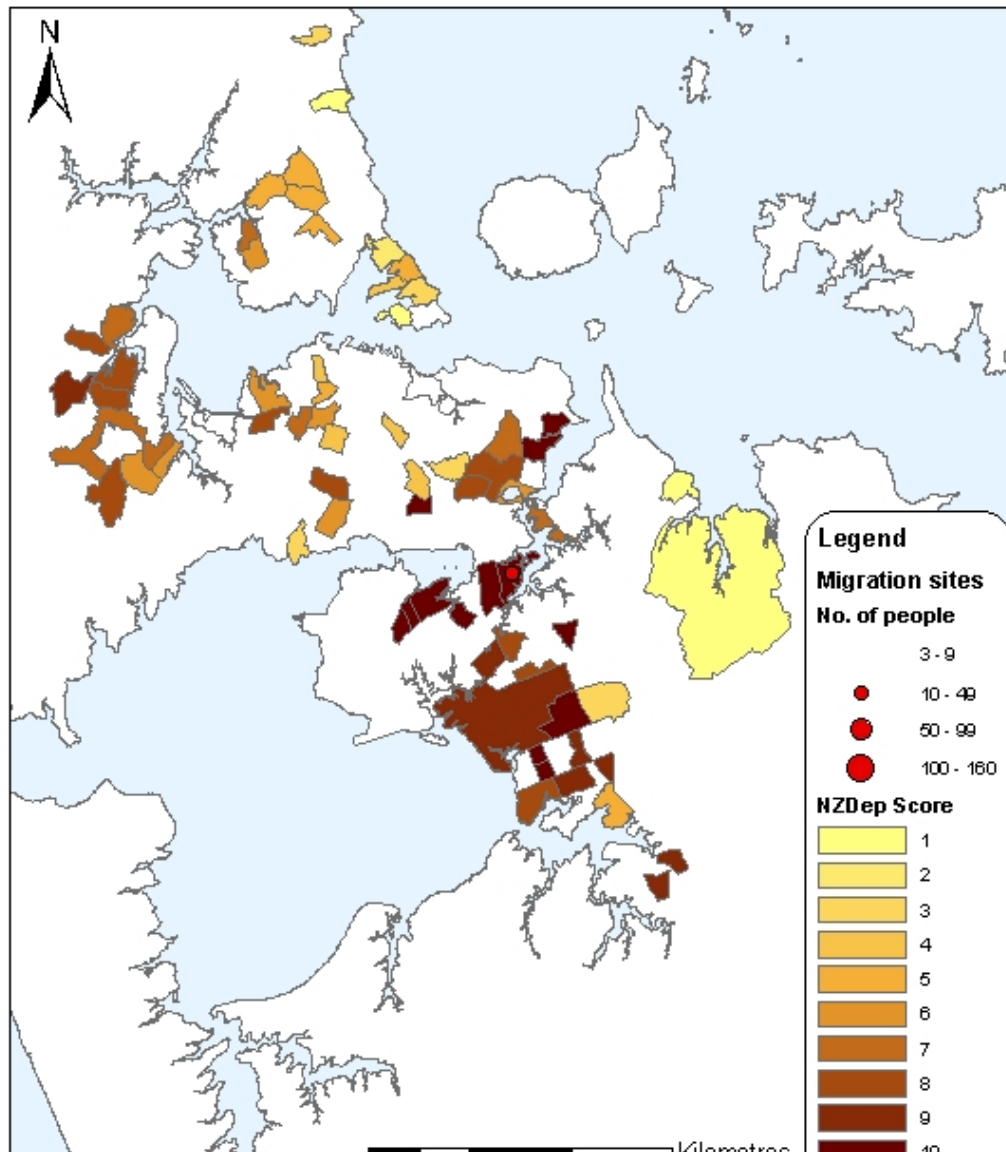
Results:

1. The chances of Kawerau 'pulling' migrants from outside decile 10 CAUs diminishes the higher the decile of origin.
2. Kawerau does 'import' from low decile communities and 'export' to higher deciles. (Does this mean individuals themselves are upwardly mobile?)
3. NZ Dep [using dummy variables for low, medium and high] does not appear to have any significant independent effect - after distance - in accounting for the volume of migration flows. It does however influence which places interact with Kawerau (i.e. NZDep. helps discriminate between those CAUs who send and receive migrants from Kawerau and those who do not).

Destination sites of people shifting from Kawerau
(at census area unit level)

Auckland Region

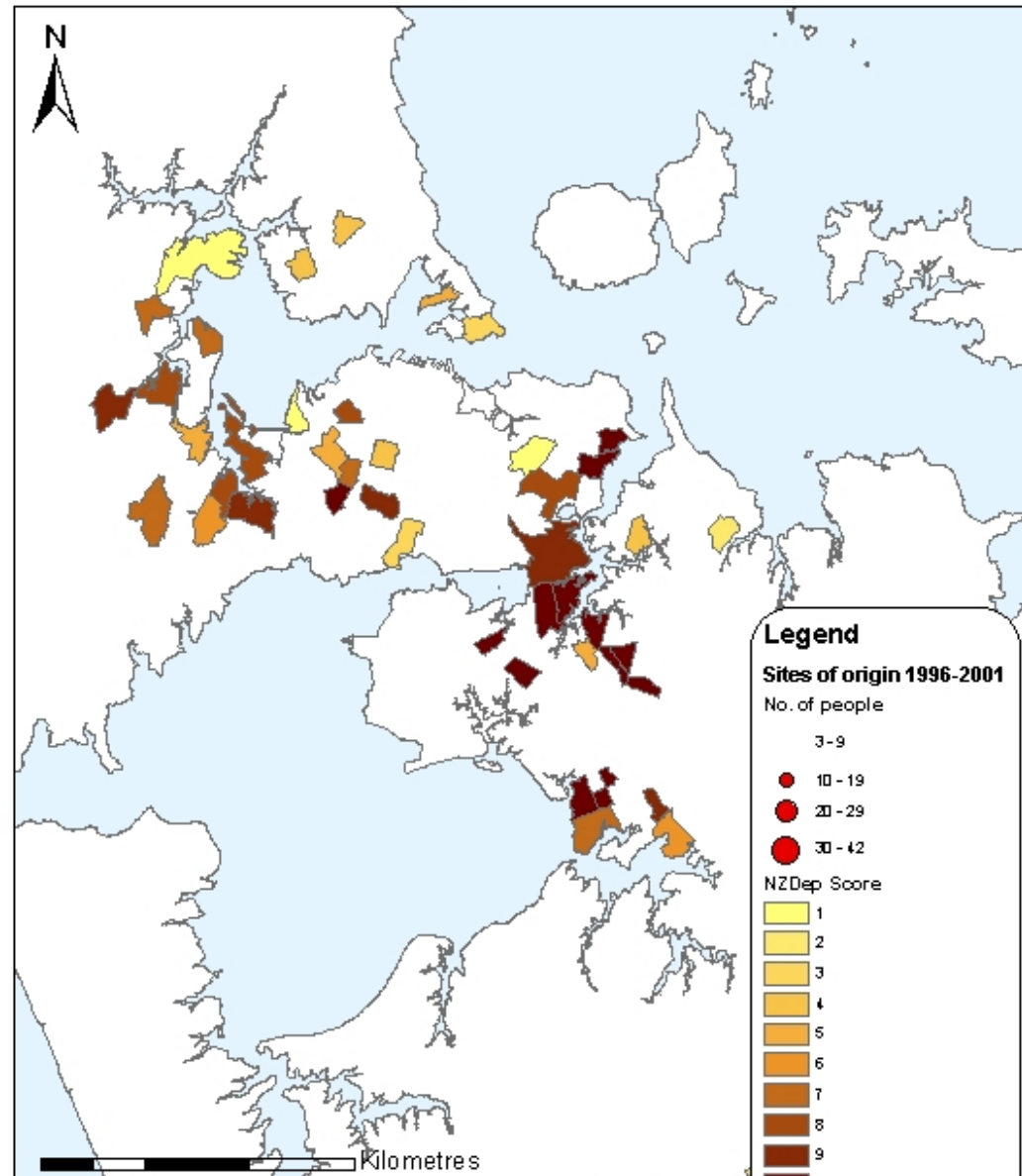
1996-2001



Sites of origin of people shifting to Kawerau
(at census area unit level)

Auckland region

1996-2001



Summary

1. We are adopting a place (community) based approach to the study of migration/mobility.
2. Small places function as a node in a network of flows
3. From a local labour market perspective *places* have been defined by commuting catchments
4. A longer run perspective has places also defined by migration, performing roles within a wider circulation of labour (nationally and internationally)
5. There is a need to separate out distance, commuting and ‘social proximity’ effects in any model of place focussed migration.
6. Need to broaden migration models away from purely labour market arguments esp. in ‘distressed’ communities.

See the next stage of the research was reported to the APA conference later in 2004 – on this web site