

Computational Models For Simulating Forced Migration: An Overview of Leading Methods

Tyler Amos

23 April 2018

Abstract

This review examines current and emergent research in simulating forced migration, with an eye to real-world applications. It examines the gravity and radiation models, random walks and agent-based models, and provides suggestions for future research to be relevant for humanitarian practice.

The Push-Pull Paradigm

One way migration is often studied is as the product of push and pull factors. Push factors drive individuals to leave locations, while pull factors attract them to others. (Edwards 2009) Within forced migration studies, there is an abundance of qualitative and normative literature exploring these factors. However, compared to studies of commuting and econometric models of trade there are relatively few empirical studies employing models, and even fewer simulation-based studies of forced migration.

Structure of the Review

This review proceeds in three parts. First, it outlines two leading models from migration studies and economics. Second, it explores the viability of simulation in general, as well as two specific types of simulation, in modelling and forecasting features of displacement events. Third, it concludes with an outline for how future research may judged in terms of its usefulness to practitioners.

The Gravity Model

The most prominent of formal migration models is the gravity model. First used to explain economic migration (See Ravenstein 1885; in Edwards 2009), it is frequently employed in econometric studies of trade, with some applications

to forced migration. (Iqbal 2007; in Edwards 2009) In this analogy to the phenomena in physics, individuals are “objects” which are drawn to one or other locations by the “mass” of the location. The attractive power (mass) of a location is determined by some characteristic, usually population. (Edwards 2009) This attraction is then limited by a function (usually distance) which is assumed to have a negative relationship with attraction; closer locations are preferred to those more distant.

(1)

$$I_{i,j} = \frac{f(R_i, A_j)}{f(D_{i,j})}$$

Where I is the interaction between locations i and j , determined by R_i , repelling forces at location i and A_j , attraction at location j . $D_{i,j}$ is the distance between locations i and j . (Edwards 2009 pp 21)¹

For its robustness across a number of applications, long history, and appealing simplicity, the gravity model overemphasizes macro trends. (Edwards 2009 pp 21) Simini et al. (2012) identify a number of further issues: i) the wide latitude available in determining the cost function $f(D_{i,j})$; ii) poor predictive performance in certain applications; iii) an over-reliance on population, and; iv) a number of free parameters. These, and other points, are addressed by an alternative which draws from another physics metaphor - the radiation model.²

The Radiation Model

In the radiation model proposed by Simini et al. (2012), an individual considers movement to all areas, including their current area of residence. The individual evaluates the relative attractiveness of all areas on the basis of some “offer”. In the original formulation, this is an employment offer. The individual then chooses the closest offer which is at least some threshold higher than the most attractive offer in their current location. (Simini et al. 2012)

(2)

$$T_{ij} = T_i \frac{m_i n_j}{(m_i + s_{ij})(m_i + n_j + s_{ij})}$$

Where locations i and j have populations of size m and n . The distance between locations is represented by r_{ij} and s_{ij} is the total population in a circle with a radius r_{ij} . The centre of this circle is i , and the population s_{ij} excludes $m + n$. T_{ij} represents the total “flux” or commuting volume from location i to location j .

In analyses comparing the radiation and gravity models using city-level commuting data, the radiation and gravity models offer similar results, but the

¹See Simini et al. (2012) for a concise description of the gravity and radiation models.

²Other alternatives exist, such as the intervening opportunity or random utility models. (Simini et al. 2012)

radiation model has the additional advantage of being simpler and does not have free parameters. (Masucci et al. 2013; Simini et al. 2012) As a more recent proposal, new variations have been proposed, and there is potential for yet more improvement.³

Persistent Rationality Assumption

A number of migration models have grown out of economic and demographic studies of commuting and other forms of migration. This leads them to rely on certain assumptions commonly found in rational choice models. (Edwards 2009 pp 20-22) These models assume an individual chooses to move from one location to another on the basis of some rational calculus - weighing the benefits and costs of staying or leaving. (Edwards 2009 pp 16)

The rationality assumption can be a useful approximation of human decision-making in many environments. Both the radiation and gravity model perform well despite this assumption. In forced migration studies, however, the objects of analysis are regularly coerced and operate in environments with poor information flow. As such, the rationality assumption may be a substantial theoretical weakness. (Ibid)

Relaxing the Rationality Assumption

In search of greater robustness as the rationality assumption is relaxed, some mixed models use elements of the above models with new approaches from areas such as network theory. An informal variant model bears some similarities to the gravity model. In this model, the attractiveness of a location is determined by presence of more migrant individuals at a given location. As more migrant individuals arrive, that location gains more attractiveness because of the social ties between the origin and destination. (Lindstrom and Ramírez 2010; Garip and Asad 2016) Other studies have combined heuristics based on formal models from the push-pull paradigm with network, or graph models. (Ahmed et al. 2016; Suleimenova, Bell, and Groen 2017) Scott, for example, (2009) explores ways to account for a relaxed rationality assumption in detail, presenting an agent-based model which combines elements of macro models (e.g., gravity) and observations from research at the micro level like the limitations of the rational choice assumption (e.g., informational asymmetry). Most recently, Suleimanova et al. (2017) develop a network based on real-world locations and events which agents traverse in a simulation according to a set of rules inspired by the gravity model (1).

³See Simini, Maritan, and Neda (2013)

Value of Simulation in Forced Migration Studies

Simulation studies have potential for a number of interesting applications in forced migration studies. The principal benefits are fourfold: i) experimental imitation, (Hartmann 1996 pp 2-10; in Edwards 2009); ii) the ability to explore the internal dynamics of a phenomenon when the management, modelling or collection of detailed data is not feasible (Ibid); iii) apart from time, little to no cost, and; iv) no need for specialized knowledge beyond intermediate programming. The first is necessary because experiments to generate displacement are neither ethical nor practical. The second is useful because data on displacement can be missing or unreliable - data collection is not a first priority for actors on the ground. The third and fourth make simulation useful for non-profits and resource-poor organizations. These last two points also give simulation a clear advantage for researchers hoping for wider adoption of their techniques by practitioners.

Simulation overcomes the challenges outlined above with certain costs. Most germane to this discussion are those of generalizability and realism. (See Maldonado and Greenland 1997 pp 454-455 for a more extensive discussion) Simulations are questionably generalizable, as they are only valid under the specific scenarios (i.e., combinations of parameters and assumptions) used by the researchers. Furthermore, simulations are only approximations of reality, capturing but a fraction of the true complexity in social phenomena. In a purely theoretical study, this second objection is of less concern, but when a more applied orientation is adopted, this shortcoming raises substantial questions about the “real world” implications of simulation studies. Maldonado and Greenland (1997) propose the results from simulations should be interpreted similar to clinical studies in medicine, with: i) great caution; ii) requirement for corroboration, and; iii) reference to real-world data.

Researchers using simulation in forced migration studies account for these challenges by employing complex, multi-layered models (Edwards 2009), or basing their simulations on real parameters (e.g., locations and distances between those locations) of a specific instance of the phenomena of interest. (Suleimenova, Bell, and Groen 2017) The challenge of demonstrating real-world validity can also be addressed by structuring a simulation to produce predictions which can then be compared to real-world data. (Ibid)

Implementing Simulations

Reasonable approximations of displacement via simulation have been achieved through a number of methods. While many methods have emerged, this review will borrow from comparative politics and adopt the “most different” approach. First, it discusses the features of random walks, which relies the least on assumptions. Second, agent-based models, which require many assumptions.

Random Walks

The movement of displaced people can be thought of as a random walk, where displaced people move between points according to some set of probabilities defined by a specified function.⁴ This approach has been used to model the movement of animal populations in biology. (Codling, Plank, and Benhamou 2008; Bovet and Benhamou 1988) A simulation by the International Organization for Migration (2017) reportedly predicted displacement trends with error rates less than 10%. (Migration 2017)

For their apparent robustness, random walks have questionable theoretical value for research in forced migration. If a process of forced migration is in fact a random walk of sorts, how does one interpret the results of a given simulation? What do simulation results say about the experience of displaced people? To the author’s knowledge, there is no systematic way to interpret random walks to answer such questions. This ability to “blindly” model real phenomena makes them useful as a benchmark against which to compare more sophisticated models - a “uniform probability plus” of sorts. If a random walk outperforms more theoretically-informed models, this should be interpreted as weakness in the sophisticated model, rather than support of any “chaos” theory of forced migration.

Agent-based Models

Agent-based simulations require the modeller to explicitly specify all rules by which individuals make decisions. In a displacement simulation, agents (a household or individual) move across a virtual space and interact with elements of the simulation according to some set of rules.⁵ Beyond its proven ability to model a wide range of phenomena, this approach is intuitively understood by non-technical audiences, and is relatively simple to implement.

Many of the critiques of simulation generally, such as those from Maldonado and Greenland (1997) apply to agent-based models in particular. Agent-based models require explicit specification of the rules by which agents “live”. These may be unreasonable simplifications, or require bold assumptions which, in the worst case, may limit simulation results’ generalizability to just other simulations. This is notable given one of the reasons for choosing simulation methods is to manipulate virtual ecosystems to inform understanding of real ones.

Taking Stock: Macro Models, Micro Requirements

Current, quantitative research on forced migration is dominated by macro and causal analyses, with unclear value for practice. Yet it is precisely this type

⁴One well-known example is Lévy flight.

⁵See Edwards (2009) for an accessible explanation of agent-based models.

of research that most benefits efforts to respond to crisis and conflict. Moving forward, what characteristics should models have in order to be relevant to practitioners?

- i) *Micro focus*: Models must unpack phenomena with greater granularity. While intra-regional analyses of migration flows, such as Iqbal (2007) may provide useful insights for long-term planning, they do not contribute to preparedness or response within a given country.
- ii) *Focus on actionable insights*: A substantial amount of previous empirical work in this space has focused on investigating causal drivers of displacement. Researchers have interrogated how significant events, regimes, or geographical scope and intensity of conflict effect movement patterns. (Schon 2015; Melander and Öberg 2007) These have produced insightful results about broad displacement trends. However, for most practical purposes, such as humanitarian response, more specific results about volume and geographic distribution of displaced people in-country are valuable.
- iii) *Employ integrated models of displacement and return*: To the author's knowledge, no empirical studies have examined displacement and return as integrated phenomena. Displacement is only part of the displaced individual's experience, and displaced people can and do return to their communities of origin. Needs persist from displacement through to return and so the ability to model the lifecycle of a displacement event is valuable.
- iv) *Be robust to the displaced populations' legal status*: While different to some extent, the experiences of refugees and internally displaced people have many commonalities. The distinction is primarily legal.⁶ Models should therefore be robust across both internally displaced and refugee populations.

Moving forward, research which can address one or more of these points will fill important extant gaps in the forced migration literature. Moreover, it will be addressing an important ethical imperative - research which focuses on negative human experiences must in some way contribute to alleviating or preventing that experience.⁷

⁶For this reason, this review has not distinguished between these two populations. See Loescher et al. (2008) for more nuance on this issue.

⁷This point was first made to the author in 2013 by James Milner during an undergraduate seminar at Carleton University.

References

- Ahmed, Mohammed N, Gianni Barlacchi, Stefano Braghin, Francesco Calabrese, Michele Ferretti, Vincent Lonij, Rahul Nair, Rana Novack, Jurij Paraszczak, and Andeep S Toor. 2016. “A Multi-Scale Approach to Data-Driven Mass Migration Analysis.” In *SoGood@ Ecml-Pkdd*.
- Bovet, Pierre, and Simon Benhamou. 1988. “Spatial Analysis of Animals’ Movements Using a Correlated Random Walk Model.” *Journal of Theoretical Biology* 131 (4). Elsevier:419–33.
- Codling, Edward A, Michael J Plank, and Simon Benhamou. 2008. “Random Walk Models in Biology.” *Journal of the Royal Society Interface* 5 (25). The Royal Society:813–34. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2008.0014>.
- Edwards, Scott. 2009. *The Chaos of Forced Migration: A Means of Modeling Complexity for Humanitarian Ends*.
- Garip, Filiz, and Asad L. Asad. 2016. “Network Effects in Mexico–U.s. Migration: Disentangling the Underlying Social Mechanisms.” *American Behavioral Scientist* 60 (10):1168–93. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764216643131>.
- Hartmann, Stephan. 1996. “The World as a Process.” In *Modelling and Simulation in the Social Sciences from the Philosophy of Science Point of View*, 77–100. Springer.
- Iqbal, Zaryab. 2007. “The Geo-Politics of Forced Migration in Africa, 1992–2001.” *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 24 (2). Taylor & Francis:105–19.
- Lindstrom, David P., and Adriana López Ramírez. 2010. “Pioneers and Followers: Migrant Selectivity and the Development of U.s. Migration Streams in Latin America.” *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 630 (1):53–77. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716210368103>.
- Loescher, Gil, Alexander Betts, and James Milner. 2008. *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Unhcr): The Politics and Practice of Refugee Protection into the 21st Century*. Routledge.
- Maldonado, George, and Sander Greenland. 1997. “The Importance of Critically Interpreting Simulation Studies.” *Epidemiology* 8 (4). Lippincott Williams & Wilkins:453–56. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3702591>.
- Masucci, A. Paolo, Joan Serras, Anders Johansson, and Michael Batty. 2013. “Gravity Versus Radiation Models: On the Importance of Scale and Heterogeneity in Commuting Flows.” *Phys. Rev. E* 88 (2). American Physical Society:022812. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.88.022812>.
- Melander, Erik, and Magnus Öberg. 2007. “The Threat of Violence and Forced Migration: Geographical Scope Trumps Intensity of Fighting.” *Civil Wars* 9 (2). Routledge:156–73. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13698240701207310>.

Migration, International Organization for. 2017. “Prepositioning relief: Using a random walk model to predict the distribution of IDPs in Nigeria.” <https://displacement.iom.int/content/prepositioning-relief-using-random-walk-model-predict-distribution-idps-nigeria>.

Ravenstein, E. G. 1885. “The Laws of Migration.” *Journal of the Statistical Society of London* 48 (2). [Royal Statistical Society, Wiley]:167–235. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2979181>.

Schon, Justin. 2015. “Focus on the Forest, Not the Trees: A Changepoint Model of Forced Displacement.” *Journal of Refugee Studies* 28 (April).

Simini, Filippo, Marta C González, Amos Maritan, and Albert-László Barabási. 2012. “A Universal Model for Mobility and Migration Patterns.” *Nature* 484 (7392). Nature Publishing Group:96.

Simini, Filippo, Amos Maritan, and Zoltán Néda. 2013. “Human Mobility in a Continuum Approach.” *PLOS ONE* 8 (3). Public Library of Science:1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0060069>.

Suleimenova, Diana, David Bell, and Derek Groen. 2017. “A Generalized Simulation Development Approach for Predicting Refugee Destinations.” *Scientific Reports* 7 (1). Nature Publishing Group:13377.