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| Connections and Summary  | Chapter 3 Section 1 Migration  |
| 1. Vocabulary: (4 terms)2. Images: (2 images ) 3. Significant: (4 Points that are significant to highlight from the notes)4. Explain Zelinsky’s theory of migration. 5. Question: What are some real life examples of push and pull factors? (Political, Cultural, Environmental, Economic)  | **Migration*** A permanent move to a new location constitutes migration.
* Migration is a specific type of relocation diffusion and a form of Mobility. Mobility is movement from one place to another.
* Circulation is a form of Mobility, it refers to the short term repetitive or cyclical movements that recur on a regular basis. Daily, monthly or annually.

**Migration**–Emigration is migration from a location.–Immigration is migration to a location.Place “A” can have individuals migrating away from and to it.Emigrant: Place A → Place BImmigrant: Place B → Place AEx: Moving from the US to Mexico is considered Emigration. While moving from Mexico to the US is considered immigration* Difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants is a place’s *net migration.*
* If a country has a high net migration rate it is seen as wealthy and developed. In contrast, a country with a low rate is seen as undeveloped.

**Formula for calculating Net Migration**•N = (I - E) / M X 1,000•N = Net Migration Rate•I = Number of Immigrants Entering the Area•E = Number of Emigrants Leaving the Area•M = Mid Year Population**Why are Geographers interested in migration?**1. Produces profound changes for individuals and cultures.2. Permanent moves to a new location disrupts traditional cultural ties.3. Disrupts economic patterns4. Diffusion of culture; language, religion, ethnicity etc. **Migration Theory**E. G. Ravenstein outlined the laws of Migration, which explain* The reasons why migrants move
* The distance they typically move
* Their characteristics
* \*We will explore these in small groups later.

**Why Migrate?** * Desperate Conditions
* Most people migrate in search of three objectives: Economic opportunity, cultural, freedom, and environmental comfort.

**Wilbur Zelinsky**•Proposed that changes in society are comparable with those in the Demographic Transition Model•Migration transition results from the social and economic changes that are produced in the demographic transition.•Stage 1: Very little migration•Stage 2: International migration•Stage 3 and 4: Internal Migration  |
|  | Summary:  |