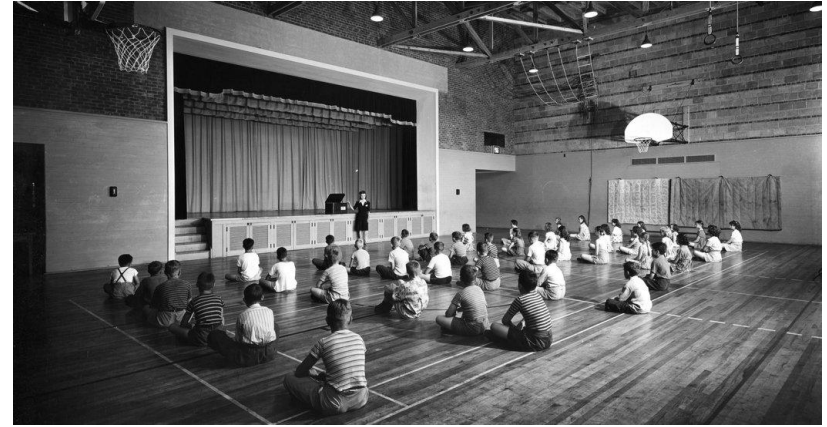


# Intro to Migration

## Chapter 3: Migration

# Last Class....

- Thomas Malthus's argument
- DTM 5
- Epidemiologic 5
- Japan
- What will happen in these stages/countries in the future or in stage 5?



# Homework Interview Questions



# Agenda

- Chapter 3, “Migration” Issue 01: Why do people migrate?
  - Migration
  - Emigration/Immigration/Circulation
  - Push Factors
  - Pull Factors
  - Essential Question/Learning Outcome-
    - 1.Explain important terms in relations to migration
    - 2. Describe and provide examples of Push and Pull Factor
    - 3. Explain Zelinskys’ Model

# What is migration : A short film

# Questions

- What is migration?
- List some examples of events or countries that relate to migration.

## DID YOU KNOW???



1. The Jay Treaty, signed in 1794, provides that American Indians may travel freely across the Canadian-US border. Native Indians born in Canada are entitled to freely enter the United States for the purpose of employment, study, retirement, investing, and immigration. – Source

# Scavenger Hunt

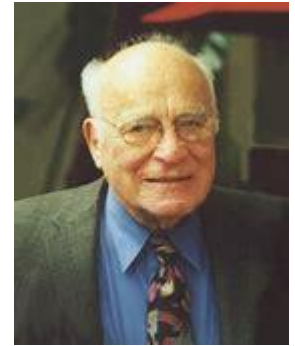


## DID YOU KNOW???



2. The Canadian minister of Citizen, Immigration, and Multiculturalism officially declared Santa Claus to be a Canadian citizen in a political move reaffirming Canada's claim of northern sovereignty over that of the Russians and the Dutch. – Source

# Zelinsky's mobility transition model



7a How might long-distance travel be affected by modern developments in transport, such as Concorde?

b Might these developments in transport mean that another stage could be added to Zelinsky's model? If so, describe the main features of this stage.

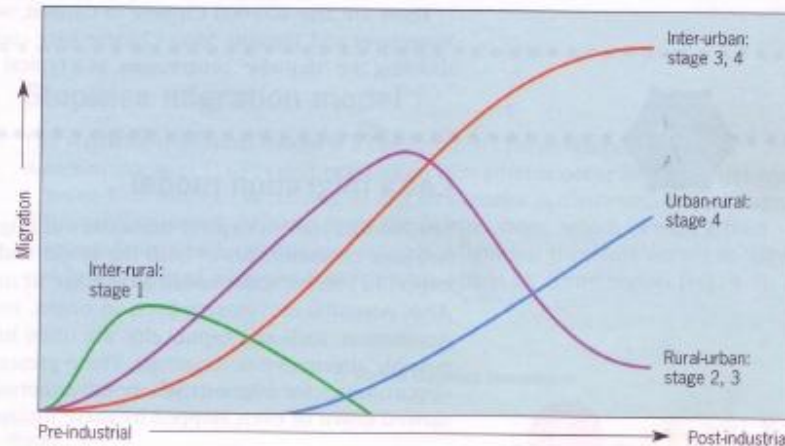


Figure 4.7 Zelinsky's mobility transition model

Stage 1: occurs mostly in a subsistence economy. People move about very little and usually only make daily journeys to work in the fields, or less frequent journeys from village to village to sell farm produce.

Stage 2: migration to other countries and cities becomes important. People begin to move home in search of better opportunities. Farm mechanisation reduces the demand for rural workers while industrialisation provides work in urban areas.

Stage 3: overseas emigration tends to fall. Movement from the countryside to the cities remains important. Migration from one city to another and within particular cities also occurs.

Stage 4: migration from the countryside to the cities declines and urban-rural migration (counter-urbanisation) begins. People tend to move home frequently but within or between cities e.g. 1/3 of the population of the USA change residence annually. Ease of travel encourages daily long-distance journeys for e.g. work or education. Long-distance travel for holidays is another feature of this stage.

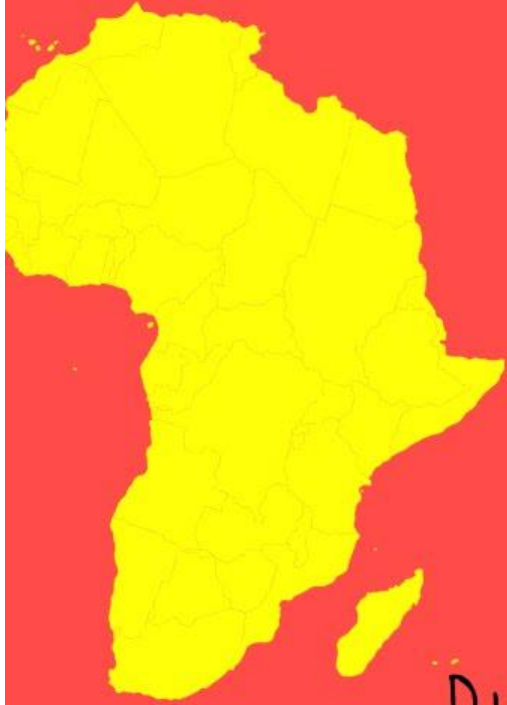
## DID YOU KNOW???



3. You can be denied immigration to Canada if you have a health condition that may “cause excessive demands on health or social services”.

– Source

I'M STUCK  
REVISION MADE EASY



MIGRATION

PUSH AND PULL FACTORS