The following information corresponds to Chapter 3 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

**Types of Movement**

Three types of movement:
- ________ movement – may define your ________ (or action) space (e.g. commuting); has a closed route repeated annually or ____________ (e.g. nomadic migration, “Snowbirds” to South Florida).
- ________ movement – involves intermittent but recurrent movement (e.g. migrant labor (guest workers), college, military service); ________ - system of pastoral farming; move livestock according to seasonal availability of pastures (e.g. highlands to lowlands in Switzerland or in the “horn” of NE Africa).
- ________ movement – permanent relocation from a source to a destination (must also take ________ migration into account).
  - ________ migration – movement across country borders (a.k.a. ________ migration); ________ = “one who migrates in”; ________ = “one who migrates out.”
  - ________ migration – occurs within a country’s borders; cite examples:

**Why Do People Migrate?**
- ________ migration – imposition of authority or power, producing involuntary migration movements. Examples:
- ________ migration – occurs after a migrant weighs options and choices (even if desperately or not so rationally).
- “Laws” of Migration – 1885; Ernst Ravenstein (studied internal migration in England)
  1. ________ migration amounts to a fraction of the ________ migration.
  2. The majority of migrants move a ________ distance.
  3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big ________
  4. ________ residents are less migratory than inhabitants of ________ areas.
  5. ________ are less likely to make international moves than young adults.
- Gravity Model – mathematical prediction of the interaction between places (Ravenstein)
  - Interaction being a function of the ________ size of the places involved and the ________ between them.
  - Spatial interaction (such as migration) is ________ related to the populations and ________ related to the distance between them.
  - In mathematical terms: Interaction is proportional to the multiplication of the two populations divided by the distance between them.
    - Gravity model equation:

**Gravity Model Symbols**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{ij}$</td>
<td>Interaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_i$</td>
<td>Population of place i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_j$</td>
<td>Population of place j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_{ij}$</td>
<td>Distance between place i and j</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perception and Migration

- **Distance** – physical distance between two points (scales on maps)
- **Cost Distance** – measured in terms of cost and time

*Perceptions of distance and direction are often greatly distorted; especially the further away the location is.

Factors of/Against Migration

- **Factors** – conditions and perceptions that help migrants decide to leave a place.
- **Attractive** factors – circumstances that effectively attract migrants to certain locales from other places.

*See pages 77-79 for some examples of these factors.

- **Degenerative Effects** – degenerative effects of distance on human movements and interactions.
  - Has TWO meanings:
    1) The negative impact that _______ and _______ have on interaction.
    2) The loss of _______ _______ due to a migrants’ distance from their home base.

- **Staged Migration** – migration to a distant destination that occurs in stages (e.g. from a farm to a village, and later to town then city).

- **Neighboring Opportunity** – the presence of a nearer opportunity that greatly diminishes the attractiveness of places farther away (e.g. jobs).

- **Assisted Migration** – migration that is assisted by those already living in an area (relatives, friends); people tend to immigrate to areas where they find connections and a measure of familiarity (swells in migration can create _______ _______); advances in communication technology strengthens _______ _______.

Regional and National Migration Flows

- **Civic Centers** – places where most foreign investment goes, where the vast majority of paying jobs are located, and where infrastructure is concentrated. Cite some examples:

- **Legal Immigrants** – are legal immigrants who have work visas; they usually plan to stay in their new country for a short time, and often send _______ back home to their families. Cite some examples:

Refugees – “people who have a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion”

- In 1970, the UN reported ___ million refugees; in 1980 - ___ million; by 1990 - ___ million; in 2000 - ___ million refugees were reported. These numbers tell an incomplete story because …

  - … ________ refugees (a.k.a. ________) have abandoned their homes but remain in their own countries; they do not cross _______ borders; in 2000 there were ___ million (in addition to the official refugees!).

  - ________ refugees have crossed one or more international borders; in some cases they may seek political _______ (shelter and protection in one state for refugees from another state).

  - Since WWII, more refugees have arrived in the ________ ________ than any other country (>2 million since 1980!).

- Refugees can be identified by at least three characteristics, individual or aggregate:
  - Most refugees move without any more tangible _______ than what they can carry or transport with them.
  - Most refugees make their first “step” on foot, by bicycle, wagon, or open boat. (______ that facilitates modern migration is inoperative)
  - Refugees move without the official _______ that accompany channeled migration.