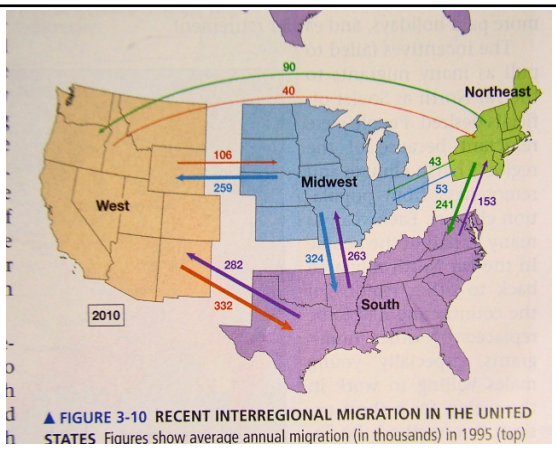

▲ FIGURE 3-10 RECENT INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES Figures show average annual migration (in thousands) in 1995 (top)

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III. Predicting and Explaining Migration

A. Migration Selectivity

1. Decision to migrate is based on
   a) Age
   b) income
   c) other socio-economic factor

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2. Migration selectivity is how likely someone is to migrate.
3. Age is the most important factor
   a) Americans most likely to move between 18-30
      i) Leave parents home
      ii) find a job
      iii) go to college

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4. Education is also a factor
   a) Typically more educated people are more likely to move long distances (inc education = inc opportunity)
   b) Some places experiencing net-out migration suffer from brain drain.
      - smart people leave.

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B. 3 Models

1. Ravenstein's Model
   a) Majority of migrants travel short distances
      * Step Migration
        when a person has a long distance goal and gets there in small steps.
   b) If going long distance = move to larger cities
   c) Rural residents more likely to migrate

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   d) Families less likely to travel across national borders than young adults.
   e) Every stream has a counter stream

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2. Gravity Model

a) Large places attract more people than small places.

b) Closer places attract more people than inc distance places.

c) Doesn't factor in selectivity

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3. Zelinsky

a) Based on DTM

b) Stage 1: moving to look for food+shelter.

c) Stage 2: more people than resources
- so most leave to find ec. opportunities
- LDC → MDC

d) Stage 3+4: most migration is intra-regional
rural → urban → suburban

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