II Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration

A. Short Distance
1. Most migrants only travel short distances.
2. The farther apart two places are, the less likely people will migrate there.
3. Remember distance decay: or time distance decay: things close together are more related to each other.

B. Urban Areas
1. If traveling long distances usually settle in large urban areas.
2. Belief is that urban areas would have more opportunities.

C. Multiple Steps
1. Most migration occurs through step migration: when migrants reach their eventual destination through a series of smaller moves.

D. Rural to Urban
1. Rural areas need less laborers than urban areas.

E. Counter Migration
1. Each migration flow creates a movement in the opposite direction.
   2. 1990: Mexican migrants → USA, USA → Mexico
   a) Return migration: immigrants returning to their former home.
   b) Return is because low cost of living and warm weather.
F. Youth

1. Most migrants are younger adults
2. 20-45
3. Not as established with jobs, homes, and families

G. Gender Patterns

1. Most migrants are young males (international)
2. Internal migrants are more female

Ex: Mid East Countries with guest worker programs