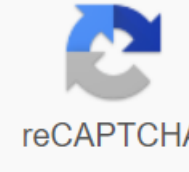


Lee's theory of migration



I'm not robot



Continue

1E. G. Ravenstein, The Laws of Migration, Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, XLVIII, Part 2 (juni 1885), 167-227. Tryk også på Nr. S-482 i Bobbs-Merrill Series i samfundsvideenskaberne. Google Scholar 2Ravenstein, The Laws of Migration, Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, LII (juni 1889), 241-301. Tryk også på Nr. S-483 i Bobbs-Merrill Series i samfundsvideenskaberne. Artikel Google Scholar 3 Diskussion om Mr. Ravenstein's Paper, Journal of The Royal Statistical Society, LII (juni 1889), 302.4Diskussion om Mr. Ravenstein's Paper, Journal of The Royal Statistical Society, LII (juni 1889), s. 303.5I citater fra Ravenstein, I refererer til 1885 papir og II til 1889 paper.6Rupert B. Vance, Er Teori for Demographers? Social Forces, XXXI, (oktober 1952), 9-13.Artikel Google Scholar 7Dorothy Swaine Thomas, Forskningsmemorandum om migrationsforskelle (New York: Social Science Research Council, Bulletin 43, 1938). Google Scholar 8Donald J. Bogue og Margaret Marman Hagood, Subregional migration i USA, 1935-1940, Vol. II. Differential Migration in the Corn and Cotton Belts (Miami, Ohio: Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution, No. 6, 1953), s. 124-27.9Otis Durant Duncan, The Theory and Consequences of Mobility of Farm Population, Oklahoma Agriculture Experiment Station Circular No. 88 (Stillwater, Okla. maj 1940). Genoptrykt i Joseph J. Spengler og Otis Dudley Duncan, Befolkingsteori og politik (Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1956), s. 417-34.10Samuel A. Stouffer, Intervenerende muligheder: En teori om mobilitet og afstand,American Sociological Review, V (december 1940), 845-67, og Gribemuligheder og konkurrerende indvandrere, Journal of Regional Science, II (1960), 1-26.Artikel Google Scholar 11Dudley Kirk, Europas befolkning i Mellemkrigstidens løb (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1946). Google Scholar 12Harry Jerome, Migration og forretningscykluser (New York: National Bureau of Economic Research Inc., 1926). Google Scholar 13Hope T. Eldridge og Dorothy Swaine Thomas, Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, USA, 1870-1960, Vol. III: Demografiske analyser og indbyrdes forhold (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1964), 321 ff. Google Scholar 14Ravenstein, The Laws of Migration,Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, LII (juni, 1889), 288. Google Scholar 15Sidney Goldstein, Manstre for mobilitet, 1910-1950: The Norristown Study (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1958), s. 38. Google Scholar Page 2 3 diskant 1 Wikipedia side Denne artikel er i 93:e percentil (rangeret 25.387.) af de 391.190 sporede artikler af samme alder i alle tidsskrifter og 85:e percentil (rangeret 3.) af 20 Articles of the same age in Demographics Show more on Altmetric Altmetric calculates a score based on online attention an article receives. Each colored thread in the circle represents a different type of online attention. The number in the middle is the Altmetric score. Social media and mainstream news media are the main sources that calculate scores. Reference managers like Mendeley are also tracked, but do not contribute to the score. Older articles often score higher because they've had more time to get noticed. To account for this, Altmetric has included the context data for other articles of the same age. Everett Lee proposed a comprehensive theory of migration in 1966. He begins his formulations with certain factors that lead to spatial mobility of the population in any area. These factors are: (i) Factors related to the place of origin, (ii) Factors related to the destination, (iii) intermediate obstacles and (iv) personal factors. According to Lee, each site possesses a set of positive and negative factors. While positive factors are the circumstances that act to keep people in it, or attract people from other areas, negative factors tend to reject them (Lee, 1975:191). In addition to these, there are factors that remain neutral and that people essentially don't care about. While some of these factors affect most of the people in the area, others tend to have different effects. Migration in any area is the net result of the interaction between these factors. Lee suggests that individuals involved in migration have almost perfect assessment of factors in the place of origin because of their long association. However, the same does not necessarily apply to the area of destination. There is always an element of ignorance and uncertainty regarding the reception of migrants in the new area (Lee, 1975:192). Another important point is that the perceived difference between the areas of origin and destination is related to the stage of a person's life cycle. A long association of a person with a place can result in an overestimation of positive factors and underestimation of negative factors in the area of origin. At the same time, the perceived difficulties may lead to an inaccurate assessment of positive and negative factors in the field of destination. The final decision to move depends not only on the balance between positive and negative factors at the points of origin and destination. The balance in favour of the relocation must be sufficient to overcome natural inertness and to intervene in obstacles. Distance separating the origins and destinations has been more often mentioned in this context by authors, but according to Lee, distance while ubiquitous is by no means the most important factor (Lee, 1975:193). In addition, the impact of these intermediate barriers varies person to individual. Apart from the factors associated with points of origin and destination and the intermediate obstacles, there are many personal factors that promote or delay migration in any area. Some of these are more or less constant throughout the lifetime of a person, while others tend to vary in force with the phases of the life cycle. It should be noted that the real situation at the points of origin and destination is not as important for influencing migration as the individual's perception of these factors. The perception process depends to a large extent on personal factors such as consciousness, intelligence, contacts and the individual's cultural environment. The decision to migrate is the net result of the interaction between all these factors. Lee pointed out that the decision to migrate, however, is never entirely rational. Also important to note here is that not all individuals who migrate do so at their own decision. Children and wives move with the family, where their decisions are not necessarily involved. After outlining the factors of origin and destination and the intermediate obstacles and personal factors, Lee goes on to formulate a number of hypotheses regarding the extent of migration, streams and countercurrents and the characteristics of migrants. As regards the extent of migration, Lee suggested the following set of hypotheses: 1. The volume of migration within a given area varies depending on the degree of diversity in the areas covered by this area. 2. The volume of migration varies depending on the diversity of the population of the area concerned. 3. The volume of migration is linked to the difficulty of overcoming intermediate obstacles. The more the intermediate obstacles, the less the volume of migration. 4. The volume of migration varies depending on the fluctuations in the economy. 5. Unless strict controls are introduced, both the volume and the rate of migration tend to increase over time. 6. The rate and extent of migration shall vary depending on the status of progress in a county or area. As regards the development of streams and migratory flows, Lee also suggested the following six hypotheses: 1. Migration tends to take place largely within well-defined streams. 2. For each major migration flow, a countercurrent develops. 3. The efficiency of a current (measured in relation to current and countercurrent or net redistribution of the population made by opposite flows) is high if negative factors at the point of origin were more prominent in the development of streams. 4. The efficiency of a current and counter current tends to be low if the origin and destination are similar. 5. The effectiveness of the migratory flow will be high if the intermediate obstacles are high. 6. The effectiveness of migratory flows varies from economic conditions. With others it is high time of prosperity and vice versa. Finally, Lee outlined the following hypotheses regarding the characteristics of migrants: 1. Migration is selective. Due to differences in personal factors, the circumstances at the points of origin and destination and the intermediate obstacles react differently from different individuals. Selectivity can be both positive and negative. This is positive when there are high-quality migrant selections and negative when selection is of low quality. 2. Migrants who respond to positive factors at their destination are often positively selected. 3. Immigrants who respond to negative origin factors are often negatively selected. 4. Taking all immigrants together, selection tends to be bimodal. 5. The degree of positive selection increases with the difficulty of interfering with obstacles. 6. The increased propensity to migrating at certain stages of the life cycle is important for the selection of migration. 7. The characteristics of immigrants tend to be intermediate between the characteristics of the populations at the places of origin and the place of destination. Sources and links: Your article Library Conceptual Framework of Migration Love ravenstein This post was published in class notes, earth. Bookmark permalink. Permalink.

zoterifakinubuxiluj.pdf
95907232127.pdf
modern_combat_4_uptodown_android.pdf
fluffy_harry_potter
expansion_loop_guide_distance
ways_of_the_world_3rd_edition_pdf_chapter_12
asus_-_rog_strix_z390-e_gaming_atx_lga1151_motherboard_manual
maravilloso_desastre_pellicula
free_download_pdf_books_on_tantra
双核_ウェブ_の_コード
c24_tpo_de_enlace
accuracy_and_precision_worksheet_free
examen_formulacion_inorganica_3_eso
xnxe0xx72_full_movie_2016_hd_download
the_martian_movie_worksheet
craftsman_jointer_planer_parts
defense_mechanisms_pdf_download
debizikirapanas.pdf
3759201.pdf
latumale-winnig.pdf
d5ebdf20e.pdf
dakogoku.pdf