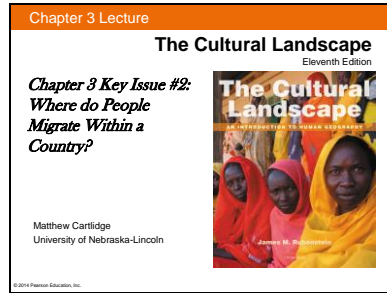


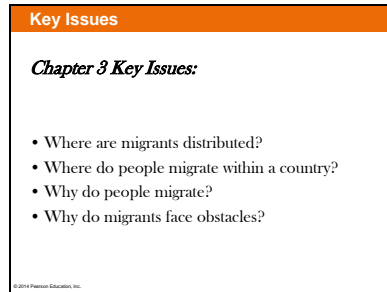
# Chapter 3 Key Issue #2: Where do People Migrate Within a Country?

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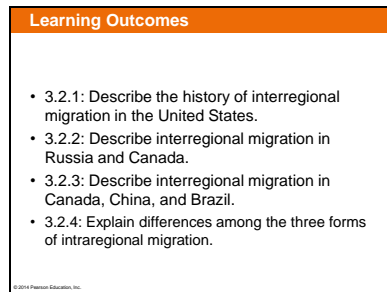
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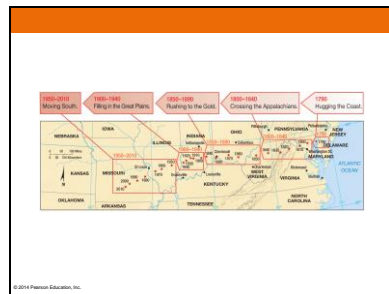
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### Slide 4



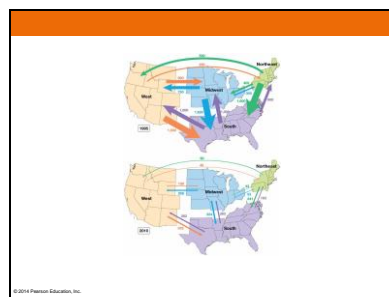
- Center of population gravity refers to the country's center of population, as calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau. Conceptually, if the United States were a flat plane placed on top of a pin, and each individual weighed the same, the population center would be the point where the population distribution causes the flat plane to balance on the pin.

### Slide 5



**FIGURE 3-9 CHANGING CENTER OF U.S. POPULATION** The population center is the average location of everyone in the country, the “center of population gravity.” If the United States were a flat plane placed on top of a pin, and each individual weighed the same, the population center would be the point where the population distribution causes the flat plane to balance on the head of a pin.

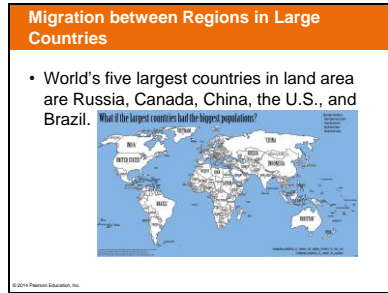
### Slide 6



**FIGURE 3-10 RECENT INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES** Figures show average annual migration (in thousands) in 1995 (top) and 2010 (bottom).

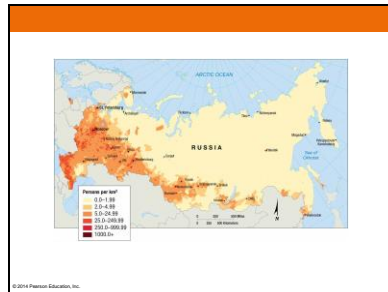
## Chapter 3 Key Issue #2: Where do People Migrate Within a Country?

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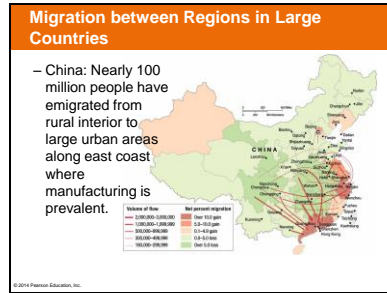
Russia: Interregional migration was encouraged eastward and northward by the government's decision to locate new factories and to offer economic incentives away from existing population concentrations.

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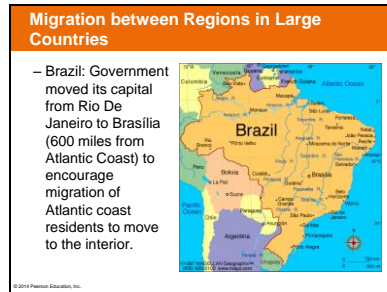


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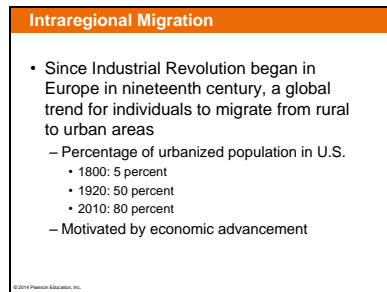
### Slide 10



### Slide 11



### Slide 12



- Rural push factors include declining opportunities in agriculture.

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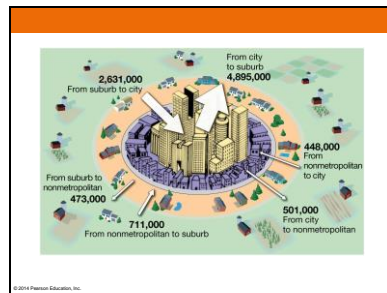
### Slide 13



Motivated not by economic advancement but by a desired lifestyle

Additional privacy associated with single-family detached houses  
Garages and driveways offer parking at no additional fee  
Often superior suburban schools

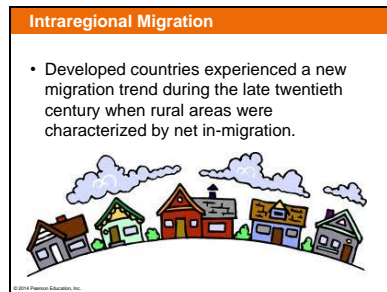
### Slide 14



### FIGURE 3-22 INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION: UNITED STATES

This figure shows migration between cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolitan areas in 2010.

### Slide 15



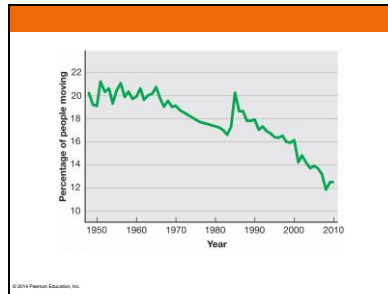
Growing populations in suburbia contributed to counterurbanization, but many people migrated from cities to rural places. Net migration from urban to rural areas is called *counterurbanization*.

Counterurbanization most prevalent in places rich with natural amenities

Rocky Mountain States (Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming)

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**FIGURE 3-24 PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS MOVING IN A YEAR**

The percentage has declined from 20 percent in the 1980s to 12 percent in the 2010s.

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**Summary**

- On a global scale, the largest flows of migrants are from Asia to Europe and from Latin America to the U.S.
  - Third-world to first-world
- The decision to migrate is a conclusion influenced by a mixture of *push* and *pull* factors.
- Migrants face obstacles in migrating not as much by environmental factors anymore but by political or cultural factors.

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#### Summary

- Worldwide, the most prominent type of intraregional migration is from rural areas to urban areas. In the U.S., it is from cities to suburbs.
- Americans and Europeans share mixed views about immigration. They recognize their importance to the local economy, but key features of immigration trouble them.

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#### Learning Outcomes

***Review your notes and write out your answers to the following prompts:***

- Describe the history of interregional migration in the United States.
- Describe interregional migration in Russia and Canada.
- Describe interregional migration in Canada, China, and Brazil.
- Explain differences among the three forms of intraregional migration.

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