

Question Scan Summary Report

Question: What is the literature on inter-provincial and inter-occupational mobility and the mechanisms that can help improve efficient labour flows (e.g. province-to-province, between occupations and industries)?

Databases Searched:

Academic Search Premier	Business Source Premier
EconLit	CBCA Complete

Web Sites Searched: (fugitive literature)

Google Advanced
Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation
Statistics Canada
Educational Policy Institute
Council of Ministers of Education in Canada
BC Council on Admissions and Transfer
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
Canadian Federation of Students
Provincial and Territorial Government sites
Conference Board of Canada

Search Strategy:

(interprovinc* OR inter provinc* OR inter industr* OR interindustr* OR inter occupation* OR interoccupation* OR inter region* OR interregion* OR inter sector* OR intersector* OR inter territorial OR interterritorial OR intra nation* OR intranation* OR internal migration OR migration internal OR provincial) **AND** (mobility OR migration OR flow? OR migrant? OR migratory OR movement) **AND** (labor* OR worker? OR job OR employee? OR man power OR manpower OR workforce OR work force OR employment OR human resource? OR human capital)

Summary Table:

Summary Breakdown	# of Articles
Number of relevant articles located (duplicates removed)	388
Thematic Approaches to Mechanisms Improving Labour Flow	
• Determinants of labour migration	105
• Policies influencing labour migration	61
• Impacts or effects of labour migration	30
• Patterns of labour migration	30
• Rural-Urban labour migration	25
• General topics or reviews	13
• Other Misc. themes	124
Areas of Focus	
• Inter-province (inter-regional, inter-state, etc) related	97
• Inter-occupation or inter-industry (inter-sector) related	36
• Other unspecified labour flows	255
Relevant Reviews	5
Published between 1990-1995	63
Published between 1996-2006	325
Canadian Focus	71
American Focus	96
Other geographic regions	221

Summary of key articles:

General topics or reviews on internal labour migration

Greenwood, et al, 1991

- Reviewed a number of surveys of the literature concerning migration research
- Discussed the pros and cons of using gross versus net migration measures in modelling migrant choice
- Discusses the concept of a “spatial” choice set, which has the potential to be implemented with laboratory experimental techniques
- Discussed new directions in modelling the interrelationships between employment and migration

Finnie, 2004

- Estimated a panel logit model of inter-provincial mobility in Canada 1982–1995, using a tax-based longitudinal database
- Assumed that the probability of a person moving from one province to another in a given year is a function of environmental factors, personal characteristics, and labour market attributes

- Concluded that inter-provincial mobility is:
 - inversely related to the home province's population size while language also plays an important role
 - more common among residents of smaller cities, towns, and especially rural areas than those in larger cities
 - negatively related to age, marriage, and the presence of children for both men and women
 - positively related to the provincial unemployment rate
 - slightly positively related to earnings levels

Ghatak, 1996

- Presented a critical survey of theories of migration, their welfare and policy implications and their empirical relevance
- Extended a general form of Harris and Todaro model to examine risk averse behaviours within families
- Findings of the study:
 - Migration does not flow automatically in response to wage differentials
 - Characteristics of migrants and the process of self-selection are important determinants of the rate of migration

Determinants of labour migration

Benarroch and Grant, 2004

- Applied a multinomial logit model of human-capital migration to examine the factors influencing the movement of physicians within Canadian provinces between 1976 and 1992
- Investigated general practitioners and specialists in seven regions: Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia
- Findings of the study:
 - The decision of physicians to move between provinces is influenced by earnings differentials, factors of working conditions and general health care state, and climatic and the cultural amenities offered
 - Simply increasing the fee schedule can be an extremely expensive means to influence the rate of inter-provincial migration
 - The ratio of rural to urban population, distance between the major city in each province and provincial population all have a negative impact on a physician's migration choice
 - Language differences have a significant and negative impact on a physician decision to migrate.

Osberg, 1991

- Examined the determinants of inter-industry mobility of labour, and its relationship to the unemployment rate based on the micro-data on Canadian workers from 1980 to 1986
- Compared the implications of the 'dynamic reallocation' model by Lilien (1982) with the older 'Keynesian' perspective
- Concluded that the general moral is the cyclical sensitivity of labour market behaviour in general and of labour market mobility in particular

Impacts or effects of labour migration

Finnie, 2001

- Investigated the effects of inter-provincial migration on individuals' earnings based on a difference model approach and Longitudinal Administrative Database
- Estimated the short-run effects of mobility on earnings and other factors which affect the changes in individuals' earnings over time
- Applied separate models, with separate mobility parameters estimated for each province in each of the models
- Suggest seven possible directions for future research

Chan, 1996

- Presented a model of sectoral mobility for the analysis of labor market adjustments among various market and nonmarket sectors
- Findings of the study:
 - Training costs introduce friction into the process, while fixed costs of working limit work sharing
 - Adjustments in sectoral labor market variables to demand shocks can follow very different patterns
 - A permanent boom in a sector may result in an initial increase in unemployment and reduction in working hours even as employment increases

Patterns of labour migration

Ellis, et al., 1993

- Investigated the migration patterns of occupational groups in the United States, aiming to uncover the geography of labour flows for different occupational groups using a principal components analysis of interstate flow matrices
- Suggested a number of additional avenues for research on occupational migration, and regions in general.
- Findings of the study:
 - Migration regions vary by occupation and industry
 - The movement behaviour differences reflect job information flows and regional employment structure for various classes of labour

Gordon and Molho, 1998

- Investigated the changing pattern of interregional migration in Great Britain from 1960 through 1991 using a combination of spatial and econometric modelling techniques
- Identified the major influences on the longer distance flows
- Differentiated between an (employment oriented) national movement stream and a (housing and environment related) regional stream

Rural-Urban labour migration

Rodgers and Rodgers, 1997

- Assessed the effects of rural-to-urban (R-U) and rural-to-rural (R-R) migration on the economic status of migrants in the U.S.
- Estimated the effects of R-U and R-R migration with controls for various attributes of the individual and the regions of origin and destinations
- Observed that substantial benefits accrue to R-U movers and last for at least six years after a move, while similar benefits for R-R movers were not observed

Policies influencing labour migration

Gazel, 1996

- Focused on the different effects that trade policy have on distinctive regions within a country
- Studied the policy impact using an applied general equilibrium model
- Concluded that labour migration is an important issue and must be incorporated in order to measure the regional and interregional effects of free trade agreements.

Karp and Paul, 1994

- Studied the dynamics of optimal trade policy in a model with costly intersectoral adjustment of labour
- Concluded that
 - The adjustment costs do not by themselves constitute a reason for government intervention
 - Trade liberalisation should be gradual

Feasibility Comments:

The question scan search reveals extensive literature published on the issue of internal labour migration. Due to the broad nature of the research question, a wide breadth of topics is found within the included articles, from which six main themes are drawn:

- General topics or reviews

- Determinants of labour migration
- Impacts or effects of labour migration
- Patterns of labour migration
- Rural-Urban labour migration
- Policies influencing labour migration

Despite the fact that the search failed to locate any studies that directly address the issue on mechanisms of improving efficient labour flows, quite a number of articles are found under each of the identified themes, and quite a few of them are empirical in nature, with various models and approaches adopted. It is the researcher's view that a further review of evidence is feasible, with one caveat: A great portion of the articles included under the theme of 'Policies influencing labour migration' are retrieved from grey literature. Their relevance is relatively low and the majority of them are not empirical in nature; thus, a further review of evidence will most likely not address this particular theme.

Notes:

1. In many cases it is hard to identify from the abstract whether an article is about inter-provincial (inter-regional) migration or local movement within a region. The above search includes both two kinds of internal labour flows.
2. Articles about Inter-occupational (or inter-industrial, inter-sectoral) migration are limited compared with those on inter-regional migration.

Inclusion References – General topics or review

Canada

Coulombe, S. (2006). Internal Migration, Asymmetric Shocks, and Inter-provincial Economic Adjustments in Canada. *International Regional Science Review*, 29(2), 199-223.

This article provides an empirical analysis of the role of labor mobility in the intranational (interprovincial) macroeconomic adjustment process in Canada. This analysis is based on a pooled time-series cross-section econometric setup of net migration flows across age groups between the ten Canadian provinces since 1977. The results indicate that interprovincial migration is driven by structural factors such as the long-run regional differential in unemployment rates, labor productivity, and the rural/urban differential structure of the provinces. Furthermore, it appears that interprovincial migration is not that sensitive to regional asymmetric shocks at the business cycle horizon. Finally, using a conditional convergence model of human capital, the author estimates that migration has a powerful effect on the redistribution of human capital across Canadian provinces. With the interprovincial migration process, human capital is redistributed from the more rural to the predominantly urban provinces and from the poor to the rich provinces.

Finnie, R. (2004). Who Moves? A Logit Model Analysis of Inter-provincial Migration in Canada. *Applied Economics*, 36(16), 1759-79.

This paper addresses the topic of inter-provincial migration in terms of the basic question: "Who moves?". Panel logit models of the probability that an individual changes his or her province of residence from one year to the next over the 1982-1995 period are estimated using tax-based longitudinal data. It is found that moving is (i) inversely related to the home province's population size, presumably reflecting local economic conditions and labour market scale effects, while language also plays an important role; (ii) more common among residents of smaller cities, towns, and especially rural areas than those in larger cities; (iii) negatively related to age, marriage, and the presence of children for both men and women; (iv) positively related to the provincial unemployment rate, the individuals' receipt of unemployment insurance (except Entry Men), having no market income (except for Entry Men and Entry Women), and the receipt of social assistance (especially for men); (v) (slightly) positively related to earnings levels (beyond the zero earnings point) for prime aged men, but not for others; and (vi) more or less stable over time, with men's rates declining slightly and women's holding steadier or rising slightly, indicating a divergence in trends along gender lines.

Southcott, C. (2001). *Mobility and Migration in Northern Ontario: 2001 Census Research Paper Series Report #4*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from

<http://www.ntab.on.ca/files/mobility.pdf>

This study has been prepared for the 5 existing Local Training and Adjustment Boards in Northern Ontario. Due to the particular economic conditions in Northern Ontario, it is very important for the Northern Boards to properly understand the demographic trends occurring in their region. This is the fourth research report in a series that examines the current trends in Northern Ontario using data from the 2001 Census. Based on concerns expressed in Environmental Scans, this report attempts to examine current migration trends in Northern Ontario. This report is based on newly released data from the 2001 Census as prepared by Statistics Canada. Data is also used from other Census years as compiled by Statistics Canada.

United States

Bohara, A. K., & Krieg, R. G. (1997). A Simultaneous Multinomial Logit Model of Indirect Internal Migration and Earnings. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy*, 27(2), 31-41.

We investigate internal migration in the United States in a human capital context. Our study is the first to model direct and indirect internal migration which, until now, only has been studied in the context of international migration. We model direct and indirect migration, constructing a multinomial logit migration equation that we estimate simultaneously with a system of earnings equations for individuals by migration status. We find that earnings estimates differ significantly by migration status and that the propensity to migrate is correlated, both directly and indirectly, with the earning power of individuals.

De Lombaerde, P. (2004). Optimum Currency Area Theory, Inter-industry Labour Mobility, and Industrial Development Paths. *Economia Internazionale/International Economics*, 57(4), 429-39.

The author considers the issue of inter-industry labour mobility in the theory of optimum currency areas (OCA) and analyses the explanatory and predictive power of Mundell's and Kenen's criteria when the phenomenon of monetary integration presents itself as a process of gradual incorporation of countries, and when monetary integration is accompanied by processes of industrial development with structural changes and patterns of convergence or divergence. He reaches the conclusion that OCA theory does not necessarily support gradualism in monetary integration and that, for a given set of countries and from a dynamic perspective, OCA theory does not necessarily produce time-consistent results.

Ghatak, S., Levine, P., & Price, S. W. (1996). Migration Theories and Evidence: an Assessment. *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 10(2), 159.

This paper presents a critical survey of theories of migration, their welfare and policy implications and their empirical relevance. We also develop some

extensions to the theory beginning with the Harris and Todaro (HT) model. In particular, the HT model is extended to examine risk averse behaviour within families where the migration of members of families serves to diversify risk. The welfare implications of the individual migration decision and government intervention in the form of employment subsidies are examined. Recent evidence on international migration is presented. It is shown that migration does not flow automatically in response to wage differentials. Characteristics of migrants and the process of self-selection are found to be important determinants of the rate of migration.

Greenwood, M. J., Mueser, P. R., Plane, D. A., & Schlottmann, A. M. (1991). New Directions in Migration Research. *Annals of Regional Science*, 25(4), 237.

This paper takes several surveys of the literature concerning migration research as its starting point and directs the reader toward a number of potentially fruitful lines for future research. Major sections include one on modeling migrant choice in which the pros and cons of using gross versus net migration measures are discussed. A second introduces and discusses the concept of a “spatial” choice set, which has the potential to be implemented with laboratory experimental techniques. The third involves a wide-ranging discussion of new directions in modeling the interrelationships between employment and migration.

McLaughlin, K. J., & Bils, M. (2001). Interindustry Mobility and the Cyclical Upgrading of Labor. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 19(1), 94.

Investigates whether a market-clearing model is consistent with industry employment and wage patterns related to the cyclical upgrading of labor in the United States. Patterns for employment and wages; Segmented-market and market-clearing approaches to the labor market; Mover-Stayer wage comparisons. We investigate whether a market-clearing model is consistent with industry employment and wage patterns related to the cyclical upgrading of labor. We demonstrate that Roy's (1951) market-clearing model of self-selection would account for cyclical upgrading if industries were characterized by positive selection. Wage comparisons of industry movers and stayers in panel data do reveal widespread positive selection. Also consistent with the Roy model, composition- corrected industry wages are more cyclical in high-wage cyclical industries. The Roy model does fail to explain predictable patterns in the wage changes of industry movers, so we consider several market- clearing and queuing extensions.

Other Countries

Fan, C. C. (2005). Modeling Interprovincial Migration in China, 1985-2000. *Eurasian Geography and Economics*, 46(3), 165-84.

Using data from China's 1990 and 2000 censuses, this paper examines

interprovincial migration by describing its spatial patterns and estimating models based on the gravity approach. Between the censuses, interprovincial migration increased considerably in size and became more unidirectional and concentrated. Modeling results highlight the role of regional economic disparity and migration stock, as well as the gravity variables of population and distance, in explaining migration flows. Over time, the effect of regional disparity has increased, while that of distance decreased. Findings suggest that models based on experiences of countries lacking migration control are increasingly relevant for China.

Garcia Coll, A. (2005). Migraciones Interiores Y Transformaciones Territoriales. (With English summary.). *Papeles De Economia Espanola*, 0(104), 76-91. This article presents an overview of internal migrations in Spain and their recent trends (1991-2003), defining their basic features, examining their main changes and analysing the factors generating them. In the first part we go in depth into the differences in behaviour patterns according to the migrant's age and we then set forth the main currents forming present-day migrations, together with their geographic distribution and sociodemographic implications. The increase in internal migrations, both of Spaniards and foreigners, the rise in residential migration and suburbanisation, as well as return or inactive population movements, are some of the subjects that are examined in depth.

Ingene, C. A. (2001). The State of the Art in Modeling Migration in LDCS: A Comment. *Journal of Regional Science*, 41(3) Explores the state of the art in labor migration modeling in less developed countries. Comparisons within and between migration models; Effect of parametric changes on variables of interest; Imposition of constant utility constraint on employees. Early research on migration in LDCs, initially motivated by labor market postulates offered by Harris and Todaro, built upon general equilibrium models of interregional trade. In contrast, recent research on migration (such as Brueckner and Kim in this issue) builds upon a partial equilibrium analysis that is based on an urban land model. There are subtle differences between these models that complicate intermodel comparisons. The current paper, motivated by this complexity, has three purposes: (1) a mathematical explication of the state of the art in migration modeling, (2) a provision of further insights into the Todaro paradox, and (3) a suggestion for future research predicated on melding the urban land and interregional literatures.

Isa, K. (2006). Network Structure of Japanese Labor Market: An Analysis Using Prefectural Datasets. (In Japanese). *Economic Review (Keizai Kenkyu)*, 57(1), 45-57. In this paper I analyze the time series trend of regional labor mobility based on a mobility index(the Shorrocks index) using two datasets compiled by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, namely the Annual Report on Labor

Market (ARLM) and the Survey on Employment Trends (SET). The former records labor mobility through public employment services (PES), while the latter is a national survey conducted on a broader scale. At the 47-prefectural level, it was found that the ARLM-based index has been gradually on the rise since the end of 1990's, while the SET-based index has been consistently on the decline throughout the sample period. There may be some structural factors specific to PES, as well as cyclical ones behind the difference between them. On the other hand, at the 13-regional level, it was found that inter-regional mobility has become increasingly inactive throughout the sample period in both datasets. This fact may possibly indicate the advent of a regionally segmented labor market in Japan.

Shen, J. (1999). Modelling Regional Migration in China: Estimation and Decomposition. *Environment and Planning A*, 31(7), 1223-38.
In this paper I consider the issue of identifying the effects of spatial structure and the origin and destination attributes on interregional migration. A decomposition approach is developed based on migration models. The interprovincial migration data in China over the period 1985-1990 are used to estimate a gravity migration model, an extended gravity model, a Poisson gravity model, and a multilevel Poisson model, which are then used to decompose the various effects on migration in China.

Inclusion References – Determinants of labour migration

Canada

Benarroch, M., & Grant, H. (2004). The Interprovincial Migration of Canadian Physicians: Does Income Matter? *Applied Economics*, 36(20), 2335-45.
This study applies a multinomial logit model of human-capital migration to examine the factors influencing the movement of physicians within Canadian provinces between 1976 and 1992. The empirical investigation covers general practitioners and specialists (it excludes interns/residents) between seven regions (Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). The results suggest that differences in real income have a positive and significant effect on a physician's decision to migrate from one province to another. Provinces with the highest after tax income, highest expenditure per physician, and highest fee-per-service rates have the highest net rate of in-migration. Income differences are however, not the only factor influencing a physician's choice to move. Working conditions within a province, which we proxy with the number of hospital beds and health expenditures per capita, are also important factors. Likewise, the ratio of rural to urban population, distance between the major city in each province and provincial population all have a negative impact on a physician's migration choice. Finally, a dummy variable is used to allow for language differences between Quebec and the rest of the provinces and find

that language differences have a significant and negative impact on a physician decision to migrate.

Construction Sector Concil. (2005). *Working Mobile: A Study of Labour Mobility in Canada's Industrial Construction Sector*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.csc-ca.org/pdf/WorkingMobile_Report_E.pdf

This study sought to develop a profile of the mobile worker in the heavy construction sector and to identify the mobile worker's motivations for moving to major work sites. The study also attempted to uncover any obstacles to mobility and whether or not they have been removed; to test for inter-sector mobility; and to add demographic particulars that contribute to the development of the profile of the mobile worker. The major conclusions are: A majority of mobile workers constitute a subset who consistently work mobile. This majority subset work mobile out of financial necessity. This majority, mobile worker subset experience a significantly lower and more negative quality of life than the minority of mobile workers who do not consistently work mobile. Mobile workers are characterized by significant negative self-esteem and concern about the social status of the skilled trades communities in which they work mobile and in respect of other lines of work.

Gibbons, R., Katz, L. F., Lemieux, T. & Parent, D. (2005). *Comparative Advantage, Learning, and Sectoral Wage Determination*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www.econ.ubc.ca/lemieux/papers/gklp.pdf>

We develop a model in which a worker's skills determine the worker's current wage and sector. The market and the worker are initially uncertain about some of the worker skills. Endogenous wage changes and sector mobility occur as labor-market participants learn about these unobserved skills. We show how the model can be estimated using non-linear instrumental-variables techniques. We apply our methodology to study the wages and allocation of workers across occupations and industries using individual-level panel data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. We find that high-wage sectors employ high-skill workers and offer high returns to workers' skills.

Lacroix, R. (1991). Disparites Interindustrielles dans les Taux de Departes Volontaires: Une Etude Empirique. (With English summary). *L'Actualite Economique*, 67(4), 458-81.

This article refers to a LISREL specification to study empirically the determinants of job mobility in Quebec. A LISREL approach is particularly useful for a system of simultaneous equations with latent variables. The industry level data used in this study are for 1982 and combine various statistical sources. The job mobility model includes three endogenous latent variables: job mobility, economic opportunity, and risk factors. There are ten exogenous variables associated with labor personal characteristics, human capital, labor environment, and labor relations. In general, the results confirm

the authors' anticipations. A significant result suggests that risk factors reduce job mobility. This is contrary to previous results, but can be explained from theoretical considerations. The use of LISREL helps to explain the complex issue of job mobility. Coauthors are Claude Montmarquette, Sophie Mahseredjian, and Nicole Froment.

Mueller, R. E., & Hunt, G. L. (2006). *The Migration of Highly Skilled Individuals Within and Between Canada and the United States*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://people.uleth.ca/~richard.mueller/mueller.hunt.IC.2005.v5.pdf>

In our research focusing on the 1980s and early 1990s (Hunt and Mueller, 2004), we found that US states have wider returns to skill than Canadian provinces. This favoured the migration of higher-skilled Canadians to the US. In this study, we extend our analysis to include average tax incidence for each income decile in each of the potential areas to which migration occurs as well as per capita expenditures on various public services. We use an expanded observational base of microdata from the US and Canadian censuses of 2000/2001. By being able to identify highly skilled individuals, through the use of our model, we perform simulations regarding the types of economic and non-economic variables that motivate individuals to migrate both within their home country and between countries, as well as the magnitude of these migrations. We find that individuals with lower skills, Canadian nativity (especially French speakers), and age are all negatively related to the propensity to migrate. Amongst those who do migrate, an area with higher mean returns to skill, higher employment growth rates, moderate climates, and geographical proximity to the migrant's area of origin increase the probability of migration to these areas. The simulations suggest that increasing after-tax returns to skill and fiscal equalization (reducing both average taxes to their average US level as well as expenditures to maintain a balanced budget) would be the most effective policies in reducing southward migration, especially amongst the highly skilled.

Osberg, L. (1991). Unemployment and Interindustry Labour Mobility in Canada in the 1980s. *Applied Economics*, 23(11), 1707.

The determinants of interindustry mobility of labour, and its relationship to the unemployment rate is examined, using micro-data on Canadian workers from 1980/81, 1982/83 and 1985/86. It contrasts the implications of the 'dynamic reallocation' model (Lilien, 1982) in which rising aggregate unemployment is due to increased dispersion in the net hiring rates of firms (implying positive covariance of interindustry mobility and unemployment rates) with the older 'Keynesian' perspective that high unemployment 'chills' labour market mobility, implying a negative relationship. Qualified support is obtained for the 'chilling' model, as well as standard results on the role of job tenure, hours worked, etc. The general moral is the cyclical sensitivity of labour market behavior, i.e. individuals appear to react to the aggregate unemployment rate.

Osberg, L., Gordon, D. V. & Lin, Z. (1994). *Interregional Migration and Interindustry Labour Mobility in Canada: A Simultaneous Approach*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from

<http://ideas.repec.org/a/cje/issued/v27y1994i1p58-80.html>

This paper argues that interindustry labor mobility and interregional migration are simultaneously determined processes. It estimates a bivariate probit model of migration and mobility and concludes that the interindustry mobility of labor is dominated by the availability of employment hours and that wage differentials are a statistically significant, but small, determinant of interregional migration. The receipt of transfer payments is not associated with lower mobility. Since interindustry mobility is much larger in magnitude than interregional migration, quantity constraints in labor markets are of central importance to the adaptive capacity of the economy.

United States

Cebula, R. J. (2005). Internal Migration Determinants: Recent Evidence.

International Advances in Economic Research, 11(3), 267-74.

The present study investigates the impact on gross state in-migration over the 1999-2002 period of a variety of economic and non-economic factors. The empirical estimates indicate that gross state in-migration was an increasing function of expected per capita income on the one hand or actual per capita income on the other hand and a decreasing function of the average cost of living. Interstate unemployment rate differentials per se do not appear to have influenced gross migration, however. In addition, gross state in-migration was an increasing function of the availability of state parks, recreation, warmer temperatures, location in the West, and greater sunshine while being a decreasing function of the violent crime rate and the presence of hazardous waste sites.

Cebula, R. J. (2002). Migration and the Tiebout-Tullock Hypothesis Revisited.

Review of Regional Studies, 32(1), 87-96.

This empirical study investigates the Tiebout-Tullock hypothesis as it might have applied to net domestic state in-migration rates over the period 1990 through 1999. It appears that the net state in-migration rate has been directly related to the ratio of the total state plus local government outlays per capita on public education in a state to that state's total state plus local government tax burden per capita. Other variables included in the study, including the previous-period median single-family housing price inflation rate, a measure of previous-period growth in real income per capita, and quality-of-life variables reflecting violent crime rates and sunnier climates, also seem to be significant determinants of the net state in-migration rate. Thus, for the study period, it appears that the Tiebout-Tullock hypothesis played a significant role in determining internal migration patterns.

- Chen, J. J. (2006). Migration and Imperfect Monitoring: Implications for Intra-Household Allocation. *American Economic Review*, 96(2), 227-231.
The article discusses the effect of changes in income and the potential to earn income in sending households, given the rising trend in internal as well as international migration. The effect on distribution of household resources and decision making is considered as a factor to understand the impact on the families, child welfare and gender disparities. Noncooperative behavior in sending households is discussed because of its implications for policy and program design. Differences between direct subsidies, which are evident to other household members, and small loans and enterprises, which can be concealed from the other spouse, are discussed.
- Davis, J. C., & Patterson, D. M. (2000). Regional Mobility of Economists. *Journal of Labor Research*, 21(4), 641-647.
Traces the mobility of recipients of the doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) degree in economics from United States institutions in the academic years 1982-1983 and 1989-1990 to the region of first employment. Finding that the South is the only net importer of economists in the U.S., the Midwest is the major net exporter, and the proportion of graduates accepting foreign employment doubled during the 1980s; Factors that affect mobility, including school ranking. We find that nearly two-thirds of economists move to a different region of the U.S. or to a foreign country to accept their first job after receiving the Ph.D., that the South is the only net importer of economists among regions of the U.S., that the Midwest is the major net exporter, and that the proportion of graduates accepting foreign employment doubled during the 1980s. Gender and field of specialization do not affect mobility; however, doctorates from the top graduate schools and those accepting academic and government jobs are more likely to change regions than are graduates of lower ranked schools or those who are employed in the private sector.
- Dunbar, R. F. (1995). Determinants of Inter-district and Inter-occupational Job Mobility among Public Elementary and Secondary School Teachers: Evidence from the 1987-88 Schools and Staffing Survey and the 1988-89 Teacher Follow-Up Survey.
- Gabriel, P. E., & Schmitz, S. (1995). Favorable Self-Selection and the Internal Migration of Young White Males in the United States. *Journal of Human Resources*, 30(3), 460-71.
This study offers an alternative empirical technique to test whether the favorable self-selection hypothesis applies to internal migrants in the United States. The authors' empirical specification attempts to determine if prospective migrants possess unobserved traits, such as higher ability or motivation, that influence their earnings potential relative to nonmigrants. Using National Longitudinal Survey of Youth data for 1985 through 1991, they find some support for the favorable self-selection hypothesis for white

males who move from one standard metropolitan statistical area to another. Prior to their move, prospective migrants enjoy a consistent advantage in annual wage and salary income relative to nonmigrants with similar earnings-related characteristics.

Giannetti, M. (2003). On the Mechanics of Migration Decisions: Skill Complementarities and Endogenous Price Differentials. *Journal of Development Economics*, 71(2), 329.

Why are highly skilled workers more responsive than other workers to productivity differentials when taking migration decisions? Why do low-skilled workers abandon rich regions? This paper aims to answer these questions using skill complementarities and endogenous price differentials between rich and poor regions. If the skill premium is increasing in the average level of human capital of a location, the more skilled the workers are, the stronger the economic incentives to migrate to the rich regions become. In contrast, the low-skilled workers have an incentive to migrate to the poor regions to minimize their living costs.

Gimble, D. E. (1991). Institutional Labor Market Theory and the Veblenian Dichotomy. *Journal of Economic Issues*, 25(3), 625.

Wage determination and the allocation of labor across the occupational spectrum have traditionally been the two principal theoretical concerns that all competing labor market theories have endeavored to explain over the years. Neoclassical theory posits that the labor market is cleared through the intra and inter-occupational mobility of workers in their hedonistic pursuit of higher wages. While wage differentials may exist in the short run due to various market imperfections, the interplay of competitive supply and demand forces will inexorably foster a long-run tendency towards wage convergence and income equality. The structuralists of the 1950's and the later segmentation theorists of the 1970's argued that labor markets are systematically structured or segmented into non-competing groups. They advanced that a particular labor market morphology generally originated and evolved from the dynamic interface of competition, technological change, and institutional pressures. In considering the post-war literature on labor market theory, the structuralists and the segmentation theorists have often been referred to as "institutionalists."

Gurak, D. T., & Kritz, M. M. (2000). The Interstate Migration of U.S. Immigrants: Individual and Contextual Determinants. *Social Forces*, 78(3), 1017-1040.

Presents information on a study which examines the interstate migration of immigrants in the United States. Differences between immigrants and natives from the 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample; Three factors that determine the account of differences; Analysis of the data; Discussion of the results. Using data from the 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample, this article examines the sources of differentials between immigrants and natives in interstate migration in the 1985-90 period. Three sets of factors are

evaluated to determine whether they account for differences between immigrants of different origins and natives: individual human capital, social capital of nativity groups, and economic conditions in state of residence. The analysis shows that while human capital factors are the most important sources of differences between immigrants and natives in internal migration patterns contextual dimensions associated with the social capital of nativity groups and state economic conditions also strongly influence interstate migration of immigrants.

Kanbur, R., & Rapoport, H. (2005). Migration Selectivity and the Evolution of Spatial Inequality. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 5(1), 43-57.

Standard models of labor migration suggest that migration is induced by real income differentials across locations and will, ceteris paribus, serve to reduce those differentials. And yet there is evidence that growing spatial inequality may co-exist with increased migration from poorer to richer areas, at least over certain ranges. At a theoretical level, this raises the question of modeling opposing forces, for convergence and divergence, in a common framework, and identifying the precise conditions under which the tendency for convergence dominates, or is dominated by, the forces for divergence. A conventional route to introducing forces for divergence is to bring agglomeration effects into the standard setup. This paper explores an alternative route, based on a theoretical and empirical proposition of the migration literature, namely, that migration is a selective process. Focusing on skilled migration, the paper demonstrates the different forces in play that make selective migration a force for both divergence and convergence, and characterizes where each set of forces dominates. Finally, it explores the consequences for convergence of combining migration selectivity and agglomeration effects arising from migrant networks.

Koenig, C. S., & Cunningham, W. R. (2001). Adulthood Relocation: Implications for Personality, Future Orientation, and Social Partner Choices. *Experimental Aging Research*, 27(2), 197-213.

Focuses on factors influencing the housing relocation trends in Florida. Desire of young and middle-aged adults for employment opportunities; Influence of health, retirement and relations with family members on the relocation decision of older adults; Personality differences between relocaters and long-term residents. The purpose of this study was to learn the reasons why individuals relocate and whether relocaters differ from nonrelocaters on demographic, social, and personality factors. One hundred participants from three age groups, 34 to 46 (young/middle-aged), 54 to 66 (young-old), and 69 to 93 (older) years, were designated as relocaters or residents as a function of months of residence. Relocaters did not differ from residents in age, income, health, or marital status. Reasons provided for relocating revealed the following differences: young/middle-aged moved for employment reasons, young-old moved for reasons of retirement, and older adults relocated to be closer to family members. No differences in network

size occurred and older relocaters selected more cards in a social partner selection task. Most interesting was the finding that relocaters scored higher on Openness to Experience and future orientation. These data suggest personality may be an important trait that explains why some individuals are more likely to relocate.

Kossoudji, S. A., & Cobb-Clark, D. A. (1996). Finding Good Opportunities within Unauthorized Markets: U.S. Occupational Mobility for Male Latino Workers. *International Migration Review*, 30(4), 901-924.

Examines the determinants of occupational mobility for a sample of unauthorized Latino men who received temporary residency status under America's 1996 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA). Occupational mobility, legal status and assimilation; English language ability; Risk of being apprehended on the job; Migrant networks; Wage penalty for unauthorized workers. Unauthorized workers, because of their lack of legal status, have constrained opportunities in U.S. labor markets. We examine the determinants of occupational mobility for a sample of unauthorized Latino men who received temporary residency status under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA). Estimates from mobility equations (for both upward and downward occupational mobility) show that English language ability, experience, the risk of being apprehended on the job, a realized apprehension, migrant networks, and the wage penalty for unauthorized workers all play specific and significant roles in mobility when working in unauthorized labor markets.

Krieg, R. G. (1991). Human-capital Selectivity in Interstate Migration. *Growth & Change*, 22(1), 68.

Studies human-capital selectivity of interstate migration flows in the United States. Difference of human-capital migration from human migration; Studies on selectivity in migration; Alternative measures of human capital.

Mathur, V. K., & Stein, S. H. (1991). A Dynamic Interregional Theory of Migration and Population Growth. *Land Economics*, 67(3), 292.

By treating amenities in an ad hoc fashion without couching them in a theoretical framework, the migration literature ignores the effect of population movements on amenities. Thus, both of these literatures, for the most part, treat amenities as exogenous to their models and ignore the fact that the migration process itself influences some amenities, like traffic congestion and air pollution. The objective in this paper is to bring these two strands of thought together in a cohesive theoretical model. However, while that model did include a labor market, it did not include a housing market and made no attempt to determine the equilibrium level of real full income, which means the sum of earnings and amenity value net of housing price. This is important because it is the disparities in real full income between regions that bring about migration. The migration process continues until the real full incomes are equated. Furthermore, the level of utility cannot change for better or

worse in response to any outside shock, including an exogenous amenity shock. The model overcomes these limitations. Second, allow for the possibility that amenity value as well as quantity can change in response to migration.

Meyer, D. A., Matthews, P. H., & Sommers, P. M. (2001). Net Interstate Migration Revisited. *Applied Economics Letters*, 8(2), 131-134.

Focuses on net interstate migration in the United States. Factors affecting behavior of migrants; Effect of health insurance coverage on net interstate migration; Reasons for the existence of job lock. The paper revisits the work of Sommers and Suits on net interstate migration in the USA. Adopting the same framework, consideration is given to the effects of differences in income, welfare expenditures, employment opportunities and 'regional preferences' on the behaviour of migrants in the mid-1990s. The question is asked whether variations in health insurance coverage have produced interstate 'job lock'. The robustness of the model is also evaluated in some detail.

Reisinger, M. E. (2003). Sectoral Shifts and Occupational Migration in the United States. *Professional Geographer*, 55(3), 383-395.

Analyzes the response by workers in thirteen occupational categories to sectoral employment change, average wages, and distance, using a series of unconstrained competing-destinations models. High responsiveness of workers in occupations that require high levels of education and skills to economic opportunities in alternative labor-market areas; Hypothesis that highly educated and skilled workers migrate long distances. This research is grounded in notions of differential economic restructuring across employment sectors and geographic space, as well as migration selectivity by occupation. A series of unconstrained competing-destinations models were employed to analyze the response by workers in thirteen occupational categories to sectoral employment change, average wages, and distance. As was hypothesized, workers in occupations that require high levels of education and skills are more responsive, in terms of migration, to economic opportunities in alternative labor-market areas. However, the results do not support the hypothesis that highly educated and skilled workers migrate longer distances. Further investigation suggests that opportunities for highly educated and skilled workers may be clustering in relatively few areas that are in relatively close proximity.

SeongWoo Lee, & Roseman, C. C. (1999). Migration Determinants and Employment Consequences of White and Black Families, 1985-1990. *Economic Geography*, 75(2), 109.

Presents the results of a study which examined the determinants and employment consequences of white and black family interstate migration within the United States during the period 1985-1990. Migration selectivity; Human capital and life cycle factors; Economic, industrial, and fiscal factors.

SeongWoo Lee, & WooSuk Zhee. (2001). Independent and Linked Migration: Individual Return of Employment Opportunity and Household Return of Poverty Status to African American Interstate Migration. *Annals of Regional Science*, 35(4), 605.

The thrust of this study is to describe and contrast the determinants and outcomes of African-American interstate migration. We examine two types of migration outcomes — individual return to employment probability and household level return to poverty status. We investigate these motivations and outcomes based on a new typology of migration through the lens of household change that accompanies migration. We specify a pairwise two-stage probit model incorporating individual and state-level variables using Public Use Micro Sample data and various ecological data in the US. We show that independent migrants move to other states envisioning economic models of migration with migration as a derived response to opportunities, pressures, and constraints imposed by spatial inequalities in socioeconomic development. On the other hand, we demonstrate that linked migrants move to other states also for their economic need, but via kinship. In this case, the linked migrants' path does not follow the general pattern of economic circumstances. We show that household composition is an important factor that influences the destination choice for African Americans. While independent migrants are more concerned with diverse economic conditions at destinations, kinship, other ties and household structure at destinations are more significant factors for linked migrants.

Treyz, G. I. (1993). The Dynamics of U.S. Internal Migration. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 75(2), 209-14.

In this paper the authors have theoretically derived a net migration equation and estimated it using time-series data for 51 regions over the period 1971-88. The results indicate that the dynamic response of net migration is stable and is significantly related to stock equilibrium changes induced by amenity differentials, relative employment opportunities, relative real wages, and industry composition. Moreover, the explicit linkage of stock equilibrium to stable dynamic flows in the model ensures that any stock disequilibrium will generate a finite migration response sufficient to attain a new stock equilibrium. The estimated parameters determine the speed at which net migration re-establishes stock equilibrium.

Van Ham, M., Mulder, C. H., & Hooimeijer, P. (2001). Spatial Flexibility in Job Mobility: Macrolevel Opportunities and Microlevel Restrictions. *Environment & Planning A*, 33(5), 921.

Presents a study which examined spatial flexibility in job mobility. Human capital and job mobility; Determinants of workplace mobility; Discussion on job access of residential locations as a spatial context variable.

Von Reichert, C., & Rudzitis, G. (1994). Rent and Wage Effects on the Choice of Amenity Destinations of Labor Force and Nonlabor Force. *Journal of*

Regional Science, 34(3), 445.

Investigates the rent and wage effects on the choice of amenity destinations of labor force and nonlabor force migrants within the United States.

Employment status upon relocation; Origin-specific model of destination choice; Migration and regional development.

Wilson, F. D., & Jaynes, G. (2000). Migration and the Employment and Wages of Native and Immigrant Workers. *Work & Occupations*, 27(2), 135.

Deals with a study which assessed the association between migration and the employment status and earnings of young non-college-educated native workers in the United States. Mean predicted probability of joblessness by ethnicity and gender from 1980 and 1990; Determinants of intermetropolitan variables changes in the predicted probability of joblessness from 1980 to 1990; Conclusions. This article assesses the association between migration (both international and internal) and the employment status and earnings of young non-college-educated native White, Black; Hispanic, Asian, and immigrant white-collar and blue-collar workers in the United States during the decade from 1980 to 1990. The authors present results that only partly support the claim that internal migrants and immigrants are substitutes for native workers. On one hand, the authors found that migration (flow) was not a major factor associated with the increased joblessness and decreased wages experienced by some native groups during the 1980s, particularly among blue-collar workers. On the other hand, the authors did find that changes in the foreign-born composition of an industrial sector (a measure of immigrant stock) were associated with increased joblessness of native workers and decreased joblessness of immigrant workers.

Zucker, L. G., Darby, M. R., & Torero, M. (2002). Labor Mobility from Academe to Commerce. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 20(3), 629.

Breakthroughs with natural excludability are transferred to industry by top academic scientists (stars) working in or with firms. Movement to firms depends on scientists' quality, moving costs, and reservation wage.

Scientists' quality, moving costs, trial frequency, interfering academic offers, and productivity of stars already in firms determine.

Other Countries

Abellan-Colodron, C. (1998). La Ganancia Salarial Esperada Como Determinante de la Decision Individual de Emigrar. (With English summary). *Investigaciones Economicas*, 22(1), 93-117.

This research tries to analyze the determinants of individual migration decisions. We propose a theoretic human capital based model. Under maximizing individual behaviour, and controlling the self-selection bias, it is possible to estimate expected individual wages in origin and destination regions, which allows for estimation of the migration wage gain. After

econometric specification, we estimate the model with data from the "Encuesta de Estructura, Conciencia y Biografía de Clase," for interprovincial Spanish moves, in the 1981-91 period. The outcomes suggest that such movements follow expected income maximization patterns, and that they improve the average wage in all the provinces, as a result of the self-selection process.

Ahmed, A. M. (2000). Determinants of Internal Migration in Pakistan: Evidence from the Labour Force Survey, 1996-97: Comments. *Pakistan Development Review*, 39(4), 711-12.

Andrienko, Y., & Guriev, S. (2004). Determinants of Interregional Mobility in Russia: Evidence from Panel Data. *Economics of Transition*, 12(1), 1-27. The paper studies the determinants of internal migration in Russia. Using panel data on gross region-to-region migration flows in 1992-99, we estimate the effect of economic, political and social factors. Although overall migration is rather low, it turns out that its intensity does depend on economic factors even controlling for fixed effects for each origin-destination pair. People move from poorer and job scarce regions with worse public good provision to those which are richer and prospering better both in terms of employment prospects and public goods. Migration is, however, constrained by the lack of liquidity; for the poorest regions, an increase in income raises rather than decreases outmigration. Our estimates imply that up to a third of Russian regions are locked in poverty traps.

Anjomani, A. (2002). Regional Growth and Interstate Migration. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 36(4), 239. The current study examines a simultaneous equation model of interstate migration using income growth, employment growth, unemployment growth, population growth, gross migration, and employment in manufacturing as endogenous variables. The results show that neither the growth of employment nor the growth of income in the destination location has been directly important determinants of migration flow. However, an indirect effect through the population variable can be discerned for these variables, and this has important policy implications. A key feature of this migration model is that it incorporates most of the determinant factors as rates of change over time. The study sheds light on the joint and indirect effects of migration and other endogenous variables and draws some important policy implications pertaining to growth.

Antolin, P., & Bover, O. (1997). Regional Migration in Spain: The Effect of Personal Characteristics and of Unemployment, Wage and House Price Differentials Using Pooled Cross-Sections. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics & Statistics*, 59(2), 215-235. The article presents an empirical model of individual migration using time-series of cross-sections from the Spanish Labor Force Surveys 1987-1991.

Personal characteristics not only have an important direct effect on migrations but they also alter the effect of some regional economic variables on the migration decision and affect the interpretation of these regional effects. The findings about the effects of the regional variables explain the present pattern of inter-regional migration in Spain. In the first place, individuals, due to their family situation and more importantly, due to the register system, do not respond to their own unemployment nor to high unemployment in their regions by migrating. This explains why people from high unemployment regions do not move to more prosperous regions, as they used to do in the 1960's and up to the mid 1970's. Thus, migration does not seem to be working as a mechanism for alleviating the very high levels of unemployment in Spain. Second, the people that move are from regions where house prices and wages are higher than average and hence they probably move in search of cheaper housing.

Arthur, J. A. (1991). Interregional Migration of Labor in Ghana, West Africa: Determinants, Consequences and Policy Intervention. *Review of Black Political Economy*, 20(2), 89-103.

This article examines the determinants, consequences and policy intervention measures of the movement of labor within Ghana's administrative regions. The study concludes that the economic inequalities brought about by the uneven distribution of development projects in favor of urban areas causes depressed rural economic conditions, thus spurring rural to urban migration. Migration to the urban places of Ghana is therefore caused by individuals and families seeking better economic opportunities to improve the quality of their lives. Secondary determinants are varied, ranging from family obligations to the quest for adventure. The benefits of migration for the rural areas lie mainly in returned migrants' contributions to the economic development of those areas. Migrants also contribute to the urban areas' economic development, but their presence in large numbers has caused problems in the housing and in the delivery of social services. Rural development policies and land settlement schemes have been unsuccessful, due mainly to the lack of a comprehensive national development effort.

Bover, O., & Arellano, M. (2002). Learning about Migration Decisions from the Migrants: Using Complementary Datasets to Model Intra-Regional Migrations in Spain. *Journal of Population Economics*, 15(2), 357.

We investigate the determinants of the remarkable increase in intra-regional migrations since the 1980's in Spain, using a large administrative micro dataset on migrants. Conditional migration probabilities are identified by comparing the migrants' joint distribution of characteristics to the corresponding distribution from the Spanish Labour Force Survey. The proportion of employment in the service industry, unemployment, house prices and education, all have an important positive effect on the individual probabilities of intra-regional migration.

Boyer, G. R., & Hatton, T. J. (1997). Migration and Labour Market Integration in Late Nineteenth-Century England and Wales. *Economic History Review*, 50(4), 697-734.

This article analyses some of the possible causes of internal migration while assessing the degree of the labour market in late nineteenth century Great Britain. It would, of course, be possible to imagine two different populations where the population with the lower level of mobility had a higher level of migration because it had a much larger incentive to migrate than the other. Hence examining the level of migration may be a poor guide to assessing labour mobility. Clearly, the wage gap is not the only variable relevant to the migration decision. The probability of gaining employment in the individual's occupation or in some other occupation is another important factor. Theories of rural-urban migration have often included the probability of gaining employment in the destination relative to the region of origin. Modern theories of migration often stress the household or the family as the decision-making unit. To the extent that whole families migrate, the relevant incentive is the difference in current and future expected income for the family as a whole, although this would typically be dominated by the earnings gap for the male breadwinner.

Bravo-Ureta, B. E., & Quiroga, R. E. (1996). Migration Decisions, Agrarian Structure, and Gender: The case of Ecuador. *Journal of Developing Areas*, 30(4), 463.

Examines factors that influence the rural to urban or internal migration decisions in Ecuador. Influence of individual characteristics of migrants like age and education; Significant differences in the pattern of labor mobility for males and females; Significant effect of land reform in reducing migration rates.

Brown, C. J., Pagan, J. A., & Petrie, A. G. (2001). U.S./Mexico Border Economic Development and the Informal Sector in Mexico: 1987-1997. *Journal of Emerging Markets*, 6(1), 37-46.

This study analyzes the impact of economic development along the U.S./Mexico border on the size and the demographic composition of the informal sector in Mexico. Expanding employment opportunities along the border have led to increasing internal migration. New migrants end up working in the formal sector, in the informal sector, or move further north. Using microdata from the National Urban Employment Survey from 1987 and 1997, we estimate switching regression models on the informal/formal sectoral choice and investigate intersectoral changes in employment and earnings during this period. Border workers were more likely to be employed in the informal sector than those in the interior, but this propensity decreased from 1987 to 1997. A possible explanation for this finding is that increases in large-scale industry employment resulting from foreign investment resulted in substantial increases in formal sector employment. Alternatively, workers

along the border region might have opted for employment in the U.S. rather than low-paying informal sector employment.

Butzer, R., Mundlak, Y., & Larson, D. F. (2003). Intersectoral Migration in Southeast Asia: Evidence from Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines. *Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics*, 35(0), 105-17.
Using time-series data spanning three decades, we examine the determinants of sectoral migration in Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines. We used a principal-components algorithm to address the problems associated with trended and intercorrelated explanatory variables. Migration rates in the three countries are low relative to other developing countries, with the consequence of persistent intersectoral income differentials. Even so, the rate of migration has been responsive to the income ratios in each country. The migration rates were also affected by the absorbing capacity of nonagriculture, as indicated by several measures. In contrast to other studies, policy variables consisting of indicators of physical and human capital had little impact on the migration rate separate from that captured by relative incomes.

Cameron, G. (2005). Migration within England and Wales and the Housing Market. *Economic Outlook*, 29(3), 9-19.
Economic conditions exert a strong influence on regional migration. On the one hand, strong labour market conditions, as exemplified by low unemployment rates and high earnings, draw migrants into regions. On the other hand, strong housing market conditions can prevent movement since commuting may often be an alternative to migration. This can be thought of as giving rise to a migration equilibrium where high house prices choke off migration caused by strong labour market conditions. Expected capital gains in housing, however, can offset high levels of house prices, an effect ignored in previous literature. Migration can also be influenced more directly by the availability of housing relative to population without this being mediated through prices. This paper presents evidence on inter-regional net and gross migration between the regions of England and Wales that is broadly in accord with these expectations.

Cameron, G., & Muellbauer, J. (1998). The Housing Market and Regional Commuting and Migration Choices. *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*, 45(4), 420.
Examines the housing market in Great Britain and effect on regional commuting and migration choices. Econometric model of regional net commuting rates; Problems arising from the interaction of labor and housing markets; Proposed reforms.

Cannari, L., Nucci, F., & Sestito, P. (2000). Geographic Labour Mobility and the Cost of Housing: Evidence from Italy. *Applied Economics*, 32(14), 1899-1906.

In recent years, internal migration in Italy has declined markedly, notwithstanding the widening of the North-South gap in terms of unemployment rates and real income. Here, the extent to which the housing market has contributed to the decline is examined. Preliminary to this analysis, differentials in the cost of housing between the macro-areas of the country are estimated using data on the market price of houses located in 96 provincial capitals. Econometric evidence is provided supporting the view that the North-South housing price differential is a notable factor in explaining the falling pattern of mobility. The positive impact on migration from the South to the North of a wider gap in the two areas in terms of income and employment prospects has been offset by the housing price differential, which has steadily risen at least from the mid-1980s onwards. Yet, a considerable share of the decrease in mobility remains unexplained, possibly owing to the heterogeneity in the composition of migration flows across different cohorts.

Chen, A., & Coulson, N. E. (2002). Determinants of Urban Migration: Evidence from Chinese Cities. *Urban Studies*, 39(12), 2189-2197.

This study seeks the causes of variation in the amount of migration to Chinese cities over the period of 1995–99. We use a city fixed-effect model with lagged values of 'pull' factors for each city. While wage income shows no significant influence on migration, per capita gross city income does, suggesting that migrants seek returns above and beyond mere wages. Our regression results show that cities with high ratios of the manufacturing and service sectors grow most rapidly. We find that the developmental environment and the job-creation potential of the private sector, indicated by the number of proprietors per capita, make a significant difference in attracting migrants. Except for government fiscal expenditures, we find the attributes of the quality of urban life, such as housing-market conditions and transport, have little explanatory power.

Cheron, A. (1999). Mobilité Interregionale, Réallocation de L'emploi et Dynamique du Chômage. (With English summary). *Recherches Economiques De Louvain*, 65(2), 207-24.

This paper aims to analyze the impact of workers' migrations on dynamics of regional unemployment. We consider a two-region model where, in each labor market, the law of motion for employment is governed by a matching process. In this context, the influence of the mobility of workers on unemployment depend on the hirings and migrations delays. We simulate the model in the France-Germany case and show that migrations imply a positive relation between unemployment and real wage in each region.

Clark, D. E., & Cosgrove, J. C. (1991). Amenities Versus Labor Market Opportunities: Choosing the Optimal Distance to Move. *Journal of Regional Science*, 31(3), 311.

A recent debate in the regional economics literature has focused attention on

the motivation behind an individual's decision to migrate. Human-capital migration models emphasize labor market disequilibria whereas alternative (hedonic) migration models stress households' altered demand for nontraded goods. In this paper, we test the relative importance of these two possible motivations for moving between metropolitan areas. We use an intercity hedonic model to decompose wages into equilibrium and disequilibrium components. We then compare the separate influences of amenities and the disequilibrium component of wages on the distance moved between two metropolitan areas. Our findings indicate that both economic factors and amenity differentials are significant factors in explaining regional migration.

Crozet, M. (2004). Do Migrants Follow Market Potentials? An Estimation of a New Economic Geography Model. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 4(4), 439-58.

New Economic Geography models describe a cumulative process of spatial agglomeration. Firms tend to cluster in locations with good access to demand, and similarly, workers are drawn to regions with good access to sources of supply. This paper provides an empirical assessment of this forward linkage that relates labour migrations to the geography of production through real wage differentials. In the spirit of Hanson (1998), we use bilateral migration data for five European countries over the 1980 s and 1990 s to perform quasi-structural estimations of a new economic geography model derived from Krugman (1991). The results show strong evidence in favor of this model. As expected, migrants do follow market potentials that measure the access to sources of supply. Moreover, we provide estimates for all key parameters of the model. These estimates suggest that a sudden emergence of a core-periphery pattern is unlikely within European countries; centripetal forces are too limited in geographical scope, and mobility costs are too high.

Dao, M. Q. (2002). Determinants of Internal Migration in Developing Countries. *Studi Economici*, 57(77), 35-51.

Detang-Dessendre, C., & Molho, I. (1999). Migration and Changing Employment Status: A Hazard Function Analysis. *Journal of Regional Science*, 39(1), 103. Considers the effects of different employment-status transitions on migration choices from a search-theoretic perspective. Estimation of a discrete-time hazard function for migration decisions on data for young males of rural origin in France; Relationship between long-distance migration hazard and labor market variables.

Eliasson, K., Lindgren, U., & Westerlund, O. (2003). Geographical Labour Mobility: Migration or Commuting? *Regional Studies*, 37(8), 827. In this paper, we examine how individual labour market status and spatial variations in employment opportunities influence interregional job search behaviour and mobility decisions in Sweden. The econometric analysis is

based on 290,000 individual observations and refers to the years 1994-95. The empirical results show that the probability of interregional labour mobility unexpectedly decreases with the accessibility to employment opportunities in neighbouring regions. As expected, the findings reveal that accessibility to job openings in surrounding regions significantly increases the likelihood of choosing commuting as the mobility mode. Moreover, the empirical findings indicate that individual unemployment experience increases the likelihood of mobility as well as migration.

Eriksson, G. (1991). Human Capital Investments and Labor Mobility. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 9(3), 236.

This article integrates human capital theory with a theory of information accumulation and labor mobility. A model is constructed for the determination of human capital accumulation, job matching, and mobility that accounts for heterogeneity on both sides of the labor market. The model provides explanations for observable relationships between earnings, mobility, age, and job tenure. It also provides comparative static results of how the labor market equilibrium is affected by changes in the economic environment.

Faggian, A., McCann, P., & Sheppard, S. (2006). An Analysis of Ethnic Differences in UK Graduate Migration Behaviour. *Annals of Regional Science*, 40(2), 461-471.

In this paper, we analyse the employment–migration behaviour of 13,753 UK university graduates. In particular, we distinguish between five different types of sequential migration behaviour from domicile to higher education and on to employment. By controlling for a range of variables relating to human capital acquisition, local economic conditions and personal characteristics, we are able to identify the role of ethnicity in determining the interregional migration behaviour of university graduates.

Fidrmuc, J. (2004). Labor Mobility during Transition: Evidence from the Czech Republic. *Zeitschrift Fur ArbeitsmarktForschung/Journal for Labour Market Research*, 37(4), 437-50.

In this paper, I analyze the development of inter-regional mobility in the Czech Republic during the transition from central planning to a market economy. I show that the intensity of migration is low and even has fallen during the transition regional disparities in unemployment rates and earnings have increased. More importantly, labor mobility has little effect in facilitating labor-market adjustment to employment shocks. Using aggregate inter-regional migration data and survey data on past and prospective migration and the willingness to move, I find that economic factors play little role in explaining migration patterns. There is, nonetheless, some tentative evidence of the greater importance of economic considerations in explaining future migration intentions and the willingness to move. Thus, while at

present migration appears more of a social or demographic rather than economic phenomenon, its economic role may strengthen in the future.

Fidrmuc, J. (2003). *Migration and Regional Adjustment to Asymmetric Shocks in Transition Economies*. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 3798.

Does migration facilitate regional adjustment to idiosyncratic shocks? The evidence from post-communist economies indicates that the efficacy of migration in reducing inter-regional unemployment and wage differentials has in fact been rather low. High wages appear to encourage - and, similarly, high unemployment tends to discourage - overall migration - inbound and outbound - rather than induce a net flow from depressed regions to those with better economic conditions. Even when the impact of unemployment and wages on net migration is statistically significant, it is economically very small. Finally, migration flows have actually been declining in the course of transition, even as inter-regional disparities have been rising.

Fontaine, L. (1998). Migration and Work in the Alps (17TH-18TH Centuries): Family Strategies, Kinship, and Clientelism. *History of the Family*, 3(3), 351. Examines migration and work in the Alps in the 17th-18th centuries. Family strategies; Kinship; Clientelism; Factors for decision about migration; Ways families do or do not choose between working in the village or elsewhere.

Foulkes, M., & Newbold, K. B. (2005). Geographic Mobility and Residential Instability in Impoverished Rural Illinois Places. *Environment & Planning A*, 37(5), 845-860.

Impoverished rural places are often depicted as immobile communities populated by less skilled, less educated nonmovers who have been left behind by selective out-migrants. Yet certain poor rural localities exhibit high rates of in-migration and residential mobility, an underresearched phenomenon not easily explained by conventional migration theory. The authors explore factors associated with high rates of geographic mobility in impoverished rural localities in Illinois. With the aid of place data from the 2000 Census, the authors test a hypothesized model of geographic mobility within rural impoverished Illinois places. In addition to factors commonly found in the residential mobility literature, such as age distribution, employment security, and life stage, the model also tests the effects of various indicators of housing costs and housing supply on geographic mobility rates in poor and nonpoor places. The results indicate that, after controlling for age structure and household type, accessible housing in the form of rental housing is strongly associated with high mobility rates, though the overall fit of the models is better for nonpoor places. These findings raise questions regarding whether geographic mobility in impoverished places behaves according to long-standing theory, and have implications for policies for tackling rural development, housing, and poverty issues.

Fujiwara-greve, T., & Greve, H. R. (2000). Organizational Ecology and Job Mobility. *Social Forces*, 79(2), 547-585.

Presents information on a study which explored the effect of organizational size distributions on expectations and job-change behavior of workers. Theoretical background; Data on job motility; Discussion. The outside opportunity structure is important in predicting the likelihood and direction of job change but has received little attention. We view the ecology of organizations as a determinant of worker expectations of outside opportunity and connect characterizations of organizational size diversity and inequality with job matching and firm reputation theory on how worker expectations are affected by organizational characteristics. This leads to the predictions that greater organizational diversity and inequality within a sector of the labor market will cause more intrasector job changes and fewer intersector job changes. We test these predictions on intra- and inter industrial and regional job changes; yielding supportive results on both industrial and geographical job mobility. Comparison of the results suggests stronger evidence in favor of reputation than matching theory.

Goza, F. (1992). Causes and Consequences of Migration in the Jequitinhonha Valley of Minas Gerais. *Sociological Inquiry*, 62(2), 147-168.

The article discusses the results of a study which documents the recent development and expansion of temporary inter-regional labor migration in central-west Brazil. Several explanations for the expansion of this movement are investigated, including the financial crises that have affected Brazil's recent social and economic development. Temporary and permanent movement typologies are also examined in an attempt to discern why this region is now characterized by temporary rather than permanent moves. It is suggested that permanent moves occurred primarily as a response to structural changes, while temporary movement resulted at least partially because of the country's recent economic crises. Examination of the consequences of this movement indicates that this temporary migration is more of a survival plan than a mobility strategy. Researchers examining migratory responses to economic crises generally hypothesize an increase in international movement and the diversification of internal flows during periods of austerity. However, evidence to support these forecasts is rare, as it is oftentimes difficult to demonstrate that observed dislocations are a direct consequence of worsening economic times. One major challenge to this type of research arises when attempting to separate demographic responses to crisis from those of long-term structural change, as areas undergoing societal transformations may experience numerous forms of migration in the absence or presence of a crisis situation.

Hamalainen, K. (2002). Unemployment, Selective Employment Measures and Inter-regional Mobility of Labour. *Papers in Regional Science*, 81(4), 423-41.

This article examines the impact of selective employment measures on the subsequent migration behaviour of the participants. We hypothesize that

employment measures targeted at high unemployment regions may discourage out-migration of the unemployed. Since the possible locking-in effect mainly influences those with the weakest employment prospects, selective employment measures may impede the adjustment process of regional labour markets. Results suggest that employment measures reduce the mobility of the unemployed, but only during an era of low unemployment when the employment prospects in potential destination regions are favorable. In an era of high unemployment, these measures are not likely to contribute to greater regional unemployment disparities. There is also large variation in the locking-in effects across different employment programmes and specific groups of job seekers.

Hillmert, S. (2002). Deregulation of the Labor Market and Chances of Employment in Great Britain. *International Advances in Economic Research*, 8(1), 1.

Examines the mobility of the labor market in Great Britain. Determinants of labor market dynamics; Analysis on the temporal structure of employment and unemployment; Effects of unemployment.

Hung, C., Tao, H., & Tsai, J. (2003). The Effect of Economic Factors on Internal Migration in Taiwan. (In Chinese). *Taiwan Economic Review*, 31(2), 253-77. Applying the model originated by Treysz et al. (1993) to Taiwan's internal migration data, we find that relative employment opportunity, relative nominal wage, and relative industrial structure are significant factors in internal migration decisions. Relative price is, however, not significant. In addition, migrants usually overreact when economic factors change, and then readjust their migration behavior toward the equilibrium. Furthermore, Taiwan migrants are risk averse. We also find that structural change is more important than wage change on internal migration. To balance regional population, it is more efficient for the government to restructure the local industrial sectors than to reduce regional income taxes. Finally, any exogenous change in these economic variables would lead to convergent internal migration. That is, the internal migration in Taiwan is stable.

Ito, K. (2003). On the Determinants of Internal Migration during the Bubble Period in Japan Using 1990 National Census Data by Sexes and Age Groups. (In Japanese). *Studies in Regional Science*, 33(3), 85-102.

Juarez, J. P. (2000). Analysis of Interregional Labor Migration in Spain Using Gross Flows. *Journal of Regional Science*, 40(2), 377-99.

In this paper we study the economic determinants of Spanish interregional labor force flows from an aggregate perspective. The study is based on a matching model of the labor market applied to migration, and uses gross rather than net flows as other studies do. Among the main results, we find that unemployment increases out-migration because unemployed people search more actively, but when the unemployment rate is above a certain

level this effect is reduced. We also find that the rate of change of relative wages is a significant determinant of migration in Spain.

Juvancic, L., & Erjavec, E. (2005). Intertemporal Analysis of Employment Decisions on Agricultural Holdings in Slovenia. *Agricultural Economics*, 33(2), 153-61.

The article attempts to quantify determinants influencing the dynamics of employment decisions on agricultural holdings in Slovenia and to test specific aspects of labor reallocation during the transition period by the application of an agricultural household model. Through the use of a 1991-2000 longitudinal data set for 22,055 farm households, quantitative analysis of intertemporal employment decisions by farm holders is carried out using probit techniques. The determinants tested relate to the personal characteristics of farm holders (gender, age, education level, and potential off-farm income), household characteristics (size, structure), characteristics of the agricultural holding (economic size, labor intensity), and local labor market conditions. The model results generally confirm existing empirical evidence on asymmetrical and irreversible participation of holders on the labor market. Despite intensive restructuring of agriculture and profound changes in the nonfarm labor market in the analyzed period, labor supply of farm holders remains rigid. The mobility of labor supply is lower than expected, which can be attributed to the importance of structural problems constraining intersectoral mobility. Low labor mobility reduces the efficiency of labor allocation on agricultural holdings in Slovenia. Elements of this problem emerge on both supply (e.g., low level of educational and professional attainment of reference persons) and demand sides of the labor market (e.g., unfavorable local labor market conditions). A marked tendency toward maintaining the same employment status is more distinct in the case of holders employed on-farm only.

Khan, A. H., & Shehnaz, L. (2000). Determinants of Internal Migration in Pakistan: Evidence from the Labour Force Survey, 1996-97. *Pakistan Development Review*, 39(4), 695-710.

This paper aims to analyse the characteristics and determinants of the internal migration process, using information on internal migrants from the Pakistan Labour Force Survey (1996-97). Migration is viewed as an investment in human capital and migrants are classified as economic or non-economic migrants based on the primary motive for migration. The decision to migrate is also modelled as a dichotomous variable representing the migrant/non-migrant status in a Probit model to study the effects of human capital and demographic and region of residence variables on the probability to migrate. The findings reveal that the migratory flows are mainly composed of non-economic migrants and that the predominant direction of migration has shifted from the earlier observed one of rural-urban to that of urban-urban. Human capital variables represented by education and technical/vocational training appear to significantly affect the decision to

migrate. In view of a better understanding of the labor market implications of the internal migration process, the evidence suggests the need for a more in-depth analysis of labor mobility based on a detailed informational database on internal migrants.

Kwiatkowski, E., Kucharski, L., & Tokarski, T. (2004). Regional Economic and Labour Market Performance and Inter-regional Labour Market Balance--The Case of Poland. *Zeitschrift Fur ArbeitsmarktForschung/Journal for Labour Market Research*, 37(4), 409-24.

The paper analyzes the directions of inter-regional migration in Poland in the years 1995-2002 and points out some major factors that cause the migration. The analyses indicate the voivodships with the largest net migration flows (Mazowieckie, Pomorskie) are characterized by high relative GDP per capita, high labour productivity and high relative wages. In contrast, the voivodships with the smallest net migration flows (Warminsko-Mazurskie, Lubelskie, Swietokrzyskie) are typified by large shares of the employed in agriculture, low labour productivity and wages and low GDP per capita. The size of migration inflows is negatively related to regional unemployment rates. Moreover, the highest propensity for inter-regional migration is exhibited among young people, aged 21-35, as well as people with tertiary education.

Lago, C., & Aguayo, E. (2004). Migraciones Interiores en Espana: Un Modelo Econometrico Regional 1980-2000. (With English summary). *Regional and Sectoral Economic Studies*, 4(1), 121-38.

This paper analyses the interregional migration movements in Spain into 1980-2000, taking into account a regional view. We consider that the present migration pattern doesn't respond only to the economic variables that have been used in the traditional explanatory models--employment, wages and distance. New conditionals must be considered like quality of life and climatology.

Latreille, P. L., & Manning, N. (2000). Inter-Industry and Inter-Occupational Wage Spillovers in UK Manufacturing. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics & Statistics*, 62(1), 83.

The article presents information on inter-industry and inter-occupational wage spillovers in Great Britain. Although labour economists have long examined inter-industry variations in wage levels and the structure of industrial wages in Great Britain, spillover effects in wage determination have rarely been investigated. Wage spillovers between industries may be rationalised by bargaining theory, institutional factors or impeded migration. In the standard bargaining model of wage and employment determination, firms and workers aim to maximise their utility over and above some fallback level pertaining in the event of disagreement. This paper has examined the existence of wage spillovers between industrial groups at the 3-digit level of aggregation. Spillovers were incorporated into wage equations using the products of matrices defining "adjacent" industries and appropriate wage

vectors. Three variants of adjacency were used, two based on "contiguity" defined by the Standard Industrial Classification, the third based on "transitions" defined by inter-sectoral employment flows.

- Li, S. (1997). Population Migration, Regional Economic Growth and Income Determination: A Comparative Study of. *Urban Studies*, 34(7), 999.
Reports the results of a statistical analysis on economic growth and income determination generated from a migration survey conducted in 1992 in the cities of Meizhou and Dongguan, China. Changing nature of income determination and labor market segmentation; Effects of income determinants on geographical and migratory-status settings; Impact of policy changes in household registration status.
- Lin, J. P., & Liaw, K. L. (1999). Determinants of Fast Repeat Migrations of the Labor Force: Evidence from the Linked National. *Environment & Planning A*, 31(5), 925.
Presents information on a study which examines the determinants of job-related fast repeat migrations of the labor force in Taiwan. Main objectives of the study; Review of theories; Presentation of hypotheses; Methodology; Findings and conclusion.
- Lundberg, J. (2003). On the Determinants of Average Income Growth and Net Migration at the Municipal Level in Sweden. *Review of Regional Studies*, 33(2), 229-53.
The purpose of this paper is to study what factors determined the average income growth and net migration at the municipal level in Sweden during the 1980s. To do this, we allow for a broad set of possible determinants of the local growth pattern such as economic "opportunity" variables, local policy and national policy decisions (including local public investments), the political stability within the local council, and the local socio-economic structure. Our results suggest a negative correlation between the initial level of average income and the subsequent average income growth, which can be interpreted in terms of conditional convergence. We also find local government policy variables to be important determinants of net migration and average income growth.
- Lundborg, P. (1991). An Interpretation of the Effects of Age on Migration: Nordic Migrants' Choice of Settlement in Sweden. *Southern Economic Journal*, 58(2), 392.
To evaluate the effects of age on migration, I have estimated the probability of settling in the different provinces of Sweden for migrants from Finland, Norway and Denmark in ages 20 to 64. A number of hypotheses concerning the age-migration relation were formulated and the estimated elasticities were shown to differ considerably and systematically across age groups. It is often claimed that a major explanation for the observation that migration falls with age is the argument originally proposed by Becker that the young have

a longer remaining life time. As can be seen in Table A.I in Appendix 2, this conclusion does not carry over to the model with interaction terms, in which the fruits of migration are reaped. It is stressed in this paper that this argument would apply to flows dominated by permanent migrants but that it carries less relevance for mobility in the Nordic labor market which can be argued to be dominated by temporary migrations. As expected, no major differences among the migration elasticities with respect to destination wages were found across ages.

Ma, Z. (2001). Urban Labour-Force Experience as a Determinant of Rural Occupation Change: Evidence from Recent Urban-Rural Return Migration in China. *Environment and Planning A*, 33(2), 237-55.

An integrated approach to temporary migration in developing countries is proposed by linking past urban labour-force experience to postreturn entrepreneurial activities. The central argument is that labour migration is a family strategy to acquire both physical and human capital for a future technological transformation. On the basis of an in-depth survey of returned migrants that was conducted in rural China, I focus on the explanation of return rural occupation change in a multivariate framework. I find that it is the improvement of the migrant's skills and entrepreneurial ability rather than their savings and remittances that strongly facilitates a return rural occupational change. The policy implication of the finding is to shift efforts from narrowing intersectoral wage differentials to improving rural learning and training opportunities.

Maza, A., & Villaverde, J. (2004). Interregional Migration in Spain: A Semiparametric Analysis. *Review of Regional Studies*, 34(2), 156-171. This paper analyses the determinants of internal migration in Spain between 1995 and 2002. After a brief descriptive study, we present an analytical model of internal migration flows. Subsequently, we estimate this model by applying semiparametric techniques. The general conclusion to which we come is that net migration rates are influenced mainly by income and climatic condition differentials between the regions of origin and destination; in addition, unemployment and housing price differentials seem to have a much weaker effect while variables such as aggregate unemployment, on the one hand, and human capital and population density differentials, on the other, do not affect net migration rates.

Morrison, A. R. (1993). Violence of Economics: What Drives Internal Migration in Guatemala? *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 41(4), 817-31.

Murat, M., & Paba, S. (2002). Capitale Umano Specifico E Flussi Migratori. (With English summary.). *Rivista Di Politica Economica*, 92(3-4), 63-108. Why are internal migration rates so low in Italy and other European countries? While the literature mainly focuses on factors acting workers' decisions to migrate, we emphasize the role of labor demand. We argue that

the shift from standardized to flexible methods of production has increased the demand for skills. In addition, as in Italian industrial districts, part of the human capital required is region specific: it belongs to native workers, but can only be acquired at a positive cost by migrants. As our empirical evidence and theoretical model show, this change in labor demand can explain the reduction of internal migration flows.

Neal, D. (1998). The Link between Ability and Specialization: An Explanation for Observed Correlations between Wages and Mobility Rates. *Journal of Human Resources*, 33(1), 173-200.

Presents information as it relates to how average wages affect turnover rates. Examination of empirical determinants of interindustry and interfirm job changes; Description of the relation between mobility rates and worker ability; Reference to the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth; Methodology used in study conducted. Wage levels and turnover rates are negatively correlated across types of employment, and this fact is often interpreted as evidence that high-wage jobs are rationed. A simple training model illustrates, however, that this correlation may arise because able workers have an incentive to choose highly specialized jobs. In any job, the most able workers possess the most valuable stocks of specific skills and therefore face the highest mobility costs. Thus, able workers may have a comparative advantage in specialized employments. Data from the national Longitudinal Survey of Youth provide an opportunity to evaluate the merits of the training model developed here. Data on worker training and mobility provide support for several implications of the model. The model also provides new ways to interpret existing results in the literature on interindustry wage differentials.

Oucho, J. O. (1998). Recent Internal Migration Processes in Sub-Saharan Africa: Determinants, Consequences, and Data Adequacy Issues. *Migration, Urbanization, and Development: New Directions and Issues: Proceedings of the Symposium on Internal Migration and Urbanization in Developing Countries, 22-24 January 1996, New York*, 89-120.

Ozden, S., & Mendes, M. (2005). The Usage of Multiple Correspondence Analysis in Rural Migration Analysis. *New Medit: Mediterranean Journal of Economics, Agriculture and Environment*, 4(4), 36-41.

In general terms, the notion of "internal migration" is defined as one's relocation from a permanent place of residence to another between politically or administratively defined regions. In Turkey, as in all countries, the reasons for internal migration include economic, social, cultural, geographical, environmental, demographic and political factors. For this study, 9 forest villages located in the southernmost part of Turkey were selected as subjects. A questionnaire was designed to determine the reasons why local peasants prefer migration. The poll helped determine the effects of such factors as profession, age, and annual income. The technique entitled Multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) was employed in this study.

Analysis conducted on the data collected for this study indicates that the highest tendency of migration lies with peasants who work as illegal charcoal-makers, below age 30 and earning an average annual income under the local economic conditions.

Parikh, A., & Leuvensteijn, M. V. (2003). Interregional Labour Mobility, Inequality and Wage Convergence. *Applied Economics*, 35(8), 931.

The objectives of the paper are to examine the determinants of interregional labour migration for German regions using the data on gross flows of labour movements across regions. This is one of the few studies where data on labour migration is used. There also was a wage convergence after reunification between regions of East and West Germany and this to a certain extent provides an explanation for non-linear relationship between wage differences among regions and migration. As the study distinguishes the blue-collar and white-collar wage difference between regions, different relationships between migration and blue and white-collar workers' wage differences can be assessed. We also test the hypothesis whether highly skilled workers migrate to the regions where inequality is greater while less skilled workers tend to migrate to the regions where inequality is low.

Parikh, A., & Van Leuvensteijn, M. (2003). Internal Migration in Regions of Germany: A Panel Data Analysis. *Applied Economics Quarterly*, 49(2), 173-92.

The objectives of this paper are to examine the traditional determinants of interregional migration between regions of Germany after reunification in 1989. The period considered is 1991-99. Wage convergence has taken place much more rapidly than the convergence in unemployment rates between regions of East and West Germany. Due to wage convergence we find that the relationship between regional wage differences and migration is not significant in latter periods. The explanation for such a relationship lies in the "option theory of waiting" and attitudes towards risk under wage convergence. Differences in unemployment remain one of the most dominant explanations of interregional migration between regions of Germany.

Pekkala, S. (2003). Migration Flows in Finland: Regional Differences in Migration Determinants and Migrant Types. *International Regional Science Review*, 26(4), 466-482.

The present study analyzes interregional migration flows in Finland during 1985-96 using a large sample from the longitudinal census data file. The regional concentration of population has sped up in recent years, and most migrants now head to five urban growth centers. The empirical analysis reveals that it is particularly the human capital component (young, educated individuals) that moves to, and stays in, the growth centers. They are attracted by the higher expected wages and employment chances. Conversely, some individuals, mainly older and less educated ones, move

back to their original home regions. This countermovement reduces the speed of population concentration. Declining regions are nevertheless rapidly losing their most productive human capital through interregional migration flows.

Pekkala, S. (2003). Migration Flows in Finland: Regional Differences in Migration Determinants and Migrant Types. *International Regional Science Review*, 26(4), 466-82.

The present study analyzes interregional migration flows in Finland during 1985-96 using a large sample from the longitudinal census data file. The regional concentration of population has sped up in recent years, and most migrants now head to five urban growth centers. The empirical analysis reveals that it is particularly the human capital component (young, educated individuals) that moves to, and stays in, the growth centers. They are attracted by the higher expected wages and employment chances. Conversely, some individuals, mainly older and less educated ones, move back to their original home regions. This countermovement reduces the speed of population concentration. Declining regions are nevertheless rapidly losing their most productive human capital through interregional migration flows.

Poot, J. (1995). Do Borders Matter? A Model of Interregional Migration in Australasia. *Australasian Journal of Regional Studies*, 1(2), 159-82.

This paper builds on extensive recent research on trans-Tasman migration, which is embedded in a matrix of gross interregional migration in Australasia. It is found that, in a descriptive sense, the largely free trans-Tasman movement fits in well in the patterns of interregional migration. There is a common labour market in that both trans-Tasman and intra-Australian migration flows respond to interregional differences in income and employment opportunities. There are, however, statistically significant differences in coefficients of migration determinants between intra-Australian flows and trans-Tasman flows. Hence, borders do matter and trans-Tasman migration is not internal migration in an econometric sense. It is argued that these border effects are related, among other factors, to differences in tax and public expenditure policies between the two countries.

Pop, D. (2004). The Effects of Interregional Wage Differentials on Linguistic Heterogeneity. *Romanian Journal of Political Science*, 4(2), 89-110.

Explanations of the ethnic composition of local labor markets usually focus on the role of community and political choices in minority policy rather than on that of economic factors. We propose to contribute to this literature by inquiring about the effect that voluntary labor migration driven by income differentials has on minority groups. We focus on the cases of Hungary, Romania, and Transylvania (the north-western province of Romania). We show that sufficiently large wage differentials produce unidirectional migration to the region with higher wages. To evaluate the effects of this type

of migration, we use a three-level hierarchical CGE model. The findings indicate that, under conditions of sufficiently large interregional wage differentials, linguistic match between the receiving region and a segment of labor in the source region might lead to language skill based migration. The general conclusion is that labor liberalization under conditions of significantly large wage differentials and language preferences in the host market leads to language homogenization in formerly mixed regions.

Portnov, B. A. (2001). Employment-Housing Paradigm of Internal Migration: Evidence from Norway. *International Migration*, 39(2)
Examines whether a concept in which long-distance internal migration responds to both employment-related changes and changes in housing availability in various geographic areas is applicable to Norway. Model of migration behavior; Housing-employment interlink and migration; Quantitative thresholds of employment-housing change that are conducive to the occurrence of different migration events. In a previous article (Portnov, 1999), the employment-housing paradigm of interregional migration was introduced. According to this paradigm, different patterns of employment-housing change in various geographic areas are likely to result in three different migration events - predominant in migration, out-migration or "migration neutrality". The latter is considered as a state of equilibrium in which a region or community neither gains nor loses its population in migration exchanges with other areas. Using preconditions for such migration neutrality as a "reference line", planners and decision-makers can determine regional policies aimed at a more balanced distribution of a country's population through generating a "migration push" in overpopulated regions and encouraging inward migration to development areas in which population growth is desirable. In the present article, the validity of this concept is tested using 1970-89 statistical data for 430 municipalities in Norway. It appeared feasible to separate the band of migration neutrality from other migration cases and establish the quantitative thresholds of employment-housing change that are conducive to the occurrence of different migration events - migration neutrality, in-migration and out-migration.

Portnov, B. A. (2000). Neutral Migration Models for Israel and Japan. *Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies*, 26(3), 511-533.
Discusses the assumption that inter-regional migration is a function of the relationship between employment and housing availability using 1985-1995 statistical data for Israel and Japan. Conditions for the occurrence of migration; General model of factors affecting cross-district migration. The 1985-95 statistical data for Israel and Japan are used to test the assumption that inter-regional migration is a function of the relationship between employment and housing availability in the area. When these factors remains in equilibrium, there is little change in net migration. When scarcity of land, a large influx of immigrants, or a government policy causes these factors to be

out of balance, migration occurs. A general model of the factors affecting cross-district migration is proposed, and regression analysis is used to explain the factors influencing the rate of cross-district migration in the two countries. Empirical models are developed that make it possible to determine the preconditions for 'migration neutrality' of a region, i.e. the state of equilibrium in which the region does not exhibit either a significant influx of migrants or outflow of its current residents.

Rephann, T. J., & Vencatasawmy, C. P. (2000). Determinants of the Spatial Mobility of Immigrants: Evidence from Sweden. *Review of Regional Studies*, 30(2), 189-213.

Foreign-born residents constitute approximately 11 percent of the Swedish population. This level has been reached after steady immigration during the postwar years and has been accompanied in recent decades with proportionately more non-European immigrants. This paper examines how these foreign born differ from native Swedes in internal migration behavior using a unique, geographically descriptive micro database. It finds that they differ, in part, because of the role that the size of foreign-born communities plays in both the decision to migrate and choice of destination. The implications of these results for public policy, regional economic growth, and regional economic-demographic modeling are discussed.

Rodgers, J. R., & Rodgers, J. L. (2002). The Effects of Income Disparities on Inter-regional Migration in a Technologically Developed Country: Evidence from Australia. *Economic Growth, Inequality and Migration*, 190-214.

Rodgers, W. M. (1991). The Significance of Access to Land as a Determinant of Kenya's Interregional Migration. *World Development*, 19(7), 921-26.

House and Rempel (1980) obtain a positive sign that is not significantly different from zero for wages expected in a region of origin. Given Kenya's rural economic structure, formal sector wages misrepresent income opportunities. This study applies a polytomous logistic model to aggregate published census data from Kenya to test whether measures of access to land provide a better representation of income opportunities and lead to results consistent with underlying migration theory. The author finds that as an origin province's quality of agricultural land rises, the likelihood of migration declines. Accompanying these results is a brief historical description of Kenya's land tenure system.

Sandu, D., & De Jong, G. F. (1996). Migration in Market and Democracy Transition: Migration Intentions and Behavior in Romania. *Population Research and Policy Review*, 15(5-6), 437-57.

This paper analyzes the determinants of migration decision-making in the context of recent market and democratic transition in Romania. Using early 1990s internal migration survey, census and population register data, the results from Lisrel path models show that market and democracy value

orientation variables are significant determinants of intentions to move, controlling for individual and regional social structural and resource indicators. Similarly, district-level out-migration behavior is directly determined by the political profile of the local area. Results from the total and disaggregated rural and urban models are interpreted through a reform values and characteristics typology of migrants. At least in the early stages of Romanian transition, the results indicate that migration choice behavior is governed by a search for places with greatest opportunities in terms of market and democracy returns. Implications of the results for political system and public policy decision are discussed.

Santhapparaj, A. S. (1998). Internal Migration, Remittance and Determinants of Remittance: An Empirical Analysis. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 41(4), 645-52.

In developing countries like India various factors such as poor industrial development, inadequate infrastructure and a limited market account for the increasing flow of migrants from the rural to urban areas. This study reviews the general characteristics of rural-urban migration.

Silvestre, J. (2005). Internal Migrations in Spain, 1877-1930. *European Review of Economic History*, 9(2), 233-65.

Industrialisation in European countries caused an increase in both internal migration and emigration. Internal migrants were even more numerous than overseas emigrants. However, few empirical studies have sought to explain internal migrations. This article examines the causes and effects of internal migration in Spain with the aim of answering some of the questions debated in the literature. The results show that internal migrations in Spain were driven by economic forces. Moreover, the lag in rural population transfer can be explained by the scant pull of industrial and urban destinations. The article also shows that internal migrants differed in some respects from the people who emigrated overseas. Finally, the impact of internal migration on labour markets is measured.

Stimson, R. J., & Minnery, J. (1998). Why People Move to the `Sun-Belt': A Case Study of Long-Distance Migration to the Gold Coast. *Urban Studies*, 35(2), 193.

Investigates long-distance migration to the Gold Coast in Australia's sun-belt. Migration decision-making process; Relationships among employment status, housing tenure and household/family structure; Push-pull factors as a theoretical framework.

Suedekum, J. (2004). Selective Migration, Union Wage Setting and Unemployment Disparities in West Germany. *International Economic Journal*, 18(1), 33-48.

There are wide and persistent disparities between regional unemployment rates in West Germany. Furthermore, regions with high unemployment tend

to have relatively low effective wages and vice versa. Internal migration is driven by these spatial disparities. However, mobility will not work as an adjustment mechanism, but rather perpetuate regional imbalances if there is a skill bias within the group of internal migrants.

Thomas, A. (1993). The Influence of Wages and House Prices on British Interregional Migration Decisions. *Applied Economics*, 25(9), 1261. This paper considers the paradox of a consistent net outflow of people from areas of high job creation and wages over the past 20 years and suggests the explanation that different individuals have different motivations for moving. The Labour Force Survey indicates that workers moving for job reasons have migrated to areas of low unemployment and high nominal wages. However, the inflow into such areas has been more than compensated for by an outflow of people moving for non-job reasons. A logit analysis of destination choice indicates that job movers are attracted to areas with high wages but are not affected by high house prices in such areas. In contrast, active non-job movers are deterred from areas of high house prices. Regional house price differences do not influence the destination choice of homemakers or the terminally sick but they do influence the destination choice of retirees. All groups prefer to travel the least distance when moving.

van Wey, L. K. (2005). Land Ownership as a Determinant of International and Internal Migration in Mexico and Internal Migration in Thailand. *International Migration Review*, 39(1), 141-172. This study focuses on the effect of land ownership on internal and international out-migration in Mexico and on internal out-migration in Thailand. Land can impact migration in four ways: as wealth; as employment; as an investment opportunity; and through inequality in ownership. Discrete time event history models of individual migration, using data from the Mexican Migration Project (covering Western Mexico) and data from the Nang Rong Project (covering one district in Northeast Thailand), show the effects of size of landholdings on internal out-migration of men. They also estimate the independent effects of relative deprivation in land ownership on migration. Results show that the size of landholdings has a negative effect on out-migration for smaller landholders (the majority of landholders). The size of landholdings has a positive effect on out-migration for larger landholders. Results suggest that the purchase and improvement of land are opportunities for investing the proceeds of migration.

Vieira, J., & Madruga, P. (2004). Regions and Low-Wage Mobility in Portugal 1996-2000. *Regional and Sectoral Economic Studies*, 4(2), 33-44. This paper examines the impact of regions on low wage incidence and mobility in Portugal. In particular, we intend to examine to what extent there are significant differences between the region of Lisbon and the rest of the country. The results indicate that, everything else the same, the region is an

important determinant of the probability of the individual being found into the low wage class (defined as two-thirds of the median hourly wage), even in a small country like Portugal. It also affects the probability of leaving low-pay. In particular, equally-skilled workers working in the region of Lisbon are less-likely to be low-paid than the other workers. They are also more likely to escape from the low-pay segment. Other variables of great importance on low pay determination and mobility, and in both regions, are the level of education of the workers, gender and the size of the firm.

Watanabe, T., & Sato, Y. (2000). Analysis of Labor Markets in Postwar Japan. *International Journal of Sociology*, 30(2), 3.

Extraordinary economic growth in postwar Japan has changed all aspects of Japanese people's lives, especially job mobility and the labor markets. It would be impossible to understand the changes in job mobility without understanding what Japanese society has experienced since the end of World War II. In this article, we study how the labor markets have changed as a result of changes in job mobility and the postwar Japanese economy. Our analysis yields the following findings: patterns of job mobility are mainly determined by age, but they are also influenced by the lifetime employment system, the dual structure of the labor markets, and industrial structure. In particular, we observe that the dual structure of the labor markets has become stronger.

Westerlund, O. (1997). Employment Opportunities, Wages and Interregional Migration in Sweden 1970-1989. *Journal of Regional Science*, 37(1), 55.

Evaluates the impact of aggregate labor turnover and regional labor market conditions on interregional migration in Sweden from 1970 to 1989. Application of neoclassical flexible-wage and fixed-wage models; Relationship between real wages and gross migration flows; Effects of cyclical changes in hirings on migration.

Winkelmann, R. (1996). Training, Earnings and Mobility in Germany.

Konjunkturpolitik, 42(4), 275-98.

Based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, this paper reports estimates of the returns to training in West-Germany between 1984 and 1990, as well as estimates of the determinants of inter-firm and inter-industry mobility. The earnings regressions provide evidence for a rather stable, though cyclical, set of wage differentials. Wages of apprenticeship graduates are about 20 percent higher, and wages of university graduates are about 40 percent higher than wages of workers without post-secondary training. We find that academic training has no effect on labor mobility while vocational training reduces mobility. If a lack of mobility is seen as an impediment to necessary labor market adjustment, one might need to address aspects of vocational training that generate immobility.

Wu, Z., & Zhu, Y. (2004). Income Differential and Out-Migration: The Impacts of Between-Gap and Within-Gap. *Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies*, 2(1), 27-37.

In this paper, we use pooled cross-sectional data on 28 provinces to study out-migration in China. In particular, we estimate inter- and intra-province rural-to-urban migration in a simultaneous-equations model. Allowing for the joint determination of inter- and intra-migration, we find the effect of the within province rural-urban income gap on intra-province migration to be almost three times as strong as that of the between province urban wage gap on inter-province migration.

Yaohui Zhao. (1999). Labor Migration and Earnings Differences: The Case of Rural China. *Economic Development & Cultural Change*, 47(4), 767.

Shows that the decision to migrate by Chinese rural people is affected by noneconomic forces. Monetary premium associated with migration; Historical and institutional background of labor migration in China; Concerns on food shortages.

Zenaida, A. (1999). Family, Child Labour and Migration: Child Domestic Workers in Metro Manila. *Childhood*, 6(1), 57.

This study explores the complex interrelationship between the family, child work and migration, the role of the family in decision-making and migration process and the economic benefits of labour migration for the child's family. The study is based on interviews with 50 children below 18 years of age, who migrated from the provinces to Metro Manila, the capital city of the Philippines, to work as waged domestic workers. The decision to work and to migrate is regarded by the children as their own, although made in consultation with other family members. Most respondents felt that it was imperative for them to work and contribute to family income. The findings counter the stereotype of first-time young migrants as wide-eyed, naive individuals who do not know anyone in the city. Migrants tend to go to areas and occupations where other kin or community members have gone; family-based contacts in the recruitment process serve to make the migration process less risky. When asked what they think the government and the society can do for them, the children identified four priorities: higher wages and more benefits, protection from abusive employers, appropriate education programmes and a change in society's low regard for domestic workers.

Inclusion References – Impacts or effects of labour migration

Canada

Dickie, M., & Gerking, S. (1998). Interregional Wage Disparities, Relocation Costs, and Labor Mobility in Canada. *Journal of Regional Science*, 38(1), 61. Gives reasons for the persistence of interregional wage differences over long

periods, while focusing on the disparities, relocation costs and labor mobility in Canada. Description of a model of interacting regions; Findings of the study; Methodology and materials used to conduct the study; Statistical information supporting the findings; Additional information.

Finnie, R. (2001). *The Effects of Inter-Provincial Mobility on Individuals' Earnings: Panel Model Estimates for Canada*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://post.queensu.ca/~ref/papers/statscan/11F0019MIE2001163-Effects_Of_InterProvincial_Mobility.pdf

This paper has presented the findings of an empirical investigation of the effects of inter-provincial migration on individuals' earnings based on the newly available Longitudinal Administrative Database ("LAD"). The main results are based on a difference model which estimates the short-run effects of mobility on earnings (over the three year sequences which comprise the sample structure) while controlling for individuals' initial earnings levels and other fixed effects as well as other factors which affect the changes in individuals' earnings over time captured by the regressors included in the models. Separate models were estimated for eight different age-sex groups, with separate mobility parameters estimated for each province in each of the models.

United States

Chan, W. (1996). Intersectoral Mobility and Short-Run Labor Market Adjustments. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 14(3), 454.

Presents a model of labor market adjustments as a sequential process of reallocation among various market and nonmarket sectors. Patterns of adjustments in sectoral labor market variables to demand shocks; Permanent boom resulting to an initial increase in unemployment and reduction in working hours. This article presents a model of labor market adjustments as a sequential process of reallocation among various market and nonmarket sectors. Training costs introduce friction into the process, while fixed costs of working limit work sharing, resulting in unemployment. Adjustments in sectoral labor market variables to demand shocks can follow very different patterns, depending on relative demands and the expected duration of the shocks. In particular, a permanent boom in a sector may result in an initial increase in unemployment and reduction in working hours even as employment increases, reflecting contemporaneous substitution between the margins and intertemporal substitution in recruitment.

Clark, W. A. V., & Withers, S. D. (2002). Disentangling the Interaction of Migration, Mobility, and Labor-Force Participation. *Environment & Planning A*, 34(5), 923.

Examines the impact of mobility on the labor force status of two-earner households in the U.S. Background of family migration; Analysis of mean

changes in labor force participation and earnings; Distribution of participation and earnings.

- Crown, W. H. (1991). Migration and Regional Economic Growth: An Origin-Destination Model. *Economic Development Quarterly*, 5(1), 45.
Tests the hypothesis that migration and manufacturing employment growth are jointly determined. Stronger effects of employment growth on interstate migration than converse effects; Use of two-stage least squares to estimate a simultaneous equations model of migration and manufacturing employment growth; Verification of hypothesis.
- Deller, S. C. (1995). Economic Impact of Retirement Migration. *Economic Development Quarterly*, 9(1), 25.
Focuses on the economic impact of retirement migration on the rural state of Maine. Migration patterns of older persons; Use of Regional Economic Models Inc. (REMI) economic modeling system to analyze a hypothetical policy on retirees entering Maine; Population and employment growth; Changes in rural employment from 1969 to 1989.
- Devillanova, C. (2004). Interregional Migration and Labor Market Imbalances. *Journal of Population Economics*, 17(2), 229-47.
This paper investigates the effects of internal migration in developed countries on widening wage inequality and high unemployment, and it addresses the geographical dimension of both problems. A two-region dynamic model is developed, which accounts for the skill composition of recent internal migration flows; it also innovates on the existing literature on migration by introducing capital-skill complementarity in the production function. The main conclusion is that migration can actually aggravate labor market imbalances. In a competitive set-up, migration temporarily amplifies the geographical dispersion of unskilled workers wages and raises the average wage premium of the economy. When wage rigidities are introduced, labor mobility increases regional dispersion of unskilled workers employment. In the short-run it may even reduce the total employment of the economy.
- Krieg, R. G. (1997). Occupational Change, Employer Change, Internal Migration, and Earnings. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 27(1), 1-15.
In this paper I use microdata from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics to measure the financial returns to intercounty and interstate migration for individuals in a temporal framework accounting for gains that accrue over time. Earnings are estimated for a pooled sample of migrants and non-migrants in a two-stage procedure correcting for a self-selection bias. To account for the indirect effects of migration on earnings, explanatory variables are created by interacting migration status with: (1) occupational change, (2) employer change and (3) changes in both occupation and employer. These interaction terms are then included in the earnings

functions. Earnings are estimated for three years subsequent to the migration decision to account for the financial returns to migration accruing over time. Results indicate that, when estimating earnings, the use of a simple migration dummy variable will mask the indirect effects of migration on earnings.

Lee, D., & Wolpin, K. I. (2006). Intersectoral Labor Mobility and the Growth of the Service Sector. *Econometrica*, 74(1), 1-46.

One of the most striking changes in the U.S. economy over the past 50 years has been the growth in the service sector. Between 1950 and 2000, service-sector employment grew from 57 to 75 percent of total employment.

However, over this time, the real hourly wage in the service sector grew only slightly faster than in the goods sector. In this paper, we assess whether or not the essential constancy of the relative wage implies that individuals face small costs of switching sectors, and we quantify the relative importance of labor supply and demand factors in the growth of the service sector. We specify and estimate a two-sector labor market equilibrium model that allows us to address these empirical issues in a unified framework. Our estimates imply that there are large mobility costs: output in both sectors would have been double their current levels if these mobility costs had been zero. In addition, we find that demand-side factors, that is, technological change and movements in product and capital prices, were responsible for the growth of the service sector.

Mason, P., & Pettit, K. (2001). In-Migration: South Carolina's Newest "Sunrise Industry". *Business & Economic Review*, 47(4), 3.

Focuses on the impact of retiree in-migration on the labor market of South Carolina. Creation of permanent jobs; Analysis of economic impact of the retirement industry; Assistance to relocating retirees for employment opportunities.

Partridge, M. D., & Rickmant, D. S. (2006). An SVAR Model of Fluctuations in U.S. Migration Flows and State Labor Market Dynamics. *Southern Economic Journal*, 72(4), 958-980.

Large internal migration flows are typically viewed as evidence of flexible U.S. labor markets adjusting to asymmetrical regional demand shocks. Yet, amenity-induced migration flows suggest that they may not necessarily facilitate adjustment to demand shocks and instead may be destabilizing. This paper employs a structural vector autoregression model with long-run identifying restrictions to account for both labor-demand and labor-supply shocks in examining the role of migration in U.S. regional labor-market fluctuations. The results reveal that less than one-half of innovations in state migration flows are responses to labor-demand shocks. It is not until the third period that migrants fill a majority of demand-induced jobs in a typical state, while it takes about 7 to 8 years for migration flows to fully adjust to labor-demand shocks. The extent of the migration response also has implications

for how much state and local economic development policies benefit original residents.

- Sastry, M. L. (1992). Estimating the Economic Impacts of Elderly Migrations: An Input-Output Analysis. *Growth & Change*, 23(1), 54.
Estimates the total impacts of elderly in-migration on the output, earnings and employment of a regional economy in Florida. Variations of migration propensities with life cycle; Factors leading to migration; Links between migration and regional growth; Using an input-output model in measuring the impacts.
- Yankow, J. J. (1999). The Wage Dynamics of Internal Migration within the United States. *Eastern Economic Journal*, 25(3), 265.
Provides information on a study which examined the effect of internal migration of workers in the United States on wages and economic returns. Methodology of the study; Results and discussion on the study; Conclusions.

Other Countries

- Aroca, P., Hewings, G. J. D., & Paredes Godoy, J. (2001). Migracion Interregional y el Mercado Laboral en Chile: 1977-82 y 1987-92. (Interregional Migration and the Labor Market: Chile: 1977-82 and 1987-92). *Cuadernos De Economia (Pontifical Catholic University of Chile)*, 38(115), 321-45.
The main objective of this paper is to evaluate the migration processes that have been occurring in Chile between 1977-82 and 1987-92, as a market mechanism to re-allocate labor among regions. Using traditional consumer theory, a model is developed for a migrant who is evaluating migration. Secondly, this model is estimated, with cross section data, for both periods using a logit formulation. The results indicate that even though the market signal are moving workers in the expected direction, there still is a strong force in the Chilean regional labor market, which serves to concentrate the workforce around the largest populated region of the country.
- Bencivenga, V. R., & Smith, B. D. (1997). Unemployment, Migration, and Growth. *Journal of Political Economy*, 105(3), 582.
Analyses economic development by migration from rural to urban employment, focusing on a neo-classical growth model with rural-urban migration and urban underemployment. Impact of rural-urban migration and underemployment; Details on the link between rural-urban migration and underemployment. Economic development is typically accompanied by migration from rural to urban employment. This migration is often associated with significant urban underemployment. Both factors are important in the development process. We consider a neoclassical growth model with rural-urban migration and urban underemployment, which arises from an adverse

selection problem in labor markets. We demonstrate that rural-urban migration and underemployment can be a source of development traps and can give rise to a large set of periodic equilibria displaying undamped oscillation. Many such equilibria display long periods of uninterrupted growth, punctuated by brief but severe recessions.

De Hann, A. (2002). Migration and Livelihoods in Historical Perspective: A Case Study of Bihar, India. *Journal of Development Studies*, 38(5), 115.

Focuses on the relationship between migration from Bihar, India and socio-economic developments in the area, from a historical perspective.

Comparison between Bihar and the rest of India, with respect to agriculture factors and state domestic product; Effect of migration on livelihoods.

Debelle, G., & Vickery, J. (1999). Labour Market Adjustment: Evidence on Interstate Labour Mobility. *Australian Economic Review*, 32(3), 249.

Features a study which investigated the behavior of the Australian state labor markets. Role of geographic labor mobility; Importance of the interstate migration in the reduction of differences in labor market conditions between states; Factors affecting migration decisions. In this paper, we investigate the behaviour of the Australian state labour markets, focusing on the role of geographic labour mobility. We find that interstate migration does play an important role in reducing differences in labour market conditions between states, although permanent (or very persistent) differences between state unemployment rates remain. We also find that out-migration from a state resulting from a relative downturn in its labour market occurs slowly and steadily. Most of the migration takes place, on average, within four years, and the process of adjustment is complete after seven years.

Fidrmuc, J. (2004). Migration and Regional Adjustment to Asymmetric Shocks in Transition Economies. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 32(2), 230-47.

Does migration facilitate regional adjustment to idiosyncratic shocks? The evidence from post-communist economies indicates that the efficacy of migration in reducing interregional unemployment and wage differentials is low. High wages appear to encourage and high unemployment tends to discourage overall migration, inbound and outbound, rather than induce a net flow from depressed regions to those with better economic conditions. Even when the impact of unemployment and wages on net migration is statistically significant, it is economically very small. Finally, migration flows declined during the transition, despite rising interregional disparities.

Furceri, D. (2006). Does Labour Respond to Cyclical Fluctuations? The Case of Italy. *Applied Economics Letters*, 13(3), 135-139.

The aim of this paper is to analyse whether labour mobility is likely to act as a sufficient adjustment mechanism in the face of asymmetric shocks in Italy. In particular, the paper examines if the interregional migration responds, among other factors, also to the GDP's regional cyclical component. The

results show that interregional labour mobility appears to respond adequately to current and past cyclical fluctuations.

Green, A. E. (1994). The Role of Migration in Labour-Market Adjustment: The British Experience in the 1980s. *Environment & Planning A*, 26(10), 1563. Investigates the role of migration in bringing labour supply and demand into balance in Britain in 1980s. Introduction of theoretical perspectives on labour migration and relevant data sources; Outline of major trends in migration and unemployment at national and regional scales; Identification of characteristics of job-related migrants.

Green, A. E. (2004). Is Relocation Redundant? Observations on the Changing Nature and Impacts of Employment-related Geographical Mobility in the UK. *Regional Studies*, 38(6), 629-641.

Geographical mobility has important implications for policy across a range of different domains. This paper sets out a conceptual framework for distinguishing between different types of geographical mobility and reviews the changing nature and impacts of different types of employment-related geographical mobility in the UK. Theoretical perspectives on employers' and individuals' rationales for relocation are outlined and in the context of labour market and family changes the paper addresses the question: 'Is relocation redundant?' Case study evidence is used to foreground key issues and to provide pointers to emerging trends in employment-related geographical mobility. It is concluded that while relocation is declining in importance relative to other types of employment-related geographical mobility, it is not redundant.

Huber, P. (2004). Intra-National Labor Market Adjustment in the Candidate Countries. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 32(2), 248-264.

This paper analyzes the evolution of regional unemployment rates, wages, participation rates, migration and employment in seven candidate countries for accession to the European Union (EU) in the 1990s. We compare these countries to a core set of EU member states and find persistent regional disparities in both regions. However, persistence of unemployment rates is lower in the first-round candidate countries than in the member states. Furthermore, in both first-round and second-round candidate countries, persistence in participation rates is lower. Migration seems to be an ineffective labor market adjustment mechanism. Wages react more strongly to regional unemployment developments in first-round candidate countries than in member states but they are slightly less responsive to national unemployment.

Korpi, T., & Mertens, A. (2004). Training and Industrial Restructuring: Structural Change and Labour Mobility in West Germany and Sweden. *International Journal of Manpower*, 25(1), 90-103.

While the structural changes that have taken place in the labor markets of

the industrialized world over the past decades are well documented less is known about how individuals respond to this changing environment. This includes the extent of intersectoral mobility during the work career, skill differentials in mobility, the impact of the type of training on mobility and changes in mobility patterns over a long period of time. Against this backdrop, the purpose of this paper is to examine intersectoral labor mobility during the first 15 years of working careers in Sweden and West Germany. The analyses show that individuals in both countries tend to move away from industry into other sectors during their careers, but that this tendency is rather weak. While there are some mobility differences among educational categories, the differences between transition probabilities of German apprentices and Swedish vocational school students are insignificant. In the face of the massive transformation of employment structures, the importance of variation in the curricula is probably minuscule.

- Ma, Z. (1999). Temporary Migration and Regional Development in China. *Environment & Planning A*, 31(5), 783.
Presents information on a study which provides a better understanding of the role of temporary labor migration in China's regional development. Brief review of regional development in China; Theory of temporary migration in less developed countries; Analysis of income-enhancing effect of migration and the role of return migrants in regional development.
- Morrison, A. R., & Guo, X. (1998). Measuring the Macroeconomic Impact of Internal Migration: A Production Function Approach with Evidence from Peru. *Migration, Urbanization, and Development: New Directions and Issues: Proceedings of the Symposium on Internal Migration and Urbanization in Developing Countries, 22-24 January 1996, New York*, 221-46.
- Murphy, R. (2000). Migration and Inter-household Inequality: Observations from Wanzai County, Jiangxi. *China Quarterly*, (164), 965.
Examines the impact of migration on inter-household inequality in Wanzai county, northwest Jiangxi, China. Causal relationships between migration and inequality; Roles of household composition, local off-farm employment and land as agents of stratification; Importance of remittances for rural livelihoods; Survey of a number of households in Gaocheng township.
- Nakosteen, R. A., & Westerlund, O. (2004). The Effects of Regional Migration on Gross Income of Labour in Sweden. *Papers in Regional Science*, 83(3), 581-595.
In this article we study the effect of interregional migration on gross income of labour. The empirical analysis is based on Swedish household data for the period 1994 to 1995. We are primarily concerned with the allocation effect of migration on economic growth in an economy where the incentives for migration may be hampered by relatively high income taxes and transfers. A treatment-effect model for migration and income is estimated. The results

indicate significant income gains from migration for the unemployed as well as for those who were employed prior to migration. The estimation results also indicate negative correlation between errors in the migration function and the income function. The hypothesis of no self-selection can be rejected.

Premi, M. K. (1998). Impact of Internal Migration in India on the Dynamics of International Migration. *Emigration Dynamics in Developing Countries. Volume 2. South Asia*, 221-56.

Suzuki, M., & Fukuchi, T. (2004). The Econometrics Analysis of the Main 4-Regional Population Migration and Their Economic Effects in China: The Case between Beijing Area, Shanghai Area, Guangdong Area and Sichuan Area 4-Regions Analysis. (In Japanese). *Studies in Regional Science*, 34(3), 45-68.

The purpose of this paper is the model analysis of main 4-regions in China. We take up 4-regions. (1) Beijing area (Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei), (2) Shanghai area (Shanghai, Jiangsu), (3) Guangdong area (Guangdong). These three are expanding coastal region and face with big inflow of population. (4) Sichuan area (Sichuan, Chongqing), which is a retarded inland region and an origin of the biggest population outflow. We try to analyze population migration among these 4-regions, and their impacts on economic growth. Since 1950s under strict family register system, population migration was severely restricted in China, it started to grow only after 1978 due to liberalization trend. Since 1990s foreign investment rushed to coastal region, so the interregional difference with the retarded inland region has rapidly expanded. Inland rural areas (villages) are very poor, and excess workers are increasing. As restrictions of migrations were relaxed largely in 1990s, rural population started to migrate to urban and coastal regions. The current population movement is a serious policy issue. On the other hand, statistical information and quantitative studies about it are very scarce. We estimate the population migration function and construct 4-regions growth models, and divide each region into urban and rural areas and formal and informal sectors. By simulation studies combining these functions, we analyze the trend of population migration and assess their economic impacts on regional economic growth. This is a part of continuous research project, and an extension of earlier papers.

Sweeney, S., & Goldstein, H. (2005). Accounting for Migration in Regional Occupational Employment Projections. *Annals of Regional Science*, 39(2), 297-316.

Occupational employment projections are one of the primary products produced by state labor market information agencies to assist with state and regional job training and worker assistance programs. In theory, the information from occupational employment forecasts should improve both interregional and intertemporal labor market efficiency through better matching between training efforts and job openings. Until recently, the

projections methodology was predominantly a demand-requirements approach that failed to incorporate important labor supply effects and interstate/interregional dependencies. Recent research has focused on improving the labor supply specification. This paper reports on one such effort to evaluate the importance of interstate occupational migration and to develop methods to incorporate migration into the existing projections methodology. Initial results indicate that the total number of estimated job openings by occupation have to be revised significantly upwards when migration is taken into account.

Inclusion References – Patterns of labour migration

Canada

Grenier, G. (2004). *The Internal Migration of the Immigrant and Native-Born populations in Canada Between 1976 and 1996*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://aix1.uottawa.ca/~gxqcb/migimm3.PDF>

The purpose of this paper is to look at the internal migration patterns of immigrants after they arrive in Canada and to compare them to those of the Canadian-born population. The study uses data from the four Canadian censuses of 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996. The dependent variable is the probability of a migration during the five years that precede each census. Two variants are considered: (1) mobility between provinces and (2) mobility within and between provinces with an ordered choice model. The independent variables are the usual ones related to human capital and characteristics of the regions. Some of the results are: immigrants are on average less mobile than the Canadian-born, except at the local level; however, immigrants are more mobile than the Canadians who still live in their province of birth; mobility between provinces has decreased between 1976 and 1996; immigrants respond in a different way than the Canadian-born to some of the variables that determine mobility; immigrants tend to leave in larger proportions than the Canadian-born the provinces where there are few immigrants.

Hogg, R. S., Whitehead, J., Ricketts, M., & Heath, K. V. (1997). Patterns of Geographic Mobility of Persons with Aids in Canada From Time of Aids Index Diagnosis To Death. *Clinical and Investigative Medicine*, 20(2), 77. Results: A total of 5755 AIDS cases recorded in the ACRSS were linked to deaths in the CMDDB. of these linked cases, 5366 (93%) included information on province or territory of usual residence or community size. A total of 160 (3.0%) persons with AIDS changed their province or territory of residence between the time of their AIDS diagnosis and death. Multivariate analysis indicated that those who changed residences between AIDS index diagnosis and death were more likely than other persons with AIDS to live in provinces other than British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec ($p < 0.001$), to be

diagnosed earlier ($p = 0.004$), to be younger ($p < 0.001$) and to be gay or bisexual ($p = 0.042$). Tables 2 and 3 compare deaths due to AIDS with respect to change in provincial residence between AIDS index diagnosis and death by selected sociodemographic and regional characteristics. In comparison with those who did not move, persons who moved between provinces were more likely to be diagnosed with AIDS earlier ($p = 0.002$), to be younger ($p < 0.001$), to be from Ontario ($p < 0.001$), to be from the rest of Canada ($p < 0.001$) and to have lived in communities with a population of less than 100 000 ($p = 0.025$). The median age at diagnosis for the persons with AIDS who moved was 33 years, whereas the median age at diagnosis for the persons who did not move was 37 years. There was no difference between these 2 groups in terms of sex, HIV risk factors and residence in Quebec or British Columbia at the time of AIDS diagnosis. Our analysis revealed that only a small proportion of persons with AIDS changed province of residence between AIDS diagnosis and death. The overall rate of interprovincial migration, which was comparable to that of the Canadian population, was approximately 30 per 1000 population during the period of study.² Geographic mobility had the greatest proportional impact on persons with AIDS residing outside of the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, where the overwhelming majority of persons with AIDS in this country reside.³ Although there is a greater number of persons with AIDS leaving British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec than leaving other provinces, they represent a smaller proportion of the total population living with AIDS in their provinces than do the migrants moving from the rest of Canada.

Hunt, G. L., & Mueller, R. E. (2004). International and Interregional Migration in North America: The Role of Returns to Skill. *Canadian Migration Patterns from Britain and North America*, 229-44.

Robinson, D., & Wilkinson, D. (1997). *Where are the Miners Going? Occupational Mobility in Elliot Lake*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://inord.laurentian.ca/pdf/2a20.PDF>

The Elliot Lake Tracking Study (ELTS) interviewed 1,182 employees of Rio Algom Mines and Denison Mines in Elliot Lake, Ontario, in 1990. Interviews were repeated in 1992, 1994 and 1996, with an extra round in 1995. This paper examines the pattern of occupational mobility for those laid off between 1990 and 1996. Occupational mobility is of interest for a variety of reasons. We are concerned with the maintenance of industry specific human capital, and the possibility of de-skilling. We use as an analytical unit is the two-digit "major group" of the 1991 National Occupational Classification system (NOC). Using graphical methods to organize complex data, we show that workers in core occupations tend strongly to be re-employed in the same occupational group and in adjacent NOC major groups. There is much less movement to non-adjacent major groups and the distribution is fairly uniform. Downward movement is limited. There is strong gender

segregation, and after the layoffs, women who were in core mining jobs do not return to them.

Swidinsky, M., Howard, W. & Weersink, A. (1998). *Off-farm Work by Census-farm Operators: An Overview of Structure and Mobility Patterns*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www.statcan.ca/english/research/21-601-MIE/21-601-MIE1998038.pdf>

The purpose of this paper is to provide descriptive statistics on off-farm labour supply and farm/off-farm labour reallocation for Canadian farmers using cross-sectional data and cross-sectional panel data, respectively, obtained from the Canadian Census of Agriculture. This report is part of a larger study on the off-farm labour supply and labour mobility of farm operators (Swidinsky, 1997). The data indicates that a growing proportion of operators worked off-farm between 1971 and 1991. As well, operators who work off-farm have allocated greater amounts of time to the off-farm labour market. The share of census-farm operators reporting 97-228 days of off-farm work has risen from 11 percent to 15 percent, while the share working more than 228 days off-farm has increased from 13 percent to 16 percent of all operators from 1971 to 1991. There is also some mobility between the status of full-time and part-time farming, but a high proportion of both types of operators exit farming over a five-year period. Less than 15 percent of operators farming full-time change to part-time, while approximately 20 percent of operators farming full-time change to part-time. In contrast, approximately 25 percent of full-time operators exit farming, while 35 percent of part-time operators exit farming over a typical five-year period.

United States

Bar-EI, R. (2006). Inter-Regional Labor Market Equilibrium: Another Pattern of Spatial Mismatch. *Annals of Regional Science*, 40(2), 393-405.

The inability of the free market to lead to a balanced regional labor market equilibrium has been explained to a certain extent by the spatial mismatch hypothesis: “housing segregation” explains a deadlock situation where a “center” with high unemployment and low income coexists with “suburbs” with high labor demand and income. The author proposes a framework for a theoretical general equilibrium model that may explain the existence of a spatial equilibrium with inequalities in employment and income in various regions. This model explains the interregional imbalances on the labor demand side due to the changes in relative land prices and agglomeration economies and diseconomies in three separate types of economic sectors. On the labor supply side, the model suggests a pattern of a commuting–migration relationship by which labor migrates for housing reasons while retaining present jobs and commuting back to them. Government intervention through influence on travel costs, education, and land allocation can lead to the diminution of such interregional gaps.

Bartley, K. F. (2006). Technology and the Convergence of U.S. Urban Migration Patterns: 1970-2000. *Growth and Change*, 37(1), 82-106.

The theoretical premise of this study is twofold. First, that industrial and occupational restructuring within three industries in the U.S.--manufacturing, finance, and high technology--occurred because of technological developments and these, in turn, influenced the settlement patterns of working-age individuals. Second, that quality-of-life factors are increasingly important for the migration decisions of workers as the importance of proximity to ports and raw materials declines. As expected, the results show that high concentrations of high-technology and finance occupations generally have a positive pull for migrants, with younger migrants most attracted to technology jobs. High concentrations of manufacturing jobs have a negative effect. Most surprisingly, the explanatory power of the model declines substantially across the three decades. Both employment variables and proxies for quality-of-life variables lost explanatory power for modeling age-specific in-migration to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Overall, the results support the industrial restructuring hypothesis, but do not find support for the idea that quality-of-life factors have grown in importance.

Bates, S. (2002). Study Discovers Patterns in Global Executive Mobility. *HR Magazine*, 47(10), 14.

Provides information on the report 'New Approaches to Global Mobility: 2002 World Benchmark Study,' conducted by Cendant Mobility. Purpose of the study; Pressure felt by human resource professionals charged with managing international assignments and employee relocation.

Peters, H. E. (1992). Patterns of Intergenerational Mobility in Income and Earnings. *Review of Economics & Statistics*, 74(3), 456.

This paper characterizes the patterns of intergenerational mobility in the United States using data for matched parent/child pairs from the National Longitudinal Surveys. In general, what is found is far from the extremes of either perfect mobility or perfect immobility. Parents' log income explains only about 9% to 11% of the variation in children's log incomes. Earnings exhibit more mobility than does total income, and the difference is most striking for daughters. The paper also identifies the influence of family background characteristics on mobility. The addition of these background variables adds another 3 to 5 percentage points to the R^2 in the intergenerational earnings and income regressions.

Rebhun, U. (1997). Changing Patterns of Internal Migration 1970-1990: A Comparative Analysis of Jews and Whites in the United States. *Demography*, 34(2), 213-23.

Scott, A. J. (1992). *The Spatial Organization of a Local Labor Market: Employment and Residential Patterns in a Cohort*. Blackwell Publishing Limited.

Presents a case study of the geography of a local labor market for engineers and scientists at three Lockheed Corp. plants in Los Angeles, California. Eliciting personal information; Geography of jobs and residences; Origins, skill-acquisition and job-finding capacities of participants; Gathering intra- and inter-regional mobility patterns.

Walters, W. H. (2000). Types and Patterns of Later-Life Migration. *Geografiska Annaler Series B: Human Geography*, 82(3), 129.

Presents a study which evaluated the spatial migration patterns and household characteristics of retired United States migrants. Background on later-life migration; Review of related literature; Data and methods used; Findings and discussion. This paper refines previous typologies of later-life mobility by explicitly evaluating the spatial migration patterns and household characteristics of retired American migrants. Migrants' lifecourse attributes (economic status, disability, presence of spouse), large-scale migration patterns (internal migration) and household characteristics (living arrangements, economic independence, residential independence) are used to identify three types of post-retirement mobility. The first type, amenity migration, has a distinctive spatial pattern that suggests a search for attractive climate and leisure amenities. The second type of mobility, assistance migration, can be traced to low income and the absence of a spouse in the household. It often results in residential and economic dependence -- specifically, in co-residence with adult children or other labor force members. The third type of mobility, migration in response to severe disability and spouse absence, tends to result in nursing home residence. While amenity migration has long been associated with good health and favorable economic status, this analysis reveals that many disabled and lower-income retirees share the immigration pattern typical of amenity migrants. In fact, amenity migration is the predominant type of mobility among those migrants with fewer than two unfavorable lifecourse attributes (low income, severe disability and spouse absence). Unlike previous lifecourse typologies, this study shows no clear relationship between moderate disability and co-residence with adult children. The results suggest that co-residence is primarily a strategy for reducing living costs rather than a means of coping with moderate disability.

Other Countries

Allen, J. (2003). The Time Pattern of Internal Migration: Human Capital Meets Job Matching. *Review of Regional Studies*, 33(3), 284-295.

A human capital model of migration that includes location-specific capital and job search is integrated with job-matching/flows approach to labor markets. This generates a model that is consistent with the observed pro-cyclicality of new migration. Unlike all previous models, this model not only explains, it predicts the observed counter-cyclicality of return migration.

- Bras, H. (2003). Maids to the City: Migration Patterns of Female Domestic Servants from the Province of Zeeland, the Netherlands (1850–1950). *History of the Family*, 8(2), 217.
This article deals with the migration patterns of female domestic servants from the province of Zeeland in the Netherlands during the second half of the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. The main topics are rates of servant migration, major destinations, strategies behind migration, and determinants of migration across provincial boundaries. A multimethod approach is used, combining the analysis of a data set of life courses of servants with an investigation of qualitative material such as interviews, letters, autobiographies, and government reports. Migration rates of domestic servants peaked in the last decades of the 19th century. Major destinations of Zeeland servants shifted from local and regional jobs with farmers to positions outside the province, particularly in the growing Dutch cities of Rotterdam and the Hague. Family strategies of survival and possibly of risk diversification and upward mobility were behind this migration. However, qualitative sources show that the out-migration of Zeeland servants must also be understood in terms of individual strategies, such as the desire for higher wages, emancipation from the parental home, and participation in more exciting city life.
- De Haan, A. (1997). Unsettled Settlers: Migrant Workers and Industrial Capitalism in Calcutta. *Modern Asian Studies*, 31(4), 919.
Discusses the migration of settlers to the industrial area of Titagarh in Calcutta, India during the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. Reference to living conditions of settlers in the late twentieth century; Culture of settlers; Patterns of female labor in Titagarh; Information on other migration patterns in India.
- Ellis, M., & Barff, R. (1993). Migration Regions and Interstate Labor Flows by Occupation in the United States. *Growth & Change*, 24(2), 166.
Investigates migration patterns of occupational groups in the United States. Analyses of movement behavior differences; Trends of interstate labor migration flow; Homogeneity of migration patterns according to particular social classes or labor demands.
- Fan, C. C. (1999). Migration in a Socialist Transitional Economy: Heterogeneity, Socioeconomic and Spatial Characteristics of Migrants in China and Guangdong Province. *International Migration Review*, 33(4), 954-987.
Examines the socioeconomic characteristics and spatial patterns associated with different reasons for internal migration in China and in Guangdong Province. Relation between China's socialist transitional economy and different migration types; Migration for employment; Male migration due to job transfer; Female marriage migration. The peculiar features of China's socialist transitional economy, including the coexistence of "plan" and "nonplan" mechanisms, the hukou institution, uneven spatial development,

and gendered constraints and opportunities, have brought about a high degree of heterogeneity among population movements. Using the 1990 Census data on reasons for migration, and an empirical analysis of both national patterns and migration in Guangdong, I document the socioeconomic characteristics and spatial patterns of major types of migration, focusing on migration for employment in industry and business, male migration due to job transfer, and female marriage migration. I argue that the multitude of migration types, and the contrasts among them, are products of the combination of state-planning and market mechanisms. The findings highlight institutional explanations for migration, and show that the "plan"-nonplan" dichotomy is more meaningful than the economic-social dichotomy for understanding population movements in China.

Gordon, I. R., & Molho, I. (1998). A Multi-Stream Analysis of the Changing Pattern of Interregional Migration in Great Britain. *Regional Studies*, 32(4), 309.

Presents information on a study which aim was to examine the changing pattern of interregional migration in Great Britain from 1960 through 1991. Methodology used in the study; Investigation of pattern and processes of change of interregional migration; Identification on major influences on the longer distance flows; Findings from the study. A multi-stream analysis of the changing pattern of interregional migration in Great Britain, 1960-1991, Reg. Studies, 32, 309-323. This paper uses a combination of spatial and econometric modelling techniques to investigate longer term patterns and processes of change in British interregional migration, starting from a distinction between an (employment oriented) national movement stream and a (housing and environment related) regional stream. The two major influences on the longer distance flows are found to be relative rates of employment growth and perceived environmental quality, but while the former induces marked fluctuations within the observation period, the influence of the latter factor shows little variation, with no sign of a clean break. There is, however, evidence of a sharply reduced responsiveness of migration to unemployment differentials since the mid-1970s.

Heleniak, T. (1997). Internal Migration in Russia during the Economic Transition. *Post-Soviet Geography and Economics*, 38(2), 81-104.

A World Bank demographer analyzes patterns of migration among Russia's regions from shortly before the break-up of the Soviet Union and the onset of economic reforms through the first five years of independence. The analysis focuses on two large migration streams currently occurring in Russia--the return migration of Russians, as well as Russian speakers, to Russia from the other republics of the former Soviet Union and massive out-migration from the Russian North to the western and southern portions of the country. These migration streams are assessed in terms of both their impacts on current population numbers in Russia's regions and as a basis for projections of population change into the early 21st century.

Huber, P. (2004). Inter-regional Mobility in the Accession Countries: A Comparison with EU15 Member States. *Zeitschrift Fur ArbeitsmarktForschung/Journal for Labour Market Research*, 37(4), 393-408. This paper uses a data set covering nine EU-15 member states and seven candidate countries and new member states to compare inter-regional migration patterns in the 1990s. We find that the level of migration is lower in candidate countries and new member states than in EU-15 member states. Also in contrast to the EU-15 member states, migration has fallen in candidate countries and new member states. This casts doubt on the viability of migration as an adjustment mechanism. Estimating place-to-place models of migration, we find that migration is less reactive to regional disparities in candidate countries and new member states than it is in EU-15 member states. If reaction to labor market disparities were similar to EU-15 states, net migration should increase by a factor of between 2 and over 10.

Ji-Ping Lin, & Kao-Lee Liaw. (2000). Labor Migrations in Taiwan: Characterization and Interpretation Based On the Data of the 1990 Census. *Environment & Planning A*, 32(9), 1689. Presents a study which characterized and interpreted patterns of labor migration in Taiwan. Data and definitions of migrants; Patterns of lifetime labor migrations; Patterns of labor migration from 1985 to 1990.

Kemper, F. (2004). Internal Migration in Eastern and Western Germany: Convergence or Divergence of Spatial Trends after Unification? *Regional Studies*, 38(6), 659-678. Before ratification, internal migration systems in East and West Germany were different. Whereas the East had been characterized by urbanization, in the West intra as well as interregional deconcentration had been important migration trends. At the time of the 'Wende' (political turn), these trends were upset by dominating East-West flows. This paper explores whether spatial migration patterns in both parts of Germany show convergent developments during the 1990s and whether earlier patterns of deconcentration in the old states again come to the fore. Important contexts for internal migrations are represented by developments of regional labour markets and housing markets, which are outlined for eastern and western Germany. It is shown that instances of convergence can be found for East-West and West-East migration and for suburbanization. This is followed by renewed divergence at the end of the decade. However, the position of rural regions in the migration patterns is still very different. Whereas the spatial gradient of disparities in the new states corresponds to a gradient from agglomerations to rural areas, with low economic and social status in the rural periphery: in western Germany many rural regions are in a favourable position.

Kok, J., Mandemakers, K., & Wals, H. (2005). City Nomads. *Social Science History*, 29(1), 15-43. The article analyzes residential mobility patterns of the Amsterdam poor from

the perspective of their coping strategies. In periods when cheap houses were available, casual and unskilled laborers tended to move very often from house to house. Generally, they remained in the immediate vicinity, thus preserving their social networks. After the First World War, the typical proletarian mobility was less conspicuous, due to the housing shortage and improvements in the welfare system.

Kontuly, T., & Schon, K. P. (1994). Changing Western German Internal Migration Systems during the Second Half of the 1980s. *Environment & Planning A*, 26(10), 1521.

Focuses on West Germany's 'swing back' in 1988 from the slow downward trend toward greater spatial deconcentration during the time period 1970 to 1984. Regional labor-market changes as a factor causing the shift to concentration; Change in the internal migration patterns by two age-groups; Reduction of net in-migration to intermediate-sized regions with favorable structures.

Liang, Z. (2001). The Age of Migration in China. *Population and Development Review*, 27(3), 499-524.

Using data from the 1987 and 1995 China One Percent Population Sample Surveys, this article examines migration patterns during 1982-95, a period of sweeping social and economic changes in China. Several major patterns are evident: the increase in overall migration and especially in temporary migration, the increasing importance of interprovincial migration, and the concentration of migrants in the coastal region. Over time, migrants of rural origin were more likely to choose cities as destinations than towns. The consequences and implications of the changes in migration patterns are explored.

Mariah Mantsun Cheng, & Kalleberg, A. L. (1996). Labor Market Structures in Japan: An Analysis of Organizational and Occupational Mobility Patterns. *Social Forces*, 74(4), 1235-1260.

Examines patterns of occupational and organizational mobility among Japanese men. Structure of the Japanese labor market; Firm internal labor markets; Occupational internal labor markets. In this article, we examine patterns of occupational and organizational mobility among Japanese men. Contrary to conventional wisdom, we find that Japanese men often change employers as well as occupations during their careers. Using a conceptualization of internal labor markets that distinguishes between firm internal labor markets (FILMs) and occupational internal labor markets (OILMs), we tested various hypotheses about the determinants of four patterns of job shifts formed by cross-classifying firm and occupational mobility. Our results suggest that men in larger organizations (who we assumed are more apt to be in FILMs) are more likely than those in smaller firms to experience within-firm, mobility, while men in tiny firms make more across-firm shifts. In addition, men in professional and technical occupations

(who we assume are more likely to be in OILMs) experience more within-occupation mobility.

Poncet, S. (2004). La Dynamique des Migrations Interieures en Chine: Frontieres et Forces Centripetes. (Provincial Migration Dynamics in China: Borders and Centripetal Forces). *Revue Economique*, 55(3), 623-32.

The present article aims at estimating the workers' motion law in China using internal migration data for 29 provinces over two sub-periods 1985-1990 and 1990-1995. We measure impediments to the mobility of workers inside China and notably additional costs that apply to crossing borders. Our study of provincial migration dynamics pays particular attention to the influence of access to market on rural-urban migration flows and through it to the strength of the centripetal forces which affect the geography of China as a whole.

Roberts, K., Connelly, R., Zhenming Xie, & Zhenzhen Zheng. (2004). Patterns of Temporary Labor Migration of Rural Women from Anhui and Sichuan. *China Journal*, (52), 49-70.

Presents a study that investigated patterns of temporary labor migration of rural women from Anhui and Sichuan, China. Components of female labor migration in China; Evidence of temporary labor migration of rural women; Statistics on returned migrant and non-migrant women.

Rogers, A., & Henning, S. (1999). The Internal Migration Patterns of the Foreign-Born and Native-Born Populations in the United States: 1975-80 and 1985-90. *International Migration Review*, 33(2), 403-429.

Examines the influence of birthplace on the internal migration and spatial redistribution patterns of the foreign-born and native-born populations in the United States during the 1975-80 and 1985-90 periods. Population geographies and internal migration patterns; Migration patterns of birthplace-specific subpopulations; Concentration or dispersion. The focus of this article is on an examination of the influence of birthplace on the internal migration and spatial redistribution patterns of the foreign-born and native-born populations in the United States during the 1975-80 and 1985-90 periods. The analyses presented here consider the following principal questions: 1) What are the internal migration patterns of the foreign-born population in the United States, and how do they differ from those of the native-born population? 2) How do the relocation choices of various birthplace-specific foreign-born and native-born subpopulations differ from each other? 3) Are the internal migration patterns generating an increased or a decreased geographical concentration of such birthplace-specific subgroups?

Stillwell, J., & Coll, A. G. (2000). Inter-Provincial Migration of the Spanish Workforce in 1988 and 1994. *Regional Studies*, 34(7), 693-711.

Presents a study on the volume, age composition and geographical pattern of inter-provincial migration of the Spanish workforce in 1988 and 1994.

Changes in the volumes of total and working age migration; Efficiency of working age net migration. Historically, labour migration has been an important component of aggregate longer distance population movements in Spain. This paper provides some new insights into the volume, age composition and geographical pattern of migration between provinces of those of working age in 1988 and 1994 based on annual registration data. Migration efficiencies are used to indicate that net migration is becoming less important as a mechanism for redistributing the population overall, although age-specific efficiencies vary geographically. Age selectivity is examined using five-year age groups to exemplify migration trends in particular provinces, and three broad age groups to contrast the different geographical dynamics of interprovincial migration for young, mid and older working age migrants. The paper quantifies the importance of return migration in Spain in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The research is part of an ESRC-funded project on Internal Migration and Regional Population Dynamics.

Inclusion References – Rural-Urban labour migration

Canada

Konadu-Agyemang, K. (1999). Characteristics and Migration Experience of Africans in Canada with Specific Reference to Ghanaians in Greater Toronto. *Canadian Geographer*, 43(4), 400.

While the migration of Africans is an age-old phenomenon, the most documented aspect has been rural-urban migration. Better life chances in the urban areas, compared with the rural areas compel the young and energetic rural people to migrate to the cities even if their chances of finding decent jobs are slim.

United States

Basu, B. (2004). Another Look at Wage Distortion in a Developing Dual Economy. *Australian Economic Papers*, 43(2), 208-227.

The paper focuses on an endogenous wage distortion in a developing dual economy where an efficiency wage in the urban sector triggers rural-urban migration. Because of the endogenous nature of the distortion, this migration reduces the severity of distortion by creating more jobs and reducing the actual wage differential between the sectors. These results are in sharp contrast to the outcomes of an exogenous wage distortion (minimum wage) where rural-urban migration increases the severity of unemployment and calls for costly policy mechanisms that might be either politically or economically difficult to implement. Furthermore, in contrast to the case of an exogenous distortion, interregional migration with endogenous wage distortion increases urban industrial output and structural transformation

works its way into the development process. This structural transformation is maintained even when this dual economy engages in the production of non-traded goods. Although this paper does not engage in policy ranking to bring in zero unemployment equilibrium, it shows that it is possible to achieve socially desirable level of migration by influencing detection rate of shirking or disutility of work effort instead of using costly distributive parameters such as taxes and subsidies.

Lucas Jr., R. E. (2004). Life Earnings and Rural-Urban Migration. *Journal of Political Economy*, 112(1), S29-S59.

This article presents a theoretical study of rural-urban migration--urbanization--as it has occurred in many low-income economies in the post-war period. This process is viewed as a transfer of labor from a traditional, land-intensive technology to a human capital-intensive technology with an unending potential for growth. The model emphasizes the role of cities as places in which new immigrants can accumulate the skills required by modern production technologies. In Section II, the equilibrium allocations that result from this behavior in a traditional agricultural economy and in a modern, human capital-based economy, is worked out. In Section III the possibility of migrating from the agricultural to the urban economy is then studied in a setting in which the return from investing in skills accrues entirely to the person making the investment. In the theory of Section III, the share of gross domestic product produced in the traditional economy goes to zero at a realistic rate, but migration occurs all at once, at the first opportunity. The rest of the paper addresses this problem. In Section IV, an external effect of human capital is added to the learning technology: Time invested in human capital accumulation has a higher return in high-human capital environments. In this situation, a decision not to migrate early on can be reversed later on because the city becomes an ever more attractive destination. Equilibrium is defined for this case in Section IV, some asymptotic properties are developed in Section V, and numerical results are presented and discussed in Section VI. Section VII develops an alternate model that also accounts for a gradual process of migration. As the early migrants become more skilled, more unskilled workers can find attractive city jobs. Section VIII concludes with a discussion of the relation of the theory to observations and some speculations about future research directions.

Mills, B., & Hazarika, G. (2001). The Migration of Young Adults from Non-Metropolitan Counties. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 83(2), 329.

Presents information on a study which examined young adult migration from non-metropolitan counties to non-metropolitan or metropolitan areas in the United States. Discussion on net migration flows in the country; Description of a model for young adult migration; Details of the empirical specification and estimation for the migration; Data and variables used in the study; Results and simulations. This article examines young adult migration from

non-metropolitan counties to either different non-metropolitan counties or to metropolitan areas. The results show that expected gains in initial earnings provide young entrants to the labor force with a marked incentive to migrate from their non-metropolitan counties of origin. Initial earnings gains stem, in part, from higher returns to schooling in both metropolitan areas and other non-metropolitan counties. The propensity to migrate is also sensitive to the costs of migration, which, in turn, are correlated with paternal education and the local presence of extended family.

Rodgers, J. L., & Rodgers, J. R. (1997). The Economic Impact of Rural-to-Urban Migration in the United States: Evidence for Male Labor-Force Participants. *Social Science Quarterly (University of Texas Press)*, 78(4), 937-954. The article assesses the effects of rural-to-urban (R-U) and rural-to-rural (R-R) migration on the economic status of migrants in the U.S. The results indicate that substantial benefits accrue to R-U movers and last for at least six years after a move. Moreover, similar benefits for R-R movers were not observed. The effects of R-U and R-R migration with controls for various attributes of the individual and the regions of origin and destinations are estimated. Six years after an R-U move real annual earnings of the individual, real wage rate of the individual and real annual income of the family unit headed by the individual are all about 30 percent points higher than they otherwise would have been. These results are important, as geographic moves involving substantial distances are likely to impose costs on movers and their families. What is noteworthy in the study is the magnitude and persistence of monetary gains for R-U movers and the absence of any observable monetary gains for R-R movers.

Other Countries

Afsar, R. (1998). Rural-Urban Migration and Development: Evidence from Bangladesh. *Migration, Urbanization, and Development: New Directions and Issues: Proceedings of the Symposium on Internal Migration and Urbanization in Developing Countries, 22-24 January 1996, New York*, 319-56.

Alston, M. (2004). You Don't Want to Be a Check-Out Chick All Your Life': the Out-Migration of Young People from Australia's Small Rural Towns. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 39(3), 299-313. Globalisation and changes in agriculture have resulted in major social changes in inland Australia. Depopulation of the inland has led many to speculate on the future of rural towns and rural people. This paper will examine population drifts from country towns to cities and from the inland to the coastal regions and, in particular, the outmigration of young people. In doing this, the paper focuses on several small towns in central New South Wales that have been the subject of intensive study during 2000 and 2001.

Drawing on analysis of Australian Bureau of Statistics figures, in-depth interviews and focus groups with key informants and surveys with young people and their parents in small rural communities the paper will report on the loss of young people and the greater loss of young women from these areas. It is argued that this outmigration of young people is linked to the need to seek higher education and also to the loss of full-time jobs for young people. The loss of these jobs is the result of changes in agricultural production, labour market restructuring and a withdrawal of public and private sector services. It is further argued that current reliance by governments on market based and community self-help solutions is not enough to provide a future for rural communities. Even if economic growth occurs this will not solve the problem of loss of young people, and the greater loss of young women, nor will it address the issue of access to education and training. Rather far greater attention to human capital (access to education, training and employment), institutional capital (government and non-government services and infrastructure) and social capital (strong networks) is needed if Australia's small rural towns are to survive and flourish.

Andersson, J. A. (2001). Reinterpreting the Rural-Urban Connection: Migration Practices and Socio-Cultural Dispositions of Buhera Workers In Harare. *Africa*, 71(1), 82.

Discusses the migration practices and relations between workers in urban areas and people in rural South Africa. Urbanization and circulatory migration; Information on chain migration; Different migration trajectories and socio-cultural dispositions.

Banerjee, B. (1998). Migration Motivation, Family Links, and Job Search Methods of Rural-to-Urban Migrants in India. *Migration, Urbanization, and Development: New Directions and Issues: Proceedings of the Symposium on Internal Migration and Urbanization in Developing Countries, 22-24 January 1996, New York*, 187-219.

Beladi, H., & Marjit, S. (1996). An Analysis of Rural-Urban Migration and Protection. *Canadian Journal of Economics*, 29(4), 930.

Presents an econometric model on human migration with the urban manufacturing sector supplying a crucial input for the rural sector. Flow of capital between two urban sectors; Trade and pricing of final goods; Tariff on import-competing manufacturing sector; Effect of intersectoral linkages on employment.

Davin, D. (1996). Gender and Rural-Urban Migration in China. *Gender & Development*, 4(1), 24-30.

Migration is one of the most important economic, demographic and social phenomena in China, involving the transfer of tens of millions of people from villages where they are employed--or underemployed--in agriculture, to

cities, towns, or other rural areas where they hope they will find better economic opportunities. Migration has allowed the supply of cheap labor to remain buoyant in China's industrializing coastal regions, despite the extraordinarily rapid growth of the economy and of employment in these areas. This article focuses on the gender aspects of this migration, attempting a preliminary discussion of the impact of migration on gender relations and the lives of women in the villages of the sending areas. The possible impact and implications of the internal migration in China are enormous and complex. The flow most commented on is, of course, of the migrants from the sending areas to the areas of destination. All over rural China, old people take care of children whose parents are busy elsewhere. In some cases, the mother may be in the city, although young unmarried women outnumber married women among the migrants. Where a young father has migrated, the wife may have to work on the land, and may look to the older generation for help with the children. Migration by both men and women in search of better economic opportunities is currently taking place on a massive scale in China. Young women who return to live in their home villages after several years of earning high wages in urban areas may face particular problems of adjustment. This article considers the effect this 'circular migration' is having on gender relations within Chinese society.

Deumert, A., Inder, B., & Maitra, P. (2005). Evidence from a Sample of Migrants in Cape Town, South Africa. *Global Social Policy*, 5(3), 303-328.

Rural-urban migration is a major phenomenon in the developing world. This article is concerned with understanding the ways in which rural-urban migrants have their social protection needs met following their move to the city. We report results from a survey of rural-urban migrants in four low-income areas in Cape Town, South Africa. We look at the experiences of migrants in terms of finding employment in the urban environment, and the impact of language background and proficiency on migrants' ability to integrate in the labour market, and their access to formal and informal protection and government support. Language proficiency and social networks emerge as important variables in the analysis and will need to be considered in the design of social policies. Specifically, inadequate knowledge of dominant urban languages (English and Afrikaans) limits opportunities for employment and access to public services. Furthermore, reliance on informal, strong-tie social networks facilitates initial migration and settlement, but can delay long-term integration into the urban economy and labour market.

Ghosh, B. N. (1993). Political Economy of Skill Drain from Rural India. *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 23(3), 327.

Focuses on the rural skill drain in India as a result of the migration of rural skilled laborers to the cities. Definition of rural skill drain; Migration of students; Economic and non-economic causes of migration from rural areas; Implications and effects of rural skill drain.

Hampshire, K., & Randall, S. (2000). Pastoralists, Agropastoralists and Migrants: Interactions between Fertility and Mobility in Northern Burkina Faso. *Population Studies*, 54(3), 247-261.

Focuses on migration rates of young men to explore interactions between migration and fertility in northern Burkina Faso. Importance of seasonal rural to urban migration of men; Comparison of fertility of groups involved in seasonal labor migration and non-migrating groups; Rates of sterility among migrating groups; Incidence of sexually transmitted disease. Seasonal rural to urban migration of young men is becoming an increasingly important part of the rural economy of the West African Sahel, yet little is known about how the short-term contact of men with urban centres might affect reproductive decisions and outcomes in sending areas. In northern Burkina Faso, substantial variation in short-term migration rates of young Fulani men to cities provides an opportunity to explore interactions between migration and fertility in this area. The groups most involved in seasonal labour migration experience substantially lower fertility than non-migrating groups. Fertility differentials arise largely from higher rates of secondary sterility among migrating groups, probably caused by an increased incidence of sexually transmitted diseases. Such mechanisms as changes in attitudes and knowledge regarding birth control, and the undermining of traditional practices of marriage, breastfeeding, and sexual abstinence are far less important.

Jacka, T. (2005). Finding a Place. *Critical Asian Studies*, 37(1), 51-74.

This article examines the ways in which modernization and globalization are experienced, negotiated, and understood by women in rural-to-urban migration in contemporary China. In the last two decades, labor mobility in China has increased dramatically, with millions of people leaving the countryside for the promise of money and a modern life in the coastal special economic zones such as Shenzhen and in the global cities of Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou. This article discusses the narratives of rural migrant women working in the city of Beijing. A striking feature of these narratives is the variety of conflicting evaluations of place presented, not just by different women, but also by the same individuals. For example, the stated wish to stay in the city as long as possible often conflicts with complaints about the hardships faced there. Conversely, it is very common for women to describe their home in the village with fondness and nostalgia, but to say that they never want to go back. The author of this article aims to understand the conflicting evaluations and desires about both geographic and social place that these women express, and the dilemmas they face in trying to 'find their place.' Key to the paper is an analysis of how local discourses on modernity, gender, and rural/urban difference shape — in both symbolic and material ways — modernization and globalization and their consequences for individuals' search for a place in the world.

- Keyfitz, N. (1996). Internal Migration and Urbanization; Internal Migration and Urbanization. *Resources and Population: Natural, Institutional, and Demographic Dimensions of Development*, 269-85.
- Li, C. (1996). Surplus Rural Laborers and Internal Migration in China. *Asian Survey*, 36(11), 1122.
 Focuses on the surplus rural laborers and internal migration in China. Contributors to the surplus; Effect of the household contract responsibility system; Characterization of the demand for urban construction workers; Benefits from the development of a market economy in urban areas.
- McCormick, B., & Wahba, J. (2005). Why Do the Young and Educated in LDCs Concentrate in Large Cities? Evidence from Migration Data. *Economica*, 72(285), 39-67.
 Do the young and educated in LDCs have a greater preference to locate in big cities? If so, this may help to explain how cities spatially concentrate the educated and young, and why the rising share of these workers in many LDCs may contribute to city growth. This paper explores migration flows into and out of Egypt's three largest cities. We study whether the higher shares of such workers in cities arise because these workers perceive relatively greater benefits from living in cities, given relative urban/rural wage rates, or because the relative demand for these workers rises with city size.
- Onyeonoru, I. P. (1994). Labour Migration and Rural Transformation in Nigeria. *International Sociology*, 9(2), 217-221.
 Urban development since the colonial period in Nigeria has led to a rural-urban migration pattern in the post-independent state. A return labour migration process with implications for rural development has, however, accompanied certain socio-economic and political events in Nigeria in the 1980s. This paper highlights some factors that have impaired the rural transformation prospects of the new migration trend.
- Seeborg, M. C., Jin, Z., & Zhu, Y. (2000). The New Rural-Urban Labor Mobility in China: Causes and Implications. *Journal of Socio-Economics*, 29(1), 39-56.
 As the Chinese economy reforms, a huge new floating population of rural-urban migrants is transforming the urban labor force. This article explores some of the most important reasons for the emergence of the floating population in China. We argue that the neoclassical model alone is not adequate to explain the massive rural-urban internal migration underway in China. Instead, ideas drawn from both sociological theories of segmented markets and institutional economics are used to supplement the standard neoclassical explanation. We found that Chinese policy reforms in both rural and urban areas decreased the balkanization of labor markets and opened up employment opportunities for many rural-urban migrants. In rural areas, a set of agricultural market reforms, starting in 1978, increased farm incomes and simultaneously produced a large surplus labor supply. In urban areas,

reforms beginning in the 1980s created an effective demand for rural migrants. of particular importance was the development of a contract labor system and the emergence of a private sector.

Stinner, W. F., Wu Xu, & Jin Wei. (1993). Migrant Status and Labor Market Outcomes in Urban and Rural Hebei Province, China. *Rural Sociology*, 58(3), 366-386.

Tests labor-market absorption hypotheses on rural and urban migrants in Hebei province, China. Influence of information costs, sociodemographic characteristics and psychosocial resources on labor-market outcomes; Comparison of outcomes of interprovincial migrants to those of lifetime residents; Parity of patterns in rural and urban areas. An important concern in population redistribution policy-making is the labor-market absorption of migrants in rural and urban destinations. Three hypotheses (information costs, sociodemographic characteristics, and psycho-social resources) on labor-market outcomes are developed and tested among recent and long-term interprovincial migrants and lifetime residents in rural and urban areas of Hebei Province in China. Results generally support the psycho-social resources model; interprovincial migrants fare better than lifetime residents, regardless of background sociodemographic attributes. However, recent migrants generally tend to outperform long-term migrants, suggesting that the type of psycho-social resources may be important. These patterns generally hold in both urban and rural areas.

Todaro, M. P. (1996). Income Expectations, Rural-Urban Migration and Employment in Africa. *International Labour Review*, 135(3/4), 421.

Examines the relationship between migration, expected income differentials and urban employment in Africa as published in the November, 1971 issue of the periodical 'International Labour Review.' Economic motivations for migration; Growth of the unemployment problem in Africa; Short- and long-run policies to curtail the influx of rural migrants in urban Africa.

Wang, F., & Zuo, X. (1999). Inside China's Cities: Institutional Barriers and Opportunities for Urban Migrants. *American Economic Review*, 89(2), 276-280.

China's widened urban-rural divide arose from a socialist industrialization process. This urban-rural gap in social and economic well-being, together with a massive reservoir of rural surplus labor and an acute shortage of consumer goods, formed the driving forces for China's change of migration-control policy and for the rapid increase of rural immigrants in Chinese cities. In this article, the authors identify five reasons for the large and consistent gap between rural migrants and urban residents. They are: 1) Segregated labor market and occupations 2) Low income and poor benefits 3) Temporary housing and residential segregation 4) Individual instead of familial migration, and 5) Absence of social integration. A key question

regarding the fate of rural migrants in urban China is whether their experience is unique.

Zhang, K. H., & Song, S. (2003). Rural-Urban Migration and Urbanization in China: Evidence from Time-Series and Cross-Section Analyses. *China Economic Review*, 14(4), 386-400.

Since 1978, China has experienced a rapid and unprecedented process of urbanization, created by the history's largest flow of rural-urban migration in the world. This article attempts (a) to assess the role of the cityward migration in China's urbanization in 1978-1999 and (b) to empirically investigate factors behind the migration boom with time-series and cross-section data. We find that (a) rural-urban migration made dominant contributions to Chinese urban population growth; (b) while moving together with the Chinese economy, the causal link runs from economic growth to migration, not vice versa; (c) interprovince migrants were encouraged by the rural-urban income gap and discouraged by their geographic distances to destinations; and (d) the amount of intraprovince migrants is positively related to rural-urban income gap and urban population in that province.

Zhao, Y. (1999). Leaving the Countryside: Rural-to-Urban Migration Decisions in China. *American Economic Review*, 89(2), 281-286.

This article employs a simple theoretical model of labor allocation within rural households, given existing land arrangements in an attempt to explain why rural Chinese do not fully participate in labor migration. It first explores the mechanisms by which individual, household, and community characteristics affect the migration decision. Empirical results are then presented to substantiate the derived hypotheses. The article further explores the question of whether the migration decision is permanent by analyzing the responses of household consumption to income from migration. The author believes that his work answers two questions. First, what determines the migration decision? Second, is migration a temporary or a permanent choice for the household? Empirical results are consistent with the hypothesis that rural households make labor-allocation choices based on comparing marginal returns to labor in farming and alternative employment .

Inclusion References – Policies influencing labour migration

Canada

Alberta Office of the Premier. (2006). *Alberta and B.C. Break Down Barriers to Create Single Large Market*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www2.news.gov.bc.ca/news_releases_2005-2009/2006OTP0082-000505.pdf

Alberta and British Columbia have signed a groundbreaking agreement to eliminate barriers to trade, investment and labour mobility between the two

provinces. The agreement creates the second largest economic region in Canada. The two provinces signed the Alberta-British Columbia Trade, Investment, and Labour Mobility Agreement (TILMA) at the 4th annual joint Alberta-British Columbia Cabinet meeting in Edmonton on April 28. The agreement will give businesses and workers in both provinces seamless access to a larger range of opportunities across all sectors including energy, transportation, labour mobility, business registration, and government procurement.

Bloom, M., & Grant, M. (2001). *Brain Gain: The Economic Benefits of Recognizing Learning and Learning Credentials in Canada*. Retrieved July 25, 2006 from http://www.conferenceboard.ca/press/documents/Brain_Gain_Detailed_Findings.pdf

There is a major learning recognition gap in Canada today. If eliminated, it would give Canadians an additional \$4.1 billion– \$5.9 billion in income annually. More than 540,000 Canadians stand to gain an average of \$8,000–\$12,000 each year from improved learning recognition. Three groups stand to gain the most: immigrants, people with prior learning gained through work and training, and transferees between post-secondary institutions or, in the case of licensed occupations, between provinces. An improved system for recognizing the learning of immigrants would result in a brain gain to offset the brain drain to the United States. Governments, employers and credential-granting institutions have options for action that can significantly improve learning recognition in Canada.

Blouin, C., Gibb, H., McAdams, M. & Weston, A. (2004). *Engendering Canadian Trade Policy: A Case Study of Labour Mobility in Trade Agreements*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/pubs/pubspr/0662367138/200406_0662367138_e.pdf

This study examines Canada's commitments under labour mobility agreements associated with the North American Free Trade Agreement (Chapter 16) and the General Agreement on Trade in Services (mode 4) from a gender equality perspective. First, a gender analysis framework is designed to examine the agreements; second, the content of the agreements and immigration data are analyzed to identify differences in access to, and use of, the agreements by women and men. A more detailed examination of the agreements is provided through case studies of two groups: nurses and women business owners. The case studies illustrate differences in participation in, and impact on, government policy making by the two groups, and inadequacies in the various data sets necessary to evaluate the impact of trade agreements. The studies point to the complex interplay between domestic and international issues embedded in trade agreements.

Canadian Psychological Association. (2001). *Mutual Recognition Agreement of the Regulatory Bodies for Professional Psychologists in Canada*. Retrieved

July 24, 2006 from <http://www.cpa.ca/MRA.pdf>

Mutual Recognition Agreement of the Regulatory Bodies for Professional Psychologists in Canada Between College of Psychologists of British Columbia, College of Alberta Psychologists, Saskatchewan Psychological Association, Psychological Association of Manitoba, College of Psychologists of Ontario, L'Ordre des Psychologues de l'Ontario, L'Ordre des Psychologues du Qu'bec, College of Psychologists of New Brunswick, College des Psychologues du Nouveau-Brunswick, Prince Edward Island Psychologists Registration Board, Nova Scotia Board of Examiners in Psychology, Newfoundland Board of Examiners in Psychology, and Government of the Northwest Territories.

Canadian Tourism Human Resource Council. (2004). *Proposal Research towards Foreign Credentials Recognition Model for Non-Regulated Professions*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.cthrc.ca/eng/pdf/Proposal_FCR_Research_Final_Sept_2004.pdf
The proposed research is an initial phase towards a model of measuring and recognizing foreign credentials. The main outcome of the research is to inform the next steps towards such a model. The objectives of this research are to conduct research that will inform the next steps towards a foreign credential recognition system geared at addressing non-regulated professions; to suggest a model and system that will facilitate the recognition of foreign credentials for non-regulated professions; one that establishes greater collaboration among all stakeholders and improves accessibility and integration of qualified workers; and to engage stakeholders, i.e. to facilitate and coordinate dialogue on the issues, needs, concerns, and ideally begin to identify recommendations.

Day, K. M., & Winer, S. L. (2002). Internal Migration and Public Policy: An Introduction to the Issues and a Review of Empirical Research on Canada. *Political Economy in Federal States: Selected Essays of Stanley L. Winer*, 127-85.

Edwards, H. P. (2000). *Regulatory Requirements for Registration in Psychology across Canada: A Comparison of Acts, Regulations, By-Laws and Guidelines in View of the AIT*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www.cpa.ca/cpaweb/userfiles/Documents/advocacy/PSWAIT/PSWAIT%20Report.pdf>

The objectives of this report are to provide a summary of the key requirements for registration in psychology across Canada, to highlight their statutory basis where feasible, and to point out the more obvious potential obstacles to the mobility of psychology professionals as intended by the AIT as well as some of the factors that may facilitate mutual recognition for mobility. Part I of the report is a concise overview of registration requirements and related issues. Part II summarizes curriculum and experience requirements for registration, as well as areas of intended

practice listed in application forms. Parts III and IV provide a jurisdiction by jurisdiction summary, using exact quotes where practical, of the most relevant (with respect to registration, as judged by the writer) clauses of the Psychology Acts and Regulations respectively.

Forum of Labour Market Ministers. (2001). *Background: Labour Mobility in Canada*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www.sdc.gc.ca/en/cs/sp/hrsdclmp/mobility/9999-000059/9999-000059E.pdf>

Every year approximately 200,000 Canadians relocate to a different province or territory and look for work. Some of these people - particularly those who work in regulated occupations - may find their occupational qualifications are not accepted in their new jurisdiction. This occurs because licensing requirements vary across the country, and individuals sometimes find they cannot easily transfer their qualifications from one jurisdiction to another. Even those with qualifications that are recognized may face delays or extra costs in being licensed or certified. These delays, extra costs and lack of qualification recognition have the effect of restricting labour mobility. Now, workers in over three-quarters of 51 occupations that are regulated in more than one jurisdiction in Canada can expect to have their qualifications recognized more readily across the country. This represents almost 97% of workers in these 51 occupations.

Forum of Labour Market Ministers. (2005). *Report of Survey Results: Inter-Provincial Labour Mobility in Canada 2004/05*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.intrasec.mb.ca/en/reports/01_10_2006/FLMM%20NATIONAL%20REPORT%20-%20APPROVED%20VERSION%20MAY%2018-2005.pdf

The purpose of the survey was to gauge the extent to which regulatory bodies are in compliance with Chapter 7 (Labour Mobility) of the Agreement on Internal Trade. Questions focused primarily on actions that regulatory bodies have taken or need to undertake in order to recognize the qualifications of workers from other jurisdictions.

Forum of Labour Market Ministers. (2001). *Report on Implementation of the Labour Mobility Chapter of the Agreement on Internal Trade*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www.sdc.gc.ca/asp/gateway.asp?hr=/en/cs/sp/hrsdclmp/mobility/2001-000049/page03.shtml&hs=wnc>

This report gives an overview of 51 of the occupations that are regulated in two or more Canadian jurisdictions. With input and advice from the regulators, government officials assessed progress made by each occupation toward improved labour mobility. This report also summarizes steps taken to improve labour mobility among trade workers.

Gazel, R. C. (1996). Free Trade Agreements and Interregional Labor Migration: The Case of the U.S. and Canada. *Annals of Regional Science*, 30(4), 373.

This paper focuses on the different effects that trade policy have on distinctive regions within a country by modeling the subnational impact of the Free Trade Agreement between the U.S. and Canada using an applied general equilibrium model. This study incorporates interregional labor mobility into the model and, by comparing the new results to those measured in the absence of labor migration, shows the importance of allowing for interregional labor mobility when modeling at the subnational level the effects of nationality of internationally designed policies.

Gunderson, M. (1998). Harmonization of Labour Policies under Trade Liberalization. *Relations Industrielles*, 53(1), 24.

The pressures for the harmonization of labor laws and policies under trade liberalization are outlined, with particular attention to inter-jurisdictional competition for investment and jobs. This is followed by an analysis of the linkages that are necessary for there to be downward harmonization, with some discussion of the empirical evidence (and lack of evidence) on those linkages. Opposing pressures towards divergence and away from convergence and harmonization are also discussed. The paper concludes with some observations on the advantages and disadvantages of harmonization and the appropriate policy responses.

Gunderson, M. (1994). Barriers to Interprovincial Labour Mobility. *Provincial Trade Wars: Why the Blockade must End*, 131-54.

Human Resources Development Canada. (2000). *Canada-Nunavut Agreement on Labour Market Development (LMDA)*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/account/sufa-ecus/LMDA-Nunavut_e.pdf

To implement, within the scope of Part II of Canada's Employment Insurance (EI) Act, new Canada-Nunavut arrangements in the area of labour market development that will enable Nunavut to assume an expanded role in the design and delivery of labour market development programs and services in Nunavut.

Human Resources Development Canada. (2000). *Formative Evaluation of the Canada/Manitoba Labour Market Development Agreement: Final Overview Report*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www11.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/edd-pdf/spah198_e.pdf

Summary of the key evaluation findings from the formative evaluation of the Canada/Manitoba Labour Market Development Agreement (LMDA): the implementation of the LMDA and Provincial Benefits and Provincial Measures (PBPMs); the relevance of PBPMs to clients, employers and communities and their satisfaction with outcomes; regional findings; the adequacy of information and monitoring systems, program specific findings; the service delivery model; and, key strengths and weaknesses of the delivery structure of PBPMs.

- Human Resources Development Canada. (1998). *Canada-Quebec Labour Market Agreement in Principle (LMDA)*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/account/sufa-ecus/LMDA-Quebec_e.pdf
To establish roles and responsibilities with respect to the implementation of Quebec's active employment measures funded by the Employment Insurance Account.
- Human Resources Development Canada. (1997). *Canada-Manitoba Agreement on Labour Market Development (LMDA)*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/account/sufa-ecus/LMDA-Manitoba_e.pdf
To implement, within the scope of Part II of Canada's Employment Insurance (EI) Act, new Canada-Manitoba arrangements respecting labour market development that will enable Manitoba to assume an expanded role in designing and delivering labour market development programs and services in Manitoba.
- Human Resources Development Canada. (1997). *Canada-New Brunswick Agreement on Labour Market Development (LMDA)*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/account/sufa-ecus/LMDA-NB_e.pdf
To implement, within the framework and authority of Part II of the Employment Insurance (EI) Act, new Canada-New Brunswick arrangements in the area of labour market development that will enable New Brunswick to assume an expanded role in the design and delivery of labour market development programs and services in New Brunswick.
- Human Resources Development Canada. (1997). *Canada-Prince Edward Island Agreement on Labour Market Development*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.iigr.ca/pdf/documents/322_CanadaPrince_Edward_Isla.pdf
Agreement on Labour Market Development between the Government of Canada and the Government of Prince Edward Island.
- Human Resources Development Canada. (1997). *Sectoral Partnership Initiative Support for Labour Mobility*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www.sdc.gc.ca/en/cs/sp/hrsdclmp/mobility/1997-000054/1997-000053E.pdf>
The Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT) was signed in 1994 by the federal, provincial and territorial governments and came into effect in July 1995. A section of the AIT, Chapter 7, deals with labour mobility. Its objective is to enable workers qualified for an occupation in one part of Canada to have access to employment opportunities in that occupation in any other province or territory.
- Institute of Intergovernmental Relations. (1996). *Canada-Alberta Agreement on Labour Market Development*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.iigr.ca/pdf/documents/315_CanadaAlberta_Agreement_.pdf

Agreement on Labour Market Development Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Alberta.

Institute of Intergovernmental Relations. (1996). *Ontario-Quebec Agreement on Labour Mobility and Recognition of Qualifications, Skills and Work Experience in the Construction Industry (1996)*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.iiqr.ca/pdf/documents/314_OntarioQubec_Agreement_o.pdf
Ontario-Quebec Agreement on Labour Mobility and Recognition of Qualifications, Skills and Work Experience in the Construction Industry

Lozano, G. (1996). Canada - Open for Business. *CGA Magazine*, 30(2), 40.
The Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT) holds the promise of opening up the Canadian market for goods and services and eliminating unfair restrictions. The AIT establishes a rules-based framework for eliminating trade barriers, provides guidance to enhance investment and labor mobility, and sets out work plans to reconcile standards in a number of areas, including professional occupations. The articles on labor mobility are designed to ensure that unnecessary requirements are not imposed on qualified workers seeking employment in another party's jurisdiction. Parties can cite legitimate objectives to justify retaining existing measures inconsistent with the AIT. While the AIT is an important first step in eliminating unfair barriers to trade in goods and services, it is not legally binding on the parties.

Medical Laboratory Technologists. (2002). *Mutual Recognition Agreement for Labour Mobility of Medical Laboratory Technologists in Canada*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.cmlto.com/government_policy/government_legislation/pdf/Mutual_Recognition_Agreement.pdf
Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) under the Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT), Chapter 7 (Labour Mobility). The purpose of this MRA is to establish the conditions under which a Medical Laboratory Technologist who is licensed/certified/registered in one Canadian Jurisdiction will have his/her qualifications recognized in another Canadian Jurisdiction which is a Party to this Agreement.

Ministry of Economic Development of British Columbia. (2006). *Trade, Investment and Labour Mobility Agreement between British Columbia and Alberta*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.gov.bc.ca/ecdev/down/tilma_april_25_06_final.pdf
Trade, Investment and Labour Mobility Agreement between British Columbia and Alberta.

Ministry of Labour Ontario. (2006). *Ontario Quebec Construction Labour Mobility Agreement Marks Inter-provincial Co-operation*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/news/pdf/2006/06-oq.pdf>
The Ontario and Quebec governments have signed a major agreement to

improve construction labour mobility for contractors and workers between the two provinces, paving the way for increased long-term prosperity and co-operation. With this agreement, Ontario contractors and workers will have greater access to construction work in Quebec. Quebec contractors and workers will have the access to work in Ontario that they had before Ontario imposed restrictions under the Fairness is a Two-Way Street Act.

Nagy, J. (2003). Making Free Trade Work in Canada. *CGA Magazine*, 37(6), 5. Although the Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT) was ratified by Canada's First Ministers in July 1994 and came into force in July 1995, experts agree that full implementation of the agreement still has a long way to go. The intention of the accord is to support and encourage the free movement of goods and services across provincial boundaries for the benefit of greater consumer choice, stronger economic growth and ease of labor mobility. The successful AIT challenge mounted by CGAs has shown that the agreement can work if there is the political will. If nothing else a favorable finding puts considerable pressure on governments to take action against unfair and restrictive interprovincial trade and labor mobility practices.

Nursing Sector Study Corporation. (2004). *Mobility of Nurses in Canada: Building the Future - An Integrated Strategy for Nursing Human Resources in Canada*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.buildingthefuture.ca/e/study/phase1/reports/Step12_ENG_10.pdf This report describes the inter-jurisdictional migration of members of the three regulated nursing professions throughout Canada in the past decade: Registered Nurses (RNs), Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs), and Registered Psychiatric Nurses (RPNs).

Rosenbluth, G. (1996). Interprovincial Migration and the Efficacy of Provincial Job Creation Policies. *Canadian Business Economics*, 4(2), 22-35.

Smith, M. (2001). *Recognition of Foreign Credentials: A Survey of Recent Community-Based and Research Projects (C. 1995-2001) Funded by the Multiculturalism Program, Department of Canadian Heritage*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/multi/pubs/sra-ras/sra-ras_e.pdf The reports reveal common impediments that arise in the processes of accessing appropriate academic or professional institutions in order to obtain an assessment of equivalency of education, training, and work experience. Barriers of language and access to information, perceived discrimination, gatekeepers at the professional level, financial burden, and retraining requirements are among many issues that individuals have experienced in seeking employment in fields for which they have been trained outside Canada. Moreover, a common theme emerges--that problems encountered at the institutional level have profound negative consequences at the individual level. Overall, these various projects reflect the increasing awareness among academic institutions, professional and licensing

organizations, and governments, of the pervasiveness of accreditation issues and related problems with which immigrants to Canada must contend. National and community-based organizations are seeking solutions in a variety of social, cultural, and political fora. A shared objective is the development of accreditation policies, tools, and applications based on fairness, accessibility, equality and economic benefit.

The Canadian Council of Land Surveyors. (2001). *Mutual Recognition Agreement: Agreement on Labour Mobility for Land Surveyors in Canada*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www.ccls-ccag.ca/files/mra.pdf>
Agreement on Labour Mobility for Land Surveyors in Canada Between the Association of Newfoundland Land Surveyors, The Association of Nova Scotia Land Surveyors, The Association of Prince Edward Island Land Surveyors, The Association of New Brunswick Land Surveyors, L'Ordre des arpenteurs-géomètres du Québec, The Association of Ontario Land Surveyors, The Association of Manitoba Land Surveyors, The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors' Association, The Alberta Land Surveyors' Association, The Corporation of Land Surveyors of the Province of British Columbia, and The Association of Canada Lands Surveyors.

The Law Society of Upper Canada. (2001). *Policy for Decision Inter-Provincial Practice of Law*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www.lsuc.on.ca/media/interprovincialpracticelaw.pdf>
Protocol on the Interjurisdictional Practice of Law negotiated under the aegis of the Federation of Law Societies of Canada. This protocol has now been signed by all the member Canadian law societies except those of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The objective of the protocol was to make it easier for lawyers to practise in other Canadian jurisdictions while maintaining the ability of each law society to regulate lawyers practising within the jurisdiction, and to expand temporary mobility rights to solicitor's work. The protocol also includes provisions dealing with a number of related matters such as insurance, compensation, foreign legal consultants and interjurisdictional law firms.

Watt, D., & Bloom, M. (2000). *Exploring the Learning Recognition Gap in Canada*. Retrieved July 25, 2006 from <http://www.conferenceboard.ca/education/reports/pdfs/RecogLearn.pdf>
Canada, like other highly developed nations, faces a range of learning recognition issues that have important economic and social consequences for our country. Current barriers to holistic recognition of learning and learning credentials in Canada are impairing the ability of the country to put its human resources to best use. Canada also faces rising challenges in maintaining an adequate supply of highly skilled and knowledgeable people, with the right kinds of learning and learning credentials, in its labour market. The review of literature from Canada and internationally summarized above, suggests strongly that recognition is indeed a significant strategy for

developing and employing people fully and that there is a learning recognition gap in Canada today, with significant economic costs and consequences.

Wildasin, D. E. (2003). *Fiscal Policy, Human Capital, and Canada-US Labor Market Integration*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/pics/ra/wildasin.pdf>

This paper analyzes some of the implications of North American labor market integration for fiscal policy. The economies of Canada and the US are both characterized by highly integrated internal markets for goods and services as well as for labor and capital, and subnational governments in both economies play an important role in the financing and provision of public goods and services, including higher education. Despite theoretical insights from traditional trade theory that suggest that "trade and migration are substitutes," labor markets in both the US and Canada exhibit substantial and persistent interregional migration, with gross migration rates that greatly exceed net migration rates, especially for highly-educated workers. High gross migration rates are consistent with the hypothesis that education contributes to skill-specialization and worker heterogeneity, and that mobility provides a form of insurance for investment in risky human capital. Mobility also constrains the ability of competitive governments to engage in redistributive financing of human capital investment, and recent trends in both the US and Canada reveal a diminishing level of financial support for public-sector institutions by subnational governments. The implications of labor market integration for the efficiency of resource allocation, for income determination, and for fiscal competition are important for evaluations of tax and education policies both at the subnational and at the international levels.

United States

Ettlinger, N. (2002). *The Difference That Difference Makes in the Mobilization of Workers*. *International Journal of Urban & Regional Research*, 26(4), 834-843.

Proposes that prospects for the mobilization of workers across space requires critical thinking about differences. Recognition of different work experiences associated with different industrial processes and avenues of exploitation; Possible friction among different groups of people across axes of difference; Importance of inclusive organizing strategies. Drawing conceptually from feminist, post-development, cultural politics and radical political science literatures, this essay integrally relates differences among contexts (relationally defined) and people. I suggest that prospects for the mobilization of workers across space requires critical thinking about difference, entailing recognition of different work experiences associated with different industrial processes and avenues of exploitation, as well as possible friction among different groups of people across axes of difference. Although

frictions of difference related both to economic and non-economic logics may pose complex problems for connecting workers within and across space, I argue that inclusive organizing strategies are critical to achieving pervasive and long-run social change.

Karp, L., & Paul, T. (2005). Intersectoral Adjustment and Policy Intervention: The Importance of General-Equilibrium Effects. *Review of International Economics*, 13(2), 330-55.

We model adjustment costs in a general-equilibrium setting using a "transport sector." This sector provides services needed to reallocate a factor of production across two other sectors. A market imperfection in the transport sector causes adjustment to occur too slowly in the absence of government intervention. The government has a restricted menu of second-best policies to remedy this imperfection. Given this restricted menu, the optimal policy choice depends on the government's ability to make commitments. The key to these results is our replacement of the black box of adjustment costs with an explicit model of these costs.

Karp, L., & Paul, T. (1994). Phasing In and Phasing Out With Costly Adjustment of Labour. *Economic Journal*, 104(427), 1379-1392.

Examines the dynamics of optimal trade policy within a model employing a costly inter-sectoral adjustment of labor. Case studies; Effect of future tariff on current migration decisions; Phasing in and eventual phasing out of protection for the dying sector; Role of equilibrium policy in maintaining free trade. We study the dynamics of optimal trade policy in a model with costly inter-sectoral adjustment of labour, where migrants pay less than the marginal social cost of migration. If workers have rational expectations, a future tariff has an announcement effect on the current migration decision. If the government is able to commit itself to future policy, the optimal trajectory involves phasing in and then phasing out protection of the dying sector. This contrasts with recommendations of gradual liberalisation. Without the ability to make commitments, the equilibrium policy begins with and maintains free trade.

Sato, Y. (2004). Migration, Frictional Unemployment, and Welfare-Improving Labor Policies. *Journal of Regional Science*, 44(4), 773-793.

Studies have suggested that there exists job search and recruiting friction in urban areas. This paper constructs a two-sector (rural and urban) model involving this factor and investigates how it affects migration and what the optimal policies should be. An analysis shows that frictional urban unemployment brings about intersector wage differentials and that an economy almost always has distortion in the absence of government intervention. Tax and subsidy policies that remove the distortion are explored. Setting urban wages appropriately is also shown to attain the optimum. Finally, we explore the criterion to judge whether changing urban wages as a policy, such as the minimum wage law, enhances social welfare.

Voss, P. R., Hammer, R. B., & Meier, A. M. (2001). Migration Analysis: A Case Study for Local Public Policy. *Population Research and Policy Review*, 20(6), 587-603.

This case study illustrates the extent to which internal migration data from decennial census sources, including published reports, Summary Tape Files, special migration tabulations, and Public Use Microdata Samples, as well as other migration data including decadal net migration estimates and Internal Revenue Service annual estimates can be combined to comprehensively evaluate the influence of migration on a particular county. The analysis of migration addresses public-policy concerns raised by the Dane County, Wisconsin, Department of Human Services regarding "welfare magnetism", the in-migration from out-of-state of poor, less-educated female householders with children receiving public assistance, and the county's contribution to Wisconsin's perceived "brain drain", the net loss through migration of more highly-educated individuals. While net migration is contributing to higher numbers and rates of persons living in the county with incomes at or below poverty, the in-migration of persons fitting the "welfare magnet" description is dwarfed by the in-migration of poor persons fitting the "college student" description.

Wildasin, D. E. (1994). Income Redistribution and Migration. *Canadian Journal of Economics*, 27(3), 637.

Analyzes redistribution policies that transfer income between owners of immobile factors of production and workers in a given region. Menu of income distribution possibilities attainable through tax/transfer policy in the presence of labor mobility; General equilibrium analysis; Reduction of the level of immigration.

Other Countries

Afsar, R. (1994). Internal Migration and Women: An Insight into Causes, Consequences and Policy Implications. *Bangladesh Development Studies*, 22(2-3), 217-43.

Biffi, G. (1998). Unemployment, Under-employment and Internal Migration: A Challenge for Labour Market Policy in China. *Asia Pacific Journal of Economics and Business*, 2(2), 33-50.

China's economic and institutional reforms have produced considerable economic growth. They have also, however, been associated with a rise in unemployment and massive migration from rural areas to cities and the dynamic south-east coastal districts. The way Chinese authorities have addressed these problems, how they have perceived the problem of unemployment and what instruments they have applied to counter destabilizing forces to society and the political system are the subject of this paper.

- Butzer, R., & Larson, D. F. (2002). Intersectoral Migration in Venezuela. *Economic Development & Cultural Change*, 50(2), 227.
Examines the flow of the intersectoral migration rate of labor in Venezuela. Details of the economic performance of the country; Relationship between resource allocation and the implementation of the available technology; Impact of market force and economic policies on the economy.
- Duran, G. (2005). Subsidios de Educacion: Impacto en la Migracion y Convergencia Regional. (With English summary). *Cuadernos De Economia (Pontifical Catholic University of Chile)*, 42(126), 357-85.
During the last couple of decades, migratory movements in Chile have been minimal. Regions are far from achieving equality in per capita income, and migration has not been an equalizing force. Hence, there is marked persistence in regional inequity. This paper attempts to explain this lack of convergence. The main hypothesis is that there are some public policies that have an inhibiting effect over migration. In particular, the educational subsidies would act as an anchoring element. Using an enlarged version of the Harris and Todaro Model (1970) we conclude that in effect the "in school" food subsidy given by the Ministry of Education (for over 40 years) a powerful deterrent of migration between regions in Chile.
- Fry, J. M., Fry, T. R. L., & Peter, M. W. (1999). Inter-regional Migration in Australia: An Applied Economic Analysis. *Australasian Journal of Regional Studies*, 5(2), 111-30.
In analysing the effects of economic policy in a Federal system, such as Australia, it is important to understand the interactions between the States and Territories. In particular, given that there is free movement between labour markets, to analyse economic policy it is important to understand the factors influencing inter-regional migration. In this paper we use data from 1982 to 1996 to estimate a structural econometric model of inter-regional migration. The results are then used to re-specify and calibrate the Computable General Equilibrium model MONASH-MRF. This then provides a more detailed picture of labour market responses when we subsequently simulate the response of net inter-state migration to changes in State Government spending.
- Gang, I. N., & Stuart, R. C. (1999). Mobility Where Mobility Is Illegal: Internal Migration and City Growth in the Soviet Union. *Journal of Population Economics*, 12(1), 117-34.
This paper examines an important anomaly in the internal migration history of the former Soviet Union (FSU). While many cities were closed in the sense of explicitly limiting growth of city population from migration, it was difficult to assess the effectiveness of these controls. We analyze a sample of 308 Soviet cities to isolate the impact of closure regulations controlling for city size. We find that while there are pervasive patterns of city growth, the rate increasing through the 1960s and declining thereafter, there are also

pervasive differences between controlled and uncontrolled cities, the later growing significantly faster in almost all cases, controlling for city size.

Hiscox, M. J. (2002). Commerce, Coalitions, and Factor Mobility: Evidence from Congressional Votes on Trade Legislation. *American Political Science Review*, 96(3), 593.

The extent to which political conflict over U.S. trade policy has led to clashes between broad-based class coalitions has varied significantly over time during the past two centuries. I argue that much of this variation can be explained by changes in economywide levels of interindustry factor mobility. Class distinctions between voters are more economically and politically salient when interindustry mobility is high; when mobility is low, industry distinctions become more critical and tend to split apart broader political coalitions. I report evidence indicating large changes in levels of labor and capital mobility over the last two centuries. These changes coincide with significant shifts in the character of American trade politics. Analysis of congressional voting on 30 major pieces of trade legislation between 1824 and 1994 provides evidence of large swings in coalition patterns.

Hu, D. (2002). Trade, Rural-Urban Migration, and Regional Income Disparity in Developing Countries: A Spatial General Equilibrium Model Inspired by the Case of China. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 32(3), 311-38.

Inspired by the case of China, this paper develops a spatial agglomeration model to explain the increasing regional disparity in China and explore several policy implications. The model shows that the improving trade condition and the increasing rural-to-urban labor mobility in China may be the reasons for the enlarging income gap between the coastal area and the hinterland. With a geographical advantage in international trade, the coast becomes the initial location for industrial agglomeration and its leadership becomes strengthened by the positive feedback mechanism from increasing returns to scale. The necessary labor supply for industrial agglomeration in the coast comes from intraregional rural-to-urban migration instead of interregional migration. As a consequence of the industrial agglomeration, the income disparity between the coast and the hinterland increases. The location disadvantage of the interior comes from higher transportation cost in international trade. However, the model suggests that increasing domestic accessibility can actually make the interior worse off.

Liang, Z., & White, M. J. (1997). Market Transition, Government Policies, and Interprovincial Migration in China: 1983-1988. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 45(2), 321-39.

Matsuyama, K., & Takahashi, T. (1998). Self-Defeating Regional Concentration. *Review of Economic Studies*, 65(223), 211-234.

Presents a study on regional policies based on regional models of migration. Characterization of self-defeating conditions; Examination of the patterns

outlined by regional governments; Details on the economic development of labor markets. Most policy debates on regional policies implicitly assume that there is too much concentration. In our two-region model of migration, desirable concentration fails to occur under some conditions, and undesirable concentration occurs in others. In the latter case, even though the individuals collectively prefer to be distributed evenly across the two regions, they end up concentrating into one region in their pursuit of a better life. Hence, the freedom to move can be self-defeating. We characterize the conditions for such self-defeating concentration to occur. The coordination failures between the entry decision of service firms and the migration decision of individuals are caused by the incompleteness of markets due to the endogeneity of the range of services available, which deprive the agents of the opportunity to signal demand and supply for potential services. The argument does not rely on price distortions, the nonconvexities implied by increasing returns and nontradedness, congestion externalities, nor myopia in migration decisions.

Morris, L. (2000). Rights and Controls In the Management of Migration: The Case of Germany. *Sociological Review*, 48(2), 224-241.

This article offers Germany as a case study in the management of migration through a hierarchical system for the granting of citizenship rights. In May 1999 Germany took a significant step away from its reliance on blood based belonging, revising its nationality law to introduce an element of territory in the designation of citizenship. The article also considers the likely impact of the new law on the legal structures of inclusion and exclusion. It has been argued that alongside the enhanced recognition of the original guestworker population a set of contradictory pressures now dominate the politics of migration--the recognition of human rights, the management of the labor market and the protection of welfare resources. These pressures are mediated by the granting and withholding of rights as part of a system of selection, surveillance, deterrence and control which has broader implications for the present thinking about citizenship. This account of the German system of foreigner rights thus endorses an expanded remit for thinking on citizenship, to take in the full continuum of rights--an approach which may have growing relevance elsewhere.

Niedomysl, T. (2004). Evaluating the Effects of Place-Marketing Campaigns on Interregional Migration in Sweden. *Environment and Planning A*, 36(11), 1991-2009.

During the last few years, Swedish municipalities have become increasingly engaged in competition to attract in-migrants. An important element of these efforts has been the use of place-marketing campaigns and promotion. Very little is known, however, about these attempts in terms of the number of municipalities involved, economic efforts, ways of marketing, target groups, etc. Furthermore, and more importantly, as for place-marketing studies in general, there have been few attempts at evaluation. The author's purpose is

to provide an overview and to evaluate the effects of place-marketing efforts made by municipalities in Sweden to attract in-migrants. The empirical material is based largely on survey responses from 220 municipalities, and provides data for a general overview as well as for the evaluative approaches employed in the study. Among other findings, the results suggest that, although this kind of marketing has definitely become more important over the last few years, there is little evidence of any significant effects on interregional migration flows.

Rogaly, B. (1998). Workers on the Move: Seasonal Migration and Changing Social Relations in Rural India. *Gender & Development*, 6(1), 21-29. This article focuses on seasonal migration and changing social relations in rural India. National level estimates indicate that rural employment out-migration has probably increased for India as a whole. The purpose of this article is to show that effective policy and practice requires improved understanding of the extent, trends, causes, and consequences of seasonal migration. Seasonal migration is both a part of and an outcome of the structures of social and economic relations in the Indian countryside. At the same time, through the actions of migrants and their employers, such migration can in some circumstances change those structures. In general, the work migrants do, whether in agriculture, industry, construction or forestry, is mostly arduous, low-status, and badly paid. Manual workers in rural India are informally contracted, sometimes through intermediaries, and, like most rural workers worldwide, do not have effective collective bargaining mechanisms or legal protection from harsh employment practices. To the extent that some households can benefit financially and economically from seasonal migration, and that part of a woman's individual interests are associated with the wealth of the household of which she is a part, seasonal migration can be an opportunity for women as well as men. This paper considers seasonal migration in different regions of India, and argues the need for a better understanding of social and economic relations and the circumstances under which migration can affect these to the benefit of poor migrant workers.

Seth, V. K., & Aggarwal, S. C. (2003). Shifts in Policy Regime and Inter-industry and Inter-regional Changes in Industrial Workforce Structure. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 46(4), 971-82. Shifts in policy regime are expected to influence the industrial mix as well as the regional spread of industry, which, in turn, changes the industrial and regional composition of the industrial workforce. In this paper, an attempt has been made to analyse how the shift in policy regime, which occurred in India in 1991, and affected the industrial and regional composition of the workforce. The study pertains to fifteen two-digit industries and fifteen major states of the Indian Union. The study shows that shifts in policy regime have changed the industrial composition of the workforce and have increased the regional concentration of the industrial workforce.

Soto, R., & Torche, A. (2004). Spatial Inequality, Migration, and Economic Growth in Chile. *Cuadernos De Economia (Pontifical Catholic University of Chile)*, 41(124), 401-24.

Between 1975 and 2000, annual per-capita GDP in Chile grew at 5%. Yet, regions did not benefit equally: poverty declined significantly in all regions but regional income inequality remained stagnant. We found that convergence in per-capita income and productivity levels is too slow to become a significant force in equalizing regional income. Lack of convergence is mostly associated with low levels of internal migration. This, in turn, is found to be largely the result of government policies, in particular, public housing. The efficient targeting of subsidies coupled with the prohibition to sell houses, tied families to their geographical location, inhibiting migration.

Voigt-Graf, C. (2003). Fijian Teachers on the Move: Causes, Implications and Policies. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, 44(2), 163-175.

Education has increasingly come to be seen as a potent development tool, not least because the quality of the education system today affects a country's development for decades to come. The migration of teachers – both internationally by way of emigration and internally within countries – may adversely affect the quality of education especially in a country like Fiji with a limited human resource capacity. The emigration of workers, particularly of highly skilled workers who are endowed with high levels of human capital, has severe implications for a small country like Fiji. The emigration of teachers who are the largest professional group of migrants has led to the filling of vacancies by less experienced and junior teachers and is widely believed to have led to falling educational standards. In addition to international migration, there is substantial internal migration of teachers, mostly away from remote schools to urban areas. Rural schools find it particularly difficult to recruit and keep qualified and experienced personnel. In the process, rural areas have been drained of some of their best human resources. This article provides an overview of the scale of migration of secondary teachers from Fiji, raises development issues connected to the international and internal migration of teachers, describes policy responses that this migration has elicited and identifies areas requiring further research with a view to making policy recommendations as well as contributing to the literature on skilled migration in the Pacific.

Wang, F. (2004). Reformed Migration Control and New Targeted People: China's Hukou System in the 2000s. *China Quarterly*, 0(177), 115-32.

This article outlines the latest reforms of China's hukou system in 1997-2002 and reports the system's functional changes and continuities. Today's hukou system still performs two leading functions: the widely discussed internal migration control with reformed mechanisms and the previously scarcely examined socio-political management of the targeted people (zhongdian renkou). An adapted and adjusted hukou system is expected to continue as

a key component of China's institutional framework, playing a crucial role to determine socio-political stability, facilitate a rapid but uneven economic growth, and shape socio-economic stratification and spatial inequality in the PRC.

- White, M. J., & Imai, Y. (1994). The Impact of U.S. Immigration upon Internal Migration. *Population & Environment*, 15(3), 189.
Presents a study on the adverse effect of immigration on internal migration in the United States and its implication on the competition for job opportunities. Debate about U.S. immigration policy; Analysis of migration leading to specifications of mutual interplay between employment outcomes and labor force growth; Results and conditions.
- Wong, L. (1994). China's Urban Migrants--The Public Policy Challenge. *Pacific Affairs*, 67(3), 335.
The complexity of urban migration in China is examined from the angle of public policy with the aim of presenting an overview of the current situation about urban migrants. Current policy is inadequate, and urban migrants are still relegated to the margins of Chinese society.
- Zai Liang, & White, M. J. (1997). Market Transition, Government Policies, and Interprovincial Migration in China: 1983-1988. *Economic Development & Cultural Change*, 45(2), 321.
Examines the influence of specific variables on population distribution in China in the late 1980's. Three elements of the migration policy declared in 1980; Economic reforms in China; Measures of interprovincial migration; Role of China's rural enterprises in the process of Chinese urbanization; Alternative rural surplus labor absorption program.
- Zhao, Y. (1997). Labor Migration and Returns To Rural Education in China. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 79(4), 1278.
Presents background information on why the Chinese government implemented policies restricting labor migration to urban areas from rural areas. Analysis of the schooling demand in the labor market segregation; How labor migration was affected by schooling; Details on rural urban segregation in China.

Inclusion References – Other Misc. themes

Canada

- Baerlocher, M. O. (2006). The Importance of Foreign-Trained Physicians to Canada. *Clinical & Investigative Medicine*, 29(3), 151-153.
To examine the proportion of Canada's physicians who are foreign-trained (non-Canada, non-US), mid to determine if there was a relationship between

this number and the net change in physicians of each province as affected by inter-provincial migration. Methods: Data were obtained from the Canadian Medical Association, based on information contained within the Southam Medical Database of the Canadian Institute for Health Information (1987–2003). Information on the net change in the number of physicians lost or gained due to inter-provincial migration was obtained for each province, as well as the percentage of physicians that are foreign-trained (non-Canada, non-US). A correlation between the net change in physician supply and the proportion of foreign-trained physicians was explored. Results: Foreign-trained physicians comprised from 19% (Prince Edward Island) to 55% (Saskatchewan) of the provincial physician supply. There was a strong linear correlation between the net change in physician supply due to inter-provincial migration and the proportion of foreign-trained physicians ($r^2 = 0.546$; $P=0.0146$). Discussion: Canada continued to rely heavily on foreign-trained physicians. This was particularly true for provinces which lost the greatest number of physicians to inter-provincial migration. Such 'poaching' of physicians may have important ramifications for the source countries. Previous work has shown that Canada aggressively recruits foreign-trained physicians, particularly from South Africa. This has led to an intense debate of Canada's social responsibilities: should Canada place its own people first by recruiting much-needed physicians from other countries, or should Canada dissuade highly-trained physicians from leaving their native country? The objectives were to determine the proportion of Canada's physician workforce that continued to be foreign-trained. Also, we examined the relationship between the number of...

BC Stats. (1999). *Special Feature: Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants (continued)*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from

<http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/pubs/immig/imm992sf.pdf>

This study is made possible by using data available from the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) developed jointly by Statistics Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada. This database is created by combining income tax records from Revenue Canada and immigration records for a sample of immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1980 and 1995. By comparing an immigrant's province of initial landing and the province of residence as indicated on the same immigrant tax return, interprovincial mobility of this immigrant can be determined. In this study, the province of residence of a sample of immigrants aged 15 or older in 1995 was compared to their original province of landing. If an immigrant's province of landing differed from his/her province of residence as of 1995, it can be inferred that this immigrant had moved interprovincially between the time of landing and 1995. It should be noted that multiple movements of immigrants were not tracked by this database. Hence, mobility in this study simply means change of province of residence of immigrants between two points in time.

Burbidge, J., & Finnie, R. (2000). *The Inter-Provincial Mobility of Baccalaureate Graduates: Who Moves and When*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www.hil.unb.ca/Texts/CJRS/Autumn00/Burbidge.pdf>

This paper has reported the results of an empirical analysis of inter-provincial mobility for the 1982, 1986, and 1990 cohorts of the National Graduates Survey. The principal findings may be summarised as follows: Relative to the rest of the adult population, inter-provincial mobility rates for young university graduates are high. Mobility patterns have differed markedly by not only province of origin, but also by type of move and cohort. Those who moved to go to school tended to go to other provinces near by, but when farther moves were made, Nova Scotia and to a lesser extent Ontario were the principal magnets. For moves between the pre-school province and the province at the second interview, proximity was again a factor, but so was the size/"westernness" of the destination province, with prevailing economic conditions presumably being the underlying factors. The inter-provincial mobility of baccalaureate graduates has not generally been a matter of moving away for a brief time to go to school or to gain a few years of labour market experience elsewhere before returning "home", and has instead been of a more permanent nature. There is some evidence that some of the outflows to university from the smaller provinces were prompted by the absence of the programme in the home province.

COMPAS Inc. (2004). *Inter-Provincial Trade Barriers: Seriously Damaging to the Economy and Standard of Living and Almost as Harmful as Canada-U.S. Trade Barriers*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://bdo.ca/en/library/polls/documents/0913.pdf>

The National Post/COMPAS web-survey of CEOs and leaders of small, medium, and large corporations and among executives of the local and national Chambers of Commerce was conducted September 8-10, 2004.

Corbett, M. (2005). Rural Education and Out-Migration: The Case of a Coastal Community. *Canadian Journal of Education*, 28(1/2), 52.

It is common to think of universal access to secondary schooling as a feature of modernity, well established by the 1920s and 1930s (Sutherland, 1995). Yet, as spatially sensitive historical analysis has shown, time does not transform all spaces and places equally. In many of Canada's rural communities, the routines of secondary schooling were not effectively established until at least the postwar period (McCann, 1994; Perry, 2003). In rural Canada, such factors as diverse uneven development, local labour markets, patterns of informal education, and direct socialization to adult roles offered an educational alternative to the school and the oft enquestionable training it offered (Davey, 1978; Gaffield, 1987; McCann, 1982; Wilson and Stortz, 1993). Rural communities have also offered active and sustained resistance to early efforts to impose schooling on children, with little regard for the social, economic, or cultural composition of communities ([Michael Corbett], 2001b; Curtis, 1988; Popkewitz, 1998; Scott, 1985). Indeed, the

normalization process of making protracted schooling and higher education automatic and habitual is not yet well established in some Canadian rural and coastal communities (Corbett, 2001a; McCann, 1994). As a southwest Nova Scotia fisherman pointed out to me, it is easy to say that young people "need" an extended formal education, "but the argument has never been proven." As a result, schooling in coastal communities, and in rural and northern places, remains a significant challenge for youth, for those who educate them, and for the Canadian state (Government of Canada, 1999; Rural Communities Impacting Policy, 2003). One core problem is that by implicitly defining educational success in terms of a mobile population of youth exported to urban areas, rural schools may tacitly promote the erosion of their own human capital (DeYoung, 1995; [Paul Theobald], 1997). On the other hand, many urban-centric policy analysts like Richard Florida (2002) see contemporary migrations of educated, uprooted people into vibrant cities as a principal motor of economic and social development. The relationship between modernization of economies, rural to urban migration, and formal education has long been the subject of policy discourse, often in the absence of clear evidence about how learning and leaving are related in specific locations in time and space. In this article, I have presented the results from a case study in which I investigated the link between formal education and out-migration in a coastal community in southwest Nova Scotia. The central questions driving this study are: who leaves, who stays, and what level of formal education credentials does each of these groups have? Diminishing opportunity in western Canada and in Ontario for work requiring little formal education since the 1970s has also made it difficult for rural Atlantic Canadians to work in the classic "reserve army" fashion, moving in and out of coastal communities to serve the needs of capital (Veltmeyer, 1979). This compression of opportunity has been accompanied by increased living costs in western and central Canada. My data suggest that the new reserve army moving out of the rural hinterlands is comprised of formally educated, flexible workers required in a post-Fordist economy as opposed to the traditional multi-skilled, manual, "hard-working" migrant labourers who have been replaced by an urban-based, "bloated irregular workforce comprised primarily of minorities and the poorest segments of the population - a geographically concentrated and subservient reserve army of labour" (Soja, 1989,181). The traditional Atlantic Canadian reserve army labourer is now considered to be "stuck" close to home, mixing service industry work with primary resource harvesting and state transfers, never having to leave home. If there is a rationalization these days for formal education, it is to provide a labour force for the symbolic factory work of call centres, on-line support, and other forms of poorly paid, post-industrial work that cannot easily be shipped offshore because they required an inexpensive, fluent Anglophone workforce. It appears as though Nova Scotian rural women fill this bill nicely. As I write this article, a call centre has recently (2004) opened in Cornwallis, a small, around-here community with a decommissioned military base.

Dostiey, B., & Leger, P. T. (2005). *The Migration of Highly-Skilled Workers: The Case of Physicians (Preliminary and Incomplete)*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://132.203.59.36/CIRPEE/conf-cirpee/Leger.pdf>

The migration of highly-skilled workers is becoming an important factor in the world economy. However, there is little consensus as to what constitutes a high-skilled worker. High-skilled workers are often defined by their education level and/or their profession and/or their wage, none of which is satisfactory. In this article, we offer a precise definition of what is meant by being highly skilled: earning a higher wage than otherwise predicted based on observed human capital. Using a 10-year panel of migration decisions for the whole population of physicians in Canada, we test whether skills are related to mobility by modeling simultaneously their wage determination process and migration decision.

Drop the Barriers, Let's Get On With It. (2002). *Heavy Construction News*, 46(8), 9. Barry Brown, president of Maple Leaf Construction in Winnipeg and chairman of the Canadian Construction Association's board of directors, recently said that it's "unacceptable" that interprovincial mobility barriers still remain a problem at a time when a lack of skilled...

Feldman, D. C., & Tompson, H. B. (1993). Expatriation, Repatriation, and Domestic Geographical Relocation: An Empirical Investigation of Adjustment to New Job Assignments. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 24(3), 507.

The relative impact of 6 sets of factors on multiple indices of adjustment to new job assignments is examined. These 6 sets of factors include: 1. demographic variables, 2. indices of the internationalness of the job change (e.g., whether the job changer is an expatriate, repatriate, or domestic geographical relocater), 3. job characteristics variables, 4. types and amount of career development assistance, 5. degree of change between successive job assignments, and 6. types of individual coping strategies employed by job changers. Data were collected from 459 job changers from 26 countries. The results highlight the commonalities among expatriates, repatriates, and domestic geographical relocators in adjusting to new job assignments as well as the differences among them.

Finnie, R. (2004). The School-to-Work Transition of Canadian Post-secondary Graduates: A Dynamic Analysis. *Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management*, 26(1), 35-58.

This paper reports the results of an empirical analysis of the school-to-work transition of Canadian post-secondary graduates based on three waves of the National Graduates Surveys, representing those who successfully completed their programmes at Canadian colleges and universities in 1982, 1986, and 1990. Information was gathered during interviews conducted two and five years after graduation for each group, thus facilitating a dynamic analysis of the critical early post-graduation years. The analysis is generally

broken down by sex and specific level of education (college, bachelor's, master's, PhD) Outcomes analysed include: the number and characteristics of graduates (by level and sex); the number of graduates who went on to further degrees and the types of degrees thus obtained; the job-education skill match and the relationship between the current job's educational prerequisites and graduates' qualifications; job satisfaction and the overall evaluation of the educational programme; and inter-provincial mobility in the post-graduation years. Various implications of the findings are discussed.

Finnie, R. (1999). *Inter-Provincial Migration in Canada: A Longitudinal Analysis of Movers and Stayers and the Associated Income Dynamics*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www.lib.unb.ca/Texts/CJRS/Autumn99/Finnie.pdf>

In this paper, the results of an empirical analysis of inter-provincial migration over the period 1982-95 based on the recently available Longitudinal Administrative Database have been reported. Individuals were first categorized according to their longitudinal migration profiles into stayers, one-time movers, multiple movers, and returners. Overall, 7.4 % of the individuals in the longitudinal samples used here moved at least once, but the rates vary greatly by province and age, with some rates reaching as high as 25 % for the youngest groups in certain provinces - sizeable movements by almost any standard.

Halseth, G. (1999). 'We Came For the Work': Situating Employment Migration in B.C.'s Small, Resource-Based, Communities. *Canadian Geographer*, 43(4), 363.

Focuses on employment migration in the context of the three resource-based communities in British Columbia. Re-examination of Lucas' model of community development; Patterns of migration and economic restructuring of work; Factors affecting household mobility; Types of communities from which the households moved; Implications for small resource-dependent communities.

Laliberte, R., & Satzewich, V. (1999). Native Migrant Labour in the Southern Alberta Sugar-beet Industry: Coercion and Paternalism in the Recruitment of Labour(*). *Canadian Review of Sociology & Anthropology*, 36(1), 65-85.

Analyzes the role of the state in the mobilization of the native workers for employment in southern Alberta. Main measure used by the federal and provincial governments to coerce native people into migration; Story of the sugar-beet industry in southern Alberta; Conclusion.

Liaw, K., & Qi, M. (2004). Lifetime Interprovincial Migration in Canada: Looking Beyond Short-Run Fluctuations. *Canadian Geographer*, 48(2), 168-190.

This article studies the lifetime interprovincial migration of the Canada-born elderly (aged 60 and over), based on the data of the 1996 population census. The outcomes of the lifetime migration are found to be highly consistent with the human capital investment theory: there were substantial

net transfers of migrants from the 'have not' provinces to the 'have' provinces, and the migrants moving in the 'right' direction, on average, achieved long-term income improvements. However, the long-term income improvements attributable to lifetime migration, both directly and indirectly via educational improvement, were in general not large enough to compensate for the disadvantages of being born in the 'have not' provinces and to francophone parents. The lifetime migration is also found to be highly selective by mother tongue and to have aggravated somewhat the spatial polarisation between Francophones and non-Francophones.

Lin, Z. (1998). *Foreign-born vs Native-born Canadians: A Comparison of Their Inter-provincial Labour Mobility*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www.statcan.ca/english/research/11F0019MIE/11F0019MIE1998114.pdf>

This paper investigates the inter-provincial labour mobility behaviour of immigrants relative to that of native-born Canadians. Foreign-born Canadians differ a great deal from their domestically born counterparts. The foreign-born population is geographically concentrated in a few provinces and a few big cities. As a whole, they are older, better educated, more likely to be married, and more likely to have dependent children and bigger households. They are less active in participating in full-time education and training. They fare relatively better in the labour market. As a result, a higher proportion of them receive social security benefits that are directly tied to the presence of dependent children or age such as family allowance benefits and pension income, but a lower proportion receive benefits that are related to labour market performance such as employment insurance benefits and social assistance benefits. As a whole, immigrants are relatively less mobile inter-provincially. This is true both nationally and across almost every province. Among those who move to other provinces, destinations for foreign-born migrants are highly geographically concentrated. Most of them make their new homes in Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia. A significantly lower proportion of them relocate to other provinces for economic considerations but a much higher proportion move to go to school or after retirement. Earnings return to their inter-provincial migration is significantly more substantial. This is the result of both wage increase and more hours of work after migration. Multi-variate regression results show that there are no statistically significant structural differences in the determinants of inter-provincial migration decisions between comparable foreign- and native-born Canadians. The probability of moving to other provinces, for immigrants as well as for domestically-born Canadians, is higher if earnings potentials elsewhere are relatively higher, lower if it is relatively harder to find employment elsewhere, higher among better educated workers, lower among French-speaking Canadians, lower among union members, and decreases with age, family size and job tenure. None of the proxies for government labour market interventions significantly affect the decision to move inter-provincially. The lower mobility rates among the foreign-born are

fully attributable to distributional and compositional differences between the immigrant and non-immigrant populations. These findings have a direct policy implication on immigration selection. To encourage population and labour force growth in economically less prosperous provinces, one might consider amending the current immigration selection and approval system, considering intended destinations as an additional factor and awarding additional points to applicants who choose designated provinces to settle upon arrival.

Lin, Z. (1995). *Interprovincial Labour Mobility in Canada: The Role of Unemployment Insurance and Social Assistance*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from <http://www11.hrsdc.gc.ca/en/cs/sp/hrsdcedd/reports/1995-000311/page00.shtml>

This study is one component of a major evaluation of the UI regular benefits program in Canada. Its objective is to investigate the effects on interprovincial labour mobility of labour market policy interventions such as Unemployment Insurance and Social Assistance benefits and various federal government sponsored, job-related training programs. The data used is extracted from the 1988-90 longitudinal wave person-file of Statistics Canada's Labour Market Activity Survey (LMAS). This paper breaks down interprovincial labour mobility into the following categories: Population Gains and Losses, Landing Patterns, Reasons for Moving, Economic Returns to Mobility, Return to Mobility, Mobility and the Receipt of UI, and the Determinants of Mobility. Based on these analyses, I concluded that most of the statistically significant determinants of interprovincial labour mobility are beyond the control of government and that direct labour market policy interventions do not significantly influence the probability of interprovincial labour mobility. However, a number of qualifications must be kept in mind regarding these results. First, general economic conditions vary with the business cycle and so must labour market adjustment strategies. The data used in this study cover 1988-90, which was the peak period between the 1981-83 and 1991-93 recessions. Findings in this study should not be generalized to labour mobility in other periods. To examine the determinants of labour mobility and assess the impact of policy interventions in other phases of the business cycle, data covering the relevant periods should be analyzed. (Statistics Canada's Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics is one source.) Second, the LMAS probably does not capture all influences of the Unemployment Insurance system. In particular, system parameters other than the receipt of benefits that may favourably affect labour mobility cannot be captured by the data. Therefore, although UI receipt does not statistically significantly influence interprovincial mobility, it is possible that specific parameters of the UI system do positively affect mobility. Third, it has been argued by many that respondents of the Labour Market Activity Survey cannot accurately distinguish among the great number of job-related training programs sponsored by the federal government. In other words, the variable TRAINING measures participation in any one of them but does not

distinguish one from another, and so it represents the average influence of all government training programs instead of any particular one. Finally, interprovincial migration is only one aspect of geographic labour mobility, and intraprovincial migration may be an even more important labour market adjustment mechanism. There is a paucity of studies on this subject in the literature, largely due to the lack of data. Future research should focus on this area.

Mitchell, C. J. A., Bunting, T. E., & Piccioni, M. (2004). Visual Artists: Counter-Urbanites in the Canadian Countryside? *Canadian Geographer*, 48(2), 152-167.

Professional visual artists have always enjoyed considerable latitude in the selection of a place of work and residence. Recent decades have witnessed their growing presence within the Canadian countryside. This paper seeks to provide an interpretation of this phenomenon by exploring two sub-objectives. First is to determine whether artists who establish themselves in rural communities can be considered to be part of the counter-urbanisation movement, involving the relocation of urban residents down the settlement hierarchy. Second is to identify what types of migration are occurring and why. Our surveys of visual artists residing in the southern Ontario communities of Elora and Parry Sound reveal that most participants are part of a movement involving the decision to take up both residence and employment in a rural locale. We further find that the relocation of visual artists is driven to some extent by a strong attachment to natural landscapes. By way of conclusions, we briefly speculate about the broader population of urban residents. We remind ourselves that artists often have been harbingers of new movements and that today there are growing numbers of workers outside the artistic community who also have increasing latitude in regards to choosing where to live and work. Overall, our findings suggest that there is ongoing blurring of geographic boundaries—between space and place, between place of work and place of residence and, of course, between rural and urban.

Newbold, K. B. (2001). Measuring Internal Migration among the Foreign-Born: Insights from Canadian Data. *Review of Regional Studies*, 31(2), 177-95. As the most important avenue of spatial population change and redistribution, how migration events are defined alters the empirical measurement and the derived conclusions. Using the foreign-born population as an example and drawing upon recent Canadian census files, this paper explores two related issues. First, the problems and fallacies of attempting to extrapolate temporal trends from period-specific measures are highlighted. Second, measurement issues associated with the length of the migration interval are evaluated by defining return and onward migrations within the foreign-born population based upon one- and five-year migration measures.

Robinson, C., & Tomes, N. (2002). Self-Selection and Interprovincial Migration in Canada. *The Economics of Migration. Volume 2. Assimilation of Migrants*, 303-31.

Thurber, D., & Buske, L. (2001). *Interprovincial and International Mobility of the 1989 Cohort of Physicians Who Exited from Canadian Post-M.D. Training Programs*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from http://www.caper.ca/docs/pdf_2001_forum_canadian_exits.pdf

This cohort based study described in detail the movement of Canadian physicians between provinces and to the USA up to ten years after they left post-M.D. training in 1989. Over a 10-year time period, there was a gradual move of 9.5% of the physicians to locations outside Canada (mainly the United States). Altogether, 19% of the physicians moved between provinces or outside the country in the 8-year period between 1991 and 1999. Provinces which gained the most from this movement were Alberta and British Columbia. British Columbia was by far the most common destination for physicians within Canada. As British Columbia has the smallest number of positions for medical education relative to its population, it is not surprising that physicians from other provinces find employment opportunities there. Also, Alberta and British Columbia are provinces that have had increases in total population over the last 10 years. Over the 10 year time period studied, all provinces both gained physicians from other provinces and had their trainees and graduates move away. Provinces which retained the highest proportion of their trainees and M.D. graduates were Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Also, the Maritime provinces retained over 50% of their post-M.D. trainees and Manitoba retained 56% of its M.D. graduates. As a proportion of its own graduates, all provinces added to their practice pool from the M.D. graduates of other provinces. British Columbia gained the most from this phenomenon with the in-migration of 127 M.D. graduates from other provinces, thus doubling the physician workforce provided by its own graduates. Although the Maritime provinces also gained physicians from other medical schools, some would have had their medical education funded by the province of New Brunswick. The time period discussed in this paper was a time of unprecedented upheaval in health care provision in all provinces. Both Ontario and Alberta underwent major hospital restructuring activities with hospitals being both closed and consolidated. As a result it was an unstable working situation for all physicians especially the new physicians studied in this paper. Thus, the mobility of this cohort may prove to be much greater than one would expect in a more stable working environment. The general pattern of physician mobility, however is similar to that seen in the 1989 M.D. graduates studied previously by Ryten et al.

United States

Almeida, P., & Kogut, B. (1999). Localization of Knowledge and the Mobility of Engineers in Regional Networks. *Management Science*, 45(7), 905. Presents information on a study which investigated the relationship between the mobility of major patent holders and the localization of technological knowledge through the analysis of patent citations of important semiconductor innovations. Research setting; Knowledge and regional networks; Data and methodology; Test for regional variations in localization; Conclusions. Knowledge, once generated, spills only imperfectly among firms and nations. We posit that since institutions and labor networks vary by region, there should be regional variations in the localization of spillovers. We investigate the relationship between the mobility of major patent holders and the localization of technological knowledge through the analysis of patent citations of important semiconductor innovations. We find that knowledge localization is specific to only certain regions (particularly Silicon Valley) and that the degree of localization varies across regions. By analyzing data on the interfirm mobility of patent holders, we empirically show that the interfirm mobility of engineers influences the local transfer of knowledge. The flow of knowledge is embedded in regional labor networks.

Anne-Mette Hjalager. (2003). Managers of SMEs - Career Shifts, Inter-Industry Mobility and Wages. *Career Development International*, 8(3), 143-151. Addresses the implications of the flattening of organisations for the number of managerial jobs. In Danish enterprises there is no evidence of managerial career opportunities being under pressure or of an increase in managers changing jobs. Within the private sector there is considerable inter-industry mobility, but the flows to and from the public sector are more limited. Managers changing jobs predominantly prefer larger categories of firms, although there is some mobility from larger to smaller enterprises. Middle managers who choose to be mobile will experience a positive impact on wages, especially when moving to larger enterprises. Concludes that SMEs may serve as "spring-boards" for middle management careers. However for SMEs to harvest the benefits of competent and ambitious managers requires motivational measures.

Basu, B. (1997). Advanced Consideration of Migration and the Choice of Destination: A Joint Decision. *Applied Economics*, 29(2), 259-268. This article presents information on labour migration. This paper examines the impact of advanced consideration of migration on the destination choice. The effect of potential destination characteristics on such consideration is also examined. This is done by testing the hypothesis that advanced consideration of migration and the destination choice are interrelated. State and local governments often have specific objectives of reducing out-migration or encouraging in-migration to regions or cities. Such objectives are often closely related to development and maintenance of an adequately skilled labour force to suit the needs of local industries. The state or local policies designed to affect migration might be more effective if their impacts

on the factors affecting the relation between pre-migration planning or advanced consideration of migration and the destination choice are considered. This investigation leads to the following conclusion that in spite of the apparent interrelationship, advanced consideration of migration does not necessarily precede the choice of destination. This paper fills an important gap in the migration literature by examining the interrelation between advanced consideration of migration and other migration decisions such as the choice of destination. It is shown that advanced consideration of migration via its interaction with some personal and locational factors can affect the destination choice and the potential destination characteristics, on the other hand, can trigger advanced considerations of migration. Furthermore, the results show that incorporation of advanced consideration of migration helps explain the anomalies observed in the literature (e.g., it offsets the negative impact of a high unemployment rate in a region so that migrants would move to a high unemployment area if they can plan ahead and make an effective job search).

Borjas, G. J. (2006). Native Internal Migration and the Labor Market Impact of Immigration. *Journal of Human Resources*, 41(2), 221-258.

This paper presents a theoretical and empirical study of how immigration influences the joint determination of the wage structure and internal migration behavior for native-born workers in local labor markets. Using data from the 1960-2000 decennial censuses, the study shows that immigration is associated with lower- in-migration rates, higher out-migration rates, and a decline in the growth rate of the native workforce. The native migration response attenuates the measured impact of immigration on wages in a local labor market by 40 to 60 percent, depending on whether the labor market is defined at the state or metropolitan area level.

Borjas, G. J., Bronars, S. G., & Trejo, S. J. (1992). Assimilation and the Earnings of Young Internal Migrants. *Review of Economics & Statistics*, 74(1), 170.

This paper investigates if young internal migrants in the United States experience economic assimilation as they adapt to their new residential location. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, we examine how the hourly earnings of interstate migrants are affected by the number of years they have spent in their destination state. Our study indicates that internal migrants initially earn less than natives, but that this wage differential disappears within a few years. Moreover, the initial wage disadvantage of internal migrants depends upon the distance moved and economic conditions in the destination labor market.

Campbell, S. (1993). Interregional Migration of Defense Scientists and Engineers to the Gunbelt During the 1980s. *Economic Geography*, 69(2), 204.

Offers insights into how American defense contracting during the cold war acted as a regional-industrial development program. Hypotheses on the

interregional movement of scientists and engineers in defense-related jobs;
Source of data; Implications of migration.

Cherry, T. L., & Tsournos, P. T. (2001). Family Ties, Labor Mobility and Interregional Wage Differentials. *Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy*, 31(1), 23-33.

The applied research reported here examines the impact of household structures on interregional wage disparities. While migration studies generally suggest that family ties deter labor mobility, there is no clear evidence whether the reduced mobility is reflected in interregional wage differentials. Using a two-step procedure, we examine the conjecture that diminished labor mobility from greater family ties increase inter-regional wage differentials. Results indicate that spatial wage dispersion is greater because of the presence of children, but wage disparities are not enhanced by marriage. Findings consequently suggest that decreased labor mobility from children is reflected in interregional wage differentials, but any restrictive effect on mobility from marriage is not observed in wage variation.

Creedy, J. (1999). Inter-regional Mobility: A Cross-Section Analysis. *Labour Mobility, Earnings and Unemployment: Selected Papers*, 3-15.

Donghoon, L., & Wolpin, K. I. (2004). *Intersectoral Labor Mobility and the Growth of the Service Sector*. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.

One of the most striking changes in the U.S. economy over the past 50 years has been the growth in the service sector. In 1950, 57 percent of workers were employed in the service sector, by 1970 that figure had risen to 63 percent and by 2000 to 75 percent. While service sector employment grew by 2.2 percent per year faster than employment in the goods sector between 1968 and 2000, the real hourly wage in the service sector grew only by 0.23 percent more per year over the same period. In this paper, we assess whether or not the essential constancy of the relative wage implies that individuals face small costs of switching sectors and quantify the relative importance of labor supply and demand factors in the growth of the service sector. We specify and estimate a two-sector growth model with idiosyncratic and aggregate shocks that allows us to address these empirical issues in a unified coherent framework. Our estimates imply that there are large mobility costs; output in both sectors would have been double their current levels if these mobility costs had been zero. In addition, we find that demand side factors, that is, technical change and movements in product and capital prices, were responsible for the growth of the service sector.

Ellis, M., Barff, R., & Markusen, A. R. (1993). Defense Spending and Interregional Labor Migration. *Economic Geography*, 69(2), 182-203.

Enchautegui, M. E. (1997). Welfare Payments and Other Economic Determinants of Female Migration. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 15(3), 529.

Investigates the effects of welfare payments, wages and unemployment on women's probability of interstate migration. Income variation with recency of labor market experience; Difference of the welfare effects to wage effects; Weaker wage effects among women without recent work experience; In-depth look at the factors which influence the migration decision. This article investigates the effects of welfare payments, wages, and unemployment on women's probability of interstate migration. It also investigates if the income attraction of locations varies with recency of labor market experience. Welfare gains increase the probability of interstate migration. Welfare effects are largest for single mothers with small children and stronger among women with no recent labor market experience. The welfare effects, albeit small, are larger than the wage effects. The wage effects are weaker among women with no recent work experience. Ethnic-specific analyses suggest differences in migration behavior among Anglos, African-Americans, and Puerto Ricans.

Fisher, C. D., & Shaw, J. B. (1994). Relocation Attitudes and Adjustment: A Longitudinal Study. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 15(3), 209-224.

Each year in the U.S. almost half a million employees are relocated by their employers. It is apparent that a number of employees each year undertake moves that they are less than completely pleased about. This article identified correlates of attitude toward an impending employer-initiated relocation, then followed up by predicting post-transfer attitude and adjustment difficulty in the same sample. Predictors suggested by past research on mobility attitudes were less important in explaining pre-move attitude toward the transfer than were expected attributes of the new location. After the move, experienced aspects of the new location such as role ambiguity, degree of advancement, and community and job satisfaction were the strongest predictors of overall post-move attitude and adjustment difficulty. In many cases, pre-move expectations about attributes of the new location were not related to affect or adjustment after the move, suggesting that pre-move expectations may have been inaccurate. Implications for theory, research and organizational practice are discussed.

Garasky, S. (2002). Where Are They Going? A Comparison of Urban and Rural Youths' Locational Choices After Leaving the Parental Home. *Social Science Research*, 31(3), 409-431.

Compares the urban and rural youths' locational choices after leaving the parental home in the U.S. Focus on the geographical location of youth migration; Importance of local economy and labor market to the migration decision; Role of community factor in the migration process. The decision for adolescents and young adults to leave their parents and their home community is complex and difficult. This study of youth migration focuses on the geographical location to which urban and rural youths relocate upon

exiting their parental household. Little is known about destination choices of youths, especially how they differ for youths from urban and rural areas. A multinomial logit model of migration destination choices that incorporates individual, household, and community-level factors is estimated with data from the 1979 cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Results indicate that while the local economy and labor market are important to the migration decision, the magnitudes of these effects are generally small. Non-economic individual, household, and community factors play an important role in the migration process, as well. The magnitudes of noneconomic factor effects generally are greater for rural youths compared to urban youths.

Greenwood, M. J. (1996). Research on Internal Migration in the United States: A Survey. *Regional Housing and Labour Markets*, 397-433.

Heinicke, C. (1994). African-American Migration and Urban Labor Skill: 1950 and 1960. *Agricultural History*, 68(2), 185.

Examines the three questions about African-American South to North migration in the post-World War II period using the 1950 Census of public use sample. Comparison of skill between long term and short term migrants; Manner of migration; Effect of farm mechanization and the decline of cotton production.

Helwege, J. (1992). Sectoral Shifts and Interindustry Wage Differentials. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 10(1), 55.

Investigates whether interindustry wage differentials is due to temporary, industry-specific shocks to the demand for labor. Data from the five decennial Censuses of Population between 1940 and 1980; Fixed supply of experienced workers in an industry; Cost of switching industries for an experienced worker; Arbitrage behavior of new entrants; Randomness in product price shocks; Alternative theories of wage differentials regarding efficiency wages and ability. The observed differences in wages across industries may arise from a lack of worker mobility, particularly among experienced workers, allowing the effects of industry shocks to persist for some time. Although young workers arbitrage wage shocks, they will have little effect on the dispersion of experienced workers' wages if young and old workers are poor substitutes in production. This explanation is investigated using the five Censuses of Population between 1940 and 1980. The evidence strongly suggests that differences in pay are not temporary phenomena. The data provide some support for the role of human capital and ability.

Hiscox, M. J. (2002). Interindustry Factor Mobility and Technological Change: Evidence on Wage and Profit Dispersion across U.S. Industries, 1820-1990. *Journal of Economic History*, 62(2), 383-416.

Interindustry factor mobility is a crucial determinant of the income-distribution effects of exogenous changes in relative commodity prices. This examination

of interindustry variation in wages and profits using data from manufacturing industries from 1820 to 1990 suggests that interindustry factor mobility maybe strongly related to the processes of industrialization. Development in the nineteenth century produced a sharp rise in mobility (a decline in interindustry wage and profit differentials) due to rapid improvements in transportation and the introduction of factory production. Twentieth-century industrialization, involving greater reliance on specialized equipment and knowledge, reduced levels of interindustry mobility.

Jacobsen, J. P., & Levin, L. M. (2000). The Effects of Internal Migration on the Relative Economic Status of Women and Men. *Journal of Socio-Economics*, 29(3), 291-304.

This article examines recent internal migration patterns for the United States workforce and contrasts household earnings outcomes for movers and nonmovers by sex and marital status. Three aspects of how migration affects the relative economic status of women and men are considered: 1) the importance of relative economic opportunities for husband and wife for the decision as to whether or not to move; 2) actual economic outcomes for movers relative to nonmovers; and 3) the effect of moving on relative earnings within married-couple households. We find that the decision to move is consistent with a common preference model of household decision-making and that the recently available range of opportunities to migrate has had little effect on the earnings composition of married couple and single male households, but has benefited single women.

Jung, R. C., & Winkelmann, R. (1993). Two Aspects of Labor Mobility: A Bivariate Poisson Regression Approach. *Empirical Economics*, 18(3), 543-556.

Introduces a distinction between two types of labor mobility. Close relationship between direct job to job changes and job changes after experiencing an unemployment spell; Proposal for Poisson regression to account for non-negative and discrete nature of the two counts of job changes in a ten year interval; Empirical content of distinguishing between two types of mobility. The study introduces a distinction between two types of labor mobility. Direct job to job changes (which are assumed to be voluntary) and job changes after experiencing an unemployment spell (assumed to be involuntary). Exploiting the close relationship between those two phenomena we adopt a bivariate regression framework for our empirical analysis of data on male individuals in the German labor market. To account for the non-negative and discrete nature of the two counts of job changes in a ten year interval a new econometric model is proposed: the bivariate Poisson regression proves to be superior to the univariate specification. Further, the empirical content of distinguishing between two types of mobility is subject to a test, and, in fact, supported by the data: The hypothesis that both measures are observationally equivalent can be rejected.

- Kritz, M. M., & Gurak, D. T. (2001). The Impact of Immigration on the Internal Migration of Natives and Immigrants. *Demography*, 38(1), 133-45.
 In this paper we examine the internal migratory response, by native-born non-Hispanic white men and foreign-born men in the United States, to recent immigration. Our analysis does not support the claim that natives have made a migratory response to recent Immigration. Native-born men and foreign-born men were less likely to leave states that received large numbers of immigrants in the 1980s than they were to leave other states, and native-born men had less propensity toward out-migration than did foreign-born men. Out-migration was most likely to be deterred if recent immigrants originated in Europe or Asia. Although native-born non-Hispanic white men showed a tendency toward out-migration if recent immigrants originated in Latin America or the Caribbean, this result was insignificant after we controlled for state economic and regional context.
- Larson, D., & Mundlak, Y. (1997). On the Intersectoral Migration of Agricultural Labor. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 45(2), 295-319.
- Leger, L., & Gaisford, J. D. (2001). Imperfect Intersectoral Labour Mobility and Welfare in International Trade. *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 15(4), 463.
 This paper sets out a general 'costs-of-employment' model by which to analyse the impediments to relocation faced by workers who must choose between industrial sectors in response to a terms of trade shock. Different types of employment cost generate different types of relocation cost. The theoretical literature on intersectoral labour relocation in international trade models is reviewed in the light of this model with various special cases analysed in detail. Special attention is given to the comparison between equilibrium and socially efficient patterns of migration. Different specifications of relocation costs lead to very different welfare effects and policy prescriptions.
- Mahler, S. J., & Pessar, P. R. (2006). Gender Matters: Ethnographers Bring Gender from the Periphery toward the Core of Migration Studies. *International Migration Review*, 40(1), 27-63.
 Ethnographers from anthropology, sociology, and other disciplines have been at the forefront of efforts to bring gender into scholarship on international and transnational migration. This article traces the long and often arduous history of these scholars' efforts, arguing that though gender is now less rarely treated merely as a variable in social science writing on migration, it is still not viewed by most researchers in the field as a key constitutive element of migrations. The article highlights critical advances in the labor to engender migration studies, identifies under-researched topics, and argues that there have been opportunities when, had gender been construed as a critical force shaping migrations, the course of research likely would have shifted. The main example developed is the inattention paid to how gendered recruitment practices structure migrations – the fact that

gender sways recruiters' conceptions of appropriate employment niches for men versus women.

Møen, J. (2005). Is Mobility of Technical Personnel a Source of R&D Spillovers? *Journal of Labor Economics*, 23(1), 81-114.

Labor mobility is considered to be an important source of knowledge externalities, making it difficult for firms to appropriate returns to research and development (R&D). Interfirm transfers of knowledge embodied in people should be analyzed within a human capital framework. Testing such a framework, I find that the technical staff in R&D-intensive firms pays for the knowledge they accumulate on the job through lower wages early in their career. They later earn a return on these implicit investments through higher wages. This suggests that the potential externalities associated with labor mobility are, at least partially, internalized in the labor market.

Moscarini, G., & Vella, F. (2003). *Aggregate Worker Reallocation and Occupational Mobility in the United States: 1976-2000*. Retrieved July 24, 2006 from

http://www.economie.ugam.ca/CIRPEE/CIRPEEconference_Oct2003/G_Moscarini.pdf

We investigate the evolution and the sources of aggregate employment reallocation in the United States in the 1976-2000 March files of the Current Population Survey. We focus on the annual flows of male workers across occupations at the Census 3-digit level, the finest disaggregation at which a moving worker changes career and relocates to an observationally different technology. The total reallocation of employment across occupations is strongly procyclical and mildly declining until the early 1990s, and then relatively flat. The negative trend is entirely due to younger workers, as it is reversed for men over age 40. To reveal the sources of these patterns, while correcting for possible worker selection into employment, we construct a synthetic panel based on birth cohorts, and estimate a model of occupational mobility. We find that the cross-occupation dispersion in labor demand, as measured by an index of net employment reallocation, has a strong association with total reallocation. The demographic composition of employment, more specifically the increasing average age and College attainment level, explains some of the trend and cycles in worker flows. High unemployment reduces both the level of mobility directly and the importance of the education effect: differently educated workers adjust differently their mobility decision to cyclical conditions. As predicted by job-matching theory, occupational mobility has residual persistence, so shocks to aggregate employment reallocation propagate through time. Finally, cohorts born after the mid-1950's have increasingly low occupational mobility beyond what can be explained by their observable characteristics.

Park, H., & Sandefur, G. D. (2003). Racial/ethnic Differences in Voluntary and Involuntary Job Mobility among Young Men. *Social Science Research*, 32(3),

347.

Using the 1979–1994 waves of the NLSY-79 data, this study investigates racial/ethnic differences in the rates of voluntary and involuntary job mobility among young men. We find that there is no significant difference among racial/ethnic groups in the likelihood of voluntary job changing. However, blacks do suffer from job instability in that their likelihood of leaving jobs involuntarily is much higher than that of whites or Hispanics. Within the Hispanic population, Mexicans are more likely to experience involuntary job separation compared to whites, though they are not as likely to do so as are blacks. The results confirm the importance of separately analyzing the mechanisms and processes of voluntary and involuntary mobility in order to understand better the disadvantages of some groups in career development.

Pissarides, C. A., & Wadsworth, J. (2002). Unemployment and the Inter-regional Mobility of Labour. *The Economics of Migration. Volume 1. the Migration Decision and Immigration Policy*, 29-45.

Plane, D. A., & Mulligan, G. F. (1997). Measuring Spatial Focusing in a Migration System. *Demography*, 34(2), 251-62.

Equality indexes used in other geographical contexts may be used to gauge the degree of spatial focusing in an entire migration system or within the gross in- and out-migration fields of specific regions. They provide useful indicators of overall shifts in the patterns of interregional migration and can help give insight into the population redistributive roles played by specific regions. Perhaps the most common equality index used to measure income distribution is the Gini coefficient, yet it appears almost never to have been applied in migration research. In this paper we set forth a variety of Gini indexes to be used for different migration analyses and illustrate their application with recent data on U.S. interstate movements. We argue that the Gini index provides some singularly useful insights that differ from those afforded by other measures more commonly found to date in the migration analyst's toolkit.

Plane, D. A., & Rogerson, P. A. (1991). Tracking the Baby Boom, the Baby Bust, and the Echo Generations: How Age Composition Regulates Us Migration. *Professional Geographer*, 43(4), 416-430.

US regional and state migration data from the 1940s-80s, when members of the baby boom generation aged into their years of peak labor force mobility, suggest ways in which changing age composition regulates geographical mobility and interregional migration. Labor supply pressure plays a key role in the dynamics of the national migration system. A "delayed mobility" effect in the 1980s similar to the delayed fertility of the baby boom cohorts appears to be a result of the depressed rates of mobility experienced by members of this generation when they flooded regional labor markets with record numbers of entrants in the 1970s. Recent temporal shifts in age-specific

volumes of interregional migration help predict the future pace of migration based upon the projected age distribution of the nation.

Powers, M. G., & Seltzer, W. (1998). Occupational Status and Mobility among Undocumented Immigrants by Gender. *International Migration Review*, 32(1), 21-55.

Addresses the integration and mobility of undocumented immigrants in the United States, discussing whether undocumented men and women improve their social conditions over time, and the extent of variation occupational status and mobility by gender and region. Indications of the 1989 Legalized Population Survey; Indication that earnings, occupational status and mobility of men were greater than for women. This article addresses two issues concerning about the integration and mobility of undocumented immigrants in the United States: 1) whether undocumented men and women improve their earnings and occupational status over time and 2) the extent of variation in occupational status and mobility by gender and region. Data from the 1989 Legalized Population Survey indicate that both undocumented men and women, on average, improved their earnings and occupational status between their first jobs in the United States and their jobs just prior to application for legalization under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act. The earnings, occupational status, and occupational mobility of men were greater than for women, however.

Rebhun, U. (2002). Directions, Magnitude, and Efficiency of Interregional Migration, 1970-1990: Jews and Whites in the United States Compared. *Review of Regional Studies*, 32(1), 37-68.

This study presents a two-dimensional comparison, over time (1970 and 1990) and intergroup (Jews and total whites), of interregional migration streams. Both lifetime and five-year migration are examined. Data from the 1970/71 and 1990 National Jewish Population Surveys and from the U.S. Censuses of the same years show that the directions of internal migration of Jews and total whites were similar, i.e., from the Northeast and Midwest to the Sunbelt. By 1990, however, net migration for each region--both for the gaining region and for the losing region--had a more significant effect on the Jewish population than on the white population. The initial differences in regional distribution between the two subpopulations have narrowed. Multivariate analysis shows that Jewish migration can largely be explained by educational attainment and employment opportunities. Over time, Jewish migration has become less selective, as seen, inter alia, in the declining importance of denominational identification. The findings are discussed in relation to the integration of Jews into the host society and, more generally, to the geographic dimension of minority status in late 20th century America.

Saenz, R. (1991). Interregional Migration Patterns of Chicanos: The Core, Periphery, and Frontier. *Social Science Quarterly*, 72(1), 135-48.

Traca, D. A. (2004). Trade Liberalization, Labour Mobility and Wages. *Journal of International Trade & Economic Development*, 13(2), 111-136.

This paper analyses the labour market effects of trade liberalization, in a model where (a) labour demand uncertainty is higher in tradable industries, due to industry-specific shocks to world prices, and (b) the costs of inter-sectoral mobility are lower for skilled (i.e. educated) workers. We look at two cases: first, where labour markets are competitive and, second, where an unemployment subsidy creates rigidities. The results show an increase in the wage skill gap, a decline in the real wage and welfare of unskilled workers, and an expansion of inter-sectoral labour mobility and wage volatility. These effects are more pronounced in the case of competitive markets. Our results suggest that focusing on the traditional Stolper - Samuelson effect may underestimate the effects of international trade on labour markets.

van Ommeren, J., & Rietveld, P. (1999). Job Moving, Residential Moving, and Commuting: A Search Perspective. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 46(2), 230.

Analyzes the interrelationship between residential mobility, labor market mobility and commuting. Utilization of bivariate duration and search models; Account on commuting and moving costs; Relationship between intraregional and interregional moves; Effects of commuting distance to job and residential mobility.

Wacziarg, R., & Wallack, J. S. (2004). Trade Liberalization and Intersectoral Labor Movements. *Journal of International Economics*, 64(2), 411-439.

This paper examines the impact of trade liberalization episodes on movements of labor across sectors. The aim is to assess empirically whether increased trade openness leads to increased structural change and, if so, to what extent. Results for a set of 25 liberalization episodes suggest weakly negative effects of liberalization on the extent of intersectoral labor shifts at the economy-wide 1-digit level of disaggregation. We do uncover increased sectoral change after liberalization at the 3-digit level within manufacturing, although the estimated effects are statistically weak and small in magnitude, the effects of liberalization on labor shifts differ across individual countries, in a way related to the scope and depth of reforms.

Walker, R., Ellis, M., & Barff, R. (1992). Linked Migration Systems: Immigration and Internal Labor Flows in the United States. *Economic Geography*, 68(3), 234-48.

We investigate the relationships between immigration and internal labor movements in the United States. Wedding the literatures on immigration and internal migration, we develop a mobility model linking these various flows on the basis of occupational status of worker, production and institutional relations in the economy, and economic restructuring. We test this model in an inferential framework and find that native blue-collar workers have been spatially displaced by recent immigration and that the process of capital accumulation, as manifested in economic restructuring, is the driving force

behind the mobility system, affecting both immigration patterns and the destination choices of white-collar workers. As a result, we suggest that previous estimates of immigrant impacts on local labor markets may be underestimated.

White, M. J., & Liang, Z. (2002). The Effect of Immigration on the Internal Migration of the Native-Born Population, 1981-1990. *The Economics of Migration. Volume 4. Migration and the Natives*, 498-523.

Wright, R. A., Ellis, M., & Reibel, M. (2002). The Linkage between Immigration and Internal Migration in Large Metropolitan Areas in the United States. *The Economics of Migration. Volume 4. Migration and the Natives*, 477-97.

Yankow, J. J. (2002). Does Distance Matter? A Comparison of Boundary and Distance-Based Measures of Internal Migration. *Journal of Economic and Social Measurement*, 28(3), 161-75.

This study demonstrates that migration measures predicated on cross-boundary movement introduce significant misclassification error into both migrant and non-migrant samples. The former is shown to occur when across-boundary moves cover only relatively short distances, while the latter results from long distance residential movement occurring within the boundary. Using a unique sample of geocoded data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979, I find that over half of all intercounty moves and one-third of all interstate moves cover distances of less than fifty miles. In contrast, more than half of all within-state moves (of at least ten miles) cover distances of more than fifty miles while over thirty-five percent cover at least one hundred miles. Estimation results from a standard discrete-choice model of migration propensity are shown to be highly sensitive to distance suggesting that inferences based on a particular migration definition will often not generalize across alternative measures.

Zax, J. S. (1994). When Is a Move a Migration? *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 24(3), 341-60.

This paper extends the traditional theory of urban location to derive a consistent model of inter- and intra-regional mobility. It demonstrates that the two are behaviorally distinct. Workplace and residence relocations tend to be 'substitutes' in intra-regional mobility but are 'complements' in inter-regional mobility. Previous empirical papers have neglected the theoretical foundations of intra-regional mobility. In consequence, they have made four types of analytical compromises: defined 'migration' as any change in residence location, used job changes as proxies for workplace mobility, neglected commuting distances, and used estimation techniques that do not reveal the underlying behavior.

Other Countries

Ahmed, A. M., & Sirageldin, I. (1994). Internal Migration, Earnings, and the Importance of Self-Selection. *Pakistan Development Review*, 33(3), 211-27.

Akram, M., Shahnaz, L., & Surayya. (2002). An Analysis of Male Internal Migration and Its Correlation to Employment Status: Evidence from the Punjab. *Lahore Journal of Economics*, 7(2), 93-107.

Arbaiza Vilallonga, M. (1998). Labor Migration during the First Phase of Basque Industrialization: The Labor Market and Family. *History of the Family*, 3(2), 199.

Analyzes the migration strategies of social groups that made up the labor supply during the first phase of industrialization in the Basque Country in Spain in 1877-1910. Estimation of migration by sex, marital status, and origin; Expectations among potential migrants by areas of destination; Analysis of the family as a protagonist in migratory flows.

Beenstock, M. (1999). Internal Migration by Immigrants in the Short-Run: Israel 1992-1994. *International Migration Review*, 33(4), 1098-1106.

Investigates the internal migration by immigrants from the former Soviet Union during their first ten years in Israel based on the Immigrant Employment Survey for the years 1991 to 1994. Absence of any relationship of internal migration with labor market status and ethnicity; Data showing housing status as a predictor of internal migration. Econometric investigation of the Immigrant Employment Survey for the years 1991--4 suggests that internal migration by immigrants from the former USSR during their first years in Israel is unrelated to labor market status and ethnicity. While initial location depends on republic of origin, the same does not apply on the whole to internal migration. However, housing status is a predictor of internal migration. Finally, immigrants have tended to migrate to the periphery.

Bell, M. (2002). Cross-National Comparison of Internal Migration: Issues and Measures. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)*, 165(3), 435-64.

Our objectives are to identify the issues that researchers encounter when measuring internal migration in different countries and to propose key indicators that analysts can use to compare internal migration at the "national" level. We establish the benefits to be gained by a rigorous approach to cross-national comparisons of internal migration and discuss issues that affect such comparisons. We then distinguish four dimensions of internal migration on which countries can be compared and, for each dimension, identify a series of summary measures. We illustrate the issues and measures proposed by comparing migration in Australia and Great Britain.

Bosco, L. (1999). Employment Illusion, Variable Costs of Migration and Labour Mobility. *Labour: Review of Labour Economics & Industrial Relations*, 13(3),

711-736.

Why is internal migration in Italy so modest despite the presence of high differentials in employment rates? The paper proposes two different explanations. First, since migration is an investment with non-recoverable costs, it depends not only on the current differential between incomes in the two regions but also on expectations about the same differential in the future. Therefore, the existence of a relatively low differential between adult employment rates is a strong disincentive against migration in the presence of static expectations. The second explanation of the phenomenon is based on the role played by the network costs of migration. If they are important, it is evident that the changes and productive reallocations that have characterized the Italian economy in recent years are important in explaining the decline of migration.

Bouoiyour, J., & Brahim, A. (1998). Migration Inter-Regionale des Jeunes Diplomes en France: Essai de Modelisation. (Interregional Migration of Young French Graduates: Try of Modelling). *Revue d'Economie Regionale Et Urbaine*, 0(2), 281-99.

This article is dedicated to the analysis of the migration flows for young qualified people at the time of their first job. We consider that these migration flows are the result of a spatial differentiation materialized by a repulsive capacity and an attractive one peculiar to regions. The statistical approach allow us to isolate these parameters. The socioeconomic approach, through an explanatory model, enables us to explain them.

Carlsen, F., & Johansen, K. (2004). Subjective Measures of Employment Opportunities and Interregional Migration. *Labour*, 18(4), 563-89.

Empirical studies of interregional mobility routinely use regional unemployment differentials to characterize economic incentives to move between regions. In this paper, we present a new regional labour market indicator computed from survey data in which respondents are asked to evaluate local employment opportunities in their resident municipality and surroundings. The subjective measures of satisfaction with local employment opportunities have positive and significant impact on interregional migration flows, also when controlling for traditional measures of regional labour market conditions, including the regional unemployment rate. Contrary to most European studies, we find that regional labour market conditions have a strong effect on interregional migration flows.

Clark, W. A. V., & Huang, Y. (2004). Linking Migration and Mobility: Individual and Contextual Effects in Housing Markets in the UK. *Regional Studies*, 38(6), 617-628.

Most migration work continues to separate long- and short-distance moves and their outcomes, but clearly, they are part of a complex process of relocation across different scales. While we know that long-distance moves are largely driven by labour market differences and moves at the local scale

are the way in which households translate those long-distance moves into residential satisfaction in local housing markets, we know very little about the link between the two processes and their likelihoods. Some studies have suggested that long-distance moves are followed by local adjustment moves at an early point after the relocation. This paper evaluates those empirical findings in the context of the British housing market. It takes up a number of previously unexamined issues related to these linkages and to the timing of the links between the two moves. We show that the classic notion of a long-distance move followed by a short-distance adjustment move is far from the common experience. Additionally, we show that adjustment is only one of many outcomes of long- and short-distance relocations. Overall, repeat movers seem to account for much of the movement after long- and short-distance moves. Also clear is the finding that migration and mobility are absolutely embedded in the complex of life-course decisions.

Cornwell, K., & Inder, B. (2004). *Migration and Unemployment in South Africa: When Motivation Surpasses the Theory*. Monash University, Department of Econometrics and Business Statistics, Monash Econometrics and Business Statistics Working Papers: 2/04.

This paper looks at the connection between internal migration and unemployment in South Africa. We examine whether rural-urban migrants are more likely to be unemployed, in informal sector employment or underemployed than non-migrants. We build on standard economic theory to predict that rates of unemployment and of participation in the informal sector ought to be much higher for migrants than for non-migrants. The empirical evidence we present, based on the 1993 and 1994 October Household Surveys, provides only some support for this theory. Results suggest that compared to job seeking non-migrants, recent migrants do well at finding formal employment, and are much less likely to be unemployed.

Cruz-Castro, L., & Sanz-Menéndez, L. (2005). The Employment of PhDs in Firms: Trajectories, Mobility and Innovation. *Research Evaluation*, 14(1), 57-69.

The traditional segmentation model of the research labour market where the doctorate was mainly valuable in the academic sector is losing ground. The paper studies a sample of PhDs and their corresponding employing firms to analyse patterns of mobility, economic returns and innovation outputs. Qualitative and quantitative indicators are combined to tackle two sets of general questions. The first relates to the incentives for doctorate holders to pursue a company career versus an academic career. The second concerns the flexibility and/or reversibility of career options for young PhDs and the relative value of a doctorate outside academia. The results question the idea that the labour market for PhDs is tightly segmented and highlights the complementarity of PhDs' individual competencies and collective capabilities in the assessment of innovation outputs. They also demonstrate that economic returns are significantly different by gender.

D'Antonio, M. (2000). The Dual Labour Market, Development in Southern Italy, Internal and International Migration. *Review of Economic Conditions in Italy*, 0(2-3), 245-67.

What obstacles exist to the movement of labour from the South to the North of Italy and to what extent does non-EU immigration compete with or complement the southern labour supply? This paper analyzes the preferences of unemployed persons in the South and the nature of firms' demand for labour and concludes that inter-regional labour mobility is impeded by labour market rigidities. The South is trapped in a vicious circle: the underground economy which is a response to these rigidities, enables firms and workers to survive while evading contractual and regulatory restrictions. Enduring expectations among southern workers of finding a job in the public sector raises the entry wage in the private sector both in the South and elsewhere in the country. Thus, the flow of workers from the South to the North is small and limited to well-educated young people. In such circumstances, measures to liberalize the labour market can stimulate mobility and, above all, foster the establishment in the South of innovative firms that employ qualified labour, thus stemming the impoverishment of the areas human capital.

Darvish, T. (1990). Interindustry Mobility after Migration: Theory and Application. *Economic Development & Cultural Change*, 38(3), 611.

This study examines the interindustry mobility of Jewish immigrants who arrived in Israel between 1948 and 1952 from five Middle Eastern countries, as individuals and as groups. Short-term effects are avoided by comparing industrial employment before migration to industrial employment in 1961, approximately 10 years after arrival.

Darvish-lecker, T. (1990). Labour Mobility of Minorities versus Majorities-- Theory and Application. *Applied Economics*, 22(9), 1229.

Interindustry mobility has been suggested as a process of reallocating labour resources to a more optimal allocation. The movement of workers, from one industry to another is in part a response of workers to change in the general level of economic activity. The patterns of the interindustry mobility of workers which are postulated by the economic theory of labour markets, were tested regarding native workers (Gallaway, 1967) as well as immigrants (Darvish, 1988).

This paper presents a model for comparing the labour mobility of majority and minority workers performing in the same economy. The model is based on two complementary contentions regarding the effect of information transmission and job-matching on labour mobility (MacDonald, 1982; Jovanovic, 1979). It concludes that the probability of changing jobs (or industries) is lower for workers from minority groups than for workers belonging to the majority.

The model conclusion is tested statistically by comparing the interindustry mobility of three Arab sub-groups in Israel-Moslem, Christian and Druze-with

that of the Jewish majority population.

Section II presents the model. Section III describes the data. In Section IV the model is statistically tested. A summary is presented in the final Section.

Devillanova, C., & Garcia-Fontes, W. (2004). Migration across Spanish Provinces: Evidence from the Social Security Records (1978-1992). *Investigaciones Economicas*, 28(3), 461-87.

This paper uses Social Security records to study internal migration in Spain. This is the first paper that uses this data source, which has some advantages with respect to existing data sources: it includes only job-seeking migrants and it allows to identify temporary migration. Within the framework of an extended gravity model, we estimate a Generalized Negative Binomial regression on gross migration flows between provinces. We quantify the effect of local labor market imbalances on workers' mobility and discuss the equilibrating role of internal migration in Spain. Our results suggest that the effect of employment opportunities have increased during the sample period: after 1984 migrants seem to be more responsive to economic conditions. Consistently with previous studies for the Spanish labor market, our analysis also confirms the larger internal mobility of highly qualified workers.

Diehl, C., & Blohm, M. (2003). Rights or Identity? Naturalization Processes among 'Labor Migrants' in Germany. *International Migration Review*, 37(1), 133-162.

The determinants of the decision to naturalize for first and second generation "labor migrants" in Germany are examined. We assume that Turkish migrants' comparatively high naturalization rate cannot be explained by the legal advantages they gain by naturalizing. We argue instead that naturalization offers an opportunity for individual upward mobility to Turkish migrants who have achieved a high level of individual assimilation. Using data from the GSOEP, we show that individual assimilation does in fact promote naturalization for Turkish migrants, but not for members of other ethnic groups, which generally have higher status within German society.

DiPrete, T. A. (2002). Life Course Risks, Mobility Regimes, and Mobility Consequences: A Comparison of Sweden, Germany, and the United States. *American Journal of Sociology*, 108(2), 267-309.

The analysis of intergenerational mobility has primarily used measures of social position that are functions of an individual's occupation. Occupation-based models of social mobility, however, have limitations that arguably have grown in recent decades. Meta-analysis of available evidence for Sweden, western Germany, and the United States concerning occupational mobility, household income mobility, job displacement, union dissolution, and poverty dynamics shows the limitations of the individual-level occupation-based career-trajectory approach to life course mobility. This article develops an alternative formulation at the household level, which focuses on cross-national variation in the extent to which societal institutions influence the rate

of events with the potential to change a household's life conditions via the manipulation of incentives for mobility-generating events, and the extent to which they mitigate the consequences of these events through social insurance. The combination of these institutional processes produces the distinctive characteristics of the mobility regimes of these countries.

Dockery, A. M. (2000). Regional Unemployment Rate Differentials and Mobility of the Unemployed. *International Journal of Manpower*, 21(5), 400.

Focuses on a study which investigated geographical mobility among unemployment benefit recipients in Australia. Role of regional differences in employment opportunity and housing costs; Account of related studies; Factors affecting the level of mobility of an individual.

Elmhirst, R. (2002). Daughters and Displacement: Migration Dynamics in an Indonesian Transmigration Area. *Journal of Development Studies*, 38(5), 143.

Considers response of indigenous people to constraints and opportunities posed by the Indonesian government's transmigration program in North Lampung, Sumatra. Importance of migration to the livelihood of the group; Description of female migration in the context of customs confining unmarried women to the house; Discussion of the development of factory migration, focusing on changes in intrahousehold power relations and decision-making in the community.

Faggian, A., & McCann, P. (2006). Human Capital Flows and Regional Knowledge Assets: A Simultaneous Equation Approach. *Oxford Economic Papers*, 58(3), 475-500.

Our paper Constructs a simultaneous equation model in order to investigate the relationship between interregional human capital knowledge flows and regional knowledge assets. With the aid of a GIS system, we model the simultaneous relationship between the interregional migration behaviour of British students and graduates from university and into employment, the knowledge assets of the regions, and the regions of employment of the graduates. Our results indicate that after controlling for the human-capital flows of students and graduates, there is little evidence in favour of direct spillovers between university research and regional innovation. Rather, the primary role of the university system appears to be as a conduit for bringing potential high quality undergraduate human capital into a region. We argue therefore that the migration effects of embodied human capital in Great Britain appear far more important than informal university-industry spillovers as an explanation of regional learning effects.

Faini, R. (1997). An Empirical Puzzle: Falling Migration and Growing Unemployment Differentials among Italian Regions. *European Economic Review*, 41(3-5), 571-79.

The authors investigate the causes behind the low and falling mobility levels

in (southern) Italy. They argue that a combination of demographic factors, high mobility costs, and inefficiencies in the job matching process may account for the fall in interregional migration.

Fan, C. C., & Ling Li. (2002). Marriage and Migration in Transitional China: A Field Study of Gaozhou, Western Guangdong. *Environment & Planning A*, 34(4), 619.

Presents a field study that examined marriage and migration in western Guangdong, China. Literature on marriage and migration; Details of the field study of two villages in Gaozhou; Interrelation between marriage and labor migration.

Fidrmuc, J. (2000). Les Adjustements aux Chocs par les Migrations Inter-Regionales: Le Cas des Republiques Tchèque et Slovaque. (Adjustment to Shocks via Inter-regional Labor Mobility: Evidence from the Czech and Slovak Republics). *Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest*, 31(4), 5-26. Migration is an economic phenomenon. Differences in wages or unemployment stimulate migration, which facilitates regional adjustments to asymmetrical the post-communist transition in Eastern Europe has increased the frequency of such shocks. However, the effectiveness of migration for reducing unemployment or wage differentials is limited; and during the Czech and Slovak transitions, the overall level of migration has even dropped. Finally, the model presented herein provides an admittedly speculative assessment of the migratory potential resulting from the process of expanding the EU toward the East. The migratory pressure in Slovakia will be twice as intense as in the Czech Republic.

Friebel, G., & Guriev, S. (2000). *Why Russian Workers Do Not Move: Attachment of Workers Through In-Kind Payments*. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 2368.

We relate the phenomena of sluggish interregional labour reallocation and in-kind compensation in Russia to 'attachment' strategies of firms: Paying wages in non-monetary forms makes it hard for workers to raise the cash needed for quitting their region in order to find better jobs in more prosperous regions. While attachment may facilitate worker-specific investments that do not pay off if workers are expected to leave, it also eliminates workers' outside options. Hence, firms may use it to exploit workers. Surprisingly, exploitation through attachment does not only occur in monopsonistic regional labour markets. Even if there is some competition, all firms in a region may use attachment strategies. Here, workers are locked-in and do not receive any compensation for their forgone option to move. Data of the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS) support our theory. Workers who receive in-kind payments are less probable to move than workers who do receive their wages in cash.

Garonna, P., & Sica, F. G. M. (2000). Intersectoral Labour Reallocations and Unemployment in Italy. *Labour Economics*, 7(6), 711-28.

The Italian labour market, like most European labour markets and unlike the US, shows a greater cyclical sensitivity of the service sector with respect to manufacturing and firing costs higher than hiring costs. This accounts for the negative relationship between sectoral employment shifts and Italian unemployment in the post-war period and, correspondingly, for the procyclical pattern of the Lilien index, in contrast with the US experience. By applying the Lilien index to the Italian context, this paper analyses the relative importance of sectoral regional and national factors in the explanation of changes in industrial structure, and their impact on unemployment. The econometric exercise illustrates that, given the structural features of the Italian labour market, the decline in intersectoral and interregional labour reallocations has significantly contributed to the increase of unemployment in Italy. New hires, the pull of new sectors, sectoral shifts and regional mobility can keep unemployment down, while at the same time maintaining some of the structural features of the "European model" (high employment security and stability).

Greve, H. R. (1994). Industry Diversity Effects on Job Mobility. *Acta Sociologica (Taylor & Francis Ltd)*, 37(2), 119-139.

Provides preliminary evidence on how organizational populations affect job mobility. Comparison of diversity effects in samples pooling all occupations and in smaller samples of workers; Organizational, ecological and personal determinants of mobility; Theoretical model justifying a set of predictions regarding the effects of organizational size diversity within industries on job mobility. The effect of industry variables on individual job mobility has been proposed as a promising new arena for research (Hannan 1988; Carroll, Haveman & Swaminathan 1992). This paper examines how the size diversity of organizations affects the rate of job moves within and out of industries. Using data on the career histories of a sample of Norwegian men from 1950 to 1971, this effect is modeled along with organizational and individual determinants of job mobility. The analyses show that organizational diversity promotes mobility within industries and dampens mobility out of industries, suggesting that the study of diversity offers new insights on job mobility processes and related outcomes.

Hacker, R. S. (2000). Mobility and Regional Economic Downturns. *Journal of Regional Science*, 40(1), 45.

Shows how higher unemployment in a region may reduce the population's residential mobility within that region. Creation of more uncertainty about future income and place of employment; Delay in the decision to move because of significant moving costs; Application of a multinomial logit analysis using Panel Study of Income Dynamics data.

Hahn, S. (2003). Migration, Job Opportunities, and Households of Metalworkers in 19th-Century Austria. *History of the Family*, 8(1), 85.

Little research has been done on small and medium-sized Austrian cities and villages whose path of development well into the 20th century has been characterized by the 19th-century process of industrialization. The questions that need answers concern the origins of the large industrial workforce of these cities and towns, their paths of migration, the length of their stays and opportunities for establishing permanent roots, their chances of marrying and starting a family, the household and family structures specific to various segments of this group, their integration into or exclusion from their respective urban or village societies, and their contribution to the social and political development of these industrial centers. The full picture will take a long time to complete. The results of the present microanalytic investigation of metalworkers in 19th-century Lower Austria, in the meantime, suggest that a strong relationship existed between the place of origin of those laborers and their occupation, age of marriage, position in the household, and household structure.

Hatton, T. J., & Tani, M. (2005). Immigration and Inter-regional Mobility in the UK, 1982-2000. *Economic Journal*, 115(507), 58.

Most studies that look across local labour markets have found the effects of immigration to be benign. One possibility is that immigrants to a specific area simply push non-immigrants onwards elsewhere, thereby diffusing the labour market effects. Examining net internal migration between 11 regions of Britain over two decades, we find consistently negative displacement effects but their magnitude and significance varies. The effects are somewhat stronger for the southern regions where immigration from abroad is concentrated. The results suggest that internal migration is one of the mechanisms through which regional labour markets adjust to immigration shocks.

He, C., & Gober, P. (2003). Gendering Interprovincial Migration in China. *International Migration Review*, 37(4), 1220-1251.

Migration is a gendered phenomenon, best understood as a series of relationships between socioeconomic factors and gender. Gender differences in migration efficiencies are investigated using the 1990 Census data in China. Results indicate that, although male migration rates are higher, female migration is more efficient in the sense that it contributes to greater population redistribution than male migration. Reflecting different economic and social roles, women are more likely to state social and family reasons for moving while men indicate economic motivations. In terms of the geography of movement, women are more sensitive than men to perceived and expected regional differences in economic opportunities, especially in rural areas. Job opportunities created in urban areas and by foreign enterprises are more attractive to male migrants. Development of light

manufacturing industries and the benefits derived from the presence of previous migrants draw female more than male migrants.

Huber, P. (2004). Inter-Regional Mobility in Europe: A Note on the Cross-Country Evidence. *Applied Economics Letters*, 11(10), 619-24.

This paper uses data on 11 EU countries to explain cross-national differences in internal migration rates. It is found that 89% of the variance in gross migration in current member states can be explained by variations in employment protection, international migration, the share of ownership occupied housing and the average region size of a country. Results concerning net migration rates suggest that although disparities in unemployment are important determinants of net migration, so are employment protection, long-term unemployment and the share of owner occupied housing.

Kauhanen, M., & Tervo, H. (2002). Who Moves to Depressed Regions? An Analysis of Migration Streams in Finland in the 1990s. *International Regional Science Review*, 25(2), 200.

Depressed regions typically lose a large number of migrants but simultaneously are destination regions for some migrants. This study analyzes those people who decided to move to depressed regions in Finland in 1993-1996. The analysis is based on a 1 percent sample drawn from the Finnish longitudinal census. The results show that migration into depressed regions is also a selective process. Return migration is only one part of this migration. However, the more educated an individual is, the more likely she or he is to move to a flourishing region. The process of concentration of human capital is reinforced by interregional migration.

Kok, J. (1997). Youth Labor Migration and Its Family Setting, the Netherlands 1850-1940. *History of the Family*, 2(4), 507.

Focuses on youth labor migration in the province of Utrecht, Netherlands, during the period 1850 to 1940, analyzing how family influenced this decision to migrate. In-depth look at social conditions in Utrecht; Statistical data on youth migration.

Korinek, K., Chen, F., Alva, S., & Entwisle, B. (2006). Household Economic Transformation and Recent Fertility in Emerging Market Economies: China and Vietnam Compared. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 37(2), 191.

What propels certain households to adopt new forms of economic activity? We address this question in a comparative analysis of households in four contexts of economic development and market transition-rural and urban China, and rural and urban Vietnam. Using three multi-wave household surveys conducted in Vietnam and China during the 1990s we estimate a series of longitudinal logistic regression models that predict change in household economic activity over time. Our results indicate that recent births lead to increased household entrepreneurship and sectoral diversification

across rural and urban areas of China and Vietnam. By comparison, the birth of a child is not associated with an increase or decrease in the likelihood of wage sector involvement at the level of the household. The results suggest that fertility does not retard household-level development, but rather is associated with innovative, positively transformative activity in these contexts.

Korpi, T., & Mertens, A. (2003). Training Systems and Labor Mobility: A Comparison between Germany and Sweden. *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, 105(4), 597-617.

Compares general school-based vocational training and specific apprenticeship training with regard to inter-firm, inter-occupational and inter-industrial mobility in Germany and Sweden. Occupational mobility of workers with school-based degrees; Lack of difference in firm and industrial mobility; Responsiveness to structural change. The mobility effect of general and specific training is a key issue in the debate on the design of educational systems. Using data from two retrospective life-history surveys, we compare general school-based vocational training and specific apprenticeship training with regard to inter-firm, inter-occupational and inter-industrial mobility. The results show that workers with school-based degrees display greater occupational mobility, while no difference in firm and industrial mobility can be discerned. This suggests that apprenticeships do not eliminate job search at labor market entry, that they reduce occupational mobility, and that responsiveness to structural change is similar under both training systems.

Kupiszewski, M., & Rees, P. (1999). Lessons for the Projection of Internal Migration from Studies in Ten European Countries. *Statistical Journal*, 16(4), 281-95.

The methods used in regional population projections in the European Union and knowledge of internal migration processes in Council of Europe member states have advanced rapidly in the 1990s. This paper brings together these two streams of work and draws lessons from the analysis of migration processes in ten European countries for the design of the next round of European projections, to be launched once the 2000/2001 round of censuses has been successfully completed.

Leon, D. A., & Strachan, D. P. (1993). Socioeconomic Characteristics of Interregional Migrants in England and Wales, 1939-71. *Environment and Planning A*, 25(10), 1441-51.

Liang, Z., Chen, Y. P., & Gu, Y. (2002). Rural Industrialisation and Internal Migration in China. *Urban Studies*, 39(12), 2175-2187.

To avoid the problems of overcrowding and urban unemployment that are associated with overurbanisation observed in other developing countries, China has, since the late 1970s, actively pursued a strategy of rural industrialisation by encouraging the development of rural industries which

provide employment opportunities for the surplus labour in agriculture. In this paper, we examine the impact of rural industrialisation on migration using data from the 1990 China Population Census. We use robust estimation of logit models that not only captures the impact of rural industrialisation on migration propensity but also takes into account the nature of clustered data (individuals within provinces). In our estimates, rural industrialisation does not have a statistically significant impact on the probability of either intraprovincial or interprovincial migration. Thus the results cast some doubt about whether China can move on a unique path towards urbanisation.

Magnani, E. (2001). Risk of Labor Displacement and Cross-Industry Labor Mobility. *Industrial & Labor Relations Review*, 54(3), 593-610.
Presents information on a study which investigated correlations between industry-specific measures of job loss risk and the crossing of industry lines for new jobs. Risk of labor displacement; Industrial mobility; Conclusions. A well-supported conclusion of previous research is that displacement entails large and persistent costs for workers. It therefore seems reasonable to expect workers to try to anticipate and respond to the risk of displacement. Using 1983-93 data from the Panel Survey of Income Dynamics and the Displaced Workers Supplement to the Current Population Survey, the author investigates whether industry-specific measures of job loss risk are correlated with workers' propensity to cross industry lines for new jobs. She finds that a one standard deviation increase in the risk of job loss (an 86% increase from the mean level) increased the probability of inter-sectoral mobility by 10.5% in a sample of white men. Three factors that appreciably increased the likelihood of inter-sectoral mobility in response to job insecurity were voluntary separation from the previous job, high educational attainment, and being currently employed (as opposed to temporarily laid off).

Matsuyama, K. (1992). A Simple Model of Sectoral Adjustment. *Review of Economic Studies*, 59(199), 375.
Presents a study which proposed a model of two-sector economics, in which aggregate sectoral movement of labor takes place through the process of demographic change. Method of the study; Results and discussion; Conclusion. Despite the significance of limited labour mobility across sectors, few attempts have been made to produce dynamic models of sectoral adjustment which are consistent with perfect foresight and, yet, flexible enough to allow for a variety, of dynamic experiments. This paper proposes a simple perfect-foresight model of two-sector economies, in which aggregate sectoral movement of labour takes place through the process of demographic change. The model is tractable enough that one can easily examine the effects of intertemporally complicated relative price shocks (both exogenous and endogenous) under a variety of assumptions on technology.

McCombie, J. S. L. (1991). The Productivity Growth Slowdown of the Advanced Countries and the Inter-sectoral Reallocation of Labour. *Australian Economic Papers*, 30(56), 70-85.

In an earlier paper by the author, it was shown how the rapid intersectoral reallocation of labor induced by the fast growth of industry could, under certain circumstances, explain much of the observed disparities in the aggregate productivity growth of the advanced countries over the period 1951-73. This paper extends the analysis to determine to what extent this process can explain, under two different sets of assumptions, the post-1973 productivity growth slowdown.

Morrison, A. R. (1993). Unproductive Migration Reconsidered: A Stochastic Frontier Production Function for Analyzing Internal Migration. *Oxford Economic Papers*, 45(3), 501-18.

Many theoretical models of internal migration have been proposed, with different implications for the social optimality of migration. This paper measures the output gains and losses from migration by using stochastic frontier production functions to identify migrants' marginal revenue products in both origin and destination areas. After this output effect of migration has been calculated, adjustments are made for the negative externalities produced by migrants and for distorted domestic relative prices. At least in the Peruvian case, internal migration is shown to have increased gross domestic product. This result is quite robust and obtains both with and without the aforementioned adjustments.

Nivalainen, S. (2005). Interregional Migration and Post - Move Employment in Two - Earner Families: Evidence from Finland. *Regional Studies*, 39(7), 891-907.

This paper investigates the post - move employment of men and women in Finnish two - earner families, taking account of selection bias and heteroskedasticity. A unique data set consisting of actual couples is used. Heteroskedasticity does not seem to be a great problem, but the results demonstrate the importance of the selectivity correction: unobservable characteristics exist that both increase migrants' employment potential and make them more mobile. Migration itself generally exerts a negative effect, i.e. migrants have a lower tendency to be employed than stayers. However, average inspections may mask a wide variation. Extended analysis shows that migration in fact leaves the majority of husbands unaffected, and that some husbands actually benefit from moving. Instead, migration has a negative impact on wives in all cases. Hence, the results suggest that the husband's employment considerations are weighted more, and that wives are often the tied parties in family migration.

Parrado, E. A. (2005). Economic Restructuring and Intra-generational Class Mobility in Mexico. *Social Forces*, 84(2), 733-757.

This paper compares men's career opportunities and intra-generational class

mobility across periods with markedly different development strategies in Mexico. Despite its significance for social stratification and inequality in Mexico, research on mobility has been relatively scant in recent decades. Using data from the National Retrospective Demographic Survey, my analysis connects development strategies to individual career opportunities by comparing intra-generational class mobility across three cohorts of Mexican men. Results show that occupational opportunities failed to keep pace with rising human capital in Mexico under the neoliberal regime. Instead, entry and mobility into good jobs became more difficult to achieve and downward mobility more prevalent even among highly educated workers.

Perveen, A. (1993). Inter-Provincial Migration in Pakistan 1971-1981. *Pakistan Development Review*, 32(4), 725-35.

Pessino, C. (1991). Sequential Migration Theory and Evidence from Peru. *Journal of Development Economics*, 36(1), 55.

Discusses the standard human capital model of labor migration to explain several regularities of the migration process in Peru. Frequency of migration; Share of return migration in the total migration rates; High positive correlation between in and out-migration rates.

Piras, R. (2005). Il Contenuto Di Capitale Umano Dei Flussi Migratori Interregionali: 1980-2002. (With English summary). *Politica Economica*, 21(3), 461-91.

In this paper we analyze the human capital endowment of migration flows across Italian regions during the period from 1980 to 2002. Our aim is to quantify the human capital embodied into migrants in order to assess how much of it has been moving from one region to another. Among the main results, we have found that interregional mobility slowed down up to 1995 but has been increasing from then onward; in addition, we have also discovered that during the whole time period emigration rates are higher for graduate students, followed by higher secondary school and lower secondary school students. The main finding, however, is that we have detected evidence of human capital losses for almost all southern regions. Putting it differently, these regions have suffered from a brain drain that, presumably, has reduced their growth potentials.

Poncet, S. (2006). Provincial Migration Dynamics in China: Borders, Costs and Economic Motivations. *Regional Science & Urban Economics*, 36(3), 385-398.

The present article investigates the workers' motion law in China using internal migration data for 29 provinces over two sub-periods 1985–1990 and 1990–1995. We analyze the magnitude of impediments to Chinese workers mobility and the impact of its evolution on labor migration dynamics. We find that migration restrictions decline over time. This evolution is associated with

a greater responsiveness of mobility decisions to economic factors, underlining the reinforcement of labor market efficiency.

Prakash, B. A., Ashokan, V., & Rajeev, P. V. (1999). Inter-regional Migration of Educated Labour to Delhi. *Kerala's Economic Development: Issues and Problems*, 119-33.

Rahman, M. M. (1993). National Growth Rate Method with Varying Internal Migration Rate. *Bangladesh Development Studies*, 21(2), 67-74.
The assumption of "uniform flow of internal migration" used in Rahman (1987) is generalised in this paper for cases when the flow of internal migration is increasing or even decreasing. In particular, the cases when the migration rate is proportional to the national population or to the regional population are analysed. Procedure for estimation of the migration rate and the pure migration are given. The formula for prediction of population is also provided. As an application of the procedure, migration to the Dhaka SMA is analysed with the help of Census data.

Ribet, C., Zins, M., Gueguen, A., Bingham, A., Goldberg, M., & Ducimetière, P., et al. (2003). Occupational Mobility and Risk Factors in Working Men: Selection, Causality or Both? Results from the Gazel Study. *Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health*, 57(11), 901-906.
To explore the relation between risk factors (RF) and occupational mobility in working men. Setting: 20 000 volunteers working at the French National Electricity and Gas Company (GAZEL cohort). Participants: Men aged 43 to 53 years in 1992. Design: Three designs were used for analysis. (1) The association between occupational mobility experienced before 1992 and RF reported at that date was analysed among 10 383 men. (2) The predictive role of RF on occupational mobility over 1992-1999 was studied in a subsample of 4715 men. (3) Reciprocally, occupational mobility in 1985-1992 was analysed in relation to RF changes over 1993-1999. Main outcome measures: Self reported smoking status, excessive alcohol consumption, arterial hypertension, and overweight. Occupational mobility defined by any upward transition between senior executives and professionals/middle executives/employees, and workers. Results: (1) Cross sectionally, non-mobile men as their entry into the company had a higher risk of being smokers, excessive alcohol drinkers, and overweight in 1992 than mobile men. (2) Longitudinally, smokers and excessive alcohol drinkers in 1992 had a higher risk of non-mobility than, respectively, non-smokers and non-excessive alcohol drinkers. (3) Non-mobile men in 1985-1992 had a higher risk of becoming smokers, excessive alcohol drinkers, and hypertensive in 1993-1999 than upwardly mobile men. Conclusion: These results suggest a complex relation between RF and occupational mobility. A high level of RF, particularly health behaviours, might account for a selection process reducing upward occupational mobility. In turn, a lack of upward occupational mobility might be associated with an increased incidence of RF.

Roberts, K. (2002). Female Labor Migrants to Shanghai: Temporary 'Floaters' or Potential Settlers? *International Migration Review*, 36(2), 492-519.
Focuses on female labor migrants in Shanghai, China. Rural household registrations of labor migrants; Occupational characteristics of women migrants; Differences between unmarried and married female labor migrants. Using data on 54,373 migrants from the Fifth Sampling Survey of the Floating Population of Shanghai, this article isolates a group of 32,967 rural labor migrants who hold rural household registrations and whose previous occupations were in agriculture, and focuses on the women among them. The demographic and occupational characteristics of these 9,124 women are described, demonstrating that migration to Shanghai is a highly gendered process, with men and women working in different occupations and sectors. Moreover, important differences are found to exist between unmarried and married female rural labor migrants that indicate that the latter are probably accompanying and working with their migrant husbands. A significant proportion of female "social" migrants also exhibit characteristics that indicate that they are the spouses of male rural labor migrants, bringing to over one third the proportion of rural labor migrants to Shanghai who could be migrating as couples. These couples and their children may be the vanguard in a transition from temporary labor migration to settlement in China's large cities.

Roberts, K. D. (1997). China's "Tidal Wave" of Migrant Labor: What Can We Learn from Mexican Undocumented Migration to the United States? *International Migration Review*, 31(2), 249-293.
Provides insights on migrant labor in China using the undocumented Mexican migration to the United States as context. Discussion on the magnitude of Chinese labor migration; Agricultural development and urban bias in China; Migration process and household strategies; Emergence of Mexican migration to the United States as a response to rapid agricultural change in Mexico. The purpose of this article is to place Chinese labor migration from agriculture within the context of the literature on labor mobility in developing countries by comparing it to undocumented Mexican migration to the United States. The similarities fall within three general areas: the migration process, the economic and social position of migrants at their destination, and the agrarian structure and process of agricultural development that has perpetuated circular migration. The last section of the article draws upon these similarities, as well as differences between the two countries, to generate predictions concerning the development of labor migration in China.

Robinson, V. (1993). 'Race', Gender, and Internal Migration within England and Wales. *Environment and Planning A*, 25(10), 1453-65.
First, the propensity of men and women to engage in interregional migration within the Pakistani and West Indian populations in England and Wales is examined for differentials, and these propensities are compared with those

derived from a white, control population. Second, the main spatial flows of long-distance, gender-specific migration are described. Third, the rewards which different groups derive from internal migration are considered and any gender discrepancies are highlighted. Last, the conjunction of 'race,' gender, marital status, and migration is investigated to see whether certain subgroups suffer a treble jeopardy and whether this is exacerbated or alleviated by different gender roles within the Afro-Caribbean and Pakistani populations.

Rooth, D., & Ekberg, J. (2006). Occupational Mobility for Immigrants in Sweden. *International Migration, 44*(2), 57-77.

With unique data material from the Immigrant Labour Market, Language Skill and Social Network project (IASS), based on interviews with four refugee immigrant groups (Ethiopians/Eritreans, Chileans, Iranians, and Romanians/Hungarians) occupational mobility is analysed from home country occupation to the first occupation in Sweden as well as occupational mobility during the first 15 years in Sweden. The study supports a U-shaped occupational mobility relationship. For many people the first occupation in Sweden has a lower status than the home country occupation. The explanation may be a lack of international transferability of human capital and/or discrimination. Later, upward mobility in occupational status sets in. The U-formed relationship is deeper for those refugees who had a high occupational status in their home country compared to those with a lower occupational status. Upward mobility was also stronger for those refugees who acquired a Swedish academic education and for those who had become fluent in Swedish.

Rozelle, S., Taylor, J. E., & DeBrau, A. (1999). Migration, Remittances, and Agricultural Productivity in China. *American Economic Review, 89*(2), 287-291.

In this article, the authors use the New Economics of Labor Migration framework to trace the complex linkages that exist among migration, remittances, and agricultural productivity. They observe that one of the reasons for controversy with respect to migration almost certainly lies in the fact that rural officials differ in their answers to a series of fundamental questions concerning migration and development. What factors trigger migration and motivate migrants to remit a portion of their incomes? How does large-scale migration affect agricultural productivity? Do remittances from migrants exacerbate or compensate for the labor leaving villages?

Sana, M., & Massey, D. S. (2005). Household Composition, Family Migration, and Community Context: Migrant Remittances in Four Countries. *Social Science Quarterly (Blackwell Publishing Limited), 86*(2), 509-528.

We study migrant remittances among households surveyed in Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, testing expectations derived from the new economics of labor migration (NELM) and from the

historic-structural approach. We applied logistic regression analyses to survey data collected by the Mexican Migration Project and the Latin American Migration Project, focusing on the contrast between Mexico and the Dominican Republic. In Mexico, remittances seem to be associated with the patriarchal traditional family, but in the Dominican Republic we verified the opposite. Receipt of remittances is positively associated with degree of development among Mexican households, but the association is negative in the Dominican Republic. In addition, Mexican remittances are negatively associated with the number of businesses in the local community. In Mexico, as predicted by NELM, the cohesive patriarchal family ensures the flow of remittances as part of a household strategy of risk diversification. Dominican remittances, however, seem to be mostly determined by lack of opportunities and household need.

Schrieder, G., & Knerr, B. (2000). Labour Migration as a Social Security Mechanism for Smallholder Households in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Cameroon. *Oxford Development Studies*, 28(2), 223-236.

Provides information on a study which examined the potential of migration with remittance strategies in stabilizing the income of rural households. Evidence about migration with remittance system; Detail on the migration movements and food security in Cameroon; Conclusions and policy recommendations. Labour migration is traditionally considered to be a way of protecting household members at the migrant's place of origin from economic pitfalls by receipt of remittances. More recently, young urban migrants from rural regions have been observed to neglect their traditional obligations to support their elderly parents, especially if they do not intend to return to their native village, do not expect any sizeable inheritance and have no reciprocal insurance commitment with their parents. Under such circumstances, rural people are exposed to the risk of staying without support in times of economic crises or during their old age. This paper analyses the potential of migration with remittance strategies in stabilizing the income of rural households. The analytical results are based on a microeconomic survey from Cameroon in 1991/92. A Probit model is applied to analyse access to remittances and a Tobit model to look into their extent. A major result of this analysis is that migration with remittance strategies fails as a social security mechanism when the potential remitter does not expect any sizeable inheritance.

Silvestre Rodriguez, J. (2001). Viajes de Corta Distancia: Una Vision Espacial de las Migraciones Interiores en Espana, 1877-1930. (With English summary). *Revista De Historia Economica*, 19(2), 247-83.

The aim of this work is to analyse the spatial distribution of the interregional migration in Spain during the period of economic development and structural change from the last decades of the 19th Century to the 1930. The empirical approach reveals that a large part of migrants moved towards very close destinations. We also find that the spatial distribution of the internal migration

shows a high spatial focusing: most in-migrants are moving selectively to only a few destinations while most out-migrants are leaving only from few origins. Finally, comparing with the less focused migration in the 1960-70 period, it is argued that these findings are related to the process of geographical concentration and the later dispersion of the Spanish economic development and employment opportunities along the 19th and 20th centuries with a turning point around 1950-60.

Silvey, R. M. (2000). Stigmatized Spaces: Gender and Mobility Under Crisis in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography*, 7(2), 143.

Discusses the gender and mobility issues among women in South Sulawesi, Indonesia under the post-1997 crisis. Information on the neo-liberalism in Indonesia; Economic conditions in Sulawesi; Factors which affect gender norms. The economic downturn in Indonesia (1997-99) has changed the context of gendered spatial mobility in South Sulawesi. For low-income migrants in the region, the monetary crisis has not only reorganized the labor market, but it has also brought about an intensification of the stigma placed on young women's independent residence in an export processing zone. Household surveys and in-depth interviews with migrants and members of their origin and destination site neighborhoods, both before and during the economic retrenchment, illustrate that ideas about women's sexual morality are a key part of the context within which migration decisions are gendered. The article situates survey and interview findings within an overview of Indonesia's recent development history, economic crisis, and official state gender ideology. The article argues that migrants and their communities have identified the 'prostitute' as a female-gendered metaphor for the crisis, and finds that post-1997 narratives of women's mobility increasingly revolve around normative judgements regarding young women's independent mobility and sexual behavior.

Solinger, D. J. (1999). Citizenship Issues in China's Internal Migration: Comparisons with Germany and Japan. *Political Science Quarterly*, 114(3), 455.

Examines the situation of migrant labor in China and compares it to the migration regime of Japan and Germany. Comparable role of outsiders in economic growth; Separation of newcomers at work from the natives by virtue of citizenship; Better treatment received by foreigners in Japan and Germany than transient nationals of China; Distinctions in developmental and political trajectories.

Southall, H. R. (1991). The Tramping Artisan Revisited: Labour Mobility and Economic Distress in Early Victorian England. *Economic History Review*, 44(2), 272-296.

The article focuses on the labor mobility and economic distress of steam engine making and the growth of its membership during the Victorian era in

England. According to the author, the economic history of internal migration in Great Britain is underdeveloped. Studies of the nineteenth century have relied largely on the census, but the census only offers information about place of birth. Birthplace data permit the identification of immigrants within a host community; the Irish in London, the Welsh in Liverpool, or those living in Preston but born elsewhere. However, such data only reveal lifetime flows or, by applying sophisticated demographic techniques and making certain assumptions, inter-county flows over the ten-year periods between census dates. They do not throw light on the process of migration. In some ways, research on migration in the early modern period, which has been forced to rely on a wider range of less comprehensive sources, has provided a fuller view of the process of migration and its economic and social significance.

Tervo, H. (2000). Migration and Labour Market Adjustment: Empirical Evidence from Finland 1985-90. *International Review of Applied Economics*, 14(3), 344-60.

This paper addresses the question of the role of migration as an adjustment process by analysing the relationship between unemployment and labour force mobility. The empirical analysis deals with long-distance migration in Finland in the period 1985-90. When considered within a multivariate setting in which personal and place characteristics are held constant, the results show that higher origin unemployment rates increase out-migration, but not particularly for unemployed workers. Three outcomes are deduced from the results. First, the equilibrating process of interregional migration is slow--although working in the right direction--and becomes steadily slower as regional unemployment differentials fall. Secondly, the size of high-unemployment regions, as measured in terms of the labour force, decreases during the adjustment process as employed persons also leave the region. Thirdly, high-unemployment regions in particular lose their young and educated workers. The danger of the process of cumulative causation is great in these regions.

Westerlund, O. (1998). Internal Migration in Sweden: The Effects of Mobility Grants and Regional Labour Market Conditions. *LABOUR: Review of Labour Economics & Industrial Relations*, 12(2), 363-388.

The main purpose of this study is to investigate whether variations in mobility grants have affected internal migration in Sweden. The paper also contains an exploration of how changing labour market conditions influence the migratory behaviour of the unemployed in comparison with other individuals. The results indicate that total migration flows respond to changes in labour market conditions in accordance with predictions from economic theory. This finding seems mainly to stem from the migratory behaviour of the unemployed. Furthermore, non-matching migration subsidies at the levels employed are not found to be migration enhancing.

Yang, H. (2000). A Comparative Analysis of China's Permanent and Temporary Migration during the Reform Period. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 27(3-4), 173-93.

Examines China's population movement since the 1980s. The analysis tackles two types of migration: permanent with corresponding transfers of the household registration, and temporary without such transfers. The study finds that, while the reform has brought about a proliferation of temporary migrants, numbers of permanent migrants have been rather stable. Of temporary migrants, an increasing proportion has been made up by urban residents. Temporary migrants as a whole are more likely to conduct inter-provincial migration than their permanent counterparts. Coastal provinces and a few northwest provinces have been the favored destinations for temporary migrants. Cities, especially large cities, are preferred by both permanent and temporary migrants. The attraction of towns has been weak and tended to decline. The findings suggest that the reform has not led to a significant change in the formality of permanent migration. The large-city oriented flow of the overall migration has been contrary to the state urbanization strategy which prioritizes the development of small cities and towns.