**Lee’s theory of Migration**

Lee's laws divides factors causing migrations into two groups of factors: Push and pull factors. Push factors are things that are unfavourable about the area that one lives in and pull factors are things that attract one to another area.

**Push Factors**:- Not enough jobs ,Few opportunities ,Primitive conditions ,Desertification ,Famine or drought ,Political fear or persecution,Slavery or forced labor,Poor medical care ,Loss of wealth ,Natural disasters ,Death threats ,Lack of political or religious freedom ,Pollution ,Poor housing ,Landlord/tenant issues ,Bullying ,Discrimination ,Poor chances of marrying ,Condemned Housing (Radon Gas etc.) ,War/Civil War

**Pull Factors**:- Job opportunities ,Better living conditions ,Political and/or religious freedom ,Enjoyment ,Education ,Better medical care ,Attractive climates ,Security ,Family links ,Industry ,Better chances of marrying

**Ravenstein’s laws for Migration**

Certain laws of [social science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_sciences) have been proposed to describe human migration. The following was a standard list after [Ravenstein's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernst_Georg_Ravenstein) proposals during the time frame of 1834 to 1913. The laws are as follows:

1. *every migration flow generates a return or countermigration.*
2. *the majority of migrants move a short distance.*
3. *migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big-city destinations*
4. *urban residents are often less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.*
5. *families are less likely to make international moves than young adults*

**Theory of intervening opportunities**

**Theory of intervening opportunities** attempts to describe the likelihood of migration. Its hypothesis is that this likelihood is influenced most by the opportunities to settle at the destination, less by distance or population pressure at the starting point.

[Stouffer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_A._Stouffer)'s **law of intervening opportunities** states, *"The number of persons going a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at that distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities."*

Stouffer theorises that the amount of [migration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_migration) over a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at the place of destination, and inversely proportional to the number of opportunities between the place of departure and the place of destination. These intervening opportunities may persuade a migrant to settle in a place in the route rather than proceeding to the originally planned destination. Stouffer argued that the volume of migration had less to do with distance and population totals than with the opportunities in each location.

**Petersen's Typology of Migration**

Petersen’s typology divided migration into five classes: primitive, impelled, forced, free, and mass. Each class was subdivided into two types; conservative migration, in which the mover changes residence to maintain his present standard of living, and innovative migration where the move is made in order to improve the living standards.

**The Harris-Todaro model**

The Harris-Todaro mode, named after John R. Harris and Michael Todaro, is an economic model used in development economics and welfare economics to explain some of the issues concerning rural-urban migration. The main assumption of the model is that the migration decision is based on expected income differentials between rural and urban areas rather than just wage differentials. This implies that rural-urban migration in a context of high urban unemployment can be economically rational if expected urban income exceeds expected rural income.

**The gravity model of migration**

The **gravity model of migration** is a model in [urban geography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_geography) derived from [Newton's law of gravity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newton%27s_law_of_universal_gravitation), and used to predict the degree of interaction between two places (Rodrigue et al. 2009, 216). Newton's law states that: "Any two bodies attract one another with a force that is proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them."When used geographically, the words 'bodies' and 'masses' are replaced by 'locations' and 'importance' respectively, where importance can be measured in terms of population numbers, gross domestic product, or another appropriate variables. The gravity model of migration is therefore based upon the idea that as the importance of one or both of the location increases, there will also be an increase in movement between them. The farther apart the two locations are, however, the movement between them will be less. This phenomenon is known as [distance decay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distance_decay).The gravity model can be used to estimate Migration between two areas