The relative strength of a bond between two places is determined by multiplying the population of place A by the population of place B and then dividing the product by the distance between the two placed squared.

To find the distance between two places, use the Distance Calculator:

http://www.geobytes.com/CityDistance.htm

To find the populations of smaller cities, use the Population Calculator

http://www.city-data.com/

To find the populations of larger cities use this site with MSA Population Data

http://www.citypopulation.de/USA-Metro.html#Stadt_gross

YOUR ASSIGNMENT

- 1. Choose 1 place
- 2. Choose 3 other places that you'd like check and compare the connection strength to, that is, check the gravity.
- 3. Do the calculations.
- 4. Summarize your findings in a single paragraph of analysis.
- 5. Represent your findings in graphically.

1. The gravity model could reasonably be used to predict all of the following EXCEPT:
a. the flow of cars between towns
b. the number of emails sent from Tokyo to London
c. the distribution of car dealerships in an urban area
d. the tonnage of exports between China and Japan
e. the volume of cargo between New York City and Los Angeles
2. The gravity model would predict that the interaction between two places would be increased by which of the following?
a. out-migration from a place
b. improvement in transportation between places
c. an increase in the price of internet and other communication services
d. reallocation of internet and communication services
e. substitutions in goods and services between places.
3. According to the gravity model, which of the following pairs of cities would most likely exchange the greatest number of migrants?
a. Chicago and New York
b. Boston and Los Angeles
c. Little Rock and Salt Lake City
d. Memphis and Atlanta
e. Seattle and Dallas
4. The gravity model is used to predict interaction between two locations. Demographers use it to predict migration (as their form of interaction) based on what two characteristics?
a. population and distance
b. distance and intervening obstacles
c. intervening obstacles and wealth
d. wealth and population

e. education and level of development