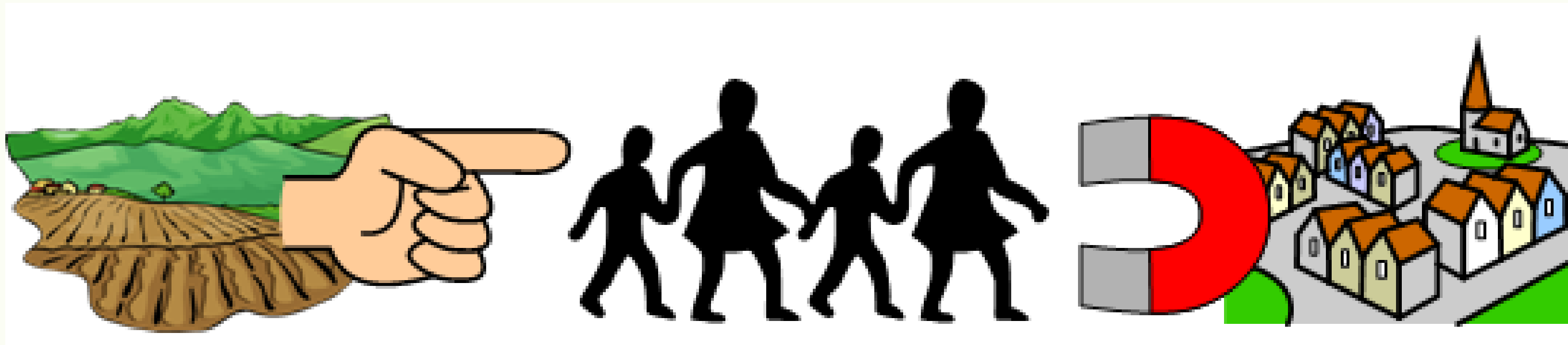


# MIGRATION

## PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

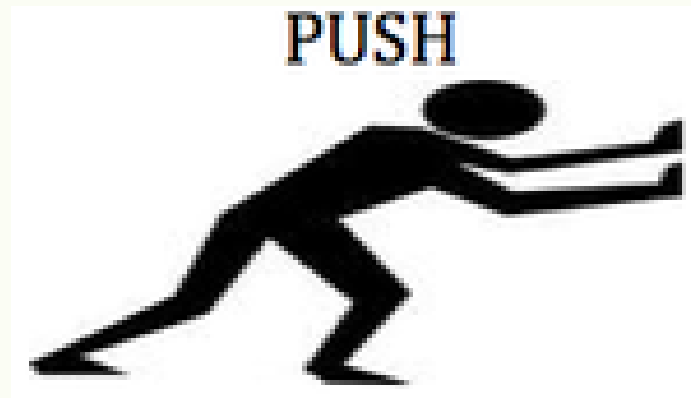


# WHAT ARE THE PUSH AND PULL FACTORS OF MIGRATION?

There are many economic, social, cultural, environmental and physical reasons why people emigrate and they can usually be classified into "push" and "pull" factors.

---

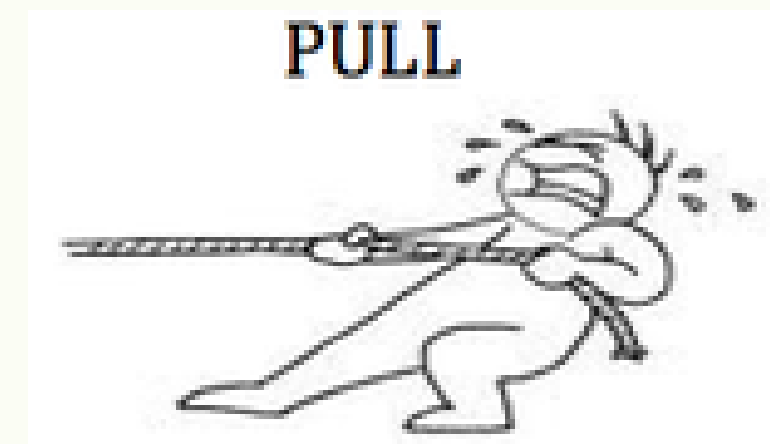
# WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PUSH AND PULL FACTORS?



A **"push factor"** is an event or reason that causes someone to leave a certain area or country. Push factors are those associated with the area of origin.

---

A **"pull factor"** is something such as land or freedom that causes someone to want to go somewhere. They are associated with the area of destination.



# WHAT ARE THE PUSH AND PULL FACTORS OF MIGRATION?



# GERMANY

- **2 German states:**

- **Result of world war II;**
- **1949-1990: east Germany (GDR) and west Germany (FRG);**
- **Berlin wall;**
- **Cold war;**
- **People could not travel from east to west;**
- **People were arrested if they tried to flee.**



# GERMANY

- **East to west migration in Germany after 1990**

## Historical background

- 09.11.1989: "fall of the Berlin wall".
- 03.10.1990: Reunification of Germany completed.



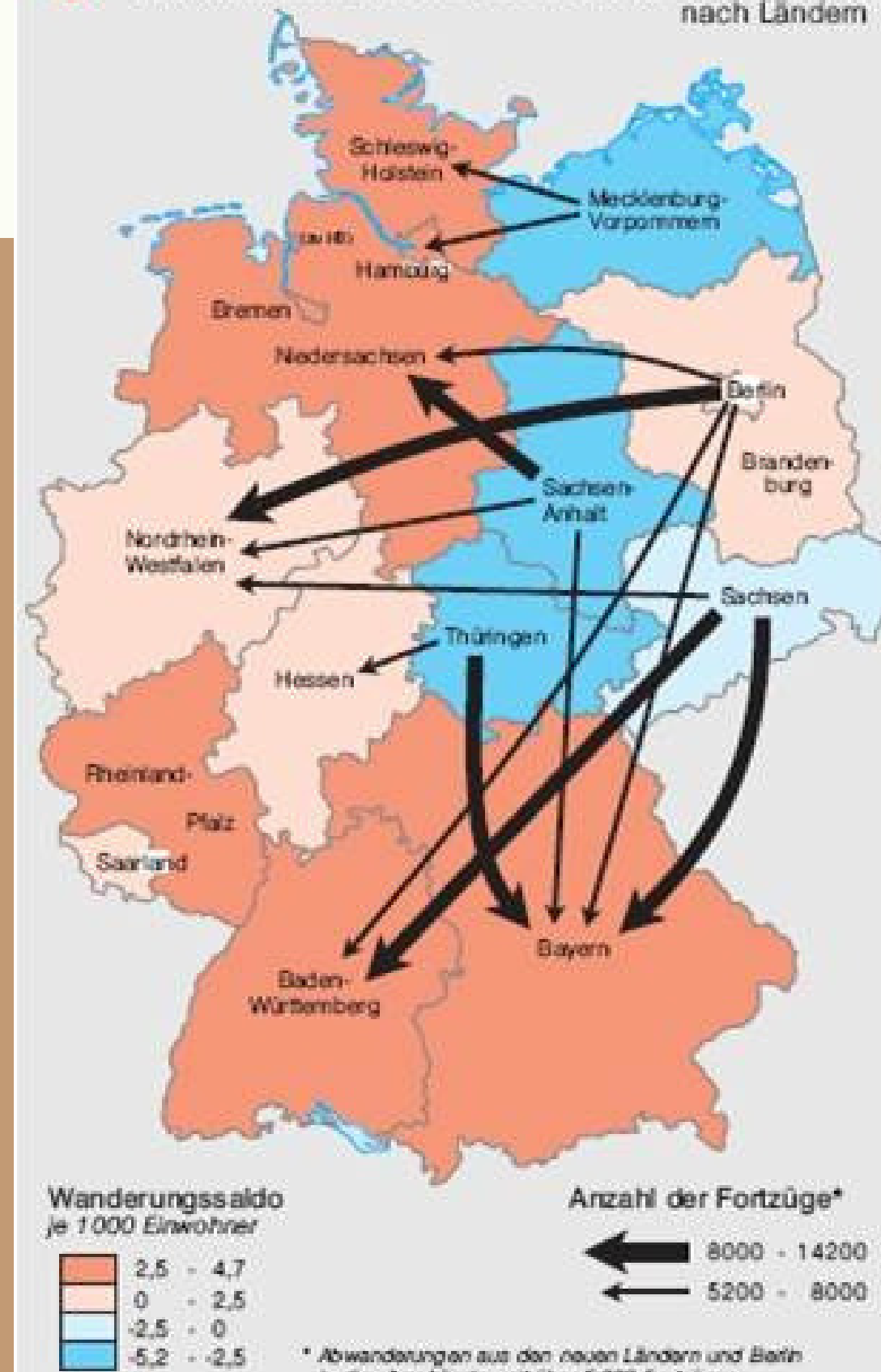
# GERMANY

- Numbers and facts

- At the beginning: more people went from east to west.

- Since 1996: people move also to the other side.

3 Hauptströme der Ost-West-Wanderung 2003 nach Ländern



# GERMANY

- **Reasons for migration:**

- **family reunion;**
- **better education;**
- **better and more jobs;**
- **better infrastructure.**



# GERMANY

- **Acceptance of migrants:**
  - **immigrants > western parts;**
  - **they were German citizens;**
  - **they spoke German;**
  - **there were not many differences in their lifestyle;**
  - **women were used to having jobs;**
  - **young migrants had good chances to get a job.**

# GERMANY

- **Situation today**

- **Income west is on average 17 percent higher than in the eastern parts of Germany.**
- **Only 3300 people went from east to west in 2014, lowest number since reunification.**
- **The east got more appealing (better infrastructure, more job opportunities).**
- **Since 2009 more men than women move from east to west.**
- **Today differences between east and west are not really noticeable any longer.**

# GREECE



- In Greece people have been migrating since the beginning of history. Like everyone else the reasons for migrating have need consistent during all this time.

# GREECE

## “PUSH” FACTORS

- Unemployment
- Warfare or civil strife
- Discrimination, or negative stereotyping
- Poverty
- Religious or political oppression or persecution
- Climatic conditions - Natural disasters
- Political unrest- undesirable form of government
- Repressive culture
- Lack of jobs
- High crime rate

# GREECE

## “PULL” FACTORS

- Higher standards of living
- Economic stability and less risk of loss of wealth and or higher income
- Peace (absence of civil strife or warfare)
- Anti-discrimination laws
- Cultural diversity
- Religious or political tolerance (living in a more liberal or less repressive state)
- Political security
- Better educational chances

# GREECE

## Causes of Greek emigration

- **Terrible life conditions.**
- **Extensive unemployment.**
- **Tragic economical situation of the past seven years in Greece.**
- **The countries which host the immigrants (mainly Germany, UK, The Netherlands, the USA) favour immigration of educated young people from Greece.**

# GREECE

## Demographic developments

- **Aging and retirement of the workforce point out the question of who will bear the cost of the elderly. Greece has the eldest population across Europe, with more than a fifth of its inhabitants (21%) being over 65 years old. So the newer generations face a bleak future.**

# GREECE



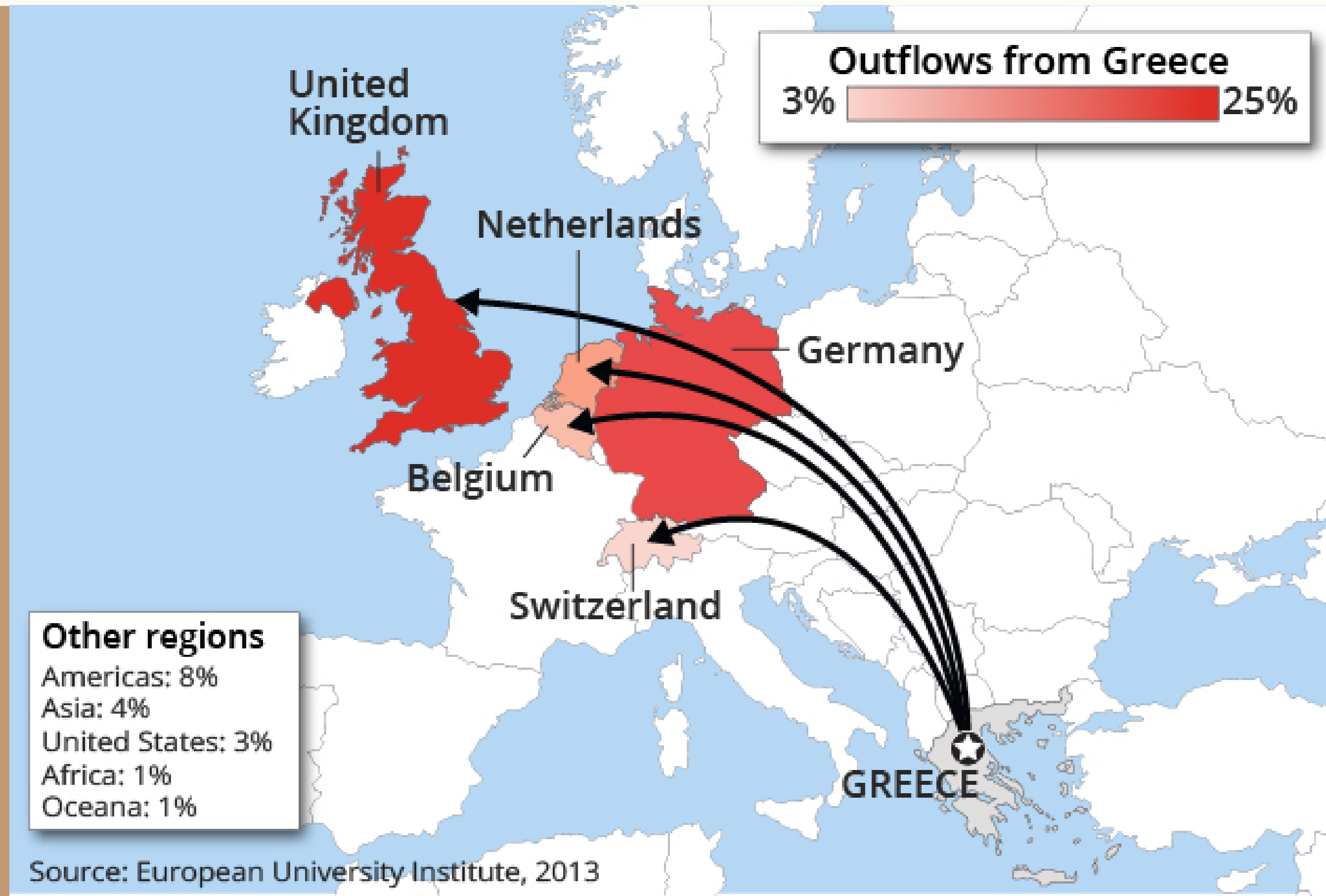
## *The Brain Drain*

**Of the 185,388 Greek graduates who left the country since 1990, 139,041 left after 2010.**

**Brain drain = 15.3 billion Euros loss for Greece.**



# GREECE



# PORTUGAL

- Lack of jobs in the archipelago and in the country.



- Some of the people who leave have a job but most are low paid jobs that do not allow them to support their families.



- Country going through an economic crisis.

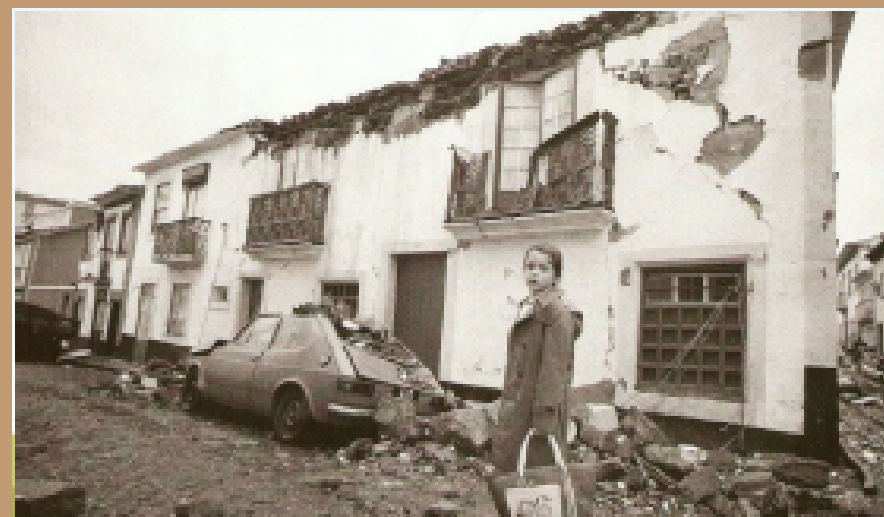
LEAVING  
THE AZORES  
“PUSH”  
FACTORS

# PORTUGAL

- Some people experience economic problems.



- Isolation, particularly in smaller islands.



- Natural disasters more specifically earthquakes.

LEAVING  
THE AZORES

“PUSH”  
FACTORS

# PORTUGAL

GOING TO  
THE U.S.A.  
AND  
CANADA  
“PULL”  
FACTORS

- Having relatives there (due to previous waves of emigration) is probably the first reason to go.

- There are more and better jobs.



- Better salaries / wages.



# PORTUGAL

GOING TO  
THE U.S.A.  
AND  
CANADA  
“PULL”  
FACTORS

- Having an improved lifestyle.
- Achieving the American Dream of wealth and prosperity.



# ROMANIA

## "PUSH" FACTORS

- Economic push factors tend to be the exact reversal of the pull factors:
  - Overpopulation
  - Few jobs

## Economic reasons

## "PULL" FACTORS

- More jobs
- Better jobs
- Higher wages
- The promise of a "better life"

# ROMANIA

- This lack of economic opportunity tends to push people to look for their future outside the area of their origin.
- An example of this is the migration of Mexicans and people from other Central American countries into the US, where they often work long hours for low-wages. It is difficult to classify this case purely with push factors though, because often the factors associated with the country of origin are just as important as the factors associated with the country of destination.

**"PUSH"  
FACTORS**

# ROMANIA

- Sometimes this is encouraged by the destination country.
- For example, the 1960's employment campaign in the Caribbean by London bus companies that actively recruited young men to move to London to work as bus drivers, being then often followed by their families.
- Another example might be the "brain drain" to America that occurred in the latter half of the 20th century from several other western countries.

"PULL"  
FACTORS



# ROMANIA

## "PUSH" FACTORS

## Physical reasons

## "PULL" FACTORS

- **Natural disasters:**

- **Examples would be the east African drought of 2011 and the mass exodus from the island of Montserrat leading up to the eruption of the *La Soufriere Hills volcano* in 1995, which led to two thirds of the population abandoning the island.**

- **Attractive environments, such as mountains, seaside and warm climates:**

- **For example the Alps pull French people to eastern France. Spain attracts migrants, especially the retired who seek warmer winters.**

# ROMANIA

## "PUSH" FACTORS

**Social reasons:**

**Social reasons  
tend to involve  
forced migration**

- Intolerance towards a certain cultural group.
- Active religious persecution:
  - Examples being the Huguenots in 16th century France, the Puritans in 17th century England and the Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany.
- Other strong push factors include race and discriminating cultures, political intolerance and persecution of people who question the status quo.

# ROMANIA

## "PULL" FACTORS

**Social reasons:**

**Social reasons  
tend to involve  
forced migration**

- **Principles of religious tolerance:**
  - **For example, the US attracted religious refugees, such as the Mennonites, who settled in Pennsylvania.**
- **As people grow older and retire, many look for places with warm weather, peaceful and comfortable locations to spend their retirement after a lifetime of hard work and savings.**

# SPAIN

- War was an important factor.

“PUSH”  
FACTORS

In fact, immigration increased between 1850 and 1860 because of civil wars in Spain and their consequences like persecution, fear, poverty and unemployment.



# SPAIN

“PUSH”  
FACTORS



- Political reasons.

In Spain, in 1936, a group of prominent liberals immigrated to the U.S. when Dictator Francisco Franco came to power. Two decades of poverty followed the war, and that prompted many Spaniards to immigrate to the U.S or Latin America (Argentina, Venezuela, Cuba ...).

# SPAIN



## “PUSH” FACTORS



- The lack of economic opportunity tends to push people to look for their futures outside the area of their origin.
- In the 1960s the search for better living conditions has been the main motivation for Spaniards to move to other provinces, especially Madrid and Barcelona.
- Spain was not an industrialised country, with little commercial exchanges due to the autocratic Francoist regime.

# SPAIN

- Immigration increased in the 1970s to Argentina, Venezuela, Mexico, Switzerland, Germany and England in search of new job opportunities.

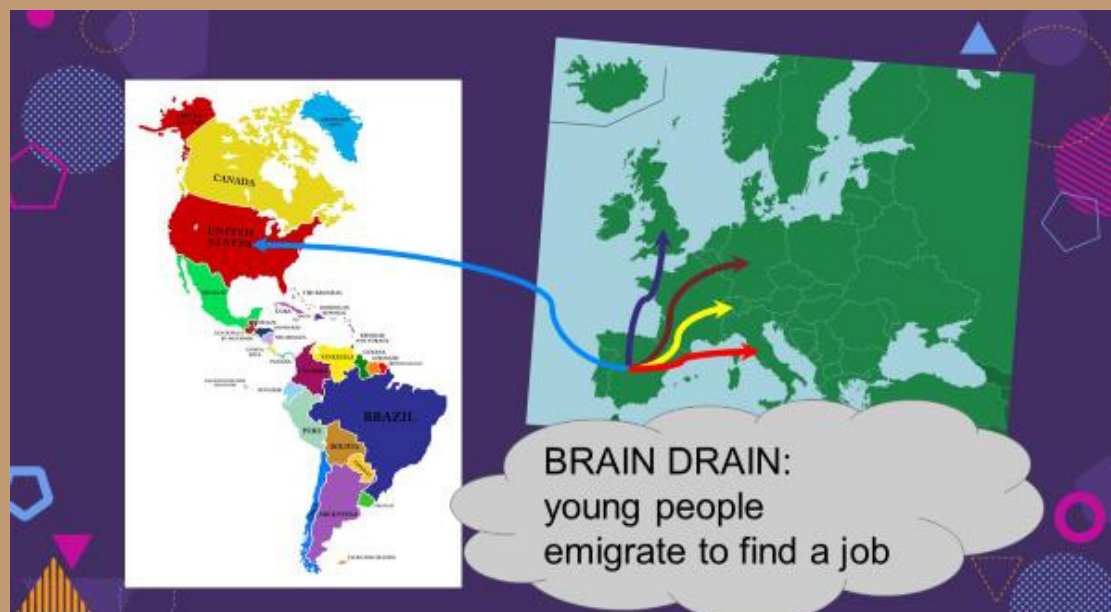
**“PUSH”  
FACTORS**

- At the beginning of the 1980s, the Spanish population that had migrated abroad in previous decades began to return to our country for more than economic reasons: they sought quality of life.

# SPAIN

## “PUSH” FACTORS

- There has been a significant change in the patterns of migration as a consequence of the outbreak of the crisis and, therefore, of the change in the economic cycle. As a consequence, many Spaniards started to emigrate again to the previous countries, mainly Germany, Switzerland and England.
- Nowadays Spain has an important brain drain due mainly to unemployment, low wages and the lack of support to investigation.





# SPAIN

## “PULL” FACTORS



- In the 90s, foreigners began to arrive in Spain, making it one of the countries receiving the most migrants, despite the law passed in 2012 that restricted access to health services for undocumented immigrants – a measure only implemented by 18 provinces.

# SPAIN

## “PULL” FACTORS

- The relative weight of the services sector and the climatic conditions have also gained importance as pull factors among natives during the crisis in Spain.
- People moved to Spain in search of freedom, safety, stability, new opportunities and health security with a complete social coverage.



# SPAIN

- Principles of religious tolerance.

## ESPAÑA, ENTRE LOS 10 PAÍSES EUROPEOS CON MAYOR TOLERANCIA RELIGIOSA

RELIGIÓN MUSULMANA	PAÍS	RELIGIÓN JUDÍA
88	HOLANDA	96
82	NORUEGA	95
81	DINAMARCA	92
80	SUECIA	92
77	BÉLGICA	89
74	ESPAÑA	79
70	PORTUGAL	73
66	FRANCIA	76
66	FINLANDIA	82
60	IRLANDA	70

Porcentaje que aceptaría en su familia miembros de la religión musulmana/judía. Entrevistas hechas en 34 países (2015-2017).

Fuente: Pew Research Center

#ThisIsTheRealSpain



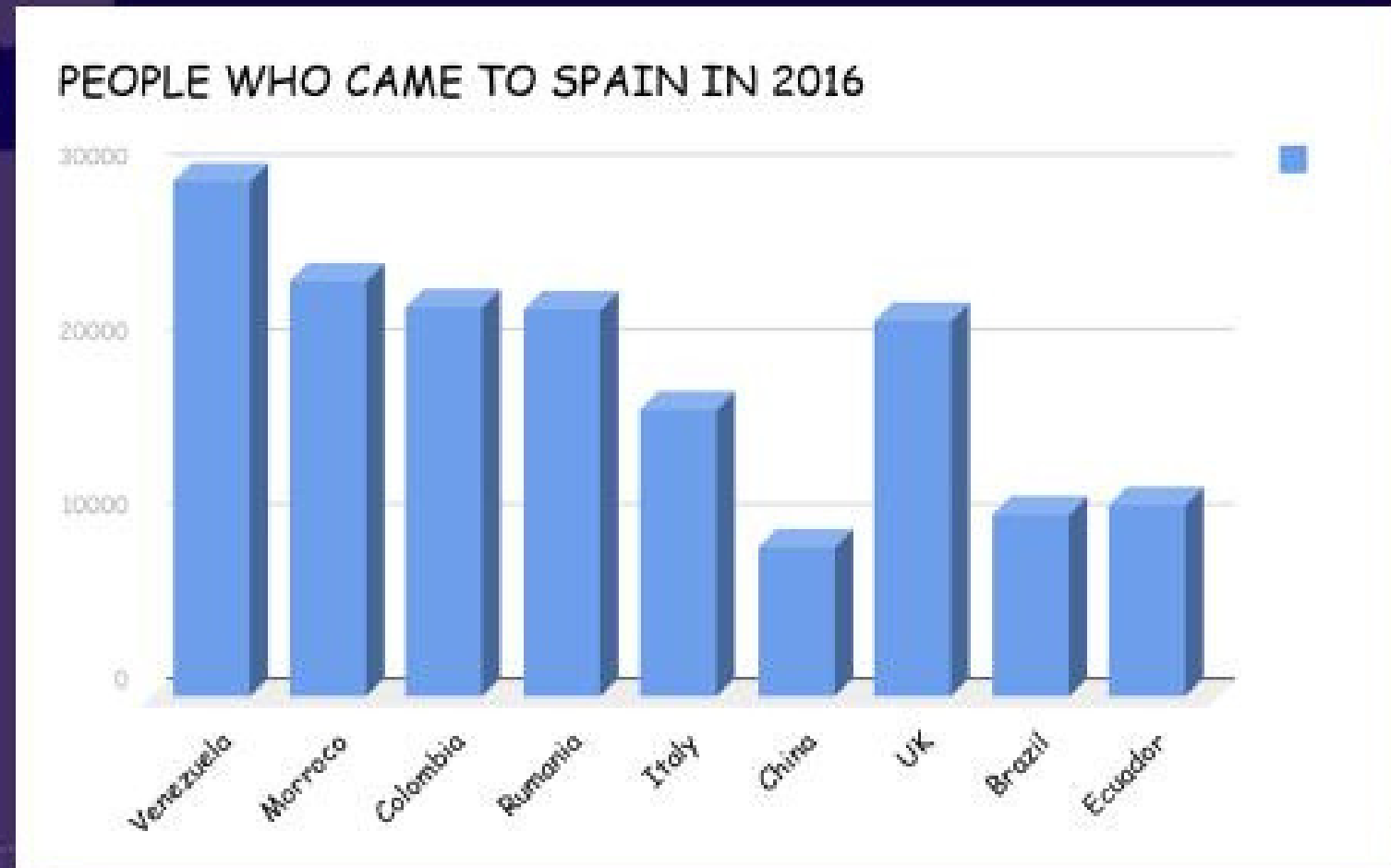
“PULL”  
FACTORS



- Labour factors (salary and the probability of finding a job) play a more important role among the foreign than the native population.

# SPAIN

## “PULL” FACTORS



- Spain also attracts migrants, especially the retired, who seek warmer winters.
- Political asylum.
- High degree of social tolerance.
- Spain receives immigrants from Morocco, Venezuela, Argentina, Ecuador, Romania, China, etc.