

## 29. Population – migration

### Migration

= mechanical movement of a population (fertility and mortality = natural movement of a population)

= the movement of people and animals:

- *permanent*
- *temporary*

= the permanent change of residence with a complete change of community ties (relations)

= doesn't include commuting, seasonal/temporary movements (tourism) and moving house in the same neighbourhood

### Types of migration

- forced (refugees) or voluntary
- long distance and short distance
- international or internal (national/domestic)

### Reasons for migration

- *push factors* (negative features which cause a person to move away from a place), e.g. unemployment, low wages or natural hazards
- *pull factors* (attractions existing at another place), e.g. better salaries, more job opportunities

Migration also varies with age and with levels of education (more qualified people are more likely to travel further distances).

### Example: (Internal) migration within Italy

*Push factors* (Southern Italy):

- high unemployment (19%)
- main employment in agriculture → limited variety of jobs
- climate → hot and dry summers = plenty of droughts (subtropical climate)
- isolation → far away from Rome, from core European areas
- traditions

*Pull factors* (Northern Italy):

- low unemployment (7%)
- employment → major industries (car manufacturing, fashion, electronics, etc.), great variety of job opportunities
- climate → pleasant = hot in summer and cool in winter
- communications → close to Europe (F, CH, A)
- lifestyle → large cities of Milan, Genoa, Turin are very attractive for young Italians

### Example: (International) migration between countries (Germany – range of migrations)

- Jewish migration (Nazis)
- workers from Southern Europe (Italy, Greece, former Yugoslavia)
- migrants from former East Germany, Turkey, Countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CCEE)

*Pull factors:*

- many job opportunities, rapidly growing economy
- low unemployment after WWII, 1 of the best working conditions in Europe

*Effects of international migration:*

- decrease in economic growth → rise in unemployment ⇔ more labour than needed

**What about migration in Slovakia?**

### Keywords

migration (permanent/temporary), push/pull factors