

Historical and Motivating factors of **migration** in Europe from mid 19th century to nowadays



europarl**tv**.eu



Introduction: European people's migration movements



To begin with, the motivating factors of European migration is the main topic of our project. As far as time is concerned, the colonial era, the First and Second World Wars and periods of dictatorships were the moments when particularly intense population movements occurred in Europe. There was a variety of reasons for that.

2.-Motivating factors

- The United Nations Organization recognizes that over 100 countries have significant restrictions on civil and political freedoms. As a consequence, more than 14 million people are refugees in the world today, and an indefinite number of people have emigrated from their countries escaping from political, religious or gender violence.





HISTORICALLY speaking, the main reasons for migration have been:

- - Volunteerly: people's desire to find something better in life.
- Unvolunteerly: territory divisions, all kinds of confrontations and wars and not to forget the unbalance political structures.

CURRENTLY, however, beside political reasons

For example, the European countries are limiting the entry of refugees to a small number. There is, still, a constant illegal flow of population proceeding from the least developed countries. As a matter of fact, most of these migrants leave their birth place for political reasons or because they are victims of armed conflicts.

The main causes of migration are:

- search of personal development.
- increase in population.
- and awaited DEMOCRACY.



2.1.-Reconstruction of Europe after World War II



After the Second World War a shortage of hand power took place in Europe. Countries like Switzerland or Belgium, solved this problem with the admission of workers coming from Southern Europe.

The number of immigrants in the EU has varied from one decade to another, so in the 1950s and 1960s, immigration of Africans and Turkish people began; they were followed by Asian - mainly Chinese - and more recently Latin Americans, especially Ecuatorians.



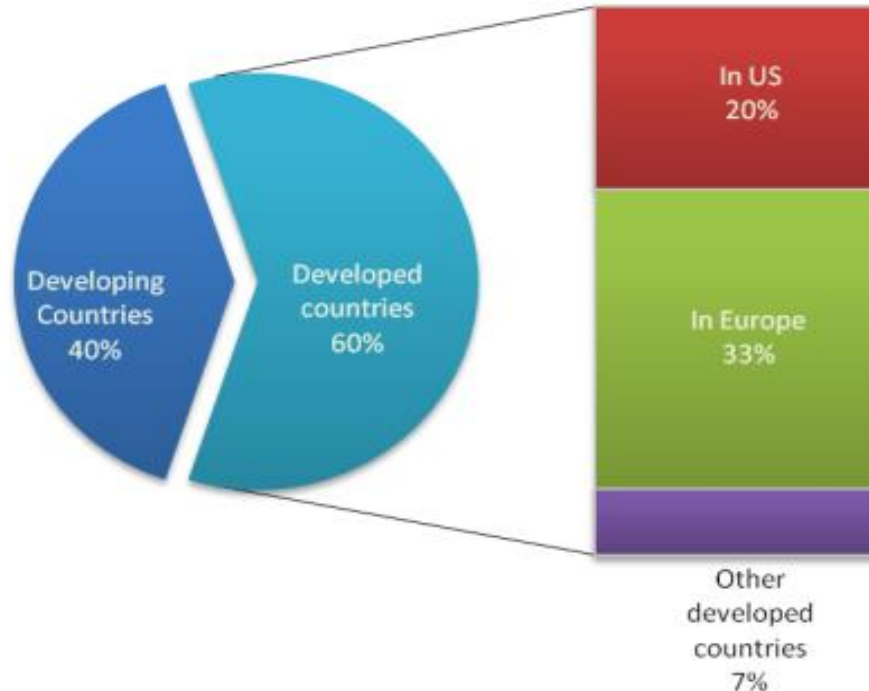
- As a matter of fact, immigration let many rich and industrialized European countries guarantee their high level of industrialization and welfare previous to World War II.
- The new technologies and techniques of productive increased the profit of the companies and caused what was called the European boom.

2.2.-Decolonization: immigration from the old colonies (60 ´s and 70 ´s)



- Migration of ex- colonial workers to metropolis is another contributing factor: Access to national independence was not a break between the former colonies and the old metropolis, on the contrary, economy and all kinds of ties between the two sides maintained a remarkable connection.

**Approximate spread of immigrants in
past 50 years (total 191 million)**



- This type of migration was particularly important in the United kingdom (where about 1.5 million people came from Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean, Africa and the Indian subcontinent) and France (which received just over one million immigrants from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and a smaller number of Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion Island)

2.3.-The Petroleum Crisis: The return home of the southern Europeans in the 1970s



- In the 1970s, the oil crisis reduced job offers in Northern Europe. It began on August 23, 1973 and obliged the former southern European migrants to come back to their birth countries for good.

2.4.-The Changes in the World Order from 80 ´S to current times



- A new period of dramatic changes in political ideologies and balance of powers in the European continent, has influenced on the tendencies of migratory movements for the last thirty years.

□ New Economic World Order

Just as the 19th century was dominated by Europe and the 20th century by the United States, everything seems to indicate that the 21st century will be dominated by Asian economies. This new scenery encourages population streams in both directions.



New Policy World Order

In 1989, the Berlin Wall fell, the Soviet Block collapsed, the Soviet Union disappeared in 1991, with the Cold War and the Gulf War won. At present, the political-geostrategic, military and economic potential of the United States is incontestable. Once and again migratory flows from the United States into Europe and from Europe into the USA are guaranteed.



2.5.-Migration is a structural problem, it is not an interim problem



- Spain, like many other countries of southern Europe presents a problem of unemployment the long life of which has become - without doubt - a structural problem. Countries with lack of employment send their redundant labour to countries – mainly in the north of Europe – which are willing to offer them jobs. The Mediterranean countries are those which add a greater number of people to these migratory flows within Europe itself.

3.-Pro and against aspects of migration.

Possible solutions to illegal migration in the world.

Againsts	Pros
Having workers willing to work for relatively low pay, may allow employers to ignore productivity, training and innovation.	Economic growth can be sustained.
Migrants may be exploited, discriminated and marginalised.	Services to an ageing population can be maintained when there are insufficient local young people.
Increases in population can put pressure on public services.	Immigrants bring energy and innovation and demography increase.
Ease of movement may facilitate organised crime and people trafficking.	Host countries are enriched by cultural diversity.

Impacts on host countries



Againsts	Pros
Economic disadvantage through the loss of young workers.	Developing countries benefit from remittances (payments sent home by migrants).
Loss of highly trained people, especially health workers.	Unemployment is reduced and young migrants enhance their life prospects.
Social problems for children left behind or growing up without a wider family circle.	Returning migrants bring savings, skills and international contacts.

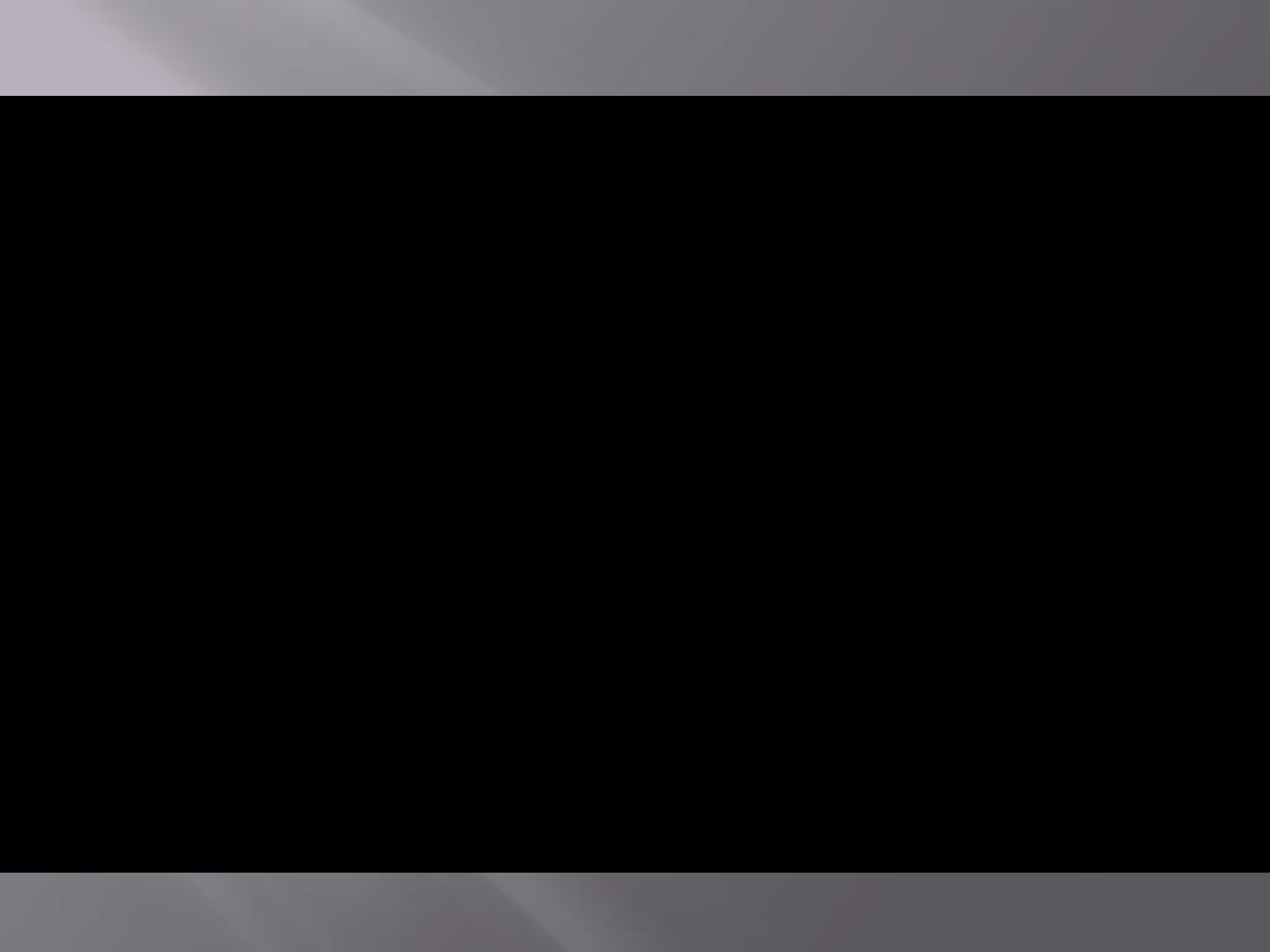
Impacts on countries of origins



3.1.-Possible solutions to migratory problems.

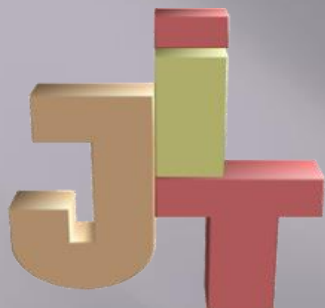


- ☐ Maintain and Increase Efforts to Enhance Border Security. We should explore a variety of solutions to the multiple threats faced at the border.
- ☐ Reject Amnesty Proposals. Granting amnesty to the millions of unlawful immigrants in the world would encourage more illegal immigration.
- ☐ Strengthen Interior Enforcement Measures in host countries.
- ☐ Promote Economic Development and Good Governance in poor countries.



“Remember, remember always, that all of us, and you and I especially, are descended from immigrants.”

Franklin D. Roosevelt



IES JOAQUIN TURINA
SECONDARY SCHOOL
SPAIN



Jorneys of hopes

This is a work made by the students

GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA, ESTRELLA
LÓPEZ BORRÁS, SAMUEL LEANDRO
GARCÍA GARRIDO, ELENA
LORENZO MONTES, FELICIA
MORENO BARBERO, ALICIA
MARTÍNEZ CASTELLANO, LUCÍA
PÉREZ BARRIONUEVO, MARTA
GUTIÉRREZ ESTÉVEZ, PABLO