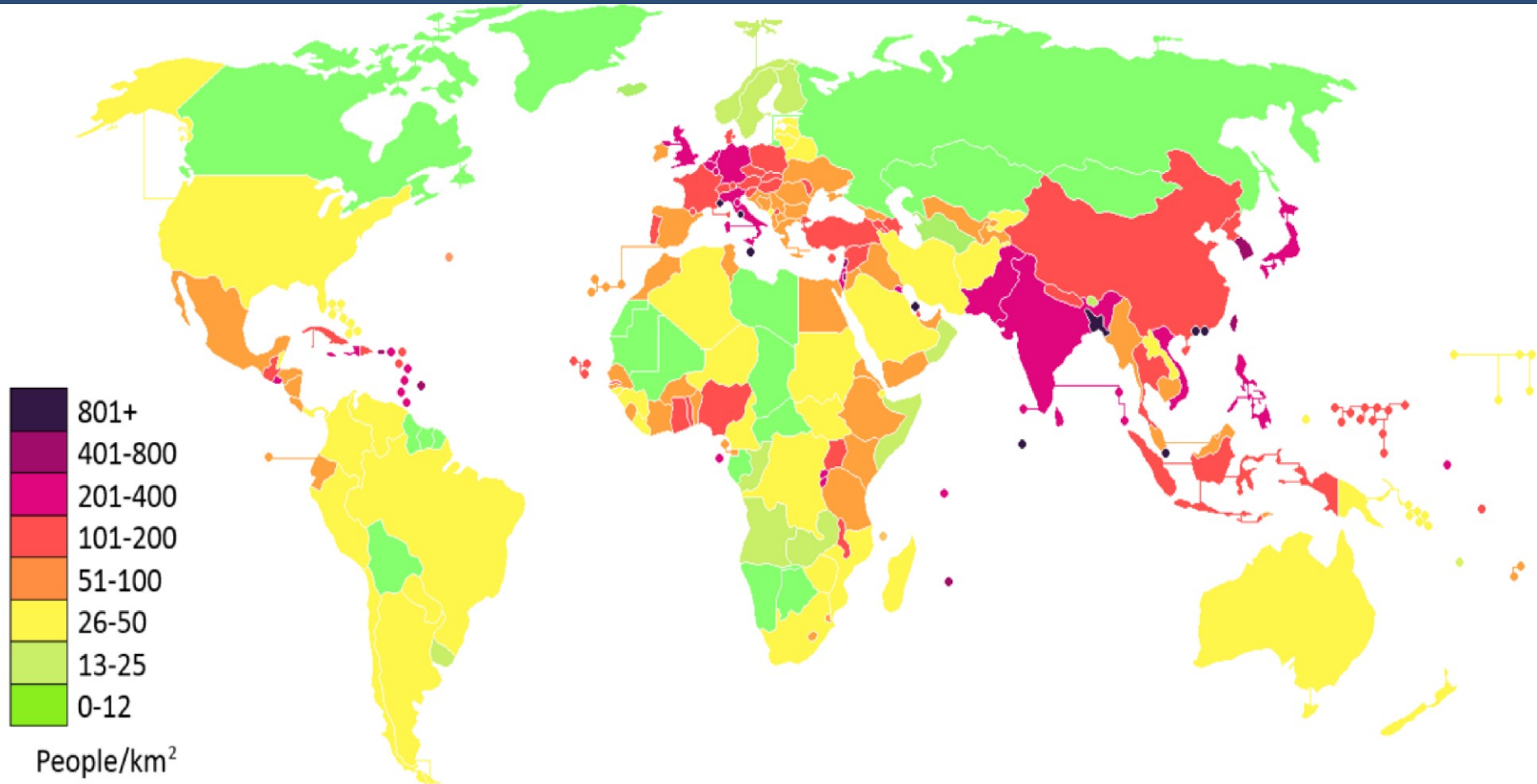


Migration in Central Europe

Population Density



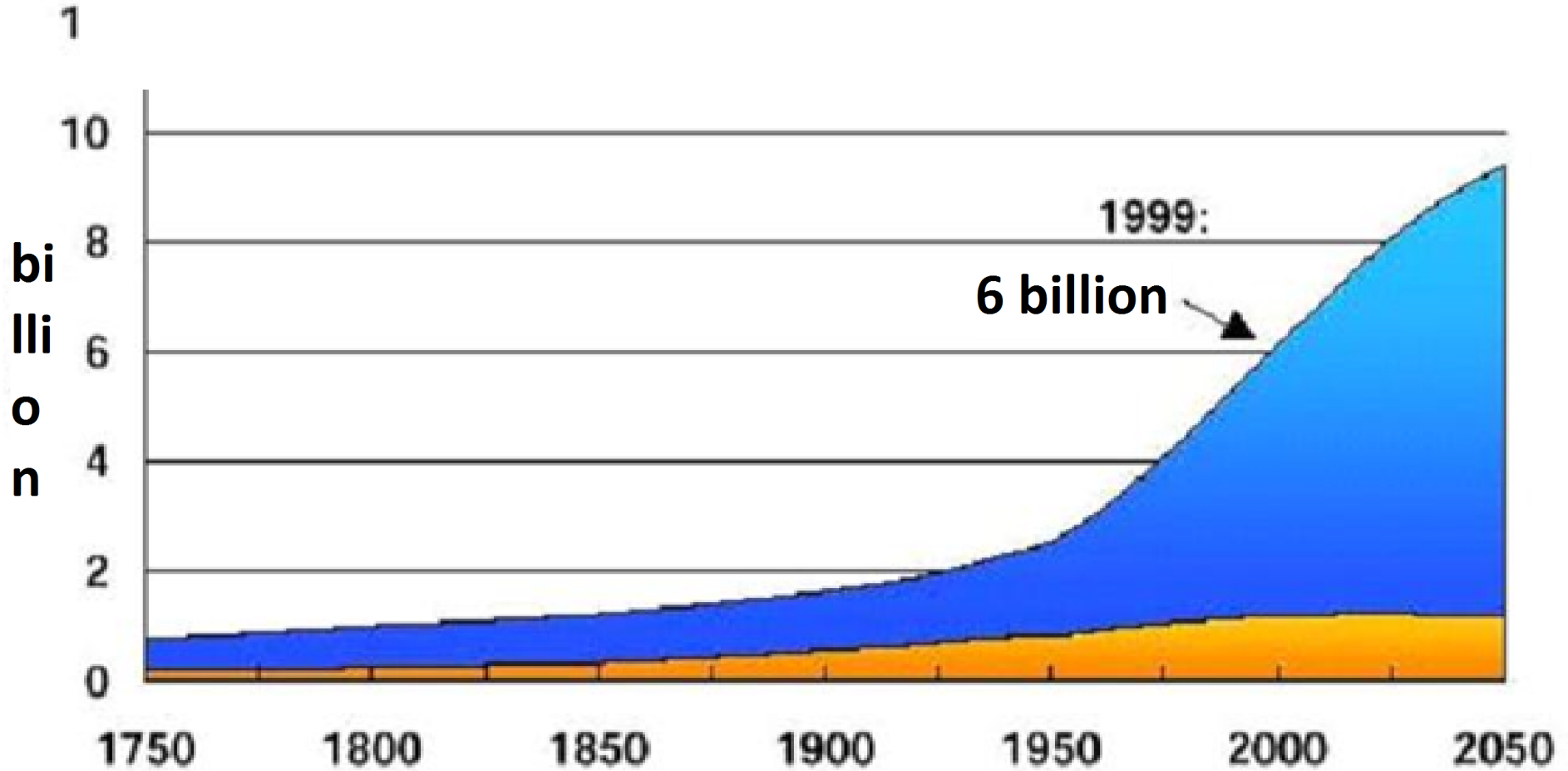
Demographic Revolution - Transition

- originally high birth/death rate gradually decreasing (natality vs. mortality)
- reduced infant mortality
- increased life expectancy

Population Growth in Time

0 – 300 mil
1000 – 310 mil
1500 – 500 mil
1750 – 800 mil – European expansion
1804 – 1 bn
1927 – 2 bn
1960 – 3 bn
1974 – 4 bn
1987 – 5 bn
1999 – 6 bn
2011 – 7 bn – October
2050 – 9.5 bn

- economically developed countries
- less economically developed and underdeveloped countries



‘Age of Migration’ a period during which international migration has accelerated, globalised, feminised, diversified and become increasingly politicised.

(Castles and Miller 1993, 2009: 10-12).

Migration Theories

- internal vs. international
- temporary vs. permanent
- regular vs. irregular migration
- voluntary and forced migration
- 'economic' migrants vs. refugees

- transnationalism
- diaspora

Push Factors

- Not enough jobs
- Few opportunities
- Primitive conditions
- Desertification
- Famine or drought
- Political fear or persecution
- Poor medical care
- Natural disasters
- Death threats
- Pollution
- Poor housing
- Landlord/tenant issues
- Discrimination
- Poor chances of marrying

Pull Factors

- Job opportunities
- Better living conditions
- Political and/or religious freedom
- Enjoyment
- Education
- Better medical care
- Security
- Family links
- Industry
- Better chances of marrying

Migration Theories

- *Migration occurs because individuals search for food, sex and security outside their usual habitation.* (Idyorough, 2008)
- Zipf's Inverse Distance Law (1956)
- Gravity Model of Migration and the Friction of Distance
- Buffer Theory
- Stouffer's Theory of Intervening Opportunities (1940)
- Zelinsky's Mobility Transition Model (1971)
- Bauder's Regulation of Labor Markets (2006) suggests that the international migration of workers is necessary for the survival of industrialized economies.

Modern Migrations

Industrialization encouraged migration wherever it appeared.

Forced migration = the movements of refugees and internally displaced people (conflicts, natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects)

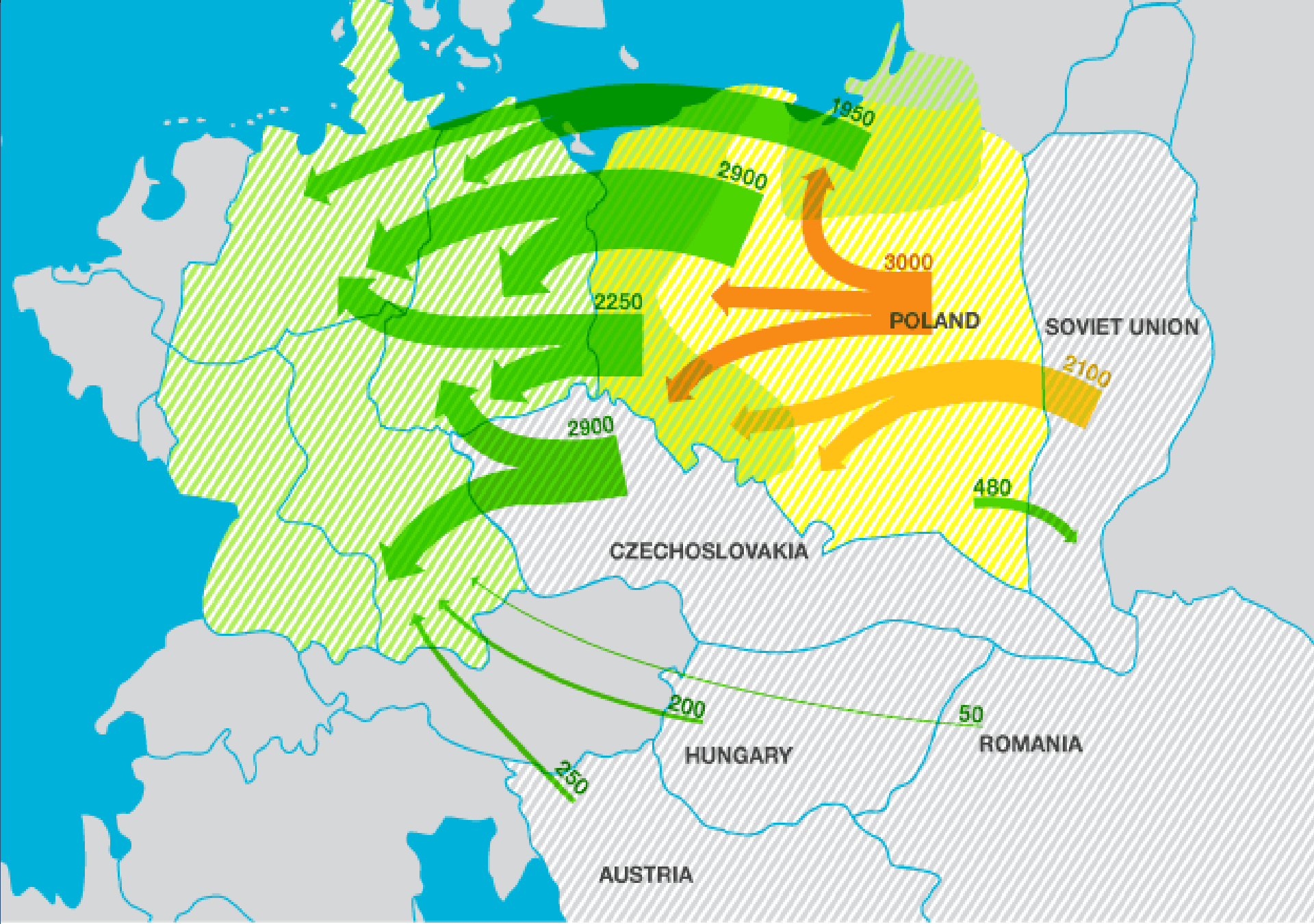
(<http://www.forcedmigration.org/about/whatisfm>)

Worldwide

Europe

Modern Migrations

- Until 1925
- From 1933 to 1948
- Migrations during and after the Cold War
- New expulsions



Expellees in Thousand



German expellees



Resettlers from Central Poland



Polish expellees

EUROPEAN MIGRATION AND ASYLUM POLICY: DEVELOPMENT AND KEY POLICY AREAS

Phase 1: 1957–1990

Phase 2: 1990–1999

Phase 3: since 1999

- Common European Asylum System (CEAS)
- Dublin Convention
- Schengen System

Integration of Third-Country Nationals Living in the EU



Structure of immigrants

Figure 1.1. **Immigrants and native-born offspring of immigrants, 2013 or most recent year**

Percentage of the total population

