

MIGRATION



Economical, because many people leave their countries in order to find a better life somewhere else, as in their country exists hunger, poverty and the life quality is really low.

Political, as in many countries there are totalitarian Regimes which do not allow people to think or act with freedom. So these people are made to leave and ask for political asylum in other countries.

GREECE AS A SENTING COUNTRY 1945-1973







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Effects of migration on sending country

- The sending country's development starts making steps backwards.
- But emigrants support families back to their home countries by sending remittances.
- Sending country faced depopulation.
- + But emigrants transferred knowledge and skills at their country especially when they were back at homeland.
- + New customs, music, art and new concepts from the immigrants that come back to their country.

GREECE AS A RECEIVING COUNTRY 1980-2008



Population - official data	1991	2001
Total population of Greece	10.260.000	10.964.020
Of which foreigners	167.000	797.09
In %	2	7
Source: National Statistics Service of Greece		







Reasons for immigrating to Greece in the 80's

- The geographic location of Greece – the eastern gate of European Union
- The extensive coastlines makes the guarding and the control of the border a really difficult task. So more immigrants prefer Greece as a path to Europe.
- The rapid economic growth in Greece led to improved living standards for the population and higher levels of education.

Economic effects of migration on receiving country

Immigration has positive or negative impacts on the Greek economy because

- ▣ immigrants are employed in jobs that the local population avoids
- ▣ they help small businesses that are the base of the Greek economy
- ▣ of unskilled or semi – skilled, low –paid workers
- ▣ of the flexibility and the geographical mobility of immigrants in order to find jobs in comparison to the local labor force.

- ▣ This can often lead to no need for farther technological development in the working process as the immigrants are cheaper and make up for the lack of machines
- ▣ Immigrants may cause financial drain to Greece because of the remittances that they send to their countries of origin.
- ▣ But immigrants mainly consume domestic products and thus they stimulate the Greek economy and contribute to the economic growth of the country

There are and negative effects of migration, those are depends on Greek policy which does not give incentives to immigrants to become legal and incorporate

- ▣ Immigrants, particularly undocumented ones, are usually employed in the excessively large informal (shadow) sector of the Greek economy
- ▣ They don't pay taxes and therefore there is great loss of funds to pension funds.

Social effects of migration on receiving country

- ▣ From homogeneous linguistically, religiously and ethnically Greek society varied in a multilingual society, multinational and multicultural
- ▣ The economic competition with domestic production and leads to high crime rates.
- ▣ This new reality for the Greek society revealed stereotypes and prejudices, like xenophobia and racism.

Social effects of migration on receiving country

- ▣ At last immigrants and local learned how to communicate and socialize each other
- ▣ Immigrants mixed with locals creating friendships , marriages etc.
- ▣ Mixed population, strong connection between communities

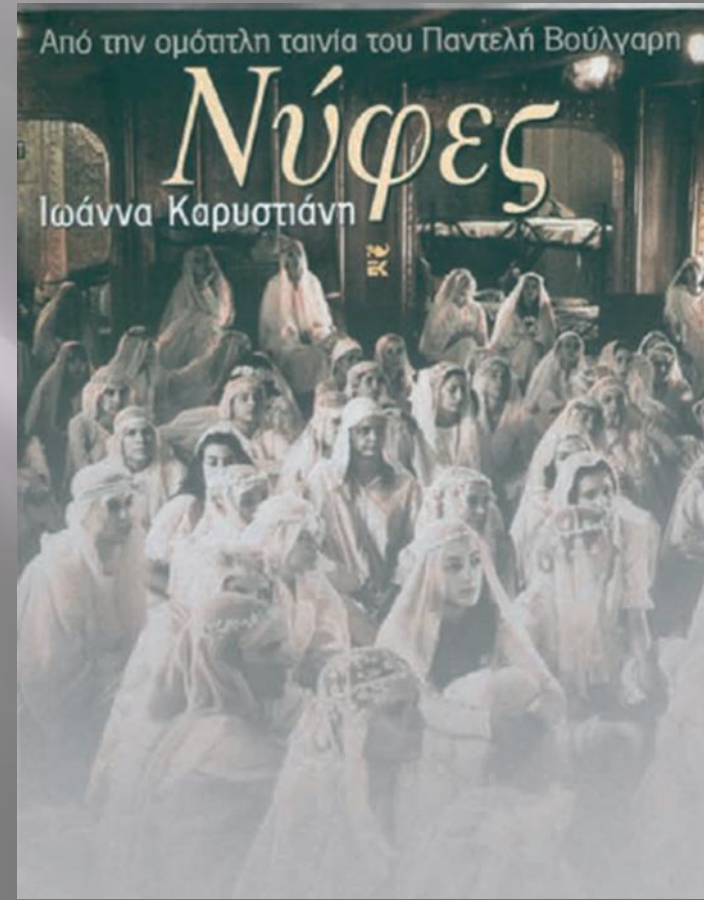
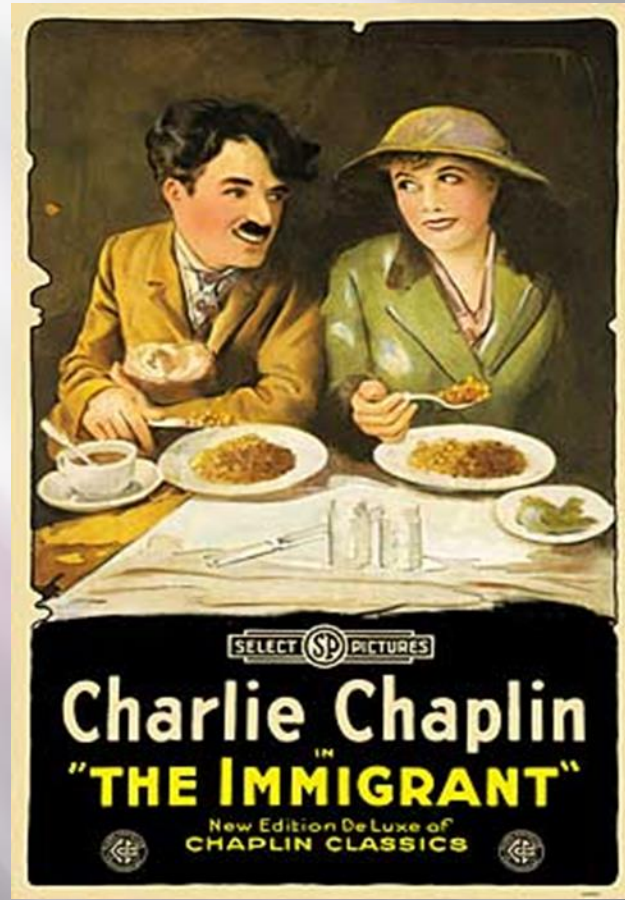
Social effects of migration on receiving country

- ▣ Increase of births
- ▣ Many small villages in Greek province tended to desertification gained life again thanks to immigrants

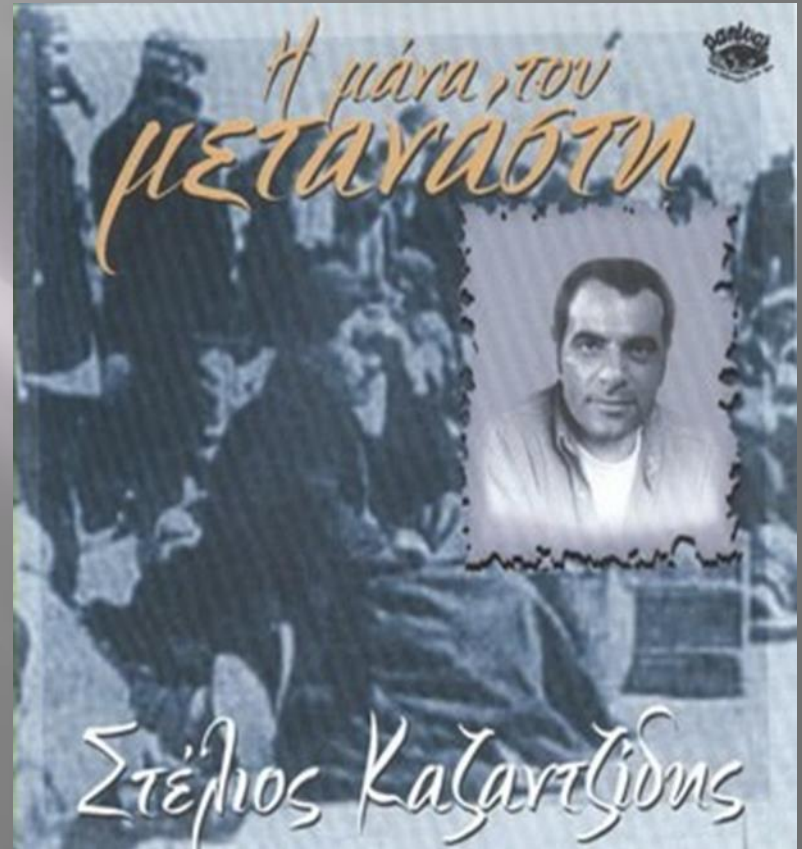
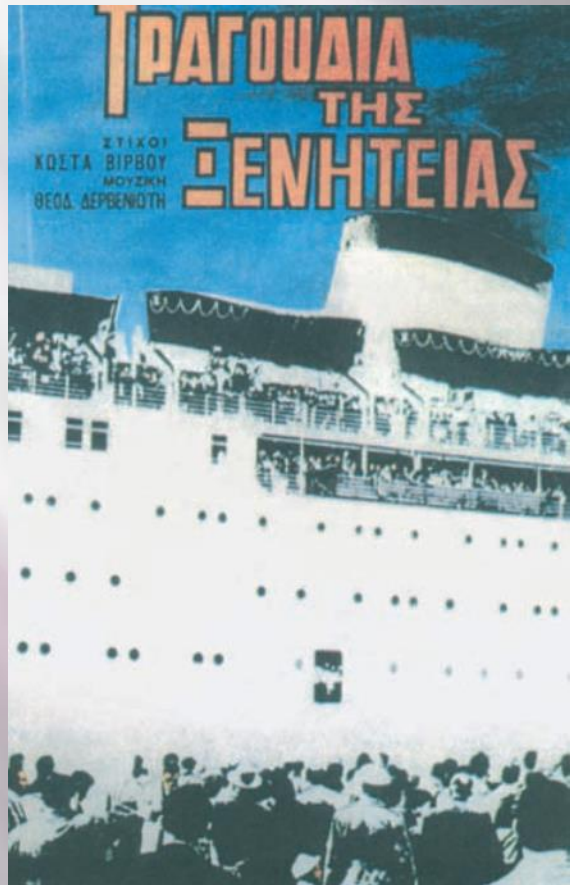
Cultural effects of migration on receiving country

- Immigrants are influenced by Greece, but they affect the culture of Greece too.
- Immigrants affected the habits of Greek
 - a) In eating
 - b) In sports
 - c) In fashion
 - d) In art
 - e) In music, theatre, movie

IMMIGRATION ON MOVIE



IMMIGRATION ON MUSIC



IMMIGRATION ON LITERATURE

η λογοτεχνία των μεταναστών στην Ελλάδα
και η εμπειρία από την ελληνική διασπορά

ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΣ ΛΟΓΟΤΕΧΝΙΑ

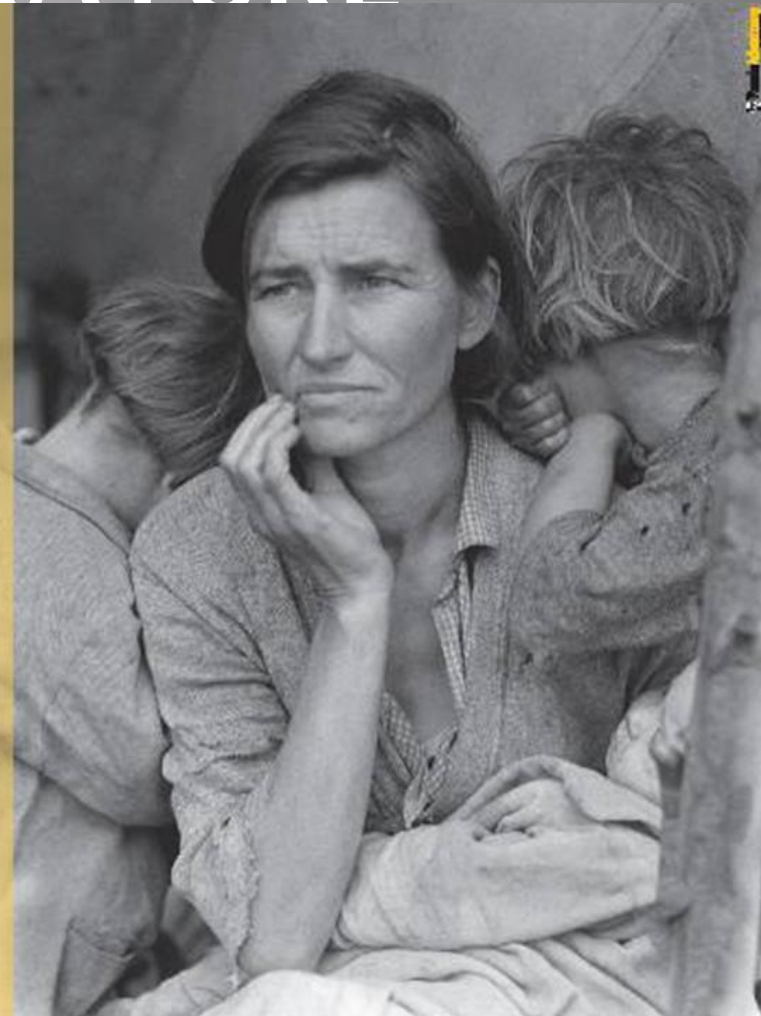
Ομιλήτες: Γεωργιοβιάνα Λυκατέρη
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Πέμπτη 12/11/09 20.30
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THE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE IMMIGRANT

- ▣ The social implications of migration directly correlated with the immigrants' integration or assimilation or incorporation by the society.
- ▣ The more quickly they mix in the new country the fewer problems they will have.

THE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE IMMIGRANT

Some foreigners can adapt and assimilate more easily than others, and this has mainly to do with:

a) the economic and social immigrant's status in

country of origin,

b) the ability and mood adjustment and the

attitude, policy and the immigrants'

Benefits or dangers

- ▣ It depends on the strategy of the society



Each integration strategy must focus to integrate new members, without losing the essential characteristics and consistency that ensures the acceptance of rules on coexistence.

Three basic sounds in fields of social life for a economic

immigrant

□ every one of them may work by enhancing or distortion and weakening the accession process!!!

- the work
- contact with health and welfare services
- the school

