

Submitted: 2 July 2018; Accepted: 4 October 2018

International Migration to Seville | Selda Dudu[‡]

Abstract

Each year many people are willing to migrate due to several reasons. There are many immigrants who live in Seville which is the capital city of Andalusia. This study aims to explore the motivations behind people's decision to migrate and to where: what are the motivations of immigrants to migrate to Seville? We use data from several resources for the empirical analysis, and the field study relies on the survey which immigrants living in Seville participate. It concludes that security, economic, social and geographic conditions of the origin country can be the main determinants of giving migration decision and determining the migration destination.

Keywords: immigrants; unemployment; migration decision; migration destination.

Introduction

The individuals take the migration decision in order to reach a better life; so, the migration might mean to move for increasing of life-satisfaction because the idea of the increase of well-being in the destination is the leading force of the migration decision. Therefore, migration is changing the residence permanently, semi-permanently (Lee, 1965) or temporarily far away from the origin place. Due to the fact that nationality and place of birth are the most common criteria which define the immigrant population, the foreign-born population who had/has the different nationality than their current country of residence covers all situations (OECD, 2007). Therefore, although some people use the phrases of foreigners and immigrants as the same phase, it is decided to use immigrants in this study. The motivations for taking migration decision are variable due to the fact that this is highly related to personal satisfaction. This means that there are various reasons for taking migration decision which also determine migration destination.

Seville is the capital city of the Andalusian region in Spain and an attractive migration destination; so, many immigrants choose Seville to live and work. This study has an importance in the way of focusing on two key questions: why do people take the migration decision and on which motivations do people choose the migration destination? In the context of these questions, this article aims to explore the motivations of taking migration decision and the reasons of choosing Seville as a migration destination by making a survey about the immigrants who live in Seville. What are the motivations of immigrants to migrate to Seville? In the first part, this study presents general motivations of

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taking migration decision and choosing migration destinations; then, it introduces the general information about the immigrants of Seville. In the second part, it shares the methodology of the case study, and in the third part, it presents the main findings of the case study beside the discussion about the findings. The study terminates with the conclusion.

The Motivations for Migration Decision

One of the first theories about the migration belongs to Ravenstein (1885) who explains the migration by 'Migration Laws'. Although Ravenstein (1885) has five migration laws in his first article, there are two more in his second article; and he discusses these seven laws all together: migration and distance, migration by stages, stream and counter-stream, urban-rural differences, predominance of females among short distance immigrants, technology and migration, and dominance of economic motive. However, Ravenstein (1885) mainly focuses on economic reasons for migration decision and expresses that the other reasons are weak (Çağlayan, 2006).

By referencing the study of Ravenstein (1885), Lee (1965) expresses four factors which constitute 'Push-and-Pull Theory of Migration': factors associated with the area of origin, factors associated with the area of destination, intervening obstacles and personal factors. According to Lee (1965), these factors which focus on the gaining and losing areas determine the decision of migration which is made by taking into consideration the relativity of the situations and persons. However, the immigrants do not have always full information about the destination.

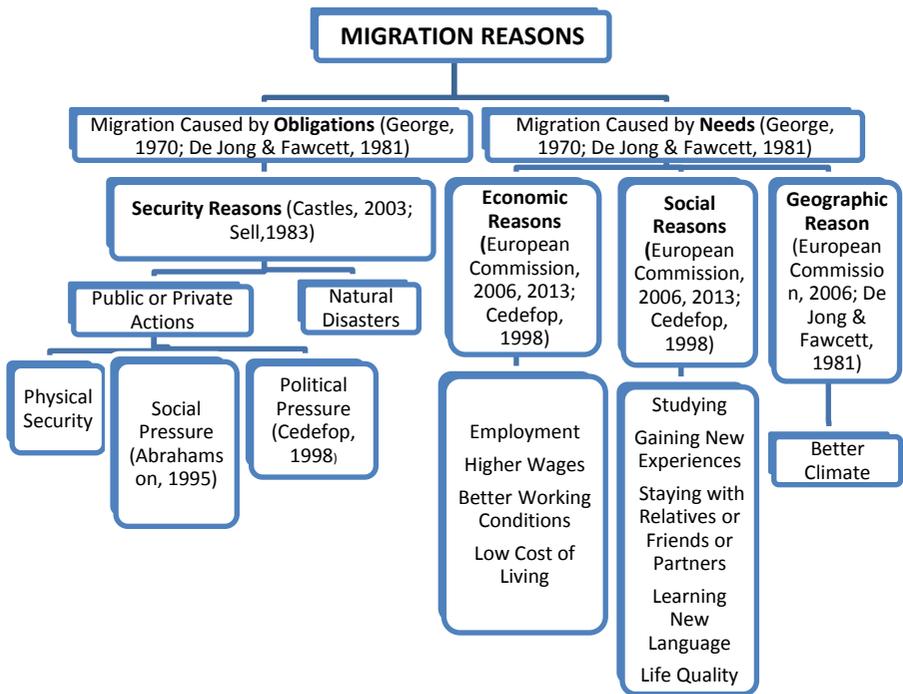
The motivations of international migration have many dimensions like duration, distance and the number of people involved. According to George (1970) by referring to push-and-pull factors (De Jong & Fawcett, 1981; Lee, 1965), international migration which is associated with a permanent (Cedefop, 1998), semi-permanent (Lee, 1965) or temporary duration has two main motivations: migration caused by obligations (Sun, 2019; Bakewell, 2010; De Jong & Fawcett, 1981) and migration caused by needs (Haug, 2008; De Jong & Fawcett, 1981) (see Figure 1).

Migration caused by obligations is due to security reasons: physical security, social security and political security. To provide physical security is one of the strongest reasons for the migration (Castles, 2003). Some people want to leave their countries due to the public or private actions (like war conditions, slavery, human trafficking, economic crisis) or environmental problems (like natural disasters) (Sell, 1983). The climate change is also a part of physical security reason due to the fact that it has an impact on "extreme weather events (storms, floods, heat waves) and changes in mean temperatures" (Tacoli, 2009) which cause migration. On the other hand, some people want to leave their countries due to the feeling of insecurity caused by social pressure. The society



has its own norms, rules and moral codes. Being out of the norms may create some minority groups like religious groups (George, 1970) (in (Adhikari, 1996)) which are tended to marginalize, and this causes a social pressure on the individuals (Abrahamson, 1995); so, these individuals tend to decide to migrate to live in an environment which has less social pressure. Also, the pressure on different political ideas (George, 1970) (in (Adhikari, 1996)) in the origin country may be a reason for migration to another country, in which individuals are freer to express their political ideas. Therefore, people migrate to live in an environment which has less political pressure (Cedefop, 1998).

Figure 1: Migration Reasons



Source: The classification is made by the author

In the case of migration caused by obligations, the duration might be longer, the number of people involved may be higher, and the distance may vary according to the political, social and physical security conditions to where people migrated. Therefore, some authors call it as the macro-level migration since “the sum of individual decisions results in a macro outcome” (Schelling, 1978) (in (Haug, 2008, p. 586); Faist, 2000) while others call this as forced migration (Sun, 2019; Bakewell, 2010; Moore & Shellman, 2004; Castles, 2003;

Sells, 1983) due to the mass characteristics which might be mobilized by the state (Sun, 2019).

Migration caused by needs, also called as voluntary migration (Moore & Shellman, 2004; Faist, 2000) or 'Subjective Expected Utility Model' of De Jong and Fawcett (1981) (in (Krieger, 2004)), which depends on the utility such as "wealth, social status, stimulation, comfort, autonomy, social integration, morality and health" (Krieger, 2004), occurs due to economic, social and geographic reasons. The economic reasons are more related to the economic situation of the destination countries (i.e. preference-dominated mobility (Sell, 1983)) like low unemployment rate (Cedefop, 1998), higher wages (European Commission, 2006, 2013; Cedefop, 1998), lower cost of living (Cedefop, 1998), and better working conditions. One of the strongest motivations behind voluntary migration is the labour migration to seek or take up employment, i.e. economic reasons (King, 2012). The economic reasons are so powerful so that some authors (Mayda, 2005; Borjas, 1989) classify determinants of the migration as economic and non-economic. The social reasons carry on the aim of studying (De Jong & Gardner, 1981), learning a new language (European Commission, 2006), gaining new experiences (European Commission, 2006), staying with friends, relatives or partners due to reasons like marriage, divorce, separation, the death of spouse (Haug, 2008; Sells, 1983). The desire of living in a better climate (Thompson, 2017; European Commission, 2006; De Jong & Fawcett, 1981; Lee) is the geographic reason for the migration.

Migration caused by needs is based on the needs of individuals (Haug, 2008; Hagen-Zanker, 2008) which may be divided into two levels: household-level (Massey, 1990; DaVanzo, 1976) or meso-level (Hagen-Zanker, 2008; Faist, 2000) or imposed mobility (Sell, 1983), which means that people move with their families or due to social ties, and individual-level or micro-level migration (Haug, 2008; Faist, 2000), which means that people get the decision of migration by own as a rational choice. Another aspect of taking the decision of migration is that migration is not a cost-free activity, and there is always a risk that the expectations of migrants might not be satisfied in the destination (Cedefop, 1998).

Some authors (Sirkeci et al., 2018; Sirkeci and Cohen, 2016; Sirkeci, 2009), on the other hand, evaluate the migration decision as a condition of the human insecurity. Sirkeci (2009) emphasises on the tendency to move from an environment with insecure conditions (physical, economic, social, political) to the one with secure conditions (physical, economic, social, political) explained on a continuum from the violence to the cooperation, which might be realized in three levels: macro, mezzo and micro. Therefore, Sirkeci (2018) highlights that the migration is a function of the conflict by grounding on the Conflict and Migration Model (Cohen & Sirkeci, 2011), and the migration originates from the developmental deficit, democratic deficit and demographic deficit in the



origin country. According to the viewpoint of Sirkeci (2018), the migration is almost inevitable because of the fact that people feel insecure due to the anxiety and pressure of these deficits. However, although there are the same conditions for all the people who live in the same country, everybody does not migrate. Sirkeci (2018) mention that people who have physical capital, financial capital, information capital and human capital can or might migrate.

The motivations of taking migration decision are also highly related to demographic factors which are age, gender, education level, occupation and origin country of the immigrant. Younger people are more willing to move (European Commission, 2006). There are some migration reasons that are particular to women such as the violation against women, social pressure on women due to patriarchal structure, gender inequality, gender apartheid (Buz, 2007) although economic reasons are in the lead for the migration of women (Buz, 2007; De Jong G. F., 2000); so, gender is one of the key determinants to migrate (European Commission, 2006; De Jong, 2000). Education level is considered an important factor due to the fact that persons who have a higher education level have more chance to get a better job in the destination country (European Commission, 2006). Education is one of the main tools of occupation (De Jong & Fawcett, 1981) which is also highly related to economic aspects of the migration because earnings from education are also individual's returns (Quinn & Rubb, 2005).

The Motivations of Choosing Migration Destinations

The choice of the migration destination is also highly related to the motivations of migration. Like the motivations of migration, the choice of the migration destination might be divided into four groups of reasons: security reasons, economic reasons, social reasons and geographic reason.

Having a legal document might come first among the security reasons for choosing a migration destination because people desire to stay in the secure places in which there is no legal difficulties to live. The legal factor has a link to the residence permit which describes the valid legal residence status of the migrants, and in the case of the EU, it refers the legal status of third-country nationals of each Member States (Eurostat, 2011). The legislation of the residence of the immigrants might provide them to ease the access to labour market (Fasani, 2014; Kossoudji & Cobb-Clark, 2000), to reach welfare provisions like unemployment benefits (Fasani, 2014), to give bargaining power on wages and working conditions (Fasani, 2014; Bailey, 1987 (in (Rivera-Batiz, 1999))), to cease the fear of the deportation (Fasani, 2014), and to get the first step of being a part of the society. People might take the risk of being the undocumented immigrants in order to benefit from the economic and social welfare of the destination. For example, in 2004 in Spain, 1.7 million people,



almost 47% of the immigrant population, were undocumented immigrants¹ (Pereda, Actis, & de Prada, 2008).

Having information about the destination (Hagen-Zanker, 2008; Cedefop, 1998) might make immigrants feel secure. People tend to migrate to a country that they have already had information about. In addition, the migration for living in an environment which has less political and social pressure might also be related to the security reasons.

The economic reasons for choosing a migration destination are to seek a job, to live in a city with a lower cost of living, and to take up a job with a better wage or the better working conditions with the benefits like job security, unemployment benefits. It is clear that all economic factors have a link to the labour market, thereby the unemployment rate.

The ease of inclusion to the society is also important for immigrants to reconstruct their lives. Therefore, the social reasons, which the immigrants have already had or will have in the destination, are effective to choose the destination. The social reasons are to have historical, social and cultural ties in the destination (Eurostat, 2009; Hagen-Zanker, 2008; Cedefop, 1998), to speak the local language or to learn a new language or learn a new culture (Eurostat, 2009; Cedefop, 1998) and to have a link with migration institutions (Guilmoto & Sandron, 2001) (in (Hagen-Zanker, 2008)).

People might decide the destination of the migration due to the geographic reason (Thompson, 2017; European Commission, 2006; Lee, 1965). Although some authors (Thompson, 2017) mentions that geography includes the culture, the culture-related reasons are regarded as social reasons in this study. The geographic reason which includes climate and landscapes takes part as physical geography in this study. The desire for living in an environment with a better climate is a prevalent reason to migrate (Lee, 1965). In addition, in order to reduce the risks of living with retirement income some elderly population who had lived in powerful economies migrate to the southern countries where the climate is relatively moderate and the cost of living is relatively low; and this situation is called retirement immigration (Özerim, 2012; Südaş, 2008; Karakaya & Turan, 2006; Williams, King, & Warnes, 1997).

¹ In Seville, there is a significant population of the undocumented immigrants from all around the world, especially from Latin America and Africa (Castaño Madroñal, 2011; Pumares Fernández & Iborra Rubio, 2008; Castaño Madroñal & Manjavacas Ruiz, 2005; Ruiz Delgado & Gallardo Vázquez, 2003). According to the estimation of Fundación Sevilla Acoge from May 2014 to May 2018, Sánchez E. (2018) states that in Seville 72% of immigrants had legal documents while 28% of immigrants are undocumented. This estimation shows that migration decision might be taken regardless of having any legal documents. Undoubtedly there is a need to make further investigation on this topic, but it is not the scope of this study.



Information about the Immigrants in Seville

Seville represented about 25% of the economy of Andalusia with approximately two million population in 2016 (SEPE, 2017), and the significant proportion of the population works in the service sector (with 74.14% in 2016) in which the tourism sector has an important weight (SEPE, 2017; Castaño Madroñal, 2011). Therefore, it should not be a surprise that immigrant workers work predominantly in the service sector (Pumares Fernández & Iborra Rubio, 2008; Ruiz Delgado & Gallardo Vázquez, 2003) like workers in Joint Research Centre (JRC) of European Commission, flamenco dancers, musicians and Erasmus students in Seville (Cachia & Jariego Maya, 2018).

The proportion of the registered foreign population in Seville was 3.34% on the 1st of January 2016 (SEPE, 2017; Observatorio Argos, 2016), while this proportion increased to 5.19% with 36.270 immigrants on the 1st of January 2017 (Ayuntamiento de Sevilla (The Municipality of Seville), 2017). Namely, the immigrant population in Seville has been increasing. At the end of 2016, on the continental basis, the significant amount of the immigrants in Seville was from Europe (almost 38%) while the biggest population of the immigrants came from Morocco (with 11.17%) on the country basis (Ayuntamiento de Sevilla, 2017). According to the Municipality of Seville (2017), immigrants registered from 155 countries at the end of 2016. However, this proportion includes only immigrants who registered as residents.

Methodology

The focus group of this article is the immigrants who live in Seville. This article queries why immigrants choose to migrate to Seville. The non-economic reasons like security, social, and geographic reasons might be more effective than economic reasons when taking a decision for the immigration and choosing the destination of the migration.

Data Collection

The empirical data was collected through written survey research in May 2018 in Seville. The survey targeted the individuals' ideas on the migration decision and the migration destination choice. In total, 80 immigrants who live in Seville participated in the survey. The participants were chosen randomly by spreading the same survey in two methods: online and face to face. The online survey circulated by the social media groups related to the immigrants who live in Seville. The language of the online survey (n=61) was in English. The same survey was made face to face by rest of participants (n=19) both in English and Spanish. The participants who replied to the survey that was spread face to face were found coincidentally in the city centre. In order to reach more participants, four associations, which work on the immigrants in Seville, were selected. However, only one association replied the request in order to give



information about the undocumented immigrants. One of the representatives of this association gave the estimated statistical information related to the undocumented immigrants in Seville.

The technology helped to reach to the majority of the participants (n=61) who use social media groups which consist of immigrants who live in Seville. Due to the fact that these groups consist of English-speaker community and it is hard to create a survey in all maternal languages of the immigrants who live in Seville, the survey is conducted in English. Since all immigrants who live in Seville do not use actively social media groups, the survey was made face to face in the city centre both in English and Spanish. Approximately one in five of all participants (n=19) are reached by spreading the survey face to face. Only about one in five participants (n=4) among the participants who enrolled in the survey spread by hand (n=19) chose Spanish in order to reply to the survey.

Content of the Survey

The survey started some demographic questions related to age, gender, occupation, education level, and origin country including legal status, and duration of the stay. While the questions related to gender, education level and legal status were asked directly as categoric questions; the questions related to age, occupation, origin country and duration of the stay were open-ended questions, and these questions were grouped after taking responses.

The survey included two multiple-choice questions related to the reasons for the migration decisions and the reasons for choosing to migrate to Seville. The choices of these questions took part by taking advantage of the reports of the European Commission (2006, 2013), Eurostat (2009, 2011) and Cedefop (1998) and the works of the selected authors (Fasani, 2014; Haug, 2008; Hagen-Zanker, 2008; Castles, 2003; Faist, 2000; Kossoudji & Cobb-Clark, 2000; Rivera-Batiz, 1999; Abrahamson, 1995; De Jong & Gardner, 1981). In addition to these questions, the survey asked the participants through categoric questions their satisfaction of living in Seville, their expectations on the cost of migration, and their ideas of leaving from Seville.

The categoric and multiple-choice questions were preferred predominantly in the survey due to the easiness of replying and taking a short time. However, the last question allowed the participants to make additional remarks about the migration to Seville in the case that they would have liked to add comments.

Demographic Results

The majority of the participants (52.5%) was in the 25-34 age group. The participants answered the gender question as female (67.5%) and male (32.5%). Although there was a possibility to mark the 'other' option, any participants did not mark this option. In the question of origin country, it was



possible to divide the replies into five groups: the USA (21.2%), the UK (20%), the EU (28.8%), Latin countries (7.5%) and the rest of the world (22.5%). The education level of the participants was high (38.8% undergraduates and 38.8% masters). Students (10%), teachers (33.8%) and the unemployed people (8.8%) constituted the majority of the occupations of the participants. The occupations of the participants which are grouped as 'the others' are such as engineer (n=5), researcher (n=4), waiter (n=2), nurse (n=2), guide (n=1), consultant (n=1), accountant (n=1), architect (n=1), secretary (n=1), translator (n=1). (see Table 1).

Table 1. International Migration to Seville: Description of the Sample (n=80)

| Variable | Categories | Percentage |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Age | 1= 18-24 | 17.5% |
| | 2= 25-34 | 52.5% |
| | 3= 35+ | 30% |
| Gender | 1= Female | 67.5% |
| | 2= Male | 32.5% |
| Origin | 1= the USA | 21.2% |
| | 2= the UK | 20% |
| | 3= the EU | 28.8% |
| | 4= Latin Countries | 7.5% |
| | 5= Rest of the World | 22.5% |
| Education Level | 1= Primary School | - |
| | 2= Secondary School | 2.5% |
| | 3= High School | 10% |
| | 4= Undergraduate | 38.8% |
| | 5= Master | 38.8% |
| | 6= Doctorate | 10% |
| Occupation | 1= Student | 10% |
| | 2= Teacher | 33.8% |
| | 4= Rest of the Occupations | 47.5% |
| | 3= Unemployed | 8.8% |

Source: Survey which was made by the author in Seville in May, 2018.

Analysis of the Survey

In the survey, as mentioned before, there were some demographic questions such as age, occupation, origin country and duration of the stay grouped after taking responses. Due to the fact that there was no participant under 18 years old, the answers of the participants about age categorized into three groups (18-24, 25-34 and 35+). The considerable amount of the participants were students and teachers. Therefore, the occupations categorized in four groups as students, teachers, unemployed and the rest of



occupations. The answers of the participants about origin country grouped as the USA, the UK, the EU, Latin countries and the rest of the world. (see Table 1).

Table 2. Classification of the Questions about the Decision of Migration and the Migration Destination

| Choices | Variables |
|--|------------|
| Decision of Migration | |
| To live in a more physically secure environment | Security |
| To live in an environment with less political pressure | Reasons |
| To live in an environment with less social pressure | |
| To find a job | Economic |
| To find a job with higher salary | Reasons |
| To find a job with better working conditions | |
| To live in a place with low cost of living | |
| To stay with friends or relatives or partners | Social |
| To get an education | Reasons |
| To gain new experiences* | |
| To learn a new language* | |
| To increase life quality* | |
| To live in a better climate | Geographic |
| | Reasons |
| Migration Destination | |
| To have already resident and work permit | Security |
| To have information before about the destination | Reasons |
| To live in an environment with less political pressure | |
| To live in an environment with less social pressure | |
| To find a job in the migration destination | Economic |
| To find a job with higher salary in the destination | Reasons |
| To find a job with better conditions in the destination | |
| To think that the cost of living in the destination lower | |
| To have a link with institutions in the destination | Social |
| To have social ties in the destination | Reasons |
| To want to stay with friends or relatives or partners | |
| To speak already the language of the destination | |
| To think that the education is good in the destination | |
| To want to learn the culture of the migration destination | |
| To think that the migration destination has a good climate | Geographic |
| | Reasons |

* These choices were created from the 'other' choice.

Source: *The classification is made by the author.*



There were two more questions whose answers classified after taking responses. In the survey, the question of the decision of migration had eleven choices including the other; and the question of choosing Seville as the migration destination had sixteen choices including the other.

After taking responses, in the question of the decision of migration, the answers of the 'other' choice evaluated and grouped as three more new choices from the 'other' choice. These new choices, which had not been included originally in the survey, are to gain new experiences (n=12), to learn a new language (n=7) and to increase life quality (n=2).

In the question of choosing Seville as the migration destination, the answers for the 'other' choice analysed, and there were no new choices for this question due to the fact that the answers of the 'other' had already been in the survey. In the end, the answers of the 'other' included to the choices which had been already existed.

In the phase of analysis, the choices of these questions classified in accordance with the security, economic, social and geographic reasons (see Table 2). Even if only one of the options selected, that option found sufficient for classifying. Since these two questions were multiple-choice questions, the answers of some participants included in all groups while the only answer of some participants included in one group. For the rest of the questions of the survey, we used raw data for the analysis.

Table 3. International Migration to Seville: Some Descriptive Analysis of the Results (n=80)

| Variable | Categories | Percentage |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Legal Status | 1= Student Visa | 11.2% |
| | 2= Residence and Work Permit | 31.2% |
| | 3= No Legal Document | 1.2% |
| | 4= No Need for Visa | 56.2% |
| Duration | 1= 0-11 | 45.6% |
| | 2= 12-59 | 32.9% |
| | 3= 60-119 | 13.8% |
| | 4= 120+ | 7.5% |
| Cost of Migration | 1= Cheaper | 21.2% |
| | 2= Same | 42.5% |
| | 3= Expensive | 8.8% |
| | 4= No Thought | 27.5% |
| Expectations | 1= Not Satisfied | 10% |
| | 2= No Idea | 27.5% |
| | 3= Satisfied | 62.5% |
| Idea to Leave | 1= No | 38.8% |
| | 2= Yes | 61.2% |

Source: Survey which was made by the author in Seville in May, 2018.



In the survey, there were some additional questions related to the migration of the participants: the cost of migration, the expectations about the migration destination, the duration of the stay and the ideas to leave. The answers about the cost of migration, the expectations about the migration destination and the ideas to leave were categorically, but the answers of the duration of the stay grouped after taking replies of the survey due to the fact that this question was open-ended. The replies about the duration of the stay grouped according to months as 0-11, 12-59, 60-119 and 120+ (see Table 4).

Main Findings and Discussion

The results of the survey show that the majority of the participants (56.2%) do not need a visa to live in Seville. There was only one participant (1.2%) who is undocumented. The majority of the participants (77.5%) have been living for less than five years in Seville although there were the participants (7.5%) that have lived in Seville for more than ten years. The migration cost was found to be same (42.5%) with the what was expected by the participants before they migrated. The migration cost was higher than the expected amount only for a small proportion of the participants (8.8%). Almost two in three of the participants (61.2%) plan to move out from Seville while the rest (38.8%) plan to stay Seville. The majority of the participants' (62.5%) expectations are satisfied from migrating to Seville (see Table 4).

Table 4. Duration of Stay and Expectation (Crosstab) (n=80)

| | | | Expectations | | | Total |
|--------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| | | | Not Satisfied | No Known | Satisfied | |
| Months Group | 0-59 | Count | 8 | 18 | 36 | 62 |
| | | % within MonthsGroup | 12.9% | 29.0% | 58.1% | 100.0% |
| | 60-119 | Count | 0 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| | | % within MonthsGroup | .0% | 27.3% | 72.7% | 100.0% |
| | 120-600 | Count | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| | | % within MonthsGroup | .0% | 16.7% | 83.3% | 100.0% |
| Total | | Count | 8 | 22 | 49 | 79 |
| | | % within MonthsGroup | 10.1% | 27.8% | 62.0% | 100.0% |



The descriptive analysis shows that when the duration of the stay increases, the proportion of the 'satisfied' participants increases (see Table 4). As expected, the immigrants who were not satisfied to live in Seville had probably left; so, this survey is less likely to catch those unsatisfied who preferred to leave from Seville.

In this study, there are three main findings which are related to the motivations for taking migration decision and for choosing Seville as a migration destination: the relationship between origin country and the migration due to geographic reasons, the relationship between gender and the migration due to economic reasons, and social reasons as the most popular motivation for taking the migration decision and choosing the migration destination. In this part, we discuss these three results of the survey. In addition, the Conflict and Migration Model proposed by Cohen and Sirkeci (2011) has coverage in this part in order to highlight that this model supports the main findings of this study.

Origin Country of the Immigrants and Migration due to Geographic Reasons

The results of the survey show that the majority of the participants from the UK (87.5%) declared that geographic reason is the leading force to migrate to Seville. Almost half of the participants from the UK (44.8%) declared that they are living in Seville for more than one year. Almost one in five participants from the UK (18.8%) declared that they are living in Seville for more than five years.²

None of the participants from Latin countries marked the geographic reasons. The security reasons were marked popularly by the majority of the participants from Latin countries (66.7%). Half of the markers of the security reasons (15% of all participants) came from the strong economies of the world such as from the USA (11.8% of total participants from the USA) (n=2), the UK (31.2% of total participants from the UK) (n=5) and the EU (21.7% of total participants from the EU) (n=5) (see Table 5). This result shows that persons who lived in strong economies also migrate for security reasons.

It was tested whether there is a relationship between the origin country and the geographic reasons for migration or not due to the fact the descriptive analysis of these two events (see Table 5). Test results also support the relationship between the origin country and geographic reasons for the migration. This result shows that there is a relationship between the origin country and the geographic reasons for migration.³

² Brexit will have an impact on the duration of stay of the immigrants from the UK in Seville but it is difficult to assess the impact in advance without knowing the exact conditions of the final agreement.

³ Since the data does not have normality plots, Chi-Square Test which is used for testing multiple categorical variables was chosen to test the data. Chi-Square Test is used to test the relationship between two events divided into different categories. Chi-Square Test explains that there is a relationship between two variables (Karagöz, 2016). This statistical test was used to find out the



Table 5. Decision of Migration and Origin Country (Crosstab) (n=80)

§Decision of Migration*Origin Crosstabulation

| | | | Origin Group | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | | | the USA | the UK | the EU | Latin | Rest of World | |
| §Decision of Migration ^a | Security Reasons | Count | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 24 |
| | | % within Origin | 11.8% | 31.2% | 21.7% | 66.7% | 44.4% | |
| | Economic Reasons | Count | 6 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 38 |
| | | % within Origin | 35.3% | 68.8% | 43.5% | 50.0% | 44.4% | |
| | Social Reasons | Count | 12 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 10 | 46 |
| | | % within Origin | 70.6% | 43.8% | 60.9% | 50.0% | 55.6% | |
| | Geographic Reasons | Count | 5 | 14 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 34 |
| | | % within Origin | 29.4% | 87.5% | 52.2% | .0% | 16.7% | |
| Total | | Count | 17 | 16 | 23 | 6 | 18 | 80 |

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

The previous research shows that the decision of the migration carries security, economic, and social purposes (Haug, 2008; Castles, 2003; Cedefop, 1998; Sells, 1983). According to the European Commission (2006), geography is also an important reason to migrate. Thompson (2017) mentions the geographical imaginations, which are “the mental images that we hold at different places and of the people living there”, are related to the motivations for taking migration decision. However, in a globalized world, people do not imagine only the migration destination, but also can get information about the migration destination from different resources like internet, books, researches; even they can visit the migration destination more easily than the past before

correlations between different characteristics of the participants and the drivers of the decision on immigration. The results of Chi-Square Test support the relationship between the origin country and geographic reasons for the migration (see Table 6).



choosing migration destination. For example, one of the participants expressed that “I had visited Seville on holiday and loved the city and the food” in order to explain the reason for choosing Seville as a migration destination.

The results of the survey are supportive that people would like to migrate to the destinations that they have information on before despite the fact that they might have the geographical imaginations too. When we make a descriptive analysis of the answers for the question of the motivation for choosing to migrate to Seville without making the classification, we can see that the significant proportion of the participants (28.7%) marked the option of 'I chose Seville to migrate because I had information about Seville before'.

Table 6. Origin Country and the Migration due to Geographic Reasons (n=80)

| Chi-Square Tests | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------|
| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 24.681 ^a | 4 | .000 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 28.381 | 4 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 5.343 | 1 | .021 |
| N of Valid Cases | 80 | | |

a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.55.

The geography might have an effect on taking migration decision. If the origin country does not locate in a geography that does not have so much sunny and warm days, living in a better climate might be a strong motivation for taking migration decision. For example, in the survey, the majority of the participants from the UK (87.5%) declared that they preferred to migrate to Seville due to living in a better climate. In a different case, people who had already lived in a moderate climate and then migrated to similar geography might ignore to the mark as a choice of the geographic reasons on choosing a migration destination in a survey. For example, none of the participants from Latin countries in the survey marked the choice of living in a better climate.

Gender and the Migration Decision due to Economic Reasons

Some authors (Buz, 2007; De Jong G. F., 2000) mention that women generally migrate because of economic reasons. Buz (2007) states that women might migrate due to the fact that they have particular reasons which are related to security reasons: especially physical insecurity and social pressure. However, the descriptive analysis of the survey shows that the majority of the male participants (69.2%) marked that the economic reasons were effective to take the migration decision while a small group of female participants (37%)



marked economic reasons for the motivation of taking migration decision. The social reasons (38.8%) are the most popular inside the responses of the female participants before security reasons (27.5%). One in four female participants (25%) marked economic reasons for the motivations of the migration decision; so, migration by economic reasons fitted into the third for the female participants. The statistical analysis of the survey confirms that there is a relationship between gender and economic reasons for taking the migration decision. Due to the fact that economic reasons are the most popular answers inside the responses of the male participants (69.2%), the relationship between gender and economic reasons for taking migration decision shows that the relationship between male participants and economic reasons for taking migration decision in this study.

Table 7. Gender and the Migration due to Economic Reasons (n=80)

| Chi-Square Tests | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) |
| Pearson Chi-Square | 7.294 ^a | 1 | .007 | | |
| Continuity Correction ^b | 6.060 | 1 | .014 | | |
| Likelihood Ratio | 7.418 | 1 | .006 | | |
| Fisher's Exact Test | | | | .009 | .007 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 7.203 | 1 | .007 | | |
| N of Valid Cases ^b | 80 | | | | |

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.35.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

When a woman migrates to another country which does not have relatively a gender gap after she lives in a country which does not suffer from the gender gap, she might not migrate due to the security reasons. The survey is supportive of this inference. When we make a descriptive analysis without the classification of the choices, a small number of female participants (13%) marked the choice related to physical security and the choice of 'living in an environment which has less social pressure' marked by a few female participants (10%). The reason might be due to the fact that the majority of female participants (66.7%) came from countries like the UK, the USA and the EU which do not have high gender gap (World Economic Forum, 2017). On the other hand, all female participants from Latin countries marked the choice



related to physical security as a migration motivation while none of the female participants from the USA and the UK (40.8%) marked the choice related to physical security. Only one of the female participants (1.8%) from the EU marked the choice related to physical security.

Social Reasons as the Most Popular Motivation

In the survey, the question about the migration decision classified into four groups: the security, economic, social and geographic reasons. According to the frequency analysis, the social reasons (32.4%) were the most popular reasons for all participants to take the decision of the migration (see Table 8). In addition, the question of choosing Seville as the migration destination also classified into four groups: the security, economic, social and geographic reasons. According to the frequency analysis, the social reasons (35.8%) were the most popular reasons (see Table 9).

Table 8. Frequency Analysis of the Decision of Migration (n=80)

| | | Decision of Migration Frequencies | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| | | Responses | | Percent of Cases |
| | | N | Percent | |
| Decision of Migration ^a | Security Reasons | 24 | 16.9% | 30.0% |
| | Economic Reasons | 38 | 26.8% | 47.5% |
| | Social Reasons | 46 | 32.4% | 57.5% |
| | Geographic Reasons | 34 | 23.9% | 42.5% |
| Total | | 142 | 100.0% | 177.5% |

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

Some authors (King, 2012; Mayda, 2005; Borjas, 1989) mention that economic reasons are the most effective reasons to migrate due to the fact that people need to work in order to supply basic needs like accommodation and food. However, in this study, the descriptive analysis of the survey shows that the social reasons were the most popular motivations for both questions of taking migration decision (32.4%) and choosing migration destination (35.8%) in the case of migration to Seville.

Almost one in five participants (21.2%) of the survey migrated to Seville from the USA which is the biggest economy in the world in 2018, and the one in five participants (20%) of the survey migrate to Seville from the UK which is the fifth biggest economy in the world in 2018 (World Economic Forum, 2018). For the majority of the participants from the USA (70.6%), the social reasons were the most important reason to migrate; and, for the majority of the



participants from the rest of the world (44.4%), economic and social reasons were equally important (see Table 5).

Table 9. Frequency Analysis of the Migration Destination (n=80)

| | | \$Reasons of Seville Frequencies | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------|---------------------|
| | | Responses N | Percent | Percent of Cases |
| \$Reasons of Seville ^a | Security Reasons | 33 | 20.0% | 41.2% |
| | Economic Reasons | 50 | 30.3% | 62.5% |
| | Social Reasons | 59 | 35.8% | 73.8% |
| | Geographic Reasons | 23 | 13.9% | 28.8% |
| Total | | 165 | 100.0% | 206.2% |

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

The significant number of participants (28.8%) migrate to Seville from the EU countries like Germany, Italy which are in the first ten biggest economies in the world in 2018 (World Economic Forum, 2018). This means that the important number of participants in the survey came to Seville from the countries which have relatively good economic indicators. The economic reasons were not the most popular answers for the survey participants who migrated to Seville whose economy is not better than their origin countries.

Conflict and Migration Model

Cohen & Sirkeci (2011) consider the concept of conflict not always in the context of a violence but also as a human insecurity (Dahrendorf, 1959) by focusing on the asymmetries due to inequalities which might be economic or social. Therefore, the writers concentrate on the deficiencies in the origin countries to find a pattern of the migration. In the other words, Cohen & Sirkeci (2011) pay attention to the needs of human, and Sirkeci (2018) mentions that the developmental deficit, democratic deficit and demographic deficit are the motivations of the international migration.

Development deficit is the economic inequalities while the democratic deficit is a representation problem of the minorities, and demographic deficit comprises of the pressure of overpopulation. As the conflict, which is based on these deficits, increases, there is a more meaningful relationship between this increase and the migration (Sirkeci, 2018).

Like Conflict and Migration Model of Cohen & Sirkeci (2011), this study agrees that the international migration actualises when the needs are not satisfied in the origin country. For example, while the majority of the participants from the UK (87.5%) declared that they preferred to migrate to



Seville due to living in a better climate, none of the participants from Latin countries which have relatively more moderate climatic conditions than the UK marked the choice of living in a better climate. However, although many people would like to migrate after making the needs assessment, they cannot migrate due to the lack of physical capital, financial capital, information capital and human capital (Sirkeci, 2018).

The classification of the deficits (developmental deficit, democratic deficit and demographic deficit) (Sirkeci, 2018) covers the classification of this study: the security, economic and social reasons of the motivation to migrate. The migration due to geographic reasons plays a role under the demographic deficit.

Conclusion

The idea of the increase of well-being in the destination is the moving force of the migration. However, in obligatory migration cases like war conditions, public actions or natural disasters, the migration might seem the only way to survive; so, the migration is directly related to the security reasons. The dynamics of the obligatory migration might be totally different from voluntary migration (or migration by needs) which might arise from economic, social and geographic reasons.

Seville is a city which has international immigrants increasingly. This study examines through a survey that the motivations for taking migration decision and choosing the migration destination of immigrants who migrated to Seville.

There are three main findings in this study: (1) the relationship between origin country and the migration due to geographic reasons, (2) the relationship between gender and the migration due to economic reasons, and (3) social reasons which were marked as the popular choices in accordance with the demographic features of the sample. All findings we reached are related to the characteristics of the origin countries of the immigrants. For choosing the migration destination, the main outcome we reach is that maybe the participants look for the features which are considered as the deficiencies related to security, economy, society and geography in their origin countries. In other words, when people decide to migrate and choose the migration destination, they are looking for the thing they do not have in the origin and they think to find in the migration destination. Therefore, the motivations of taking migration decision and choosing migration destination might depend on security, economic, social and geographic conditions of the origin and the destination countries. The migration is a match situation in which the deficiencies are overcome by migrating to a place in which remedies possibly the movers' deficiencies; so, the expectations from the migration and the information about the destination country are quite important to take



migration decision and to choose migration destination. The migration has the opportunities in it.

There is a need to make a further investigation with a bigger sample which has a variety of the immigrants that came from different countries. For example, most numerous immigrants in Seville are from Morocco, but any Moroccan has answered the survey; or there are undocumented immigrants in Seville, but only one participant declared that she or he is undocumented. Hence, the findings of this paper need to be taken with a caution due to the possible bias of sampling. However, this study still contributes to the literature by showing the fact that social, geographic and security reasons are as important as the economic reasons to migrate when immigration is obligatory or need-based.

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