

The causes of migration. A brief bibliographical review

Los motivos de la migración. Una breve revisión bibliográfica

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Abstract

Migration has been a constant since the beginning of history and, in recent years, it has increased both in developed and developing countries due to different reasons. Therefore, its analysis is necessary for its understanding and control. Hence, the aim of this research was to identify and describe the most frequent reasons that motivate migration, according to the available literature. To achieve this, an in-depth bibliographic review was carried out, through the analytical-synthetic method, during the period 1982-2022. The selection of the theoretical material used was carried out through a signing process, following the inductive-deductive method. The results indicated that there are at least five main categories that promote migration, these being economic, social, political, demographic and ecological, each with its own reasons. It was concluded that the migratory phenomenon does not occur within a specific temporality, but in different periods of time. In addition, the factors that are contemplated among the mentioned categories usually develop simultaneously, which contributes to the complexity of analysis and solution of this phenomenon. Also, the characteristics of the place of residence of individuals have a significant influence on migration.

Keywords

Migration, migration reasons, economic reasons, social reasons, political reasons, demographic reasons, ecological reasons.

Resumen

El fenómeno migratorio ha sido una constante desde el inicio de la historia y, en los últimos años, ha incrementado tanto en los países desarrollados como en los que están en desarrollo por diferentes motivos. Por lo tanto, su análisis se hace necesario para la comprensión y control del tema en cuestión. Por ello, el objetivo de esta investigación fue identificar y describir los motivos más frecuentes que llevan a la migración, de acuerdo con la literatura disponible. Para lograrlo se llevó a cabo una revisión bibliográfica profunda, a través del método analítico-sintético, durante el periodo 1982-2022. La selección del material teórico utilizado se realizó mediante un proceso de fichaje, siguiendo el método inductivo-deductivo. Los resultados indicaron que existen al menos cinco categorías principales que propician la migración: económica, social, política, demográfica y ecológica, cada una con sus motivaciones particulares. Se concluyó que el fenómeno migratorio no se suscita dentro de una temporalidad específica, sino que aparece en diferentes periodos de tiempo. Además, los factores incluidos en las categorías mencionadas tienden a desarrollarse simultáneamente, lo que contribuye a la complejidad de análisis y solución de este fenómeno. Así mismo, las características del lugar de residencia de los individuos influyen significativamente en el proceso de abandono del lugar de origen.

Palabras clave

Migración, motivos de la migración, motivos económicos, motivos sociales, motivos políticos, motivos demográficos, motivos ecológicos.

Introduction

Migration is a constant phenomenon in human life (Gutiérrez *et al.*, 2020); in fact, Sutcliff (1998) explains that current world populations come from African migrations of the past. Indeed, in early times, hunters and gatherers used to face and survive hostile climatic conditions, which did not allow them to stay in the same place for an extended period of time (Alcañiz, 2008). Later, in the glacial era, the settlers crossed the Bering Strait from Alaska to America (Fiedel, 1996).

In the Classical Age, migrations were mostly forced, i.e., exile and ostracism took place. In this regard, Mossé (1987) indicates that banishment is considered a democratic measure, since the purpose of this rule was to remove people considered dangerous from society. In addition, this measure prohibited the exile from participating in any religion, and he could not be in ceremonies, sacred meals, nor could he satisfy his spiritual needs (Fustel, 1982).

In the 15th and 17th centuries, there was a wave of migration from Europe to the Americas, which was mainly due to colonization migrations (Pérez, 2012). According to Irailis and Watson (2018), migrants arrived to populated places in America in 1492 with the arrival of Christopher Columbus, causing the reduction of the diversity of the first settlers of the continent.

On the other hand, demographic movements in the Modern Age caused forced migrations due to the generalization of the slave trade from Africa to the Americas. It is estimated that around 20 million people were forced to leave their place of residence. Consequently, these migrations favored slave traders and plantation owners in the Americas (Sutcliff, 1998).

According to Held *et al.* (2002), the XVI-XVII centuries were marked by religious conflicts which gave way to several waves of migrants seeking to start a new life elsewhere, outside the dogmatic ideals of their countries. Therefore, these situations promoted the emergence of new cities in which the State could not interfere in religious matters.

Later, in the 18th-19th centuries, corresponding to the Contemporary Age, the Industrial Revolution caused the transformation of the economic, social and technological spheres. In this context, peasants were the first to migrate due to the significant reduction of agricultural exploitation and, therefore, there was a migration from rural to urban areas throughout Europe. Thus, there was an intercontinental migration with seasonal or permanent workers and a transatlantic migration (Crosa, 2015).

Likewise, Flores (2009) explains that slave labor in the United States finished with the arrival of industrialization; in addition, forced labor was reduced and free choice labor was allowed with salary included. This situation favored the European population, since it represented a good opportunity for them, in which migration acquired a leading role given the ease of the means for the movement of individuals, in economic and security terms.

At this point, it is important to state that the Contemporary Age was also a time of extreme violence, due to the warlike confrontations that took place at that time, for example the Second World War. In fact, this conflict caused significant displacements of people for political reasons or persecution, such as harassment against Jews, who moved to America and Israel (Alcañiz, 2008).

In the context of recent years, as of January 2021, the total number of international migrants in 2020 was estimated at 280.6 million. Asia has also been identified as hosting approximately 30.5 % of the international migrant population (85.6 million); with the data for the remaining continents distributed as follows: America 26.2 % (73.5 million); Europe 30.9 % (86.7 million); Africa 9.05 % (25.4 million) and Oceania 3.35 % (9.4 million) (Migration Data Portal, 2022).

Also, the impact of the current situation in Ukraine on migration and mobility is significant, as people have left this country due to the recent war conflicts (Migration Data Portal, 2022).

However, among the reasons identified that motivate migration, there are at least five categories that justify it, which are economic, social, political, demographic and ecological. Therefore, this research aims to identify and describe the most frequent reasons related to migration, according to the available literature. Therefore, an in-depth literature review of the above-mentioned topics is presented below.

Materials and methods

This study used the analytical-synthetic method that enable to identify and describe the main reasons that lead to migration. This effort contributes, on the one hand, to the identification of the causes of a phenomenon to later relate them to each other (Lopera *et al.*, 2010); and, on the other hand, it is framed in the traditional research approaches that prioritize the factors of expulsion and migration (Mora, 2013); thus, allowing to fulfill the objective proposed in this research. Reports from international organizations were obtained, as well as specialized articles on the topic. In addition, the Scopus, Redalyc, Scie-

Io and Google Scholar databases were used to select and obtain the theoretical basis, prioritizing two search criteria: key terms and temporality. For the first, the words “history of migration”, “causes of migration” and “migratory flows” were used. For the second, the time period of the last five years (2018-2022) was prioritized. However, since the figure of the migration era in the last decade of the 20th century was constructed and the historical scenarios were constituted by a series of activating factors to the migratory trend at the beginning of the 21st century (Martínez Pizarro, 2000), it is justified that the research includes bibliography prior to the aforementioned period. It is important to mention that no exclusions were made either by language or by geographical area of origin. Finally, a total of 76 citations were obtained.

Subsequently, the bibliographic material was filtered and selected according to the title, abstract, number of citations or impact and conclusions of each article, making it possible to organize them in order of importance. Then, a sample of 25 articles was selected and subjected to the inductive-deductive method, which allowed obtaining the works that contributed to identifying and describing the causes of migration. The articles that did not contribute to the fulfillment of the objective were replaced by others, following an order of importance, as well as the criteria indicated in previous paragraphs.

Results

Background

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines a migrant as:

Any person who moves, or has moved, across an international border or within a country, away from his or her usual place of residence regardless of his or her legal status, the voluntary or involuntary nature of the movement, the causes of the movement; or the duration of his or her stay. (quoted in United Nations, n.d.-a, para. 4)

Hence, it is established that migration is usually motivated by reasons that, although diverse, cause people to leave their place of origin looking for a better lifestyle. Along these lines, according to the literature, there are at least five categories that explain the reasons for migration, which are presented in Table 1.

Table 1
Categorization of the causes of migration

Category	Causes
Economic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High unemployment rates 2. Inflation 3. Globalization
Social	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Violation of human rights 2. Gender violence 3. Female migration 4. War conflicts 5. Request for political asylum 6. Terrorism and high crime rates 7. Racial oppression 8. Religious oppression 9. Lack of medical care 10. Lack of educational opportunities 11. Family regrouping
Politicians	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corruption 2. Political instability 3. Conflicts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communism • High legal regulations in taxes to be paid.
Demographics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The level of the active population and aging of its population. 2. Falling birth rate 3. Overpopulation
Ecological	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crop losses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Droughts • Contaminated environment • Lack of complementary products 2. Natural disasters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes • Volcanic eruption • Floods • Droughts • Contamination • Tsunamis

Note. Makowski and Constantino, 1995; Palacios Zarco, 2007; Eche, 2018; Massey *et al.*, 2009; Jiménez, 2010; Lotero-Echeverri and Pérez-Rodríguez, 2019; Lotero-Echeverri *et al.*, 2019; International Organization for Migration, 2013; García Sánchez, 2016; Domenech and Pereira, 2017; Núñez, 2008; Prado, 2014; (Luque *et al.*, 2019; Sotomayor *et al.*, 2014; Aruj, 2008; Gutiérrez Silva and Romero Borré, 2020; Cortés Maisonave, 2006, Milanovic, 2013; ECLAC, 2017; Gasper *et al.*, 2016; Gómez, 2010; Oyarzun de La Iglesia, 2008; Mervyn, 2014; Woldeab, 2019; Lustgarten, 2019; Robles, 2011; Bordas Santacreu, 2021; Cabieses *et al.*, 2018; Hill *et al.*, 2004; Tapias Cote, 2014; Alcalde Campos, 2010; Dagger, 1999; Valencia, 2012; Gómez Sabaini and Rossignolo, 2015; Acosta Argote, 2021; Sociedad, 2021.

Economic

High unemployment rates

Suárez (2008) states that high unemployment rates in the country of origin cause migration. In addition, high levels of business requirements in terms of academic training and experience become labor barriers, especially for young people. As a result, the chances of finding a stable job are reduced.

In this same context, it should be noted that migration only occurs when earnings outweigh expenses or, at least, when people believe that changes of residence will lead to economic improvement. In fact, in the past, the main migrants were the heads of households; however, nowadays, the more family members can contribute to increase profits, the lesser the need to migrate (Makowski and Constantino, 1995).

Indeed, after a strong impact on the world economy due to the Covid-19 pandemic, unemployment rates skyrocketed, as many people faced vulnerable conditions due to the loss of jobs and income. Other increases were clandestine migration, the risk of trafficking and the immobilization of migrants in transit who do not have a stable place of residence due to border closures.

Inflation

Inflation can be negative for families because, added to the economic instability of the country of origin, the increase in the price of goods and services causes the depreciation of the currency. Thus, the loss of purchasing power, added to the economic instability that many families go through, force them to leave the country of origin and seek societies that have a stable economy (García Sánchez, 2016).

Globalization

Globalization is considered a cause of the migratory phenomenon because, although it creates opportunities, it also takes them away as a result of the significant increase in labor competition, also affecting aspects of society, from culture to ideology, economy and migration. Consequently, professionals and non-professionals who are affected opt to work in other countries with a better salary, a transcendental factor when making this decision (Rivas, 2019).

Social area

Violation of human rights

According to Amnesty International's World Report (2022), worldwide, abuse and marginalization of men, women, boys and girls are the main triggers points of migration in the context of human rights violations. Therefore, individuals try to move away when facing situations of danger or threat. On the other hand, in terms of cases of modern slavery arising in insecure environments and that make people to be at risk of becoming victims of sexual violence, human trafficking, forced labor and kidnapping, they will also opt to replace the place of residence for another that provides more security and a better quality of life (Cabieses *et al.*, 2018).

Gender violence

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), gender-based violence is defined as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm to a person because of his/her gender (UNHCR, n.d.). In this regard, the Amnesty International World Report (2022) indicates that during the last year, 3427 homicides of women were recorded in Mexico, of which 887 were investigated as femicides. For its part, in Colombia, the Observatory of Femicides in 2021 reported 432 femicides in the first eight months of the year. In Puerto Rico, there were 511 reports of domestic gender violence. Finally, Peru, Uruguay and Paraguay established a state of emergency due to the increase in cases of female rape. For this reason, the search for personal and family well-being becomes a trigger for migration to places where human rights are valued, listened to and applied (Petit, 2003).

Female migration

Abuse is associated with a person's lack of power to make her own decisions. Thus, when a woman feels threatened or feels that her children are in danger, either by physical or psychological aggression on the part of her partner, and also feels that she cannot retaliate against him, either by for-

ce or by legal means, she is forced to leave the country of residence to look for a more suitable environment, with conditions for a dignified life; even if this means abandoning any connection with her former life (Palacios Zarco, 2007).

According to the Migration Data Portal (2022), in the geographical area of the Americas, the number of international migrant women up to mid-2020 was 377 million; in Europe, 44.7 million; in Asia, 35.8 million; 12 million in Africa; and, finally 4.7 million in Oceania due to war, economic and political instability, gender violence and unemployment.

War conflicts

Political conflicts and opposition of interests in the country of origin, especially under a dictatorial government regime, cause social peace to be affected and migration to be a possibility, where the actors involved are civilians, military force and political authorities, the former being the most violated (Suárez, 2008).

These wars can be of two types: unarmed and armed conflicts. The first one does not involve the use of weapons against the integrity of human beings, but are manifested through protests, strikes, etc. On the contrary, the latter involves the use of physical or chemical weapons intended to harm the integrity of people (Suárez, 2008).

Hence, the inhuman situations caused in this context justify the displacement of people to other countries. The current conflict between Russia and Ukraine is an example, where the latter nation has been declared by UNHCR as a level 3 emergency zone (the highest), due to the speed at which the humanitarian crisis is growing, which has forced citizens to look for safety in neighboring countries such as Poland, Hungary, Moldova, Slovakia and Romania (UNHCR, 2022b).

Request for political asylum

In the context of internal wars, when conflicts and opposition of ideas occur due to political discrepancies, it is common for those in a position of power to threaten the life or freedom of their opponents. This situation can trigger what is known as a request for political asylum, considered as a re-

source used by the persecuted to settle in a foreign country that offers security and non-extradition to their country of origin (D'Alotto *et al.*, n.d.).

Such is the case of the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine, where refugees and their families seek political asylum, causing them to move to places where they are provided with shelter, safety, food, medical care, sanitary equipment, visas, cash subsidies for food and clothing, and children study in local schools in countries such as Romania and Hungary (UNHCR, 2022a).

Terrorism and high crime rates

Terrorism is understood as the series of violent acts directed against civilians, in addition to encompassing most media and having previously defined objectives, where people are involved in creating an atmosphere of fear, insecurity and fatalism to pressure and try to change political, economic and/or criminal decisions (Naciones Unidas, n.d. b).

Around half a million people died in this scenario, and more than 89 000 individuals were victims of active armed conflict and another 19 000 of terrorist attacks in 2017, causing people to mobilize and seek safer places (Naciones Unidas, n.d. c).

Racial oppression

There are members in each social system who are the dominant ones. Thus, the term 'race' emphasizes the physical differences of a group of people and they are at the mercy of abuse by the dominant people for not being "normal". The idea that a person is not part of the socially dominant group provokes prejudice, generalization and discrimination of these people (Mervyn, 2014).

Although in recent times there has been an attempt to fight racism worldwide, prejudice to certain groups is still very violent. Such is the case of Asian people living in countries such as Italy, Germany, United States and the United Kingdom, who have suffered physical attacks, excessive insults, violence against their businesses and even extended quarantines, just for being part of the Oriental community (Rangel, 2020). In Latin America, Afro-descendants do not have the same inclusion or employment opportunities, causing these individuals to exclude themselves and form their own

communities, away from people who intimidate them or simply choose to migrate away from their places of birth (CEPAL and UNFPA, 2020).

Religious oppression

People who are believers and identify with a religion have their own customs and are very sensitive to confrontations by other beliefs (Cabieses *et al.*, 2018). This is not a current issue as religious oppressions existed since the Middle Ages, such as the crusades, which were called holy wars for persecuting all those who were Jewish Christians, Orthodox, Greeks and Russians with beliefs different from those of the Catholic Church, forcing people belonging to other religions to flee to other countries (Rodríguez García, 2000).

Religious oppression can range from offensive comments to hostile actions against the believer. Therefore, this discrimination towards the beliefs of the other forces people to isolate themselves and look for other places where they can develop professionally and socially, without being treated unfairly because of their religion (Steil *et al.*, 2019).

Lack of medical care

Migration for health reasons can be caused by economic and social reasons, as a large part of countries have scarce resources and, therefore, a deficit in medical care. Consequently, people are forced to find new places of residence (Amnistía Internacional, 2022).

Along these lines, the pandemic is wreaking havoc in countries where access to medical care and vaccines is unequal and limited. Such is the case in the Americas, where lack of funding and transparency, as well as corruption and widespread neglect of public services by different governments explain a large part of the severity of the crisis, as well as an accelerated increase in migration flows (Amnistía Internacional, 2022).

Lack of educational opportunities

The laws and policies of most governments do not guarantee access, permanence, and quality of education for the population, even though it is a fundamental right. Consequently, human potential is wasted and gives

way to displacements to new places with better educational opportunities (UNESCO, 2019).

In fact, according to UNESCO figures (2019), 1 out of 8 migrants for educational reasons, stabilize in the foreign country given the greater number of job opportunities after having had the necessary education.

While exclusion in education has increased by Covid-19 in 40 % of countries worldwide, there has been no support for at-risk students during the health crisis. In Latin America and the Caribbean, before the pandemic, almost 12 million children and young people were excluded from education, and poverty represented the main barrier to access to education. For these reasons, people are motivated to migrate to areas where education is more inclusive, diverse and with more opportunities (UNESCO, 2020).

Family reunification

The search for new and better opportunities in foreign countries has forced migrants to abandon their families; however, once they have managed to settle down properly, they have the desire to reunite with their spouses, children, parents, etc. In this context, migrants will look for the welfare of the family; using administrative processes to bring their family to their place of residence to provide security, opportunities and emotional stability, especially when it comes to children (Alcalde Campos, 2010).

Politics

Corruption

Corruption is a driving force for migration because it impacts and destabilizes the economy of countries, not only by affecting and diverting money that could be used to invest in the health, education and security of citizens, but also by causing losses in the progress of services at the public community level, moral damage to the workers of the institutions involved, harm to innocent colleagues, decreased trust in public authorities and a decrease in foreign investment. These acts, which affect society and countries where

human rights are better respected, increase the number of people wanting to leave and settle elsewhere with better life opportunities (Soto, 2003).

Political instability

Political instability is another cause of migration, since people living in this situation are uncertain that the current government may collapse due to conflicts with its competitors or with the government militia, since the economic growth of a country and its industrial development is closely linked to its political stability. It should be emphasized that it is not a matter of a government not changing over a long period of time, but rather that there are no radical changes in the laws (Suárez, 2008).

Conflicts

Comunism

Communism is a political belief whose goal is government control of the main areas of production and the elimination of capitalism. It is about living in a society where everyone receives the same without prejudice, where the government shares the wealth of the country equally. However, people are forced to be conformists in most nations under this regime. Therefore, individuals are motivated to change their place of residence, where they can achieve opportunities for a better quality of life (Dagger, 1999).

High Legal regulations in taxes

The level of tax rates and taxable bases, most of the times exceed the level of profits of a company. i.e., the expenses that the organization has, plus the government taxes for carrying out its work, leaves the company with zero or limited profits. This inequality forces the taxpayer to make decisions, such as closing his business, as well as abandoning his desire to be self-employed. Consequently, this also causes an increase in the unemployment rate, leaving many families without a stable livelihood to meet their

most basic needs and thus forcing them to migrate (Gómez Sabaini and Rosignolo, 2015).

Demographic aspect

The level of the active population and aging of the population

The level of productivity drops considerably in countries whose population is aging and are popular destinations for retirees, as the very age of the occupants changes the population functioning. These places are important tourist destinations; however, they are unable to provide employment for all their occupants and, with respect to young people, they leave these countries in order to look for a better social situation, especially when they are in marriageable age and want to have a family (Valencia, 2012).

Falling birth rate

Related to the latter, the aging of the population causes low birth rates since the younger population chooses to look for a partner outside the country of origin. In addition, a movement is developing where young people are not interested in forming families, due to the difficulties it implies. This scenario is worrying, as most young people are moving to countries outside their own in order to fulfill their goals, without intending to return to their country of origin (Huenchuan, 2018).

Overpopulation

Migrations usually occur because countries have an excess of personnel of any age, which leads to having specialized competence for different jobs; physical discomfort, as they are forced to live in apartments that can measure between 1.5 and 2 square meters; and a lower life expectancy due to the existing pollution. All these factors, added to the stress to maintain their social and economic level, have caused several citizens to leave their countries of origin and settle in different parts of the world, looking for physical and mental wellbeing (Acosta Argote, 2021).

Ecological aspect

The Earth is undergoing drastic climatic changes that wreak havoc on the planting and harvesting seasons managed by farmers. To illustrate, prolonged droughts, contaminated land, and non-consumable waters make it increasingly difficult for farmers to produce quality food in a short time (Agencia Europea de Medio Ambiente, 2015). In addition, the world's deserts are expanding and arable places are shrinking. As land fails, hundreds of millions of people are forced to choose between fleeing or dying. The result is likely to be the largest wave of global migration to date (WWF, n.d.). It should be emphasized that although scientists can predict certain disasters, natural catastrophes in general are unpredictable. Hence, people will seek better life opportunities in places other than their original place of residence, making their return unlikely (Migration Data Portal, n.d.).

Conclusions and discussion

Discussion

Understanding migration requires a comprehensive analysis of several factors that are sometimes interrelated and therefore occur simultaneously.

This is demonstrated by Paz Noguera *et al.* (2021) who analyzed, through a survey of demographic characteristics, the determinants of Venezuelan migration. It was concluded that there are seven main factors: labor informality, lack of food, inflation, insecurity, corruption, lack of medicines and violence against human rights. In other words, a set of economic, social and political factors. In this sense, Canales *et al.* (2019) agree that migration is usually associated with socio-political crises and economic deterioration in different countries, where socioeconomic inequality and the type of governance influence the migration decision of individuals.

Gachúz Maya (2014) conducted a qualitative analysis of the main causes of China's migration using specific indicators from the survey system. The results showed that migration dynamics and patterns are complicated, diverse and non-stationary issues. Overpopulation, labor market saturation, lack of civil liberties and insecurity stand out as triggers. Thus, in addition to economic and social triggers, demographic factors also play a fundamen-

tal role when it comes to specific territorial characteristics. Despite the remarkable economic growth that China has experienced in recent years, economic and social inequality has increased significantly, and there have also been problems in access to public benefits and services, given the significant migration in both the urban and rural sectors of the nation (Correa and Núñez, 2013).

Likewise, the migration study in Europe by Devia-Garzón and Bautista-Safar (2017), explains the features of migration crises since 2015 through a literature review. The results reflected that international conflicts, government policies and inequality are the main elements that trigger migration, highlighting the role played by political and economic elements when deciding to leave a place. Following this line, the Inter-Parliamentary Union *et al.* (2014) explain that for 2015, migration was mainly explained by political, economic and social factors, due to the fact that people avoided those scenarios that violate their human rights, security and integrity; undoubtedly, migration continues to be governed by the survival instinct.

On the other hand, a survey study was conducted in Africa to identify why Africans illegally entered Europe from 39 countries, in order to understand the connection between migration and development. The results indicated that those government policies that give way to slow and limited national development, in the economic sphere with social scope, cause the collectivity to face hostile scenarios, such as scarcity of health care and low wages, which forces them to migrate (United Nations Development Programme, 2019).

Conclusions

Individuals may have one or several reasons for migrating, either economic, social, political, demographic and/or ecological, all of them are targeted to look for a better quality of life, protection of integrity and fulfillment of human rights.

However, three fundamental aspects are clear from the research presented. On the one hand, there is no specific factor to motivate migration, but rather there are different factors that originate it; hence, migration is a constant in the history of mankind. On the other hand, the factors that trigger migration may vary depending on the characteristics of a country; however,

they usually occur simultaneously, since the categories to which they belong are interrelated. Likewise, it should be noted that, since it is a social issue, all those categories and aspects that simultaneously affect the lives of individuals and force them to make decisions are inevitably addressed, so that the motivating elements of migration are closely related to each other.

It is recommended that new studies be carried out to determine the triggers of migration as a consequence of the new post-pandemic conjunctural configuration. Regarding public and private administration, it is suggested that the feasibility of government policies be examined, as well as the issues associated with migrant settlements in receiving countries, in order to have a holistic and integral vision of migration. Finally, it is advisable to study migration in accordance with the reality of each country through qualitative and quantitative methodologies, so that it will be possible to establish strategies to mitigate this problem.

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