



## WG2: MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

### Tandem Plus preliminary research

Economic disparities among EU Member States and between Europe and its neighbours to the south have helped shape Europe as an immigration zone, while new EU Member States are still confronted with high mobility and emigration rates. Growing demand for migrant workers to fill gaps in local labour markets is also widely acknowledged as a main pull factor; this is particularly evident in the mobility of health professionals, a growing phenomenon that has an impact on the health systems of receiving, transit and sending countries.

The events in North Africa and the Middle East continue to raise issues in new migration trends in Europe and reconfirm the necessity to adequately address the needs of local groups facing social exclusion and persistent socio-economic fragility which will be more likely to become mobile. While irregular migration continues to be a major issue of concern in Europe and the complex nature of mixed flows of economic and other migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers will continue to present additional challenges – including the need to ensure practical safeguards and care for vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking, smuggled migrants and those who may have been subjected to violence or psychological distress – labour migration is increasingly at the centre of European debates on migration management.<sup>1</sup>

#### General European Migration Trends

During 2011 there were an estimated 1.7 million immigrants to the EU from a country outside the EU-27. In addition, 1.3 million people previously residing inside in an EU-27 Member State migrated to another Member State.

Thus, about 3.2 million people immigrated to one of the EU-27 Member States, while at least 2.3 million emigrants were reported to have left an EU-27 Member State. It should be noted that these figures do not represent the migration flows to/from the EU as a whole, since they also include flows between different EU Member States.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/europa.html>

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Case studies<sup>2</sup>:

The United Kingdom reported the largest number of immigrants (566 044) in 2011, followed by Germany (489 422), Spain (457 649) and Italy (385 793); these four Member States together accounted for 60.3 % of all immigrants to EU-27 Member States.

Spain reported the highest number of emigrants in 2011 (507 742), followed by the United Kingdom with (350 703), Germany (249 045) and France with (213 367). 16 of the EU-27 Member States reported more immigration than emigration in 2011, but in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Poland, Romania and the three Baltic Member States emigrants outnumbered immigrants.

Relative to the size of the resident population, Luxembourg recorded the highest number of immigrants in 2011 (38 immigrants per 1000 persons), followed by Cyprus (26) and Malta (13).

The highest rates of emigration in 2011 were reported for Ireland (19 emigrants per 1 000 persons) and Lithuania (18 emigrants per 1000 persons).

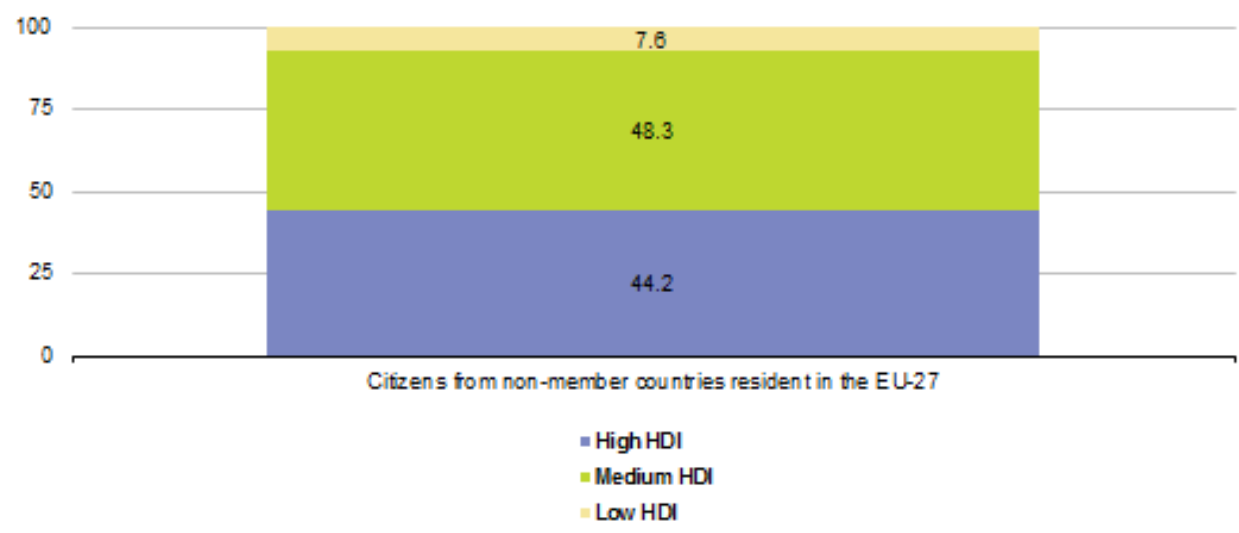


Image 1: Non-EU citizens analysed by level of human development index (HDI) of country of citizenship, 1 January 2012 (%) Source: Eurostat

Citizens of non-EU countries can be categorised according to the level of development of their country of citizenship, based on the human development index (HDI) calculated by the United Nations. By this measure, the largest share (52.4 % of all immigrants to the EU) are citizens from medium HDI countries and

<sup>2</sup> [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics\\_explained/index.php/Migration\\_and\\_migrant\\_population\\_statistics](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics)



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34.6 % are from high HDI (but non-EU) countries. Low HDI countries (6.3 %), EFTA countries (3.6 %) and candidate countries (3.1 %) accounted for relatively low shares of total immigration to the EU-27 in 2011<sup>3</sup>.

In 2011, the relative share of returning nationals within the total number of immigrants was highest in Lithuania (89.3 % of all immigrants), Portugal (63.6 %), Croatia (55, 3 %), Estonia (54.8 %) and Greece (54.5 %). These were the only EU Member States to report return migration higher than 50 %. By contrast, Luxembourg, Austria, Italy, Cyprus and Spain reported relatively low shares, as return migration in 2011 accounted for less than 10 % of immigrants.

Country	Total population (millions)	Total Foreign-born (millions)	%	Born in other EU state (millions)	%	Born in a non EU state (millions)	%
<a href="#">Austria</a>	8.367	1.276	15.2	0.512	6.1	0.764	9.1
<a href="#">Belgium</a>	10.666	1.380	12.9	0.695	6.5	0.685	6.4
<a href="#">Denmark</a>	5.534	0.500	9.0	0.152	2.8	0.348	6.3
<a href="#">France</a>	64.716	7.196	11.1	2.118	3.3	5.078	7.8
<a href="#">Germany</a>	81.802	9.812	12.0	3.396	4.2	6.415	7.8
<a href="#">Greece</a>	11.305	1.256	11.1	0.315	2.8	0.940	8.3
<a href="#">Italy</a>	61.000	4.798	8.5	1.592	2.6	3.205	5.3
<a href="#">Netherlands</a>	16.575	1.832	11.1	0.428	2.6	1.404	8.5
<a href="#">Portugal</a>	10.637	0.793	7.5	0.191	1.8	0.602	5.7
<a href="#">Spain</a>	46.000	6.422	12.0	2.328	5.1	4.094	8.9
<a href="#">Sweden</a>	9.340	1.337	14.3	0.477	5.1	0.859	9.2
<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>	62.008	7.012	11.3	2.245	3.6	4.767	7.7
<b>EU 27</b>	<b>501.098</b>	<b>47.348</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>15.980</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>31.368</b>	<b>6.3</b>

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration\\_to\\_Europe#2010\\_data\\_for\\_European\\_Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_to_Europe#2010_data_for_European_Union)

<sup>3</sup>[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics\\_explained/images/e/e7/Immigrants%2C\\_2011\\_%28per\\_1\\_000\\_inhabitan%29.png](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/images/e/e7/Immigrants%2C_2011_%28per_1_000_inhabitan%29.png)

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Regarding the gender distribution of immigrants in 2011, there were slightly more men than women as a whole (52.1 % compared to 47.9 %). The country reporting the highest share of male immigrants was Slovakia (62.4 %); by contrast, the highest share of female immigrants was reported in Cyprus (55.2 %)<sup>4</sup>.

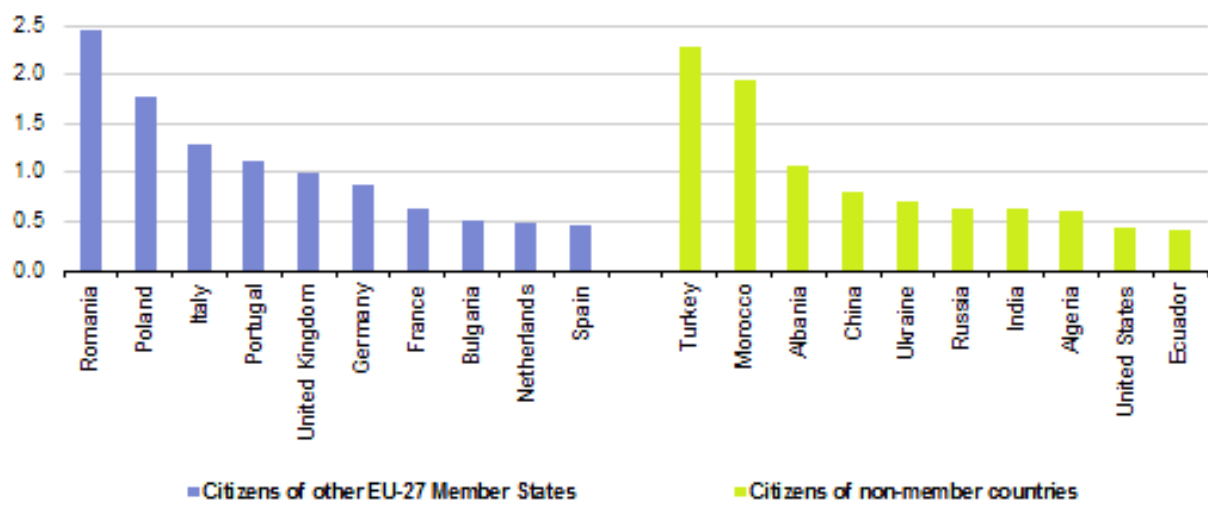


Image 2: Main countries of origin of non-nationals, EU-27, 1 January 2012 (million) Source: Eurostat

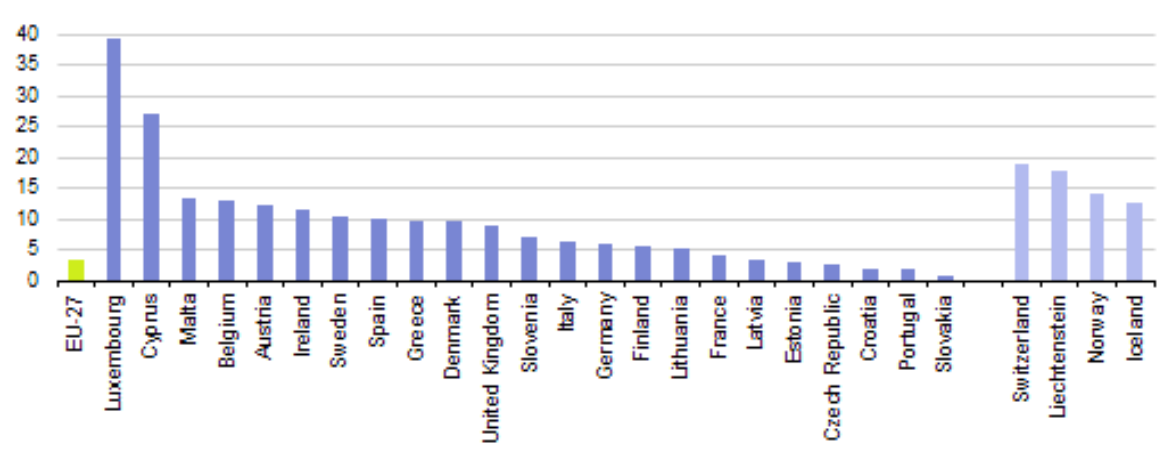


Image 3: Immigrants, 2011 (per 1 000 inhabitants)

<sup>4</sup> [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics\\_explained/index.php/Migration\\_and\\_migrant\\_population\\_statistics](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics)

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## European - International migration trends : EU – non EU countries

Migration policies within the EU are increasingly concerned with attracting a particular migrant profile, often in an attempt to alleviate specific skills shortages. Selection can be carried out on the basis of language proficiency, work experience, education and age. Alternatively, employers can make the selection so that migrants already have a job upon their arrival.

Besides policies to encourage labour recruitment, immigration policy is often focused on two areas: preventing unauthorised migration and the illegal employment of migrants who are not permitted to work, and promoting the integration of immigrants into society. Significant resources have been mobilised to fight people smuggling and trafficking networks in the EU.

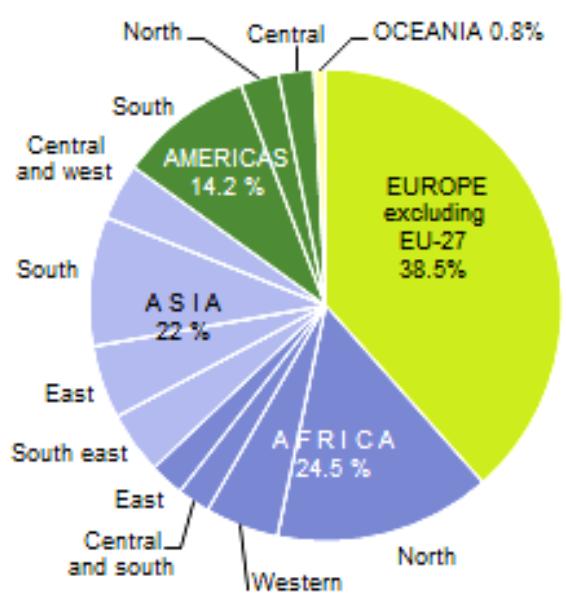
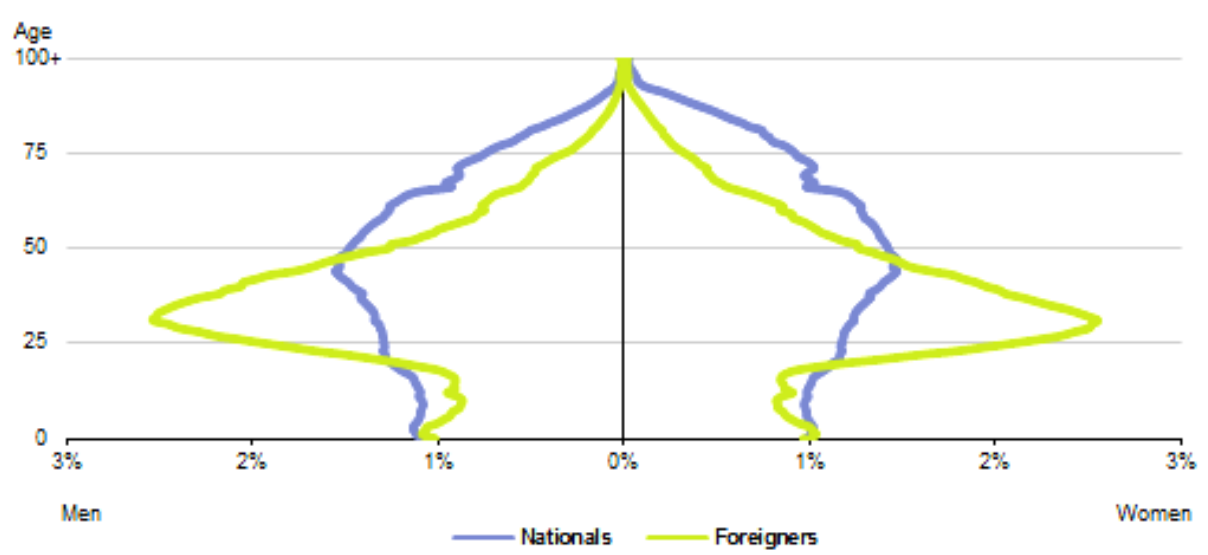


Image 4: Citizens of non-EU countries resident in the EU-27 by continent of origin, 1 January 2012, (%) - Source: Eurostat

Image 6: Age structure of the national and non-national population, EU-27, 1 January 2012 (%) Source: Eurostat

Image 5: [www.debatingeurope.eu](http://www.debatingeurope.eu)<sup>5</sup>



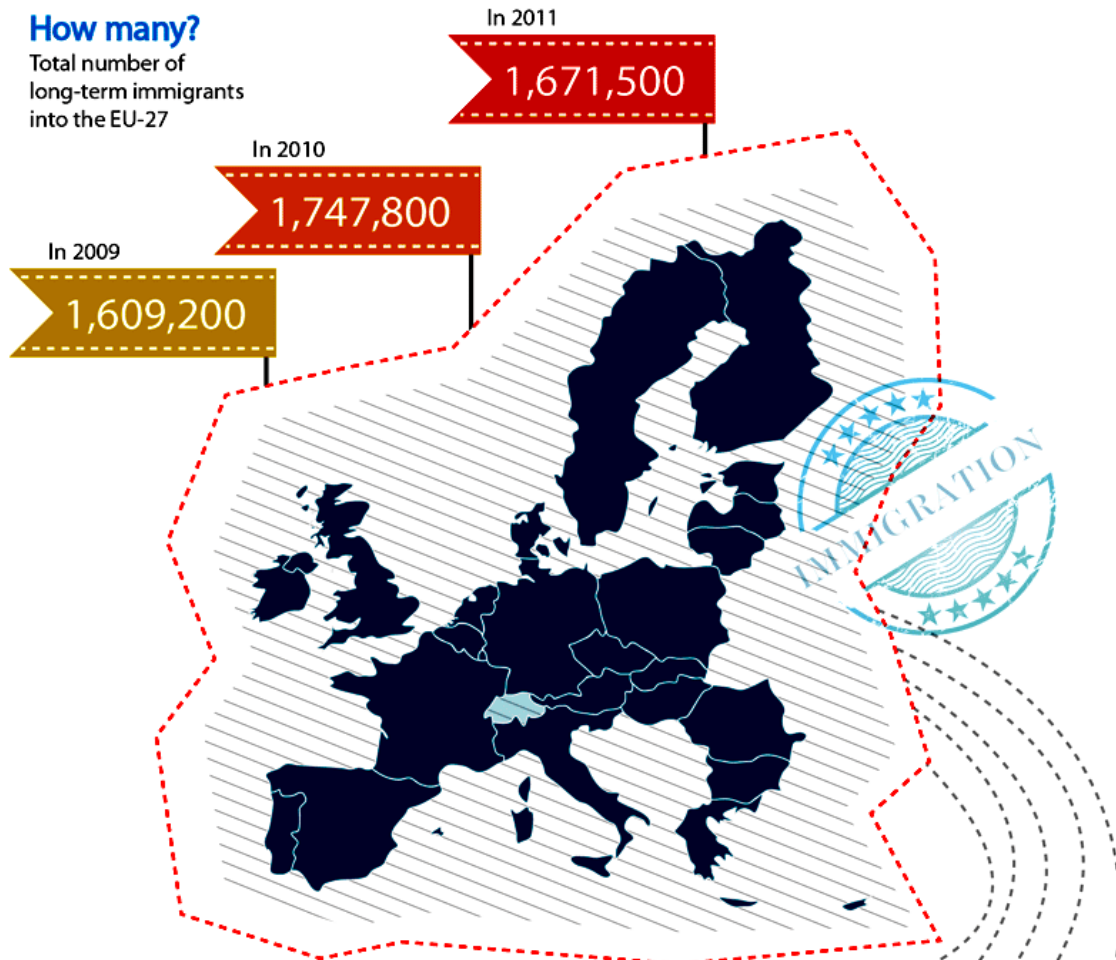
<sup>5</sup> <http://www.debatingeurope.eu/2013/03/13/immigration-europe-demographics/>

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## IMMIGRATION IN THE EU

### How many?

Total number of  
long-term immigrants  
into the EU-27



### From where?

Citizens of non-member  
countries resident in the  
EU-27 by continent  
of origin, 2011

EUROPE (excluding EU-27)

**37.2%**

AFRICA

**24.9%**

ASIA

**21.3%**

AMERICAS

**15.9%**

OCEANIA

**0.8%**



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## The migration and mobility of young people

In January 2011, around 95.2 million young people aged between 15 and 29 lived in the EU- 27. The acceding country Croatia and five candidate countries to the EU (Montenegro, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and Turkey) added approximately 22 million young people to this figure. The percentage share of young people in the overall population ranges from 15 % in Italy to over 23 % in Cyprus and 22 % in Poland and Slovakia. EU candidate countries have shares of young people above the EU-27 average, particularly in Turkey where those aged between 15 and 29 account for more than a quarter of the total population.

The steady decline in the youth population over the last decade has been partially offset by the increase in net immigration flows.

Despite periodical downturns, the growth in immigration from third countries over the last 30 years has significantly offset the steady decrease in the population of EU nationals<sup>6</sup>.

Young people in the EU-27 have become increasingly mobile. Crossing national borders to study, to work in the paid employment or voluntary sectors, or to travel for pleasure has become increasingly common. Based on available information, there is a general growth in the numbers of young people choosing to live in a different Member State. Among people who have experienced studying or working abroad, young adults are over-represented. There are a few exceptions to this trend: in Sweden the number of young EU foreigners started to increase only since 2006; in Germany it started to fall in 2008 following several years of increase. The leveling out or decrease in youth mobility after 2008 is one of the more general effects of the current economic crisis on intra-EU student and professional mobility<sup>7</sup>.

The share of young EU foreigners varies from one country to another. Luxembourg is the Member State with the highest share of young EU foreigners (almost 40 %) in its youth population. Other countries with a high proportion of EU foreigners are Belgium, Ireland, Spain, and Cyprus. By contrast, the youth population in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Slovenia is more homogeneous in terms of nationality<sup>8</sup>.

## EU Law and Policy on Migration

The Hague Programme, created by the European Council in November 2004, set out the immigration policy agenda for the years 2005 to 2010. As regards legal migration, the Programme notes: “Legal migration will play an important role in enhancing the knowledge-based economy in Europe, in advancing economic development, and thus contributing to the implementation of the Lisbon strategy. It could also play a role in partnerships with third countries. The European Council emphasizes that the determination of volumes of admission of labour migrants is a competence of the Member States”<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup>

[http://ec.europa.eu/youth/documents/national\\_youth\\_reports\\_2012/eu\\_youth\\_report\\_swd\\_situation\\_of\\_young\\_people.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/youth/documents/national_youth_reports_2012/eu_youth_report_swd_situation_of_young_people.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [ibidem](#)

<sup>8</sup> [ibidem](#)

<sup>9</sup> [http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/IML\\_16.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/IML_16.pdf)



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The main European directives concerning migration are<sup>1011</sup>:

- Council directive 2003/86/CE of 22 September 2003 on the right to family reunification, whose purpose is to determine the conditions for the exercise of the right to family reunification by third country nationals residing lawfully in the territory of the European States<sup>12</sup>.
- Council directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents<sup>13</sup>
- Council directive 001/40/EC of 28 May 2001 on the mutual recognition of decisions on the expulsion of third country nationals<sup>14</sup>
- Council directive 2001/51/EC of 28 June 2001 supplementing the provisions of Article 26 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985<sup>15</sup>, which establishes penalties against the transporters of persons who do not have visas or travel cards from the Third World countries to the European Union
- Directive 2004/114/EC on the admission of students;
- Directive 2005/71/EC for the facilitation of the admission of researchers into the EU;
- Directive 2008/115/EC for returning illegally staying third-country nationals;
- Directive 2009/50/EC concerning the admission of highly skilled migrants.
- Directive 2011/95/EU of 13 December 2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted.<sup>16</sup> Asylum is granted to people fleeing persecution or serious harm in their own country and therefore in need of international protection. Asylum is a fundamental right; granting it is an

<sup>10</sup> [http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politique\\_de\\_l%27immigration\\_de\\_l%27Union\\_europ%C3%A9enne#Droit\\_europ.C3.A9\\_en\\_de\\_l.27immigration.2C\\_des\\_visas\\_et\\_d.27asile](http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politique_de_l%27immigration_de_l%27Union_europ%C3%A9enne#Droit_europ.C3.A9_en_de_l.27immigration.2C_des_visas_et_d.27asile)

<sup>11</sup> [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics\\_explained/index.php/Migration\\_and\\_migrant\\_population\\_statistics](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics)

<sup>12</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2003:251:0012:0018:EN:PDF>

<sup>13</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:016:0044:0053:en:pdf>

<sup>14</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2001:149:0034:0036:EN:PDF>

<sup>15</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2001:187:0045:0046:EN:PDF>

<sup>16</sup> <http://eu2013.ie/news/news-items/20130327ceaspr/>





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international obligation, first recognised in the 1951 Geneva Convention on the protection of refugees; the EU is currently establishing the Common European Asylum System (CEAS).

Under The Hague Programme, the Directive for the facilitation of the admission of students and researchers into the EU was adopted.<sup>17</sup>

EU guidelines<sup>18</sup>

- As an EU national you are entitled to stay in any EU country regardless of profession or other circumstances;
- You have the right to visit any EU country if you wish to;
- If you are unemployed, you have the right to go to any EU country and look for work;
- You have the right to retire in any EU country that you have worked in as a self-employed contractor;
- Your immediate family, regardless of nationality, has the right to go with you and live in another EU country.

### The European Visa policy and the Schengen Visa<sup>19</sup>

The Schengen visa is a “visitor visa”. It is issued to citizens of countries who are required to obtain a visa before entering Europe. The purpose of the visit must be leisure, tourism, or business. Upon the issuance of the visa, the visa holder is allowed to enter all member countries and travel freely throughout the Schengen area.

The Schengen Borders Code governs the crossing of the external border, facilitating access for those who have a legitimate interest to enter into the EU. A special Local Border Traffic Regime has also been established to facilitate entry for non-EU border residents who frequently need to cross the EU external border. A common visa policy further facilitates the entry of legal visitors into the EU<sup>20</sup>.

**The following 25 countries are Schengen Visa members:**

Austria	Lithuania
Belgium	Luxembourg
Czech Republic	Malta
Denmark	Netherlands
Estonia	Norway
Finland	Poland
France	Portugal
Germany	Slovakia
Greece	Slovenia
Hungary	Spain

<sup>17</sup> [http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/IML\\_16.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/IML_16.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.euimmigration.org/eu.html>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.schengenvisa.cc/>

<sup>20</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/index_en.htm)



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Iceland	Sweden
Italy	Switzerland
Latvia	

All Schengen countries are in Europe. However, it should not be confused with the EU (European Union). Schengen and European Union are two different agreements between European countries. A total of 25 countries, including all European Union countries (except Ireland and United Kingdom) and three non-EU members (Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland) have signed the Schengen agreement. However, only 15 countries have implemented the common border control and visa provisions. The Schengen Visa holders are not allowed to live permanently or work in Europe. Schengen Visa holders only have the right to travel as a temporary visitor to the member countries.

For the countries that are not a part of the Schengen area, the EU has agreements on the facilitation of the issuance of visas.

### Special situations: Bulgaria and Romania<sup>21</sup>

- 1st phase: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008
- 2nd phase: 1 January 2009 - 31 December 2011
- 3rd phase: 1 January 2012 - 31 December 2013

The following EU countries continue to impose restrictions on the right of Bulgarian and Romanian nationals to work there:

In **Austria**, work permits may be issued to workers after a labour market test for 67 professions for which there is a shortage of labour.

**Germany** has eased restrictions and does not require a work permit for:

- skilled workers with a university degree whose employment corresponds to their professional qualification;
- seasonal work;
- professional in-firm training.

Work permits may be issued without a labour market test for professions that in **Germany** require completion of professional training.

Both **Austria and Germany** apply restrictions on the cross-border provision of services from Bulgaria and Romania in certain sectors, i.e. posting of workers.

<sup>21</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=508&langId=en>, accessed on May 13th 2013



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**Belgium** requires Bulgarian and Romanian workers to obtain a work permit. Work permits are issued without a labour market test for jobs in professions for which there is a shortage of labour, in particular low-qualified jobs such as drivers, gardeners, cashiers or masons.

**France** requires Bulgarian and Romanian workers to obtain a work permit but has a simplified procedure for 291 occupations for which a work permit is issued regardless of the labour market situation.

**Luxembourg** requires Bulgarian and Romanian workers to obtain a work permit but has introduced simplified procedures for work in agriculture, viticulture, the hotel and catering industry and for people with specific qualifications in the financial sector.

**Malta** grants work permits for positions that require qualified and/or experienced workers and for those occupations for which there is a shortage of workers.

**The Netherlands** requires Bulgarian and Romanian workers to obtain a work permit, but will issue permits provided:

- no workers are available in the Netherlands or other EU countries;
- the employer can offer proper working conditions and accommodation

Temporary exemptions may be granted for sectors in which there is a labour shortage.

**The United Kingdom** requires Bulgarian and Romanian workers to have a work permit. The employer must apply for the permit (except for certain categories of employment) and the worker must apply for an "accession worker card". Low-skilled workers are restricted to existing quota schemes in the agricultural and food processing sectors. Skilled workers can work if they qualify for a work permit, or under the Highly Skilled Migrant Programme.

Following a request from the Spanish authorities, the European Commission has approved **Spain's** request to restrict its labour market to **Romanian workers** until 31 December 2013 due to serious disturbances on its labour market.

## Ethnic groups in Europe

The largest ethnic groups are the Russians, of whom 92 million reside in Europe, the Germans, with 82 million. In some countries such as the United Kingdom, France and Spain, the designation of nationality may controversially take on ethnic aspects, subsuming smaller ethnic groups such as Welsh, Bretons and Basques, making it difficult to quantify a "British" or "French" ethnicity, for example. Non-European immigrant groups (Middle Eastern, African, Asian, American etc.) account for about 3% to 4% of the European population or 22 to 30 million people.<sup>22</sup>

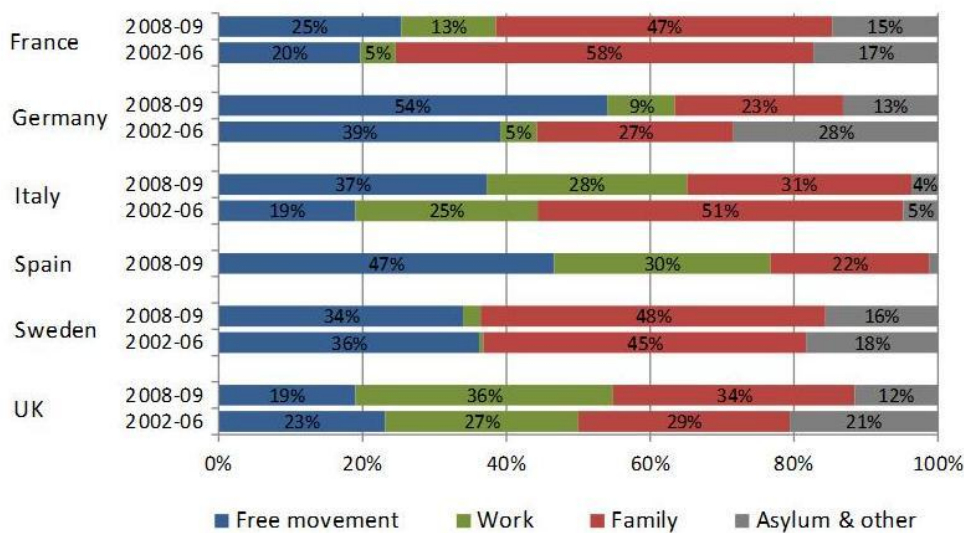
<sup>22</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics\\_of\\_Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Europe)

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In May 2009 the European Commission adopted the EU Blue Card. This permit will make it easy for skilled third-country workers to live and work in any of the participating EU member states. Legislation is now in place on a European level, gradually member states will start accepting applicants to this program. Pre-registration started in January 2010.<sup>23</sup>

## National examples: case studies<sup>24</sup>

Figure 2 – Distribution of permanent immigration flows by category of entry in selected EU countries, 2002-06 and 2008-09<sup>(a)</sup> (%)



Source: OECD – Sopemi, various years

Note: 2007 data on permanent immigration by category of entry was not published in the Sopemi reports

Image 7: <http://www.labmiqqov.eu/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Cangiano-Lab-Miq-Gov-Final-Report-WP4.pdf>

## France

As of 2008, the French national institute of statistics INSEE estimated that 5.3 million foreign-born immigrants and 6.5 million direct descendants of immigrants (second generation born in France with at least one immigrant parent) lived in France representing a total of 11.8 million and 19% of the country's population. About 5.5 million are of European origin, 4 million of Maghrebi origin, 1 million of Sub-Saharan African origin and 400,000 of Turkish origin. Among the 5.3 million foreign-born immigrants, 38% are from Europe, 30% are from Maghreb, 12.5% from Sub-Saharan Africa, 14.2% from Asia and 5.3% from America and Oceania. The most important individual countries of origin as of 2008 were Algeria (713,000), Morocco (653,000), Portugal (580,000), Italy (317,000), Spain (257,000), Turkey (238,000) and Tunisia (234,000).

<sup>23</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration\\_to\\_Europe#Immigration\\_from\\_outside\\_Europe\\_since\\_the\\_1980s](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_to_Europe#Immigration_from_outside_Europe_since_the_1980s)

<sup>24</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration\\_to\\_Europe#Immigration\\_from\\_outside\\_Europe\\_since\\_the\\_1980s](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_to_Europe#Immigration_from_outside_Europe_since_the_1980s)



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However, immigration from Asia (especially China), as well as from sub-Saharan Africa (Senegal, Mali) is gaining in importance.

The region with the largest proportion of immigrants is the Île-de-France (Greater Paris), where 40% of immigrants live. Other important regions are Rhône-Alpes (Lyon) and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (Marseille).

Among the 802,000 newborns in metropolitan France in 2010, 27.3% had at least one foreign-born parent and about one quarter (23.9%) had at least one parent born outside Europe. Including grandparents, almost 40% of newborns in France between 2006 and 2008 had at least one foreign-born grandparent (11% born in another European country, 16% born in Maghreb and 12% born in another region of the world).

## Norway

The number of immigrants in Norway was per 1 January 2012 approximately 547,000. Including the ca. 108,000 people born in Norway as children of immigrants, the "immigrant population" corresponds to 13.1% of the total population. The cities or municipalities with the highest share of immigrants are Oslo (27%) and Drammen (22%). The five largest immigrant groups in Norway are in turn Polish, Swedish, Pakistanis, Iraqi and Somali.

In the years since 1970, the largest increase in the immigrant population has come from countries in Asia (including Turkey), Africa and South America, going from ca. 3500 in 1970 to ca. 300,000 in 2011. In the same period, the immigrant population from Nordic countries and Western Europe has increased modestly from around 42,000 to around 130,000.

The governmental public report called the "Integration Barometer 2009", based on a survey from 2005 to 2009, showed widespread dissatisfaction with the country's immigration policy. The survey found that more than half of Norwegians wished that Norway should not let in more immigrants to the country, and one of every two citizens thought that the integration of immigrants worked poorly.

## United Kingdom

In 2004 the number of people who became naturalised British citizens rose to a record 140,795 - a 12% increase from the previous year, and a dramatic increase since 2000. Most new citizens came from Asia (40%) or Africa (32%); the largest three countries of origin were India, Pakistan and Somalia with Indians making the largest group. In 2005, an estimated 565,000 migrants arrived to live in the United Kingdom for at least a year, primarily from Asia and Africa, while 380,000 people emigrated from the country for a year or more, chiefly to Australia, Spain and the United States.

## Italy

The total immigrant population of the country now exceeds 4,235,059 million, about 7.1 percent of the population (2010). Since the expansion of the European Union, the most recent wave of migration has been from surrounding European nations, particularly Eastern Europe, and increasingly Asia, replacing North Africa as the major immigration area. Some 900,000 Romanians are officially registered as living in Italy, replacing Albanians and Moroccans as the largest ethnic minority group, but independent estimates put the actual number of Romanians at double that figure or perhaps even more. Others immigrants from Central-



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Eastern Europe are Ukrainians (200,000), Polish (100,000), Moldovans (90,000), Macedonians (81,000), Serbs (75,000), Bulgarians (54,000) East German people (41,000), Bosnians (40,000), Russians (39,600), Croatians (25,000), Slovaks (9,000), Hungarians (8,600). ([37] As of 2009, the foreign born population origin of Italy was subdivided as follows: Europe (53.5%), Africa (22.3%), Asia (15.8%), the Americas (8.1%) and Oceania (0.06%). The distribution of foreign born population is largely uneven in Italy: 87.3% of immigrants live in the northern and central parts of the country (the most economically developed areas), while only 12.8% live in the southern half of the peninsula.

## Spain

Since 2000, Spain has absorbed around six million immigrants, adding 12% to its population. The total immigrant population of the country now exceeds 5,730,677 (12.2% of the total population). According to residence permit data for 2011, more than 710,000 were Moroccan, another 410,000 were Ecuadorian, 300,000 were Colombian, 230,000 were Bolivian and 150,000 were Chinese; from the EU around 800,000 were Romanian, 370,000 (though estimates place the true figure significantly higher, ranging from 700,000 to more than 1,000,000) were British, 190,000 were German, 170,000 were Italian and 160,000 were Bulgarian. A 2005 regularisation programme increased the legal immigrant population by 700,000 people that year. By world regions, in 2006 there were around 2,300,000 from the EU-27, 1,600,000 from South America, 1,000,000 from Africa, 300,000 from Asia, 200,000 from Central America and the Caribbean, 200,000 from the rest of Europe, while 50,000 from North America and 3,000 from the rest of the world.

## Portugal

Portugal, long a country of emigration, has now become a country of net immigration, from both its former colonies and other sources. By the end of 2003, legal immigrants represented about 4% of the population, and the largest communities were from Cape Verde, Brazil, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, the United Kingdom, Spain, China and Ukraine.

## Sweden

Immigration has been a major source of population growth and cultural change throughout much of the history of Sweden. The economic, social, and political aspects of immigration have caused controversy regarding ethnicity, economic benefits, jobs for non-immigrants, settlement patterns, impact on upward social mobility, crime, and voting behavior.

As the Swedish government does not base any statistics on ethnicity, there are no precise numbers on the total number of people of immigrant background in Sweden. As of 2010 however, 1.33 million people or 14.3% of the inhabitants in Sweden were foreign-born. Sweden has been transformed from a nation of emigration ending after World War I to a nation of immigration from World War II onwards. In 2009, immigration reached its highest level since records began with 102,280 people immigrating to Sweden. In 2010, 32,000 people applied for asylum to Sweden, a 25% increase from 2009, the highest amount in Swedish history. In 2009, Sweden had the fourth largest number of asylum applications in the EU and the largest number per capita after Cyprus and Malta. Immigrants in Sweden are mostly concentrated in the urban areas of Svealand and Götaland and the five largest foreign born populations in Sweden come from Finland, Yugoslavia, Iraq, Poland and Iran.



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## Finland

Immigration has been a major source of population growth and cultural change throughout much of the history of Finland. The economic, social, and political aspects of immigration have caused controversy regarding ethnicity, economic benefits, jobs for non-immigrants, settlement patterns, impact on upward social mobility, crime, and voting behavior.

At the end of 2010, there were 248,135 foreign born people residing in Finland, which corresponds to 4.6% of the population. Proportionally speaking, Finland has had one of the fastest increases in its foreign-born population between 2000 and 2010 in all of Europe. The majority of immigrants in Finland settle in the Helsinki area, although Tampere, Turku and Kuopio have had their share of immigrants in recent years.

### Social and economic effects of migration and mobility

People move across countries for many reasons. Economic theory most prominently highlights the international labor mobility that descends from wage differences across countries. Likewise, many students from developing economies migrate to advanced countries, for either short or long durations, to study in the schools and universities of advanced countries.<sup>25</sup>

#### 1. Wages and labour market

In theory, immigration could have a number of impacts on the labour market and in particular the labour market outcomes of natives. Depending on the characteristics of migrants and the labour market adjustment process, impacts could be seen on both employment and wages.<sup>26</sup>

The economic transitions are influenced by immigration.

This is the case in the labour markets, concerning job opportunities, unemployment, incomes, formal and informal activities, sectoral divisions, trade orientation, competition, as well as import and export. Immigration is changing the patterns and sizes of consumption. Immigrant small businesses and ethnic entrepreneurship are playing an increasing role. In recent years, an obvious impact of highly skilled immigrants has been notable.<sup>27</sup>

Immigration affects the wages of the host country in several ways. Abstracting from lower participation rates, immigration increases the labor force of the receiving country. This growth in labor supply affects average wages in the economy if other factors of production like capital are fixed due to changes in relative scarcities. Even if other factors of production adjust, this labor growth directly affects the average wage due to simple composition effects if the distribution of educations and skills of immigrants differs from the native population. For most European economies, this composition effect has reduced the average wage as immigrants were of lower average skill than native workers<sup>28</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.hbs.edu/faculty/Publication%20Files/09-013.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm72/7237/7237.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/policies/immigration/pdf/general/emn\\_immigration\\_2006\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/policies/immigration/pdf/general/emn_immigration_2006_en.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.hbs.edu/faculty/Publication%20Files/09-013.pdf>



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In the receiving countries, immigration would be expected to initially increase the labour supply without a corresponding rise in the capital stock. The level of GDP would increase, whilst the impact on employment and wages would be affected by the specific features of the individual labour markets. If labour markets are flexible, immigration is normally predicted to lead in the short run to lower wages and higher returns on capital, benefiting capital owners and reducing the welfare of those supplying labour inputs. In addition, the moderation in wages should help in reducing inflationary pressures.<sup>29</sup>

In the sending countries, migration tends to provoke a short run increase in the capital/labour ratio, which translates into higher wages, higher inflationary pressures and lower returns on capital. Productivity would be expected to increase as the flow of capital becomes more abundant. In the long run, however, the capital stock is likely to decrease in the sending countries, causing the capital/labour ratio to return to equilibrium. In overall terms, the availability of "surplus" labour in the sending countries should ensure that the latter gain from declines in unemployment and from an influx of emigrants' remittances, with the migrants themselves benefitting strongly either as a result of moving out of unemployment or from finding a better remunerated job.<sup>30</sup>

According to the World Bank (2011), remittances worldwide were estimated at \$483 billion in 2011. This figure though only takes into account funds sent by formal channels, so the number is much larger. The World Bank notes that remittances sent through informal channels could add at least 50 percent to the globally recorded flows.<sup>31</sup>

Remittances have attracted increasing attention in the international discourse, partly owing to their significant growth over the last decade. A growing consensus is emerging that remittances constitute a significant source of external financing, whose availability, if managed through appropriate policies, could prove particularly valuable for capital-scarce developing countries (especially those with larger diasporas). Similarly, there is growing interest in the role that migrants, especially skilled professionals, can play as "development agents" linking home and destination countries. While concerns about the adverse impact of brain drain remain valid, as discussed in detail in this Report, the focus of the recent debate has to some extent shifted to how to engage with the diaspora and maximize its potential contribution to development, "turning brain drain into brain gain". In this respect, the emphasis has been placed not only on diaspora members' saving and investment potential, but also on their latent role as "knowledge brokers" who could facilitate the emergence of new trade patterns, technology transfer, skills and knowledge exchange.<sup>32</sup>

*"Remittances are significant private financial resources for households in countries of origin of migration. There is a need for further efforts to lower the transaction costs of remittances and create opportunities for development-oriented investment, bearing in mind that remittances cannot be considered as a substitute (...) other public sources of finance for development".*

The Istanbul Programme of Action, 2011<sup>33</sup>

<sup>29</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/publications/publication13389\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/publication13389_en.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/publications/publication13389\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/publication13389_en.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.globalization101.org/economic-effects-of-migration/>

<sup>32</sup> [http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ldc2012\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ldc2012_en.pdf)

<sup>33</sup> [http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ldc2012\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ldc2012_en.pdf)





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## 2. Consumption

Immigrants are becoming increasingly important consumer groups in the European economies. In doing so, immigrant consumer activities can be measured as a growing contribution to economic development, especially with regards to changes in the production of consumer goods and the development of new patterns of consumption.

Immigrants tend to concentrate in certain regions of host countries, often the major cities, having an impact on the urban development strategies and the administrative local policies.

## 3. Culture

Immigrants have had an impact on the cultural contexts in European societies in various ways. One obvious area concerns the changing food production and consumption patterns. Another area concerns sports. The impact becomes obvious when one looks at the activities of immigrants in amateur sport associations and clubs, but also when one analyses the impact of immigrants on the professional sports industry. A third area concerns fashion. Every day, cultural change takes place with regard to fashion, and immigration has greatly influenced the changes in the last decades.<sup>34</sup>

## 4. Politics

Immigration clearly has an impact on the political discourse in European societies. As a prominent example, the political participation of immigrants has been debated in the context of awarding voting rights in most of the European countries under review. This includes creating institutions of participation, including parliamentary and advisory instruments for migrants. The modern diaspora situation of immigrants and the transfer of political issues and means from the countries of origin to the countries of settlement are slowly becoming noticed in European polities. This transfer occurs on three levels: the 'importing' of organisational traditions and political worldviews from the country of origin to the country of settlement, a sustained political orientation towards the country of origin, and the development of new global formations in political communication<sup>35</sup>.

## Conclusions

Immigration has impacted widely on European societies, and it will continue to do so. The allochthonous populations with an immigration background in Europe have contributed to its economic transformation. Europe has diversified itself culturally. This has led to the development of new forms of dealing with discrimination, social exclusion, racism and xenophobia. Any specific conclusions that can be made must remain hypotheses. Large gaps in knowledge concerning these phenomena were identified in most of the countries under review. Also, it is hard to distinguish between the influence of immigration in European

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<sup>34</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/policies/immigration/pdf/general/emn\\_immigration\\_2006\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/policies/immigration/pdf/general/emn_immigration_2006_en.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/policies/immigration/pdf/general/emn\\_immigration\\_2006\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/policies/immigration/pdf/general/emn_immigration_2006_en.pdf)



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societies and that of globalisation. Moreover, there is a rising awareness of cultural minority formations in general, in which immigrants are perceived to be only one phenomenon among these formations. This also makes it difficult to assess the impact of immigrants in comparison to other allochthonous groups living and working in the countries under review.

European societies have changed dramatically in the last decades and immigrants have obviously played a major role, especially in the transformation of European economies. Consumer patterns have changed due to the impact of immigrants. Welfare systems have been extended to immigrant groups. Immigrant employment patterns and entrepreneurship activities have developed rather quickly. International trade has been transformed due to the growing diaspora formations in the countries at hand. Social life and worldview formations have changed in Europe through immigration as well.<sup>36</sup>

## Good principles in migration policies

The ILO (International Labour Organisation) Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration proposes a set of principles and guidelines for a rights-based approach to labour migration<sup>37</sup>:

### I. DECENT WORK

1. Opportunities for all men and women of working age, including migrant workers, to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity should be promoted.

### II. MEANS FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON LABOUR MIGRATION

2. Governments, in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations, should engage in international cooperation to promote managed migration for employment purposes.

### III. GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE BASE

3. Knowledge and information are critical to formulate, implement and evaluate labour migration policy and practice, and therefore its collection and application should be given priority.

### IV. EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF LABOUR MIGRATION

4. All States have the sovereign right to develop their own policies to manage labour migration. International labour standards and other international instruments, as well as guidelines, as appropriate, should play an important role to make these policies coherent, effective and fair. Social dialogue is essential to the development of sound labour migration policy and should be promoted and implemented. Governments and social partners should consult with civil society and migrant associations on labour migration policy.

### V. PROTECTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS

8. The human rights of all migrant workers, regardless of their status, should be promoted and protected.

<sup>36</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/policies/immigration/pdf/general/emn\\_immigration\\_2006\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/policies/immigration/pdf/general/emn_immigration_2006_en.pdf)

<sup>37</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms\\_178672.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms_178672.pdf)



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## VI. PREVENTION OF AND PROTECTION AGAINST ABUSIVE MIGRATION PRACTICES

11. Governments should formulate and implement, in consultation with the social partners, measures to prevent abusive practices, migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons; they should also work towards preventing irregular labour migration.

## VII. MIGRATION PROCESS

12. An orderly and equitable process of labour migration should be promoted in both origin and destination countries to guide men and women migrant workers through all stages of migration, in particular, planning and preparing for labour migration, transit, arrival and reception, return and reintegration.

## VIII. SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND INCLUSION

14. Governments and social partners, in consultation, should promote social integration and inclusion, while respecting cultural diversity, preventing discrimination against migrant workers and taking measures to combat racism and xenophobia.

## IX. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

15. The contribution of labour migration to employment, economic growth, development and the alleviation of poverty should be recognized and maximized for the benefit of both origin and destination countries.

### Further information on internal and external migration:

Video on the economical implications of the immigration: <http://www.globalization101.org/dr-papademetriou-president-of-the-migration-policy-institute-on-international-migration/>

[http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/policy\\_and\\_research/gcim/rs/RS4.pdf](http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/gcim/rs/RS4.pdf)

<http://www.jstor.org/discover/10.2307/2138166?uid=3738016&uid=2&uid=4&sid=21102221962397>

[http://sociologyofeurope.unifi.it/upload/sub/Altri%20documenti/King\\_New\\_migration\\_in\\_Europe\\_article%5B1%5D.pdf](http://sociologyofeurope.unifi.it/upload/sub/Altri%20documenti/King_New_migration_in_Europe_article%5B1%5D.pdf)

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-31-10-539/EN/KS-31-10-539-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-31-10-539/EN/KS-31-10-539-EN.PDF)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration\\_to\\_Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_to_Europe)

<http://ces.anu.edu.au/research/publications/new-patterns-european-migration-broad-view-multidisciplinary-perspective>

[http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/IML\\_16.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/IML_16.pdf)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Countries\\_by\\_immigrant\\_population.svg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Countries_by_immigrant_population.svg)

<http://ces.anu.edu.au/sites/ces.anu.edu.au/files/2012/2012-10%20New%20Patterns%20of%20European%20Migration.pdf>