

Migration: Economic and social effects in Europe

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1. Overview

Introduction

The growing phenomenon of migration constitutes one of the most important challenges facing Europe and particular member states of the European Union. It is connected with economics (mainly associated with globalisation), cultural and social transformations, but also with spreading areas of poverty, international and ethnic conflicts. Migrations provide a “mirror” for the changes taking place all over the world, affecting the lives of individuals and whole nations. High intensity of migration movements that can be observed currently calls for the need to analyse these processes. In recent years many European countries have introduced significant changes to their migration policies. This stems from adjusting these policies to the evolving migration models and changing political circumstances. The changes have been mostly directed at tightening limitations concerning the search for qualified staff, investors and entrepreneurs. On one hand some more beneficial (simplified) solutions have been introduced in procedures governing family migration, however, in the long term, the changes have been directed at toughening restrictions.

The causes of economic migration

Emigration can be defined as a situation when a person leaves their permanent place of residence for some time or forever. It is the movement of people outside the borders of a given territory, temporary or permanent departure from the country. There are various causes of emigration. The first one is the desire to improve one’s living conditions. Unable to find employment in their country or dissatisfied with the reality of a specific place, many people decide to emigrate for economic reasons. Some of them, unable to choose their career path in their homeland, try to find something abroad. A frequent form of economic **emigration** is one related to seasonal work. **Emigration** is also driven by the need to see new places. Curiosity about the world, various cultures, totally different opportunities for earning a living and building one’s career – this is something that may appeal particularly to young people. The main cause of **economic emigration** is the desire to improve one’s living standards. A higher salary and a better standard of living are important. However, we should also remember additional factors – the quality of education, better healthcare, totally new standards in social care. Other countries do not only offer a higher salary. They can also guarantee better conditions of life “after work”.

Historically, it is recognised that relatively **favourable economic conditions and political stability** have been factors in attracting immigrants to European Union countries. Europe is a continent that many people around the world associate with “paradise” on earth. Many European countries are perceived as rich with institutions that provide legal and social protection. Such institutions include legal protection of employment, minimum wage, and various benefits that affect the standard of living, which attracts residents of less developed countries. Moreover, many European countries have signed the Geneva Convention, which imposes an obligation to provide shelter to people who flee their home country from war or persecution.

The scale of the phenomenon, its consequences and impact on various economic and social spheres make migration one of the most important problems. Various disciplines attempt to learn and understand the phenomenon of contemporary international migration.

Learning about the causes and conditions, as well as predicting their course and consequences is still a very topical issue. The changes that are occurring in the modern world, also cause changes in attitudes towards people who change their country of residence. In many countries, there is a high demand for labour and indicates a "lack of hands for work". This gap is filled by immigrants taking up jobs with conditions that are not acceptable for the local population.

In 1965, the Swiss writer Max Frisch wrote a very telling task: "***We wanted hands to work, and the people came***". The growing proportion of immigrants in many countries has made their problems more visible, and even though they are economically active people and contribute to the economic development of the host country, they are still viewed negatively by certain groups.

The main purpose of migration policy is not only to ensure the effective management of migration flows, but also to prevent illegal immigration, to prevent trafficking in human beings, to ensure fair treatment of people from third countries and to help people to better adapt to a new culture and society. Migration is affected by a combination of economic, environmental, political and social factors in the migrant's country of origin (push factors) or in the country of destination (pull factors).

Economic effects of migration

The economic effects of migration vary widely. Sending countries may experience both gains and losses in the short term but may stand to gain over the longer term. For receiving countries temporary worker programs help to address skills shortages but may decrease domestic wages and add to public welfare burden. The economic effects of migration for both sending and receiving countries may also vary depending on who is moving, specifically with respect to migrant workers' skill levels. For sending countries, the short-term economic benefit of emigration is found in remittances. Remittances are funds that emigrants earn abroad and send back to their home countries, mainly in order to support families left behind. According to the World Bank, remittances totaled \$529 billion worldwide in 2012, with \$401 billion of that money flowing into developing nations. Significantly, these figures only account for funds sent through formal channels, so the amount of remittances is likely much larger than these numbers suggest. The World Bank notes that remittances sent through informal channels could add at least 50 percent to the globally recorded flows (UNCTAD, 2011-2018). Migration is a feature of social and economic life across many countries, but the profile of migrant populations varies considerably. In part this is because of the variety of sources of migration. In much of Europe, for example, citizens enjoy extensive rights to free movement. In Australia, Canada and New Zealand, managed labour migration plays an important role. Other sources include family and humanitarian migration (1).

Migration and societies

Whatever its source, migration has important impacts on our societies, and these can be controversial. The economic impact of migration is no exception. Benefit or burden – what's the reality? To answer this question, it can be helpful to look at migration's impact in three areas – the labour market, the public purse and economic growth.

Labour markets:

- Migrants accounted for 47% of the increase in the workforce in the United States and 70% in Europe over the past ten years.
- Migrants fill important niches both in fast-growing and declining sectors of the economy.

- Like the native-born, young migrants are better educated than those nearing retirement.
- Migrants contribute significantly to labour-market flexibility, notably in Europe.

The public purse:

- Migrants contribute more in taxes and social contributions than they receive in benefits.
- Labour migrants have the most positive impact on the public purse. ● Employment is the single biggest determinant of migrants' net fiscal contribution.

Economic growth:

- Migration boosts the working-age population.
- Migrants arrive with skills and contribute to human capital development of receiving countries.
- Migrants also contribute to technological progress.

Conclusions

Understanding these impacts is important if our societies are to usefully debate the role of migration. Such debates, in turn, are essential to designing policies in areas like education and employment that maximise the benefits of migration, especially by improving migrants' employment situation. This policy mix will, of course, vary from country to country. But the fundamental question of how to maximise the benefits of migration, both for host countries and the migrants themselves, needs to be addressed by many OECD countries in coming decades, especially as rapid population ageing increases demand for migrants to make up shortfalls in the workforce (2).

2. Background information

Introduction

The growing phenomenon of migration constitutes one of the most important challenges facing Europe and particular member states of the European Union. It is connected with economics (mainly associated with globalisation), cultural and social transformations, but also with spreading areas of poverty, international and ethnic conflicts. Migrations provide a “mirror” for the changes taking place all over the world, affecting the lives of individuals and whole nations. High intensity of migration movements that can be observed currently calls for the need to analyse these processes. In recent years many European countries have introduced significant changes to their migration policies. This stems from adjusting these policies to the evolving migration models and changing political circumstances. The changes have been mostly directed at tightening limitations concerning the search for qualified staff, investors and entrepreneurs. On one hand some more beneficial (simplified) solutions have been introduced in procedures governing family migration, however, in the long term, the changes have been directed at toughening restrictions (3).

The problem – A challenge to economic systems of the European Union member states

Fewer and fewer children are born in Europe. In 2011-2018 as many as 11 countries had a declining number of births¹. Population decreases in particular countries allow us to claim that such countries need a large inflow of population in production and pre-production age as quickly as possible. A wise pro-family policy, encouraging families to have more children, is a must and we can only hope that relevant programs will become permanent in order to avoid similar situations in the future. One must remember, however, that activities taken in the country may help, but the “hole” generated in the past years will not be eliminated even by a sudden growth in the number of births. It is necessary to have some inflow of population from outside because negative demographic trends are dangerous for the economy and its development. Unfortunately, the growth in the number of births will not be sufficient to solve the problem. Another solution is needed – each EU country urgently needs willingness to work and easy assimilation of immigrants. Here religious and cultural issues are vital for the efficiency of the assimilation process.

The International Organisation for Migration identifies four main drivers of migration: ● globalisation and integration processes,

- geopolitical trends,
- transnationalism,
- demographic trends.

International population migrations are motivated by economic and non-economic reasons. Among the economic motives is the desire to find a job, improve living conditions, get a higher salary for work, improve their qualifications, gain work experience, or learn a language. There are many non-economic reasons, they are conditioned by many factors, including political, religious or racial persecution, but also be the result of overpopulation of the society, high unemployment or poverty. The causes of migration processes are divided into general global factors that affect all migration processes, push factors and pull factors that encourage immigration. This division is associated with

various conditions, such as: historical, demographic, socio-political, economic, etc.

Table 1: Non-demographic reasons for migration

Types of factors	Push factors	Pull factors
Historical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the existence of nationality clusters in a given country -existence of cultural, educational and religious institutions of a given group of immigrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -existence of old centres of refugees (e.g. Poles in France) -existence of large centres of new immigration favours the arrival of immigrants representing the same nationalities and greatly facilitates their assimilation into new environments
Socio-political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -discrimination against national minorities; armed social conflicts -restriction of basic human rights -disillusionment and frustration with the formation of a new regime -danger of authoritarian dictatorship or civil war 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -benevolent attitude of society, public opinion and political parties towards foreigners and ethnic minority -ability to absorb foreign cultures
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -high level of unemployment -lack of employment opportunities in your profession -poor housing situation -poor supply of consumer goods in stores -extinction and high purchasing power of foreign currencies etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the degree of expansion of "welfare state" institutions -low unemployment rate -employment opportunities -demand for foreign labour -high rate of economic growth -investment determining demand for labour

Law	-liberal passport and foreign exchange purchase regulations	- no visa requirements -liberal immigration regulations, including those concerning family reunification -regulations defining the status and social rights of political refugees and migrant workers -ease in obtaining asylum and work permits
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Source: Author's own analyses based on statistical data from the European Union countries.

The causes of economic migration

Emigration can be defined as a situation when a person leaves their permanent place of residence for some time or forever. It is the movement of people outside the borders of a given territory, temporary or permanent departure from the country. There are various causes of emigration. The first one is the desire to improve one's living conditions. Unable to find employment in their country or dissatisfied with the reality of a specific place, many people decide to emigrate for economic reasons. Some of them, unable to choose their career path in their homeland, try to find something abroad. A frequent form of economic **emigration** is one related to seasonal work. **Emigration** is also driven by the need to see new places. Curiosity about the world, various cultures, totally different opportunities for earning a living and building one's career – this is something that may appeal particularly to young people. The main cause of **economic emigration** is the desire to improve one's living standards. A higher salary and a better standard of living are important. However, we should also remember additional factors – the quality of education, better healthcare, totally new standards in social care. Other countries do not only offer a higher salary. They can also guarantee better conditions of life "after work".

The concept of international migration is associated with migrants, i.e. all those who live in a foreign country for more than a year, regardless of the reasons. International migration is associated with its various forms:

- emigration means that people leave their current country of residence (native) and move permanently or temporarily to another country,
- immigration is the influx, the arrival to a foreign country permanently or temporarily of people previously residing in another country, in order to settle there,
- re-emigration - return to the emigrants' homeland,
- repatriation is a special form of migration, it means the return to the homeland of people who were forcibly staying outside the borders or people who, as a result of changes in national borders, ceased to be part of a given country,
- refugeeism - forced emigration accompanied by unfavourable economic or political conditions, e.g., resulting from armed conflicts, wars, revolutions, etc.

Positive and negative effects of emigration

As every significant social phenomenon, this one brings about some consequences. We can observe both negative and positive **effects of migration**. They can be analysed from the point of view of a person emigrating and from the perspective of the country they leave. A positive effect of emigration is obviously the improvement in the situation of a migrating individual. This change does not only concern such an individual. Usually the situation of the whole family improves. There are also non-material positive consequences of migration. Migrants have an opportunity to experience some adventures or even to find their new place in the world. They improve their qualifications as well as social skills – they are able to adjust to the new community, the new culture, etc. **Negative effects of migration** on the migrating person include mainly separation from their family and friends. This situation sometimes leads to divorces. Parents who emigrate and leave their children with their grandparents no longer have influence on their offspring. They are often unable to be with their children during important events.

A country experiencing the outflow of workers also suffers from another negative side effect – the increasing deficit of specialists. This is visible in various situations – the lack of doctors and nurses in hospitals limits access to healthcare, which brings negative effects to society. At the same time, as workers with relevant qualifications leave the country, enterprises find it impossible to recruit well qualified staff, which is detrimental to the domestic economy.

First: “...Jaumotte, Koloskova and Saxena at the IMF and VoxEU argue that migration, no matter how controversial politically (see figure 1), makes sense economically. In the long term, both high and low-skilled workers who migrate bring benefits to their new home countries by increasing income per person and living standards. High-skilled migrants bring diverse talent and expertise, while low-skilled migrants fill essential occupations for which natives are in short supply and allow natives to be employed at higher-skilled jobs. Gains are broadly shared by the population, so it may be well-worth shouldering the short term costs to help integrate these new workers.”
[\[https://www.bruegel.org/2017/01/the-economic-effects-of-migration/\]](https://www.bruegel.org/2017/01/the-economic-effects-of-migration/)

Second: “...A multi-author report by RAND looks at the cost of non-Schengen from a civil liberties and home affairs perspective. They estimate the cost of re-introducing internal border controls in the Schengen Area at around €0.1–19bn in one-off costs – depending on the extent of border crossing point reconstruction – and around €2–4bn in annual operating costs, corresponding to around 0.02–0.03 per cent of Schengen Area GDP. Portes and Forte look specifically at the economic impact of Brexit-induced reductions in migration. Their scenarios imply that net EU migration to the UK could fall by up to 91,000 on the central scenario, and up to 150,000 on a more extreme scenario. Using the existing empirical evidence on the impact of migration on growth and productivity in advanced economies, they estimate the possible impact of falls in EU migration on GDP and GDP per capita growth between now and 2020, compared to a counterfactual where EU migration remains constant. In their central scenario, the impact would be to reduce GDP by between about 0.63% to 1.19%, while GDP per capita would be reduced by between about 0.22% and 0.78%. In the more extreme scenario, the hit to GDP per capita would be up to 1.16%.”
[\[https://www.bruegel.org/2017/01/the-economic-effects-of-migration/\]](https://www.bruegel.org/2017/01/the-economic-effects-of-migration/)

Case study – Germany

Germany is undoubtedly a receiving country for migration¹. Every fifth inhabitant of this country comes from immigrant communities. This is especially visible in the youngest generation, where foreigners or people with foreign roots account for nearly a third of children aged under ten. Migrants living in Germany do not form a homogenous community. They include “Gastarbeiters”, who came to Germany on the basis of employment contracts, people who came to join their families, displaced people and “late displaced people”, members of the European Union settling down in Germany due to freedom of labour movement, and recently there have been more and more people who apply for international protection. Germany at present is the second most important country accepting immigrants (preceded only by the USA). The number of foreigners living in Germany exceeds 8 million, which accounts for 10% of the population. The biggest group of foreigners are of Turkish origin (nearly 2.8 million). More than half of them were born in Germany and nearly half already have German citizenship. This still influences the Germans’ impression of immigrants as people with lower qualifications, performing badly-paid jobs. The second largest nation of immigrants are Poles – who outnumber Italians, Romanians and Greeks. In the 1970s-1990s the biggest group of immigrants were late migrants, people with German roots who had lived in Eastern European countries and in the former Soviet Union. The growing German society accounts for the decreasing pool of working people. The inflow of mostly young people slows this trend down. The average age of foreigners and people of migrant background in Germany is lower than the average age of Germans who are not of migrant background. The Bertelsmann Foundation study shows that this is exactly why they positively contribute to the state budget and the social security system (4). **Their absence in the labour market would mean that a declining number of workers - who pay social insurance contributions and taxes - would have to finance the growing number of pensioners and to be burdened by public debt. Thanks to the large-scale immigration to Germany, including refugees, the number of working people will increase in the coming years.** The federal Statistical Office informs that only with the regular inflow of a large number of immigrants (approximately 200,000 a year) the number of people of working age in Germany could grow. Referring to some qualifications, regions and sectors, we can already witness the shortage of qualified staff. **This presently concerns 19 groups of professions, such as healthcare and nursing sector, mechatronics and electric and electronic sector jobs, construction and energy supply sectors and communication and logistics** (5).

Following a long period of sceptical attitudes to accepting immigrants in the German labour market, the introduction of the so-called “green card” in 2000 (facilitating admission of qualified employees, mainly from the IT sector), followed by the immigration act passed in 2005, offered new opportunities for specialists who wanted to emigrate to Germany. In 2011 the federal government passed the “Fachkräfte-Offensive” program (Offensive for Specialists) in order to attract qualified workers. It covers five fields of activities: **employment activation and security, helping workers to balance their professional and family life, education opportunities for everyone from the start, vocational education and training. The last point of the program comprises “integration and immigration of qualified workers”** (6). A wide information campaign accompanied the project. The “Make it in Germany” portal, run in many languages, is trying to attract qualified employees all over the world. Its offer includes a search engine for job vacancies and the map of the world with offers of German institutions on every continent (7).

¹ Situation from 1990 and concerns West Germany.

Migration in the European Union policy – Beneficiaries – Costs – Benefits

The main beneficiary of migration is its participant, however, the subject literature often reveals controversies over potential benefits and costs for the countries sending and receiving migrants. It is generally believed that benefits outweigh drawbacks. Traditional benefits of emigration for the country sending migrants can be seen in lower unemployment and improved external financing thanks to transfers of emigrants' wages. Costs and potential losses of the country generating emigration entail the risk of worsened demographic structure. Benefits are visible for the receiving countries, as, for instance, emigrants implement the pro-family policy in the European Union countries by taking jobs in the childcare sector and looking after the elderly, as well as in healthcare services. An unfavourable phenomenon can be seen in the fact that Polish emigrants often accept jobs well below their qualifications (which, at the same time, brings benefits to their foreign employer). The international experience tells us that the emigrant's level of education is negatively related to their willingness to transfer money to the sending country. Emigration may pose a threat to the country's development if it is large-scale and if it means that the most active, most talented and best educated people leave.

The population of working age in Europe has continually been falling, therefore economic migration from third countries will become one of the ways of filling the labour gap. According to forecasts, in several years the number of working people in Europe will have decreased by over 20 million, therefore more developed member states of the European Union may increase their demand for young and talented employees from other countries.

Education is the greatest benefit derived from emigration. People who move abroad gain the knowledge and experience that is unavailable in their countries, they also establish valuable contacts. This may translate into measurable benefits for their country. **Economic migration** may have both positive and negative effects on the Polish economy. These issues can be analysed from a macro- and micro-economic perspective. In macroeconomics, migration affects: the situation on the labour market, the transfer of earnings and the foreign trade. The micro scale concerns incomes of households and conducting economic activity. The emigration of qualified and well-educated people means the loss of human capital. We can list the following consequences of emigration of highly qualified people, affecting them and the country from which they emigrate:

1. Positive consequences: higher earnings, better living standards, financial security, accomplishment of one's professional aspirations, personal development, raising qualifications, professional ties between countries, transfer of knowledge and financial means, transfer of economic culture, modern society, influence on young people's motivation to gain higher education.
2. Negative consequences: employing people with high qualifications to perform jobs requiring lower qualifications, loss of specialists, hampering development, threat to some sectors of the economy, such as healthcare, loss of expenditure on education of emigrants, depreciation of human capital.

Immigration may bring various effects – positive and negative, both for the society and the economy. We can measure its influence on the economy using various macroeconomic indicators. One of these measures is GDP per capita, showing the volume of production generated, inter alia, by immigrants. The presence of immigrants increases the value of GDP as well as it increases the population of the receiving country, however, some scientists believe that this is not a good ratio, therefore they propose the GDP per capita ratio (8). The economic importance of immigration for the receiving country can also be considered in the micro- and macroeconomic perspective. In the former, it is

essential to conduct the analysis of benefits or losses caused by the inflow of immigrants and their distribution among all market participants, whereas the macro-economic approach calls for an analysis of GDP and salaries of all employed persons. Whether the economic effect for the country is positive or negative depends on the combination of professional and social skills of immigrants and members of the receiving society, and also on the willingness of economic entities to change in order to allow accommodation of immigrants.

Some economists believe that the inflow of people with high education will bring more benefits to the economy, since it will probably change the distribution of income for the benefit of inhabitants, whereas the inflow of people without education will bring about the opposite effects.

A positive effect of migration will be visible when the skills of migrants and local workers remain different. **In the long-term context we have a positive and a negative model of economic and social adjustment of migrants.** The positive model can be observed when migrants from countries with higher earnings move to countries with lower earnings. There they engage in the process of gaining additional skills which are vital in the receiving country. This involvement at the beginning brings lower incomes, which increase in time, but the ultimate growth of income is decreasing. **The negative model, on the other hand, refers to a situation when migrants come from countries with similar levels of earnings.** In this model immigrants initially have higher incomes compared to workers in the receiving country, but then their ultimate incomes decrease along with the length of their stay. Some economists believe that the long-term effect of immigration consists in higher employment and economic growth (GDP). This approach, however, is criticised as it ignores side effects and feedback in the economy. GDP growth, a larger number of people with high qualifications and strong motivation, or society differentiation, may all in the long run have both positive and negative effects for the productivity level.

Should European countries be concerned with the effects of immigration inflows? In order to answer this question, we examine the potential economic consequences of immigration for European economies by distinguishing between general migration, economic migrants and refugees. Labour migration represents only a fraction of all movements to Europe, and more came through other channels, including family, humanitarian and free-movement migration. But even though most migration is not directly driven by workforce needs, immigrants are playing a significant role in the most dynamic sectors of the economy. New immigrants represented 15% of entries into strongly growing occupations in Europe (OECD, 2018). These include notably health-care occupations and STEM occupations (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics). Also, in Europe, immigrants represented about a quarter of entries into the most strongly declining occupations (24%) including craft and related trades workers as well as machine operators and assemblers.

Conclusions

The economic effects of migration vary widely. Sending countries may experience both gains and losses in the short term but may stand to gain over the longer term. For receiving countries temporary worker programs help to address skills shortages but may decrease domestic wages and add to public welfare burden. The economic effects of migration for both sending and receiving countries may also vary depending on who is moving, specifically with respect to migrant workers' skill levels. For sending countries, the short-term economic benefit of emigration is found in remittances. Remittances are funds that emigrants earn abroad and send back to their home countries, mainly in order to support families left behind. According to the World Bank, remittances totaled \$529 billion worldwide in 2012, with \$401 billion of that money flowing into developing nations (2013). Significantly, these figures only account for funds sent through formal channels, so the amount of remittances is likely much larger than these numbers suggest (9). The World Bank notes that remittances sent through informal channels could add at least 50 percent to the globally recorded flows (UNCTAD, 2011-2018).

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Whatever its source, migration has important impacts on our societies, and these can be controversial. The economic impact of migration is no exception. Benefit or burden – what's the reality? To answer this question, it can be helpful to look at migration's impact in three areas – the labour market, the public purse and economic growth (9).

Impact on labour markets:

- Migrants accounted for 47% of the increase in the workforce in the United States and 70% in Europe over the past ten years;
- Migrants fill important niches both in fast-growing and declining sectors of the economy;
- Like the native-born, young migrants are better educated than those nearing retirement;
- Migrants contribute significantly to labour-market flexibility, notably in Europe.

Impact on public purse/budget:

- Migrants contribute more in taxes and social contributions than they receive in benefits;
- Labour migrants have the most positive impact on the public purse;
- Employment is the single biggest determinant of migrants' net fiscal contribution.

Impact on economic growth:

- Migration boosts the working-age population;
- Migrants arrive with skills and contribute to human capital development of receiving countries;
- Migrants also contribute to technological progress.

Understanding these impacts is important if our societies are to usefully debate the role of migration. Such debates, in turn, are essential to designing policies in areas like education and employment that maximise the benefits of migration, especially by improving migrants' employment situation. This policy mix will, of course, vary from country to country. But the fundamental question of how to maximise the benefits of migration, both for host countries and the migrants themselves, needs to be addressed by many OECD countries in coming decades, especially as rapid population ageing increases demand for migrants to make up shortfalls in the workforce.

What changes can be expected in the coming years? Which main fields of conflicts and potential social tensions should be better taken into consideration?

Europe is facing the most serious migration challenge since the end of the Second World War. Aspects of managing the various tasks are covered by numerous legal instruments. EU action consists in promoting and implementing immediate and long-term measures, but attention is also focused on the internal and external dimensions of migration policy and on the EU's external borders. The instruments implemented oscillate around:

- return and readmission of irregular migrants who have no right to enter or stay in the EU,
- combating the smuggling of migrants,
- protection of the EU external borders,
- creating legal entry opportunities for persons in need of international protection, - establishing an asylum policy based on a balance between solidarity and responsibility,
- addressing migration issues in cooperation with third countries,
- the possibility to allocate funds skilfully.

Despite the migration crisis that has lasted for four years, its impact on the labour market (both Polish and European) is the subject of very little research. It is difficult to determine why this is the case. Perhaps the inability to determine how many immigrants currently reside in the territory of Europe prevents reliable observations. Available sources draw attention to many factors that determine the impact of migration on the labour market in two ways - both positively and negatively. A distinction should be made already at the level of the country of origin of immigrants, which often determines attitudes towards life in the country where they settled.

Migration, regardless of the reasons behind it, presents families with both challenges and opportunities. On the one hand, it may result in loosening of family ties, breakdown of marriages or developmental problems in children. On the other hand, it may lead to involvement of the so-far neglected parent in childcare, improvement of living conditions in the family or improvement of children's educational opportunities.

The current big problem is financial debt in family conflicts. People leaving for work usually choose to maximise their savings or to maximise their income, but the author points out that people who earn more income, migrate by saving and gaining a good life for their family in Poland usually alienate themselves from their family back home. Which is really paradoxical.

There are also people who try every opportunity to earn and send money to the country, even drug smuggling. However, when such a person does not see any profit from his action, he usually falls into a state of alienation and stops any activity.

Glossary

MIGRATION - in the global context, movement of a person either across an international border (international migration), or within a state (internal migration) for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate. In the EU context, the action by which a person either:

- (i) establishes their usual residence in the territory of an EU Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another EU Member State or a third country ; or
- (ii) having previously been usually resident in the territory of an EU Member State, ceases to have their usual residence in that EU Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.

EMIGRATION - is the act of leaving a resident country or place of residence with the intent to settle elsewhere (to permanently leave a country). Conversely, immigration describes the movement of people into one country from another (to permanently move to a country). Hence one might emigrate from one's native country to immigrate to another country. Both are acts of migration across national or other geographical boundaries.

RE-EMIGRATION - return to the emigrants' homeland.

REPATRIATION is a special form of migration, it means the return to the homeland of people who were forcibly staying outside the borders or people who, as a result of changes in national borders, ceased to be part of a given country.

REFUGEEISM - forced emigration accompanied by unfavourable economic or political conditions, e.g., resulting from armed conflicts, wars, revolutions, etc.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MIGRATION - the economic impact of migration flows through into every aspect of the economy. It has a profound positive impact not just on population growth, but also on labour participation and employment, on wages and incomes, on our national skills base and on net productivity.

SOCIAL IMPACT OF MIGRATION - the change in the social status from non-migrant to migrant causes change in norms and values, attitudes and behaviour, motivation and expectation, material and social status, social priority and change in the circle of interaction. All these changes have a negative effect on fertility level and family size.

ECONOMIC EMIGRATION - is someone who emigrates from one region to another, including crossing international borders, seeking an improved standard of living, because the conditions or job opportunities in the migrant's own region are insufficient. The United Nations uses the term migrant worker.

SOCIAL MIGRATION - moving somewhere for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends. Political migration - moving to escape political persecution or war. Environmental causes of migration include natural disasters such as flooding.

LABOUR MARKETS - or job markets function through the interaction of workers and employers. Labour economics looks at the suppliers of labour services (workers) and the demand for labour services (employers), and attempts to understand the resulting pattern of wages, employment, and income. These patterns exist because each individual in the market is presumed to make rational choices based on the information that they know regarding wage, desire to provide labour, and desire for leisure. Labour markets are normally geographically bounded, but the rise of the internet has brought about a 'planetary labour market' in some sectors.

POSITIVE EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION - increased economic output; potential entrepreneurs; increased demand and growth. A fear of immigration is that 'Immigrants take jobs from native-born; better skilled workforce; net benefit to government revenues; deal with an ageing population; more flexible labour market; solves a skills shortage; filling undesirable job vacancies; multi-cultural society.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION - potential negative impact on real wages; real GDP per capita could fall; structural unemployment; pressure on public services; housing costs & disharmony from rapid immigration.

References

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

Migration Policy Debates © OECD May 2014, p. 1.

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3. Training material

Migration: Economic and Social Effects

Activity title	MIGRATION: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS
Overview	<p>The aim of the lesson is to make students aware of what contemporary immigration is, what causes it, what factors activate it and what economic and social effects it has on the host country.</p> <p>It also examines various cultural, sociological and religious factors which influence the way immigrants are treated in the host country, and which affect social relations and the effectiveness of immigrants' assimilation.</p> <p>It is a knowledge-based type of learning which is combined with analytical skills development. The learning scenario improves students' critical thinking skills and good communication skills.</p>
Objectives	The objective is to explain the causes of immigration, taking into account its social and economic impact on both the host country and the country of departure
Materials	Websites containing interesting statistical data and a powerpoint presentation of the content
Time	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teachers presentation: 90 min 2. Students individual analysis: 60 min 3. Students presentation: 30 min 4. Discussion: 30 min 5. Final thoughts description: 30 min
Introductory requirements	<p>The level of economic knowledge needed for this lesson depends on planned depth of analysis.</p> <p>For the introductory level, an understanding of typical economic and social concepts such as GDP, unemployment, labor market, socio-economic development, and integration is required.</p>
Limitations	For the purpose of the workshop, a simple SWOT analysis was used to diagnose the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of immigration to the host country. This analysis aims to identify the causes of immigration, its role for the host country in terms of economic indicators and social integration issues.
Group size	10-15
Instructions for trainers	<p>First of all, it is necessary to present the processes of migration as a natural factor of socio-economic change, which for years have been part of economic processes (examples of the USA, Australia or Kandy, Great Britain and Germany).</p> <p>Next: students should identify which economic and social factors cause rotation and in what directions it takes place</p> <p>Next: students should identify the positive and negative effects of immigration both for the host country and for the country losing its potential and human capital</p>

<p>Debriefing and evaluation</p>	<p>After the discussion, students should describe their opinions on the causes and effects of immigration, including the positive and negative effects of immigration.</p> <p>An important aspect of the description should be to propose something like a “migration policy” - how to manage the process of migration, how to get the best results for the host country from immigration, and how to minimize the negative effects of 'unwanted' immigration.</p>
<p>Tips for trainers</p>	<p>Like many other topics related to economics, demography or politics, the topic of migration processes and the role and importance of immigrants in the social and economic development of the host country can and does stir controversy (as exemplified by Brexit).</p> <p>Trainers should be aware that some people may have strong views on migration and immigrants, which may be caused by a populist interpretation of reality, and thus become emotionally involved in the discussion.</p>

Background information

Resources for workshop activity:

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

<https://www.oecd.org/migration/international-migration-outlook-1999124x.htm>

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

Class organization outline:

- 1) The teacher begins with an introduction based on the long version of the article.
- 2) Each student makes a list of elements that characterise the causes and drawbacks of migration and immigration processes
- 3) After presenting their results, students jointly discuss the advantages and disadvantages of immigration, taking into account social and economic factors, as well as the host country and the country "exporting" its human capital
- 4) The lesson ends with a debate on modern immigration and an evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of migration processes, using the example of the EU.

4. Interactive learning

Migration: Economic and social effects quiz

Migration is:

- a. the migration of a population to change its place of residence at home or abroad; its size is greatly influenced by the state of the economy
- b. a departure from one's home country to another country for various reasons and settling in a new place permanently or for a period of time. Emigration is a form of migration
- c. a return to one's home country of a person who has left it through no fault of their own

Emigration can be defined as:

- a. the migration of a population to change its place of residence either at home or abroad
- b. departure from the home country to another country for various reasons and settlement there permanently or for a certain period of time
- c. the return to the home country of persons who have found themselves outside its borders not of their own free will.

The reasons for migration of people to other destinations may be:

- a. unemployment, low wages and education abroad, desire for education
- b. a desire for adventure and learning something new and a career in international companies
- c. all of the above reasons are correct

Emigration for economic reasons involves:

- a. political oppression in the home country, disagreement with acceptance of the existing political regime, or inability to remain in the country due to oppositional views
- b. searching for work necessary to survive or striving to improve living conditions
- c. Escape from the need to work in the home country

The registered unemployment rate is measured by the ratio of:

- a. the unemployed to the number of economically active people seeking work to the number of employed people
- b. the registered unemployed to the total labour force
- c. the number of people able to work to the labour force

The negative economic effects of unemployment include:

- a. the existence of a difference between the amount of GDP that could be achieved at full employment (assuming the existence of frictional unemployment) and the amount of GDP that was actually achieved over a given period of time
- b. increase in the level of production - labour resources are fully utilised
- c. development of the shadow economy - employees pay taxes and social security contributions

Unemployment, especially long-term unemployment, also causes a number of social consequences. As perceived by the unemployed in an individual way, these manifest as:

- a. the enjoyment of being an active member of the community
- b. a loss of sense of social worth due to being unemployed
- c. loss of previous social position; loss of contact with friends and reluctance to participate in community, political and cultural life

The social effects of unemployment generate such problems as:

- a. social pathologies, such as: alcoholism, drug addiction, crime, and lowering of qualifications and loss of skills, resulting in the need for retraining
- b. excessively high standard of living leading to psychosocial development of a person
- c. the need to marry wealthy people with a high standard of income

The occurrence of psychological effects of unemployment depends on many individual factors, including gender, age of the unemployed person, length of unemployment, attitudes towards work, and family support. The following effects of unemployment are listed in this category:

- a. emotional disturbance and depression in the unemployed
- b. loss of self-esteem, feeling inferior to others, and lack of confidence in own abilities
- c. all of the above answers are reasonable

Sometimes, in addition to negative effects, unemployment can also produce positive outcomes. This is usually the case with short-term unemployment. In that case, the following consequences can be said to occur:

- a. careful work performance by employees who are afraid of losing their jobs; high labour productivity and high work discipline
- b. a decrease in competition among workers in the labour market
- c. unwillingness of employees to improve their professional qualifications and worse allocation of labour resources

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