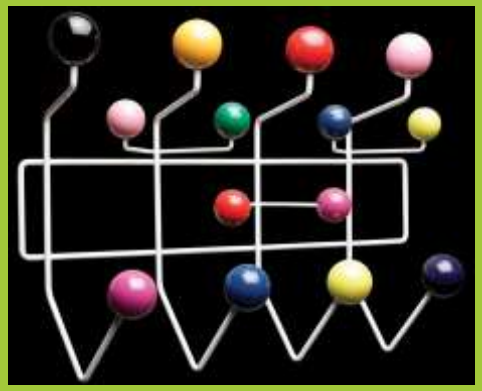
Labour Migration in the EU

Johan Wets (HIVA - KULeuven)

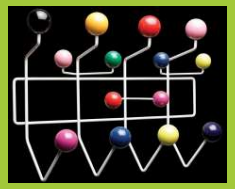
EUROMF seminar
Protection gap for migrant workers in the EU
Bucharest October 19 2017



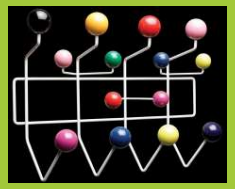
Design Charles & Ray Eames - Hang it all © Vitra

Setting the stage

1. What is migration?
2. Why are people migrating?
3. Why is migration considered as a problem?
4. Who is a migrant?
5. Labour migration in Europe with a focus Eastern Europe
6. The odds of finding a job
7. Migration theory: any help?
8. What is ahead?
9. Conclusions

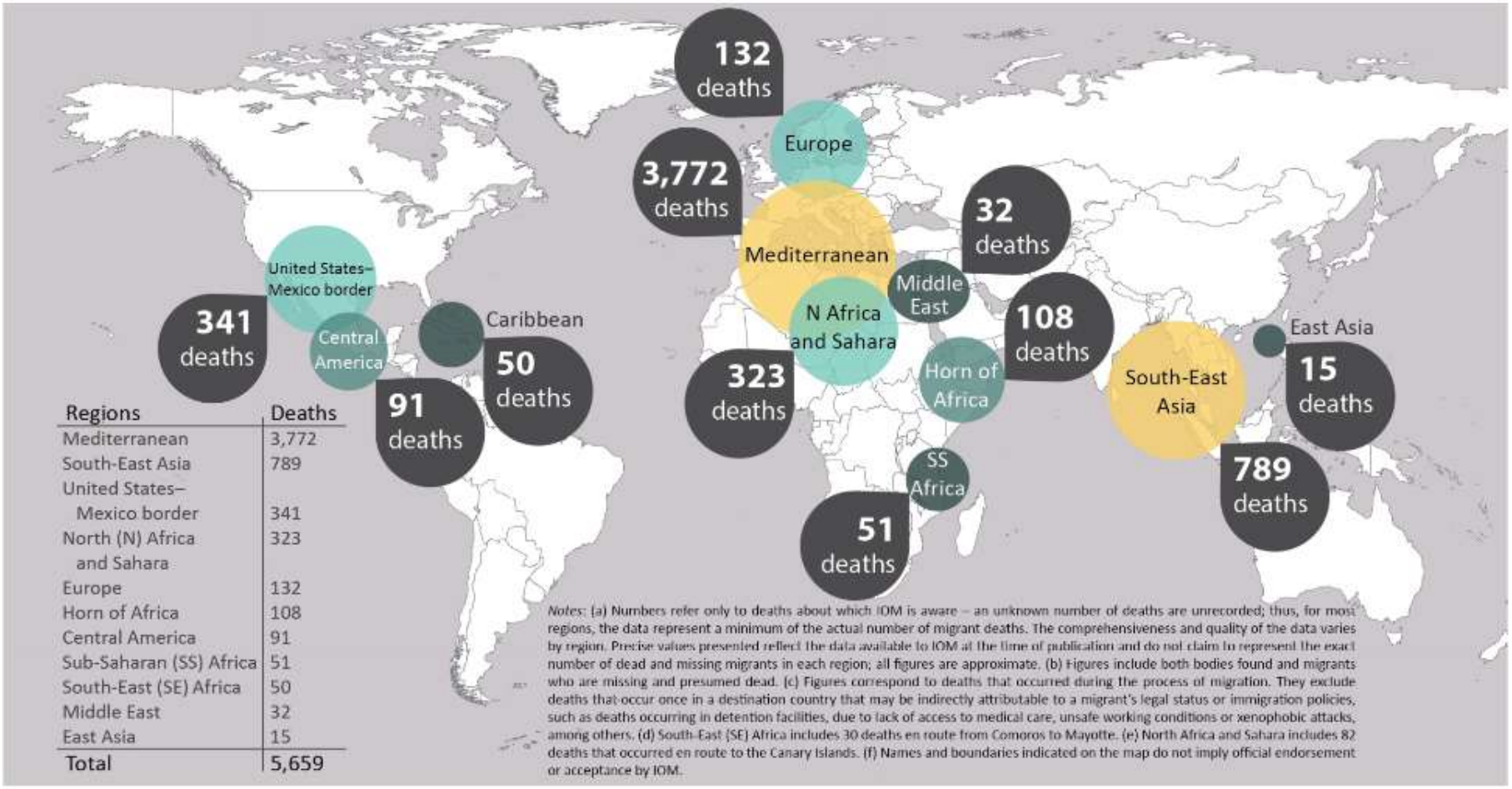


1. WHAT IS MIGRATION?



Tragedy as an eye-opener

Tragedy as an eye-opener



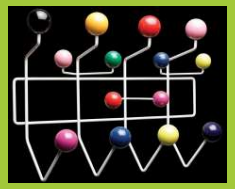
Regions	Deaths
Mediterranean	3,772
South-East Asia	789
United States–Mexico border	341
North (N) Africa and Sahara	323
Europe	132
Horn of Africa	108
Central America	91
Sub-Saharan (SS) Africa	51
South-East (SE) Africa	50
Middle East	32
East Asia	15
Total	5,659

Notes: (a) Numbers refer only to deaths about which IOM is aware – an unknown number of deaths are unrecorded; thus, for most regions, the data represent a minimum of the actual number of migrant deaths. The comprehensiveness and quality of the data varies by region. Precise values presented reflect the data available to IOM at the time of publication and do not claim to represent the exact number of dead and missing migrants in each region; all figures are approximate. (b) Figures include both bodies found and migrants who are missing and presumed dead. (c) Figures correspond to deaths that occurred during the process of migration. They exclude deaths that occur once in a destination country that may be indirectly attributable to a migrant's legal status or immigration policies, such as deaths occurring in detention facilities, due to lack of access to medical care, unsafe working conditions or xenophobic attacks, among others. (d) South-East (SE) Africa includes 30 deaths en route from Comoros to Mayotte. (e) North Africa and Sahara includes 82 deaths that occurred en route to the Canary Islands. (f) Names and boundaries indicated on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

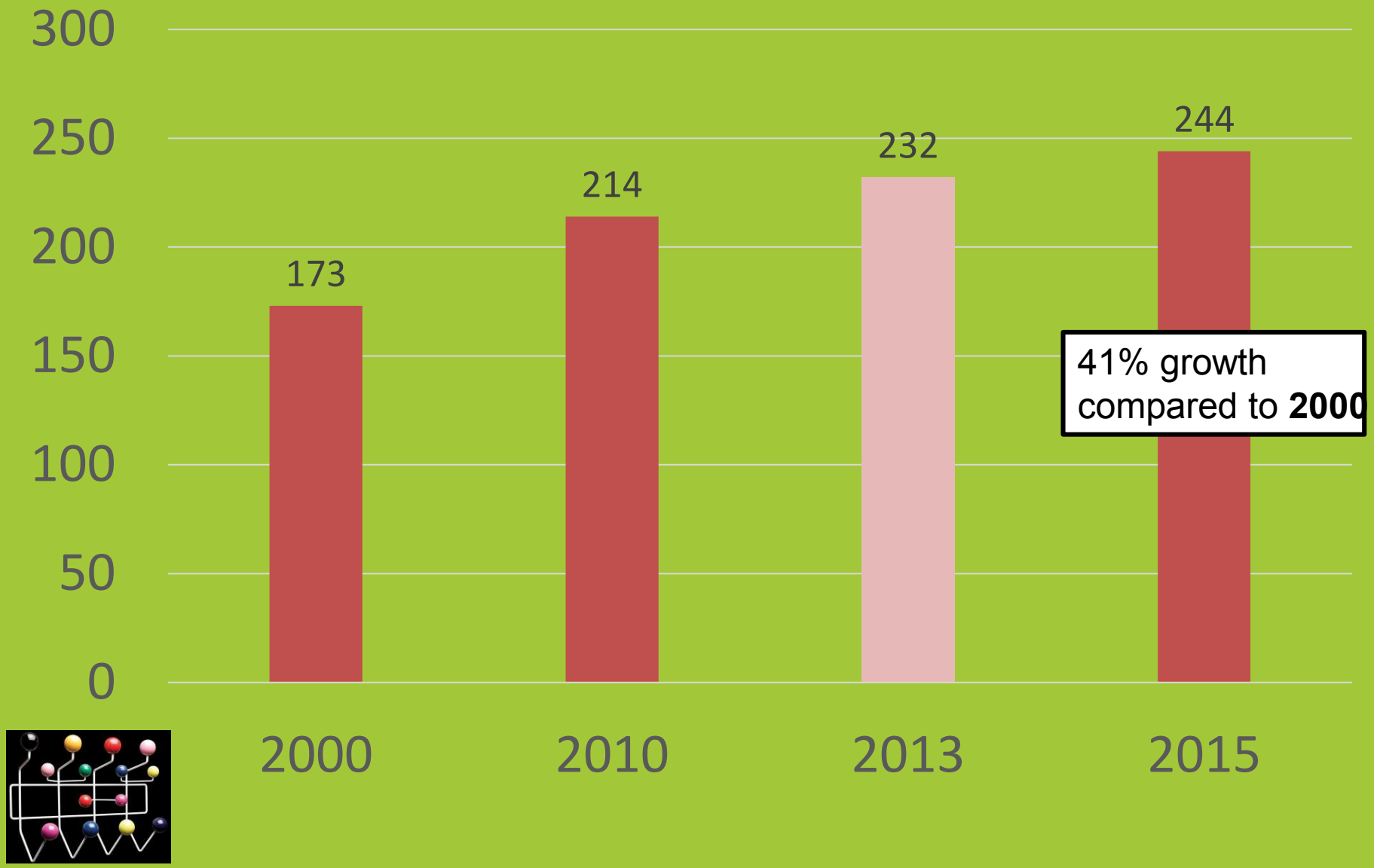
Source: IOM Missing Migrants Project, 26/09/2016. Data obtained from local authorities (coast guards, sheriff's offices, medical examiners), interviews with survivors provided by IOM field offices, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and media reports.

Migration: some figures and facts (IOM)

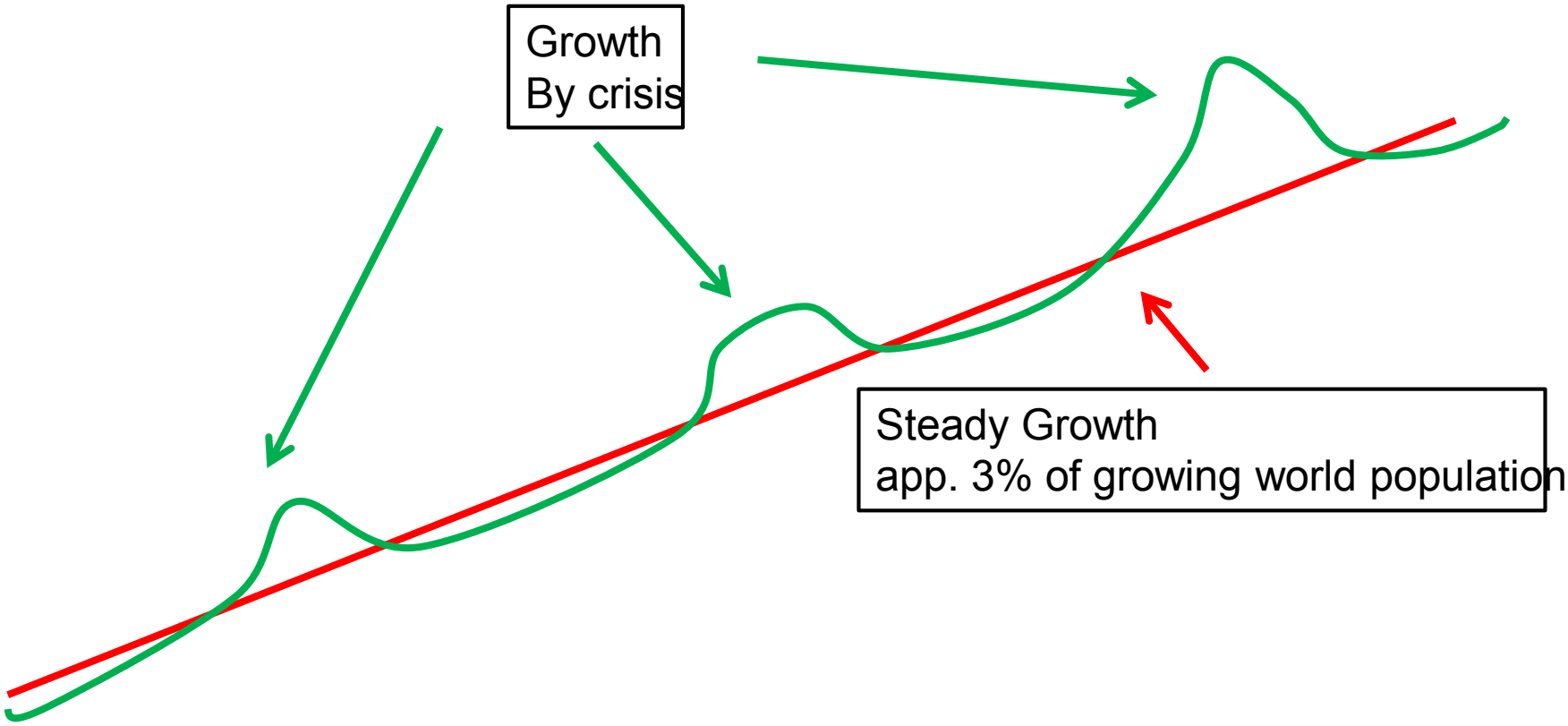
- Number of international migrants worldwide
  - 2015: **244 million**
  - 2013: 232 million
  - 2010: 214 million
  - 2000: 173 million
- **3,1%** of the world population or 1/33 (+/- stable)
  - Strong regional differences
  - Qatar: 87% vs. Indonesia: 0,1%)
- **48%** of all migrants are women
  - Asia: 42%
  - Europe 52.4%
  - North America 51.2%



Evolution of the number of international migrants (2000-2015)

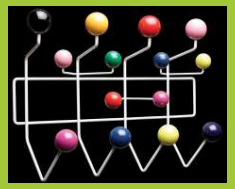


The expected evolution of the number of international migrants



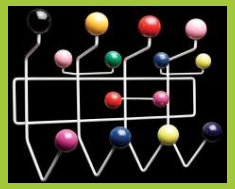
Migration: some figures and facts
(IOM & UN)

- **22,5** million international refugees (Mid 2015; 15,1)
- **38** million Internally displaced persons (2015)
- 55% of all refugees came from 3 countries (South Sudan, Afghanistan, Syria)
- Two thirds (67%) of all international migrants were living in just 20 countries (2015)
  - USA: 47 million (or 19% of the world's total).
  - Germany: 12 million
  - Russian federation: 12 Million
  - Saudi Arabia: 10 million
- Most migrants worldwide originate from **middle-income countries** (157 million in 2015).



Migration: some figures and facts
(IOM & UN)

- Between 2000 and 2015, positive net migration contributed to 42% of the population growth in Northern America and 32% in Oceania.
- In Europe the size of the population would have fallen between 2000 and 2015 in the absence of positive net migration.



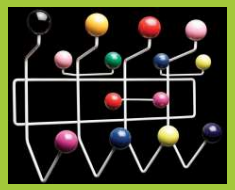
Population development in some European countries (2010-2060)

Growth

- Ireland (+ 46 %)
- Luxembourg (+ 45 %)
- Cyprus (+ 41 %)
- UK (+ 27 %)
- Belgium (+ 24 %)*

Decline

- Bulgaria (- 27 %)
- Latvia (- 26 %)
- Lithuania (- 20 %)
- Romania (- 19 %)
- Germany (- 19 %)



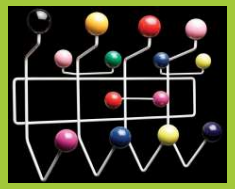
* Planbureau: 10,951 millen in 2010 and 12,766 in 2060.

Source: EUROSTAT: Europop2010

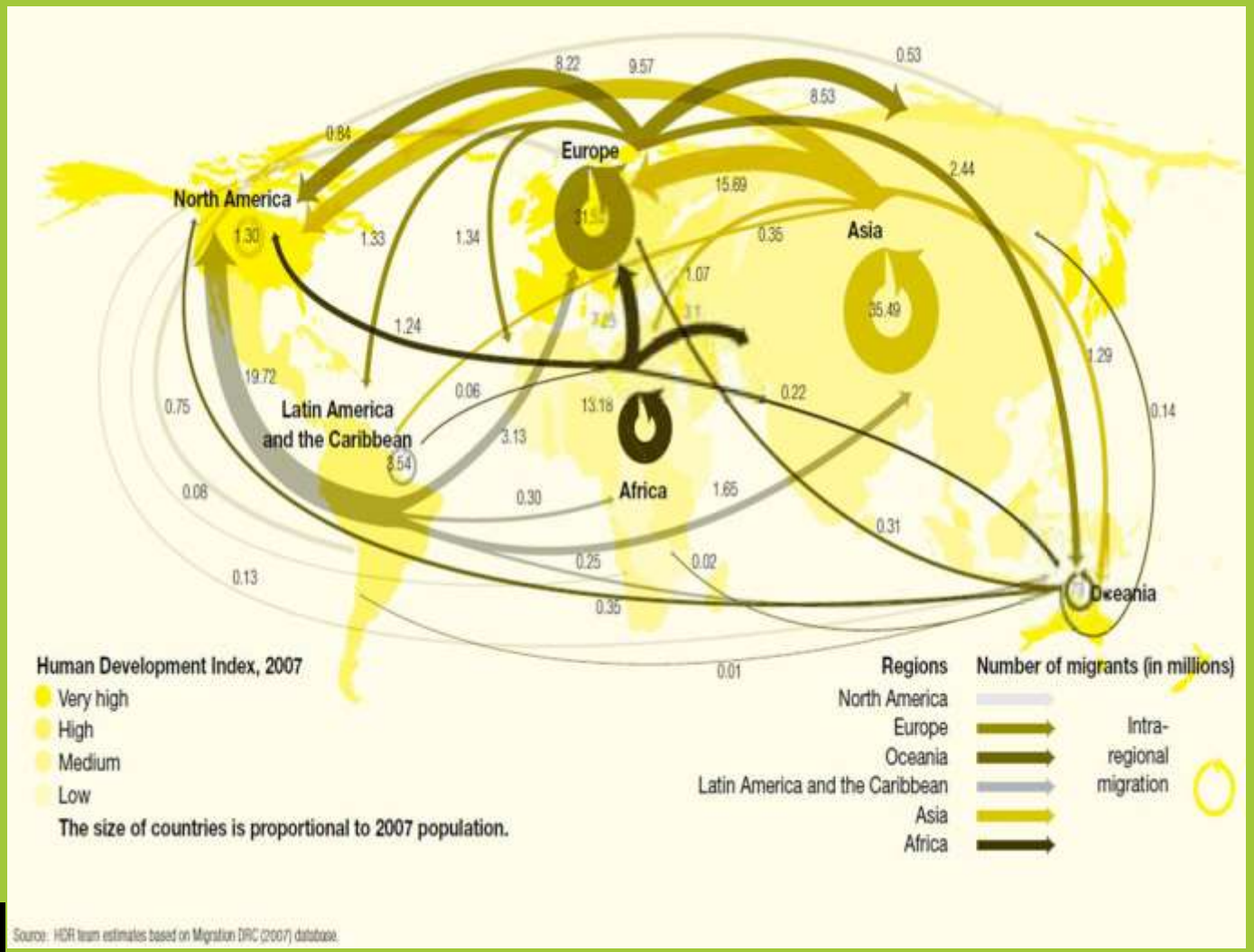
Origin and destination of international migrants (2015)

- South -> South: 90.2 million (37%)
- South -> North: 85.3 million (35%)
- **North -> North: 55.2 million (23%)**
- North -> South 13.6 million (5%)

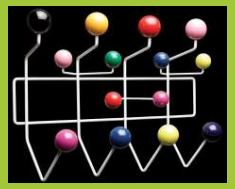
- EU context: Migration vs Mobility



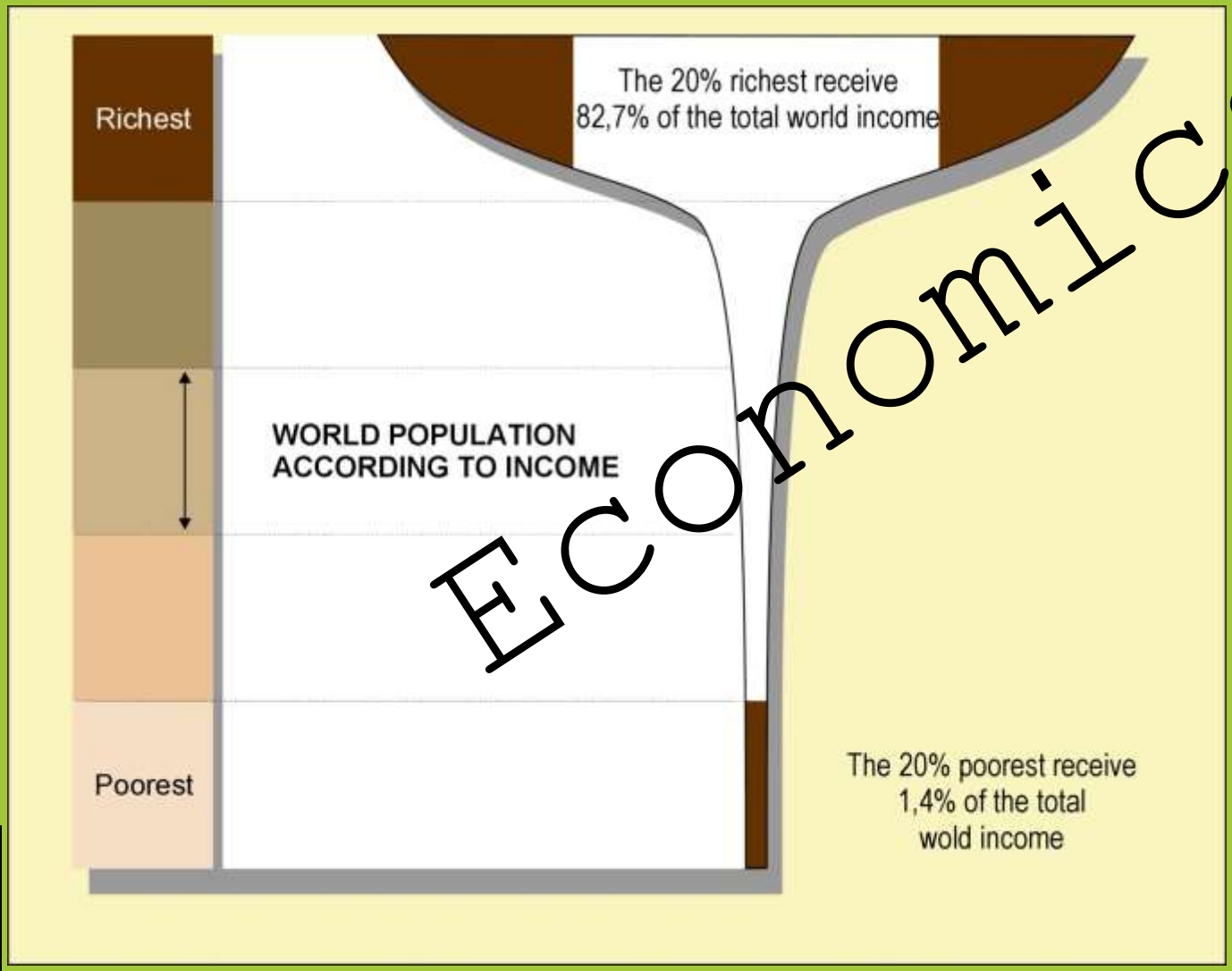
Origin and destination of international migrants ca 2000 (UNDP, 2009)

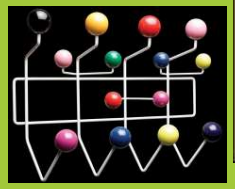


2. WHY ARE PEOPLE MIGRATING?



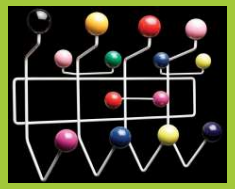
Many different causes …





Rich vs Poor

- Last year: the world's richest 66 people were as wealthy as the 3,6 billion poorest
- This figure dropped to 8 since the poverty situation in India and China is worse than previously estimated
- The 1% richest people own more than the rest of the world population together.



Migrant remittances

	Total volume		As % of GNP	
		Billion $		*% GNP*
1.	India	25.7	Moldavia	38%
2.	Mexico	24.7	Tonga	31%
3.	China	22.5	Guyana	22%
4.	Philippines	14.9	Haiti	21%
5.	Bangladesh	5.5	Lebanon	21%
6.	Pakistan	5.4	Tadjikistan	20%
7.	Morocco	5.0	Honduras	20%
8.	Egypt	5.0	Jordania	20%
9.	Libanon	4.9	Bosnië Hzg.	19%
10.	Vietnam	4.7	Armenia	19%

Global Care chain

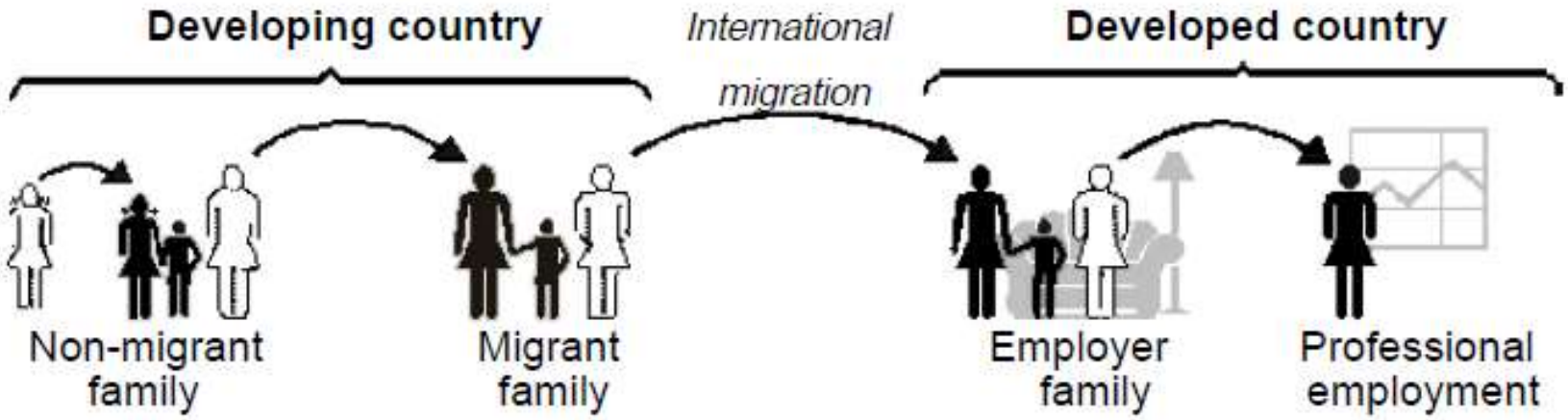
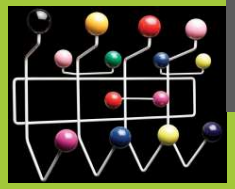
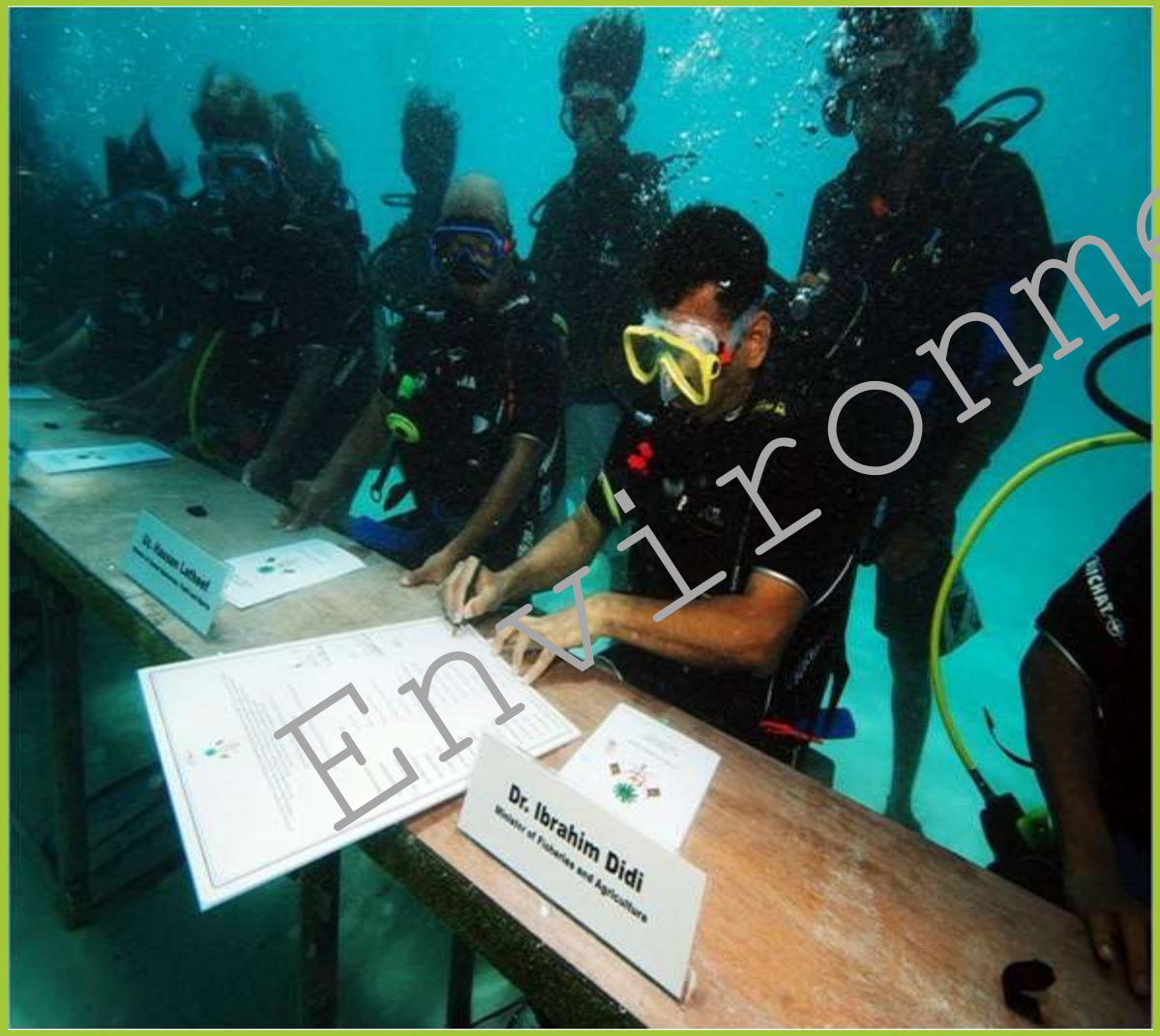


Figure 3. A global care chain (See text for explanation). Source: Inspired by Hochschild 2000.

Many different causes …

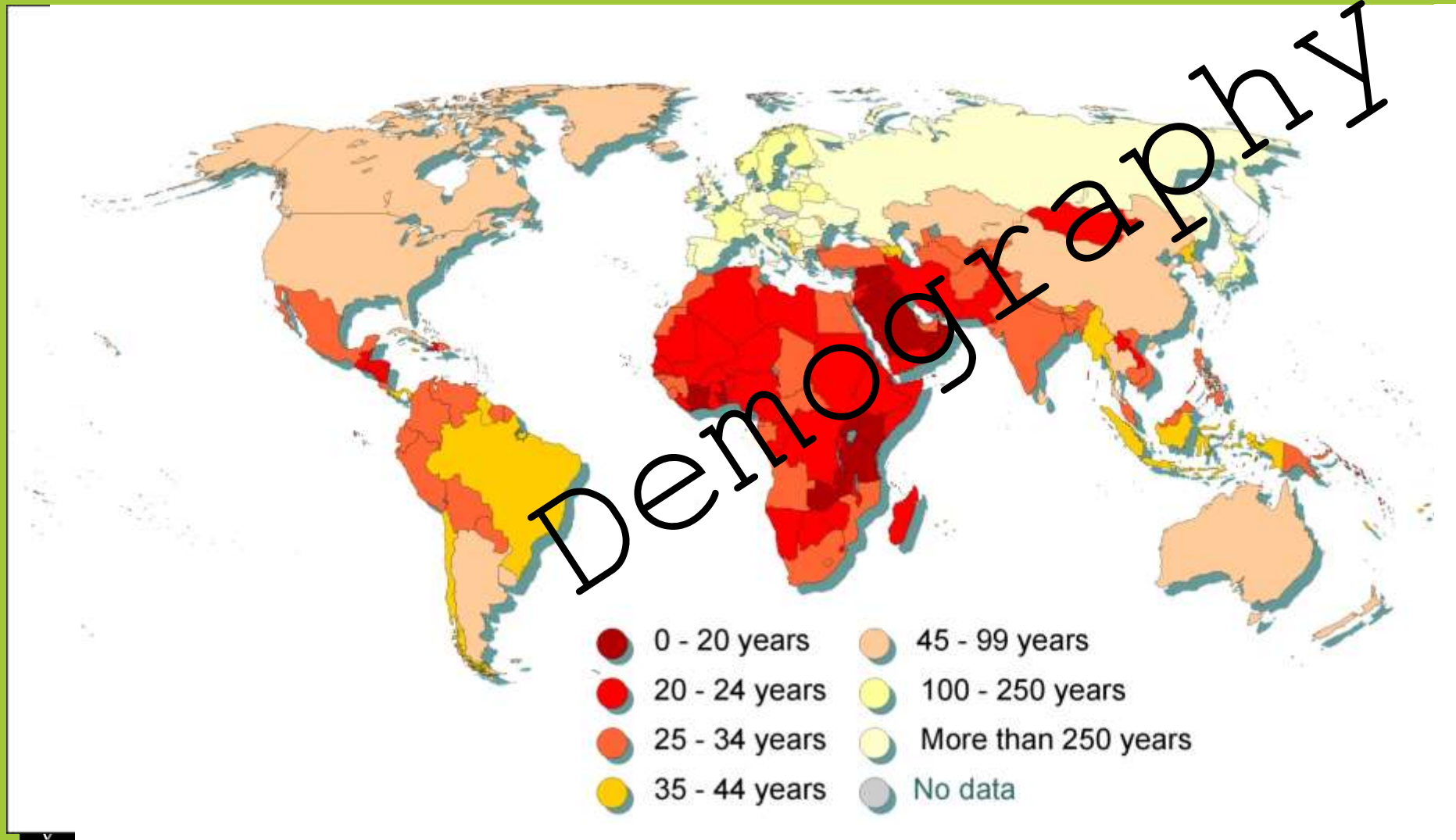


Many different causes …

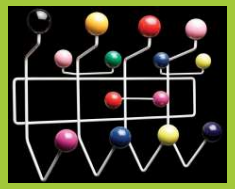


Environment

Many different causes …
Population doubling time in years



3. WHY IS MIGRATION (NOW) CONSIDERED AS A PROBLEM?

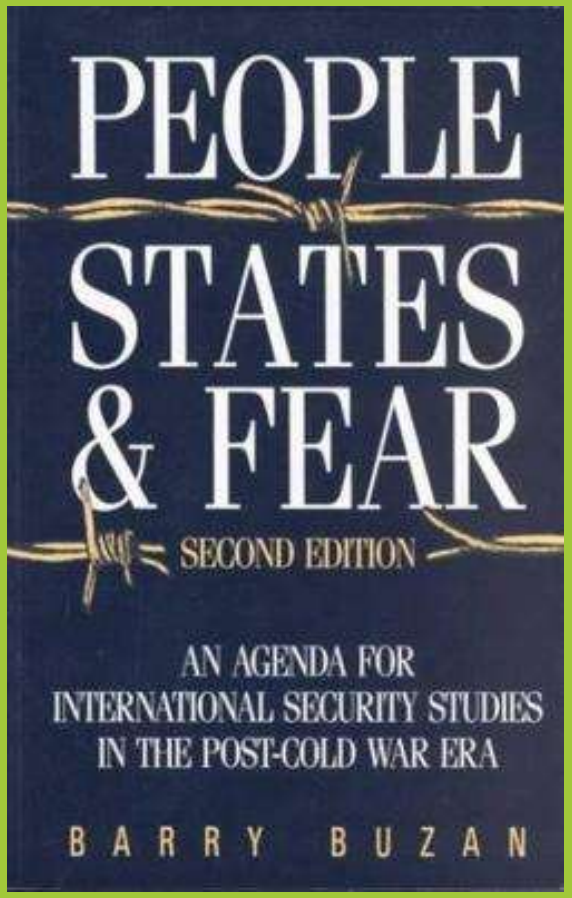


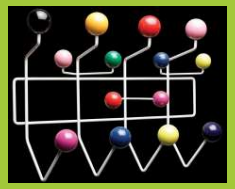
Why migration is a problem (now)

- First: Thomas theorem: If *men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences*.
- Second: there is a lot at stake

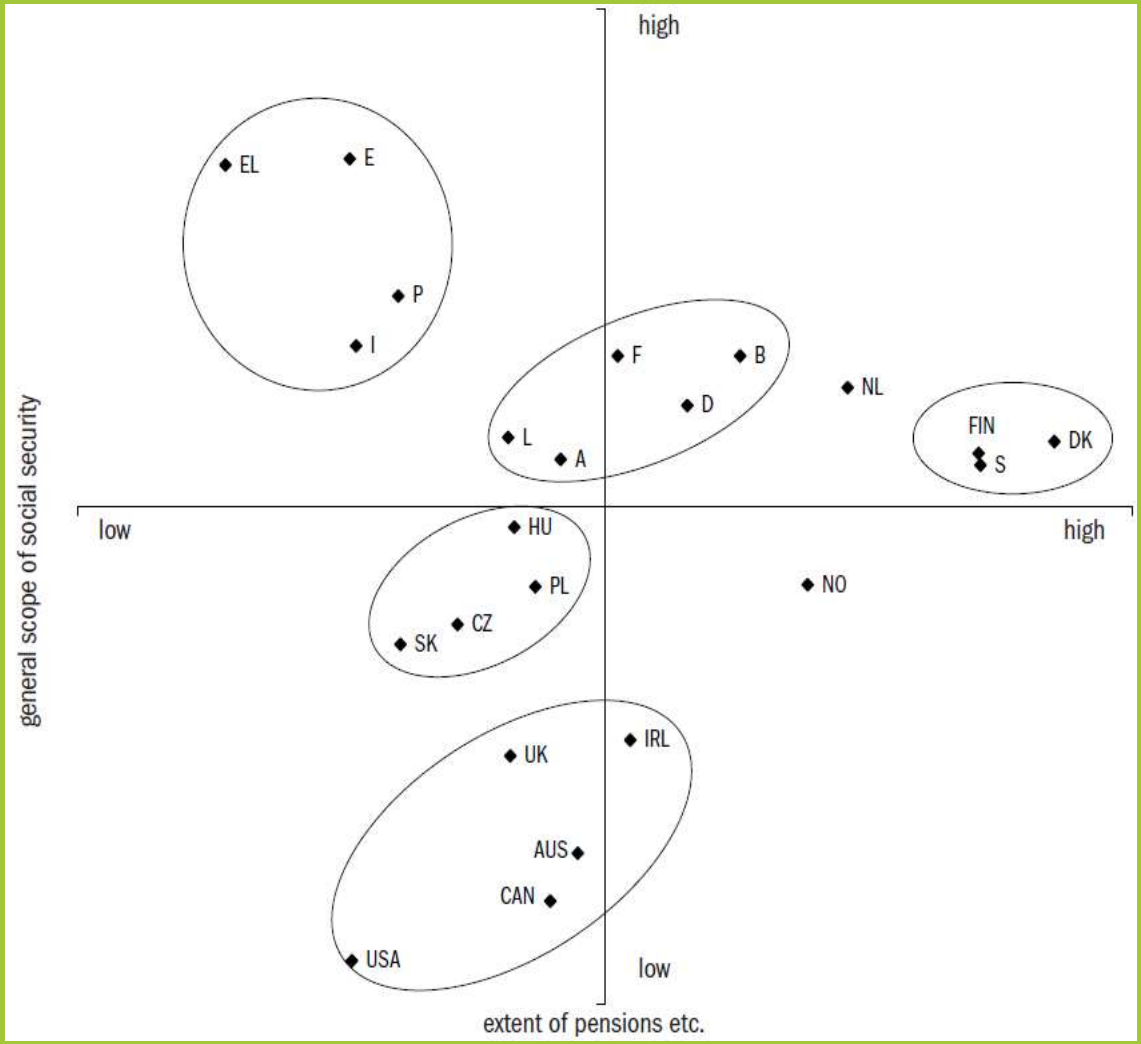
On the one hand ....

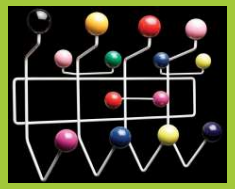
- 1994: Thomas Homer-Dixon
  On the Threshold: Environmental Changes as Causes of Acute Conflict.
  - Islands of wealth in a sea of poverty
- 1993: Barry Buzan
  People, States and Fear
  - societal security
- 1994: UNDP
  Humand Development report 1994
  - Dimensions of security
    1. Economic
    2. Food
    3. Health
    4. Environmental
    5. Personal
    6. Community
    7. Political





Social or sociatal security?

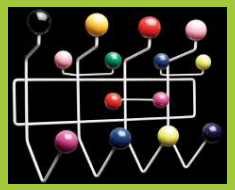




The boat is full. Is she?

... and on the other hand

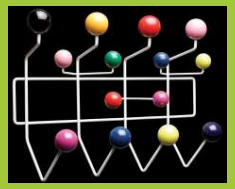
- **Universal declaration of Human rights**
- **Article 23.**
  (1) Everyone has the **right to work**, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
  (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
  (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
  (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.



... and on the other hand

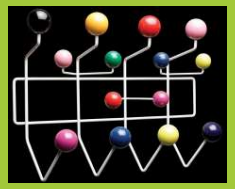
- **Universal declaration of Human rights**
- **Article 25**

1. Everyone has the **right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family,** including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.



... And on the other hand

- **Universal declaration of Human rights**
- **Article 28.**
  Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.



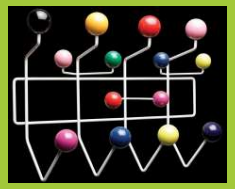
The Strait of Gibraltar as seen from the ISS

The Strait of Gibraltar

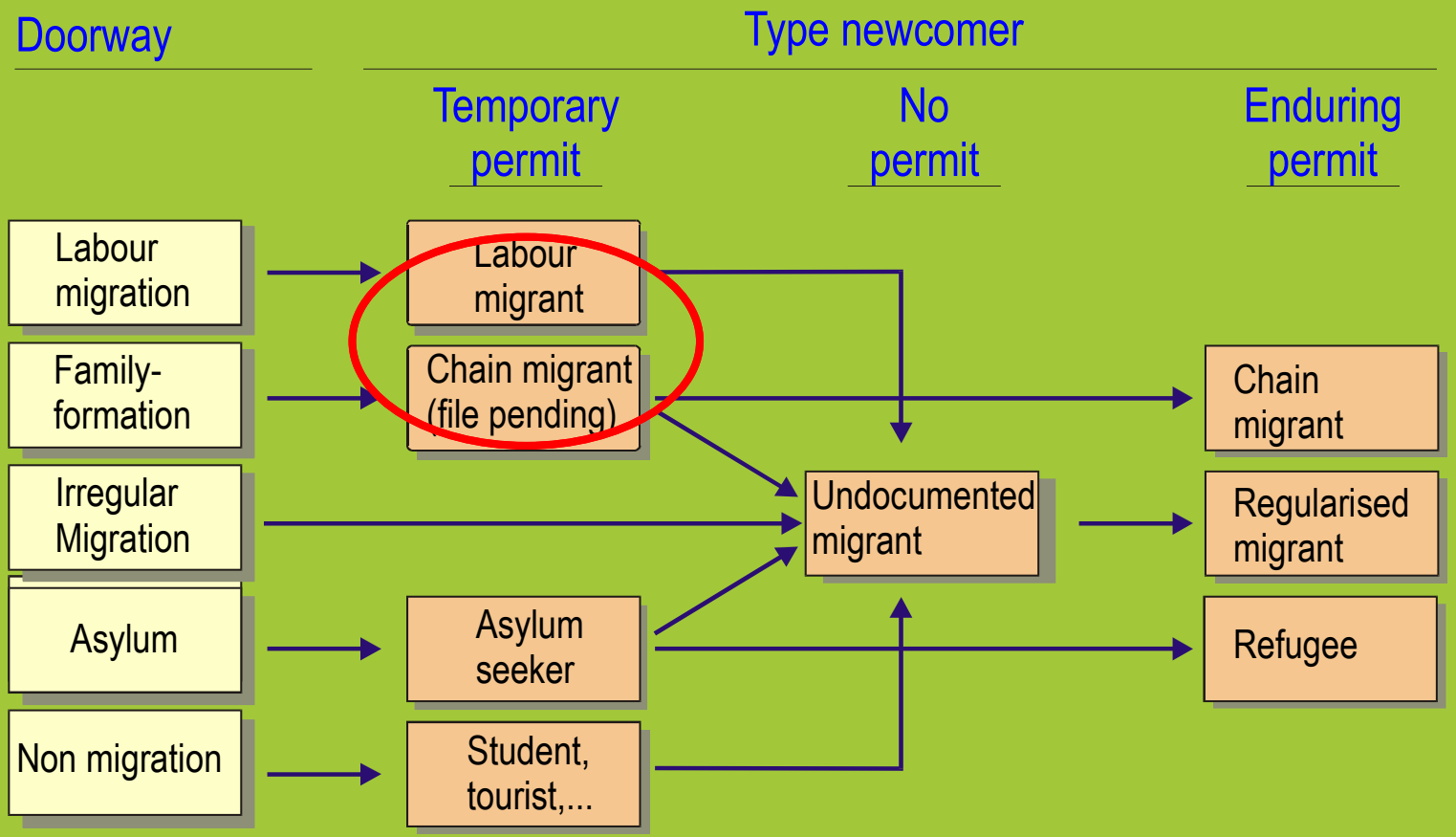
Africa can be seen from Europe and vica versa

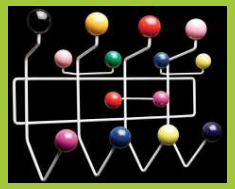
and Eastern Europe is even more nearby …

4. WHO IS A MIGRANT?

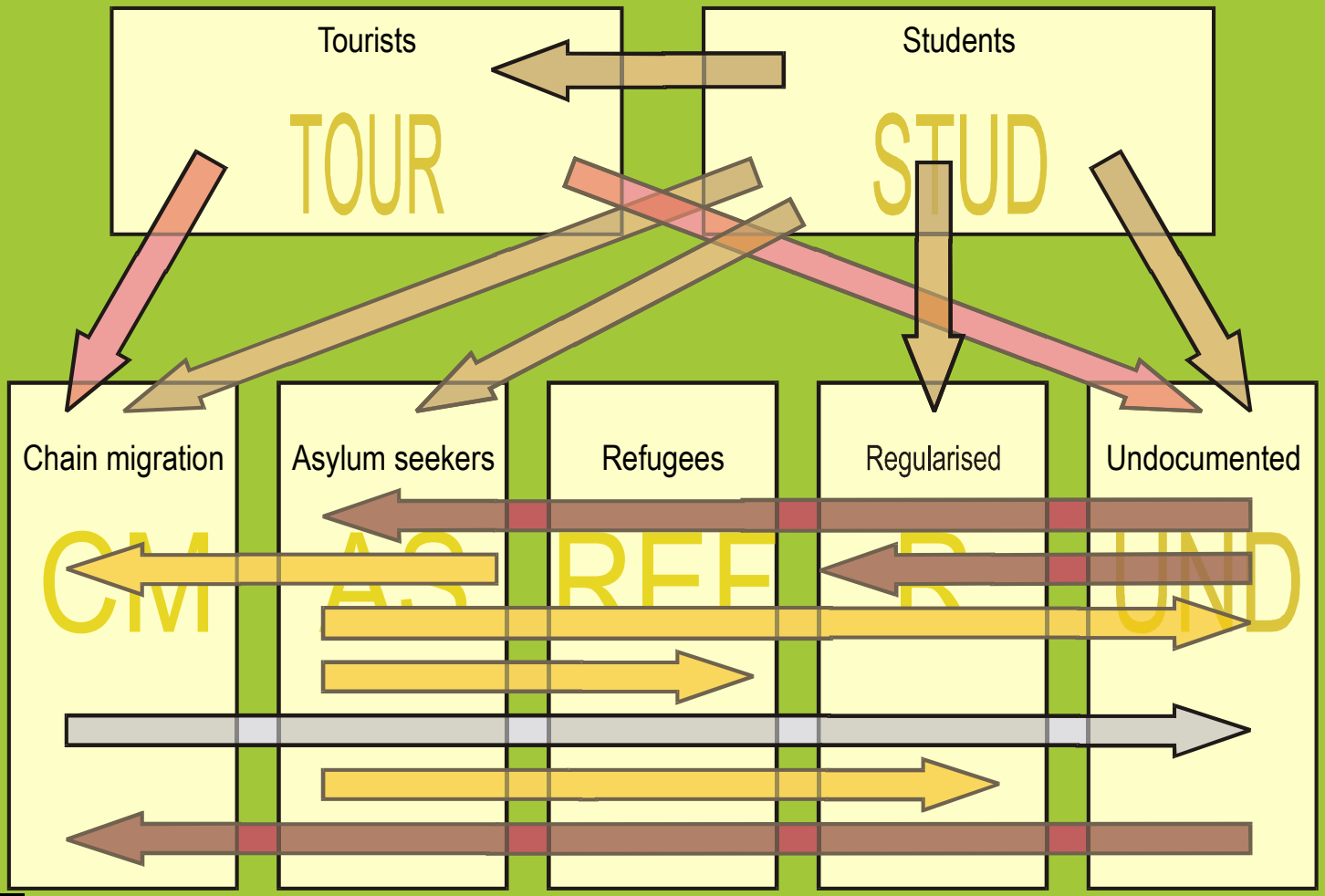


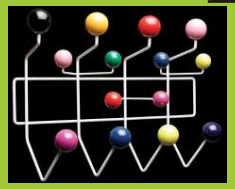
New migrants in Belgium (Europe)



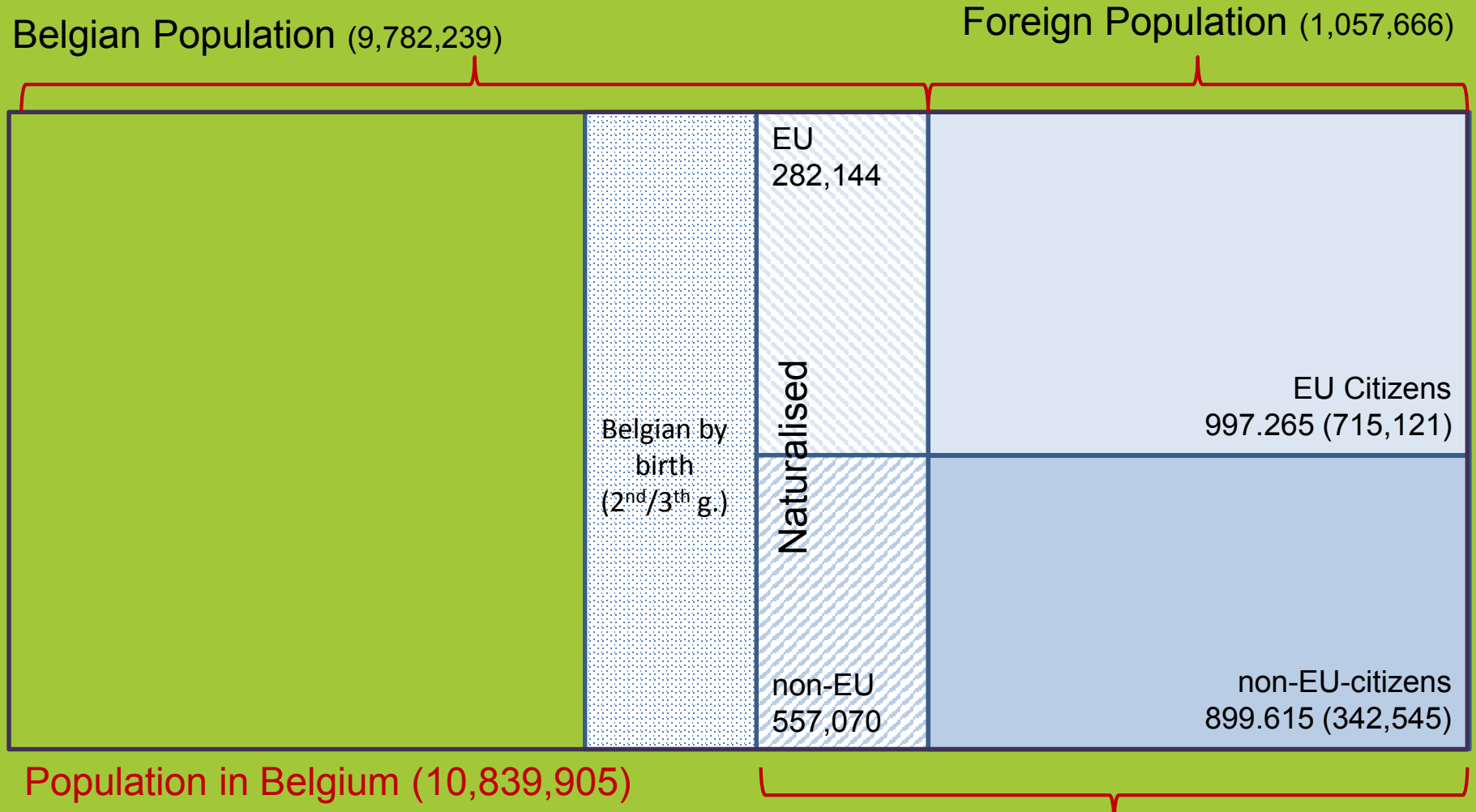


Status transitions taken into account ?





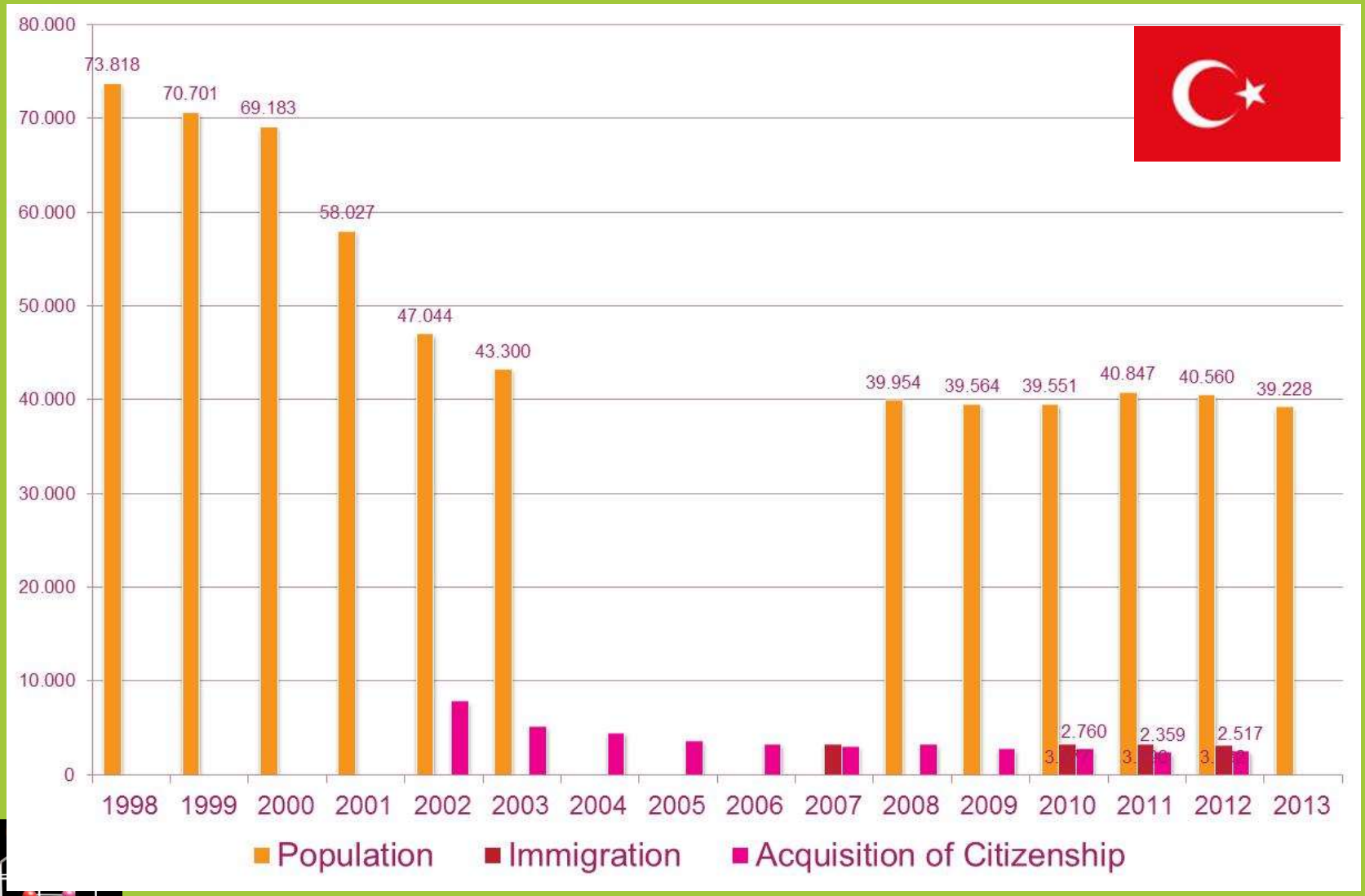
Who is a migrant?



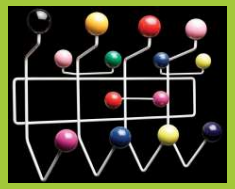
Data 1 januari 2010

THESE ARE NOT THE RIGHT PROPORTIONS

Statistically disappearing **Turks** in Belgium

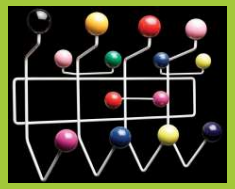


5. EASTERN EUROPEAN MIGRATION



Eastern Europe ?

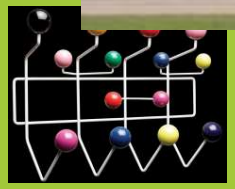
	EU		No EU	
Balkan & Ex Yugoslavia	Bulgaria Slovenia Croatia		Serbia Montenegro Bosnia-Herzegovina Albania FYROM	
Eastern Europe	Poland Hungary Czech republic Slovakia Romania			
Ex USSR	Estonia Latvia Lithuania		Russia Belarus Ukraine Moldavia	



Intra European Mobility

Migration

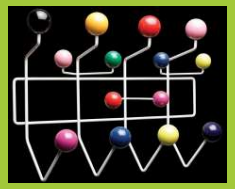
Geographically nearby

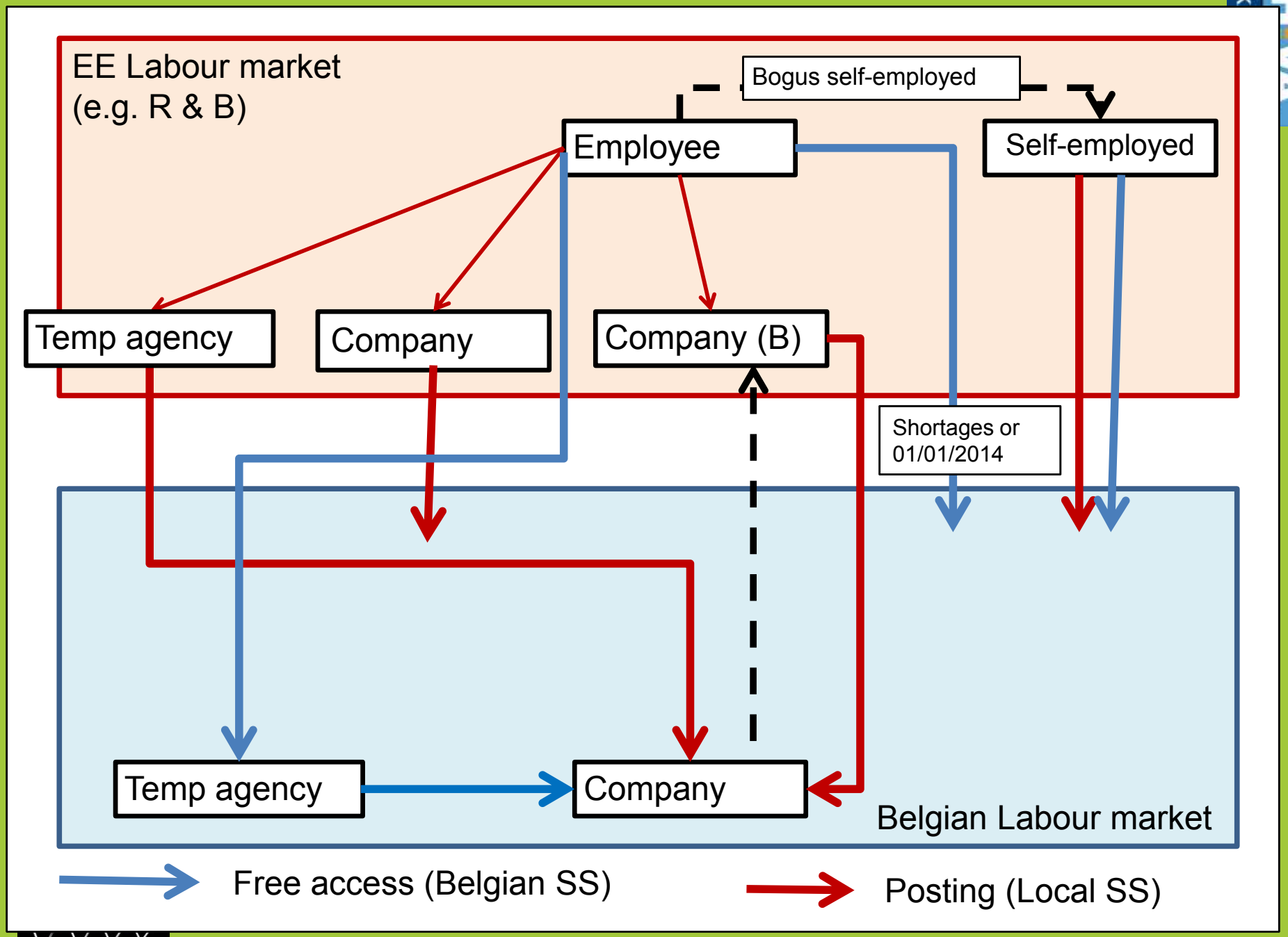


Geographically nearby … and cheap transportation

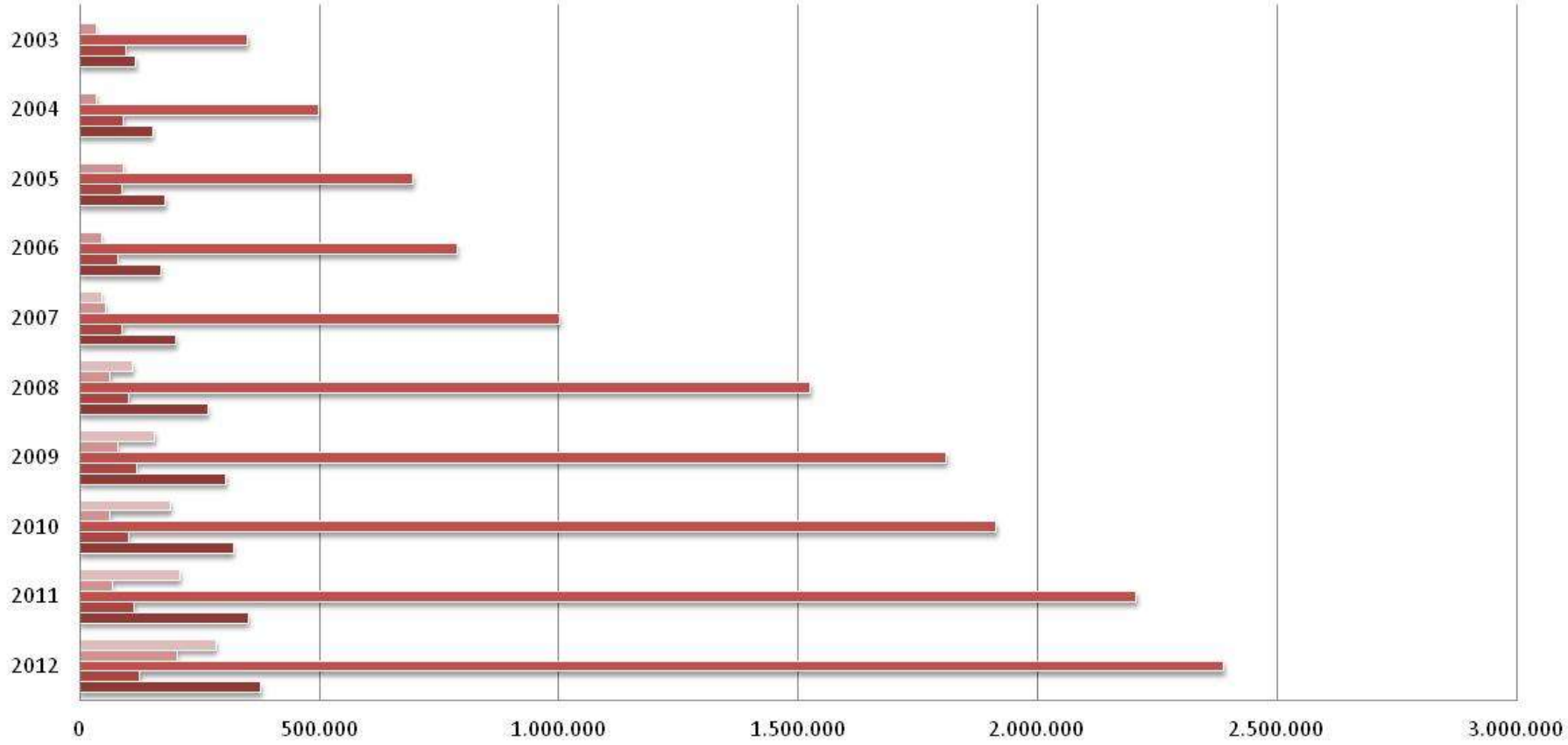
- Bucharest 1770 km.
- Sofia 1689 km.
- Warsaw 1160 km.

- Wizzair (return)
  - Bucharest– Brussels South € 100 >
  - Sofia – Brussels South € 100 >
  - Warsaw– Brussels South € 50 >



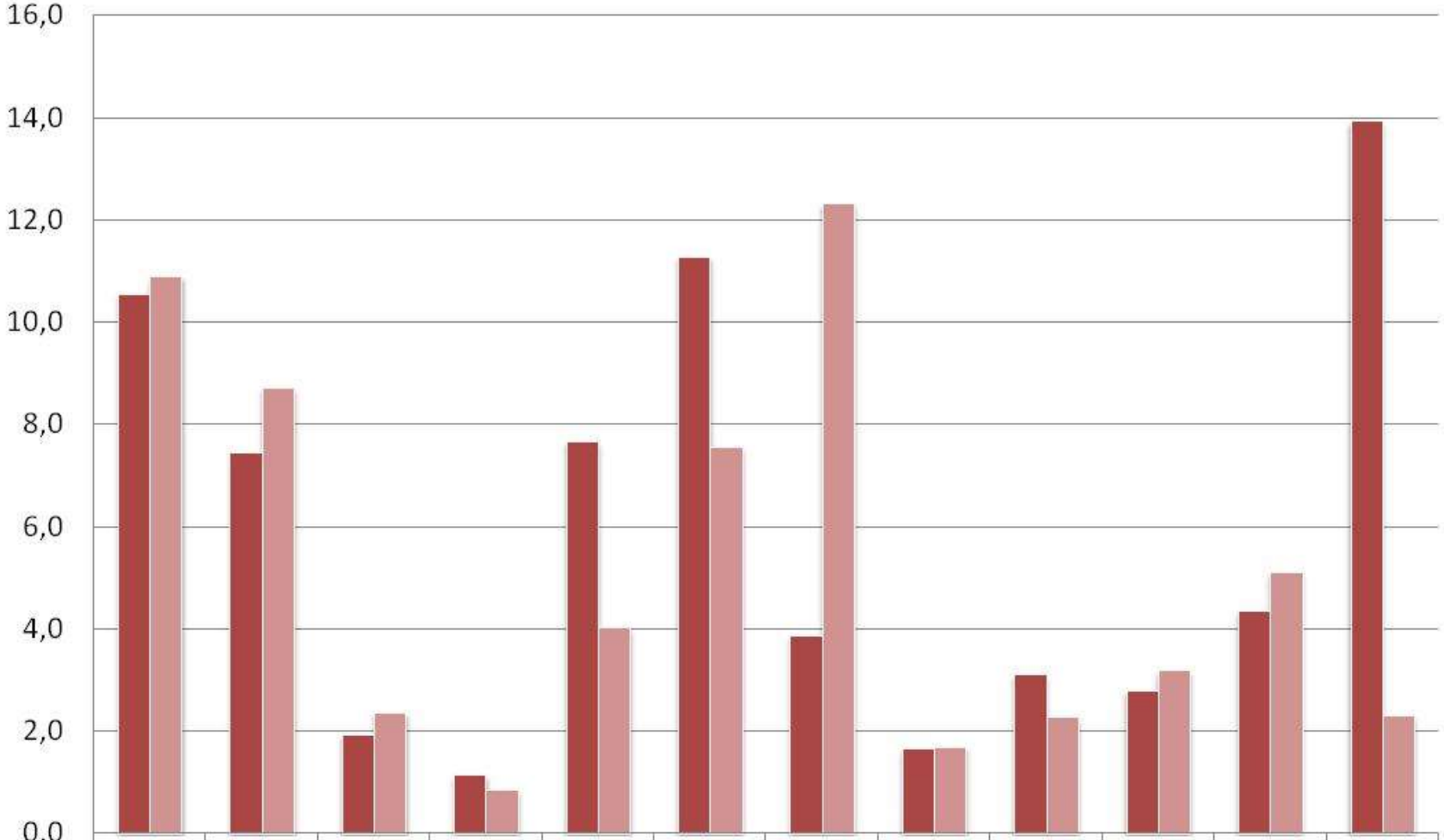

EE Labour market
(e.g. R & B)
Bogus self-employed
Employee
Self-employed
Temp agency
Company
Company (B)
Shortages or
01/01/2014
Temp agency
Company
Belgian Labour market
Free access (Belgian SS)
Posting (Local SS)

Citizens from selected Eastern European Countries in the EU 15 (2003 - 2012)



	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Serbia	284.808	209.803	190.080	156.996	111.416	45.376	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	203.062	67.702	63.817	79.236	63.820	54.433	45.655	91.204	36.052	34.268
Romania	2.389.740	2.207.191	1.914.815	1.810.698	1.526.412	1.002.405	788.545	696.856	499.304	351.373
Hungary	126.195	114.311	102.458	119.199	103.569	89.838	78.782	87.740	91.407	97.327
Bulgaria	378.511	352.474	320.638	306.196	268.072	201.073	169.178	179.321	152.549	117.915

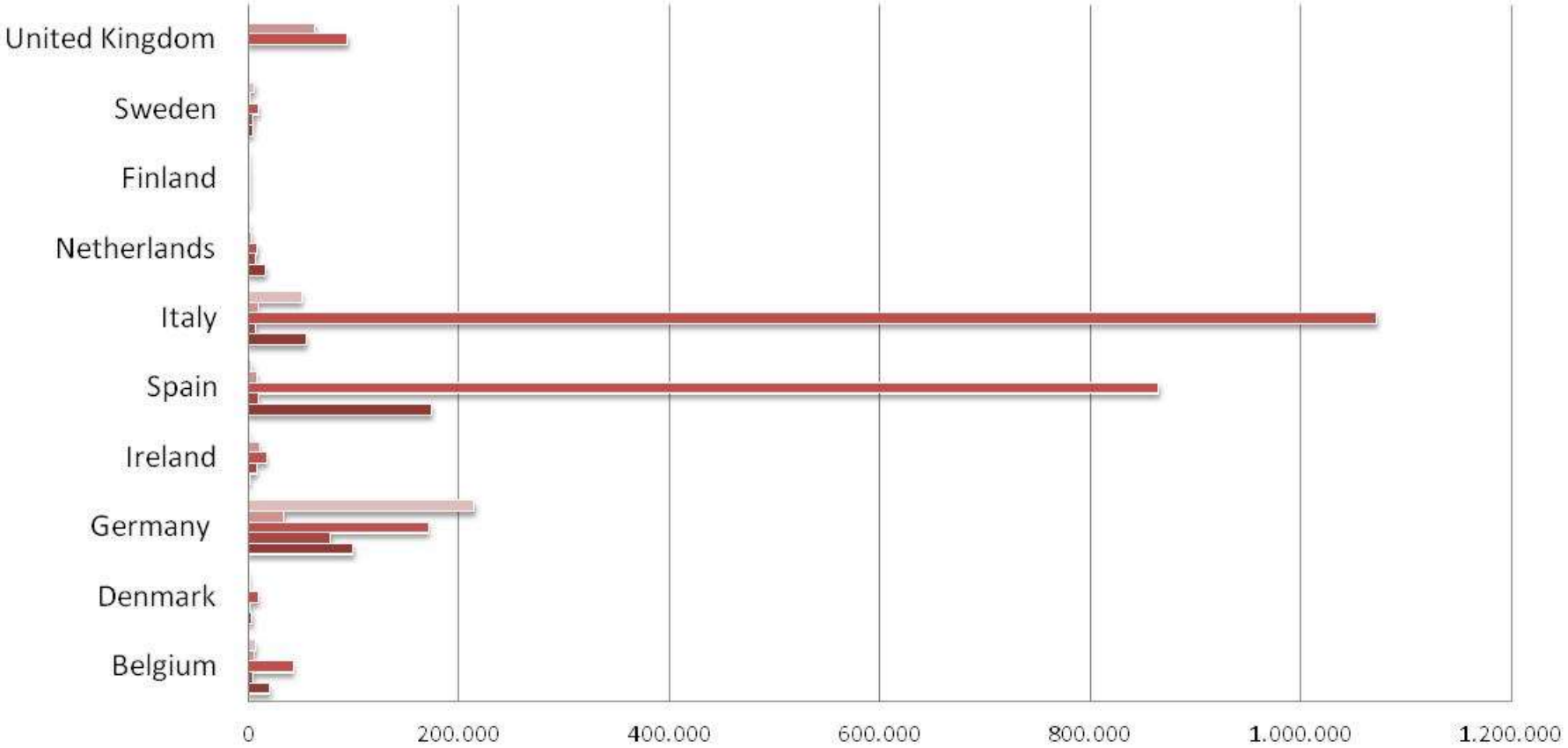
Increase Romanian and Bulgarian migration into EU15 – countries (2003-2012)



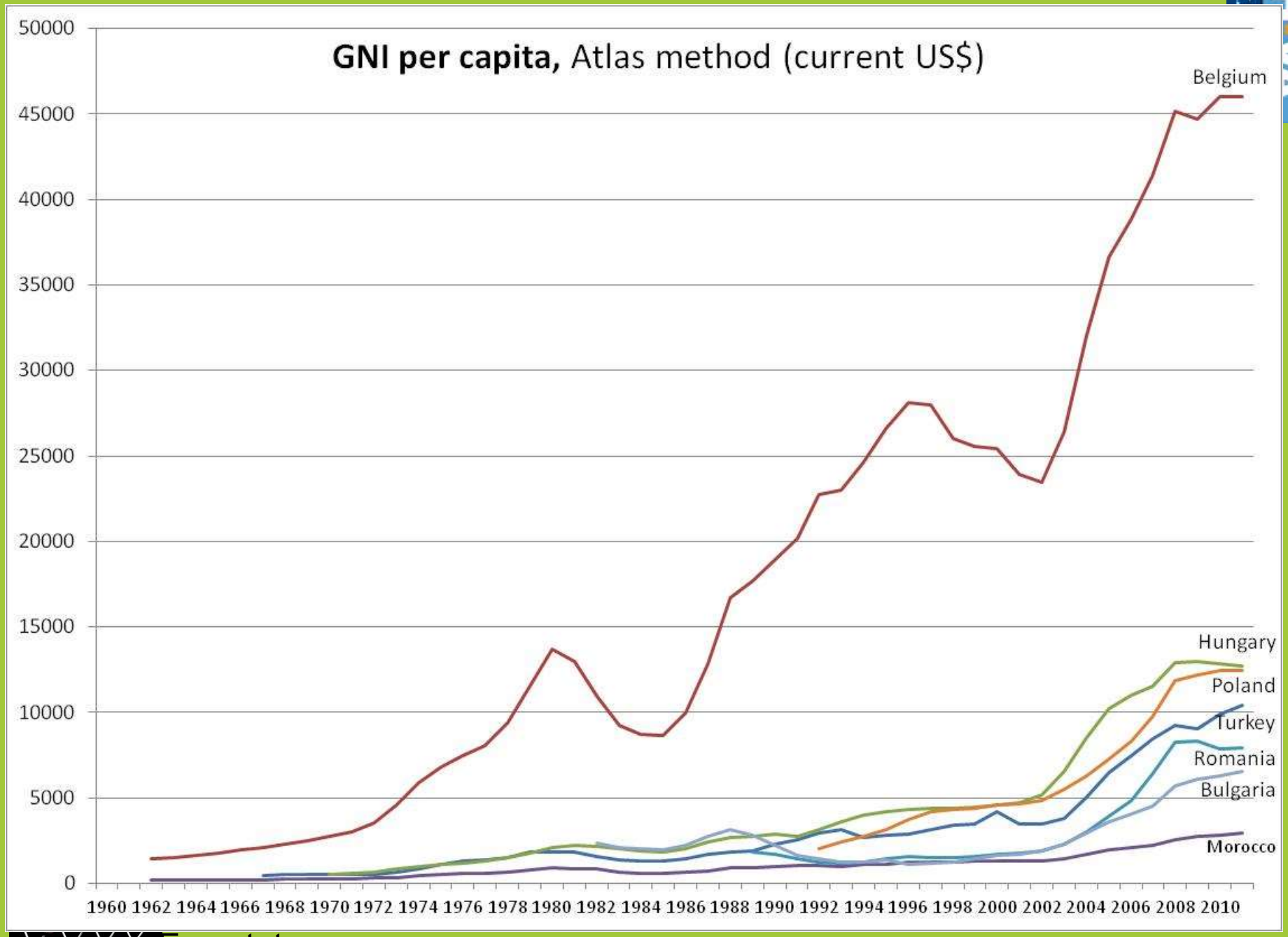
	BE	DK	DE	IE	ES	IT	NL	AU	PT	FIN	SW	UK
Romenia	10,5	7,4	1,9	1,1	7,7	11,3	3,9	1,7	3,1	2,8	4,4	13,9
Bulgaria	10,9	8,7	2,4	0,9	4,0	7,6	12,3	1,7	2,3	3,2	5,1	2,3

Source: Eurostat; Note: IE = 2009-2012, PT = 2007-2011

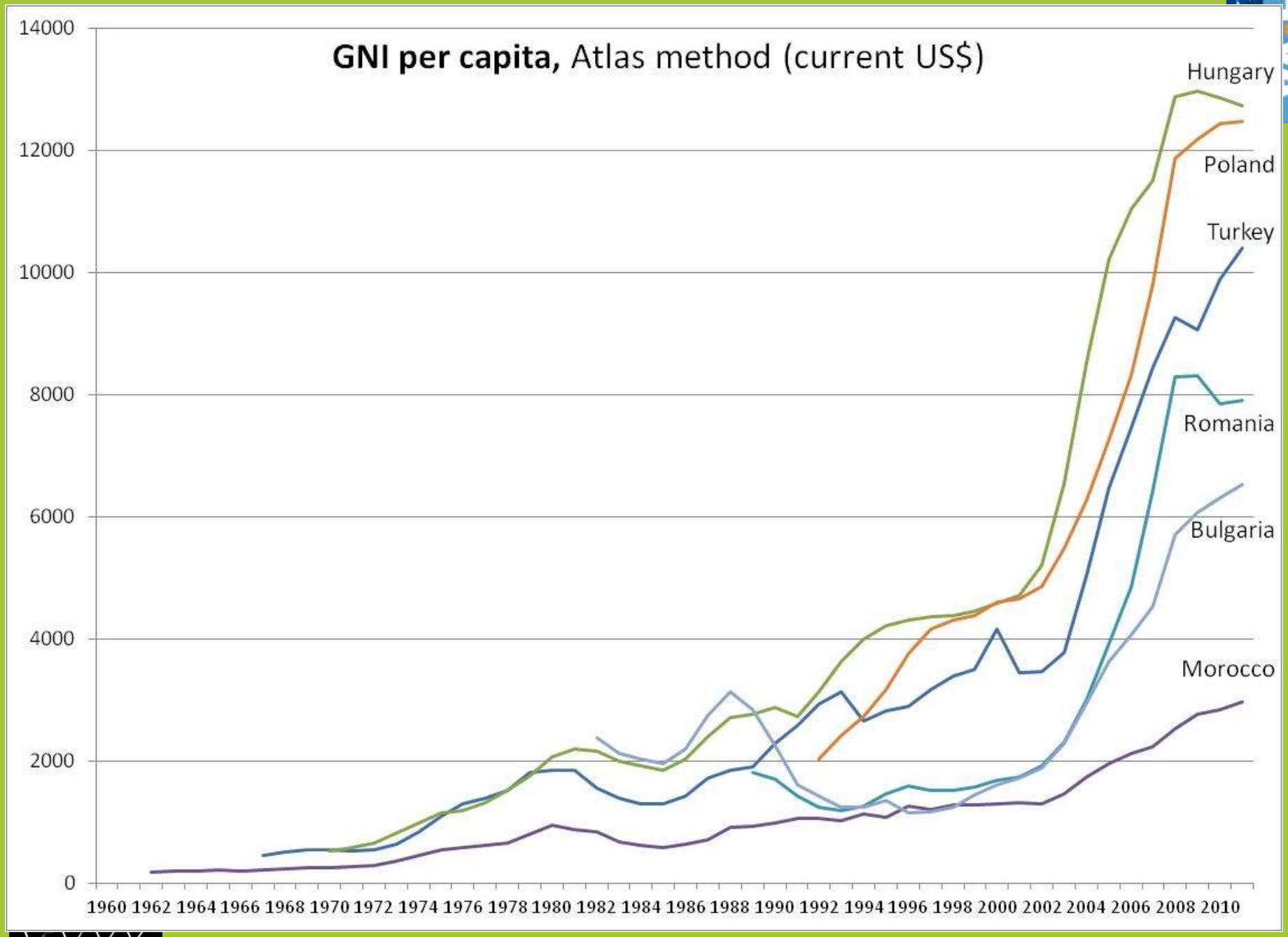
Stock of Eastern European migrants in EU15



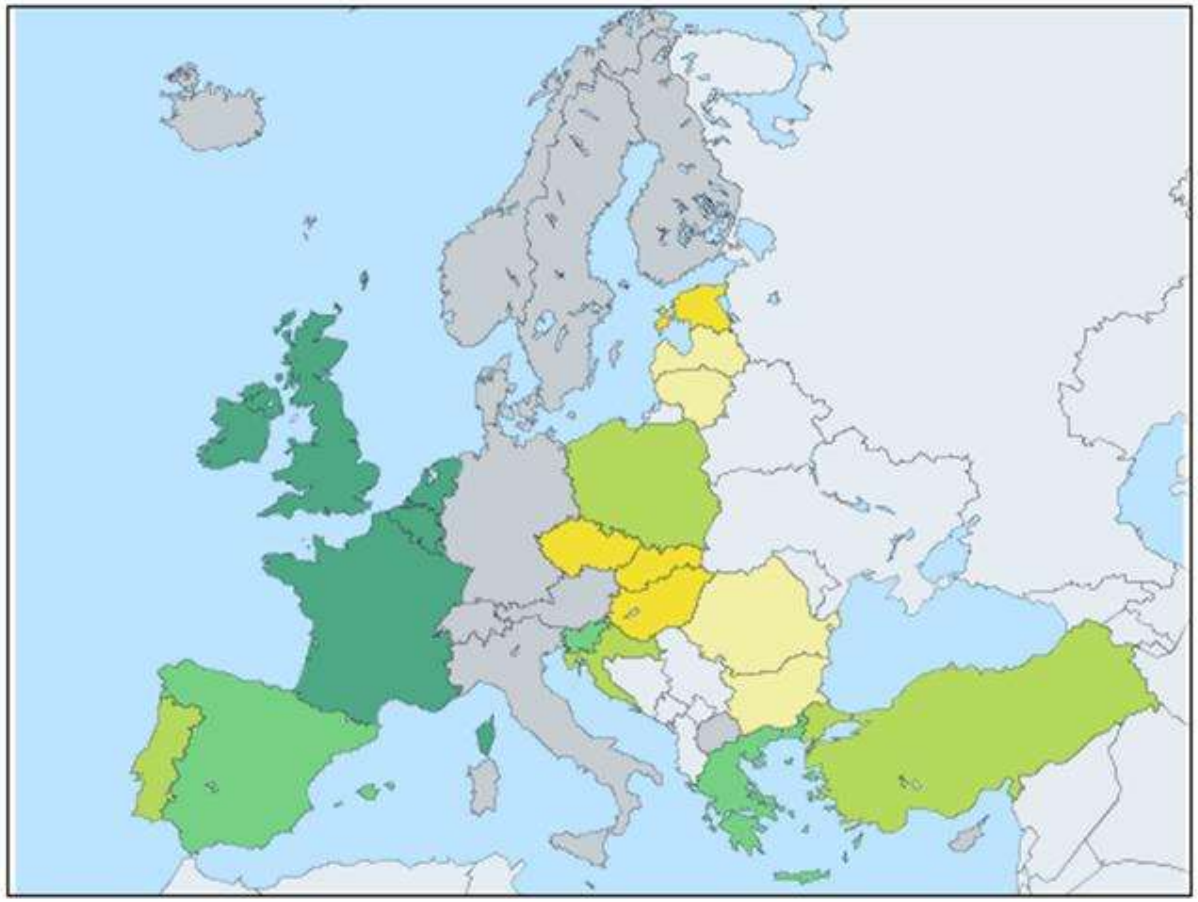
	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Ireland	Spain	Italy	Netherlands	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom
Serbia	7.109	660	215.189	333	3.245	51.103	141	901	6.127	
Slovakia	5.722	1.073	34.136	10.888	8.424	9.387	3.629	280	1.191	64.166
Romania	42.927	9.453	171.475	17.525	865.572	1.072.342	9.115	1.531	10.150	94.825
Hungary	4.913	2.174	78.909	8.135	9.736	7.924	7.775	1.536	5.093	
Bulgaria	20.791	4.007	100.302	1.787	174.388	55.378	16.760	1.036	4.062	



Source: Eurostat


GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$)
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
1960 1962 1964 1966 1968 1970 1972 1974 1976 1978 1980 1982 1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010
Hungary
Poland
Turkey
Romania
Bulgaria
Morocco

Minimum wages in Europe



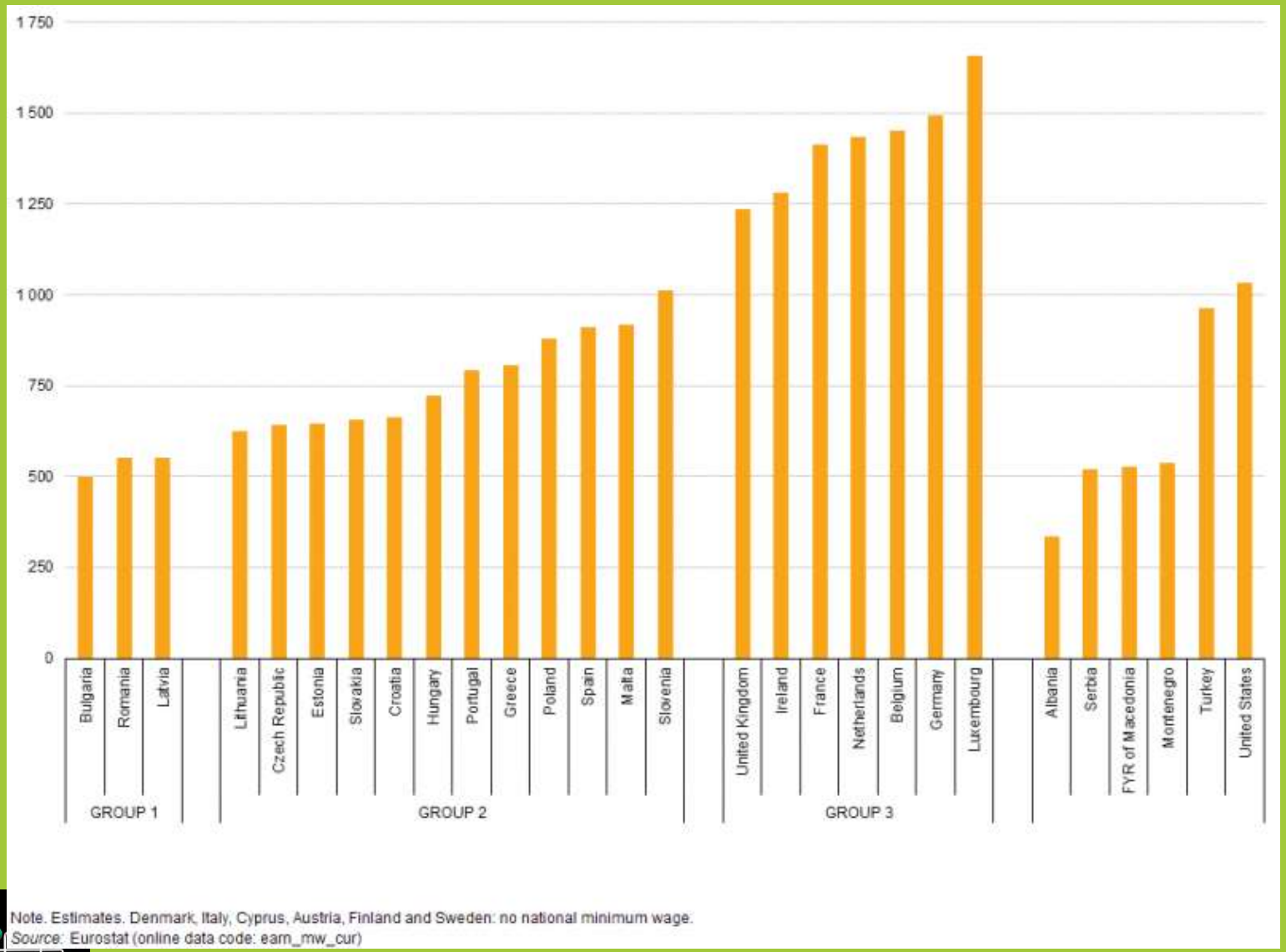
Data for 2013

Legend	Cases
157.5 - 289.62	4
289.62 - 337.7	4
337.7 - 565.83	4
565.83 - 783.66	4
783.66 - 1874.19	6
Data not available	11

Minimum value:157.5
Maximum value:1874.19

Eurostat

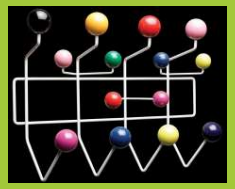
Minimum wages in Europe



Note. Estimates. Denmark, Italy, Cyprus, Austria, Finland and Sweden: no national minimum wage.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: earn_mw_cur)

Eurostat

6. THE ODDS OF FINDING A JOB

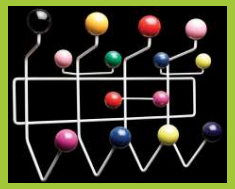


Research into the trajectories to the Flemish labour market of newly arrived migrants

A slow, steady but limited integration on the labour market that slows down after a while.

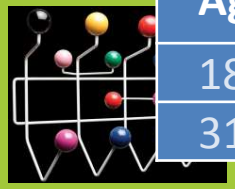
Key findings

1. **Time** is an important variable
2. **Secondary** segment of the labour market
3. **Gender differences**
4. Ethno-stratification
5. Flanders: certificate of the civic-integration course



The odds of finding a job in a model

Odds Ratio Estimates	Model 3	
Region of origin (ref. = Maghreb)		
Other and unknown	0,928	
Arab world	0,741	***
Asia (rest)	1,553	***
EU13	**2,443**	***
EU15	1,483	***
Europe (rest)	1,321	
Latin Amerika	1,475	***
Sub-Sahara Africa	1,121	**
Turkey	1,081	
Former Sovjet-Union	1,088	
Genderc(ref. = female)		
Male	1,963	***
Age (ref. = 46-64)		
18-30	1,347	***
31-45	1,424	***



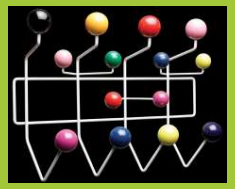
The odds of finding a job in a model (2)

Odds Ratio Estimates	Model 3	
Family situation (ref. = single)		
1 parent family	1,175	**
other	0,174	***
Resident or child	0,772	***
Parents with children	1,178	***
Family without child	1,413	***
Eduication (ref.= Laag)		
Other	1,199	***
High	1,182	***
Middle	1,259	***
Unknown	1,24	***
Year arrival (ref. = after 2009)		
2009 and earlier vs after 2009	1,251	***

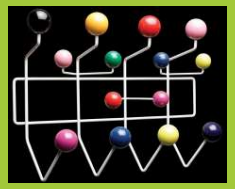
The odds of finding a job in a model (3)

Odds Ratio Estimates	Model 3	
Inflow channel (ref. = asiel)		
Other	1,043	
Regularized	1,407	**
Family	1,149	***
Work	2,008	***
Naturalized (ref.= No)		
Yes	1,428	***
Perspective (ref. = socio-cultural)		
Educational	1,53	***
none or missing	2,449	***
Professional	3,143	***
Attest (ref. = No)		
Yes	1,538	***
Max-rescaled R^2	0,239	
Number of Observations Used	53 485	

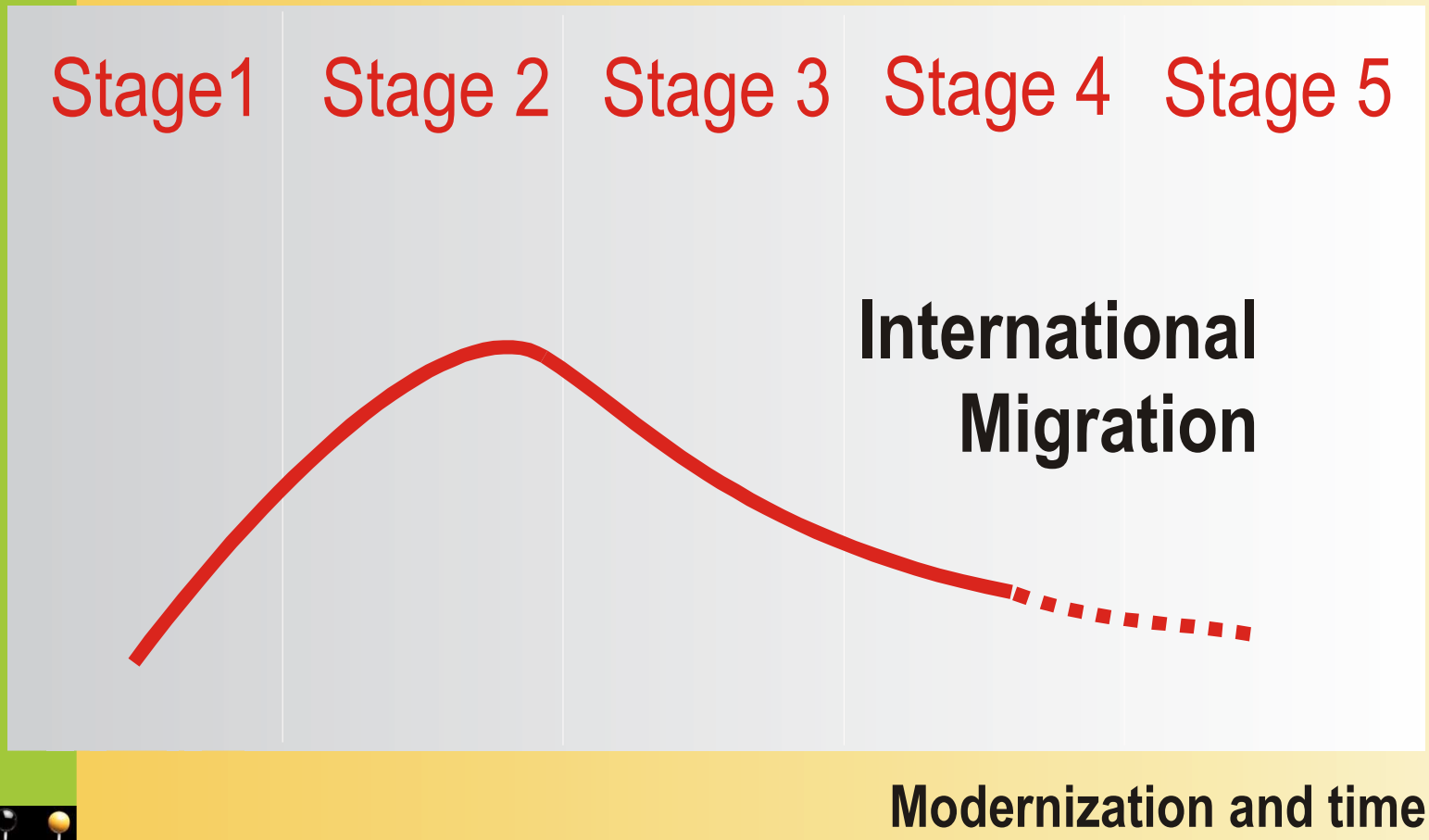
Secondary segment of the labour market: The main sectors of employment (4th quarter 2014 in %



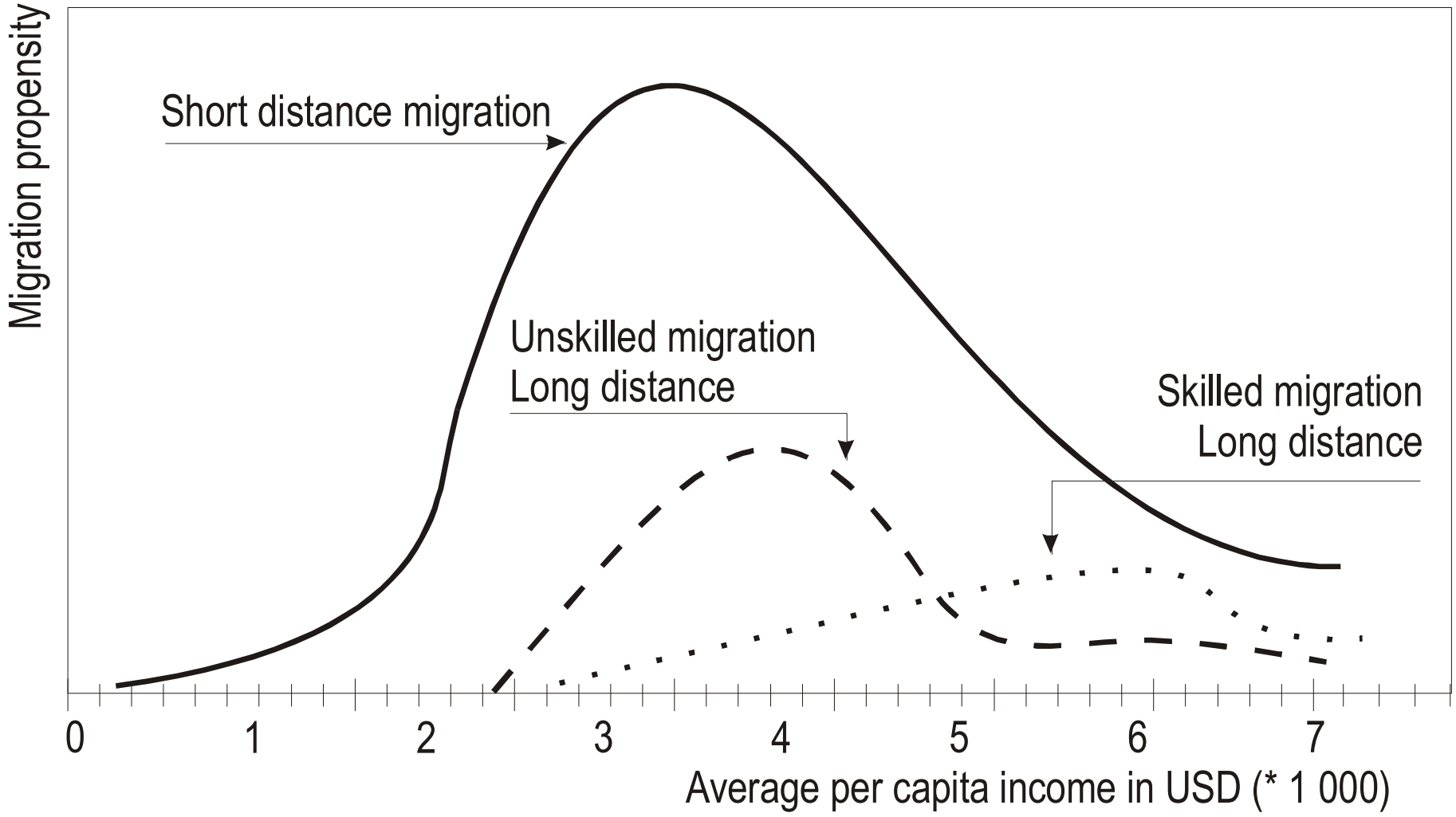
7. MIGRATION THEORY. ANY HELP?



Mobility transition theory (Wilbur Zelinski)

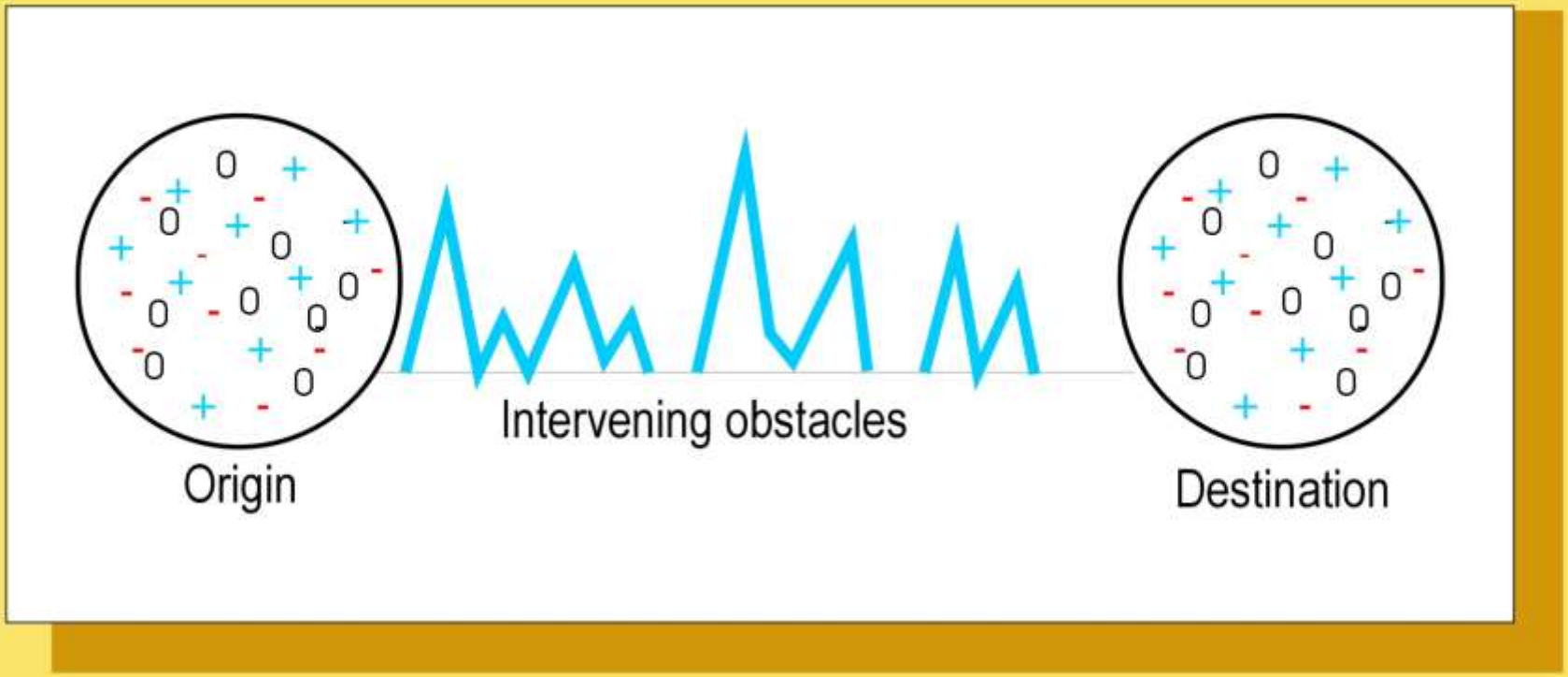


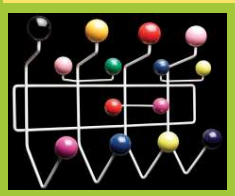
The Migration Hump



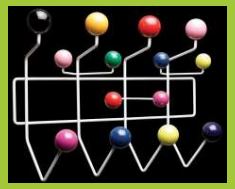
S her P. & Straubhaar Th. (1996)

Push -pull model (Everett Lee)

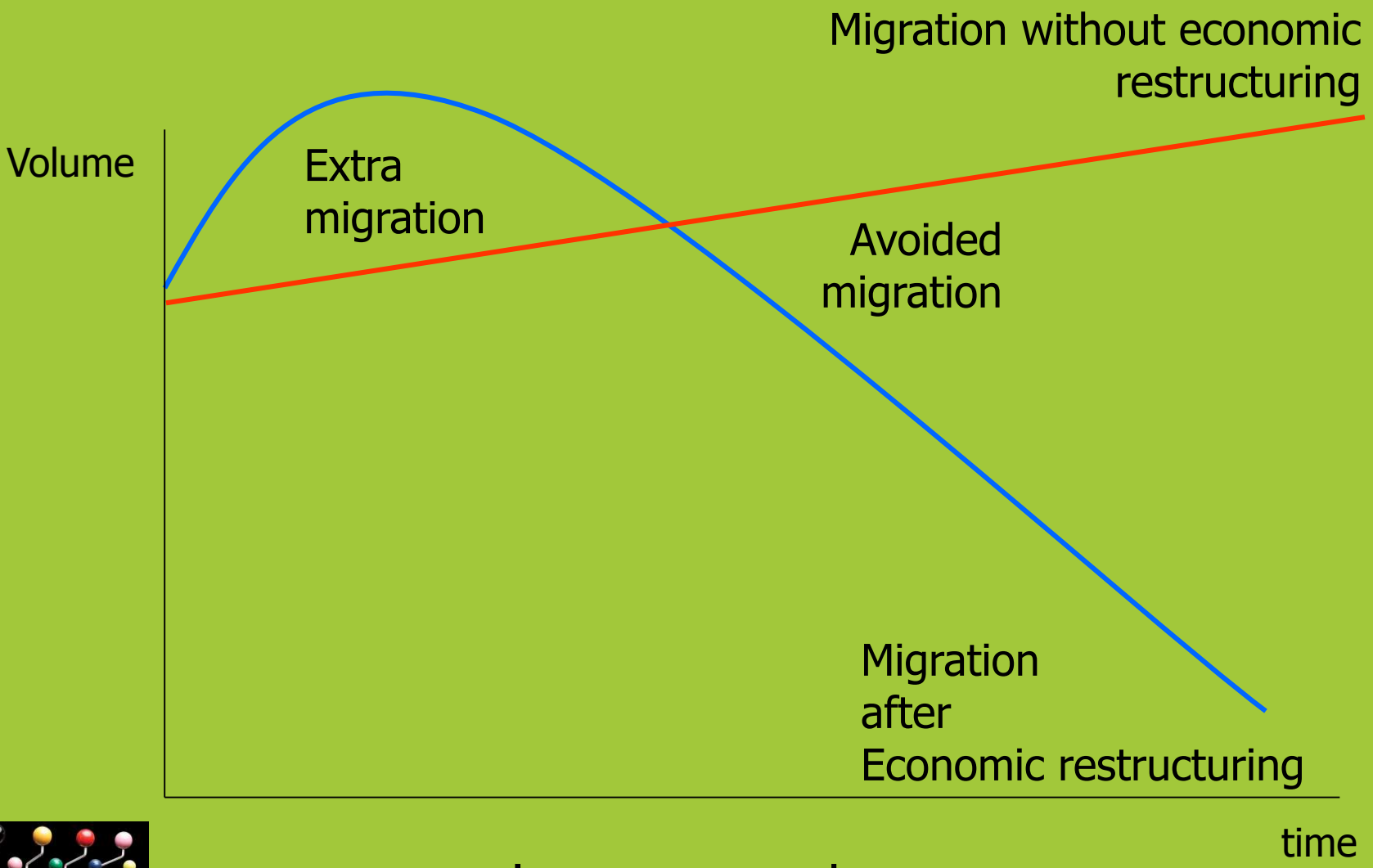




8. WHAT IS AHEAD?



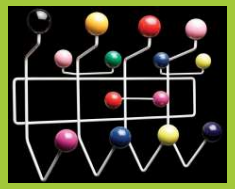
Whats ahead?



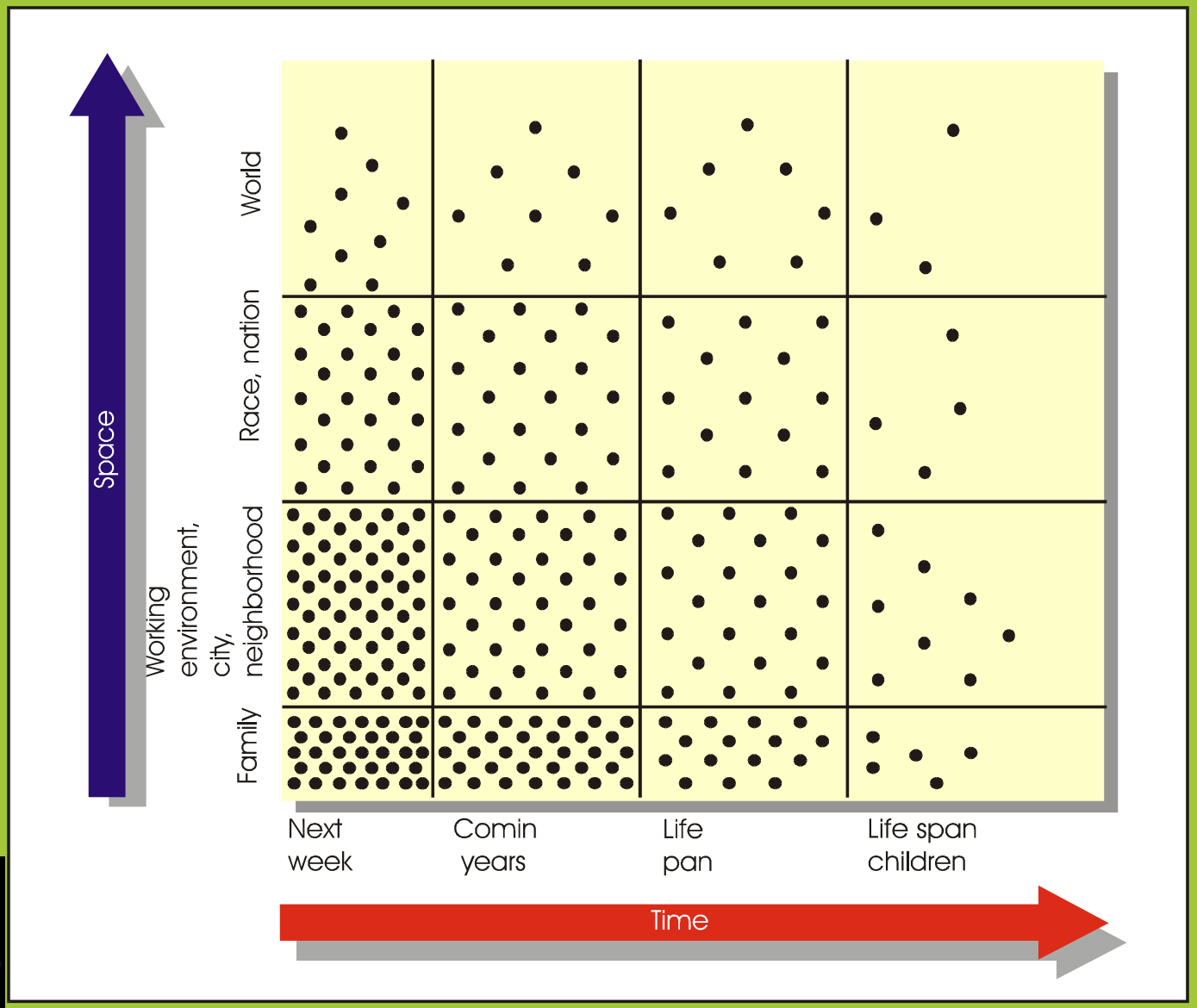
J curve paradox

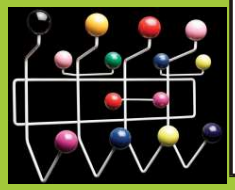
Democracy

- Churchill: "*Democracy is the worst form of government, except for all those other forms that have been tried from time to time*." (House of Commons speech on Nov. 11, 1947)
- The political world is “shortsighted”
- **Democracy is an institutionalized way of short term thinking**



Human interest (Club of Rome, 1972)

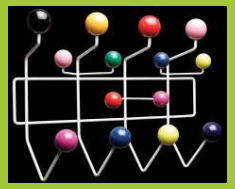




One word too few?

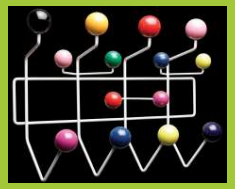
COM (2003) 336 final : communication on on immigration, integration and employment (p.15)

- Managing the shape and dynamics of future immigration flows to make them appropriate for the EU economy can prove difficult in practice as **immigration is caused by multiple factors which can be beyond the scope of any single public authority.**
- However, governments increasingly recognise that a **more pro-active and forward-looking approach to immigration is needed** to facilitate integration into employment and that, **unless a more open approach is taken to legal immigration, the EU may be faced with increasing pressures, running the risk of increased illegal immigration.**

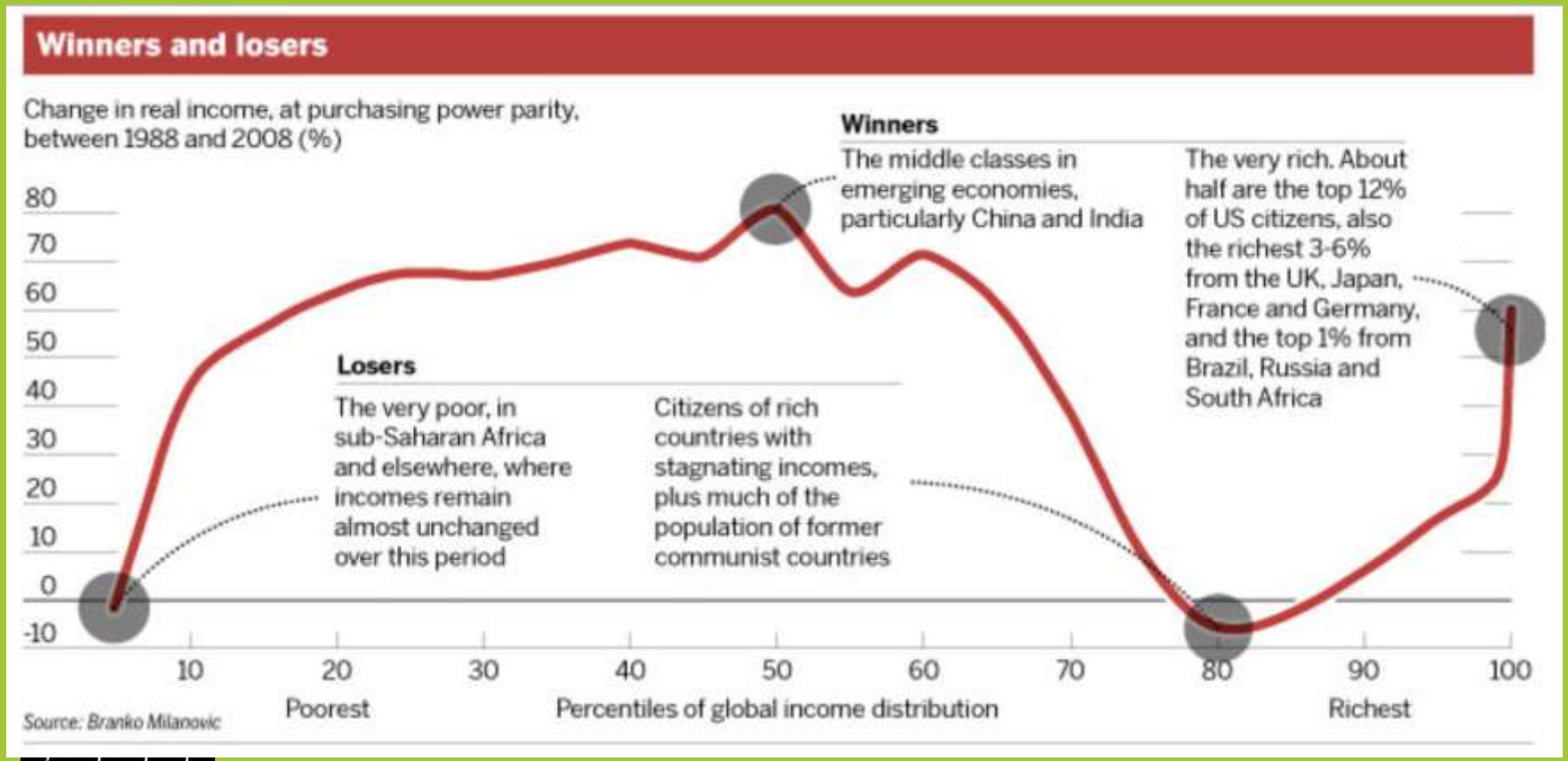


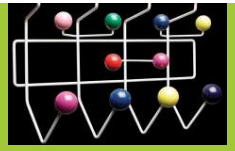
European Council of June 2007

*"recent events have demonstrated once again the need to make rapid progress in developing a **comprehensive European migration policy** based on common political principles, capable of taking account of all aspects of migration, based on a genuine partnership with third countries and fully Integrated into the Union's external policies"*

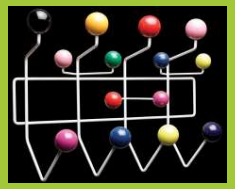


Branko Milanovic



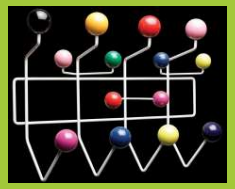


9.CONCLUSIONS



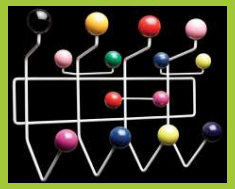
Conclusions: Eastern European Migration

- The last decade, migration from EEC **grew significantly** despite limited labour market opportunities.
- Until 01 01 2014 there were **transitory measures** that hampered a free access on the EU labour market.
- The GNI/c and minimum **wages** of EEC countries are far below the rest of the EU.
- The **distances** between the EEC countries and other EU countries are short and fares are low.



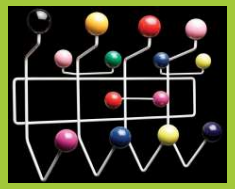
Conclusions: Eastern European Migration

- Officials like Romania's (former) labour minister Mariana Câmpeanu say that Romania is facing labour shortage in the near future.
- But theory, nor the extrapolation of evolutions gives any evidence that migration from Eastern European Countries will decline in the near future. On the contrary.
- The challenge is how to improve the situation of groups that are and cannot be clearly defined and how to implement *explicit but not exclusive targeting*



Some general conclusions

- Migration is **high on the political agenda** and will stay there
- The **number** of international migrants steadily **increases**
- **National policies** can't tackle the causes of migration
- Migration policy, integration policy, foreign policy, development policy, … are all **related**
- Large scale migration of today is **the export of the problems of the developing world**
- All measures to **reduce** migration will **increase** the phenomenon
- The more people are in the **need of protection**, the more countries are **reluctant** to welcome them.

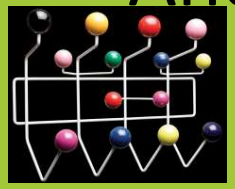


And finally …..

"*Minds are like parachutes - they only function when open*."

Thomas Dewar

But:

This doesn't resolve the migration crisis.

And we didn't say a word about integration …