

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN EUROPE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

Migrations are often associated with improving the educational and qualification structure of the population, increasing its cultural level, but also with the increase in its needs and the expansion of the domestic and foreign markets. On the other hand, migrations also have contradictory consequences - loss of working time, loss of leisure time, reduction of population and deterioration of its structure, excessive concentration of population, "forced" urbanization and a number of others. Migration is a complex demographic and socio-economic process that is related to the development of productive forces and relations, the reproduction of the population and its territorial distribution. Migration for work is perhaps the most common type of migration for the EU. Migration is a global problem that will remain in the future. Coping with the increasing migratory flows of people is one of the main problems at the beginning of the 21st century. In view of the importance of international migration for the dynamics of the population in Europe, it is of great importance to explore the factors that determine it. Such knowledge would contribute to making more accurate forecasts on migration, which in turn will also help to better predict the population. Different types of migration will leave a different impression on the overall appearance of parts of Europe that changes over time.

Keywords: international migration, migratory flows, immigration policies, regional economic differences

INTRODUCTION

Migrations have played a very important role in the development of Mankind. Their main function has always been to ensure people's mobility and effective territorial disposition in terms of their ability to live and work. Migrations have also contributed to the rational use of labor, human and natural resources in a given territory. Migrations are often associated with improving the educational and qualification structure of the population, increasing its cultural level, but also with the increase in its needs and the expansion of the domestic and foreign markets. On the other hand, migrations also have contradictory consequences - loss of working time, loss of leisure time, reduction of population and deterioration of its structure, excessive concentration of population, "forced" urbanization and a number of others.

Migration is a complex demographic and socio-economic process that is related to the development of productive forces and relations, the reproduction of the population and its territorial distribution. They are also tied to urbanization and help maintain optimal population mobility that provides rational use of labor, human and economic resources in different settlements and territories.

Migration has never been among the most studied components of demography. However, the number of migration studies (international) is enormous. Existing international

migration theories offer different potential outlooks in terms of international migration. However, attempts to measure the impact of certain indicators on international migration, which stem from competitive or concomitant theories, are rare. In general, there are three main causes of mass migration and refugees flows - wars, socio-economic crises and persecution of the person, violations of political freedom and other human rights. These reasons are of a global nature, so all regional structures and actors fighting the migrant crisis must coordinate with the UN and other international organizations.

To a large extent, the international migration patterns in Europe in the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century were mainly influenced by three specific phenomena. The shortage of workforce in Northern and Western Europe, European decolonization and the rise and subsequent collapse of the Communist bloc in Central and Eastern Europe have a significant impact. Most northern and western European countries recover from the devastating losses of the Second World War, unprecedented economic growth since 1950, the economic recession of 1973/1974, or the effects of the global economic crisis. Post-war recovery and rapid economic growth are at the core of the increased demand for labor in these countries, a demand that can not be provided by the country's workforce. Another important consequence of the Second World War is the retreat of Europe from its position as a world leader. As a consequence of the Second World War in non-communist Europe, three large overlapping migratory waves can be observed: labor migration (to solve workforce shortages in Western and Northern Europe), family migration (for family reunification or the creation of such) and post-industrial migration (including highly skilled labor, illegal migration and refugee migration). In addition to these three migratory waves, post-colonial migration flows should also be considered.

New destinations, new regions of origin and new flows have thus emerged. Economic transition, political changes and ethnic conflicts in CEE have affected the size and direction of European migration flows, while flows from non-European countries have continued to account for a sizeable part of migration in Europe. At the same time, increasingly restrictive immigration policies have produced a shift from the traditional migrant workers and their families to large flows of asylum seekers and undocumented migrants. The extraordinary increase of the immigrant populations in Southern European receiving countries after the regularisations of recent years reflects the current magnitude of unofficial channels of recruitment. Although most of the traditional national migration models have proved to be inadequate, there have been major changes in migration policies, and new regulatory regimes have been implemented in most of the European countries [1].

Analysing data by geographic region provides additional insights into current trends. In 2000, Europe ranks first in the number of international migrants - 56.3 million, while in 2017 it ranks second. In 2017, 80 million international migrants were residing in Asia, compared to 78 million in Europe. Northern America hosted the third largest number of international migrants (58 million), followed by Africa (25 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (10 million), and Oceania (8 million) [5].

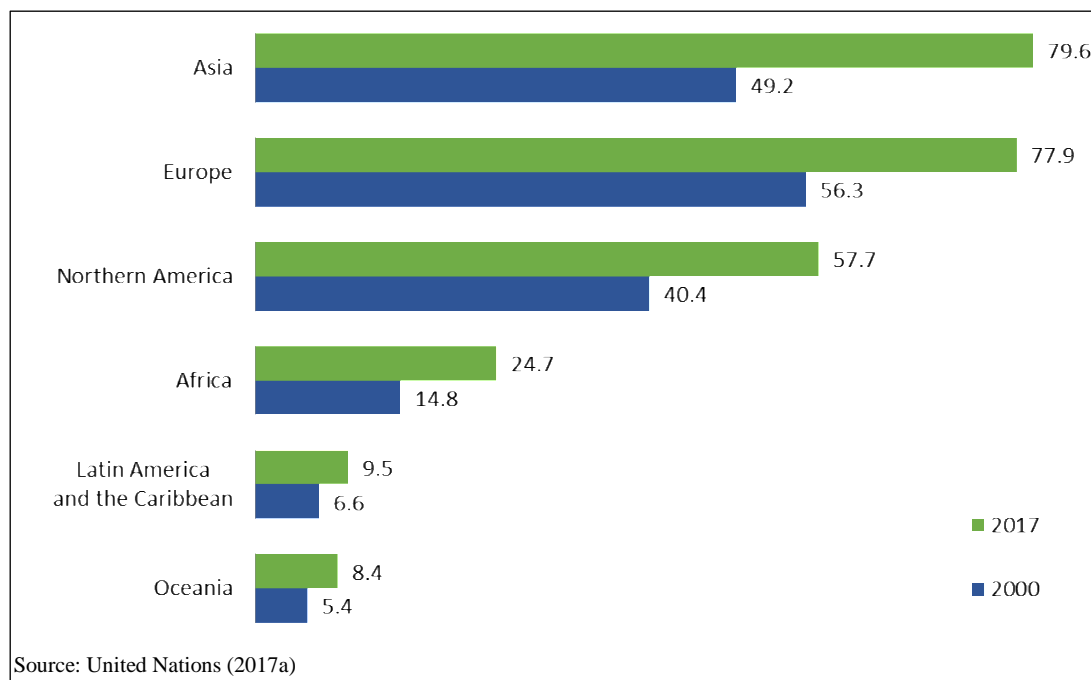


Figure 1. Number of international migrants (millions) by region of destination, 2000 and 2017

The main reason for migration in the world in the 20th and early 21st centuries is the regional economic differences. In this regard, the so-called "economic migrations" are leading today. Just over 35 years ago, some 13 million foreigners with the right to work lived in EU countries. And today, a major center in the EU to which significant migratory flows from different continents are directed is Germany. Over the last 40 years, the Gulf of Persia (Sarajevo, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, etc.) has become the global center of economic migration. Of course, over the last 60 years, there has been a significant migration flow in the world. "Brain drain" from countries in Eastern Europe and Asia. After 1989, there has been an increase in emigration from Eastern Europe to America, South Africa and Western Europe in connection with the political and economic changes in the region. Increasing migrations in recent years are also noted in connection with the Gulf War, the ethnic conflict in Rwanda, the declaration of the independence of Eritrea, Syria, and so on.

Between 2000 and 2017, Asia added more international migrants than any other region. Asia gained some 30 million international migrants during this period, representing a net increase of about 1.8 million migrants per annum. Europe added the second largest number of international migrants between 2000 and 2017 (22 million), followed by Northern America (17 million) and Africa (10 million). Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania added comparatively smaller numbers of migrants during this period (3 million in each of these regions). Despite this continued growth, international migrants accounted for two per cent or less of the total population of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. By contrast, in Europe, Northern America and Oceania, international migrants comprised at least 10 per cent of the total population [5].

Today, more than 7.5 billion people live in the world and only 9.8% of them live in Europe. It is no secret that, as a whole, Europe's population is aging and maintaining competitiveness, the EU must take care of regulating this problem. There are many reasons why it is impossible to reach the required birth rate in the near future. Unconditionally, the flow of migrants could help Europe cope with the internal

demographic imbalance. In addition, migrants are used as labor resources and help increase labor productivity in host countries. The Migration Policy Center (MPC), whose main objective is to conduct global migration research to meet the needs of migration management at European level, considers that "immigration policymaking and the integration of migrants will remain a priority in EU policy for decades."

Migration occurs primarily between countries that are located within the same world region. In 2017, the majority of the international migrants originating from Europe (67 per cent), Asia (60 per cent), Oceania (60 per cent) and Africa (53 per cent) reside in a country located in their region of birth (figure 5). In contrast, international migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean (84 per cent) and Northern America (72 per cent) reside primarily outside their region of birth [5].

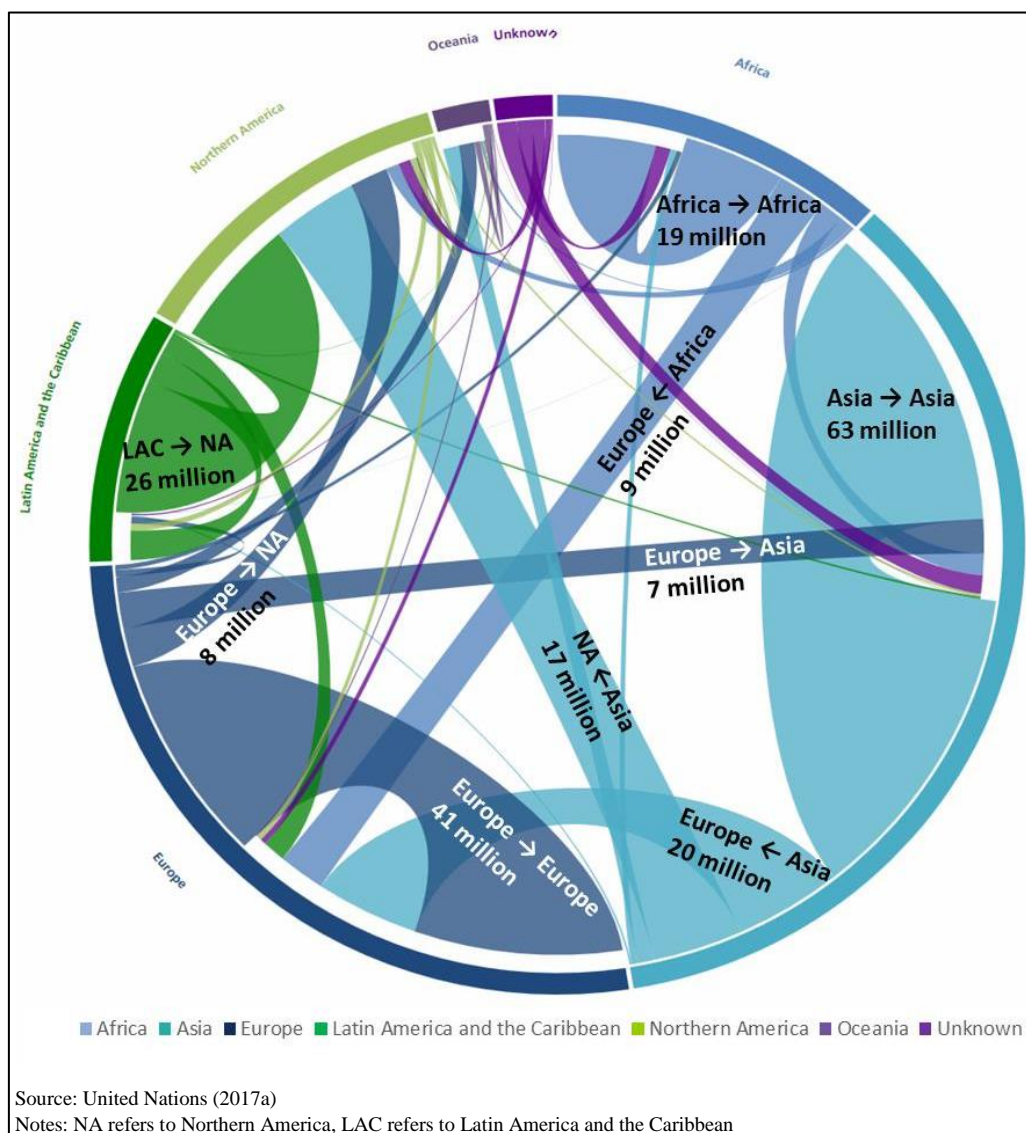


Figure 2. Number of international migrants classified by region of origin and destination, 2017

The total number of migrants in one of the 28 EU Member States in 2015 is 4.7 million. At the same time, emigration equals 2.8 million. These data do not reflect migratory flows to / from the EU as a whole, as they also include flows between individual EU Member States. Germany reported the largest total number of immigrants (1 543.8 thousand) in

2015, followed by the United Kingdom (631.5 thousand), France (363.9 thousand), Spain (342.1 thousand) and Italy (280.1 thousand). Germany reported the highest number of emigrants in 2015 (347.2 thousand), followed by Spain (343.9 thousand), the United Kingdom (299.2 thousand), France (298 thousand) and Poland (258.8 thousand). A total of 17 of the EU Member States reported more immigration than emigration in 2015, but in Bulgaria, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Croatia, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Latvia and Lithuania, the number of emigrants outnumbered the number of immigrants. Immigration to the EU-28 from non-member countries was 2.7 million in 2015. Compared to the number of the resident population, in Luxembourg, in 2015, Luxembourg recorded the highest immigration rate (42 migrants per 1000 people), followed by Malta (30 immigrants per 1000), Austria and Germany (both 19 immigrants per 1000 people) [4].

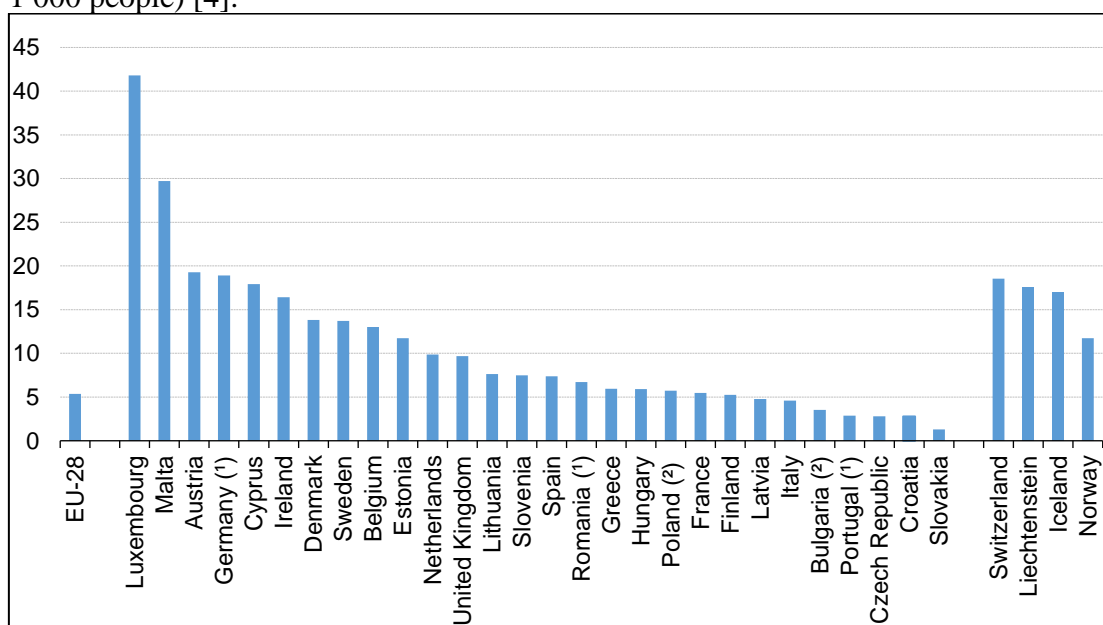


Figure 3. Immigrants, 2015 (per 1000 inhabitants)

Source: Eurostat (migr_imm1ctz) и (migr_pop1ctz)

Migration for work is perhaps the most common type of migration for the EU. Geographical labour mobility continues to be an important issue for EU institutions and policymakers and is regarded as a potential means of addressing the strong and increasing demand for skilled labour across European countries, especially in a context of widely varying labour market performance [3]. Overall, labor migration in Europe can be divided into low- and high-skilled labor migration. According to neoclassical economic theory, international labor flows arise as a result of the substantial differences that exist in labor remunerations between countries. According to Keynesian economic theory, potential labor migrants are attracted by the high nominal wage in Europe. It is important for Europe to accept highly qualified migrants. This is also related to refugees who are allegedly economic migrants but are not highly educated. This will lead to problems for the social systems of countries in Europe, as they will be under pressure. Big problem is the increasing number of officially registered refugees and asylum seekers. It is essential to make a clear distinction between refugees and economic migrants who do not qualify for refugee status.

Finally, migration has a combination of economic, environmental, political and social factors in migration in Europe: the migrant's origin (instigating factors) or the host

country (attractiveness factors). It is believed that over the past years, the relative economic prosperity and political stability of Europe have had a significant impact on immigrants. In the European host countries, international migration can be used as a tool to address specific labor shortages in the labor market. Migration itself, however, will certainly not change the current aging trend observed in many parts of Europe.

Intra- and intercontinental migration flows on European territory are now logically changing while having several characteristic features; gradually we can predict their amplification, which means more complications for the democratic coexistence and mutual application of democratic principles in practice. Problems, however, arise in connection with the restriction measures on the free movement of labour, and in conjunction with increasing migratory pressures, which is caused by the increase in the widening socio-economic disparities between the rich centre and the poor periphery of the contemporary world [6].

The migration of Africans, Arabs and Asians to Europe is a turning point in the historical trend. In the colonial era, Europe has practiced something like demographic imperialism, white Europeans have emigrated to all parts of the world. In North America and Australia, indigenous people have been subjected and often killed. Whole continents were turned into "branching" of Europe. European countries have created colonies all over the world and inhabited them with immigrants, and at the same time several million migrated from Africa to the New World as slaves.

When Europeans settled around the world, it was often "chain migration". When a family member settled in a new country such as Argentina or the United States, he often started sending home news and money, and soon others started his steps.

Migration now goes in the opposite direction from Syria to Germany, from Morocco to the Netherlands, from Pakistan to the UK. But nowadays it is no longer a letter home, followed by a long journey by sea. In the era of Facebook and the smartphone, Europe seems to be nearby, even if you are in Karachi or Lagos. Countries such as the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands have become very humorous over the past 40 years. Governments that promise to curb immigration, such as the current British authorities, find it hard to hold on to that word.

Migration is a global problem that will remain in the future. Coping with the increasing migratory flows of people is one of the main problems at the beginning of the 21st century.

In many countries there is a serious conflict between the economic and demographic case for expanded labour migration, and public resistance to increased migration. European states have dealt with this problem in different ways. In most cases, governments have been able to introduce liberalising legislation or programmes. Most of these have been for high-skilled and skilled migrants, in the form of points systems, streamlined procedures for recruitment in particular sectors or occupations, or facilitating labour market access for foreign graduates. These programmes have usually been introduced in addition to the sorts of provisions for skilled migration that already exist in most European countries: individual work permits based on a labour market test, or intra-company transfers [2].

The presence of a large number of migrant populations can lead to significant social consequences. Migrants, especially those coming from countries other than Western countries, often belong to the lower socioeconomic strata of society. In the long run, migrants can form a majority in urban centers in Western Europe. It is unnecessary to say that culture in the host country is influenced by changes in the ethnic composition of the

population as a result of international migration. But less obvious is the fact that international migration can also affect lifestyles in countries sending migrants. In the event of significant population outflows over a prolonged period of time, migration can become a part of the cultural values of the migrant-generating society. As a result, the so-called "migration culture" can be reached. International migration can also have an impact on the economic life of the countries - both those who send and those who accept migrants. For example, the involvement of international migrants in economic sectors with labor shortages can contribute to economic growth in host countries. Moreover, international migration can lead to changes in the way of life in host countries. Changing lifestyle can affect the economic development of host countries through changes in savings, consumer habits or investment.

An interesting phenomenon is observed in Eastern Europe. At the opposite end of the spectrum of growing cities are cities that are shrinking as a result of a combination of outmigration and low fertility levels, leaving them not only with smaller populations and therefore smaller tax bases but often with older populations as well [7].

The consequences of international migration on both social and economic life in host and home countries should not be underestimated. In view of the importance of international migration for the dynamics of the population in Europe, it is of great importance to explore the factors that determine it. Such knowledge would contribute to making more accurate forecasts on migration, which in turn will also help to better predict the population. Different types of migration will leave a different impression on the overall appearance of parts of Europe that changes over time.

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