

MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION POLICY IN A EUROPEAN CONTEXT

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Abstract

The article deals with migration and integration policy in the European Union. Europe has undergone a number of changes during the 20th century, which have also influenced migratory policies in these countries. Importance of the policy is particularly important in the context of the migration crisis that has hit Europe. The European Union and the Member States had to respond to the situation. Without the laws and other necessary measures, it would not be possible to correct the status of foreigners on our territory or create suitable conditions for their integration. The security aspect and the importance of integration will be analysed. It deals with the issue of integration of foreigners into society

Keywords

Integration Policy. Foreigners. Migration. Migration policy.
JEL Classification codes F22, J61.

1 Introduction

Migration of people is becoming more and more accessible; it is due to technological advances and the modernization of transport. Despite the benefits of the process which brings mainly for labour market, this process is linked to many negative issues, particularly in the form of security. Europe for centuries has been an emigrant continent. The migration balance began to reverse after the Second World War. Today, the countries of Europe are primarily immigration countries, and it is necessary to regulate and control the movement of people across borders. Straubhaar and Zimmermann (1993) mention the motives of economic migration that are attractive to migrants and refugees. In addition to demographic potential, these are also high economic standards and an increasing gap in economic growth between less developed countries and EU countries. Migration and the process of relocation of people are also important in Europe with regard to the Schengen area and the right to free movement of persons and the free movement of labour in its territory. The development of the European Union's migration policy is influenced by the economic and social situation, but it must also respond to political aspects. In recent years, migrations have often been linked to the migration crisis caused by the mass of refugees from the Asian and African continents that are coming to Europe to start a new life. Nowadays, states are forced to respond to the current migration situation. In connection with migration, attention must also be paid to the integration of foreigners. If the state wants to continue to maintain its economic development and society without serious cultural conflicts, it is important to have an effective integration program.

This article focuses on aspects of EU migration policy. It deals with the issue of integration of foreigners into society in the context of security. With regard to data availability, the article will analyse the period from 2008 to 2015 in the member states of the European Union. The aim of the article is to analyse migration and integration policy and to confirm or rebut the hypothesis that concerns security and growing fears of increasing in foreigners' crime; that is, with the increasing number of asylum applications, the rate of crime is rising in the EU Member States.

2 Migration

In addition to birth rates and mortality, migration is a key element of population development. It affects cultural and social change. Importance in the 20th century has risen sharply and the volume of migrants has multiplied. The process of migration is currently conditioned by globalization trends that have facilitated population shifts, feminisation of the migration flow, increasing the number of women migrating at work and taking account of security risks. Migration can be viewed from many perspectives. At the highest level, we can divide the intercontinental migration between the continents and intracontinental, if it is a migration between states on the territory of one continent. At a lower level, we can distinguish between international migration, ie migration between states and interregional, when migration flows comes between regions of one country (Brožová, 2012).

Migration is referred to in the literature as the mechanical movement of the population Lee (1966) defines migration very commonly as a permanent or temporary change of residence without specifying the requirements of distance movement, voluntary or essential whether international or interregional migration is concerned. Migration can be divided according to number of aspects. For the purposes of the thesis, the classification will be further used division according to the administrative-legal status in the host country. Appleyardd (1992), Rogers (1992) distinguish legally admitted immigrants, legally admitted temporary immigrants, temporarily legally qualified immigrants with higher qualifications, illegal immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees. Migration can also be broken down in terms of causes, and they are mainly based on the approach to migration. Migration theory attempts to describe the aspects of the migration process in a broader context. Mainly in the context of migrant integration into the new environment and its adaptation to new living conditions. Systematic analysis of migratory determinants begins to be dealt with by experts at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. Migration ceases to be seen only as a process of moving people from one place to another, but migration is associated with the issue of social ties left by the migrant in the source country and linking new ones to the target area. The founder of migration theory is Ravenstein (Corbett, 2010). He examined the regularity of moving people to London at the end of the 19th century. In addition to economic connections, migration has also been associated with other considerations, and the classical migration model that stood at the outset of migratory theories and which is based on many assumptions and its application to the real environment is very low, has begun to be expanded. The classical model was followed by neoclassical theory. Based on the level of research, these theories can be divided into theories dealing with micro level and theory at the macroeconomic level. Theories examining the macroeconomic level of migration address the causes of migration in terms of macroeconomic indicators in social, institutional, economic and geographic contexts. (Drbohlav, 2001) Macroeconomic theories deal with the differences in supply and demand for labour, when migrants leave less economically advanced areas with labour surpluses in areas with advanced labour shortages.

For example, Harris and Todaro in *Migration, Unemployment and Development: Two Sector Analysis* (Harris, Todaro, 1970) looked at the causes of high migration from developing, rural areas to industrial centres by analysing migration between developmental and advanced areas. Öberg (Öberg, 1995) described the theory of migration based on different wage rates as the fundamental law of interregional migration, which leads to the equalization of demand and supply on the labour markets in individual regions. Micro-level theories are based on an appreciation of the benefits of migration from the point of view of an individual. These approaches are based on a situation where an individual compares the cost of migration with the benefit he / she gains from moving. For example, a model of human capital that assumes that an individual is influenced by his / her own experience, the environment in which he / she

lives, personality attributes, and everyone evaluates the cost of migration and benefit individually. The theoretical basis of the human capital model was created in the 1960s. Sjaastad considered the main determinant of migration to be able to benefit from investment in human capital. His work followed the theoretical conclusions of Hick's of the 1930s. Sjaastad's model was subsequently extended by Todar, an increase in the number of factors influencing migrations over the length of the time period in which the migrant finds work in the new region, an indicator correlated with the unemployment rate in the region

3 Migration and Integration Policy in European Union

Migration policy is a relatively young policy of the European Union, today is one of the most dynamic emerging policies. Cooperation on migration policy began in the early 1970s as a result of a series of terrorist attacks. (Fiala, Pitrova, 2009) Later, it responded to the immigration waves from Central and Eastern Europe in the 1990s. The Dublin Convention, the Convention determining the State responsible for examining asylum applications lodged in one of the EC Member States, has been established in order to guarantee every asylum seeker that only one Member State will examine its request and take a final decision. After the adoption of the Treaty of Amsterdam, it became part of the first pillar in 1999. The European Union adopted Regulation 343/2003 establishing a European electronic database of fingerprints for asylum seekers, foreigners detained while illegally crossing external borders, as well as aliens detained illegally in the EU. This has made it easier to check asylum applications. This was largely because the need for a common and comprehensive approach to the issue was emphasized. Migration policy should not only focus on combating illegal forms of migration and its consequences but also help to harness the benefits of legal migration.

Well-managed legal migration should benefit both third countries (their development) and the EU (flexible matching of the labour market needs in certain sectors and coping with unfavourable demographic developments, thus enhancing economic growth and competitiveness of the EU.) In 1999, there is a demand to develop a common European Asylum and Migration Policy that includes four aspects: partnership with countries of origin, a common asylum system based on the Geneva Convention, fair treatment of third-country nationals and management of migratory flows, and the concept of a global approach to migration, its main idea was to strengthen cooperation and dialogue with third countries, in particular Africa and the Mediterranean. A Blue Card Institute has been set up to make it easier and easier to obtain work permits for third-country workers In 2008, the European Council endorsed the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum, which sets out a unified approach to the management of immigration and asylum. Many experts have criticized this pact for too much emphasis on security and not on the human rights and economic needs of the European Union (Kavanova, 2008). Other changes in the area of migration policy have been brought about by the Treaty of Lisbon. The Treaty of Lisbon repealed the three pillar arrangements of the European Union. The Treaty of Lisbon defines the main objectives of EU migration policy - effective management of migratory flows, fair treatment of third-country nationals lawfully residing in the Member States, prevention and fight against illegal migration and the fight against trafficking in human beings. The aim is to suppress the abuse of disparities between national asylum systems and to ensure equal protection for all applicants. The aim of the common immigration policy is to ensure effective management of migratory flows, fair treatment of third-country nationals and the fight against illegal immigration.

Integral policy is an important part of migration policy. The area of integration falls exclusively within the competence of the Member States. However, the EU is also paying

attention to it, because national approaches need to be coordinated, one country's failure may negatively affect other Member States. The goal of integration policy is to support the process of integrating immigrants into host societies. The prerequisite for successful integration of the alien into the host society is the mutual understanding of often different cultures and values. For the success of integration, it is necessary for the immigrant to adapt to the rules of the country, and the home country has provided space for expression of immigrant culture, allowing access to education or employment. The second aspect of the EU integration policy enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty is also to build a common European asylum system. The target group for integration is primarily citizens from non-EU countries who are legally resident in the EU. An important document is the European Pact on Migration and Asylum, adopted in 2008. It represents a comprehensive plan to harmonize EU asylum and migration policies.

The relationship between immigration and immigration policies is defined, for example, by Barša and Baršová (2005). According to the authors, immigration policy includes immigration and integration policies, asylum, border control, visas, tourism, seasonal work, etc. The immigration policy aims to determine the conditions under which foreigners can stay in the host country in the long term or permanently. Integration policies follow on immigration. Drbohlav (2001) defines three approaches to integration. The first is a discriminatory model that immigration perceives as temporary, and therefore there is no room for the development of integration. The second model is an assimilation model, foreigners are perceived as equal members of society, provided they are assimilated into society. The third model is a multicultural model. It treats immigrants as culturally diverse communities, perceives and supports their differences. Migration policy is currently based on the convergence of these models. Immigrants often concentrate on ethnic enclaves so that mass societies and communities can help ease adaptation. Successful economic and cultural integration leads to the abandonment of the community and the inclusion of the majority in society.

4 Foreigners in the European Union

During the second half of the 20th century, the countries of the European Union have faced a number of migratory flows that have taken place within the Union, despite its external borders. In particular, the external flows were shifting the population from the backward south to the northern countries and from the east to the west. In particular, the people of the European Union were targeted by post-communist countries, with an increased interest in the less developed countries. This was mainly about migration for economic and labour reasons. The people who came to the Member States were employed in less paid and less qualified work. Recently, the nature of migration has changed and Member States are facing an influx of people from African and Asian countries who are seeking asylum. The development of the number of foreigners in the European Union since 2008 is shown in the graph in Fig. 1. During the monitored period, the lowest number of immigrants in 2009 was 713 thousand people. It was in the immediate aftermath of the economic crisis when foreigners had to leave the host country because of the loss of employment. Since 2012, the number of foreigners has been rising sharply. In 2015 in the European Union lived 1 831 thousand of foreigners.

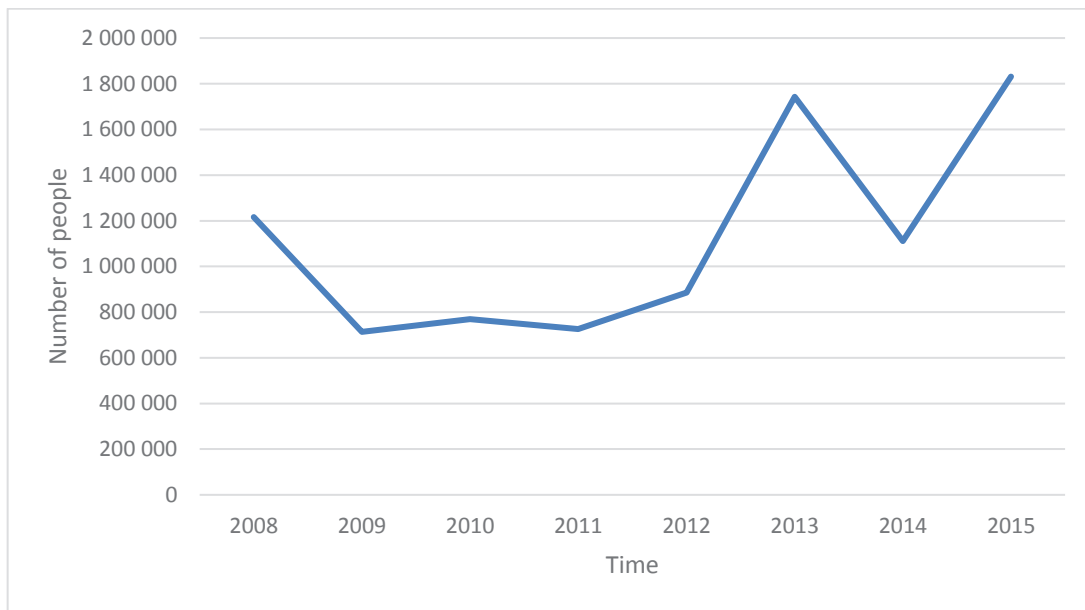


Fig. 4 The number of foreigners (Source: Eurostat, 2017)

The graph of Fig. 2 shows the development of the number of asylum applications in the years 2008 to 2015 in the European Union. The number of asylum applications climbed from 226 thousand in 2008 to 1,323 thousand in 2015. The most significant increase was recorded in Germany (its share on all applications was 36 % in 2015), Hungary (13 % of all applications in 2015) and Sweden (12 % of all applications in 2015).

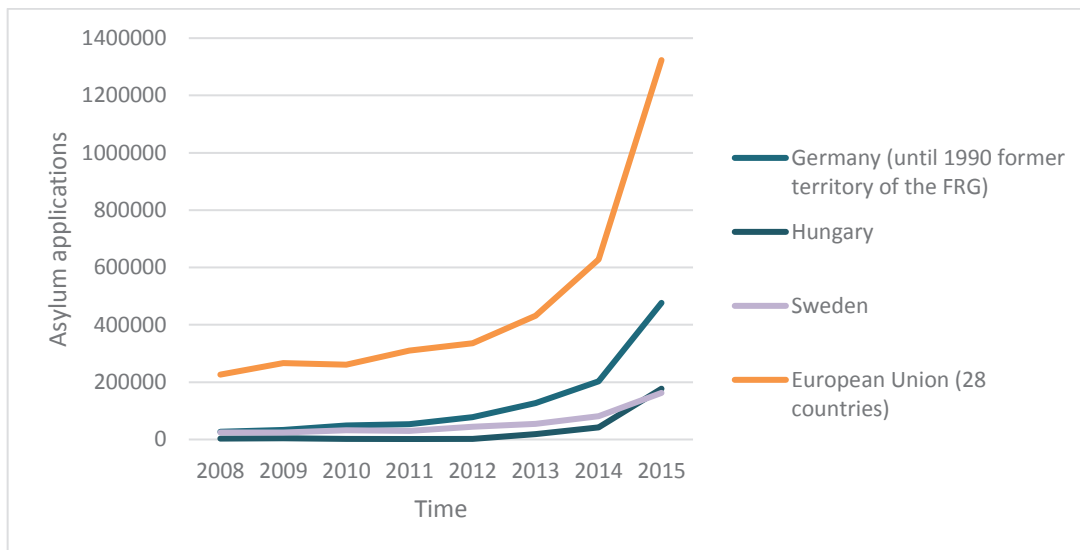


Fig. 2 The number of asylum applications (Source: Eurostat, 2017)

For successful integration, an immigrant must be adapted to the country's rules, and the home country has provided scope for expressing immigrant culture, enabling access to education and employment. The economic and social aspects of immigration have become increasingly important in Europe. The European Union publishes an assessment of immigrant integration according to migrant integration indicators on Eurostat. These indicators follow the following

four areas, social inclusion, education, employment and active citizenship. For the next analysis, the material deprivation rate will be selected from the area of social inclusion. The countries of the European Union are compared in Fig. 3 with this index in terms of citizenship. The comparison shows that foreigners are affected by a higher degree of material deprivation than people with the nationality of the country. Comparing aliens from other EU Member States and third countries, a higher index value is recorded for third-country nationals. The amount of earnings, wages and the economic situation of migrants has been the subject of a number of analyzes. Barry R. Chiswick (1078) was involved in the relationship between men's earnings and the country of origin. He analyzed the relationship between the amount of earnings and the place of birth. Connectivity explored in the 1970s in America. The results show that an important attribute is labor market time. Immigrants are starting to work on the labor market at a lower wage than the indigenous population, but their earnings grow over the course of their lives and increase their experience faster. The question also arises the impact and importance of immigration on the level of earnings and the labor market situation for the domestic population. This question was dealt with by Ottaviano and Peri (2012). Based on the 1990-2006 data in America, it turned out that this effect is small. Similar situation in Great Britain was analyzed by Dustmann, Hatton and Preston (2005). With regard to the tightening of conditions for the employment of foreigners in the European Union and to the value of the deprivation index in reporting country, similar conclusions can also be expected on the European continent. Borjas (1987) adds that the amount of the immigrant's earnings also depends on the conditions, economic and political situation in the country from which the migrant comes.

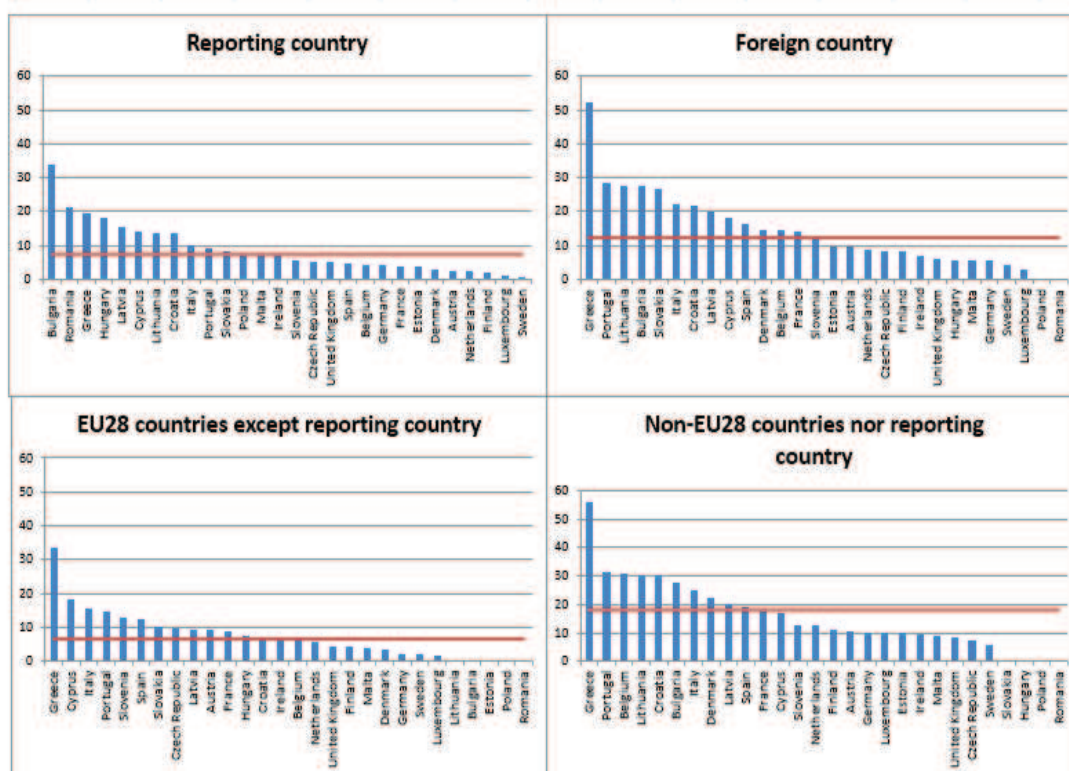


Fig. 3 Material deprivation rate (Source: Eurostat, 2017)

An important attribute of integration is also education. The JRC Research Center (European Commission, 2017) published in december a study comparing the situation of

foreigners in EU countries. It is clear from its outcomes that the compulsory foreigners in the school are worse off compared to their classmates from the majority. However, in terms of labour market employment, immigrants are better off than the low-skilled domestic population. The problem remains that even highly qualified immigrants, compared with the majority often perform low-skilled jobs. The problem of brain drain has been dealt with, for example, by Docquier (2006).

The situation in the labour market is illustrated in Fig. 4. It compares the unemployment rate according to the nationality of the foreigners and the host country. Although the unemployment rate in selected categories is declining, the unemployment rate of foreigners from third countries is 6% higher than that of domestic residents and about 4% higher than that of non-EU nationals.

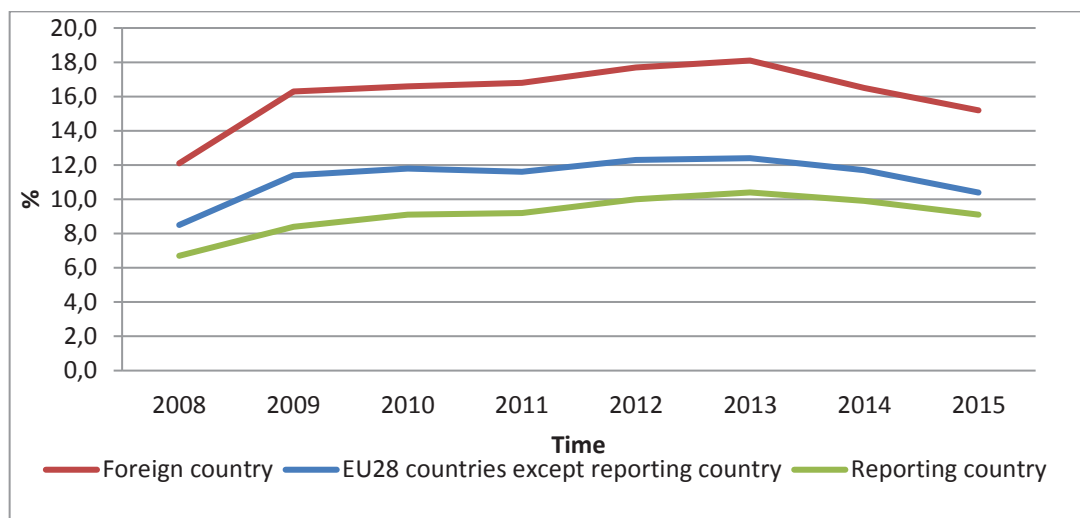


Fig. 4 Unemployment rate (Source: Eurostat, 2017)

The analysis pointed on the differences in status of foreigners from member states from EU and from the third countries. The problem is also connected which integration of foreigners from third countries to the society, from their education, language.

The economic and social aspects of immigration have become increasingly important in Europe. Crime perpetrated by foreigners has a particular impact on the perception and position of foreigners in host areas. Becker (1968), Ehrlich (1973) have pointed out that crime is motivated mainly by economic factors and has drawn up a model of choice between crime and labour. People, according to this theory, decide whether to engage in criminal activity on the basis of a comparison of expected crime benefits and expected costs. Immigrants face worse economic conditions, so they can be more susceptible to criminal behaviour than the domestic population.

The following analysis will address the security attribute and will examine the relationship between the number of asylum applications, net migration and crime in the country.

The analysis of the relationship between the number of asylum applications and criminality will be done by means of a correlation analysis, by which the dependence of both variables will be tested and quantified. The correlation analysis will be compiled in statistical software Statistics 12. The analysis will be carried out at the level of the countries, ie the Member States of the European Union. The statistics will include indicators, the number of asylum applications per capita and number of crime per capita. Net migration will be add to the analysis for more

holistic view on the situation. The analysis will be performed for the data from 2015 and they will be drawn from Eurostat. Based on the tests performed on the normal probability distribution, the Spearman correlation coefficient defined by (Hindls, 2006) was used for the correlation analysis (1):

$$r_{i_x r_{i_y}} = 1 - \frac{6 \sum (i_x - i_y)^2}{n(n^2 - 1)} \quad (1)$$

where i expresses the sequence number of the variable in the ordered row and n is the number of cases. The results of the correlation coefficient are from -1 to 1, and if the correlation coefficient is close to +1, it can be concluded that there will be a strong direct dependence between the quantities and, if close to -1, there will be a strong indirect dependence among the variables. If the coefficient is equal to 0, the dependence between the quantities does not exist. The results of the correlation analysis are shown in Tab. 1.

The conclusion of the correlation analysis shows that there is a dependence among the variables. The dependence is statistically significant. It means that with the increasing number of asylum applications, the number of crimes per capita is increasing. Also higher net migration is in positive correlation with crime. Although the correlation analysis is statistically significant, it must be said that only the qualitative aspect is not decisive, the criminal behaviour will be influenced by a number of other factors, age, education, employment, integration process. It could be object of other analysis.

Tab. 3 Results of correlation analysis

Variable	Net migration	Asylum application	Crime
Net migration	1,00	0,72	0,79
Asylum application	0,72	1,00	0,62
Crime	0,79	0,62	1,00

Source: Eurostat, 2017

5 Conclusion

This article deals with the analysis of aspects of migration and integration policy in the countries of the European Union. Different European countries have developed different approaches to managing international migration in the past. The reason was the difference between migratory flows, social conditions, but also political traditions and cultures. During the second half of the 20th century, the pressure to build common immigration policy principles has been stepped up. Areas where cooperation at EU level is already developed include joint border control, asylum unification or permanent residence permits. In addition, in recent years, it has sought to work together in the field of labour migration management, tackling the problem of the presence of irregular migrants or cooperating with third countries in order to better link migration and development.

Integration policy is an integral part of migration policy. Its importance has gained importance in recent years. Compared to migration policy, integration does not affect EU law to such an extent, and Member States have considerable autonomy in this area. The European

Union, in the context of integration, publishes a number of indicators that assess the level of involvement of foreigners in society. Some indicators were selected for the purposes of work, so that all areas of interest were affected. The conclusions show that a higher degree of integration into society is reported by foreigners arriving in the host country from other EU Member States than those coming from third countries. An important aspect of migration is also security. The second part of the analysis was concerned with the number of foreigners and security. The correlation analysis confirmed the positive dependence between the variables. The present article provides only a basic overview of the development of the number of foreigners in the European Union in recent years and points to the main aspects of migration.

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