Panel 1 Recent Immigration Patterns and their Implications for Policy

An overview of recent migration to Europe

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Topics

Patterns of recent migration
Flows for work and other purposes
The future of migration
Effects of policy
Effects on population
Europe – more immigrants than the US

Divergent trends

Net migration, selected European countries 1997 - 2008, thousands.
Source: Eurostat
Unplanned immigration – Spain and Italy

Net migration, Spain and Italy, 1997 - 2008 (thousands).
Source: Eurostat.
France: family migration predominates over labour migration
France 2005: Gross inflow by reason for admission (percent).

Table 1. France 2005. Immigration (gross inflow) by group of nationalities according to reason for admission (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group of countries</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Worker</th>
<th>Family of</th>
<th>Family of</th>
<th>Visitor</th>
<th>Inactive</th>
<th>Refugee</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>number</th>
<th>% from each group of countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All EEA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>42876</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey, Switz’land</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>24404</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>95309</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>29274</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>14941</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Non-Europe</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>164685</td>
<td>79.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand total           | 100  | 8.0   | 19.4    | 10.5   | 12.8      | 25.9      | 3.9     | 12.5     | 5.7     | 1.4   | 207561 | 100.0                         |

Source: INED statistiques sur la flux d'immigration.
http://statistiques_flux_immigration.site.ined.fr/fr/admissions/
Foreign immigrants to the EU according to geographical region of citizenship. Source: Eurostat 2008
Immigration can go down as well as up.

Germany 1954 – 2007. Source: Statistisches Bundesamt

Migration to Germany 1954 - 2007, by citizenship.
Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden. Up to 1990 German Federal Republic only.
Controlling marriage migration – Denmark 1999 - 2005

Net immigration to Denmark by broad category of purpose of entry. 1999 - 2005 (percent). Source: data from Statistics Denmark

Legend:
- Asylum
- Family reunion and formation
- Labour
- Education
- Other and unknown
Effect on population – old and new members of the EU. Source: Sobotka 2010

Natural increase, net migration and total population increase (per thousand) in the ‘new’ and ‘old’ member states of the European Union, 1985-2009

Source: Eurostat 2010
Effect of projected level of migration upon population sizes of selected countries, 2008 - 2050.
(Source: Eurostat 2008)

Effects of projected levels of international migration on percent population change, selected European countries 2008 - 2055. Source: Eurostat 2008

- Norway
- UK
- Spain
- France
- Netherlands
- Italy
- Czech Republic
- Hungary
- Germany

Legend:
- With migration
- Without migration
Comparison of net immigration to births and natural increase, selected European countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Western European countries 2007</th>
<th>Comparisons of live births, net immigration and natural increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 1st Jan08</td>
<td>Live births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data in thousands</td>
<td>data in thousands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>44475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>7509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>59131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>4681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>10585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>8299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>11172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>5447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>60817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France mét</td>
<td>61538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>82315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All in table</td>
<td>355968</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat
Projected growth of minority populations of immigrant origin in selected European countries and USA.

Projected growth of population of immigrant or foreign origin 2000-2050, selected countries, as percent of total population.
Making the best out of low fertility and high migration. Source: Dalla Zuanna.

The social process in details

- Couples adopt low fertility as a strategy for social mobility of children
- Children have higher chances and desire better jobs
- Low level jobs are left empty
- Immigrants fill in low level jobs, but quickly adapt to the host society in terms of low fertility strategies
- Even children of immigrants have higher chances and desire better jobs
Conclusions

Immigration to Europe high but variable
Divergent patterns; policy important.
Predominance of non-labour migration but
competition for high skilled migrants.
Popular opposition forcing some policy changes –
e.g. marriage migration
Recent downturn, of uncertain duration.
Migration paramount in demographic dynamics
Substantial ethnic change if recent patterns persist.
Feedback between (foreign) immigration and (native) emigration?

- Native out-migration, emigration abroad.
- Belief in ‘xenogenic’ economic growth
- Native low fertility
- Ineffective immigration control
- Immigration reinforcement
- High foreign immigration
- Immigrant predominance of parts of labour force
- Immigrant predominance in urban areas
- Labour demand

- Low fertility
  - Higher taxes, less family support.
  - Popn. decline and ageing.
  - Population stabilisation at smaller size.
- Increased migration
- Stationary total population, declining native population