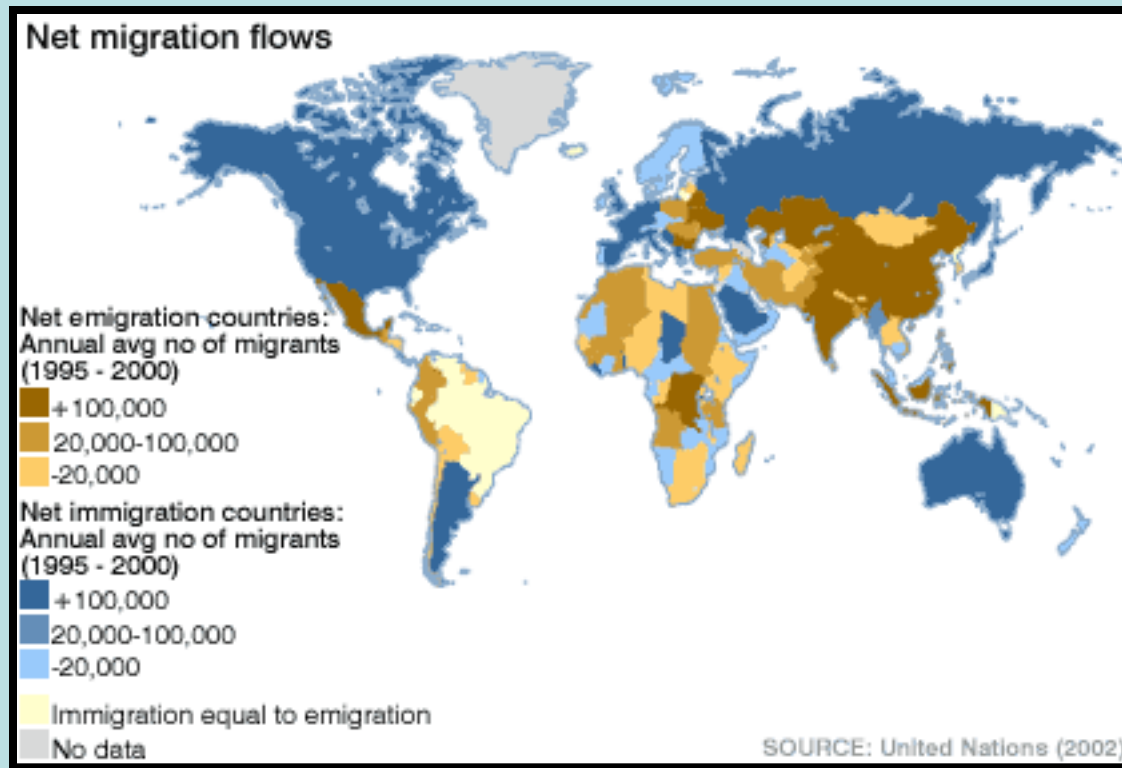


Global and EU Migration

Philip Martin: plmartin@ucdavis.edu

<http://migration.ucdavis.edu>



Highlights

- 2010: 214 million migrants (UN), 3.1% of global population is outside country of citizenship a year or more.
- Europe: 11% of world pop, $\frac{1}{4}$ of world's countries, $\frac{1}{3}$ of world's migrants (US&Can, 5% of pop, 23% of migs)
- International migration: motivated by inequalities and expedited by globalization
- How does demographically shrinking Europe become an area of immigration amidst poorly integrated immigrants?

Global Migration

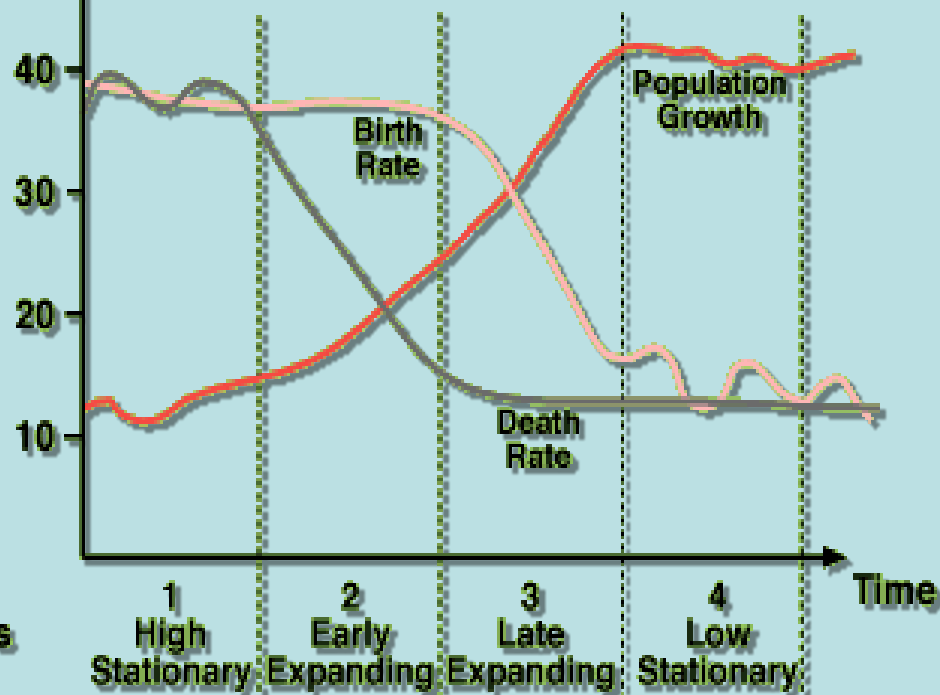
- Demographic inequality: 30 rich countries shrinking; 170 poorer adding 82 million a year to global population
- Economic inequality: 30 rich have 1/7 of world pop but 5/7 of world GDP—average \$40,000/yr vs. \$2,800—14 to 1
- Communications, transportation, and rights revolutions facilitate migration and stay abroad
- Policy--manage migration via changing rights of migrants

Population

- October 1999-6 billion people; up 82 million a year to 7 billion in mid-2012
- 4-stage transition
 - High birth and death rates
 - Death rates drop, birth rates stay high (children useful in ag)—pop booms
 - Birth rates drop; but population growth continues
 - Death rates exceed birth rates; populations shrink
- 1970-2000: the age of rapid population growth; Mexico population doubled, 50 to 100 million

Demographic Transition Model

Births and Deaths
per Thousand
per Year



Stages

1 High Stationary

2 Early Expanding

3 Late Expanding

4 Low Stationary

Time

Inequality and Migration

- World population is expected to stabilize at 10 billion in 2050; all pop growth in 170 Idcs—compare Europe and Africa, 1800-2050
- World GDP: \$58 trillion in 2008 (25% in US), an average \$8,600 per person per year
 - 30 rich countries: 1/7 of world population, 70% of world GDP, an average \$40,000 per person per year
 - 170 poor countries: 6/7 of world population, 30% of world GDP, \$2,800 per person per year—14 to 1 ratio
- Revolutions in communications, transportation & rights encourage migration

Ag, Industry, Services

- Half of global population in labor force; 6.8 billion people = 3.4 billion world labor force
- Labor force is in 3 sectors
 - Ag: 40% of global labor force—under 5% rich, over 50% poor
 - Industry& construction: 20% of global—20% rich, 15% poor
 - Services: 40% of global—75% rich, 35% poor
- Movement out of ag—has already happened in rich countries, is happening in poor:
 - Most rural-urban migration stays within borders (China, India)
 - Some rural-urban migration crosses borders (Mexico)

Managing Migration: US

- US = 38 million foreign-born residents, 20% of global total of 200 million; 11 mil, almost 30%, are unauthorized
- 100,000 entries per day via front-, side-, and back-doors for foreigners to enter; immigration = enter side/back door, adjust to immigrant
- US reform? 3-legged stool of sanctions, legalization, and future flows

Front Door to the US

- Front-door legal immigrants; 1.1 million in FY08; almost 60% already in US
 - Immediate relatives of US citizens = 490,000; other family unification = 230,000; overall--2/3 family immigrants in FY08
 - Employment based = 165,000, 90% = in US
 - Refugees, 90,000; Diversity, 42,000
- Employment immigration almost always means adjustment of status
- Issue: who are gatekeepers to side- and back-door immigration?

Side-Door Nonimmigrants

- About 40 million nonimmigrant admissions in FY08 (excludes Canada and Mexico)
- Nonimmigrant: admitted for a specific time & purpose; 80% tourists, 15% business visitors
- Plus 1.1 million temporary worker admissions (counts entries, not individuals), from H-1B to L (intra-company), O (outstanding), P (athletes), TN (NAFTA)
- 900,000 foreign students (and their families)
- 500,000 exchange visitors (J1)
- About 2 million nonimmigrant foreigners can work at least part time

Back-Door Unauthorized

- Enter without inspection (EWI) or enter legally and violate visa (tourist who works)
- 800,000 apprehensions in FY08, down from 1 million in FY07 and peak 1.8 million in both FY86 and FY00 (IRCA and econ boom)
- Estimated 11 million unauthorized, including 55% EWIs and 45% visa violators
- Unauthorized and legal immigrants
 - Mexico—source of 60 percent of unauthorized (7 mil) and 30 percent of US foreign born (12 mil)
 - 10% of 120 million persons born in Mexico have moved to the US

Lessons from US

- A Nation of Immigrants has majorities who want to: (1) reduce legal immigration; and (2) have government do more to reduce illegal migration
- 13% of US residents born abroad + their children mean >25% of US residents have immigrant backgrounds. But, less than 20% say “increase immigration”
- 50%+ say “reduce immigration”

Gallup Poll, 2001-2009

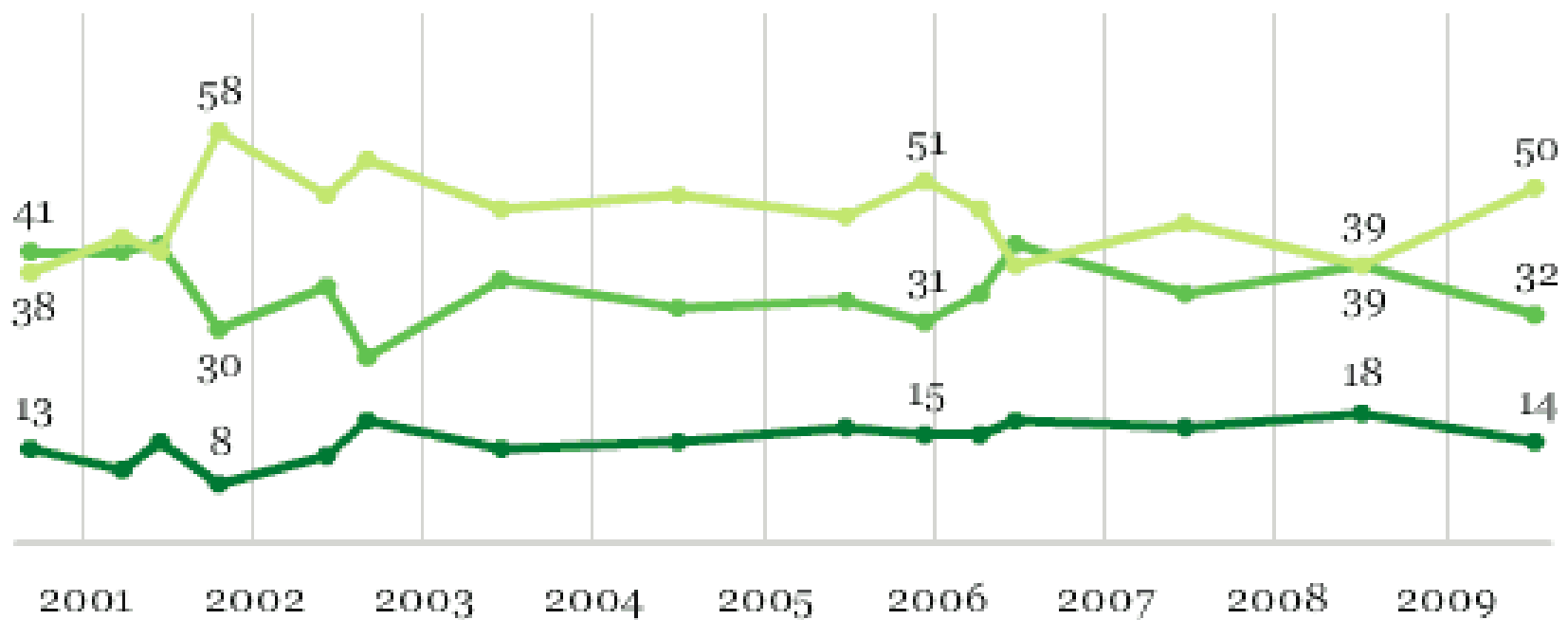
In your view, should immigration be kept at its present level, increased, or decreased?

Gallup trend since 2000

■ % Increased

■ % Present level

■ % Decreased



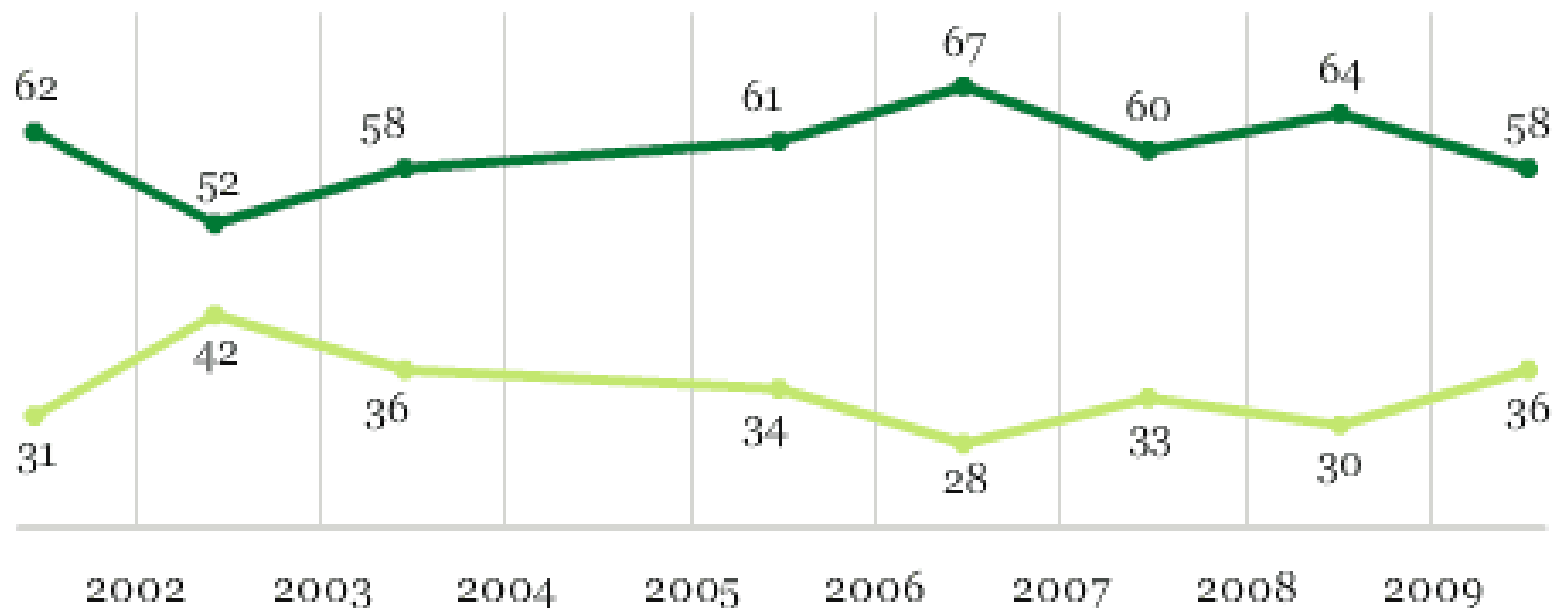
GALLUP POLL

But 60% say Immigration is Good

On the whole, do you think immigration is a good thing or a bad thing for this country today?

■ % Good thing

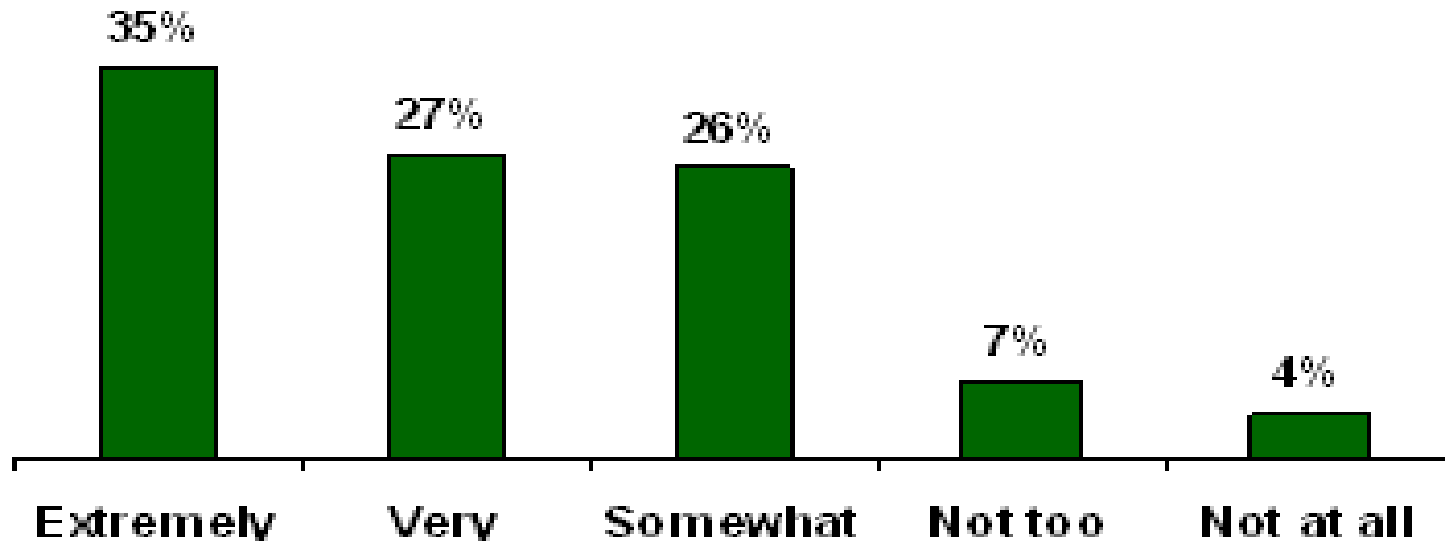
■ % Bad thing



GALLUP POLL

Gallup Poll, July 2007

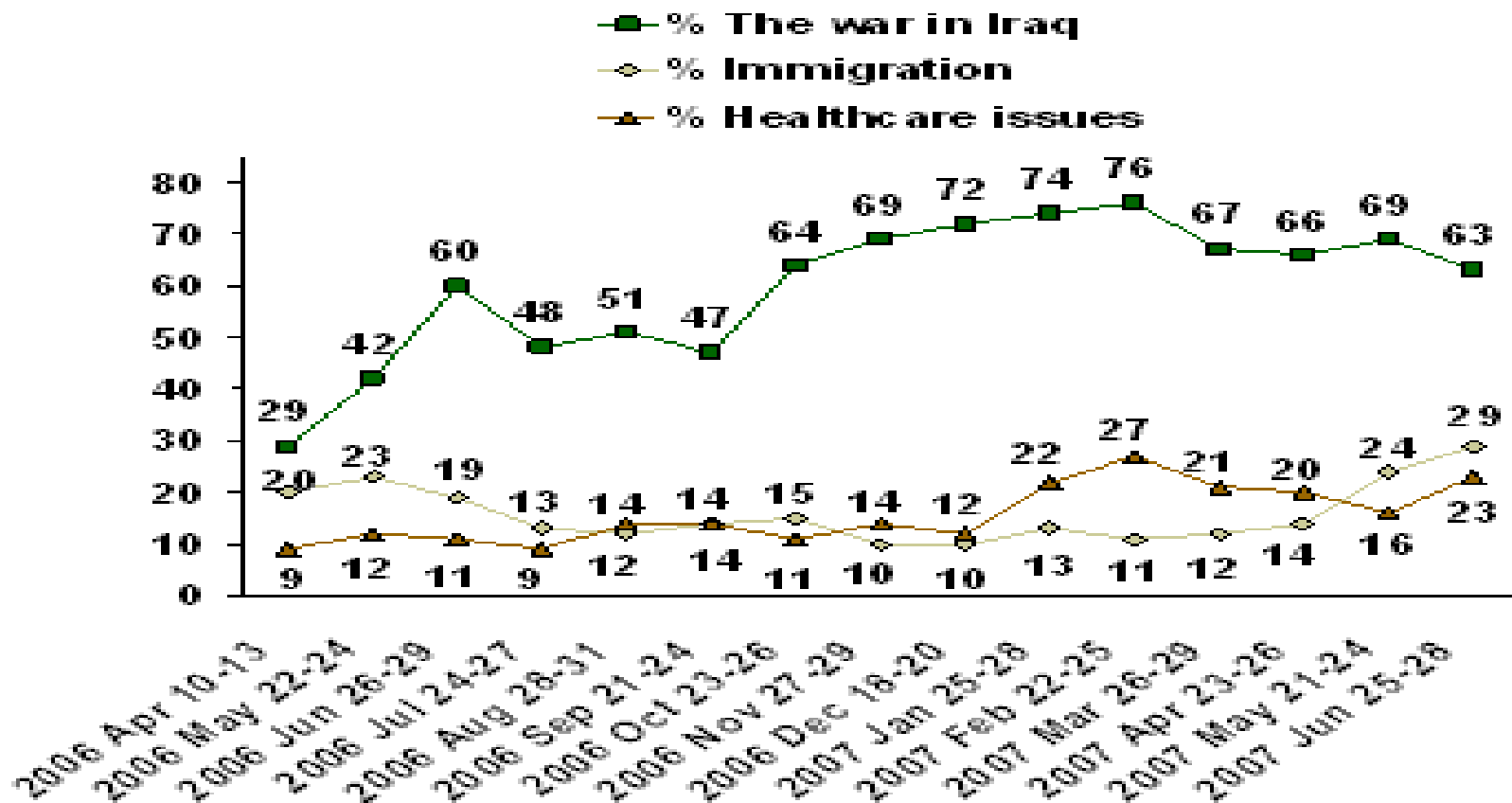
How important is the issue of illegal immigration to you -- extremely important, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?



July 6-8, 2007

Immigration = health care

Top One or Two Priorities for the President and Congress Trend



Managing Migration: Europe

- Tradition of emigration, not immigration
- Post WWII migration was largely unplanned:
 - Migration from ex-colonies
 - Guest workers in the 1960s: do not slow economic growth in northern and western Europe with surplus labor in southern Europe? Italians migrate to France, Germany, and Switzerland
 - Economic boom persisted (1) due to LBJ guns and butter, (2) undervalued European currencies (Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber & The American Challenge in 1967), and (3) baby boom, early retirement, more schooling
 - 1966-67 recession: Rotation-model worked, many guest workers returned, quieted critics

1967-73: Guest Worker Era

- Admissions jump: 3,000 migrants a day arrive in Germany by train, bus, plane
- Germany 1973--foreigner = employed worker, 2.7 million of 3 million foreigners employed
- 1973-74: oil price hikes, stop recruitment but allow settled migrants to stay and unify families
- European migration changes from the migration of workers to the migration of family members
 - Many countries: try to discourage family unification by restricting right to work—result, welfare dependence up
 - NB—churches and unions insist on equal access to welfare

Boom, 1989, Asylum

- Economic growth, relaxation toward Poles and others, rise of asylum seekers from Turkey and ex-Yugoslavia
- Speed German unification with new guest worker programs that aim to avoid settlement
- Cope with asylum seekers by making it harder to apply:
 - Visa requirements and carrier sanctions
 - Apply in first safe third country reached
 - No work while waiting for decision and appeal
 - EU role in migration management increases

Schengen, Dublin, Lisbon

- EU based on four freedoms: capital, goods, labor and services
- Schengen: eliminate controls between EU member states (need a common data base, common criteria for issuing visas)
- Dublin: more uniform asylum standards, decision made in one country binding on all (one bite)
- Lisbon: many promises, including to make EU labor markets more flexible to promote economic growth
 - Qualified majority voting in migration matters, means that leaders of countries with at least 65 percent of residents and at least 55 percent of member countries (15) can agree to decisions binding on all EU-member states

EU Evolution

- EU began top-down to prevent war by combining the industries necessary to wage war--coal and steel. EEC March 25, 1957—six founding countries: Benelux, France, Germany, Italy
- Denmark, Ireland, and the UK joined in 1973, Greece (1981), Spain and Portugal (1986), and Austria, Finland, and Sweden (1995) = 15 members.
- 2004, 10 Eastern European countries joined; 2007 Bulgaria and Romania = 27 members
- Issue: widen or deepen—what role for Turkey?

Enlargement & Migration

- Europe: 740 million people in 50 countries, including 30 countries in EU or EEA
- Usual: 2+3+2 restrictions before freedom of movement to work—can travel without visas, but cannot work without getting work permit
- Predictions before May 1, 2004: few Eastern Europeans would migrate west
 - UK: estimated 13,000 A8 migrants, received 600,000
 - Economic studies: A8 migration is economically beneficial, but no to A2 migrants

Conclusions

- Global: migrants are 3% of world population, up with inequalities, globalization
- US: front, side, and back doors—increasingly, enter via side or back door and adjust to immigrant status
- Europe: a continent with 1/9 of world's people, 1/4 of world's countries, and 1/3 of world's migrants
 - Demographics and economics suggest open to more migrants. However, migration means change, and aging societies may resist change.
 - Can European nations preserve generous welfare states while accepting diverse immigrants?

More Information

- <http://migration.ucdavis.edu>
- Martin, Philip. and Gottfried Zuercher. 2008. Managing Migration: The Global Challenge. Washington D.C. Population Reference Bureau. Vol 63, No 1. March.
www.prb.org/Publications/PopulationBulletins/2008/managingmigration.aspx
- Martin, Philip L. and Elizabeth Midgley. 2006. Immigration: Shaping and Reshaping America. Washington D.C. Population Reference Bureau. Vol 61, No 4. December.
www.prb.org/Publications/PopulationBulletins/2006/immigrationShapingandReshapingAmerica.aspx