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# Facts and problems of migratory policies

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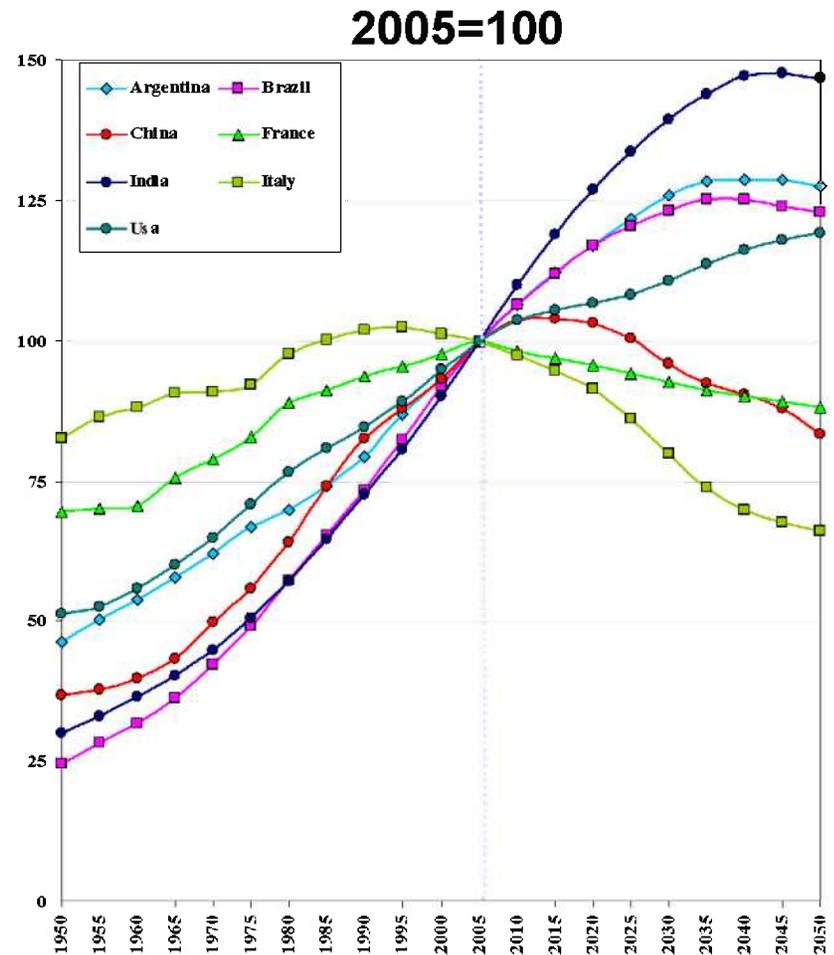
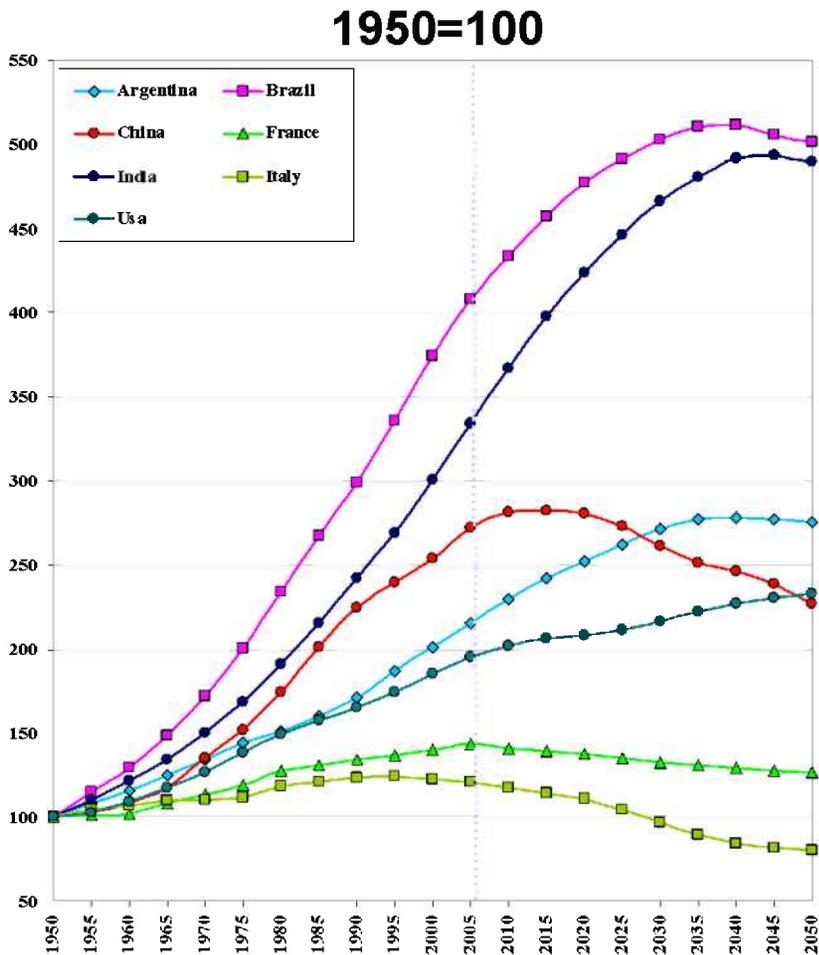
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Currently and even more in the future, the demographic, economic, social, and political context feeds a huge and growing migration pressure.

International migrations – in the future even more unavoidable and unstoppable - will become a structural and dynamic factor for the populations of the next decades

# DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXT 1

Index numbers (1950=100 and 2005=100) of working age population (15-59) in seven countries, 1950-2000 and prospects up to 2050 (medium variant)



## DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXT 2

### Expected change of the North and South populations and subpopulations in the world, 2005-2030

<b>North</b>	total:	+ 39 millions	<b>South</b>	total:	+ 1.695 millions
	in working age:	- 65 millions		in working age:	+ 1.037 millions



#### Flows of migration from South to North are likely to continue also because

- |              |   |              |   |
|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| <b>North</b> | ✓ in the labor market quantitative and qualitative imbalance will continue. | <b>South</b> | ✓ possible and desirable increasing per-capita income                               |
|              |   |              | ✓ labor force expulsion from agriculture due to the sector modernization            |
|              |   |              | ✓ possible educational level increasing, particularly as far as women are concerned |

# ECONOMIC CONTEXT 1

## Per capita Gross Domestic Product (2000 international dollars) in some countries, 1975-2003 and 1990-2003

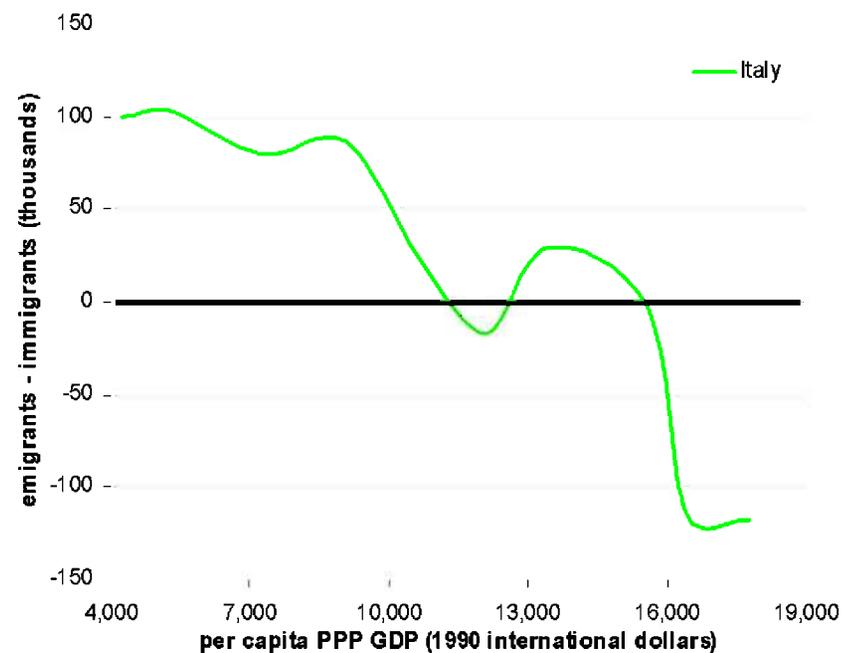
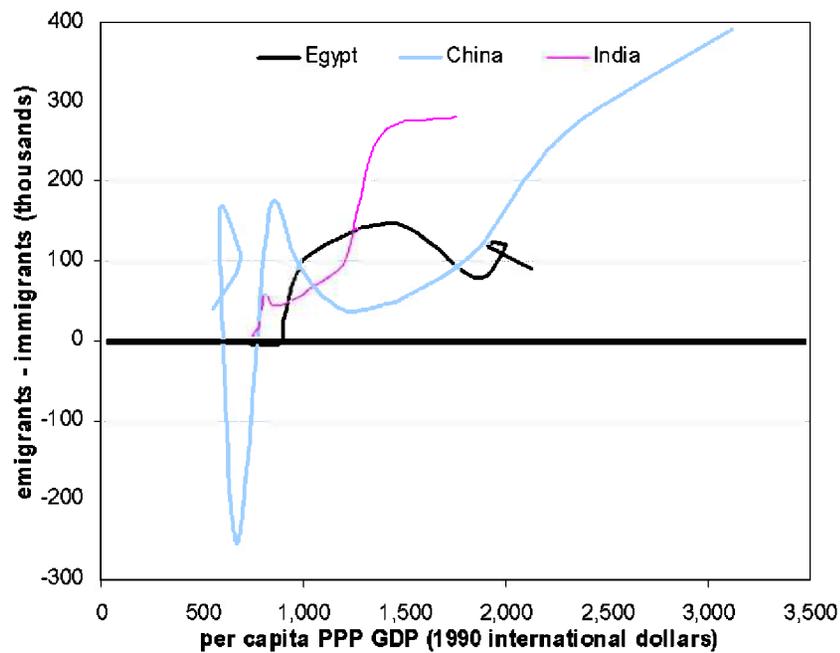
<i>Country</i>	<i>Annual average absolute change (in \$)</i>	<i>Per capita GDP multiplier</i>	<i>per capita PPP GDP at the beginning of the period</i>	<i>per capita PPP GDP at the end of the period</i>	<i>Gap from the United States at the beginning</i>	<i>Gap from the United States at the end</i>
1975-2003						
India	57	2,40	1 139	2 732	-18.776	-32.753
China	148	7,94	595	4 726	-19.320	-30.758
France	406	1,80	14 243	25 619	-5.672	-9.865
Italy	365	1,64	15 919	26 146	-3.996	-9.338
Usa	556	1,78	19 915	35 484	0	0
1990-2003						
India	79	1,61	1 701	2 732	- 26 794	-32.753
China	241	2,96	1 597	4 726	- 26 898	-30.758
France	293	1,17	21 812	25 619	- 6 684	-9.865
Italy	310	1,18	22 110	26 146	-6 385	-9.338
Usa	538	1,25	28 495	35 484	0	0

Source: World Bank

## ECONOMIC CONTEXT 2

Very low per capita income prevents people from emigrating, but its growth favors, in a first phase, emigration

*Relationship between per capita PPP GDP and net out-migration change in some countries, 1950-1998*



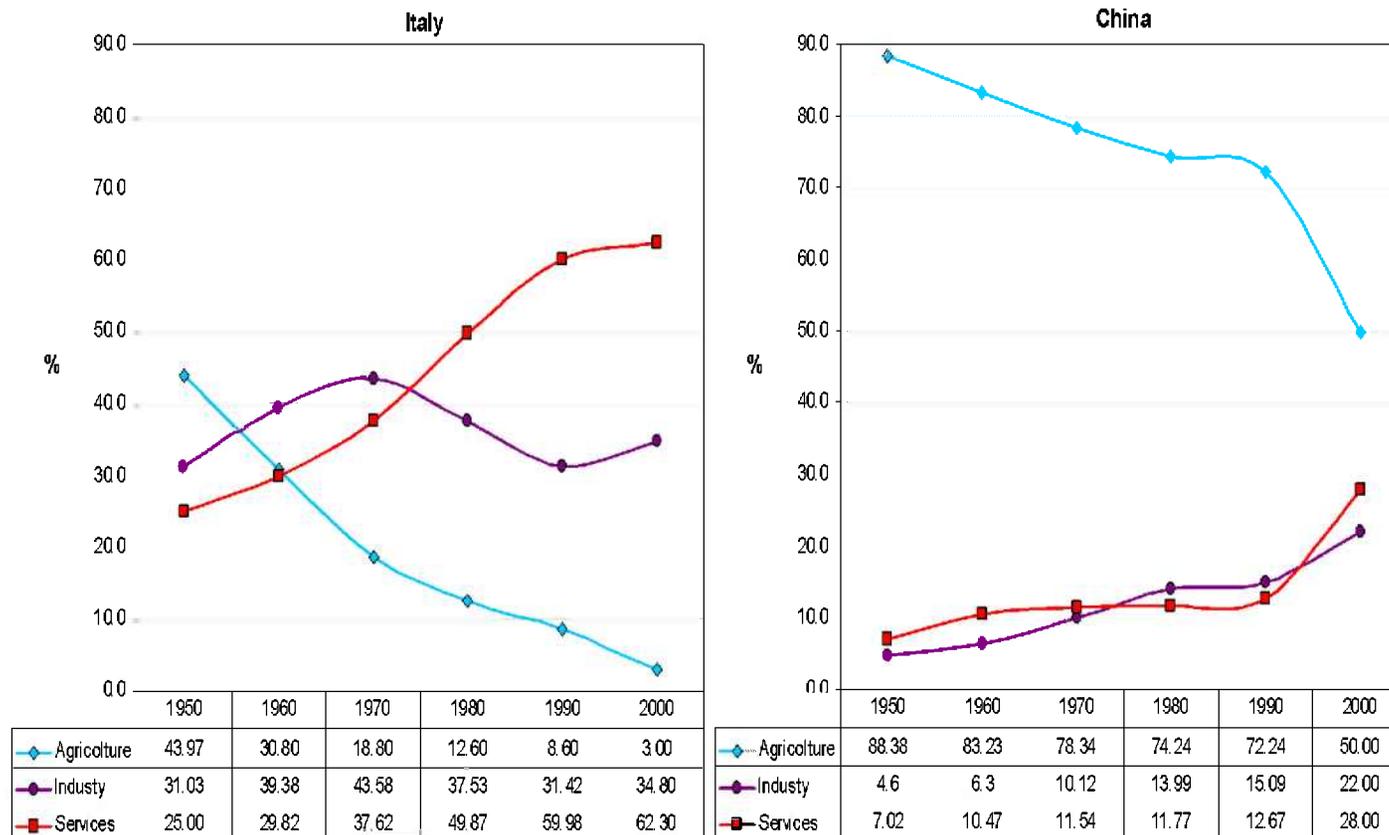
Sources: UN for net migration change; Maddison for GDP

# ECONOMIC CONTEXT 3

in the near future, strong increase in labor supply  
in extra agriculture sectors due too to:

- agriculture modernization, and furthermore to
- increase in education, specially for women

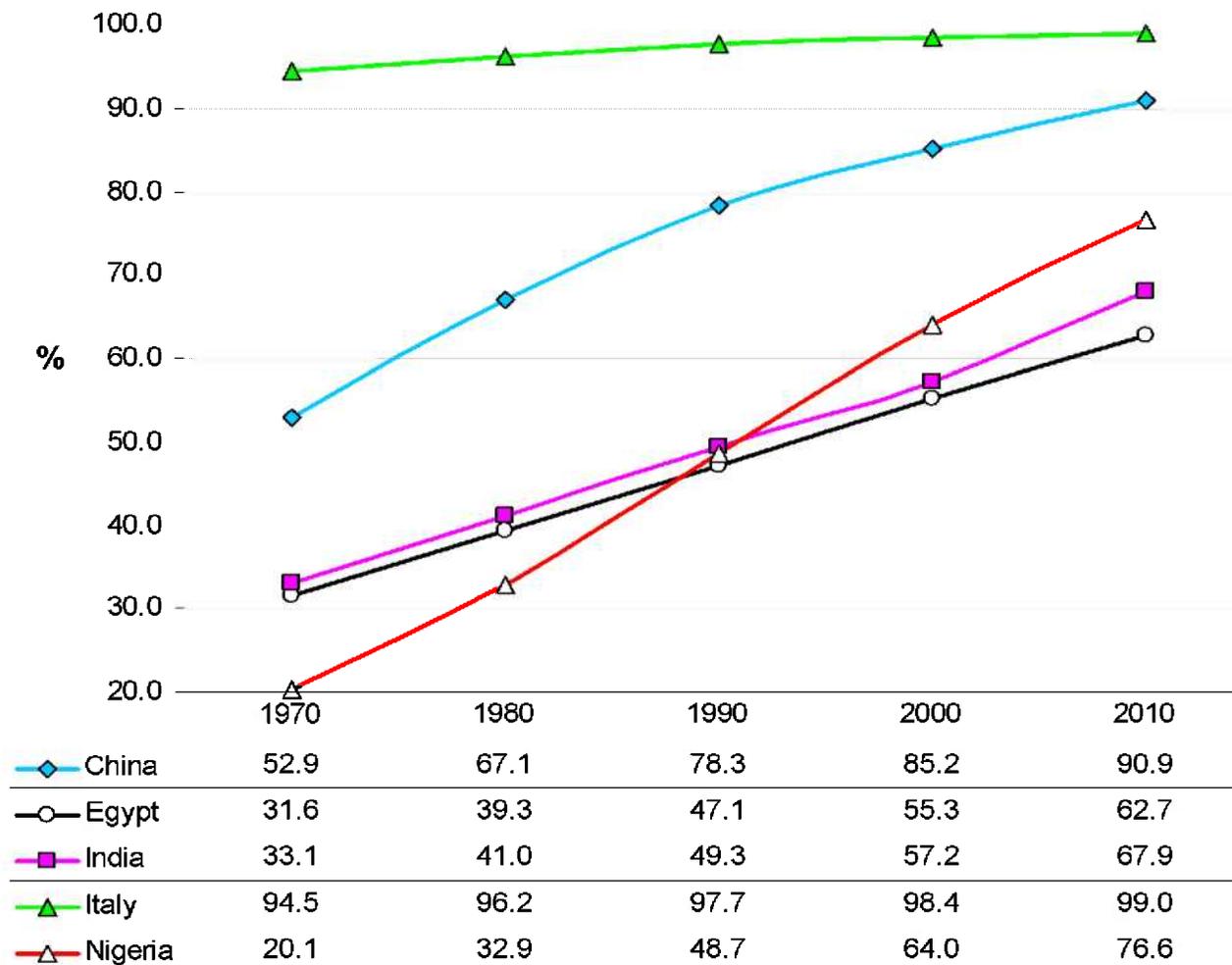
*Structure of labour force by sector of economic activity, Italy and China, 1950-2000*



Sources: ILO up to 1990; national sources for the year 2000

# SOCIAL CONTEXT

*Literacy rate in population aged 15 years and older in some countries, 1970-2000 and projections up to 2010*



Source: UNESCO, 2004

# The 9 players of the very complex migration game – 1/3

A counter position, when not even a “conflict”, constitutes the basis of the very complex **migration game** between:

1. The **single person**, who claims the right to leave for need or desire its own country;
2. the **country of destination**, which in order to safeguard a peculiar and harmonious socio-economic development, in addition to safeguard its own identity, claims the right to welcome just a certain quota of migrants, who also present some particular characteristics.

This conflict is becoming the more and more complicated because of the more and more frequent engagement of:

3. **transit countries**, which are not in the position to retain irregular migrants, feeling to be exploited as a “springboard” towards “eldorado”;
4. **human traffickers**, who ignobly make a profit from migrants’ necessity.

# The 9 players of the very complex migration game – 2/3

Anyway, the *international migrations play* has always involved:

5. **migrants' origin country**, interested in decreasing the local labor market pressure and in gaining fundamental financial remittances;
6. **migrants' origin family**, determinant push factor, from a psychological, affective and above all financial point of view;
7. the well known **“migration chain”**, constituted by the already settled community of compatriots in the destination country, which often represents the determinant pull factor;
8. **employers in the destination country**, who determine the afflux even of irregular migrants, to satisfy a quantitative/qualitative lack of cheap workforce in the internal labor market;
9. **the other destination countries**, whose migration policies indirectly influence – also through visa - flows towards a single country.

# The 9 players of the very complex migration game – 3/3

Moreover, the enormous quantity of means of transport, which for frequency, rapidity and cheapness constantly guarantees the connection *single country-world* has to be considerate as an instrumental element, which intensively interacts with all the 9 subjects of the migratory play.

***This complex framework and the numerousness of the players involved in, determines for any single destination country, the practical impossibility to control and to completely and efficiently manage international migrations alone.***

Furthermore, in the European Union, the Schengen Treaty, enlarged to 25 countries, is conditioning, for each European country, the transformation of the migratory policy *from one-dimensional and bilateral to multidimensional and multilateral.*

# General Aims of a Migratory Policy

## Destination Country

- Sustain or promote a sustained economic development, in origin and transit countries too;
- Favor a labor market match between demand and supply or alleviate qualitative and/or quantitative imbalances;
- Favor the modernization, the development or the economic recovery of a specific sector of production and economy;
- Favor a demographic recovery or a slowing down of a negative demographic change above all in countries characterized by a strong and prolonged excess of low fertility.

## Origin Country

- Sustain and promote a sustained economic development, reducing the very strong quantitative supply pressures on the labor market;
- Acquire financial remittances and also, particularly in the long term, social remittances;
- Favor the modernization and the development of society and economy (even of a specific sector, for example agriculture);
- Not waste excessive human capital;
- Grip economic and socio-cultural relations with destination countries, favor export and acquire direct foreign investments;

## Transit Country

- Favor a quick swallowing of transit migrants accumulated in its own territory.

# Destination Countries: an analytic framework of migratory policies

*Migratory policies to be implemented, related to:*

1. entry flows
2. reserved accesses for family reunification/for people trained and/or selected in origin countries
3. contrast or laissez-faire regarding clandestine entry
4. exit flows
5. encouraged and/or forced returns
6. clandestine repatriation
7. mixed marriages
8. citizenship concession to born from foreigner citizens
9. citizenship concession for residence
10. regular immigrants integration
11. amnesty of Irregular and/or clandestine immigrants
12. regular/clandestine immigrants' basic human rights (school for minors, health,...)
13. xenophobia/racism eradication
14. own emigrants who live abroad
15. bilateral, multilateral, international agreements

# A close examination on the policy No. 11 Irregular/Clandestine Immigrants present in the Country

Three practicable politic options:

- ***Ignore immigrants***, pretending not to know and not to see: solution practicable and practiced till irregular become “too many”.
- ***Send back immigrants***, even forcedly: an unlikely solution, since a mass forced transfer is not ethically, logistically and productively sustainable.
- ***Regularize/amnesty immigrants' status***, many good reasons support an amnesty for a single persons or even thousands of irregular.

Perhaps a mix of solutions, with a preference for the last one, could be the acceptable one, matched with a more strict and efficacy border control.

# **A close examination on the policy No. 12**

## **A particular but decidedly delicate question: irregular minors**

In many countries the law provides for a compulsory education (and health assistance) for irregular/ clandestine minors living in their territory.

### ***Basic questions:***

- how can those children maintain an irregular status, even compulsory attending local schools for eight-ten years?
- how can their parents maintain an irregular status?

# Some Conclusions 1/4

## International migrations:

Have been representing at the end of the XIX Century and during the first decades of the XX Century one basic tool to rebalance demographic and economic systems in the world;

Have not been representing at the end of the XX Century and, *even necessary*, are *not* going to represent in the first decades of the XXI Century that same “basic tool”: on one hand the labor supply in Southern countries will be overabundant and on the other hand there are not any more new worlds to be populated.

## Average population aged 20-39 at 2000/05 and 2020/25 in major areas of the world (absolute values in million)

Macro-regions	2000/05	2020/25	Absolute change	Per cent change
Population				
<b>World</b>	<b>1.957</b>	<b>2.304</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>17.7</b>
MDCs	343	310	-33	-9,5
LDCs	1.614	1.993	379	23,5
<i>Africa</i>	241	392	151	62,5
<i>Europe</i>	210	174	-36	-17,3
Per cent share of world total				
<b>World</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	
MDCs	17,5	13,5	-9,5	
LDCs	82,5	86,5	109,5	
<i>Africa</i>	12,3	17,0	43,6	
<i>Europe</i>	10,7	7,6	-10,4	

Source: own elaborations on data in *World Population Prospects. The 2002 Revision*, United Nations, New York, 2003 (medium variant)

# Some Conclusions 2/4

Anyway, international migrations represent and are going to represent a *structural factor* in the contemporaneous and future world.

Moreover, the management of those migrations seems to be extraordinarily intricate, when it is question to correctly safeguard:

- migrants' and their families' individual expectations and rights;
- immigrants groups' rights as a community;
- the rights of origin countries to not to be excessively spoiled of their human resources;
- the rights of destination countries, starting from the safeguard of populations' identity, places, cultures, for which autochthonous are and feel heritors and guardians.

# Some Conclusions 3/4

We are facing a puzzle of great difficulty, to be solved by matching many dimensions and many differentiated interests. Considering the previous quoted *NINE* actors of the migration play, in the present situation the only possibility seems to be a step by step policy.

In the short-medium term, it is fundamental to faith on four fundamental pillars, at an international, communitarian, national and regional level:

1. plenty awareness of migratory processes;
2. definition of realistic aims;
3. mix of long-term migrations and temporary migrations; and also
4. adequate statistical information system.

# Some Conclusions 4/4

In a medium-long period the constitution of 4-5 *international/over-national regional unions* - based on a coherent geo-political, economic and cultural aggregation - maybe could completely and appropriately solve the *migration puzzle*:

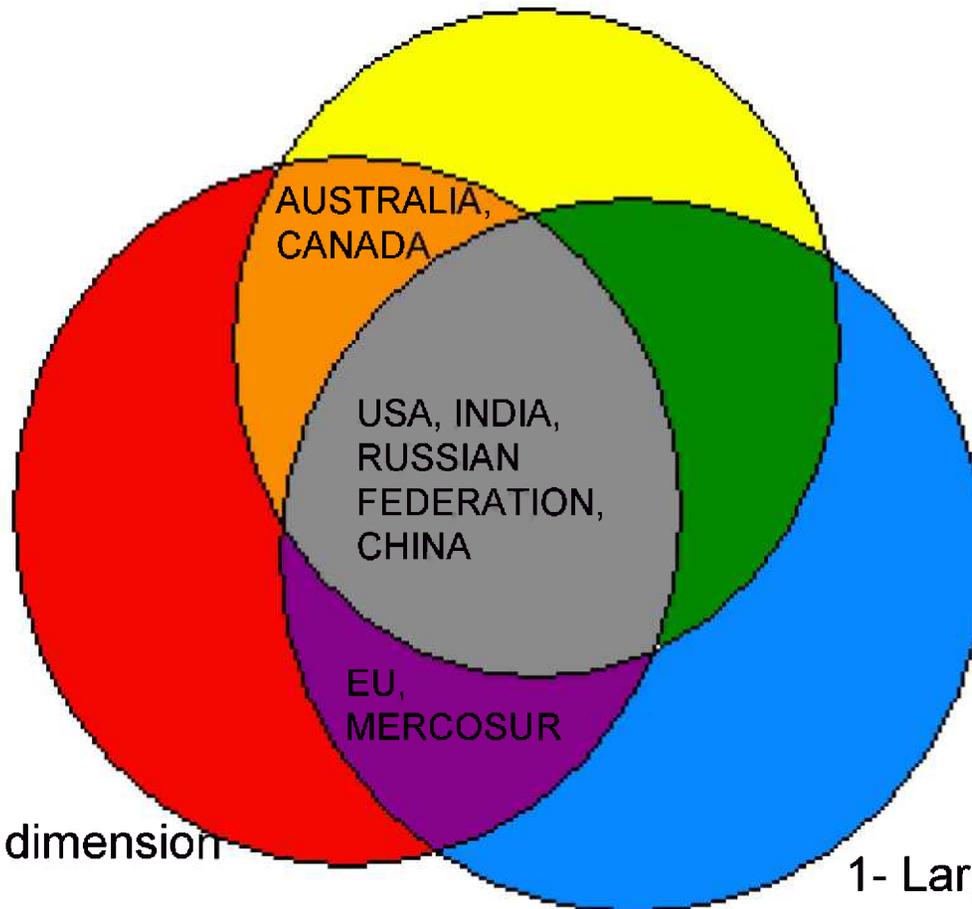
- the Euro-African area, in case *unified with*
- the Middle East;
- the Americas;
- the whole Indian sub-continent;
- the far Orient area
- the Pacific area;

Each Area should guarantee in their borders a plenty and free circulation of persons and goods, in addition to that of capitals and ideas.

**Three characteristics to be owned to manage globalization  
in order to assure, among others, geo-political influence, competitiveness,  
and internal (in some case limited) free human mobility.**

**At present only 4 Cs have them.**

3 - Full domestic and international sovereignty



2 - Large regional dimension

1- Large demographic and  
economic dimension