REASONS OF MIGRATION DISPLACEMENTS TO EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES, INEQUALITY AND POVERTY

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Abstract

Globalization has a positive effect on the growth of migration movements, economic and social development. The purpose of this study is to identify the main causes of migration movements and factors that affect migrants to obtain citizenship in receiving countries. Over the past twelve years, the migration surplus accounted for twenty-three European Union countries. Our study allowed us to conclude that the share of migrants remaining in the country is directly affected by the level of labour productivity per employee, and the opposite is affected by: 1) an indicator of overcrowding relative to the level of poverty; 2) the risk level of poverty of migrant workers and 3) the unemployment rate. Despite the presence of return migration, the largest percentage of people who have received citizenship in the countries of the European Union accounts for: Greece - 73.3%, Latvia - 56.6%, Sweden - 38.9%, France - 37%, Estonia - 30%, Belgium - 29%, Great Britain - 28% and other countries. The main reasons for return migration are economic (due to existing investments in fixed capital in their hometown, saving from poverty and significant economic inequality in host countries) and social (due to strong family ties, obligations to older generations — parents and their children from family migrants).

Key words: motivation, migration, inequality, poverty

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Introduction

Despite the fact that there are many reasons for migratory movements, the primary, as practice shows, are economic reasons (job search (because of unemployment in the home country), increased welfare (including family and marriage), improved quality and living standards, professional growth).

In the second place - social reasons - it is receiving prestigious education, cultural and spiritual enrichment, the possibility of personal growth, new positive emotions. Demographic reasons - the search for partners for life, the search for civilized places to live in adulthood.

1   Literature overview

The motivation of migratory movements throughout the world is significantly differentiated. On the one hand, natural urbanization processes are occurring everywhere, people are moving from villages to cities. On the other hand, people are looking for better conditions for living, cultural and creative development. Migration can be permanent, cyclic and temporary, labor and educational, forced and cognitive, inverse and irretrievable, and another. The factors influencing the disclosure of human capital are significantly differentiated. They can be external, independent of people and internal, depending on the motives, needs and incentives for which people seek, or which people seek to avoid.

The economic reasons for migration are due to the desire of people for a higher level and quality of life. In 2017, 258 million people in the world carried out migratory movements, of which 48% were women, 38% were men and 14% were children. The most common cause of migration movements is the search for a new job (58,3% in 2017). This fact is a big plus for countries with a shortage of labor resources. Docquer F., Kone Z.L., Mattoo A., Ozden C. (2019) noted that "labor resources in each industrialized country are formed by three forces: age, education, and migration" (Docquer, Kone, Mattoo, Ozden, 2019).

Some migrants stay in their host countries forever, others return home. As a rule, remain the most highly competitive people who can apply their knowledge, skills and abilities in the host country. On the other hand, those who could not adapt in the host country, or those who have social obligations to their parents, children and spouses return home.

In Bucheli, J.R., Fontenla, M., Waddell, B.J. (2019) notes that "returning migrants contribute to the reduction of social violence by increasing the level of culture and social renewal in their countries of birth. In Mexico, as a constantly migrating country in the last decade, a record level of murder was recorded, and in general, social violence causes serious harm to society. Scientists have shown that the increase in the return of migrants to their homeland contributes to economic growth. "Thus, return migration is a tool for economic growth." (Bucheli, Fontenla, Waddell, 2019).

In the work Phuong N.G., Ahmad M.M. (2019), devoted to the study of the causes of return migration, the authors found that "The main explanations for the return of migrants to their homeland are existing investments in fixed assets in their hometown, strong family ties,

parental obligations, lack of skills in international labor migration, , as well as the presence of children at home in family migrants"(Phuong, Ahmad, 2019).

We agree with the opinion of Nazal A.C., Velasquez C.R., Munoz N.V. (2019) that "For migrants, the migration process is a process of personal growth, spiritual and cultural enrichment, regardless of the reasons for departure, the material or emotional conditions arising at the place of settlement" (Nazal, Velasquez, Munoz, 2019).

Globalization has a beneficial effect on the growth of migration movements. About this in their work write Gea-Caballero, V., Castro-Sanchez, Diaz-Herrera, M.A., Sarabia-Cobo, C., Juarez-Vela R., Zabaleta-Del Olmo E., 2019). Scientists conducted special sociological studies and found that "the most important factors in migration were unemployment or precarious employment at home, as well as limited opportunities for professional development." Another major reason cited by 58% of respondents was the fear of discrimination at home (Gea-Caballero et al., 2019).

Therefore, the search for new, more prosperous places to live can be associated with both forced and initiative migration itself. Some people flee from a worse life, others are in search of a better life than they had before the migration. According to Finney N, Marshall A. (2018) "Migration in a more mature age is beneficial for well-being." Based on data from a ten-year study, the authors found that voluntary migrants have a higher level of well-being, compared to forced migrants (Finney, Marshall, 2018).

This means that they are responsible, thoughtfully, economically prepared for the migration process. Some people who are not economically prepared for the migration process are looking for easier ways. One of which is the marriage of men and women.

In the work of Lacaba M.B. (2018) raised another global problem - mating migration. According to the author, the main reason for the migration of women from developing countries (such as the Philippines) is the search for suitors in more developed countries (for example, in South Korea), as well as the desire for self-determination. Thus, the main causes of marital migrations are economic reasons and self-determination (Lacaba, 2018).

We have established that the main reasons for return migration are economic (due to existing investments in fixed capital in their hometown) and social (due to strong family ties, obligations to the older generation - parents and to their children from family migrants). Due to the high cost of renting housing in host countries, forced migrants with the worst social capital, those who do not know the language of the host country, and are not seeking to socialize, fall into inequality and poverty. Their professional skills do not allow them to earn

more than they could earn in their home country. This leads to return migration. Return migration has several advantages. Among the main ones is social renewal, more rational use of own social capital, the search for new opportunities for working at home, and most importantly - personal growth, spiritual and cultural enrichment.

2   Analysis of official Eurostat data on international migration issues

Firstly, migration processes in the territory of the European space are heterogeneous. During the period from 2006 to 2017, the largest number of migrants arrived in Germany, the UK, Spain, Italy, France, Switzerland, Poland, the Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, Belgium, Austria, Ireland and so on. Some of the migrants left these countries, returned to their homeland, or continued searching for a place of residence in other countries. Over the past twelve years, the migration surplus accounted for twenty-three European Union countries. At the same time, fourteen out of twenty three countries of accounted for 96% of migrants: Germany (3,858 thousand people or 23.3%), Italy (3,230 thousand people or 19.5%), the UK (2,761 thousand people or 16.37%), Spain (1,433 thousand people or 8.7%), Sweden (806 thousand people or 4.9%), France (698.6 thousand people or 4.2%), Switzerland (633 thousand people or 3.8%), Austria (506 thousand people or 3.1%), the Netherlands (453 thousand people or 2.7%), Norway (447 thousand people or 2.7%), Belgium (444 thousand people or 2.7%), Denmark (206 thousand people or 1.2%), Hungary (196 thousand people or 1.2%), the Czech Republic (195 thousand people or 1.2 %) and so on.

Secondly, more than seven million people left the countries of the European space and more than five million returned to Romania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Greece, Croatia, Portugal, Bulgaria, Estonia, Moldova. Thus, out of two million people who finally left these countries, Romania accounts for 30.5% of emigrants, Poland - 25.9%, Lithuania - 17%, Latvia - 9.7%, Greece - 7, 3%, in Croatia - 3.9%, in Portugal - 3.7%, in Bulgaria - 1.3%, in Estonia - 0.4%, and Moldova - 0.3%.

Thirdly, there are countries in which the proportion of return migration is high. This is due to people getting education, temporary work and so on. Ireland accounts for 85.5%, France 82.2%, Slovenia 76.2%, Spain 74.9%, the Netherlands 73.1%, Denmark 72.2%, the Czech Republic - 70.9%, Belgium - 66.8%, Cyprus - 65.7%, Great Britain - 59.9%, Hungary - 58.8%, Austria - 57.3%, Germany - 56 , 8%, Luxembourg - 54.9%, Malta - 49.4%, Finland - 48.5%, Sweden - 41.7%, Slovakia - 39.6%, Italy - 28.1%.

Fourthly, despite the presence of return migration, the percentage of people who remained in the countries of the European Union for the period from 2006 to 2017 are: Greece - 73.3%, Latvia - 56.6%, Sweden - 38.9%, France - 37%, Estonia - 29.7%, Belgium - 29.3%, Great Britain - 28.2%, Croatia - 27.8%, Greece - 26%, Italy - 25.4%, Spain - 24.4% , Finland - 24%, Bulgaria - 22.3%, Hungary - 21.5%, the Netherlands - 20.5%, Cyprus - 17.4%, Luxembourg - 15.7%,Germany - 14.8% (Fig.1).

Fig. 1: Percentage of migrants who received civil rights in the host country after the respective period of stay (in percent)
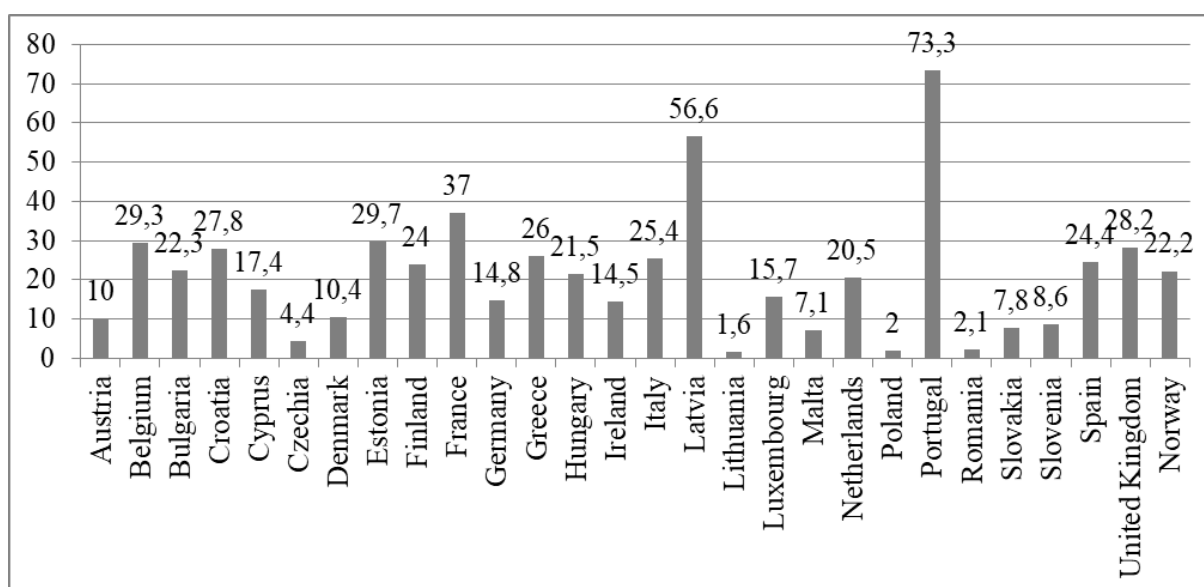
Source: Eurostat official website https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

Less than 10 percent of people who granted citizenship to migrants after their long stay are: Denmark - 10.4%, Austria - 10%, Slovenia - 8.6%, Slovakia - 7.8%, Malta - 7.1%, Czech Republic - 4.4%, Romania - 2.1%, Poland - 2%, Lithuania – 1.6%.

Fifthly, in 2017, the highest level of risk of poverty among the leading countries of the European space at the level "above average" is observed in Romania (17.4%), in Luxembourg (13.7%), in Spain (13.1%), in Greece (12.9%), in Italy (12.2%), in Portugal (10.8%), in Hungary (10.2%), in Bulgaria and Poland (9.9% each). The average poverty risk in the European Union is 9.4% in 2017. Poverty is lowest in Finland (2.7%), in the Czech Republic (3.5%), in Belgium (5%), in Ireland (5.1%), in Malta (5.7%), in Norway (5.8%), in Greece (5.8%), in Denmark (6%), in the Netherlands (6.1%), in Slovakia (6.3%), in Slovenia (6.6%) , in Sweden (6.9%), in France (7.4%), in Austria (7.7%), in Cyprus (7.9%), in Lithuania (8.5%), in Latvia (8.8%).

The main reason for migration is often the search for better paid jobs and self-assertion. In 2017, the highest level of risk of poverty among the leading countries of the European Union at the level of "above average" is observed in Romania (17.4%), in Luxembourg (13.7%), in Spain (13.1%), in Greece (12 , 9%), in Italy (12.2%), in Portugal (10.8%), in Hungary (10.2%), in Bulgaria and Poland (9.9% each). The average poverty risk in the European Union is 9.4% in 2017. Poverty is lowest in Finland (2.7%), in the Czech Republic (3.5%), in Belgium (5%), in Ireland (5.1%), in Malta (5.7%), in Norway (5.8%), in Greece (5.8%), in Denmark (6%), in the Netherlands (6.1%), in Slovakia (6.3%), in Slovenia (6.6%) , in Sweden (6.9%), in France (7.4%), in Austria (7.7%), in Cyprus (7.9%), in Lithuania (8.5%), in Latvia (8.8%).

Sixthly, the risk of poverty in the workplace in full-time working conditions on average among twenty-eight European Union countries is 15.6%. The highest value of this indicator is noted in Romania (61,%), in Bulgaria (35.6%), in Serbia (35.5%), Portugal (31.5%), in Lithuania (29.4%), in Greece (27.5%), Spain (26.9%), Latvia (24.4%), in Poland (21.7%), in Croatia (19%), in Italy (18.6%), in Estonia (18.4%), in Hungary (17.5%), in Slovakia (16.4%). In other countries, the level of risk of poverty among working people is "below average" compared with the countries of the European Union.

Seventhly, the ratio of total income received by 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to income received by 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile) is, on average, in the European Union 5.1 times. The largest gap between these indicators is observed in 2017 in Bulgaria (8.2 times), in Lithuania (7.3 times), in Latvia (6.8 times), in Spain (6.6 times), in Romania (6, 5 times), in Greece (6.1 times), in Italy (5.9 times), in Portugal (5.7 times), in Estonia (5.4 times), in Great Britain (5.4 times). In Bulgaria, Lithuania and Estonia, the gap for the study period tended to increase.

The smallest differentiation between the ratio of total income received by 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to income received by 20% of the population with the lowest income (the lowest quintile) is noted in the Czech Republic and Slovenia (3.4 times), Slovakia (3.5 times), in Finland (3.6 times), in Belgium (3.8 times), in Norway (3.9 times), in the Netherlands (4 times).

Eighthly, another indicator characterizing the state of the level and quality of life, as well as the state of the labor market, is an indicator of the proportion of young people who are not engaged in either employment or education. The average value of this indicator in the European Union in 2017 was 21%. In Greece, the indicator of the proportion of young people

not employed in either employment or education is 38.6%, in Italy - 34%, in France - 26.6%, in Spain - 26%, in Serbia - 24 , 5%, in Belgium - 23%, in Slovenia - 21.2%. This is a real disaster for the economy when the younger generation cannot find a job.

The lowest values of the proportion of young people who are not employed in either employment or education are observed in Switzerland - 11.6%, in Norway - 12.3%, in Sweden - 12.3%, in Latvia - 12 , 6%, in Hungary - 12.9%, in the UK - 13.3%, in Denmark - 13.7%, in the Netherlands - 13.9%, in Poland - 14.2%, in Portugal - 14.4 %, in the Czech Republic - 14.5%, in Croatia - 15%, in Ireland - 15.4%, in Austria - 16.7%, in Estonia - 16.7%, in Finland - 17.7%, by Cyprus - 18.6%, in Germany - 19.9%.

Reasons for migration movement to European Union countries are disclosed in the works of numerous scientists. Issues of interregional and international labor migration and the impact of migration movements on the formation of the labor market in the countries of the European Union was examined in the share of Kuznetsova A. and other authors (Kuznetsova, 2018). The problems of migration movements, on the one hand, is as old as the whole world, on the other hand, the relocation of people to other cities and countries will continue, and therefore scientists will continue to explore these issues in the future.

3 Identifying factors that influence the successful acquisition of citizenship by migrants in host countries

At the first stage of the study, to identify the relationship of factors affecting the successful adaptation of migrants in new places of residence, namely, the indicator "Percentage of migrants remaining in the country (or finally retired with a" - ") in relation to the total number of initially arrived (retired) migrants, we conducted a special correlation and regression analysis. The following factors were chosen as influencing factors: X1 - the level of labor productivity per employee,% (with EU28 = 100); X2 - unemployment rate,%. Factor analysis was carried out by us in Excel. As a result of the correlation-regression analysis of factors, it was found that the relationship between them obeys the equation:

$$Y = \ 0{,}41 * X_1 - 1{,}57 * X_2 \tag{1}$$

The multiple correlation coefficient, equal to 0.866, indicates a high closeness of the relationship between the "Percentage of migrants who received citizenship in receiving countries" and the factors included in the model. The multiple coefficient of determination

shows that 75% of the variation of the indicator "Y" is explained by the variation of the factors included in the model.

The significance of the regression equation as a whole is estimated using the Fisher F-test. At the same time, the null hypothesis (H0) about the statistical insignificance of the regression equation and the indicator of closeness of communication is put forward. To do this, a comparison is made of the actual F-fact, equal to 27.1. Since F-fact> F-tab, with a probability of 95.0%, we reject the hypothesis H0 and draw a conclusion about the statistical significance of the regression equation and the indicator of closeness of the relationship.

We have found that the indicator U ("The percentage of migrants remaining in the country (or finally retired with a "-")" is directly affected by the level of labor productivity per employee, and the opposite effect is the level of unemployment.

At the second stage of the study of the relationship of factors affecting the successful adaptation of migrants in new places of residence, namely, the indicator "Percentage of migrants remaining in the country (or finally retired with a "-"sign) in relation to the total number of initially arrived (retired) migrants , the following factors were included as influencing factors: X1 is the level of labor productivity per employee, % (with EU28 = 100); X2 - the level of overpopulation by poverty status,%; X3 - the risk level of poverty of migrants at work,%. Factor analysis was carried out by us in Excel. As a result of the correlation-regression analysis of factors, it was found that the relationship between them obeys the equation:

$$Y = 0{,}42 * X_1 - 0{,}33 * X_2 - 0{,}69 * X_3 \qquad (2)$$

A multiple correlation coefficient, equal to 0.87, indicates a high closeness of the relationship between the "Percentage of migrants who received citizenship in host countries" and the factors included in the model. The multiple determination coefficient shows that 75.7% of the variation of the indicator "Y" is explained by the variation of the factors included in the model.

The significance of the regression equation as a whole is estimated using the Fisher F-test. At the same time, the null hypothesis (H0) about the statistical insignificance of the regression equation and the indicator of closeness of communication is put forward. To do this, a comparison is made between the actual F-fact of 17.7. Since F-fact> F-tab, with a probability of 95.0%, we reject the hypothesis H0 and draw a conclusion about the statistical significance of the regression equation and the indicator of closeness of the relationship.

The analysis showed that the indicator U ("The percentage of migrants remaining in the country (or finally leaving with a"-")" is directly influenced by the level of labor productivity per employee, and the opposite effect is exerted: 1) X2 is an indicator of the level of overcrowding on poverty status,%; 2) X3 - the risk level of poverty of migrant workers,%. Thus, the main reasons for migration movements from Romania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Greece, Croatia, Portugal, Bulgaria, Estonia, Moldova and other countries are: the level of overpopulation by poverty status; the risk level of poverty of migrants at work, unemployment rate and other reasons.

Conclusion

The analysis allows us to draw the following conclusions. Over the past twelve years, the migration surplus accounted for twenty-three European Union countries. At the same time, 14 out of 23 countries accounted for 96% of migrants: Germany (23.3%), Italy (19.5%), Great Britain (16.4%), Spain (8.7%), Sweden (4, 9%), France (4.2%), Switzerland (3.8%), Austria (3.1%), Netherlands (2.7%), Norway (2.7%), Belgium (2.7%), Denmark (1.2%), Hungary (1.2%) Czech Republic (1.2%) and so on. More than seven million people left the European countries and more than five million returned to Romania (30.5% of emigrants), Poland (25.9%), Lithuania (17%), Latvia (9.7%), Greece (7.3%), in Croatia (3.9%), in Portugal (3.7%), in Bulgaria (1.3%), in Estonia (0.4%), and in Moldova (0.3%). One of the most important causes of migration is the risk of poverty among working people. It is the low income level that aims people to find a new place of residence.

Thus, the main reasons for migration movements are: the level of overpopulation by poverty status; the risk level of poverty of migrants at work, unemployment rate and other reasons. We have identified the following problems characteristic of the labor market: 1) the risk of poverty in the workplace in full employment.; 2) differentiation in the level of remuneration between the maximum and minimum value - 5 times; 3) the proportion of young people who are not working and not studying in educational institutions is growing. All this can harm the socio-economic development. The chance of becoming richer in a host country is much higher for educated migrants. There is a great risk that poor poorly educated migrants arriving in a new country become even poorer than they were in their homeland.

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