Youth mobility:
Maximising opportunities for individuals, labour markets and regions in Europe

Spatial Patterns in the Intra-European Migration

by

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YMOBILITY– Participants

Participant No	Partner	Country
1	Department of European, American and Intercultural Studies, Sapienza University of Rome (scientific coordinator)	IT
	SapienzaInnovazione (financial and administrative coordinator)	IT
2	Faculty of Sociology, Bielefeld University	DE
3	Department of Geography, History and Humanities, University of Almería	ES
4	Irish Centre for Migration Studies, University College Cork	IE
5	Department of Geography, University of Latvia	LV
6	Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest	RO
7	Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare, Malmö University	SE
8	**Institute for Forecasting, Slovak Academy of Sciences**	**SK**
9	Faculty of Business Economics and Law, University of Surrey	UK
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Total		

YMOBILITY– Objectives

Key objectives of the YMOBILITY project:

- ✓ To establish the extent to which individuals consider international mobility to be a key strategy for mediating key life course transitions: a) school-to-work; b) unemployed-to-employed; and c) youth to independent or 'full' adulthood.
- ✓ To provide a comprehensive overview and quantification the main types of youth mobility in the EU, focusing particularly on differences between and within three main categories: students, higher-skilled and less-skilled workers. How do they differ in terms of: a) their frequency, duration and geography; b) their motivations; c) their socio-economic characteristics; and d) their willingness to take risks?
- ✓ To identify the outcomes of youth mobility for individuals in terms of: a) their lifelong portfolio of skills and competences; b) their social welfare and health; c) the formation of more European and/or cosmopolitan identities; and d) the transition from youth to 'full adulthood'.
- ✓ To understand, and provide typologies of, how individuals would respond to contrasting future migration scenarios, reflecting changing structural and personal circumstances, and the resulting future regional implications. YMOBILITY makes an original contribution by addressing future migration intentions (amongst those who have and those who have not previously migrated) by using experimental research methods, including the production of original and transferable software for use by other researchers, scenario building and evaluation.

PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

Online panel survey:

16-35 population samples

Some 30,000 observations

MIGRATION VERSUS STAYING INTENTIONS

In-depth interviews:

migrants and returnees

Some 840 interviews

MIGRATION AND RETURN EXPERIENCES

Experimental research:

9 x 60 = 540 cases

FUTURE MIGRATION DECISIONS

Intra-European migration: big canvas

There is more about migration than jobs and wages

The traditional models of international migration originate in the human capital theory and focus on decisions by individual migrants (Sjaastad 1962, Harris and Todaro 1970, Borjas 1987, or decisions by the migrant households (Mincer 1978, Borjas 1999). The cost/benefit approach failed to explain:

(1) why the total volume of international migration flows remains rather low in World, where vast income differences persist over decades, and

(2) why many migrants prefer countries with medium income levels over high-income countries.

Theories based on the economic cost/benefit analysis work best for migration from poor to rich countries, but are unable to explain many distinctive types of migration between European countries, such as life-style migration or migration by tertiary students. Intra-European migration accounts for a much more diverse set of migration motives than job and income disparities.

The geographical distribution of the migrant stocks only partially was responsive to income opportunities. Jobs and educational opportunities were major motives for the intra-European migration of V4 nationals (Kahanec 2012). Many of the migrants, for example, have migrated to the United Kingdom not only in order to earn money but also to try life abroad, see the world, or learn English (Parutis 2014).

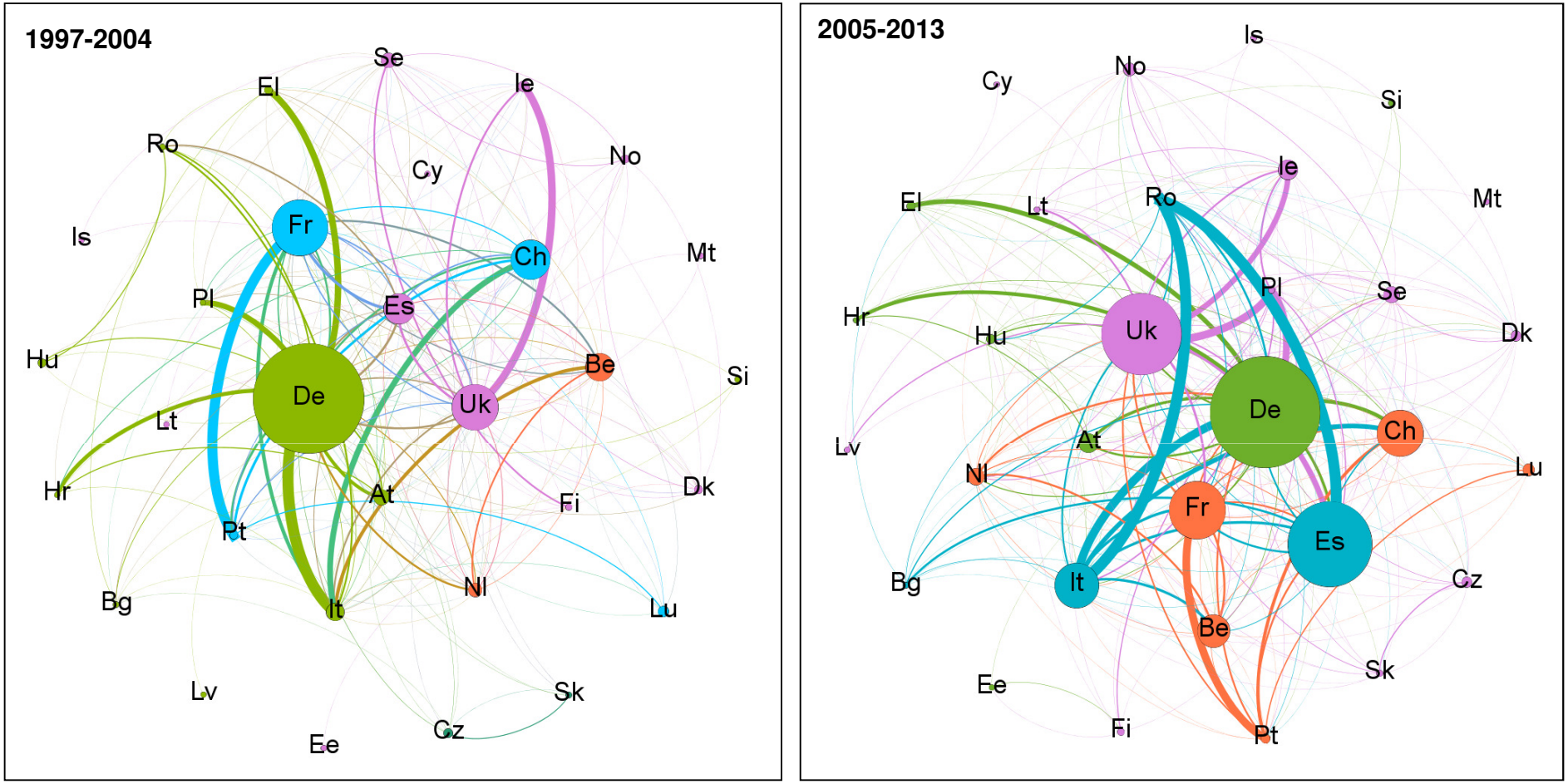
Migration between high-income countries and middle high-income may reflect more varied tastes and lifestyle choices, such as education (King and Raghuram 2013), novelty seeking, personal relationship, culture preferences, climate considerations and many more. The same pair of European countries may therefore generate quite diverse forms migrant exchange. Flow of the Portuguese labour migrants pursuing higher wages and students enrolling on British Universities, for example, meets flow of the UK retirees seeking sunny climate and lower living costs in Portugal

Average annual intra-European migrant stocks
(million persons and per cent of total)

Flow type	1997-2004	2005-2013	Growth rates: 2005-2013 to 1997-2004
Total stocks:	9.04 mil.	13.74 mil.	1.52
Stocks by position within the migration system			
centre to centre	5.57 (61.5%)	6.64 (48.4%)	1.19
centre to periphery	0.13 (1.5%)	0.22 (1.6%)	1.68
periphery to centre	3.12 (34.4%)	6.52 (47.5%)	2.09
periphery to periphery	0.24 (2.7%)	0.35 (2.6%)	1.44
Stocks by region of origin:			
Middle Europe	2.55 (28.2%)	3.33 (24.2%)	1.30
Eastern Europe	1.82 (20.1%)	5.23 (38.0%)	2.87
Northern Europe	1.12 (12.3%)	1.53 (11.1%)	1.37
Southern Europe	3.57 (39.6%)	3.65 (26.6%)	1.02
Stocks by geographical and language proximity			
neighbour countries	3.64 (40.2%)	4.38 (31.9%)	1.20
language proximity, narrow (same language)	1.96 (21.6%)	2.21 (16.1%)	1.13
language proximity, broad (same language family)	4.88 (53.8%)	6.94 (50.5%)	1.42

Notes: Periphery is defined as CZ, HU, PL, SK, SI, HR, LT, LV, EE, BG, RO, PT, EL, CY, MY and IS. All other countries are considered centre countries. East is defined as CZ, HU, PL, SK, SI, LT, EE, LV, RO and BG. South is defined as ES, IT, PT, EL and CY. North is defined as UK, IS, DK, NO, SE, and FI. Middle is defined as DE, FR, BE, NL, LU, CH and AT. Countries separated by sea distance were considered neighbours if connected via bridge (DK-SE) or tunnel (UK-FR) or when sea distance was shorter than 100 km. Language proximity (narrow) was established for countries, where at least 10 % of population spoke the same language. The broad concept applies to pair of the origin-host countries where at least 10 % of population spoke the language from the same language family.

Network diagram for intra-European migrant stocks
(1997-2004 versus 2005-2013 averages, stocks over 4000 migrants)



The network diagram maps matrix of inflows and outflows from the 31 European countries.

There are distinctive patterns of core and peripheries, where the **core** is formed by the **UK, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy and Spain** in 1997-2013. Secondly, there are also strong **periphery-core flows** within the modules, and many these flows seem to be based on language proximity, geographical proximity and/or economic connectivity (AT-DE, CH-DE, BE-FR, FR-CH, IE-UK):

Determinants of the spatial patterns in the intra-European migration
Correlation and factor analysis

Spatial patterns of the intra-European migration network are modelled via function as $mst_{fh} = f(EV)$ where mst_{fh} is the share of emigrants from country *h* residing in country *f*, and EV is a vector of explanatory variables. . The five major destinations for each country accounted for some 80%, and in some cases, for 90%, of total outflows.

	1997-2004		2005-2013	
	Pearson	Sig.	Pearson	Sig.
Economic push-pull variables (Eurostat)				
1. GDP (PPS) levels	-0.025	0.761	0.004	0.961
2. Average wage (single. no children)	-0.020	0.823	-0.031	0.705
3. Average wage (married. two children)	-0.028	0.744	-0.037	0.651
4. Social benefits	-0.106	0.206	0.054	0.501
5. Unemployment rate total	-0.120	0.138	-0.027	0.737
6. Unemployment rate (up to age 25)	0.002	0.976	0.031	0.701
7. Long-term unemployment rate	-0.134	0.097	-0.047	0.563
Non-monetary costs and benefits (E Social Survey)				
8. Life satisfaction	0.033	0.687	-0.038	0.637
9. Satisfaction with current econ. performance	0.147	0.067	-0.128	0.113
10. Opinions on the state of democracy	0.036	0.659	-0.117	0.148
11. Satisfaction with quality of education	0.106	0.188	-0.018	0.825
12. Self-reported levels of personal happiness	-0.004	0.960	-0.015	0.852
13. Self-reported levels of personal trust	0.005	0.949	0.007	0.926
Connectivity variables (Eurostat, OECD)				
14. Merchandise imports shares	**0.643**	**0.000**	**0.456**	**0.000**
15. Merchandise exports shares	**0.625**	**0.000**	**0.456**	**0.000**
16. Foreign ownership of domestic patents	**0.475**	**0.000**	**0.258**	**0.001**
17. Domestic ownership of foreign patents	**0.381**	**0.000**	**0.323**	**0.000**
18. Patents with foreign co-inventor(s)	**0.476**	**0.000**	**0.366**	**0.000**
19. Nights spent by foreign tourists	**0.664**	**0.000**	**0.540**	**0.000**
20. Language known	**0.291**	**0.000**	**0.338**	**0.000**
21. Language useful	**0.217**	**0.007**	**0.295**	**0.000**
22. Driving distance between capitals	-0.155	0.054	-0.105	0.192

Factor 1 'Connectivity'

Factor 2 'Languages'

Factors of the spatial patterns in the intra-European migration

Regression analysis

	1997-2004			2005-2013		
	B	*t*	*Sig*	*B*	*t*	*Sig*
Constant		15.338	0.000		14.456	0.000
F1 Connectivity	0.669	10.651	0.000	0.476	6.748	0.000
F2 Languages	0.207	3.292	0.001	0.305	4.334	0.000
Adjusted R^2	0.491***			0.319***		

The **Factor 1 on connectivity** had the highest B (standardised) values in both time periods and remained the strongest predictor of the intra-European migrant stocks. The relative importance of Factor 1, however, decreased over time. The decrease probably is related both to territorial re-orientation of intra-Europeans flows in tourism, trade and knowledge (independent variables), and to the re-orientation of migrant flows (dependent variables). The decrease in relative importance of Factor 1 also refers to increased diversity in the intra-European migration after 2004.

The **Factor 2 on languages** increased in importance over time. It indicates that while many high-intensity migration flows developed between countries speaking with different languages (e.g. Romania to Italy and Spain), there also was an increase in flows related to language similarity (e.g. Germany to Switzerland and Austria). The Factor 2 also embodies growing importance of English as global language ('language known' and 'language useful').

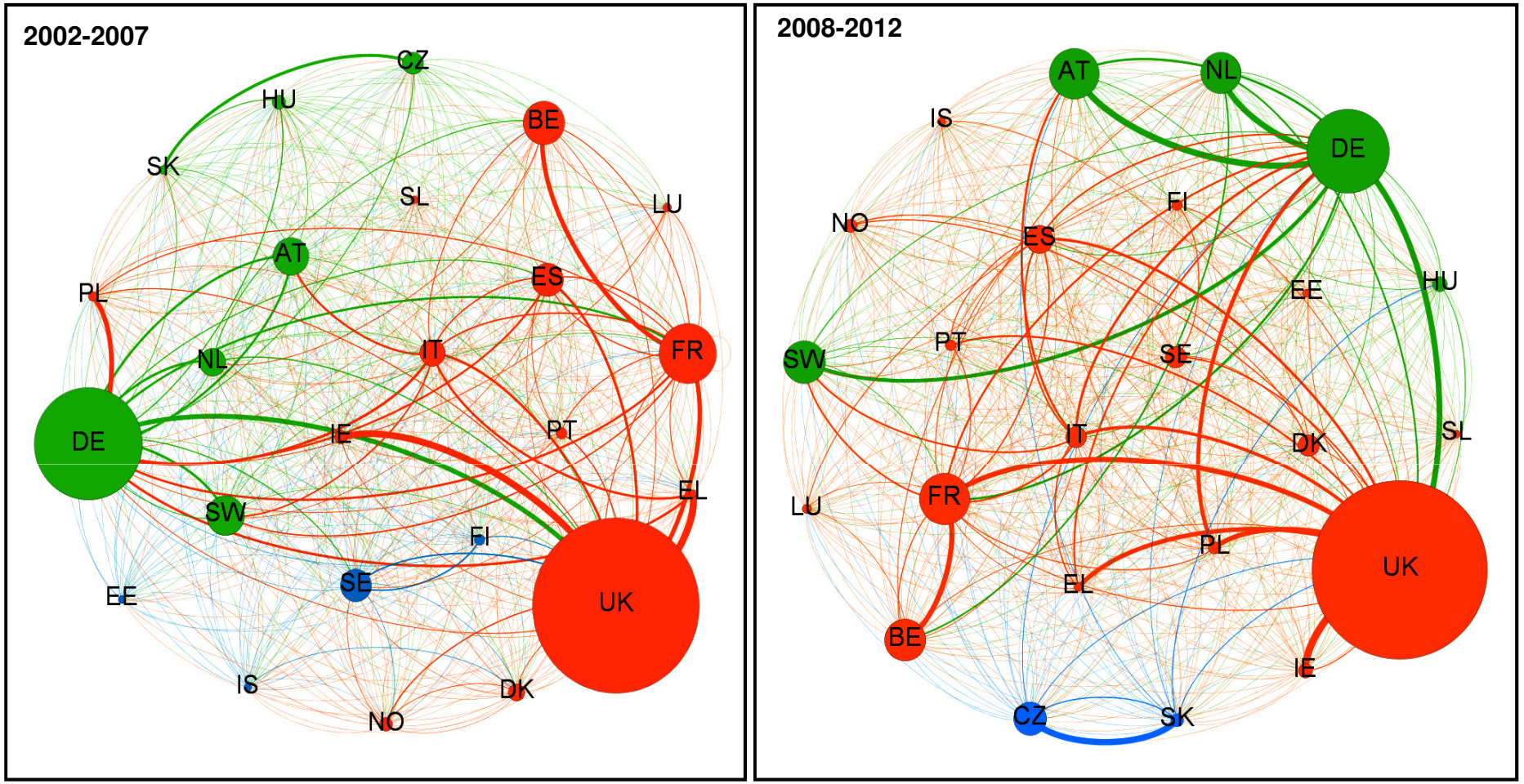
The European migration system
stable, but not static

The network analysis, and the factor and regression analysis support idea of ***the intra-European migration system***. The migration system is a product of interacting nation-states and corresponding socio-cultural, geopolitical, and economic factors and policies (Zlotnik 1999, DeWaard et al 2012). The system is an identifiable geographical structure that persists across space and time.

Stability of the network ***does not mean the network of the intra-European migrants is static***; on the contrary it accounts for dynamic relationships between countries of origin and destination. The geographical and (broad) language-proximity, for example, significantly informed memberships in individual modules.
The dynamic nature of the intra-European migration networks is demonstrated by emergence of ***new sets of institutions*** shaping migration flows (visa-free travel, opening labour markets, student mobility programmes, and introduction of the new transport modes). The UK-centred migrant inflows from Poland and other Eastern EU Members, for example, are not informed by the traditional neighbour / language proximity framework, but by rising importance of English as global language, and availability of the low-cost travel (Jenissen 2007).

Migration of tertiary students

(`2002-2007 versus 2008-2012 averages, all stocks)



The spatial distribution of the intra-EU student migration is highly polarised in three main communities (UK, French, German). The UK emerged as the major winner in the quest to build up international student stocks. France and Germany, on the other hand, built increasingly denser ties with their immediate neighbours.

Again connectivities were more important than traditional push pull factors. Both income gaps and non-economic variables, describing satisfaction with private life and public institutions were insignificantly correlated with student migration. Instead, investment in higher education and excellence in teaching and research were the most important push-pull 'gap' variables.

Migration of tertiary students
(`1998-2002, 2003-2007 and 2008-2012)

Type	Annual average stocks (millions of students)			Growth rates: 2008-2012 to 1998-2002
	1998-2002	2003-2007	2008-2012	
Total stocks, of which	**0.335**	**0.385**	**0.495**	**1.48**
centre – centre	*0.044*	*0.045*	*0.054*	*1.22*
centre – periphery	*0.052*	*0.066*	*0.106*	*2.06*
periphery – centre	*0.158*	*0.175*	*0.200*	*1.27*
periphery–periphery	*0.081*	*0.099*	*0.135*	*1.67*
Neighbour country stocks	**0.148**	**0.187**	**0.271**	**1.83**
Language proximity stocks	**0.129**	**0.156**	**0.230**	**1.78**

Notes: The centre is defined as France, Germany and the UK, based on their relative importance as destinations. Countries separated by sea distance were considered neighbours if connected via bridge (DK-SE) or tunnel (UK-FR) or when sea distance was shorter than 100 km. Language proximity was established for countries, where at least 10 % of population spoke the language from the same language family (Germanic, Romance and Slavic). Some neighbour and language proximity stocks fall in both categories.

There are distinctive patterns of **core and peripheries**, where the **core is formed by the UK, Germany and France**. Secondly, there are also strong periphery-core migrations evident within the modules, and many of these seem to be based on ***language and/culture proximity*** (AT-DE, SW-DE, BE-FR, IE-UK).

There was a general strengthening of the UK as a destination across the total time period. Interestingly, the most distinctive periphery to periphery migration was between Slovakia and the Czech Republic in 2008-2012, a pair of countries with strong spatial and language proximity

The European migration system
Winners and losers?

Labour force in age group 20-64 (million and %)				
Country	**2013**	**2060**	**Difference 2060-2013**	**loss 2060 – 2013 (%)**
UK	30.3	35.1	4.8	15.8
France	29.1	31.6	2.5	8.6
Austria	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Italy	24.0	24.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	22.8	20.3	-2.6	-11.4
Czech Republic	5.2	4.6	-0.6	-11.5
Hungary	4.3	3.7	-0.6	-14.0
Germany	40.6	30.0	-10.6	-26.1
Greece	4.8	3.5	-1.3	-27.1
Romania	8.6	6.0	-2.6	-30.2
Poland	18.1	12.5	-5.6	-30.9
Portugal	4.9	3.3	-1.6	-32.7
Slovakia	2.7	1.7	-1.0	-37.0
Latvia	1.0	0.6	-0.4	-40.0
Lithuania	1.4	0.7	-0.7	-50.0

The Europe is undergoing an unprecedented demographic transition. The transition, however, is unequal among the EU Members. Some countries are impacted by population ageing. Numbers of available workforce are determined by (1) birth rates, and (2) net immigration rate.

So far the new Member Countries seem major losers of the transition. They cope both with low rates and significant loss of human capital.

Potential solutions

- ✓ Increasing immigration from third countries (needs to deal with xenophobia and improvements in immigration policies)
- ✓ Increasing employment opportunities and wages in high-tech industries

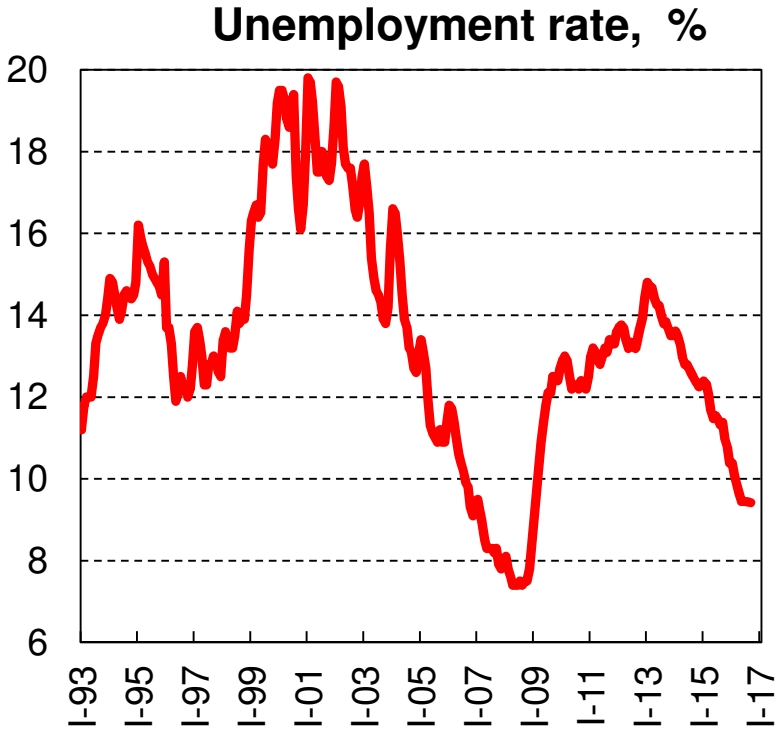
Potential solutions for Slovakia

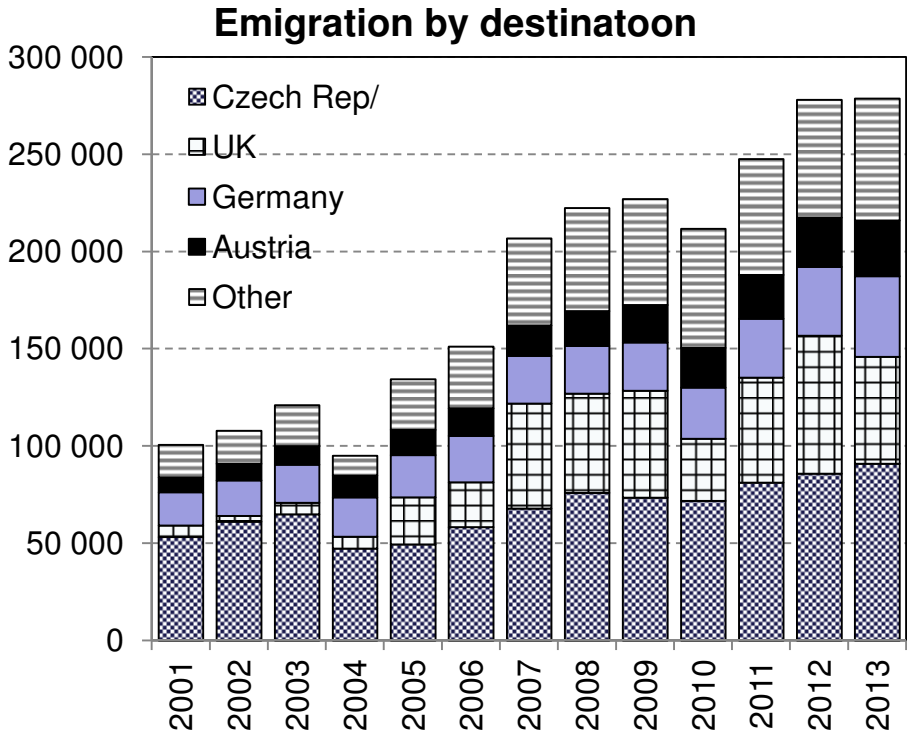
- Slowing down emigration
- Increasing immigration from third countries (needs to deal with xenophobia and improvements in immigration policies)
- Increasing employment opportunities and wages in high-tech industries

Emigration from Slovakia

Unemployment rates and emigration flows & destinations

Emigration was a vent on labour market in 1990s and 2000s
Unemployment rates decreased, but emigration has not slowed down in 2010s.
Why? Wages, career opportunities.....

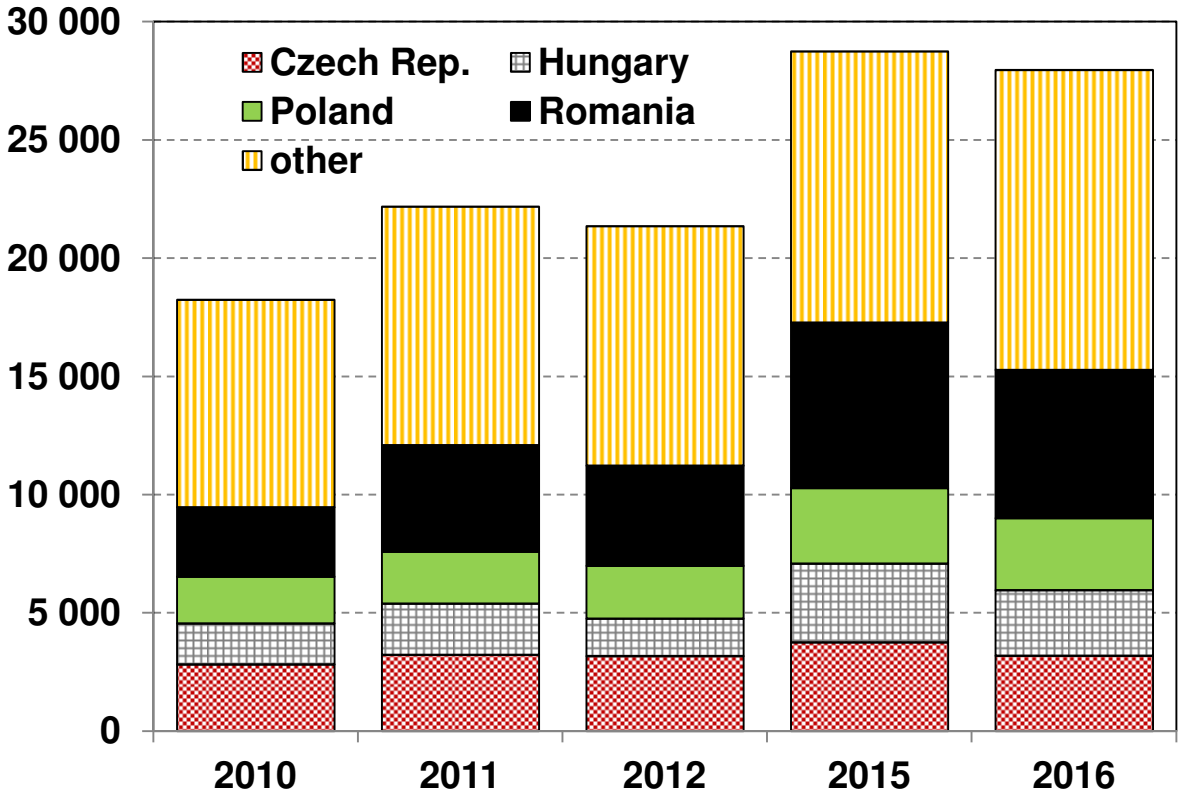




Youth mobility
Maximising opportunities for individuals, labour markets and regions in Europe

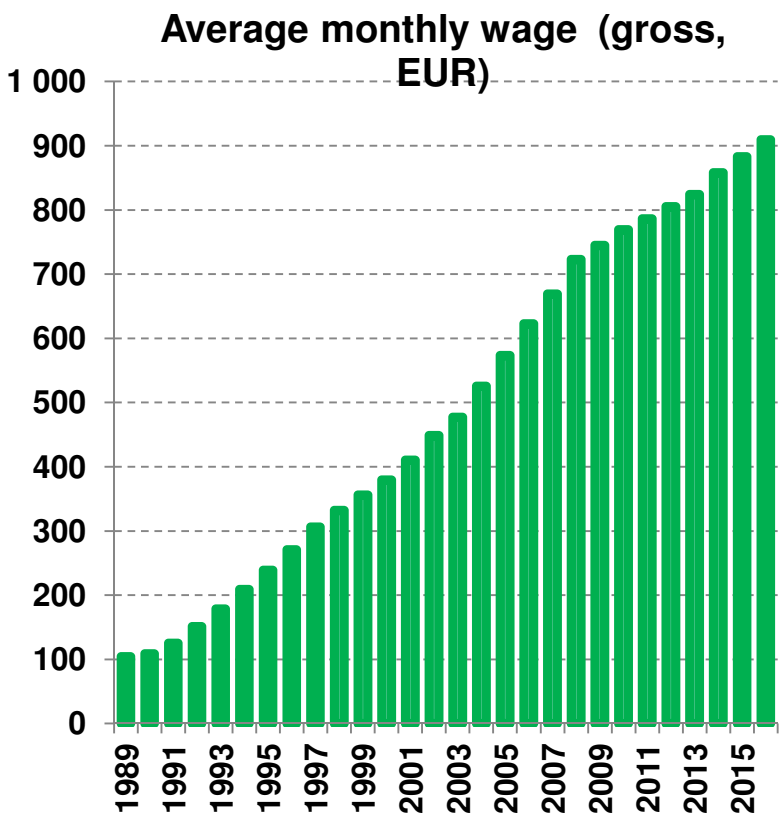
Emigration from Slovakia
Working immigrants in Slovakia

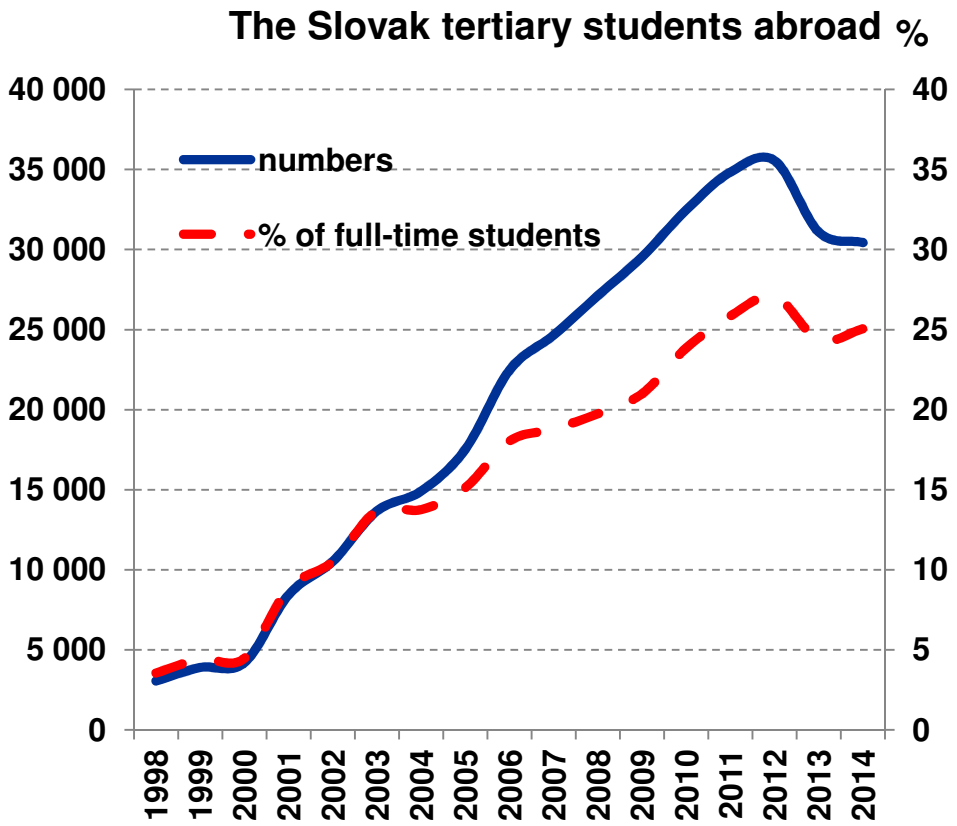
Some 27,000 foreigners working in Slovakia in 2016: 50% the EU national and 50% third country nationals (Ukraine, Serbia).
Most foreigners were manual workers and technicians in manufacturing industries.



Emigration from Slovakia
Wages and brain drain

The average wages have been increasing rapidly, bur remain too low to prevent brain drain. About one quarter of the Slovak tertiary full-time students study abroad. As much as one half of them may never return.





Homework to do: improve quality of education, build knowledge-intensive industries, increase wages, stop emigration!

Ďakujeme!

Vďaka za pozornosť!