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EURO-MEDITERRANEAN MIGRATIONS: SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT AND POLICIES

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AZNAR UNZURRUNZAGA, María José and MARÍN JIMÉNEZ, Ana Eugenia

Sub-Saharan immigration across the European Union's North African border: a socio-economic insight

Abstract: The European Union's land border in North Africa constitutes a matter deserving priority attention by all those responsible for and concerned about migration. Physically, it takes the form of a fence separating two different realities: two adjoining and at the same time distant spaces whose uncertain significance is set to feature permanently in the pressing global issues agenda unless it is managed appropriately. The present study addresses the problem on various fronts, which include identifying the roots of the problem, analysing its characteristics and evolution over time, and outlining a possible solution.

Keywords: migrations, North Africa, border fence, Mediterranean.

JEL Classification: F22, F63.

BARÓN CRESPO, Enrique

The Mediterranean – bridge or wall?

Abstract: The Mediterranean as either a bridge or a wall constitutes a key issue for the European Union in view of the widening gap between opposite shores, resulting from different demographic, socio-economic, environmental and political trends on either side, especially in Africa and the Middle East. In fact, it is the greatest such gap in the world. This challenge calls for an active geopolitical vision for peace, security and development, with a European agenda on migration and asylum, together with suitable policies to ensure co-development and multilateral structuring across the entire region. In the medium and long term, any policies solely based on containment and the erection of barriers are bound to fail.

Keywords: demography, gap, multilateral, migration, training.

JEL Classification: D83, F22, N3.

BRUNET, Ferran

The Eurozone and the lack of work mobility

Abstract: The present article analyses the scant work mobility in the European Union and its consequences, especially in the Eurozone's less competitive countries. Within the Eurosystem, that non-optimal monetary area, the lack of internal migration has contributed to: *i)* serious macroeconomic imbalances; *ii)* non-equilibrium in domestic labour markets and massive unemployment in the Euro Periphery; *iii)* major excess wage costs, and competitiveness and welfare deficits; *iv)* the bailout of the Euro-Mediterranean countries; and *v)* significant economic and political divergences among States, contrary to the purpose of the Union and to the needs of its members.

Keywords: migration, monetary union, economic policy.

JEL Classification: F15, J61, L51.

CARRASCO CARPIO, Concepción

**Is the economic dimension prevalent in the integration of migrant persons?
Measurement of integration through the MIPEX**

Abstract: The present work attempts to answer the question of whether or not European indicators are suitable to evaluate the integration policies carried out in Spain. To that end, the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX, 2015), used by 38 countries (EU-28 plus a further ten), is analysed. This index covers and evaluates eight integration policy areas: labour market mobility, education, political participation, access to nationality, family reunion, health, permanent residence, and anti-discrimination. The importance of the economic dimension is unquestionable, but it is in the implementation of integration policies that we find the major barriers.

Keywords: immigration, integration policies, equal opportunities, rights, economic crisis.

JEL Classification: D63, F22, K37.

CORREA-QUEZADA, Ronny and TITUAÑA CASTILLO, María del Cisne

Ecuadorian immigration and its conditions in the Spanish and Italian labour markets

Abstract: The present work starts by characterising the Ecuadorians currently living in Spain and Italy. Evidence is then presented of the way in which the world crisis has affected their working and social conditions. It is concluded that there has been a drop in their salaries and that the crisis has affected male emigrants more than female ones; the latter have lost fewer jobs and have lower unemployment rates; it is evidenced that the number of Ecuadorian returnees to their home country is not significant. Finally, it is established that the consequences of the crisis for the Ecuadorian community are more severe in Spain.

Keywords: migration, return, crisis, employment.

JEL Classification: J15, J31, J61.

COSCULLUELA-MARTÍNEZ, Carolina and IBAR-ALONSO, Raquel

Time Human Development Index for MENA and EU-28 Countries

Abstract: The economic and social conditions of a country determine its Human Development, which is the key determinant of their appeal for immigrants. The United Nations calculates a Human Development Index (HDI) for most countries; however, this fails to include time as the fourth important dimension. This paper compares the Time Human Development Index (THDI) for Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) countries with the THDI for European Union (EU-28) countries. The THDI takes into account the non-observable variable: time. The results suggest that, in mean terms, EU-28 countries are much more attractive according to their THDI and HDI than MENA countries.

Keywords: Euro-Mediterranean countries, living conditions, social sciences, index, multiequational, GDP.

JEL Classification: C1, F5, I0, O0, O1.

CUADRADO ROURA, Juan Ramón; FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ, M^a Teresa
and SANTOS BARTOLOMÉ, Juan Luis

**Public integration services infrastructure for non-EU immigrants funded through
social spending in European countries**

Abstract: The present work analyses the currently existing integration services infrastructure for non-EU immigrants in European countries, by considering the amount and diversity of social expenditure on services. The results reveal that the greater the diversity of such services infrastructure, the lesser the deprivation suffered by immigrants; and that societies with higher social spending and a more diversified services infrastructure are actually those with a higher percentage of extra-EU population.

Keywords: international migrations, public spending.

JEL Classification: F22, H53.

ERDOĞDU, M. Mustafa and AKAR, Sevda

**Education and health externalities of Syrian refugees in Turkey: threats and
opportunities**

Abstract: It is a sad fact that violent military conflicts and human rights abuses still take place in our age. Such events have a deep impact not only on the communities in which they take place, but also on many other communities. One of the most important consequences of violent military conflicts and human rights abuses is refugee flight. As a result of the civil war that started in Syria in 2011, Turkey has received a huge influx of refugees. Currently, Turkey is host to more than 3,000,000 Syrian refugees. These refugees bring not only opportunities, but also many problems with them. This study focuses on emerging health and education issues associated with Syrian refugees in Turkey, along with the externalities of health and education expenditure that Turkey allocates for refugees from its own budget.

Keywords: refugees, education rights, health and inequality, government policy.

JEL Classification: F22, I1, I28, J24.

FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ, M^a Teresa; ASIÁN CHAVES, Rosario and ZURBANO IRIZAR, Mikel

Perceived social innovation in non-EU immigrant integration policies and services in European countries

Abstract: The diversity and dynamism of migration gives rise to social needs that have not been traditionally catered for by the services provided through social public spending. After conceptualising social innovation, this article goes on to analyse how migration can take part in it and how it can solve the immigrant integration challenges faced by Europe, through new services, new organisational approaches, new processes and new marketing and visibility efforts.

Keywords: social innovation, public policies, immigration, integration.

JEL Classification: F22, H53, O35, O38.

GONZÁLEZ GÓMEZ, Manuel and OTERO GIRÁLDEZ, M^a Soledad

The causality relationship between economic growth and immigration in EU/EFTA Member States

Abstract: EU/EFTA Member States attract a large immigrant population every year. Economists, demographers, historians and sociologists generally agree that the need to fill labour market gaps and the income differences between host and sending countries are the reasons behind migration to industrialised nations. They also recognise that demographic changes arising from immigration have important economic effects. However, regarding the existence of economic repercussions of migration, there is no conclusive evidence of the relationship between economic growth and immigration. To this end, Granger long-run causality based on the Error Correction Model (ECM), together with the Johansen cointegration technique and Granger causality test, were applied to the Eurostat database for EU/EFTA nations.

Keywords: cointegration, foreign population, economic growth, Granger causality test.

JEL Classification: F62, J61, O15.

IGLESIAS FERNÁNDEZ, Carlos and LLORENTE HERAS, Raquel

Euro-Mediterranean immigration: a migration crisis or an opportunity for the construction of Europe

Abstract: We are witnessing a major surge in immigration from the Euro-Mediterranean area towards the EU. Its magnitude and particular features (it involves not so much economic migrants as asylum seekers and refugees), together with the potential impacts on the labour market, suggest the need for studying this phenomenon. Using the European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS), the present study attempts to determine the characteristics of the groups involved in immigration processes and quantify the impact of their arrival on the employment opportunities of national workers. Lastly, the extent to which such processes can contribute to the process of building the European Union is discussed.

Keywords: Euro-Mediterranean, labour market, Spain, European Union, migrations,

JEL Classification: F16, J11, J15.

MONTES PINEDA, Óscar

Immigration, integration and education performance: a glance at Euro-Mediterranean countries

Abstract: The effective integration of immigrant students into their new communities is associated with the sense of belonging to the new environment. However, successful integration does not necessarily lead to good academic results. The factors traditionally analysed to address this issue are those inherent to immigrants: culture, language, place of residence, and socio-economic level, among others. The role of schools as social environments is of key importance, especially with regard to the aspirations, behaviour and welfare of the students and their parents.

Keywords: immigration, education, Euro-Mediterranean countries, OECD-PISA 2015.

JEL Classification: I20, J15.

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