

CONSEQUENCES OF LABOUR IMIGRATION AND MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The given study deals with the issue of consequences of labour migration and its management on the side of a country which aims to maximize its benefits and minimize its losses due to labour imigration. Based on the statistic data (EUROSTAT, WTO, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic and World Bank) on the volume of labour imigration and its calculations, the study identifies variables influencing economy of the target country and provides its model calculation which represents the basis for its migration management. Evaluation is provided from economic, social and demographic point of view. Conclusion of the work proposes a system of suggestions on migration management of the target country which would positively support and minimize negative effects of labour migration. A summary of all circumstances of migration in professional, scientific and general communication creates conditions to see the immigration more negative with significant loses for the state compared with positives or with the moral duty to protect human life.

Key words

Imigration, migration management, labour migration, work force, target country.

JEL Classification: F22,

Introduction

Labour force migration as an economic, social and societal problem has become actual for Slovakia after establishment of independence of Slovak Republic. However it was gaining intensity after joining to European Union and the next milestone is enter into the Schengen area in December 2007. Nevertheless, Slovakia belongs to countries with the lowest ratio of migrants per capita. The low interest in the issue of migration and the integration of immigrants into Slovak society is marginalized by policy makers, professionals and public. After enter into European Union was paying attention to the migration by Conception of foreigner integration in the SR (2009) and Migration policy with a view to 2020 (2011) and by changes in the employment of foreigners from third countries, a purely formal approach. The leaders of policies showed Anti-migration approach regarding with migration crisis in Europe and therefore the attention is dedicated only to limitation of the access of refugees to our country. Professional public works with theme of migrants in scoping appreciation of immigration policy and compare approaches to immigrants. The most substantial debate in this problem is the safety risk of terrorist attacks resulting from the experiences in the other Europeans countries, which is increasing by uncontrolled influx of refugees. Attacks are based on the different culture and religion (Karabinoš, F., Balga, J., 1997; Haládik, J., Csámpai, O., 2002; Andersson,

R., 2016). The crime is growing and the statistics show that the suspects or convicts are foreigners. Institutional provision of immigrants, the asylum procedure, return process and integration process point to a technical, personnel and material absence. The threat is the collapse of the primary care manifested by total lack of accommodation premises as well as lack of financial resources from public budges for food, health care, clothes, school supplies and pocket money falling under this system.

A summary of all circumstances of migration in professional, scientific and general communication creates conditions to see the immigration more negative with significant loses for the state compared with positives or with the moral duty to protect human life. On the other hand, in the context of labour migration without restrictions between Member States of the European Union we can talk about proof of a high degree of integration. In the view of the rising employment and a shortage of skilled labour in the labour market labour immigration is providing an important source for creating added value for the target country (Daugėlienė, 2007; Čekanavičius, Kasnauskienė, 2009; Blanchflower & Shadforth, 2009; Favell, A., 2014; Kahanec, M., 2015). Therefore it is necessary to deal the issue of labour force immigration in the professional and scientific publications, make a thorough analysis and investigation. Thus manage the migration in order to maximize profits and minimize losses. Immigration of highly skilled labour is the condition for its use in the

process of innovation with high added value, which is the basis for the intensification of economic growth (Weidlich, R., 2000; Kazlauskienė, Rinkevičius, 2006; Daugėlienė, 2007; Polakowski M., Szelewa D., 2016). Educated workforce for the target country means the cost saving for the education, health and social care in the process of training and also the potential to produce the highest economic value in the life of immigrant, because they usually migrate in their productive and high reproductive age.

Goal and Methodology

The main purpose of this study is to create an evaluation model of balance of losses and benefits of immigration, its management on the side of a country which aims to maximize its benefits and minimize its losses due to labour immigration. The realization of this objective assumes the elaboration of economic criteria and determines set of mathematical calculations of balance of economic gains and losses from immigration workforce for the state and society.

Implementation of named calculations is based on available statistical data from Statistical Office of the SR, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR, Ministry of Interior of the SR, Presidium of the Police Force of the SR, Migration Office of the SR, World Bank, Eurostat, WTO and also data from empirical surveys which are published in specialized publications. In the study are used scientific methods of induction, deduction, scientific method of abstraction and comparison, method of analysis and synthesis of selected factors, phenomena and processes. To convert the obtained data, we used many mathematical and statistical methods and calculations.

1. Principles applied in the evaluation of losses and gains causes by labour force immigration

The study works with two main categories of immigrants: category of labour immigrants and refugees. Labour immigration is the coming of workforce in to the country in order to find a job and make some manual or mental activity (Andrijasevic, R., Sacchetto, D., 2016; Pajnik, M., 2016). A process of developing man ability to work requires systematic and purposeful education. Part of this process, which is performed by the State, represents the expenses of public resources for material, financial and staffing (Rievajová, E., Bernáthová, A., 2002; Mau, S., Burkhardt, Ch., 2009; Spies, D., Schmidt-Catran, A., 2015). If the immigration labour force is in the working age (coming to the destination country after graduation) it will represents a net gain for the state. As well as gain in the cost saving for health care, social security, social insurance during study and so on. Created GDP, taxes paid to state and to local budgets, paid social contributions are profitable item of the destination country.

The benefits and losses of immigration workforce make sense to speak, because its flows are still more extensive, both in terms of time as well as intensity. Recording and monitoring the number of immigrants is a very difficult process. In the European Union countries, as well as in Slovakia, there is no reliable evidence of regular migration. Most trusted source of monitoring immigration to Slovakia is the Interior Ministry of the SR and the Office of Alien and Border Police, which annually publishes a summary and also a partial statistics recording legal and illegal migration.

Slovakia was an emigration country in the past, country where the people go to another country for various reasons (Divinský, 2005; Divinský, 2007). Significant changes were brought by entry of Slovakia into the European Union and enter to the Schengen area.

Table 1: Development of valid residence in the SR of foreigners in the years 2009-2016

	Citizens of third countries				Citizens of EU	In all
	Temporary residence	Permanent residence	Tolerated residence			
2009	4646	820	245	5711	6079	1179
2010	3764	923	218	4905	4630	9535
2011	14368	9739	226	24333	41858	66191
2012	14080	10681	258	25019	42858	67877
2013	14561	11342	254	26157	45492	71649
2014	16642	12297	232	29171	47544	76715
2015	21089	13270	902	35261	49526	84787
2016	26590	14347	295	41232	52015	93247

Source: Ministry of interior of the SR, Ministry of labour, social affairs and family of the SR, 2017

The highest number of foreigners with a residence permit in Slovakia was 93247 people, which is a 1.72% of the total population in 2016. Since 2004, when the Slovak Republic becomes a member of the European Union, the number of legal immigrants increased from 22,108 persons to 93,247 persons in 2016. Despite the positive development of our country it has the sixth lowest proportion of foreigners from European Union countries. Below Slovakia is only Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Romania and Poland, all with a share of less than 1%. Slovak Republic is a destination country for the inhabitants from neighbour countries, which may be a due to make a deeper work, family and other social ties. Number of immigrants from the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Austria and Ukraine is 42% of the total number of immigrants. An important group is formed by citizens of southern European countries, especially Romania, Bulgaria and Serbia. The motive for immigration to citizens of those countries is mainly the work, study and family reasons. The maximum number of Romanians employed in Slovakia was 7394 Romanians in year 2016. At the beginning of the independence of the Slovak Republic the most numerous evolving group of migrants came from Asian countries, especially from Vietnam, China and Korea, but their growth has eased and now form only less than 6% of immigrants. According to the nationality of the migrants of third countries, at most 13,024 people arrived in the country in 2016 from Ukraine, 7232 people from Serbia and 4035 people from Russia, further followed by people from Vietnam, China, Korea, Iran, Macedonia, the United States and Turkey. In 2015, the numbers and also the nationality of immigrants were similar and to the top of the ten most numerous immigrant countries also includes Syria. Citizens of European Union there were nationals from Czech Republic in the number of 10317, 7813 from Hungary, 6907 from Romania followed by Poland, Germany, Italy, Austria, United

Kingdom, Bulgaria and France. The number of employed Czechs in 2016 was 4134 persons.

For calculations proposes of direct costs for reproduction of the labor force are considered relevant data about immigrants education. In terms of educational attainment by the Central Office of Labor, Social Affairs and Family of Slovak Republic, 70,3% of them had completed secondary education, the number of university graduated was 20,8 % and primary education had only 8,9 % of working migrants coming from the European Union. In 2013, on the university had been studied according to OECD 10183 foreign students of which more than half were from Czech Republic. For calculations of gains and losses from immigration we will be based on a scenario where we take into account the number of immigrants who remain working in Slovakia but their education had been gained as much here. In addition to indirect costs for reproduction of labor saved expenditures on education at primary, secondary schools and universities represents the largest item. The most significant gain range is established immigrants GDP. A significant benefits are paid by direct taxes levied on all income of immigrants in that country that reached and indirect taxes paid on consumption. Secondary are savings on health care, the nursery, kindergarten or post-secondary studies. And economic losses from remittances, domestic consumption in origin country, also from gained qualification and experiences in Slovakia in case of return and getting employed in the home country and the other cannot affect the scope of benefits creating the GDP.

The second category are refugees whose rating is significantly more difficult because of the moral view of the objective reality. Refugees representing the category of migrants at risk of life or persecuted, who leaves their home country for fear cannot be evaluated only economically. An important sight is the human approach and the protection of life as the highest value.

Table 2: The development of illegal migration in the years 2009 - 2016

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of illegal migrants	1785	1477	1219	1479	1091	1304	2535	2170

Source: Ministry of interior of the Slovak republic, 2017

The most of illegal migrants in 2016 came from Ukraine total of 1234 persons, 145 from Iraq, 123 from Serbia, 114 from Afghanistan, 82 from Syria, followed by Vietnam, Russia, Pakistan, Moldova and

Turkey. In the 2015, in the top ten of most numerous countries was Kosovo and Bangladesh. In 2014, the most illegal migrants came from Ukraine – up to 550, in Afghanistan and Kosovo it was 91.

Table 3: The development of the number of asylum applications in the years 2009-2016

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of asylum applications	505	309	491	730	441	328	330	146

Source: Ministry of interior of the Slovak republic, 2017

The number of asylum applications filed by nationality: Ukraine 25, Afghanistan 16, Syria and Iraq 14, Pakistan 13 persons in year 2016. In 2015 it was 172 persons from Iraq, 37 from Afghanistan, 25 from Ukraine and 9 from Kosovo, Georgia and India too. In 2016 from the number of apprehended illegal migrants which was only 78 from 2170 submitted a declaration to the application for asylum, in 2015 where were 112 from 2535. The number of employed immigrants to Slovakia in 2016 was 35090 people. To 71 domestic workers account for one working immigrant. In 2004, there were 3351 working migrants in Slovakia, today it is more than ten times. The most employed in 2016 it was from Romania – 7394, from Serbia it was 5140, 4134 from Czech Republic, from Hungary 3696 and from Poland it was 3204. By the sex of the immigrants three quarters are men.

Slovakia during the migration crisis that hit Europe in 2015 is mostly a transit country. It based not only on economic indicators of the country that are comparable with the other EU countries, but also of quality of life and well-being of domestic people. Along with anti-migration oriented government policy and the geographical orientation of the country is not Slovakia primarily aim of immigrants.

Foreigners from the third countries can be employed in Slovakia under a license or obtaining an information card. In the country was working like this in 2016 through permits 3685 foreigners and over 7351 foreigners through information card. When analysing education we found that most of the 1833 foreigners with permission attained tertiary education which is more than half and 841 foreigners with info card what is one third. Only primary education had 431 foreigners. If they get employed as immigrants from countries of the European Union in Slovakia they are creating GDP, paying taxes, contributions to social and health insurance, supporting domestic consumption and more. To immigrants is providing from public sources essential care – accommodation, food, clothing, school supplies, health care, language courses and pocket money, which represents expenses for the country. As well as the education of minors and insurance of basic care. Therefore, it should become the main objective of the state as soon as possible locating of asylum seekers in the labour

market and their independence, thus ensuring life in the receiving country.

Next we will try to create a model of the balance of economic benefits and losses from the emigration of the labour force.

2. The model of evaluation of economic loss and benefits of immigration

In the calculation of the gains from education in the case of a well-educated work force from abroad on the basis of statistical data on the number of employed immigrants and the amount of their education. Of the total number 35090 immigrants had 25,9 % completed university education, 65,6% had ended secondary education and only 8,5 % had basic education. In the year 2013 have been the average costs on education per student in the amount of 4300,7 USD in pre-school facilities, 5136,3 USD in the elementary schools, 5253,9 USD in high schools and 7630 USD in the universities (OECD, 2013). In previous years, costs on education grow, on the elementary school slowly, on high schools and universities it was about almost 10 %. When we take into account that number of years of schooling consists of 1 year pre-school education, 9 years of primary, 4 years secondary and 5 years of studies on university, the total cost of basic education per student represents 50527,4 USD, for higher education 71543 USD and for studying on university – 109693 USD. When calculating these costs appropriate to the amount of education (number of years of study), it is the total overall cost of education to 35 thousand of immigrants represents 2211,82 million USD savings. The same is also with savings of the costs of health care. The cost of health insurance for 35 thousand people in the course of their education and training to the profession, according to the costs in the year 2013, they would be around 723 millions € (General, 2015). Together, these costs of education in the amount of 2036 billion € (2,2 billion USD converted in €) and costs on health insurance would represent a direct economic savings to the state in the amount of 2759 billion €. In 2015, the Slovak Republic achieved a GDP in current prices 76521 million €. In the economy there were working 2492,1 thousand people. On one of the working man it was 30705,4 €. Of which was 35090 foreigners who in

2015 have created a GDP of 1077 billion €, representing 1,41% of the GDP of Slovakia in 2016. In case, if 242 thousand emigrants in 2013 were employed at home, so they would by one year create an amount of GDP that be equal to 7,4 billion €, what would constitute 10,4% of the GDP of Slovakia from year 2013.

As profits from the immigration of foreigners in Slovakia that have found a work can be seen payed taxes of income and excise taxes. On the basis of the average wage in the year 2016 in the amount of 912 € 35,09 thousand immigrants have paid into the state budget tax from income on average 3,16 million €. According to the survey of Sberbank Slovakia in 2013 the average costs of one citizen of Slovakia on food, clothing, housing, energy, etc. were 1921,00 € (Sberbank, 2013). From this to the state budget in the form of taxes on the added value came 318,00 €. Value added tax for 35,09 thousand immigrants would be other 11,16 million €.

Health insurance and social insurance also can be considered as a benefit from the immigration of the labour force. Health insurance and social insurance on the side of 35,09 thousand employees is approximately at the level of 4,29 million € and on the side of employer – 11,26 million € (General 2016, Social 2016).

Discussion

Slovakia with its immigration policy seems to be oriented as an anti-immigration country, which is based on historical, cultural and political context. Despite the integration process, which Slovak Republic has undergone over the past three decades, the attitude toward immigrants has not changed. Macroeconomic indicators during the transformation pointed to the difficult economic situation in which the country found itself. High unemployment rate, low number of vacancies, low rate of creation of new jobs, low wages, etc., is not presented as very attractive for immigrants. Developments in the country significantly improve the economic situation, but Slovakia still lag far behind compared to the EU countries. This trend is significantly signed in the development of immigration, which for the last ten years has greatly improved and the number of immigrants has increased twice. This is despite the attitude of Slovaks and political elites towards immigrants. Reasons we can search at the protection of the labour market and another uncontrolled growth of unemployment, the fear of the downward pressure on wage levels, drawdown public funds to provide basic necessities to refugees as one of the categories of immigrants. Other fears may be the threat of terrorist attacks and crime

increasing due to increased and especially uncontrolled influx of foreigners into the territory of our country, which we can observe in countries which apply the positive immigration policy, for example: Germany, Austria, Great Britain and others. On the one hand we can talk about the significant benefits of immigration, when the country acquires prepared costless labour force that come in the country to work and thus create added value. Migration from the countries of Western Europe is mainly educated workforce that will come to Slovakia with foreign investment flowing into the business; they take jobs, which generate higher added value. Labour migration from southern and eastern Europe is for us benefits in terms of saved funds for education and preparation for work, and health and social security in a time of education and training, but generally are employed in lower job positions generating lower added value. This category of immigrants is a workforce occupying vacant jobs that cannot be filled by the domestic workforce due to lack of interest in the job with such wage or not complying with the qualification composition.

On the other hand, we are talking about economic losses of immigration of refugees, who are the financial burden of the country. However, a refugee as a person who is in the country persecuted or in danger to life requires by society at a certain stage of development, protection. Life as the highest value in society cannot be converted into economic value. The benefit is to build a multicultural society and to learn tolerance for diversity. After successful completion of the asylum process and assistance in economic and social integration of the immigrant he becomes a benefit to society from an economic point of view - the payer of income tax, indirect taxes from the consumption, supports the consumption in the country and others.

Economic evolution in Slovakia demonstrates the increasing shortage of skilled labour that more and more endangers increasing economic growth. Slovakia lacks highly skilled workers in the information technology sector, designers and development engineers for industrial production, but also artisans and operators in production. Increased outflow of workers in the health and social services to the countries of Western Europe is causing labour shortages in the sector. Doctors, nurses, caregivers, carers, physiotherapists are leaving for better working and living conditions to abroad and the Slovak labour market in these professions begins with a lack of qualified labour.

It follows that the country should create a migration policy which would stabilize the situation in the labour market through migration management. To attract the best students from Southern and Eastern

Europe and from third countries constitutes is a solution to the lack of highly qualified workforce when the internal resources of the country is not possible to fill these jobs. Despite the fact that the workforce we need to educate and to ensure that preparation for work from own resources. Other way is the stimulation of return migration, the country make a suitable tool to create conditions for the return of emigrants from abroad. They will represent a further benefit for the economy, because they bring experiences and know-how.

Conclusion

Assessment of the consequences of labour migration shows a lack of accurate data and statistics to the extent, intensity and scope of the work, the causes and motives of immigrants, their social and demographic statistics of immigration not only in Slovakia but also in other European Union countries. Missing data would allow a deeper investigation and following a thorough analysis could be deduced ways and approaches to migration management with an emphasis on maximizing the benefits and minimizing losses to the state and society.

The consequences of labour immigration from EU countries indicate in favour of the benefits. The costless ready labour force, more or less competent in the age at which one produces the greatest added value is a net benefit for the country. As well as levied income tax paid value added tax and excise duties, an increase in consumption in the country of origin and the resulting multiplier effect. With the right approach to migration policy and the management of

immigration, it is possible to some extent to minimize losses and maximize the benefits of immigration workforce. Filling of vacant posts that cannot be filled by the domestic workforce is to sustain economic development necessary. The starting point can be support for immigrants to study at Slovak universities. Thus, it is possible to prepare a highly skilled workforce in the structure that the labour market needs. Attractive conditions for employment of graduates will increase the number of foreigners who employed after graduating in Slovakia. Important place in solving this problem is the support for the return migration from among Slovaks working abroad.. Support programs tailored to emigrants who left for work, along with their return arrives in Slovakia know-how acquired language skills and abilities, work and personal contacts. A special category represent the refugees who for asylum and integration process are the state increased spending, but their economic and social integration can bring to the state budget financial resources than any other worker. Just thinking on the economic consequences of labour migration is inadequate because it does not create the complete picture of all the consequences for the state and society. The complexity of the issue requires an assessment of social goals and other society factors of human, of moral, of psychological, of cultural or of demographic.

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