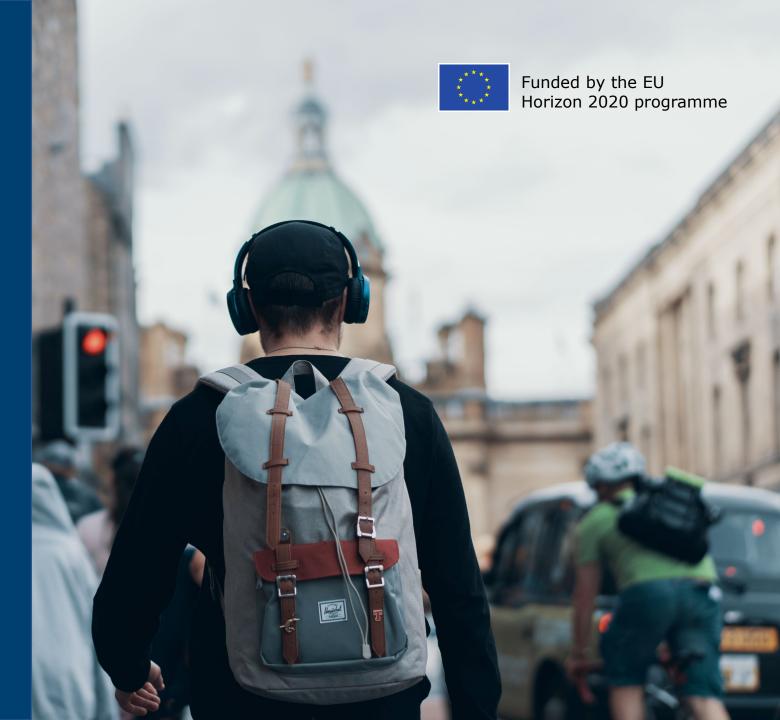


### Delphi study:

Future EU policies steering different migration scenarios

Arkadiusz Wiśniowski

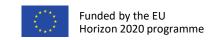
MANCHESTER 1824 The University of Manchester



## **FUME Delphi**

- A technique of eliciting opinions from experts
- Information not available or difficult to learn from data, predictions
- Structured questionnaire
  - Two rounds
  - Anonymised and aggregated feedback
  - Revisions of answers
- 12 Experts on migration policies







#### **Contents**

Next 10 years perspective:

• Drivers of immigration to the EU

Composition of migration by skill levels / gender / region

Prioritised migration policies

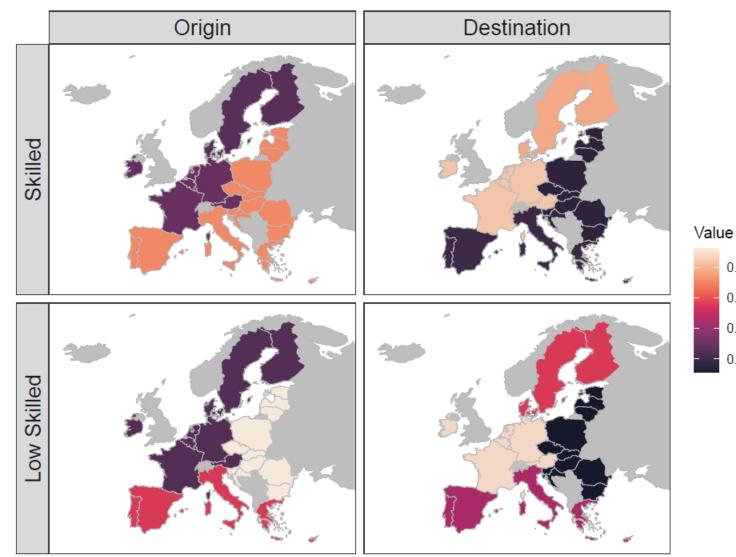
## Migration drivers

- Key driver: wage differentials
- Political stability and conflicts:
  - Africa
  - Latin America & the Caribbean
- Population growth and climate change:
  - Africa

 Economic growth differences, gender equality or welfare system were NOT highly voted

## Composition of migration by skill levels

Intra-EU migration



0.4

0.3

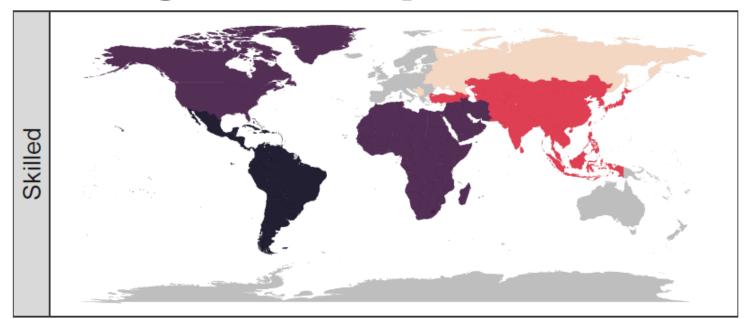
0.2

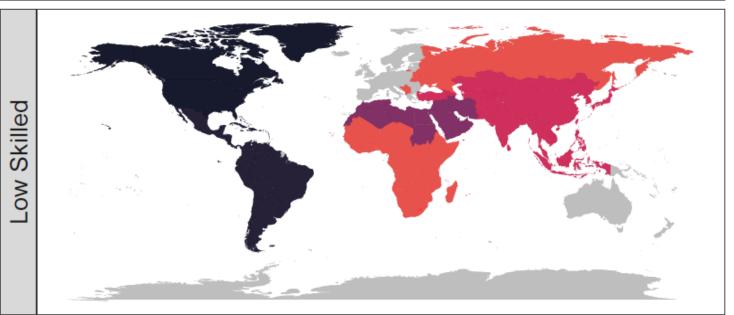
**Eastern EU**: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia; Northern EU: Denmark, Finland, Sweden; **Southern EU**: Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain; **Western EU**: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands.

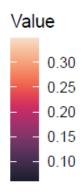
## Composition of migration by skill levels

- Origins
  - World regions

- Destinations
  - Skilled: W, N, S
  - Low Skilled: W, S







# Policies that will be prioritised

Control and return policies	
Supporting work visas for higher-education graduates	
Intra-EU mobility	
Providing a shortage occupation list	
Policies driven by labour market demands	
Extending an immigration quota system	
Extending the EU Blue Card system	
Efficient integration of existing migrants	
Introduction of a point-based system	
Supporting family-friendly migration policies	
Liberalising labour migration policies	
More gender-specific migration policy	

#### **Gender-related issues**

- Decreasing gender gap (2/3 experts)
- Prioritisation of gender-balanced policies (1/2 experts)

- Issues that need to be addressed:
  - Low labour participation of female immigrants
  - Caring responsibilities

• Least important: occupational gender segregation

### **Discussion**

Country-specific policies (integration)

• Shocks and specific issues

Migration regime changes

Politicisation

### **Questions? Comments?**

- Email: a.wisniowski@manchester.ac.uk
- Acknowledgements:
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  - Ji Hye Kim and Gregory Campbell (Social Statitsics, University of Manchester)



