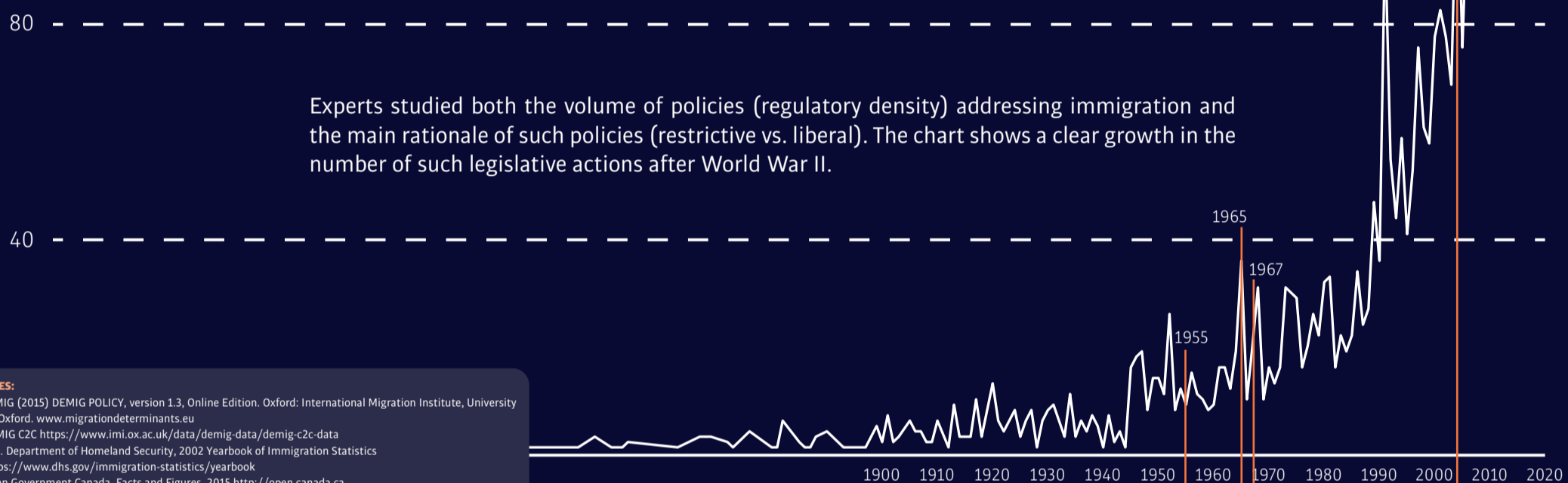


# How Policies Affect MIGRATION

## Changes in immigration policies 1990-2014<sup>(A)</sup>

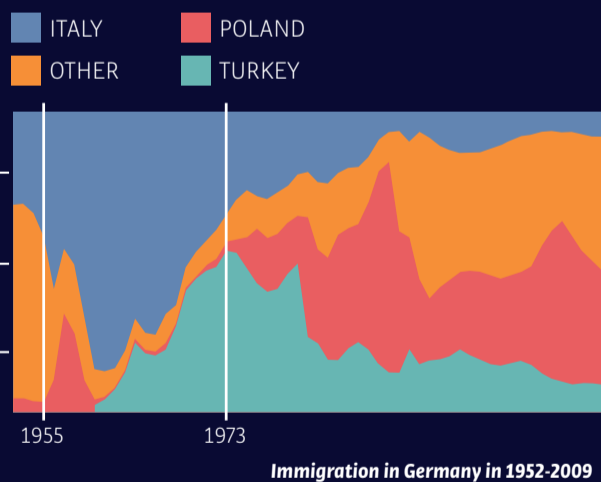


### SOURCES:

(A) DEMIG (2015) DEMIG POLICY, version 1.3, Online Edition. Oxford: International Migration Institute, University of Oxford. [www.migrationdeterminants.eu](http://www.migrationdeterminants.eu)  
(B) DEMIG C2C <https://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/data/demig-data/demig-c2c-data>  
(C) U. S. Department of Homeland Security, 2002 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook>  
(D) Open Government Canada, Facts and Figures, 2015 <http://open.canada.ca>  
(E) UK Office of National Statistics, Provisional Long-Term International Migration (LTIM) estimates <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration>

## Planned labour recruitment and the “guest-worker” program. The Bilateral Agreements of 1955-1973<sup>(B)</sup>

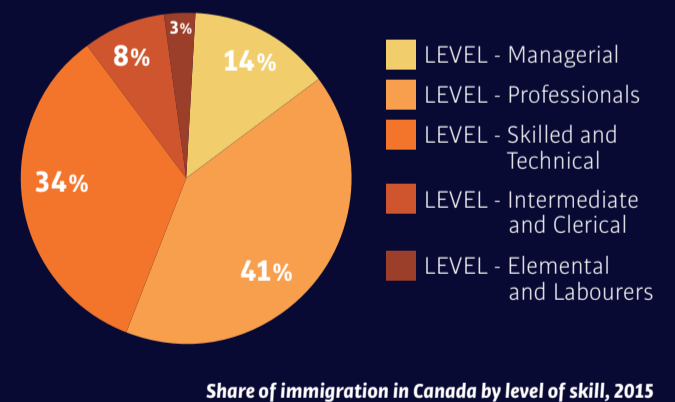
Bilateral agreements between countries with shortage of laborers and countries in abundance of workforce upscaled after World War II. Modelled around the 1955 Germany-Italy agreement, a season of planned and assisted international migration agreements began involving a number of origin countries like Italy, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, and Turkey. It was mostly Northern European labour markets that recruited Southern European labourers as temporary or “guest” workers. This model of immigration policy was brought to a halt with the 1973 oil crisis and the ensuing economic contraction. The chart shows clearly the massive surge in Italian workers first and later on also Turkish workers up until 1973. After this point the trend was reversed and other nationalities entered the scene.



1955-1973

## The point system: Canada leads the way<sup>(D)</sup>

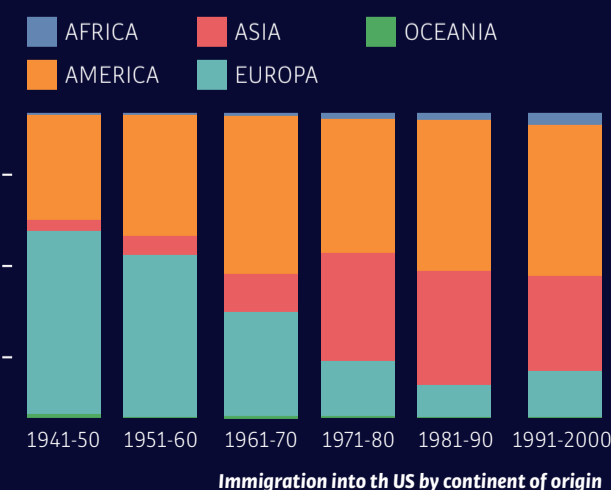
The introduction by Canada of the point system in 1967, followed by countries like Australia and New Zealand, marked the beginning of an immigration policy essentially centered on the human capital of migrants i.e. their specific education and skills. The rationale is to admit immigrants deemed of specific value for the national economy or whose skills are in short supply within the local workforce. Though the point system is virtually unbiased when it comes to the nationality of migrants, it did result in diversification of source countries and a reduction of immigration from Europe. Initially adopted to grant permanent permits, the system has recently been used to assign temporary permits. The chart shows immigration into Canada in 2015, where only 3% of migrants are employed in menial jobs compared to 24% in Europe.



1967

## Selecting by origin, family or skills in the US<sup>(C)</sup>

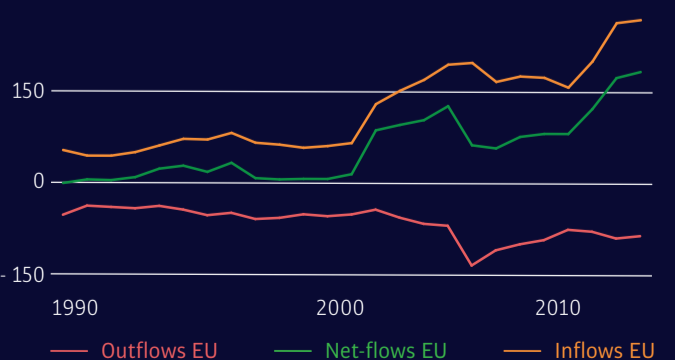
Immigration policies can be designed to select, attract or exclude specific groups of migrants. The so-called ‘Quota Acts’ of 1921 and 1924 in the U.S. are a good case in point, with their restricting drastically inflows from non-AngloSaxon countries. The reform of 1965 (Immigration and Nationality Act) removed references to the nation of origin and introduced skills and family relations as the main requisites to enter the country. The chart shows the composition of inflows into the US by continent of origin from 1941 to 2000. After 1965 the US welcomed migrants from many other parts of the globe – most notably from Asia. Of these, more than half entered the US through family reunification visas.



1965

## Expanding freedom of movement in the EU: the enlargements of 2004 and 2007<sup>(E)</sup>

Freedom of movement has been widening since the 1970s, with key passages as the Maastricht Treaty (1992), the Schengen Agreement (1995) and the Treaty of Amsterdam (1999), establishing an area of free circulation for EU citizens. The two enlargements of 2004 (involving CY, CZ, EE, H, LV, LT, MT, PL, SK, SI) and 2007 (BG, RO) introduced a transitional period of up to seven years for each old EU Member State to open its borders to workers from the new Member States. Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom were the only three countries that decided to grant immediate access to the new EU citizens in 2004. The chart shows immigration from the EU to the UK between 2004 and 2014. Overall immigration from the EU doubled during this period.



2004-2007