

## Annex 3: Sources

Table below shows a full list of documents, websites and reports found during search phase, with note on authors, content and quality assessment mark. The table consists of 3 main parts covering literature in English (p. 1), Romanian (p. 40) and Bulgarian (p. 59).

### International evidence (available in English)

The drivers of migration, the profile of migrants and potential impacts of migration from Bulgaria and Romania to the UK

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA (1-3)
Angelov, G. and Vankova, Z. (2011) Bulgarian Labour Migration: Do restrictions make sense? Policy Brief, Open Society Institute Sofia, November 2011	The report provides a review of available information on the basic characteristics of Bulgarian labour migration.	<p>The paper argues that Bulgaria and Romania should not be treated as a whole and that the potential inflow of Bulgarian immigrants is far less significant in volume and is less likely to cause labour market disruption in recipient countries.</p> <p>This is linked to the fact that the appeal of emigration is gradually declining given that the unemployment rate in Bulgaria is now comparable to Western Europe and differences in income have decreased.</p> <p>A recent nationally representative survey conducted by OSI Sofia found that the main push factor for Bulgarians and Bulgarian citizens of Romani background is employment. In addition, it found that about 10% of Bulgarians who had been abroad in the last 20 years had done so for educational purposes. This appears to be a key distinction between the Roma population and the wider Bulgarian population.</p>	B

<p>Baas, T. and Brucker, H. (2011) EU Eastern Enlargement: the benefits from integration and free labour movement, CESifo DICE report 2/2011</p>	<p>Review of the effects of integrating new member states in the goods and factor markets of the EU, including data from International Labour Force Survey on migration propensity and destinations</p>	<p>Propensity to migrate varies across sending countries, including A2. In sum, people from countries with high GDP per capita are less willing to move to an EU15 country than those with low GDP per capita. However, other factors such as similarity of language, geographical distance, labour market conditions, networks and hospitality play an important role for migration propensity and choice of destinations. Financial market crisis is also a factor and make the scale and direction of future migration flows from A2 highly uncertain. Concludes that it is likely that, given deteriorating economic situation in UK and Ireland, with lifting of barriers, Germany is more likely to receive a much larger share of migrants from new member states than in the past.</p>	<p>A</p>
<p>Black R., Engbersen G., Okólski M., Pantîru C., 2010, A continent moving West? EU enlargement and Labour migration from CEE, Amsterdam University Press (2010)</p>	<p>Book (a compilation of papers). Includes analyses of migration from Bulgaria and Romania and to the UK.</p>	<p>The book explores the expansion of migration from countries in Eastern Europe following their accession to the European Union. The analysis is conducted for both origin countries, notably Poland, Romania and Bulgaria, and destination countries, including the UK, the Netherlands and Norway. Attention is given to labour market impacts, while also discussing migration policies emerging throughout the continent. The book analyses how many of the migration patterns so far generated are temporary, circular or seasonal.</p>	<p>A</p>

<p>Breuss, F. 2009. An evaluation of the EU's Fifth Enlargement with special focus on Bulgaria and Romania, European Commission, Economic and Financial Affairs, Economic Papers, vol. 361.</p>	<p>Model-based evaluation of the effects of Bulgaria's and Romania's accession to the EU</p>	<p>Results show that the new member countries have already been able to benefit noticeably from their participation in the single market, despite not yet fully integrated labour markets. However, the international financial crisis also shadows onto the economies of the new member states. The direct integration effects of Bulgaria and Romania spill-over to EU15, including Austria and the 10 new member states of the 2004 EU enlargement. The pattern of the integration effects is qualitatively similar to those of EU's 2004 enlargement by 10 new member states. Bulgaria and Romania gain much more from EU accession than the incumbents in the proportion of 20:1. In the medium-run up to 2020, Bulgaria and Romania can expect a sizable overall integration gain, amounting to an additional ½ percentage point real GDP growth per annum.</p>	<p>A</p>
<p>Cook J, Dwyer P, Waite L. (2008) New Migrant Communities in Leeds, Report to Leeds City Council</p>	<p>About new migrants in Leeds. Literature review, interviews with key informants, focus groups and interviews with A8 migrants, established communities and service providers. Total of 34 new A8 migrants and 21 service providers in Leeds</p>	<p>Found that the key migration motivation for A8 migrants was desire to enter UK paid labour market: 'This pre-eminence of economic motivation appears to have been largely driven by the favourable disparity in earning potential between countries of origin and the UK' p11 Earlier episodes of migration to the UK were considered temporary by migrants themselves but many decided to settle permanently.</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>Cucuruzan, R.E. and Vasilache, V (2009) The other home: Romanian Migrants in Spain, Romanian Journal of Regional Science, Vol 3, No 1.</p>	<p>Qualitative interviewing: 21 semi-structured interviews carried out in 2008 with Romanian migrant workers in Valencia. Snowballing technique used to identify potential interviewees.</p>	<p>The study identified poor local economic conditions and family reasons as key push factors for leaving Romania. Within Spain, the majority (15) of interviewees used relatives and friends' networks to find jobs. Several of the respondents accepted lower skilled work than they had previously conducted in Romania indicating evidence of deskilling. Some of the respondents migrated internally within Spain. The main reasons identified for this were: conflicts at work,</p>	<p>B</p>

		dependence on other people, opportunity to get a better job or conflicts with landlords.	
Datta, K 2011) Last hired and first fired? The impact of the economic downturn on low-paid Bulgarian migrant workers in London, Journal of international development, vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 565-582	This paper is based on a study which utilised a mixed methodology approach combining quantitative and qualitative approaches including questionnaires, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The research was carried out in two stages. The first stage (July 2007) targeted a broad range of migrant communities while the second stage (2008-9) focused on Bulgarian, Brazilian and Somali migrants. This paper draws upon the Bulgarian sample comprising of 54 questionnaires, 24 in-depth interviews and one focus group discussion.	The majority (nearly 65 per cent) of the Bulgarian sample reported that they did not have any dependents. The main motivating factor for migration was financial.  52/54 of the sample reported that they were employed at the time of the interviews. Men and women worked in a range of occupations with construction being the most prominent followed by cleaning and hospitality. The majority of workers interviewed concurred that the recession had exacerbated economic insecurity. For some, job insecurity related to fear of job loss, for others it was shaped by experiences of unemployment. The downturn has also resulted in an erosion of wage levels and general conditions of work. The threat of unemployment was heightened by lack of access to benefits.	A
Department for Communities and Local Government (2007) Evidence for the Social and Wider Impacts Strand of the A2 Stock-take	Evidence pack based on literature review, some empirical research, consultation with Border and Immigration Agency Strategic Coordination Groups, Government Departments and with Migration Impacts Forum members (MIF is body set up to provide forum to listen to public service providers about impacts of migration and to spread good practice about addressing impacts	Although a review of A2 evidence, of necessity had to draw on A8 evidence because found that evidence of A2 accession migration since January 2007 was extremely limited. Covers a range of policy areas, including health and social care, housing, welfare and education, providing an overview rather than in-depth analysis.	A
Duffy, D., FitzGerald, J. and Kearney, I. 2005. Rising house prices in and open labour market. Economic and Social	Analyses the relationship between migration and the property market using a structural model, and macroeconomic simulations – the	Since many immigrants are in the household formation age group, and tend to be highly skilled, the authors argue that the boom in house prices, by reducing the attractiveness of Ireland for potential immigrants, could reduce labour supply.	A

Review, vol. 36, no. 3, pp. 251-272.	Irish case	Using a structural model of the labour market the authors endogenise the determination of house prices. The results suggest that rising house prices, by discouraging potential migrants, could significantly reduce the growth potential of the economy, shifting the balance of labour market growth from employment to wages, with a consequent deterioration in competitiveness.	
Dustmann, C., Frattini, T. and Halls, C. 2010. Assessing the fiscal costs and benefits of EU-8 migration to the UK. Fiscal Studies, vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 1-41.	Econometric model of the impact of migration on public finances	<p>This paper assesses the fiscal consequences of migration to the UK from the Central and Eastern European countries that joined the EU in May 2004 (A8 countries). We show that</p> <p>A8 immigrants who arrived after EU enlargement in 2004, and who have at least one year of residence – and are therefore legally eligible to claim benefits - are 60% less likely than natives to receive state benefits or tax credits, and 58% less likely to live in social housing. Even if A8 immigrants had the same demographic characteristics of natives, they would still be 13% less likely to receive benefits and 28% less likely to live in social housing. We then compare the net fiscal contribution of A8 immigrants with that of individuals born in the UK, and find that in each fiscal year since enlargement in 2004, A8 immigrants made a positive</p> <p>contribution to public finance despite the fact that the UK has been running a budget deficit over the last years. This is because they have a higher labour force participation rate, pay proportionately more in indirect taxes, and make much lower use of benefits and public services.</p>	A
European Commission (various years). Mobility in Europe (various years, and 2011 and 2010 in particular). Employment, Social Affairs and Equal	Descriptive stats and model-based analyses	A very good overview of migration flows within Europe including migration from Bulgaria and Romania	A

Opportunities, December 2011.			
European Integration Consortium (Bruecker et al.). 2009. Labour mobility within the EU in the context of enlargement and the functioning of the transitional arrangements.	Extensive report. Descriptive stats. Model-based analyses. Case studies for Bulgaria (by Beleva I.) and Romania (by Iara A.) , as well as the UK	Migration from CEE countries – recorded over the period 2004-2007 – contributed to an increase in GDP - by 0.2 per cent in the long-term. The main winners are the migrants. However, the total factor income of natives in the receiving countries will increase by 0.1 per cent in the long-term. In the short-term, wages in the receiving countries decline slightly. In the long-term, migration from the NMS is by and large neutral for the labour market. The impact on the different groups in the labour market is balanced, although less-skilled workers lose slightly more than medium- and high-skilled workers. NMS are slightly better educated as the native population in the sending countries, while the educational attainment is comparable to the native population in the receiving countries. However, migrants from the NMS are employed well below their skill levels and the returns to education are very low. They tend to receive less contributory welfare benefits than natives, and not significantly more non-contributory welfare benefits. It is therefore likely that the fiscal balance of immigrants from the NMS for the welfare state in receiving countries is positive, particularly if we consider the fact that migrants from the NMS are less affected by unemployment and have higher labour force participation rates compared to other migrant groups.	A-B
Fuller A., Coughtrie D., Ward T., , Ozdemir E., Sanoussi F; Naldini A, Chiattelli C., Miccadei C; Vidovic H Mara I; IGrabowska-Lusinka I; Hars A. 2010. Mobility in Europe. European Commission	Extensive report using qualitative and quantitative information and analysing (i) the labour mobility in Europe; (ii) return and circular migration and (iii) youth unemployment.  Interesting country studies for Romania and	Migrant workers are not evenly distributed around the European Union. In all countries except Ireland and Luxembourg, migrants from outside the EU outnumber those from within.  EU migrants do better than non-EU migrants, male migrants	A

	Bulgaria regarding return migration	<p>do better than female migrants, older migrants do better than prime-age migrants and loweducated migrants do better than those with higher levels of education.</p> <p>Across the countries covered, the recession has resulted in a widening of the gap between migrants and natives.</p> <p>Circular migration of seasonal workers is relatively common, especially of Bulgarians</p> <p>and Romanians to Italy and those from other EU12 countries to Germany and Austria. Accession of the EU12 countries to the EU has been followed by substantially increased migration flows to the UK and Ireland in particular, which tend to be of</p> <p>the more highly educated for longer durations but a significant proportion still involve return or circular migration.</p>	
Ferro, A (2006) Desired mobility or satisfied immobility? Migratory aspirations among knowledge workers, Journal of Education and Work, Vol 19, No 2, April, 171-200	Evidence based on a literature review and fieldwork conducted in 2003 in the city of Cluj Napoca, Romania with IT workers. The fieldwork took the form of personal narrations and in-depth interviews.	This study explores migratory aspirations among knowledge workers in a Romanian city in which there is a growing concentration of foreign software firms. Significantly, it found that outsourcing can reduce pressure to emigrate among the highly skilled by providing workers with opportunities to fulfil some of their professional aspirations while maintaining a stable presence in Romania e.g. through temporary and short-term mobility. It thus found that outsourcing can provide skilled IT workers with a motivation to stay in Romania.	B
Gillingham, E. (2010) "Understanding A8 migration to the UK since accession", Office for National Statistics.	Statistical analysis	There are several different key data sources each with their own strengths and limitations which can help build a picture of A8 migration to and from the UK since Accession in 2004. This article aims to explore the strengths and limitations of the data sources available to analyse A8 migration, and it will	A

		discuss what these sources tell us about the demographic structure of A8 migration to the UK.	
Green, A., Owen, D., Jones, P., Owen, C., Francis C. and Proud, R. (2008) Migrant Workers in the South East Regional Economy, Report to SEEDA from Warwick Institute for Employment Research and BMG Research.	Review of existing studies on migration to UK, analysis of available secondary data, new survey of 726 migrant workers in 7 local areas, focus group with migrant workers, telephone survey of 70 employers, survey of 53 reps of third party organisations and workshop with range of stakeholders	Conclude there is considerable uncertainty among A8 and A2 migrants surrounding intentions about length of stay in the UK, though there is tendency for migrant workers to stay longer than they originally intended. This uncertainty poses challenges for adaptive capacity because it affects ability of service providers to plan appropriately for the future.	A
Holland, D., Fic, T., Rincon-Aznar, A., Stokes, L., Paluchowski, P., (2011), <a href="#">Labour mobility within the EU</a> , Report to the European Commission	Macroeconomic simulations using the NIESR's global macroeconomic model NIGEM. Case studies for 6 countries, and inter alia Bulgaria, Romania and the UK.	The report finds that since the 2004 enlargement about 1.8 per cent of the EU8 population has moved to the EU15, of which 75 per cent can be attributed to the accession per se. Since 2007 about 4.1 per cent of the EU2 population has moved to the EU15 of which 50 per cent can be attributed to the accession. In terms of the macroeconomic impact, of the sending countries the biggest effects are estimated in Bulgaria, Romania and Lithuania, while as for the receiving countries the impact is expected to be small with the exception of Ireland (and to a lesser extent the UK). The pattern of restrictions in place at the beginning of 2004 diverted mobile workers from traditional destinations (Germany) and towards the more easily accessed labour markets (Ireland and the UK).	A
House of Commons Home Affairs Committee (2008) Bulgarian and Romanian Accession to the EU: Twelve months on, London, HMSO	Report based on oral and written evidence, including from the, then, Minister of State for Borders and Immigration, the Romanian Under-Secretary of State for European Affairs and the Acting Romanian Ambassador to the UK	Submitted evidence refers to the low unemployment rate in Romania, the long term trend for economic growth and that the preferred destinations for Romanian migrants are Italy, Spain and Germany. Evidence given by Bulgarian Embassy that concern that migration to UK will increase sharply is not justified, that interest from potential migrants is towards Spain and Portugal, and also towards Greece, Italy and	A



		France.	
House of Commons Home Affairs Committee (2008) Bulgarian and Romanian Accession to the EU: Twelve months on, London, HMSO	Report based on oral and written evidence, including from the, then, Minister of State for Borders and Immigration, the Romanian Under-Secretary of State for European Affairs and the Acting Romanian Ambassador to the UK	Submitted evidence refers to the low unemployment rate in Romania, the long term trend for economic growth and that the preferred destinations for Romanian migrants are Italy, Spain and Germany. Evidence given by Bulgarian Embassy that concern that migration to UK will increase sharply is not justified, that interest from potential migrants is towards Spain and Portugal, and also towards Greece, Italy and France.	A
<a href="#">Howard Reed</a> , <a href="#">Maria Latorre</a> , The Economic Impacts of Migration on the UK Labour Market, IPPR WP 3, 2009	Theoretical model, descriptive data, empirical model	The effects of migration in both the short and long run are too complex for economic theory to deliver exact predictions about its impacts on employment and wages. However, the best previous evidence suggests that the overall effects of migration on wages are either insignificantly different from zero, or slightly positive. The evidence base on the effects of migration on employment in the UK, though relatively thin, suggests that the effects are not significantly different from zero. All effects noted are very small.	A
Huber, P., Landesmann, M., Robinson, C. and Stehrer, R. 2010. Migrants' skills and productivity: A European perspective. National Institute Economic Review, vol. 213, no. 2, pp. R20-R34.	Panel econometric modelling	The freedom of movement of persons is one of the core tenets of the European Union. Immigration however is often seen as a cause for concern amongst native workers, as rising labour supply may threaten jobs and create downward pressure on wages. National politicians are increasingly under pressure to guard against it - in times of recession particularly. Despite this, there is evidence that highly-skilled migrant labour has the potential to raise competitiveness significantly and in theory this may feed into productivity. In this paper, we explore first the composition of inward migration to the EU and within the EU, concentrating specifically on the role of the highly-skilled and the extent to	

		which migrants are overqualified within their jobs. We then analyse whether migrant workers affect productivity at the sectoral level. We find underutilisation of skilled foreign labour and there is little evidence in general to suggest that migrants have raised productivity which may in part be attributable to over-qualification. However, we find robust evidence that migrants - particularly highly-skilled migrants - play a positive role in productivity developments in industries which are classified as 'skill intensive'	
Ivanova, V., Krasteva, A., Otava, I, Staykova, E (2011) A Bulgarian Migration Profile	The methodology is not explicitly stated in the document but it appears to be purely based on a literature review with a list of references cited at the end of the document.	Emigration: The number of Bulgarian citizens who obtained long-term residence status in Great Britain grows by 100% every year.  Immigration: Immigration to Bulgaria has increased since Bulgaria joined NATO in 2004 and reached its peak in 2007 when Bulgaria joined the EU. Flows to Bulgaria decreased in 2008 probably due to the reduction in migratory flows as a result of the economic crisis.	A
Iara I., 2010, The economic crisis and Romanian returnees from Spain and Italy, presented at European Job Mobility Day, Brussels, November 2010	presentation	Recession has reduced net flow of Romanian migrants to Spain and Italy, but numbers in both countries have continued to rise. Recession has hit migrants in particular, largely because kinds jobs they do – construction, manufacturing, tourism. Migration between Italy and Romania is increasingly circular – no evidence that recession has led to increase in permanent return. Seems to owe much to adverse economic circumstances in Romania – many migrants who return go back to where they returned from. In Spain, especially, most migrants prefer to remain in host country where they have access to unemployment benefits rather than to return. In Italy, many becoming self-employed in response to lack of jobs. Very limited attempts by	A V good

		Governments to assist migrants	
Kauser, R ( 2011) Identifying social and economic push and pull factors for migration to the UK by Bulgarian and Romanian nationals Department for Communities and Local Government	Uses data from the UK Labour Force Survey on A2 and A8 migrants (2002-2010). Is sample survey so numbers are small and data is not reliable. Looks at drivers of potential migration from A2 to UK by comparing socio-economic conditions in countries and investigate likely patterns of settlement of potential A2 migrants using different data sources.	Although sample size is very small and some data unreliable, the analysis finds social and demographic characteristics of A2 and A8 similar - young people without children and A2 more likely to have no children. Drawback is that is based on current patterns of migration under restrictions for A2.	A
Kausar, R (2011), Bulgarian and Romanian migration to the UK, Presentation at Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2011.	Presentation. Descriptive stats	Data on the profile of migrants	B
Markova, E and Black, R. (2007), East European immigration and community cohesion Joseph Rowntree Foundation	Survey of 388 'new' migrants and 402 long term residents in 2005, Eastern European but non-A8.	Found choice of UK as destination was overwhelmingly influenced either by presence of family and friends or availability (or lack of need for) visa	B
OECD (various years, and 2011 in particular). International migration outlook	Statistical information on migration from and to Bulgaria, Romania and the UK	Statistical data plus short explanation	A
Schneider, C.,Holman, D (2010) Complex and Multi-layered processes of decision-making on length of stay: European citizens from A8 and A2 countries in the UK	Literature review, interviews and questionnaires, also diaries and Polish blog sites	Report highlights the issues around decisions to stay or leave which are seen as often complex and ambiguous. Important factor was found to be the perception of economies in countries of origin. Most recent survey found that migrants have increasingly negative view of economic and political situation in countries of origin, influencing longer stay in UK. However, personal reasons v important with migrants'	A

		perception of social situation in UK as very positive and having strong influence on length of stay. On negative side, some migrants selected 'problematic representation of migrants in media' as reason to stay in UK for shorter period.	
Sikora, M., Mills, K., Nuttall-Smith Dicks, S., Green, R. (2010) Exploring the Needs of New Migrant Communities in East Sussex: a scoping study, Report to East Sussex County Council, University of Hertfordshire .	Review of national and local data, interviews and discussions with migrants and key informants , includes but not only Eastern Europe.	Majority of migrants came to UK and local area for economic reasons, particularly difficult economic situation countries of origin, high unemployment rates, loss of jobs and own business. However, personal reasons also motivation, eg a number of women came after their partners	B
Spatial Strategy and Research (2010) The Story of UK Migration: A compilation of the literature on immigration and emigration in the UK and the implications for Hampshire, Hampshire County Council	Literature review with some local data	In relation to A8 migration, these countries did not have linguistic or cultural ties to UK before their accession. However, Poland was more closely linked to UK with some Polish refugees settling in UK after 2 <sup>nd</sup> world war, and this may explain why majority A8 migrants have been Polish.	B
Spencer,S., Ruhs, M., Anderson, B. and Rogaly, B,(2007) Migrants' lives beyond the workplace  The experiences of Central and East Europeans in the UK, Joseph Rowntree Foundation	Based on a survey of more than 600 central and Eastern European migrants working in the UK before and after enlargement of the EU on 1 May 2004,	Found that migrants adjusted their intentions to stay over time. Found increase in intention to stay from 6% to 29% from when first arrived in UK. Pay levels were a factor affecting whether an individual stayed, with those intending to settle having considerably higher earnings than those intending temporary stay (p79). '...it appears as if migrants' decisions to change their intentions to settle are not based on a single factor but on a variety of factors, of which time spent in the UK, the location of partner and family members and the acquisition of the right to legally settle in the UK appear to be important' (p79). Legal status made a difference in decisions to stay, not surprisingly.	A

Stanek, M. (2009) Patterns of Romanian and Bulgarian Migration to Spain, Europe-Asia Studies, Vol 61, No 9, November, 1627-1644	Uses data from National Immigrant Survey (ENI) and official stats of the Municipal Register in Spain and a literature review. Looks at characteristics of the international mobility patterns of Bulgarian and Romanian immigrants living in Spain, including settlement.	<p>Migration from Romania is much lower than from Bulgaria. Spain has undergone major economic growth since joining EU in 1986, leading to increased labour demand which has not been possible to meet from native population.</p> <p>Characteristics of A2 populations in Spain similar but Romanians very largely aged 20-44, while Bulgarians more evenly balanced. Concentrated in work in particular sectors - construction and domestic services. Found evidence of a change in migration patterns suggesting family reunification process and settlement following initial male prominence. Conclude from analysis of patterns that one out of every 2 Romanians and Bulgarians was considering remaining in Spain in the long term.</p>	A
Trandafiu, R (date) The Geopolitics of Work Migrants: The Romanian Diaspora, Legal Rights and Symbolic Geographies (full ref needed)	The methodology is not explicitly stated in the article but appears to be based on a literature review and a review of relevant websites.	This article investigates current governmental support available for Romanian migrants and the existing legal provisions in Western European countries. It briefly discusses the demographics of the Romanian population in the UK prior to 2007: higher proportion of couples, higher or medium education levels and a relatively low number of migrants engaged in manual labour. It draws on an IPPR report (2006) which concludes that the scale of Romanian labour migration will remain low post-2007 because of the distance to the UK and the high resettlement costs in the UK.	C
Uccellini, C.M. (2012) 'Outsiders' After Accession: the case of Romanian migrants in Italy, 1989-2009 Political Perspectives Vol 4 (2) 70-85	In Romanian partners' review		

Wiskow Ch. (2006), Health workers migration flows in Europe: overview and case studies for selected CEE countries: Romania, Czech Republic, Serbia and Croatia, International Labour Organisation WP 245	Statistical analysis of the data. Policy recommendations	The paper provides an overview on the discussion of international health worker migration in Europe. It summarizes general labour migration trends, namely in the context of European Union enlargement, looks at information on health worker flows and at migration influencing aspects such as policies managing migration, professional regulation, and demographic and labour-related determinants such as ageing and working conditions. The paper includes four country case studies, which provide a comprehensive basic overview for each country on health labour market and workforce issues as a background, and the information available on international migration of health workers within the countries.	A
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### Migrants and education

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA (1-3)
Audit Commission (2007) Crossing borders: responding to the local challenges of migrant workers, London: Audit Commission.	Desk based review of lit, policy and strategies at local and national level, analysis of data, interviews and focus groups with nat, regional and local stakeholders, fieldwork visits and range of other methods (included school and college visits)	Main impact on schools is related to languages. In a few cases numbers have affected planning of places. Language barriers and shift hours often mean face to face contact between schools and parents is limited (p32). Teachers may lack necessary experience and expertise, schools may be unaccustomed to change or lack capacity to manage numbers effectively. All these findings are very general and evidence is not provided by the Commission in relation to education impacts	B

Cook, J., Dwyer, P. and Waite, L. (2008) New Migrant Communities in Leeds, A research report commissioned by Leeds City Council.	About new migrants in Leeds. Literature review, interviews with key informants, focus groups and interviews with A8 migrants, established communities and service providers. Total of 34 new A8 migrants and 21 service providers in Leeds	Make point that at local and regional scale, responses to A8 migration have been largely reactive and piecemeal. Found from interviews with service providers with additional demand for interpreting and translation services that had followed arrival of A8 migrants and this had impacted on staff time and budgets.	B
Department for Education (2010) School Capacity 2010, Statistical Release, London: DfE.	Data on school capacity		
Dobson, J. M. and Pooley, C. E. (2004) Mobility, Equality, Diversity: a study of pupil mobility in the secondary school system, Department of Geography, University College London.	Data analysis in 3 Local Education Authorities and case studies in 3 schools with high mobility rates and analysis of national policies	Finds schools with high mobility rates were also schools with high levels of disadvantage and lower than average achievement. Not all mobility was of migrants, some was movement within UK. Recommends ways in which disproportionate impact of pupil mobility can be addressed.	B
Geay, C., McNally, S. and Telhaj, S. (2012) Non-Native Speakers of English in the Classroom: What are the effects on pupil performance? Centre for the Economics of Education, CEE DP 137, March	Analysis of National Pupil Database at relationship between % of white non-native English speakers in Catholic primary schools and the educational attainment of native English speakers at the end of primary school.	Find a small negative association which disappears when controls are added which take account of deprivation – the % of native speakers who are eligible for free school meals	A
George, A, Meadows, P, Metcalf, H and Rolfe, H (2012) Impact of migration on the consumption of education and children's services and the consumption of health services, social care and social services, Report to the Migration Advisory Committee, London: MAC.	Data and literature review	Focus is on migration from outside of EEA but many of findings apply to A8. Concludes that migrant children perform well in UK schools, that main demands on schools are for language support.	A

Gordon, I., Tunstall, R. and Whitehead, C. (2007), Population Mobility and Service Provision, Report to London Councils by London School of Economics	Data review using various sources, literature survey and evidence provided by local authorities	Refers to high levels of mobility as an issue for schools but that this is separate to the issue of inward migration. The costs of education have increased as a result of the additional needs of some new migrants to London	B
Institute of Community Cohesion (2007) Estimating the scale and impacts of migration at the local level, Local Government Association	Responses from 100 local authorities about impact of migration on local services	Identifies issue of 'churn' in schools resulting from migration and limited resourcing of languages in schools.	B
Reynolds, G. (2008) The Impacts and Experiences of Migrant Children in UK Secondary Schools, University of Sussex, Sussex Centre for Migration Research. Working Paper No 47.	Qualitative research in two UK schools.	Makes point about right of migrant children to education under Article 28 of the UN Convention on the Rights of The Child (UN, 1989) and Article 2 of the first protocol of the European Convention on Human Rights (EU, 1998). This means that UK schools must take in migrant children. Important finding of research is that schools with less experience of migrant children found their arrival more problematic than those used to children from outside the UK	B
Rolfe, H. and Metcalf, H (2009) Recent Migration into Scotland: the Evidence Base, Scottish Government Social Research.	Data and literature review on the impact of A8 and other recent migration into Scotland	In relation to education research findings suggest main demands are for language support. Presents some evidence that schools in Scotland were not well-prepared for arrival of A8 migrants.	A
Scullion, L., Morris, G. and Steele, A. (2009) A study of A8 and A2 migrants in Nottingham, University of Salford.	Review of literature, data and secondary sources, consultation with key stakeholders, including service providers and employers, 235 interviews with migrant workers from A8 countries and 158 interviews with migrant children from A8 countries	Finds evidence that some of the 'churn' in movement of migrant children between schools is accounted for by A8 parents' preference for faith schools, which means that they move schools when a place comes up (p12)	A
Sikora, M., Mills, K., Nuttall-Smith Dicks, S., Green, R. (2010) Exploring the Needs	Review of national and local data, interviews and discussions with migrants and key	Found insufficient recruitment of school staff with 'community' languages and insufficient involvement of	B



of New Migrant Communities in East Sussex: a scoping study, Report to East Sussex County Council, University of Hertfordshire .	informants, includes but not only Eastern Europe.	migrant parents in schools' life and information sharing between parents and teachers	
Wales Rural Observatory (2006) Scoping Study on Eastern and Central European migrant workers in rural Wales.	Analysis of data on migration into rural Wales from Central and Eastern Europe and interviews with local authority officers, including in education	Finds varied impact of migration, but many local authorities had taken little action to respond to any increase in demand. The research suggests that services are not identifying numbers, characteristics and settlement intentions of migrants and cannot therefore ensure that their needs are met and that they are integrated into local communities.	B
Welsh Local Government Association (2008) Response to NAFW Equality of Opportunity Committee: Migrant Workers Inquiry, WLGA/ CLILC.	Based on responses to the Assembly's Equality of Opportunity inquiry on migrant workers, their families and the communities in which they live and work	Found absence of information on the number, make up and trends of migrant workers in local authority areas in Wales. Local Authorities experience difficulties in planning and deliver appropriate and high quality services without a clear picture of the migrant demographic profile and without knowledge of intentions of migrant workers in relation to settlement.  In relation to education, refers to evidence that teachers misunderstand migrant pupils' poor language skills as Special Educational Needs.	B
Woods, M. and Watkin, S. (2008) Central and Eastern European Migrant Workers in Rural Wales, Arsyllfa Wledig Cymru/Welsh Rural Observatory, Report 20.	Report based on Workers Registration Scheme (WRS) and Non-National Insurance registration data, interviews with 15 agencies working with migrant workers and a detailed questionnaire survey completed by 100 respondents, predominately Poles	Local authorities reported that schools experience difficulties when pupils arrive mid-term.	A

## Migrants and housing

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA (1-3)
Department for Government (2007) Evidence for the Social and Wider Impacts Strand of the A2 Stock-take	Evidence pack based on literature review, some empirical research, consultation with Border and Immigration Agency Strategic Coordination Groups, Government Departments and with Migration Impacts Forum members (MIF is body set up to provide forum to listen to public service providers about impacts of migration and to spread good practice about addressing impacts	<p>Although a review of A2 evidence, of necessity had to draw on A8 evidence because found that evidence of A2 accession migration since January 2007 was extremely limited. Covers a range of policy areas, including health and social care, housing, welfare and education, providing an overview rather than in-depth analysis.</p> <p>The report notes that it is too early to fully understand the impact of A8 migration on housing but finds no existing link between A8 and A2 migration and pressure on social housing.</p> <p>Recent migrants are predominately housed in the private rented sector with anecdotal evidence that such migrants have placed pressure on the availability and affordability of rented accommodation. Overcrowding and homelessness among A8 migrants were also identified as issues of concern.</p>	A
Cook J, Dwyer P, Waite L. 2012), Accession 8 Migration and the Proactive and Defensive Engagement of Social Citizenship, <i>Journal of Social Policy</i> , Vol 41 (2) p 329-347	Qualitative study with A8 migrants and established community members in a former industrial northern city. 11 focus groups with 6-9 respondents and 10 semi-structured interviews with key informants were conducted.	<p>A8 migrants typically live in private rented accommodation. Many initially living in housing provided by employment agencies but move quite quickly into privately rented accommodation that is cheaper or of a better stand. This additional demand may push up rents and house prices which many local saw as detrimental.</p> <p>Focus groups in this city revealed that local residents strongly believed A8 migrants were receiving preferential treatment with regards to accessing social housing. Further investigation revealed that the newly arrived migrants in question were not A8 migrants but asylum seekers housed under a UKBA system. This illustrates how access to, and allocation of, scarce public resources can cause resentment among</p>	A

		<p>established residents.</p> <p>Available evidence on social housing occupancy indicates that less than 1 per cent of social rented lettings across England are allocated to A8 nationals. Further, most A8 migrants do not have sufficient priority housing needs to qualify for social housing.</p>	
<p>Diacon, D., Pattison, B and Vine, J (2008), Home from Home: Addressing the issues of migrant workers' housing, Building and Social Housing Foundation, Consultation June 24-26</p>	<p>Methodology not explicitly stated but seems to be based on literature review</p>	<p>A8 nationals tend to find low-cost accommodation in the private rented sector (PRS). Conditions in PRS accommodation can be poor, overcrowding is common and migrant workers are sometimes charged inflated rents, as well as illegal 'finders' fees'.</p> <p>For some migrant workers' accommodation is provided by their employer and is thus 'tied' to their employment. Such arrangements are most common in the hospitality and agricultural sectors.</p> <p>2006-7: less than 1 per cent of all housing association lettings were to A8 nationals (CORE, 2007).</p> <p>Homeslessness among A8 workers was also identified as an issue.</p>	B
<p>Green, A., Owen, D., Jones, P., Owen, C., Francis C. and Proud, R. (2008) Migrant Workers in the South East Regional Economy, Report to SEEDA from Warwick Institute for Employment Research and BMG Research.</p>	<p>Report based on a literature review of existing studies, an analysis of available secondary data sources on migration and primary data collection focusing on A8 migrants. The primary data collection entailed a quantitative survey of 726 migrant workers, focus groups with migrant workers, a telephone survey of 70 employers, a qualitative survey of 53 representatives of third party organisations and</p>	<p>Impacts of migrants on services tend to be quite localised. Survey found that 85 per cent of respondents are housed in the private rented sector and that many shared accommodation with friends. There are concerns from stakeholders that some migrant workers are living in sub-standard housing conditions.</p> <p>The report identified the possibility of increased pressure on the social rented sector as migrants become more settled in</p>	A

	two policy workshop sessions.	the UK and gain entitlement to social housing.	
Nicholson, C. and Romaszko, A (2008), The Housing Needs of Migrant Workers in Devon. The Anglo-Polish Organisation of Tiverton	Housing needs of migrant workers in Devon explored through a survey of 121 local migrant workers as well as focus groups and face-to-face interviews with migrant workers. 96 of the 121 migrant workers were Polish and 6 were Slovakian.	Report found that new migrants find it extremely difficult to rent accommodation since letting agents require evidence of two or more years of employment history in the UK as well as other documentation.  Some of the migrants who have lived in Devon for three or more years are now looking to settle more permanently, buy property and establish families.	A
Pemberton, S. (2009) Economic Migration from the EU 'A8' Accession Countries and the Impact on Low-demand Housing Areas: Opportunity or Threat for Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder Programmes in England? Urban Studies, June 2009, Vol 46, 7	Based on mix of quantitative and qualitative methods. Qualitative methods include: 60 semi structured interviews with practitioners/support agencies and 51 interviews were with A8 migrants were conducted in each of the two Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder areas chosen as case studies. Quantitative methods include: use of WRS, NI and GP data; additional local data on residential postcodes was collected where possible.	Study found that A8 migration in general was positively impacting on low-demand housing areas, such as pathfinders. Case studies revealed that migrants were stabilising demand for private rented sector and to a lesser degree owner-occupied accommodation.	A
Perry, J (2012), UK migrants and the private rented sector A policy and practice report from the Housing and Migration Network	Methodology is not explicitly stated but appears to be based on review of relevant data and literature	The vast majority of migrants use the private rented sector (PRS). For example, a recent analysis of Labour Force Survey data shows that three quarters of recent migrants who arrived in the UK in the previous years are housed in the PRS (Migration Observatory, 2011).  Migrants are competing with other households for accommodation in the PBS at a time when demand is growing faster than supply. Migrants can sometimes displace others because they offer certain advantages to landlords.	A

		Competition is worsening at the bottom-end of the PRS market, in part because of the reduction in other opportunities since the recession. Government policy is also having an effect with local authorities being encouraged to prevent homelessness by securing offers of PRS properties for potentially homeless families. Competition within this market is set to become considerably worse in high-demand areas as a direct effect of changes to the Local Housing Allowance.	
Phillimore, J., Goodson, L. and Thornhill, J. (2008) Migrants from A8 countries and housing in the East Midlands, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies for Decent and Safe Homes, University of Birmingham.	Methods include analysis of relevant data sets (NiNO, WRS and Flag 4), a questionnaire sent to local authorities in the region, semi structured interviews with partner organisations, non-governmental organisations and service providers, focus groups with local authorities and semi structured interviews with those recognised as delivering good practice outside of the East Midlands.	<p>The vast majority of A8 migrants sought housing the in the private rented sector with some evidence of migrants living in tied housing, particularly in rural areas. As such, the impacts of migration varied according to the housing supply across the region</p> <p>Most common observation was excessive rent levels and poor quality of accommodation leading to concerns around health and safety. Local authorities thought that knowledge about rights and entitlements around housing were very poor due to language barriers as well as due to the inability to access mainstream housing because of a lack of deposit, references or proof of identity.</p>	A
Robinson, D. (2010) New Immigrants and migrants in social housing in Britain: discursive themes and lived realities, Policy and Politics, Vol 38, Pt 1, 57-77	Based on literature review	This paper examines the perception that migrants are unfairly advantaged in the allocation of social housing. It argues that migrants are being unfairly blamed for problems accessing social housing and shows that there are inherent problems within the social housing sector, including a greater demand than supply.	A
Robinson, D (2007), European Union Accession State Migrants in Social Housing in England, People, Place &	Review of relevant literature and analysis of CORE data	The article highlights public perceptions about migrants being unfairly advantaged in the allocation of social housing. Using analysis of CORE data, it shows that in contrast to public	A

Policy Online		perceptions, A8 migrants accounted for less than 1 per cent of social rented lettings in 2006-7. Further, CORE data showed that three quarters of A8 households in social rented accommodation were in employment compared to just one third of all households moving into a new social rented tenancy in 2006-7.	
Rolfe, H. and Metcalf, H (2009) Recent Migration into Scotland: the Evidence Base, Scottish Government Social Research.	Data and literature review on the impact of A8 and other recent migration into Scotland	<p>A8 migrants are housed largely in private rented accommodation. A typical pathway is for new migrants to stay with friends or relatives initially and then move into the private rented sector.</p> <p>Some migrants with less than 12 months' residence have been offered types of social housing by some authorities. Some research indicates that, where migrants have accessed social housing, this has led to other family and friends joining them from their home country (Tribal, 2008).</p> <p>Employers in some industries e.g. agriculture and hospitality play a role in finding accommodation. Concerns about the poor quality of such housing have been raised.</p>	A
Rutter, J. and Latorre, M (date) Social housing allocation and immigrant communities, Equality and Human Rights Commission Research Report 4	<p>Entailed four main components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. literature review</li> <li>2. Analysis of Census 2001 and 2005-7 Labour Force Survey data on housing tenure and other socio-economic data for UK and foreign born communities</li> <li>3. Re-analysis of focus group data from a 2007 Commission for Racial Equality project</li> <li>4. Survey of 50 local authority social housing allocation policies with regard</li> </ol>	<p>New migrants to the UK over the last five years make up less than two per cent of the total of those in social housing. 90 per cent of those who live in social housing are UK born.</p> <p>Unlike much previous migration to the UK, a significant proportion of EEA migrants have settled in rural areas where there is proportionally much less social housing stock than in urban areas.</p> <p>Perceptions that migrants displace British social housing applicants persist yet analysis of social housing allocation policies showed no evidence that social housing allocation favours foreign migrants over UK citizens. Such perceptions</p>	A

	to immigrant communities.	have been fuelled by the sale of social housing and its subsequent use as private rental accommodation for migrants.	
Scullion, L. and Morris, G. (2009) A study of migrant workers in Peterborough, University of Salford.	Review of literature, data and secondary sources, consultation with 22 key stakeholders, including service providers and employers, 278 interviews with migrant workers from A8 countries and also Portugal	<p>The overwhelming majority (74 per cent) of respondents had found accommodation in the private rented sector with 10 per cent living in socially rented accommodation. Social networks played an important role in helping people to find accommodation with 48 per cent of the sample having found their accommodation through friends or family.</p> <p>Approximately two thirds of respondents were aware of their housing options in the local area. Approximately half (47 per cent) of respondents indicated that their future preference was to live in socially rented accommodation.</p> <p>Overcrowding and homelessness were also identified as issues during the research. 11 per cent of respondents indicated that they had experienced homelessness during their time in the UK.</p>	A
Scullion, L. and Morris, G. (2009) Migrant Workers in Liverpool: A study of A8 and A2 Nationals, University of Salford.	Review of literature, data and secondary sources, consultation with key stakeholders, including service providers and employers, 235 interviews with migrant workers from A8 countries	<p>The research found that 73 per cent of respondents had found accommodation in the private rented sector and 76 per cent of respondents had lived in 1-3 different properties since their arrival to Liverpool. Social networks played an important role in helping people to find accommodation with 59 per cent of respondents finding their current home through friends or family.</p> <p>Respondents indicated fairly high levels of awareness of all the housing options. The majority of respondents wanted to either live in socially rented accommodation or own their own home in the future.</p>	A

Scullion, L., Morris, G. and Steele, A. (2009) A study of A8 and A2 migrants in Nottingham, University of Salford.	Review of literature, data and secondary sources, consultation with key stakeholders, including service providers and employers, 235 interviews with migrant workers from A8 countries and 158 interviews with migrant children from A8 countries	<p>The majority (73 per cent) of respondents were living in the private rented sector. Only a small proportion of the sample (9 per cent) was living in socially rented accommodation. Almost half of respondents had found their current accommodation through friends and family. There was evidence of people living in HMOs and some references to overcrowding although most people were generally satisfied with their accommodation.</p> <p>98 per cent of respondents were aware of the different housing options available in the local area. Future aspirations over accommodation were mixed with a quarter of respondents wanting to live in socially rented accommodation and almost half wanting to own their own house.</p>	A
Spatial Strategy and Research (2010) The Story of UK Migration: A compilation of the literature on immigration and emigration in the UK and the implications for Hampshire, Hampshire County Council	Literature review with some local data	<p>The private rented sector is the main supply of housing for migrants.</p> <p>Homelessness is an emerging problem among A8 and A2 nationals. Homeless Link published a report in 2009 which found that 25 per cent of London's rough sleepers are A10 nationals (CLG, 2009a).</p>	B
Spencer, S., Ruhs, M., Anderson, B. and Rogaly, B. (2007) Migrants' lives beyond the workplace  The experiences of Central and East Europeans in the UK, Joseph Rowntree Foundation	Based on a survey of more than 600 migrants working in the UK before and after enlargement of the EU on 1 May 2004,	The study found some evidence that migrants were satisfied with conditions that might not be acceptable to other workers e.g. 44 per cent of respondents were sharing a room with one or more adults (other than a partner). Similarly, poor housing conditions and overcrowding were also common themes. This was partly due to the fact that migrants were 'choosing' to sub-let in order to reduce their rent. Implications of overcrowding emerged from these findings and indicate that more thought is needed on the types of accommodation available to migrants which would	A



		provide satisfactory yet affordable housing. Many migrants were found to have changed their accommodation in order to improve their living conditions.	
Wilson, W (2012) EU migrants: entitlement to housing assistance (England), House of Commons Standard Note SN/SP/4737	Review of relevant literature and law	As of 1 May 2011 A8 nationals are able to access benefits on the same basis as other EEA nationals.  A2 nationals who are in work are exempt from the requirement to be habitually resident in the UK in order to be eligible for an allocation of accommodation or to access homelessness assistance.	A

### Migrants and health

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA (1-3)
Audit Commission (2007) Crossing borders: responding to the local challenges of migrant workers, London: Audit Commission.	Desk based review of lit, policy and strategies at local and national level, analysis of data, interviews and focus groups with nat, regional and local stakeholders, fieldwork visits and range of other methods	Report found that many migrant workers are relatively healthy and young and move frequently. Many go to accident and emergency departments if they need medical care and see little benefit in signing up with GPs. There is no evidence that this pattern of behaviour is causing specific problems for hospitals.  There are likely to be issues for health services when dependents join migrant workers. Issues include differing expectations e.g. around maternity care and a need for interpretation.	B
Burns, F., Evans, A., Mercer, C.M., Parutis, V., Gerry, C., Mole, R.C.M., French, R.S., Imrie, J. and Hart, G. (2012) Sexual and HIV risk behaviour in Central	An electronic survey was completed by 2648 Central and Eastern European migrants living in London. Migrants were recruited from community venues and via the Internet.	Male CEE migrants reported higher rates of partner acquisition and paying for sex and both male and female CEE migrants reported more injecting drug use than the general population. However, CEE migrants reported more consistent	A

and Eastern European migrants in London, Sexually Transmitted Infection, 2011; 87: 318-324	Reported behaviours were compared with those from national probability survey data.	condom use and lower reported diagnoses of sexually transmitted infections (STI) than the general population. To conclude, the report found that CEE migrants in London report high rates of behaviours associated with increased risk of HIV/STI acquisition and transmission and recommended that these results should inform service planning and identify where STI and HIV interventions should be targeted.	
Collis, A., Stott, N. and Ross, D (2010) Workers on the Move 3: European migrant workers and health in the UK: A Review of the Issues, Keystone development trust.	Based on a combination of a literature review and primary research. The primary research consisted of 100 structured questionnaires which were completed by migrant worker clients and were followed by a series of focus groups. 31 local health providers and commissioners were also interviewed.	<p>Most migrant workers surveyed in this research were registered with a GP. This marks a change from findings in earlier studies which indicated low registration rates. Levels of registration varied between different groups of migrant workers and were lower among A2 and A8 migrant workers. Even when registered with a GP, levels of usage of this service remained low with 66.2 per cent of respondents indicating they had only visit their GP once or twice in the past year and a further 13.5 per cent indicating they had not made any appointments.</p> <p>Registration rates with dentists were much lower with only 31.6 per cent of respondents currently registered with a dentist.</p> <p>Front line service providers reported that the health needs among migrant worker patients were not markedly different to those of other patients. However, child health, family planning and primary care mental health services were identified as 'growth' areas of demand.</p>	A
Department for Communities and Local Government (2007) Evidence for the Social and Wider Impacts Strand of the	Evidence pack based on literature review, some empirical research, consultation with Border and Immigration Agency Strategic Coordination Groups, Government	Although a review of A2 evidence, of necessity had to draw on A8 evidence because found that evidence of A2 accession migration since January 2007 was extremely limited. Covers a range of policy areas, including health and social care,	A

A2 Stock-take	Departments and with Migration Impacts Forum members (MIF is body set up to provide forum to listen to public service providers about impacts of migration and to spread good practice about addressing impacts	<p>housing, welfare and education, providing an overview rather than in-depth analysis.</p> <p>Recent migrants were found to be less likely to have serious health problems (lasting more than a year) than the UK born. This can be explained in large part by the fact that migrants tend to be younger and would find it difficult to migrate while suffering from serious health conditions.</p> <p>The report found mixed evidence around A8 migrant access to Accident and Emergency services and other health care services.</p>	
George, A, Meadows, P, Metcalf, H and Rolfe, H (2012) Impact of migration on the consumption of education and children's services and the consumption of health services, social care and social services, Report to the Migration Advisory Committee, London: MAC.	Data and literature review of the impact of migrants on state education and public services	<p>The report found that, overall, migrants in general are unlikely to pose a disproportionate burden on health services (i.e. one that is greater than would be expected, given their proportion of the population).</p> <p>Evidence cited from NHS Lothian found that A8 migrants are mostly in their 20s and 30s with low healthcare needs (Scottish Parliament, 2010).</p>	A
Green, A., Owen, D., Jones, P., Owen, C., Francis C. and Proud, R. (2008) Migrant Workers in the South East Regional Economy, Report to SEEDA from Warwick Institute for Employment Research and BMG Research.	Report based on a literature review of existing studies, an analysis of available secondary data sources on migration and primary data collection focusing on A8 migrants. The primary data collection entailed a quantitative survey of 726 migrant workers, focus groups with migrant workers, a telephone survey of 70 employers, a qualitative survey of 53 representatives of third party organisations and two policy workshop sessions.	<p>Research finds that some migrants return home for basic health care and dentistry. Such behaviour may continue if there is an ongoing pattern of short-term migration flows. However, as migrant workers settle more permanently in the UK, their usage of health services will become more like the wider UK population. On the basis of the migrant population age profile, this suggests an increase demand for maternity services and child health.</p> <p>55 per cent of the migrant workers included in the survey indicated they were registered with a GP. As expected those with families or dependants were more likely to register than those without. The need for more guidance for service</p>	A

		providers and migrant workers was identified in order to reduce confusion over access to services and the purpose of different health services.	
Health Protection Agency (2008) Migrant Workers from the EU Accession countries: A demographic overview of those living and working in England and Wales and a comparison of infectious disease and immunisation rates in the Accession countries with those in the UK, London: HPA.	Data on vaccine preventable diseases and immunisation rates were obtained from the 2008 country profiles published by the World Health Organization (WHO). Data on STI rates were obtained from the WHO European 'Health for all' database. Tuberculosis rates were obtained from EuroTB and data on HIV notifications were obtained from EuroHIV reports.	<p>Immunisation coverage rates are reported to be very high in most of the accession countries although some countries report higher rates of infection than the UK. TB rates are higher than the UK in 7 of the 12 accession countries. Conversely, HIV notification rates were higher in the UK than in all accession countries except Estonia.</p> <p>Vaccine coverage rates in Romania were 95 per cent or above. However, Romania had the highest rates of measles and mumps among the accession countries and the second highest rate of rubella. Romania's TB notification rate was the highest among the accession countries. The HIV notification rate in Romania was lower than the UK.</p> <p>Immunisation coverage rates in Bulgaria were generally higher than in the UK although rates of mumps, pertussis and rubella were slightly higher than in the UK. The TB notification rate was three times higher than in the UK. The HIV notification rate was approximately 13 times lower than in the UK.</p>	B
Institute of Community Cohesion (2007) Estimating the scale and impacts of migration at the local level, Local Government Association	Responses from 100 local authorities about impact of migration on local services	Report found that new economic migrants are generally young and fit and do not make major demands on health services. It found evidence of pressures on maternity services, where migrant women arrived late in their pregnancy causing difficulties for planning service provision. It also identified inappropriate use of accident and emergency services by A8 migrants unfamiliar with the UK health system.	B

Jayaweera, H. (2010) Health and access to health care of migrants in the UK, A Race Equality Foundation Briefing Paper, May, Race Equality Foundation and Department for Communities and Local Government.	Methodology is not explicitly stated but makes reference to several relevant papers and reports.	The briefing highlights the limited evidence available on migrants health and points to the fact that most evidence is focused on ethnic minorities rather than specifically on migrants. It recommends the establishment of data collection procedures at Primary Care Trust levels which include 'migration variables' e.g. country of birth, length of residence in the UK and immigration status.	B
Jayaweera, H. (2011) Health of Migrants in the UK: What Do We Know? The Migration Observatory, University of Oxford	Methodology is not explicitly stated but makes reference to several relevant papers and reports.	The briefing highlights the difficulties in gaining a comprehensive account of migrants' health because existing data tends to include ethnic group but not migration variables such as country of birth, immigration status and length of residence in the UK. It also notes that health outcomes for migrants vary according to migration histories and experiences in the receiving country.	B
Johnson, M. (2006) Health and the Integration of new migrants. In S. Spencer (Ed). Refugees and other new migrants: A review of the evidence on successful approaches to integration. London: Home Office.	Based on review of relevant literature	This report identified that health service providers had different approaches or emphasis within its provision of language support or interpretation. The availability of a universal language support service through NHS Direct is not well understood or used by medical and nursing staff.	A
Klodawski, E., and Fitzpatrick, J. (2008), Estimating Future Births in the Capital: a discussion document, London Health Observatory .	Based on an analysis of recent births data for London from the viewpoint of <i>observed</i> trends.	Analysis for the London Health Observatory found that the majority of 'additional' births in London have involved mothers born in England and Wales and in the rest of the world but not recent migrants from A8 countries.	
Medecins du Monde UK (2007) Project London: Report and Recommendations 2007 <a href="http://www.doctorsoftheworld.org.uk/">http://www.doctorsoftheworld.org.uk/</a>	Report based on data and case studies collected at Project:London, a free clinic located in Bethnal Green, London.	Project:London collected data across a two year period and found that their services users had, on average, been living in the UK for three years before they came to the clinic to see a doctor or to get help accessing healthcare. As such, there was no evidence of health tourism among more than 600	B

<a href="#">ib/docs/104524-report2007light.pdf</a>		<p>migrants accessing its services.</p> <p>The report also found that the health problems seen in Project:London service users were broadly reflective of the conditions seen among the general population in general practice with the majority needing help to access primary care or antenatal services rather than specialist treatment.</p>	
Orchard, P., Szymanski, A. and Vlahova, N. (2007) A Community Profile of EU8 Migrants in Edinburgh and an evaluation of their access to key services, Scottish Government Social Research.	Survey of 67 EU nationals including respondents from 7 of the A8 states	Survey of A8 migrants found that migrants regard themselves as healthy. This is unsurprising given that migrants are, on average, younger, more likely to be in employment and without children than the native population.	A
Raphaely, N. and O'Moore, E. (2010) Understanding the health needs of migrants in the South East region, A report by the South East Migrant Health Study Group on behalf of the Department of Health.	Report based on a detailed literature review, analysis of relevant data sources, and a survey of organisations and individuals involved in working with migrants in the South East of England.	<p>Key recommendations include need for more 'intelligent' data sources which can map across health and social care databases in order to assess migrants' experiences of health and disease and their utilisation of health services and access to services.</p> <p>Survey conducted found that migrants frequently use accident and emergency services and there are concerns that migrants use these services because they are not registered with a GP and/or do not understand their entitlement to care under the NHS.</p> <p>The report identified a need for migrants to have access to better information about health services and their appropriate use. It also recommended a need for further training of frontline healthcare staff to ensure that migrants are properly managed.</p>	A

Rolfe, H. and Metcalf, H (2009) Recent Migration into Scotland: the Evidence Base, Scottish Government Social Research.	Data and literature review on the impact of A8 and other recent migration into Scotland	<p>There is little evidence of any increased demand on health services resulting from immigration. Local studies suggest that most migrants know how to access NHS services and only a minority are in need of more information on how to do this. It thus seems likely that low usage rates reflect low levels of need, and possibly continued use of health services in migrants' home country during return visits. This practice may well change as migrants become more settled in the UK.</p> <p>Rates of registration with dental services are significantly lower than for primary health care. It is likely that migrants continue to access dental services during return visits to their home country. This may change as migrants become more settled in the UK.</p>	A
Sargeant, L., Kitcat, J., Gielnik, K., Stevens, S., O'Meara, I., Gummy, J., Head, V. and Vartoukian, S (2009) Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Migrant Workers in Cambridgeshire, Cambridge County Council and NHS Cambridgeshire.	The study collates and compares available data sources using a triangulation approach to identify the most likely patterns of migration in different districts within Cambridgeshire. Data sources include 2001 Census, NiNO registrations and GP Registrations.	<p>Only 25 per cent of A8 migrants in the county were registered with a GP. Most A8 migrants were single young adults with a high proportion of males and such a statistic may reflect the young age profile of this group their relative good health.</p> <p>A8 countries reported higher coverage rates for most childhood vaccinations than the UK in 2007. However, some countries reported higher infection rates than the UK: Certain A2 and A8 countries had higher rates of tuberculosis than in the UK in 2006. In 2007, certain A8 and A2 countries had much higher incidence rates of mumps, rubella and pertussis than the UK.</p>	B
Schneider, C. and Holman, D. (2009 and 2010) Longitudinal study of migrant workers in the East of England, Interim Report to East of England Development Agency.	This longitudinal study (using a panel study approach) used a mixed methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative analysis. An extensive literature view on migration was conducted in addition to data analysis of semi-structured interviews with A8	<p>The study identified language difficulties as a barrier to using health care services.</p> <p>It also found that ill health led to a shorter length of stay in the UK for some migrants.</p> <p>One of the employment managers interviewed in this study</p>	A

	and A2 migrants (year 1 to 3), blogs (year 1 to 3) and a survey (year 1 and 2).	noted that many migrants preferred to return home to go to the hospital because of a belief that the British health care system could not be good because it is free-of-charge.	
Scottish Parliament Equal Opportunities Committee (2010) 5th Official Report.	Based on oral evidence submitted by migration experts to the Equal Opportunities Committee	<p>Review found that there was little evidence of increased demand for health services resulting from migration into Scotland.</p> <p>NHS Lothian reported that migrants are mostly in their 20s and 30s with low health care needs. A needs assessment of people who used accident and emergency services in the same area found that use of services by the migrant population was similar to the general population although lower levels of general practice registration were observed.</p>	B
Scullion, L. and Morris, G. (2009) A study of migrant workers in Peterborough, University of Salford.	Review of literature, data and secondary sources, consultation with 22 key stakeholders, including service providers and employers, 278 interviews with migrant workers from A8 countries and also Portugal	<p>The report found that the most common health service being used was the GP (87 per cent of respondents) with dentists being the next most common health care service accessed (53 per cent of respondents). 12 per cent of respondents did not currently use any health services.</p> <p>Only 9 per cent of the sample indicated that they or members of their family had a particular health problem.</p> <p>Main problem reported in delivering health services to migrant communities was language interpretation and translation. Investment in local health services was reported to address some of these language barriers including a telephone interpretation service.</p> <p>It was also reported that a number of EU migrants presented at A&amp;E with non-emergency health problems which a local stakeholder linked to difficulty in understanding the health care system in the UK.</p> <p>Some evidence of added pressure on staff and resources was</p>	A



		also reported although it was felt that interpretation services have helped to ease the tension between staff and patients.	
Sikora, M., Mills, K., Nuttall-Smith Dicks, S., Green, R. (2010) Exploring the Needs of New Migrant Communities in East Sussex: a scoping study, Report to East Sussex County Council, University of Hertfordshire .	Review of national and local data, interviews and discussions with migrants and key informants , includes but not only Eastern Europe	While some migrants seemed to be well informed about services, others didn't know how and where to access information about, e.g. childcare, job opportunities, welfare benefits and support and advice services	B
Uscreates (2008) Improving Health and Wellbeing in Mid-Essex. London: Uscreates.	Based on a literature review, a combination of semi-structured and in-depth interviews with 148 migrant workers from A8 countries in Mid-Essex and 10 semi structured interviews with professionals working for the NHS, council and local community.	<p>Lack of awareness of the NHS varied considerably across migrant workers and language ability alone was rarely a determining factor in this. Very few migrants had advanced level of awareness of the more specialist or wellbeing services e.g. family planning clinic.</p> <p>Those respondents with a good knowledge of basis services were often misunderstanding or misusing services. e.g. research participants mentioned using A&amp;E services for minor ailments. Pharmacists were also misunderstood - many perceived them to be qualified doctors and thought that they were accessing the equivalent of GP services.</p> <p>Lack of trust in NHS services was identified with many opting to fly home to receive treatment. This lack of trust was linked to language issues, lack of understanding of health care services and complaints, among other things, about lack of access to specialists and ineffective GPs.</p> <p>Fear of taking time off work to access health services was also identified, particularly among agency workers.</p>	A
Woods, M. and Watkin, S. (2008)	Report based on Workers Registration Scheme	Majority of migrant workers interviewed had not needed to	A

Central and Eastern European Migrant Workers in Rural Wales, Arsyllfa Wledig Cymru/Welsh Rural Observatory, Report 20.	(WRS) and Non-National Insurance registration data, interviews with 15 agencies working with migrant workers and a detailed questionnaire survey completed by 100 respondents, predominately Poles.	<p>use health services in Wales and only one in ten had needed to contact the emergency services.</p> <p>Only 50 per cent of the migrant workers surveyed for the research had registered with a GP, and only 4 per cent were registered with a dentist (with the latter figure reflecting issues of access to dental care in rural Wales). A health care sector representative interviewed for the research believed this was due to differences in the health care systems in migrants' home countries. Anecdotal evidence suggested that gangmasters were discouraging migrant workers from registering with GPs.</p>	
Zaronaite, D. and Tirzite, A (2006) The Dynamics of Migrant Labour in South Lincolnshire, East Midlands Development Agency.	Report based on review of literature pertaining to migrant workers and 697 questionnaires completed by migrant workers in South Lincolnshire. The majority of migrant workers were from A8 countries although there were a few Bulgarian migrants and some non-EEA migrants.	<p>Questionnaire found that 53.3 per cent of migrant workers were registered with a GP and that 11.6 per cent of migrant workers had telephoned NHS Direct.</p> <p>Lack of information and poor English language skills were identified as reasons for preventing migrant workers from accessing health care services. E.g. researchers had encountered examples of migrant workers who had been in the UK for five years and who did not know how to call NHS direct. In some cases migrant workers who did not know how to register with a GP went directly to the Accident and Emergency department in hospitals.</p>	A

#### Migrants and social security

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA (1-3)
Department for Communities and Local Government (2007) Evidence for the Social and Wider Impacts Strand of the A2 Stock-take	Evidence pack based on literature review, some empirical research, consultation with Border and Immigration Agency Strategic Coordination Groups, Government Departments and with Migration Impacts	Although a review of A2 evidence, of necessity had to draw on A8 evidence because found that evidence of A2 accession migration since January 2007 was extremely limited. Covers a range of policy areas, including health and social care, housing, welfare and education, providing an overview rather	A

	Forum members (MIF is body set up to provide forum to listen to public service providers about impacts of migration and to spread good practice about addressing impacts	<p>than in-depth analysis.</p> <p>Migrants from A8 (80.7 per cent) and A2 (94 per cent) countries have higher employment rates than native workers. A8 migrants are net contributors to public funds.</p> <p>A8 migrants with children have entitlement to child support, and this is increasing.</p>	
Drinkwater, S. and Robinson, C. (2011) Welfare Participation by Immigrants in the UK, IZA	Paper uses the Labour Force Survey to examine the incidence of welfare claims by immigrants and what determines these claims.	<p>Main conclusion is that it is difficult to generalise on the issue of welfare participation by immigrants. Social welfare claims vary considerably by immigrant group as well as by the types of benefits that are claimed.</p> <p>Lowest benefit claimancy rates are observed for Australian and A8 migrants among all migrant groups. The low proportion of A8 migrants claiming benefits is related to their high employment rates.</p> <p>A8 males were found to be significantly less likely to claim unemployment and sickness related benefits than the UK born but significantly more likely to claim child benefits and tax credits. A8 females were found to be far less likely to claim child benefits than the UK born.</p>	A
Larkin, P. (2009) A policy of inconsistency and hypocrisy: United Kingdom social security policy and European citizenship, <i>Journal of social welfare and family law</i> , vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 33-45, March	Based on a review of relevant literature and case law.	<p>Migrant workers from A10 nations have to fulfil two requirements in order to access any out-of-work income-based benefits.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They must have engaged in employment with a registered employer for 12 months without interruption. This constitutes the 'right to reside' element of the test in the Social Security Regulations.</li> <li>2. Claimants must demonstrate that they are</li> </ol>	A

		<p>'habitually resident' in the UK.</p> <p>Larkin argues that the somewhat stringent nature of the Regulations governing income-based benefits for these migrants means that there will inevitably be some hardship among A10 migrants who lose their employment before serving a full 12 months in the labour market with a registered employer.</p>	
Radu, D., Hudson, M. and Philips, J. (2010) Migrant workers' interactions with welfare benefits: A review of recent evidence and its relevance for the tax credits system, HMRC Research Report 115	Based on a literature review conducted as part of the HMRC project 'European migrant workers' understanding and experience of the tax credits system.' The review focused on four countries of origin: Poland, Lithuania, Slovakia and Portugal.	<p>English language skills important factor in Polish and Lithuanian migrants' successful integration in the labour market and in the welfare system.</p> <p>The review found that newly arrived migrants were exposed to frequent changes in their employment status (full time, part time, self-employed) and also changed job more often than natives or other migrant groups. These fluctuating personal circumstances could make necessary updates to HMRC more difficult when tax credits claims are made soon after arrival.</p>	B
Scullion, L. and Morris, G. (2009) A study of migrant workers in Peterborough, University of Salford.	Literature review, consultation with key stakeholders (service providers and employers) and 278 interviews with migrant workers from A8 and A2 countries.	Child related or in-work benefits were the most commonly claimed benefits. Only 6 per cent of respondents were on Job Seeker's Allowance	A
Spatial Strategy and Research (2010) The Story of UK Migration: A compilation of the literature on immigration and emigration in the UK and the implications for Hampshire, Hampshire County Council	Literature review with some local data	In relation to A8 migration, these countries did not have linguistic or cultural ties to UK before their accession. However, Poland was more closely linked to UK with some Polish refugees settling in UK after 2 <sup>nd</sup> world war, and this may explain why majority A8 migrants have been Polish.	B

### Migrants' use of services (general)

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA (1-3)
Andrews, R., Boyne, G., Meier, K., O'Toole, LJ and Walker, R. (2011), Managing Migration: How some councils cope better than others, Public Policy Research, December-February	Review of performance of English councils matched with migration data	<p>Level of A8 worker migration was far higher than predicted by UK government and spatial distribution was not easy to foresee and did not follow closely any established pattern of migration from Eastern Europe. Incidence of migration was not limited to SE England but also high in areas of East Anglia and Midlands that had previously experienced low levels immigration.</p> <p>Found that significant levels of immigration lead to worse service performance. However, LAs serving populations with higher proportion of non-UK EU citizens have been better able to maintain service standards than others and are able to cancel out completely any negative impact of A8 migration on service performance.</p>	A
Arai, L. (2005). Migrants & public services in the UK: a review of the recent literature. Oxford	Synthesis of research material at UK level. Is largely about asylum seekers and refugees although does include some evidence in relation to other migration and findings are of relevance to A8 and potential A2	Sees limitations in research on migrants' use of public services in that work rarely specifically examines service use and much is very general in nature. Where it is examined, it is usually the experience of and barriers to service use that is the focus, rather than other aspects of service use. Identifies lack of methodologically robust research on migrants' use of public services. Much research in the area is generalised, local and small scale in nature. There is a need for further research if service needs of migrants are to be met in future. Also, much research does not distinguish between types of migrant, including refugees and asylum seekers.	B
Audit Commission (2007) Crossing borders: responding to the local	Desk based review of lit, policy and strategies at local and national level, analysis of data,	Concludes that 'Most migrant workers are young and few bring dependants, so their need for public services is low'	B

challenges of migrant workers, London: Audit Commission.	interviews and focus groups with nat, regional and local stakeholders, fieldwork visits and range of other methods	(p2). Capacity of local public bodies to respond is not always linked to the scale or pace of local change: previous experience of diversity and community development is also important (p2). Say inevitably there has been increased demand on public bodies for translation and interpretation services which has put pressure on budgets and existing interpretation services (p30)	
Cook J, Dwyer P, Waite L. (2008) New Migrant Communities in Leeds, Report to Leeds City Council	About new migrants in Leeds. Literature review, interviews with key informants, focus groups and interviews with A8 migrants, established communities and service providers. Total of 34 new A8 migrants and 21 service providers in Leeds	Make point that at local and regional scale, responses to A8 migration have been largely reactive and piecemeal. Found from interviews with service providers with additional demand for interpreting and translation services that had followed arrival of A8 migrants and this had impacted on staff time and budgets.	B
Green, A., Owen, D., Jones, P., Owen, C., Francis C. and Proud, R. (2008) Migrant Workers in the South East Regional Economy, Report to SEEDA from Warwick Institute for Employment Research and BMG Research.	Review of existing studies on migration to UK, analysis of available secondary data, new survey of 726 migrant workers in 7 local areas, focus group with migrant workers, telephone survey of 70 employers, survey of 53 reps of third party organisations and workshop with range of stakeholders	Found impacts of migrants on services tend to be quite localised rather than across the board and may be exacerbated by lack of resources. Uncertainty over length of stay poses challenges for adaptive capacity because it affects ability of service providers to plan appropriately for the future.	A
House of Lords Select Committee on Economic Affairs (2008) The Economic Impact of Migration, London: HMSO	Evidence Review	Concluded that immigration maybe generating 'uncosted externalities' for public services, for example rising demand for housing and for translation services and may increase the 'degree of task difficulty' faced by LAs.	B
Rolfe, H. and Metcalf, H (2009) Recent Migration into Scotland: the Evidence Base, Scottish Government Social Research.	Data and literature review on impact of A8 and other recent migration into Scotland	Includes evidence across a wide range of services and research specifically on the impact of migration into Scotland. Finds impacts on many services of A8 migrants limited by their age profile, employed status and general low demands on many service areas.	A

Scullion, L. and Morris, G. (2009) A study of migrant workers in Peterborough, University of Salford.	Review of literature, data and secondary sources, consultation with 22 key stakeholders, including service providers and employers, 278 interviews with migrant workers from A8 countries and also Portugal	Found language is barrier to accessing services and facilities. Constraints on learning English were time and financial constraints.	A
Scullion, L., Morris, G. and Steele, A. (2009) A study of A8 and A2 migrants in Nottingham, University of Salford.	Review of literature, data and secondary sources, consultation with key stakeholders, including service providers and employers, 235 interviews with migrant workers from A8 countries and 158 interviews with migrant children from A8 countries	Found 24% of respondents had been provided with interpreter during their contact with service providers. Language needs affected engagement with local community and language was barrier to accessing services and facilities. Long and irregular hours act as barrier to accessing ESOL provision, and also costs and waiting lists of this provision (p11).  Found migrant communities often get advice from friends, relatives and other migrants, which can in some cases be inaccurate info. Also found many different stakeholders and service providers are taking an 'advisory' role that goes beyond the remit of their current job, eg GPs providing information on health care system as a whole during appts.	A
Sikora, M., Mills, K., Nuttall-Smith Dicks, S., Green, R. (2010) Exploring the Needs of New Migrant Communities in East Sussex: a scoping study, Report to East Sussex County Council, University of Hertfordshire .	Review of national and local data, interviews and discussions with migrants and key informants , includes but not only Eastern Europe	While some migrants seemed to be well informed about services, others didn't know how and where to access information about, eg childcare, job opps, welfare benefits and support and advice services	B
Sumption, M and Somerville, W (2010) The UK's new Europeans: Progress and Challenges five years after accession, Equality and Human Rights Commission Policy report	Based on an extensive literature review as well as quantitative analysis of Labour Force Survey (LFS) data from 2004-9.	Unlike other migrant groups, A8 migrants work across the country in diverse and dispersed locations. Many rely on recruitment agencies and strong social networks for employment.  Temporary and circular migration has been key characteristic	

		<p>of recent migration from A8 countries.</p> <p>Newly arrived A8 migrants take about two years to attain unemployment rates as low or lower than the UK-born. At the time of publication, the unemployment rate among A8 migrants remained well below that of British born workers. Despite this positive picture, there are areas of concern since many new migrants have precarious employment and housing arrangements and are vulnerable to exploitation. As such, the prospects for upward mobility are mixed. Those who stay in the UK for longer are well placed to integrate but the over-representation of recent migrants in jobs with limited career prospects is likely to hinder social mobility.</p> <p>Migration from Romania and Bulgaria has been primarily directed to Italy and Spain; a trend that seems likely to continue even after labour market restrictions in the UK are lifted (MAC, 2008). The analysis in this report is relevant to A2 migration since it is expected to resemble A8 migration more closely once labour market restrictions are lifted.</p>	
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## Romanian evidence

### Migration from Romania – trend in migration, push and pull factors, migration patterns and routes, migrants' profile

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA (1-3)
Sandu, D., 2005, „Patterns of temporary emigration: experiences and intentions at individual and community levels in Romania”, Paper prepared for the Workshop on Development and Patterns of Migration Processes in Central and Eastern Europe, Migration Online Project and Faculty of Humanities, Charles University of Prague, Prague, 25-28 August, pp. 1-23, online source: <a href="http://aa.ecn.cz/img_upload/f76c21488a048c95bc0a5f12deece153/DSandu_Patterns_of_Temporary_Emigration_1.pdf">aa.ecn.cz/img_upload/f76c21488a048c95bc0a5f12deece153/DSandu_Patterns_of_Temporary_Emigration_1.pdf</a>	Multinomial logistic, based on Census data (2002) and other sources (OSF)	Paper examines the main patterns of temporary emigration from Romania in the years 2000. And migrants profile.  There is a higher propensity for work emigration intentions for young ethnic Romanians of medium level educations, which worked or travelled abroad, are dissatisfied with their life conditions, and live in high unemployment localities from more developed counties in the regional context of Moldova historical region.	A
Horvath, I., 2007, Focus migration, country report no 9, Romania. Hamburg Institute of International Economics	Report	The report describes the profile of Romanian migration and issues connected to human trafficking, asylum, immigration policies, future trends.	A
Lazaroiu S., Alexandru M., “Romania”, chapter in Hönekopp and Mattila (eds.), “Permanent or circular Migration? Policy Choices to Address Demographic Decline and Labour Shortages in Europe”, IOM, 2008	study	This study looks at the relationship between migration and demographic trends and labour market developments in Romania. Relying on a comprehensive literature review but also on the results of a quantitative study of a sample of 2,000 Romanian migrants, it offers insights into how Romanian has structured its migration flows over the past 17 years. It assess inflows and their expected development in the coming years. The last part of the report includes a brief overview of legislative provisions as well as	A

		recommendations for further efforts to strengthen migration management and research in Romania.	
Sandu, D., Radu, C., Constantinescu, M. and Ciobanu, O., 2004, „A Country Report on Romanian Migration Abroad: Stocks and Flows After 1989”, Study for <a href="http://www.migrationonline.cz">www.migrationonline.cz</a> , Multicultural Center Prague, November, pp. 1-34.	Description of migration outflows and 4 case studies: Romanian migration to Yugoslavia, Hungary, Spain and Germany- a village case	Temporary emigration is the most dynamic segment of the total migration based in Romania after 1989; Romanian migration to Spain could be mainly identified with the movement of people to this destination after 1990.	A
***, 2006, “Cartea verde a populației în România”, Comisia Națională pentru Populație și Dezvoltare, Fondul ONU pentru Populație, online source: <a href="http://www.mmssf.ro">www.mmssf.ro</a>	Report on Romanian population situation; contains a chapter on migration.	-A possible shortage on Romanian labour market -Romania is becoming an country of immigration -migration and demographic phenomena	B
Serban, M. and Stoica, M., 2007 „Politici și instituții în migrația internațională: migrație pentru muncă din România. 1990 – 2006”, Fundația pentru o Societate Deschisă, Bucharest	Romanian Office for Labour Migration	The study explores the labour migration routes followed by Romanian migrants between 2000 and 2006 and describes the regulations existing in Romania in this respect. There are two kinds of migration routes: the legal and the private ones. The last one should be controlled in order to avoid fraud and illegal migration.	B
Constantin, D.-L., Vasile, V., Preda, D, Nicolescu. L., 2004, „Studiul nr. 5: Fenomenul migraționist din perspectiva aderării României la Uniunea Europeană”, Institutul European din România, București, pp. 1-113.	Extensive report on Romanian migration in the perspectives of EU accession; Describes legal, social and economic issues	The report describes aspects such are: The impacts of migration on Romania The Romanian legislation The Romanian institutions dealing with migration	B
Constantin, D.-L., Nicolescu, L., Goschin, Z., 2008, „Proiect SPOS 2008 – Studii de strategie și politici. Studiul nr. 4: Perspective europene de abordare a azilului și migrației” Institutul European din România, București, online ISBN 978-973-7736-87-1, pp. 1-86.	Extensive report on Romanian migration Describes legal, social and economic issues	The report describes aspects such are: The European legislation; policy measure The Romanian institutions dealing with migration The level and structure of permanent migration on Romania Asylum issues;	B

		Human trafficking.	
Roman Monica, 2011. "Factorii demografici și migrația: interacțiuni și tendințe în România și în Europa," Reconnect - Electronic Journal of Social, Environmental and Cultural Studies, Region, Environment, Culture Research Group, vol. 3(2), pages 88-98, August.	Qualitative analysis	Demographic phenomena such are ageing, births are affected by migration.  The population size and structure is changing and the migration pressure will continue to grow in the future.	B
Dănăcică. D.- Caracteristici ale migrației în românia (Characteristics of migration in romania) , Analele Universității "Constantin Brâncuși" din Târgu Jiu, Seria Economie, Nr.2/2010	Descriptive study	The aim of this research is to study the patterns of migration in Romania. Labor migration in Romania has seen major growth after 1989. Permanent migration rapidly increased in the early years after the revolution, decreasing rapidly thereafter, due to difficulties of obtaining long term residence and work permit in the host countries. However, temporary migration has been found to evolve very dynamically, requiring economic analysis of potential externalities, whether positive or the negative of this phenomenon.	B
Siar, S. (editor), 2008, „Migration in Romania: A Country Profile”, edited by Sheila Siar, S. Publisher: International Organization for Migration, ISBN 978-92-9068-482-4, ISBN 978-92-9068-517-3 (Migration in the Black Sea Region: Regional Overview, Country Profiles and Policy Recommendations)	Book describes a country profile of Romanian migration, based on various sources.	Between 1990 and 2003, migration of highly skilled continued to rise; Romania is a source and a transit country for irregular migration; Romania is primarily a country of origin for trafficking in persons, and secondly a transit country for trafficking from the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, and other countries of the former Soviet Union; at the macro level, remittances contribute decisively in financing the current account deficit, but they are decreasing due to reasons such as: the number of migrants is diminishing; migrants earning less; migrants’ propensity to remit has been altered by the host country’s economic slowdown; family has joined the	C

		migrant; or the number of emigrants has increased.	
Silasi, G. and Simina, O. L. (eds.), 2008, „Migration, Mobility and Human Rights at the Eastern Border of the European Union– Space of Freedom and Security”, ISBN (13) 978–973–125–160–8, Editura Universității de Vest, Timisoara	Book covering in the last part various aspects of Romanian migration, such are Economic and Social Aspects of Romanians' Migration within the European Union or The Impact of Free Movement of Persons and Services on the Migration from Romania	Among the conclusions extracted from several papers of this book we mention: both Romanian emigrants and immigrants in Romania exhibit highly polarized skills, with few in the middle range; the privileged economic club of the EU will make Romania a gateway for illegal migrants, asylum-seekers, false tourists, and every other type of migration imaginable; with a careful thinking and proper management, the national migration policy may become a major catalyst, able to enhance a new economic prosperity in Romania.	C
Pehoiu, G. and Costache, A., 2010, „The Dynamics of Population Emigration from Romania - Contemporary and Future Trends”, World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology 66 2010, pp. 607-612.	Descriptive analysis of Romanian migration after 1989, based on evidence from Romanian National Institute of Statistics data	The permanent legal emigration decreases 1991, but the temporary emigration increases; the structure of permanent emigration in 2007 was dominated by women (65.03%), by the persons aged 26 and 40 years (over 57%) and by those with high school and post high school education (53.77% in 2005); after 2000, the main destinations of the permanent legal emigration were Italy, Germany, Canada and U.S.	C
ROMAN, Monica & Cristina VOICU, 2010. "Some Socio-Economic Effects of Labor Migration on Sending Countries. Evidence from Romania," Theoretical and Applied Economics, Asociatia Generala a Economistilor din Romania - AGER, vol. 7(7(548)), pages 61-76, July	Statistical analysis, OLS	The paper analyzes the demographic consequences, since category that emigrated for economic reasons in the last years is composed of youngsters (around 30). There were identified important economic consequences on financial aspects and life quality of Romanians, since the volume of remittances was about seven billion Euros in 2007. There is also a social impact particularly on the lives of migrant families.	C
Sandu, S. (coord.), Bleahu, A., Grigoraș, V., Mihai, A., Radu, C., Radu, C., Serban, M., Toth, A., Toth, G., Guga, S., Jeler, M., Paun, G., Stefanescu, M., 2006, „Living Abroad on a Temporary Basis. The Economic Migration of Romanians: 1990-	The study is a complex research in which the data about international migration has been collected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• inside the country and abroad (Italy, Spain, Serbia),</li></ul>	More than a third of the country's households, approximately two million and a half have had at least one member gone abroad after 1989. Approximately one fifth of the Romanian households have had at least one member who has worked abroad.  The percentage of people aged 18 to 59 who have worked	C

2006", Fundatia pentru o Societate Deschisa (Open Society Foundation), Bucharest, November, online source: <a href="http://soros.ro/en/program_articol.php?articol=34">soros.ro/en/program_articol.php?articol=34</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by national survey,</li> <li>• by micro-regional research</li> <li>• by qualitative research at the level of six communities in the country</li> <li>• in four communities abroad (in Rome, Italy; in Madrid, Spain; and in Dusanovac and Negotin, Serbia).</li> </ul>	<p>abroad after 1989 is at least 12%.</p> <p>The temporary departures to work abroad have had a frequency of approximately 28 to 1,000 inhabitants aged 15 to 64. The intensity of the phenomenon has become more pronounced particularly after 2002, at the same time with the liberalization of the circulation of Romanians within the Schengen area. At present, the phenomenon of the temporary departure to work abroad is approximately three times more intense than in 2002.</p>	
SC L&G BUSINESS SERVICES SRL Romania ,“Globalisation and Opportunities – Vocational Education for Transnational Careers”	Short report (22 pages)	<p>The report contains the description of legislation and institutions involved in immigration;</p> <p>It also covers statistical aspects related to children left home in Romania.</p>	C
Constantin, D. L. and Nicolescu, L., 2005, „Romania’s External Migration from the Perspective of Accession to the EU: Institutional and Behavioural Challenges”, paper presented during the 45th Congress of the European Regional Science Association, 23 – 27 August, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam	Descriptive paper	<p>The main conclusion pointed out by the analysis of the institutional issues is that so far the measures which are adopted in Romania with regard to both legislation and institutional framework are rather reactive, aiming to ensure the adjustment to the EU requirements, than to design and follow a national migration policy with clear objectives. As it completes the creation of the legal-institutional framework according to the</p> <p>EU standards, Romania will concentrate on designing its own migration policy, convergent with those existing at European level.</p>	C

**The profile of the current diaspora population from Romania in terms of demography, location, skills and family profiles – Romania migration to Spain**

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA (1-3)
Sandu, D. (coord.), 2009, „Comunitati romanesti in Spania”, Fundatia Soros Romania	Sociological study, based on 832 questionnaires filled by Romanian migrants in 2008; covers both quantitative but mostly qualitative methods;	The study describes the characteristics of Romanian communities living in 4 Spanish regions. Significant findings:  Redefinition or restructuring of Romanian households from Spain; the duration of staying in Spain influences the use of remittances of Romanian immigrants into investments in human capital and business investment; the use of Romanian immigrants remittances is associated with the migrant household location; also, they depends on their level of income the migrant in Spain has, the share of remittances in income from work abroad.	A
Barbulescu, R., 2009, „The Economic Crisis and its Effects for Intra-European Movement: Mobility patterns and State responses The Case of Romanians in Spain”, paper in „New Times? Economic Crisis, geo-political transformation and the emergent migration order”, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, University of Oxford, Annual Conference 2009, pp. 1-25.	Crucial case research design, 8 hypothesis developed and analysed based on data from ENI (2007), Trends in International Migrant Stock, 2008 (UN), Eurostat 2007-2009, International Migration Outlook 2009	The key findings: the economic crisis has more significant effect of the patterns of mobility than of the disrupting the immigration policies; scholars of welfare state and labour market has shown that migrants are particularly vulnerable at times of crisis because of the way the Spanish labour market functions; the changes in the immigration policies, Spain has enforced no restrictive measure for the Romanian immigrants: the policies of family reunification and renewal of temporary residence permit have not been modified.	A
Stan, S., 2009, “Romanian Migration to Spain and Its Impact on the Romanian Labour Market”, Working Paper Series, Working Paper No. 14, November, Centre d’Estudis Sociologics sobre la Vida Quotidiana i el Treball, Universitat	Office for Labour Force Migration, Romanian National Institute of Statistics, Romanian Ministry of External Affairs, International Monetary Fund	Some of the public employers, especially staff with high-school and university education in the health care sector (nurses and doctors) increasingly went to work abroad in the same employment area, but for significantly higher wages. Others, such as teachers or public administration staff, took advantage of possible arrangements during summer holidays to engage in seasonal migration for work in the domestic	A

Autonoma de Barcelona, pp. 1-73.		services sector.	
Marcu, S., 2011, „Romanian Migration to the Community of Madrid (Spain): Patterns of Mobility and Return”, International Journal of Population Research, Volume 2011, Article ID 258646, pp. 1-13, doi:10.1155/2011/258646, Hindawi Publishing Corporation	A combined qualitative-quantitative methodology was used, based on data from ENI and 75 in-depth interviews	Return migration is not only a life plan but also a state of mind influenced by the current situation in which society in general finds itself. There are several categories of immigrants from the point of view of return or repatriation: distinguished those who are definitely planning to return, the undecided, those who come and go and those whose return is partial and never definite.  Returning to Romania as a plan is significant and depends on the situation of those interviewed, and the situation is conditioned by their life experiences in the two countries. The manner in which they currently live in the CAM compared to their life in their country of origin and the manner in which they perceive their future in relation to jobs and institutions in Romania in comparison to those in Spain determine the projections that immigrants cast for their future in relation to the space they call a place to live.	A
Reher, D. and Requena, M. , 2009, „The National Immigrant Survey of Spain: A new data source for migration studies in Europe”, Demographic Research, Volume 20, Article 12, pp. 253-278, online source: <a href="http://www.demographic-research.org/Volumes/Vol20/12/20-12.pdf">www.demographic-research.org/Volumes/Vol20/12/20-12.pdf</a>	A description of the The National Immigrant Survey of Spain (ENI)	Romanians are the largest migrants community living in Spain.	C
Roman, Monica and Ileanu, Bogdan (2010): <i>MODELAREA DECIZIEI DE REMITERE A EMIGRANȚILOR EST EUROPEI</i> . Published in: Studii si Cercetari de Calcul Economic si Cibernetica Economica , Vol. 44, No. 3-4	Econometric modeling	The study is based on data coming from the National Immigrant Survey of Spain. A binary logistic regression model is used in order to identify the impact of socio-demographical factors on the probability of sending money abroad from Spain, focusing on a large group of respondents, which are Eastern Europe migrants.	C

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**The profile of the current diaspora population from Romania in terms of demography, location, skills and family profiles – Romania migration to Italy**

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA (1-3)
Ferri, A. and Rainero, S. (eds.), 2010, „Survey of European Union and Return Migration Policies: the case of Romanian Migrants”, Veneto Lavoro, pp.1-64.	Report, part of the project “SME – Supporting Migrant’s Entrepreneurship”	Return is a process that needs time: in order to evaluate the degree of mobilization of all the potential resources and in order to evaluate the will and the readiness to return. The great part of them would be returnees showed a high degree of voluntariness, but also the existence of several gaps in terms of readiness; the ability of the potential returnee of mobilizing resources heavily depends on their status (regular migrants, exploited, but also refugees or asylum seekers) and on the duration of the stay in the destination country (the optimum is between 4 and 15 years). The impact of a returnee on local development of country of origin is directly correlated with preparedness degree, and also with the capacity to mobilize the resources not only after the migratory experience but even before migrating. Concerning the potential returnees, the organization and building of the local network and the coordination of the services in Romania (rural areas) with the signature of bilateral cooperation agreements with the subject able to support returnees once back in Romania will be crucial for the sustainability of such undertakings.	A
Feraru, P. D., 2010, „Migration and Economic Development Comparative	The entire study is focused on the neoclassical economic theory with both	Migrants’ remittances have a relative importance as financing source for development.	A



Study: Romania-Italy", Revista Romaneasca pentru Educatie Multidimensionala, pp. 55-77, online source: <a href="http://revistaromaneasca.ro/?p=138">revistaromaneasca.ro/?p=138</a>	macro and micro applications based on various data sources (WB, OSF, CURS surveys)		
Uccellini, M. C., (2010), „~Outsiders~ After Accession. The case of Romanian migrants in Italy, 1989-2009", Jean Monnet Centre Of Excellence Conference „Insiders and Outsiders", pp. 1-24.	Discourse analysis on media articles from Italy on Romanian migration	An analysis of articles in La Repubblica from the first mention of Romanian immigrants in 1998 until the end of 2009 suggests that the initial spike in concern about Romanians in Italy occurred during the year of Romania's accession and immediately following, but data from 2009 suggest it may in fact be decreasing. Portrait of Romanians was that although most migrants are temporary seasonal workers in the construction or domestic care industries, newspaper articles from the past eleven years show them as kidnappers, prostitutes, thieves, and violent criminals have actually seemed to confirm Romania's 'outsider' status.	B

**The impacts experienced in home and host countries, with a particular reference to the impacts on health and education – brain drain**

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA (1-3)
Prelipceanu, R., 2008, „The New Migration Patterns of Educated Romanians to the EU: What Challenges for the Individuals and for the Nation-State?”, Romanian Journal of European Affairs, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 75-87.	Case study on Romanian highly skills migrants in France; 20 exploratory interviews.	Romanian citizens abroad might actually play a very important part in the process of European integration, as integration means not only economic convergence, but also convergence to a system of values promoted by the European countries; citizen mobility beyond state borders must not be regarded in terms of a threat to the states' power.	A
Alexe, I. (coord.), Cazacu, A., Ulrich, L., Stanciugelu, S., Bojica, M. and Mihaila, V., 2011, „The Forth Wave. The Brain Drain Along the Route Between Romania-The West”, Fundatia Soros, Romania, online source: <a href="http://www.soros.ro/en/program_articol.php?articol=298">www.soros.ro/en/program_articol.php?articol=298</a>	The methodology is centred on the collection and processing of qualitative information – over 30 interviews that yielded opinions from an elite of Romanian experts in the field of migration.  Contains policy recommendations.	Experts in the Romanian system of migration management have denied the possibility of a mass repatriation.  In Romania, 2% of the medical staff leaves yearly, and the migration route does not seem to be circular, as was the predominant route of the last migration waves. The longer the Romanian migrant remains abroad, the more important a part of the system will he/she become. The attitudes and values of this new category of migrants do not seem to be the same with those of medium, low or unskilled workers. The doctors' migration can also turn into permanent migration, much easier than the migration of the previous waves.  The need for a national strategy is emphasized.	A

<p>Rotila, V., 2008, „The impact of the migration of health care workers on the countries involved: the Romanian situation”, 1/2008 South-East Europe Review S., pp. 53 – 77.</p>	<p>The article develops a formal theoretical model of the ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors implicit in migration decisions and, in the context of an examination of the causes of migration.</p> <p>It describes results from three research studies we carried out in 2006 and 2007 on The quality of the professional life of health care employees and migration trends, 2006 and on</p> <p>Consequences of health care workers’ migration from Romania: health care managers’ prospects, 2007</p>	<p>In dealing with the problem of the migration of health care workers, the main obstacle is the lack of standards and methods which are common to all the countries as a first step in discovering the necessary information to identify the extent of the phenomenon.</p> <p>The primary effect of migration in destination countries is a positive one, which is the resolution of staffing problems without the need for extra efforts by the state or private institutions to put together the resources to train this type of staff.</p>	A
<p>Wismar, M., Maier, C. B., Glinos, I. A., Dussault, G. and Figueras, J. (eds.), 2011, „Health Professional Mobility and Health Systems. Evidence from 17 European countries”, World Health Organization, on behalf of the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, ISBN 978 92 890 0247 9, United Kingdom</p>	<p>Case study: Emergent challenge of health professional emigration:</p> <p>Romania’s accession to the EU</p> <p>(Adriana Galan, Victor Olsavszky, Cristian Vladescu)</p>	<p>There is no monitoring system on health professional mobility. However, some fragmented data sources offer a rough estimate of the mobility phenomenon.</p> <p>Official data on diploma verification applications indicate that about 10% of active medical doctors had the intention to leave the country in 2007. France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom appear to be the favoured destination countries The results of this case study highlight the Ministry of Health’s limited capacity for planning, training and managing human resources for health in Romania.</p> <p>Currently, there is no comprehensive health workforce policy and the issue appears to have low political priority. Clearly there is a waste of medical doctors and nurses.</p>	A

Vasilcu, D., 2010, „The Migration of the Health Care Skills in the Context of the Enlargement of the Economic European Area—The Case of the Romanian Doctors”, The Annals of The "Ștefan cel Mare" University of Suceava. Fascicle of The Faculty of Economics and Public Administration Vol. 10, Special Number, pp. 83-91, online source: <a href="http://www.seap.usv.ro/annals/ojs/index.php/annals/article/viewArticle/324">www.seap.usv.ro/annals/ojs/index.php/annals/article/viewArticle/324</a>	Questionnaire survey accompanied by an interview, constituted effective tools which reflected the terrain reality.	the article aims to examine the Romanian doctors' migration phenomenon and its multiple consequences at the economic, social, political and demographic level. Particular attention is given to the factors and motivations prompting the medical elite to emigrate.  The recruitment policies at work in the developed countries (United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium), oriented towards absorbing the skilled immigrants are based on making up the deficits in the labour market.	A
Zaman, Gh. and Sandu, S., 2003, „The Brain-Drain - Emigration Flows for Qualified Scientists”, part 5. “Flows and non-EU Europe—Romania”, coordinated by IKU, Online source: <a href="http://www.merit.unimaas.nl/braindrain/Part5.Flows_and_non-EU%20Europe-Romania.pdf">http://www.merit.unimaas.nl/braindrain/Part5.Flows_and_non-EU%20Europe-Romania.pdf</a>	Book chapter, which describes the determinants of Romanian migration, brain drain, migration impacts, based on data from Romanian Office for Labour Force Migration, Romanian National Institute of Statistics, Romanian Ministry of Interior	Comparisons between brain-gain and brain-loss are indicating the predominance of losses; Romania counts on remittances as an essential source of foreign exchange especially from workers abroad with temporary labour permits.	B
Dinescu, M. C., 2011, “Highly Skilled Migration. A Romanian Perspective: 2000-2009”, The 6th Edition of the International Conference. European Integration, Realities and Perspectives 2011, pp. 687-692.	Descriptive study based on Romanian National Institute of Statistics data on permanent migration	Romanian highly skilled human capital inflow/outflow balance is relatively even; if on the short term out migration of qualified human resources have a negative effect, on the medium and long term the opportunities that education offers can encourage the growth in interest for a higher qualification within the country.	B

Paunescu, C. A., 2004, „Brain Drain and Brain Gain: A New Perspective on Highly Skilled Migration”, pp. 114-135, Policy Documentation Center, Public Policy Center—Romania, online source: <a href="http://pdc.ceu.hu/archive/00003399/01/brain_drain_brain_gain.pdf">pdc.ceu.hu/archive/00003399/01/brain_drain_brain_gain.pdf</a>	Analysis of statistical evidence on highly skilled migration of CEE countries, based on data from Eurostat, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Interior, SOPEMI	Bulgaria and Romania that lag economically behind the other EEC and faced serious crises in the second half of the 1990s, the brain drain has recently gained importance; Romania exhibits one the highest gains in human capital compared to the other Central and Eastern European Countries	C
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**The impacts experienced in home and host countries, with a particular reference to the impacts on health and education – social impacts: children**

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA (1-3)
Gheaus, A., 2011, „ <b>Care Drain: Who Should Provide for the Children Left Behind?</b> ”, Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy, DOI: 10.1080/13698230.2011.572425, pp. 1-23, online source: <a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13698230.2011.572425#preview">www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13698230.2011.572425#preview</a>	The paper analyses the consequences of parents’ migration within a normative framework committed to meeting the needs of vulnerable individuals. The case study is Romania.	Care drain resulting from the temporary, years-long migration of people who have children and who, for economic or legal reasons do not take their children with them involves moral harm.  Both receiving and sending states must take responsibility for the wellbeing of migrants’ children.	A
Dezso, I., Glatz, B., Kerekes, K., 2005, „Studiu asupra fenomenului migrației în Tara Oasului”, Implemented by Fundatia Romana pentru Copii, Comunitate si Familie and financed by United Nations Children’s Fund, Comitetul Catolic împotriva Foamei si pentru Dezvoltare,	Qualitative analysis based on a large database from a study on 500 respondents, from 4 villages	Study on children migration and on migration impacts on children left home. Adults who are leaving the country desire to return, but children have a low probability of returning to Romania.	B

Terre des Hommes Foundation, pp. 1-49.			
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## Remittances and labour market

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA (1-3)
Shima, I., 2010, „Return migration and labour market outcomes of the returnees Does the return really pay off? The case-study of Romania and Bulgaria”, FIW Research Reports 2009/10 N° 07, February 2010, pp. 1-50.	Model based analysis of wage premium, based on data from World Bank surveys	The labour market upgrading among Romanian returnees has a positive relationship with the intentions of a permanent return and the wage premium; the permanent return is positively affected by education and intentions of becoming an entrepreneur upon return; differently from Bulgarian returnees, the networks at home and abroad appear to be insignificant among Romanian returnees; among women, the upgrade in employment is positively related to the duration of stay abroad and permanent return intentions whereas among men, the duration of stay has no impact on upgrading.	A
Cramareno Cucuruzan, R., 2010, „The Romanian circulatory labour migration to Italy--out of necessity or out of choice?”, online source: <a href="http://www.thefreelibrary.com/The+Romanian+circulatory+labour+migration+to+Italy--out+of+necessity...-a0244025991">www.thefreelibrary.com/The+Romanian+circulatory+labour+migration+to+Italy--out+of+necessity...-a0244025991</a>	A combined qualitative-quantitative methodology was used, based on data from ISTAT and interviews taken in 2010	The present article focuses on the dynamics of the phenomenon in the two mentioned destinations, with a special focus on Italy, where the Romanian migrants register the highest number among migrant population (according to ISTAT Caritas Italia data). There are added some insights on several migration experiences, based on a micro study carried out in May, 2010.	A
Jose De Sousa & Laetitia Duval, 2010. "Geographic Distance and Remittances in Romania: Out of Sight, Out of Mind?," <a href="#">Economie Internationale</a> , CEPII research center, issue 1Q, pages 81-98.	Econometric modelling	Over the period 2005-2009, long-distance migrants tend to remit more than short-distance migrants. Finally, using the time series dimension of data, from 2005 to 2009, a negative impact of the recent financial crises on remittances to Romania is documented.	A

<p>Iara, A. 2007, Labour mobility within the EU in the context of enlargement and the functioning of the transitional arrangements, Country Study: Romania, The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies</p>	<p>This study provides a summary on the extent and structure of Romanian permanent and temporary emigration since 1989, its institutional framework, and its economic consequences in Romania.</p>	<p>Romanian out-migration has evolved dramatically in the past fifteen years. The characteristics of the migrants have also changed, nowadays females provide almost two thirds and prime age individuals provide for half of all permanent migrants, against a higher share of both dependent minors and elders in the early 1990s.</p> <p>Based on the existing characteristics of Romanian international out-migration, we do not expect a substantial decrease of migration outflows in the short run.</p>	<p>A</p>
<p>Stanculescu, M. et al., "Impactul crizei asupra migratiei fortei de munca", Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bucuresti, 2011</p>	<p>Study</p>	<p>The economic crisis has not caused a wave of mass return of the Romanians working abroad, and those who have returned to the country most likely stay for a short period of time. Despite the crisis that affected Eastern Europe, the opportunities offered by the labor market are considerably more numerous abroad compared to the ones in Romania.</p>	<p>A</p>
<p>Roman, M. (coordinator), "Emigratia romaneasca. Implicatii economice si demografice", ASE, Bucuresti, 2012</p>	<p>Book</p>	<p>The book is the result of three years of research conducted by a group from Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies, and describes the Romanian migration dynamics and profile, with a focus on brain drain and remittances.</p>	<p>A</p>
<p>Mara I., 2012- Surveying Romanian migrants in Italy before and after the EU Accession: migration plans, labour market features and social inclusion</p>	<p>Report</p>	<p>The paper describes the demographic and economic characteristics, based on a survey on 1000 individuals conducted by ISMU in January 2011 with Romanian migrants who migrated to Italy starting from May 2004. During the time of the visa liberalization and immediately after the accession into the EU, the migration of Romanian migrants to Italy was mainly women driven, while the more recent trend showed that more Romanian men were coming to Italy.</p>	<p>A</p>

Sandu D., Lumile sociale ale migrației românești în străinătate, Polirom, București, 2010	Book	The book is a synthesis of the research results obtained by D. Sandu in the last years.	A
***, „Liberalizarea pieței muncii din România. Oportunități și riscuri. Studiu de impact realizat de Departamentul pentru Muncă în Străinătate, Oficiul pentru Migrația Forței de Muncă și Catedra de Științe Politice a Facultății de Științe Politice și Științele Comunicării din cadrul Universității din Oradea”, 21 noiembrie 2006, Ediția a II-a, online source: <a href="http://www.mmuncii.ro/pub/imagemanager/images/file/Rapoarte-Studii/2006/301106studiu.pdf">www.mmuncii.ro/pub/imagemanager/images/file/Rapoarte-Studii/2006/301106studiu.pdf</a>	International Organization for Migration, Romanian National Commission of Forecast, Romania Ministry of Foreign Affairs, own study database	The study analyses the possible impacts of Romanian accession to the EU. Following the liberalization of movement of persons, services, capital and goods between Romania and the current Member States and increased foreign investment in Romania, it is possible to register a significant increase in worker flows in the labour market in Romania.	B
Goschin, Z., Roman, M., Popa A. “Determinants of Romanian International Migrants' Remittances”  Paper provided by European Regional Science Association	Econometric modelling	The study develops several multivariate models to study the determinants of remittances by employing regression analysis. Among the main findings is that the geographic distance is not related to the remittances.	B
Susanu, M., 2011, „Dynamics of Remittances towards Romania after EU Adhesion”, Annals of “Dunărea de Jos” University of Galați, Fascicle I. Economics and Applied Informatics, Years XVII – no2/2011, ISSN 1584-0409, pp. 11-16, online source: <a href="http://www.ann.ugal.ro/eco/Doc2011_2/MonicaSusanu.pdf">www.ann.ugal.ro/eco/Doc2011_2/MonicaSusanu.pdf</a>	Descriptive, qualitative study based on existing literature and on the estimates of remittances trends	Compared with the peak in 2007-2008, the amounts sent home by Romanians working out are twice as small and there are few signs that the situation will soon turn to a good trend.	B



Roman, Monica and Goschin, Zizi (2011): <i>Does religion matter? Exploring economic performance differences among Romanian emigrants.</i> Journal for the Study of Religions and Ideologies , Vol. 10, No. 29 (2011)	Quantitative study, econometric modelling	Using data from an on line survey among Romanian international migrants of different religious faiths, this paper aims to raise interest in migration-religion relationship. The main findings are consistent with the assumption that religious belief is reflecting upon the behavior and economic performance of Romanian migrants.	B
Andreescu V. and Alexandru V., 2007, "Transnational Labor Mobility of Romanians: Empirical Findings on Recent Migratory Trends", Journal of identity and Migration Studies Volume 1, number 2, 2007, pp. 3-20	Quantitative study	Drawing on IPP data collected in January 2007 on a representative sample  (N = 1014) of the Romanian adult population, the present paper intends to assess the current level of potential temporary out-migration and compare it to international migratory tendencies registered in the country in the early 1990s.	B
Bleahu, A. (2004) "Romanian migration to Spain: motivation, networks and strategies", in: D. Pop (ed.) New Patterns of Labour Migration in Central and Eastern Europe, Cluj-Napoca: Public Policy Center, pp. 21–35.	Qualitative analysis of sociological nature	A job in Spain is not perceived as low status, no matter what kind of job it is, because the migrant does not see himself as being a part of the receiving society. Rather he sees himself as a member of his home community.  At individual level, migration means for most of the people extreme experiences, irreversible decisions, important trauma like departure from the loved ones, unfamiliar culture, climate, and religion, combined with the usual conditions for migrant labor, namely racial, ethnic, and other forms of discrimination, and xenophobic attitudes in receiving countries.	B
Pop, A., 2009, „Migration Effects of Romania’s Accession to the EU: The Case of Moldova”, Romanian Journal of European Affairs, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 73-95.	Descriptive statistics and personal interviews of the author with relevant authorities and experts both in Romania and Moldova.	The paper aims to assess the main migration effects upon Romania following its accession to the EU, with a special focus on Moldova as Romania’s immediate neighbour and ENP partner state at the EU Eastern border. For an efficient	C

	Policy recommendations.	information exchange, Moldova, Ukraine, and Romania should set up a common computerized database on migration; the Moldovan Government should intensify targeted information campaigns on seasonal labour market needs within the EU by strengthening the capacities of the Info Centres for Moldovan Citizens Abroad established near the Moldovan diplomatic missions and continuing the creation of the Moldovan Institutes Abroad.	
Nicolae, M. and Radu, B. M., 2007, "Socio-Economic Effects of the Labor Force Migration in an Enlarged Europe", Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting, Institute of Economic Forecasting, No. 2, pp. 44-56.	Eurostat, Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 1997-2005,	Regarding the brain migration, the analysis, conducted on the basis of data from the European Inquiry on Labor Force and Eurostat, indicates the existence of this phenomenon, but at a small level – less than 0.6%; intellectuals with high education, who benefit in western countries of more opportunities for professional success (researchers, physicians, professors, etc.) could be a major opportunity for Romania's economic-social development, only if this productive and creative potential is used for the country's benefit.	C

## Bulgarian evidence

Reference	Methods	Key findings	QA

National Council on Migration Policy, <a href="#">ПРИОРИТЕТИ ЗА 2012 г.</a> „PRIORITIES FOR 2012“based on a National Strategy in the Field of Migration, Asylum and Integration (2011-2020)	<i>Policy priorities</i>	Policy priorities for Bulgarians ABROAD • Working with representatives of the young Bulgarian emigration and intensify its support to Bulgaria in order to return and professional development in the country; • Expanding the capacity of Bulgarian embassies in abroad by expanding the range of measures that offer in terms of services and support offered to Bulgarian emigrants. • Support to Bulgarian communities abroad for storage the Bulgarian identity, Bulgarian language, traditions and culture.	C
<i>Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Studies with Ethnographic Museum</i> at Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Individual project of Mila Maeva, 2010 - 2012 “БЪЛГАРСКАТА ЕМИГРАЦИЯ ВЪВ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИЯ” "BULGARIAN EMIGRATION IN THE UK"	<i>Project</i> "BULGARIAN EMIGRATION IN THE UK" Funded by the Fund "Science" (TO 02-4 / 01.14.2010). 2010 to 2012. Individual project of Mila Maeva.	This text is only 2 pages, mentions the project "BULGARIAN EMIGRATION IN THE UK" – “The main scientific objective of the project is to achieve a comprehensive knowledge of the multifaceted dynamics of Bulgarian emigrants in Britain in historical and contemporary aspect during the nineteenth and twenty-first century”	B
BIA Bulgarian Industrial Association, В резултат от трудовата миграция, за последните 10 години почти 400 000 души са променили местожителството си. 01.05.2012  BIA Bulgarian Industrial Association “As a result of labor migration in the last 10 years almost 400 000 people have changed their residence.” 01.05.2012	Data from <i>a study</i> of BIA Bulgarian Industrial Association, conducted within the project "Development and implementation of an information system to assess the competence of the workforce in sectors and regions"	Patterns of return migration	C
<a href="#">„Българи от Мадрид/ Madrileños de Bulgaria”</a> , 03.04.2012  The book " Bulgarians from Madrid /	News about a Study of the Bulgarian community of Madrid.	The study discusses the issues of integration of migrants	B

Madriños de Bulgaria " is distributed free and will be available at the site "New word". 03.04.2012			
Сдружение „Български лекар“, 56% от лекарите мислят за чужбина Association "Bulgarian doctor", "56% of physicians think to work abroad" 2 of April 2012	News article on National survey of 720 physicians from 94 cities in the country made by the Association "Bulgarian doctor" in February-March 2012л "It is a model of inquiries from Switzerland, USA and England," explained by "Bulgarian doctor."	Every second doctor (or just 56%) would like to leave the country and work abroad.	B
Звезда Ванкова, Правна програма, Институт Отворено общество София; "Миграция"; Януари 2012  Zvezda Vankova, Law Program, Open Society Institute Sofia; Migration", January 2012	PowerPoint Presentation	The paper discusses the migration of Roma	A
Survey of Confederation of Labour "Support" 83% бягат от България заради ниските заплати "83% flee Bulgaria because of low salaries"  26 of January 2012	Pressconference news article on a survey of "Podkrepa" - Confederation of Labour "Support".  Data concerning the project "Support for decent work", which is implemented by the union and co-financed by European Social Fund.  The survey itself was not found.	Discusses migration intentions	B
Magdalena Slavkova, Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Studies with Ethnographic Museum, Bulgarian	Project (work in progress) The project explores the dynamics of migrations from Bulgaria to Spain after 1990.	According to the Spanish Statistical Institute in 2011 the Bulgarian nationals numbered 172,926 people. They are one of the most numerous Bulgarian communities in Europe.	B

Academy of Sciences Labour activities of Bulgarians in Spain (2009-2012).  (In ENG)	The main scientific objective of the project is introducing of new knowledge about the way of life of Bulgarians in Spain and the dynamics of their national identity, as well as the introduction of an explanatory model.		
Ivanova, V./ Krasteva, A./ Otava, I./ Staykova, E.: A Bulgarian Migration Profile, December 2011  (The document is in ENG)	<i>Web paper.</i> A compilation of conclusions of other papers.	Bulgaria is still a predominantly emigration country; the outflows outnumber the in-flows. This migration profile focuses on the immigration.	C
Георги Ангелов, Звезда Ванкова, ИОО София, БЪЛГАРСКАТА ТРУДОВА МИГРАЦИЯ: ИМА ЛИ СМИСЪЛ ОТ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ В ЕС?, Ноември 2011  Georgi Angelov, Zvezda Vankova, OSI Sofia, BULGARIAN LABOUR MIGRATION: DO RESTRICTIONS MAKE SENSE?, November 2011  (The document is available in BG and in ENG)	<i>The report</i> provides a review of available information. Developments and demographic profile of Bulgarian emigration: The information and conclusions presented are based to a great extent on the results of two studies of Bulgarian migration policy, conducted by the Open Society Institute – Sofia in the last few years: “Bulgarian Migration: Incentives and Constellations”, Dr. Krasen Stanchev at al., Institute for Market Economics, 2005, and “Trends in Cross-border Workforce Migration and the Free Movement of People – Effects for Bulgaria”, OSI–Sofia, 2010. (See document N 2010.2)	"The present report provides a review of available information on the basic characteristics of Bulgarian labour migration, as they evolved over the last few years, in an attempt to establish how and to what extent labour migration is influenced by the transitional arrangements restricting access to the labour market of certain EU Member States."	A
Драгомира Белчева, "Open Society" – Sofia, Миграционен опит и нагласи, ПОЛИТИКИ - БРОЙ 11/11  Dragomira Belcheva, "Open Society" – Sofia,	<i>Article</i> on nationally representative survey of migration attitudes and experience held by the "Open Society" - Sofia in June 2011.	... Those who leave Bulgaria aim to seek work, mainly in low-skilled occupations, and seasonal employment in the construction, agriculture and services. However, a significant proportion (29.2%), seeking any job. This finding directly corresponds to the fact that those wishing to go abroad are mostly among people with primary or lower education and	A

<p>"Migration Experience and Attitudes", POLITIKI -NUMBER 11/11</p> <p>(The document is available in BG and ENG)</p>		<p>logically they are looking for temporary or seasonal employment, which requires no special skills or qualifications. Western Europe are the most preferred destinations for those wishing to leave.</p>	
<p>The Network, JOBS.bg. Къде и какво искат да работят българите? Where and what want to work the Bulgarians? November 2011</p>	<p>Survey conducted in July 2011, by <i>Intelligence Group</i> International study. The study was conducted in Bulgaria among users of jobs.bg in July 2011. It was attended by 29,358 people living in Bulgaria, and 7831 living outside Bulgaria, but with interest to work in Bulgaria.</p>	<p>The most desirable cities: London is the city number one choice for people living in Bulgaria (39%) and people from abroad (32%).</p>	A
<p>Emanuela Moutafova, National report, Medical University of Varna, Bulgaria, Bulgaria Mobility of Health Professionals October 2011  (The document is in ENG)</p>	<p>Research. According to project's template, 13 experts and key stake-holders were interviewed. They are key persons from Health commission at Bulgarian Parliament, Ministry of health, Ministry of finance, Bulgarian tradeunion, Alliance of employers in healthcare system, Medical University, National and regionals employment agencies, Medical Council.</p>	<p>Push Factors: Low salaries in health public sector, Lack of resources and low level of working conditions, Lack of career development opportunities, Under-funded health system, Low social status of the health professionals and poor job satisfaction, Poor professional prestige, Lack of economic security, Unsatisfactory of healthcare reform. Pull factors: Higher rates of pay, Increasing demand of health professionals, Better working conditions, Better training and professionals development opportunities, Better quality of life, Social and financial security, Mutual recognition of doctors', dentists', nurses', midwives' and pharmacists' diplomas after 2007. Stick factors: Fear of the new language and culture surroundings, Family kinship, social and cultural ties, etc.</p>	A
<p>Alexei Pamporov, OSI Sofia, "Човекът е човек тогава, когато е..." в чужбина, A Man is a Man When he is...Abroad ", POLITIKI -NUMBER 8/11 (The document is available in BG and ENG)</p>	<p>Article on Nationally representative study, end of June 2011</p>	<p>A nationally representative study of the migration experience and migration attitudes of the population of Bulgaria, held at the end of June 2011 by the research team of Institute" Open Society "- Sofia</p>	A

<p>Национален статистически институт, ПРЕБРОЯВАНЕ 2011 (окончателни данни), 21 Юли 2011</p> <p>National Statistical Institute, 2011 POPULATION CENSUS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA (FINAL DATA), July 21 2011</p> <p>(The document is available in BG and ENG)</p>	<p><i>Population Census</i>, Data collected in February 2011</p>	<p>International migration: Within the period 1980 - 2011, 233 463 persons changed their current address abroad to an address in Bulgaria. 91.9% of them are Bulgarian citizens who return to Bulgaria after a stay abroad. Nearly 73% of them resided abroad one to five years.</p>	A
<p>National Council on Migration Policy, Национална стратегия в областта на миграцията, убежището и интеграцията 2011-2020 (pdf), 23.02.2011</p> <p>National Council on Migration Policy, National Strategy in the field of Migration, Asylum and Integration 2011-2020 (pdf), 23.02.2011</p> <p>Document available in BG and in ENG</p>	<p><i>Policy paper</i>. Some emigrant data based on "The sample-based survey of passenger flows conducted by NSI..."</p>	<p>The migration policy in respect of Bulgarian nationals and people of Bulgarian origin living outside Bulgaria is viewed as a potential resource for overcoming the negative demographic trends in the country. The economic growth in a post-crisis period, combined with the completed reforms in important public sectors and with proactive government measures, is expected to lead to: a tendency for the Bulgarian emigrants who left the country in the past 20 years to return home; and permanent establishment on Bulgarian territory of individuals of Bulgarian origin living outside Bulgaria.</p>	B
<p>Ivan Stoyanov - Barry, 20 years living in Amsterdam, "emigrant BG", Няма да се върнем 41% от емигрантите ни остават в чужбина 3 of February 2011</p>	<p>The survey was implemented on the site of "emigrant BG" and through social network Facebook.</p>	<p>19% of voters in the virtual survey respondents said that they returned home this year and 40% - "maybe 2 to 5 years." 41% of our emigrants will stay abroad.</p>	C
<p>Anna Krasteva, Ildiko Otova, Evelina Staykova, Временна и циркулярна миграция, "Temporary and circular migration", March 10, 2011</p>	<p><i>Report</i>. The report is part of the international project of the European Migration Network The document is based on data from official reports and documents such as national strategies for migration statistics provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy as well</p>	<p>Attitudes toward emigration definitely give preference to temporary emigration. One in five Bulgarians (20%) expressed a positive attitude towards the idea to work for several years abroad, but then return home. This percentage is almost twice higher than those who prefer to settle permanently abroad (13%). It should be noted that 13% express attitudes, rather than real intention: those who</p>	A

	as information from surveys of public opinion and academic analyzes.	seriously intend to emigrate are only 3%. The most intriguing of these data is that they are almost unchanged before the crisis in 2008 and in 2010, when clearly felt all its negative effects.	
<p>Жоржета Назърска, Мила Манчева, Евгения Троева, Марко Хайдиняк, автор и съставител, Дарина Петрова, Таня Мангалакова, Илона Томова, Катя Владимирова, Таня Матанова, автори; Международен център за изследване на малцинствата и културните взаимодействия, МИГРАЦИИ, ПОЛ И МЕЖДУКУЛТУРНИ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ В БЪЛГАРИЯ, 2011</p> <p>Georgeta Nazarska, Mila Mancheva, Evgenia Troeva, Marko Hajdinjak, author and editor, International Center for Minority Studies and Intercultural Relations, "MIGRATION, GENDER AND INTERCULTURAL INTERACTIONS IN BULGARIA" Sofia, 2011</p>	<i>This book</i> is an outcome of the international research project GeMIC (2008-2011). GeMIC was coordinated by the Center for Gender Studies at the Panteion University, Greece. It involved Universities and research institutes from Bulgaria, Cyprus, Italy, Macedonia, Romania, Spain and Turkey.	The paper discusses the profile of migrants from Bulgaria as well as recent trends in migration, together with the main destination countries	A
<p>National Council on Migration Policy, Национално звено за контакт към Европейската мрежа за миграция, Годишен политически доклад - 2010 г.</p> <p>National Council on Migration Policy, National contact point for European Migration Network, Annual policy report -</p>	This is the second Policy report submitted by the National Contact Point in Bulgaria of the European Migration Network (EMN). This research survey was carried out in accordance with art. 9, paragraph 1 of Council Decision of 14 May 2008 establishing a European Migration Network (2008/381/EC).	The paper assesses the progress of implementing various policies related to migration	C



2010			
Document in BG and in ENG			
<p>National Council on Migration Policy, - План за действие за 2011 г. за изпълнение на Националната стратегия в областта на миграцията, убежището и интеграцията (2011 - 2020)</p> <p>National Council on Migration Policy, Action Plan for 2011 for the National Strategy on Migration, Asylum and Integration (2011-2020)</p>	<p><i>Action</i></p>	<p><i>Plan</i></p> <p>The paper discusses policy measures towards the Bulgarians Abroad</p>	
<p>Prof. Anna Krasteva, Georgi Angelov, Diana Ivanova, Dr. Eugenia Markova, Evelina Staykova, Zvezda Vankova, Ivanka Ivanova, Marin Lessenski, Tihomira Trifonova; "Open Society" – Sofia,</p> <p>Тенденции в трансграничната миграция на работна сила и свободното движение на хора – ефекти за България</p> <p>Trends in Cross-border Workforce Migration and the Free Movement of People – Effects for Bulgaria,</p>	<p>The present research paper builds upon the study "Bulgarian Migration: Incentives and Constellations" (OSI, 2005) commissioned by OSI–Sofia and conducted by a team of the Market Economy Institute.</p>	<p>Money transfers from Bulgarian emigrants during the crisis exceed the amount of absorbed EU funds. Emigration from Bulgaria is high but tends to decline, while immigration to the country is still low but tends to increase steadily. No clear tendency has been registered for the return of Bulgarian emigrants despite harsher economic conditions.</p>	

Report 2010  (Document is available in BG and in ENG)			
Professor Dr. Irina CHONGAROVA National Fund "Scientific Research" Plovdiv University БЪЛГАРСКИТЕ СТУДЕНТИ В ЛОНДОН ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛНИ СТРАТЕГИИ И МИГРАЦИОННИ МОДЕЛИ "BULGARIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON EDUCATIONAL MIGRATION STRATEGIES AND MODELS" December 2010	<i>Research project</i>	The focus of the study is Bulgarian students arriving in London between 1999 - 2009	A
Григорова М., Няма ръст на желаещите да емигрират. <i>Класа</i> , 12.12.2010.  Grigorova M., "No increase in those wishing to emigrate". Class, 12.12.2010.	The survey was conducted during the first days of November 2010. It is nationally representative and includes 1009 adult Bulgarians.	The percentage of those willing to work and live in Bulgaria decreased – from 70% to 62% but not at the expense of emigration attitudes, and greater awareness of the alternative	A
Anna Krasteva, Mobile Balkans: from forced to labor migrations, December 5, 2010 (The document is in ENG)	<i>Analitical paper</i> based on other data sources.	The paper discusses the consequences of the crisis on <i>migration</i> : Reduction of migration flows; Increase of unemployment ;Return of <i>migrants</i>	A
International study of "Synovate" ( <a href="http://www.ipsos.com/">http://www.ipsos.com/</a> ) on migration, November 2010	The survey was conducted between September and October in Bulgaria, Russia, Ukraine and Serbia, 2010.	The original survey results were not found. Please see news article: 10 Ноември 2010 "Срещу колко ще смените държавата?" (Against how you will change your state?) Main reasons for the Bulgarians to move abroad are employment opportunities.	B
Georgi Stoychev, OSI, Необходимо е повишаване на благосъстоянието, а не специални реформи в сферата на миграционните политики ("It is welfare, rather than	<i>Anouncement</i> and links to documents for conference on migration.	Large differences in salary levels in Bulgaria and Western Europe, and the low level of public services in the country are key factors for emigration. In this sense, special policies regarding immigrants are not needed and necessary reforms to lead to improved overall well-being of the Bulgarians.	B

specific reforms of migration policies") 21.09.2010, Conference "Trends in cross-border labor migration and free movement of people - effects for Bulgaria", September 2010			
OSI Sofia, <a href="#">Трансграничната миграция и ефектите за България</a> , "Cross-border migration and effects to Bulgaria",	Article presenting the survey.	Emigration continues (albeit far with the pace of the last decade), as an important factor here is the big difference in pay - wages in industry and services in the old Member States are 14 times larger than those in Bulgaria.	
Лазар Копринаров, Ценностните „чужденци“ в Западна Европа NOTA BENE № 14 (2010) - Тема на броя  Dr. Lazar Koprinarov, Valuable "foreigners" in Western Europe, NOTA BENE № 14 (2010) - Cover Story	NOTA BENE is a monthly online magazine for philosophical and political science. Published by the Centre for Research and dissemination of political and philosophical ideas in the Faculty of Philosophy at Southwestern University "Neophyte Rilski" - Blagoevgrad.	The presence of large immigrant communities in Western Europe is a precondition for its vitality. But mass immigration produces a problem of increasing importance - in Europe has been settled value" foreigners "and form a new intra-European borders.	C
Иска Derijan, Burgas Free University, СОЦИАЛНИ И ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИ ПРОБЛЕМИ НА ДЕТСТВОТО В МИГРАЦИОННИТЕ ПРОЦЕСИ И УСЛОВИЯТА НА ИКОНОМИЧЕСКА КРИЗА ("Social and pedagogical problems of the childhood in the migration processes and conditions of the economical crisis"), International research conference, "Challenges to Higher Education and Research in the Global Economic Crisis", Burgas, 25 - 26 June 2010	Conference article	The article deals with some basic problems of social and educational nature, which accompany the child to his participation (along with their parents) in the migration processes - emigration abroad, caused by such phenomena as the global economic crisis. Conceptual model is proposed to adapt to the new social and educational conditions in the other country.	B

<p>Anna Krasteva, Британски исторически дебат, миграционната политика на приоритетна позиция, („British historical debate on migration policy priority position“)</p> <p>April 19, 2010</p>	<p><i>The Author's viewpoint</i> on the British debate from 15 of April 2010 on migration policy</p>	<p>Labor shortages in key sectors are the key reason for migration</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>Economic Policy Institute, “Bulgaria – from Emigration to Return Migration?”, April 14th 2010</p> <p>(The document is in ENG)</p>	<p><i>Event.</i> Discussion organized by the Economic Policy Institute with the support of the German Marshall Fund on April 14th 2010 at the Red House Center for Culture and Debate.</p>	<p>According to official data from the national census 2000 the number of Bulgarians legally residing in the USA is 35 thousand people but independent studies of the Bulgarian community in 2008 puts the figure at over 100 thousand people concentrated mainly in Chicago and the states of Ohio, Michigan and partially Florida. 53% of the emigrants from Bulgaria have higher education and achieve good professional realization which once more stresses upon the large scale of the “brain drain” from Bulgaria.</p> <p>In 2008 the Bulgarians residing in Germany amounted to 54 thousand, 10 thousand of them being university students. After 2004 an increased number of Bulgarians obtaining German citizenship.</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>Владимир Калчев: Световната икономическа рецесия принуди много българи, работещи в чужбина, да се завърнат</p> <p>20 януари 2010</p> <p>Vladimir Kalchev, Head of "Migration,</p>	<p><i>Interview.</i> "for the number of Bulgarians abroad and for their work Agency "Focus" talks with Vladimir Kalchev"</p>	<p>Most Bulgarians are residing in Spain, followed by Greece, Britain, Germany. Discusses the profile of migrants.</p>	<p>A</p>

integration and civil rights" of the Free Movement of Persons, Migration and Integration, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy: "The global economic recession has forced many Bulgarians working abroad to return" 20 of January 2010			
Moraliyska-Nikolova, Stanislava; Borisova-Marinova, Kremena; INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN BULGARIA AND SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OVER THE PERIOD 1965-2008 Publication: Population (1-2/2010)  http://www.ceeol.com Download Fee: (only for subscribers)	The analysis is based on two types of migration measures: direct and indirect. Dynamics of net migration, emigration and immigration flow size and structures are studied as well as the refugees' flows and population structure by citizenship.	The basic notions concerning international migrations and used by Eurostat are presented and special attention is paid to work on harmonization of the legal acts aimed at creating of a common data base of accurate and comparable series of statistical data on migration processes.	C
M. Slavkova (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences) Romani mobilities in Europe: Multidisciplinary perspectives International Conference, University of Oxford 14-15 January 2010, See page 210, Romani migrations from Bulgaria to Spain: challenges and perspectives 14-15 January 2010	<i>Conference</i>	<i>Conclusion</i> As a result of the many migration movements from Bulgaria towards Spain representatives of the various Gypsy groups settled in the latter country. They have kept the boundaries among them and have created new ones with the foreign Gypsy groups they keep meeting in Spain.	
Anna Krasteva, In search of new opportunities: emigrating from and immigrating to Bulgaria  December 30, 2009	<i>Analitical article.</i> Article analyses Bulgarian migration phenomenon not from the point of view of policy makers, but of migrants.	The Bulgarian authorities estimate between 500 000 and 700 000 (National strategy 2008) the citizens emigrated after 1990. The expert estimations are higher – 1.2 – 1.5 million. The international surveys also evaluate emigration over 12% of the population.	
The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights FRA,	<i>Research.</i> The Study is based on interviews with individuals and officials of Roma origin.	Push and pull factors The study shows that poverty and racism are major factors	A

Положението на ромите граждани на ЕС, които се преместват и установяват в други държави-членки на Европейския съюз, "The situation of Roma EU citizens moving to and settling in other Member States of the European Union" November 2009	The research team interviewed about 165 Roma EU citizens in five Member States surveyed, 37 employees of local authorities and 49 officials of NGOs. The sample included 59 Roma women.	forcing the Roma to leave their countries of origin	
Анна Кръстева, Европейската бежанска политика между сигурността и солидарността септември 7, 2009  Anna Krasteva, „The European Refugee Policy between security and solidarity“, September 7, 2009	Article. Questions Raised on Joint EU Resettlement Programme and recommendations on Bulgarian status.	Bulgaria has not been listed among the countries with national resettlement programs, and between them there are representatives of the two recent enlargements: the Czech Republic and Romania. It does not appear among the countries that adopted separate groups of refugees for resettlement.	A
Radostina Angelova, Alpha Research, Миграционните потоци все още устояват на кризата, („Migration is still resisting the crisis“), April 22, 2009	<i>Research Article.</i> Presented data from a nationally representative survey of polling agency Alpha Research conducted on behalf of the Capital newspaper among 1,022 adult Bulgarians by the method of directly standardized interviews in the homes of respondents.	The rates of return of Bulgarian emigrants in the country because of layoffs and worsening economic situation in the country in which they are established, are still moderate, but the desire to leave Bulgaria, though not as specific steps, but rather as a general attitude, predominates.	A
Valentina Genova Makni, International University College, Dobrich, Student Migration Potential: The Case of Bulgarian Students in Key University Subjects March 17, 2009  (The full paper is in BG)  In English see VALENTINA MAKNI University of Economics – Varna	The empirical study conducted at the end of the academic year 2007/2008 in period from April to July in the form of an anonymous questionnaire among students of the University of National and World Economy (World Economy) - Sofia, Economic University (University) - Varna, Academy of Economics "E. Tsenov" - Svishtov, Technical University (TU) - Varna Medical University (MU) - Varna and the New Bulgarian University (NBU) - Sofia.	The paper characterises the modern Bulgarian student.	A

STUDENT MIGRATION POTENTIAL: THE CASE OF BULGARIA			
S. Bekyarova, "Емиграция на българските лекари в периода след 1989 г.", "Emigration of Bulgarian doctors in the period after 1989"	Research The toolkit was brief individual anonymous questionnaire. Covered were 564 participants, of which 481 practitioners (during the event - from December 2006 to April 2007) And 83 medical graduates (during the event - November and December 2006 )	The results obtained show significant emigration potential among Bulgarian doctors and nurses graduating.	A
Ivaylo Ditchev, Mobile citizenship?, First published in <i>Critique &amp; Humanism</i> 25 (2008) (Bulgarian version)  (The document is available in BG and ENG)	A study conducted in 2006.	Approaches to migration often fall into one of two camps: anti-neoliberal hostility or euphoria at "flows". Yet the "new mobility" implies new freedoms as well as new privations. Researching the biographies of Bulgarian migrants, the author finds that the horizon of departure has become a basic dimension of the world. Mobility, he writes, will need to be taken more seriously in the anthropology of citizenship.	B
Национална стратегия на Република България по миграция и интеграция 2008 -2015 г.  Council of Ministers, "National Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria on migration and integration, the 2008 -2015"		This policy document discusses the drivers of migration, the size of migration flows and the profile of migrants, and it provide policy recommendations.	
Алфа Рисърч, ЕДНА ГОДИНА ОТ ЧЛЕНСТВОТО НА БЪЛГАРИЯ В ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЯ СЪЮЗ, 3 Януари 2008  Alpha Research, "ONE YEAR FROM THE MEMBERSHIP OF BULGARIA IN THE EUROPEAN UNION", January 3, 2008	Article on Nationally representative survey, carried out by Alpha Research polling agency in the period 22 November to 3 December 2007. The study was conducted using the direct standardized interview in their homes among 1148 adult Bulgarians.	One of the most important visible positive effects of the single European market for Bulgarians is the ability to live and work in other European countries. This ability to think primarily in economic benefits that provide labor mobility, not a persistent desire for emigration.	C

Economic Policy Institute, a project “ <a href="#">The Role of Human Capital in International Competitiveness. Transatlantic Comparison of Experience with Migration in the US and the EU</a> ”. 2006-2007	<i>The project</i> aims to provide a forum for discussions and policy dialogue on the role of human capital in international competitiveness, with a special focus on migration.	On the January 26th, 2007 within the frameworks of the The paper identifies the basic and economics-driven considerations of migration policies in the US and in the EU; compares the patterns of migration by analyzing the longer-term (traditional) practice of larger net immigration; measures the economic impact of migration on growth, labour markets, institutions and international competitiveness.	C
Михайлов Д. и др., <a href="#">Семейни модели и миграция</a> . София 2007  Mihailov, D., V. Mintchev, V. Boshnakov, K. Nikolova, „Family Patterns and Migration – National Representative Survey – 2007”, UNFPA Sofia.	<i>Survey</i> . The study "Family Models" interviews 1828 persons aged 15-35, and "Migration" - 2725 people aged 15-60 years. Individual samples were amplified with 300 persons with Roma ethnicity. Studies have been conducted throughout the country in April-May 2007	Research from 2007 shows: attitudes for interlocutory migration are from 1.5 to 2 times higher than the desire for resettlement. Traditionally, the desire to stay abroad for a period of one year is stronger than the desire to stay less than a year. In 2007, attitudes separately for short and long term migration are stronger than attitudes towards migration. In 2007 more than 8% of the working age population at large would like to move now or in the distant future. The main destination countries are Spain but also Germany and the USA. As leading destination for those wishing to continue their education abroad is France, followed by UK, U.S., Italy and Czech Republic.	A
Alpha Research, <a href="#">Лятото – сезонът на трудовата миграция</a> , „Summer - the season of labor migration“, August 3, 2006	<i>Research Article</i> . Presented data from a nationally representative survey conducted by the agency "Alpha Research" in April 2006. 1017 people aged over 18 years were interviewed in their homes.	The paper discusses seasonal work	A
BBSS Gallup International, <a href="#">ЕМИГРАЦИОННИ НАГЛАСИ</a> Основен доклад, September 2006	<i>Survey results report. PPT prezenrtation</i> .  Survey Description Methodology  Sample size: 2500 individuals. The sample is nationally representative by: gender, age,	Discusses the profile of potential migrants	A



(PowerPoint Presentation)  <b>EMIGRATION</b> <b>ATTITUDES</b> Main Report Prepared for: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy Prepared by: BBSS Gallup International	ethnicity, employment status (social group), education, region, type of settlement (urban vs. rural)  Methodology: Face to face individual interviews in home of respondent. Sample method used – double clustered random probability sample  Period of conducting: August 2006		
Edited by Katerina Popova and Marko Hajdinjak. IMIR, <a href="#">Forced Ethnic Migrations  on the Balkans: Consequences and  Rebuilding of Societies (Conference  Proceedings)</a> Sofia 2006. In English.	<i>Conference Proceedings</i>	Forced ethnic migration is discussed	C
Svetla Kostadinova, Martin Dimitrov, George Angelov, Stefan Cankov (in Belgium), Dimitar Chobanov, Katya Dimitrova (in Germany), Galina Karamalakova (in Italy), Dr. Eugenia Markova (in UK, University of Sussex), Dr. Krassen Stanchev (editor); OSI Sofia, <a href="#">“Bulgarian Migration:  Incentives and Constellations”</a>  2005  (The document is in ENG)	Research report	The report discusses patterns of Bulgarian migration	A
Rangelova, Rosica, <a href="#">“Джендър измерения  на миграцията от България”</a>	<i>Article</i>	Gender dimensions of the new migration from Bulgaria	B

(Gender Dimensions of the Migration in Bulgaria) in Икономическа мисъл (Economic Thought), 2005 (2).			
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