

MIGRATION INTEGRATION AS A FACTOR OF ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract: *International migration, together with economic and financial crisis or the different socio-economic development of Member States, is a serious threat to security in Europe. Population migration as a threatening factor, places the European Union in the face of a decision to establish clear policies for the establishment of a climate of external security, both for the migrant population and for the rest of the population. All in all, this study will centre on the following hypothesis: the better we know the challenges of international migration in the European Union and its Member States the more the European policies to mitigate negative effects of the world will be diminished. The aim is to highlight aspects pertaining to migration integration as a factor of economic, social and regional development in the European Union, and less as a factor of destabilization and insecurity. In other words, a good knowledge of the phenomenon leads to drawing up effective policies to reduce hazards, risks, threats and negative effects that happen today due to the increasing number of immigrants. Finally, the study will present a series of conclusions, including on the work hypothesis verification and some proposals related to migration integration efficiency as a factor of regional and economic development in the European Union.*

Keywords: integration; international migration; economic development; regional development

Introduction

International migration contributes to economic growth in the European Union and requires a climate of mutual responsibility and solidarity between EU countries. The effects of migration are both negative and positive, they target both countries involved in the act of migration, the country of origin and that of adoption. An example is the provision of resources for migrants and their home countries and thus the participation in their development. This can be an opportunity, because it is a factor of human and economic exchanges and also because it allows people to achieve their aspirations. Migration management is required, so as to take account of Europe's reception capacity in terms of labor

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market, housing, health, school and social services and protect migrants against the risks they face, once at the destination. In other words, a new approach on the agenda of the European Union is required, one that includes a more selective migration that could help development. We speak of common policies of solidarity and cooperation that take into account the collective interest of the Member States of the European Union. The focus should be shifted from the general interest of these countries to the characteristics of each country of the Union separately.

The aim of this study is to highlight aspects pertaining to migration integration as a factor of economic, social and regional development in the European Union, and less as a factor of destabilization and insecurity. The working hypothesis defined is that as a good knowledge of the phenomenon leads to drawing up effective policies to reduce hazards, risks, threats and negative effects that happen today due to the increasing number of immigrants. At the end of the study, while presenting the conclusions, including on the work hypothesis verification and certain proposals related to migration integration efficiency as a factor in regional and economic development in the European Union, we take into account the results of studies and research previously conducted on the subject.

1. Conceptual delimitations

Conceptual identity is quite used today in literature. Identity is used in a wide range of associations: cultural identity, national identity, ethnic identity, social identity, poetic identity, collective identity.

In the present paper, to avoid accusations of abuse in terms of the concept of identity, we shall not translate the concept in the field of social analysis or apply the principle of identity for its analysis in the social study but we will refer to identity by reporting strictly to the social change in the European Union and Romania.

The transition of the individual who may be a social entity is not changed, he does not go through significant changes related to culture, structure and functions because if these changes occur when coming in contact with other civilizations, culture or society, we would speak of a completely other social entity, of an individual other than the one to whom we refer. Cultural traits are subject to change, but in relation to identity relating to social change we move farther through analysis from the reference object. The conceptualization of identity focuses on the analysis of the concept starting from the notion of identity and of the explanatory capacity of the concept but considering the epistemological and methodological contents. Sociological practice placed us in front of three forms and levels of integration: adaptation, assimilation and participation.

According to the Dictionary of Sociology, social integration is defined as the procesuality of interactions between individual or group and the social environment specifically integral, by means of which a functional equilibrium is reached between the parties. The one integrated can be a person and a group of people, a social category, territorial community, a social subsystem (dictsociologie.netfirms.com). Thus, we refer to a vocational, socio -professional, urban, cultural

integration. While the elements that integrate are subsystems of the social global system, integration is societal. Integration is a relationship, a dynamic interaction between the system that integrates and the integrating system. Assuming the roles and promoting personal initiatives mark the participation phase.

The need to know the conditions that favour the increase or decrease of social integration, of the impact of a high or low level of integration and the need of measurement prompted more analytical approaches to the concept. In the analysis of a social group we found that the simplest units could be: social norms, on the one hand, people and their behaviour on the other. In groups, three integration possibilities arise: between norms, between rules and behaviours, between people. These are elements which dimension social integration as well as cultural, normative, communicative and functional integration.

The concept of migration is defined as the movement of crowds of people from one area to another, followed by relocation and / or employment in some form of activity in the finish area. If we look at the phenomenon with reference to a given population, a perspective mainly adopted by demography then in relation to this population we can speak of two types of migration: *immigration* and *emigration*. In fact any act of migration is both a migration and an emigration.

Sociology studies the migration from a broader perspective. Being concerned of individuals in both situations simultaneously. Also, it is concerned with those territorial movements that involve large masses of people, which constitute the migration flows. Finally, the sociologist interest in this phenomenon is based on the fact that, for the most part, territorial mobility is accompanied by or generates social mobility that is the change of the social status of the migrants.

International migration today takes place under several major forms: labour migration, migration of the members of the family of workers who previously migrated, migration forced by natural disasters, political or religious persecution, wars etc. International migration is, to a significant extent determined by the policies embodied in the specific regulations in relation to emigration, especially with immigration. But determination is not complete because, along with legal migration, illegal migration is also recorded the dimensions of which are often difficult to assess.

A planetary phenomenon of migration is not new, specific to modern or contemporary societies, an assertion that can be supported only by reminding the migration of peoples from the Middle Ages or the slave trade. Migration concentrates around it a broad set of forces of social phenomena, which is why it is a subject for many disciplines, such as demography, population geography, economy, legal sciences, sociology and others. Researchers in these areas have tried to draw diagrams and explanatory theories of the phenomenon, many of them inspired by the theories of fields such as physics (motion of bodies). One example is the "pull - push" model of attraction and rejection factors.

What characterizes the current attempts to explain the phenomena of migration is that macro-social phenomena - "determining" factors and migration are not considered physical forces acting on inert atoms - human beings - but structural elements that the human individuals, as conscious and rational actors,



take into account when considering migrating. In other words, migration as a phenomenon is imagined as the result of a multitude of individual actions of rational agents who assess the costs, benefits and risks (not only in economic terms) involved in such an act, an element derived of course from the characteristics of the system. Recent research also highlights the importance of information as a factor that interferes in the decisions taken by individuals. Another aspect particularly investigated is the integration of migrants in receiving communities. In case of external migration, special attention was paid inter alia to the contacts between populations whose cultures are different, a fact which raises special problems of integration. Naturally, the causality of the forms of manifestations and effects of migration vary widely in time and space, being dependent on a number of historical, economic, political, cultural circumstances, making it difficult or impossible the development of a general theory or of universally applicable models in the description and explanation of the phenomenon.

Another basic concept of the paper is development. They increasingly speak about reducing migration but its costly, ineffective and ethically disturbing. Not few are the authors of literature who claim that there is a strong relationship between development and migration. Starting from this last idea they arrive at a discussion on migration development issues rather than on its reduction. In this context, the huge amounts of money of migrant workers could bring significant potential for the promotion of economic development.

Daniel Gagnier, Chairman of the Board of the Institute of Directors of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) in an interview for the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) journal talks about social responsibility and the elements of sustainable development. Each IISD program includes economic, environmental and social investigations. These interconnections require, according to Gagnier "using multiple analysis methods and tools. The economy is increasingly interconnected with other areas of research thus providing fertile ground for research on social issues and the way in which they are affected by our economic choices and vice versa" (iso.org).

All definitions of economic development require a vision of the world as reference system. The very advanced concern for the future of our economic and social networked systems in a world of constant change makes those major social disparities even more obvious. We must understand that inaction has consequences and that we must find new ways to change institutional structures and influence individual behaviour. Economic and regional development is not a new idea. Throughout history civilizations people recognized the need for harmony between the environment, society and economy. What is new is the articulation of these ideas in the context of an industrial comprehensive approach and of information societies. The progress recorded in the development of these concepts has been rapid since the 1980s although the progress on the implementation of sustainable development plans has been rather slow. Current trends show an increase of the stress on individuals globally interconnected globally to economic and social systems.

Migration can have significant effects particularly in developing countries. Therefore, good migration policies must go beyond local impact and take into account the mutual effects worldwide. These effects are often stronger in the context of economic development. Here what is called *development-migration-development* represents the connection with everything that means development and is of great interest. We already know that migration is based on relative differences in economic development between countries of origin and that of destination of migrants. However, evidence shows that migration itself may have an important impact on economic development, especially in poorer countries experiencing significant outflows of migrants. This paper attempts to identify ways in which the systems in question should use the impact that migration has for economic development and poverty reduction.

According to a research conducted by the World Bank in 2005, there are three key areas that affect the relationship between migration and development: the effects of emigration of people on short and long term (loss of skills, circulation potential and return migration or of return to the society of origin); the impact of financial flows (remittances and investments); the role of diaspora populations (worldbank.org).

2. Migration as the main factor for economic and regional development

There are many factors that led to the need for a more effective EU strategy to promote the integration of migration in economic, regional, cultural and social development. One of the key factors would be the recognition of the failure to effectively integrate migrants at destination. Among the reasons we find the different opinions on the integration objectives and most appropriate strategies that must be applied to achieve these objectives. All these, as long as the European Union has the necessary means to contribute actively to the development of integration policies. We shall try to determine the obstacles to migration integration in regional and economic development. A first issue concerns the concentration of immigrants in certain regions and cities even if those who have children born in countries of destination and become citizens of that country have increased possibility of mobility to other regions. It is known that net migration in Europe is growing and has become an important factor of economic change (see Table 1).

Population growth, especially if well paid, may boost economic growth. Population growth in a region results in issues in the private sector, can produce new facilities in the area subsequently attracting more migrants. Conversely, loss of population affects taxation at local level, resources are reduced and thus economic development is affected.



Table 1. International migrant stock at mid-year by both sexes and by major area, region, country or area, 1990-2013

Major area, region, country or area of destination	Notes ¹	International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population (both sexes)			
		1990	2000	2010	2013
WORLD		2.9	2.8	3.2	3.2
More developed regions	(a)	7.2	8.7	10.5	10.8
Less developed regions	(b)	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6
Least developed countries	(c)	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.2
Less developed regions excluding least developed countries		1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7
EUROPE		6.8	7.7	9.3	9.8
Eastern Europe		7.1	6.8	6.7	6.7
Romania		0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9
Southern Europe		2.9	4.9	9.5	10.3
Western Europe		9.2	11.1	12.3	12.7

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) (2013)

2.1. Migration - factor for economic development

The debate on migration as a factor of development based on arguments related to the costs and benefits achieved by the countries of origin and of destination including "brain drain" and remittances. To accurately identify the effects of migration on development, growth and poverty reduction it is necessary to know the impact of migration policy on development. Equally important is the analysis of the costs and benefits of migration. In a paper published in 2007 they referred to the social costs of international migration and its conclusions have not fully confirmed that the families of Romanian migrants who went to work in Italy

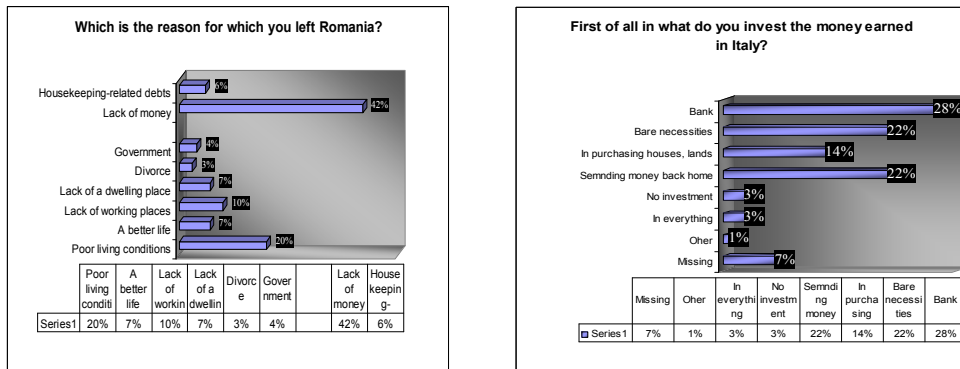
¹ (a) More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

(b) Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

(c) The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolutions (59/209, 59/210, 60/33, 62/97, 64/L.55, 67/L.43) included 49 countries in June 2013: 34 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 5 in Oceania and one in Latin America and the Caribbean. The group includes 49 countries - Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia. These countries are also included in the less developed regions.

focused their economic practices on investment and less on consumption, at least for beginner migrants (Feraru, 2007). The same study showed that actually, the financial capital obtained by Romanian immigrants is used in investment aimed at improving the living standard, for the purchase of homes and lands, long-term protection of the family. These investments define the reasons for the departure of migrants from their country of origin as it can be observed in the following figure (see Figure1) (Feraru, 2007, p.125).

Figure 1. The main reason for Romanian migrants who left home and investing the money earned in Italy first



Source: Feraru, 2007, p.125.

Note: Percentages shown are part of the total sample of 18 people migrants.

The cost / benefit analysis (CBA) is a vital analysis technique for the optimal allocation of resources to maximize the benefits, namely the ratio between benefits (positive consequences) and social costs (resources costs) plus the negative effects. Migrants bring important economic and cultural benefits. Newcomers migrants are a success to the labour market, for the professions unsolicited by locals, enjoy positive relationships with other residents along with the support of the social network established at destination even before migrating. But there is substantial evidence that there are many disadvantages to all key clues of integration: legal rights, education, employment, criminal justice, health, living conditions, and civic participation. Moreover, if some of the second generation migrants benefit from integration based on "marriage" index, others miss integration based on indices such as "high unemployment rate".

The current economic development policy focuses on attracting more skilled migrants. Migrants highly qualified specialists in certain areas by their rich knowledge and skills are relatively fewer in number of all migrants, are therefore regarded as factors of economic development in areas that are set to work or study.

The increase in remittances sent by migrants to their countries of origin contributes to the development of their country and this aspect has greatly attracted the attention of researchers and policy makers (Ratha, 2003, pp. 157-175). The remittances sent by migrants are a factor of development for the regions of origin



aiming at reducing poverty. Remittances contribute to the improvement of the means of living, and they certainly appear to be safety belt for relatively poor areas.

2.2. Migration - factor of regional development

The current economic development policy focuses on attracting more talented/ highly skilled / creative migrants. According to specialists in the field, the most "selective" migration flows between regions are those that occur according to age and / or skill level (Pike, Rodriguez-Pose and Tomaney, 2011). Regional development is primarily driven by changes in the hierarchy of capital investment in order to change the balance between labour migration and resources transfer. Regional development is mainly driven by qualitative factors, which consist of working with sectoral groups and qualified staff measured by the skills and talents in key business areas.

Therefore the attraction of talented migrants has become a central topic of immigration policies. It calls for a new balance of the contrasts between regions, contrasts that can be perpetuated or extended by migratory flows between different regions of the human capital.

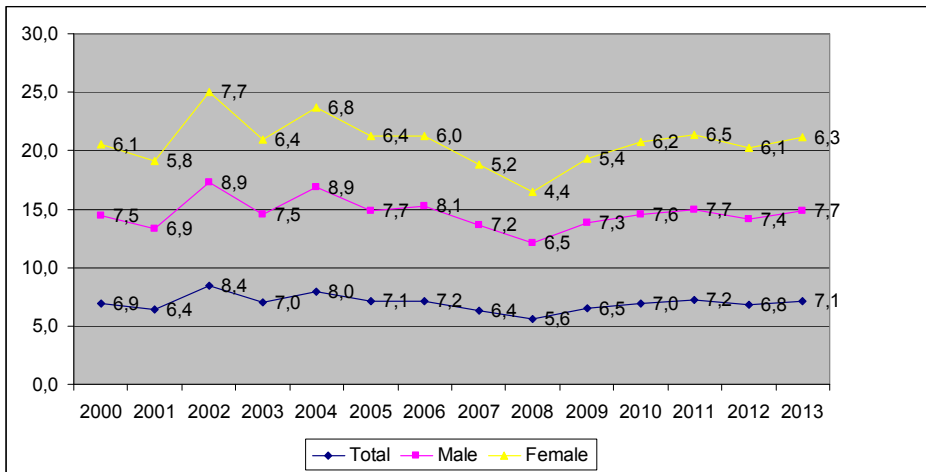
The key factors of the region are: labour market with job offers including immigrants; the attractiveness of the regions concerned (climatological conditions, net migration etc). For example, young people are attracted by metropolitan regions while many adult immigrants are attracted by regions with immigrants of the same nationality with them. So, the attributes of a region affects the attractiveness of potential immigrants. There are large differences between regions and countries regarding migration rate. Migration flows occur from underdeveloped regions towards developed regions which provide financial opportunities above those of the country of origin. But this is a mandatory exchange as studies have shown that any country or region becomes at one time both immigration and emigration area.

International migration has numerous regional effects, which shows the lack of interest in regional development concerns. The analyses which highlight the similarities and differences between migration flow models (emigration and immigration) in a region are interesting. The groups of migrants are different depending on their impact on economic development of the destination region, on skill level. Most studies talk about the impact of migration on development in the region of origin, and less about the impact on the economic development of the adoption area. The data on outflows of money from migrant-receiving regions are quite limited, and even more reduced about the impact on the economic development of countries that claim today an overpopulation of their regions with immigrants. This aspect shows the (multi-) national interest in matters of migration policy. The interest in most countries is not related to the achievement of regional development concerns.

One of the measures of Romania for economic development is the allocation of qualified human resources and material and financial resources needed to ensure that young people will stay "home" and will not emigrate. Given that Romania has

a relatively high rate of unemployment among migrant population it is hard to predict how it will manage to achieve this major objective for the country (see Figure 2). If applied this measure would contribute to further economic development in line with the developments at European level.

Figure 2. Unemployment rate in Romania, overall and by gender, between 2000-2013 (%)



Source: According to INS, <http://www.insse.ro>

Note: Data for the period 2004-2013 were recalculated based on the resident population re-estimated in terms of comparability with the results of the Population and Housing Census of 2011.

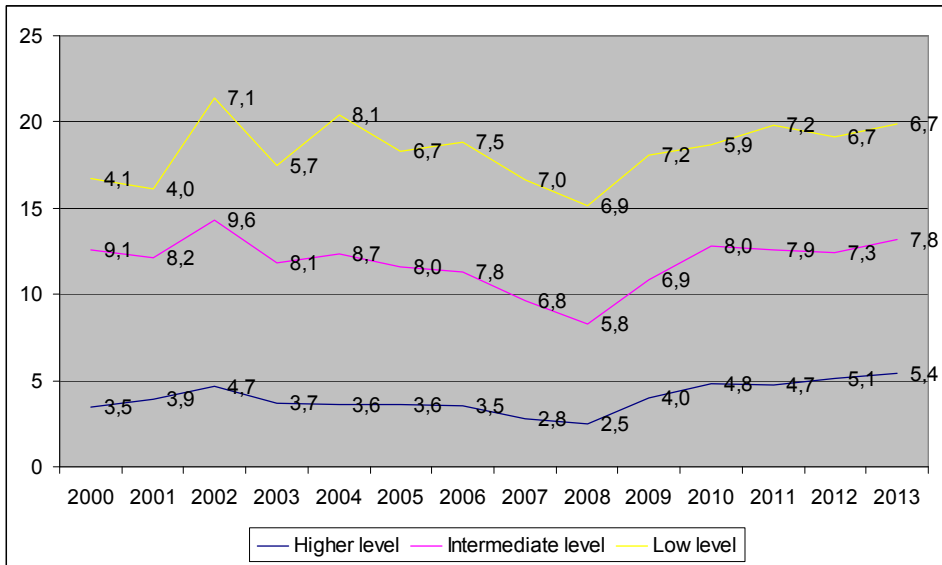
From Figure 2 we can observe a growing unemployment rate in Romania once the economic crisis occurred in 2008 and until today, among both men and women. Yet, female unemployment is higher, which explains the feminisation tendency Romanian migration in recent years. Romania has an unemployment rate of only 7% for a population of 20 million people, of whom 6 million are working with or without legal documents, while in Spain unemployment is 26%, given that almost a third of the Spain population (14 of 46 million people) has the status of an employee. In Poland, where 31% of the stable population works, unemployment is above 10%, while in Italy, which has a lower rate of employed population, of 28% of the total population, unemployment exceeds 12%, according to data centralized by BBC in 2013 based on information published by Eurostat (Mihai, 2014). How could one explain the low unemployment in Romania, comprising only 700,000 people in the context in which 2.6 million people of working age are neither unemployed nor employed? One answer is that the much higher employment in other countries also shows that in Romania public institutions designed to combat tax evasion in the labour market do not work.

A big problem exists among the youth in case of which the highest unemployment rate is found among young people aged between 18 and 25 who have finished school and want to get hired. Motivation is the same, the



employment of young people is a high tax burden for employers, and they are run in economics and statistics because they do not have contracts of employment, they do not receive an unemployment indemnity and are no longer in school records (see Figure 3). In these circumstances we can explain this second trend of Romanian migration (after migration of women), namely, youth migration.

Figure 3. Unemployment rate in Romania according to the level of education between 2000 and 2013 (%)

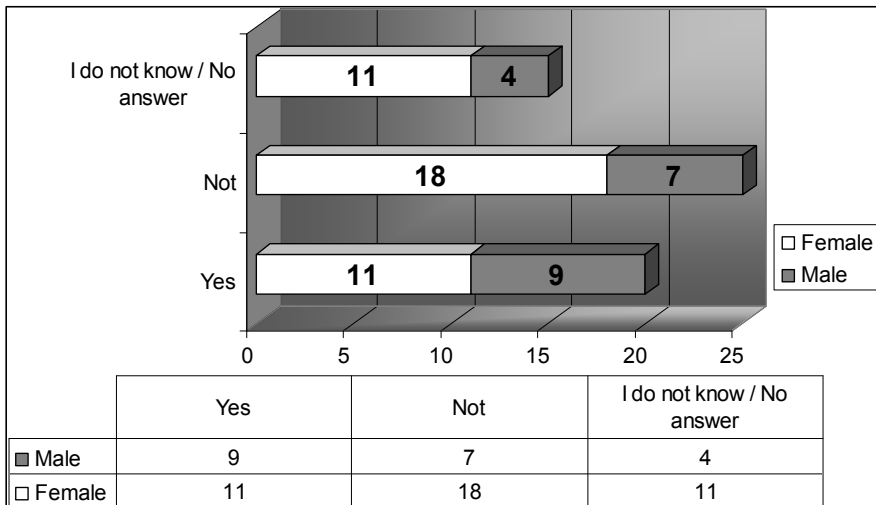


Source: According to NIS, <http://www.insse.ro>

Note: Data for the period 2004-2013 were recalculated based on the resident population re-estimated in terms of comparability with the results of the Population and Housing Census of 2011.

Contradictory or not, migration in Romania remains a negative process on social development through the so-called brain drain. The return home, in a country that does not offer too many opportunities for the youth, of those who have recently left or long ago, is a dream. Those who have left, though it is difficult for them to live at destination, since the economic crisis affected all countries, are not willing to return. In a study conducted in 2010² by Romanian young people who left to study in Italy showed that they are willing to seek ways to survive, and if Italy becomes unattractive, they will not return home but head for other economically attractive countries such as Germany, UK and partly the Scandinavian countries (see Figure 4). Thus the return of youth in Romania is significantly extended.

² The study is part of the thesis *Religie si migratie in Romania contemporana. Studiu de caz: Romanii din Italia* (Religion and migration in contemporary Romania. Case Study: Romanians in Italy), conducted on a sample of 150 people.

Figure 4. Want to return to Romania after graduation?

Source: Feraru, 2011a.

Note: Figures show the total number of people participating in the research.

Regarding this study performed 2010 with young Romanian students who went to study in Italy, 42% of those who said that they did not want to return home after they complete their studies in Italy have motivated their action thus: "Because I have been living here for 11 years ... In addition I have more work and personal affirmation opportunities. Also, I got used to the lifestyle here. My relationship with those in the country are a little weak, I see nothing that could attract me"; "Because of the way in which it is governed."; "Lack of employment opportunities and the level of remuneration corresponding to training." "Education system in Italy is much better than the one in Romania"; "I like the quality of life here more."; "It is a step backward in terms of employment"; "the living conditions offered"; "The economic situation of the country and limited prospects on the labour market"; "Because I feel very integrated in all respects ... and because it gives you plenty of opportunities."; "For me, the return home would be a regression from a multitude of reasons that can be reduced to a low level of the quality of life." "The instability and decay of Romanian education system"; "Romania does not offer opportunities to young people on the labour market and not only."; "Romania is a too corrupt country".

Also by asking the research subjects where they would succeed in terms of profession and on the labour market after their training at a university outside the country, most (35 %) replied "anywhere", 26.7 % answered "in any country apart from Romania" and 21.7% of them said "Italy" .

Turning to the impact of migration on regional development we find an urban overpopulation due to the migration to more developed urban areas. This remained true even when there has not been a convergence in Europe regarding the level of prosperity: migrant flows do not focus on areas of economic growth but seek regions offering employment opportunities.



Mike Coombes is one of the authors who studies migration phenomenon along with regional development in England and bring a series of results with an impact on immigration policies (Coombes, 2010). He writes about migration between regions, about migration flows and how they influence regional development, about the migration factors that influence these flows, namely the "anti -urban" conduct of immigrants in Great Britain. Coombes identified among the factors that attract or repel (push -pull) migrants, migrants' tend to work outside the cities. Being overcrowded urban areas became a rejection factor for migrants seeking clean, airy areas, with a reduced crime rate.

Hein de Haas writes about the growing trend of the last few decades of migrant remittances from Europe to Morocco. The receipt of remittances in the amount of \$ 30 million, according to official figures in 2003, turned Morocco into the fourth developing largest receiver of remittances (De Haas, 2005 p.3). De Haas says that in 2001, remittances were six times higher than the official development aid, five times higher than foreign direct investment and exceeded tourism revenues the export of agricultural products and phosphates. Thus, economic and political environment coupled with the new migration policies explains why some countries benefited from economic growth as a result of remittances orientation through official channels.

3. Social integration of migrants - indicator for development

Nowadays, people talk increasingly about cooperation, social cohesion. In the analysis of the phenomenon of international migration we talk about the crowds, we refer directly to those heterogeneous, anonymous crowds, for example the crowd in the street, and to those homogeneous classes of workers. A nation is deemed that pronounces its worth by the way in which its ethnic characteristics are particularized. The sociological analysis to which we will make reference, studies the individual migrant in the community context and the social space organized by it (Romanian community abroad) as well as the society of origin and that of destination.

Beyond the issues concerning the Romanian and Italian collective mentality which are the subject of the research "Romanians in Turin between integration, disintegration and reintegration" we have tried an involvement in the European reconstruction of the two member states of the European Union. The focus was placed on the elements that are relevant in relation to the social and cultural environment. According to the explanatory-epistemic report the social process called adaptation has the following hierarchy based on the complexity criterion: tolerance, compromise, amalgamation (or a mixture of different meanings). Many authors consider adaptation relating to the concept of assimilation, while other authors believe that when we speak of migrants we use one of the two terms either adaptation or assimilation. Therefore, adaptation is integration expressed by the ability of the immigrant to play certain roles and perform certain tasks in the destination country without perceiving them like forms of coercion or frustration.

From the data of the study conducted in 2010 on Romanian migrants in Italy, the overall trend of stable residence in Italy has resulted. This result could mark a

trend of reversal in the "traditional" behaviour of Romanian migration that was originally registered in the temporary model of migration. Today we are witnessing a migration process that despite everyone wants it to be a short one, it is often extended gradually until a trend of permanent settlement at destination. The increasing trend towards a more stable integration in Italy is revealed by certain characteristics and dynamics specific to the Romanian community in Italy, such as: the increase in the number of residents which is determined by the extension of the stay of those present in Italy before 2002, the relatively high birth rate after arriving in Italy, the increase of the minors' rate in the number of residents, the marriage rate of Romanian women is higher than the average of foreign women in Italy and the fact that mixed marriages occur where one spouse is of Italian origin (about 75% in 2006). The topic related to the Romanian immigrants integration at destination, occupied an important place in the research conducted in 2010. Thus the perception of Romanian immigrants on the concept of integration and with the possible ways to facilitate and improve the integration of Romanians in Italy was presented. So, we are talking about the perception of Romanian immigrants in Italy that leave the integration factor in the care of the Italian society motivating aspects like: "Their interest is to integrate us. The Italian has an interest in integrating the immigrant because an integrated person is a person who tries to obey the laws and the lifestyle of the country" (I.G., male, 33 years is a nurse at Rivoli Hospital in Rivoli, for 5 years in Italy) (Feraru, 2011b, pp. 128-134).

The adaptation, assimilation and participation can be identified simultaneously or sequentially in the process of integration of immigrants at the destination country. These are three forms of the evolution of migrants from a particular social and professional status to another status corresponding to the country of destination usually far below that of the country of origin.

The level of integration groups immigrants into several categories. Thus, we have immigrants who go through one of the two forms or levels of integration (adaptation or assimilation). Another category is that of immigrants who participate and are accepted to participate in activities specific to the place of destination, becoming integrated as a result of mutual action between them and the country of destination. There is also the category of immigrants who reach a high level of integration in a particular sector of social life (at work, in the family, society, community or group of belongingness at the destination) and at the same time a poor integration level in another sector.

The degree of assimilation is reflected in the degree of participation of the immigrant in the activities of the community or group to which he/she belongs at destination on the one hand, and the degree of participation (non - participation) in the activities of the community or group to which he/she belongs at home, on the other hand. For example, the survey data from 2010 showed that men fall into the type of immigrant integrated into two forms of culture and feel equally well in both cultures where applicable, while women change their cultural behaviour entirely according to the rules and value of the receiving environment. Women reach the level of integration where they only go through one of two forms of integration (adaptation or assimilation). Women assimilate more of the culture of the receiving society.



These immigrants according to a way of existence closed in groups of same belongingness (ethnic, religious, social) from the same country or community of origin, try to preserve in the country of destination elements (norms, values, traditions) of the place of origin. The intensity of the relations with the place of origin and with immigrants from the same country of origin hinders the formation and development of other relations at destination. These immigrants remain partially or totally foreign to other important sectors of everyday existence.

The research in the field shows that along with the (re)assessment and re (positioning) of cultural relations from the perspective of transnational migration new levels of income are reached and the contact with the "other" take place. We speak of a European "Other" European that has new needs and new ways of meeting them. The changes which occur take place through direct contact but also by means of the group of belongingness. In case of Italy, we see from the data obtained that the cultural shock is quite small, easily adopted by Romanian immigrants.

The general condition for a successful integration is related, for most migrant, to issues concerning the rights and obligations which must be the same with those of the locals. In conclusion, proposals to improve the integration of immigrants in the regions of adoption should include actions and measures that address both communities, immigrants and locals. In other words, the social integration of migrants at destination cannot be done without the support and acceptance of immigrants by the local community. The relations of immigrants with the receiving environment are important in the integration of migrants. Thus, the integration process is the main element in the analysis of the stages of the migration process, and also the process of integration concerns all aspects of life in a society, and includes migrants and host societies. Migration patterns produce increasingly diverse cultural influences in the societies of destination.

As we have seen from the data of studies previously performed regarding social integration of immigrants, there are several approaches to integration. In this respect there is a best practices guide as this guide would not be relevant for all migrants. Approaches to the integration of migrants should leave from the establishment of clear objectives that can be positioned on a continuum ranging from case to case, from country to country (common values and cultural practices) to aspects of diversity (different values and practices).

Integration policies and programs are urgently needed in case of various increasingly diverse societies in order to ensure their survival and prosperity including by means of measures that adopt diversity while maintaining unity.

Conclusions

Integration of migration carried by means of migration policies may actually represent a factor of economic and regional development in Europe. The conditions for the successful achievement of integration of migration are favourable due to the selectivity of migration. An effective EU strategy must go beyond providing legal minimum common standards and the exchange of information when using its unique levers to promote integration. Those measures that promote a common

understanding between the Member States of the barriers in the way of integration are required. The measures taken shall be effective only if they solve the problems of migrants both within and outside the labour market through data collection, research and monitoring initiatives, and dissemination.

The review of existing measures on immigration is required today to ensure that they provide migrants a secure legal status, the rights and responsibilities that reflect their temporary or permanent status and maximum access to the rights that promote integration at destination, including employment and family reunification.

Equally necessary are the programs that directly involve migrants. This can be achieved first by establishing a mechanism for dialogue and coordination between Member States and between them and the European Commission in order to develop the exchange of best practices on key elements of an integration strategy.

In conclusion, promoting migration as an important factor for the countries of origin and destination, we should primarily take advantage of opportunities and address challenges related to international migration, in particular, regarding the changes caused by increased urbanization and migration to cities. Migration involves the government nowadays through the application of direct measures of bilateral and regional cooperation. The European Union could stimulate international and regional migration of labour through policies and practices on migration and development. But in this regard the priorities, the new priorities and the impact on the development of migration must be known. All these approaches can be achieved with success only if the European Commission does not increase support for initiatives on migration and development, including by assisting EU partner countries to promote migration governance.

The data presented here shows that there are several approaches to integration. The concept of integration to which reference was made herein reflects the policy of approaches developed in traditional countries of immigration. Integration policies are an essential part of a comprehensive system for managing migration. They should be designed to allow immigrants to achieve their personal, economic and social potential, to remove any trace of marginalization.

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