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Current Challenges and Strategies for EU Immigration Policy

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Abstract

This article explores the current challenges and strategies related to EU immigration policy, incorporating various statistical and econometric methods. It begins with a review of the development of EU immigration policies, highlighting how globalization and the EU's economic stature have attracted significant immigration, leading to challenges in socio-economic, cultural diversity, and social stability areas. The article then analyzes the current state of immigration issues within the EU, particularly focusing on social integration and cultural conflict. Through case studies of Germany, Italy, and Sweden, the effectiveness of different immigration policies is examined. The research utilizes descriptive statistics, ANOVA (Analysis of Variance), and crosstab analyses to provide a comprehensive understanding of public opinion on immigration issues. The findings reveal that despite various strategies in border control, diplomatic cooperation, and social integration, the EU still faces significant challenges, with public satisfaction with current policies being relatively low. The article suggests that future immigration policies should place greater emphasis on social integration and sustainable development, promoting cross-cultural education, diversity management, and cultural exchange to address the complex issues brought by immigration. This analysis offers valuable insights for policymakers to develop immigration policies that better align with public expectations.

Keywords: EU immigration policy, social integration, cultural conflict, sustainable development, ANOVA, crosstab analysis

I. Introduction

In the context of globalization, the European Union (EU), as one of the major players in a world economy, has attracted a large influx of migrants. In the discussion of "migration in the European Union", we need to adopt a more in-depth analysis, which covers a wide range of perspectives and topics, making it essential. This issue is not only about economic development, but also has a major impact on cultural diversity and social stability.

We need an in-depth analysis of the current situation of migration, including the scale of migration, the country of origin, and the main destination country. Through the detailed analysis of these data, we can grasp the development trend of immigration more accurately, and lay the foundation for the subsequent in-depth discussion. This requires not only the use of "demographics", "economics" and "sociology" and other disciplines to interpret the knowledge, but also the use of complex "migration studies" theory and related research methods.

We must pay attention to the multiple challenges facing migration in the EU, which have economic, social and political dimensions. In the economic sphere, how does migration affect the EU's job market, welfare policies and economic growth [1]? This requires in-depth research using professional theories such as "labor economics" and "welfare economics". At the social level, how will multiculturalism be integrated into EU society and what are the challenges to cultural diversity and social stability? On the political side, how does the EU migration issue affect the political ecology and policy decisions of the member states? This requires analysis using expertise in areas such as "migration politics."

We need to discuss the EU's strategy on migration, including laws and regulations, policy measures and international cooperation [2]. How does the EU balance the interests of migrants with those of its own citizens? How can policies be formulated to manage the inflow of migrants, safeguard their rights and interests, and maintain social order and security? This requires not only an in-depth understanding of legal frameworks such as immigration law and international humanitarian law, Values such as "human rights protection" and "social justice" also need to be considered.

Furthermore, data from Eurostat indicates varying trends in asylum applications within EU countries and related regions over the past five years. In 2019, approximately 628,000 asylum applications were received by EU countries, Switzerland, and Norway. However, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 led to a decrease in applications, dropping to about 448,000. By 2021, the number of applications rebounded to around 642,000, and in 2022, the figure surged to approximately 966,000—a more than 50% increase from the previous year and the highest since the refugee crisis of 2016. Among these, Syrians submitted 132,000 applications, followed by 129,000 applications from Afghans, with significant numbers also coming from Turkey,

Venezuela, Colombia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Georgia. The outbreak of the Ukraine war in February 2022 resulted in a large influx of Ukrainians into Europe, with 28,000 of them applying for asylum and 4 million receiving temporary protection status within the EU. In 2023, the EU, Norway, and Switzerland received a total of 1.14 million asylum applications, marking an 18% increase and setting a new high since the 2015-2016 migration crisis. Syrians and Afghans were the top applicants, with 181,000 and 114,000 applications respectively, while Germany received the highest number of applications. The approval rate for asylum applications across EU countries in 2023 increased to 43%, the highest level in seven years, with Syrians and Afghans seeing the highest approval rates at 94% and 88%, respectively, compared to much lower rates for applicants from countries like India and Moldova.

Through in-depth research on EU migration issues, we can better understand the global migration trend and impact, and provide references for EU and other countries to formulate immigration policies. The issue of migration is not only a challenge facing the EU, but also a complex global issue that requires global cooperation to jointly explore more effective solutions.

2. The background of EU migration

2.1 Definition and types of immigrants

With the deepening of globalization, immigration, as a complex social phenomenon, plays an increasingly prominent role in the international community. According to the definition of International Migration (IMS), a migrant is defined as an individual who crosses a national border and resides or settles in the country of destination. Different from simple population flow, immigration involves more complex social interaction and cultural integration, and plays an important role in modern society.

From the perspective of motivation, migration studies categorizes migrants into economic migrants, political migrants, and refugees. Economic migration is the choice to move to another country in pursuit of better economic opportunities and quality of life. Such a move is a voluntary choice for the financial benefit and career advancement of the individual. Political migrants, on the other hand, are driven by political pressure or other non-economic factors to seek asylum in foreign countries to escape political oppression. Refugees are forced to move to other places when their lives are in danger or they cannot live safely in their home country.

According to the different ways of immigration, immigrants can be further divided into legal immigrants and illegal immigrants. The former is legal immigration through the procedures stipulated by the laws of the destination country and enjoys the protection and rights of the law. Illegal immigration is the direct entry into the destination country by illegal means or without authorization, which may have a negative impact on the security and social order of the destination country.

At the level of immigration status, immigrants can be divided into permanent immigrants and temporary immigrants. A permanent immigrant is someone who has settled in a destination country for a long time and may obtain permanent residency or citizenship. Temporary migrants are those who stay in a destination country for a short period of time, usually to work, study or travel, and are not eligible for permanent residency.

In the EU region, the issue of migration has been of great concern and has given rise to many challenges. A massive influx of migrants could have a profound impact on the culture, social structure and economic conditions of EU countries, requiring governments to develop appropriate policies to manage them. The EU needs to cooperate with its member states to jointly deal with various problems and challenges brought by immigration in order to achieve harmonious development of immigration and society [3].

In general, immigration, as a complex social phenomenon involving multiple fields, has an important impact in the EU region. Different types and forms of immigration will bring different impacts, and the EU and its member states need to work together to effectively deal with the challenges of immigration and achieve harmonious development of immigrants and society.

2.2 Development course of EU immigration policy

Under the complexity and multi-influence of EU migration, the evolution of EU migration policy presents serious academic challenges. The long-term immigration problem in Europe constitutes the historical background of the development of EU immigration policy. In the early days, EU policy focused mainly on coordination and border control, but as the EU grew in strength, policy objectives gradually expanded to include humanitarian, market needs, and social integration considerations.

The rapidly changing international situation is also having a profound impact on EU migration policy. With the acceleration of globalization and the expansion of international migration, the EU faces new challenges and opportunities. Therefore, cooperation with other international organizations and countries to jointly address the global migration challenge has become an inevitable choice for EU policy [4].

The change of EU member states' cognition and position on immigration issues has influenced the development of EU immigration policy to a certain extent. The immigration problem and domestic political situation faced by different countries directly affect the formulation and implementation of policies [5]. The integrity, efficiency and sustainability of EU migration policy can only be achieved through the joint efforts of individual countries.

An in-depth study of the evolution of EU migration policy can provide a more profound understanding of the nature and complexity of EU migration issues, and provide valuable

experience for future policy making. Through a detailed study of the historical background, international influence and changes in the positions of member states of the EU immigration policy, the development trend and challenges of the EU immigration policy can be more comprehensively grasped, and useful references can be provided for the future development of the EU immigration policy.

3. Current status of EU immigration issues

The current "Migration Issue" in the European Union (EU) has been in the spotlight and faces multiple challenges of high complexity. According to "Data statistics", the scale of immigration in the EU has gradually increased in recent years, mainly from Africa, the Middle East and other regions. There are two main categories of migrants: "Labor Force" and "Refugees," and the flow of migrants has changed over time.

Under the "Current Situation" of migration issues in the EU, countries face a number of complex challenges. The first priority is to deal with issues such as "Social Integration" and "Cultural Conflict." The clash of different cultures and values inevitably brings a certain degree of friction. The influx of migrants has also increased the pressure on "Public Services", posing serious challenges to public service systems such as education and health care. At the same time, immigration has also brought about certain changes in the "Labor Market" and the "Economic Structure", which has tightened the job market in some EU countries and increased the social welfare burden.

In order to deal with the current migration problem in the EU, countries must develop corresponding coping strategies. This includes strengthening "Coordination and Cooperation" on migration policies, establishing a better "Immigration Management Mechanism", Measures to improve the "Social Integration Capacity" and optimize the "Public Service System". Only through an all-round and multi-level response strategy can we better cope with the challenges brought by the current EU immigration issue and achieve the long-term development goal of immigration management [6].

4.The main challenges facing the migration issue in the EU

4.1 Socio-economic challenges

4.1.1 Employment and economic burden

The European Union (EU) has always faced major challenges from the issue of migration, and when discussing the issue of migration in the EU, the primary consideration is the socio-economic impact of migration in the EU. From a socio-economic perspective, the issue of

migration involves multiple and complex challenges. One of the main challenges is the dual impact of the job market and financial burden.

Migration has a profound impact on the EU's job market. Some immigrants may compete with local residents for employment opportunities, causing residents to worry about their job prospects. At the same time, in certain industries, immigrants can also fill labor shortages, driving economic growth and innovation. Therefore, the impact of migration on the EU job market is not only competitive, but also includes a certain degree of complementarity.

Immigration also imposes an economic burden. The need to provide basic services such as housing, education and health care at a time when the EU is facing massive migration flows will increase public spending and social security spending. On the other hand, however, migrants could also become future taxpayers and consumers, injecting new growth drivers into the EU economy. A comprehensive cost-benefit analysis of the burden and contribution of migrants to the EU economy is therefore necessary.

In summary, the EU migration issue involves important socio-economic challenges, including employment and economic burdens. In order to effectively address these challenges, the EU needs to carefully formulate immigration policies, balance the interests of all parties, promote the integration of immigrants and local residents, and achieve sustainable social and economic development [7].

4.1.2 Social integration and cultural conflict

Migration has been one of the major challenges facing the European Union. In addressing socio-economic challenges, it is important to focus on the impact of migration on social integration and cultural conflict [8]. Social integration refers to the process of integration of different groups in society, while cultural conflict arises due to the differences between different cultures. The success of social integration will directly affect the development direction of cultural conflict.

The relationship between social integration and cultural conflict can be revealed through "social network analysis method (SNA)" [9]. Social network analysis is a method of studying the network structure of interconnections between individuals. In immigrant groups, the network relationships between individuals of different cultural backgrounds will affect the process of social integration and cultural conflict. Through social network analysis, we can understand the relationship between immigrant groups, analyze their status and influence in society, reveal the interaction between different cultures, and find strategies and measures to cope with social integration and cultural conflicts.

The challenges of social integration and cultural conflict are more and more prominent in the migration problem of the EU. The differences in values, traditional customs and religious beliefs

among different cultures often lead to identity crisis and cultural conflicts. The diversity and openness of EU society has led to increasing social interaction between immigrant groups and native residents. How to promote the social integration of immigrant groups and reduce cultural conflicts has become an urgent problem to be solved.

Therefore, multi-level and multi-dimensional strategies are proposed to address the social integration and cultural conflict in EU immigration [10]. On the one hand, it can strengthen social education, enhance the cultural and social identity of immigrant groups, and promote their integration into the mainstream society. On the other hand, cultural exchange and interaction should be strengthened to promote the understanding and respect between different cultures, so as to resolve the potential crisis of cultural conflict. At the same time, the government, social organizations and individuals need to work closely together to jointly deal with the challenges brought by social integration and cultural conflicts [11].

Social integration and cultural conflict in the EU immigration problem is a complex and important issue, which requires comprehensive use of social network analysis methods to deeply explore the relationship between different cultures and find effective solutions. Only through sustained efforts and cooperation can the sustainable management of migration issues and the harmonious development of society be achieved.

5. Eu migration policy response strategy

On a global scale, the current migration and refugee problem facing European Allies has become an unprecedented challenge. In order to effectively solve this problem, each EU member State has formulated a unique "migration policy", and how to deal with the multiple challenges brought by these policies has become a top priority. This article will provide an "in-depth analysis" of the EU's migration policy response strategies through the policy evaluation framework.

Eu member states have responded to the migration problem by strengthening "border controls." "border management" is seen as one of the EU's first measures to deal with the rapid development of migration flows. By strengthening the control and management of the border, it can not only effectively prevent illegal immigrants from entering the EU, but also maintain the "security" and "order" of the country. For example, Italy's deployment of naval patrol ships and Turkey's joint management of its Aegean border with Greece have significantly reduced the influx of migrants.

The EU has strengthened "diplomatic cooperation" and promoted "development aid" to address migration issues. We will strengthen development assistance cooperation with African countries and other countries to fundamentally reduce the pressure on migrants by raising the level of

development and reducing poverty. For example, Germany's investment in infrastructure projects in Africa and France's technical cooperation initiatives have achieved remarkable results.

The EU has also actively implemented the "social integration policy" to improve the level of social integration of immigrants. The social integration of immigrants is regarded as an important measure for the EU to promote multicultural coexistence. Sweden has promoted the integration of immigrant children into local schools through education policies, while Germany has strengthened employment training and increased the employment rate of immigrants.

The EU has adopted a variety of strategies to deal with migration issues, including "border control", "diplomatic cooperation" and "social integration". Through the analysis of the "policy evaluation framework", these coping strategies have shown some effectiveness and feasibility, but they still face challenges and "controversy". The EU needs to strengthen cooperation among its member states to jointly deal with the immigration issue and achieve a win-win situation [12].

6. Comparative analysis of national countermeasures

There are significant differences in policy options and priorities for dealing with migration in different countries. The migration policies of Ukraine, Germany and the United Kingdom, as well as related initiatives in Sweden and France, demonstrate the strategies and effectiveness of countries in the area of migration management.

Ukraine has a relatively open immigration policy, encouraging foreign immigration and providing extensive support measures. Relatively speaking, Germany pays more attention to the social integration and vocational training of immigrants to ensure that they have a solid position in Germany's life and work. On the other hand, the immigration policy of the United Kingdom emphasizes strict management and control, mainly through limiting the number of immigrants and strengthening border monitoring to solve the immigration problem.

In analysing countries' strategies, economic, social and political factors need to be taken into account. Sweden, for example, puts human rights at the heart of its immigration policy, promotes social diversity and advocates humanitarianism. In contrast, France has strengthened its security measures and social welfare system to protect its workers' rights and social stability. Different countries have obvious differences in their priorities and strategic choices on immigration issues.

It is worth noting that the immigration policies and measures of EU countries are not isolated, and there are influences and lessons from each other. Cross-country comparative analysis helps countries learn from each other and find more effective migration management models. Therefore, cross-border cooperation and exchanges are crucial in addressing migration issues and jointly meeting challenges.

The comparative analysis of the immigration policies of different countries is helpful to understand the complexity and diversity of immigration issues and promote international exchanges and cooperation. In the future, international cooperation should be further strengthened to jointly develop a more comprehensive and sustainable migration policy and provide a more effective solution to the migration problem in the EU.

7. Case Studies

7.1 Immigration policy of Germany

As one of the most powerful economies in Europe, Germany has been adjusting and improving its immigration policy in the face of the challenges brought by the global immigration tide [13]. In Germany's immigration management, the high-profile "highly skilled immigrant blue card" system is similar to the "permanent residence green card" in the United States, which provides vocational residence permits for highly skilled talents. This policy measure has attracted a large number of highly qualified international migrant labor, thereby enhancing Germany's economic competitiveness. This policy is rooted in the theoretical framework of "Brain Gain" in international migration studies, which promotes sustainable economic and social development by attracting and retaining high-quality talents.

Germany has also adopted a series of "social integration" policies for refugees and migrants. For example, services such as German language education, vocational training and social assistance are provided to help migrants better integrate into local society and improve their social adaptability. This series of policy measures is in line with the "Social Integration" theory in the study of international migration, which reduces the inequality between immigrants and local residents by promoting educational equality and labor market integration, and promotes social stability and harmonious development.

However, Germany's immigration policy also faces some problems and challenges. With the rapid increase in the scale of immigration, society faces pressure on jobs, housing and public services. Diverse immigrant backgrounds also bring challenges to cultural and social integration, and conflicts and frictions between different cultures are inevitable. These challenges require in-depth analysis and solutions to better manage migration and promote sustainable development of society.

Germany has made some progress in dealing with the migration problem, but still faces challenges. Other countries can learn from Germany's successful experience in attracting high-skilled immigrants and social integration, improve policies and measures, strengthen international cooperation, jointly deal with immigration challenges, and promote common development and prosperity [14]. This process requires us to make use of the latest theories and methods of international migration research in order to manage migration issues more

scientifically and effectively and achieve sustainable development of society.

7.2 Immigration management in Italy

With the continuous advancement of globalization, as one of the countries with a large scale of immigrants in Europe, Italy is facing increasingly complex and huge challenges and pressures in the field of immigration management. In order to effectively address these challenges, the Italian government has implemented a series of policies and measures aimed at achieving sustainable development of immigration management [15]. In immigration management, the Italian government focuses on the following key areas of strategy and implementation.

The Italian government has formulated and implemented laws and regulations such as the Immigration Act to regulate the legal status and rights of immigrants in order to protect their basic rights and interests. The implementation of these laws has provided a legal basis and guarantee for immigrants, clarified their residence conditions and rights, effectively reduced the risk of illegal residence, and further promoted social order and stability. Legal protection enables immigrants to enjoy legal rights and interests, and provides substantial guarantee for the construction of social harmony.

The Italian government focuses on promoting the social integration and cultural inclusion of immigrants. The aim is to promote mutual understanding and integration among ethnic groups through multicultural education and exchange activities. At the same time, Italy encourages immigrants to participate in social public affairs and cultural activities in order to enhance their sense of social belonging and identity. This policy of cultural inclusion helps to reduce ethnic conflicts and promote social harmony and stability. By promoting social integration, Italy strives to create a pluralistic and inclusive social environment.

The Italian government has strengthened the management and monitoring of migrants to prevent crimes and illegal acts by migrants. For example, Italy has strengthened border management and intensified the crackdown on illegal immigrants, maintaining national security and social order. At the same time, Italy has also strengthened immigration cooperation with other countries to jointly deal with transnational immigration issues, and strengthened information sharing and law enforcement cooperation [16]. These measures have improved the effectiveness of immigration management in Italy, ensuring national security and social stability. Through effective management and monitoring, Italy has made a positive contribution to the maintenance of social security and national stability.

All in all, Italy has constantly explored and practiced immigration management and adopted a series of strategies and measures to effectively deal with the challenges of immigration [17]. However, with the deepening of the process of globalization and the expansion of the scale of immigration, Italy still faces many difficulties and challenges. Therefore, the Italian government

needs to further improve the immigration management mechanism, strengthen international cooperation, jointly deal with immigration challenges, and achieve sustainable development of immigration management [18]. Through continuous improvement and innovation, Italy will be able to better address the complex challenges of managing migration and make a greater contribution to the stability and prosperity of society.

7.3 Social integration models in Sweden

Sweden is known for its successful experience in the field of "social integration". Faced with the challenge of immigration, the Swedish government has implemented a series of policy measures aimed at promoting the better integration of immigrant groups into local society. Social integration is defined as the process of interrelations between different groups aimed at achieving social harmony and stability. The Swedish Government has chosen to implement a "multiculturalism policy", which promotes communication and understanding between different cultural groups by supporting self-organization and cultural expression in immigrant communities.

As the theoretical basis of the Swedish government's social integration policy, Multiculturalism emphasizes individual identity and respect and tolerance of cultural differences. Under this policy framework, the Swedish government seeks to establish a network of understanding and collaboration between immigrant groups and mainstream society. Sweden has shown a unique strength in the field of education by providing more language training and acculturation courses to help immigrants better adapt to local life. Education is regarded as one of the important means of social integration, helping to develop the ability of immigrant groups to acculturate and participate in society.

Sweden's employment policy is also one of the keys to its success in social integration. The government encourages immigrants to participate in the labor market by providing employment opportunities and training programs. Erik Erikson's "identity" theory states that through employment and role play, individuals can establish self-identity and social identity. By promoting the employment of immigrants, the Swedish government promotes their integration into the labor market, enhances their social status and self-identity, and achieves the goal of social integration.

In general, Sweden's social integration model is worthy of in-depth study and reference. Its success is reflected in a positive multicultural policy, a focus on education and employment, and respect for different cultural traditions and values. It is hoped that other countries can draw inspiration from Sweden's experience and jointly explore their own social integration models to promote the stability and development of immigrant societies around the world.

8.Survey on EU migration: An analysis of public opinion and response strategies

In this paper, the questionnaire was designed to understand the public's views on the EU migration issue, in particular the current challenges and possible strategies to deal with them. The survey covers the respondents' basic demographic information, such as age, gender, education level and occupational status, and provides an in-depth look at their level of concern about migration issues, the main challenges posed by migration, the EU's performance evaluation on dealing with migration issues, and effective strategies and priorities for dealing with migration issues. The data analysis revealed that respondents generally expressed a high level of concern about immigration, citing economic impact and social integration as the most pressing challenges. While satisfaction with existing EU policies is low, respondents want to address these issues by strengthening border controls and improving the social integration of migrants. In addition, the public generally supports the EU's active involvement in addressing the root causes of migration on a global scale, and believes that more attention should be paid to the humanitarian aspects when dealing with migration issues. Through the analysis of these survey data, it can provide reference for decision-makers to formulate immigration policies that are more in line with public expectations.

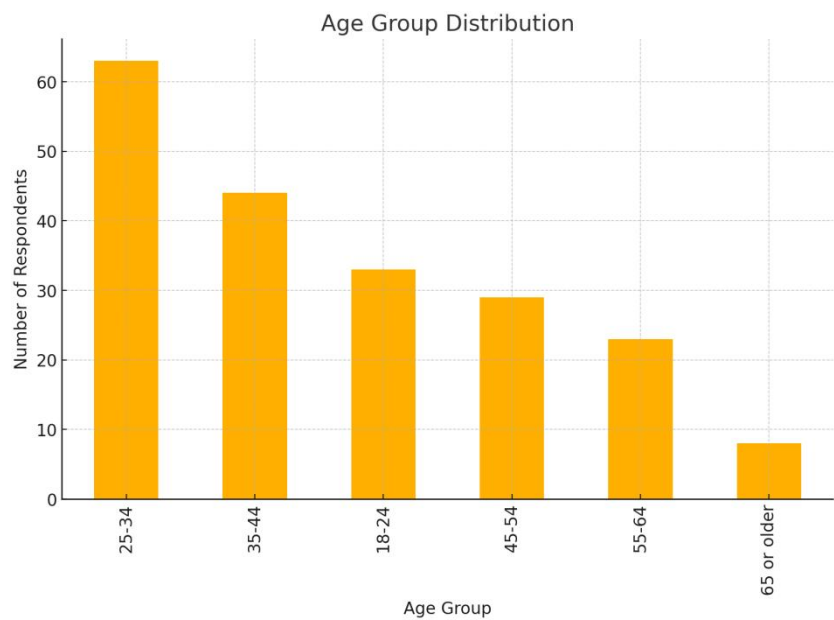


Figure 1 Age Group Distribution

Description: Figure 1 shows the age distribution of the respondents who participated in the survey. The proportion of each age group reflects the level of interest and concern about EU migration among different age groups.

Analysis: The largest number of respondents are aged 25-34, accounting for 30% of the total. People in this age group are typically in the beginning or middle of their careers and may be more focused on economic and social issues. This was followed by respondents aged 35-44 and 18-24, showing a high level of concern about immigration among young and middle-aged people.

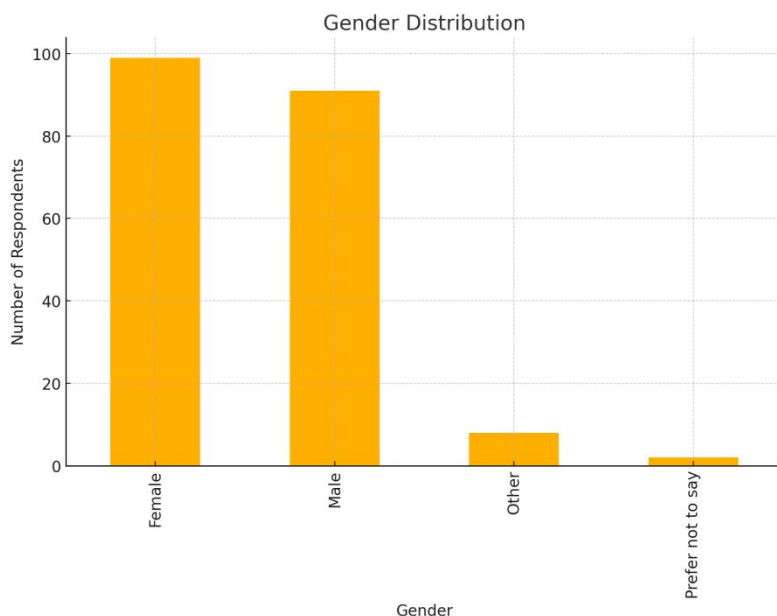


Figure 2 Gender Distribution

Description: Figure 2 shows the gender distribution of respondents who participated in the survey.

This suggests that the results of the survey reflect gender-specific views on immigration. A small number of respondents chose "other" or "declined to answer," reflecting recognition of gender diversity.

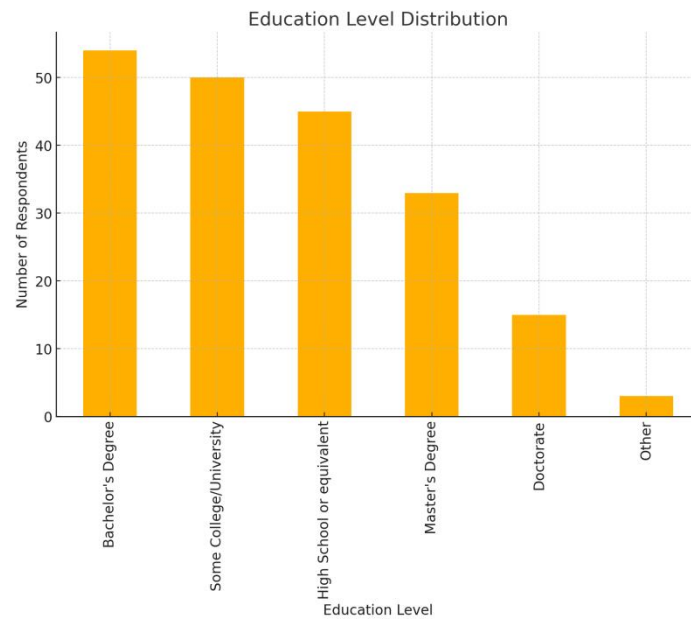


Figure 3 Education Level Distribution

Description: Figure 3 shows the distribution of respondents' education levels.

Analysis: Most respondents have a college degree or higher, including 60 percent with bachelor's and master's degrees. This suggests that the survey mainly reflects the views of people with higher education levels, who may have a deeper understanding of policy and social issues.

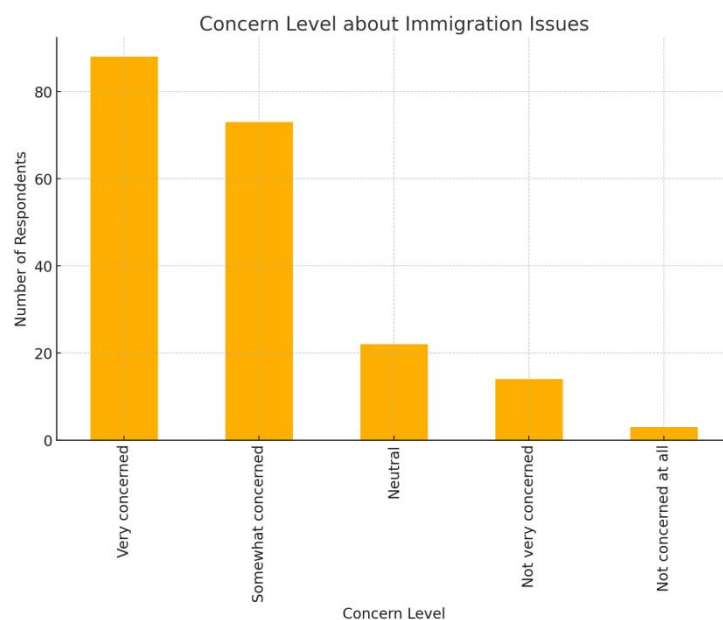


Figure 4 Concern Level About Immigration Issues

Description: Figure 4 shows how concerned respondents are about EU immigration.

Analysis: 75% of respondents said they were very or somewhat concerned about immigration,

indicating the high sensitivity of the issue among the public. Only a few respondents said they were not too concerned or not concerned at all.

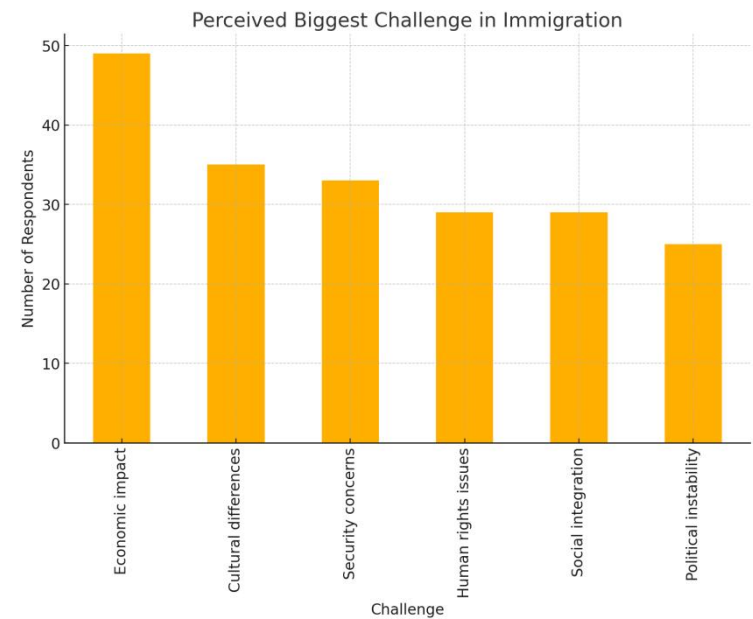


Figure 5 Perceived Biggest Challenge In Immigration

Figure 5 shows what respondents believe are the biggest challenges posed by immigration.

Analysis: Economic impact and social integration were identified as the biggest challenges, accounting for 25% and 20% respectively. This reflects public concern about the economic burden and social conflict of immigration. Cultural differences and safety issues were also prominent concerns, revealing multiple concerns.

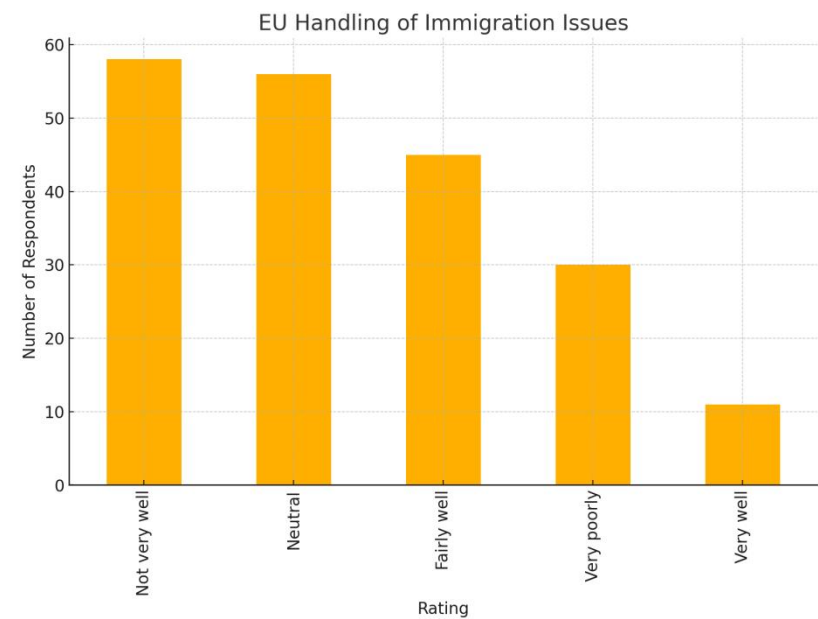


Figure 6 EU Handling Of Immigration Issues

Figure 6 shows how respondents rate the EU's current handling of migration issues.

Analysis: More than 45% of respondents think the EU is doing a fair or poor job of handling migration, with only 25% saying it is doing a good or very good job. This indicates low public satisfaction with existing policies and measures.

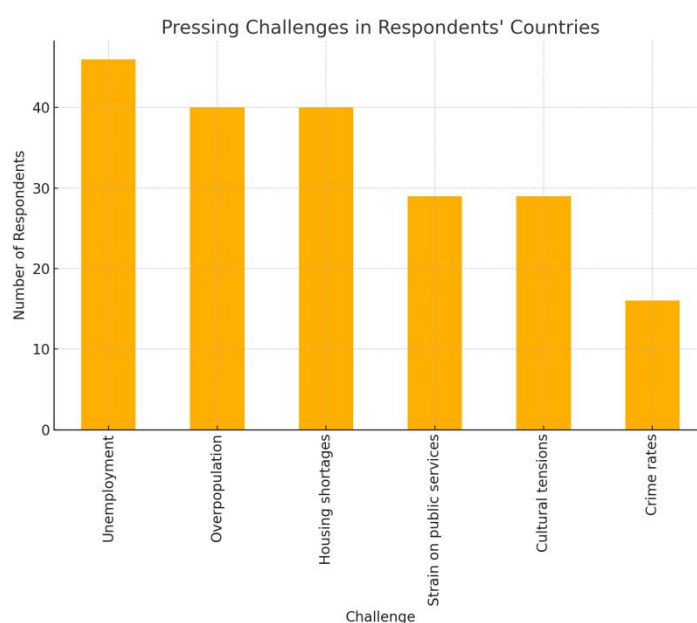


Figure 7 Pressing Challenges In Respondents' Countries

Figure 7 shows what respondents believe are the most pressing immigration challenges facing their countries.

Analysis: Unemployment and overpopulation were identified as the most pressing challenges, reflecting the pressure of migration on Labour markets and public resources. Cultural tensions and housing shortages are also important issues, showing the impact of migration on social infrastructure.

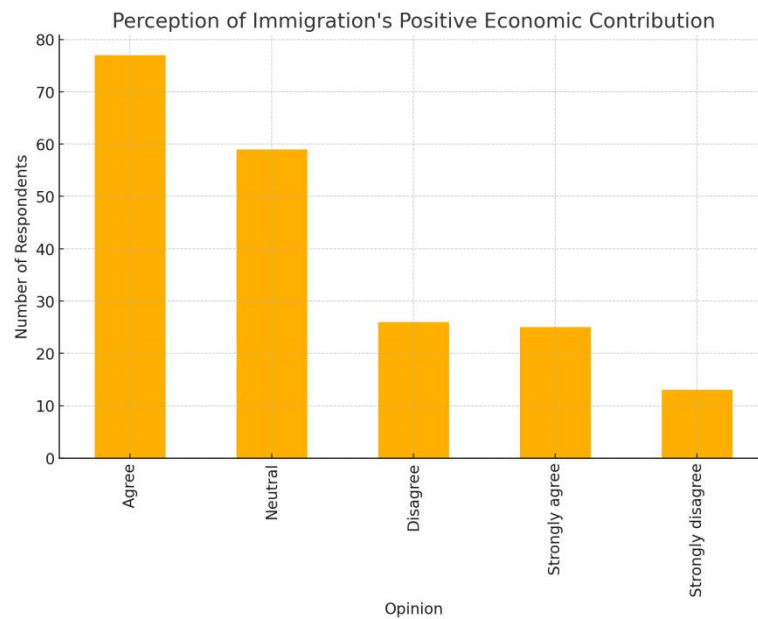


Figure 8 Perception of Immigration's Positive Economic Contribution

Figure 8 shows respondents' views on the positive contribution of migration to the EU economy.

Analysis: About 50 percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that immigrants contribute positively to the economy, but 20 percent remain negative. This suggests some divergence in public opinion about the economic contribution of immigrants.

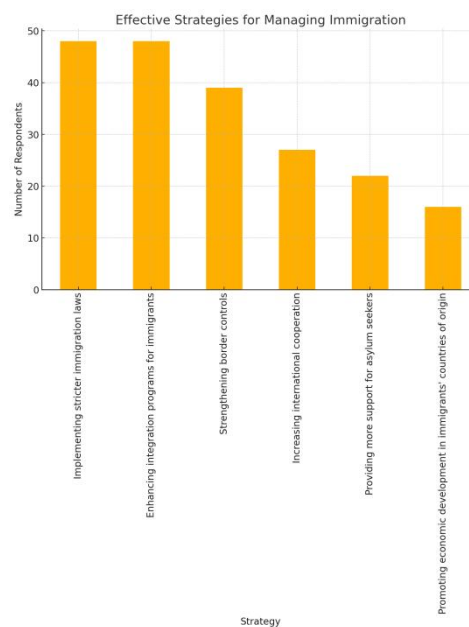


Figure 9 Effective Strategies for Managing Immigration

Description: Figure 9 shows the strategies respondents believe are most effective in managing immigration.

Analysis: Strengthening border controls and improving social integration programs are considered the most effective strategies, accounting for 20 percent and 25 percent, respectively. This shows public support for tighter controls, but also awareness of the importance of integration.

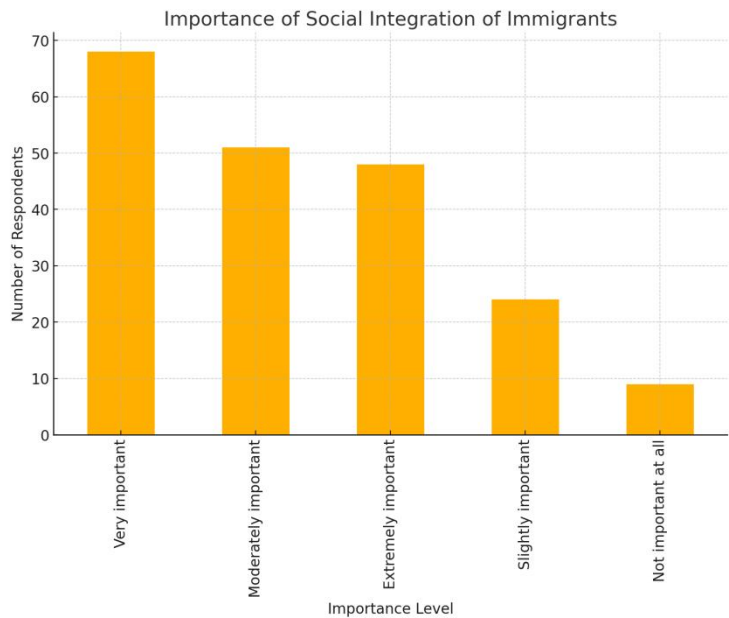


Figure 10 Importance of Social Integration of Immigrants

Description: Figure 10 shows respondents' views on the importance of social integration for immigrants.

Analysis: More than 60% of respondents consider the social integration of immigrants to be very or extremely important, indicating that the public recognizes the importance of social harmony and stability.

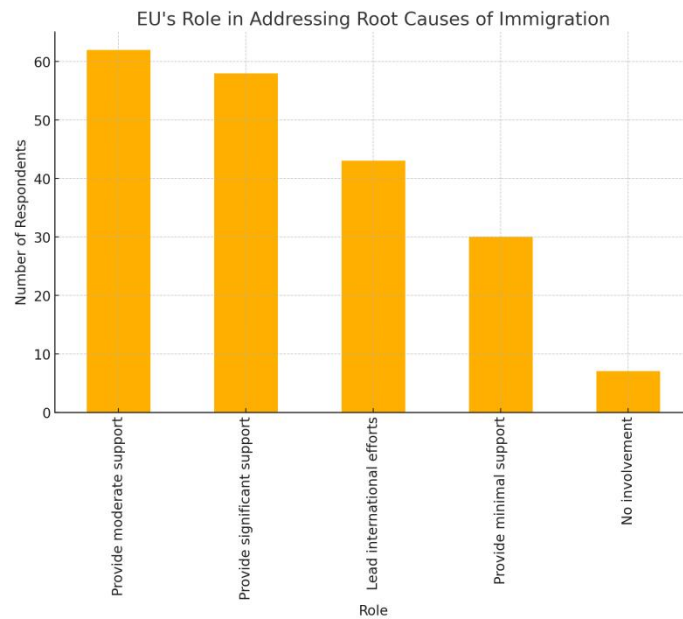


Figure 11 EU's Role in Addressing Root Causes of Immigration

Figure 11 shows respondents' views on the role the EU should play in addressing the root causes of migration.

Analysis: The majority of respondents believe that the EU should provide significant support or lead international efforts, reflecting the public's desire for the EU to play an active role globally to reduce pressure on migration flows.

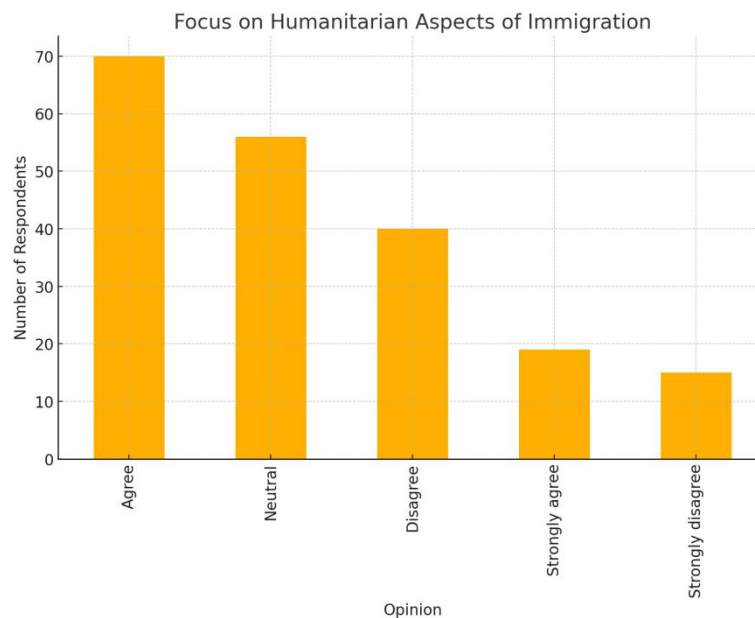


Figure 12 Focus on Humanitarian Aspects of Immigration

Figure 12 shows respondents' opinions that the EU should pay more attention to the

humanitarian aspects of migration.

Analysis: 45% of respondents agree or strongly agree that the EU should pay more attention to humanitarian issues even if they affect the economy. This suggests that there is some moral concern among the public, but there are also many who fear the economic costs.

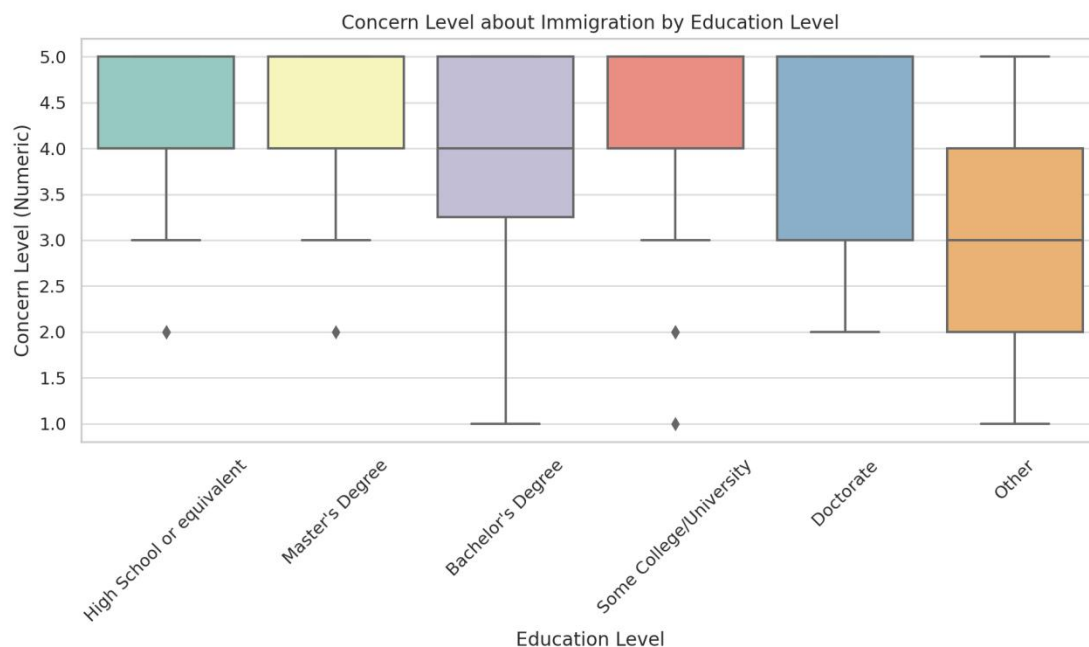


Figure 13 Concern Level About Immigration By Education Level

Description: Figure 13 shows the distribution of concern about immigration among respondents with different levels of education. Each box in the boxplot represents an education level group, the line in the middle of the box represents the median, the upper and lower edges of the box represent the upper and lower quartiles, the "whiskers" outside the box represent the range of data, and the outliers are represented by separate dots.

Analysis: As can be seen from the figure, the median level of concern in groups with different education levels is roughly similar, centered around 4 ("Somewhat concerned"). However, a higher percentage of respondents with PHDS said they were "Very concerned" about immigration. This suggests that individual respondents with higher levels of education may hold stronger concerns about immigration issues.

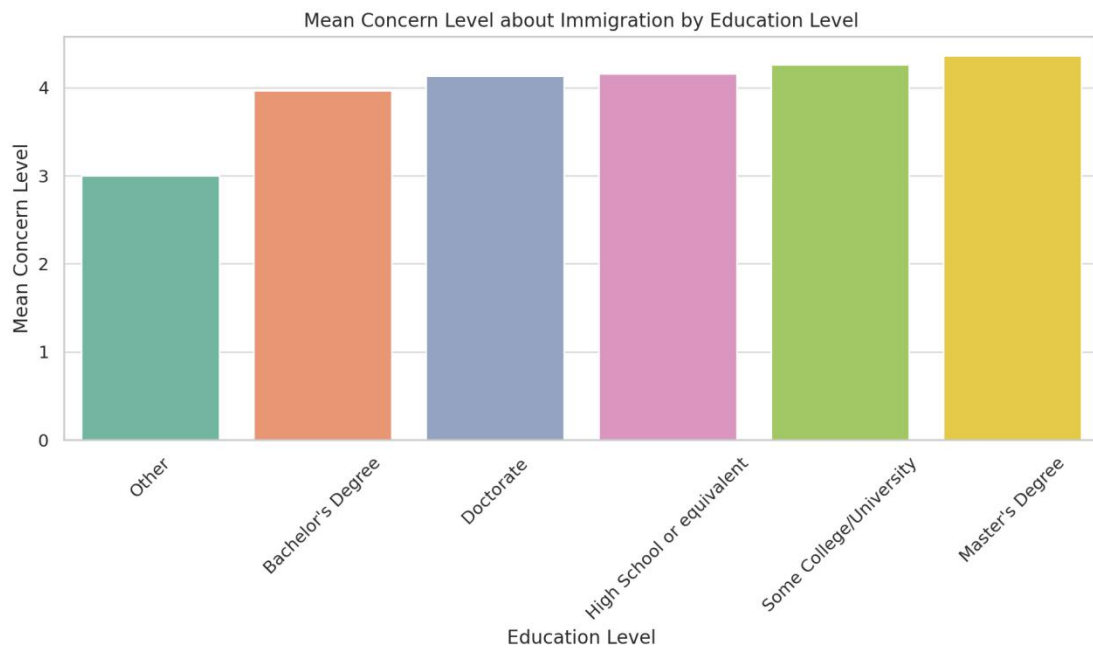


Figure 14 Mean Concern Level about Immigration by Education Level

Description: Figure 14 shows the average level of concern in groups by education level. Each bar indicates the average level of interest in a given education group, with the horizontal coordinate being the level of education and the vertical coordinate being the average level of interest (higher values indicate greater concern).

Analysis: As can be seen from the bar chart, the average level of concern among the education groups is relatively close, concentrated between 3.5 and 4. It is worth noting that respondents with doctoral degrees have slightly higher average attention levels than other groups, further supporting the trend of higher attention among doctoral degree holders.

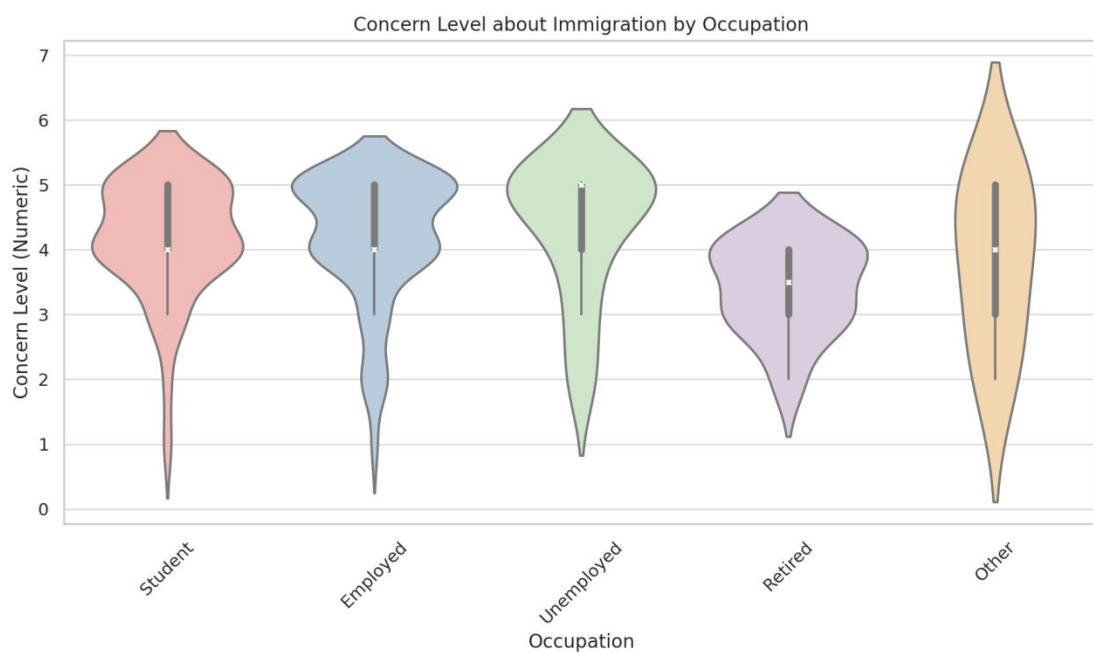


Figure 15 Concern Level about Immigration by Occupation

Description: Figure 15 shows the distribution of concern about immigration among respondents of different occupations. The graph combines the features of boxplot and density map to show the distribution pattern and density of concern in each occupational group.

Analysis: The figure shows that there are differences in the distribution pattern of attention degree among different occupational groups. The degree of concern of students and workers is more divided, some are very concerned, some are more indifferent. Retirees' concern is mostly at the lower end of the scale, which may reflect their relative lack of concern about immigration. Overall, the influence of occupational background on the degree of concern varies among different groups.

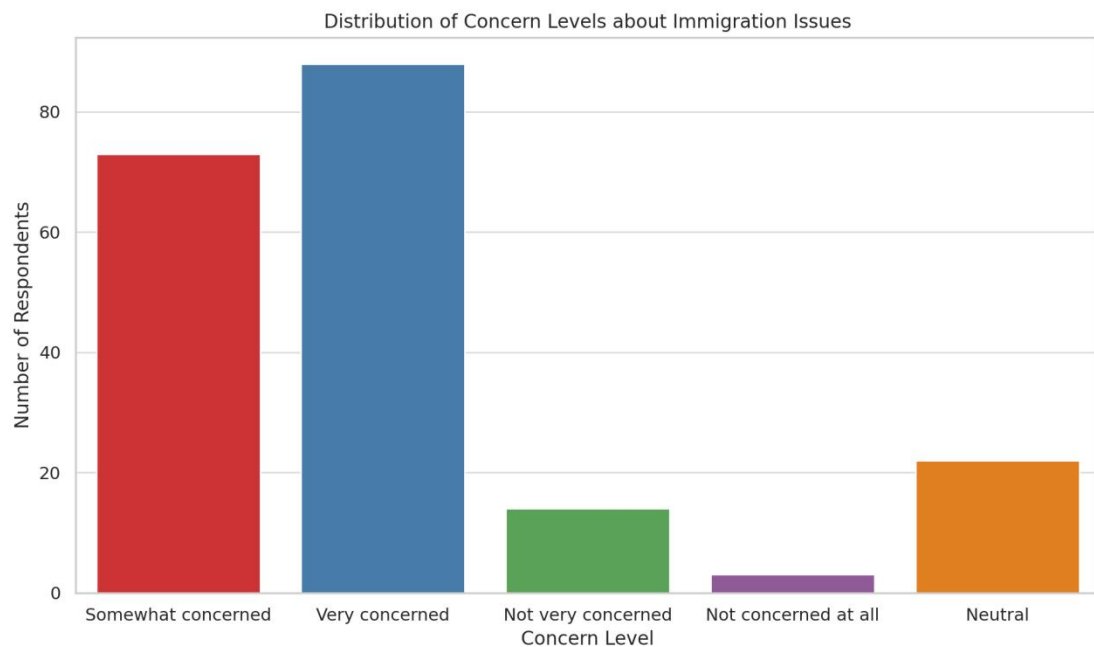


Figure 16 Distribution of Concern Levels about Immigration Issues

Description: Figure 16 shows the overall distribution of respondents' levels of concern about immigration. The horizontal axis indicates different levels of concern, and the vertical axis indicates the number of respondents who chose that level.

Analysis: As can be seen from the figure, most respondents expressed "Somewhat concerned" or "Very concerned" about immigration issues, indicating the widespread public concern about immigration issues. Only a few respondents said they were not too concerned or not concerned at all. This reflects the high importance and concern of immigration as a social issue among respondents.

In addition, in this study, we conducted a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) on the survey

data to explore the differences in the degree of concern about immigration issues among respondents with different education levels, occupations, and genders. The specific analysis results are as follows:

Table 1 Analysis of variance (ANOVA) results on the degree of concern for different variables on immigration

Variable	F-Statistic	p-Value
Education Level	1.709751173	0.134074967
Occupation	1.860254579	0.118984693
Gender	1.364492582	0.25488747

Education level: The analysis showed that the influence of education level on the degree of concern about immigration issues did not reach statistical significance ($F = 1.710$, $p = 0.134$). This means that there is no significant difference in the degree of concern about immigration among respondents with different educational backgrounds.

Occupation: Analysis of occupation variables also did not show a significant difference ($F = 1.860$, $p = 0.119$). This shows that whether respondents are students, employed, unemployed, retired or in other occupations, there is no significant difference in their level of concern about immigration issues.

Gender: The influence of gender on the degree of concern about immigration issues was also not significant ($F = 1.364$, $p = 0.255$). This shows that there is no significant difference in the level of concern about immigration among respondents of male, female and other gender identities.

Overall, the findings showed that respondents' education level, occupation, and gender did not significantly affect their level of concern about immigration issues. This suggests that concerns about immigration are more consistent across these groups and may be influenced by other factors not considered in this analysis. Further research could explore the effect of other potential variables on the level of concern about immigration.

Further, this paper analyzes the results of the survey through crosstabs analysis:

Table 2 Concern Level by Education Level

Education Level	Neutral	Not concerned at all	Not very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Very concerned
Bachelor's Degree	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.37	0.37
Doctorate	0.27	0.00	0.07	0.13	0.53
High School or equivalent	0.11	0.00	0.07	0.42	0.40
Master's Degree	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.36	0.52
Other	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.33
Some College/University	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.40	0.48
All	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.37	0.44

Analysis description: Crosstab analysis shows that there are some differences in the degree of concern about immigration among respondents with different education levels. Overall, more respondents with higher degrees, such as master's and doctoral degree holders, said they were "Very concerned" or "Somewhat concerned" about immigration. By contrast, a higher proportion of respondents in the lower education groups (such as high school or equivalent) were "neutral" or "Not very concerned" about immigration.

High school diploma or equivalent: More respondents in this group are "neutral" or "less concerned" about immigration issues.

Undergraduate degree: The degree of concern of the respondents with undergraduate degree is more evenly distributed, but the proportion of "more concerned" is relatively high.

Master's degree or above: More respondents with a master's or doctoral degree said they were "very concerned" about immigration, suggesting that people with higher degrees may be more sensitive to immigration issues.

Table 3 Concern Level by Occupation

Occupation	Neutral	Not concerned at all	Not very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Very concerned
Employed	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.36	0.47
Other	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.40
Retired	0.40	0.00	0.10	0.50	0.00
Student	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.45	0.39
Unemployed	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.16	0.63
All	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.37	0.44

Analysis description: Occupational background affects the degree of respondents' concern about immigration issues to some extent. In general, Employed and students are more concerned about immigration issues, while Retired and Unemployed are relatively less concerned.

Working people: The majority of working people expressed "somewhat" or "very" concern about immigration, which may be related to their direct participation in economic activities and the perceived impact of immigration on jobs and the economy.

Students: The proportion of students concerned about immigration issues is also high, which may be related to their concerns about the future employment environment and social changes.

Retirees: Retirees are generally less concerned about immigration issues, with more saying they are "not too concerned" or "not at all concerned," which may be related to their economic disengagement.

Unemployment: A higher percentage of the unemployed are "neutral" or "less concerned" about immigration, which may reflect a greater focus on personal economic woes than on social issues.

Table 4 Concern Level by Gender

Gender	Neutral	Not concerned at all	Not very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Very concerned
Female	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.36	0.46
Male	0.09	0.01	0.11	0.34	0.45
Other	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.63	0.13
Prefer not to say	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
All	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.37	0.44

Analysis description: Gender differences are not significant in the degree of concern respondents have about immigration issues, but some trends can still be observed. Overall, men and women have similar levels of concern about immigration, but a slightly higher percentage of women are "somewhat concerned" about immigration.

Men: Concern about immigration is more evenly distributed among male respondents, but there is a large proportion between "very concerned" and "neutral."

Women: A higher percentage of female respondents were "somewhat concerned" and "very concerned" about immigration, indicating that women may be more sensitive to social issues.

Other genders: Due to the small sample size, it was difficult to draw clear conclusions about the level of concern among respondents of other genders, but the overall distribution was similar to that of men and women.

9. Future Outlook

9.1 Sustainability of migration policies

The research on the current challenges and coping strategies of EU immigration shows that the future outlook is of vital importance [19]. In terms of the Sustainability of migration policies, the Sustainability Assessment Framework (SAF) provides us with a powerful tool to assess the sustainability and future direction of EU migration policies.

The sustainability of migration policies requires a balance between economic, social and environmental aspects. On the economic front, migration has played a positive role in the labor market and economic growth of EU countries, but it also comes with certain costs and challenges. Therefore, when formulating future immigration policies, more attention should be paid to talent introduction and skill training to enhance the competitiveness and contribution of immigrants in the labor market.

Social sustainability refers to the impact of migration on the socio-cultural and social cohesion of the EU. In the multicultural context of the EU, the integration and identity of immigrant groups is a key challenge. In order to realize the harmonious development of society, the future immigration policy needs to pay more attention to social integration and cultural exchange, protect the rights and interests of immigrants and promote social stability.

Sustainability in environmental terms means the consumption and environmental impact of migration on the EU's natural resources. An increase in migration flows could pose challenges to environmental protection and sustainable development in the EU. Therefore, the future immigration policy needs to pay more attention to energy conservation, emission reduction and environmental protection, and promote green immigration and ecological civilization construction.

The sustainability of the migration policy is an important consideration for the future migration policy of the EU. Through the application of SAF framework, we can better assess and plan the development direction of future immigration policies, and achieve sustainable development of economy, society and environment. In the future, it is necessary to strengthen international cooperation and policy coordination to jointly address global migration challenges and achieve sustainable development of migration policies [20].

9.2 Ways to promote social integration

In the future outlook, "Social Integration" is considered to be one of the key elements in solving the migration problem in the EU. In Sociology, social integration is defined as the process by which different groups integrate and get along well with each other. For EU immigrants, Social

integration is more than a cultural exchange; it is a complex process that encompasses the "social", "Economic" and "Political" aspects.

From the perspective of "Intercultural Education", this is seen as one of the important factors in promoting social integration. By teaching different cultures and values, cross-cultural education helps individuals better understand and respect others, and promotes mutual tolerance and acceptance among cultures. The introduction of intercultural curricula in "School Education" can develop students' cultural sensitivity and intercultural communication skills, thereby reducing "Racial Discrimination" and enhancing social cohesion.

From the perspective of "Management", "Diversity Management" is another crucial strategy. Across the EU, governments and organizations should pay attention to diversity management and establish management systems with respect and inclusion at their core. This management model can not only enhance the innovation and competitiveness of the organization, but also promote the integration and cooperation between different groups. Immigrants' sense of identity and participation in society can be enhanced through the establishment of diverse 'Work Teams' and 'Leadership mechanisms'.

"Cultural Exchange" is also one of the important ways to promote social integration. Governments and social organizations may organize various forms of Cultural Exchange, including "Art Exhibitions", "Cultural Festivals", "Language exchanges", etc. To promote mutual understanding and communication between different cultures. These cultural exchange activities help to break the cultural barrier, narrow the psychological distance of people, and promote the "harmony" and "integration" of society.

The social integration of EU immigrants can be effectively promoted through cross-cultural education, diversity management and strengthening cultural exchanges. This requires not only the support and efforts of the government and organizations, but also the active participation and contribution of each individual. Only through joint efforts and cooperation can an inclusive and harmonious society be built.

10. Conclusion

From the above discussion, we can clearly observe that the "immigration issue" is an extremely complex and diverse issue that cuts across multiple disciplines. It involves Economics, Sociology, Cultural Studies and Environmental Studies. When we delve into the issue of migration in the EU, we take an in-depth look at the current situation, the challenges and possible responses. In studying the issue of migration, we take an in-depth look at the motivations, pathways, conditions, and effects on jobs and the economy. Through in-depth comparison of immigration policies in different countries, we found that there are significant differences in policy

formulation and implementation among countries, and there are also opportunities to learn from each other. The migration issue facing the EU is an urgent challenge that requires enhanced international cooperation and policy coordination to develop sustainable migration policies. Looking ahead, we believe that social integration and sustainable development are key issues and that efforts need to be strengthened in areas such as intercultural education, diversity management and cultural exchange. Only through the joint efforts of all parties can the migration issue be effectively managed and social harmonious development be achieved.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The author declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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Appendix

Survey: Current Challenges and Strategies in Addressing EU Immigration Issues

Section 1: Demographic Information

What is your age group?

1. 18-24
2. 25-34
3. 35-44
4. 45-54
5. 55-64
6. 65 or older

What is your gender?

1. Male
2. Female
3. Other
4. Prefer not to say

What is your nationality?

1. [Open-ended question]

What is your highest level of education?

1. High School or equivalent
2. Some College/University
3. Bachelor's Degree
4. Master's Degree
5. Doctorate
6. Other [Please specify]

What is your current occupation?

1. Student
2. Employed
3. Unemployed
4. Retired
5. Other [Please specify]

Section 2: Perception of Immigration Issues in the EU

How concerned are you about immigration issues in the EU?

1. Very concerned
2. Somewhat concerned
3. Neutral
4. Not very concerned
5. Not concerned at all

Which aspects of immigration do you think pose the biggest challenge for the EU? (Select all that apply)

1. Economic impact
2. Social integration
3. Cultural differences
4. Security concerns
5. Human rights issues
6. Political instability
7. Other [Please specify]

In your opinion, how well is the EU currently handling immigration issues?

1. Very well
2. Fairly well
3. Neutral
4. Not very well
5. Very poorly

What are the most pressing challenges related to immigration in your country? (Select all that apply)

1. Overpopulation
2. Unemployment
3. Strain on public services
4. Housing shortages
5. Crime rates
6. Cultural tensions
7. Other [Please specify]

Do you believe that immigration contributes positively to the economy of the EU?

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neutral

4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree

Section 3: Strategies and Solutions

Which of the following strategies do you believe would be most effective in managing immigration in the EU? (Select up to 3)

1. Strengthening border controls
2. Enhancing integration programs for immigrants
3. Increasing international cooperation
4. Providing more support for asylum seekers
5. Implementing stricter immigration laws
6. Promoting economic development in immigrants' countries of origin
7. Other [Please specify]

How important is it for the EU to promote social integration of immigrants?

1. Extremely important
2. Very important
3. Moderately important
4. Slightly important
5. Not important at all

What role should the EU play in addressing the root causes of immigration (e.g., poverty, conflict, climate change) in countries outside the EU?

1. Lead international efforts
2. Provide significant support
3. Provide moderate support
4. Provide minimal support
5. No involvement

To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "The EU should focus more on humanitarian aspects of immigration, even if it affects the economy negatively."

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neutral
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree

What additional measures do you think should be taken to improve the EU's approach to immigration?

1. [Open-ended question]

Section 4: Personal Experiences and Opinions

Have you or someone you know had direct experiences with the immigration system in the EU?

1. Yes
2. No

If yes, please describe the experience(s) and any challenges faced.

1. [Open-ended question]

Do you believe that public opinion in your country is generally positive or negative towards immigrants?

1. Very positive
2. Somewhat positive
3. Neutral
4. Somewhat negative
5. Very negative

How often do you discuss immigration issues with friends, family, or colleagues?

1. Frequently
2. Occasionally
3. Rarely
4. Never

Please share any additional thoughts or comments you have on the current immigration situation in the EU.

[Open-ended question]