

Abstracts

Empatisk europæisk og effektiv nord-amerikansk integrationspolitik

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Emphatic European and efficient North American integration policies

The recent Danish Commission on Welfare has pointed to the very heavy burden on the public finances in the future of the bad Danish experiences with integration on the labour market of immigrants from the developing world. The employment/population ratio has in the last decades been on the level of 75-80 percent for Danes, but below 50 for this dominant part of immigration to Denmark. On the background of this employment gap, a review is given of recent economic literature on the far more successful integration of these immigrant groups in USA and Canada.

American and Canadian economists – including in the case of both countries George J. Borjas – are shown often to write on the integration process on a pessimistic note, especially because the possibility for family reunion has led to a strong tendency for family creation and thus »chain immigration« from poor countries in Latin America and Asia, leading to a heavy increase in the number of immigrants arriving in North America with only low levels of education.

Nevertheless, the research literature shows that measured by the employment gap between these immigrants and natives, the integration results in USA and Canada are far

better than in Northwestern Europe. In Denmark in most recent years, the low levels of unemployment, and a copying of the Canadian quality test of immigrants as well as of the American interest for keeping at least a certain element of economic incentives in the welfare systems, have worked together to reduce the employment gap for immigrants from the poor world – although the gap in Denmark remains one of the largest in the Western world.

Udenlandsk arbejdskraft i Danmark

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Immigrant labour in Denmark

This article analyses the character of the immigration to Denmark with a particular focus on the recent immigration from Eastern Europe following the EU enlargement in May 2004. We show that the share of immigrants among wage workers in Denmark has increased from below 3 % to around 5 % over the last 10 years. Furthermore, after the EU enlargement, the share of immigrants from Eastern Europe has increased. Immigrants are in general concentrated on fewer industries and job types than native workers. In particular the unskilled native workers have been exposed to increased competition from immigrants in the labour market, although less so when we consider the immigration from Eastern Europe. Finally, our analysis of the

wage consequences of immigration shows that there is a negative effect on the wages of native workers when the share of immigrants in their own skill-group increases.

Europæernes syn på udenlandsk arbejdskraft

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European attitudes towards immigrant labour

This article focuses on West-European attitudes towards immigrant workers. A Danish survey suggests that there can be a substantial difference between opinions on refugees and opinions on labour immigrants and this distinction is applied in an analysis of attitudes in the EU-15 countries plus Norway and Switzerland. The main data-basis is the European Social Survey, supplemented by a 2000-survey from EUMC. The article studies acceptance of immigration, criteria for immigration, the position of guest workers in the labour market and the consequences of immigration. It is concluded that the three Scan-

dinavian Countries Sweden, Norway and Denmark (much less Finland) is characterised by positive attitude toward immigrant labour.

Den danske Kvalitetsmodel for sundhedsvæsenet. Regulering, politik og profession

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The Danish programme for quality assessment in health care Regulation, politics and profession

Quality has been a central theme in the international health policy debate over the past decade. This paper analyses »The Danish program for quality assessment in health care« which is an ambitious national programme for regulation of quality in health care. The program for quality assessment is analysed in regards to the relationship between internal professional and external administrative regulation. Three core issues are illuminated: Who regulates, what is regulated and what are the mechanisms for regulation?