



Migration in Europe

Professor Alessandra Venturini

Introductory lecture 2017-2018





Outline of the introductory lesson

- 1-History
- 2-Definitions
- 3-Numbers
- 4-Directions
- 5-Europe
- 6-Nationalities and Types
- 7-Non documented migration
- 8-Determinants
- 9-Solution



1- History



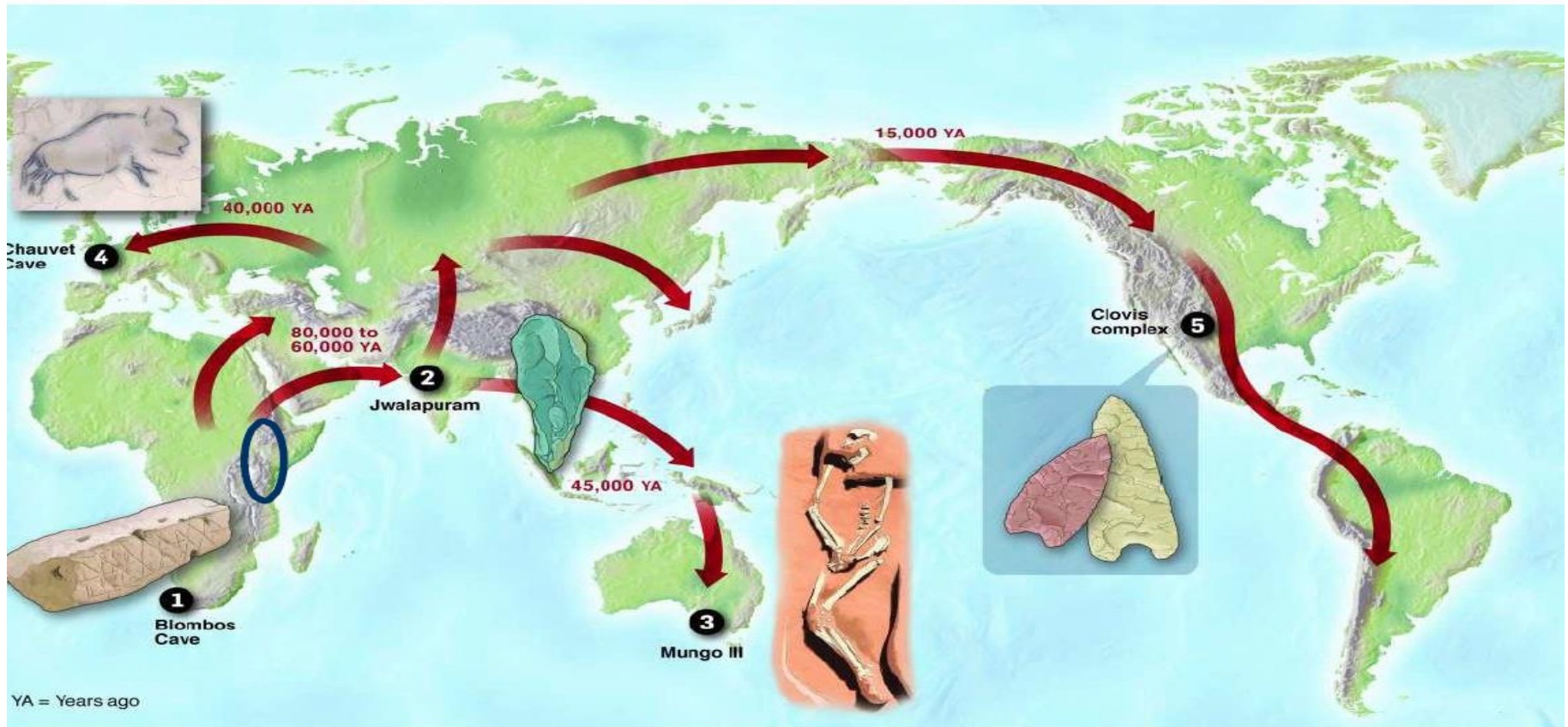
Global Expansion of Humankind

We are all descendants of a small group of humans who lived some 2 million years ago in the East African Rift Valley (today: Southern Ethiopia, eastern Kenya, eastern Tanzania)



80 thousand years ago

Out of Africa





Moving around

From an anthropological perspective we are first and foremost „nomads“ and „hunter-gatherers“.

This way of life was dominant throughout 98% of human history.



12,000 Years Ago

People started to settle down

- **Agriculture (culture!)**
- **Stock breeding**
- **More calories per km²**



**Talking about “migration”
only makes sense,
once people have a
permanent “residence”
that they can change**

Nomads are not migrants



2 definition

**How do you
define a
migrant?**



Internationally accepted definitions:

- **Change of residence across borders with intention to stay for 12+ months**
- **Place of birth in another Country**



Stock

- **Born in another country**
- **Has recently moved from one country to another**
- **Part of a Diaspora/ minority**

Flow

**Perception,
labelling**



Based on main reason

- **Work/Employment**
- **Education**
- **Family reunion**
- **Asylum/Protection**
- **Retirement**



Based on time

- **Permanent**
- **Temporary**
- **Circular**
- **Cross border commuting**



3 numbers

E: How many people do not live in their country of birth (as share of world population)?



stock

**International migrants:
250 million
3% of humanity**



stock

**Refugees and asylum
seekers:**

19 million

8% of all migrants



stock

- **In Europe 57.000.000**
- **10% of the total population**



Let's also not forget:

Many more people are internationally mobile

Seasonal workers

Trans-border commuters

Crews working on ships



4-Directions

- **South South**
- **South North**

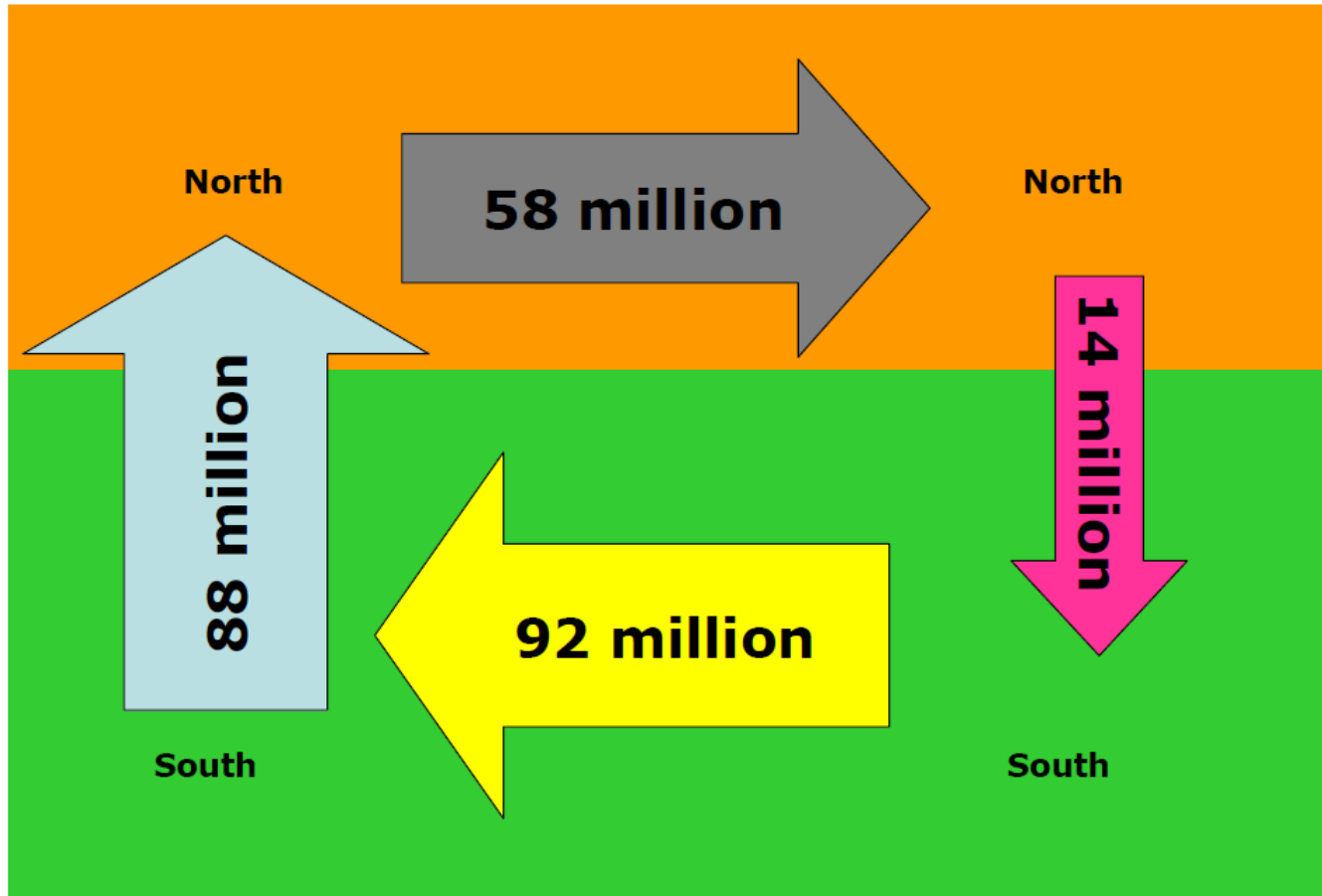
I: Which migration movement today is the most important one?

- **North South**
- **North North**



From where to where?

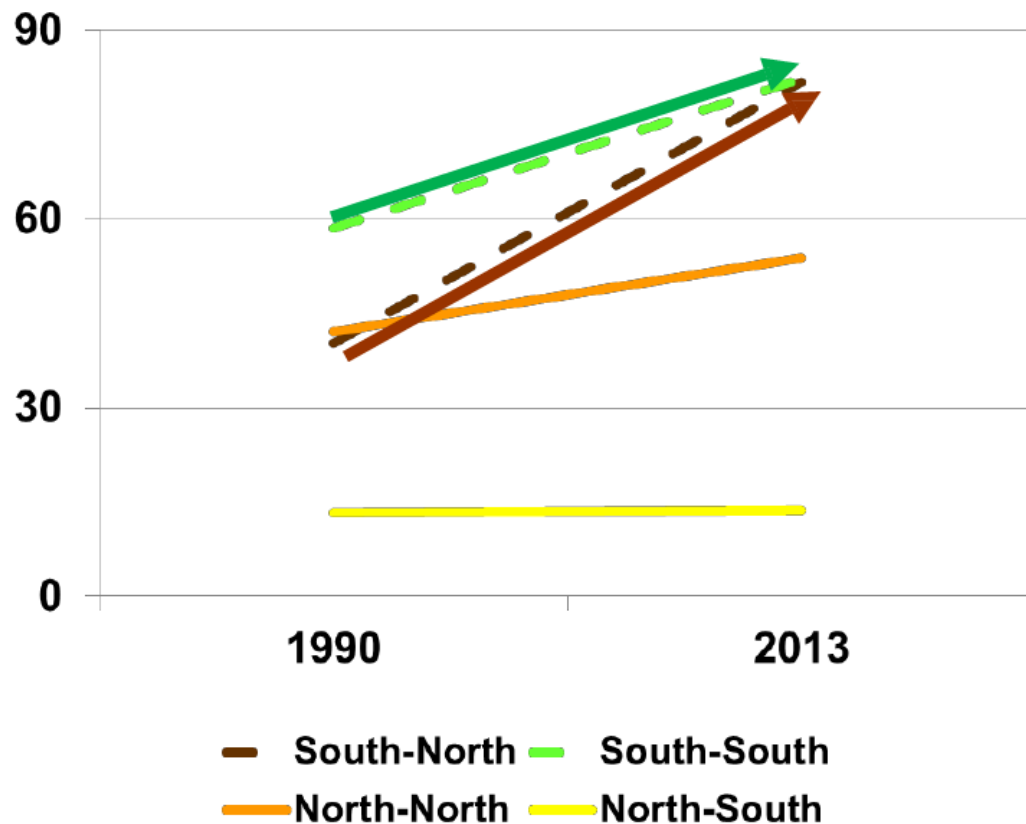
Migrant stocks, 2015 by origin and destination





Where do they come from? Where do they go to?

International migrants by origin and destination, 1990, 2010, in mn





- **The flows are increasing versus the NORTH**
- **more than versus the SOUTH**



International migrants by major macro regions of origin and destination

Foreign born, stock, 2013



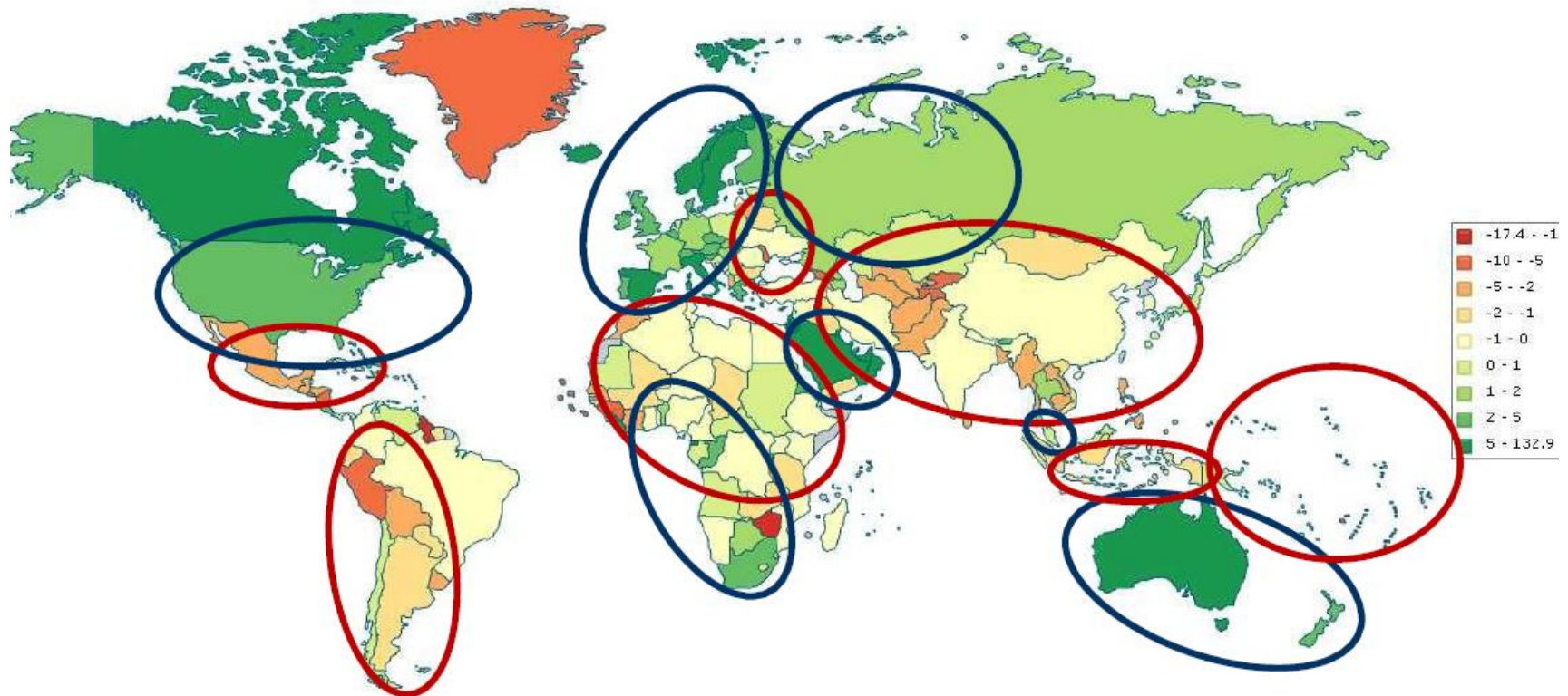


- **Emigration flows**
- **Immigration flows**
- **Net migration=**
- **immigration-emigrants**
- **Net migration rate= net migration
on the country of origin
population**



Today the majority of migrants still come from poorer countries and go to richer countries

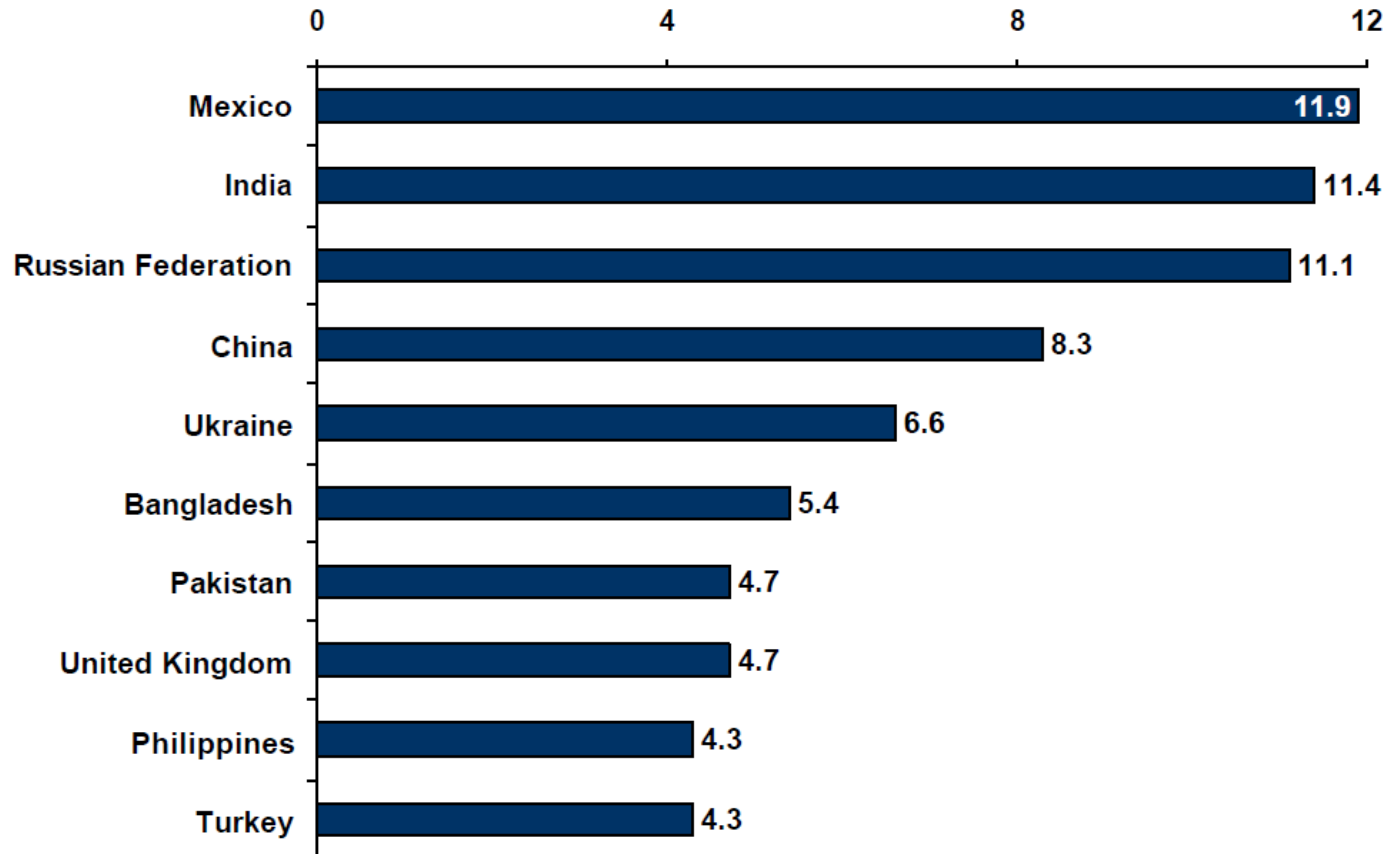
Net migration rates, 2005-2010 (annual average per 1000)





Top 10 emigration countries

Absolute number of emigrants (stock), in millions, 2010

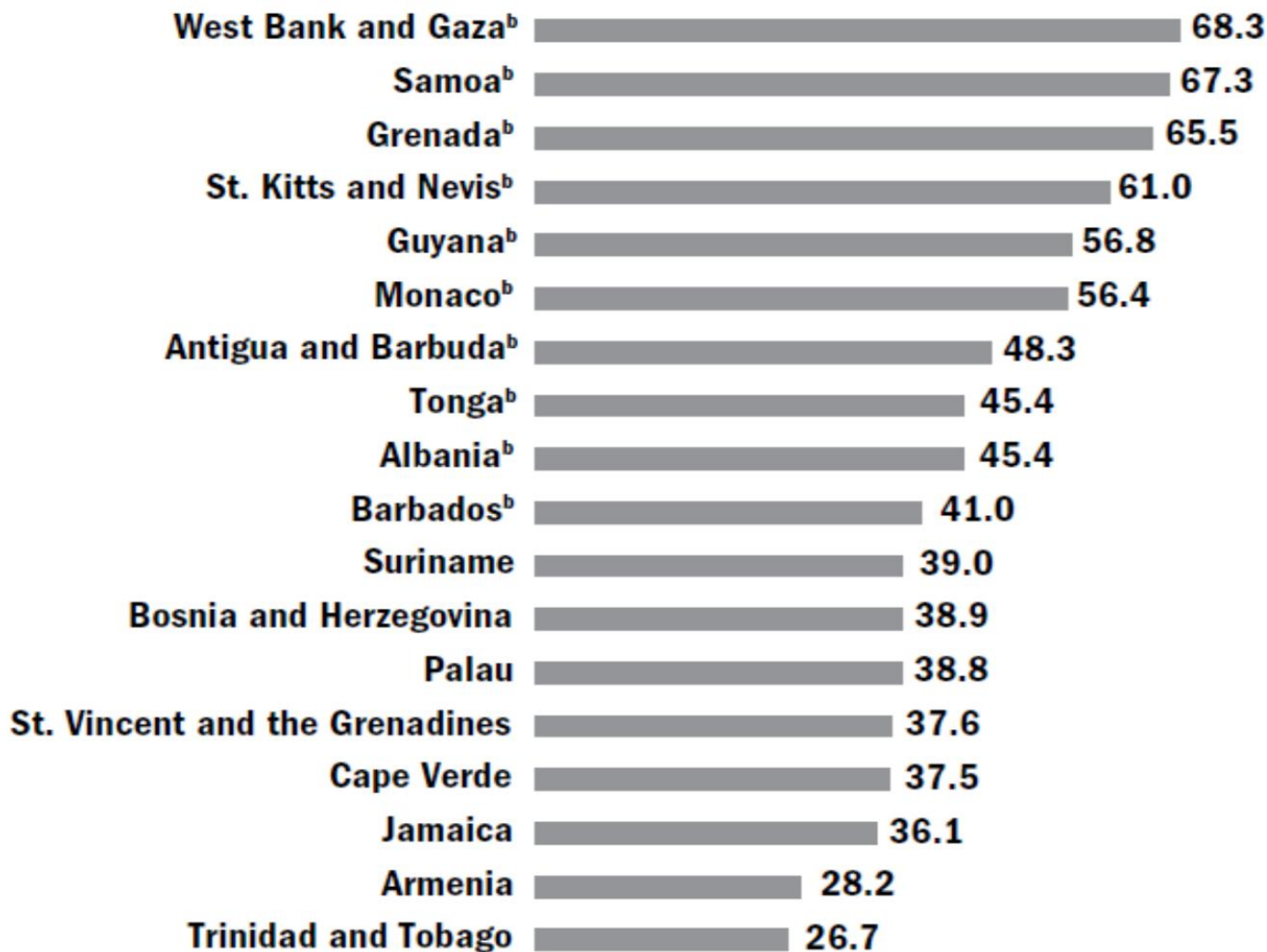


Source: World Bank, UNPD 2011



Top Emigration Countries^a, 2010

percentage of population





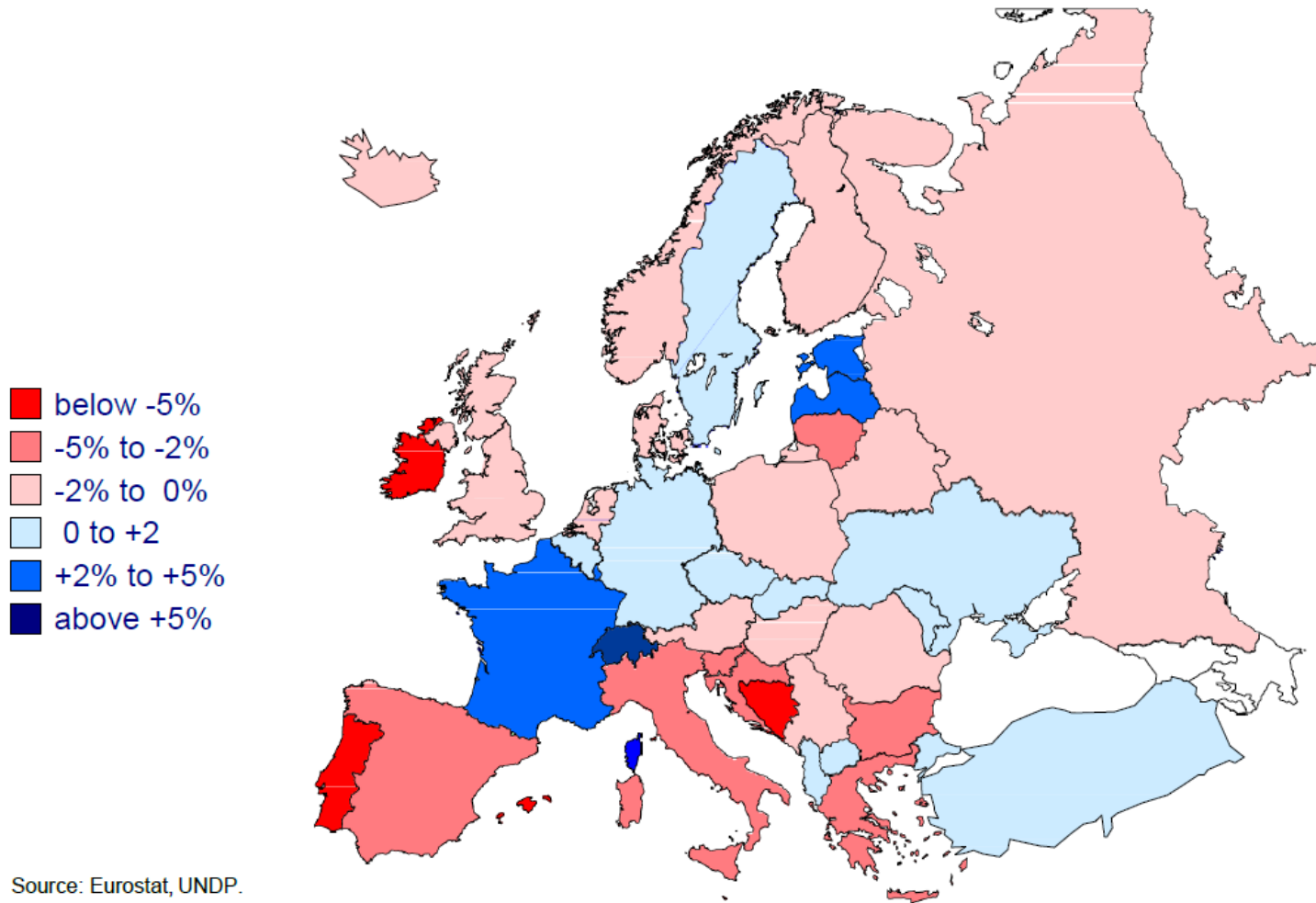
5-Europe

H: Since when are more people immigrating to Europe than emigrating from Europe?



Net migration in Europe 1951-1960

Net migration, yearly average, per 1,000 inhabitants

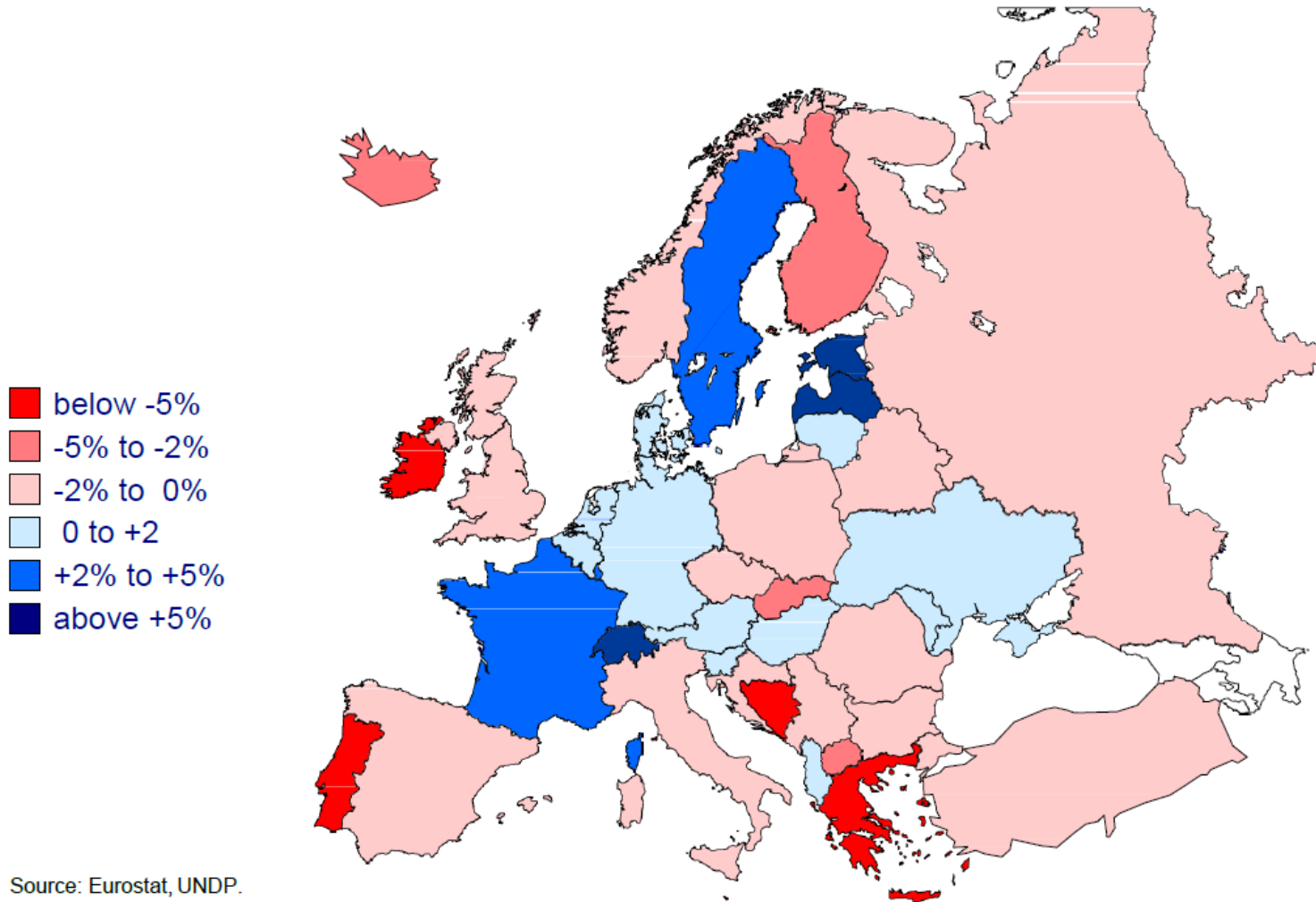


Source: Eurostat, UNDP.



Net migration in Europe 1961-1970

Net migration, yearly average, per 1,000 inhabitants

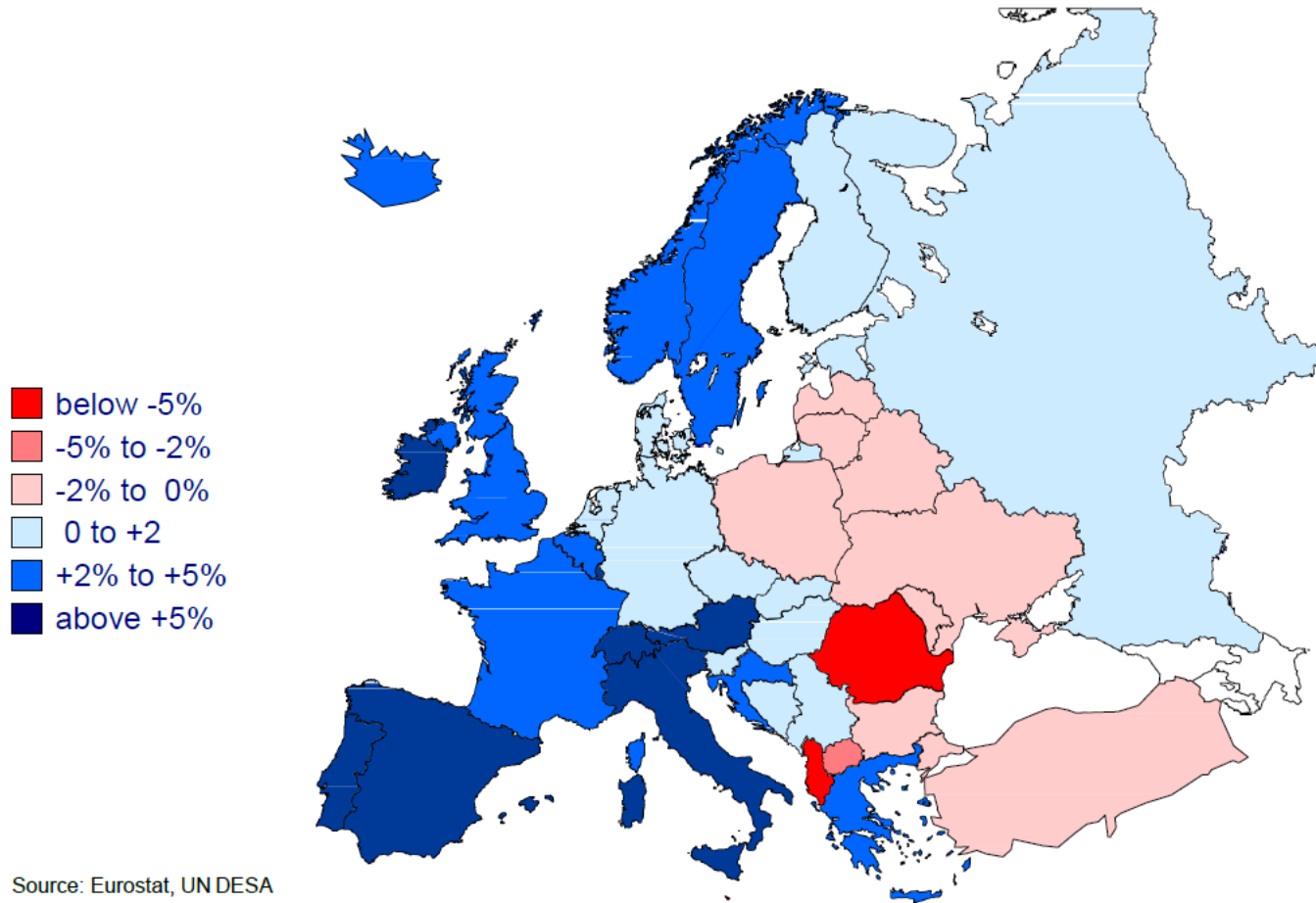


Source: Eurostat, UNDP.



Net migration in Europe 2001-2009

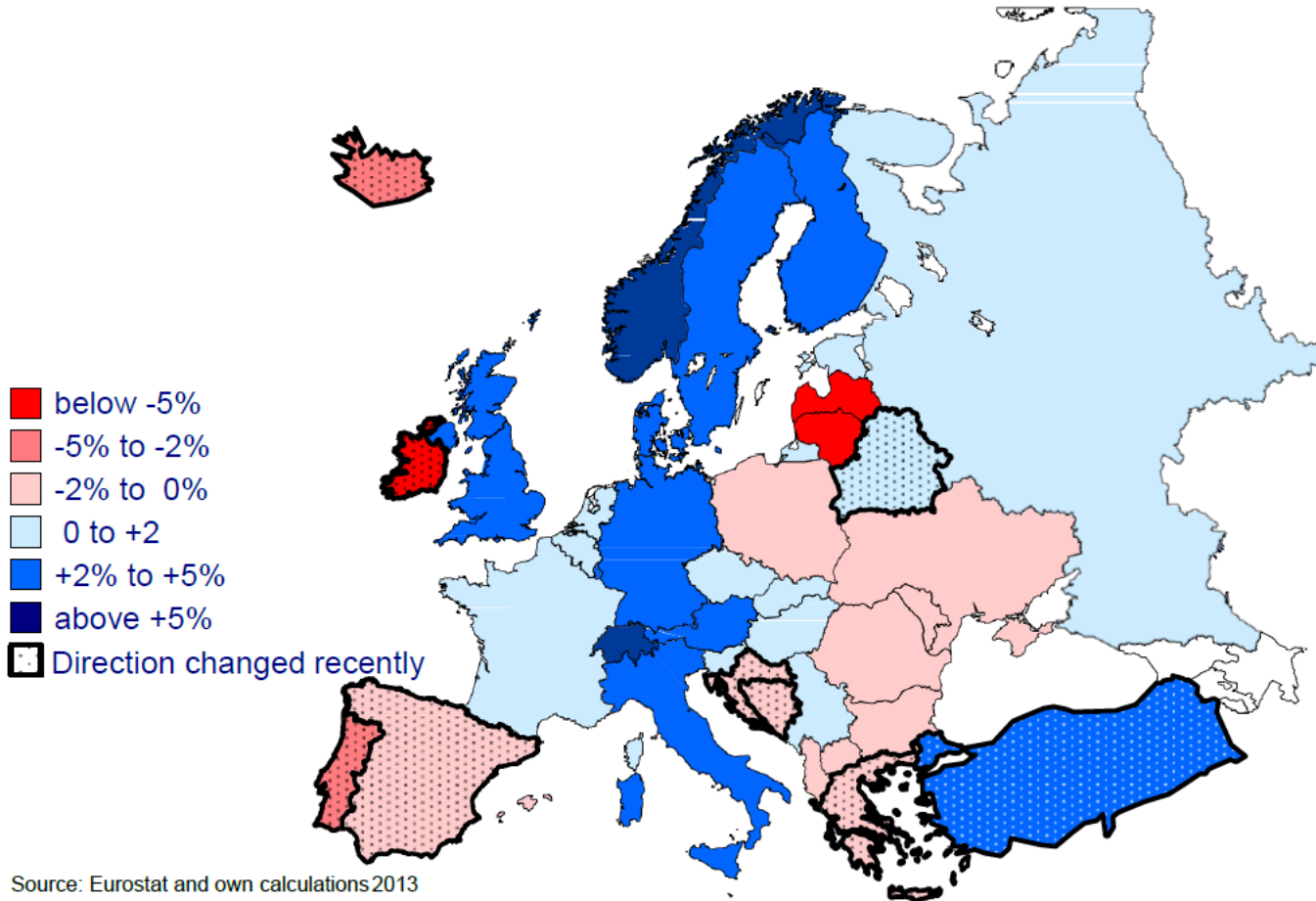
Net migration, yearly average, per 1000 inhabitants





Net migration in Europe 2010-2012

Net migration, yearly average, per 1000 inhabitants





6 nationalities/types

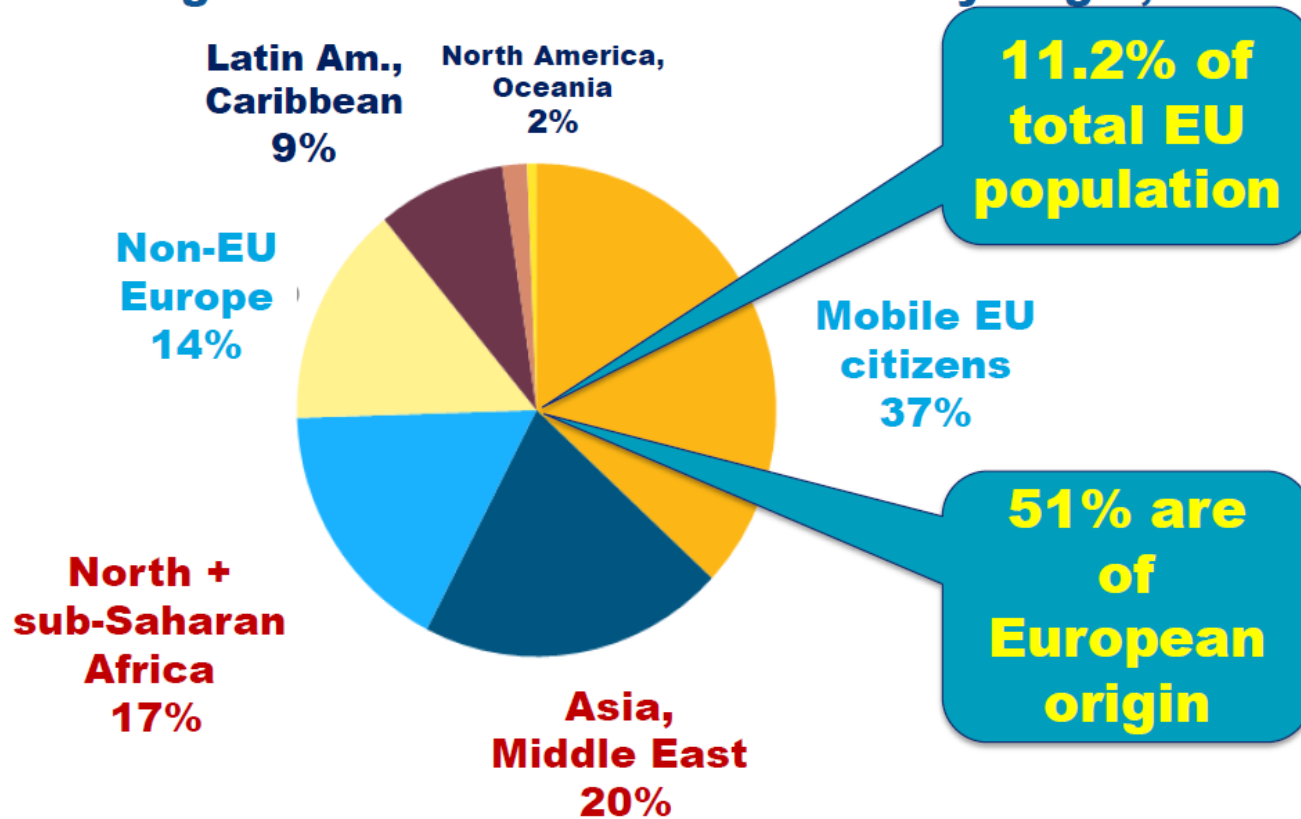
**Stock of migrants
in the EU**



How Many?

57 million migrants in EU28

International migrants and mobile EU citizens by origin, 2015





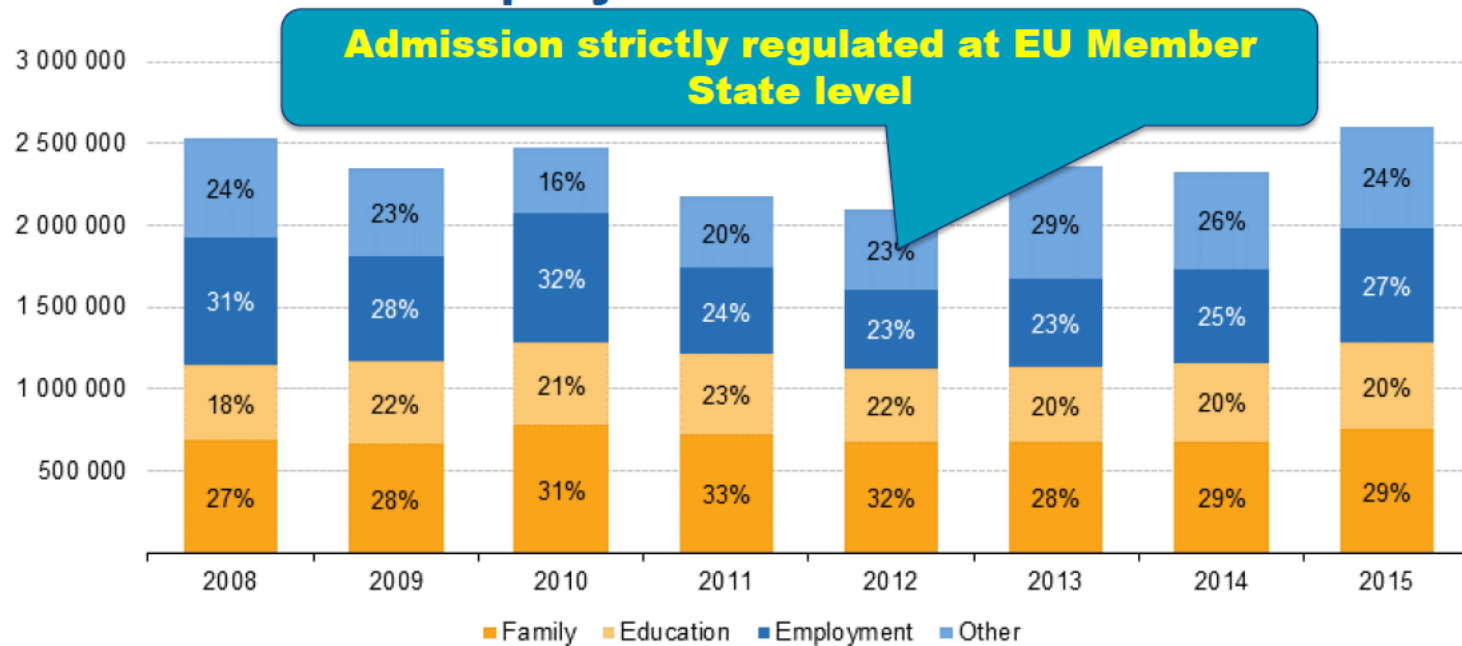
EU citizens

Third national countries



How Many? Annual gross immigration to Europe

First residence permits by reason of entry, 2008-2015,
absolute numbers per year

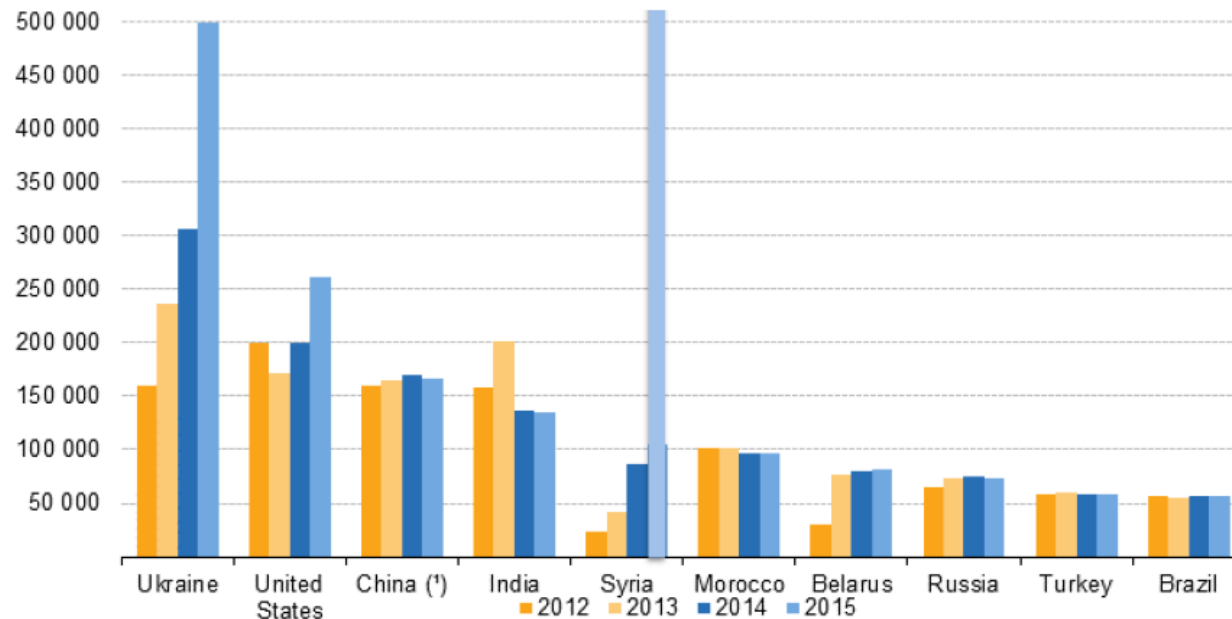


Source: Eurostat



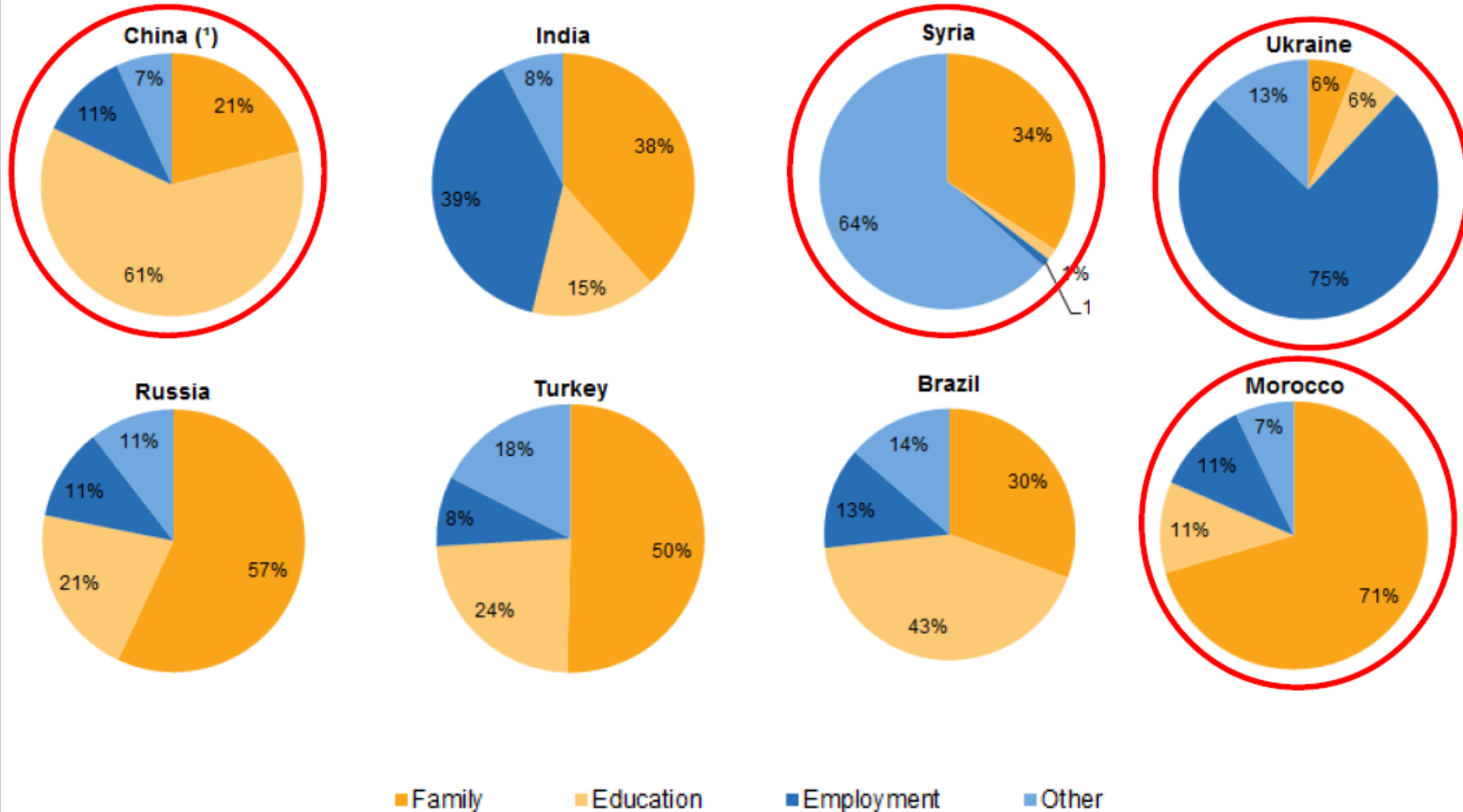
Who is coming?

EU28: non-EU migrant flows by nationality, 2012-2015, absolute numbers





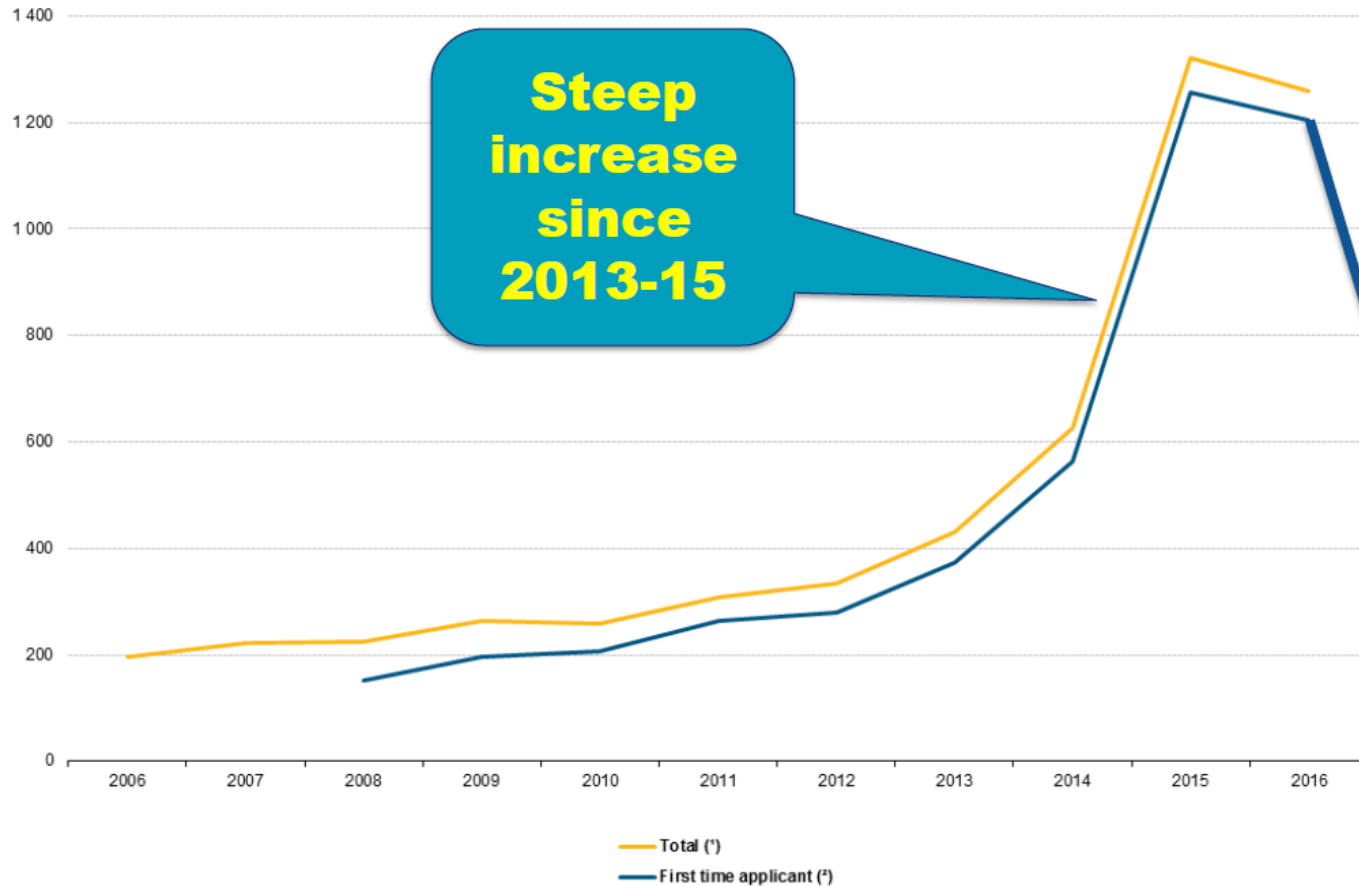
EU28: Migrant flows by nationality and gate of entry, 2015, in %





Asylum in Europe

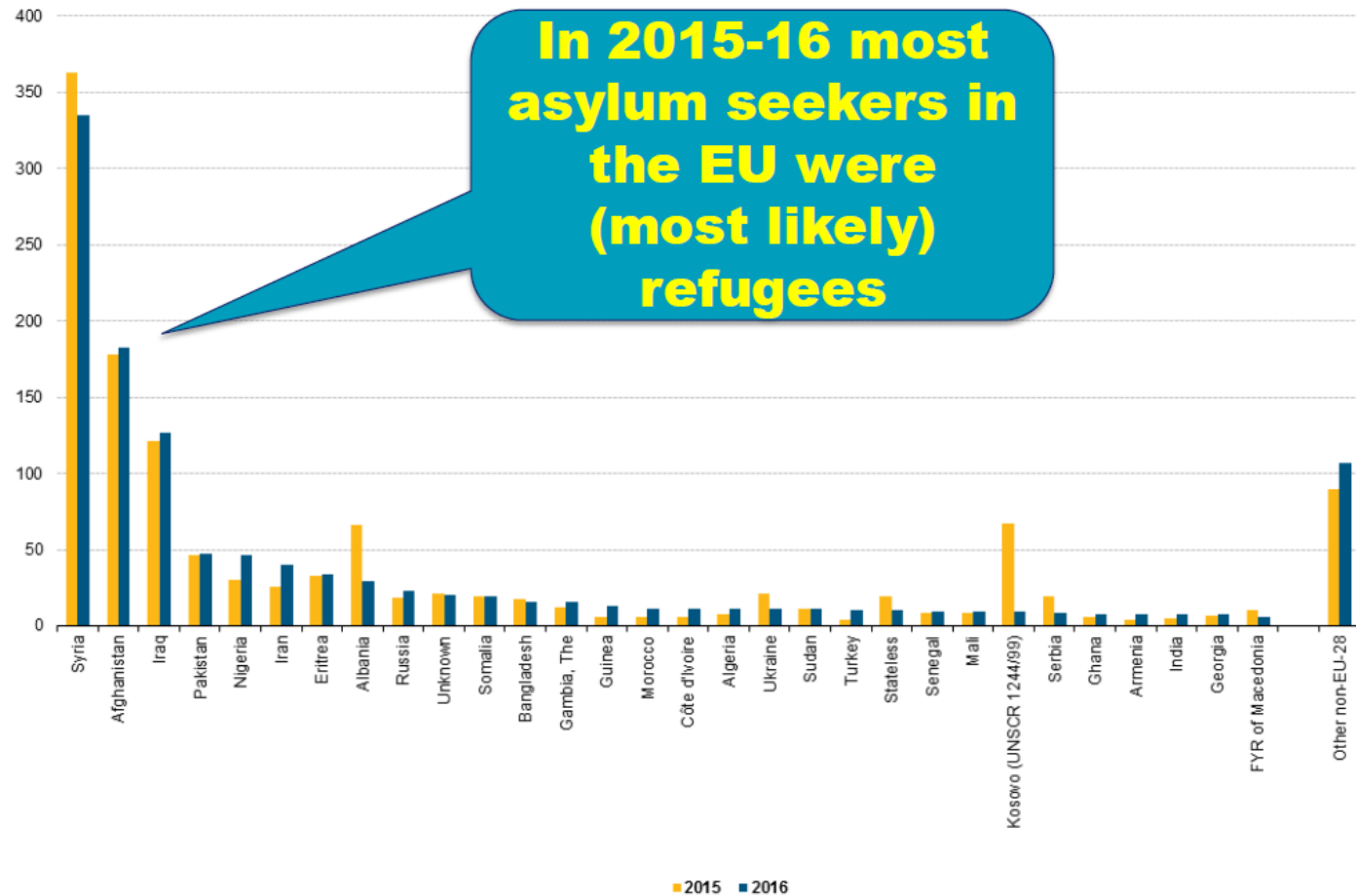
Asylum applications in the EU 28, 2006-2016



Source: Eurostat

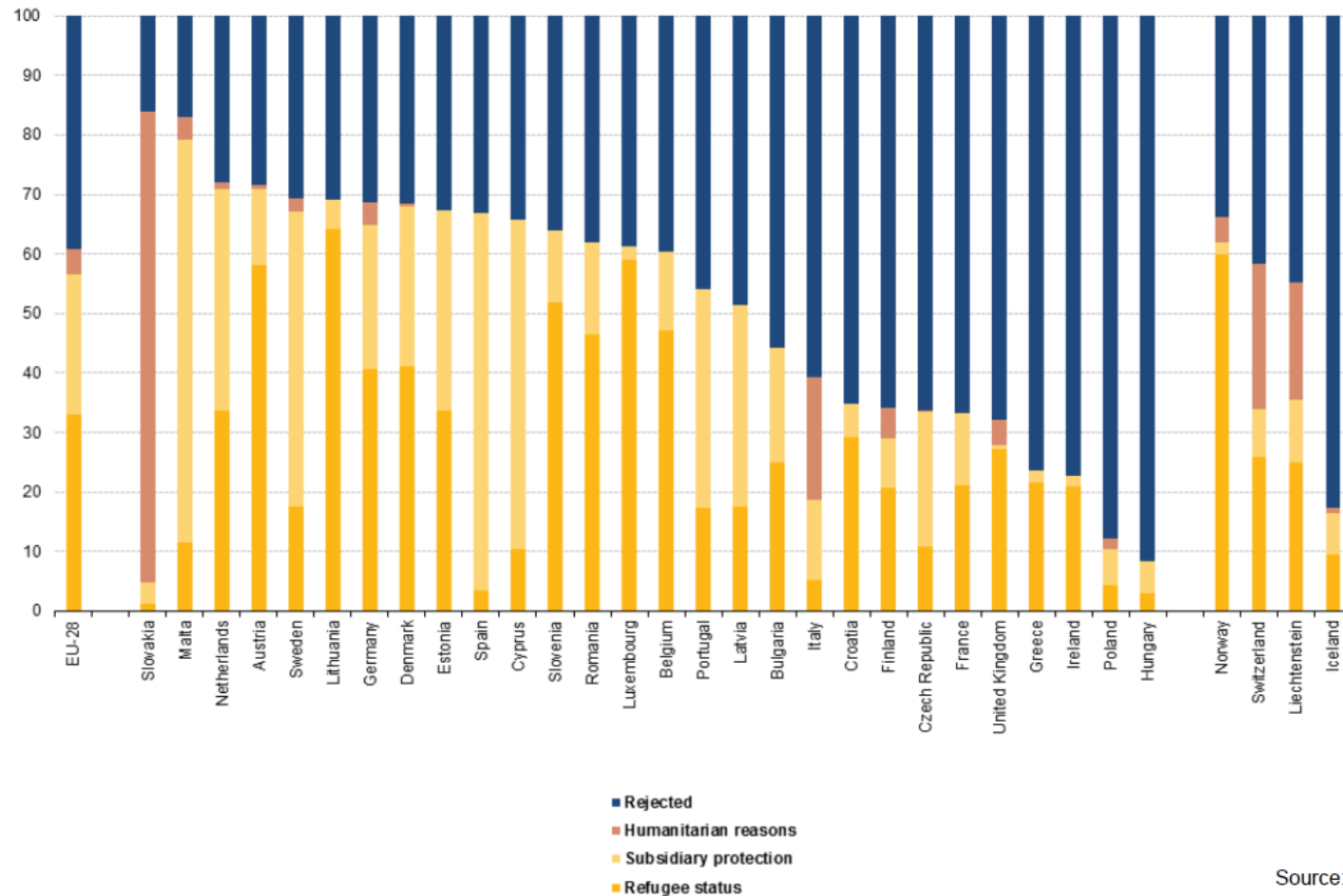


Countries of origin of asylum seekers in EU-28, 2015 and 2016, absolute numbers





The European asylum lottery Decisions on asylum applications in Europe, 2016, in %



Source: Eurostat



7-non documented migrants

Irregular immigration

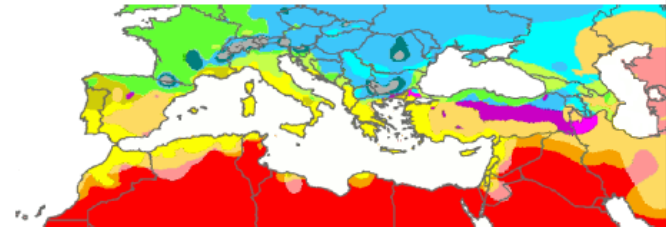


Irregular migrants and refugees coming via the Mediterranean, 2009-2016

- **Italy: 670,000**
- **Greece: 1,147,000**
- **Spain: 40,000**

- **By sea: 1,854,000**

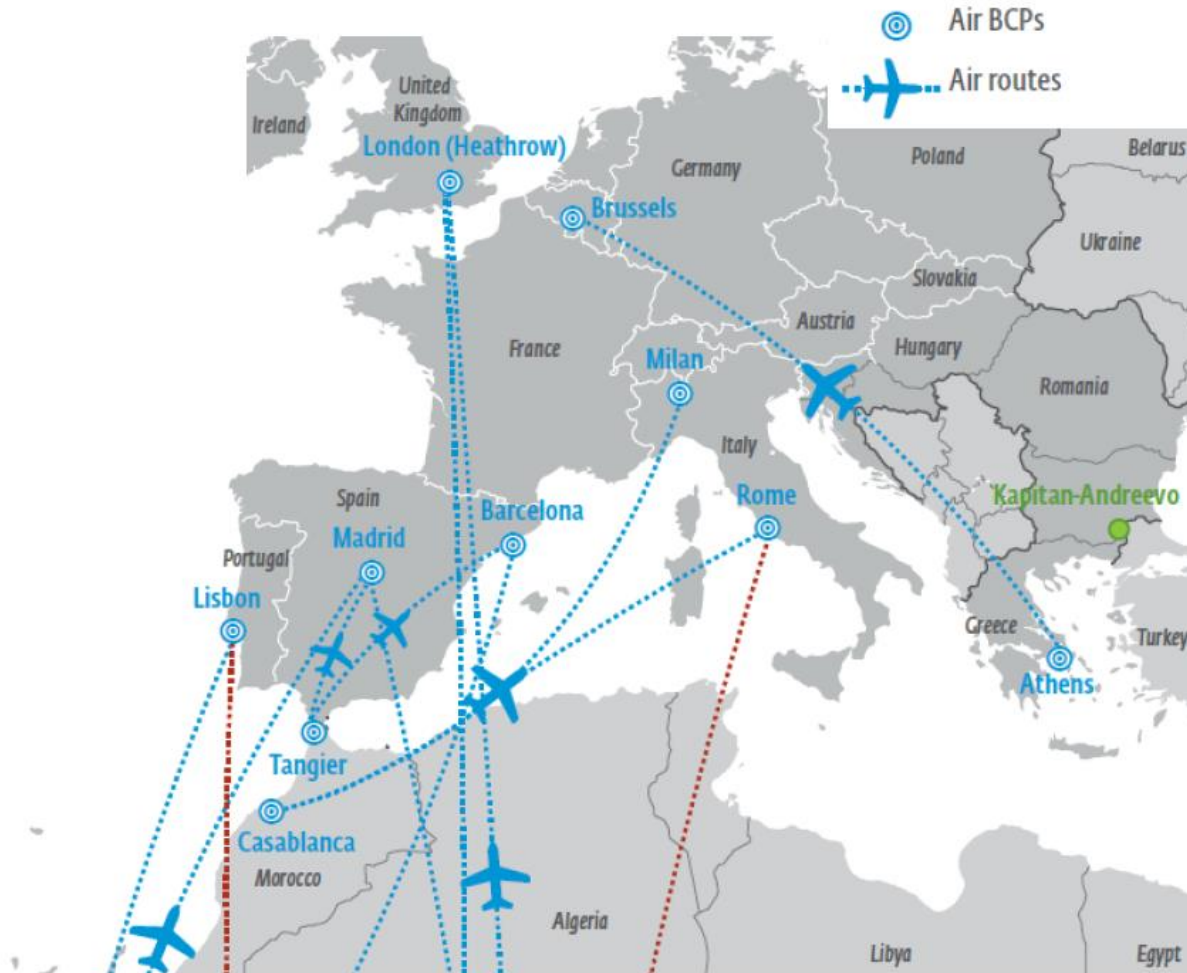
- **Total: 2 Million**



Including arrivals by land and via the Atlantic

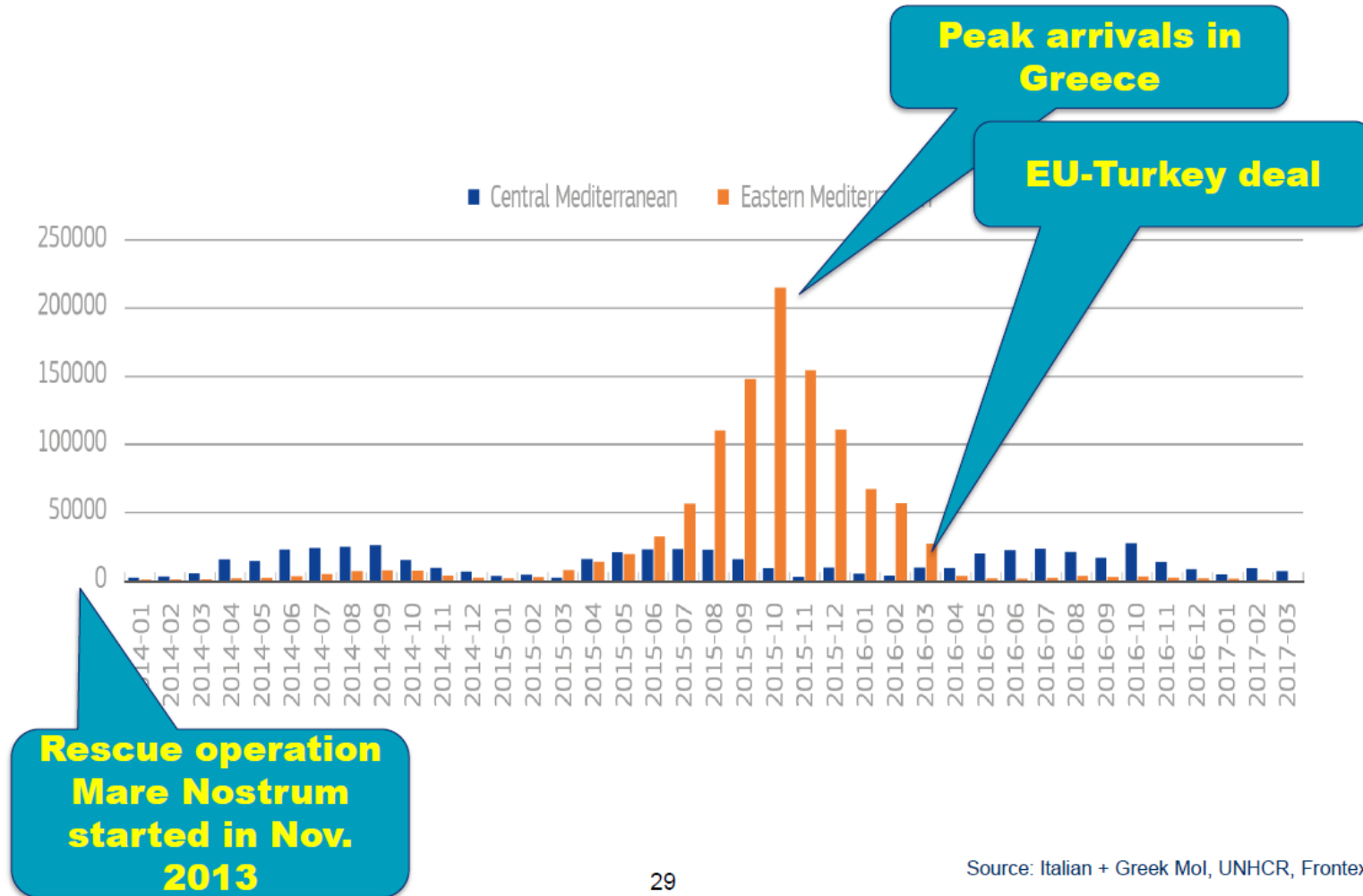


Arrivals that we do not talk about Irregular arrivals/departures by air from Western Africa



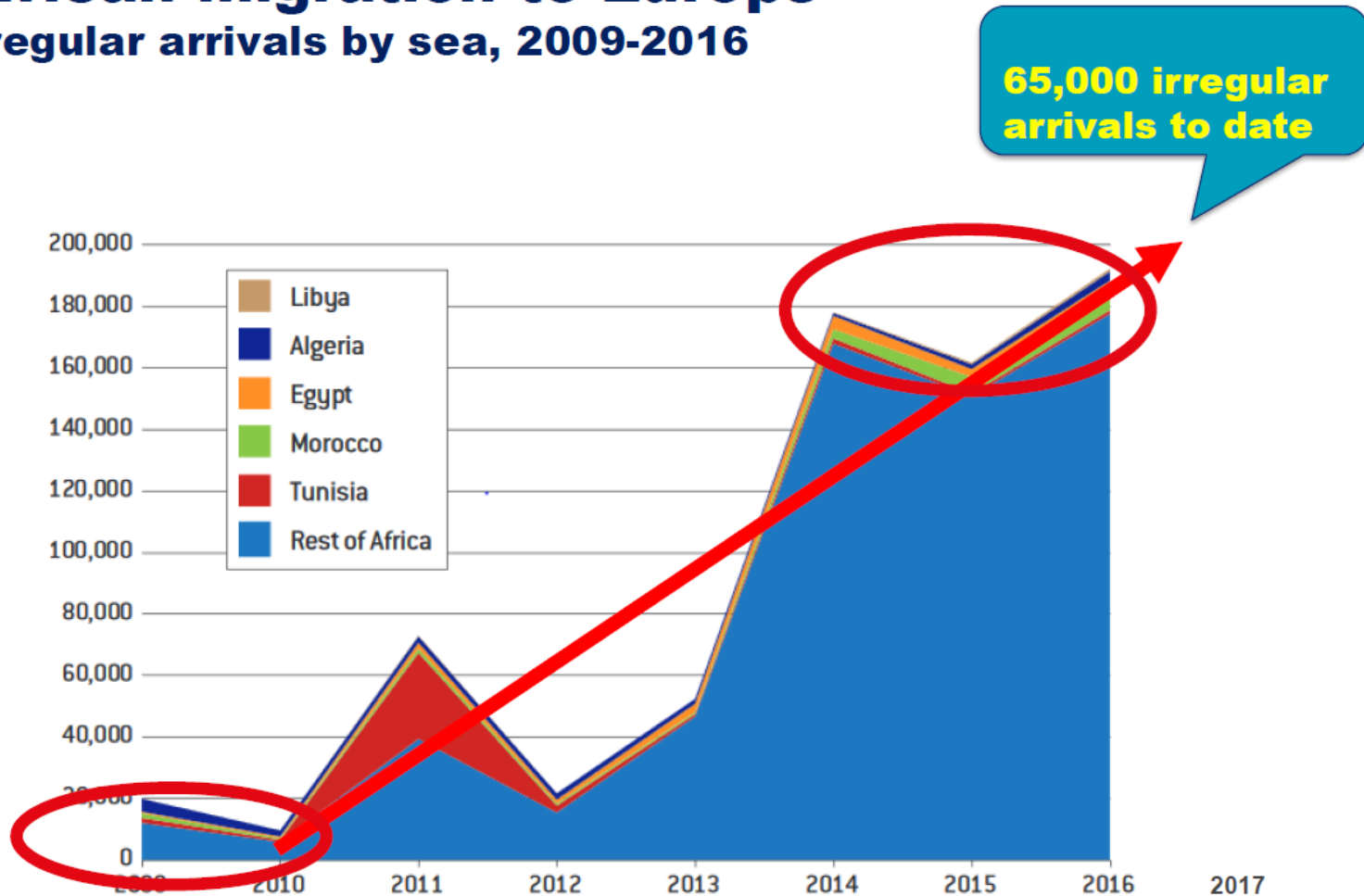


Irregular migrants and refugees disembarked in Italy and Greece, 2014-2017



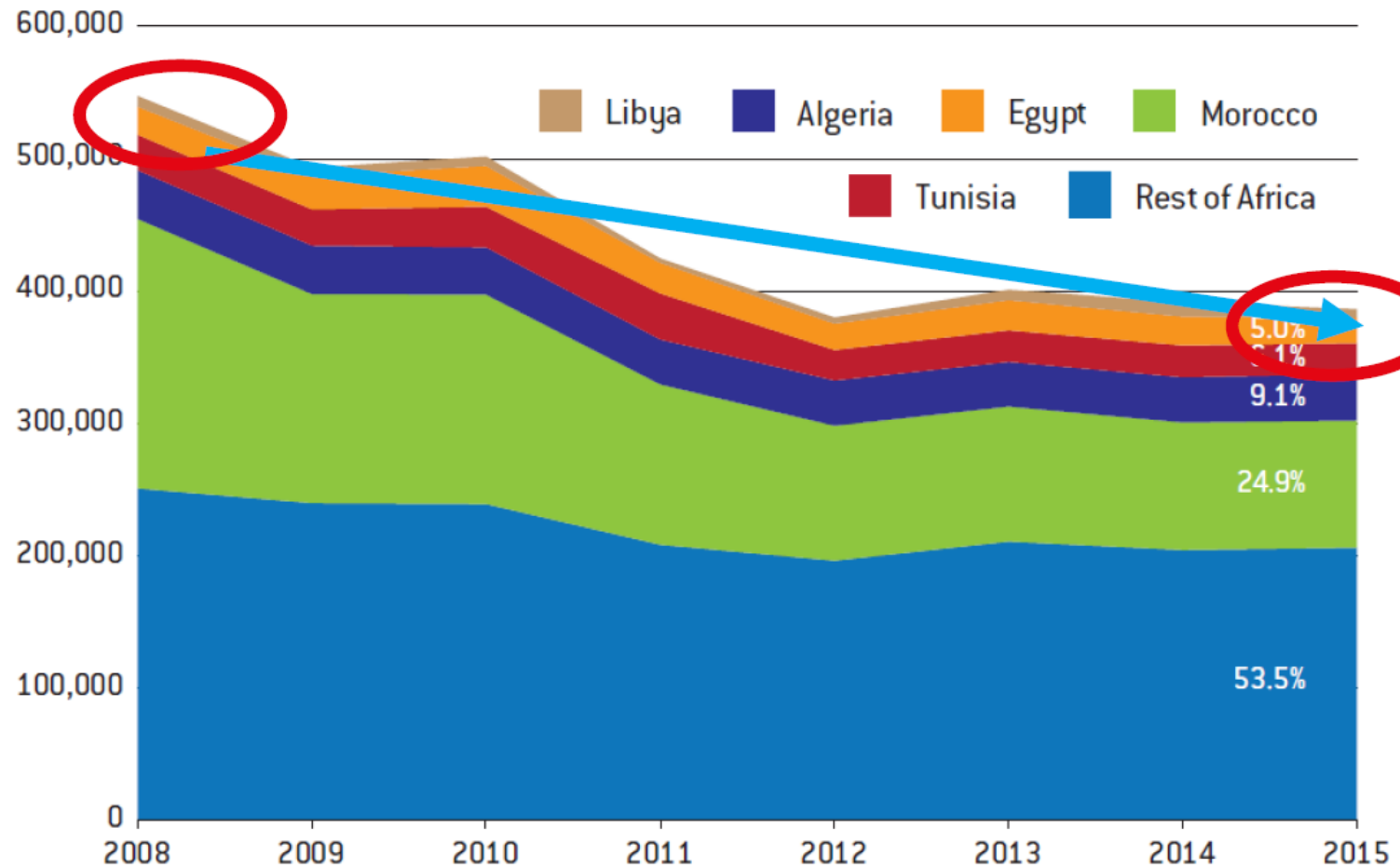


African migration to Europe Irregular arrivals by sea, 2009-2016



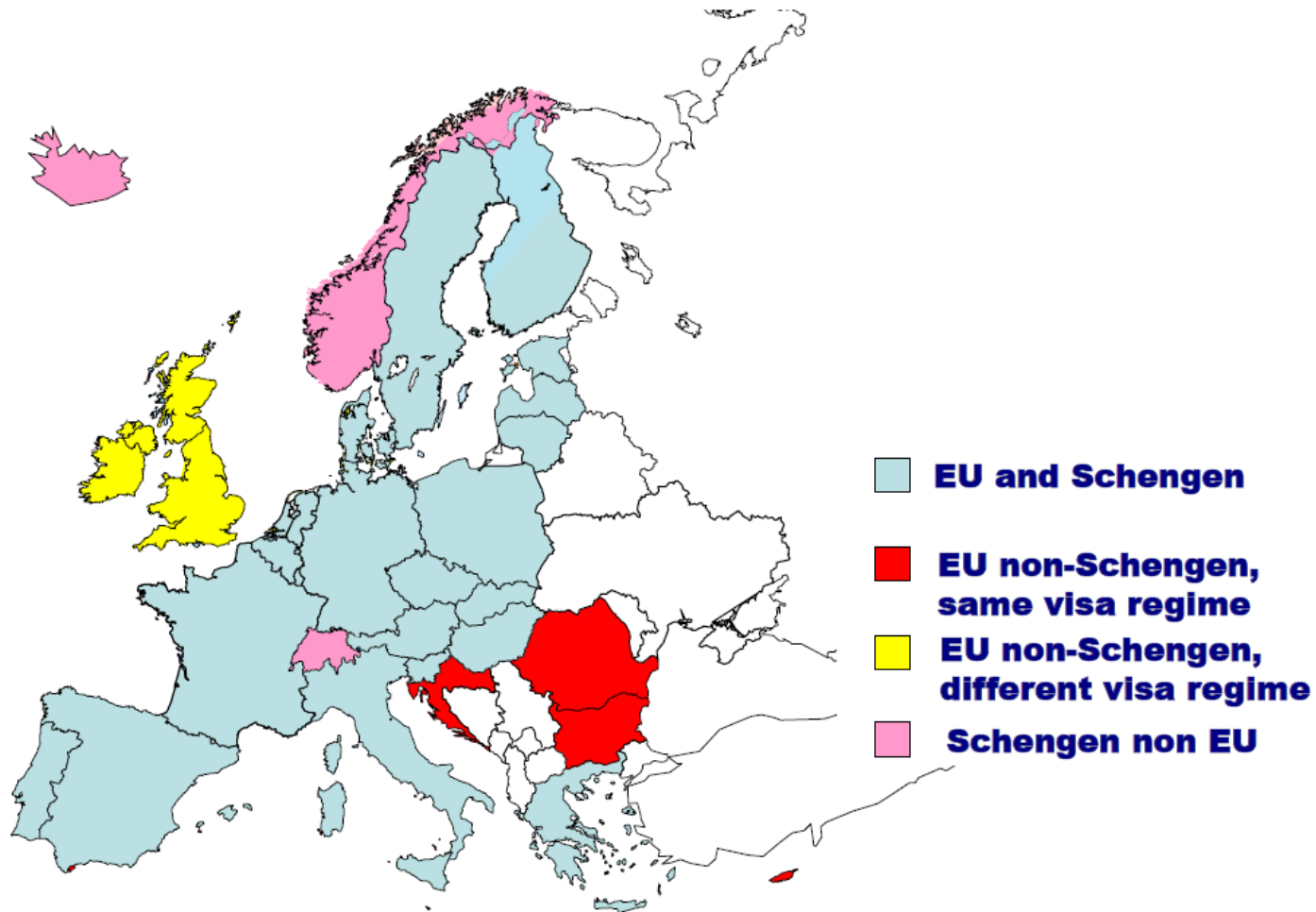


African migration to Europe Regular flows, 2009-2016





European border control and visa regimes





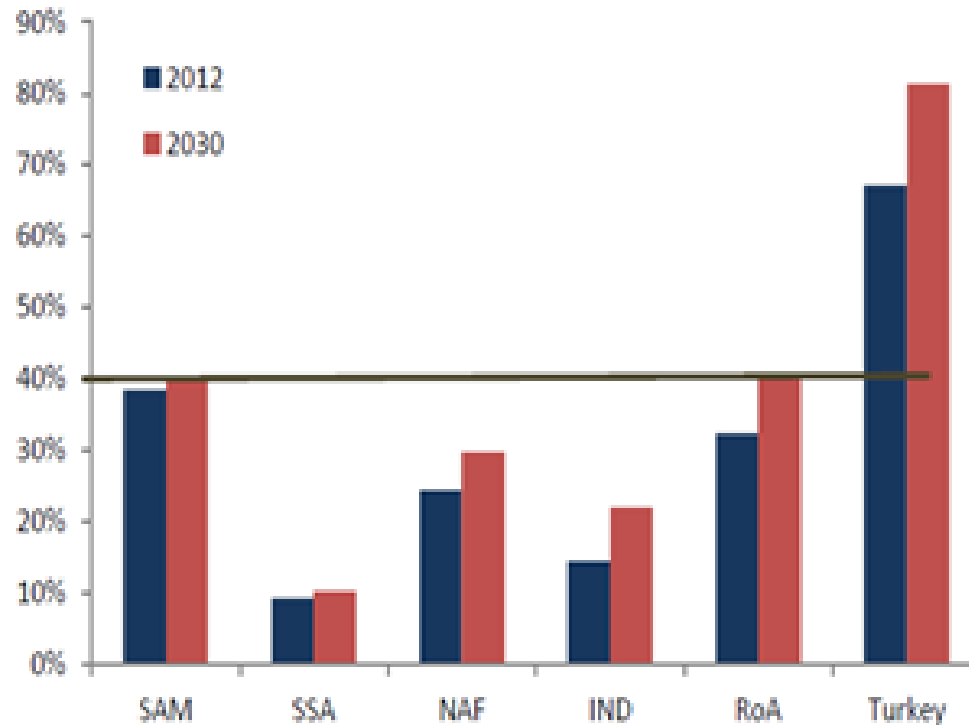
8 DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION



- **Income differential**



Figure 2.9 Income differentials in 2030: Average GDP per worker as % of EU average in selected regions

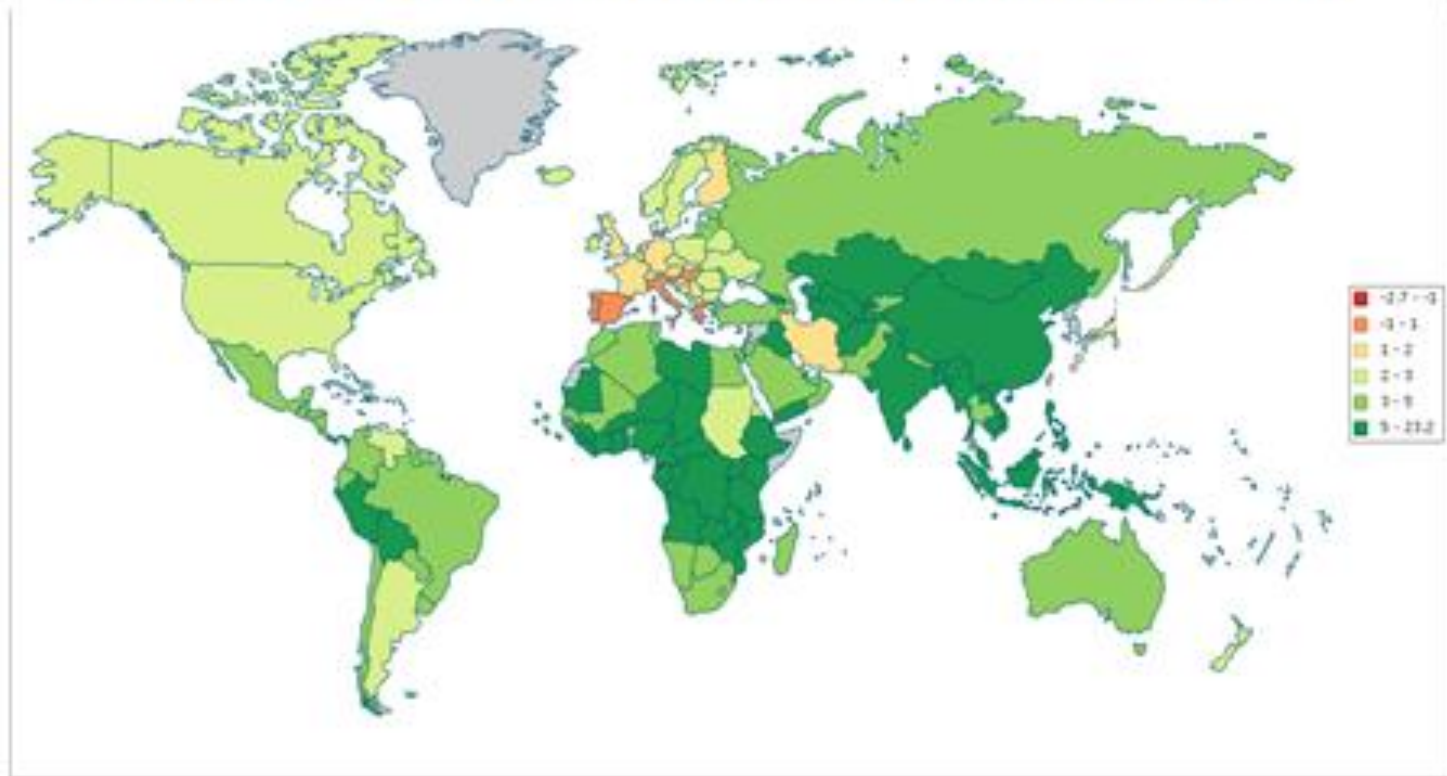


Note: SAM = South America, SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa, NAF = North Africa, IND = India and RoA = Rest of Asia.



But most of today's migrant sending countries will outgrow today's receiving countries

Average GDP growth forecast, 2012-18 (in % per year)

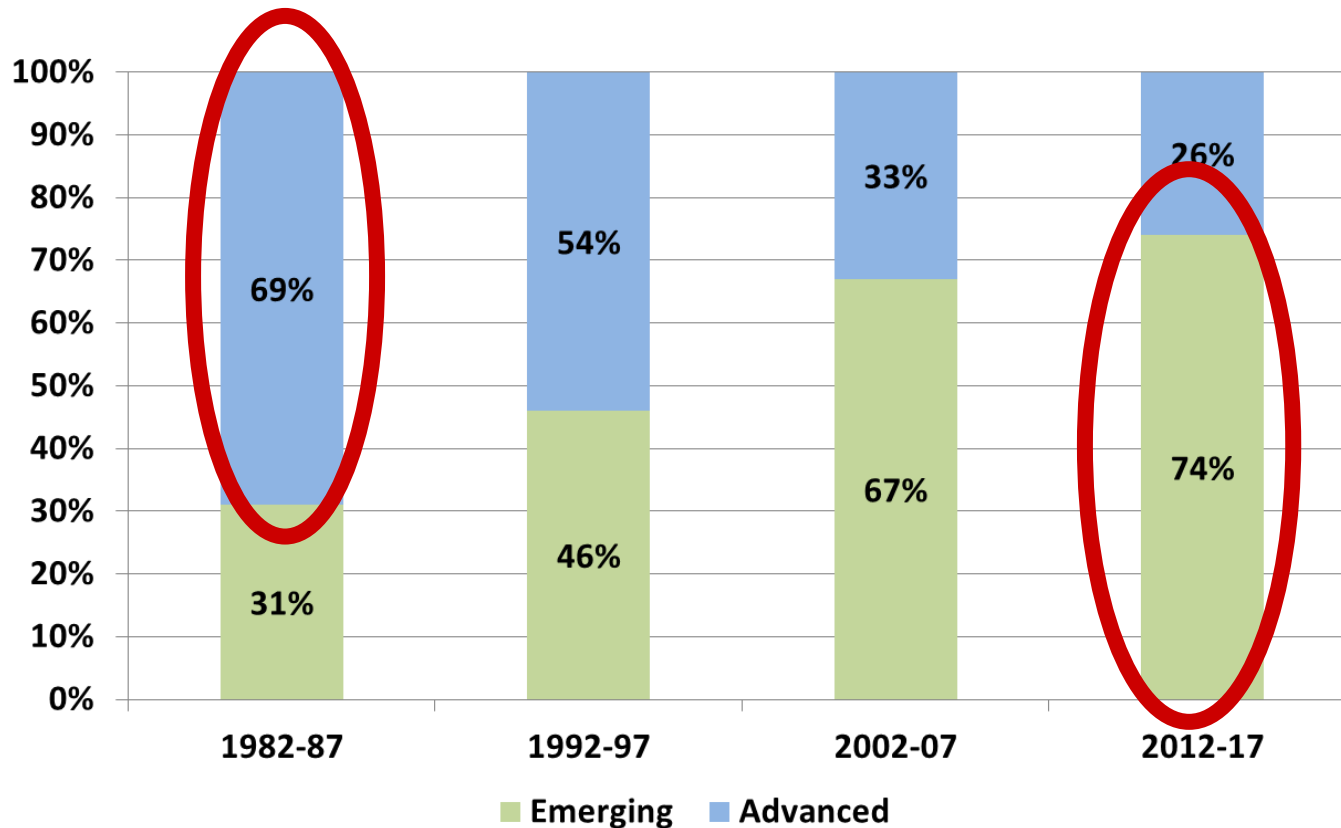


Data Source: IMF



Emerging markets continue to outgrow the advanced economies

Contribution to global GDP growth





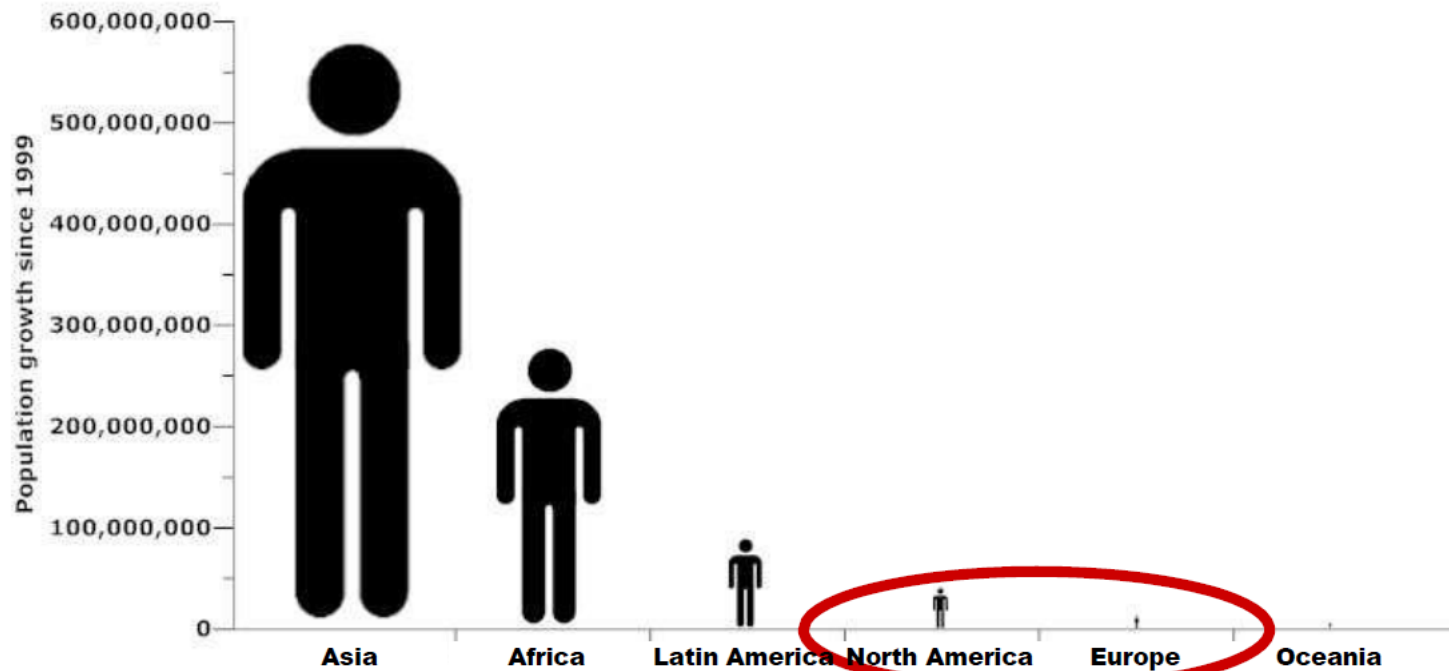
Demography

Growth of the population

Aging of the population



From 6 billion to 7 billion people: Contribution to earth's 7th bn per continent



Data: UN World Population Prospects 2010 Rev. | Infographic: Bitsofscience.org



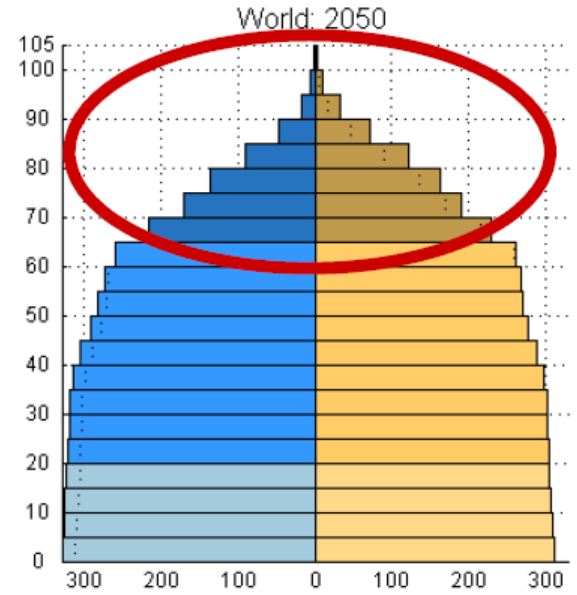
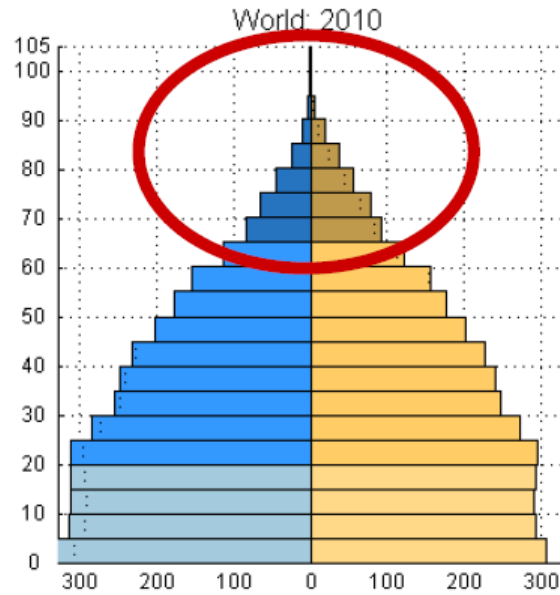
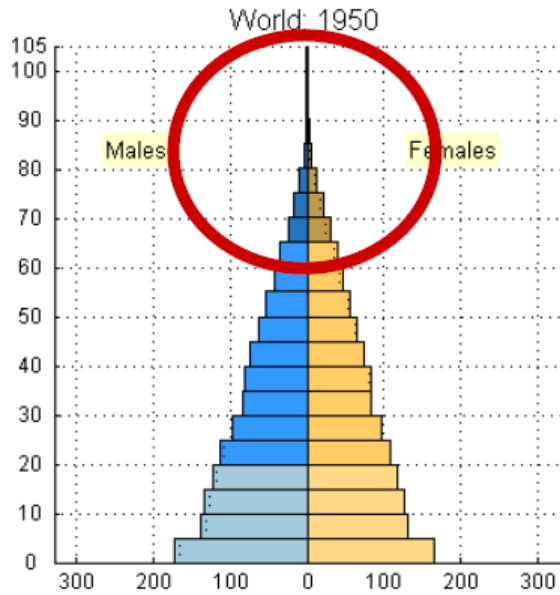
Demographic ageing is a global phenomenon

Age pyramids, 1950-2050

Migration in Europe

MigrEU Jean Monnet Module

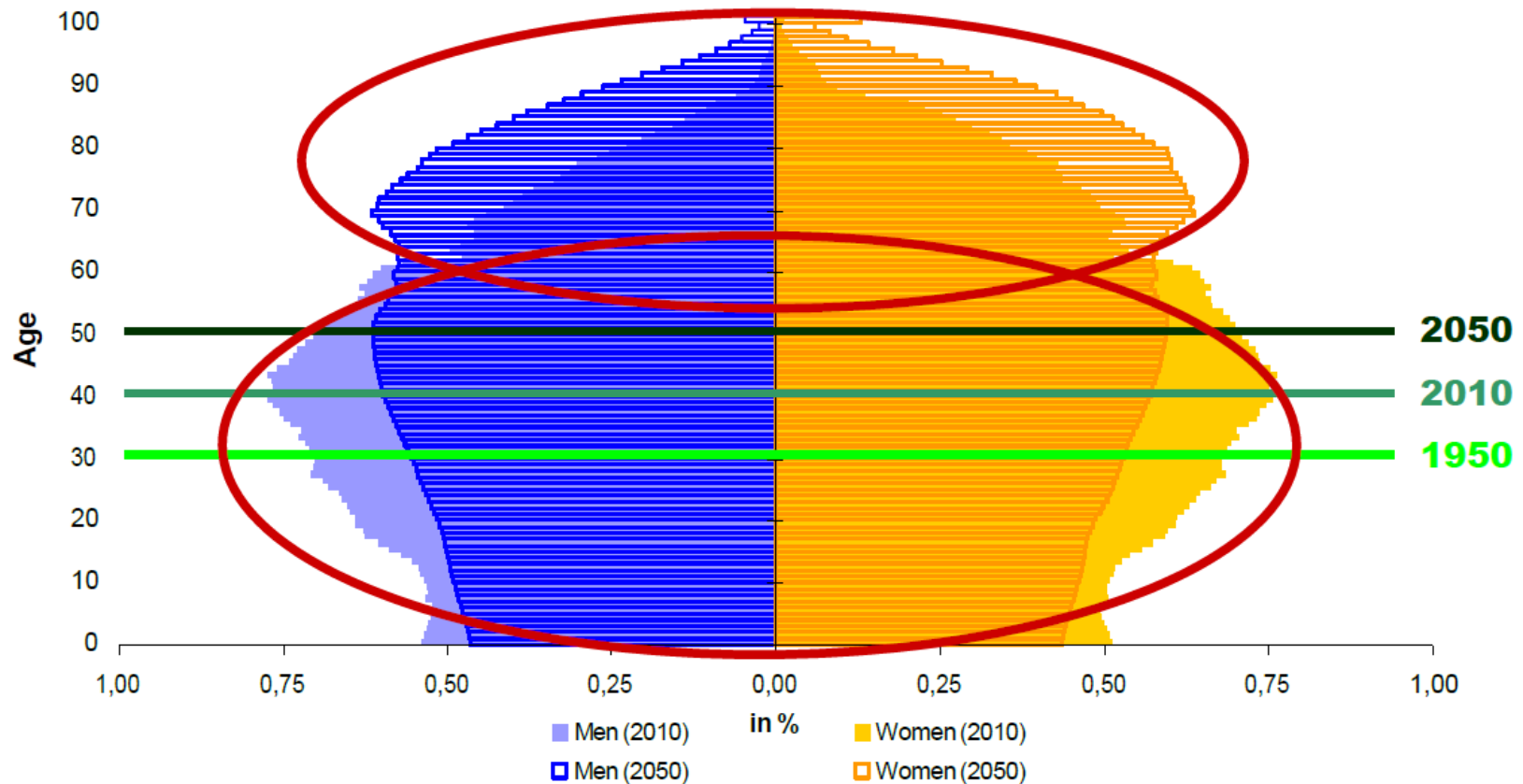
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Source: UN DESA



Europe is continuously getting older





C: Which part of the world experiences the most rapid demographic aging?

1: Europe

2: North America

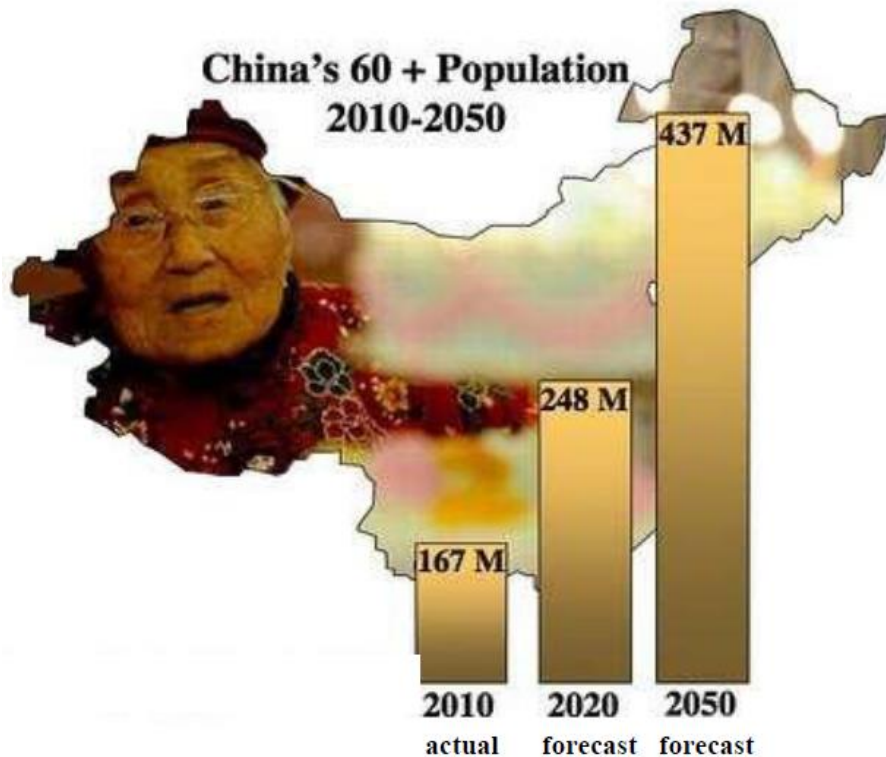
3: Africa

4: Asia



China is aging more quickly than Europe

Age group 60+, 2010-2050



Age groups 65+ vs 20-24, 2000-2030

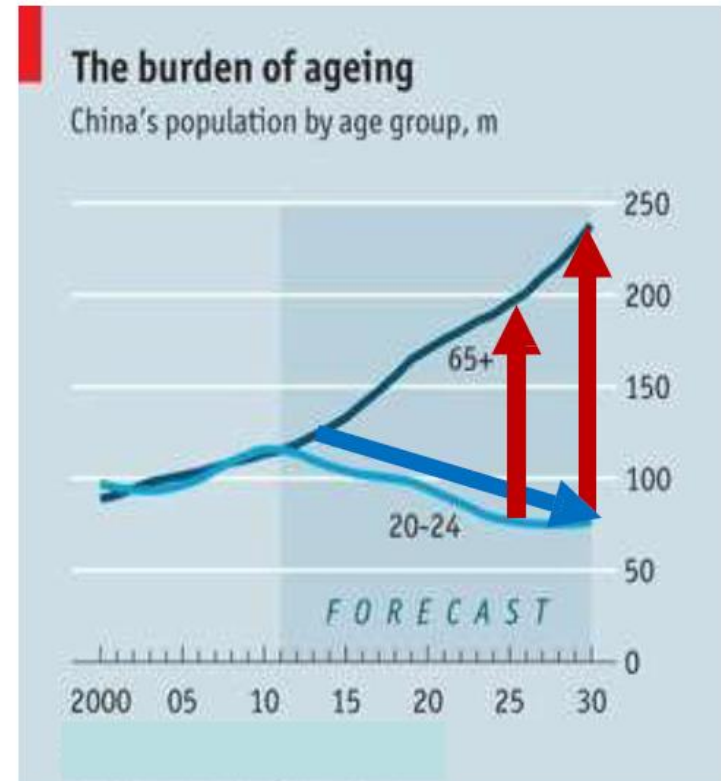
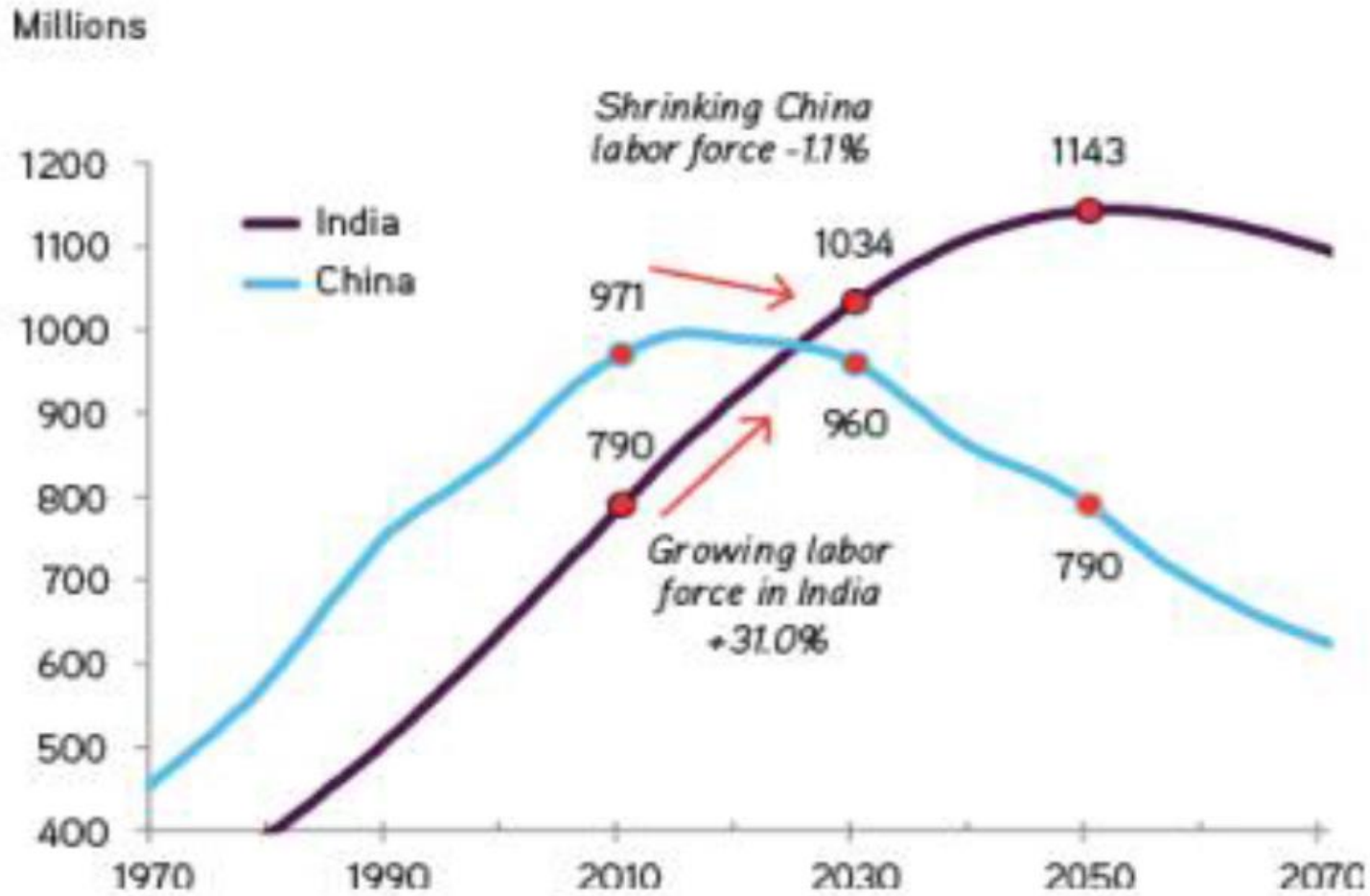




Figure 2.5 Working age population – China and India



Source: KKR Insights (2012).



**Aging is driven by two
major trends:**

- Longevity**
- Lower number of children**



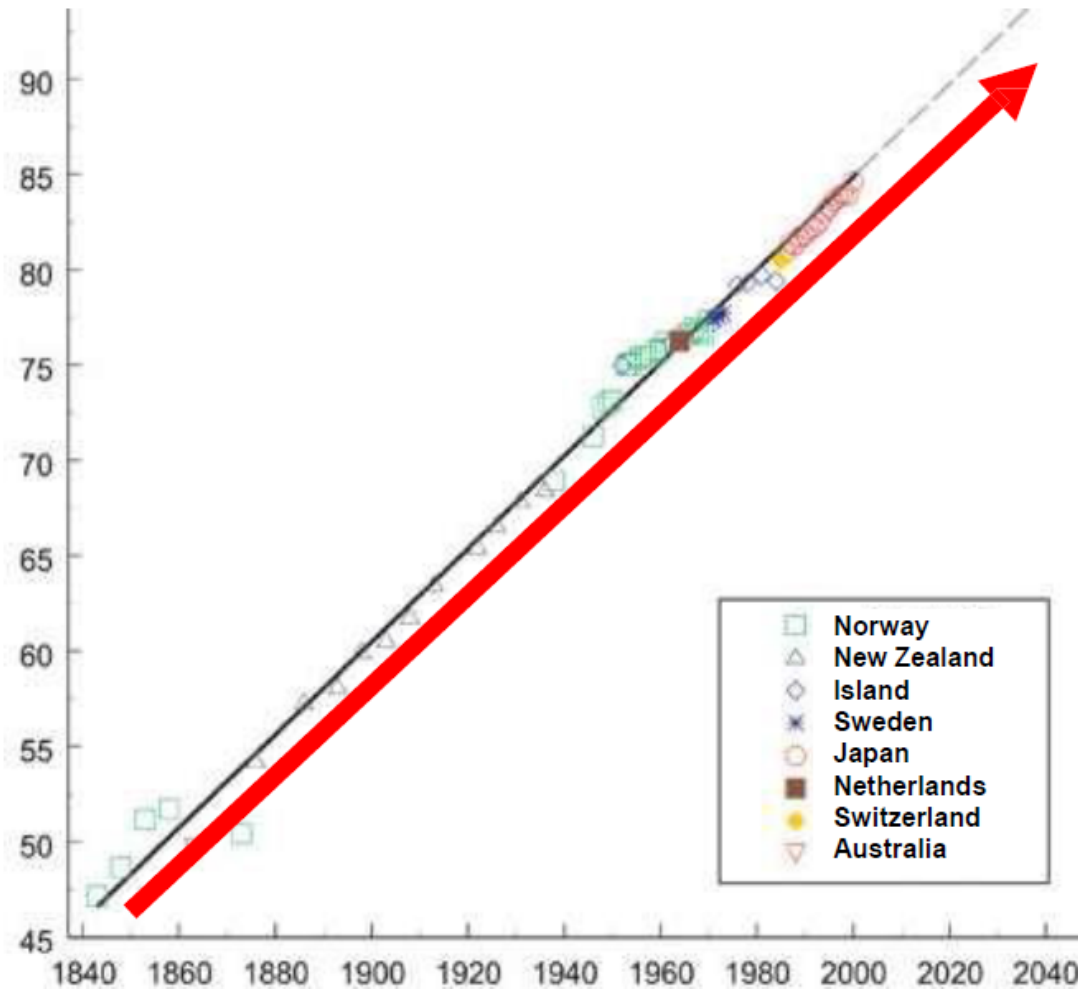
Life expectancy has been increasing since 170 years

Life expectancy for selected countries

Migration in Europe

MigrEU Jean Monnet Module

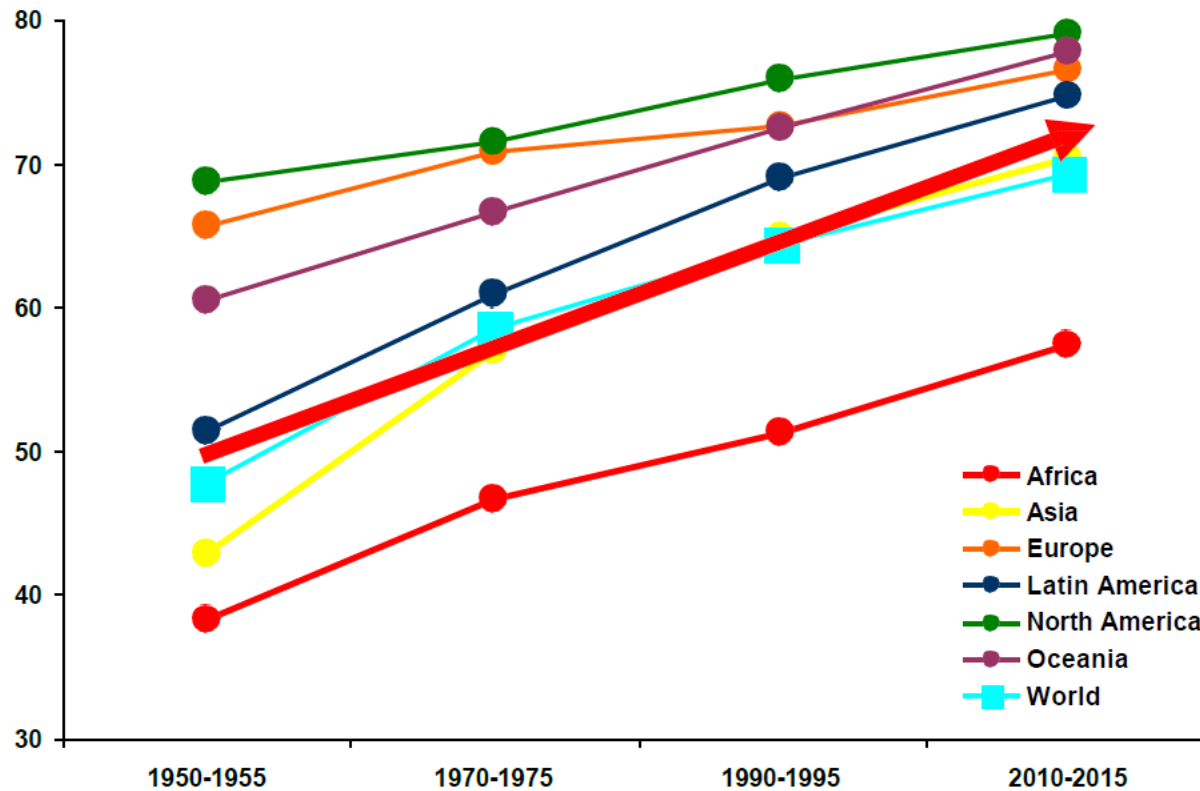
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Source: Oeppen u. Vaupel



During the last 70 years, global life expectancy has increased by 20 years Life expectancy by world regions, 1950-2015



Source: UNPD 2011

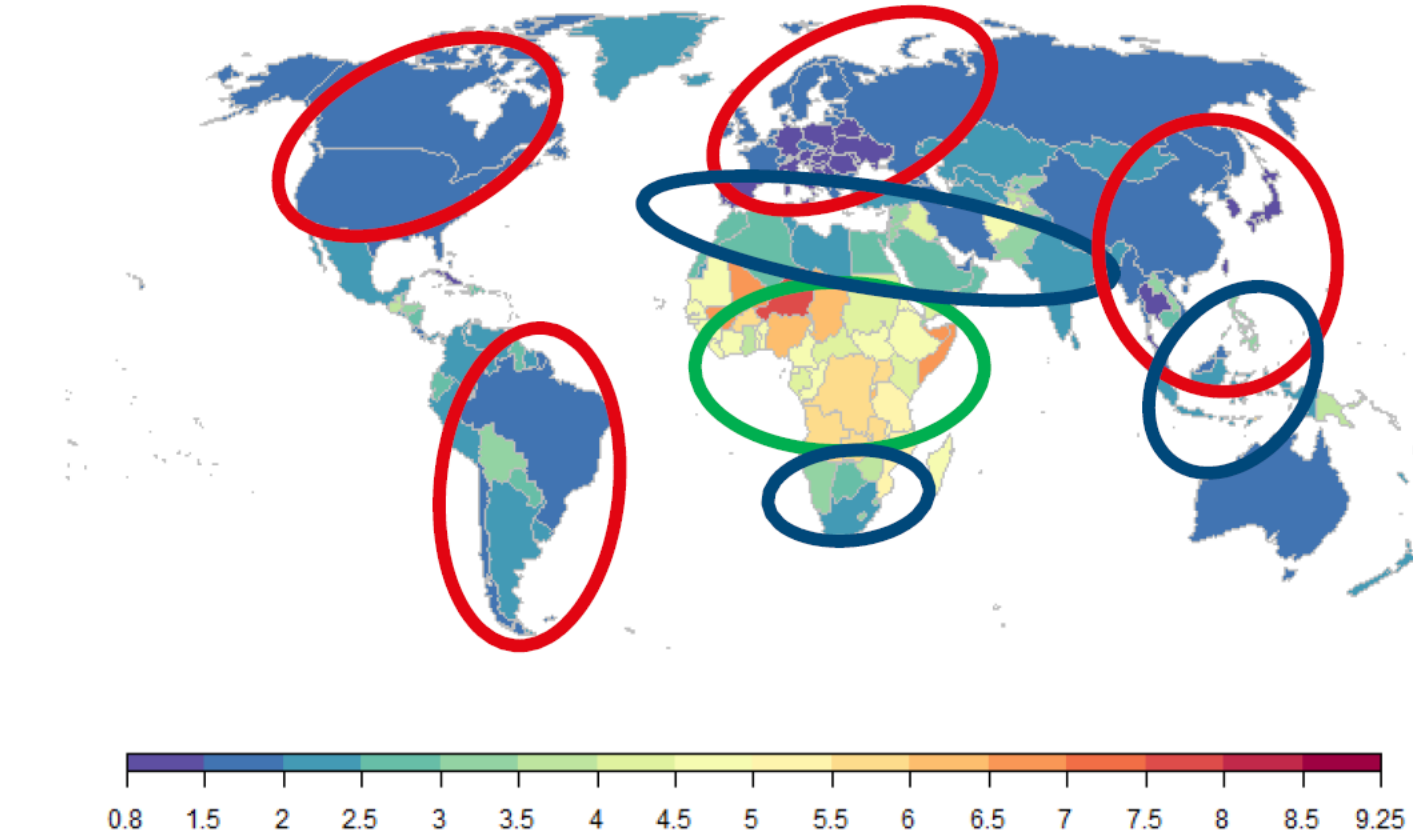


**We have fewer children
than any prior generation**



The main driver of uneven population change: Very unequal numbers of children

Number of children per woman (total fertility), 2010-2015

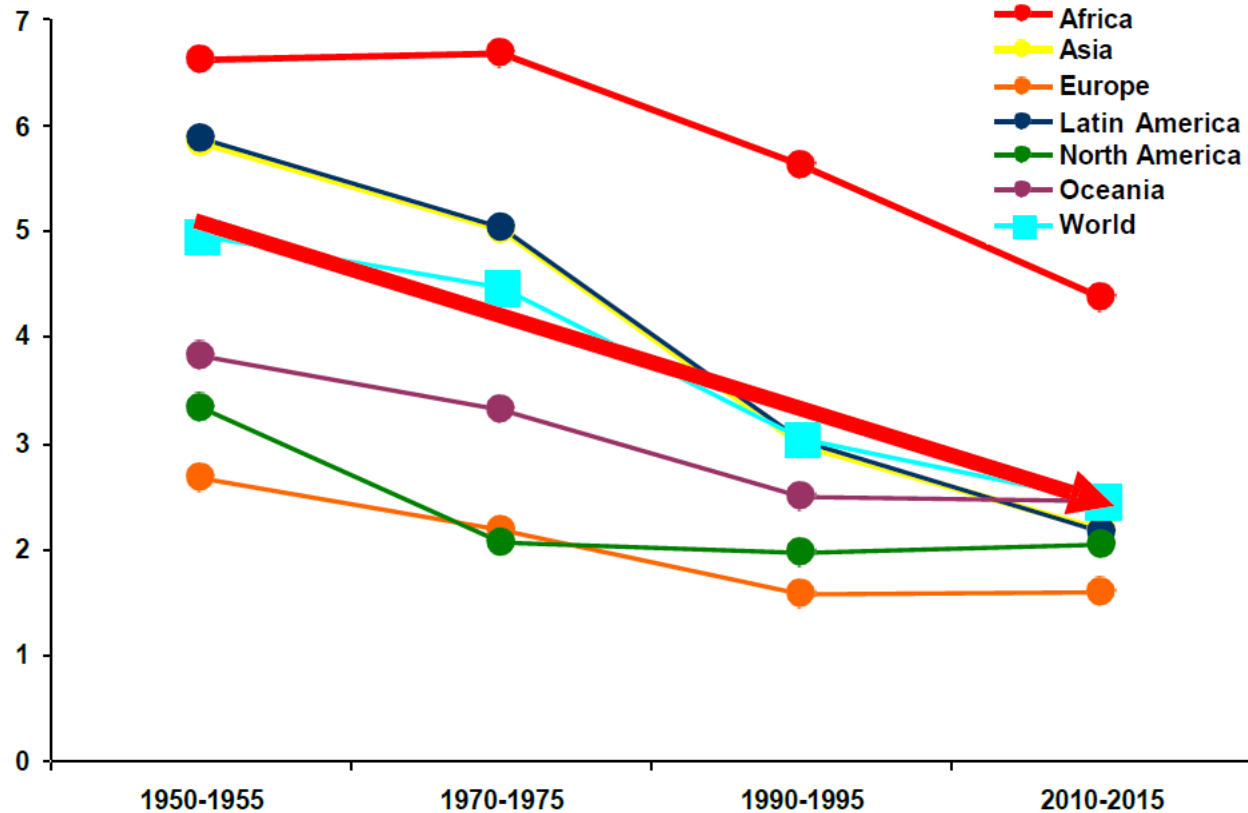


Source: UN DES



During the last six decades, the overall number of children per woman has halved

Total fertility by world regions, 1950-2015



Source: UNPD 2011

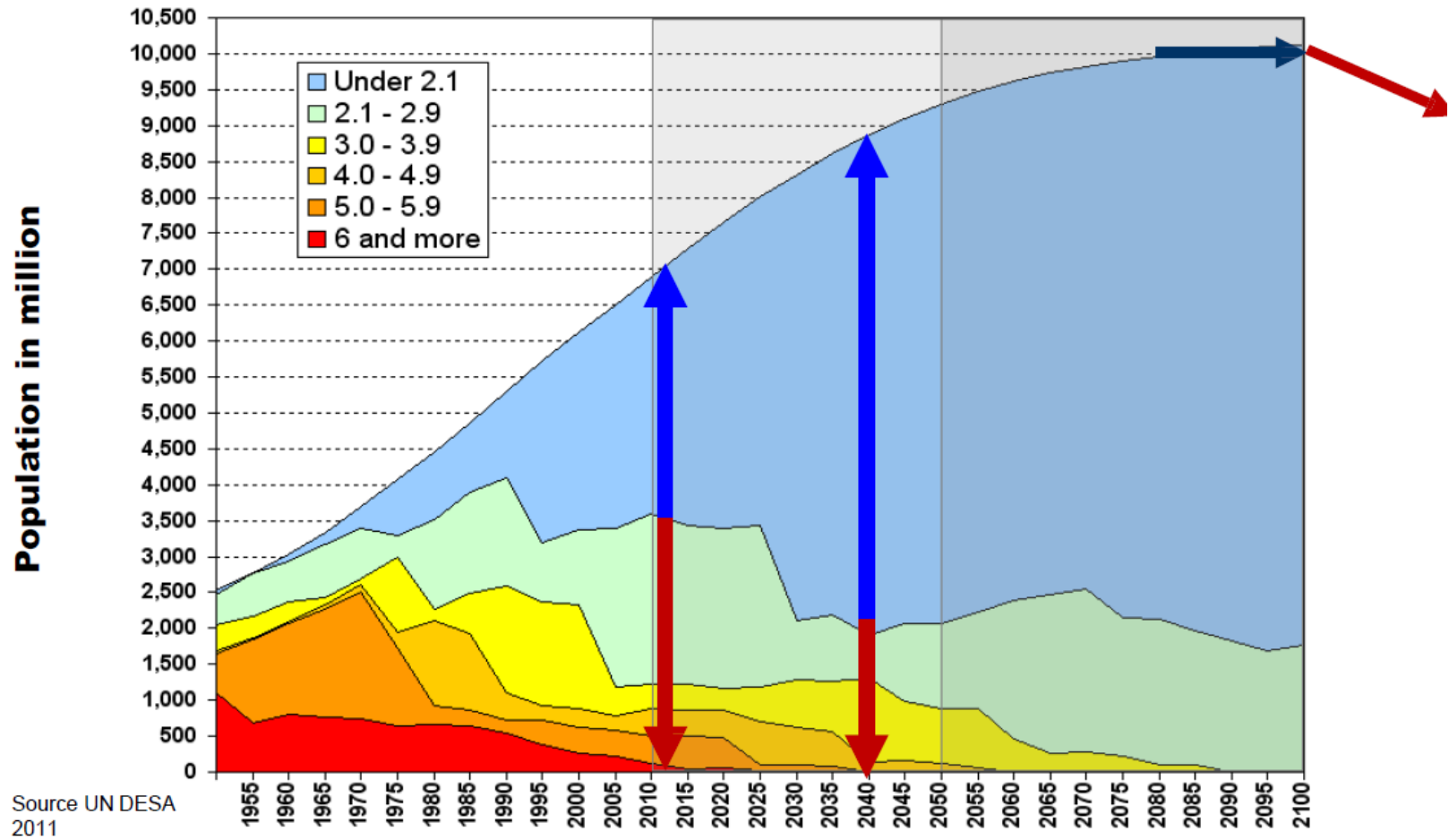


-
**Global population growth
will come to an end**



Already half of the people live in regions with less than 2 children per woman

World population by number of children per woman, 1950-2100

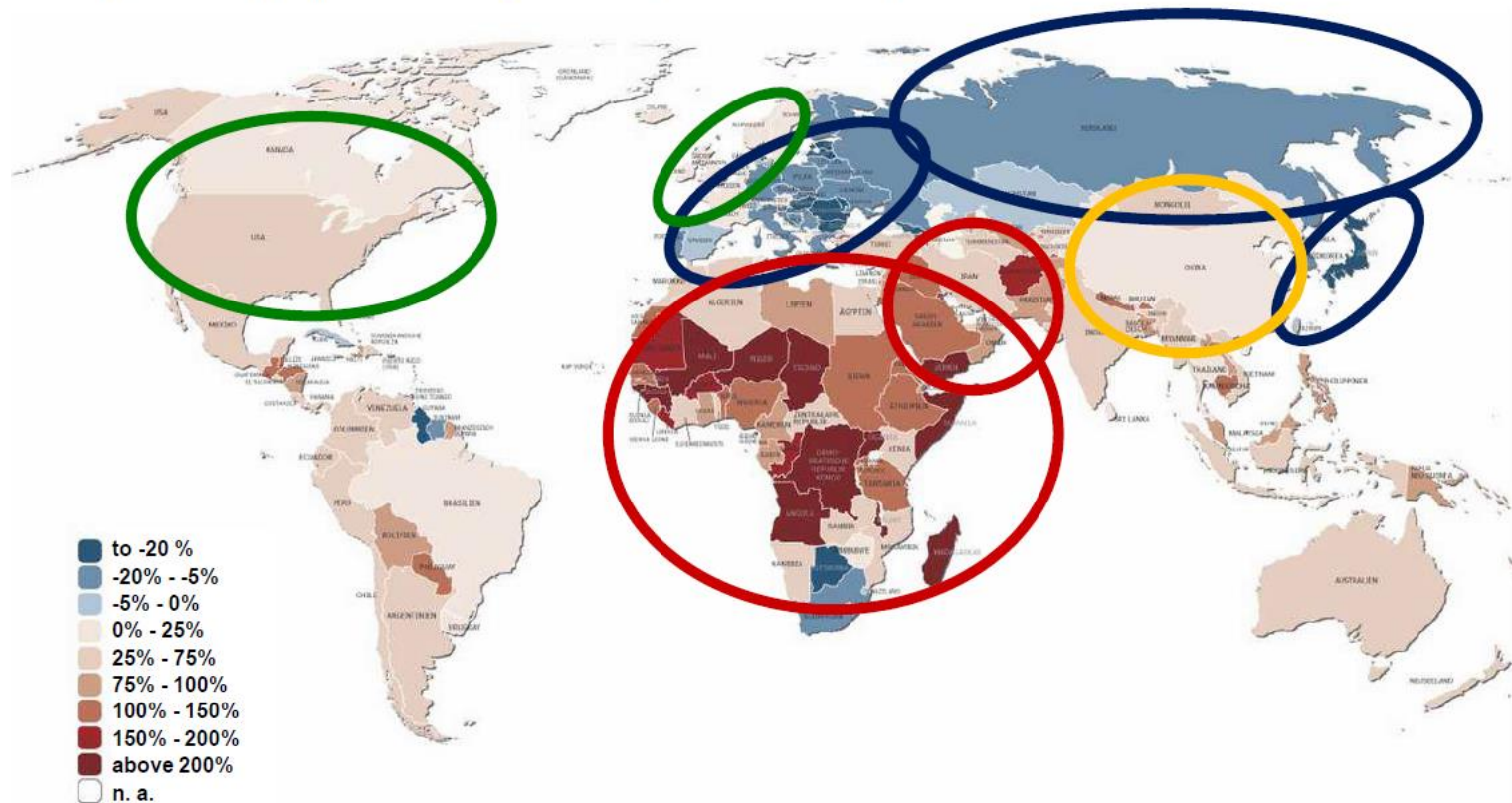


Source UN DESA
2011



Europe's, Russia's and Japan's populations have already started to shrink

Projected population growth, 2010-2050, in %

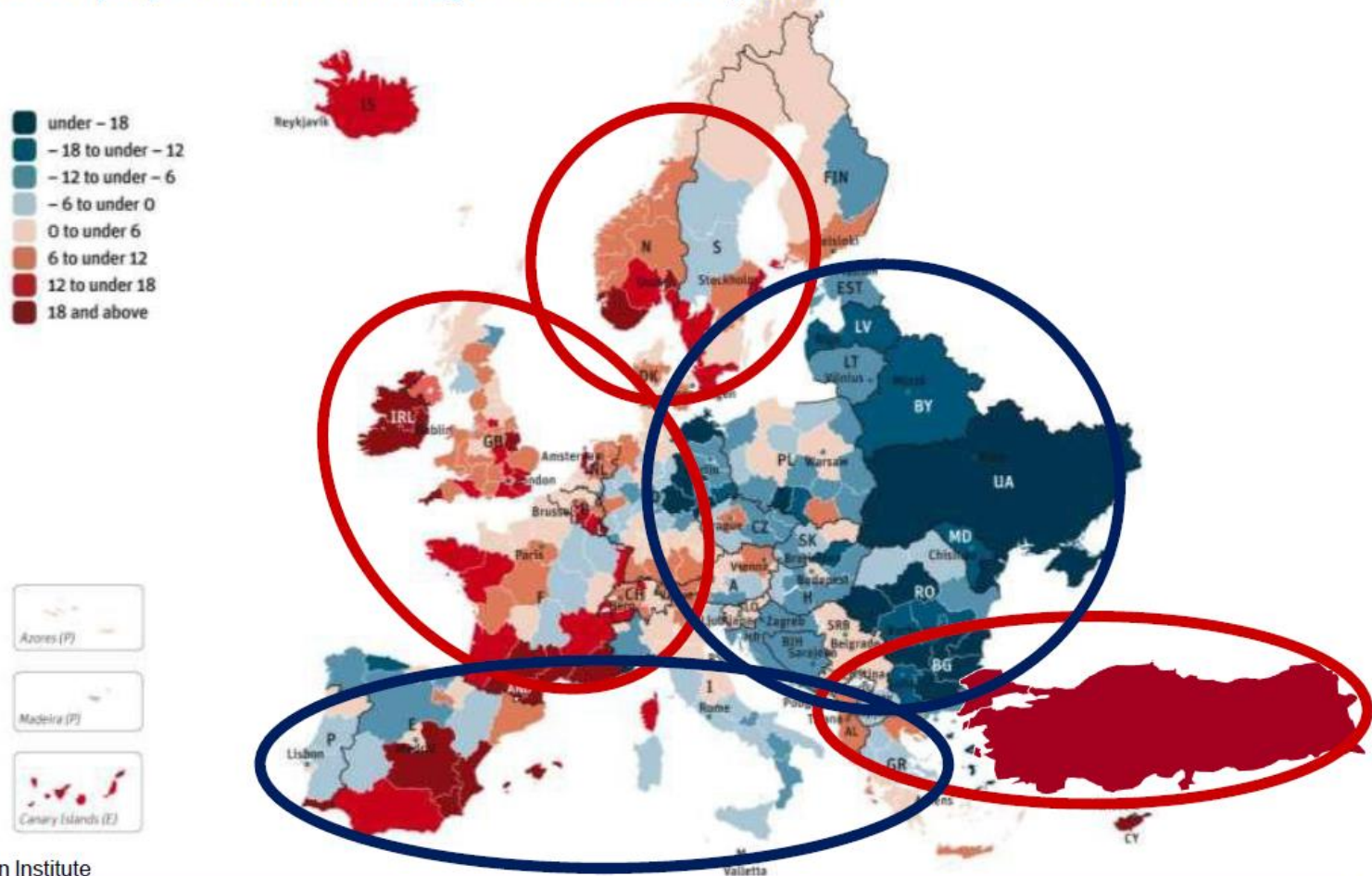


Source: Berlin Institute



Some Regions of Europe have the most rapidly shrinking populations

Projected population change 2010-2030, in %





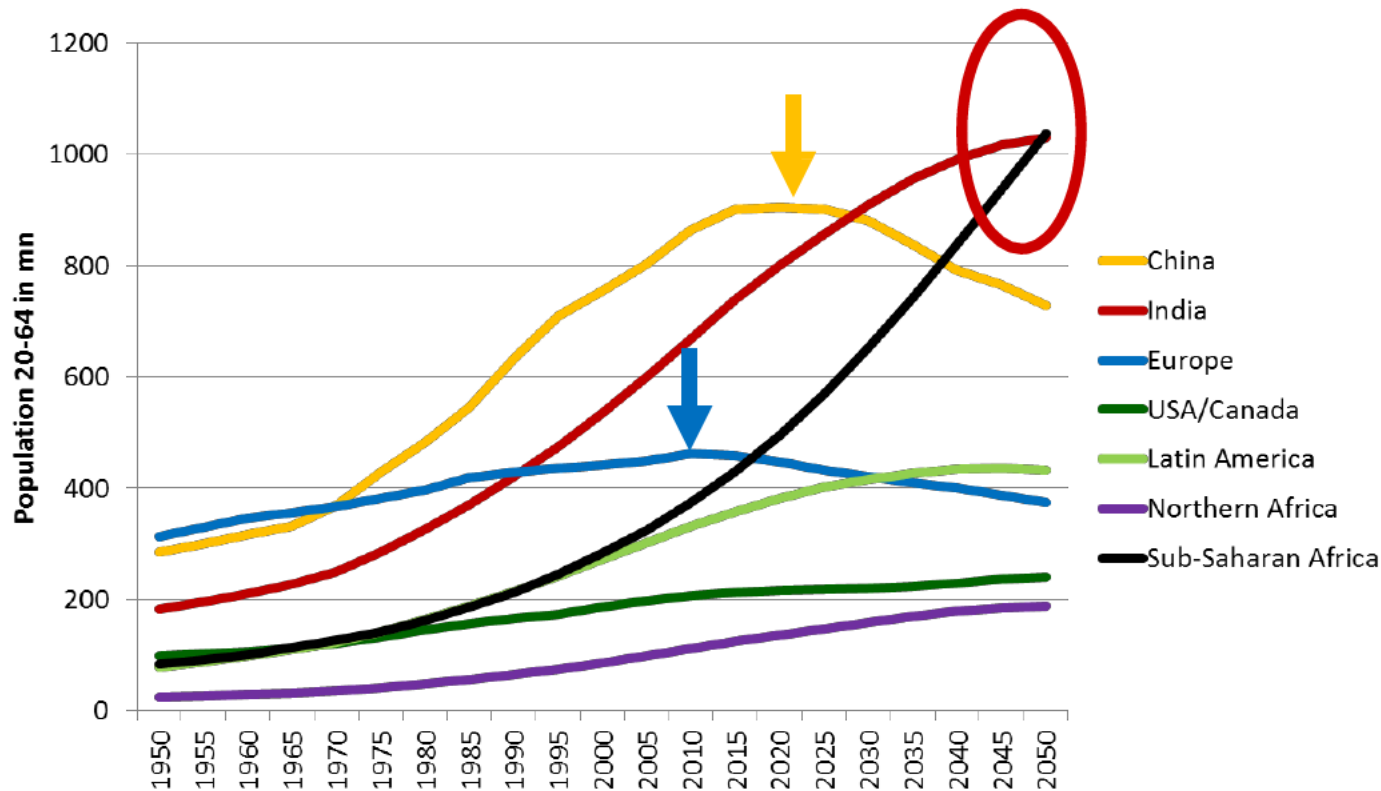
**Shrinking labour force in
the global North**

**Increasing numbers of
young adults in the global
South**



The working-age population will shrink in Europe and China, but not in Africa and India

Population age 20-65 in mn by major regions, 1950-2050

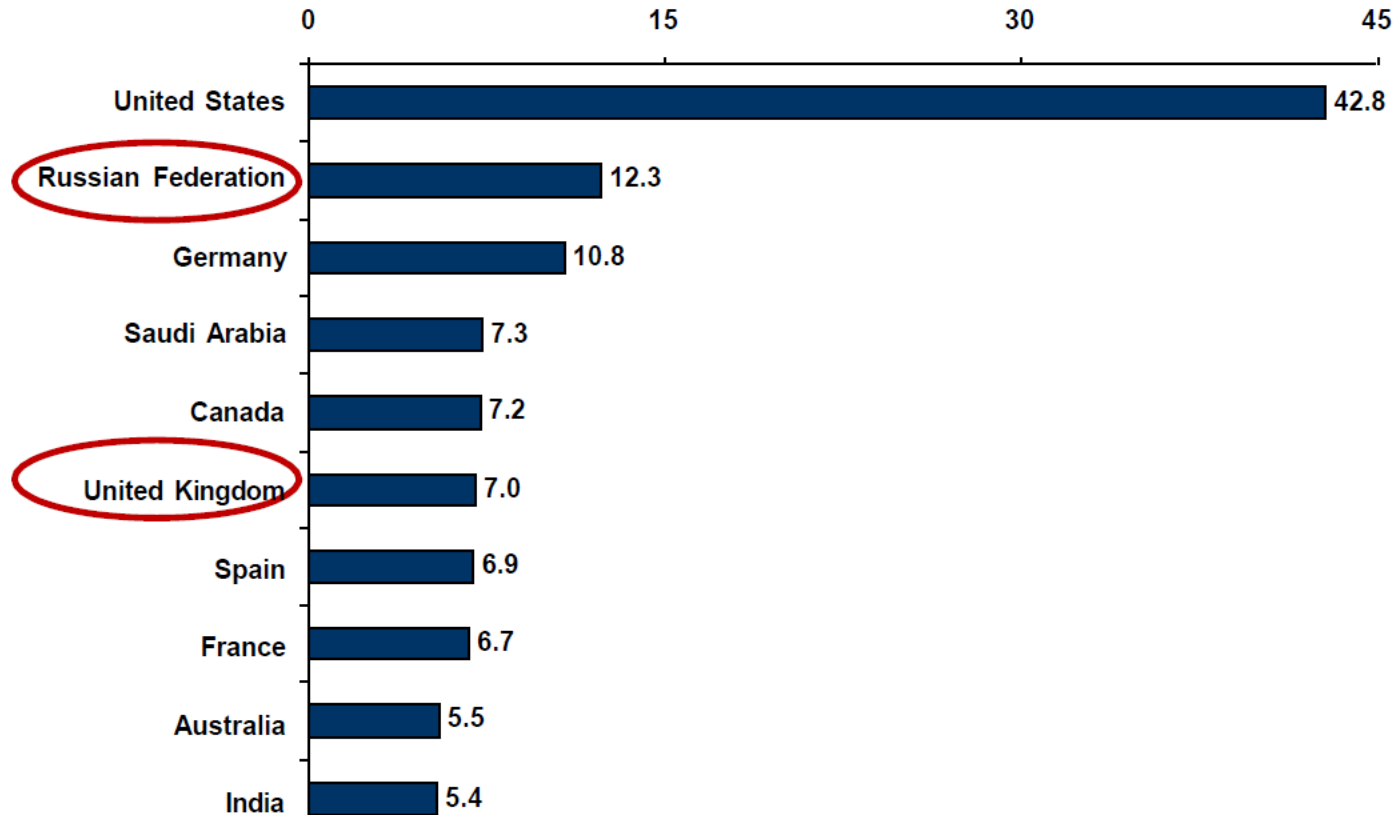


Source: UN DESA



Top 10 immigration countries

Number of foreign-born individuals (stock), in millions, 2010



Source: World Bank, UNPD 2011

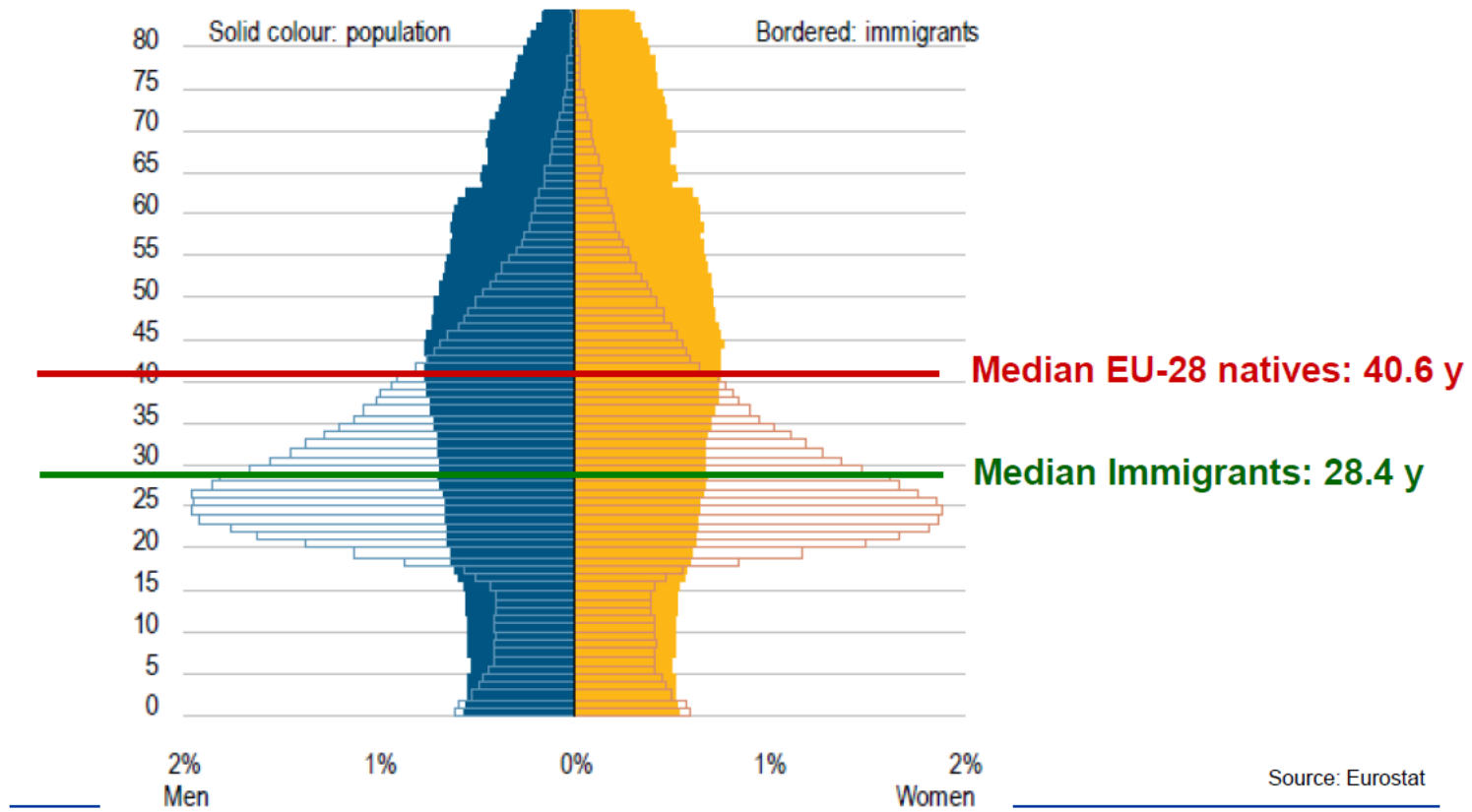


Mobilizing the right migrants



Migration helps reducing the pace of demographic aging in the global North

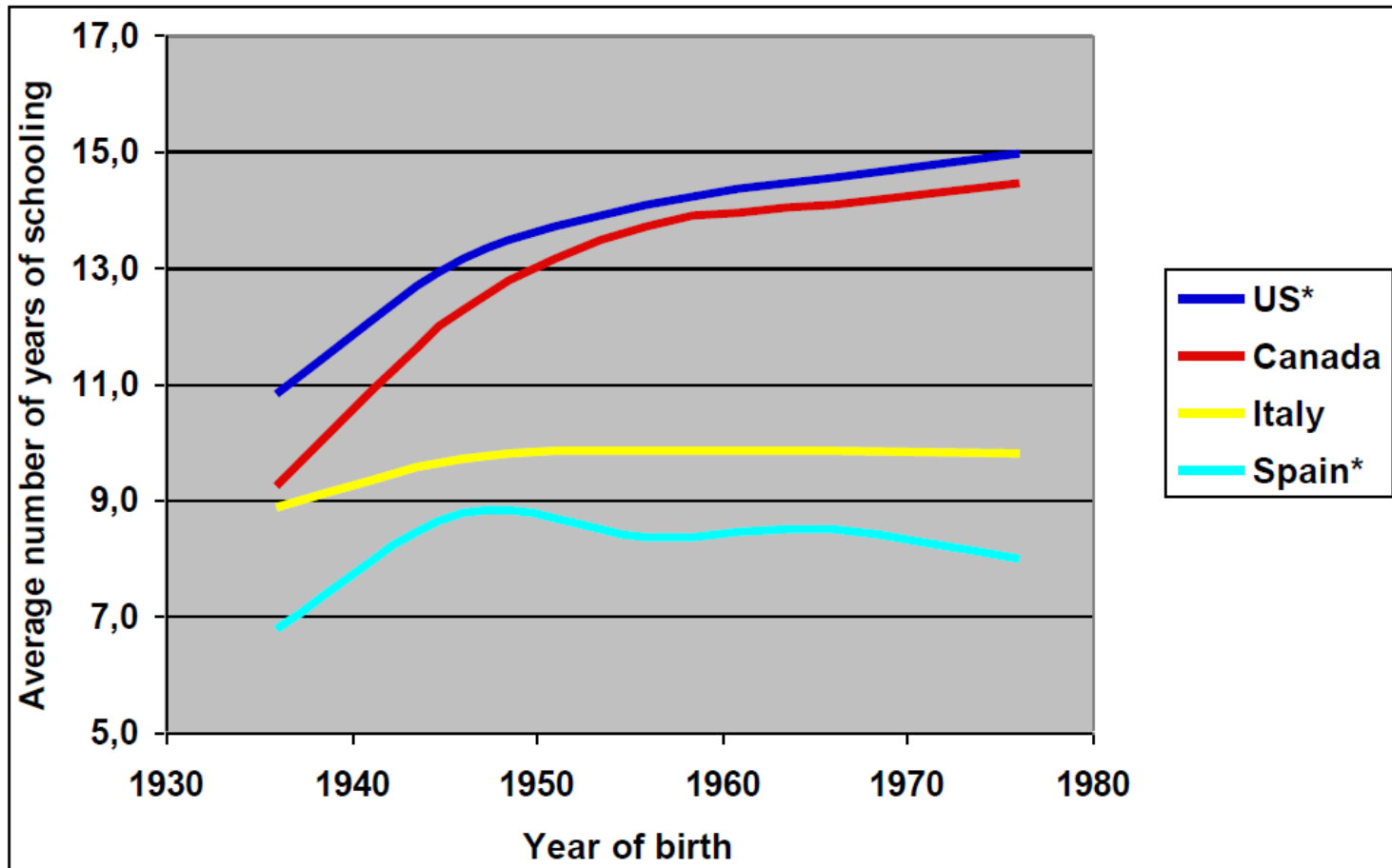
EU age structure of population and of immigrants





The US more easily attracts talent and skills

Immigrants of birth cohorts 1935-1975 in the US, Canada, Italy and Spain by average years of schooling





Tomorrow, the developed world will compete for workforce, especially for young and skilled migrants

Can this happen without depleting the talent pool in sending countries?



Anti-immigration sentiment is growing in many countries

**The same populist mix can be found in the
US**



More attention is needed to social policies

**And more proactive
management of the
immigration issues**