



Migration in Europe

Professor Alessandra Venturini

Introductory lecture 2018-2019





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



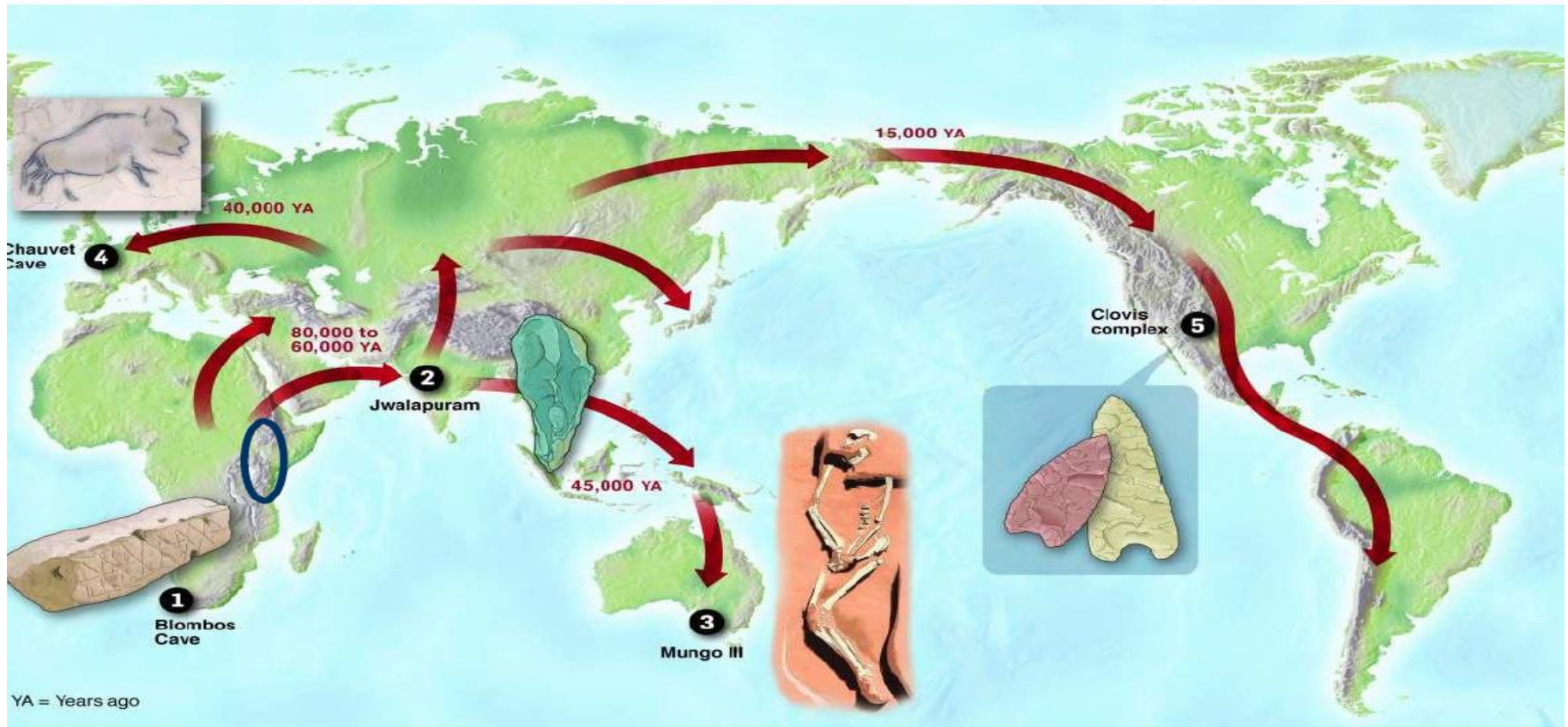
Global Expansion of Humankind

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





12,000 Years Ago

People started to settle down

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



Migration in Europe

MigrEU Jean Monnet Module

Prof.ssa Alessandra Venturini

**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**

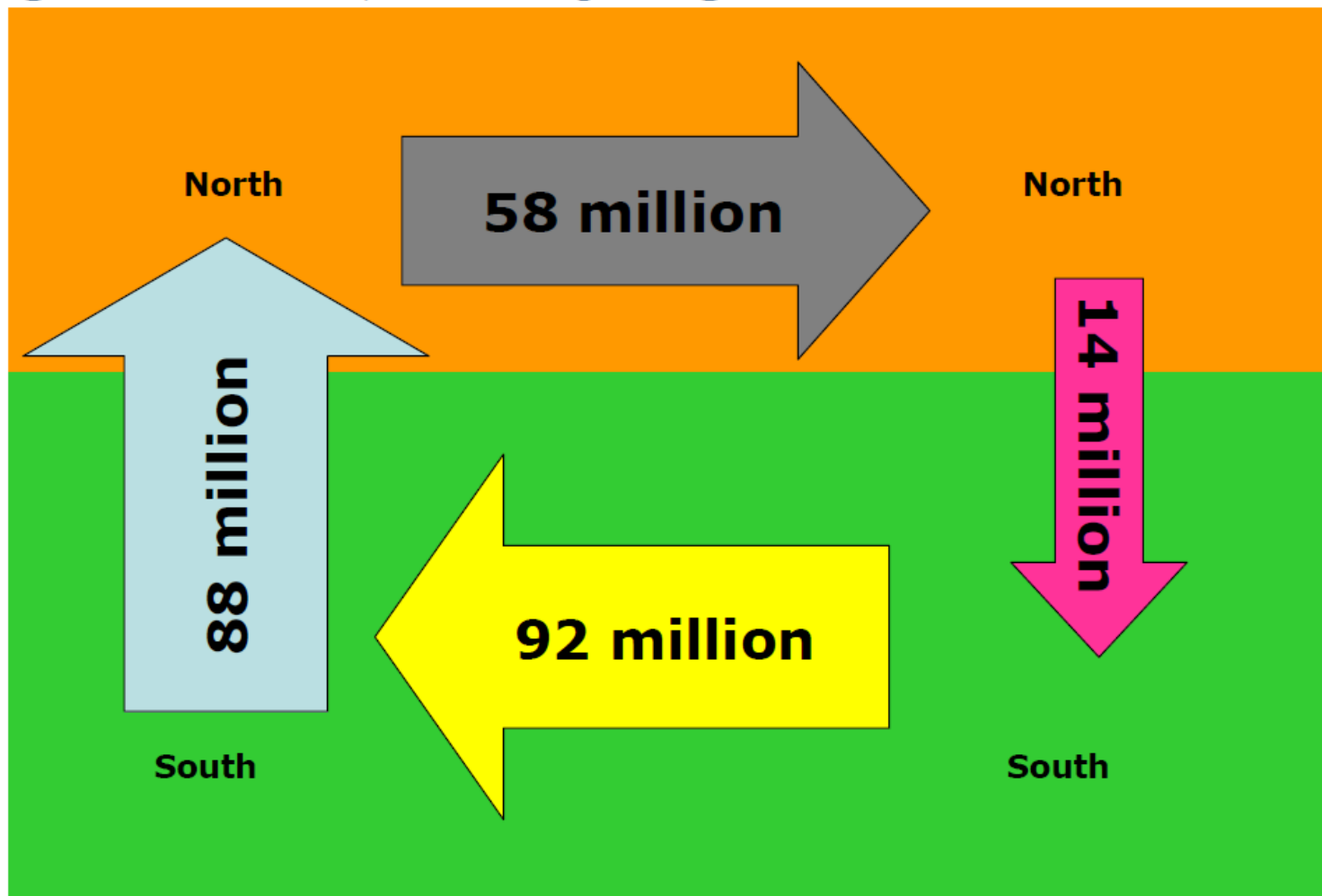
I: Which migration movement today is the most important one?

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



From where to where?

Migrant stocks, 2015 by origin and destination

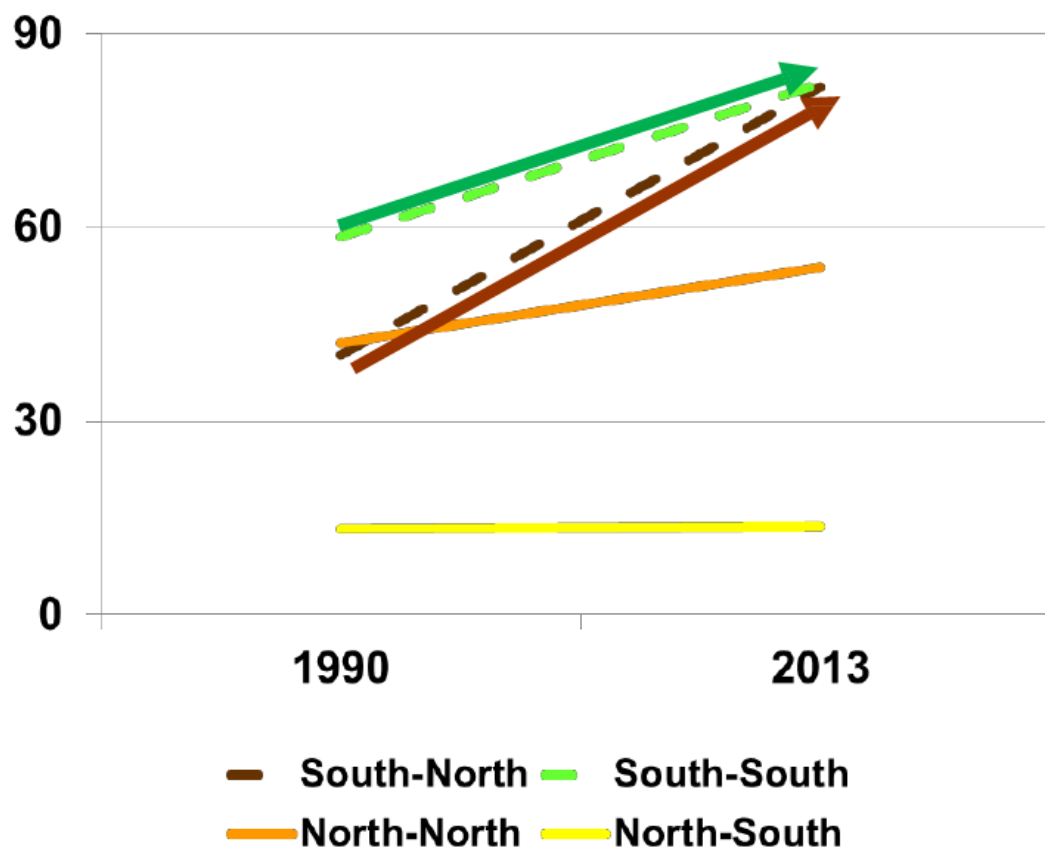




Where do they come from?

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



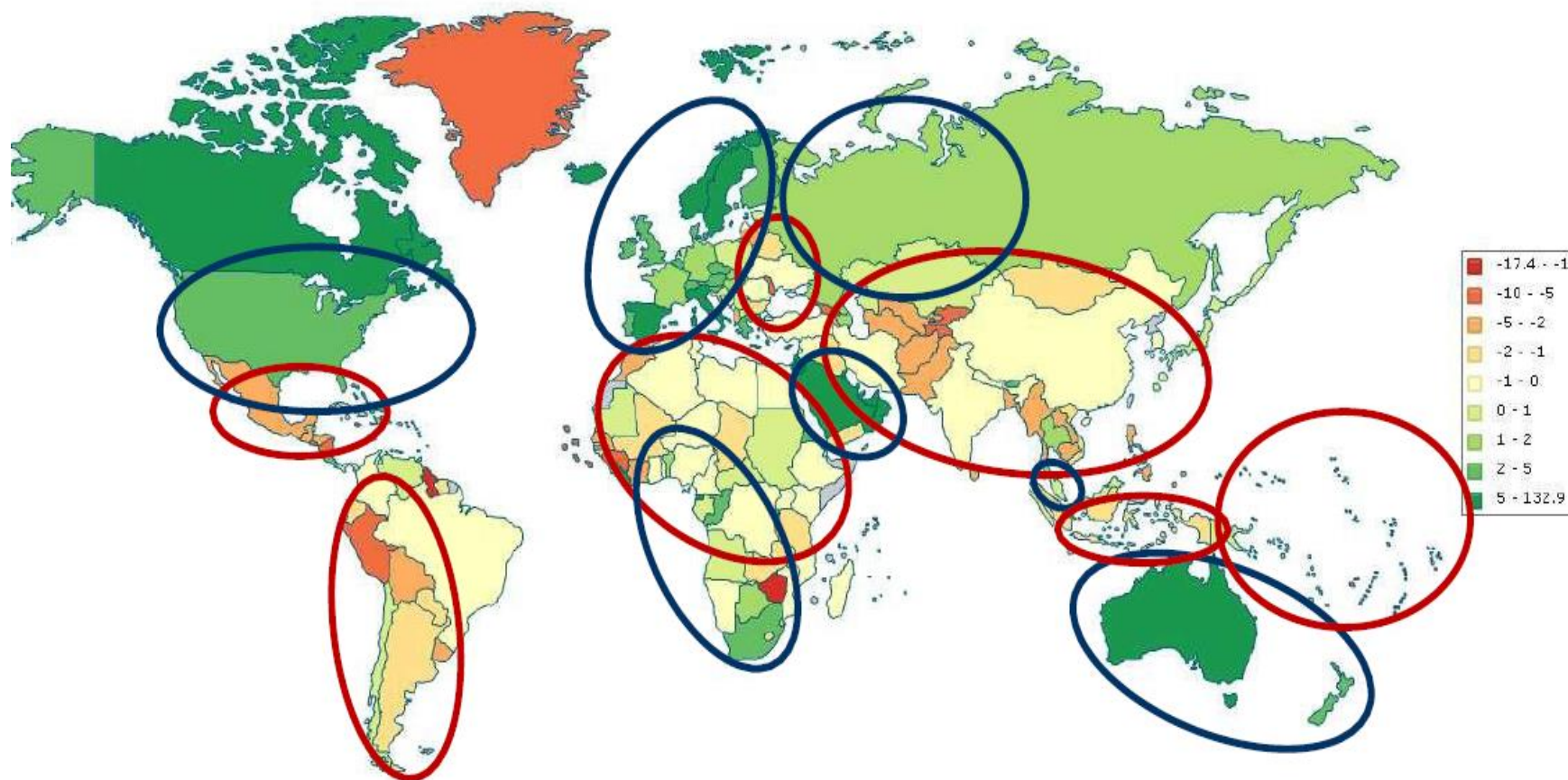


- **Emigration flows**
- **Immigration flows**
- **Net migration=**
- **immigration-emigrants**
- **Net migration rate= net migration on the country of origin population**



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

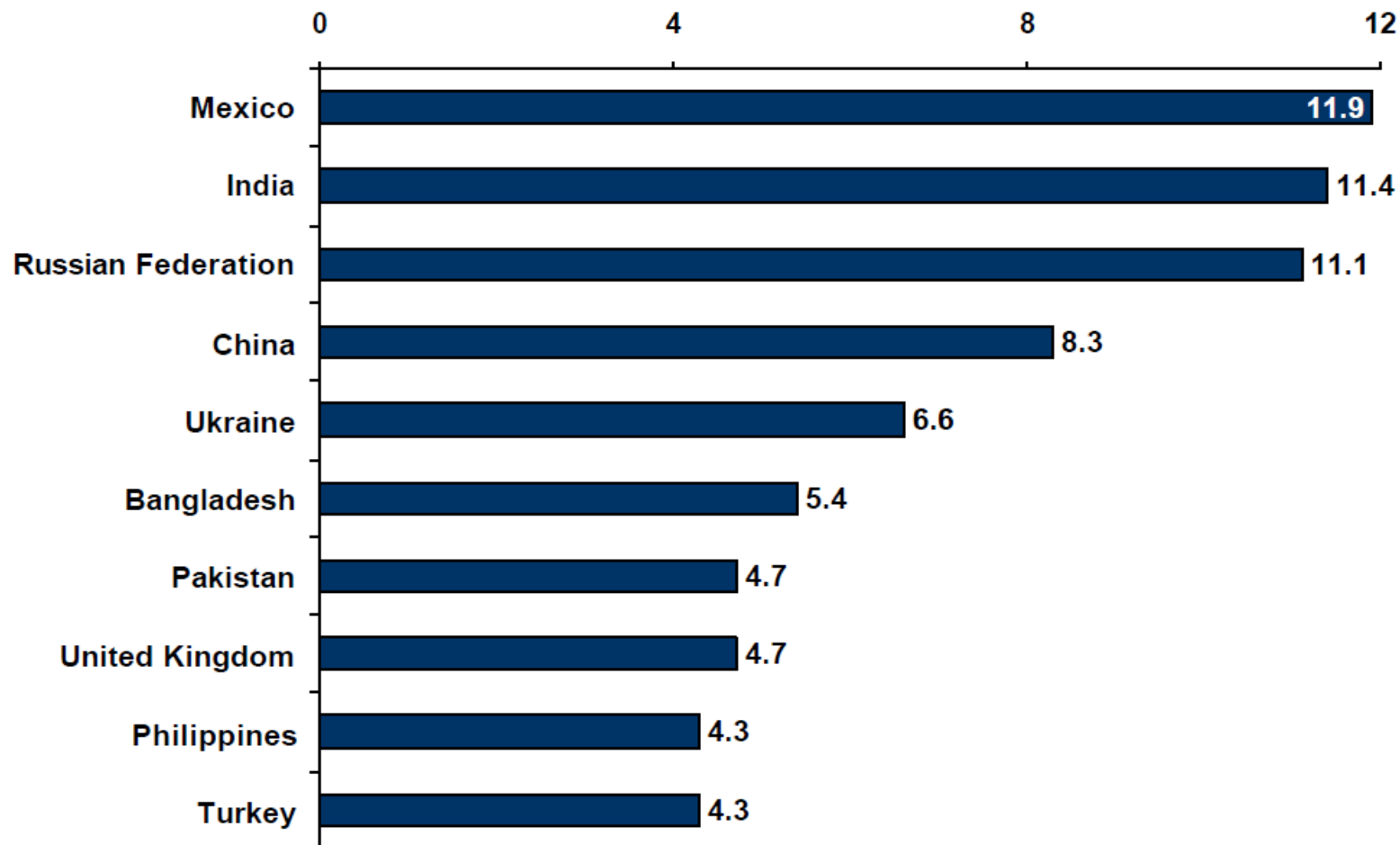
Net migration rates, 2005-2010 (annual average per 1000)





Top 10 emigration countries

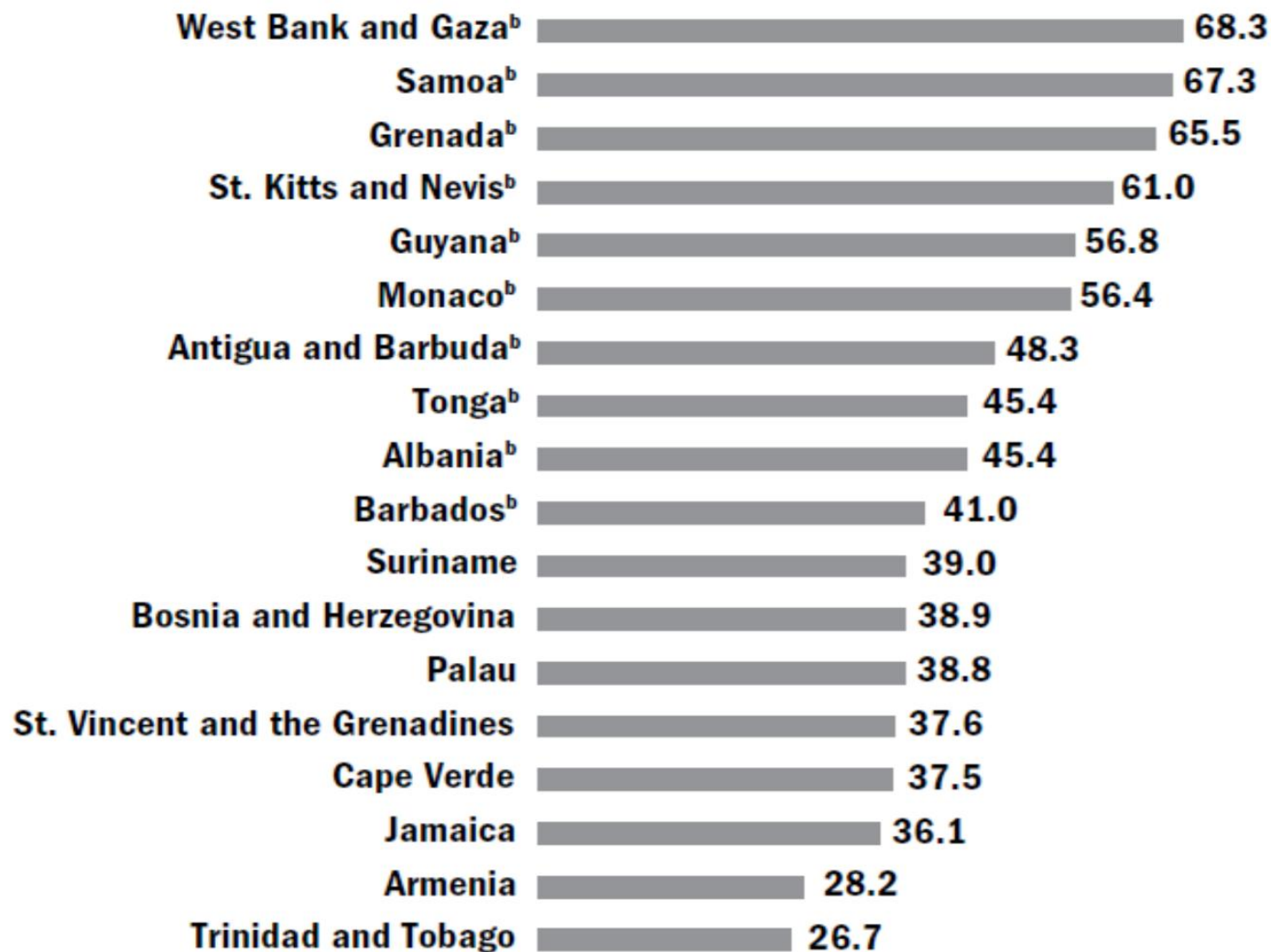
Absolute number of emigrants (stock), in millions, 2010





Top Emigration Countries^a, 2010

percentage of population





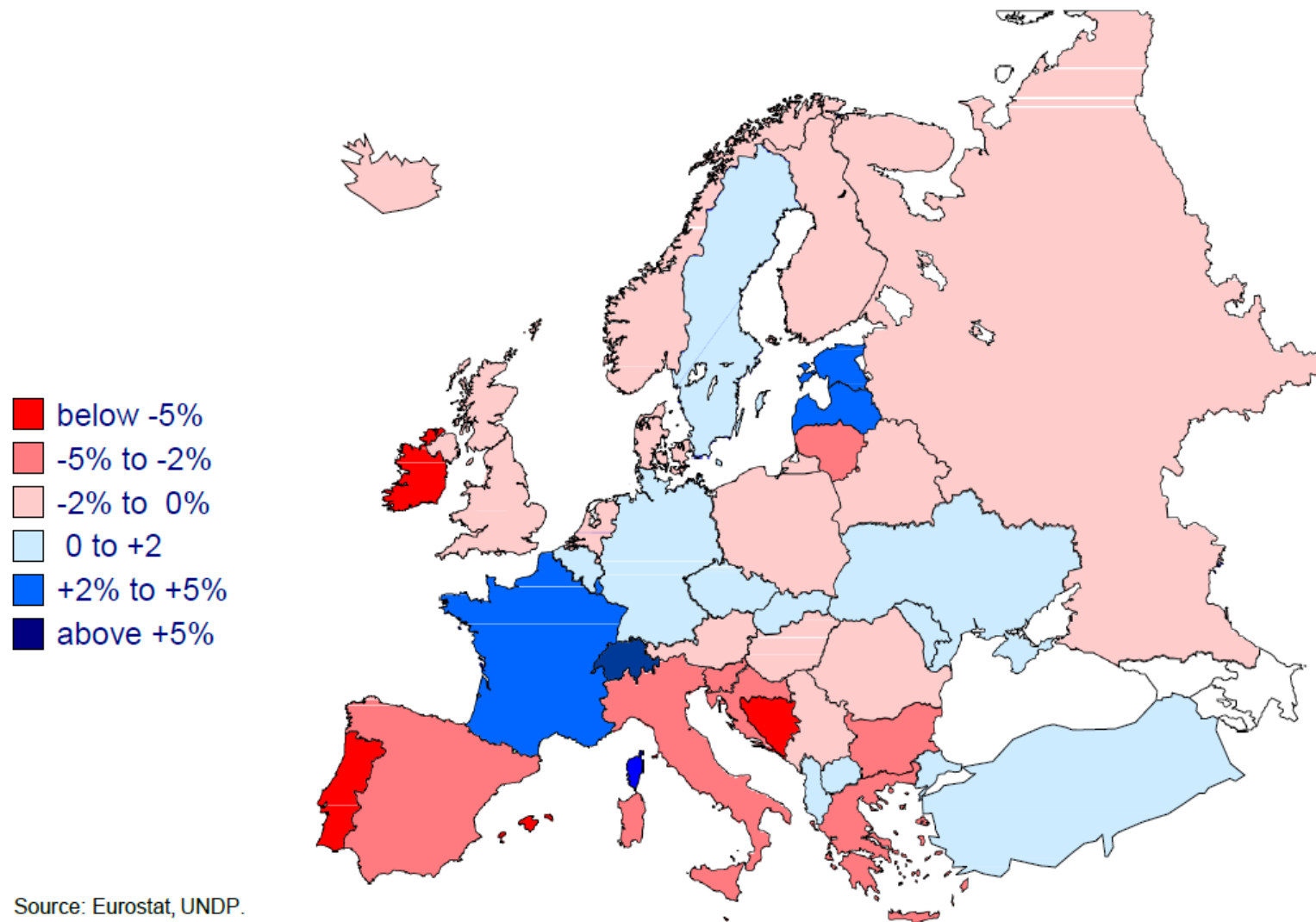
5-Europe

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



Net migration in Europe 1951-1960

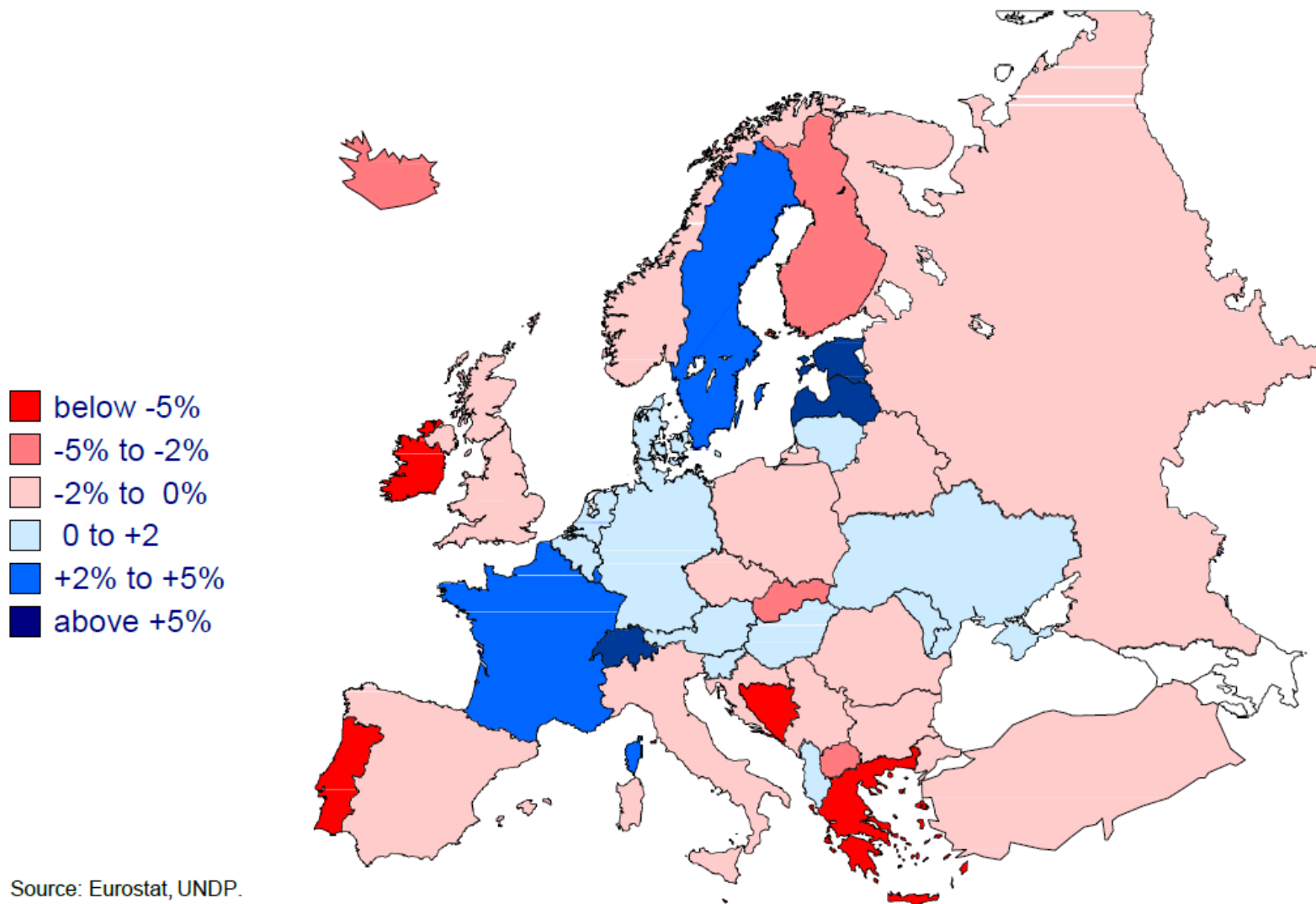
Net migration, yearly average, per 1,000 inhabitants





Net migration in Europe 1961-1970

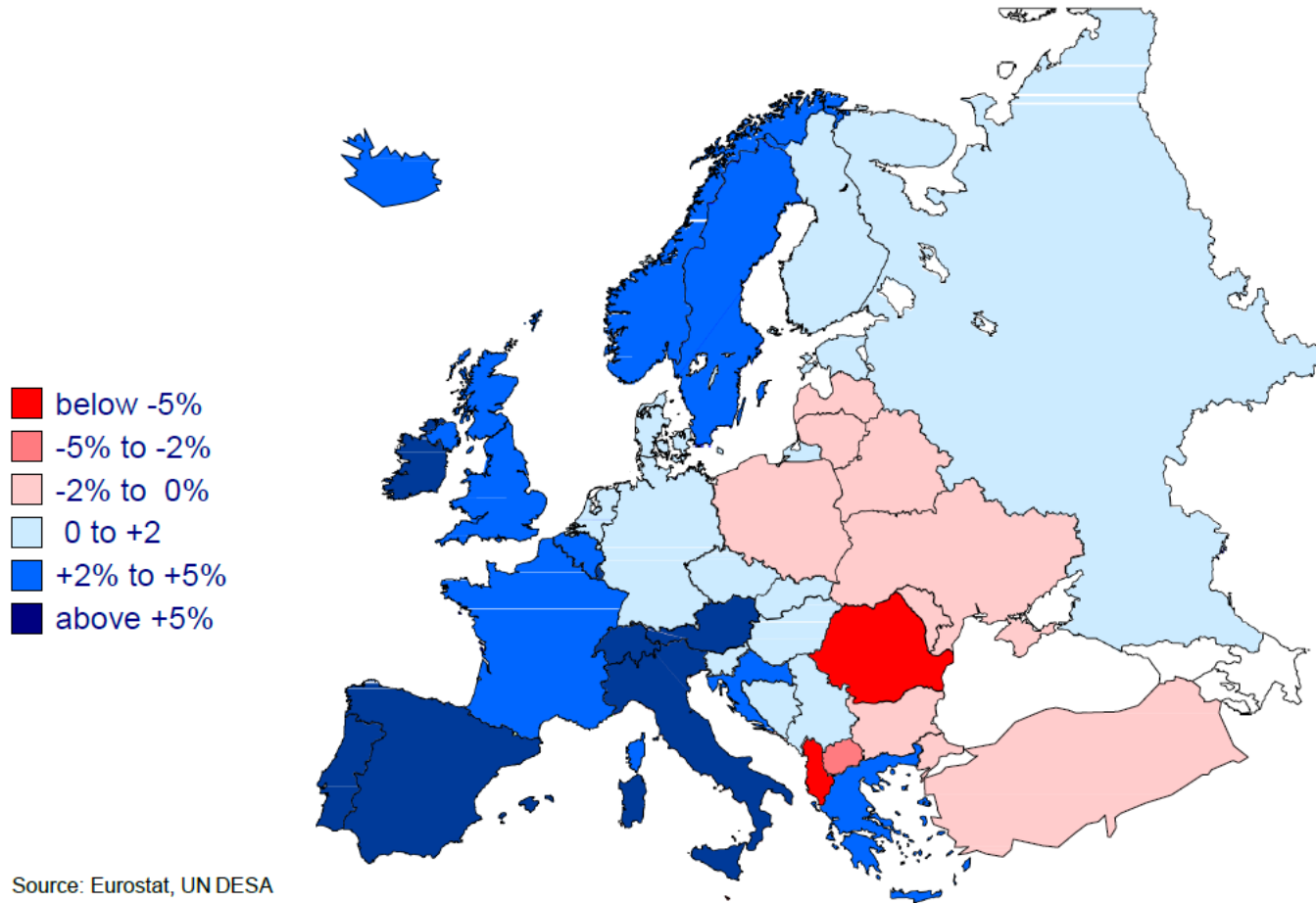
Net migration, yearly average, per 1,000 inhabitants





Net migration in Europe 2001-2009

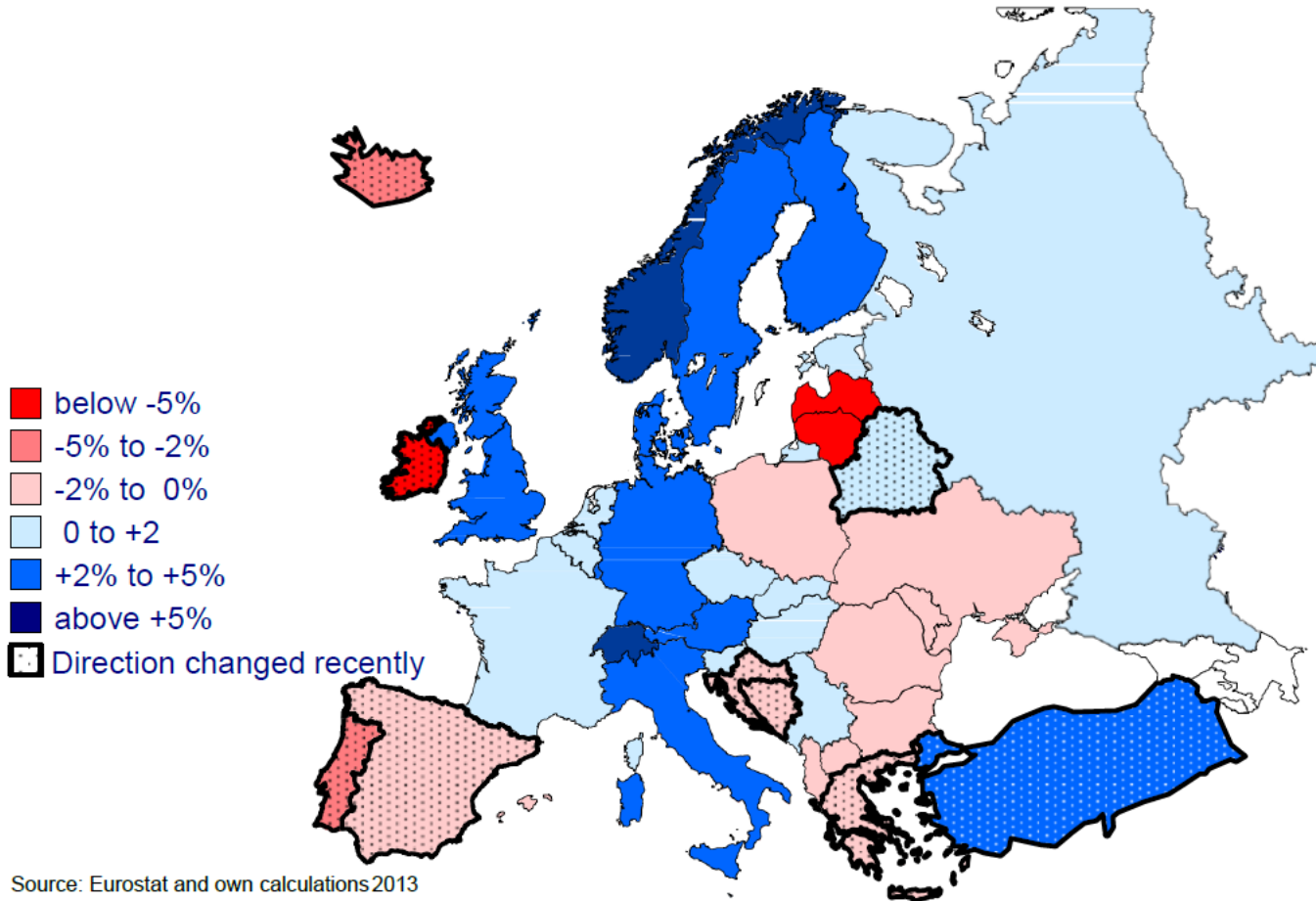
Net migration, yearly average, per 1000 inhabitants





Net migration in Europe 2010-2012

Net migration, yearly average, per 1000 inhabitants





6 nationalities/types

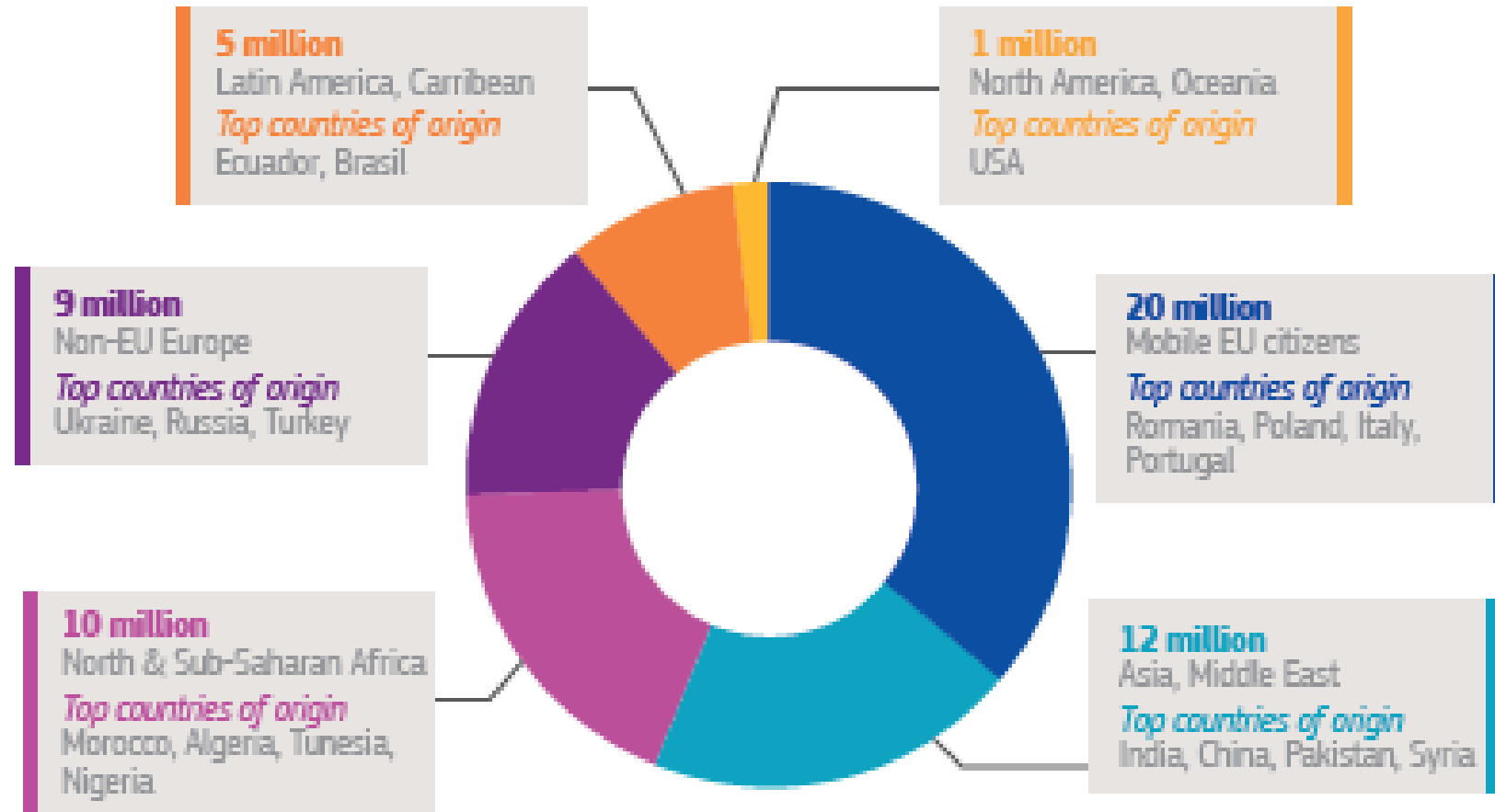
Stock of migrants in the EU



Where do Europe's migrants come from?

Total foreign-born communities by continent of origin in EU28, Top countries of origin

2016



Source: Eurostat, European Political Strategy Centre



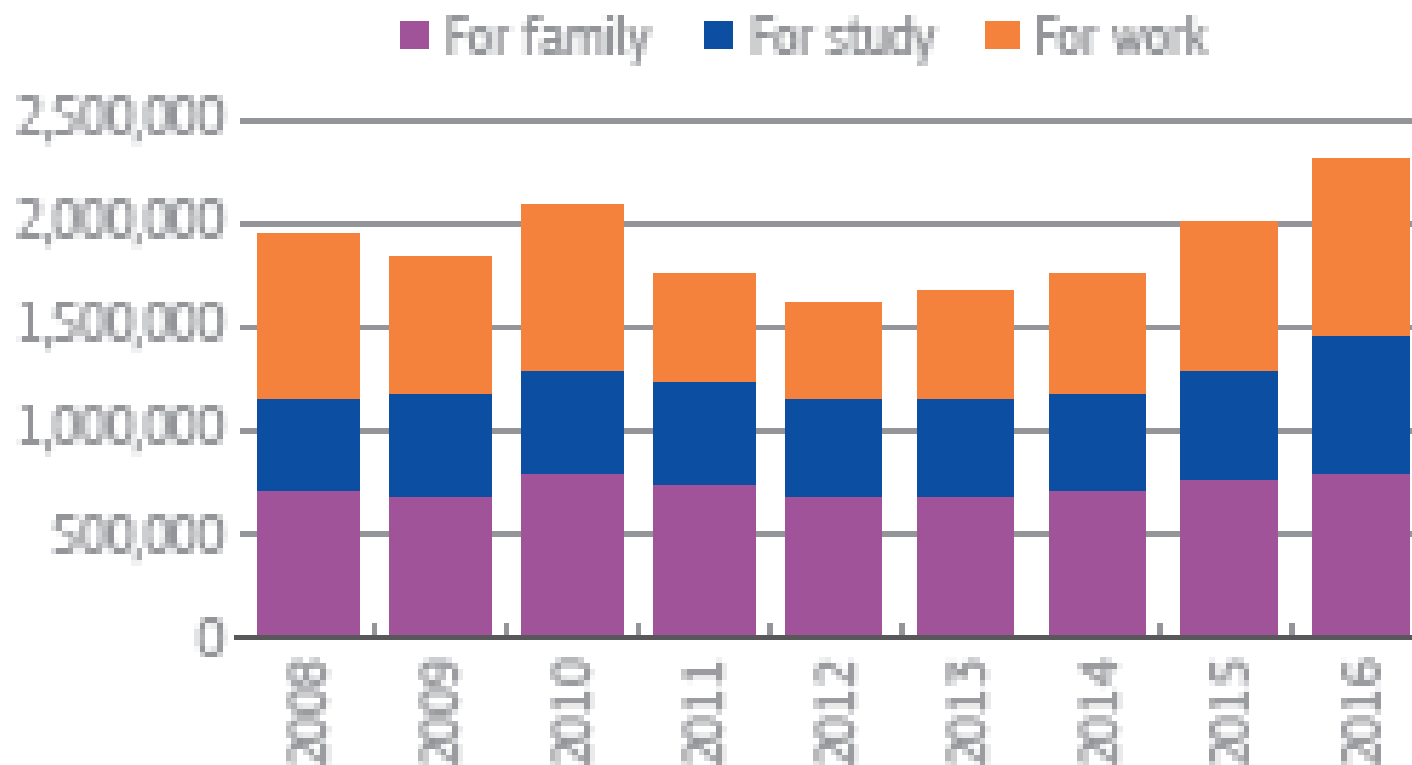
EU citizens

Third national countries



Regular migration to the EU28 is rather stable...

First permits issued, 2008-2016

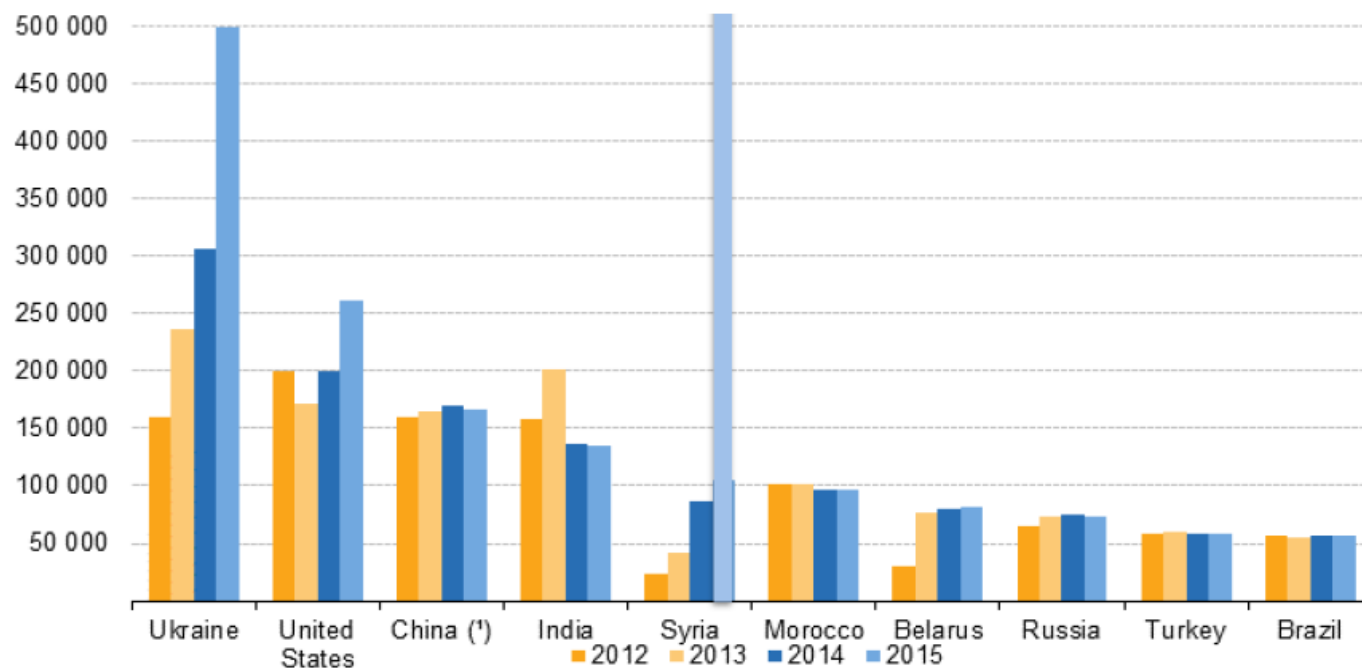


Source: Eurostat



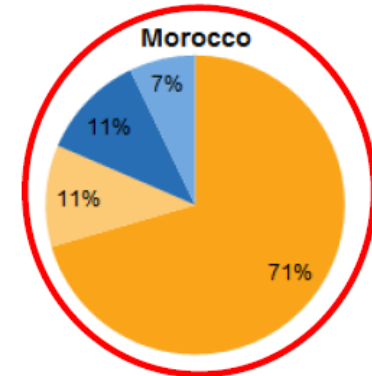
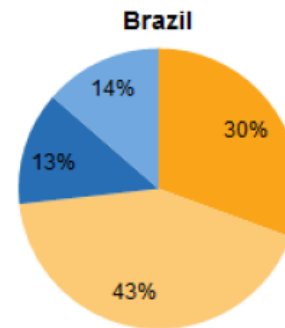
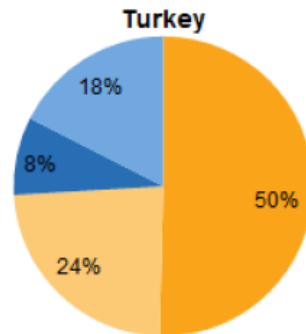
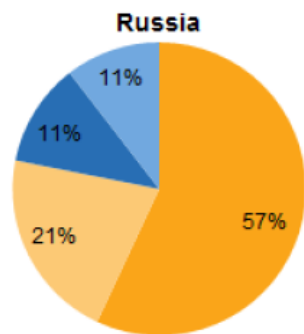
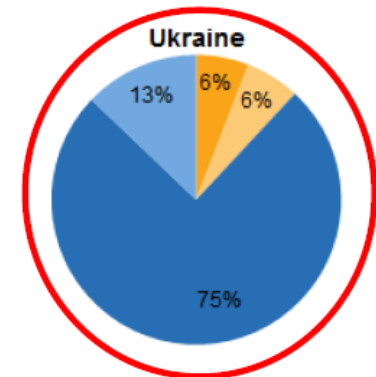
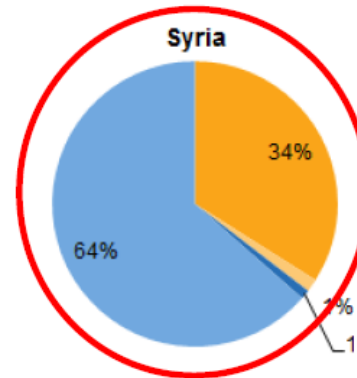
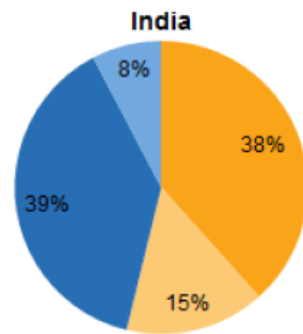
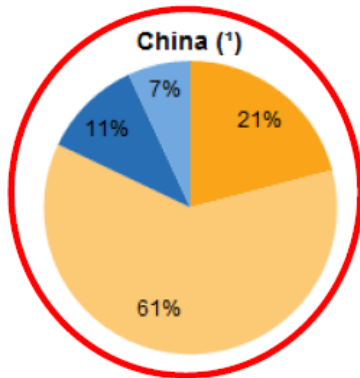
Who is coming?

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





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

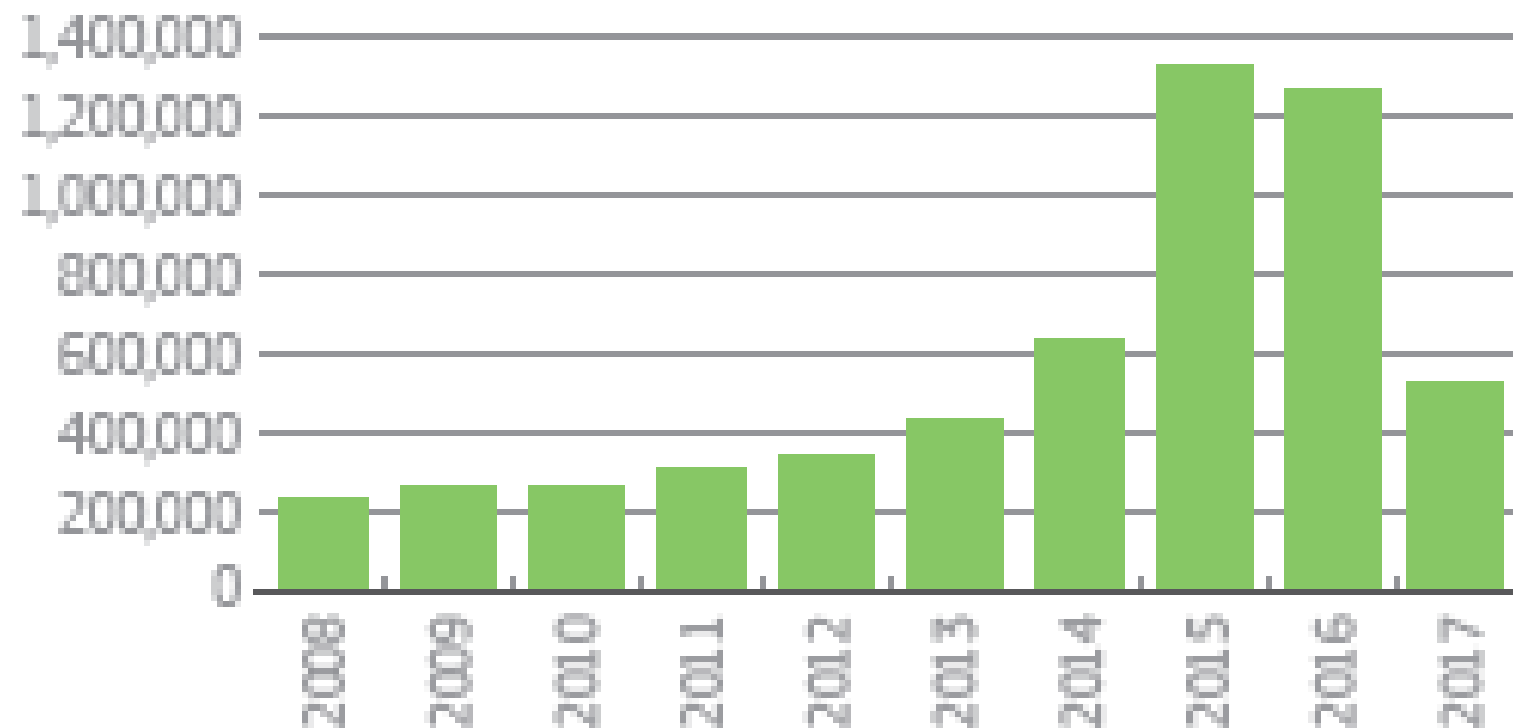


■ Family ■ Education ■ Employment ■ Other



...But asylum applications have seen a spike

Asylum applications in EU28 from 2008 to October 2017

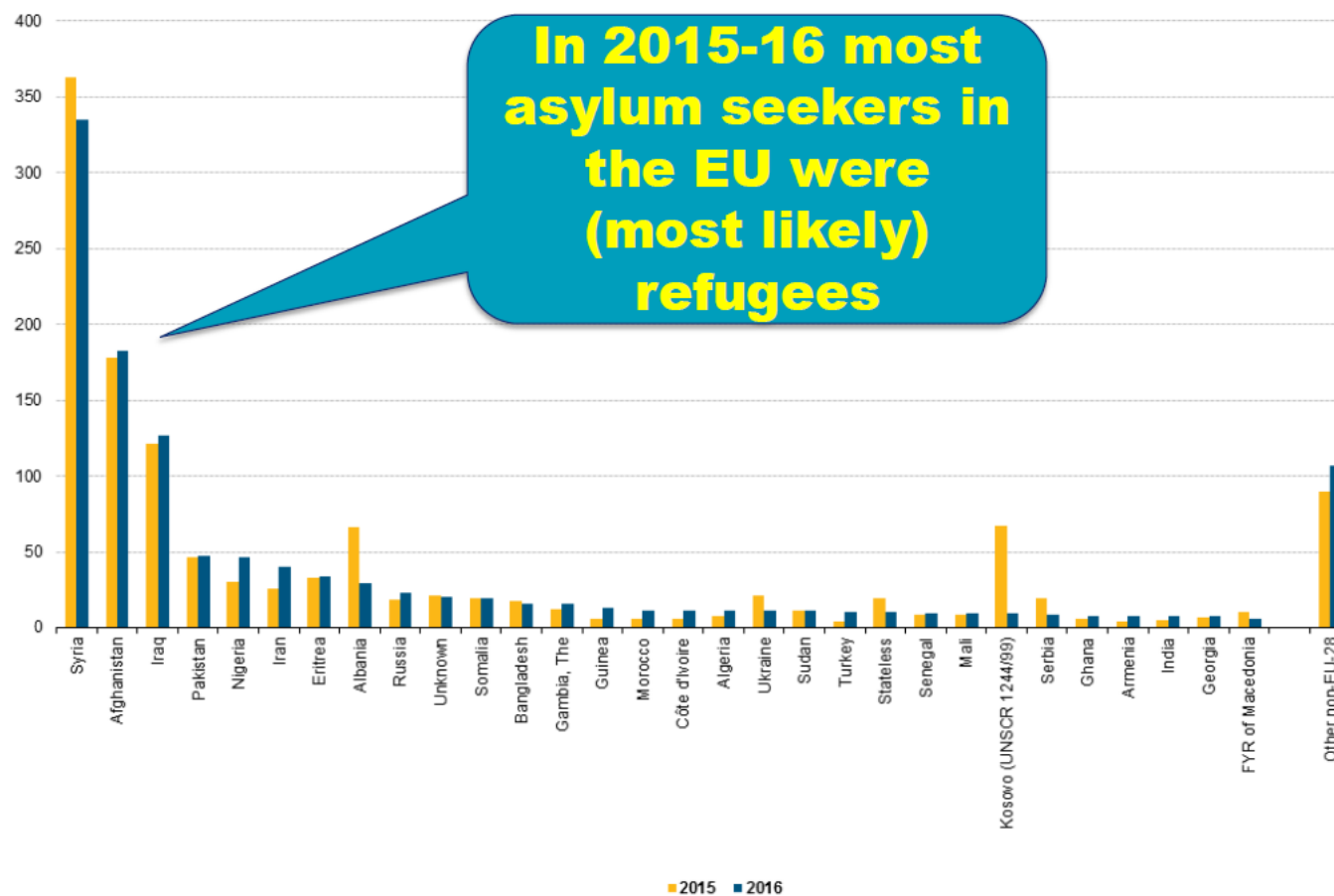


*Data for 2017 are up to October or latest available

Source: Eurostat





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





For every 50 arrivals to Europe via the Mediterranean, one person died at sea in 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
 Sea arrivals via the Mediterranean	216,054	1,015,078	362,753	160,879
 Dead and missing in the Mediterranean	3,538	3,771	5,096	3,049
Proportion of fatalities vs arrivals	1.6%	0.4%	1.4%	1.9%

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Interactions between Smugglers and Clients via Social media

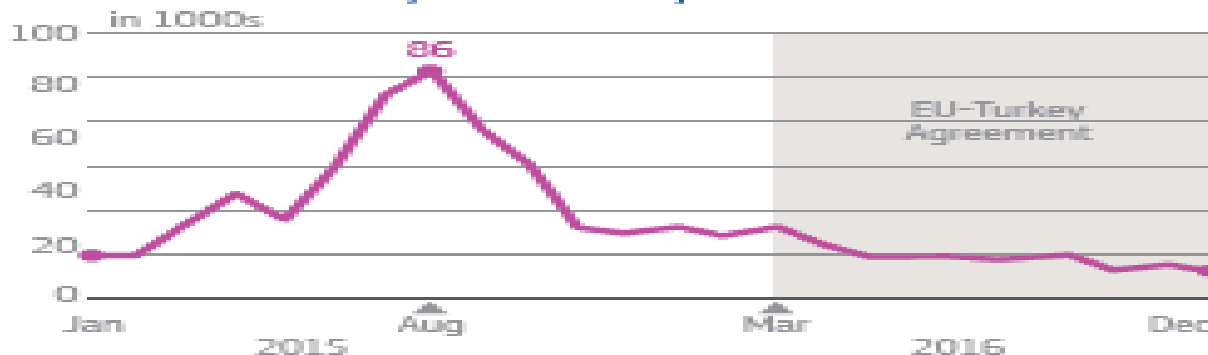
Target audience	Somalis & Eritreans	Syrians & Iraqis	Afghans	West Africans
Social media use pre-departure	some	yes	no	some
Social media use on route	yes	yes	some	too expensive, rather text messages
Social media use upon arrival	yes	yes	yes	yes

Source: Melita H. Sunjic, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Europe, Head of Unit, Communicating with Communities. Myria Rapporteur on trafficking (text published in French: <http://www.myria.be/fr/publications/rapport-annuel-2017-traite-et-traffic-des-etres-humains-en-ligne>).

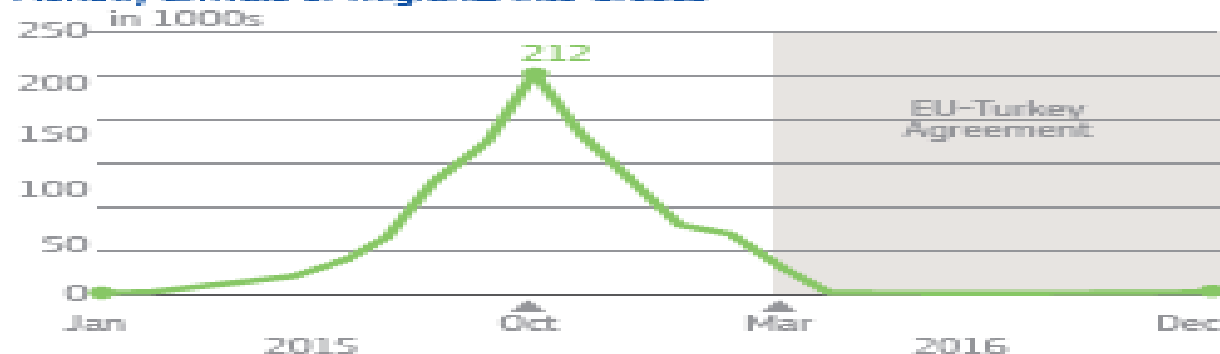


Correlation between surges in searches for 'Greece' in Turkey and surge in monthly arrivals of migrants into Greece in the summer 2015

Google Trends: Relative volume of Arabic-language Google searches for "Greece" by users in Turkey



Monthly arrivals of migrants into Greece

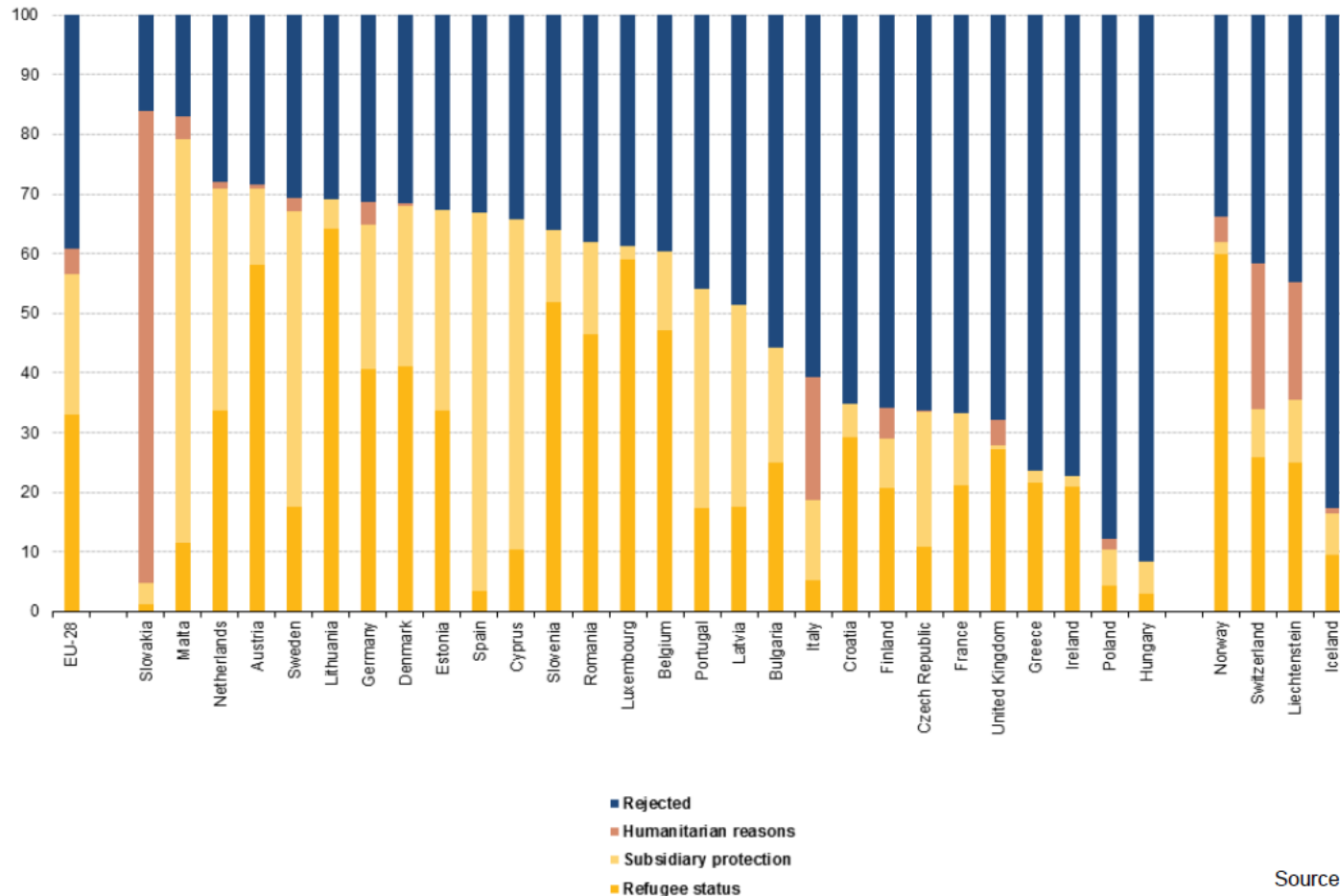


Note: Google trends data do not indicate the number of searches but instead are standardized data, displaying the relative change in searches over the time period on a 0 to 100 scale. Google trends are monthly averages based on weekly volume. Search data are for the term "Greece" in Arabic. Arrivals into Greece are for all nationalities, not only Arabic speakers.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Google Trends (accessed on March 3, 2016 at 1:17pm) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data, accessed March 13, 2017.



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

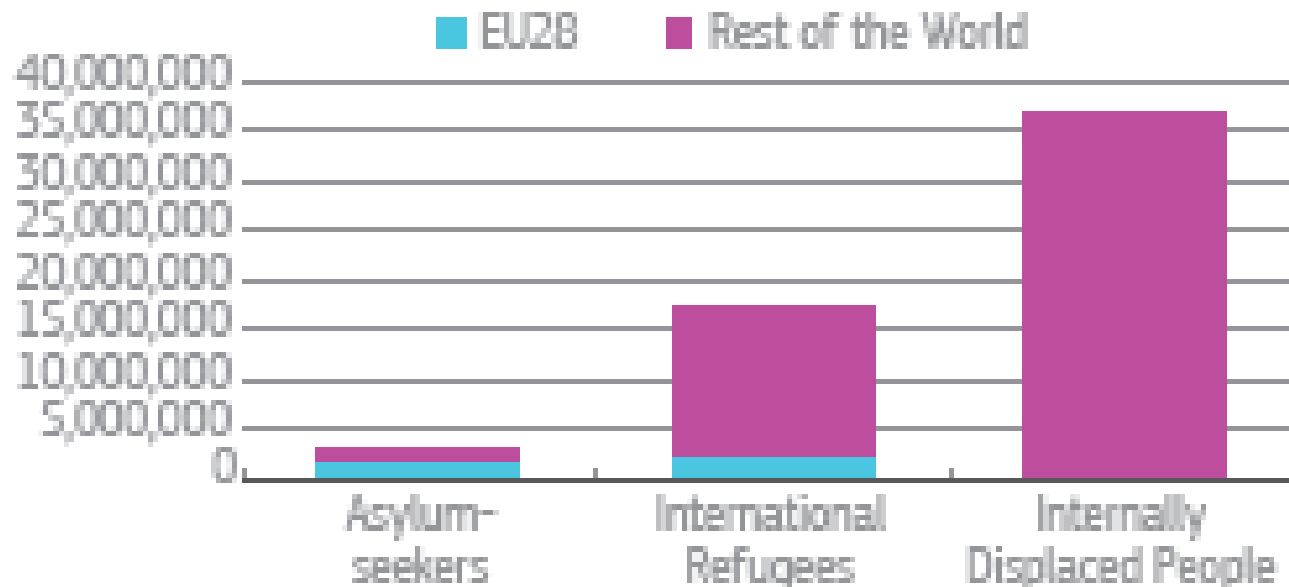


Source: Eurostat



Forced displacement today

Total number of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced people around the world; year end 2016



Notes: The category 'Internally Displaced People' includes only people displaced as a result of violent conflict and persecution. Displacement as a result of natural disasters is not included.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre



7-non documented migrants

Irregular immigration

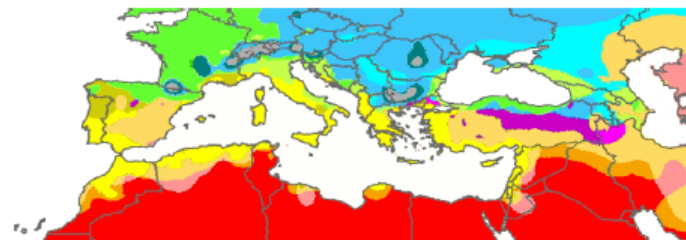


Irregular migrants and refugees coming via the Mediterranean, 2009-2016

- **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**



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

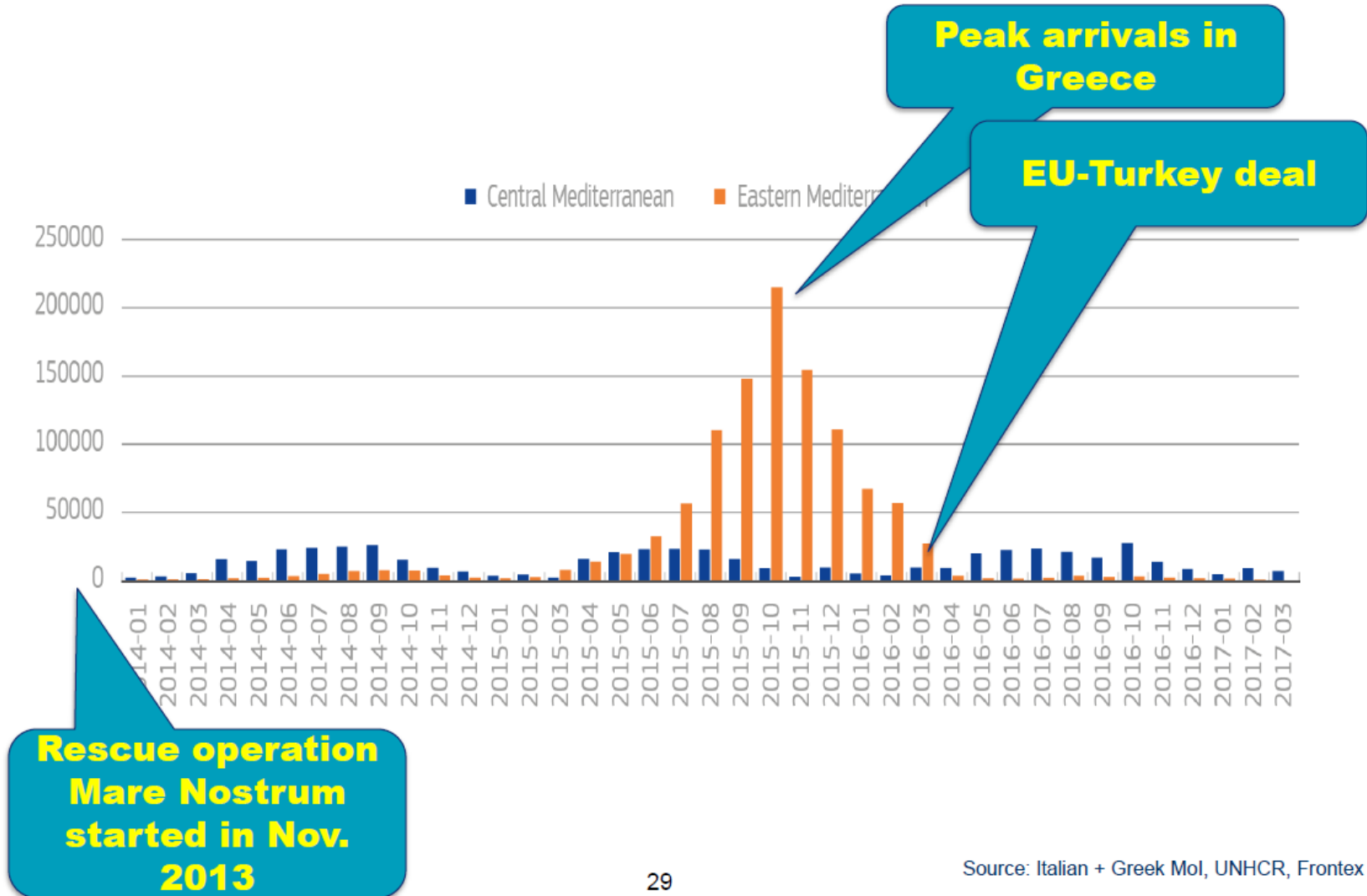
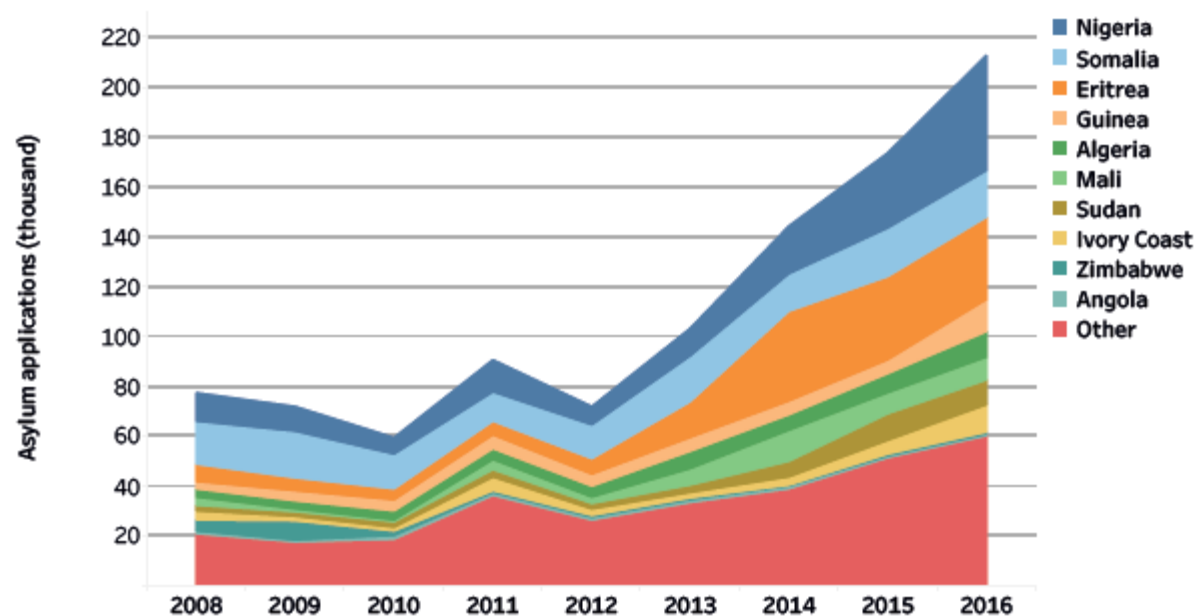




FIGURE 11. ASYLUM CLAIMS OF AFRICANS ON THE RISE SINCE 2012

First asylum applications in the EU-28, by countries of origin 2008-2016, absolute numbers, in thousands, top 10 countries of origin listed.

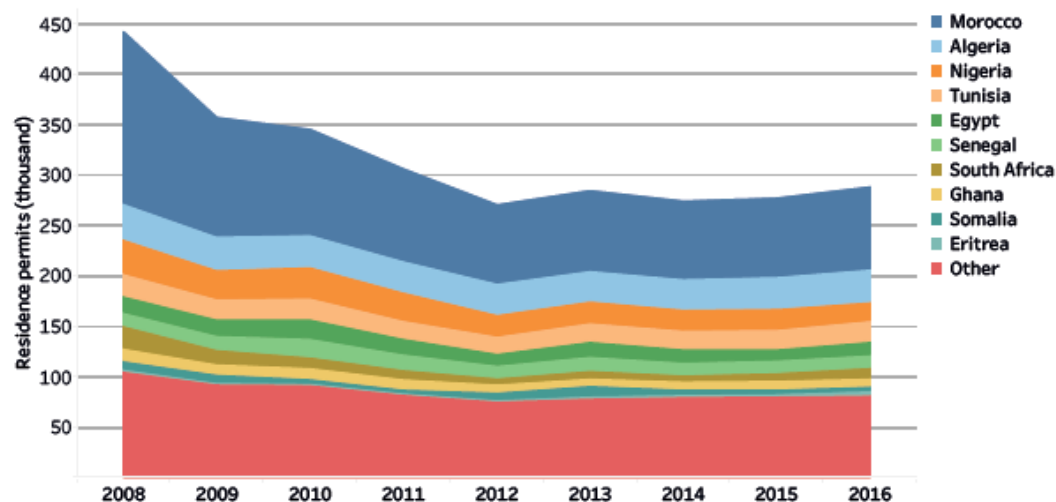


Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
visualisation: Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD).



FIGURE 9. REGULAR IMMIGRATION OF AFRICANS DOWN UNTIL 2012 AND STABLE SINCE

First residence permits issued by the EU-28 to African citizens by citizenship, 2008-2016, top 10 countries of origin listed, absolute numbers, in thousands.

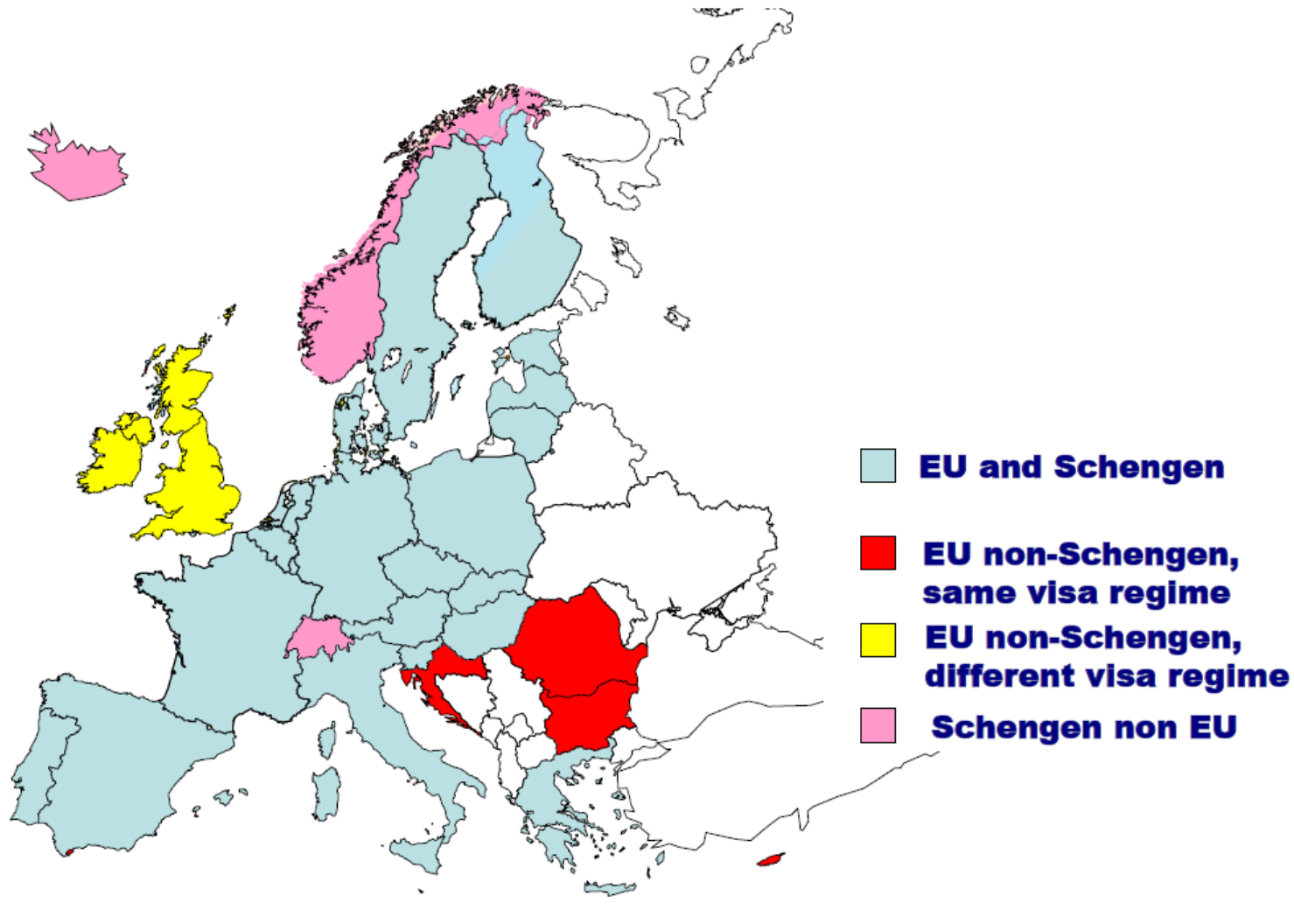


Note: the figure only includes first residence permits with a duration equal or longer than 12 months issued by the EU-28 for non-humanitarian reasons. It does not include residence permits for humanitarian reasons as most of the people receiving this status are included in the number of asylum seekers.

Source: Eurostat; visualisation: Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD).



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

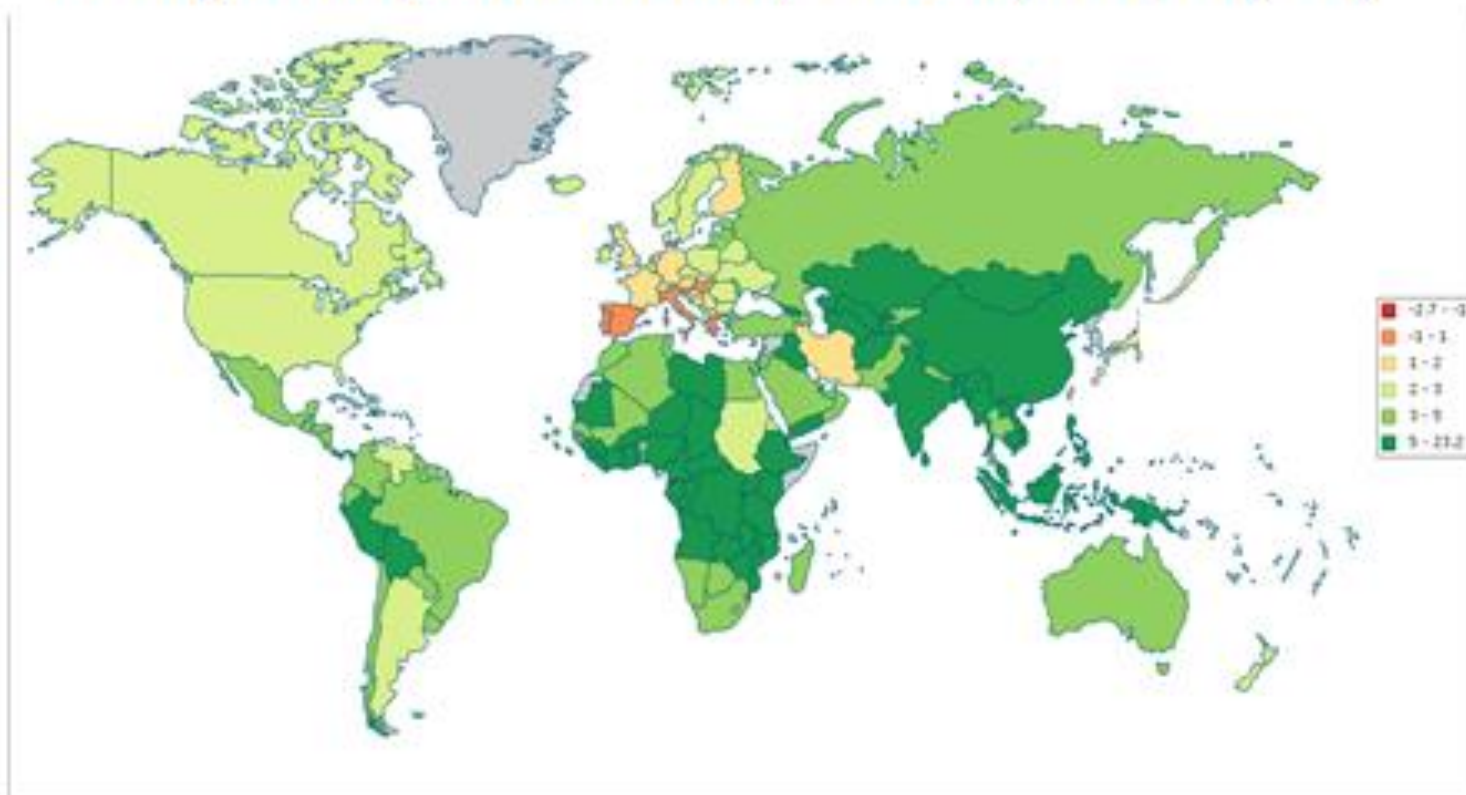


Note: SAM = South America, SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa, NAF = North Africa, IND = India and RoA = Rest of Asia.



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

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

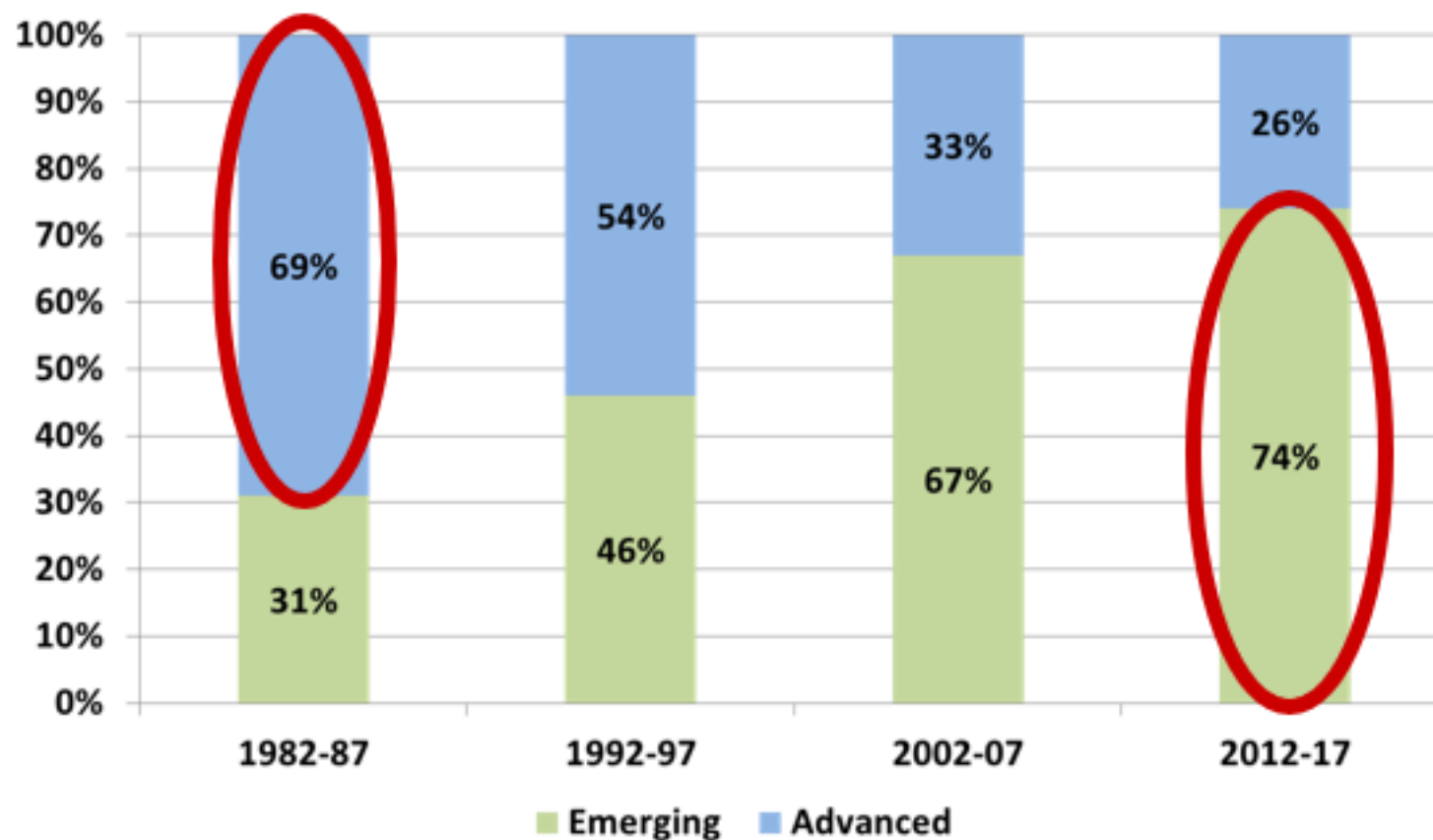


Data Source: IMF



Emerging markets continue to outgrow the advanced economies

Contribution to global GDP growth





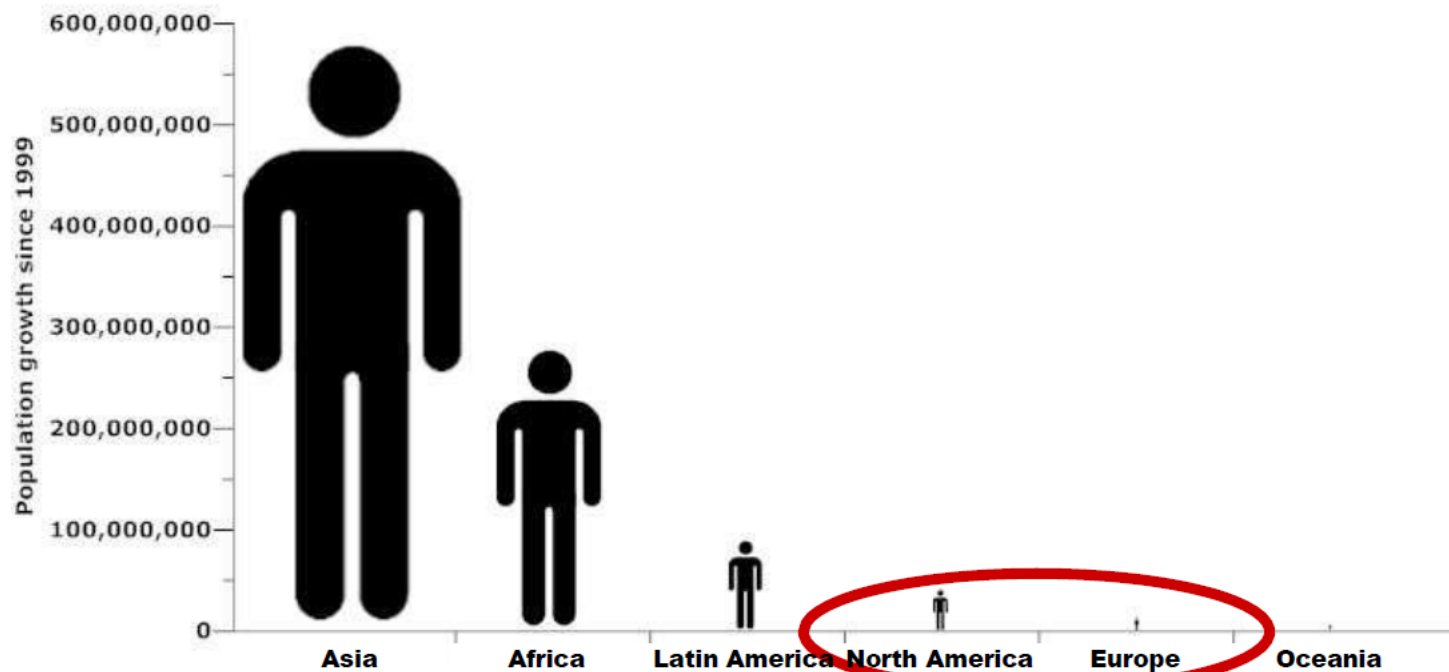
Demography

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



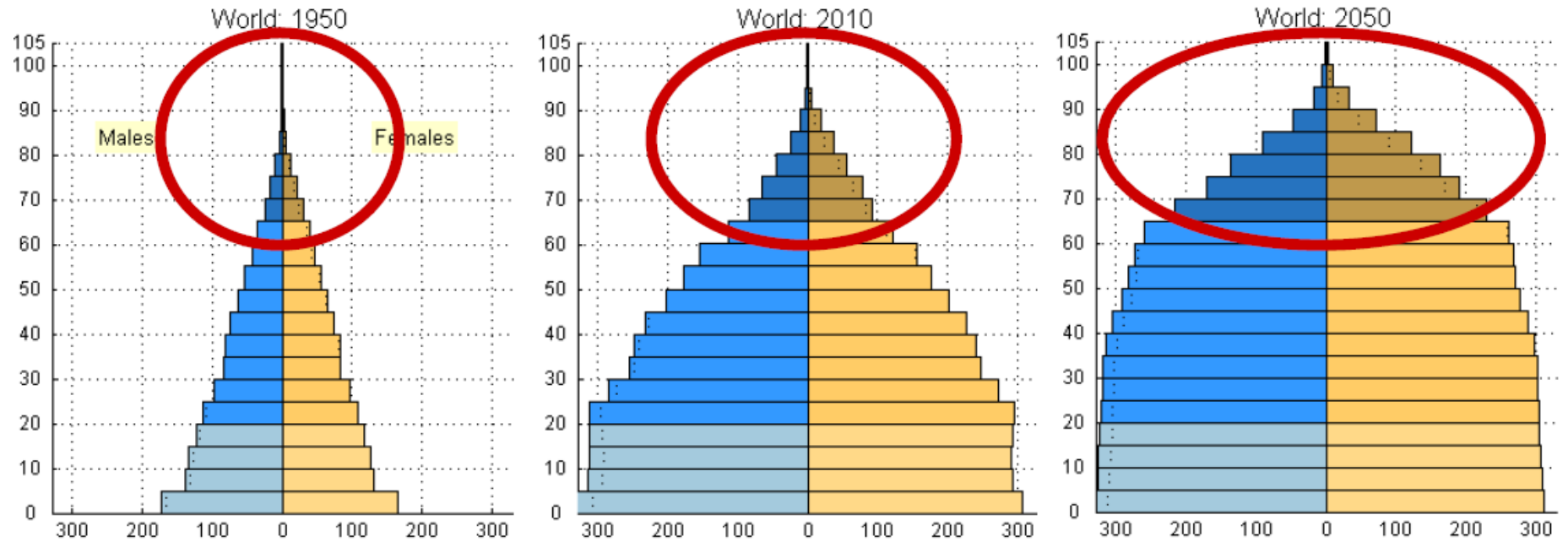
Demographic ageing is a global phenomenon

Age pyramids, 1950-2050

Migration in Europe

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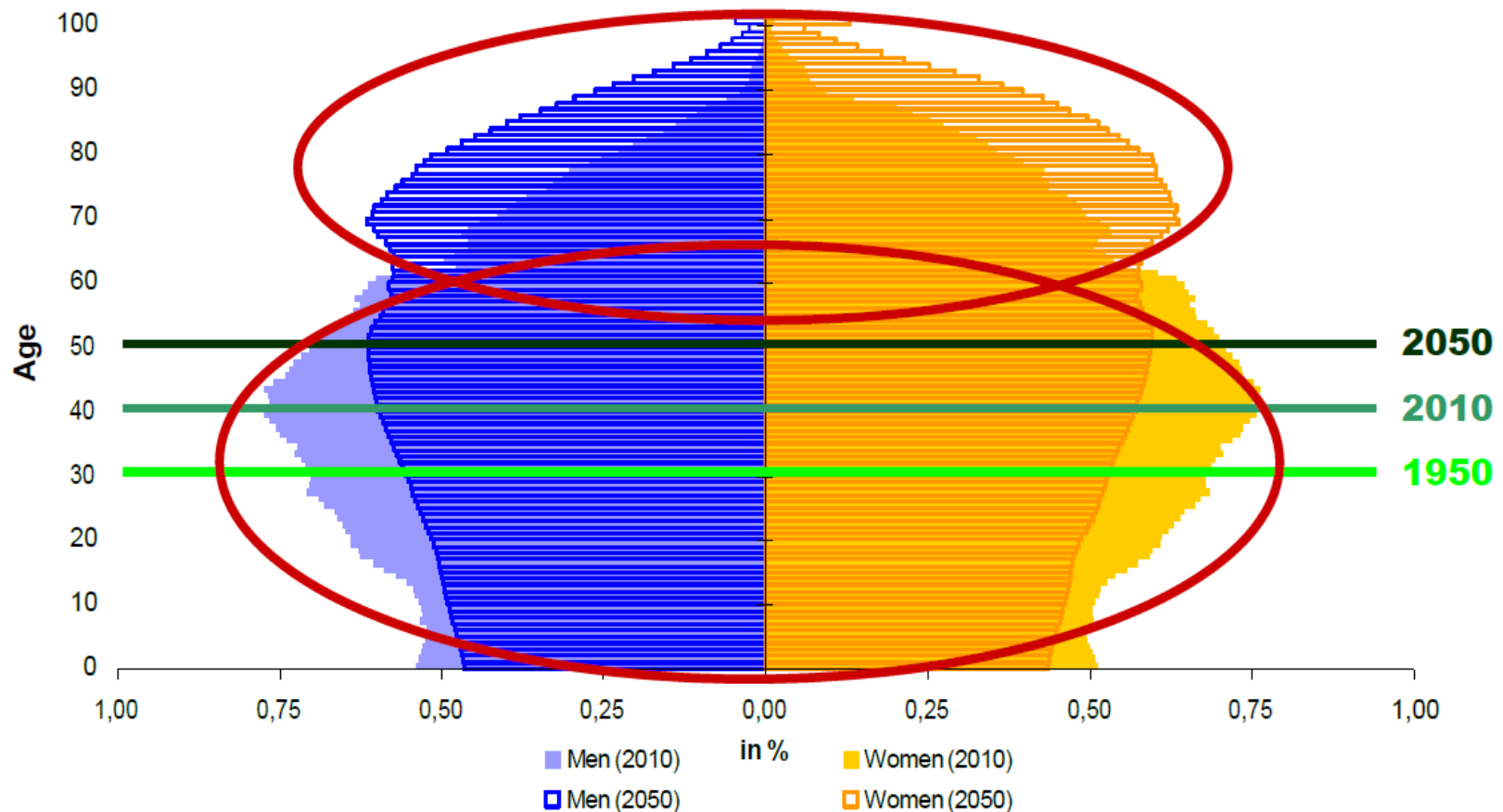
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



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

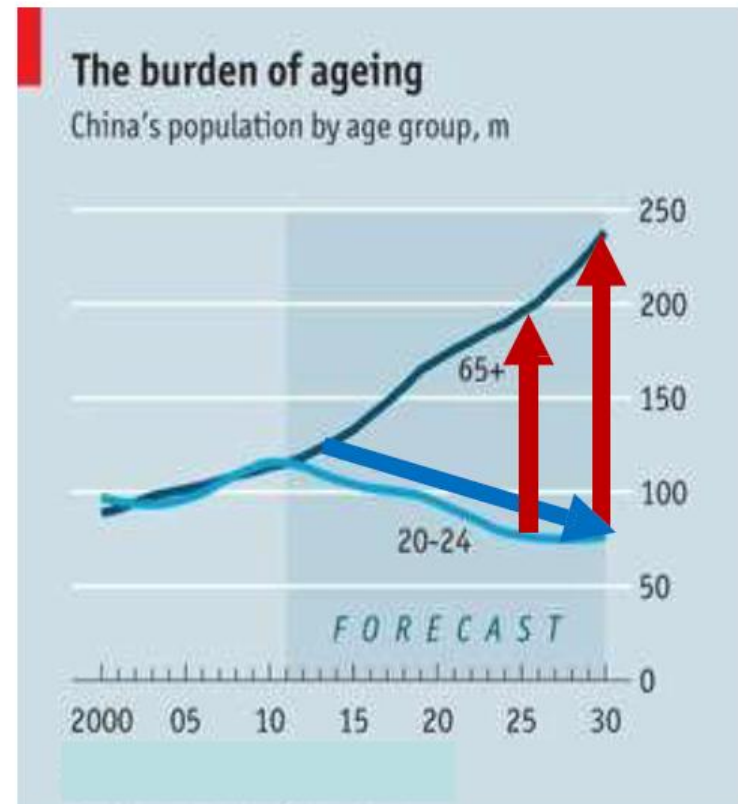
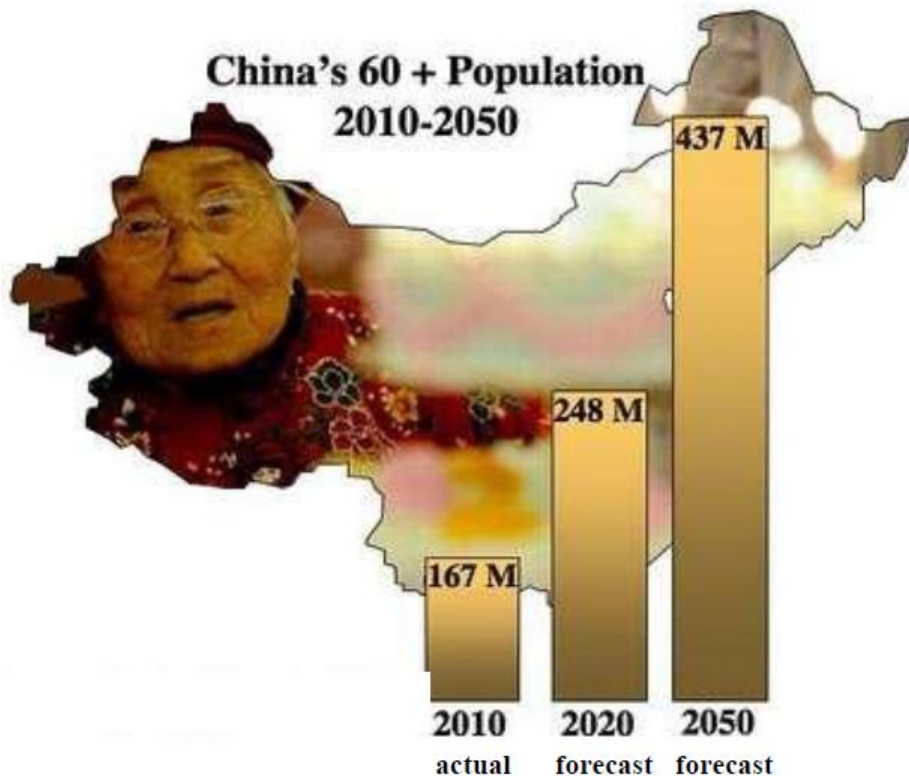
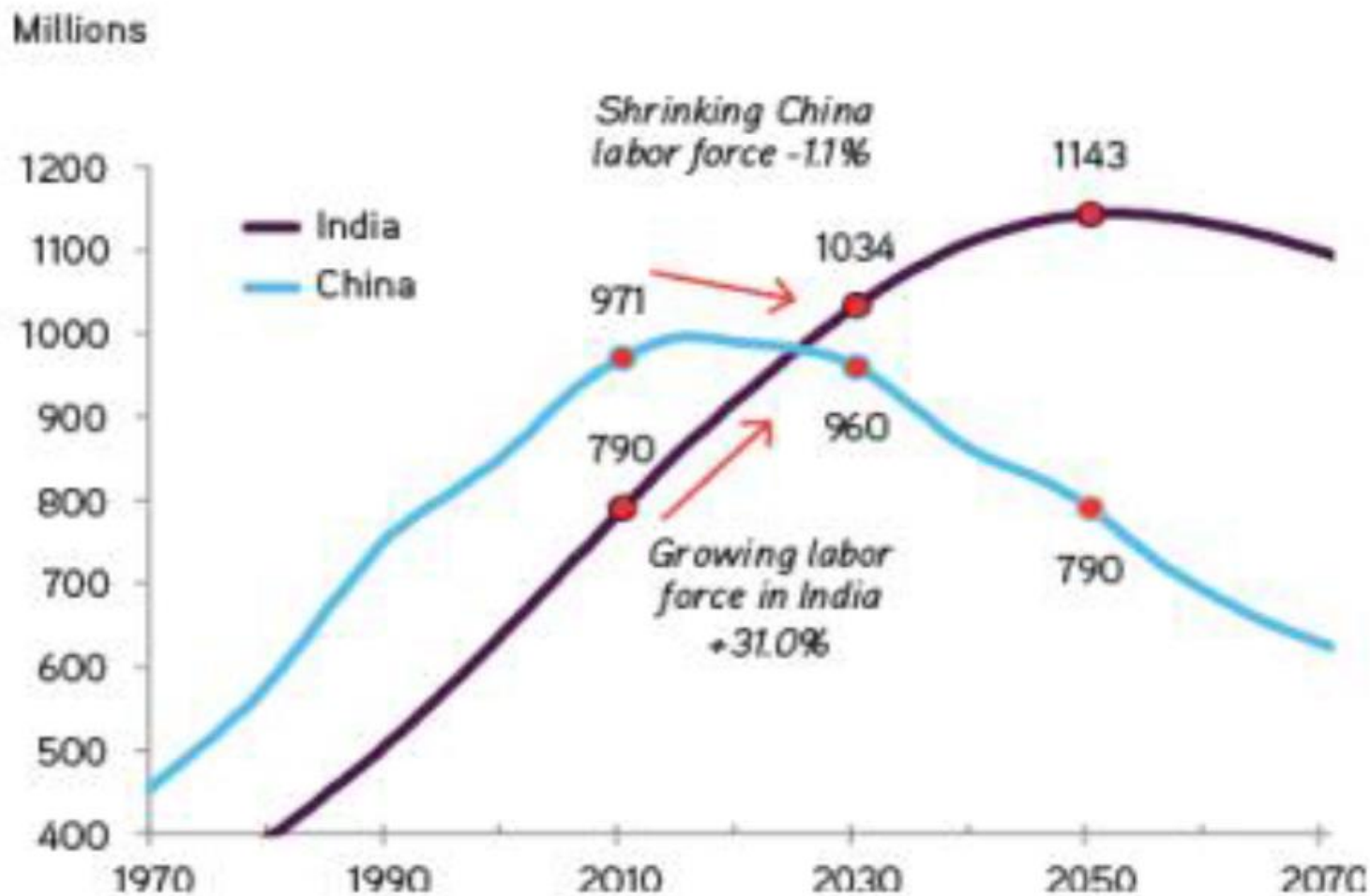




Figure 2.5 Working age population – China and India



Source: KKR Insights (2012).



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

- Longevity**
- Lower number of children**



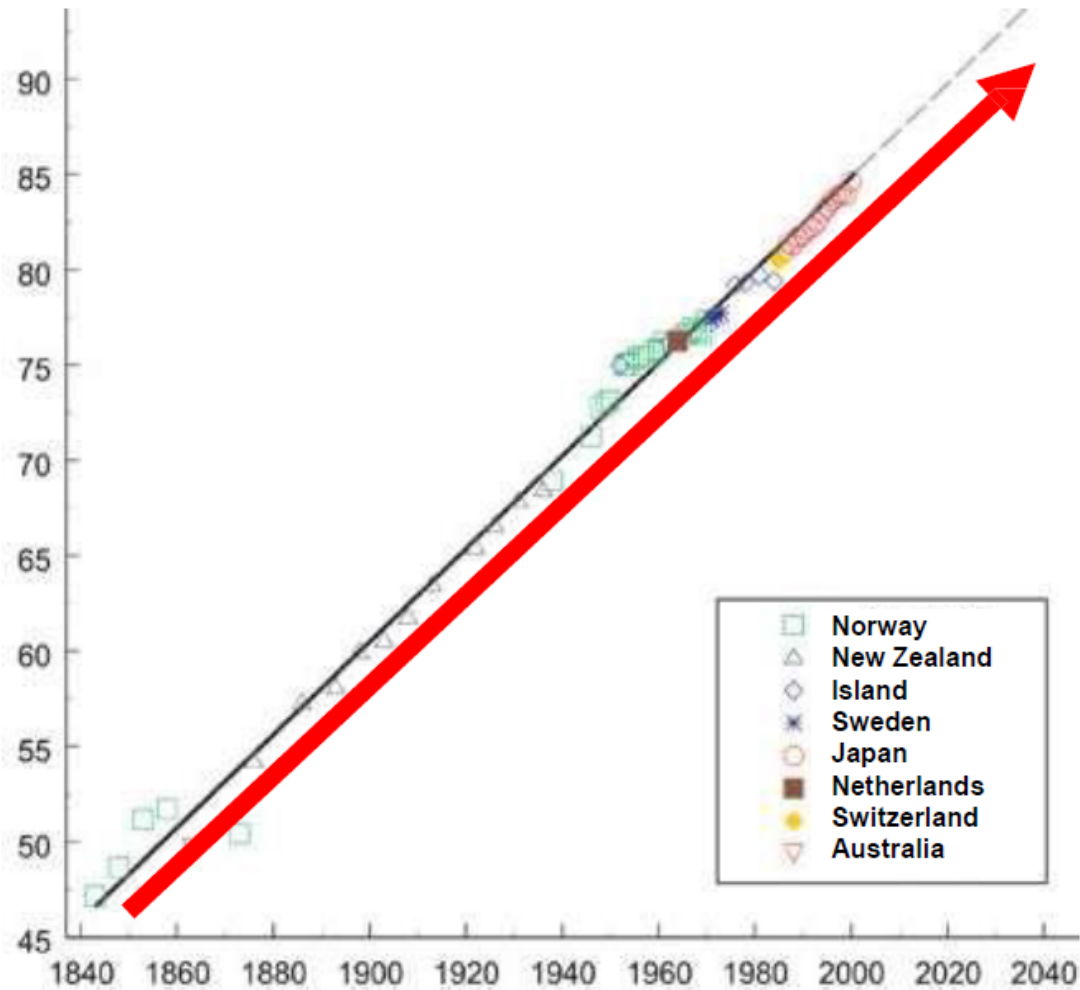
Life expectancy has been increasing since 170 years

Life expectancy for selected countries

Migration in Europe

MigrEU Jean Monnet Module

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of the European Union

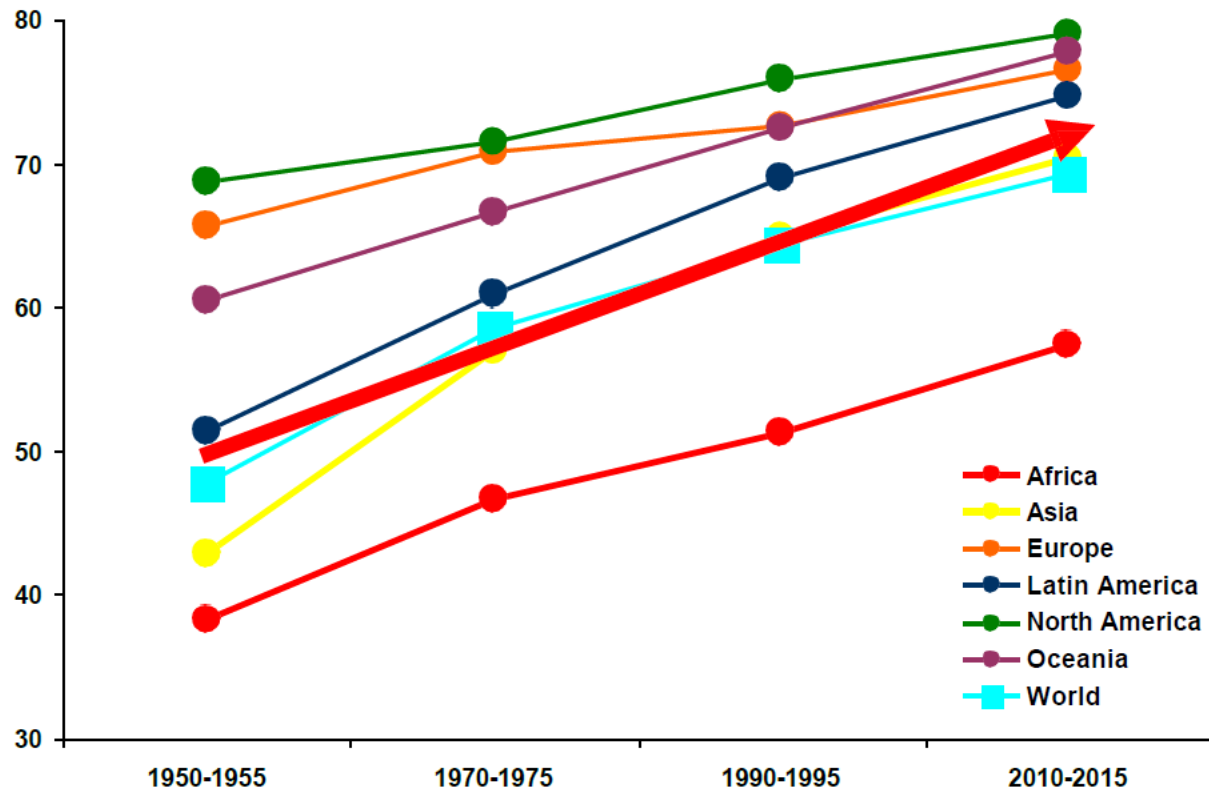


Source: Oeppen u. Vaupel



During the last 70 years, global life expectancy has increased by 20 years

Life expectancy by world regions, 1950-2015



Source: UNPD 2011

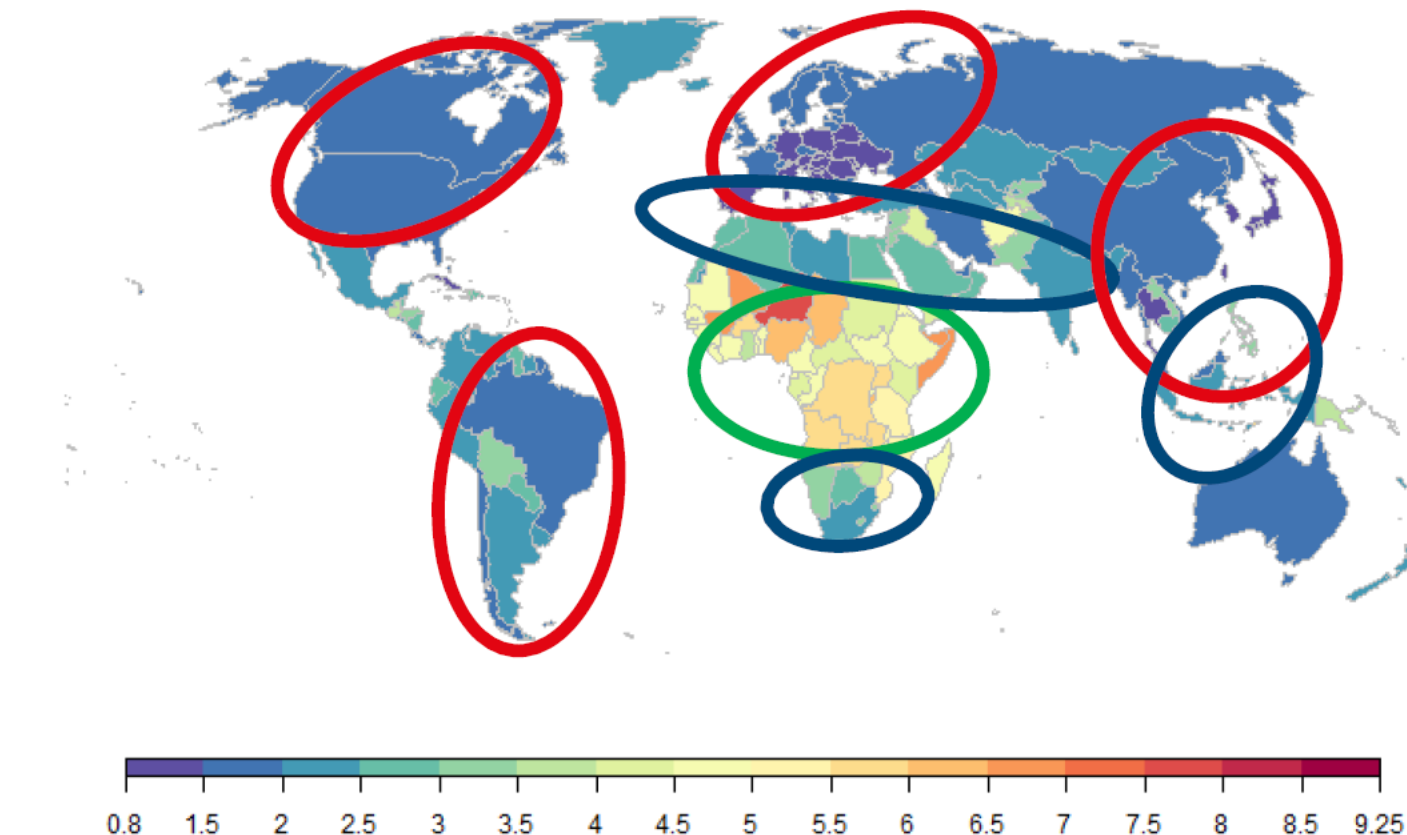


**We have fewer children
than any prior generation**



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

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

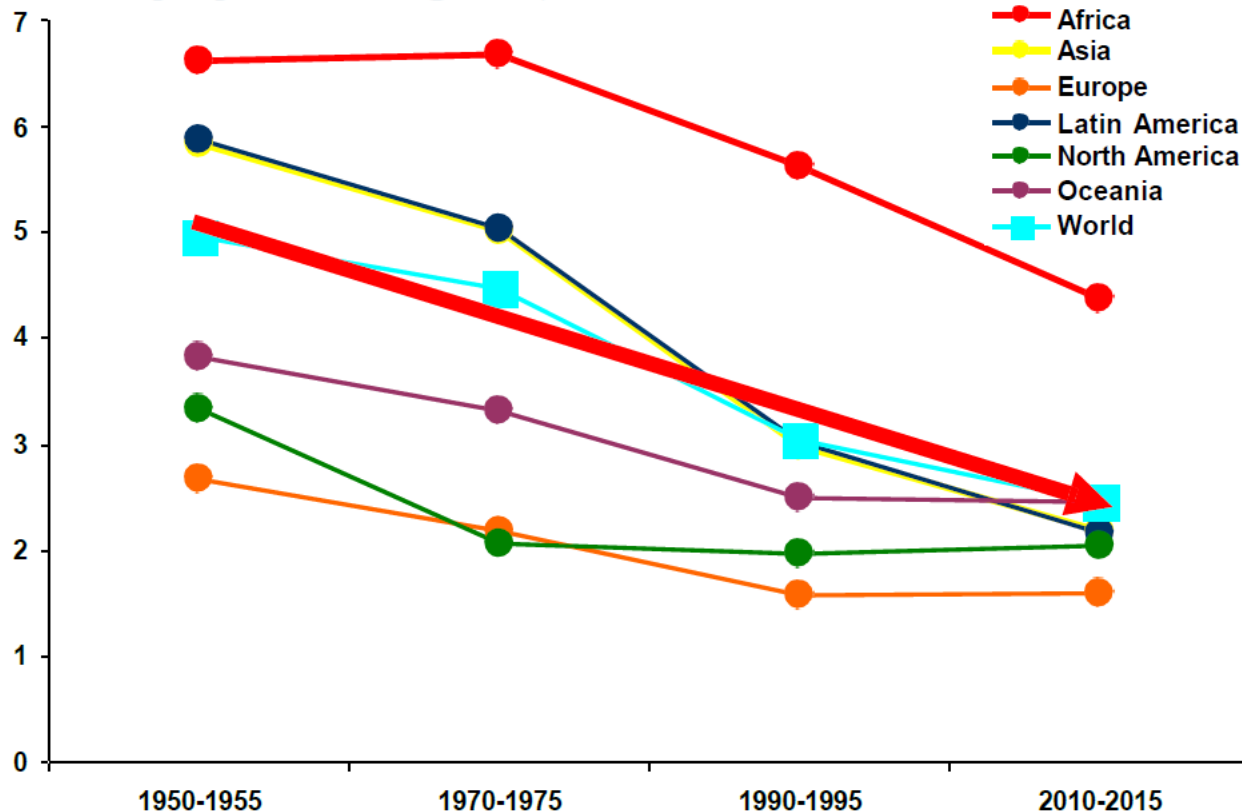


Source: UN DES



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

Total fertility by world regions, 1950-2015



Source: UNPD 2011

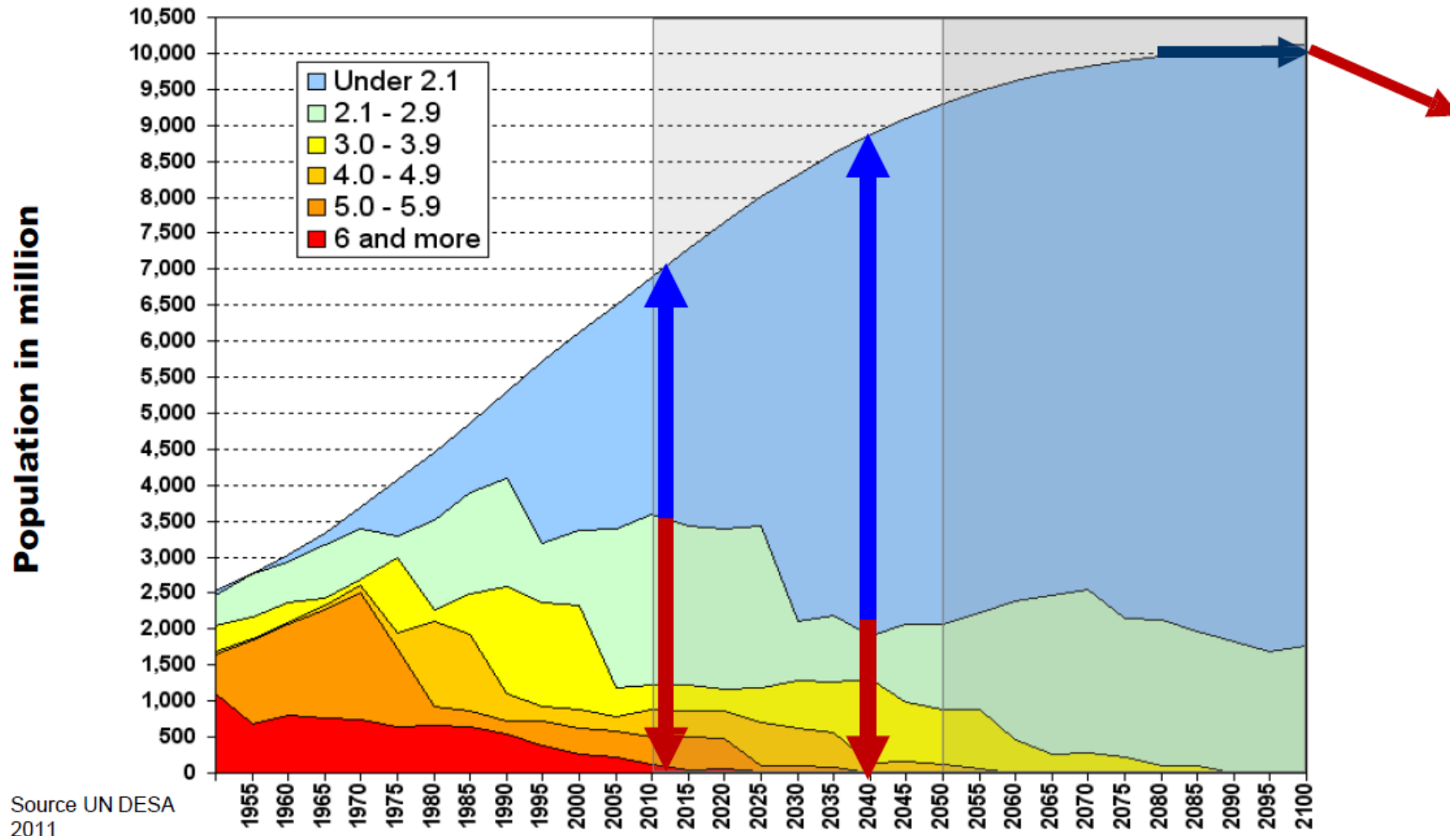


**Global population growth
will come to an end**



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

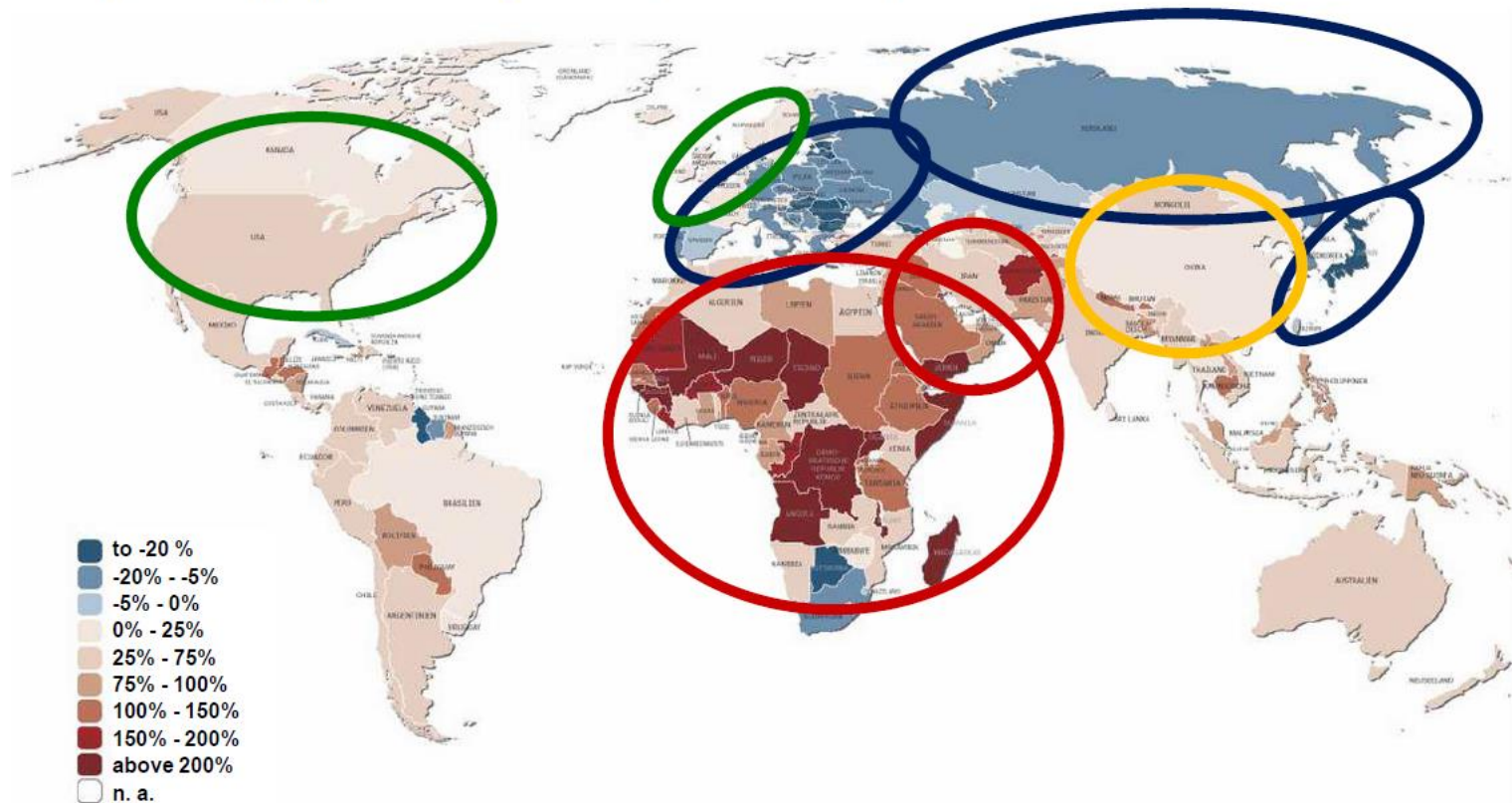
World population by number of children per woman, 1950-2100





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

Projected population growth, 2010-2050, in %

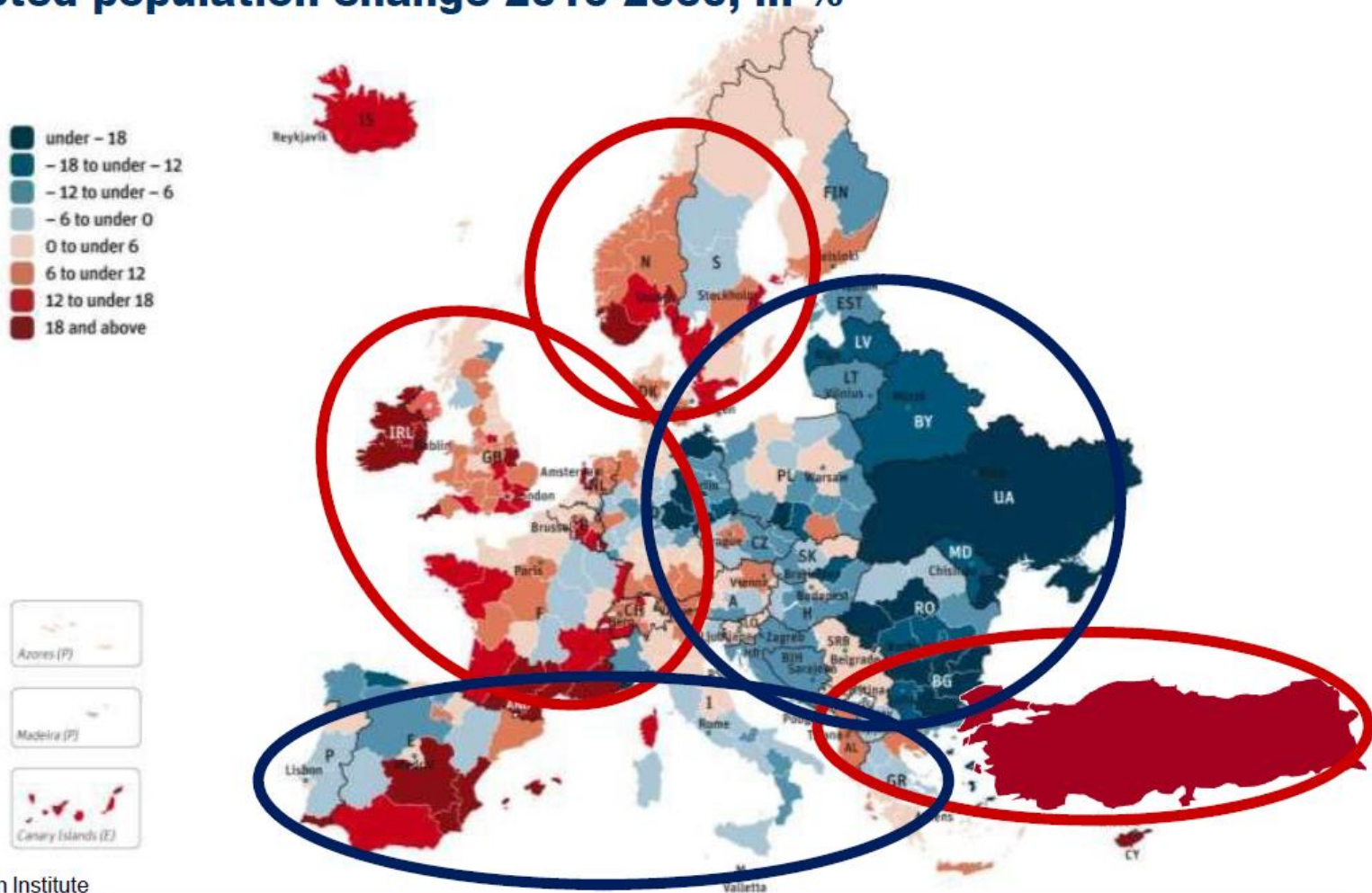


Source: Berlin Institute



Some Regions of Europe have the most rapidly shrinking populations

Projected population change 2010-2030, in %





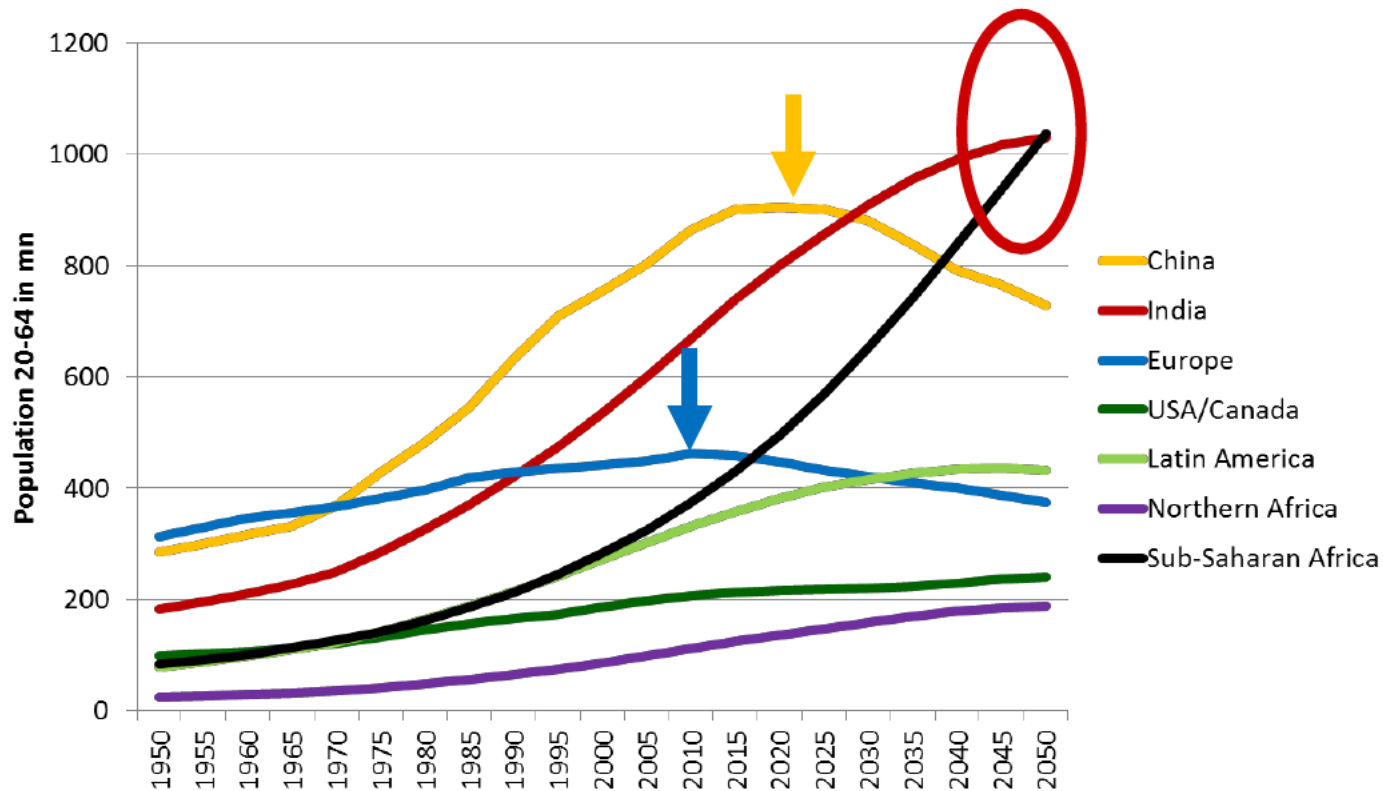
**Shrinking labour force in
the global North**

**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

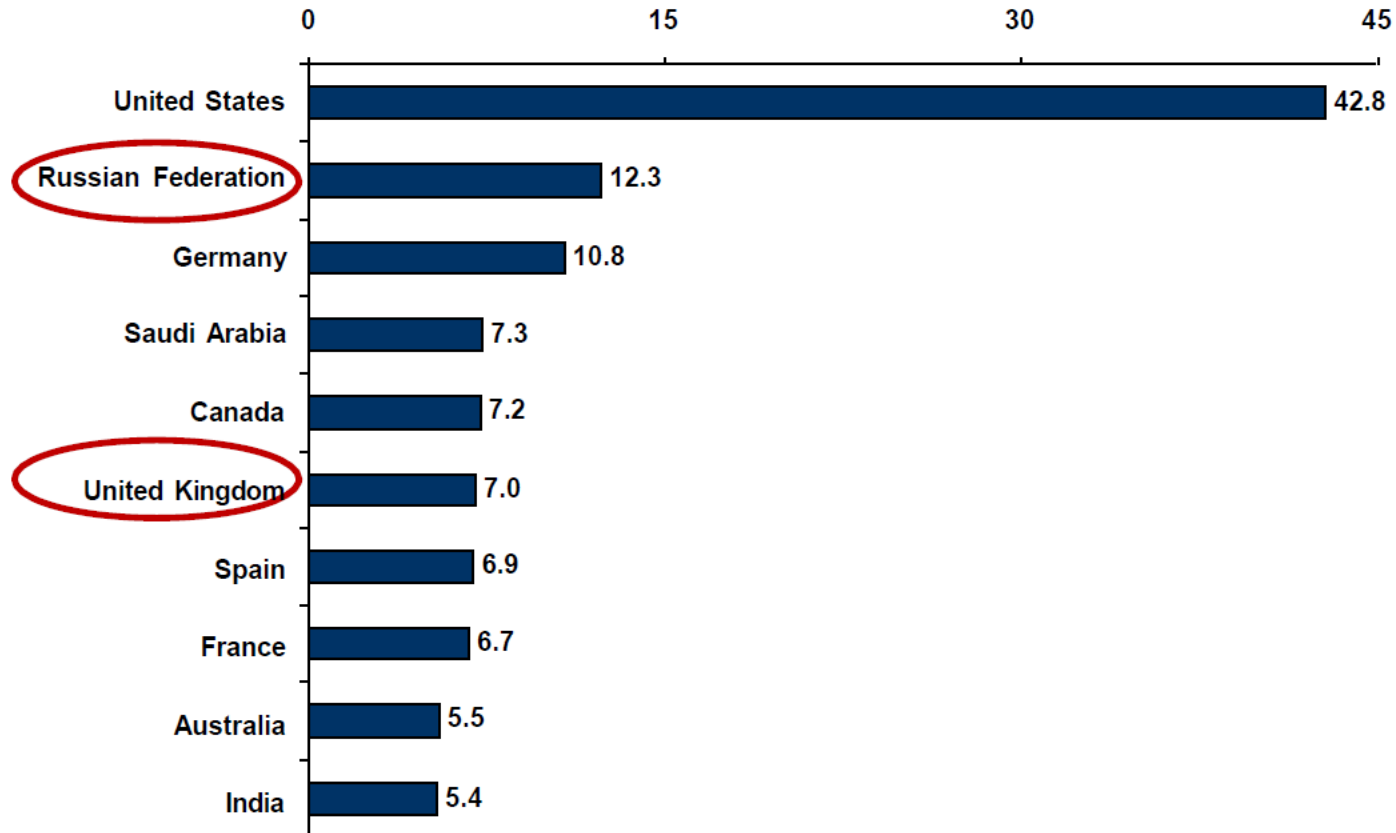


Source: UN DESA



Top 10 immigration countries

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



Source: World Bank, UNPD 2011

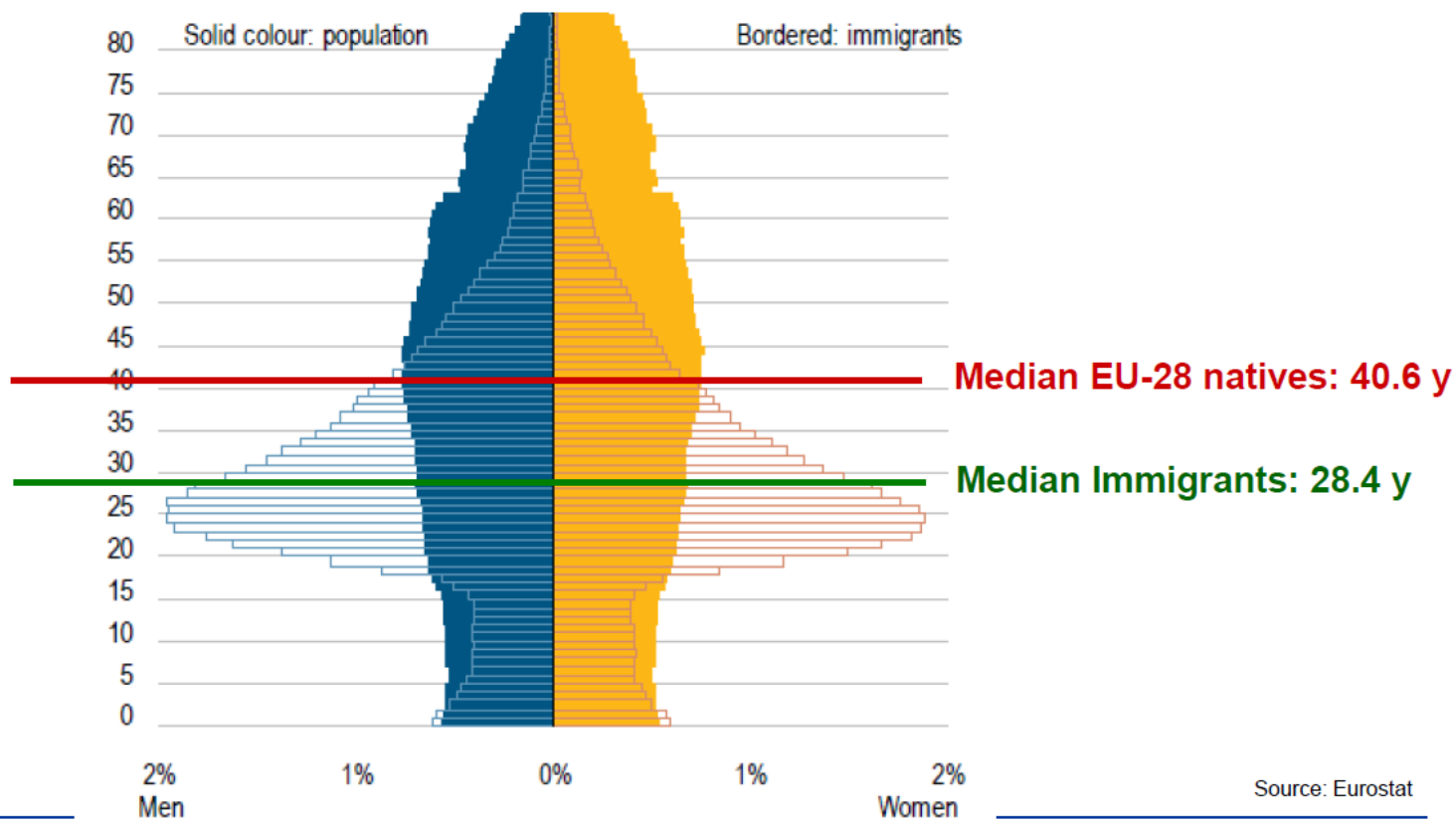


Mobilizing the right migrants



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

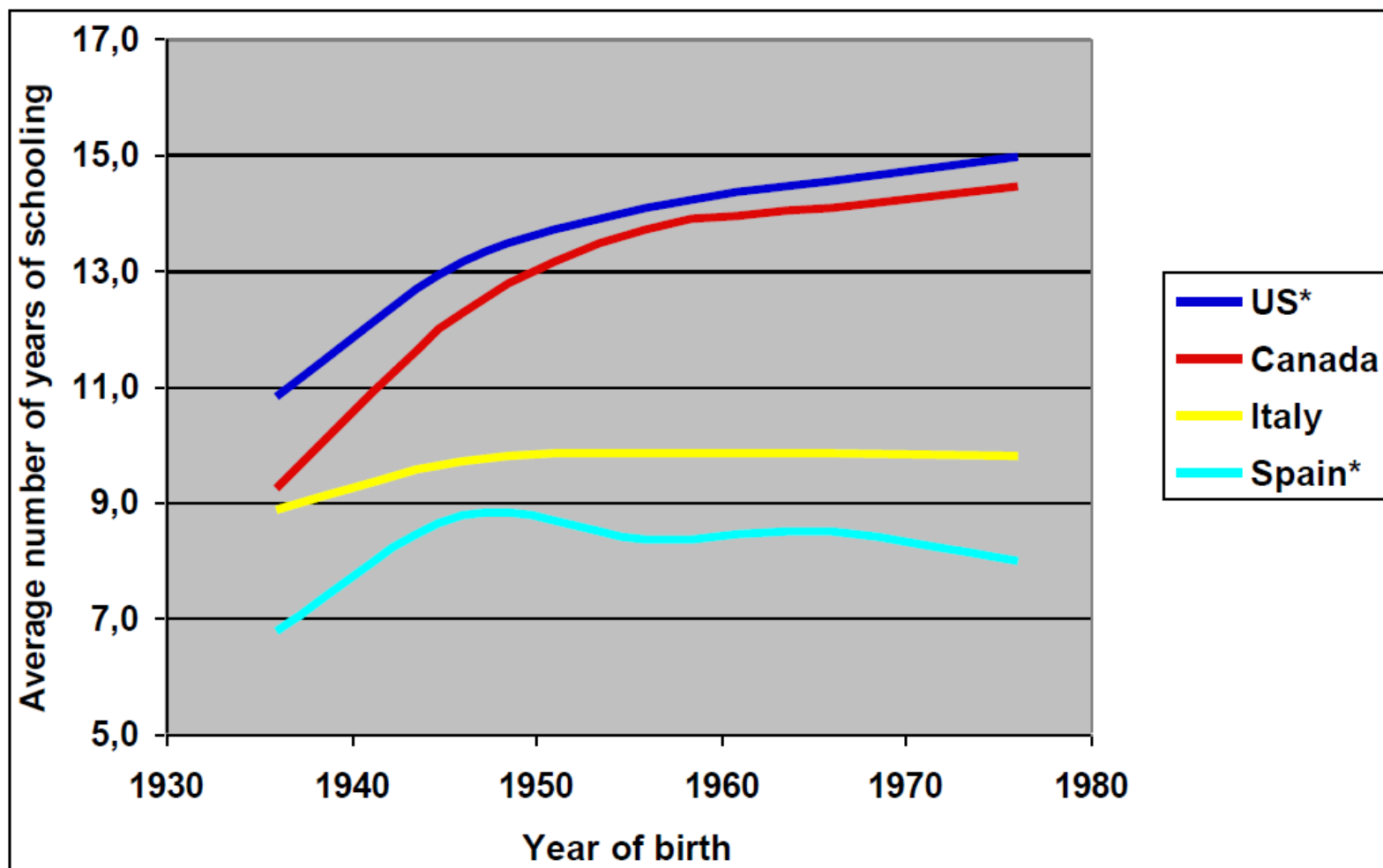
EU age structure of population and of immigrants





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**