



## Migration in Europe

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Introductory lesson 2019-20





## Outline of the first lesson

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



## 1 - History

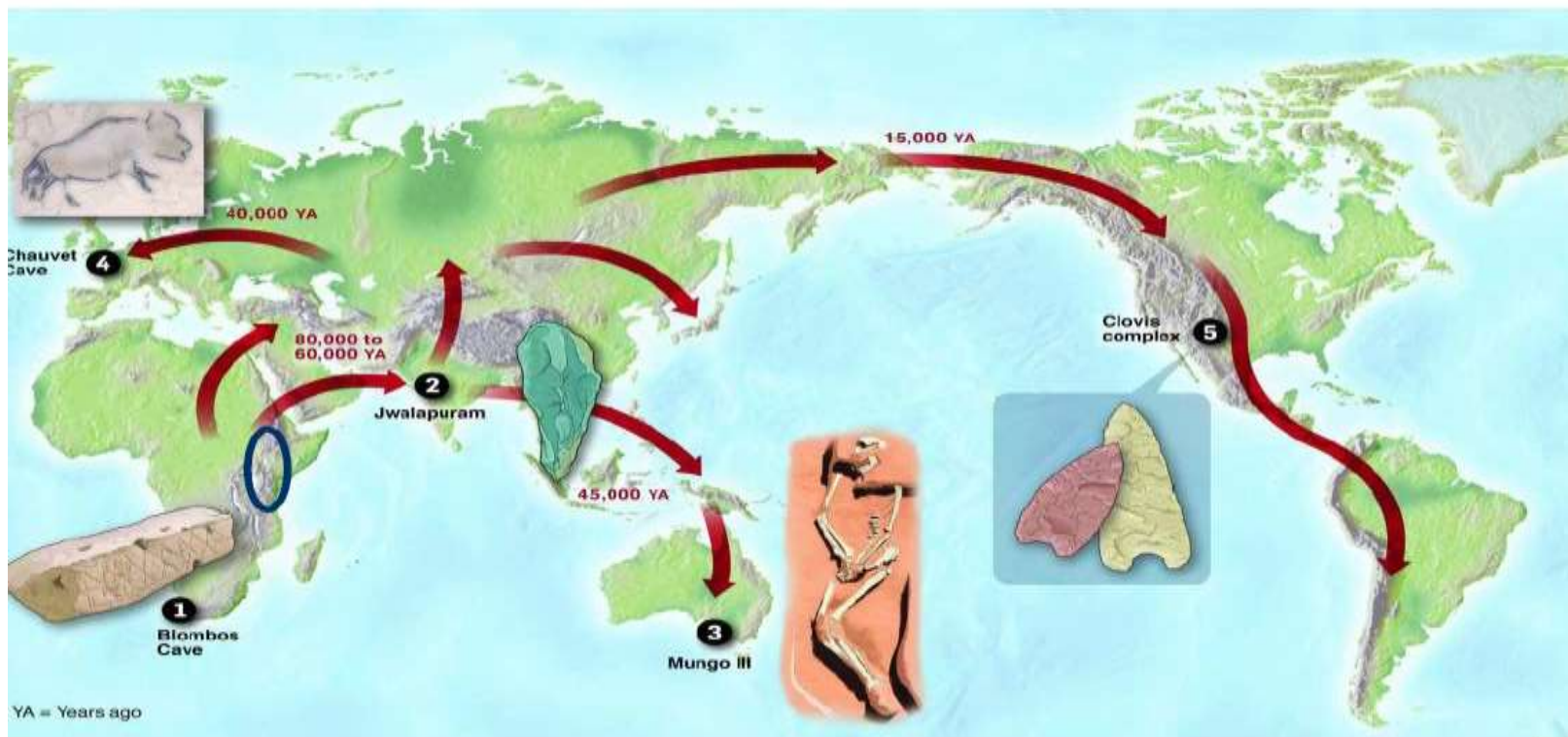
# Global Expansion of Humankind

**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)**



## Out of Africa

# 80 thousand years ago...





## **12,000 Years Ago**

**People started to settle down**

- **Agriculture (culture!)**
- **Stock breeding**
- **More calories per km<sup>2</sup>**



**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?**



# How to Measure Migrations?

Problems:

Connetting questions to data choice





## **Internationally accepted definitions:**

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



- Migration is complex process to measure and to follow
- Departure, **arrival**, move to another country, move back, departure again, **arrival again**

**Who are the migrants: international or internal migrations ?**



## Measuring migration: key concepts

- **Who** do we measure?

Migrants' definition issue

- **What** do we measure?

Stock vs flow

- **How** do we measure?

Data sources



## Who do we measure?

### Geopolitical-legal criteria

- Country of usual residence (UN Definition)
- Country of birth
  - population born abroad
- Country of citizenship
  - foreign population regardless its country of birth

**Country of citizenship at birth matters!**



## Why is it difficult to define?

- Technical reasons (it is difficult to distinguish between migrants and commuters, etc.);
- Bureaucratic reason (ex. they do not change residency);
- Political reasons



## Who do we measure?

### Duration criteria (UN definition)

- Short-term migration:  
at least 3 months but less than 12
- Long-term migration:  
at least 12 months

### **!BUT!**

- Comparability issues
- Include movements different in nature



## Questions

- How many foreigners live in a country?
- How many arrived?
- How many have left?



## What do we measure?

- Stock

number of migrants living in a country at time  $t$  (e.g. 1 Jan. 2014)

- Flows

number of migrants who move in a specified time period (usually one year)





## Moroccan emigration stocks in France, 2005

Source	Criterion	Moroccan emigrants
French source (Census)	Country of citizenship	461,465
	Country of birth	837,840
	Immigrés	663,985
Moroccan source (consular records)	Country of citizenship	1,036,909



Immigrés -> people who were born abroad as foreign citizens and reside in France



## Net flows or gross flows?

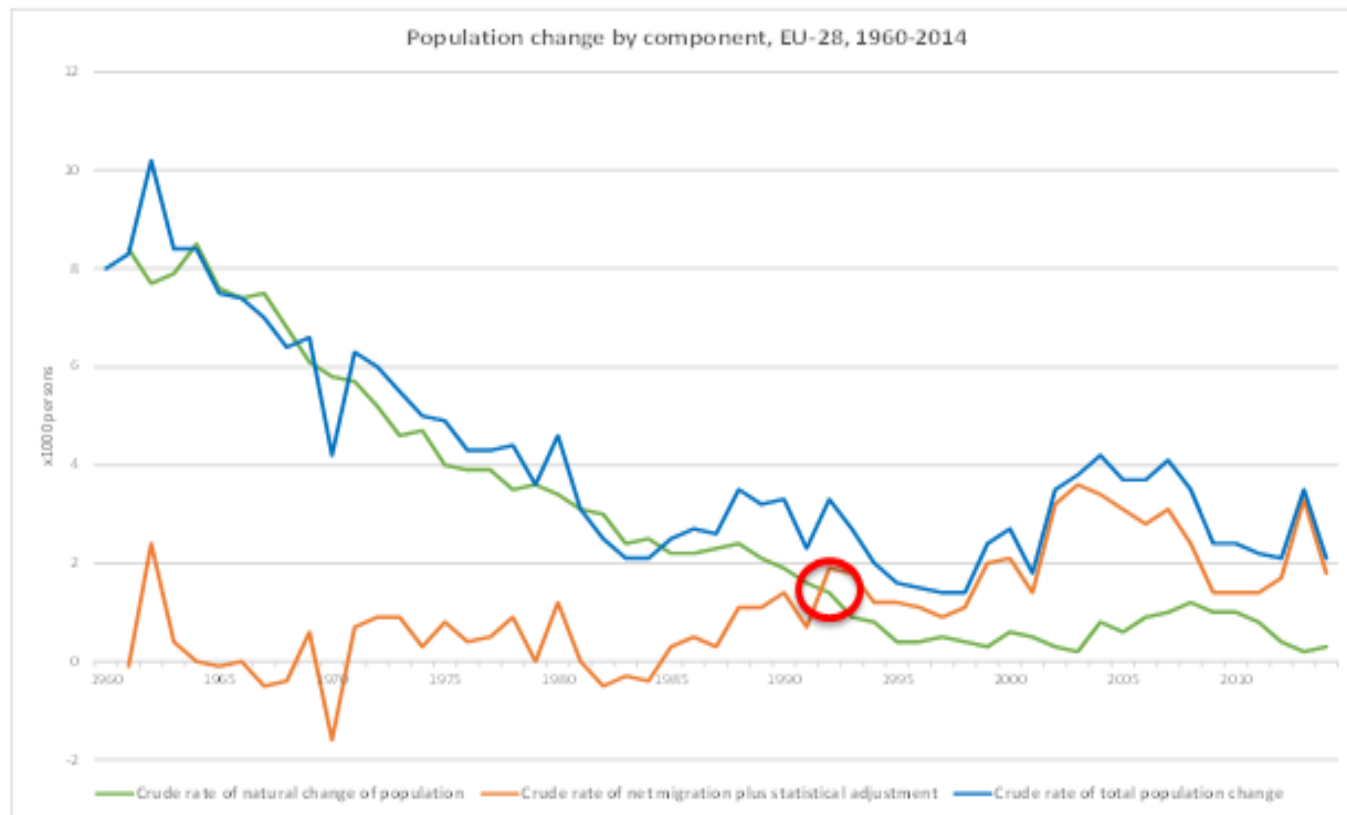
Inflow immigrants and Outflow of migrants

**Net inflows** = Gross inflows - Gross outflows

**Population change (difference between two stock values)** = the natural change of the population (fertility minus mortality) and net migration (inflows minus outflows)



## The overtaking by migration





## How do we measure?

**Destination vs. origin statistics (direct vs indirect): counting who is in!**

**Emigration** from a given country should be reconstructed as the aggregated immigration originating from this country in all other countries of the world;

**Immigration** in a given country should be measured using data collected in this country.

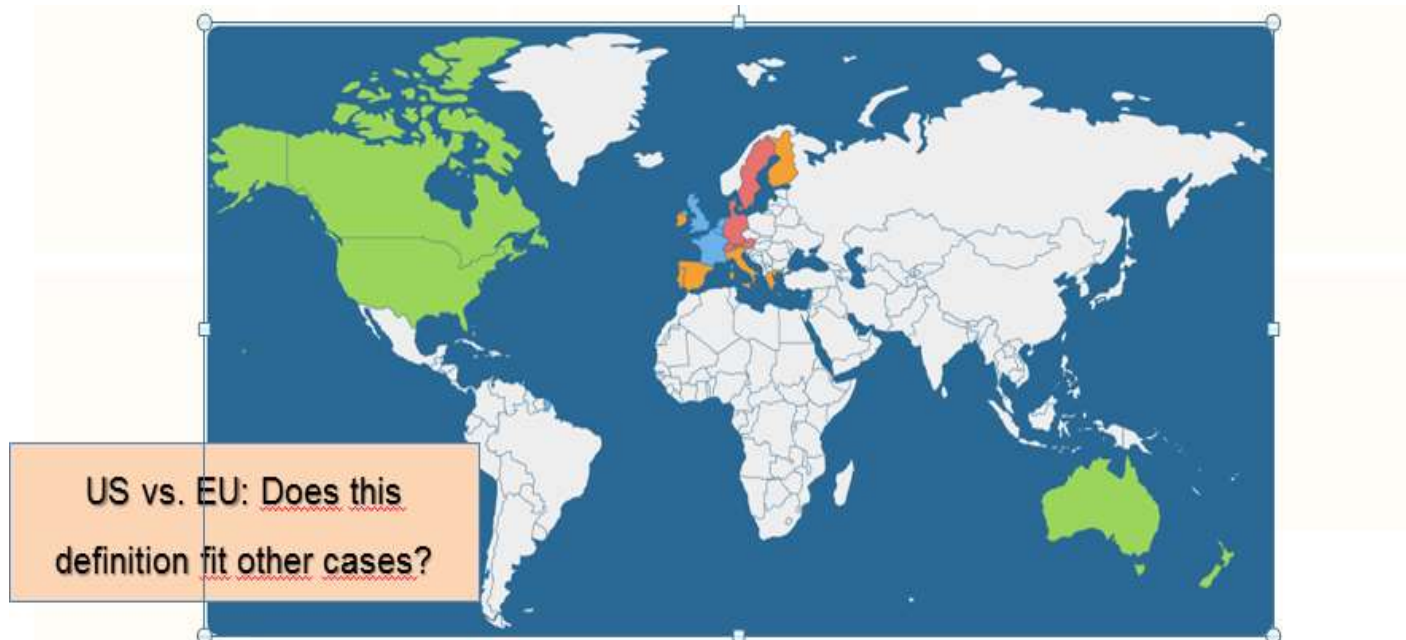


Who counts?	
Institution of destination countries	Institution of origin countries
<b>MAIN SOURCES</b>	
Population Census	Consulates
Population Registers/Residence permits	Ad hoc surveys
Ad hoc surveys	
<b>ADVANTAGES</b>	
Updated	Partial recovery of emigrants residing in countries which <b>do not publish</b> or simply collect data on immigrants (e.g. Gulf)
Rich of info	Partial recovery of <b>irregular</b> emigrants
	Partial recovery of <b>temporary migrants</b> in countries which fail in capturing temporary immigration (see e.g. Russia)
<b>LIMITATIONS</b>	
<u>Not available for some countries</u>	Registration is voluntary (consulates)
Scarcely comparable (birth vs. citizenship!)	Second generation migrants are in
No info on irregular migrants	



Who are immigrants' children?

- **No full agreement at the international level...**
- **Most used definition:** individuals “born in the host country” or “born abroad and migrated before the age of 18” with at least one parent born abroad -> two variables of interest: *country of birth* (children and parents) + *year of arrival/age*



- Traditional immigration countries
- European countries characterized by large inflows due to post-war labour recruitment
- European countries with long immigration histories linked to their colonial past
- European countries of 'recent' immigration



## Usefull links

- The **Eurostat Database**: (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>);
- **OECD (Levels of Education and Occupation)**
  - Migration to OECD countries (year 2001):  
<https://search.oecd.org/els/mig/trendsininternationalmigration2001.htm>;
  - Migration to OECD and non-OECD countries:  
<https://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm>
- **MPC-Databases**
  - Migration from, to and through CARIM-East countries
  - Migration from, to and through CARIM-South countries
  - Migration from India to the EU





## Recommended references

- Lemaître G., “The Comparability of International Migration Statistics. Problems and Prospects”, OECD Statistics Brief, OECD, 2005.
- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (1998), Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration Revision 1, Statistical Papers Series M, No. 58, Rev. 1, United Nations: New York;
- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (2007), Part 1: Introduction and Concepts and definitions, United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the Use of Censuses and Surveys to Measure International Migration, 24-28 September 2007: New York;
- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (2007), Part 2: Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses, Use of Censuses and Surveys to Measure International Migration, 24-28 September 2007: New York;
- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (2007), Part 3: Measuring international migration through sample surveys, Use of Censuses and Surveys to Measure International Migration, 24-28 September 2007: New York;
- Fargues P. (2005) How Many Migrants from, and to, Mediterranean Countries of the Middle East and North Africa? Analytic and Synthetic Notes 2005/16, European University Institute, RSCAS: San Domenico di Fiesole (FI);
- Migration Policy Centre (2013), The demographic and economic framework of .., in EU NEIGHBOURHOOD MIGRATION REPORT 2013, Fargues P. (eds.), European University Institute, RSCAS: San Domenico di Fiesole (FI);



## Who is a migrant in the EU statistics?

- Based on the change of usual residence
- It only implies:
  - **Crossing of (current) borders**
  - **Duration of actual/intended stay of at least 1 year**
- Changes of usual residence between EU MSs are migrations
- It does not include short-term migrations (between 3 and 12 months)
- Asylum seekers not included in population counts in many MSs (unlike refugees)



## How many migrants in/to the EU-28?

Flows in 2013	Measure	EU-28	Sum MSs
Immigration	Country of previous usual residence	1.7	3.4
Emigration	Country of next usual residence	1.4	2.8
Net migration	Difference immigration - emigration	0.3	0.6
Net migration + statistical adjustment	Difference total change – natural change	1.7	1.7

Impact of mirror errors

Impact of adjustments

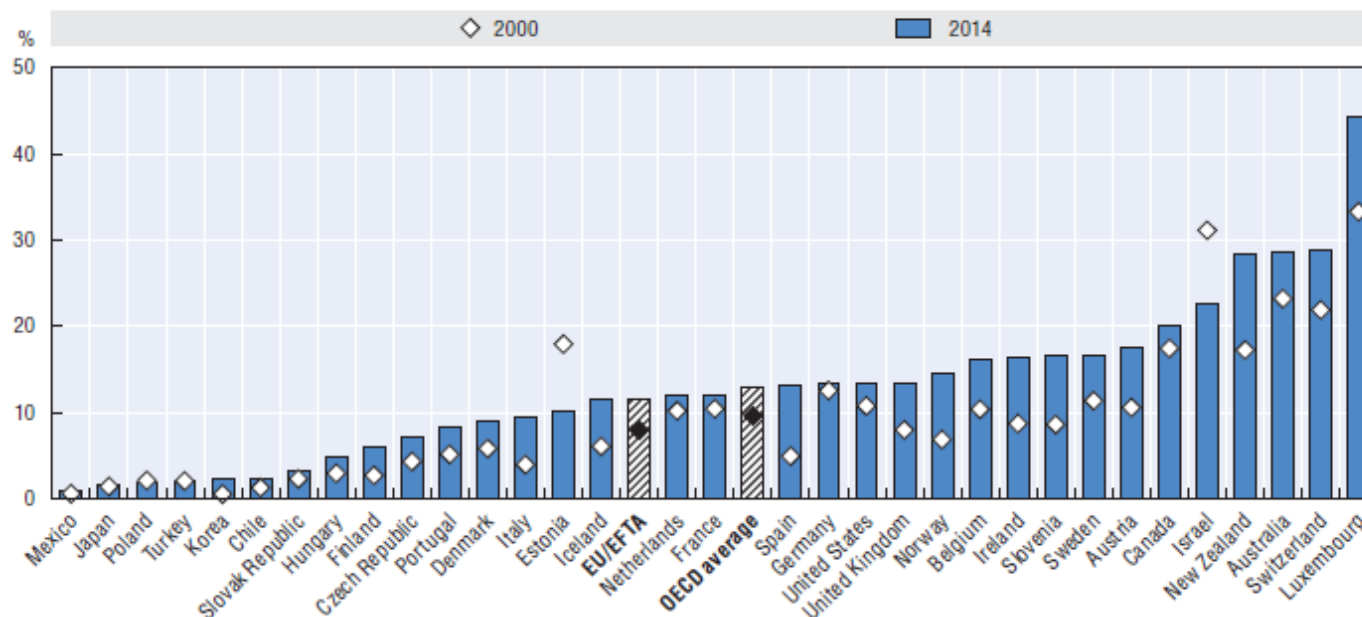
*In million, including unknowns*

Stocks on 1.1.2014	Measure	EU-28	Sum MSs
Foreign-born persons	Country of birth	34.4	52.3
Foreign citizens	Citizenship	19.8	34.1
Formerly resident abroad	Ever resided abroad (censuses 2011)	---	>59.1

*In million, including unknowns and stateless. Residents abroad before 1980 missing for 14 MSs.*



Figure 1.13. The foreign-born as a percentage of the total population in OECD countries, 2000 and 2014

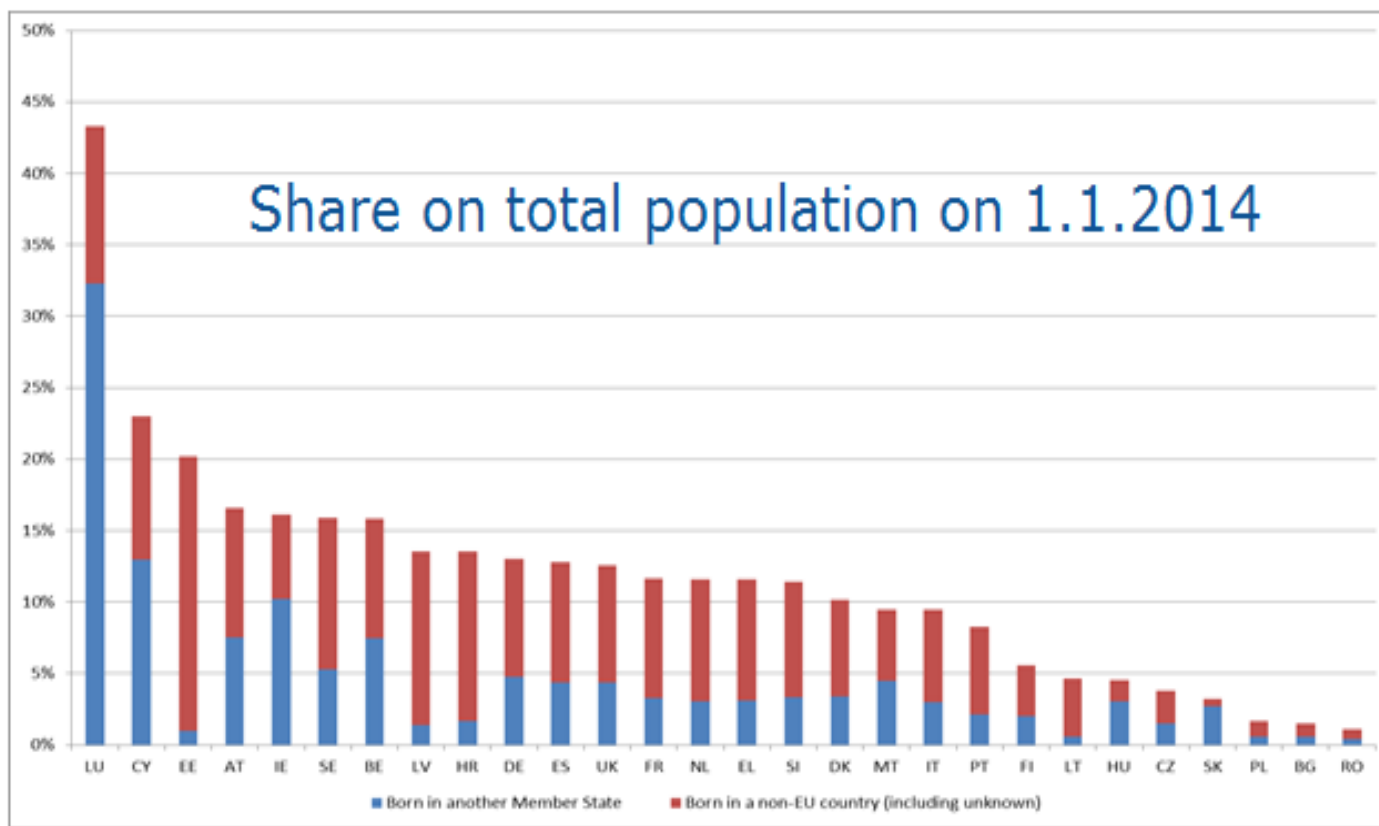


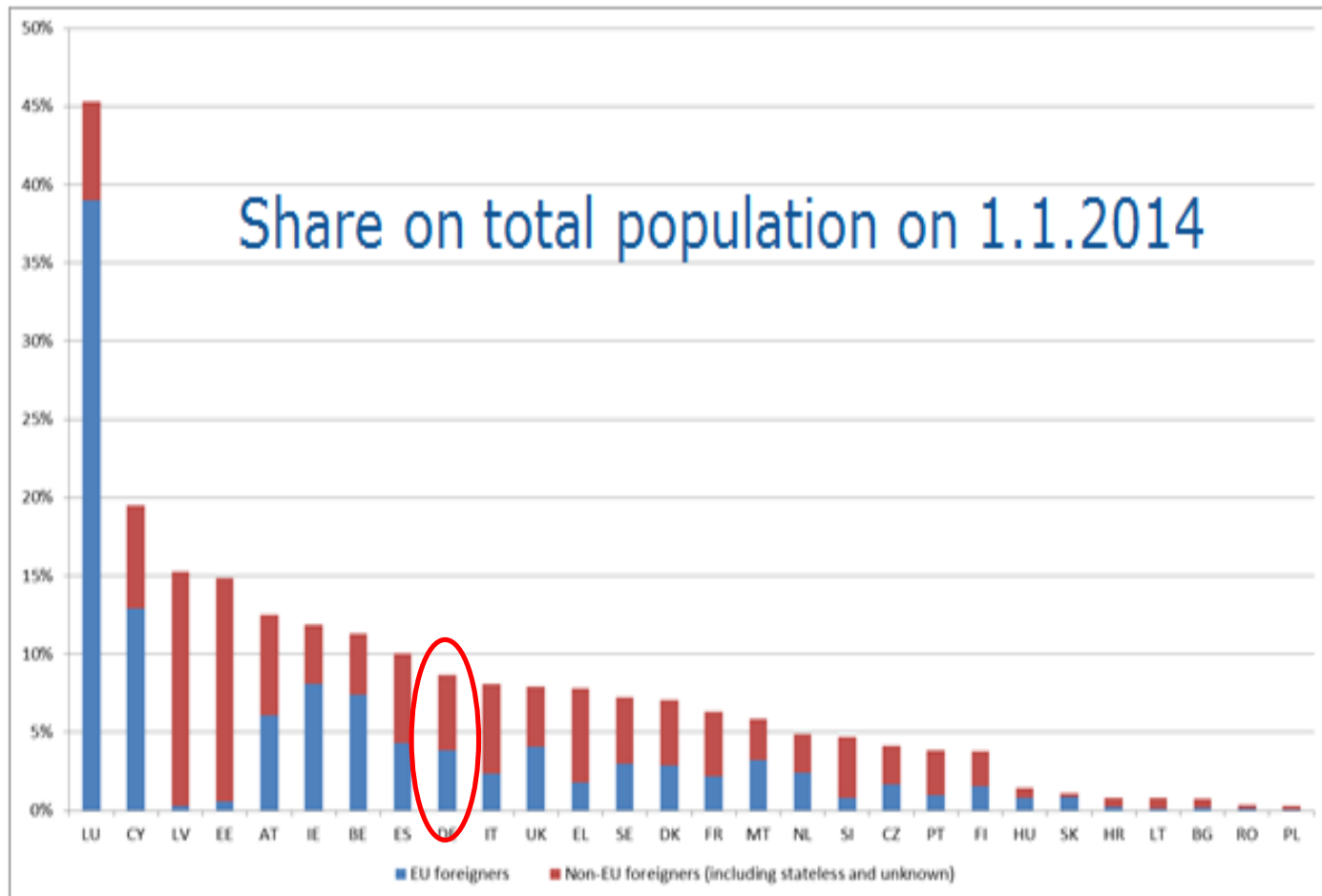
Notes: Data refer to 2000 or to the closest year with available data and to 2014 or most recent available year. OECD average refers to the average of countries presented. The value for EU/EFTA is the percentage of foreign-born population living in all EU/EFTA countries presented among the total population of these countries. Data refers to foreign instead of foreign-born population for Japan and Korea. Source: OECD International Migration Database.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933395403>



## How many "EU-born" migrants?







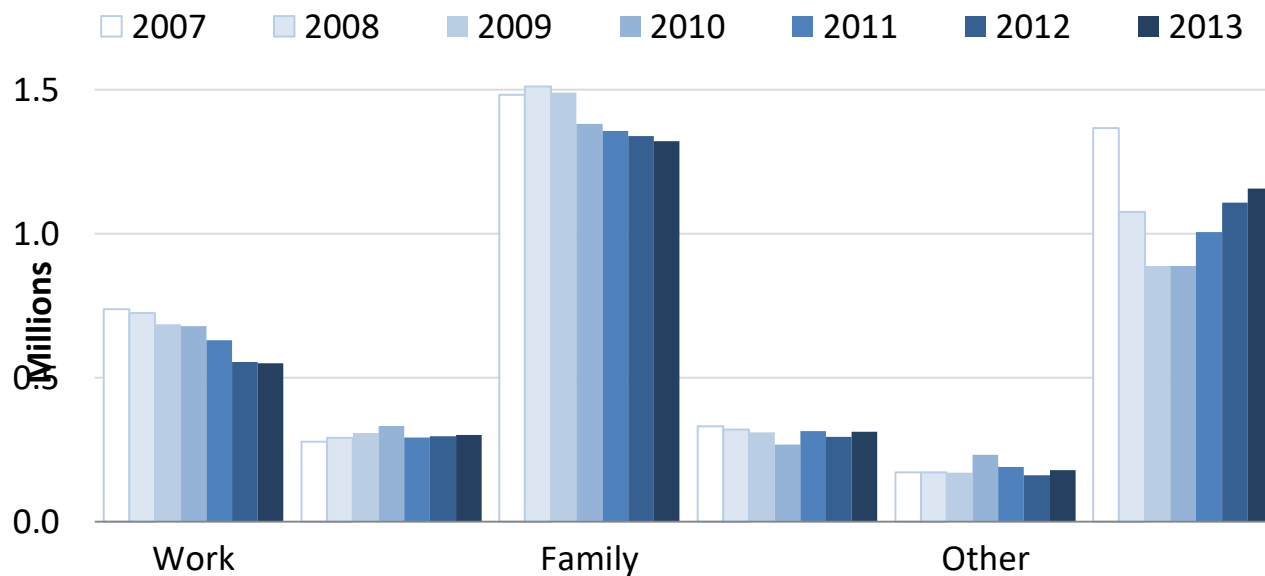
## Reasons to migrate

- Economic Reasons
- Refugees
- Family reunification
- Students
- Tourists



## Free mobility is the component of migration flows that is most sensitive to economic conditions

Permanent immigration OECD countries by category







## Across European countries, there is a large dispersion in the composition of new migration

Composition of permanent migration, by category (2012/13)

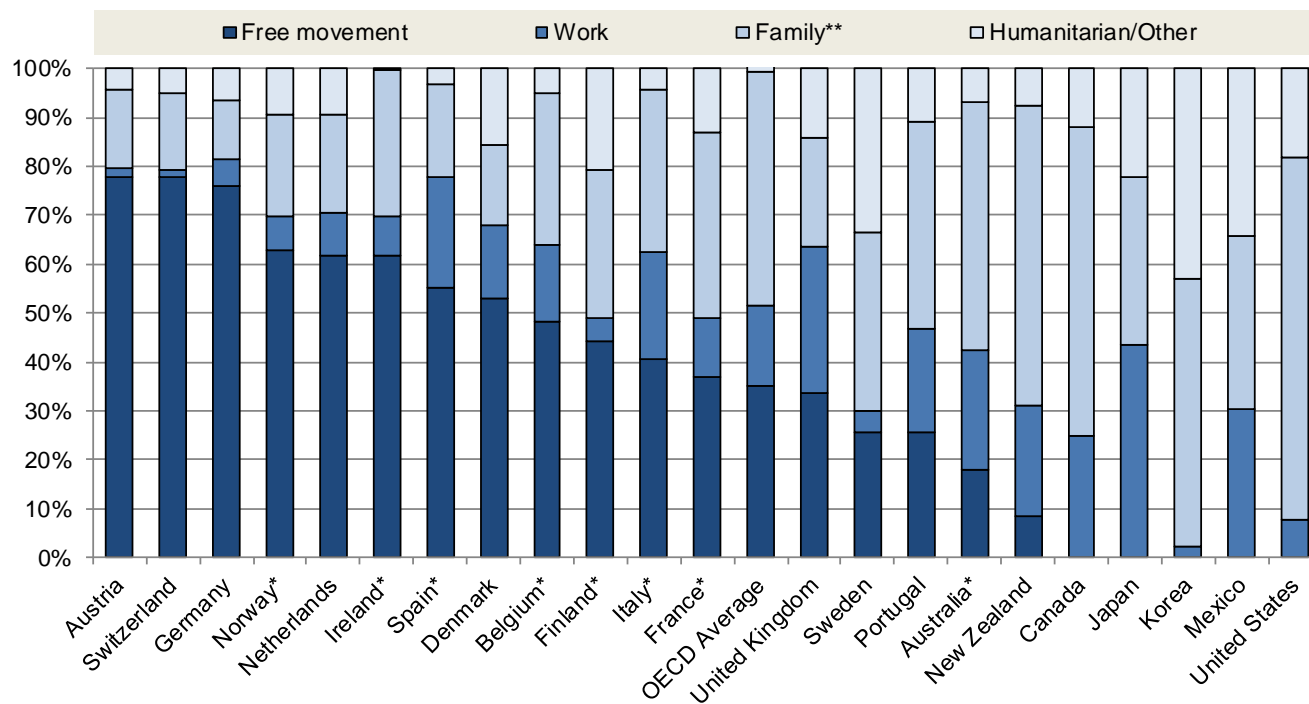
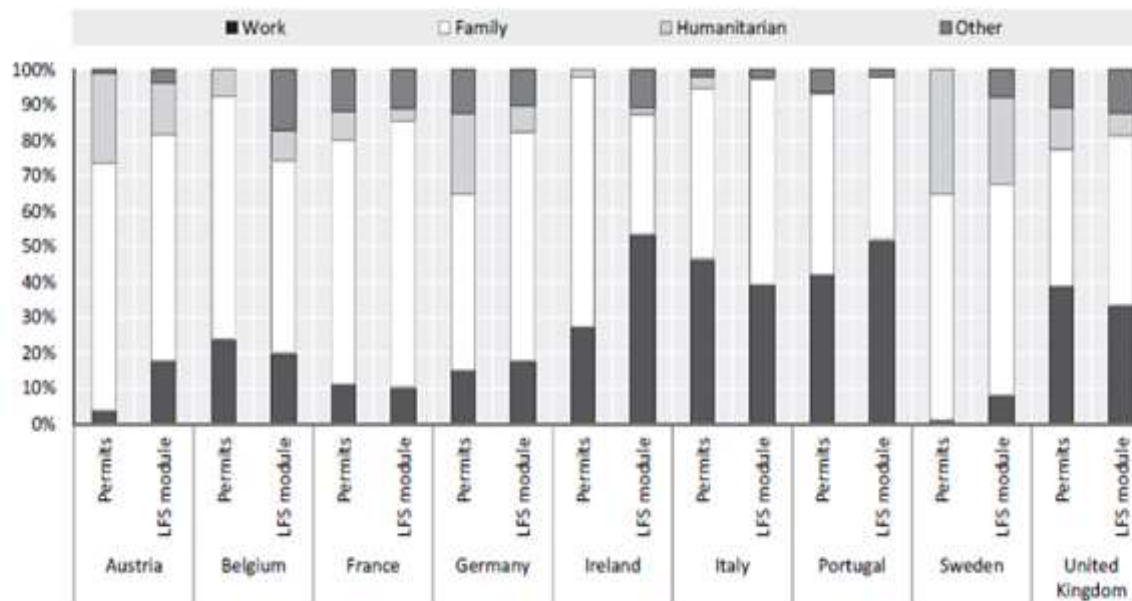




Figure 2. A comparison of labour force survey and of OCDE standardized permit data (non-EU migrants), 2005-08 cumulative



Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey ad-hoc immigrant module and OECD standardised immigration.

Source: Lemaître G., 2014, Migration in Europe in Matching Economic Migration with Labour Needs, OCDE and EU, p.351

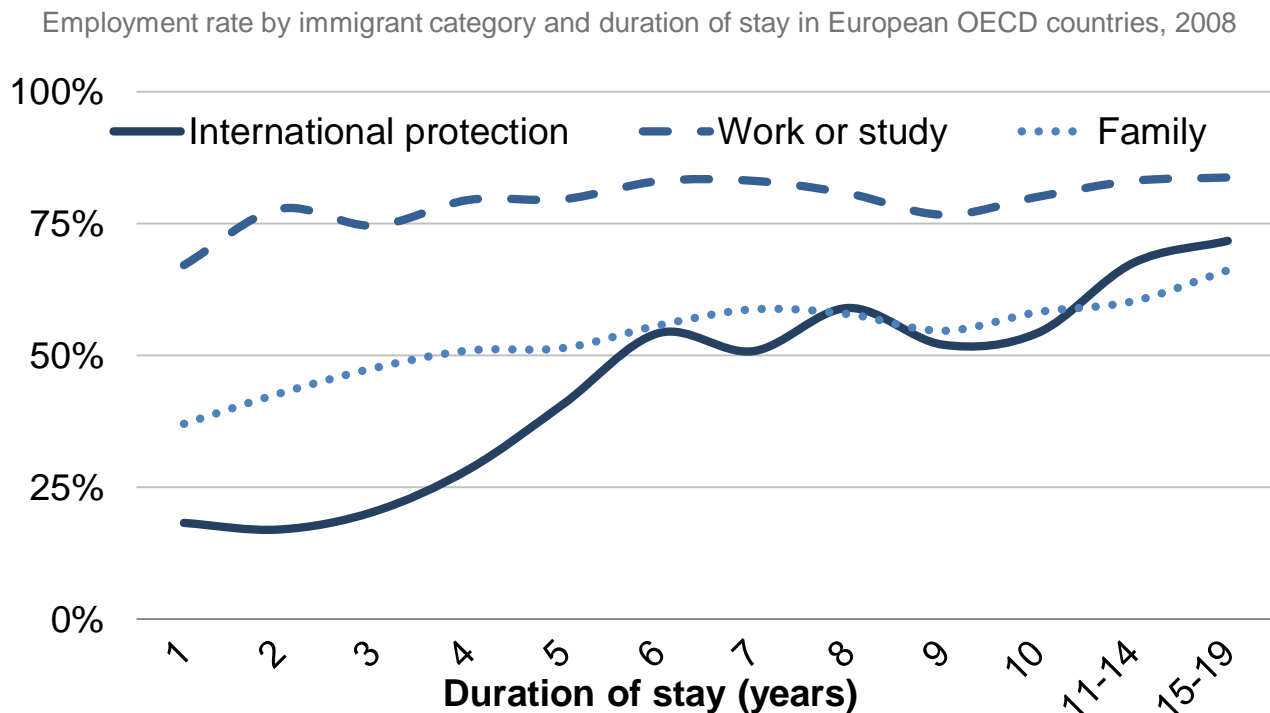


## Reasons to migrate

- Economic Reasons
- Refugees
- Family reunification
- Students
- Tourists



Reason for migration is the most important determinant of outcomes for new arrivals, *but there is some convergence over time*





## Reason for migration: the single most important determinant of outcomes

- An important factor for policy: only labour migrants are directly selected – but category of migration is rarely considered in analyses of migrants' outcomes.
- Non-EU migrants who came for work or study have higher qualification levels than family or humanitarian migrants, but still lower than the native-born.
- The returns to qualifications are higher for labour migrants (and for former international students) than for the other two groups but still tend to be lower than for the native-born.



## Types of migration (1)

- Permanent
- Temporary
- Seasonal
- Circular
- Return migrants



## Types of migration (1)

- Highly skilled
- Low skilled



**Stock**

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

**Flow**

**Perception,  
labelling**





## 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**



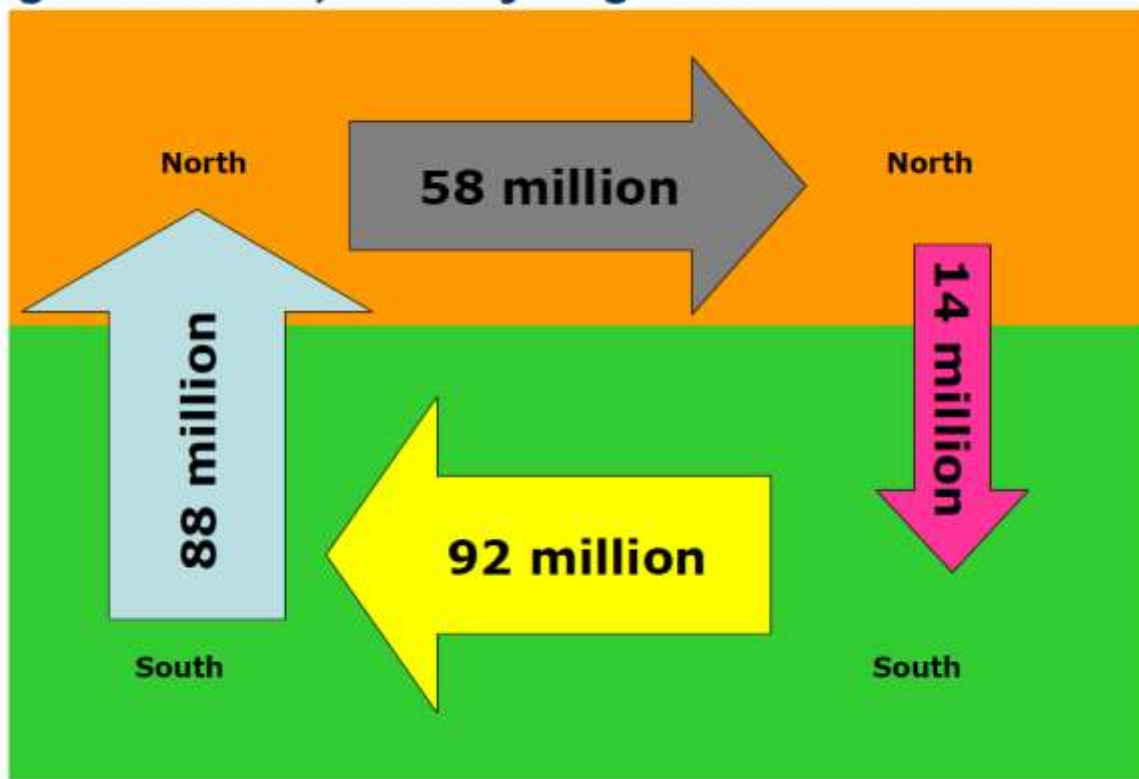
## 4 - Directions

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



## From where to where?

### Migrant stocks, 2015 by origin and destination

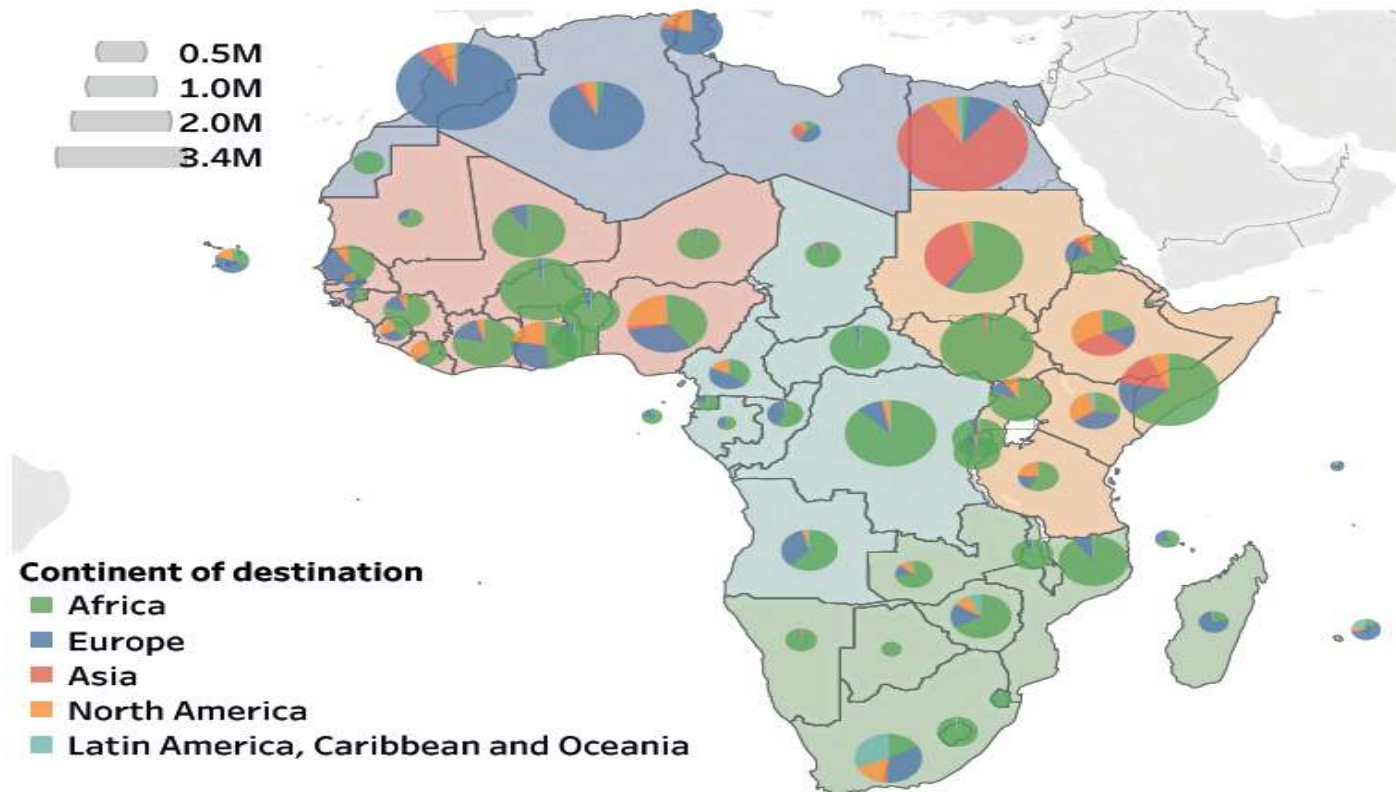


Source: World Bank based on UN DESA



**FIGURE 4. AFRICA'S MIGRANTS AND DIASPORAS**

Africans living abroad by continent of destination (stock data), 2017, absolute numbers, in millions..



*Note: the size of the pies represents the stock of emigrants in absolute numbers and the different colours represent the share by continent of destination.*

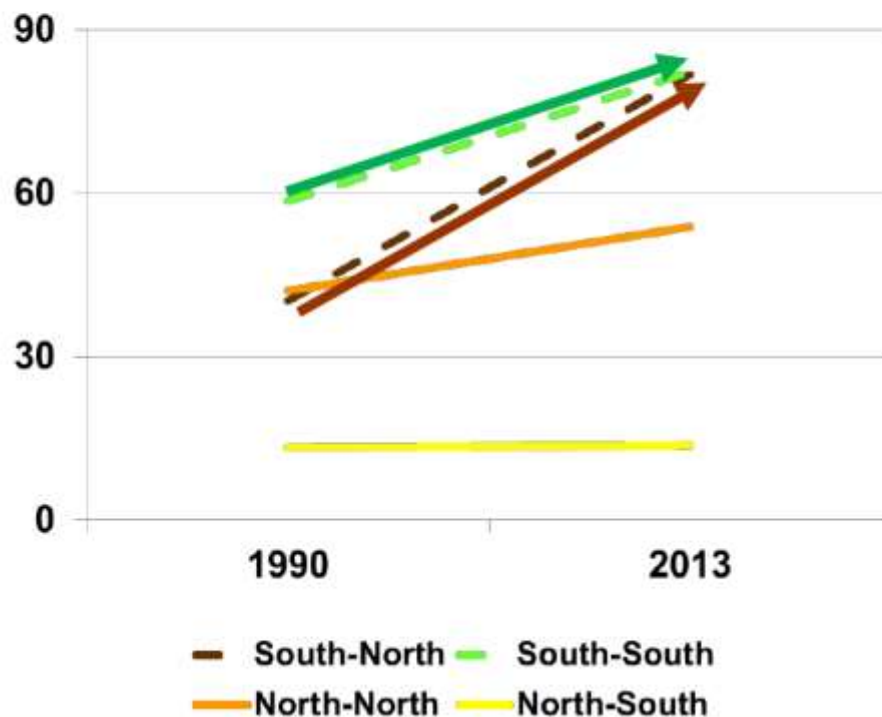
*Source: UN Population Division; visualisation: Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD).*





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

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



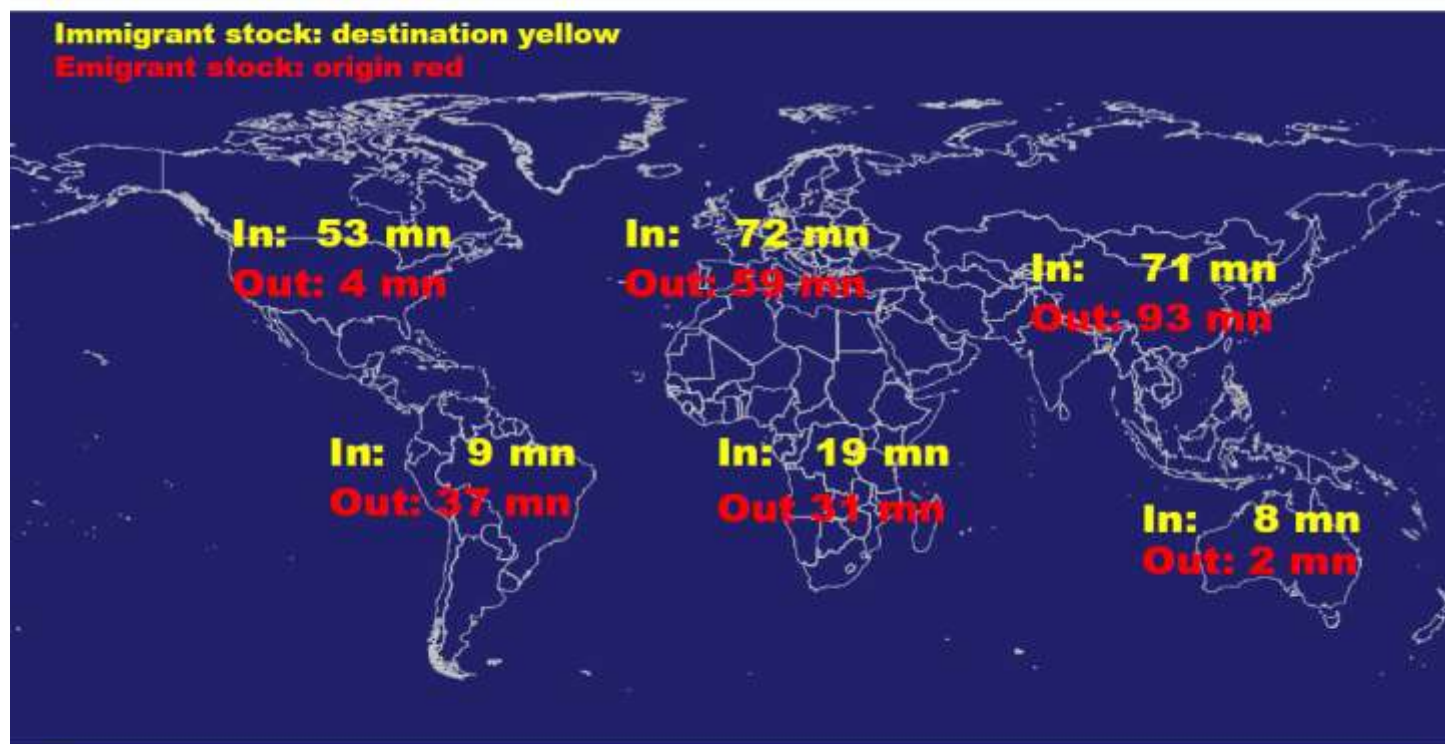


**The flows are increasing  
towards the NORTH more than  
towards the SOUTH**



## International migrants by major macro regions of origin and destination

Foreign born, stock, 2013





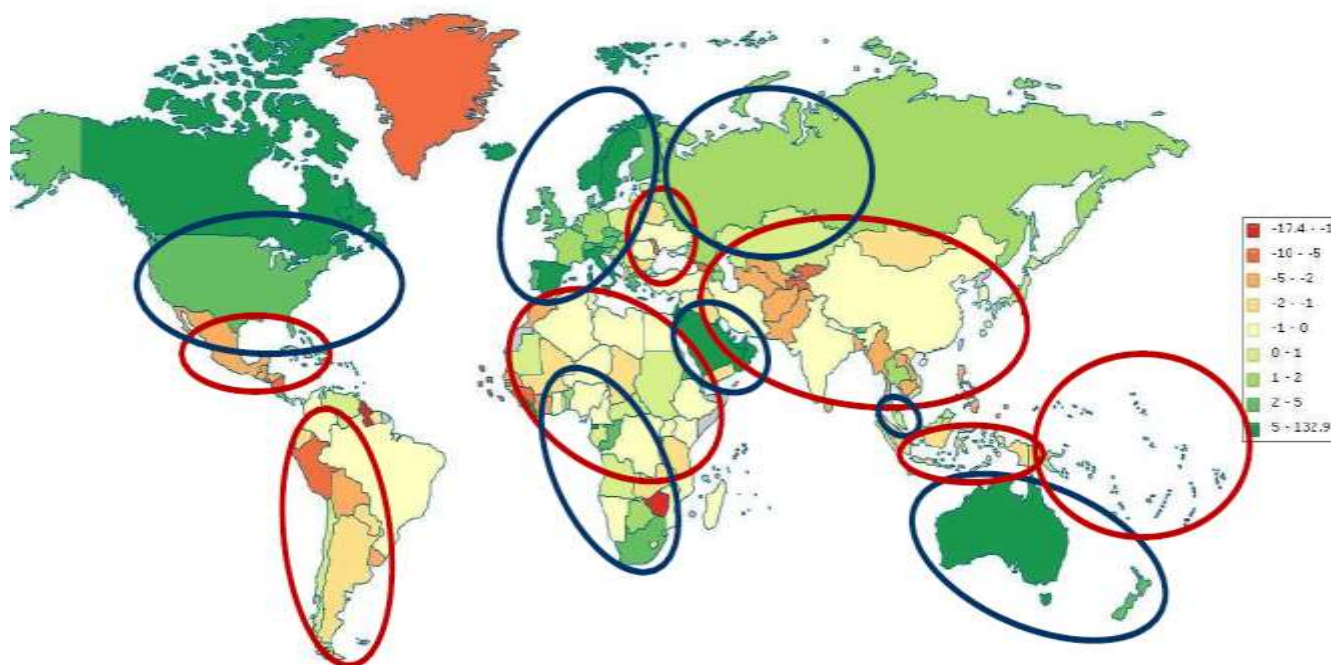
## Emigration flows and Immigration flows

- **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

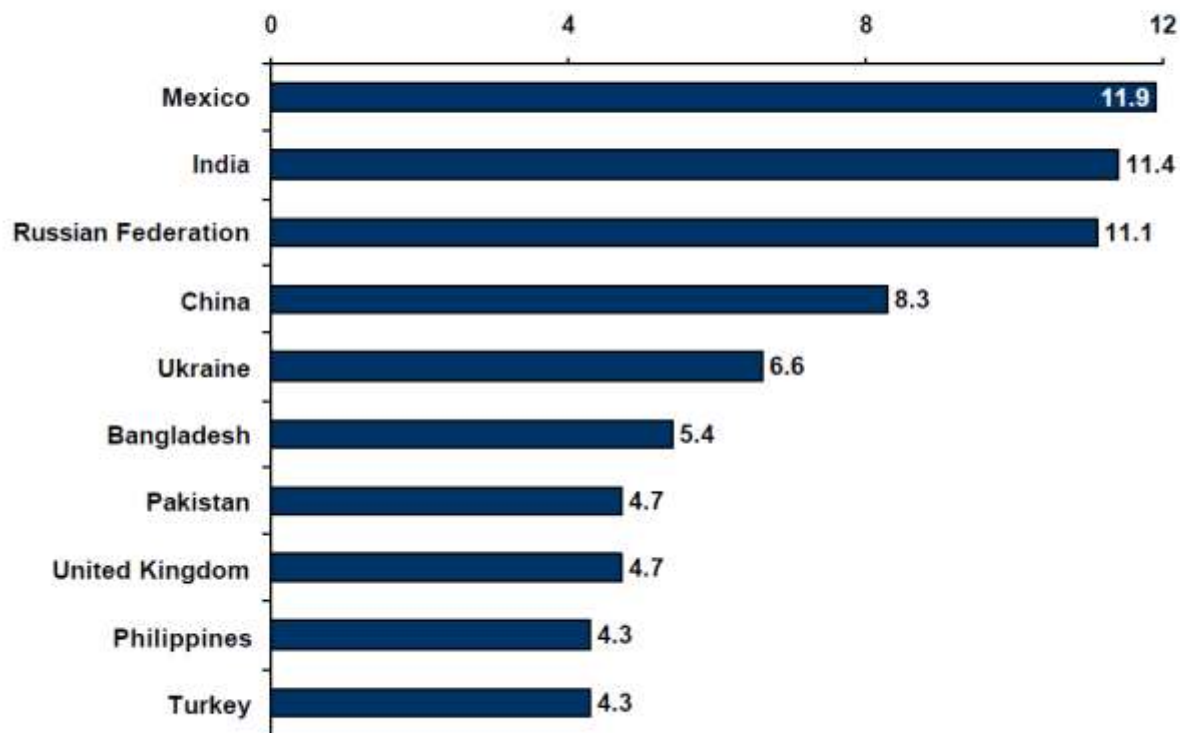
Net migration rates, 2005-2010 (annual average per 1000)





## Top 10 emigration countries

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



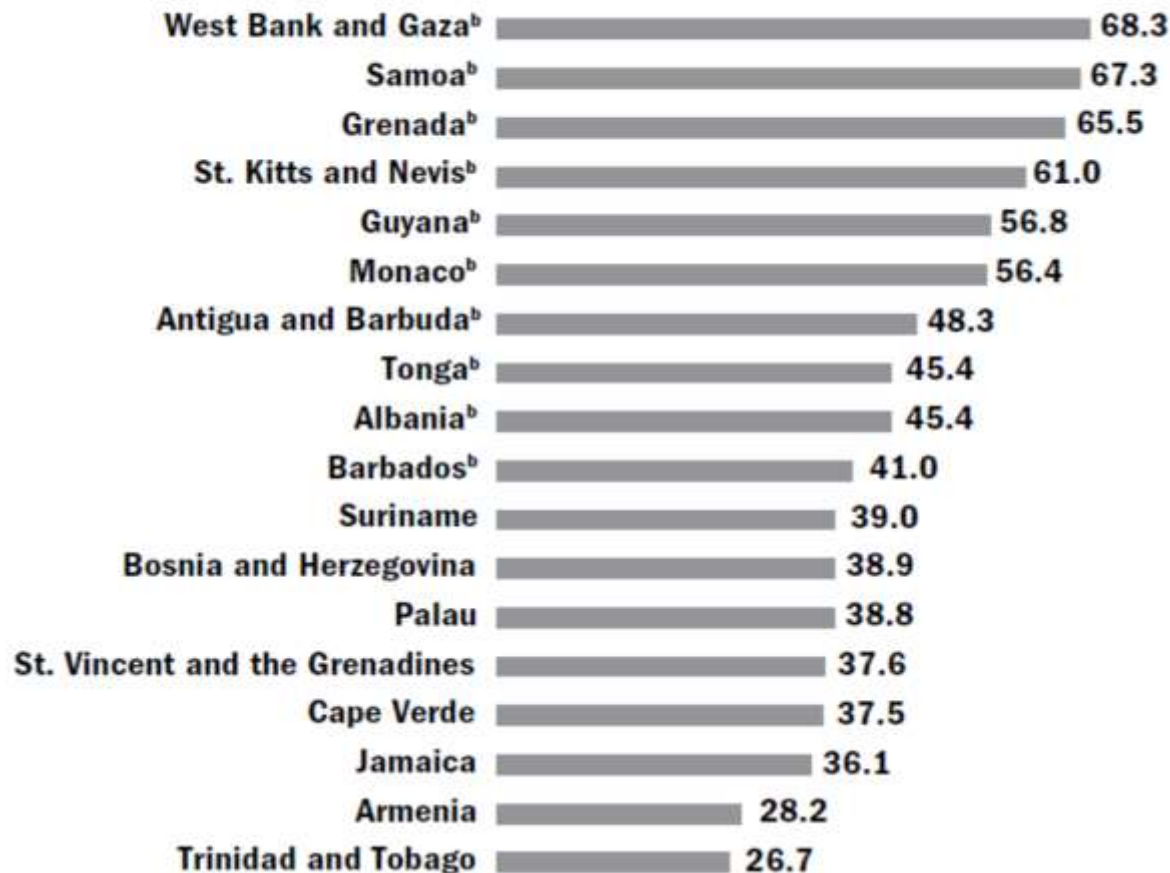
Source: World Bank, UNPD 2011





## Top Emigration Countries<sup>a</sup>, 2010

*percentage of population*





## **5 -Europe**

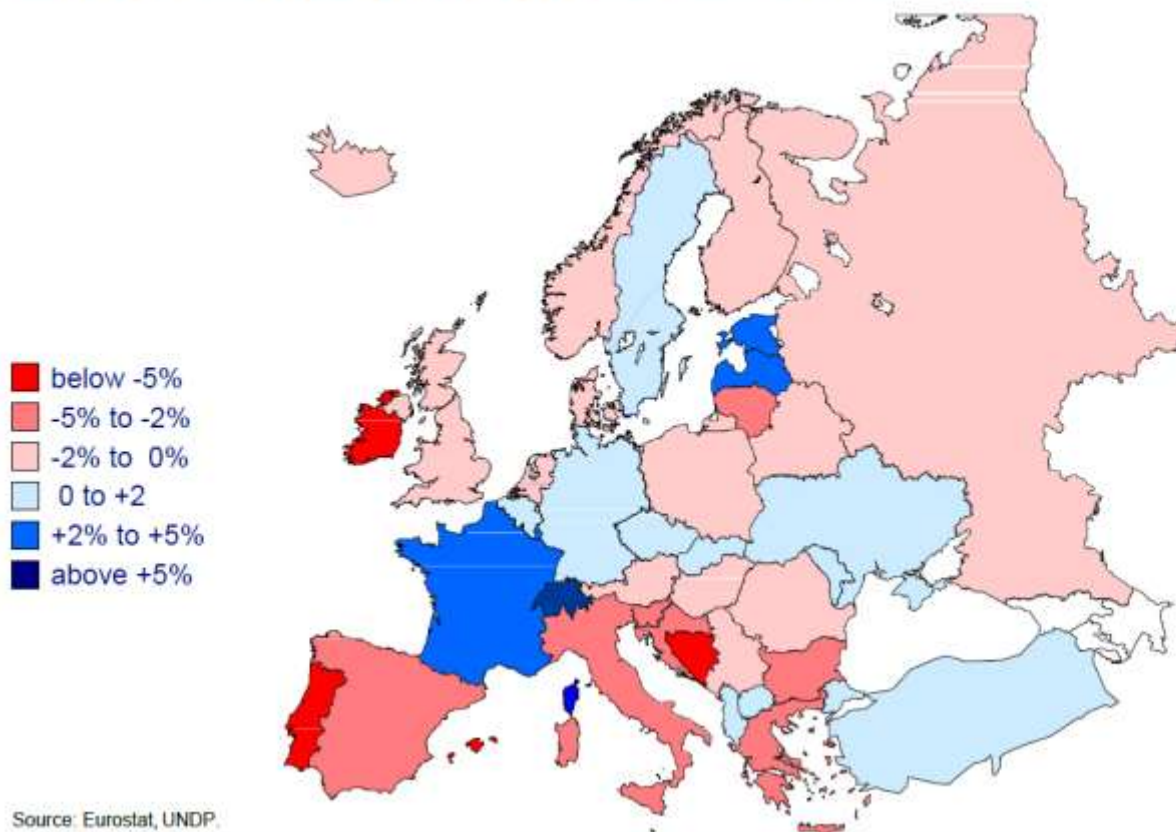
**Since when are more people  
immigrating to Europe than  
emigrating from Europe?**





## Net migration in Europe 1951-1960

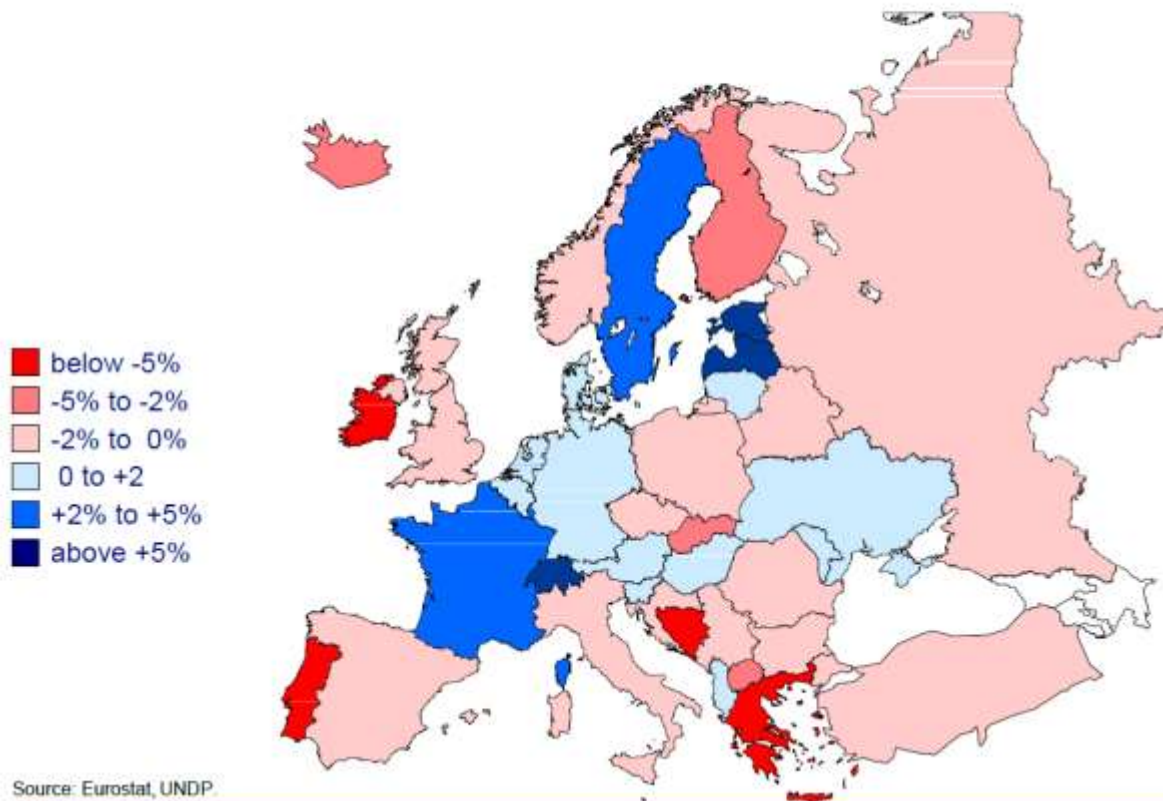
Net migration, yearly average, per 1,000 inhabitants





## Net migration in Europe 1961-1970

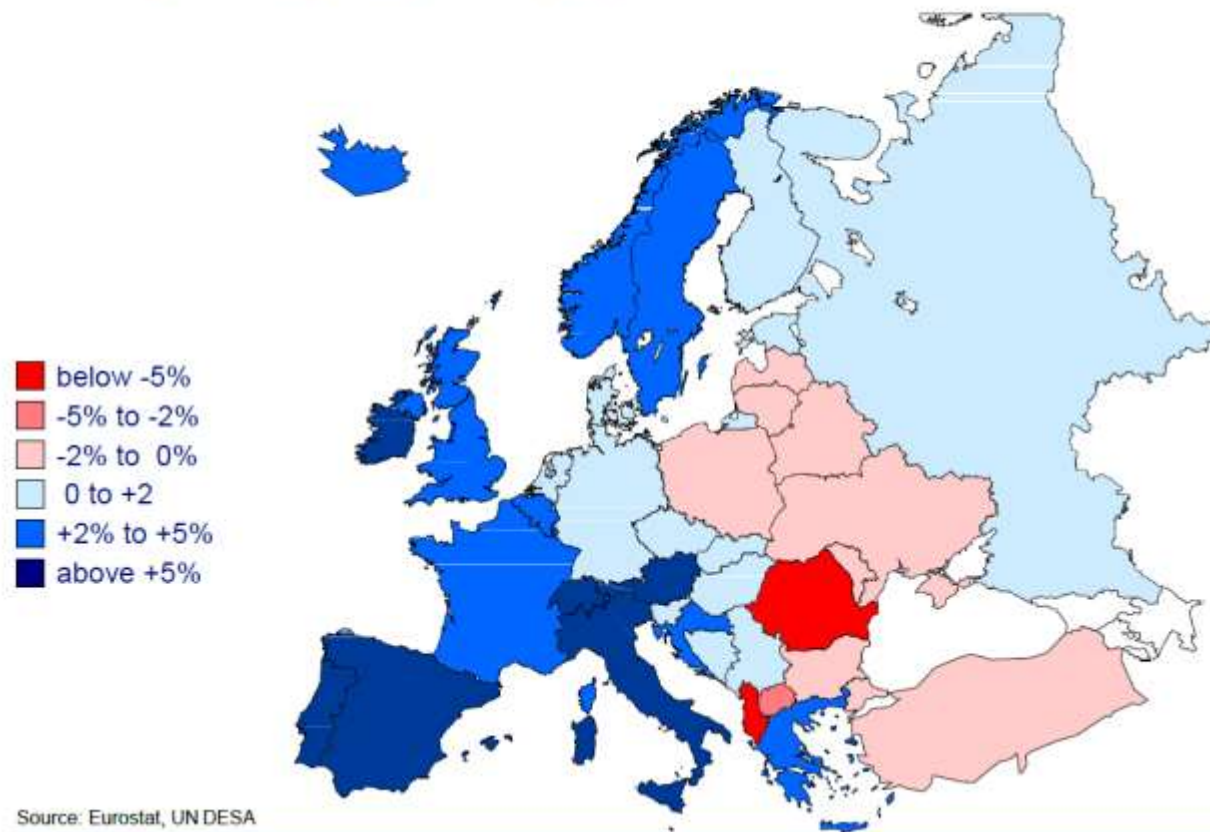
Net migration, yearly average, per 1,000 inhabitants





## Net migration in Europe 2001-2009

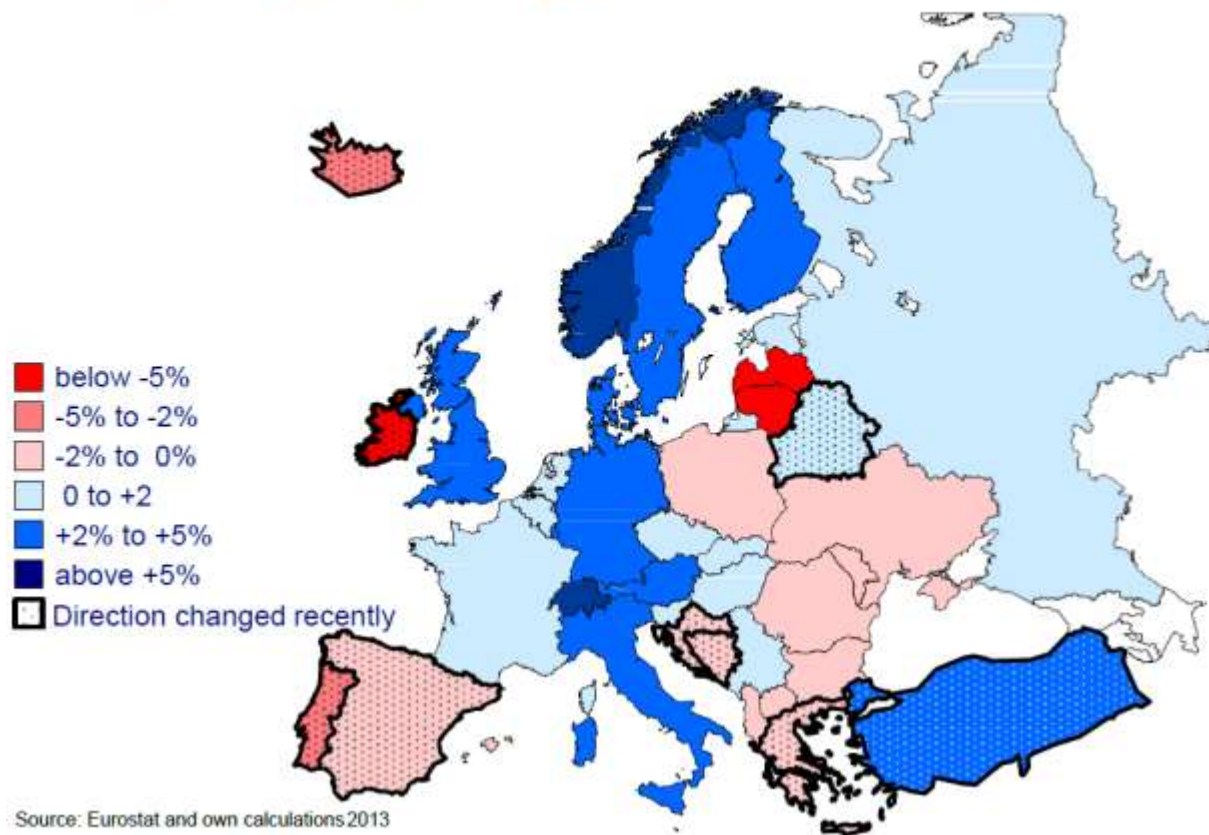
Net migration, yearly average, per 1000 inhabitants





## Net migration in Europe 2010-2012

Net migration, yearly average, per 1000 inhabitants







## 6 – Nationalities and types

### 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



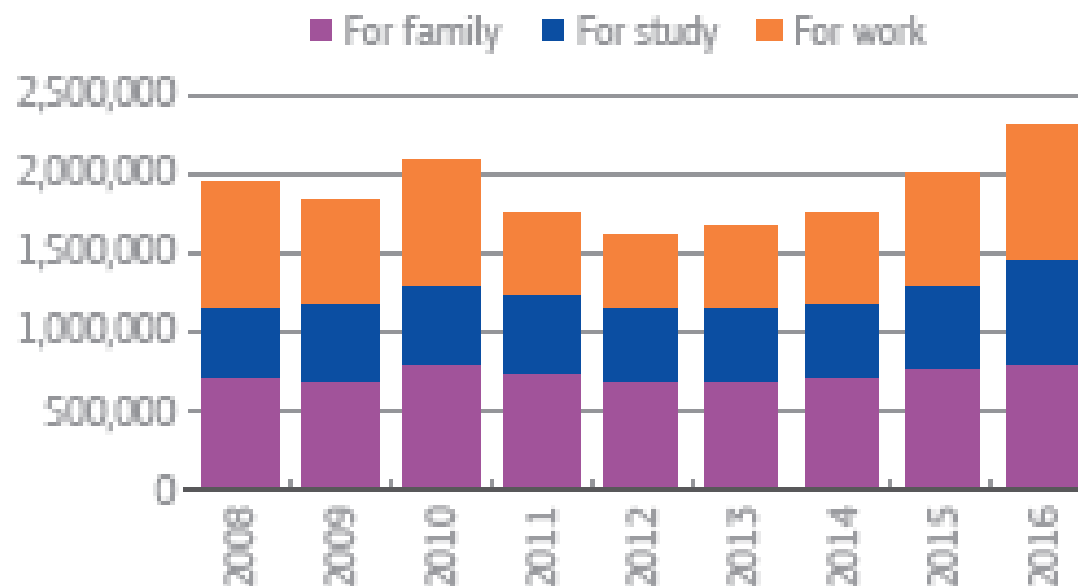
# **EU citizens**

## **Third-country Nationals**



## Regular migration to the EU28 is rather stable...

First permits issued, 2008-2016

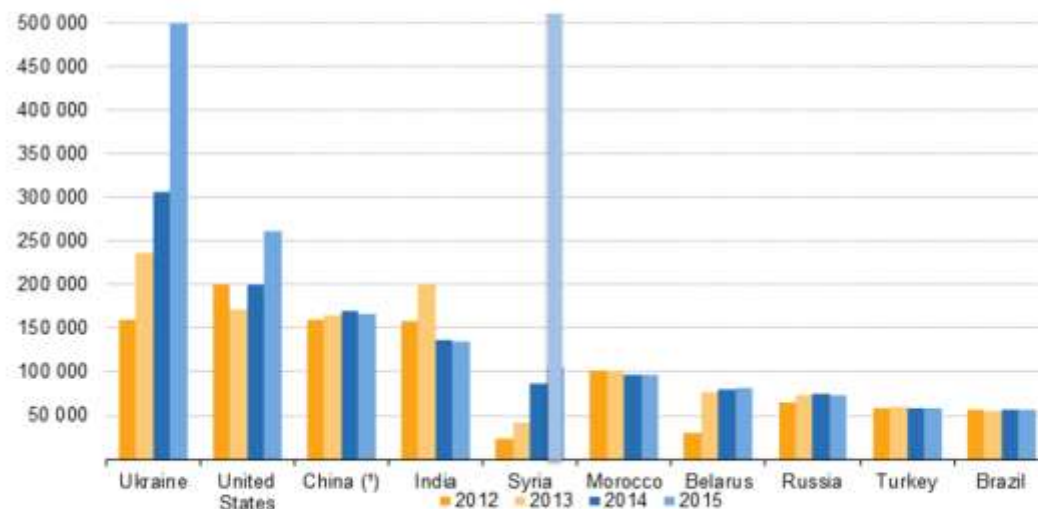


Source: Eurostat



## Who is coming?

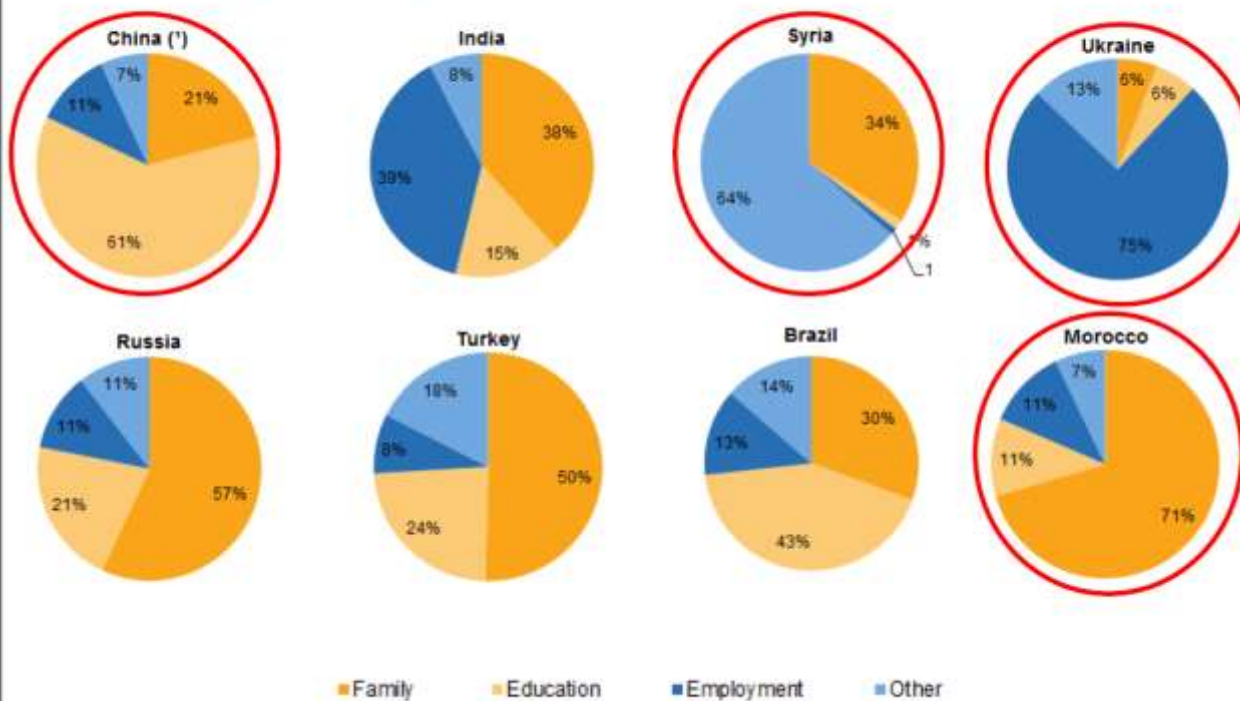
### EU28: non-EU migrant flows by nationality, 2012-2015, absolute numbers







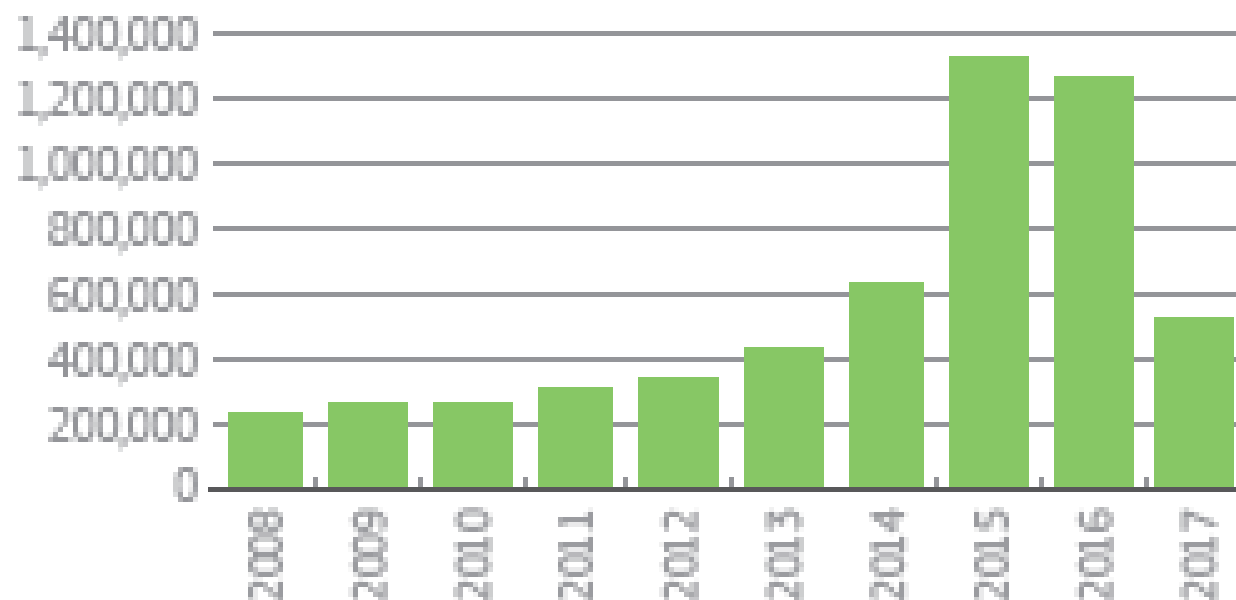
## EU28: Migrant flows by nationality and gate of entry, 2015, in %





## ...But asylum applications have seen a spike

Asylum applications in EU28 from 2008 to October 2017

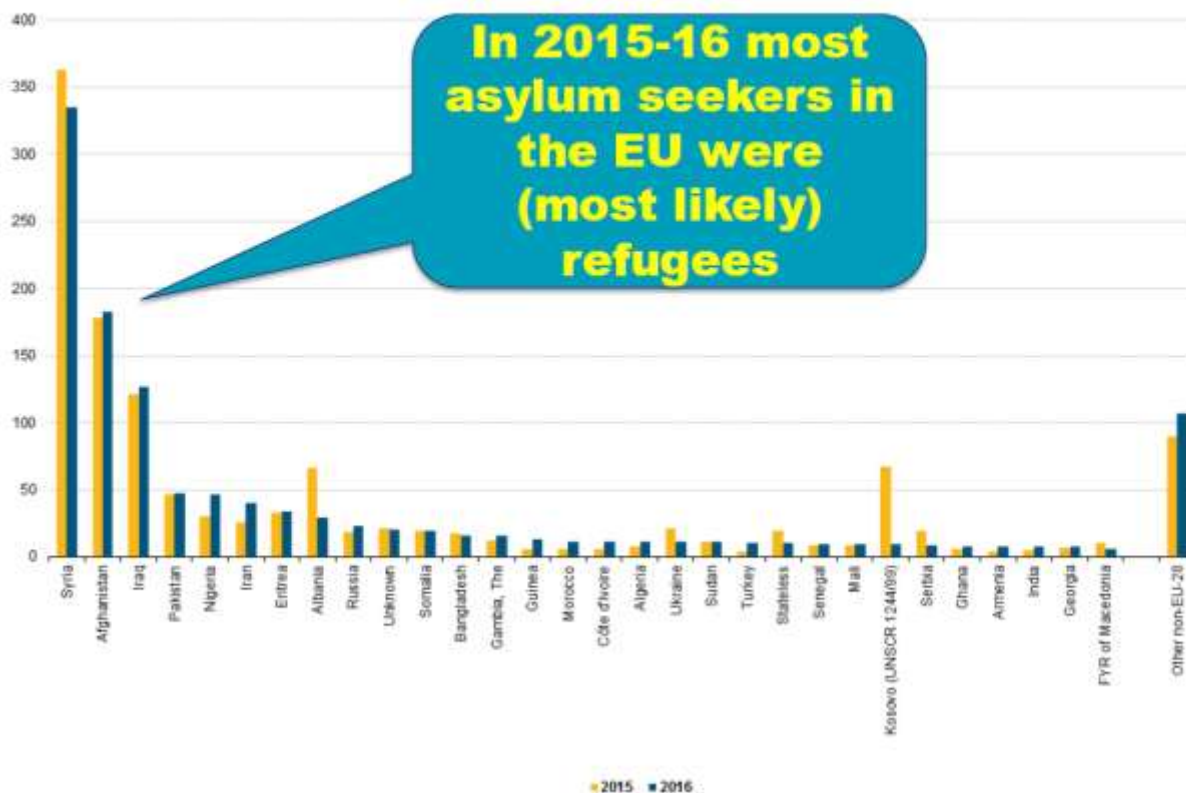


\*Data for 2017 are up to October or latest available

Source: Eurostat





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



Source: Eurostat



## 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

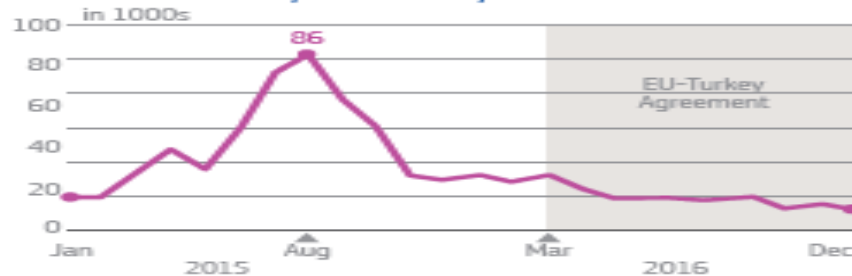
Target audience	Somalis & Eritreans	Syrians & Iraqis	Afghans	West Africans
<b>Social media use pre-departure</b>	some	yes	no	some
<b>Social media use on route</b>	yes	yes	some	too expensive, rather text messages
<b>Social media use upon arrival</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes

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-traité-et-traffic-des-êtres-humains-en-ligne>).

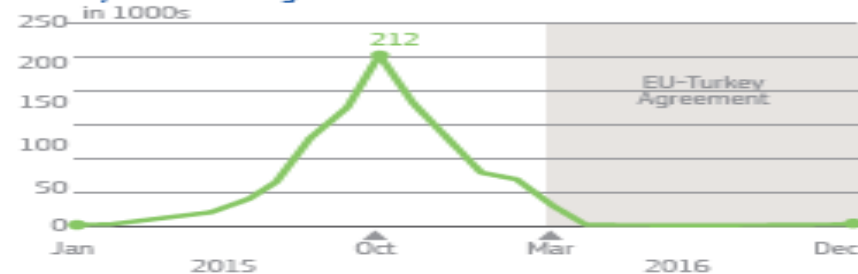


## Correlation between surges in searches for 'Greece' in Turkey and surge in monthly arrivals of migrants into Greece in the summer 2015

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



Monthly arrivals of migrants into Greece

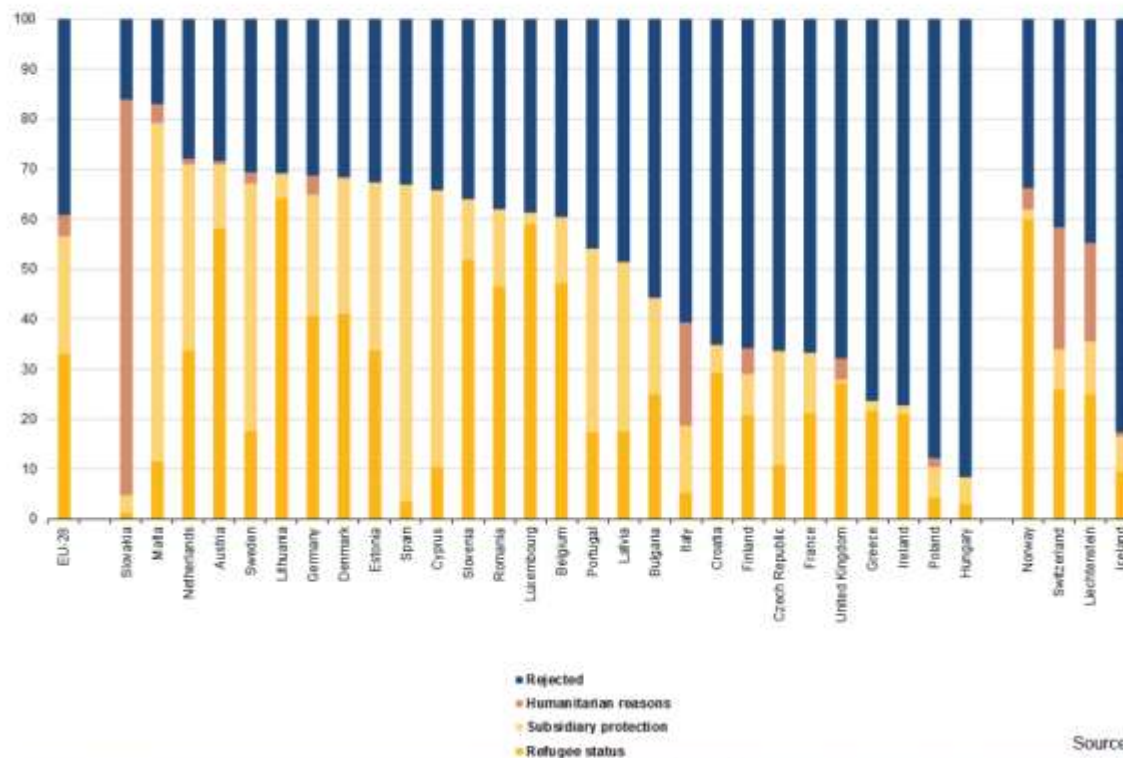


Note: Google trends data do not indicate the number of searches but instead are standardised data, displaying the relative change in searches over the time period on a 0 to 100 scale. Google trends are monthly averages based on weekly volume. Search data are for the term 'Greece' in Arabic. Arrivals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



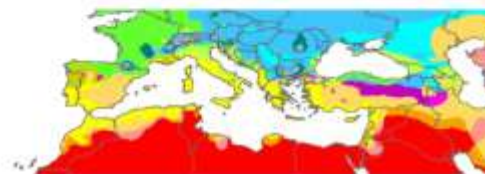
# 7 - Undocumented migrants

## **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

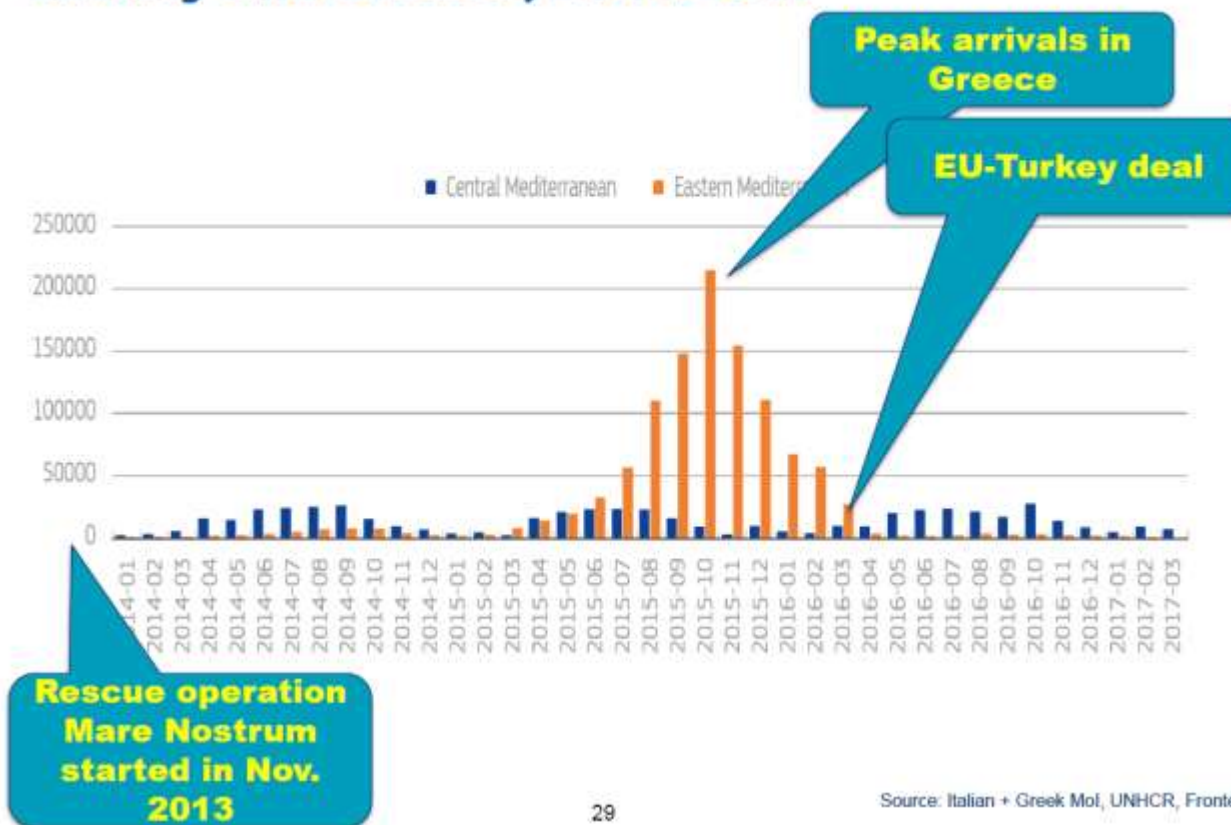


**Including  
arrivals by land  
and via the  
Atlantic**





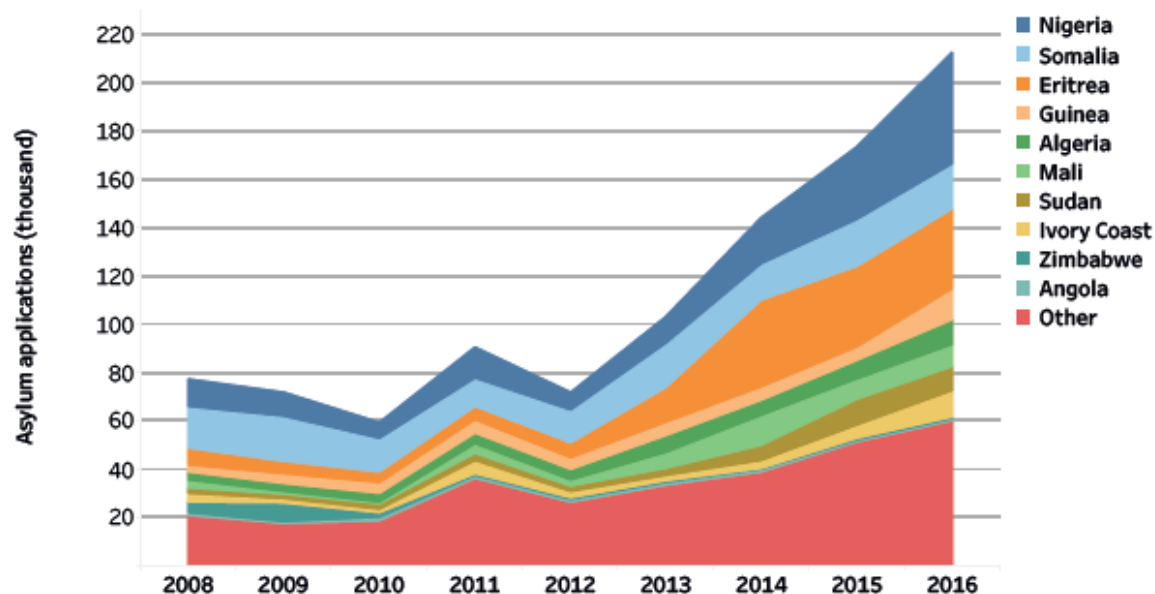
## Irregular migrants and refugees disembarked in Italy and Greece, 2014-2017





**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.

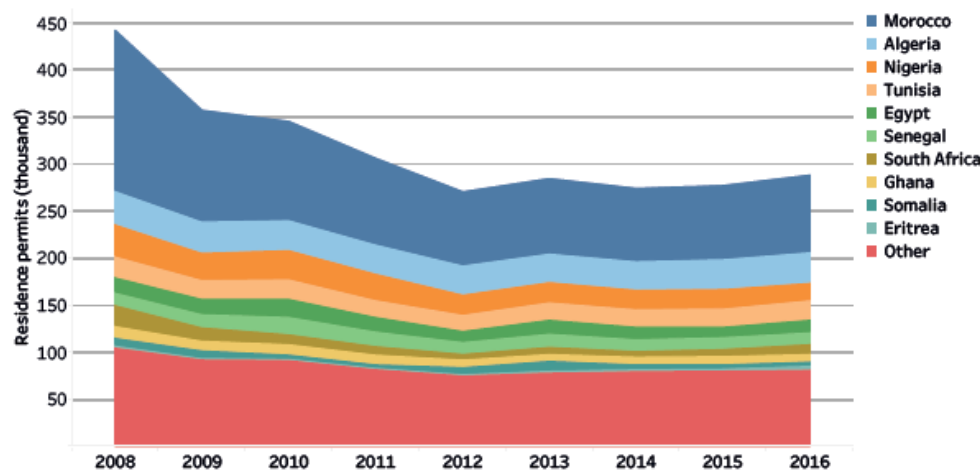


Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;  
visualisation: Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD).



## 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.

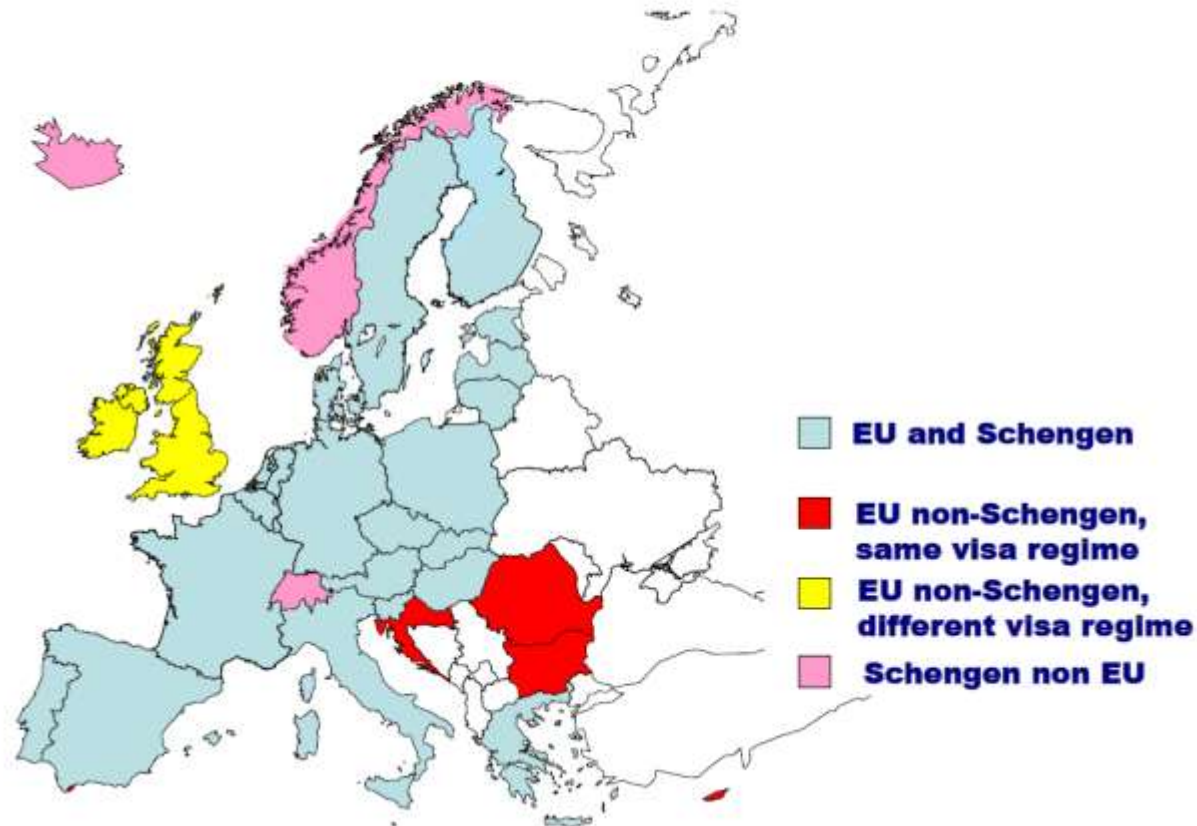


*Note: the figure only includes first residence permits with a duration equal or longer than 12 months issued by the EU-28 for non-humanitarian reasons. It does not include residence permits for humanitarian reasons as most of the people receiving this status are included in the number of asylum seekers.*

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



## European border control and visa regimes



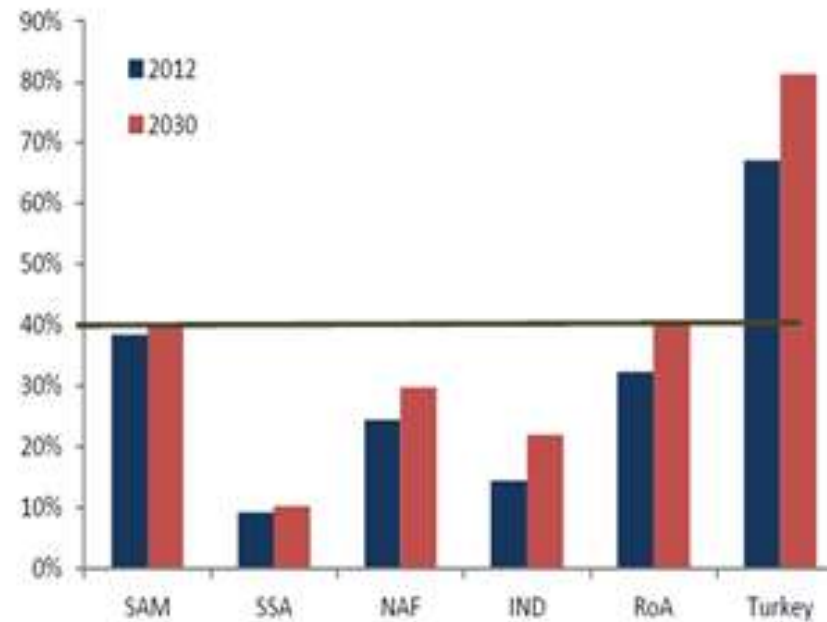


## 8 – Determinants of Migrations

# **Income differential**



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

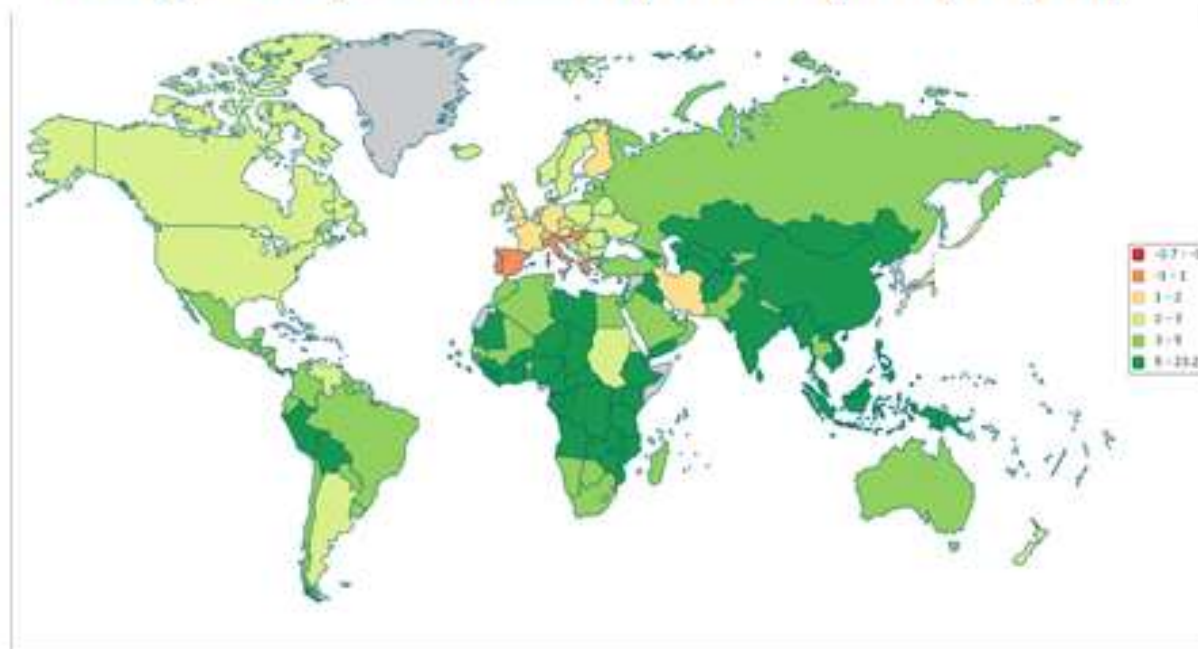


Note: SAM = South America, SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa, NAF = North Africa, IND = India and RoA = Rest of Asia.



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

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

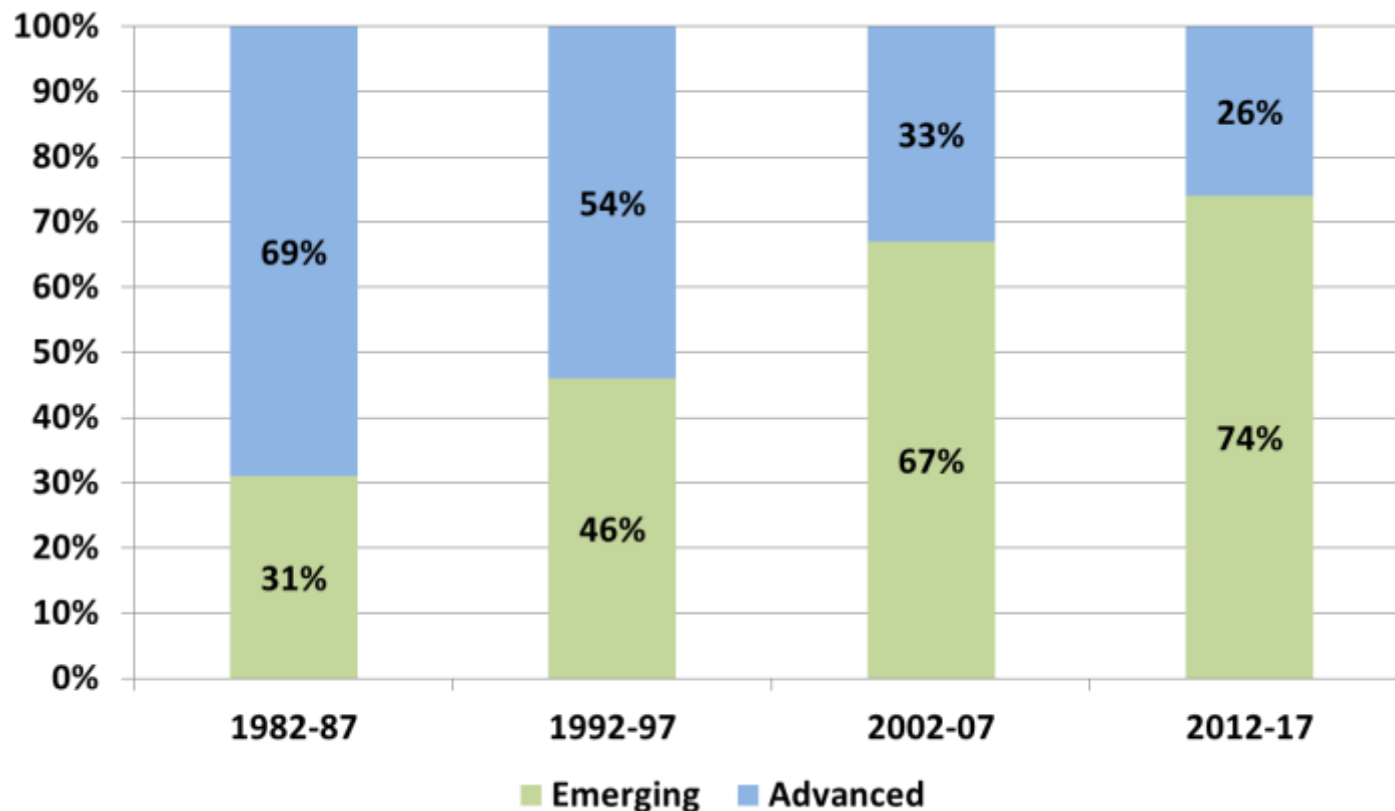


Data Source: IMF





## Emerging markets continue to outgrow the advanced economies contribution to global GDP growth





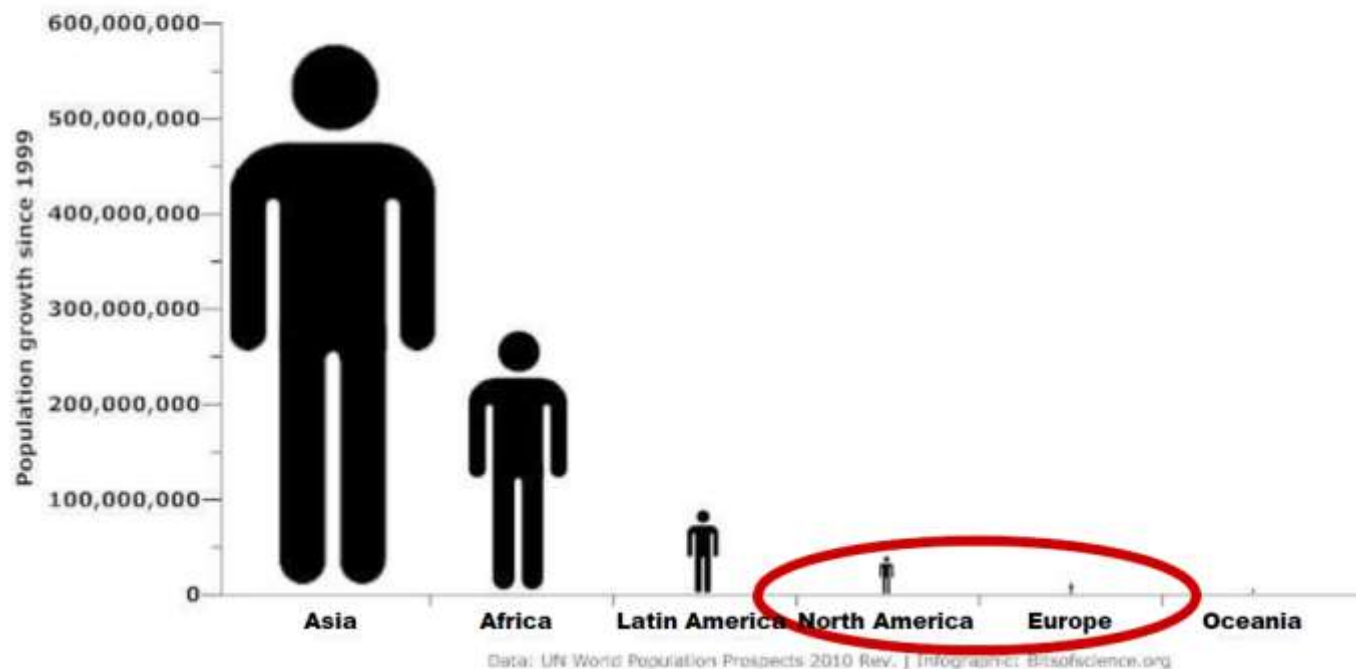


# Demography

- **Growth of the population**
- **Aging of the population**

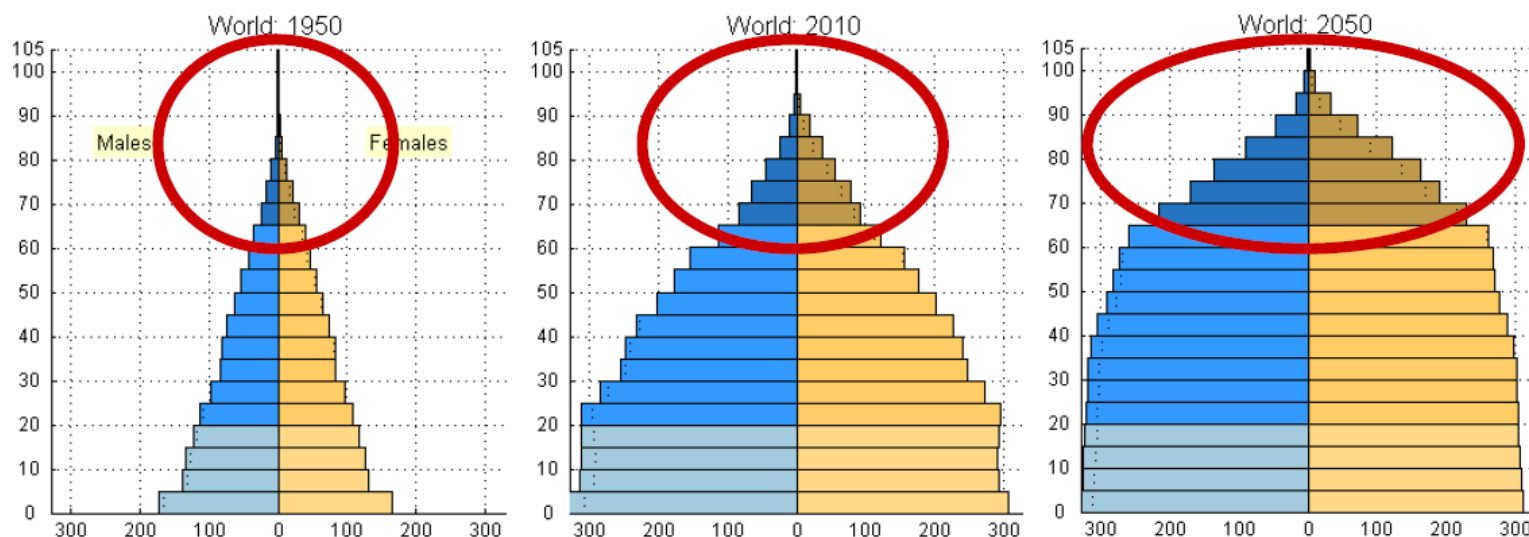


## From 6 billion to 7 billion people: Contribution to earth's 7<sup>th</sup> bn per continent





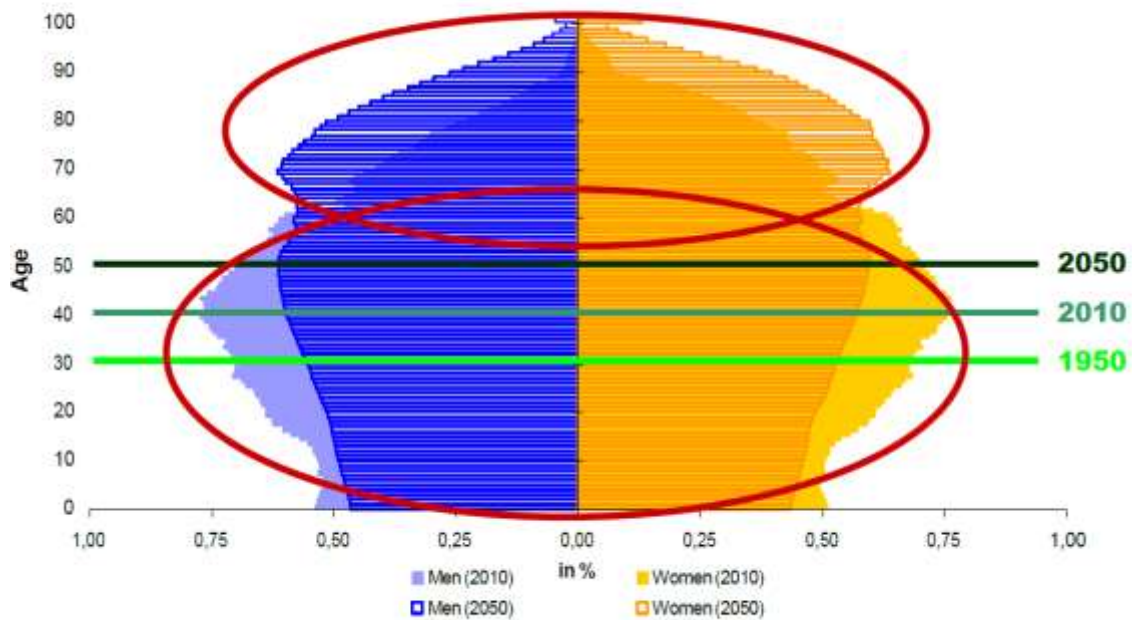
## Demographic ageing is a global phenomenon – Age Pyramids 1950-2020



Source: UN DESA



## Europe is continuously getting older

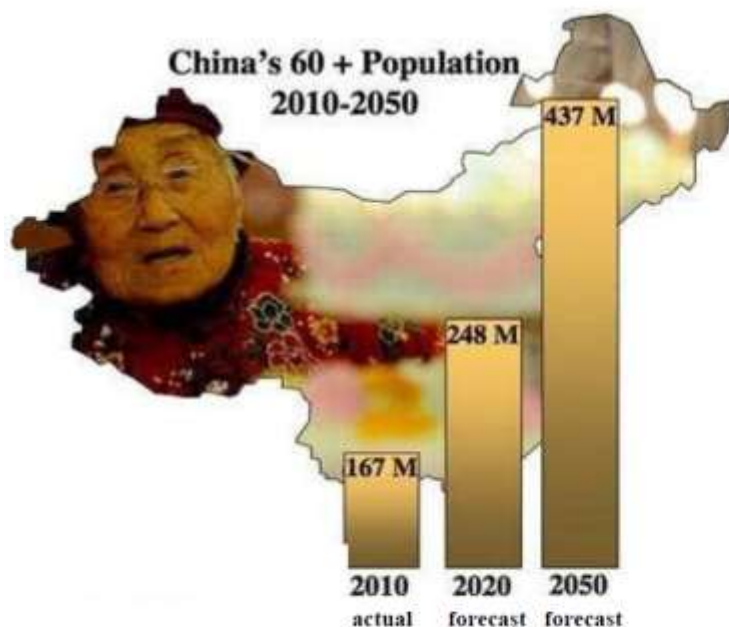


Source: Eurostat



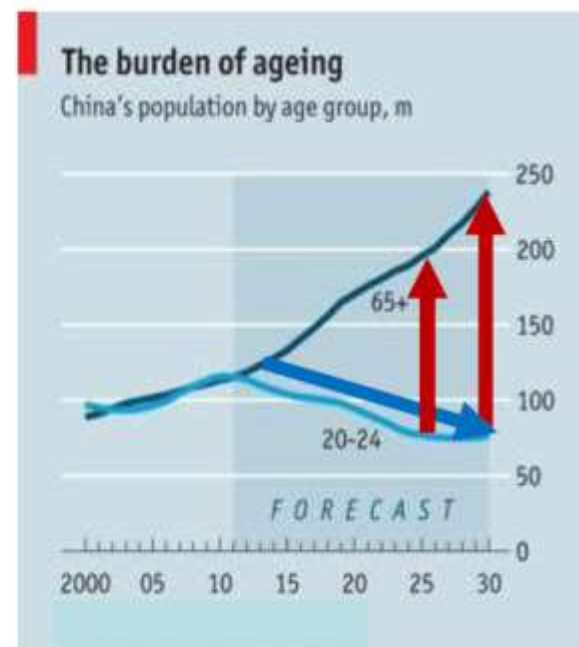
## China is aging more quickly than Europe

Age group 60+,  
2010-2050



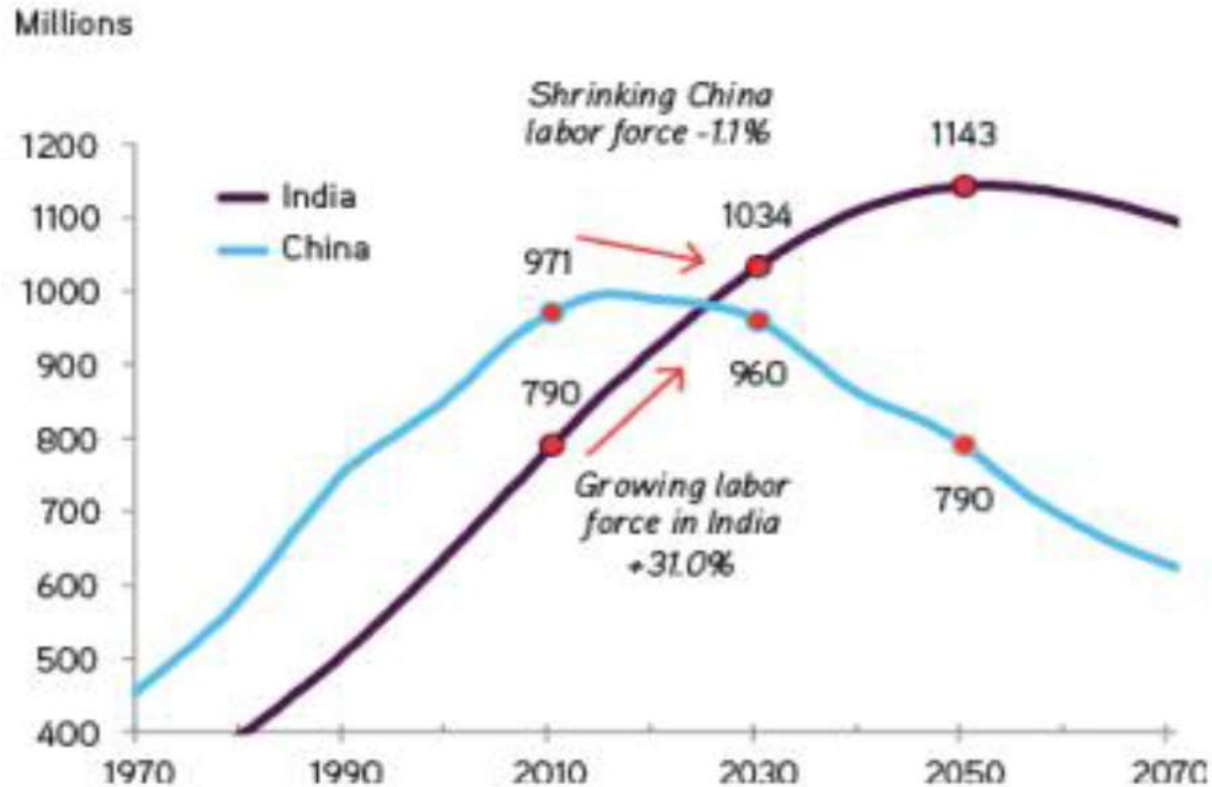
Source: UN Population Division

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





**Figure 2.5 Working age population – China and India**



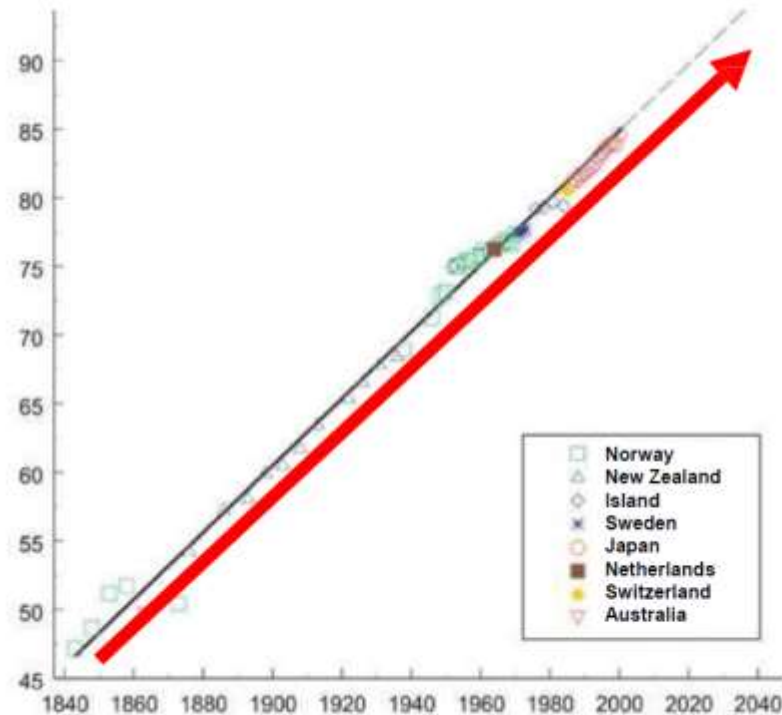
Source: KKR Insights (2012).



**Life expectancy has been increasing  
since 170 years**



## Life expectancy for selected countries

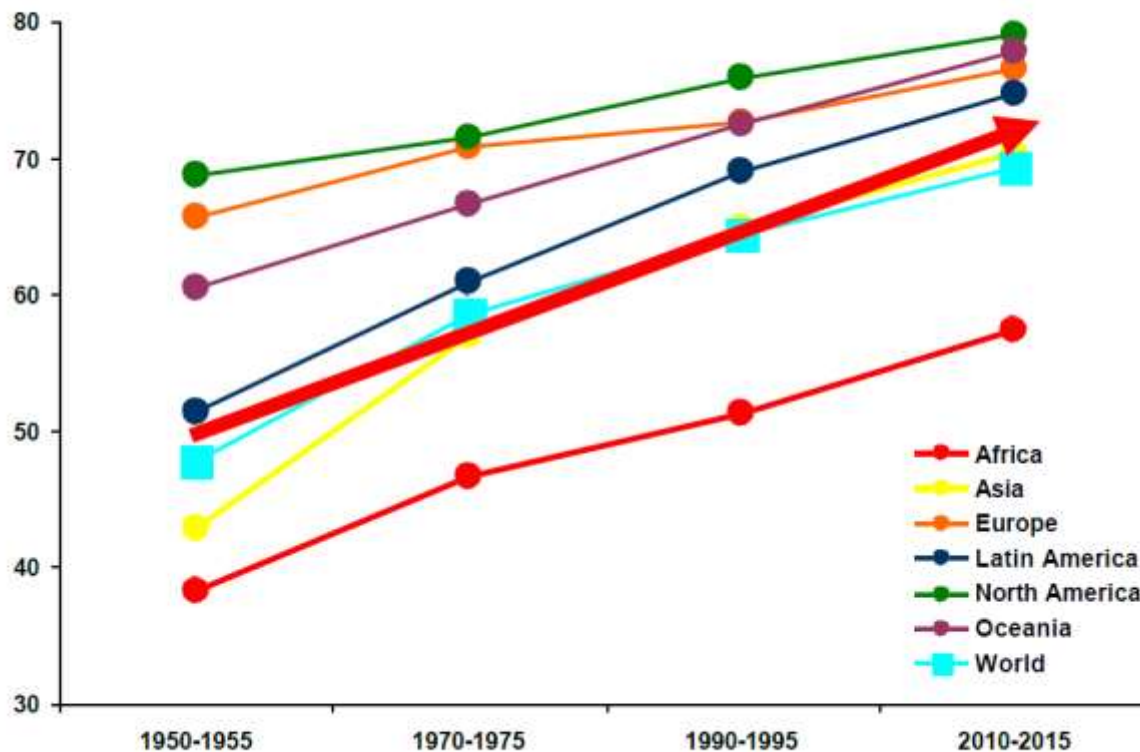


Source: Oeppen u. Vaupel





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



Source: UNPD 2011

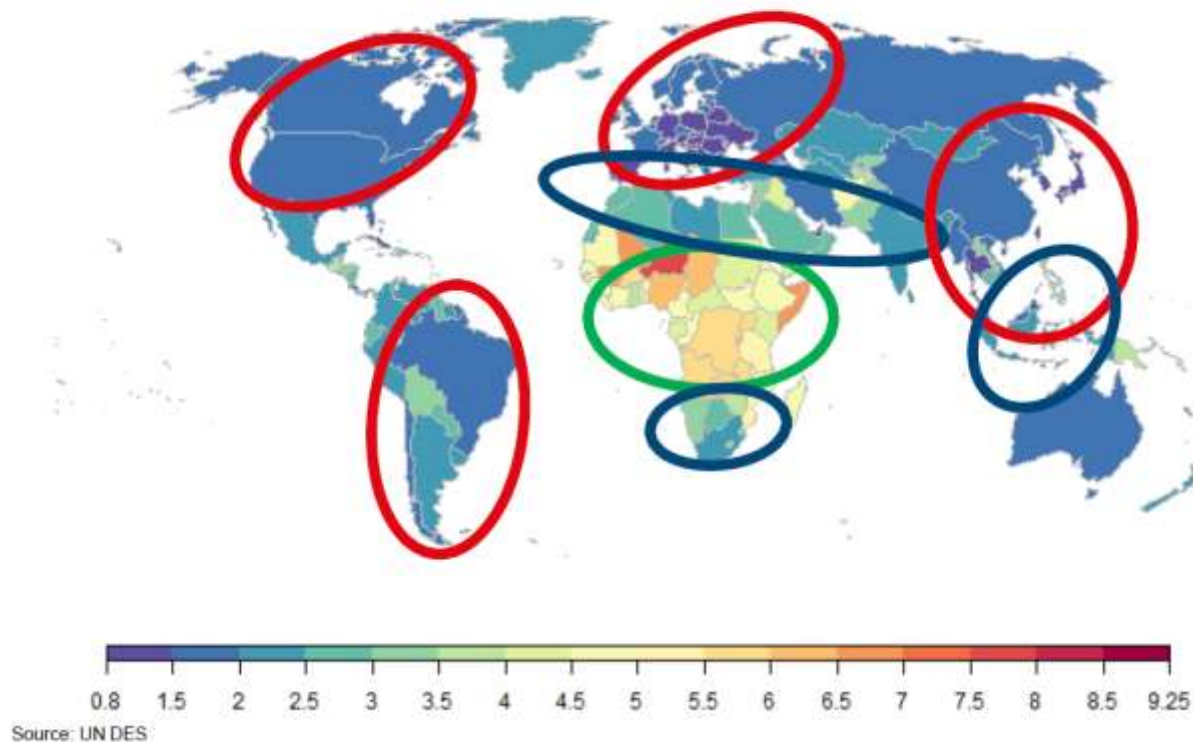


**We have fewer children  
than any prior generation**



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

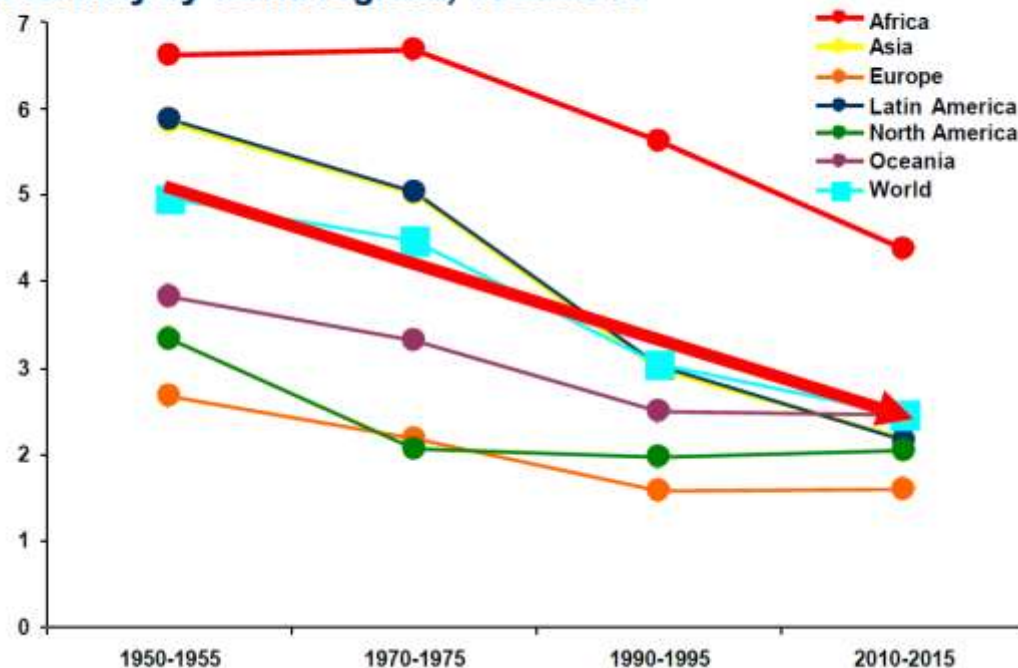
Number of children per woman (total fertility), 2010-2015





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

Total fertility by world regions, 1950-2015



Source: UNPD 2011

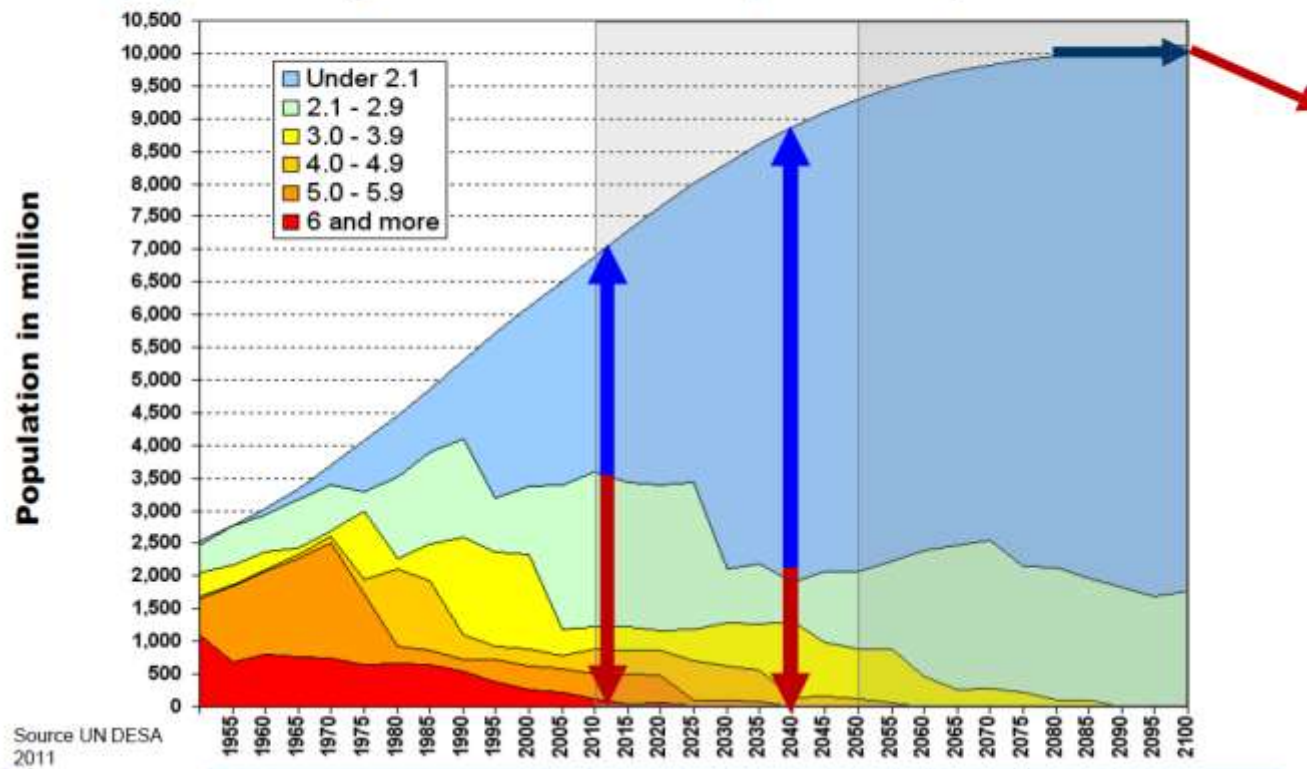


**Global population growth  
will come to an end**



## 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



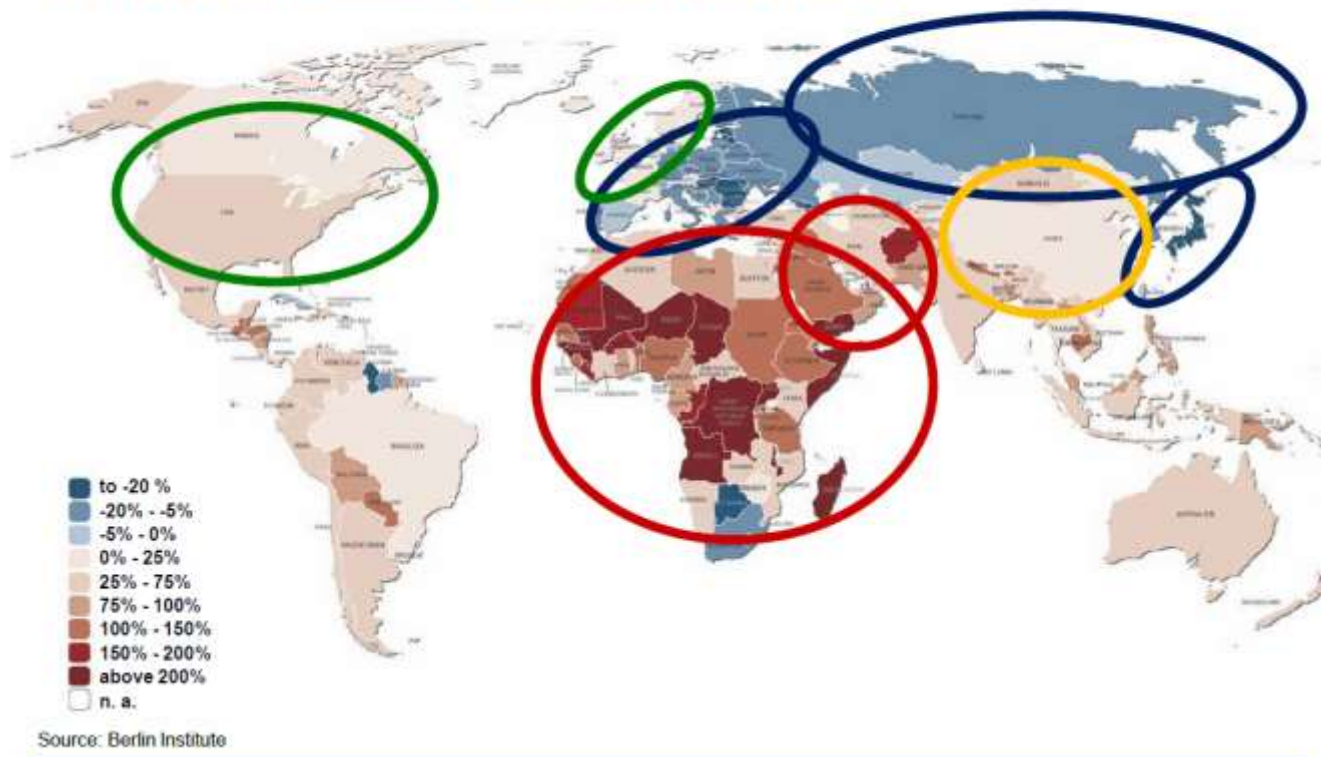
Source UN DESA  
2011





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

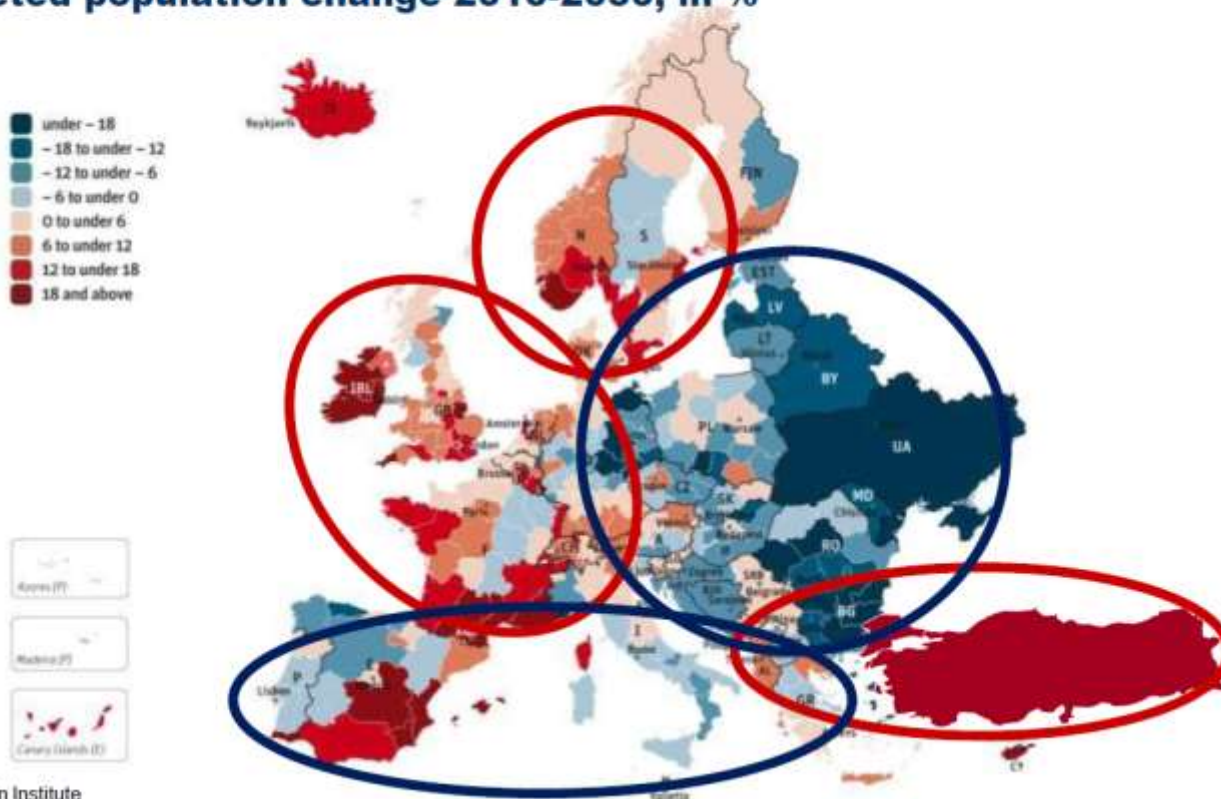
Projected population growth, 2010-2050, in %





## Some Regions of Europe have the most rapidly shrinking populations

Projected population change 2010-2030, in %







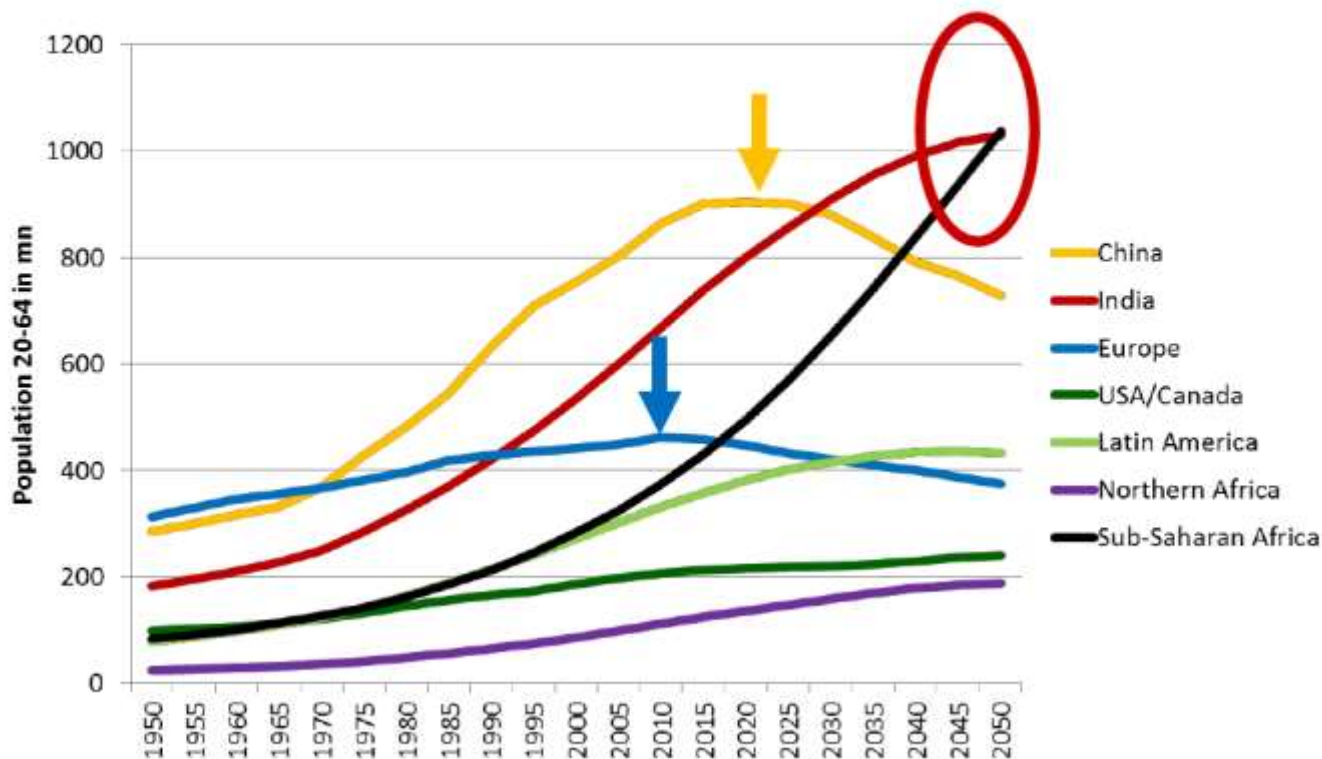
**Shrinking labour force in the  
Global North**

**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

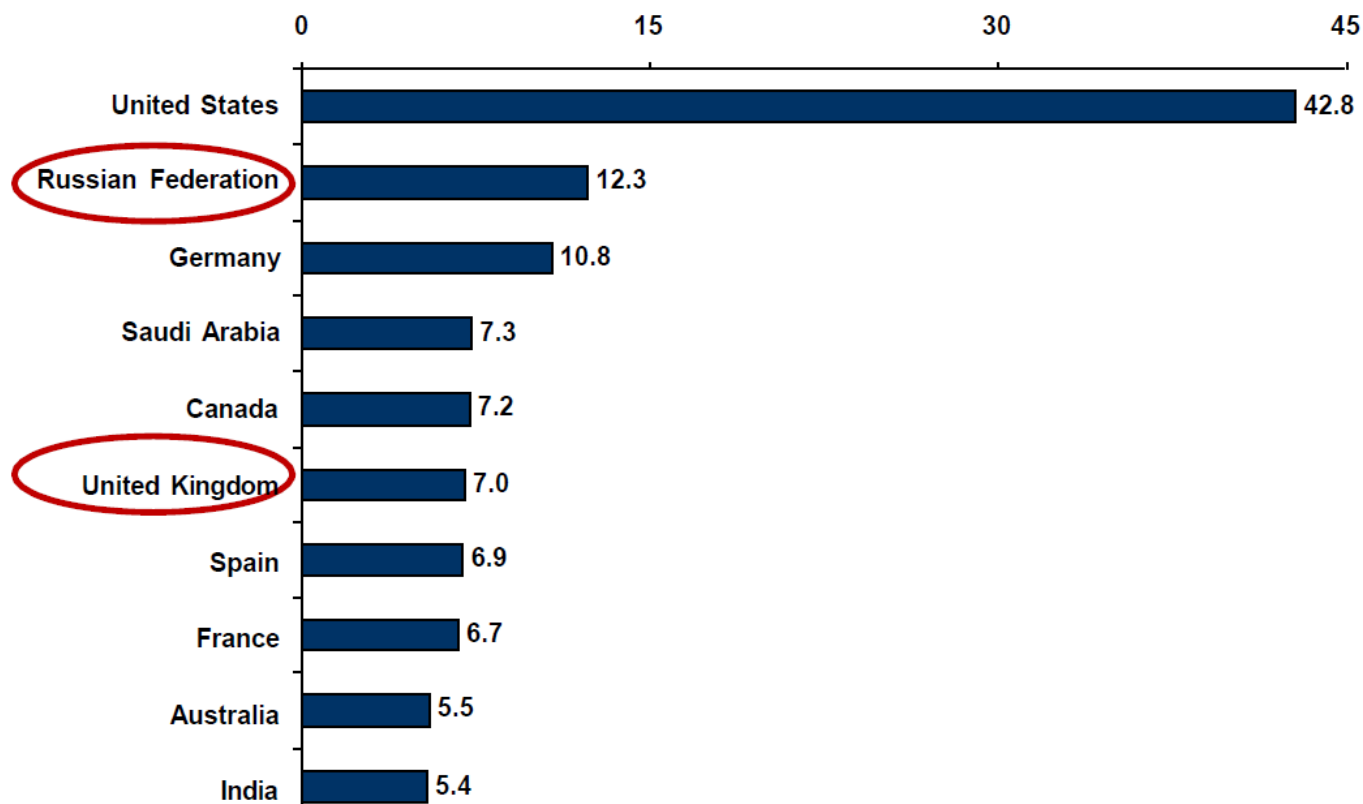


Source: UN DESA



## Top 10 immigration countries

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



Source: World Bank, UNPD 2011

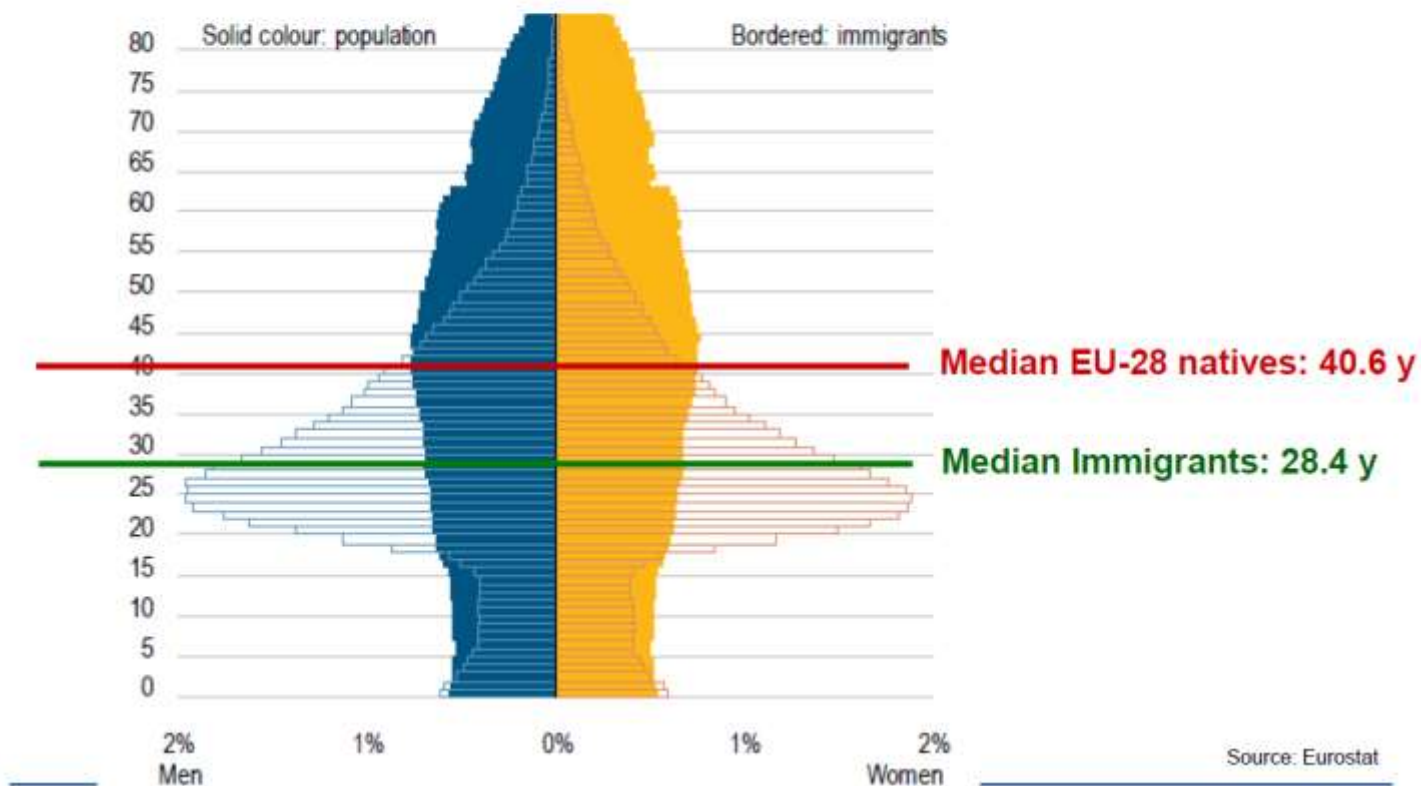


# Mobilizing the right migrants



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

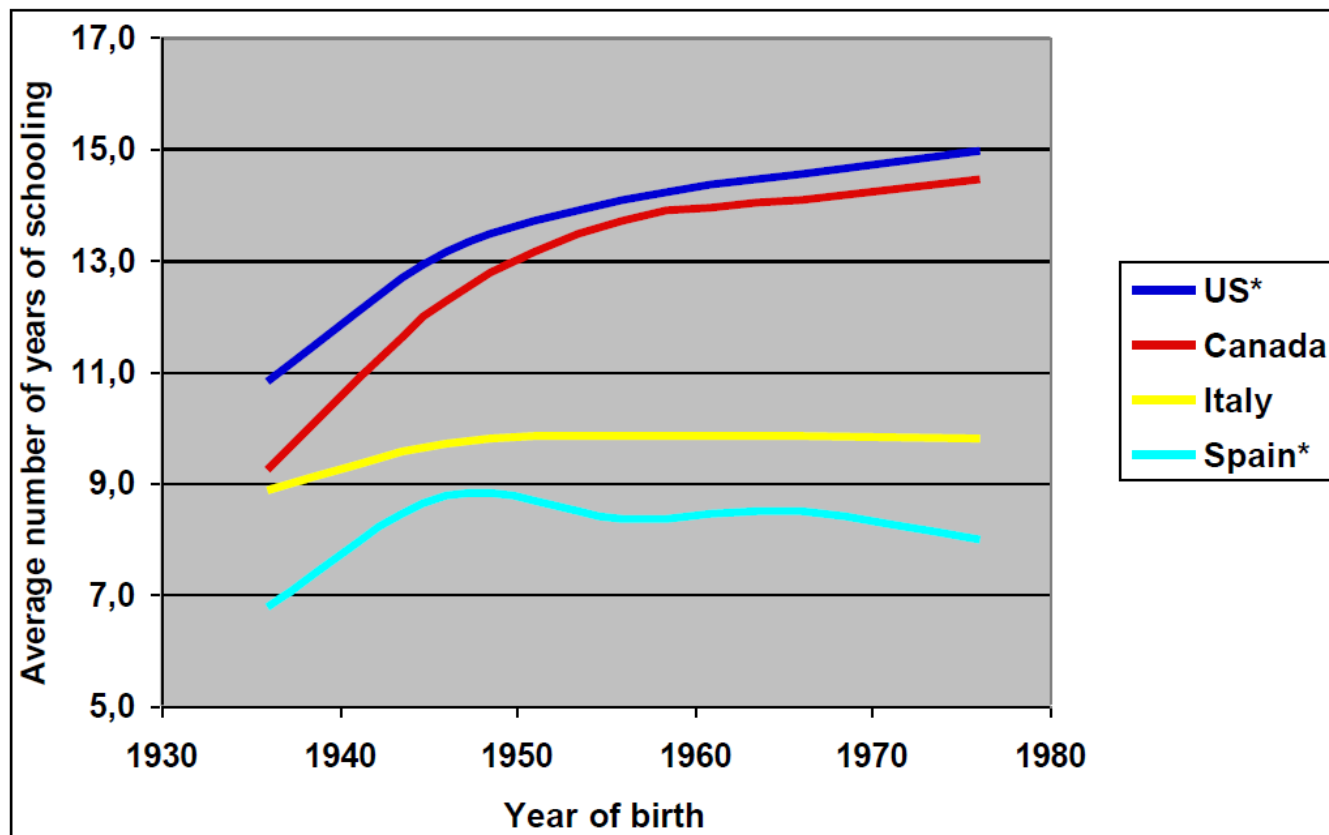
### EU age structure of population and of immigrants





## 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



Source: Fargues



**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 need to social policies

And more proactive management of  
the immigration issues