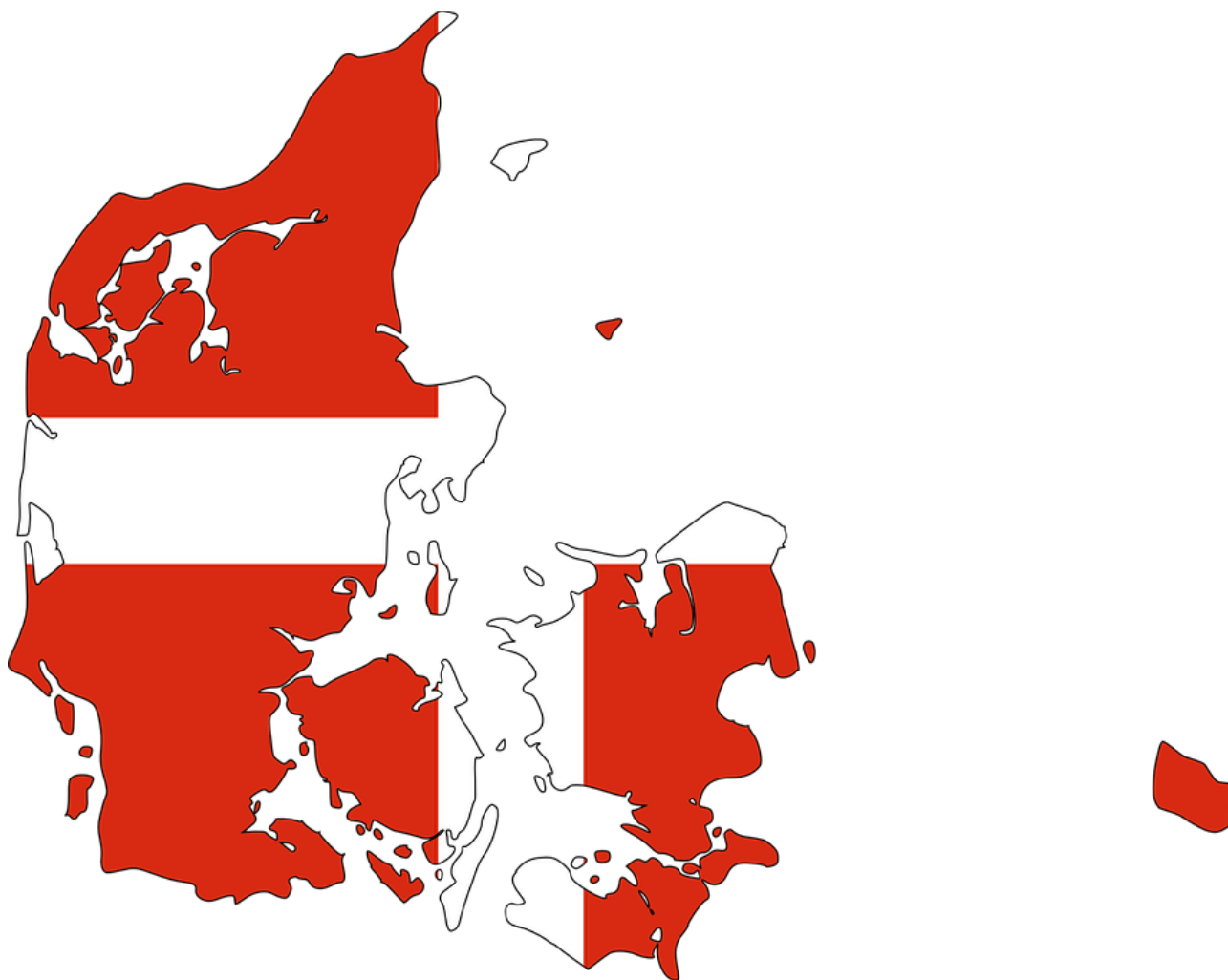




Migration in Denmark



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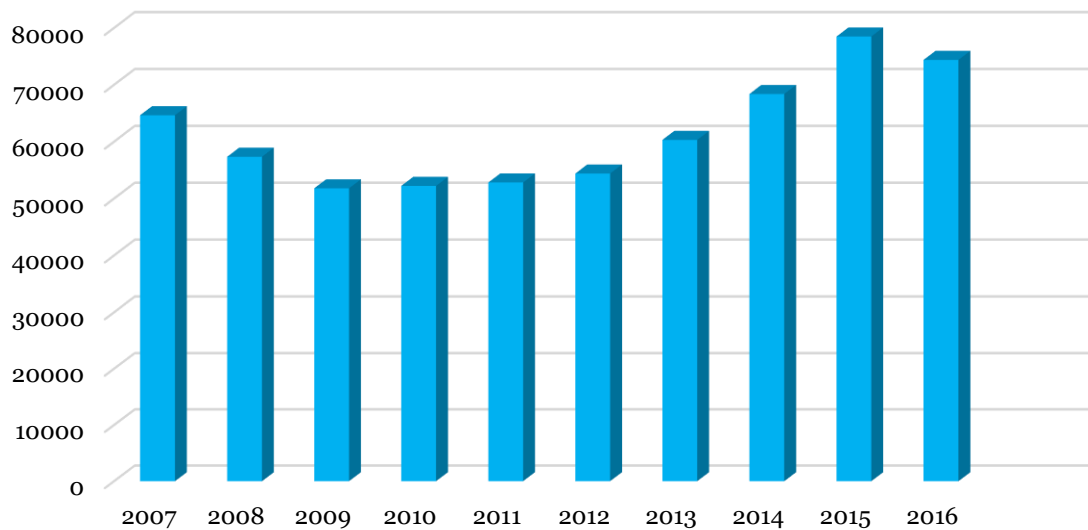
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Introduction

Located in the North of Europe, Denmark has never been a crossroad for migration flows. Still, in a population of 5,732,713, the 11.5% of the inhabitants are immigrants; of this, 51.6% are women, so the gender distribution is quite equal.

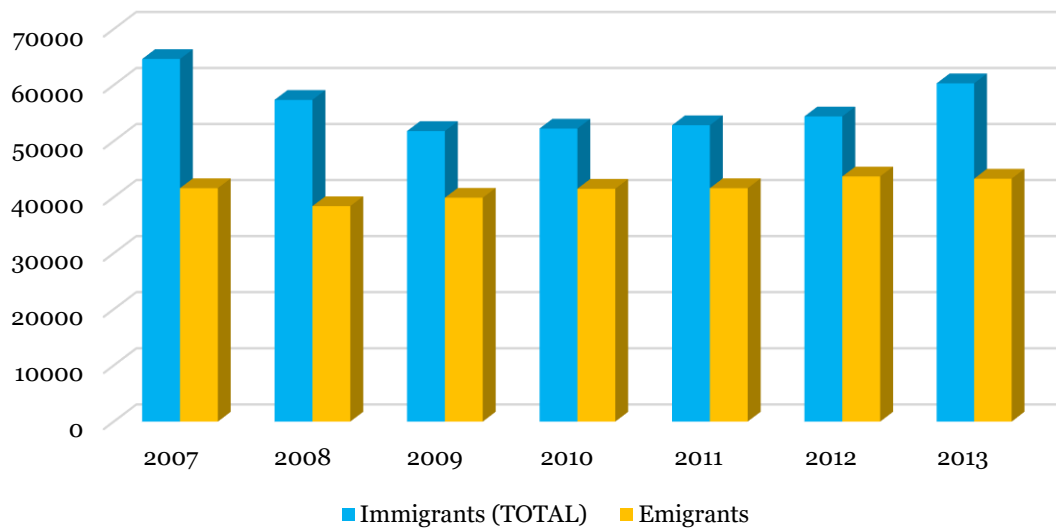
Migrants from 2007 to 2016



Source: Total number of migrants from 2007 to 2016 in Denmark, in Danmarks Statistik, Documentation of statistics for Migration to and from Denmark 2016, <http://www.statbank.dk/statbank5a/selectvarval/define.asp?PLanguage=1&subword=tabsel&MainTable=FOLK1C&PXSIId=199115&tablestyle=&ST=SD&buttons=0>

Statistics show how Denmark has also a quite stable flow of emigrants, which leave the motherland mostly for other European countries. If we compare immigrants with emigrants, we can see that they differ by a few thousands of units.

Immigrants and emigrants



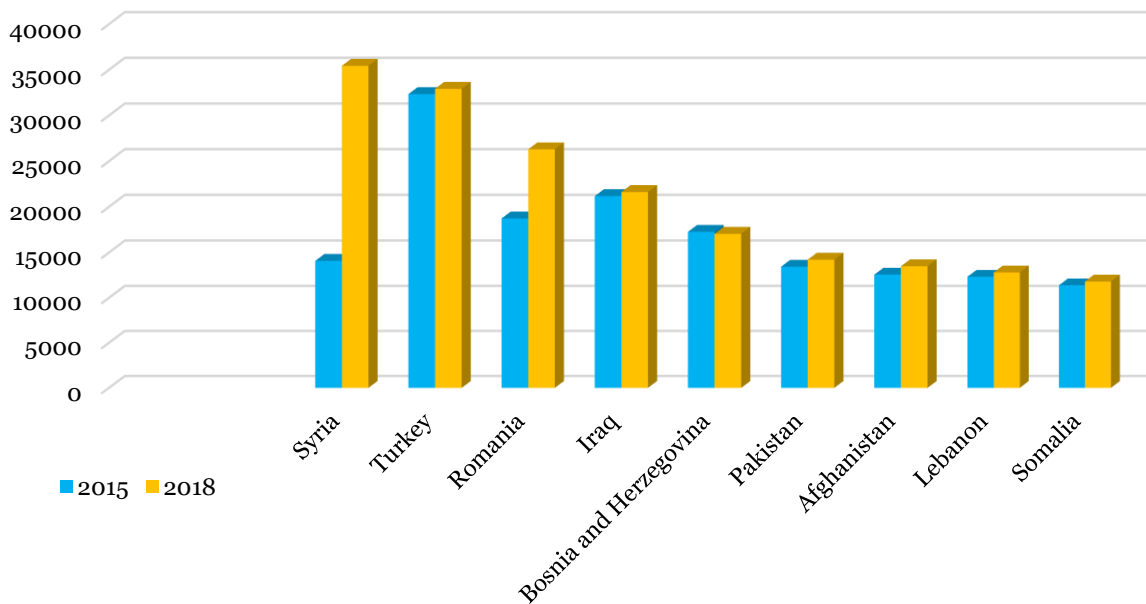
Source: Comparison between emigrants and immigrants in Denmark, in Danmarks Statistik, Documentation of statistics for Migration to and from Denmark 2016, <http://www.statbank.dk/statbank5a/selectvarval/define.asp?PLanguage=1&subword=tabel&MainTable=FOLK1C&PXSID=199115&tablestyle=&ST=SD&buttons=0>

Analysing it from an historical view, the Sixties led the Country into a phase of economic growth and better labour market's conditions; most of the immigrants came from Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

In 1973, Denmark officially entered the EEC (European Economic Community): in the same period, the world was going through the first Oil crisis; from there, immigrants started to arrive from other countries such as Turkey, Pakistan and from the Former Yugoslavia.

Migrants in Denmark never reached interesting numbers: most of them arrived after the dissolution of the communist regimes, like Romania and Bosnia and Herzegovina; because of the instability that hit the Middle East and the Arab Countries from the first years of XXI century immigrants started to arrive also from places like Syria and Afghanistan. The Syrian civil war caused an increase of arrivals from that State of the 39.7% in just 3 years.

Number of immigrants from 2015 to 2018, by country of origin



Source: *Immigrants in Denmark divided by country of origin compared between arrivals in 2015 and 2018*, Report of the Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing, <http://uim.dk/publikationer/international-migration-denmark>

In 2017, the total number of migrants residing in the country were 656,800, a number that grew of 4.5 percentage points from 1995 to 2017, with an average of 60.3 thousand people entering Denmark every year.

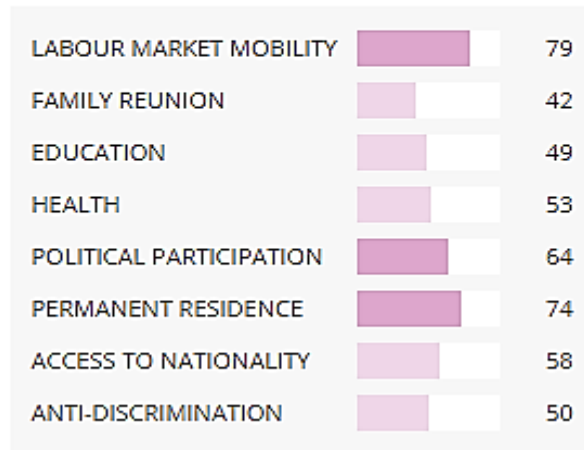
As many other countries, Denmark migration policies are evaluated for statistic proposal every year by the MIPEX (migrant integration policy index), that uses 167 policy indicators to track the work of various governments on fields like the integration of the migrants and the results that these produce on the local society

On the last MIPEX measure in 2014, Denmark scored 59 points and was 13th out of 38 countries in the collective rank, a quite good result for such a small country. As we can see in the following graph, the fields in which Denmark excels are the mobility of the labour market, the political participation of the immigrants on national issues, and the possibility of permanent residence.

MIPEX rank and score of Denmark in 2014

Rank: **13 out of 38**

MIPEX Score: **59**



Source: MIPEX, Rank and score of Denmark in 2014, <http://www.mipex.eu/denmark>

In this research, we are going to analyse particularly the differences of immigration in Denmark, such as sex and age, and then we are going to use the same parameters for the phenomenon of the migration from Denmark.

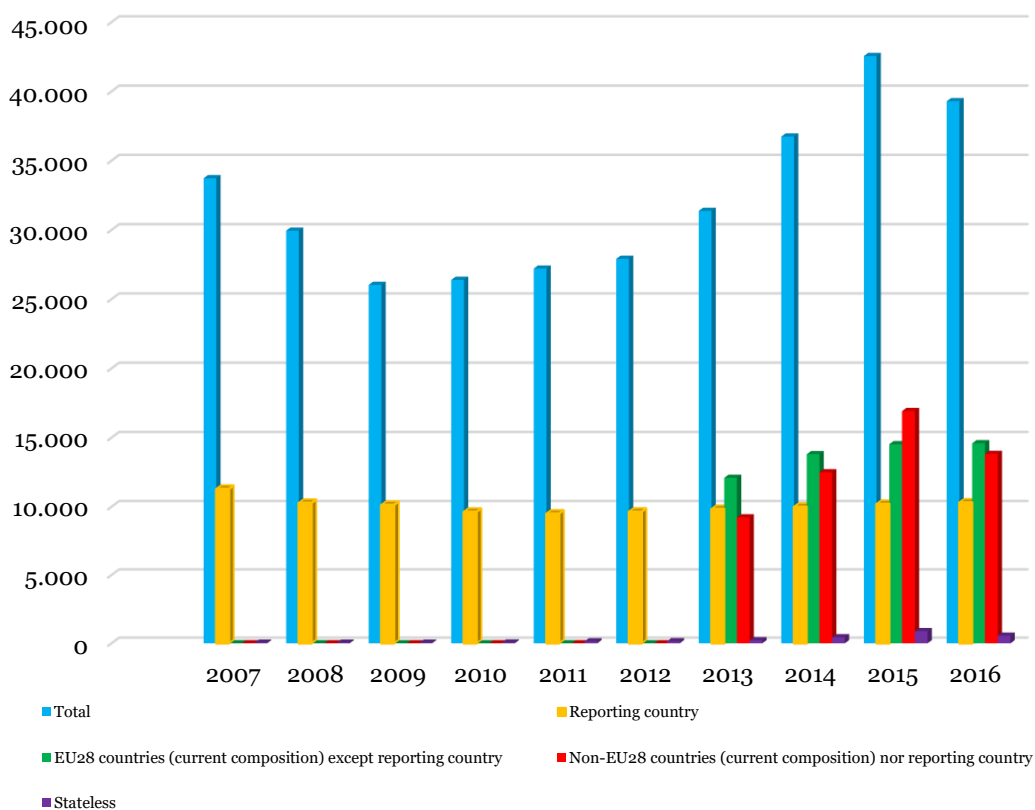
After that, we will see how permits and asylum are conceded in the country, and how policies infect the economy of immigrants, such as how many of them are at risk of poverty and how many are homeowners and tenants.

1. Immigration in Denmark

We are now going to analyse immigration in Denmark. We decided to begin with general data of immigration by citizenship.

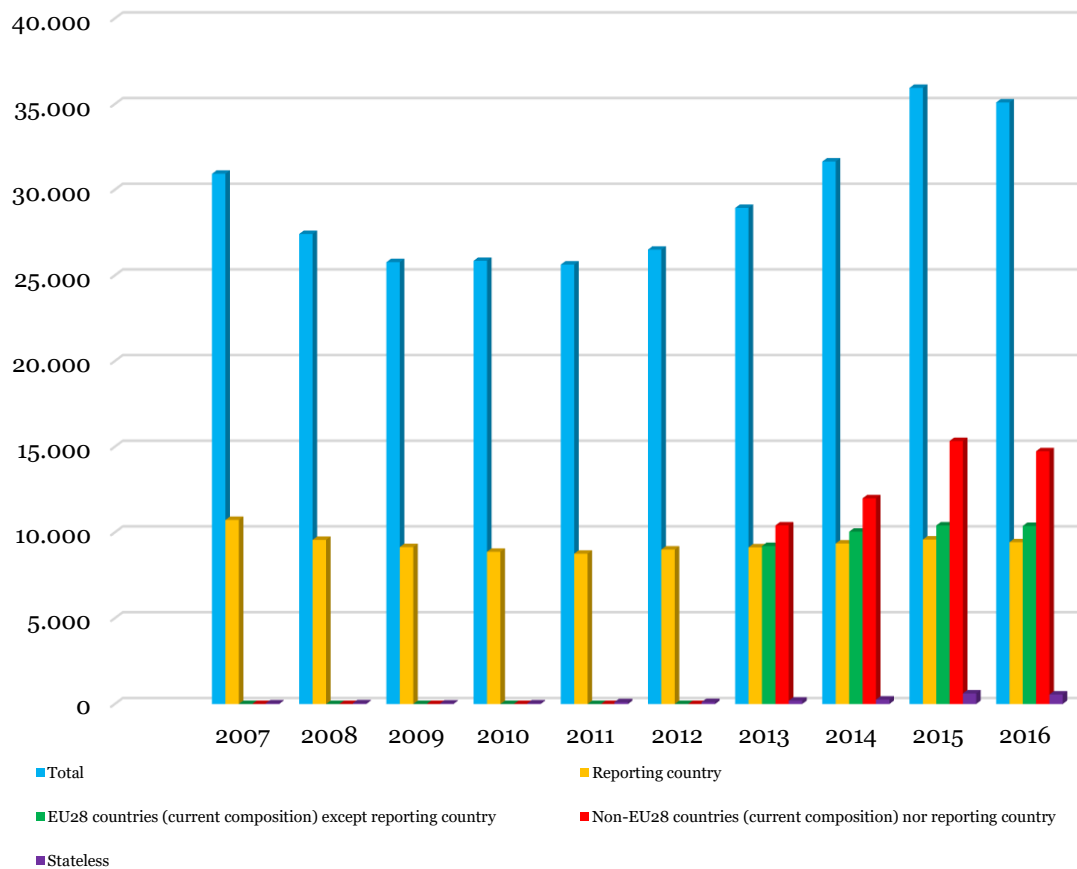
As we can see from the graph below, the male inflow remains regular from 2007. There is an evident peak from 2014 until nowadays; is important to highlight the growth of the entrances from the Non-EU28 countries.

1.1 Immigration by citizenship – Males



Source: Eurostat, *Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship* [[migr_imm1ctz](#)]
(Last update: 09.04.2017 – Extracted on 20.04.2018)

1.2 Immigration by citizenship – Females

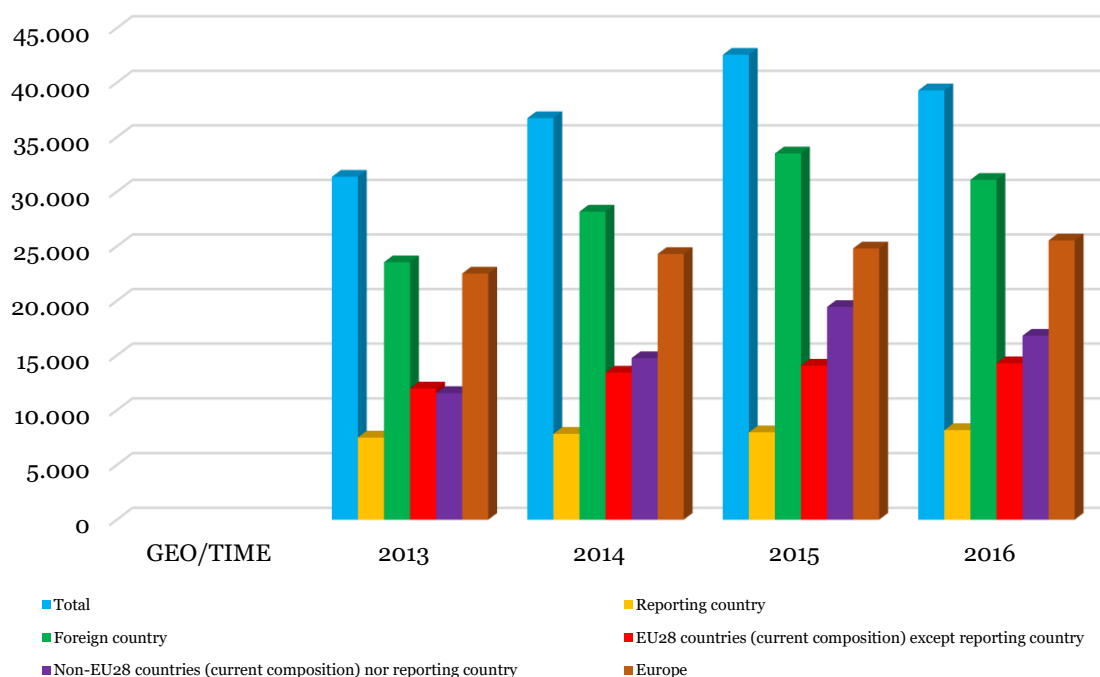


Source: Eurostat, *Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship* [[migr_imm1ctz](#)]
(Last update: 09.04.2017 – Extracted on 20.04.2018)

Let us now analyse immigration by focusing on something different: the country of birth. The two following graphs refer, respectively, to males and females.

They both highlight that there is a constant presence of entrances from Europe, especially from those countries not included in EU28.

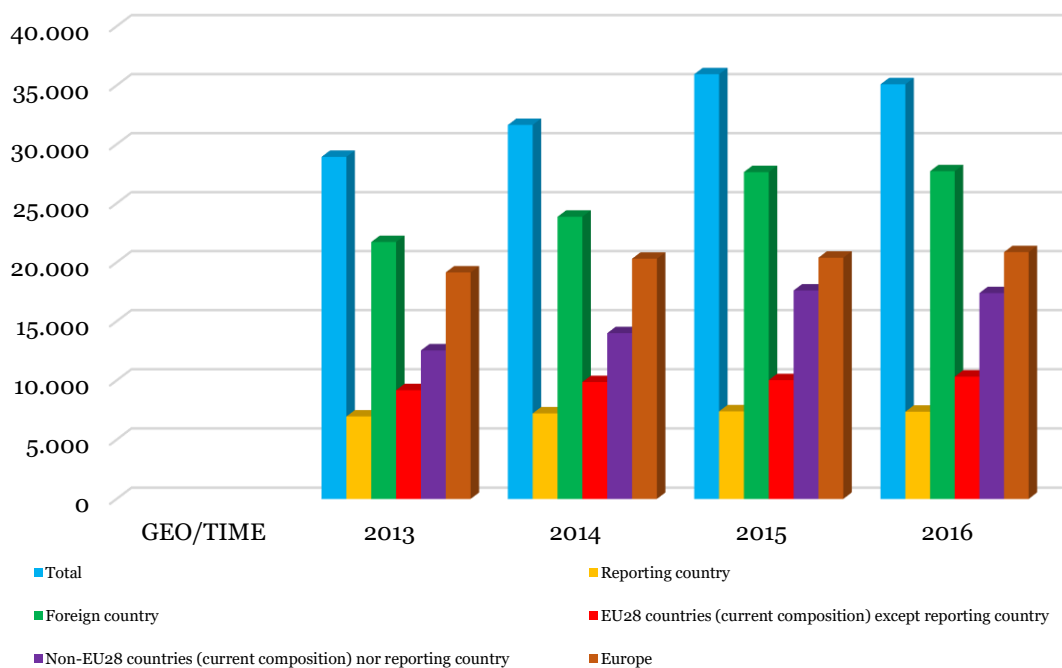
1.3 Immigration by country of birth – Males



Source: Eurostat, *Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth* [[migr_imm3ctb](#)]

(Last update: 09.04.2017 – Extracted on 21.04.2018)

1.4 Immigration by country of birth – Females



Source: Eurostat, *Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth* [[migr_imm3ctb](#)]

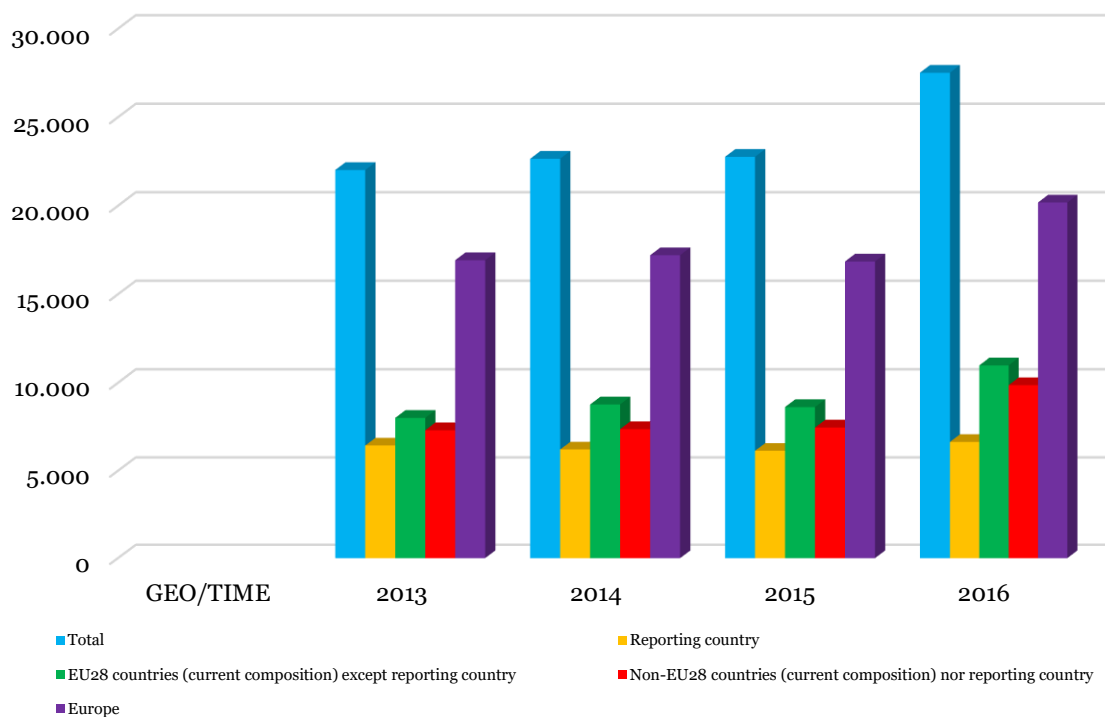
(Last update: 09.04.2017 – Extracted on 21.04.2018)

2. Emigration in Denmark

In this section, we will analyse the topic of emigration from Denmark, the two graphs are referred to emigration by country of birth.

We decided to analyse separately emigration of males and females, to explain the phenomenon more clearly.

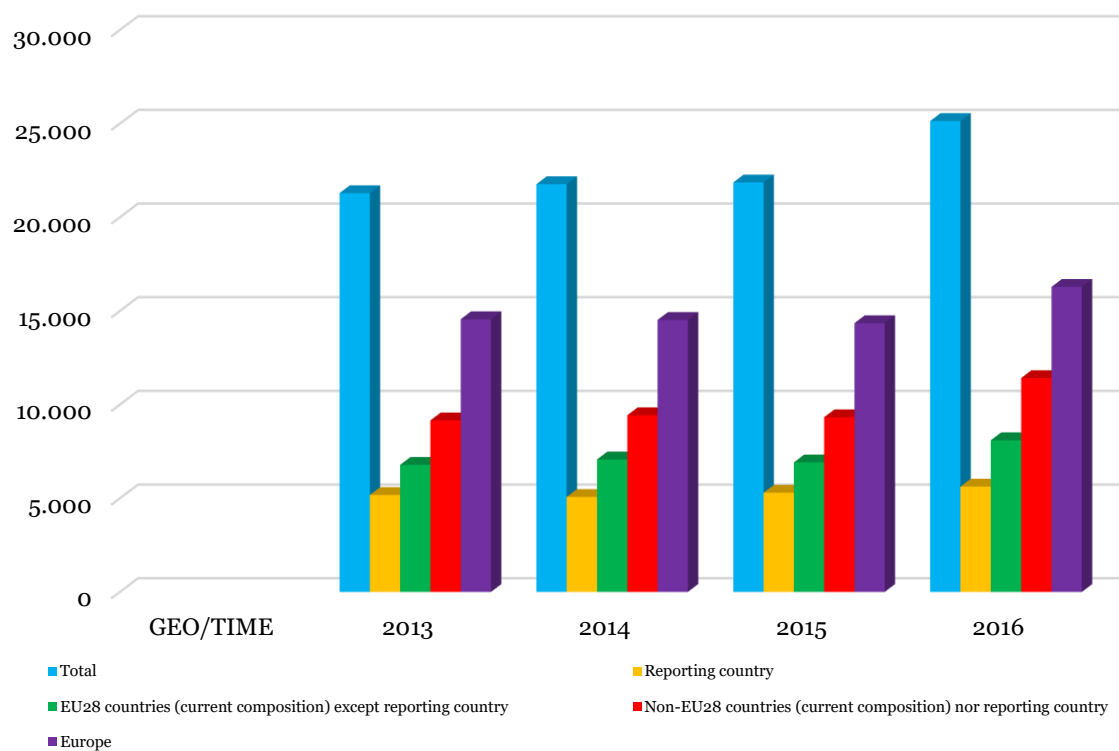
2.1 Emigration by country of birth – Males



Source: Eurostat, *Emigration by age group, sex and country of birth* [[migr_emi4ctb](#)]

(Last update: 04.04.2017 – Extracted on 21.04.2018)

2.2 Emigration by country of birth – Females

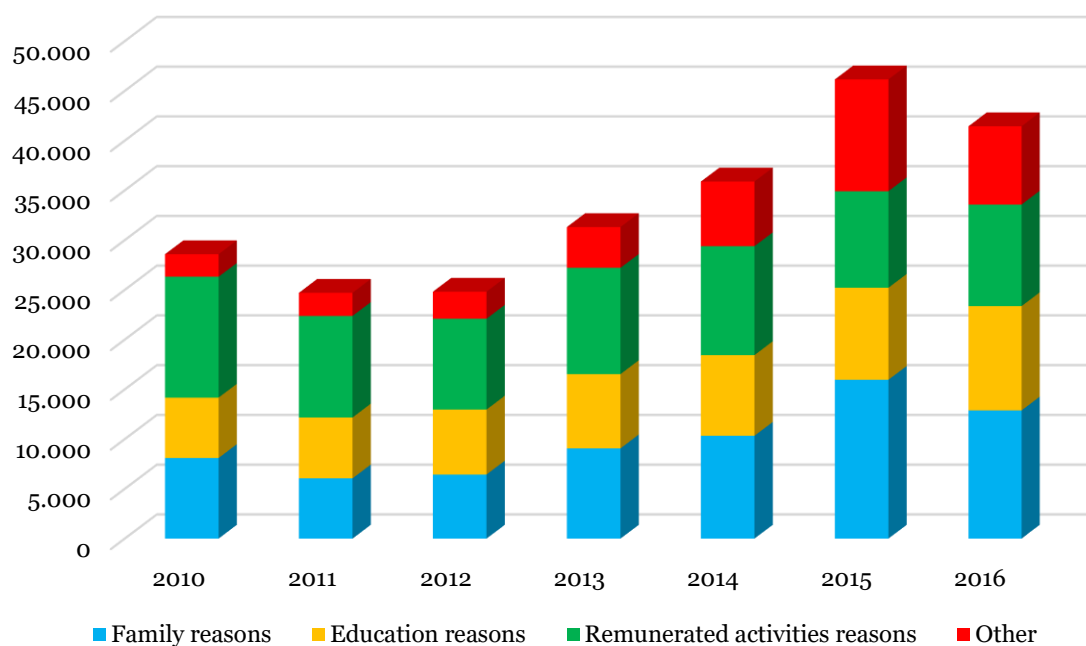


Source: Eurostat, *Emigration by age group, sex and country of birth* [[fmigr_emi4ctb](#)]
(Last update: 04.04.2017 – Extracted on 21.04.2018)

3. Permits by reason and asylum in Denmark

In this section, we will analyse the number of permits granted in Denmark, making a comparison between the data extracted from Eurostat, which are referred to first permits by reason, and the data from a Report on International Migration in Denmark, which gives us an overview of all resident permits granted in the country from 2009 to 2014.

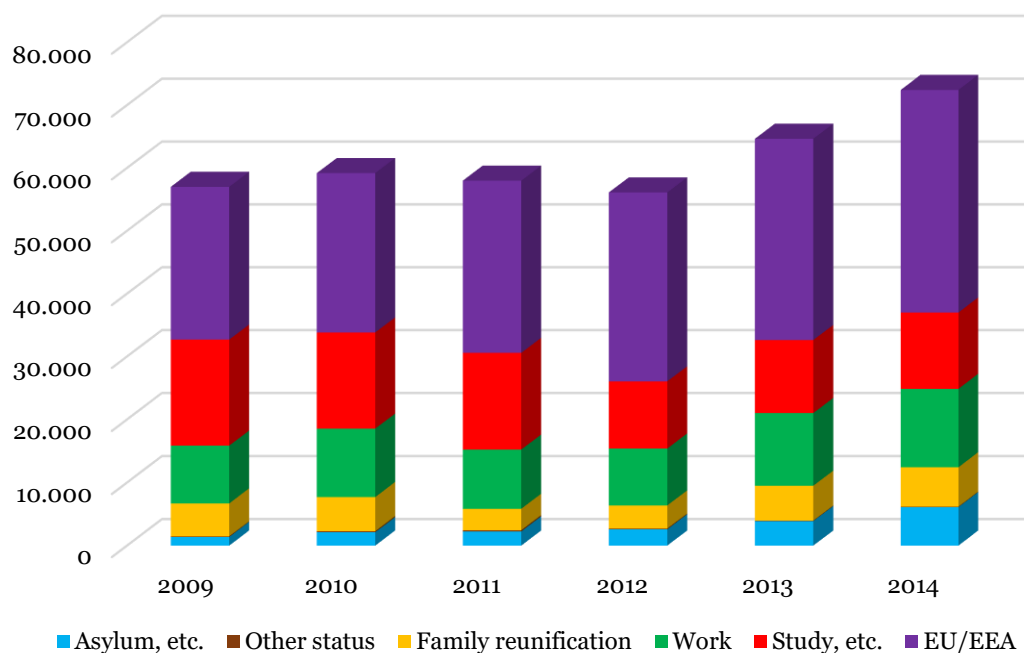
3.1 First permits by reason



Source: Eurostat, *First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship* [[migr_resfas](#)]

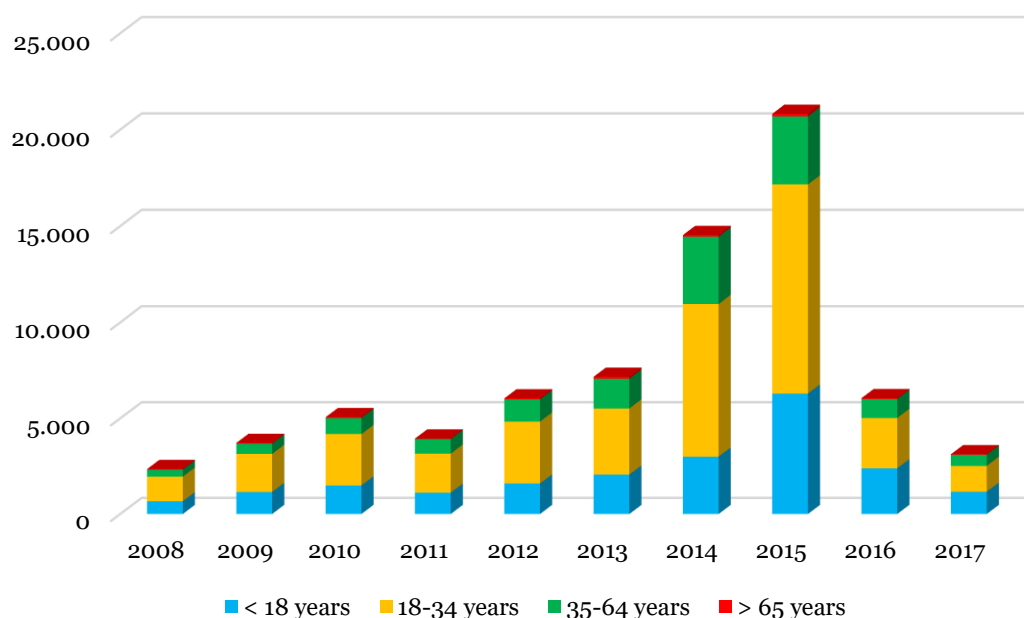
(Last update: 12.10.2017 – Extracted on 18.04.2018)

3.2 Overview of all residence permits, etc., 2009-2014



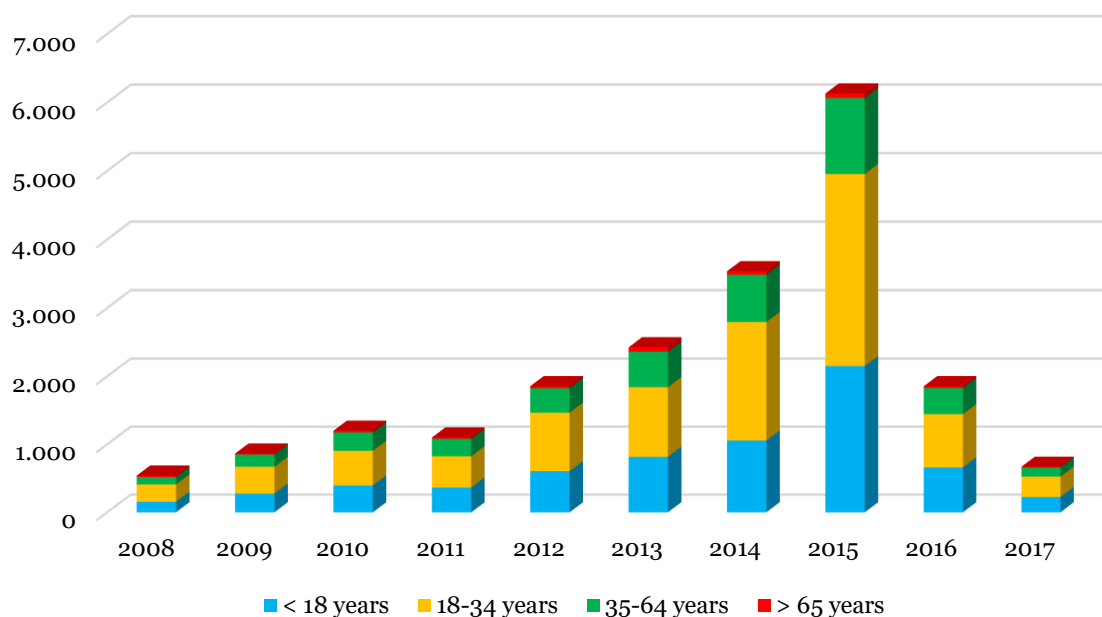
Source: [Overview of all resident permits, etc. granted in Denmark, 2009-2014](#) in The Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing, *International Migration – Denmark. Report to OECD*, Copenhagen 2015, p. 11

3.3 Extra-EU28 first time asylum applicants



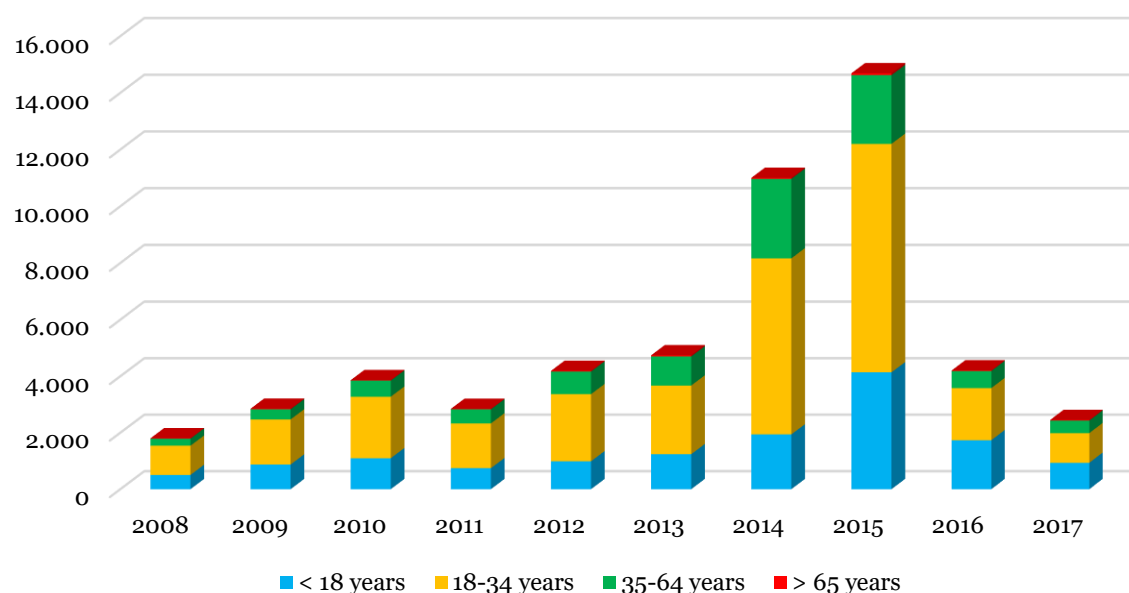
Source: Eurostat, *Asylum and first-time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded)* [[migr_asyappctza](#)] (Last update: 30.03.2018 – Extracted on 18.04.2018)

3.4 Extra-EU28 first time asylum applicants– Females



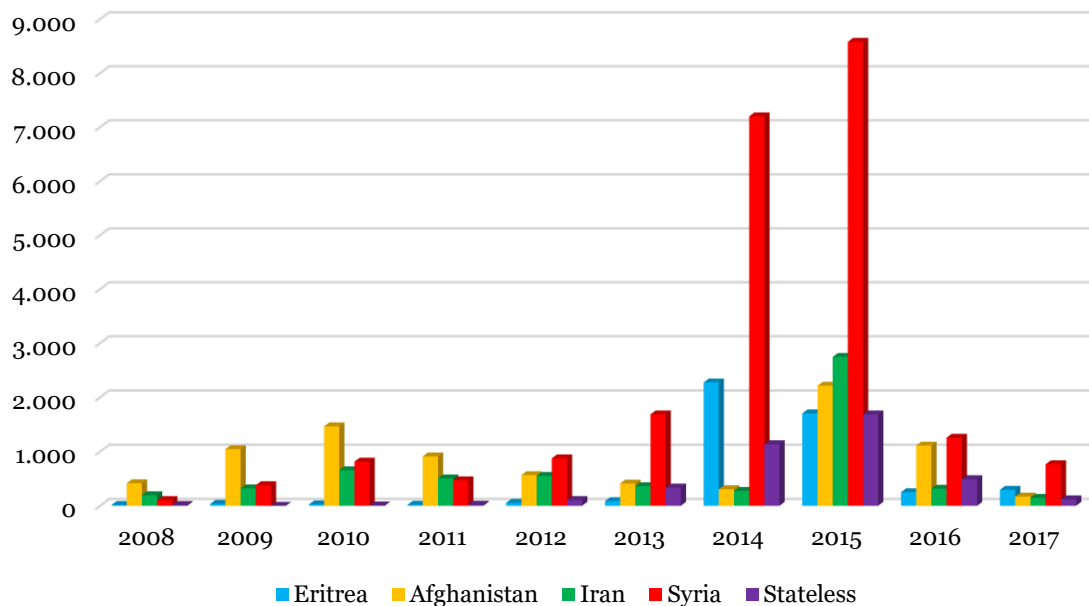
Source: Eurostat, *Asylum and first-time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data* (rounded) [[migr_asyappctza](#)] (Last update: 30.03.2018 – Extracted on 19.04.2018)

3.5 Extra-EU28 first time asylum applicants– Males



Source: Eurostat, *Asylum and first-time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data* (rounded) [[migr_asyappctza](#)] (Last update: 30.03.2018 – Extracted on 19.04.2018)

3.6 First time asylum applicants from selected countries



Source: Eurostat, *Asylum and first-time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data* (rounded) [[migr_asyappctza](#)] (Last update: 30.03.2018 – Extracted on 19.04.2018)

From the data we just presented, it clearly emerges that a peak of first time asylum applications from Extra-EU28 countries occurred in 2014 (14,535) and in 2015 (20,825). From 2016, these numbers have started to decrease significantly: in fact, in 2017, there were only 3,125 first time asylum applications in Denmark.

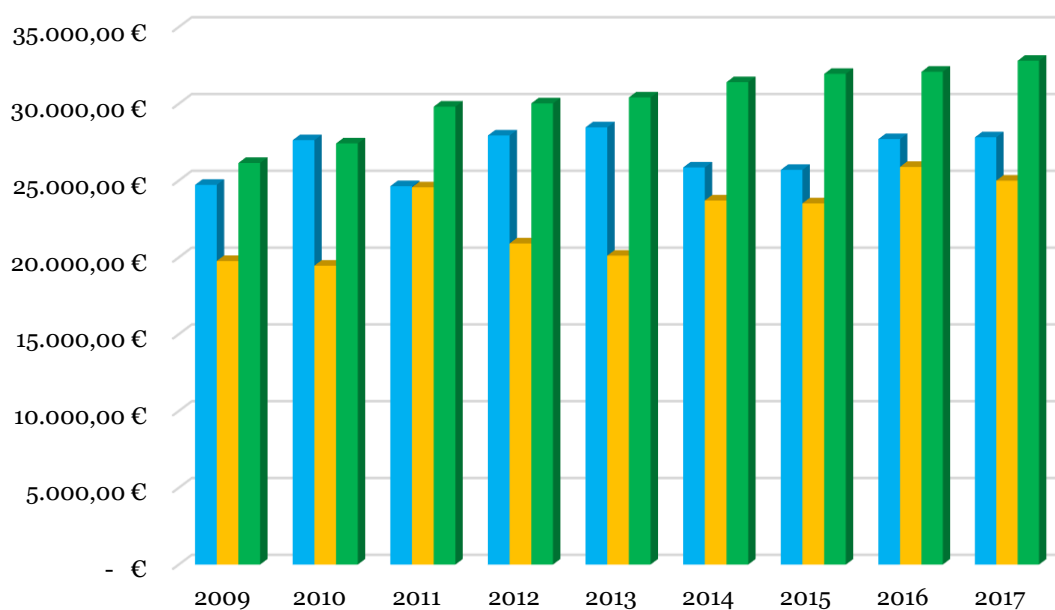
In this group, men represent the large majority. It is also significant to highlight that asylum seekers mainly have an age between 18 and 34 years, even though there are many minors and people aged 35 – 64.

Moreover, if we analyse where first time asylum applicants come from, it emerges that, during the migratory crisis of 2014 and 2015, the largest number of first time asylum seekers were Syrians (8,580 in 2015), Iranians (2,745), Afghans (2,215), Eritrean (1,705) and Stateless (1,685).

4. Mean income, people at risk of poverty, home-owners and tenants in Denmark

4.1 Mean and median net income (over 18 years)

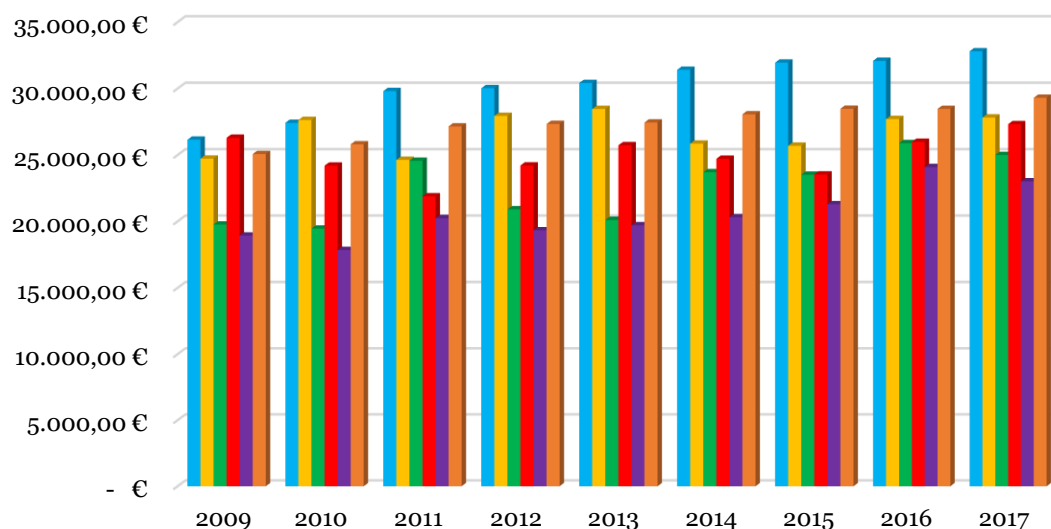
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mean Net Income EU28	24,724.00 €	27,632.00 €	24,636.00 €	27,938.00 €	28,465.00 €	25,854.00 €	25,696.00 €	27,703.00 €	27,819.00 €
Mean Net Income NON EU28	19,765.00 €	19,459.00 €	24,561.00 €	20,908.00 €	20,111.00 €	23,705.00 €	23,517.00 €	25,890.00 €	24,997.00 €
Mean Net Income Denmark	26,148.00 €	27,419.00 €	29,812.00 €	30,026.00 €	30,414.00 €	31,409.00 €	31,949.00 €	32,084.00 €	32,801.00 €



Source: Eurostat, *Mean and median income by broad group of citizenship (population aged 18 and over)* [\[file di15\]](#)
(Last update: 19.04.2018 – Extracted on 22.04.2018)

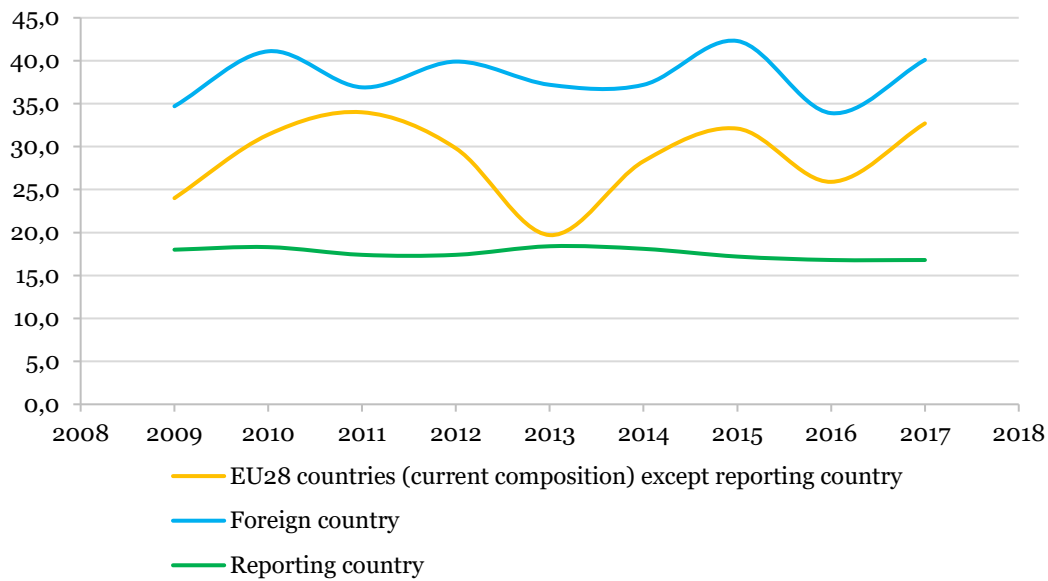
4.2 Mean and median net income equivalised (over 18 years)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mean Net Income EU28	24,724.00 €	27,632.00 €	24,636.00 €	27,938.00 €	28,465.00€	25,854.00€	25,696.00€	27,703.00€	2,,819.00€
Mean Net Income NON EU28	19,765.00 €	19,459.00 €	24,561.00 €	20,908.00€	20,111.00 €	23,705.00€	23,517.00€	25,890.00€	24,997.00€
Mean Net Income Denmark	26,148.00 €	27,419.00 €	29,812.00 €	30,026.00€	30,414.00€	31,409.00€	31,949.00€	32,084.00€	32,801.00€
Median equivalised net income EU28	26,292.00€	24,199.00 €	21,888.00 €	24,206.00 €	25,732.00€	24,716.00€	23,533.00€	25,991.00€	27,316.00€
Median equivalised net income NON EU28	18,930.00 €	17,847.00 €	20,247.00 €	19,332.00 €	19,707.00€	20,314.00€	21,288.00€	24,095.00€	23,018.00€
Median equivalised net income Denmark	25,070.00€	25,803.00 €	27,149.00 €	27,332.00 €	27,444.00€	28,061.00€	28,473.00€	28,463.00€	29,306.00€



Source: Eurostat, Mean and median income by broad group of citizenship (population aged 18 and over) [\[ilc_dii5\]](#) - Mean and median income by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) [\[ilc_dii6\]](#)
(Last update: 19.04.2018 – Extracted on 22.04.2018)

4.3 At risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE)

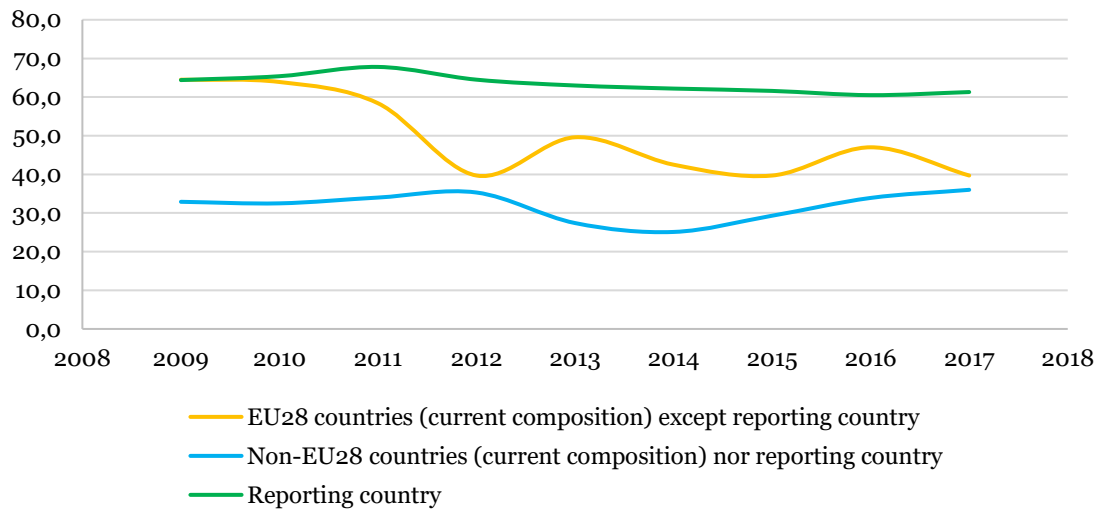


Source: Eurostat, *People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of citizenship (population aged 18 and over)* [[file pepso5](#)] (Last update: 19.04.2018 – Extracted on 22.04.2018)

The “At risk of poverty or social exclusion” (AROPE) refers to the situation of people who are either at risk of poverty, or severely materially deprived or living in a household with a very low work intensity. The AROPE rate, the share of the total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion, is the headline indicator monitoring the EU 2020 poverty target. It is defined as the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers. This indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison to other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living.

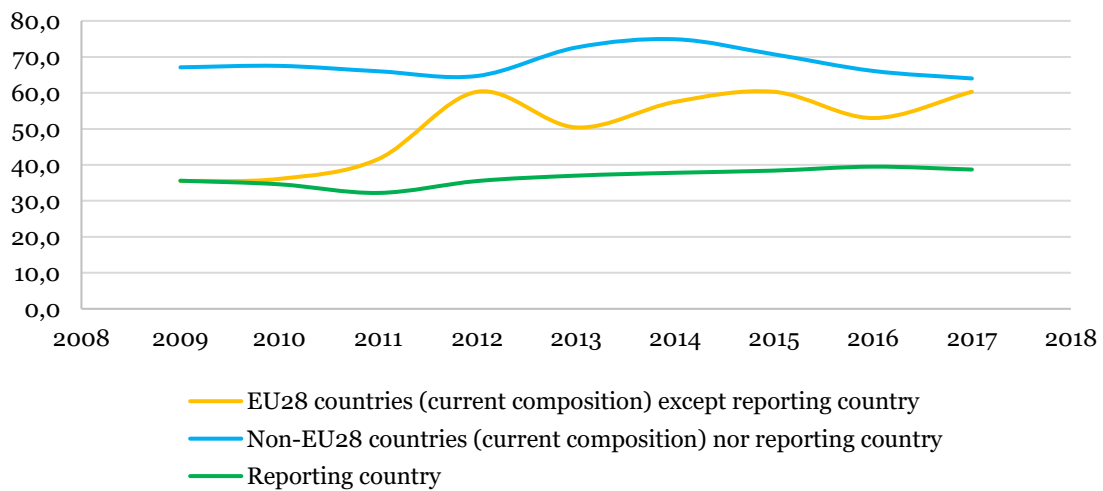
The previous graph confirms that the risk of poverty or social exclusion in Denmark is lower among nationals than it is among migrants. In 2017, almost one on eighteen (16.8 %) of all nationals faced such a risk, while the share for foreign EU citizens was somewhat over the third (32.7 %). However, by far the highest risk was experienced by migrants who were Non-EU citizens, as almost half (40.1 %) of this subpopulation was at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2017.

4.4 Owners of a tenure (%)



Source: Eurostat, *Distribution of population by broad group of citizenship and tenure status (population aged 18 and over)* [[file lvps15](#)] (Last update: 16.04.2018 – Extracted on 22.04.2018)

4.5 Tenants of a tenure (%)



Source: Eurostat, *Distribution of population by broad group of citizenship and tenure status (population aged 18 and over)* [[file lvps15](#)] (Last update: 16.04.2018 – Extracted on 22.04.2018)

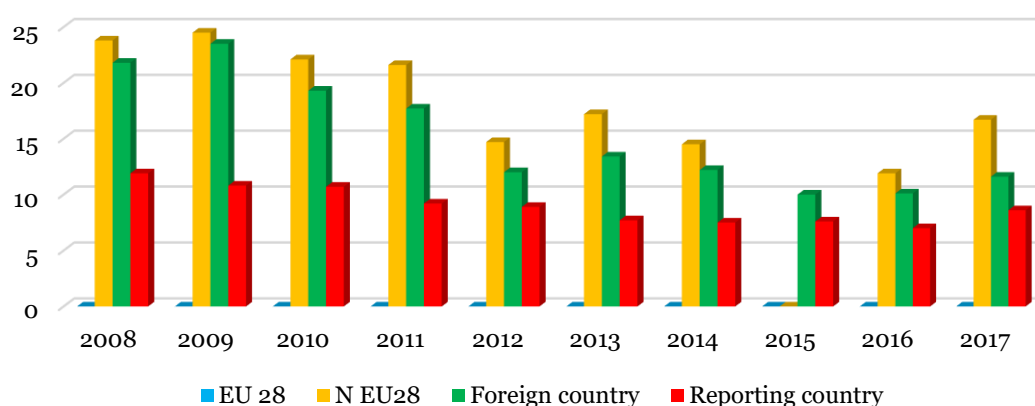
A comparison between the proportions of national and foreign citizens who were homeowners in 2016 confirms that home ownership rates were generally much higher for nationals. A more detailed comparison of home ownership rates among foreign citizens confirms that foreign EU citizens were generally more likely to be homeowners than Non-EU citizens in Denmark in 2016.

5. Education in Denmark

In this part, we are going to analyse various levels of education in Denmark. In the first section, we decided to consider the statistics about how many are considerable as “early leavers”, dividing them by citizenship (first graph) and country of birth (second graph).

The two following graphs represent population by educational attainment level by citizenship/country of birth, while the two last graphs refer to participation rate in education and training.

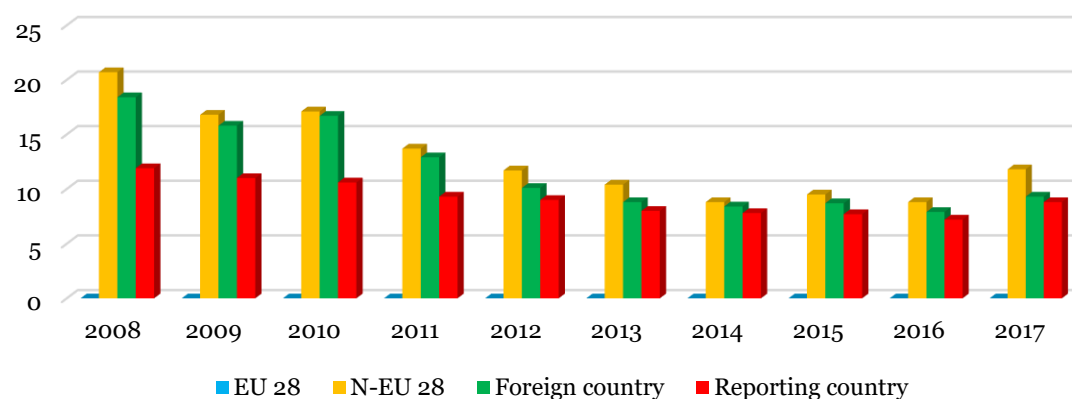
5.1 Early leavers from education by citizenship, age 18–24 (%)



Source: Eurostat, *Early leavers from education and training by sex and citizenship* [[edat_lfse_01](#)]

(Last update 20.04.18 – Extracted on 24.04.18)

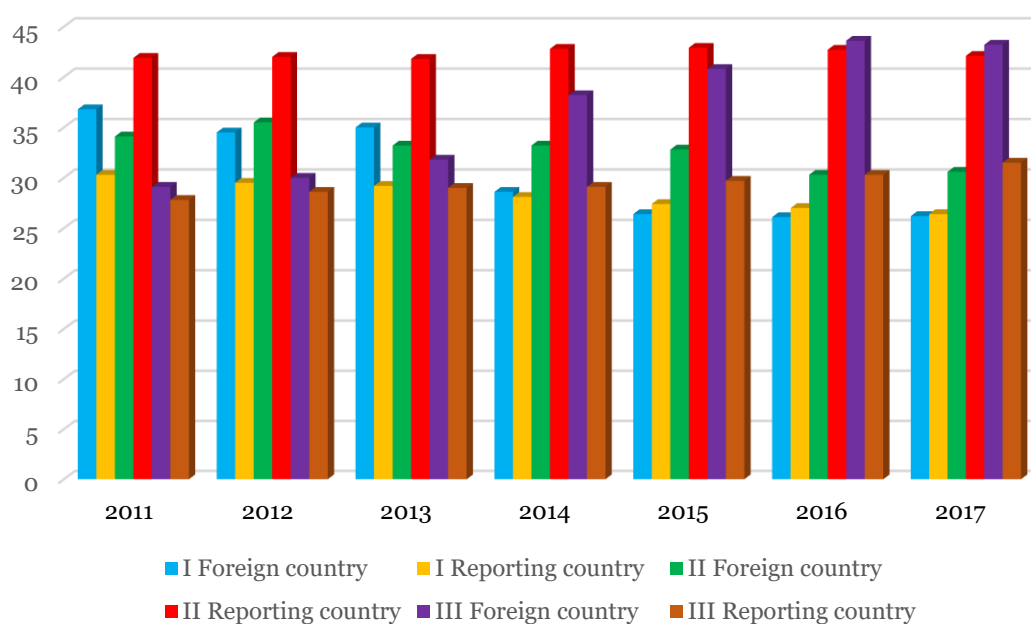
5.2 Early leavers from education by country of birth, age 18–24 (%)



Source: Eurostat, *Early leavers from education and training by sex and country of birth* [[edat_lfse_02](#)]

(Last update 20.04.18 – Extracted on 24.04.18)

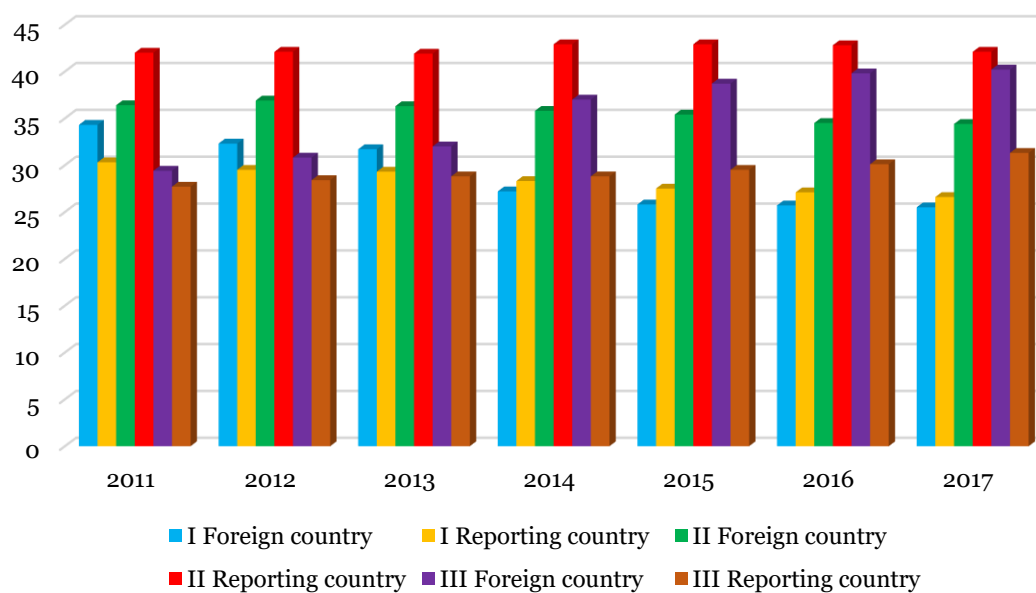
5.3 Population by educational attainment level by citizenship, age 15–64 (%)



Source: Eurostat, *Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%)* [edat_lfs_9911]

(Last update 20.04.18 – Extracted on 24.04.18)

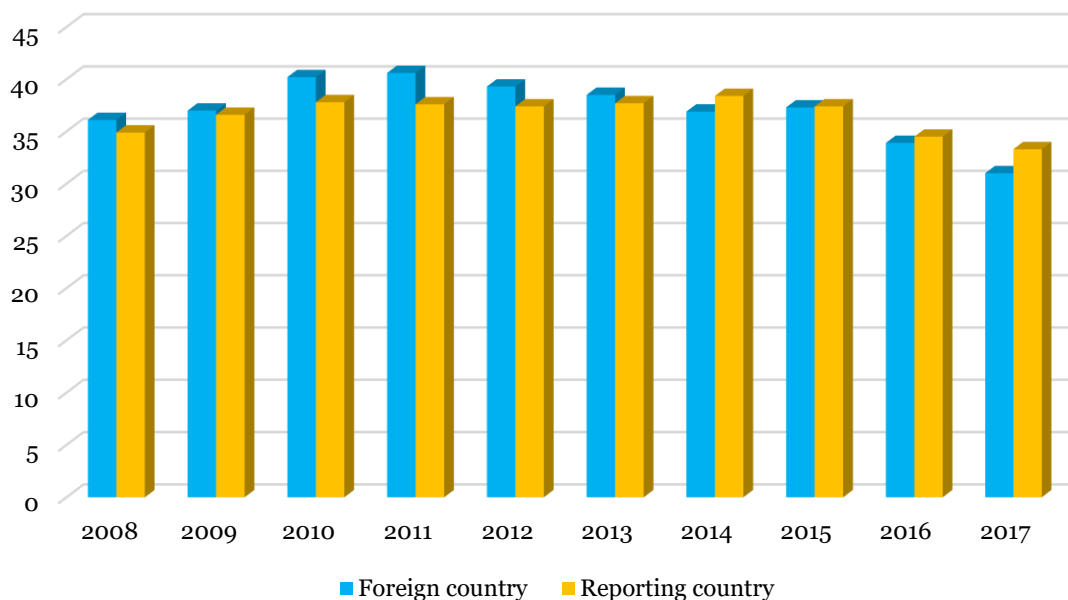
5.4 Population by educational attainment level by country of birth, age 15–64 (%)



Source: Eurostat, *Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and country of birth (%)* [edat_lfs_9912]

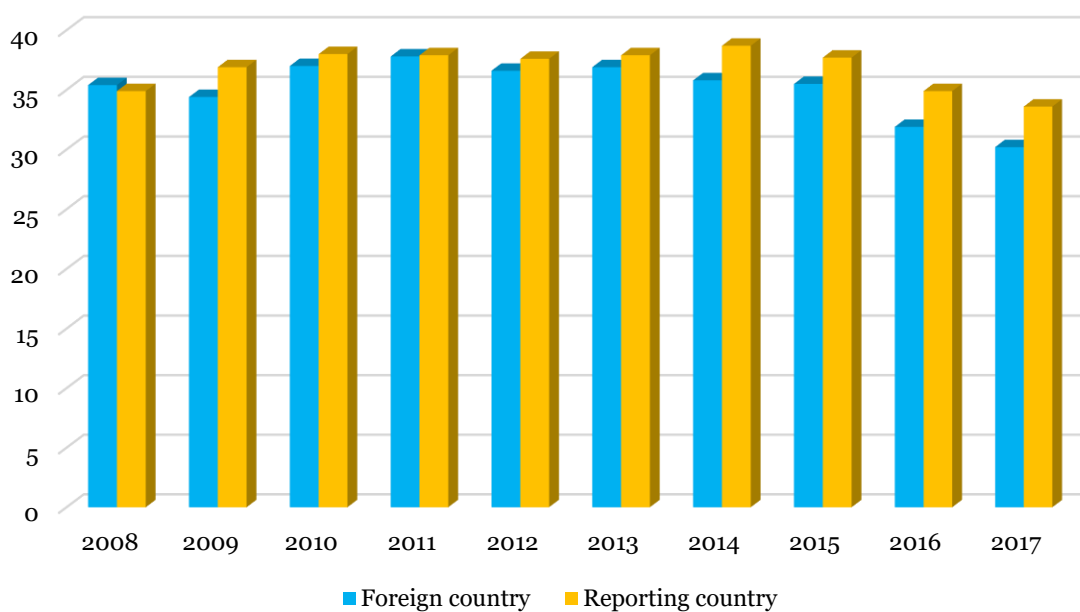
(Last update 20.04.18 – Extracted on 24.04.18)

5.5 Participation rate in education and training by citizenship, age 18–64 (%)



Source: Eurostat, *Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks) by sex, age and citizenship* [[trng_lfs_12](#)]
(Last update 20.04.18 – Extracted on 24.04.2018)

5.6 Participation rate in education and training by country of birth, age 18–64 (%)

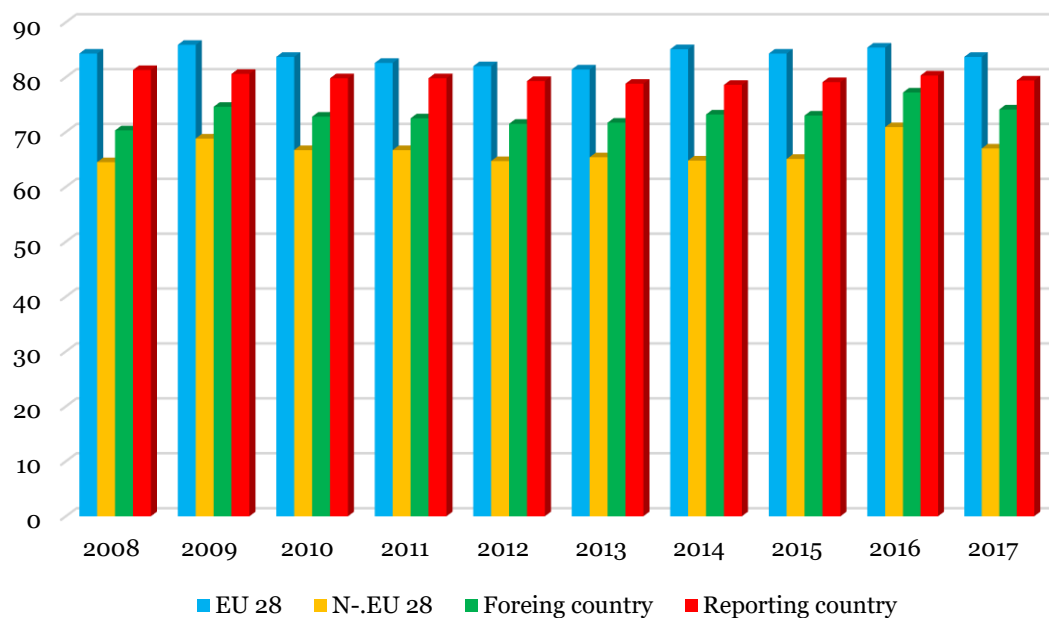


Source: Eurostat, *Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks) by sex, age and country of birth* [[trng_lfs_13](#)]
(Last update 20.04.18 – Extracted on 24.04.2018)

6. Employment and unemployment in Denmark

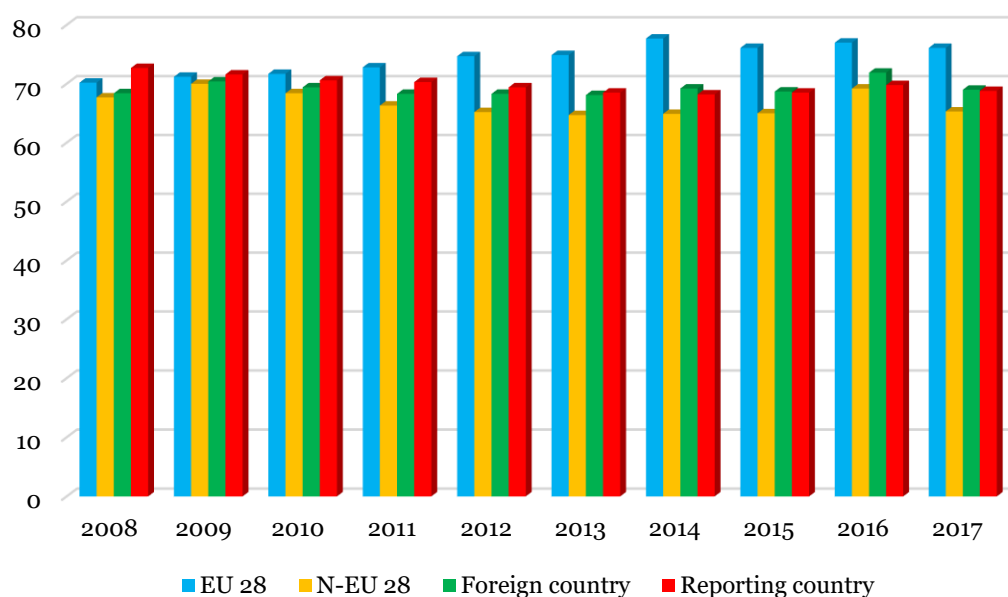
In this section, we will analyse one of the migrants' integration indicators: employment. We decided to analyse four different topics about the labour market: activity rates, part-time employment rates, unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates (12 months). The results will be useful to explain the phenomenon more clearly and we will present the data for both males and females.

6.1 Activity rates by citizenship, age 15–64 (%)



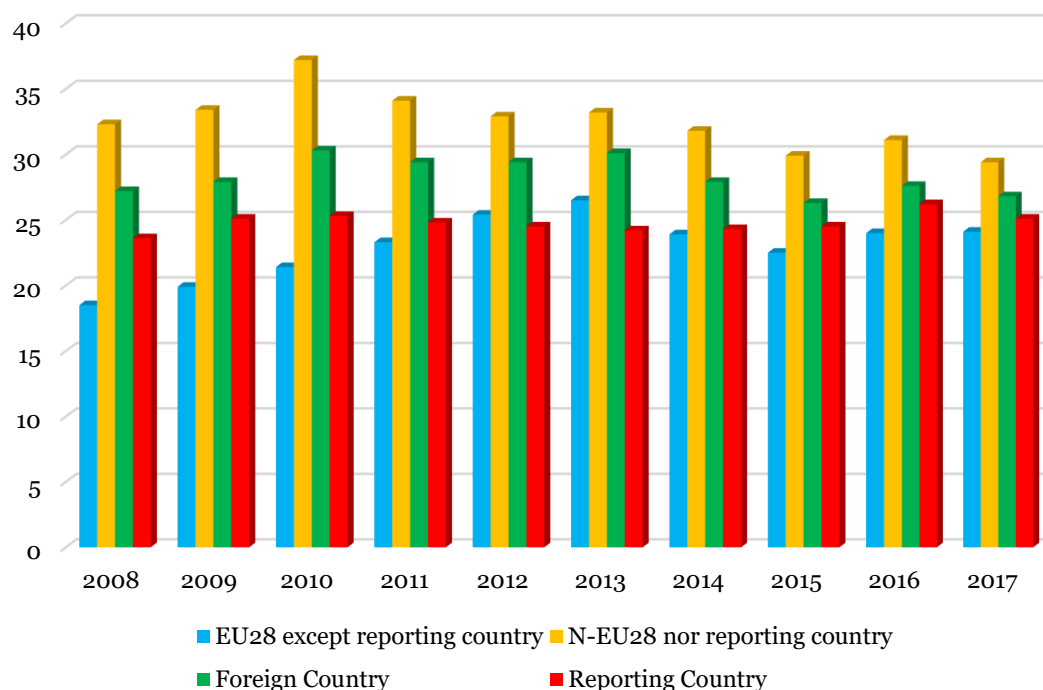
Source: Eurostat, *Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship (%)* [[lfsa_argan](#)]
(Last update: 20.04.18 – Extracted on 20.04.18)

6.2 Activity rates by country of birth, age 15–64 (%)



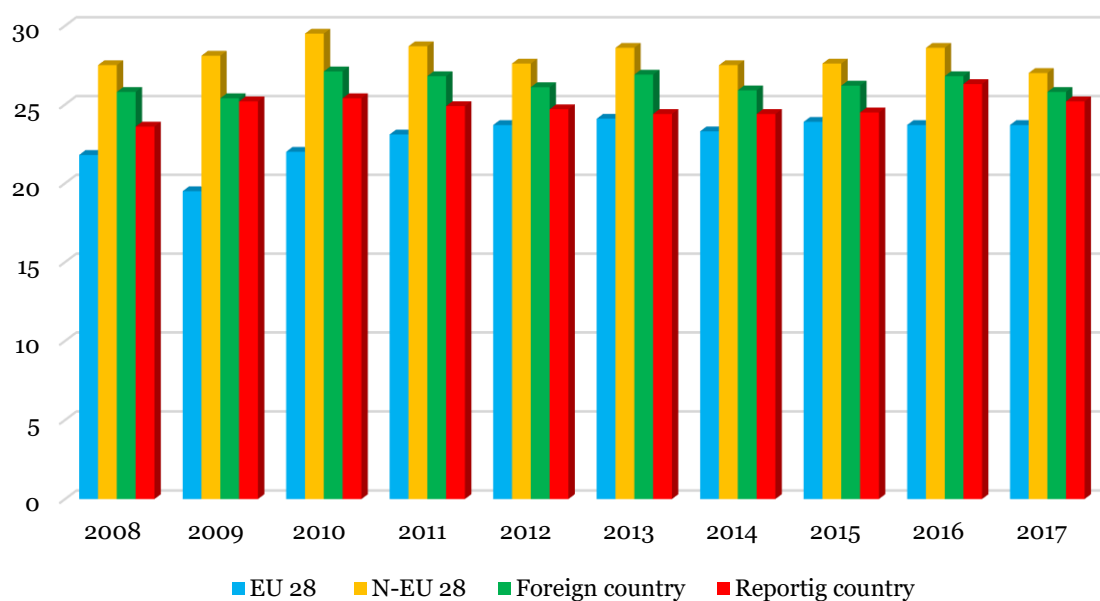
Source: Eurostat, *Activity rates by sex, age and country of birth (%)* [[lfsa_argacob](#)]
(Last update 20.04.18 – Extracted on 20.04.18)

6.3 Part-time employment by citizenship, age 15–64 (%)



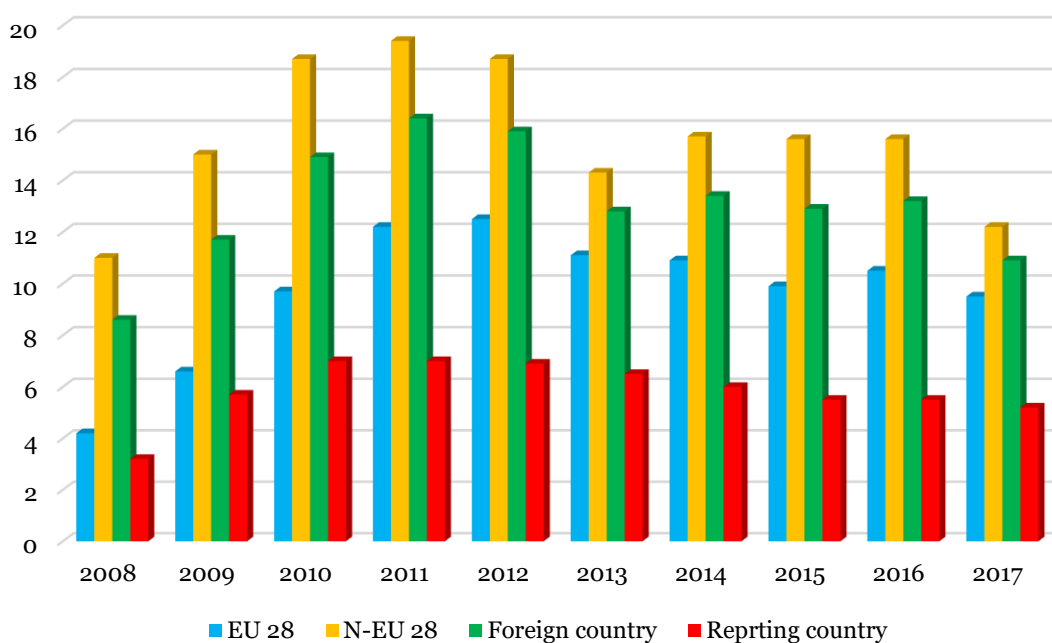
Source: Eurostat, *Part-time employment as percentage of the total employment, by sex, age and citizenship (%)*
[[lfsa_eppgan](#)] (Last update: 20.04.18 – Extracted on 20.04.18)

6.4 Part-time employment by country of birth, age 15–64 (%)



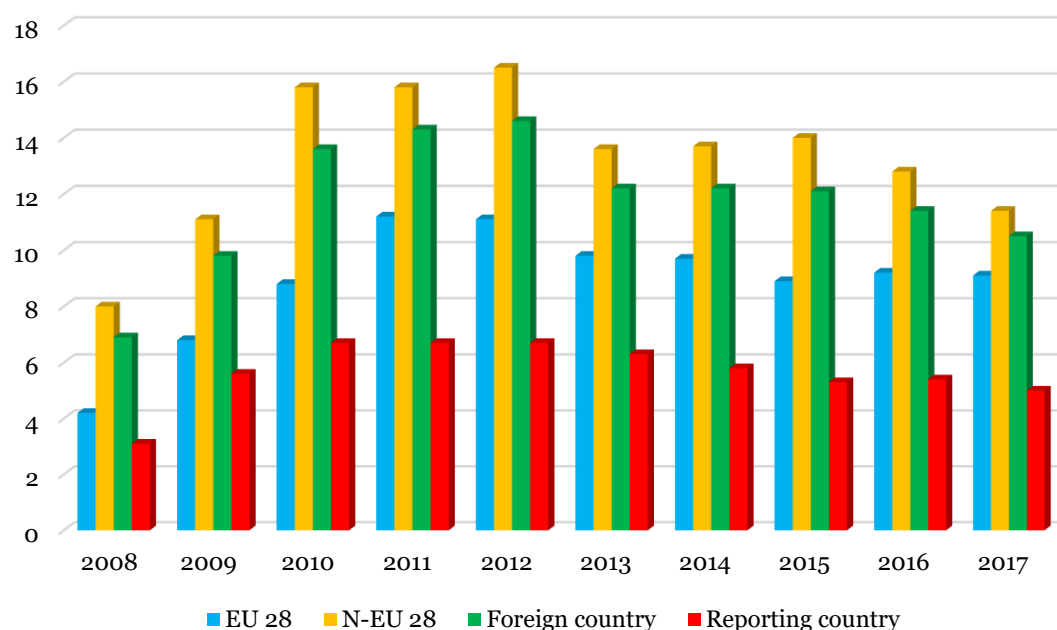
Source: Eurostat, *Part-time employment as percentage of the total employment, by sex, age and country of birth (%)* [[lfsa_eppgacobl](#)], Last update: 20.04.18 - Extracted on 21.04.18)

6.5 Unemployment rates by citizenship, age 15–74 (%)



Source: Eurostat, *Unemployment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%)* [[lfsa_organl](#)]
(Last update: 20.04.18 – Extracted on 20.04.18)

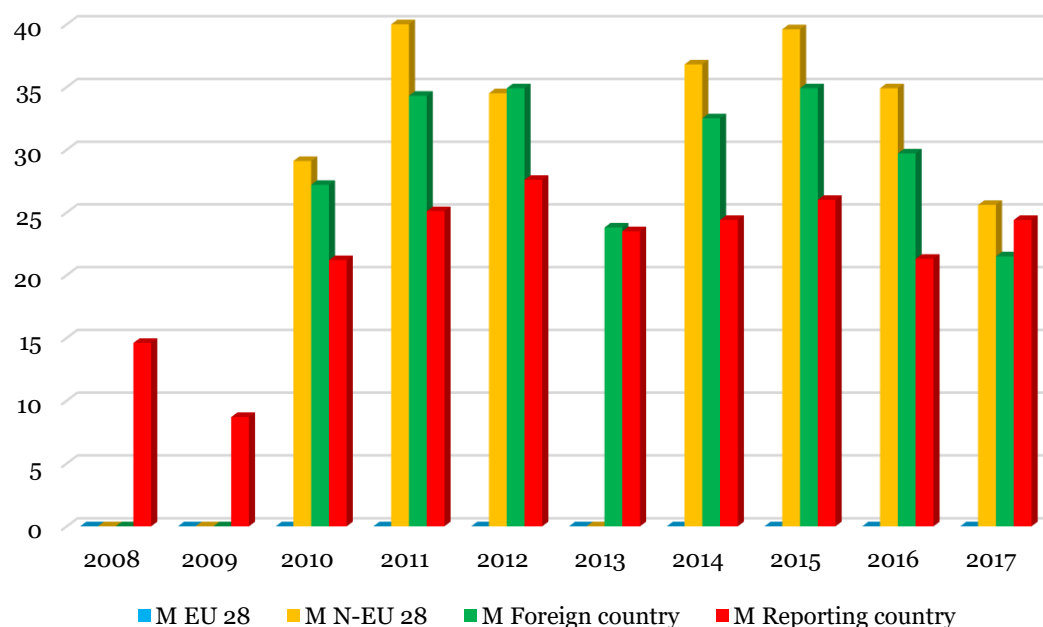
6.6 Unemployment rates by country of birth, age 15–74 (%)



Source: Eurostat, *Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%)* [[lfsa_urgacobl](#)]

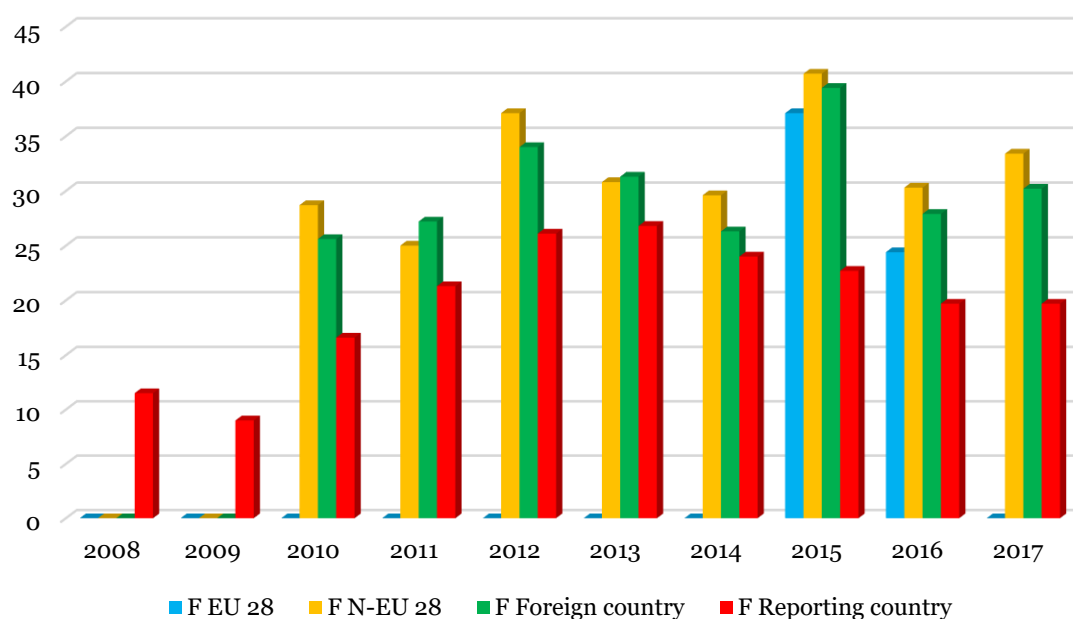
(Last update: 20.04.28 – Extracted on 20.04.18)

6.7 Long-term unemployment rates by citizenship, age 15–74 (%) – Males



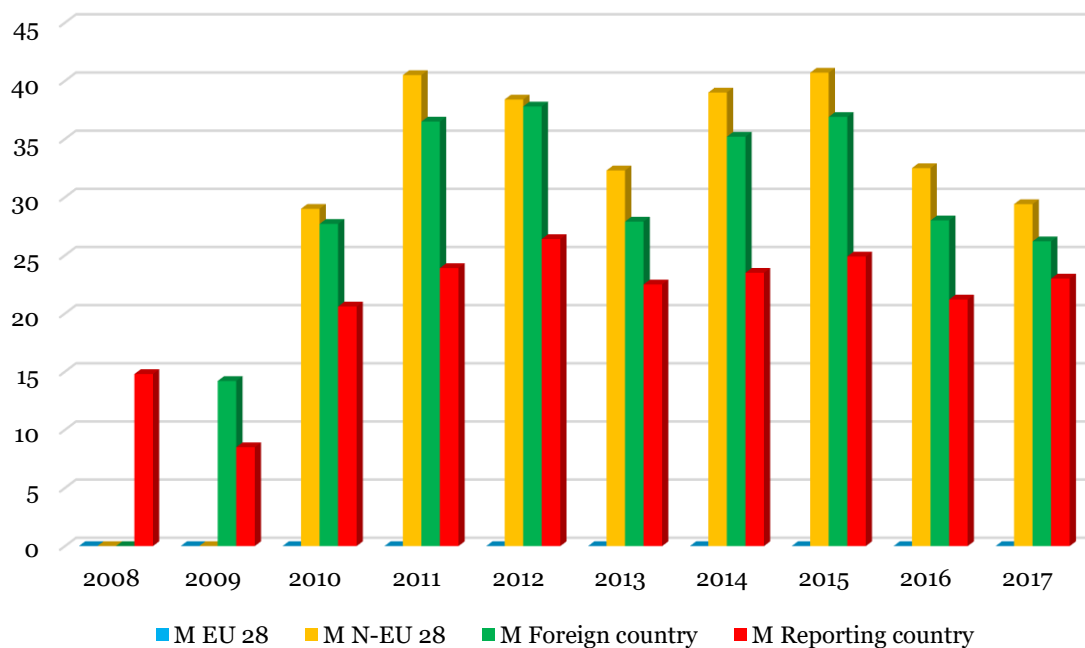
Source: Eurostat, *Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment, by sex, age and citizenship (%)* [[lfsa_upganl](#)] (Last update: 20.04.18 – Extracted on 23.04.18)

6.8 Long-term unemployment rates by citizenship, age 15–74 (%) – Females



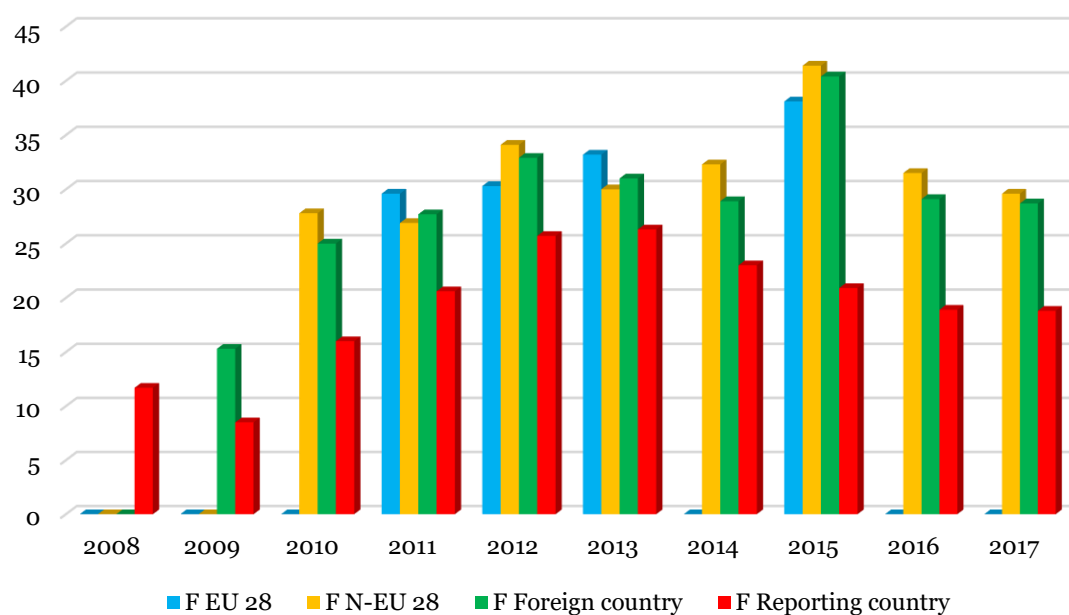
Source: Eurostat, *Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment, by sex, age and citizenship (%)* [[lfsa_upgan](#)] (Last update: 20.04.18 – Extracted on 23.04.18)

6.9 Long-term unemployment rates by country of birth, age 15–74 (%) – Males



Source: Eurostat, *Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment, by sex, age and country of birth (%)* [[lfsa_upgacob](#)] (Last update: 20.04.18 – Extracted on 23.04.2018)

6.10 Long-term unemployment rates by country of birth, age 15–74 (%) – Females



Source: Eurostat, *Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) as a percentage of the total unemployment, by sex, age and country of birth (%)* [[lfsa_upgacob](#)] (Last update: 20.04.18 – Extracted on 23.04.2018)

Conclusions

Denmark is clearly a small country, but as all of the other European States is involved in various flows of migration.

As we saw in the first chapter of this research, from 2007 to 2012 internal flows remained quite the same both for the EU28 countries and from the foreign ones, but in 2013 they reached a peak caused mostly by the difficulties of Middle East and the consequences of the Arab Spring in North Africa. We can also see stable levels of immigrants coming from other European countries, and they switch from 20 thousand to 25 thousand units between 2007 and 2016.

The second chapter was dedicated to levels of emigration from Denmark. We decided to use the data related to the country of birth, to underline even the flow of migration of people that went to Denmark but decided not to stay after at least one year of residence. Considering a time frame from 2013 to 2016, we can see that most of the people leaving the country are people coming from other EU28 countries, a couple of thousand more than the Non-EU28; but we have to underline the fact that this analysis is valid only for males: women of EU28 countries tend to stay.

The next step to take was to analyse the statistics about first permits by reason and first-time asylum applicants. What we discovered is that the first permits are granted mostly for family reason and remunerated activity, with a peak in 2015, but years before EU/EEA nationals have been by far the biggest group of people, which has been granted resident permits. Trying to understand the phenomenon of the asylum seekers coming from Non-EU28 countries, we found that in 2015 the age-range of 18-34, both male and female, reached the top of the requests in many years. The biennium 2014-2015 saw coming overall 15,780 Syrians as first time asylum applicants.

Once we understood what the flows were, we proceeded to analyse the economic situation in Denmark. We found out that Danish and people coming from EU28 have a net gain higher than the Non-EU28. In fact, more than the 40% of the migrants in 2017 lived in a condition at risk of poverty or social exclusion; consequently we will not find many foreign home-owners in Denmark.

Trying to understand the levels of education, we focused on early leavers from school and training, a person aged 18 to 24 who has completed at most lower secondary education and is not involved in further education or training.

Eventually, we analysed the conditions of employment and unemployment in Denmark; for what it concerns part-time jobs, the Non-EU28 people tend to have the highest level of workers with this kind of contract, followed by the foreigners. From the data we have presented, it clearly emerges that a peak of long-term unemployment was registered in 2015 for both sexes and for males also in 2011. Furthermore, this lack of work only affects women born in one of the 28 European countries in a few years, and for this category of people, whether they are citizens or not, males are not registered at all.