



Migration in Denmark

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Introduction

Located in northern Europe, Denmark is not one of the most interested countries in the cross-road of migratory flows, as they are properly intended today. However, Denmark has not re-mained impassive to the migratory flows, which have always interested the country. Since the end of the last Ice Age, people have migrated from the Eastern and Southern parts of Europe to the Northern area, we now know to be Denmark. One of the most notorious periods in Danish history is the age of the Vikings. They travelled widely outside their realm, sailing to what today is Russia and Turkey.



In 1972, Denmark joined the European Economic Community (EEC) - the leading economic partnership in Europe - which later became the European Union. Denmark was also one of the founding members of the United Nations and continues to be a member of the military alliance - the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). Today, Denmark is a constitutional monarchy ruled by a representative democracy and a strong defender of free trade and human rights.¹



Background information

Total population

In 2018, on the 1 of January, Denmark had a population of 5,781,190.² The total number of population is subdivide in reporting country (5,275,198), foreign country (498,002), EU28 countries - except reporting country - (213,465), Non-EU28 countries - nor reporting country - (284,537) and stateless and unknown (7,990).³

Population growth

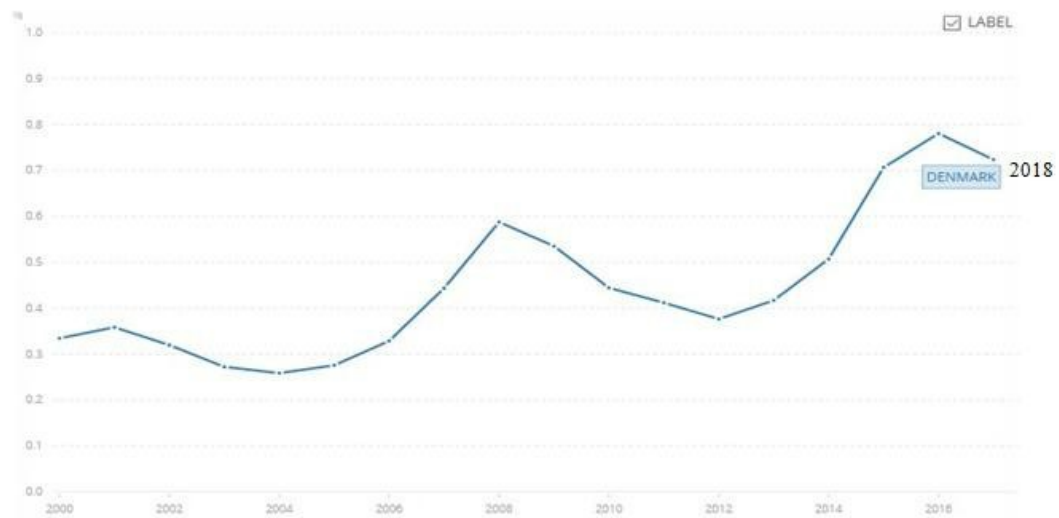


Figure 1: Source: Population growth in Denmark from 2000 to 2017, World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?end=2018&locations=DK&start=2000>

Denmark, as many of other Northern countries of Europe, has enjoyed a regular population growth rate since 2000, when it was +0.34%. The population growth rate continued to be constant until 2008, year in which we can see a considerable peak (+0.58%). After that, in correspondence of the global crisis, there is a decrease that reached +0.37% in 2012, but since that time the population growth sees a meaningful rise during the following years: data show an important peak in 2016, when it almost touched +0.8%, followed by a little decrease until 2017, when the numbers show a population growth of +0.72%.

²Population is calculated by sex, citizenship and broad group of country of birth.

³ Source: Eurostat; label: [migr_pop5ctz].



GNP per capita

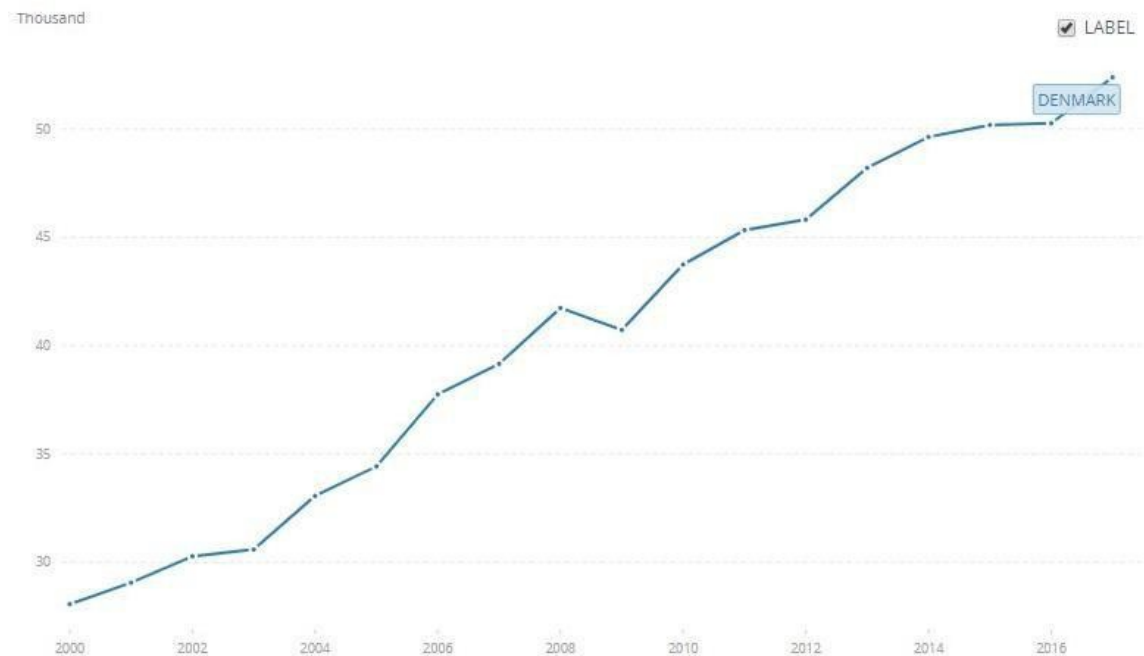


Figure 2: Source: Denmark GNI from 2000 to 2017, World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.MKTP.CN?end=2017&locations=DK&start=2000>

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. The line graph shows an increasing GNI since 2000, when it was 1.3 trillion LCU ⁴. The only meaningful changing course appeared in 2008, in correspondence of global economic crisis, after which the GNI slightly decreased. After that, the graph displays a big raise of GNI, that reached 2.188 trillion LCU in 2017.

Human Development Index Ranking

The Human Development Index (HDI) The HDI is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

- A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy.
- Knowledge level is measured by mean years of education among the adult population, which is the average number of years of education received in a lifetime by people aged 25 years and older.
- Standard of living is measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

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Denmark's HDI value and ranking Denmark's HDI

value is 0.929 – which put the country in the very high human development category – positioning it at 11 out of 189 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2017, Denmark's HDI value increased from 0.799 to 0.929, an increase of 16.3%. Between 1990 and 2017, Denmark's life expectancy at birth increased by 6.0 years, mean years of schooling increased by 3.6 years and expected years of schooling increased by 5.0 years. Denmark's GNI per capita increased by about 45.3 percent between 1990 and 2017.⁵

Data are in current local currency.

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$)	HDI value
1990	74.9	14.1	9.0	32,969	0.799
1995	75.6	15.1	9.9	36,879	0.831
2000	76.7	16.2	10.7	41,508	0.863
2005	77.9	16.9	12.8	44,929	0.903
2010	79.4	16.9	12.7	44,726	0.910
2015	80.6	19.2	12.5	47,000	0.926
2016	80.7	19.1	12.6	47,209	0.928
2017	80.9	19.1	12.6	47,918	0.929

Figure 3: Denmark's HDI trends based on data from 1990 to 2017 and new goalposts Source: Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update, Briefing note for countries on the 2018 Statistical Update

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Trends in Denmark's HDI component indices The table

below shows the contribution of each component index to Denmark's HDI since 1990.

Denmark's HDI of 0.929 is above the average of 0.895 for countries in OECD. From OECD, countries which are close to Denmark in HDI rank and to some extent in population size are the Netherlands and Sweden, whose HDIs ranked 10th and 7th respectively, meanwhile Denmark's HDI ranked 11th.

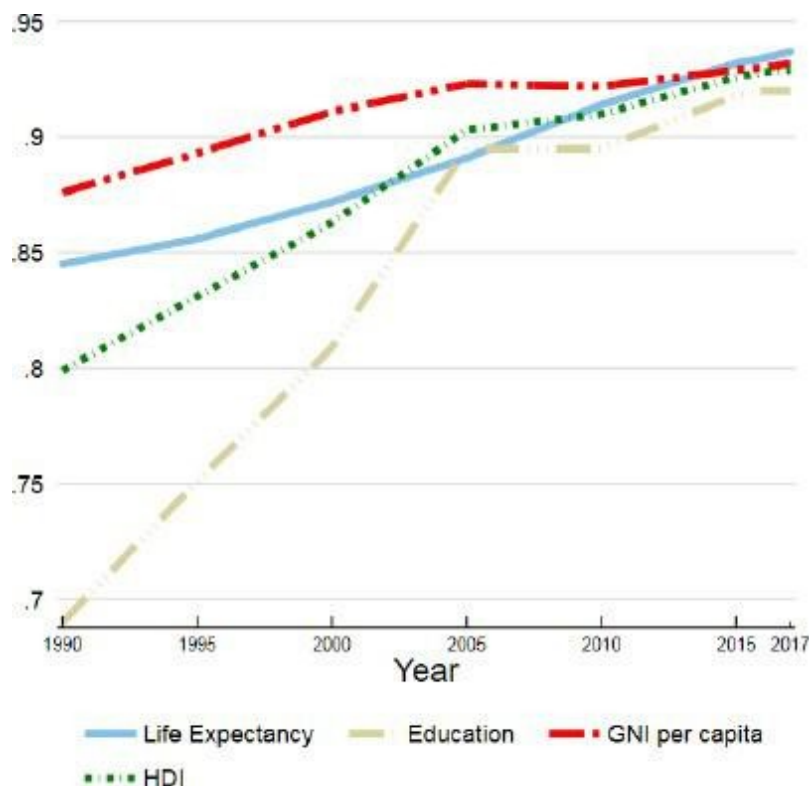


Figure 4: Source: Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update, Briefing note for countries on the 2018 Statistical Update.

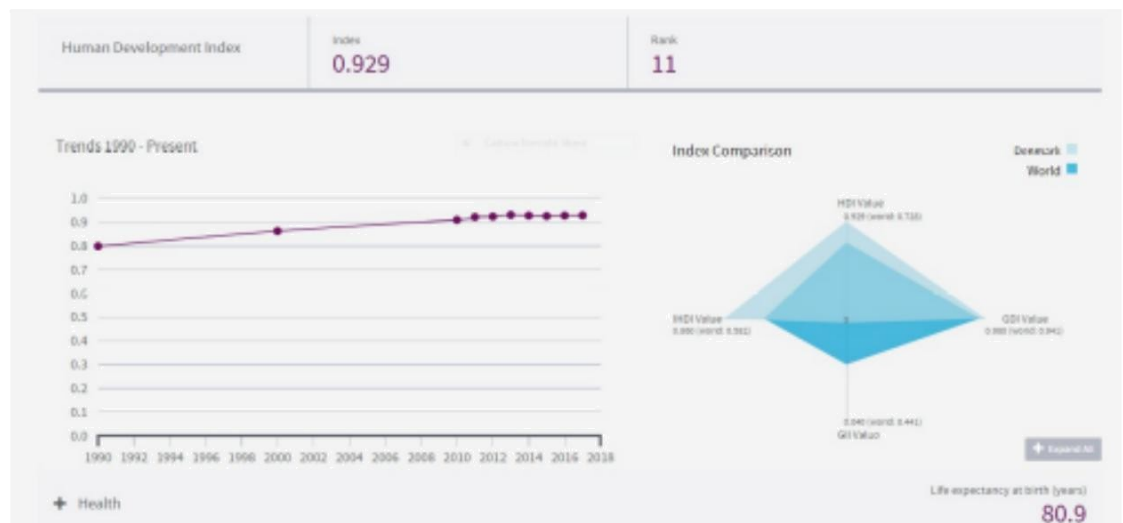
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Figure 5: Source: Human Development Reports,
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/DNK>



update, Technical notes: Calculating the human development indices. Web site:
http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2018_technical_notes.pdf.

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Unemployment rate of total population

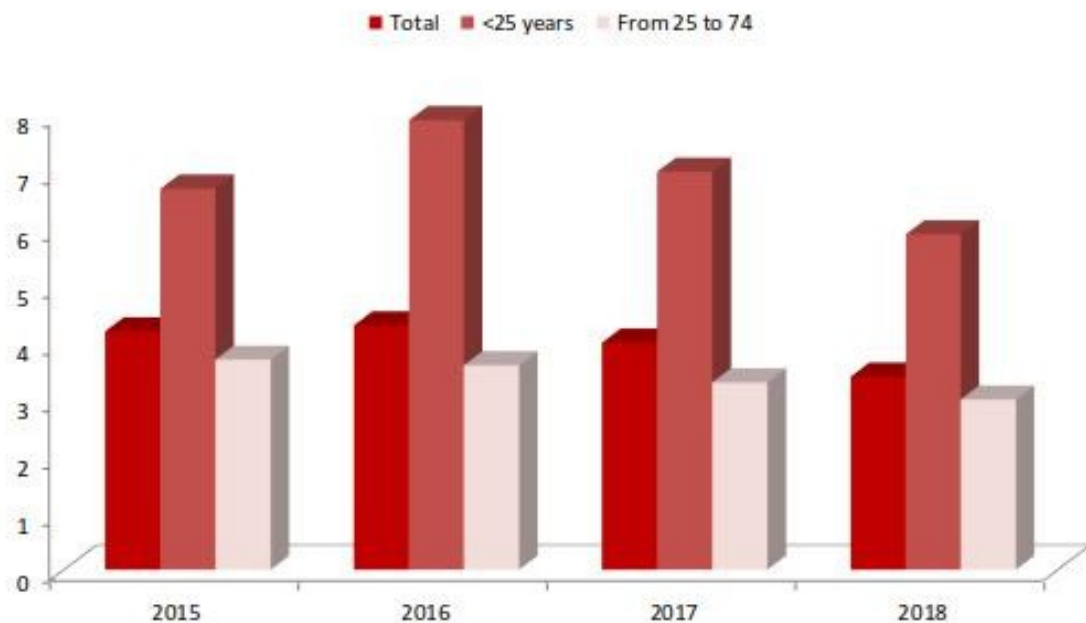


Figure 6: Source: Eurostat; label: Unemployment by sex and age – annual average; [une_rt_a]

From 2015, unemployment in Denmark did not record drastic changes, except in 2018, in which it is possible to highlight a decrease in the rate of 0.6 points (from 4.0% in 2017 to 3.4% in 2018). In the last four years, unemployment has mainly affected young people, with high peaks in 2016 (7.9%). Indeed, from the table above, it is possible to notice that the percentage of people who had less than 25 years in 2018 is around 5.9%, which is lower, compared to the previous two years (2016 and 2017) in which it remained high and more or less stable (7.9% and 7.0% respectively).



Total population projection for 2050

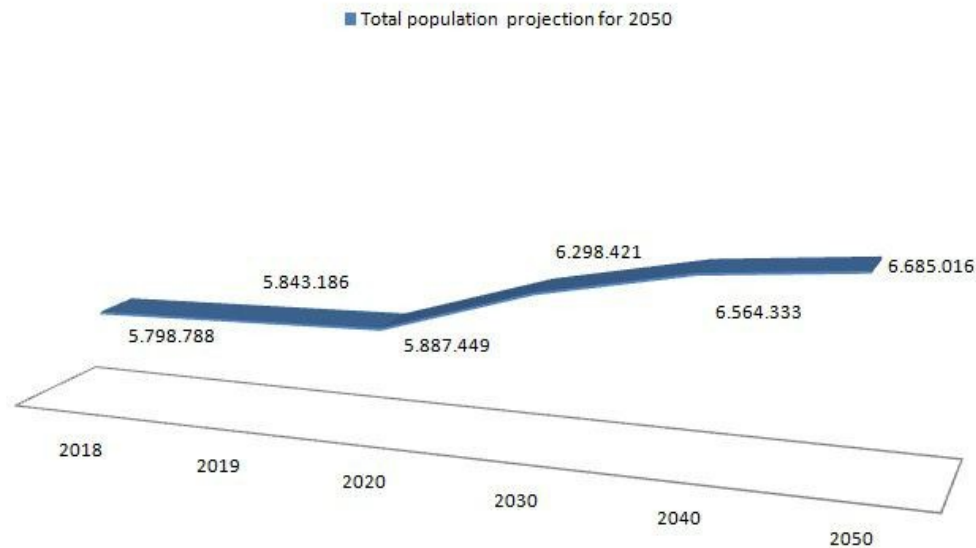


Figure 7: Source: Eurostat; label: Baseline projections: demographic balances and indicators [proj_15ndbims]

The population projections for 2050 were produced using population data as for 1 January 2018 as a starting point, and fertility, mortality and migration data up to the year 2017 as input to the assumptions. They are calculations showing how the population's size and structure change given specific assumptions on future developments for fertility, mortality and net migration.

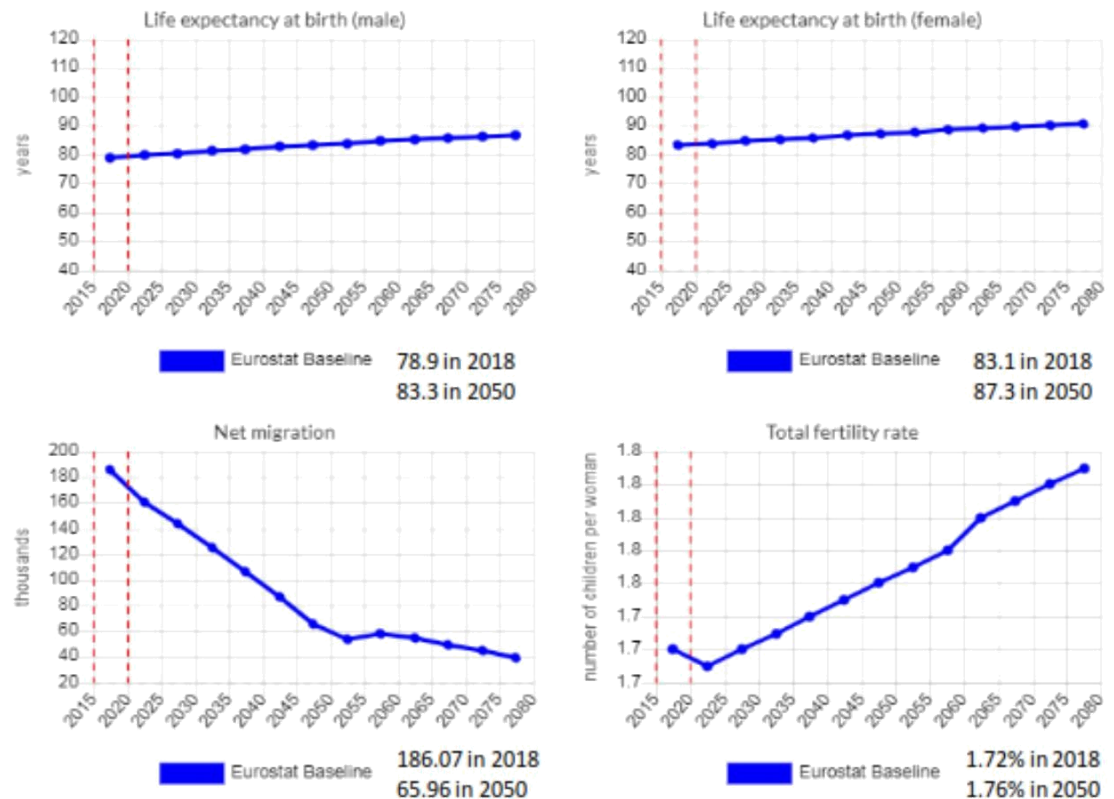


Figure 8: Source: Eurostat Data on <https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/>

The baseline scenario In population projections, the 'scenario' is the description of the context of the population developments and it usually refers to the main assumptions adopted for those specific projections. For the 2015-based projections, as showed from the table above, it is the assumption of 'convergence' that has been retained. This main assumption can be summarised as follows: socio-economic differentials among EU Member States are expected to be fading out in the very long term. It should be noted that it has never been assumed that full convergence would be achieved, leading to countries equal in their demographic elements. It is rather an assumption of countries moving together and getting – demographically speaking – closer, due to the influence exerted by the (converging) socio-economic drivers. This does not exclude temporary divergence between countries.



Variants of the projection

- Life expectancy at birth (male and female): the average number of years a new born (male and female) is expected to live if mortality patterns at the time of the birth remain constant in the future. It is expressed as years. The projection takes into consideration a lower mortality, which shows a progressive reduction of the age- and sex-specific mortality rates reaching about +2 years of life expectancy at birth by 2070.
- Net migration means the net number of migrants (number of immigrants - number of emigrants); in this case, the table shows a decrease of net migration by one third throughout the projection period (from 186.07 in 2018 to 65.96 in 2050)
- Fertility rate: the average number of children a woman would have assuming that current age-specific birth rates remain constant throughout her childbearing (or reproductive years). The childbearing years are considered age 15 to 49. In this case, the table shows a constant fertility rate, from 1.72% in 2018 to 1.76% in 2050.

Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

Total number of international migrants residing in the country

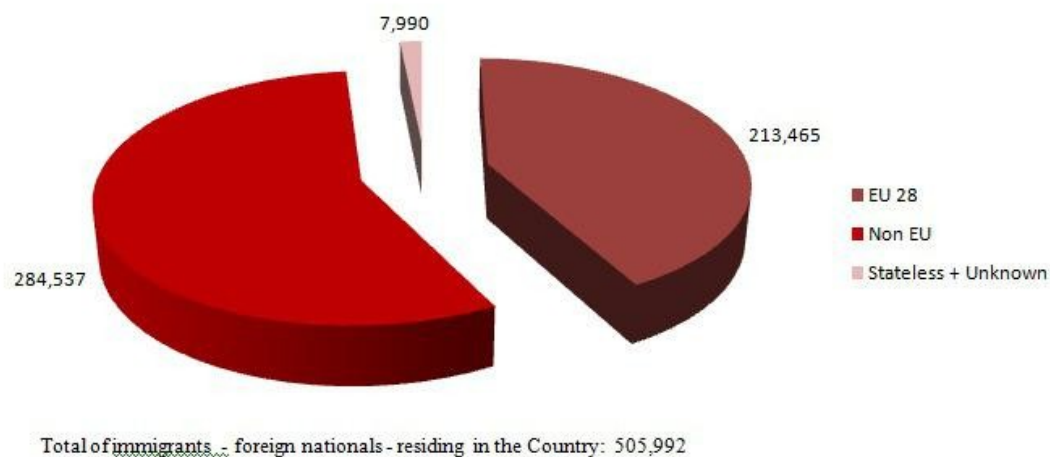


Figure 9: Source: Eurostat

The total number of international migrants residing in the country in 2018 was 505,992. 284,537 of them were non-European migrants; 213,465 were European migrants and 7,990 were stateless or people in other specific situations.

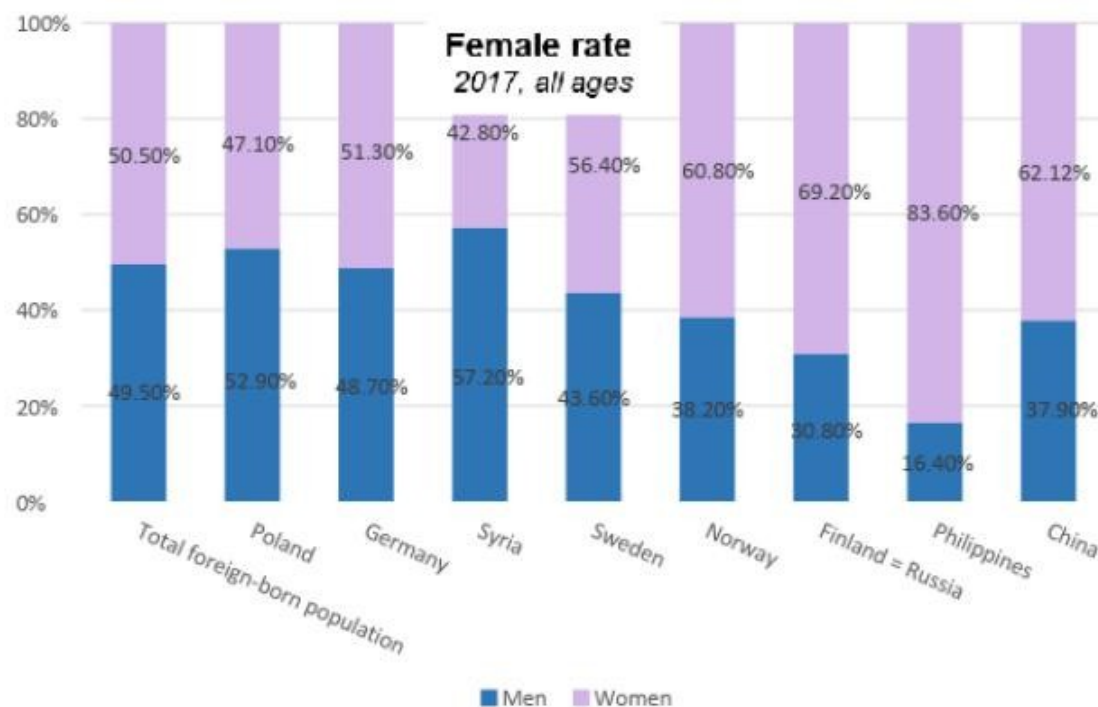


International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population

The international migrant stock as a percentage of total Danish population was about 8.75% , in 2018, calculated on the Eurostat data.

Proportion of female migrants of the international im-migrant stock

In 2017, the female rate on the total foreign-born population was 50.5%, so there is equality between male and female proportion. Regarding the top 10 national groups in Denmark, more than 50% of immigrants are women for the national groups from Germany (51%), Sweden (56%) and Norway (61%). Other national groups in Denmark show a considerable imbalance (women being more than men), for example: Finland and Russia (69%), China (62%) and the Philippines (83%). These differences in the female rate tell us that certain labour-market parts are taken by certain female immigrants groups or that these groups consider a certain part of Danish labour market as quite sure for them.



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Figure 10: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_pop1ctz http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop1ctz&lang=en

TOP 10 COUNTRIES	TOT	M	F	%F
Average %F				50,50%
Poland	39.400	20.825	18.575	47,10%
Germany	35.660	17.365	18.295	51,30%
Syria	33.530	19.168	14.362	42,80%
Turkey	32.448	16.899	15.549	47,91%
Romania	24.422	14.096	10.326	42,28%
Sweden	22.854	9.952	12.902	56,45%
Iraq	21.219	11.629	9.590	45,19%
Norway	20.187	7.911	12.276	60,81%
UK	19.536	11.954	7.582	38,80%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	17.136	8.550	8.586	50,10%

Finland $2700/3898 = 69.2\%$

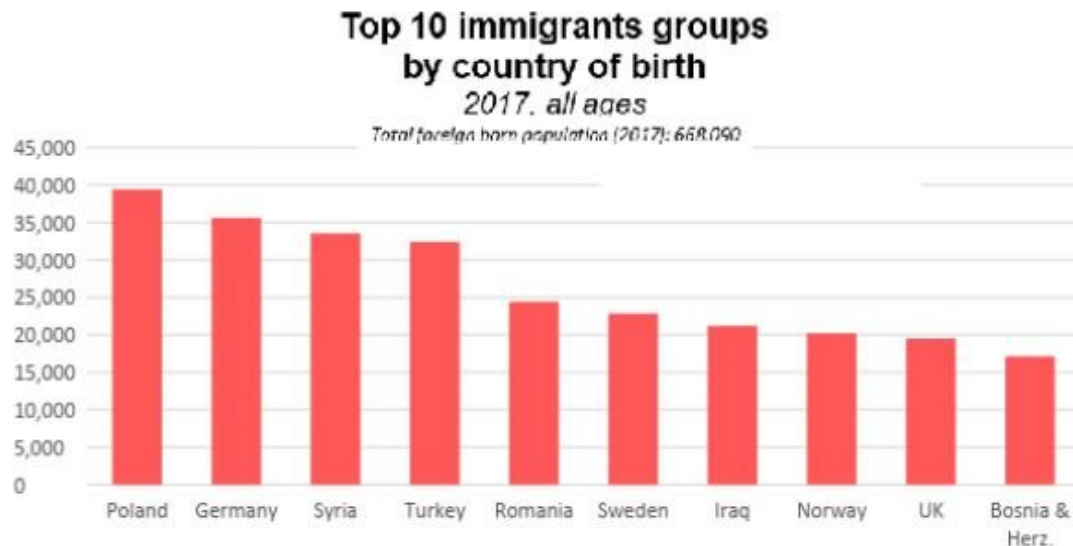
Russia $4315/6232 = 69.2\%$

The Philippines $9600/11475 = 83,6\%$

China $8415/13545 = 62,12\%$



Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration



Taking into consideration the foreign-born population in Denmark, it is possible to observe the most relevant immigrant groups in 2017: the first one is Poland (almost 40.000 people), then Germany, Syria and Turkey with more than 32.000 people; Romania, Sweden, Iraq and Norway (with 20-24.000 people).

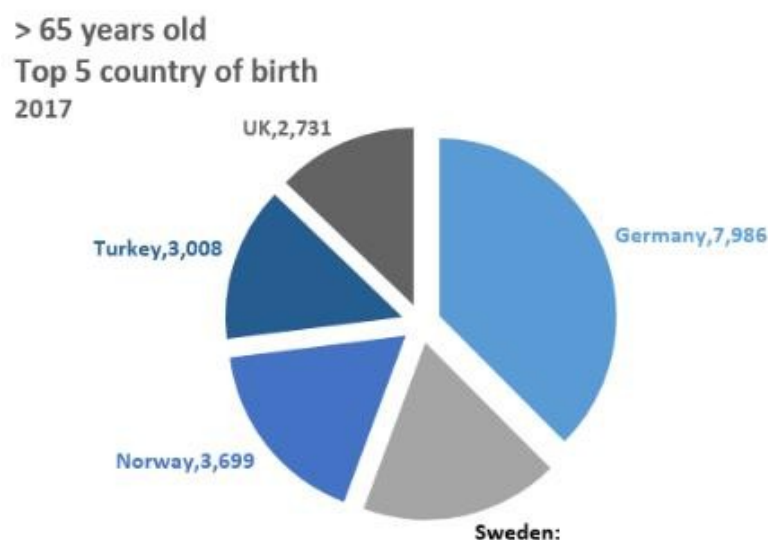


Figure 11: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_pop3ctb http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

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Considering the foreign-born population in Denmark, we can record that the majority of people older than 65 were born in Germany (then Sweden, Norway and Turkey), as showed by the graph above.

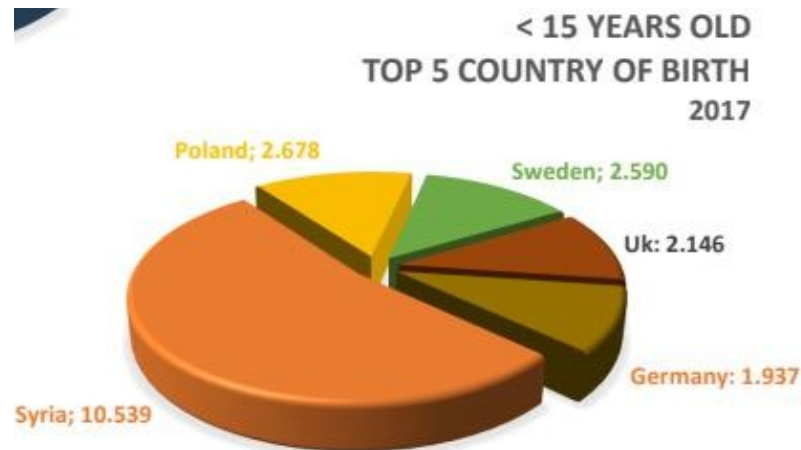


Figure 12: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_pop3ctb http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

As for the foreign-born population younger than 15 years old, the graph above shows that the majority of people was born in Syria, then Poland and Sweden.

To study the reason for migration, we can focus on the first-issued permits. It possible to consider four channels of entrance (or reasons for migration): family reasons, education, remunerated activities, other - e.g. asylum. In 2017, 37.123 first permit were issued by the authorities. 33% of them were for family reasons (12.601); 28% were linked to education (10.681) and 28% were linked to work (remunerated activities, 10.347); other type of permits accounted for 9.4% (3.494).

First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship
Last update: 11-03-2019
Table Customization [show](#)

SEX: [Total] + TIME: [Person]
Country of citizenship: [Total] + Unit of: [Person]
Age class: [Total] +

	Total	Males	Females
	2017	2017	2017
Total	37,123		
Family reasons	12,601	4,358	8,243
Education reasons	10,681	4,492	6,189
Remunerated activities reaso	10,347	6,533	3,813
Other	3,494	1,909	1,585

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Figure 13: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_resfas

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en



12

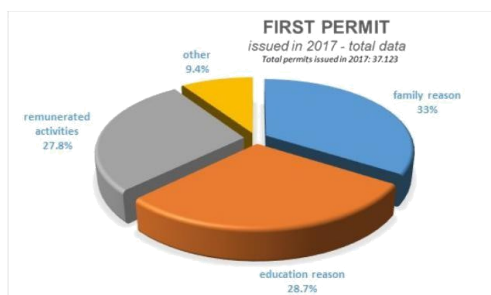


Figure 14: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_resfas http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

It is also possible to split and study the genre composition of each type of first permit beneficiary: As for the gender distribution of migrants, the chart shows a prevalence of male immigrants related to remunerated activities and other reasons; women are the majority as for family (almost the double) and education permits.

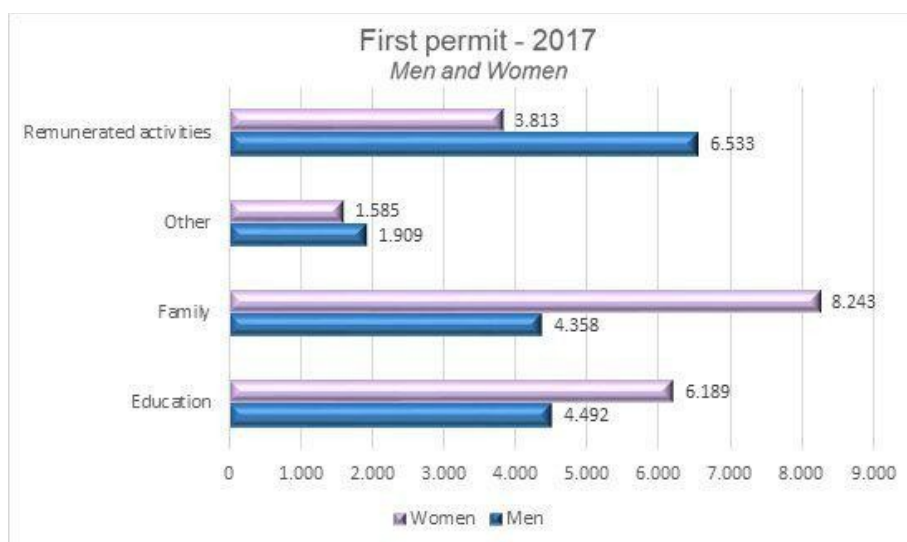


Figure 15: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_resfas http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en



Nationality-based ⁶ differences regarding the reason for migrations (first permit issued in 2017):

- Education: the first nationality is the USA (29% of total education linked-permits), then China (11%); other nationalities cover more than half of this kind of permit (53%).

Data: USA (3136), China (1206), Argentina (707) - tot: 10.681.

The majority of foreigners staying in Denmark for education-based immigration is female from the USA (2.204 people, meaning 21% of total education permits issued in 2017).

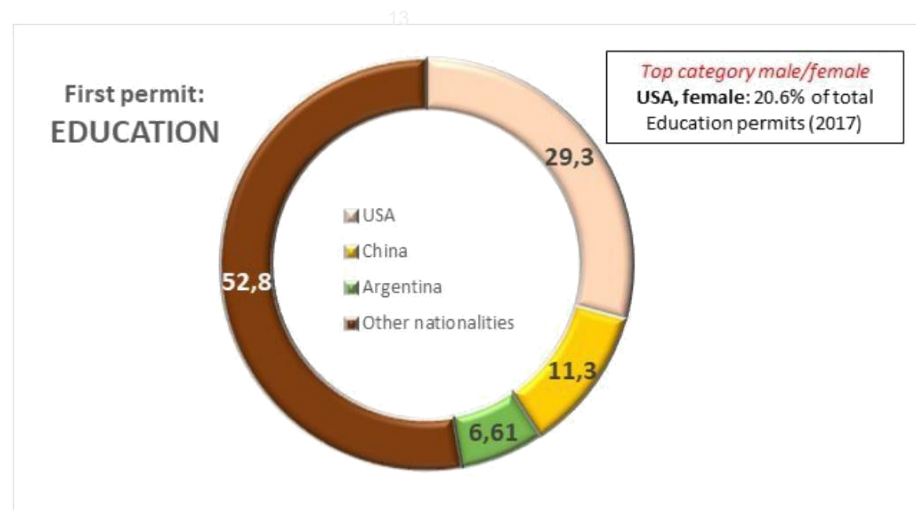


Figure 16: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_resfas http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

⁶ This refers to foreign-born migrants

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- Family reasons: this was the most issued kind of permit in Denmark as for 2017, and migrants benefiting from this channel of entrance are heterogeneous: almost 70% of these permits was issued to mixed nationalities. Among them, Indians and Syrians are the most present nationalities (accounting for 13% and 12% respectively); Eritrea is the third national group (8.3%).
Data: India (1641), Syria (1502), Eritrea (1045) - tot: 12.601
The majority of foreigners staying in Denmark for family immigration is female from India (1.116 people, meaning 9% of total family permits issued in 2017).

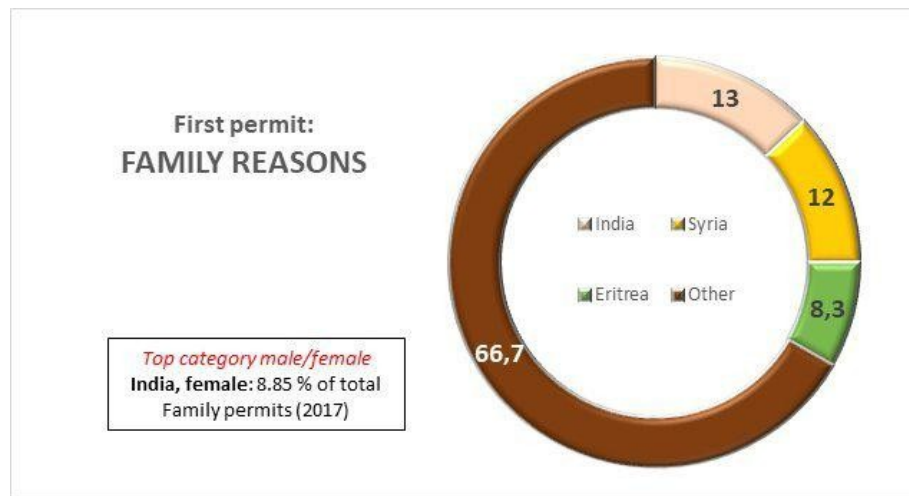


Figure 17: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_resfas http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

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Remunerated activities: as for work-related permits in 2017, Danish authorities issued 23% of total permits to Ukrainian immigrants and 20% to Indian immigrants; 44% of them were released to mixed nationalities.

Data: Ukraine (2396), India (2122), Philippines (1267) - tot: 10.347

The majority of foreigners staying in Denmark for remunerated activities reason is male from Ukraine (1.779 people, meaning 17% of total family permits issued in 2017).

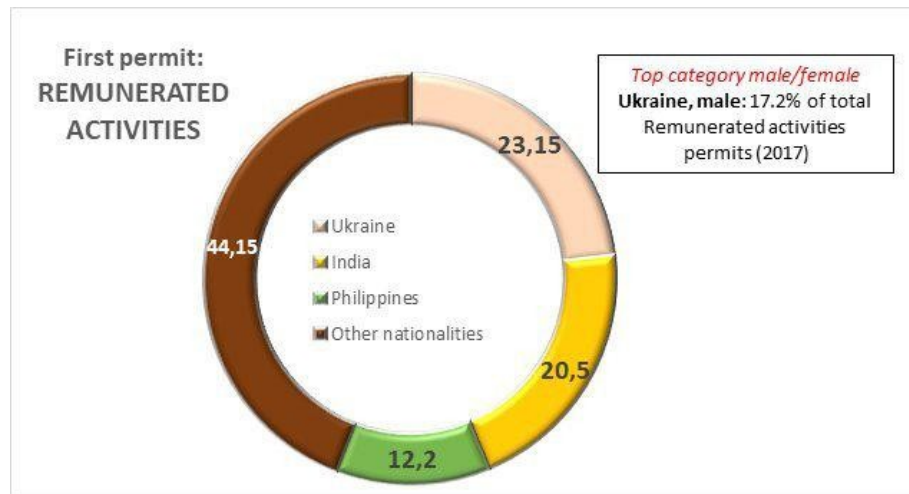


Figure 18: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_resfas http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

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Other permits: the category “other” for permits includes, for examples, humanitarian protection and asylum permits. As for this kind of migrations, 2017 recorded the majority of “other” permits issued to Syrian nationals (37%), Indians (20%) and other nationalities (30%).

Data: Syria (1305), India (728), Afghanistan (381) - tot: 3.494

The majority of foreigners staying in Denmark for “other” reason is female from Syria (715, meaning 20% of total family permits issued in 2017).

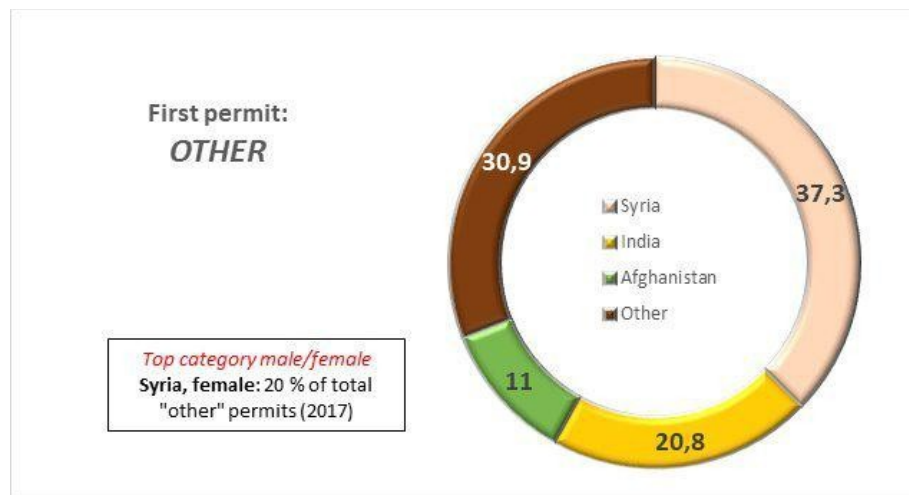


Figure 19: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_resfas http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

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Immigration flows by sex group, age, country of birth
and reason for migration

In the section below, we analyze the data about immigration flows in Denmark over the last years. In the first graph the age range considered is 20 to 50 years old and the time period is 2010 to 2017 (the most recent data available). Here we can see how the evolution of immigration flows registered its peak in 2015 with about 60.000 immigrants. The sex composition remains mostly stable, although the number of males seems to be slightly higher.

Immigrants age 20>50 - male/female

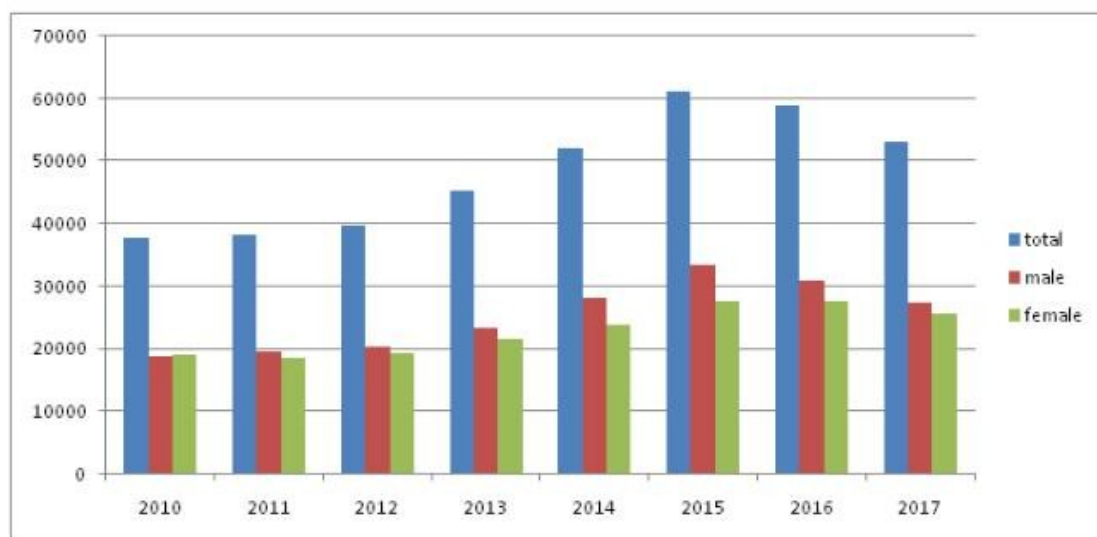


Figure 20: Immigrants age 20>50 - male/female - Source: Eurostat database <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa>.

As for the number of migrants by country of birth, the table below shows the total number of migrants of all age, as well as the number of migrants coming from EU28 countries and Non-EU28 countries. In the first table migrants are also divided by sex (males/females). It emerges that the number of immigrants coming from foreign countries increased progressively until 2015 reaching 61.153 people. It then decreased in the following years, reaching 53.180 people in 2017. The number of women and men is mostly equal.

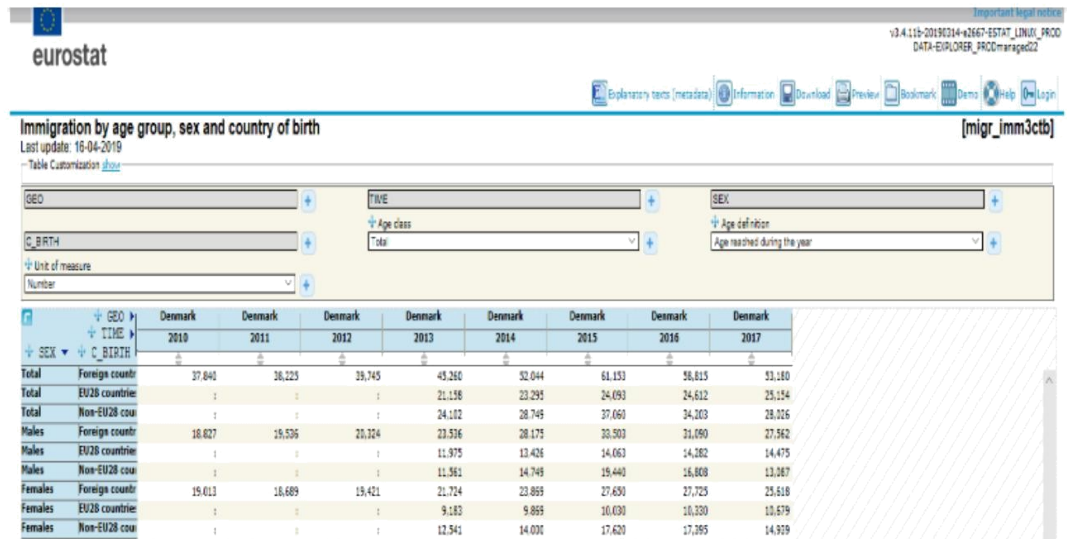


Figure 21: Source: Eurostat database [migr_emi4ctb]



The graphs below show the trends of immigrants coming from Eu28 and not Eu28 countries from 2013 to 2017. Both trends show a progressive increase in the number of migrants, that spans between 20 and 30 thousand, except for 2015 and 2016, when the number of Non-EU people grew to 37.060 and then decreased to 34.203 in the next year.

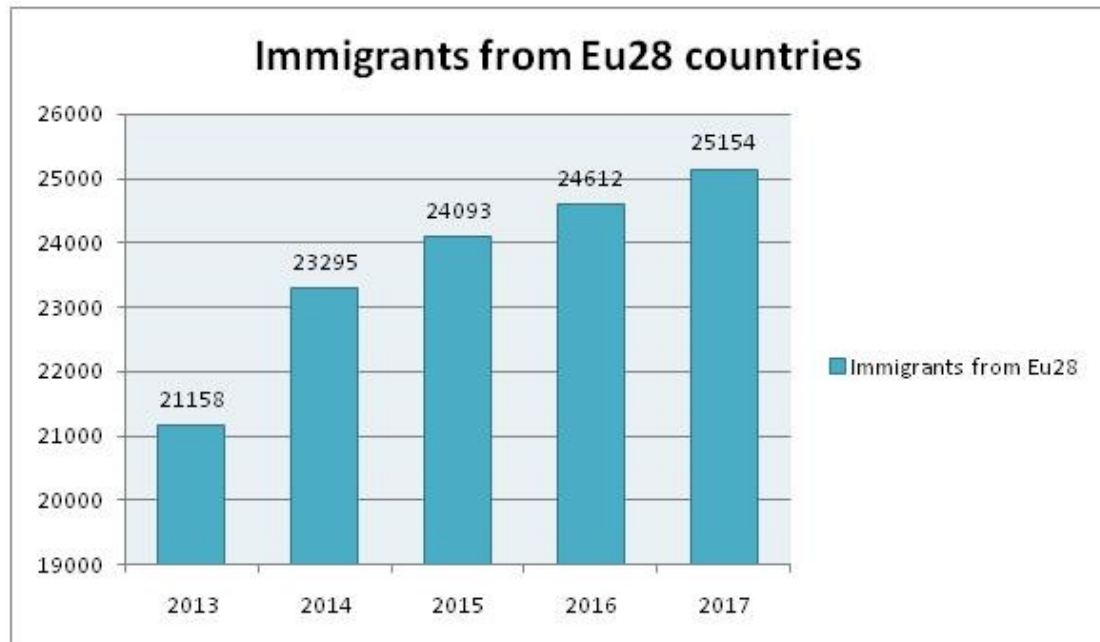


Figure 22: Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

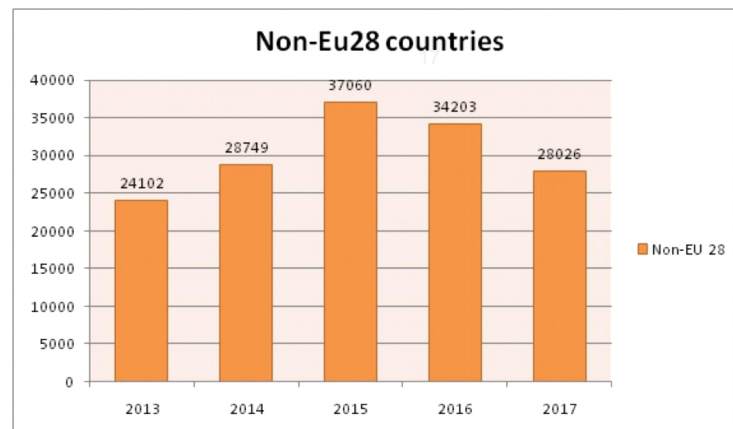


Figure 23: Source: Eurostat <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



Migrants can be classified by reasons for migration as well. According to the OECD, 5 main reasons for migration can be identified:

- free movement;
- family;
- family reunification;
- humanitarian.

work; The graph below clearly shows that "free movements" are the main reason for migration overtime.

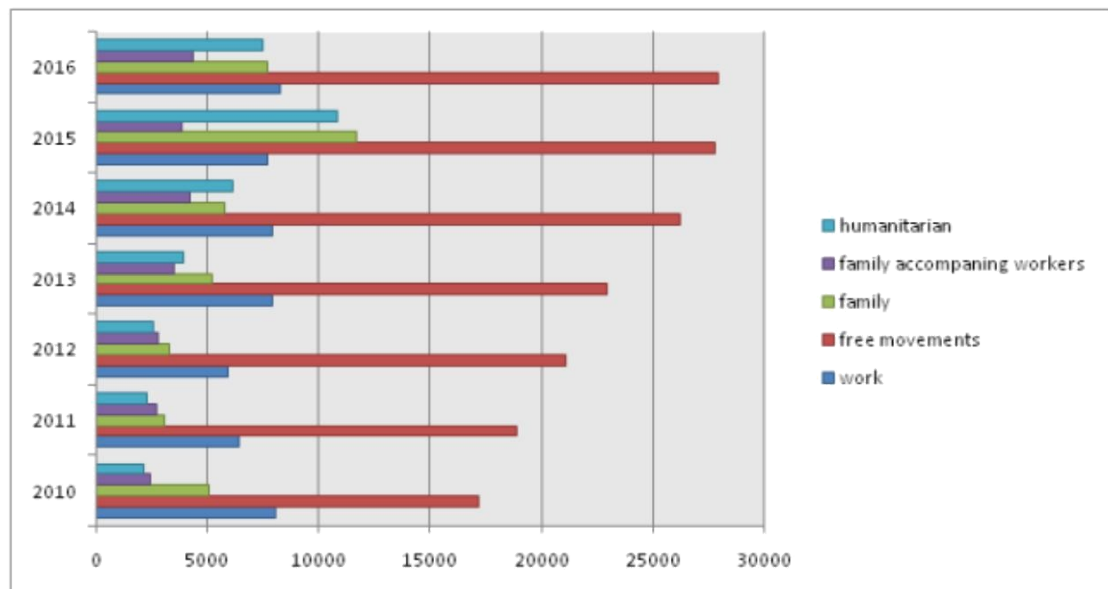


Figure 24: Source:OECD Data <https://data.oecd.org/migration/permanent-immigrant-inflows.htm>

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Total number of emigrants who have left the country
(outflows)

Emigration: the action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months (*Eurostat definition*).

Emigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz]

Last update: 25-02-2019

Table Customization: [altos](#)

SEX: [Total] CITIZEN: [Total] TIME: [Total]

Age definition: [Age reached during the year] Age class: [Total] Unit of measure: [Number]

Geopolitical entity (reporting): [Denmark]

TIME	Total		Males		Females	
	Total	Reporting country	Total	Reporting country	Total	Reporting country
2007	41,566	23,771	22,008	12,826	19,558	10,945
2009	39,899	14,379	21,429	7,856	18,470	6,523
2011	41,590	15,031	21,528	8,214	20,065	6,817
2013	43,310	13,572	22,022	7,423	21,288	6,149
2015	44,625	14,020	22,768	7,413	21,837	6,607
2017	56,403	14,871	29,849	7,929	26,554	6,942

Figure 25: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_emi1ctz http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emi1ctz&lang=en

Data about total emigration from Denmark show an increasing flow of emigrants from 2007 to 2017 (excluding 2009, when a slight decrease is observed), with a peak in 2017 with almost 60.000 emigrants. We can split the total number of emigrants from Denmark in foreign and country-nationals, and male and female. In doing so, we can observe that in 2007 the majority of emigrants were Danish men (12.826 out of 41.566). Since 2009, foreign nationals (both men and women in different years) were the majority of emigrants from Denmark (41.000 out of 56.000).



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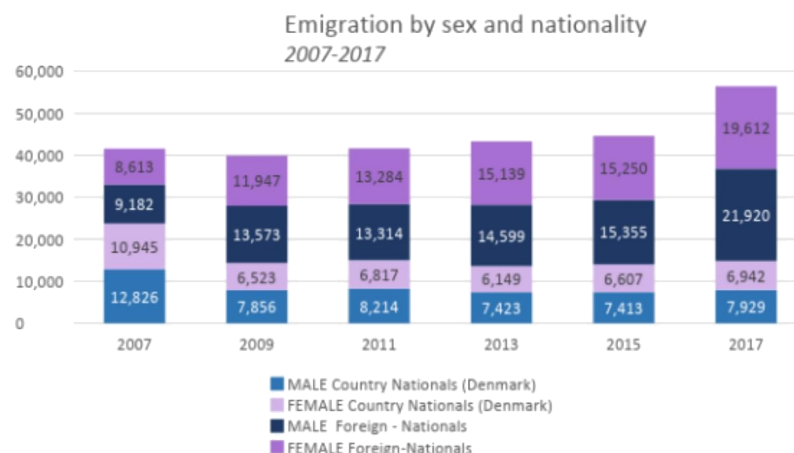
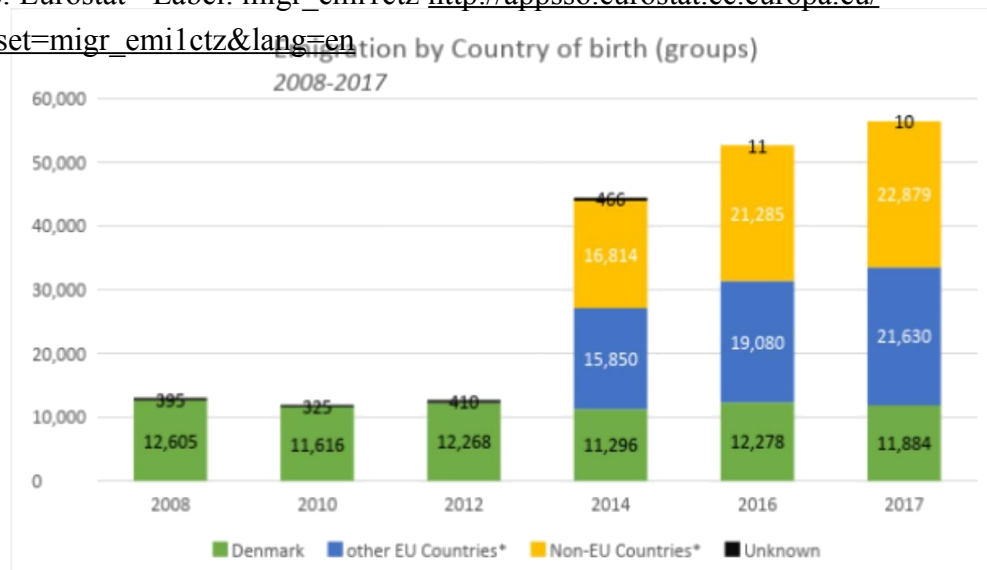




Figure 26: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_emilctz http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emilctz&lang=en



Emigration by age group, sex and country of birth
Last update: 02-04-2019
Table Customization [show](#)

TIME: [] + C_BIRTH: []
 Age definition: [] + Unit of measure: []
 Age reached during the year: [] +
 Geopolitical entity (reporting): [] +
 Denmark: [] +

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Total	38,356 (R)	41,456	43,663	44,426	52,654	56,403
Reporting country	12,605 (R)	11,616	12,268	11,296	12,278	11,884
EU28 countries except report	1	1	1	15,850	19,080	21,630
Non-EU28 countries nor repo	1	1	1	16,814	21,285	22,879
Unknown	395 (R)	325	410	466	11	10
Syria	26 (R)	44	23	41	296	756

Figure 27: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_emilctz http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emilctz&lang=en

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However, data change if the country of birth of emigrants is considered, instead of their nationality. In 2008-2017, the outflows were stable as for people born in Denmark (11-12.000), while the number of extra UE born-emigrants increased from 16.800 in 2014 to 22.800 in 2017.

Figure 28: Other EU countries/non-EU countries: data available since 2014.

Source: Eurostat database [migr_emi4ctb]

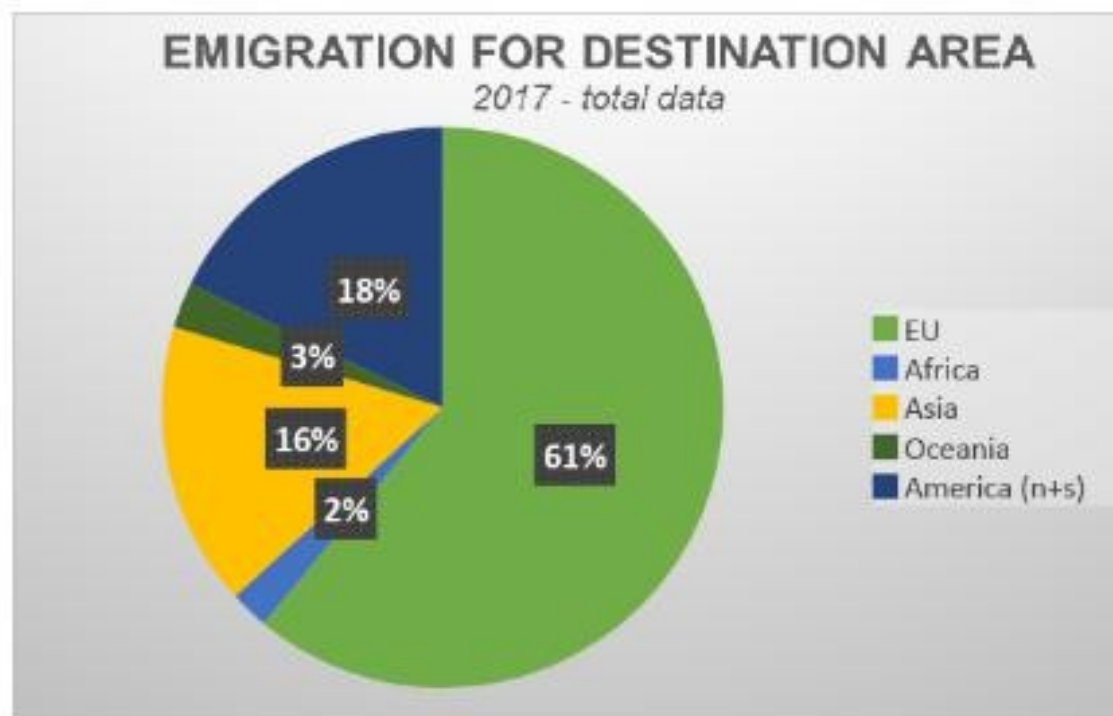


Figure 29: Source: Eurostat database [migr_emi3nxt]

Concerning the destination areas of emigrants from Denmark (2017), most of them migrate to another EU Country (more than 60%); Africa is the second world area of destination (18%) and Asia is the third (16%). Data from: Eurostat database [migr_emi3nxt]



Inflows

According to the OECD definition: “Permanent immigrant inflows cover regulated movements of foreigners considered to be settling in the country from the perspective of the destination country. They cover regulated movements of foreigners as well as free movement migration. The data presented are the result of a standardization process that allows for cross-country comparisons. This indicator is measured by numbers of permanent inflows”. The graph below shows the total number of permanent immigrant inflows from 2010 to 2016.

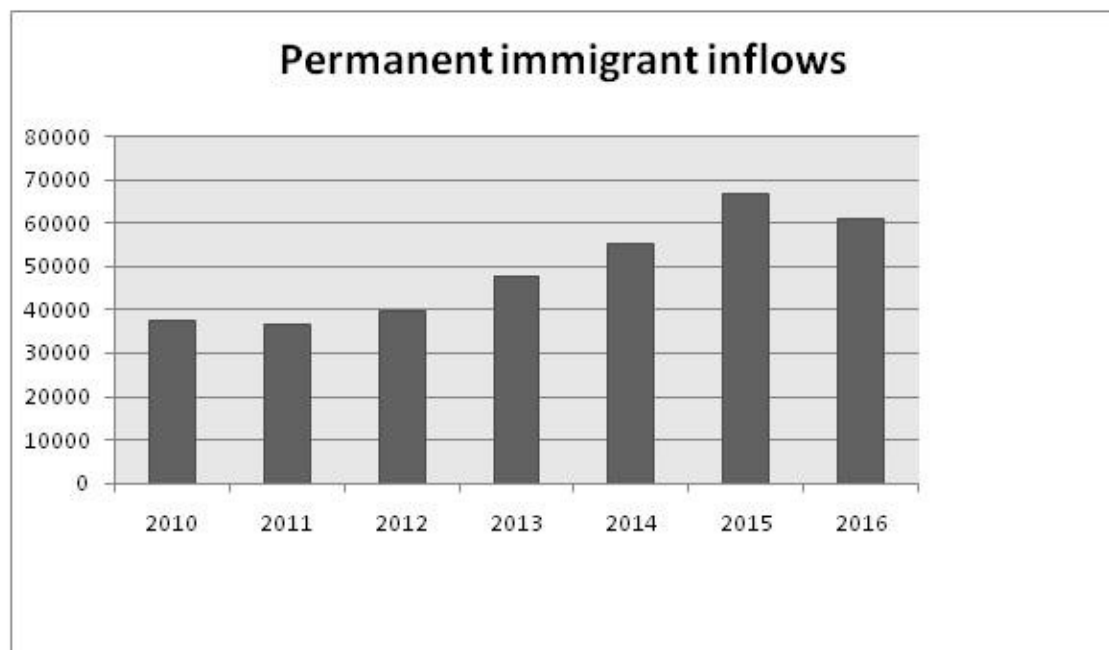


Figure 30: Source:OECD Data <https://data.oecd.org/migration/permanent-immigrant-inflows.htm>

Total number of refugees by country of destination

The total number of refugees in Denmark increased dramatically after 2013 (absolute numbers tripled, from 7.600 to 21.300) and then dropped starting from 2016. Back in 2015, during the so-called refugee crisis, the number of new arrivals reached 21.000. The sudden drop in Denmark in the following year was mainly due to the border control introduced by Sweden (December 2015-January 2016): Denmark has always been a transit Country to Sweden. In 2018, 2.600 asylum seekers have had their case opened in Denmark, and 1.652 were granted asylum. However, 1/3 of those already had a residence permit, usually as family reunified.



NEW ASYLUM APPLICATIONS IN DENMARK 2009-2017 (gross and registration numbers)



Figure 31: Source: [http://refugees.dk/en/facts/numbers-and-statistics/ how-many-are-coming-and-from-where/](http://refugees.dk/en/facts/numbers-and-statistics/how-many-are-coming-and-from-where/)

UNHCR calculated that refugees in Denmark represent 0.6% of the total population as for 2017. In studying the composition of asylum-applicants in Denmark (2009-2018), we can observe that the majority of them is male. In the peak-year (2015), the difference between men and women was more than double, and so it was in 2013 and 2017.



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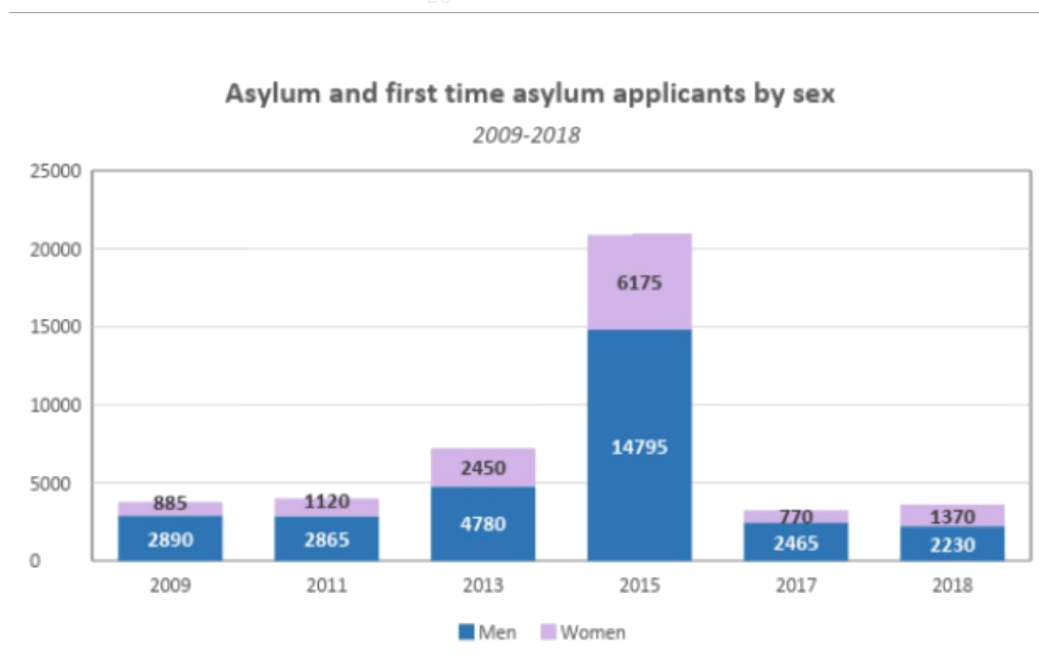


Figure 32: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_asyappctza http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asyappctza&lang=en

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Focusing on Syrians, we can also observe the flow of Syrian refugees to and from Denmark (immigrating and emigrating).

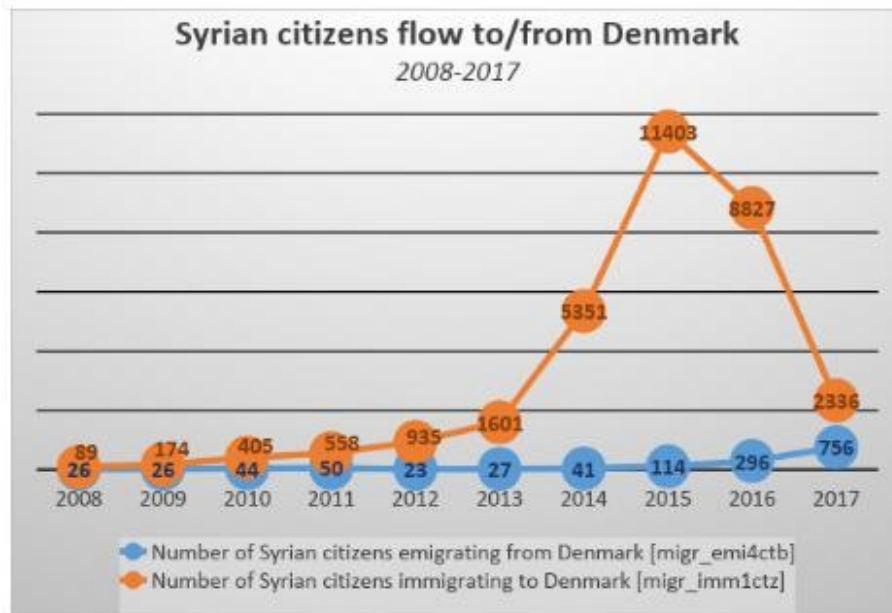


Figure 33: Source: Eurostat - Labels: [migr_emi4ctb] and [migr_imm1ctz]



Migrants integration indicators

Migrants by education level

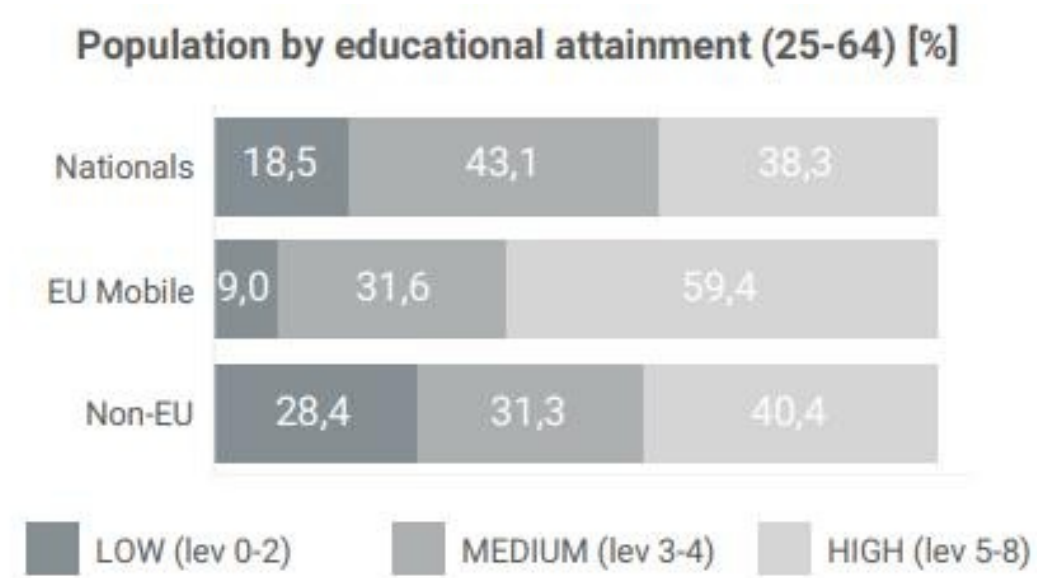


Figure 34: Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/atlas-migration-2018>

The table above shows that 28.4% of migrants arriving to Denmark from non-European countries has a low education level (up to lower secondary education). Interestingly enough, only 9% of migrants coming from other European countries has such a low education level. The rate is very low compared with the percentage of native Danish with low education, which is 18.5%. This shows that very few low-skilled migrants come to Denmark from other European countries. The rate of migrants coming from non-European countries is 31.3% for upper secondary and post-secondary education and 40.4% tertiary education, while the rate of European migrants with very high education levels is considerably higher (31.6% upper secondary and post-secondary education; 59.4% tertiary education).



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Labor force participation in the last 10 years

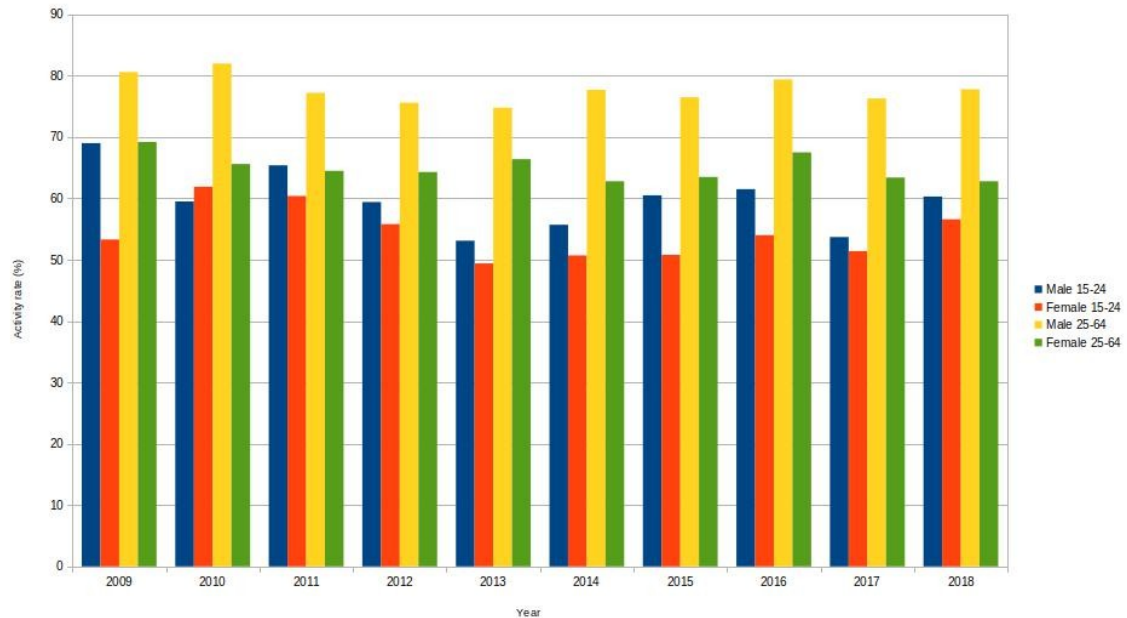


Figure 35: Active population for non-European migrants over the last 10 years - Source: Eurostat - Label: [lfsa_pganws]

This graph shows the trends of active population concerning non-European migrants over the last 10 years. For each year, the activity rate is expressed by age (15-24 and 25-64) and by sex.

Concerning 15- to 24-year-old migrants, the trends is rather unstable, with peaks of activity in 2009, 2010, and 2016. The activity rate has been decreasing since then.

Males are generally more active than females, although 2010, 2011, and 2018 showed an exception to the trend.

Concerning 25- to 64-year-old migrants instead, the table shows a steadily higher activity rate for men. Though more stable than the rate concerning younger people, the rate concerning 25-to 64-year-old migrants is fluctuating as well.

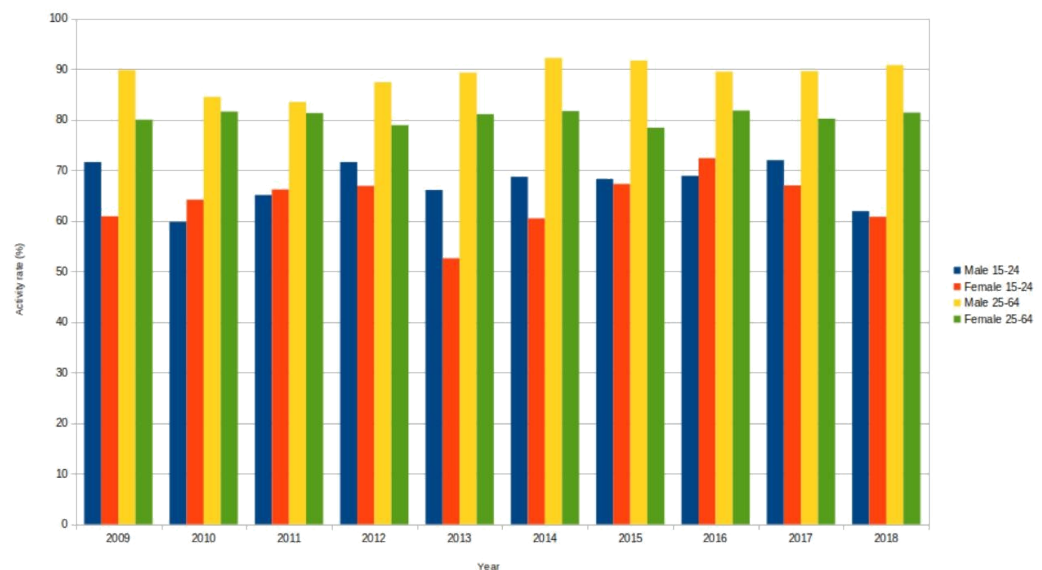


Figure 36: Active population for non-European migrants over the last 10 years - Source: Eurostat - Label: [lfsa_pganws]

This graph shows the trends of active population concerning European migrants over the last 10 years. For each year, the activity rate is expressed by age (15-24 and 25-64) and by sex.

As a general trend, the activity rate for European migrants is higher and stable around 90%. Although the rate decreased in 2010 and 2011, it has increased since then and it is now back to the level of 2009.



Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, coun-try of birth and reason for migration

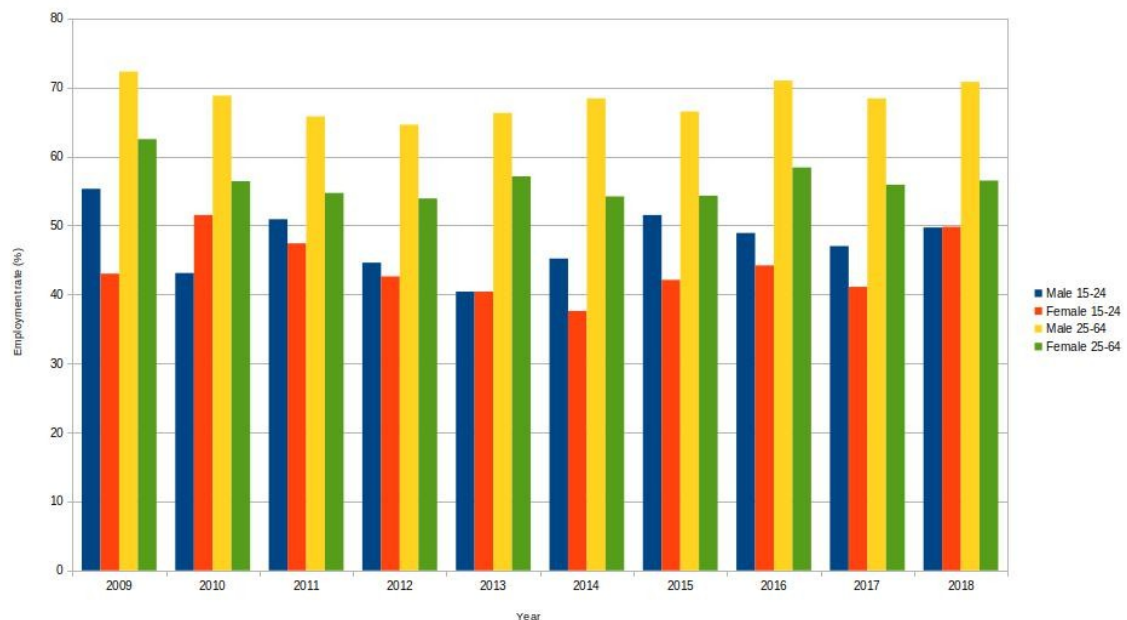


Figure 37: Employment rate for non-European migrants over the last 10 years - Source: Eurostat

- Label: [Ifsa_ergacob]

This graph shows the trends of employment rates concerning non-European migrants over the last 10 years. For each year, the activity rate is expressed by age (15-24 and 25-64) and by sex.

The trends show that employment rates are considerably higher for males, peaking at more than 70% in 2009, 2016, and 2018, as opposed to female employment rates whose higher level was reached in 2009 (above 60%). The larger gender gap was registered in 2014, when the employment rate for men was slightly below 70% (one of the highest rates over the last 10 years), while the rate for women was around 55% (one of the lowest rates over the last 10 years).

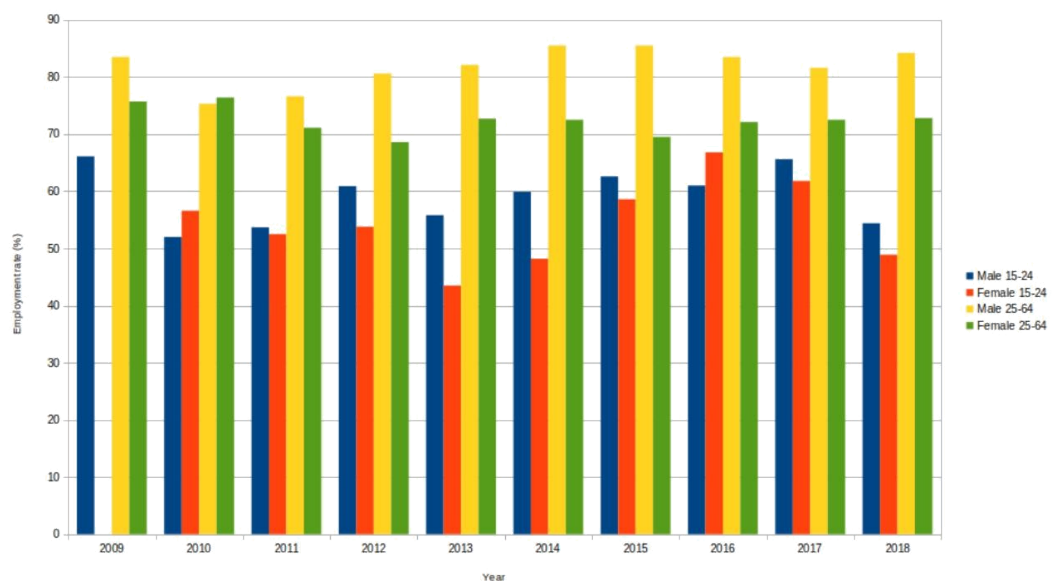


Figure 38: Employment rate for European migrants over the last 10 years - Source: Eurostat
-Label: [lfsa_ergacob]

This graph shows the trends of employment rates concerning European migrants over the last 10 years. For each year, the activity rate is expressed by age (15-24 and 25-64) and by sex.

The trends show a very high employment rate for European migrants, peaking at around 85% for males in 2014 and 2015 and above 75% for women in 2010.

Interestingly enough, the graph shows that the employment rate for women tends to decrease when the employment rate for men increases. Indeed, in 2010 women registered their higher employment rate over the last 10 years, while men registered their lower employment rate over the same period of time.



Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

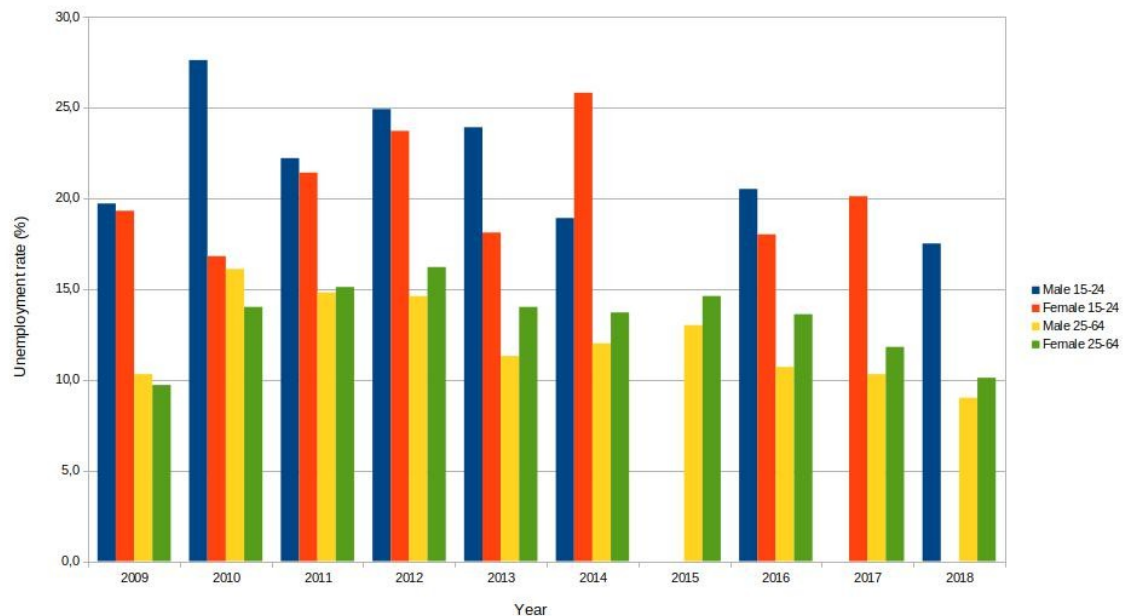


Figure 39: Unemployment rate for non-European migrants over the last 10 years - Source: Eurostat - Label: [lfsa_urgacob]

This graph shows the trends of unemployment rates concerning non-European migrants over the last 10 years. For each year, the activity rate is expressed by age (15-24 and 25-64) and by sex.

Concerning 15- to 24-year-old migrants, the trends show a peak in 2010 (about 27%) for male migrants and in 2014 (about 26%) for female migrants. Interestingly enough, the same years correspond respectively to the lower rate for female migrants (about 16%) and the highest rate for male migrants (about 19%).

The rates for 25- to 64-year-old migrants are considerably lower and steadily decreasing since 2015. The higher peak for men was registered in 2010 (about 16%), the higher peak for women was registered in 2012 (about 16%). However, in this case male and female unemployment rates tend to increase or decrease together.

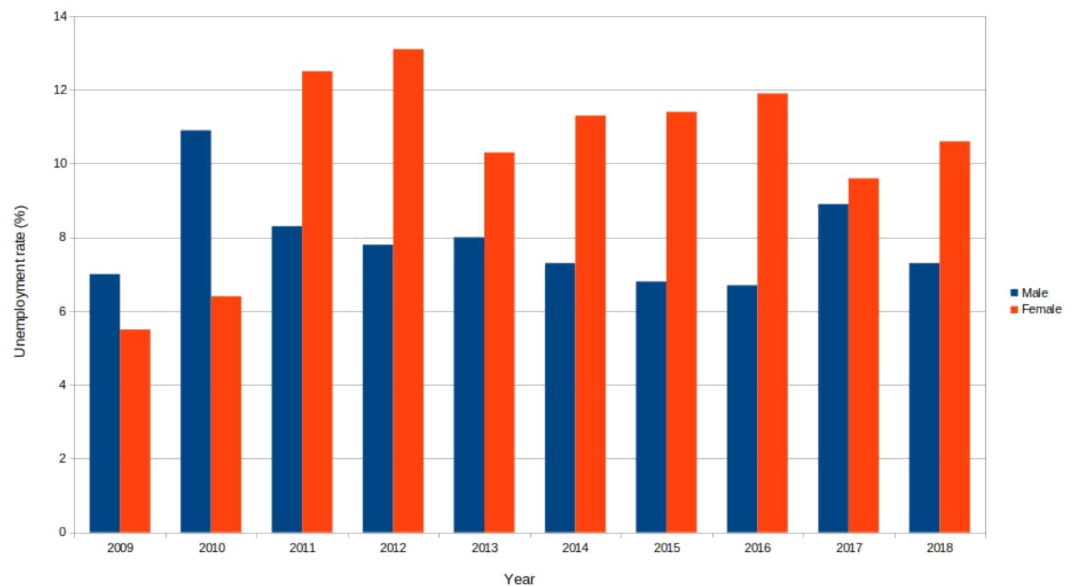


Figure 40: Unemployment rate for European migrants over the last 10 years - Source: Eurostat-Label: [lfsa_urgacob]

This graph shows the trends of unemployment rates concerning European migrants over the last 10 years. For each year, the activity rate is expressed by sex only and refers exclusively to 15- to 24-year-old migrants, because of the lack of data concerning 25- to 64-year old people.

Overall, unemployment rates for European migrants are lower than the ones concerning non-Europeans. Also, there is a striking gap between men and women, whose unemployment rate trend follows an interesting path. In 2009 women's unemployment rate was lower than men's. In 2010 the gender gap in favor of women was even larger (about 11% for men, about 6.5% for women). However, everything changed starting from 2011, when men's unemployment rate dropped to about 8.5% while women's increased to about 12.5%, to reach about 13% in 2012. Women's unemployment rates have somewhat decreased ever since, but they still have not reached the values of 2009, oscillating between about 9.5% and about 12%, while men's unemployment rate oscillates between about 6.5 and 9%.



Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty

Median equivalised net income (18+) [EUR]

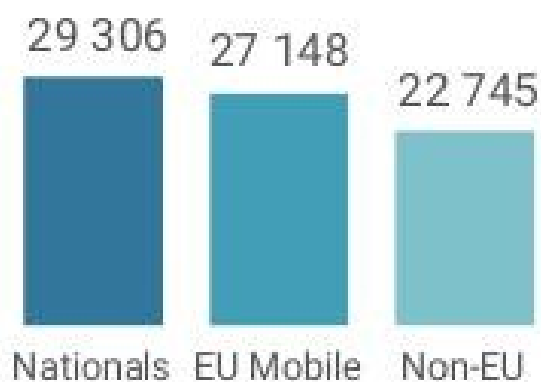


Figure 41: Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/atlas-migration-2018>

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Income distribution The graph above shows that the median net income is higher for Danish nationals and lower for EU- and non-EU migrants. The gap between non-Eu and EU-migrants is larger than the gap between EU-migrants and nationals.

GEO: Denmark AGE: 18 years or over SEX: Total

TIME	2018
C BIRTH	
EU28 countries except reporting country	25.7 ^(p)
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	27.7 ^(p)
Foreign country	26.8 ^(p)
Reporting country	12.3 ^(p)

Figure 42: At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) - Source: Eurostat - Label: [ilc_li32]

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Monetary poverty The table above shows that migrants overall are way more subject to monetary poverty compared to Danish nationals, with a rate more than two times higher than the rate of Danish nationals. The difference between European and non-European migrants is less noticeable.

GEO: Denmark SEX: Total AGE: 18 years or over

TIME	2018
C BIRTH	
EU28 countries except reporting country	32.3 ^(p)
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	38.8 ^(p)
Foreign country	36.0 ^(p)
Reporting country	16.8 ^(p)

Figure 43: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) - Source: Eurostat - Label: [ilc_peps06]

Risk of poverty The table above shows that migrants overall are way more subject to the risk of poverty compared to Danish citizens, with a rate more than two times higher than the rate of Danish citizens for non-European migrants and a rate two times higher than the rate of Danish citizens for European migrants.