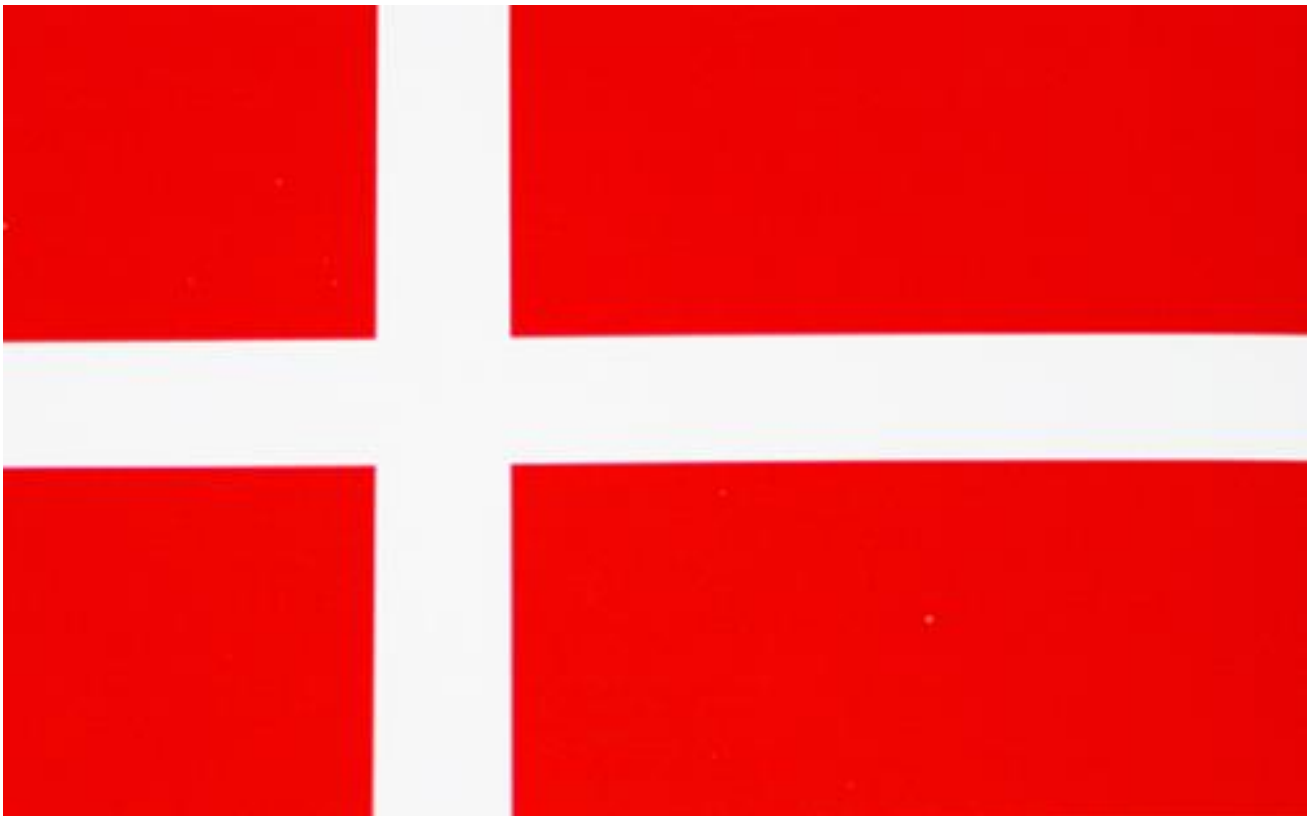




Migration in Denmark



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INTRODUCTION

Denmark has seen a steady increase in immigration over the past thirty years, with the majority of new immigrants originating from non-Western countries. As of 2014, more than 8% of the population of Denmark consists of immigrants.

Denmark, compared to other occidental countries, is not a traditional destination, for this reason migration flow are relatively recent.¹

Looking at country's history we can see massive migration flows: prior to World War I, Denmark experienced a mass emigration to non-European nations. During World War I, the period that followed, and World War II international emigration from and immigration to Denmark halted. Immigration to Denmark increased rapidly during the 1960s because of the demand for labor increased. As a result of the increased demand, a majority of immigrants that came to Denmark during the 1960s and early 1970s were migrant laborers with guest worker status. A large proportion of the guest worker population came from Turkey, Yugoslavia and Pakistan. At the end of the 1960s immigration policy became more stringent, greatly reducing the number of immigrants arriving in Denmark. Immigration was limited further in the early 1970s in response to the first oil crises and the resulting consequences for the Danish economy. In 1972 and 1973, Denmark's immigration policy only allowed for migration of workers from within the Nordic region. After 1973 this policy was expanded to also permit labor migration from Europe. Despite these limitations on immigration, the 1972 policy granted guest workers residing in Denmark the option of applying for family reunification which then became the primary method of immigration from non-European countries to Denmark.

CONTEMPORARY MIGRATION

The granting of political asylum in conjunction with the Geneva Conventions greatly impacted immigration to Denmark from the 1980s onward. Although immigrants arriving as a result of family reunification continued to comprise a large portion of new immigrant populations, the number of refugees increased exponentially. In the 1990s, refugees made up a majority of inflow of immigrants. Immigration and asylum gained increasing political salience in the 1990s and 2000s. It's to strange and strong thinking that prior to the 1980s, immigration was not an issue that was included in political party manifestos. Denmark is really attractive for asylum seekers because of its economy and also because in situate between the most two attractive country; Germany and Sweden. It's also a strategic passage to reach this territories.²

In 2016 a very famous interview we can see a change in attitude to immigration towards a more restrictive stance. She stated that the Danish people should have more explicitly clarified the rules and values of Danish culture in order to be able to teach them to new arrivals. Further stated that the Danes in general have underestimated the difficulties involved in successful integration of immigrants, exemplified with the rules of a democracy not being clarified to Muslim immigrants and a lack of readiness to enforce those rules. The cost of integrating Denmark's immigrant population both as socio-cultural and economic members of the Danish population has been used as a justification for the passage of increasingly stringent immigration and refugee policy.

In August 2015 Denmark has reduced of 45% budget reserved to these categories.³ Another symbol of this general perception is a letter that the Danish government published on a famous Lebanese newspaper entitled "Don't come in our country".⁴ This is a real and strong change in attitude of the Danish people and it's not enough, a lot of laws and rules are actually changing.

1 *Il cammino infinito, imprenditorialità multiculturale tra varietà innovazione e territori*, L. Pilotti, I. De Noni, A. Ganzaroli

2 *Opinio juris, L'immigrazione vista dall'interno del Regno e i suoi effetti in Europa e nel mondo*, articolo del 1/03/2017, Alexander Virgili

3 *Opinio juris, L'immigrazione vista dall'interno del Regno e i suoi effetti in Europa e nel mondo*, articolo del 1/03/2017, Alexander Virgili

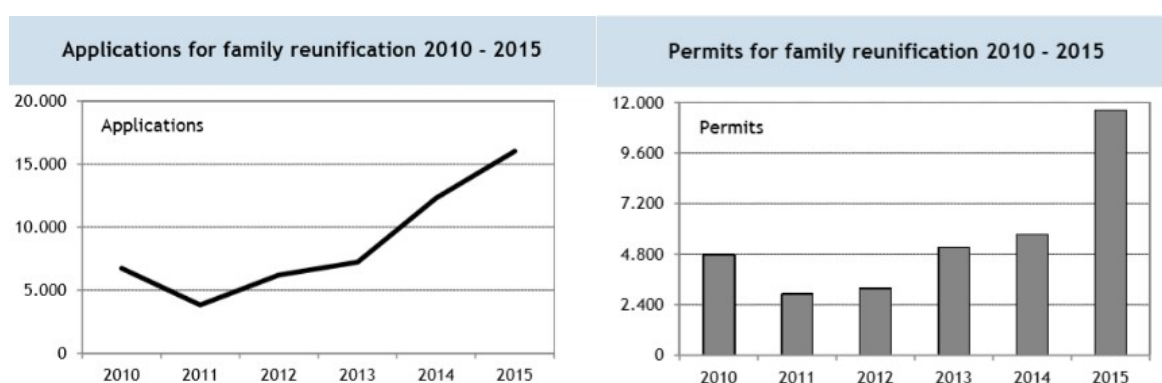
4 *La stampa Mondo*, articolo del 8/09/2015

STATISTIC OVERVIEW IN 2014-2015

PERMITS FOR FAMILY REUNIFICATION

According to the Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing, the total number of applications to say on residence permits for the family reunification is increased: in 2014 was to 12.307 to achieve in 2015 at the number of 16.017. In this way also the number of residence permits granted on the basis of family reunification increased: in 2014 was 5.727 instead in 2015 was 11.645.

The majority of nationalities in 2015 were: Syria with 6.872 applications, Eritrea 1.511, stateless 1.073, Thailand 631 and Philippines with 529 applications. During 2015 on all the applications, the decisions relative at family reunification reasons was 86 percent of the total. The principles nationalities to say on family reunification permits were: Syria (6.633), stateless (888), Thailand (425), the Philippines (361) and Somalia (331). These nationalities corresponding to 74 percent of the total of residence permits for granted for family reunification.

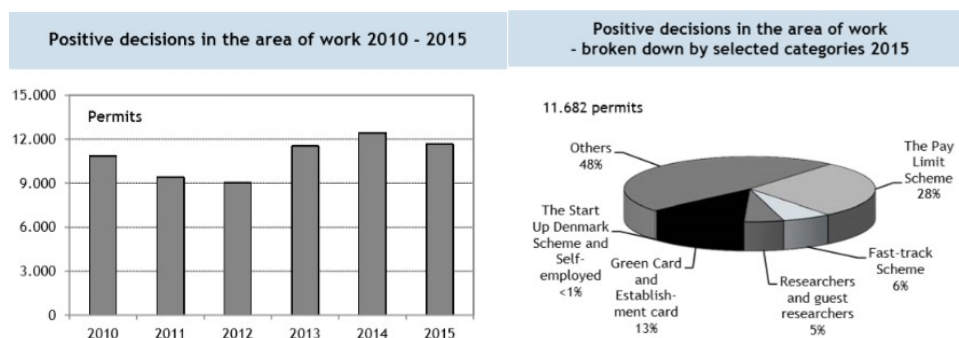


PERMITS FOR WORK ACTIVITIES

As to the total number of the permits that were issue for work activities there was an decreased from 2014, that there were 12.436, instead in 2015 were 11.682. This reduction is mainly due in accordance with the Green Card Scheme.

A lot of permits were grant accounting to the Pay Limit Scheme; in this way the number of permits increased from 3.173 in 2014 to 3.295 in 2015. There was an increased also in the number of permits granted for the purpose of work activities in the agricultural sector: 570 in 2014 instead 626 in 2015.

During 2015 the 30 percent of all permits issued in relation to work related activities were garanted to Indian citizens, this happened because the Indian citizens were considered the greatest beneficiaries of permits in accordance with the Pay Limit, the Green Card and the Fast Track Scheme. Instead the 97 percent of the total of the permits granted in the agricultural sector were issued to Ukrainian citizens.



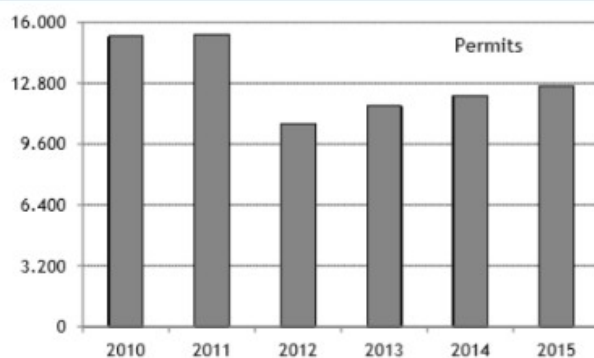
PERMITS FOR EDUCATION REASONS/ VOLUNTEER/ WORKING HOLIDAY SCHEME

Analyzing the sector of higher education, it can be seen that the number of permits that were issued it was increased: the permits were from 7.425 in 2014 to 8.246 in 2015. 52 percent of permits granted for educational reasons at Danish universities were granted to students from USA; the 44 percent of the permits issued to students at other institutions of higher education were granted to Nepalese citizens.

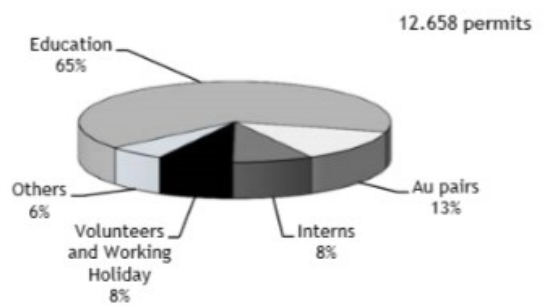
To say on the number of residence permits issued to au pair decreased: in 2014 were 1.908, but in 2015 were 1.624, the same thing is for the number of residence permits issued to interns. 81 percent of this kind of permits were issued to Filipino citizens; and the 68 percent of the permits issued to interns were for Ukrainian citizens.

Instead if we analyzed the number of permissions granted to Volunteer and Working Holiday Scheme increased from 2014 (710) to 2015 (982).

Residence permits issued for study purposes 2010 - 2015

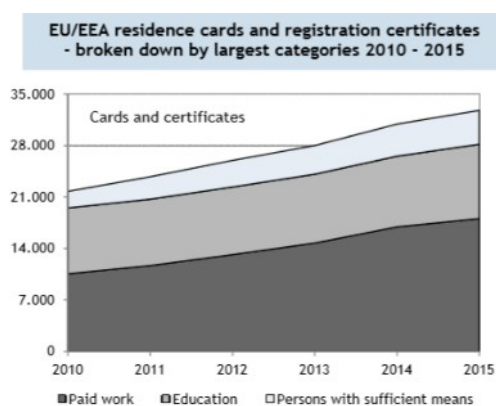


Residence permits for study purposes - broken down by largest categories 2015



PERMITS FOR EU/EEA CITIZENS

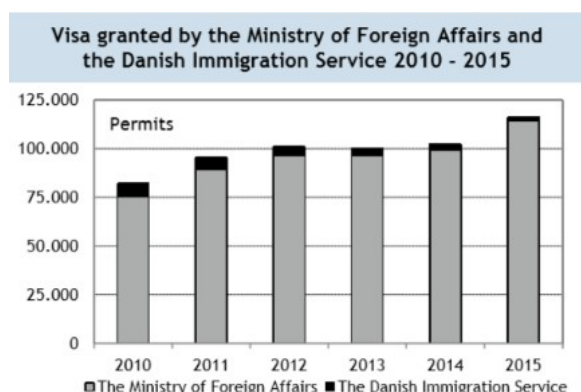
From 2014 to 2015 the number of residence cards and registration certificates issued to EU/EEA citizens was increased (from 35.415 to 37.366). The increase of these residence cards is due primarily for the purpose of work, than for study. In 2015 the largest nationalities of EU/EEA permits were: Romania (6.280), Poland (5.991), Germany (3.337), Lithuania (2.589) and Italy (2.285).



VISA

In 2015 there were issued a total of 116.268 of visas, the majority (114.112) were issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but a little part (2.156) were granted by the Danish Immigration Service.

The primary reasons of travel by visa in 2015 were: tourism and transit, business and to visit family and friends. The principles nationalities were: China (34.756), India (15.552) and Thailand (9.087), they are the half of all visas issued during this year.⁵



⁵ The following graphic and table are available online at the link
<https://www.nyidanmark.dk/enus/statistics/statistics.htm>

Overview of all residence permits, etc. granted in Denmark 2010-2015

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Proportion of 2015
Asylum etc.	2.124	2.249	2.583	3.889	6.104	10.849	13%
- of which is Geneva Convention status	1.961	2.057	2.460	3.806	6.031	10.783	13%
Family reunification, etc.	5.410	3.396	3.664	5.516	6.243	12.138	14%
- of which spouses and cohabitants	3.869	2.163	2.390	3.730	3.410	5.233	6%
Work	10.851	9.389	9.024	11.529	12.436	11.682	14%
- selected categories *	2.217	2.789	2.940	3.539	3.623	4.245	5%
Study etc. **	15.273	15.358	10.652	11.601	12.144	12.658	15%
- of which is education including PhD.	5.751	5.756	6.173	6.982	7.425	8.246	10%
EU/EEA	25.361	27.395	30.059	32.027	35.415	37.366	44%
- of which is wage-earners	10.560	11.673	13.164	14.741	16.944	18.066	21%
Total	59.019	57.787	55.982	64.562	72.342	84.693	100%

THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS IN DENMARK

STOCK

According to the data of Eurostat the principle reasons of migration are: family reasons, education reasons, remunerated activities reasons and “other” reasons. For each reasons it was analyzed the length of validity of the permits that it could be: from 3 to 5 months, from 6 to 11 months and 12 months or other. The period considered is from 2011 until 2015.

In this way the total of the migrants with first permits in Denmark is:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Denmark	24707	24802	31311	35886	46143

From this data the total of migrants who arrived in Denmark for family reasons is:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Denmark	6061	6436	9068	10339	15961

That the length of the permits could change between:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3-5 months	193	213	294	0	275
6-11 months	594	746	897	14	1082
12 months or other	5274	5477	7877	1628	14604

The total of migrants for education reasons is:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Denmark	6115	6535	7463	8101	9248

The length of permits is:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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3-5 months	1933	2705	2958	3192	3293
6-11 months	2595	2024	2537	2832	3465
12 months or other	1587	1806	1968	2077	2486

The total of migrants for remunerated activities reasons is:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Denmark	10203	9132	10684	10954	9706

The length of permits is:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3-5 months	1000	711	869	1015	834
6-11 months	1844	1619	1523	1703	1565
12 months or other	7359	6802	8292	8236	7307

It is possible to see that there was a considerable increase of the number of migrants with the first permits in Denmark from 2011 to 2015, and that the most common reason is the reunification family. Furthermore for every reason analyzed the number of permits more issued concern those of the duration from 12 months or other. Instead to say on the permits less issued and less request we could find the permits about education reason; and the duration less request is from 3 to 5 months, especially for the reunification family.

For what concerns the stock of first permits issued for humanitarian reasons considering the length of validity and the citizenship, the Eurostat database⁶ shows these values since 2011 to 2014:

DURATION: Total

CITIZEN: Total

REASON: Other reasons, humanitarian reasons

UNIT: Person

Last update: 10/04/2016

Extracted on: 13/04/2016

GEO/TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014
Denmark	121	76	65	46

In particular these data underline that nobody seek the permits for humanitarian reasons with a duration that goes from 3 to 5 months. The same situation can be spotted for what concerns the permits with a duration that goes from 6 to 11 months, in fact only two people have it in 2012. Therefore it's important to highlight that the most required permits issued for humanitarian reasons are those one with a duration of 12 months or over.

In addition, regarding to the stock of first permits issued for refugees status and subsidiary protection classified by lengths of validity and citizenship, we can see other kind of values provided by the Eurostat database:

DURATION: Total

CITIZEN: Total

REASON: Other reasons. Refugee status and subsidiary protection.

UNIT: Person

Last update: 10/04/2016

⁶ The following tables are provided by the Database section of <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/home>

Extracted on: 13/04/2016

GEO/TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014
Denmark	2.057	2.453	3.806	6.031

As the previous situation, nobody require the permits for refugees status and subsidiary protection with a duration that goes from 3 to 5 months and the same can be observed for the duration of permits from 6 to 11 months. At the end it's evident that the main request of permits for refugees status and subsidiary protection refers to those with a duration of 12 months or over.

In addition, for what concerns the stock of first permits issued for unaccompanied minors, considering the length of validity and the citizenship, the data of Eurostat show these values since 2011 to 2014:

DURATION: Total

CITIZEN: Total

REASON: Other reasons: Unaccompanied minors

UNIT: Person

Last update: 10/04/2016

Extracted on: 13/04/2016

GEO/TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014
Denmark	61	28	14	3

As the precedent data, there aren't permits for unaccompanied minors with a duration that goes from 3 to 5 months and also from 6 to 11 months. As a result we can state that the most important kind of permits remains the one with a duration of 12 months or over.

FLOWS

According to the OECD data⁷, the permanent immigrant inflows since 2009 to 2013 reflects this kind of the values, depending also on the several reason who make people move from a country to Denmark, and the, leave again to another place.

REASONS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	38412	42416	41281	43768	52376
WORK	6601	8053	6420	5893	7896
FREE MOVEMENTS	21865	22181	23509	25263	27662
FAMILY	4844	5081	3072	3302	5176
FAMILY ACCOMPANYING WORKER	1979	2428	2683	2807	3515
HUMANITARIAN	1376	2124	2249	2583	3889

⁷ Cit: OECD (2017), Permanent immigrant inflows (indicator). doi: 10.1787/304546b6-en (Accessed on 13 April 2017), Available online at the link <https://data.oecd.org/migration/permanent-immigrant-inflows.htm>

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OF MIGRANTS IN DENMARK

For what concerns the danish policy about migrants' employment, after it had received a lower benefit for the social assistance, on 11th February 2015 the government began to negotiate with the trade unions and the employers' association to find the best way of integration in the labour market. In fact they decided to invest more in putting migrants in a workplace than in organizing too many courses about danish language, culture and social norms. This kind of decision implies a strategy that encourages companies to hire refugees improving wage subsidies. The aspects on which the danish government focused most were incentrated on giving more autonomy to the several municipalities in managing the several passages of integration, in particular dealing with the already existing qualifications of the refugees⁸. The main goal of this reform was to simplify the access of highly skilled international labour and to define rules regarding employment for which high level of qualification is not required⁹.

Considering the great number of asylum seekers due to wars, famine, and persecution in the poorest country outside the EU, this approach has been a great effort to face the problem of unemployment and to promote the integration of the migrants in Denmark.

A foreign national is normally required to have a residence and work permit as a prerequisite for working in Denmark (including unpaid work). If a migrant is determined to enter in the labour market he/she must have the residence permit, but in case of a refugee he/she doesn't need this type of permit until he is ready to take employment in the country. The responsibility to acquire a work permit rests with the applicant, so a situation of illegal work implicates the deporting of the migrant from Denmark and the subjecting of the employer.¹⁰

ACTIVITY RATES

As we can see from the Eurostat Database¹¹, the percentage of the activity rates of population without the danish citizenship classified by sex and citizenship of an age between 15-64 years old, the value is quite high, with a peak in 2011, a decrease in the following three years and another growth in 2015. We can see that the rates of the male of the male population is always higher than the female workers.

Activity rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [lfsa_argan], age:15-64
Last update: 28-03-2017

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	79,3	78,6	78,1	78,1	78,5
Males	82,3	81,4	80,6	81,1	81,6
Females	76,1	75,8	75,6	75	75,3

If we add the factor of the place of birth in place outside the 28 countries of the EU (so before the exit of UK), considering the high level of migration from the Middle East because of the war, the value of the activity rates decrease since the 2011 to 2013, with another growth since the 2014. Even in this case, the percentage of the males able to work is higher than the female component.

8 J. Kvist, Recent Danish migration and integration policies, ESPN Flash Report 2016/14

9 International Immigration Denmark, Report to OECD, The Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing, 2015

10 Ibidem.

11 All the following tables are taken by the Databases section of <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/home>

Activity rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_argacob] , age: 15-64, place of birth Extra EU 28

Last update: 28-03-2017

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	68,9	67,7	67,5	67,6	67,7
Males	75,1	72,9	71,4	74,6	74,3
Females	63,9	63,1	64,1	61,4	62,2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Considering the unemployment of the migrant coming from the countries outside the EU, the value are quite low and costantly decreasing, except for the year 2014. In this kind of analysis we can observe and higher amount of unemployed males than the females, in a range of age from 14 to 64 years old.

Unemployment rates by sex, age and nationality (%) [lfsa_urgan] , age: 14-64, place of birth extra eu 28

Last update: 28-03-2017

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	19,5	18,8	14,3	15,8	15,6
Males	19,7	17,7	13	16	14,3
Females	19,3	19,8	15,5	15,6	16,9

EMPLOYMENT RATES

Observing the employment rates classified by sex, age and citizenship of working migrants with an extra EU citizenship, we can see that the values are around the 55 %, with a huge difference of about 10 percentage point between the males and the females workers.

Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) [lfsa_ergan], age:15-64, citizenship extra EU 28

Last update: 28-03-2017

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	53,7	52,5	56	54,6	54,9
Males	59,7	57,6	61	61,2	62,4
Females	49,3	48,6	52,2	49,3	49,2

If we look at the statistics regarding the employment rates with the same discriminants but with the consideration of the country of birth, the values are higher than the previous ones, even if the gap between males and female remains at the same level

Employment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_ergacob] , age 15-64, country of birth extra EU28

Last update: 28-03-2017

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	57,9	56,5	58,3	58,3	58,2

Males	63,2	61,2	62,3	65,2	64,4
Females	53,7	52,3	54,8	52,2	53

For what concerns the **Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reasons for migrations [lfso_14l1empr]** there are no data available on the Eurostat Database referred to Denmark.