



## Migration in Slovenia



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Slovenia is a country located in the Balkan area in southern central Europe. It borders with Italy to the west, Austria to the north, Hungary to the northeast, Croatia to the south and southeast, and the Adriatic Sea to the southwest. Slovenia has been a member state of the European Union since it joined it in 2004.

In this report, we analysed the migration's phenomenon in Slovenia based on the data available on the Eurostat website. Among all the available data, we decided to focus on those for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 for two reasons. Firstly because the data for most of the variables were updated up to 2016. Secondly because we wanted to show the current situation after the effect of the economic crisis and the "European refugees crisis".

We took into account different aspects of the immigration's situation in Slovenia. First, we analysed the stock of the population by citizenship and country of birth. Later we focused on the analysis of the inflows of migrants and their composition by country of birth, citizenship, sex, age and education attainment. Then we studied another important feature of the inflows: their composition based on the channel of entrance. Finally, we analysed the integration of migrants, especially the labour market integration.

## 2. STOCK POPULATION IN SLOVENIA

In 2014, 2015 and 2016 Slovenia counted a stock population slightly more than 2 million people. Out of these two million, around 11% were people born in a different country, if we

consider data by country of birth, and around 5% have a different citizenship, if we look at data by country of citizenship.

### POPULATION ON 1 JANUARY IN SLOVENIA

Age: Total  
Unit: Number

TIME	2014	2015	2016
Slovenia	2.061.085	2.062.874	2.064.188

Table 1- Eurostat: Population on 1 January by age and sex [demo\_pjan].

### POPULATION ON 1 JANUARY BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Age: Total  
Sex: Total  
Unit: Number

C_BIRTH/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Total	2.061.085	2.062.874	2.064.188
Reporting country	1.825.775	1.825.258	1.822.985
Foreign country	235.310	237.616	241.203
EU28 countries	68.787	68.091	67.002
Non-EU28 countries	166.523	169.525	174.201

Table 2- Eurostat: Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_pop3ctb].

### POPULATION ON 1 JANUARY BY CITIZENSHIP

Age: Total  
Sex: Total  
Unit: Number

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Total	2.061.085	2.062.874	2.064.188
Reporting country	1.964.477	1.961.342	1.956.422
EU28 countries	16.318	17.165	17.597
Non-EU28 countries	80.290	84.367	90.169

Table 3- Eurostat: Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship [migr\_pop1ctz].

## 3. MIGRATION INFLOWS IN SLOVENIA

Immigration in Slovenia is a limited phenomenon. Indeed, less than 50.000 new immigrants moved to Slovenia between 2014 and 2016. The vast majority of these new immigrants came from Europe but mainly from Western Balkan neighbours. Male immigrants are also considerably more than females. Most of the immigrants arrived in Slovenia when they were in their working age and more than half of them have an upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

### 3.1 By country of birth and citizenship

According to the Eurostat dataset (2014-2016), the migration inflows in Slovenia by country of birth and by country of citizenship are the same, that is why we decided to display only data of immigration by country of citizenship (table 4). As shown in table 5 and 6, according to data by both country of birth and country of citizenship, Europe ranks the first immigrant-sending continent with the majority coming from states that are not part of the EU. Indeed, tables 7 and 10 show that most of the immigrants originate mainly from countries of the former Yugoslavia state that, nowadays, are not EU member state, such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia and Kosovo. The only sending country in the major five, which is part of the EU, is Croatia. It is interesting to notice the difference between migrants coming from Macedonia according to data by country of birth and by country of citizenship: the data for the last one is far lower than the first, meaning that many migrants born in Macedonia, don not have a Macedonian citizenship.

#### MIGRATION INFLOWS IN SLOVENIA

AGE Total  
UNIT Number  
SEX Total

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Total	13.846	15.420	16.623

Table 4- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr\_imm]ctz].

#### MIGRANTS BY CONTINENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Age: Total  
AGEDEF: Age reached during the year  
Sex: Total  
Unit: Number

C_BIRTH/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Europe	13.224	14.662	15.829
Asia	292	384	450
America	193	234	226

Africa	113	114	89
Oceania	24	26	29

Table 5- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb].

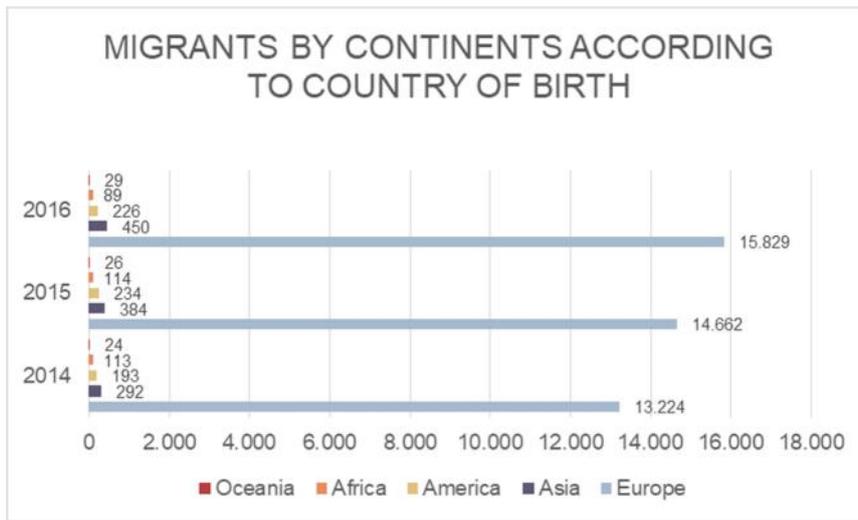


Figure 1- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb].

### MIGRANTS BY MACRO AREAS ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Age: Total

AGEDEF: Age reached during the year

Sex: Total

Unit: Number

C_BIRTH/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Non- EU28 countries	9.083	10.849	11.408
EU28 countries	2.980	2.686	3.209

Table 6- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb].

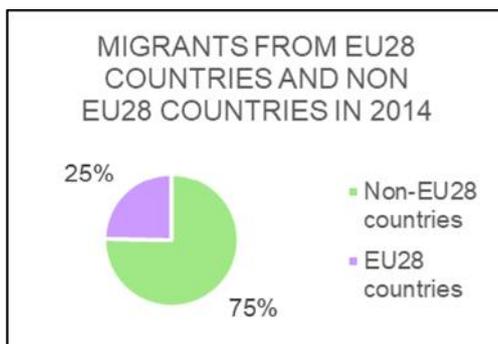


Figure 2- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb].

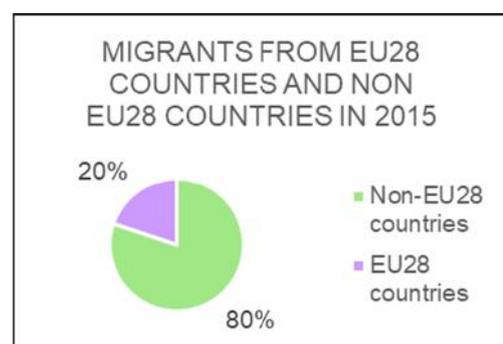


Figure 3- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb].

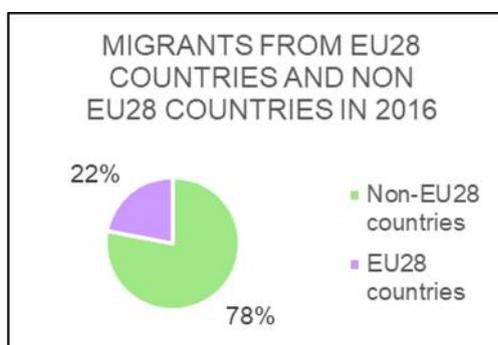


Figure 4- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb].

## MIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH (MAJOR COUNTRIES)

Age: Total

AGEDEF: Age reached during the year

Sex: Total

Unit: Number

C_BIRTH/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.554	4.930	5.054
Serbia	1.269	1.311	1.756
Kosovo	1.443	1.612	1.543
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1.260	1.078	1.260
Croatia	1.074	927	1.127

Table 7- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb].

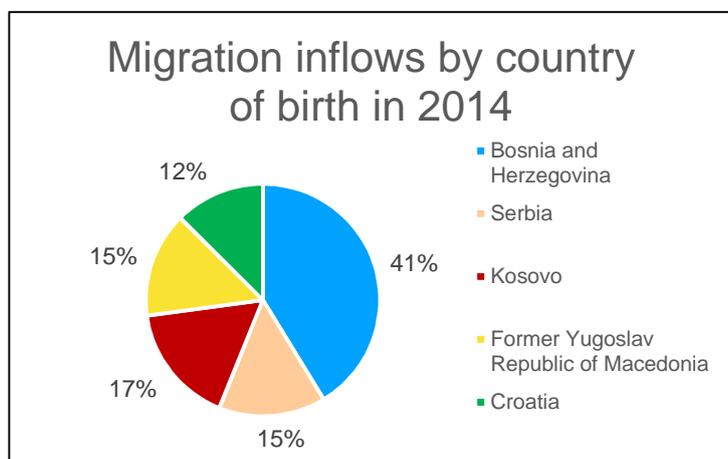


Figure 5- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb].

Figure 6- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb].

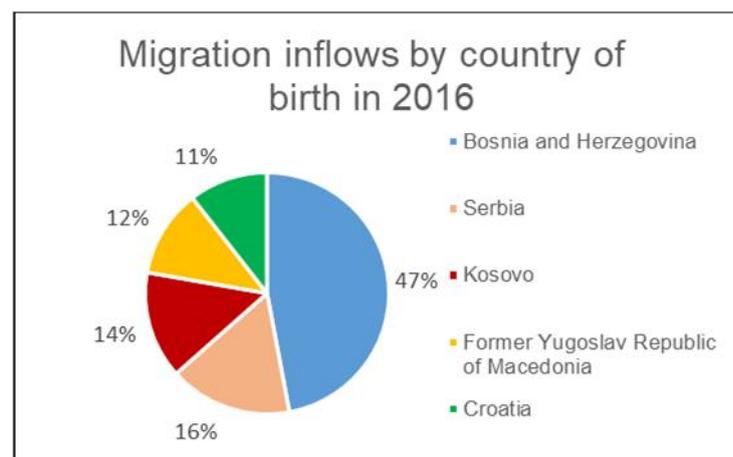
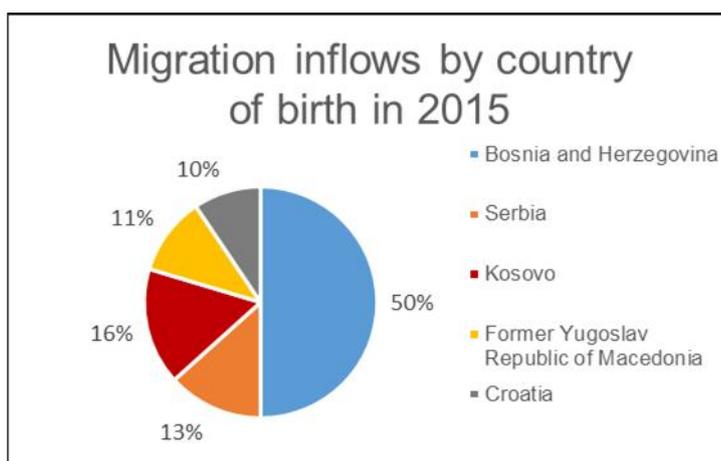


Figure 7 - Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb].

## MIGRANTS BY CONTINENTS ACCORDING TO CITIZENSHIP

Age: Total

AGEDEF: Age reached during the year

Sex: Total

Unit: Number

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Europe	13.361	14.817	15.967
Asia	251	334	405
America	141	179	168
Africa	86	82	70
Oceania	7	8	13

Table 8- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr\_imm1ctz].

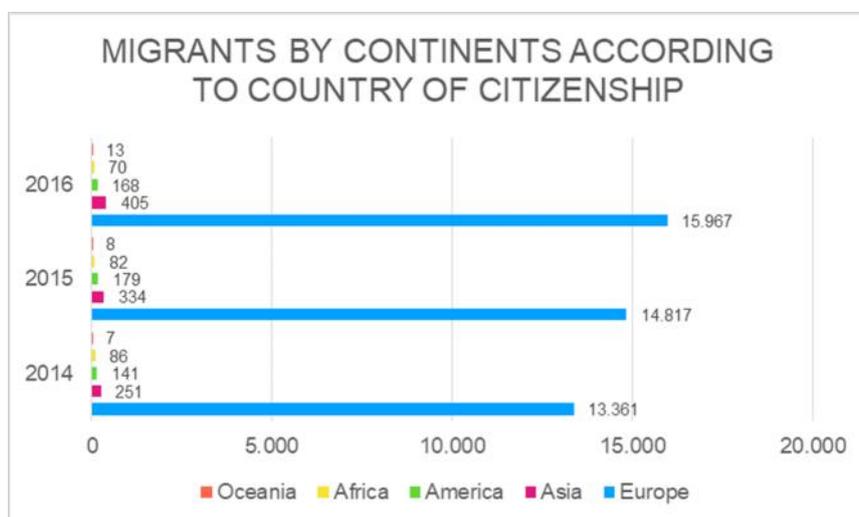


Figure 8- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr\_imm1ctz].

## MIGRANTS BY MACRO AREAS ACCORDING TO CITIZENSHIP

Age: Total

AGEDEF: Age reached during the year

Sex: Total

Unit: Number

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Non-EU28 countries	8.046	9.903	10.371
EU28 countries	3.265	2.762	3.389

Table 9- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr\_imm1ctz].

## MIGRANTS BY CITIZENSHIP (MAJOR COUNTRIES)

Age: Total

AGEDEF: Age reached during the year

Sex: Total

Unit: Number

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.376	4.694	4.811
Serbia	1.266	1.251	1.597
Kosovo	1.299	1.531	1.483
Croatia	1.064	846	1.095
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	745	709	862

Table 10- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr\_imm1ctz].

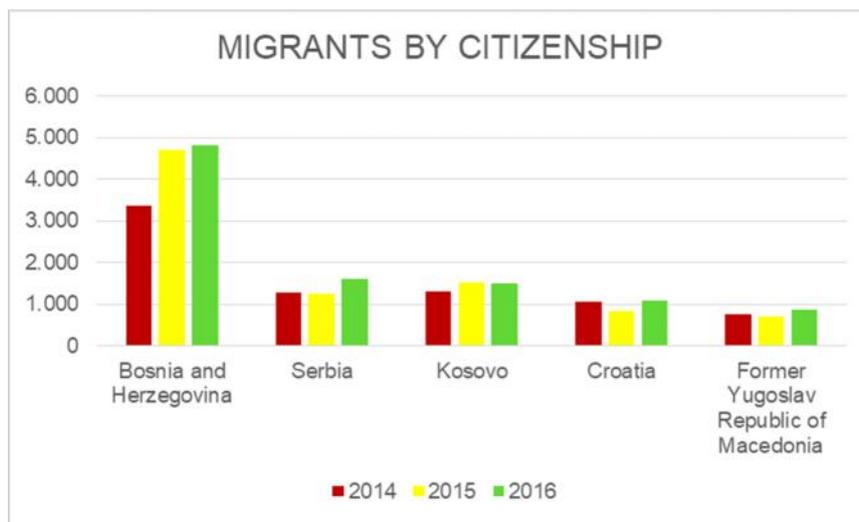


Figure 9- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr\_imm1ctz].

### 3.2 By sex

For this section, we decided to show only data considering the country of citizenship. Analysing the features of the inflow in table 11, we can see that men outnumber women. Indeed, in the last three years, the inflows are composed of 60% of males and 40% of females. The composition of the inflows by sex respect the composition of the general inflows, with both man and women coming mainly from non-EU28 countries and from the same five major countries. However, the rank of these last five states is different between male data and female one (table 12 and 13). Bosnia and Herzegovina places first in both classification, while the others have different placement even if only by a few hundreds.

#### MIGRANTS BY SEX

AGEDEF: Age reached during the year  
 AGE: Total  
 UNIT: Number

SEX/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Total	13.846	15.420	16.623
Males	8.242	9.215	10.417
Females	5.604	6.205	6.206

Table 11- Eurostat: Immigration by age and sex [migr\_imm8].

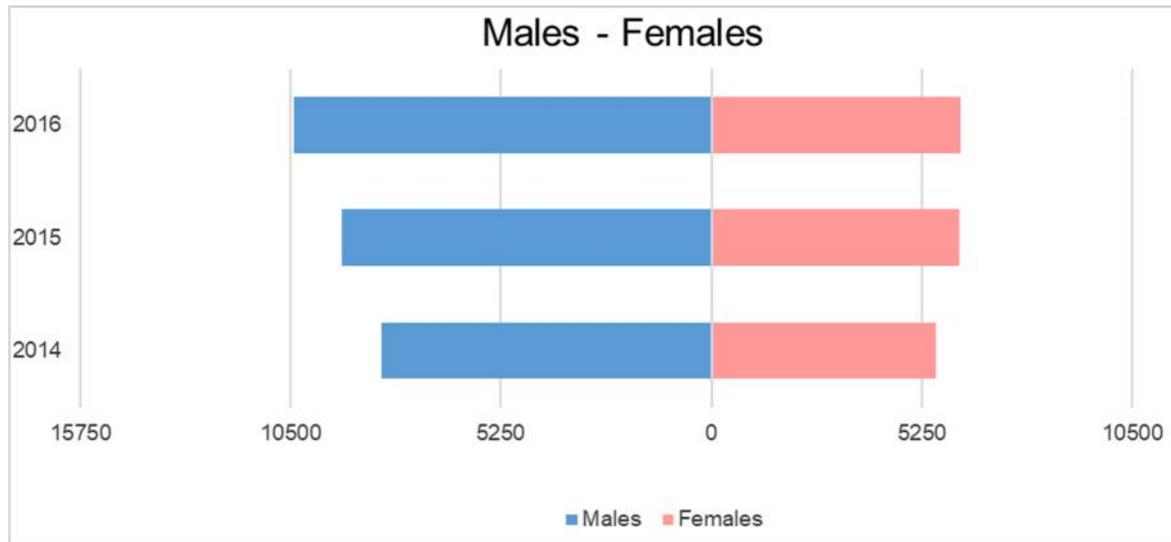


Figure 10- Eurostat: Immigration by age and sex [migr\_imm8].

### MALE MIGRANTS BY CITIZENSHIP (MAJOR COUNTIRES)

Age: Total  
 AGEDEF: Age reached during the year  
 Sex: Males  
 Unit: Number

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Total	8.242	9.215	10.417
EU28 countries	2.251	1.884	2.336
Non-EU28 countries	4.578	5.719	6.428
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.034	2.958	3.250
Serbia	877	886	1.222
Croatia	684	539	722
Kosovo	626	699	684
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	343	324	397

Table 12- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr\_imm1ctz].

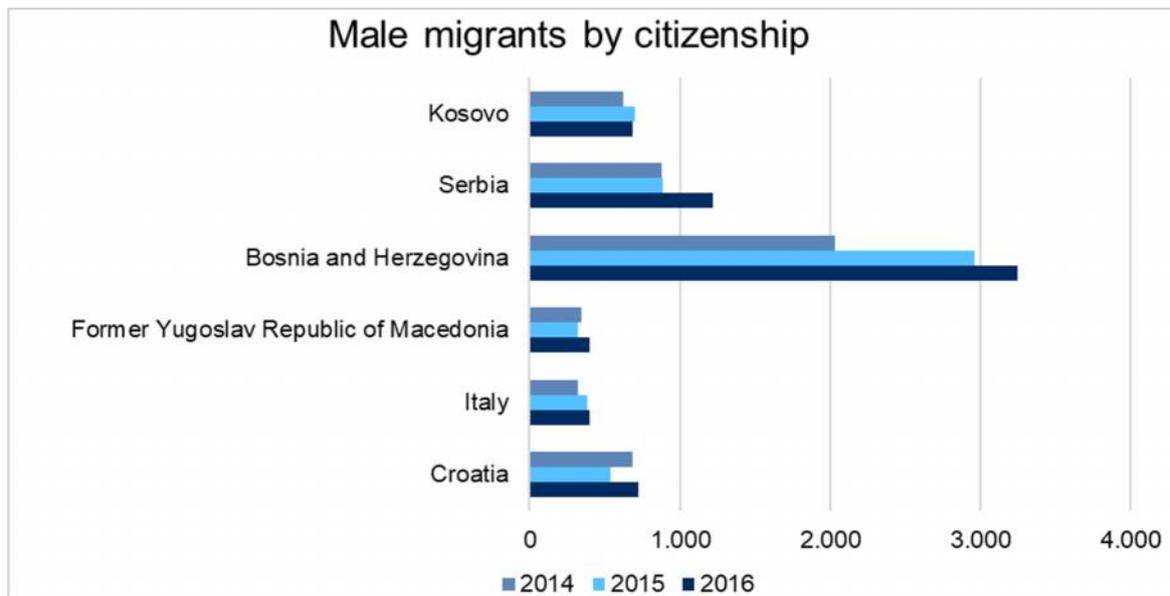


Figure 11- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr\_imm1ctz].

### FEMALE MIGRANTS BY CITIZENSHIP (MAJOR COUNTRIES)

Age: Total

AGEDEF: Age reached during the year

Sex: Females

Unit: Number

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Total	5.604	6.205	6.206
EU28 countries	1.014	878	1.053
Non-EU28 countries	3.468	4.184	3.943
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.342	1.736	1.561
Kosovo	673	832	799
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	402	385	465
Serbia	389	365	375
Croatia	380	307	373

Table 13- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr\_imm1ctz].

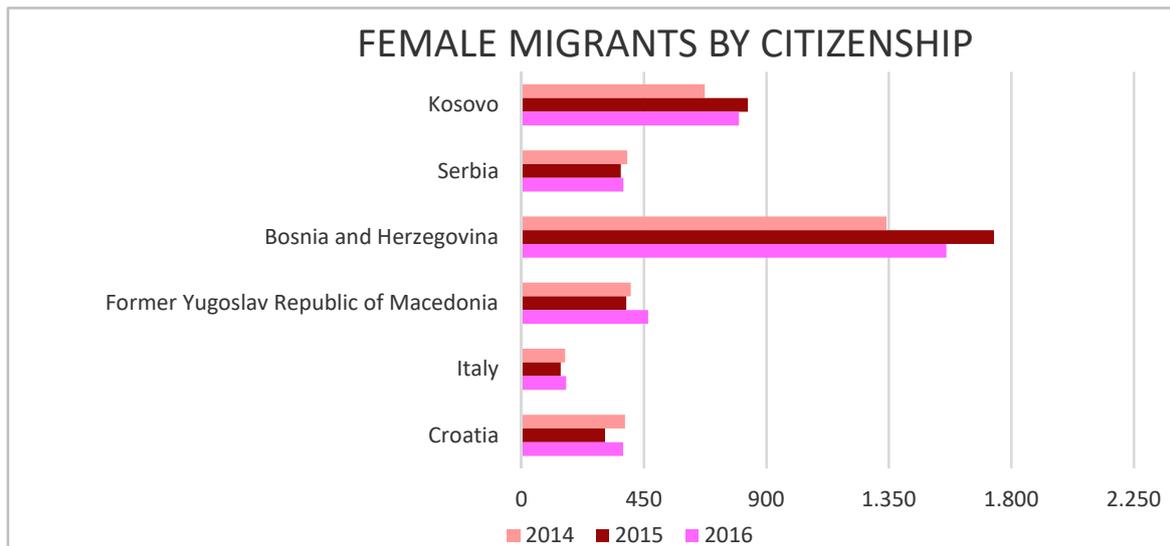


Figure 12- Eurostat: Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship [migr\_imm1ctz].

### 3.3 By age and sex

As we can see from table 14, most of the immigrants belong to the “25-34 age group”. This applies both for males and females and for all the three years we have considered. In general, we can affirm that most of the immigrants is in their working age (15-64). Only around 13-15% is younger than 15 and very few are older than 64 years old.

#### MIGRANTS BY AGE

AGEDEF: Age in completed years

UNIT: Number

SEX: Total

AGE GROUP/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Less than 5	847	869	796
5-14	1.179	1.540	1.434
15-24	2.401	2.601	2.985
25-34	3.641	4.128	4.349
35-44	2.653	3.027	3.453
45-54	1.712	1.846	2.109
55-64	827	852	869
65+	586	557	628

Table 14- Eurostat: Immigration by age and sex [migr\_imm8].

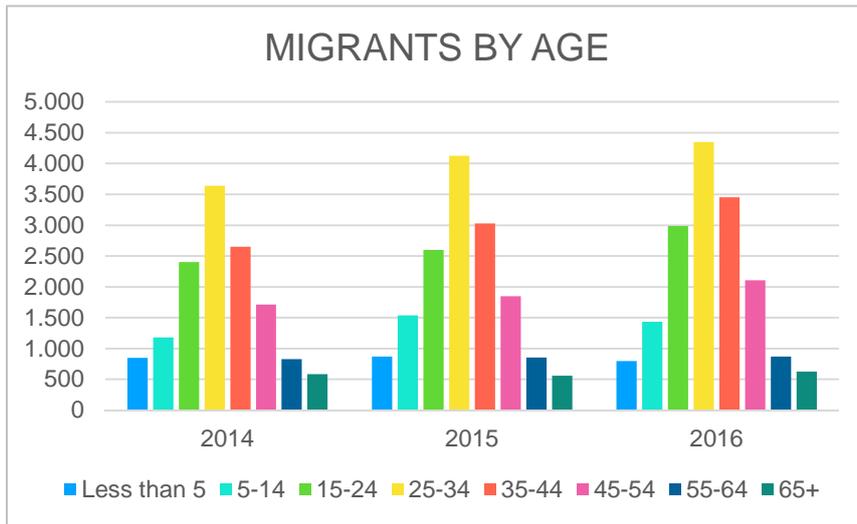


Figure 13- Eurostat: Immigration by age and sex [migr\_imm8].

## MIGRANTS BY AGE AND SEX

AGEDEF: Age in completed years

UNIT: Number

TIME	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
AGE GROUP/SEX	Males	Males	Males	Females	Females	Females
Less than 5	453	471	419	394	398	377
5-14	634	845	748	545	695	686
15-24	1.276	1.411	1.691	1.125	1.190	1.294
25-34	2.130	2.446	2.742	1.511	1.682	1.607
35-44	1.713	1.883	2.348	940	1.144	1.105
45-54	1.215	1.291	1.514	497	555	595
55-64	515	560	601	312	292	268
65+	306	308	354	280	249	274

Table 15- Eurostat: Immigration by age and sex [migr\_imm8].

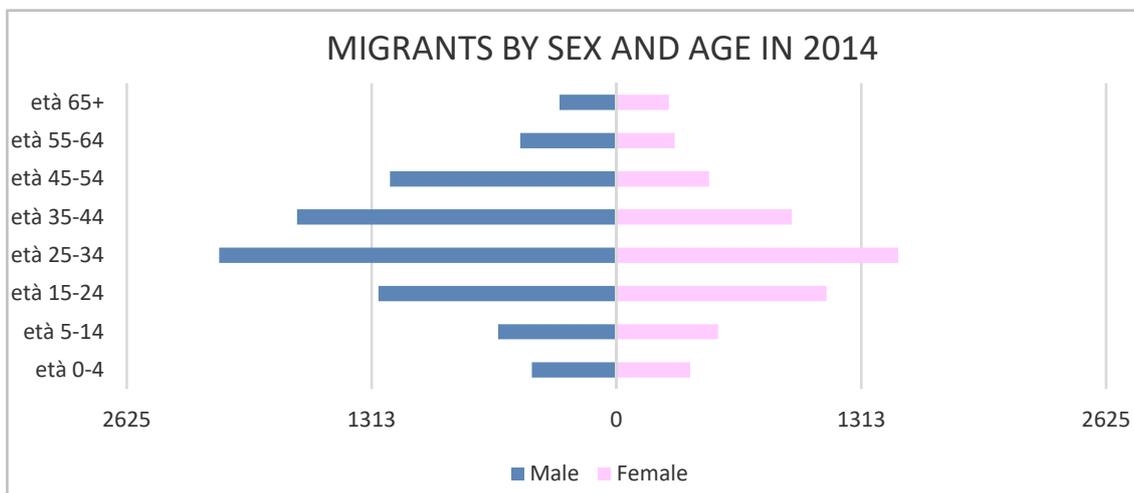


Figure 14- Eurostat: Immigration by age and sex [migr\_imm8].

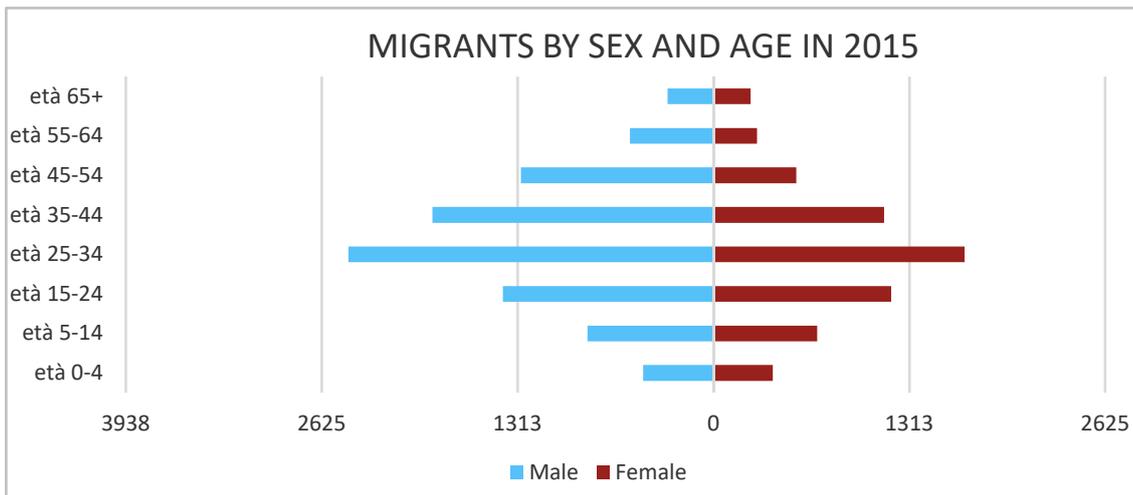


Figure 15- Eurostat: Immigration by age and sex [migr\_imm8].

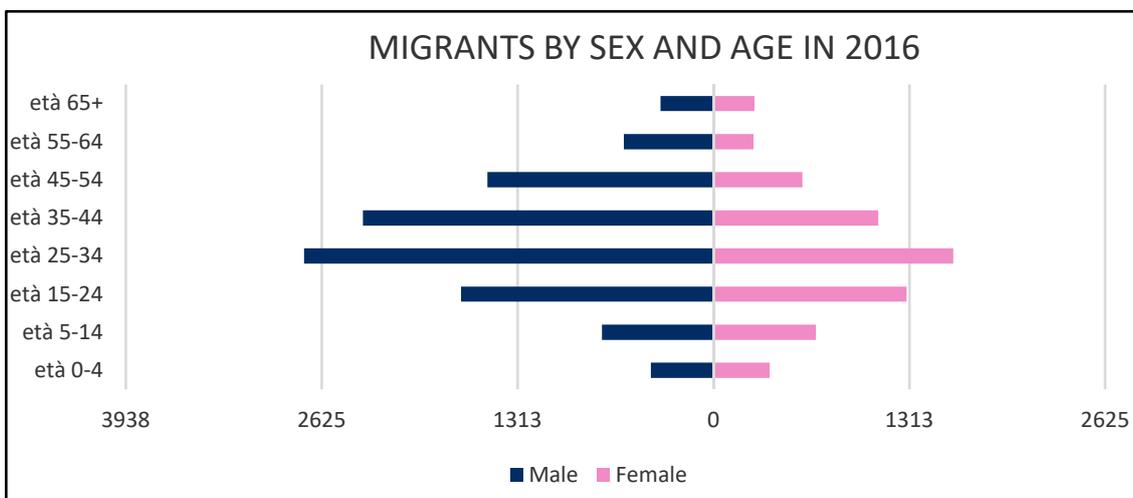


Figure 16- Eurostat: Immigration by age and sex [migr\_imm8].

### 3.4 By educational attainment

As regards the educational attainment, we can see that more than half of the immigrants have an upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (table 16). Moreover, table 16 shows that people coming from the EU countries are on average more educated than those coming from the non-EU countries. Indeed for the first set the tertiary educated share represents a 20-30%, while for the second one is steady at 7,6% for all the three years. Nevertheless, the share of NEET, which is young people (from 15 to 34) who are neither in employment nor in education or training, is higher in the group of EU countries than in the one of non-EU.

#### POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL AND CITIZENSHIP

UNIT: Percentage  
 SEX: Total  
 AGE: From 15 to 64 years

TIME	CITIZEN/ISCED11	Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)	Tertiary education (levels 5-8)
2014	Total	18,4	56,5	25,1
	EU28 countries	10,6	50,6	38,8
	Non-EU28 countries	33,8	58,6	7,6
2015	Total	17,4	55,9	26,6
	EU28 countries	20,2	61,5	18,3
	Non-EU28 countries	29,3	62,9	7,8
2016	Total	17,2	55,6	27,2
	EU28 countries	13,1	60,8	26,1
	Non-EU28 countries	28,5	63,8	7,6

Table 16- Eurostat: Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%) [edat\_lfs\_9911].

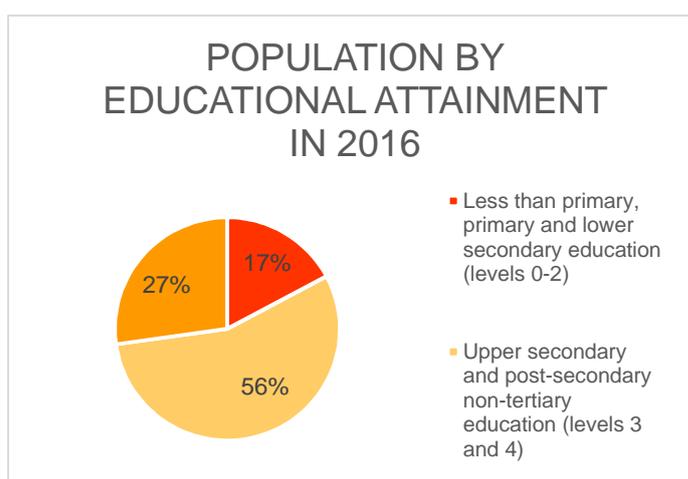


Figure 17- Eurostat: Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%) [edat\_lfs\_9911].

## YOUNG PEOPLE NEITHER IN EMPLOYMENT NOR IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

SEX: Total

AGE: From 15 to 34

WSTATUS: Not employed persons

TYPTRAI: Neither formal nor non formal education training

UNIT: Percentage

CITIZEN	2014	2015	2016
Total	13,6	12,5	11,5
EU28 countries	51,2	40,2	31,5
Non-EU28 countries	36,8	21,5	21,5

Table 17- Eurostat: Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex, age and citizenship (NEET rates) [edat\_lfse\_23].

## 4. COMPOSITION OF THE INFLOWS

In Slovenia, the main channels of entrance are for work, around 50%, and family reunification, about 30%. Analyzing table 18, we can see that in 2014 family reunification was the most relevant gate of entrance (51%), but it decreased over the two following years (34% in 2016). Instead, the work channel has increased and, in 2016, it became the main channel of entrance. Considering the total valid permits, it is clear that while family reasons and remunerated activities reasons permits represent a quite high percentage of the total valid permits issued, most of the migrants entered Slovenia through a “other reasons” permit (which do not include all the previous ones: family reasons, education reasons, remunerated activities reasons, refugee status, subsidiary protection). Interesting, however, is the share of permits released for refugees status. Considering the refugees crisis that hit Europe in the last few years, Slovenia has a very low number of refugees, even though between 2015 and 2016 the number increased by 139 permits issued, compared to the increase of only 30 between 2014 and 2015.

If we compare the eight major sending countries for each reasons (table 22-26), we notice that more or less they are always the same for all the reasons but the refugees status. For this last one the rank is completely different. Indeed, most of the refugees come from countries outside Europe, such as Syria, Iran, Somalia and Iraq. However, if we look at table 27, which reports the number of asylum applicants, it can be noticed that most of the asylum seekers come from countries that do not appear in the refugees status's major sending countries, except for Syria. Indeed, most of the asylum seekers, other than Syrians, are Afghan, Pakistani and Turkish citizens. Finally, in table 28, it is highlighted that among all asylum seekers applications, very few were approved over the three years, while most of them were rejected.

### FIRST PERMITS BY REASON

SEX: Total  
AGE: Total  
CITIZEN: Total  
UNIT: Person

REASON/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Family reasons	5.099	4.593	4.592
Education reasons	500	1.315	1.799
Remunerated activities reasons	4.188	5.423	6.894

Other	109	86	232
Total	9.896	11.417	13.517

Table 18- Eurostat: First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr\_resfas].

### TOTAL FIRST PERMITS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES

AGE: Total

SEX: Total

UNIT: Person

GEO: Slovenia

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.369	4.861	6.330
Serbia	1.331	1.874	2.399
Kosovo	1.555	1.612	1.397
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	562	818	906
Russia	685	531	472
Ukraine	258	363	316
Turkey	243	218	289

Table 19- Eurostat: First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr\_resfas].

### ALL VALID PERMITS BY REASON

DURATION: Total

UNIT: Person

CITIZEN: Total

REASON/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Family reasons	12.808	13.575	13.554
Education reasons	1.220	1.682	2.060
Remunerated activities reasons	11.322	13.657	17.104
Refugee status	148	178	317
Subsidiary protection	78	76	86
Other	68.481	72.450	76.860
Total	94.057	101.618	109.981

Table 20- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].

### ALL VALID PERMITS BY MAJOR COUNTRY

DURATION: Total

UNIT: Person

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	49.072	52.527	57.085
Kosovo	14.622	15.958	16.782
Serbia	9.745	10.739	12.211
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10.722	11.247	11.808
Russia	2.018	2.394	2.643
Ukraine	1.728	1.946	2.136
China including Hong Kong	1.080	1.158	1.185
Montenegro	964	986	975

Table 21- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].

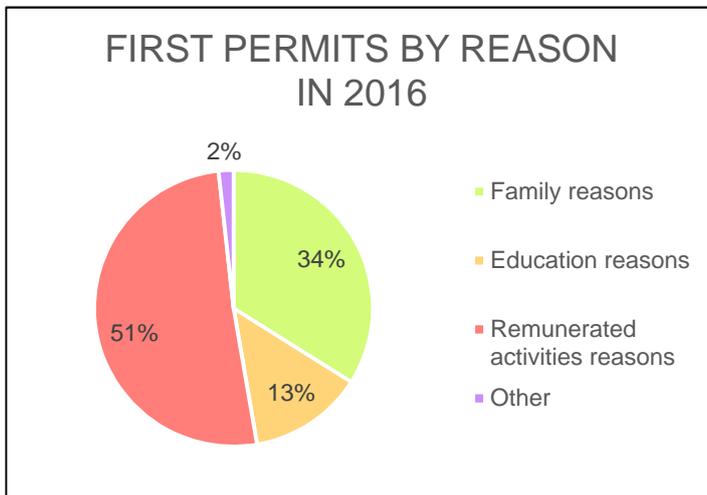
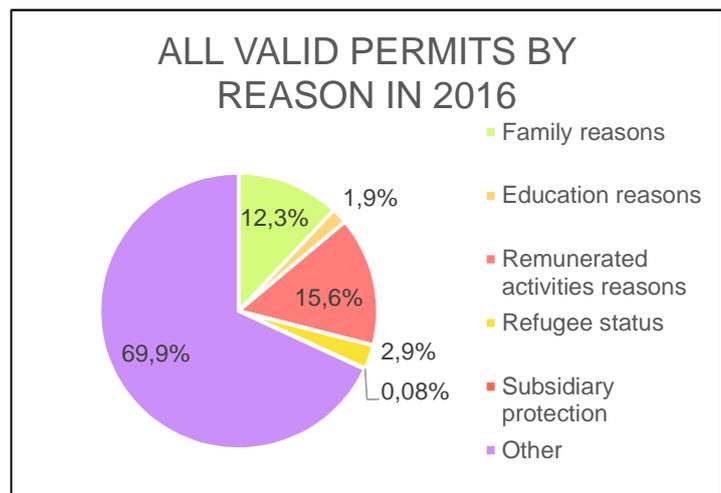


Figure 18- Eurostat: First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr\_resfas].

Figure 19- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].



### ALL VALID PERMITS BY EDUCATION REASONS (MAJOR COUNTRIES)

DURATION: Total  
REASON: Education reasons

UNIT: Person

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	266	450	623
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	467	531	564
Serbia	173	196	229
Russia	58	121	171
Ukraine	25	93	108
Montenegro	54	64	82
India	7	13	50
Kosovo	55	56	44
Total	1.220	1.682	2.060

Table 22- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].

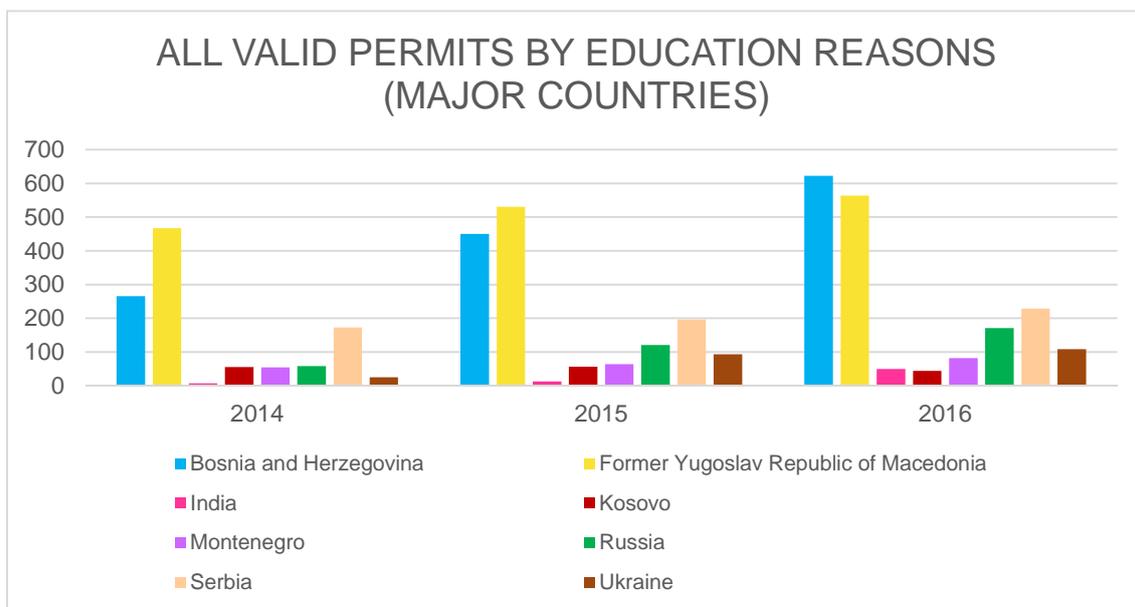


Figure 20- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].

### ALL VALID PERMITS BY FAMILY REASONS (MAJOR COUNTRIES)

DURATION: Total  
 REASON: Family reasons  
 UNIT: Person

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.336	5.559	5.616
Kosovo	2.635	2.926	2.707
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1.312	1.397	1.473

Serbia	1.272	1.338	1.341
Russia	678	754	790
Ukraine	371	376	400
United States	141	155	156
Montenegro	141	148	126
Total	12.808	13.575	13.554

Table 23- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].

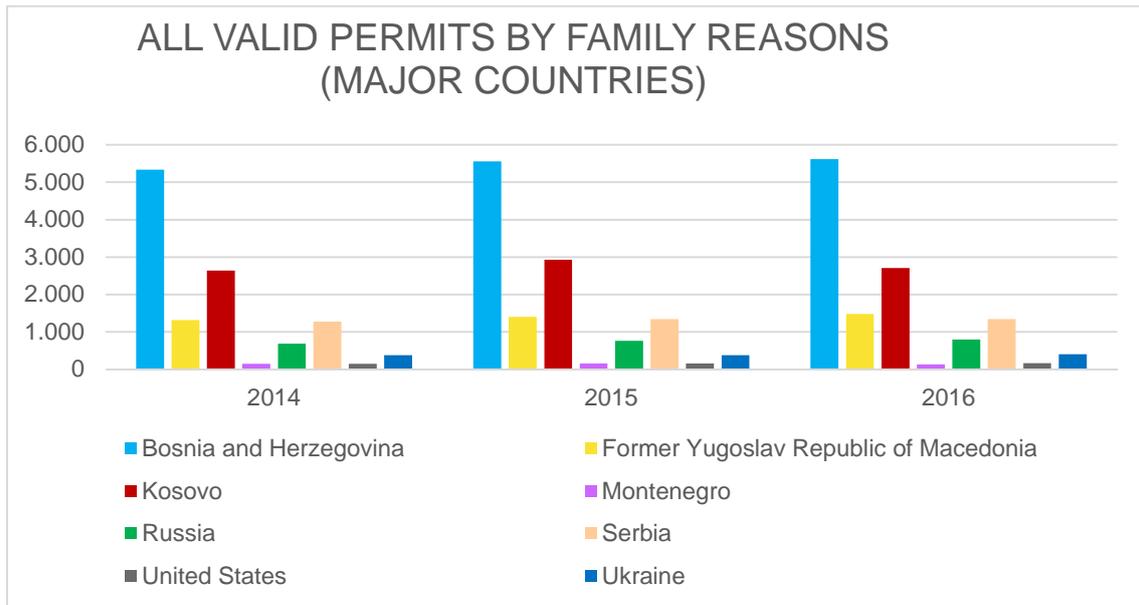


Figure 21- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].

### ALL VALID PERMITS BY REMUNERATED ACTIVITIES REASONS (MAJOR COUNTRIES)

DURATION: Total

REASON: Remunerated activities reasons

UNIT: Person

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.421	6.886	9.138
Serbia	2.581	3.025	3.897
Kosovo	992	1.053	1.095
Russia	762	932	975
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	507	523	652
Ukraine	333	402	489
China including Hong Kong	190	206	205
United States	88	105	106

Total	11.322	13.657	17.104
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Table 24- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].

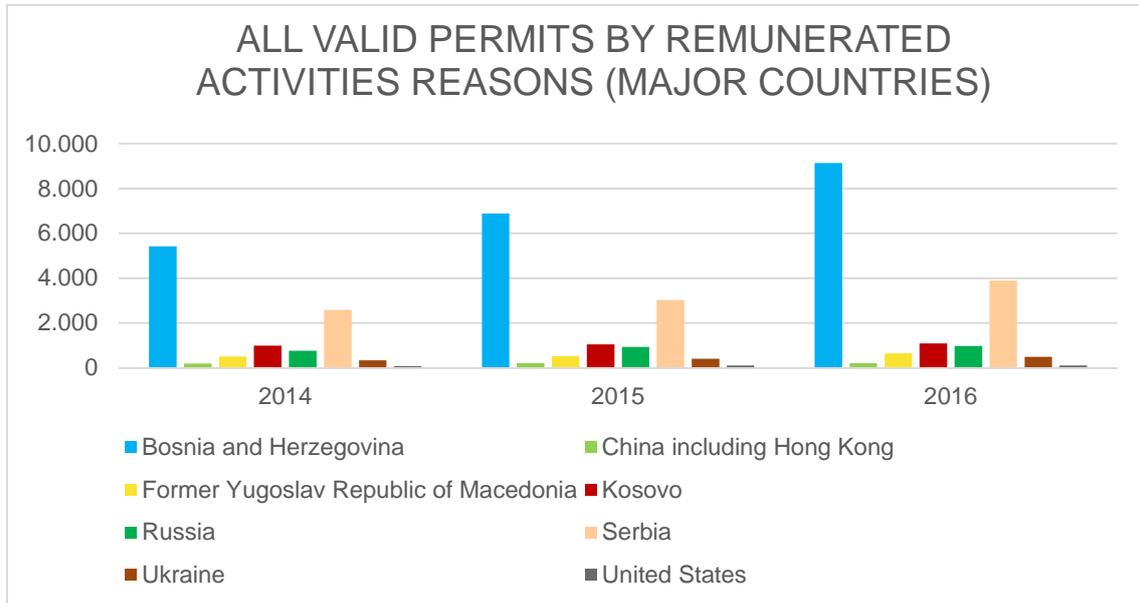


Figure 22- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].

### ALL VALID PERMITS BY OTHER REASONS (MAJOR COUNTRIES)

DURATION: Total  
REASON: Other reasons  
UNIT: Person

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	38.035	39.621	41.697
Kosovo	10.909	11.893	12.907
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	8.435	8.795	9.118
Serbia	5.707	6.169	6.734
Ukraine	998	1.073	1.137
China including Hong Kong	799	850	898
Montenegro	727	717	711
Russia	511	577	697
Total	68.481	72.450	76.860

Table 25- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].

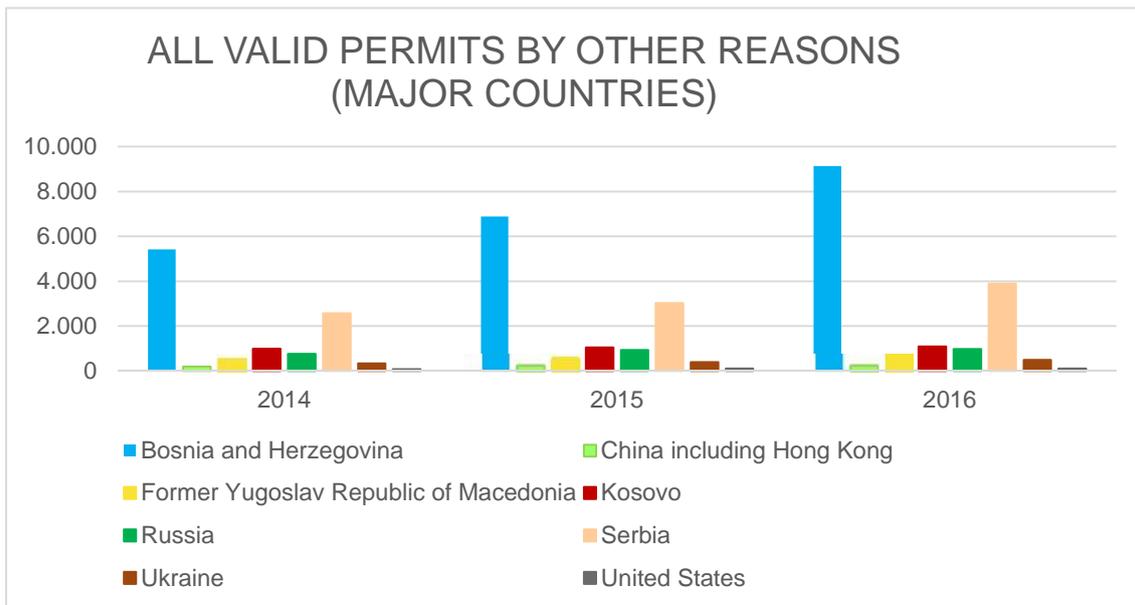


Figure 23- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].

### ALL VALID PERMITS BY REFUGEE STATUS (MAJOR COUNTRIES)

DURATION: Total

UNIT: Person

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Syria	7	11	79
Iran	23	42	54
Somalia	36	43	43
Iraq	3	4	33
Eritrea	5	5	27
Kazakhstan	17	14	19
Kosovo	13	13	14
Total	148	178	317

Table 26- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].

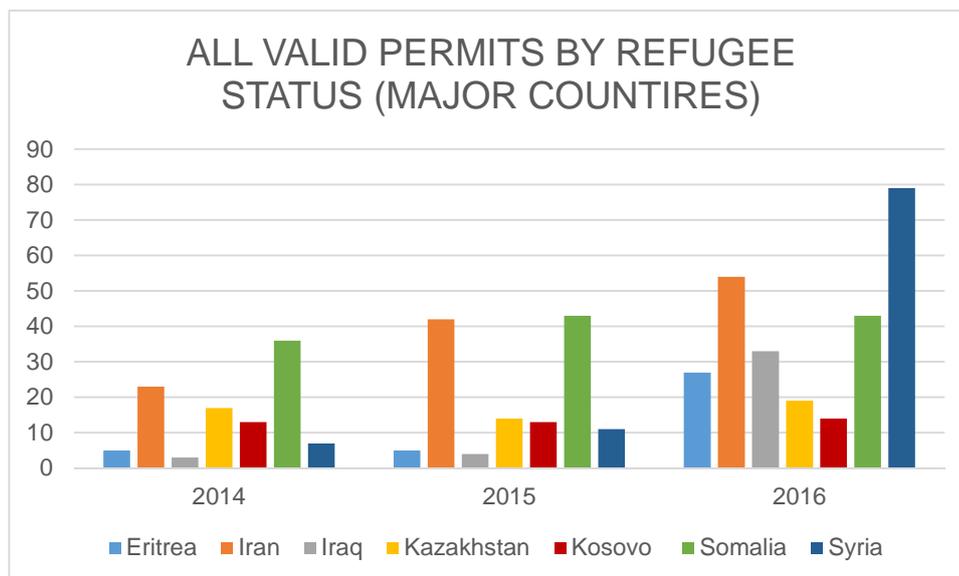


Figure 24- Eurostat: All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr\_resvalid].

## ASYLUM APPLICANTS BY CITIZENSHIP

SEX: Total

AGE: Total

ASYL\_APP: Asylum applicant

UNIT: Person

CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Extra-EU28	385	275	1.310
Afghanistan	75	50	420
Syria	90	15	280
Pakistan	25	25	105
Turkey	10	5	60
Algeria	10	5	45
Total	385	275	1.310

Table 27- Eurostat: Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded) [migr\_asyappctza].

## FINAL DECISION ON APPLICATIONS BY CITIZENSHIP

Sex: Total

Age: Total

Unit: Person

DECISION/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Positive	0	5	5
Rejected	65	30	35
Total	70	35	35

Table 28- Eurostat: Final decisions on applications by citizenship, age and sex Annual data (rounded) [migr\_asydfina].

## 5. INTEGRATION

According to the MIPEX index<sup>1</sup>, which shows data updated up to 2014, Slovenia is a halfway favourable country for immigrant's integration. It has an integration score of 44 and it ranks 27 out of 38 countries<sup>2</sup>. While Slovenia's integration policies are better than those of other Central European countries, they still create slightly more obstacles than opportunities for immigrants to fully

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<sup>1</sup> MIPEX (The Migrant Integration Policy Index) measures policies to integrate migrants in all EU Member States, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and the USA. It presents a multi-dimensional picture of migrants' opportunities to participate in society. The index is a useful tool to evaluate and compare what governments are doing to promote the integration of migrants in all the countries analysed. <http://www.mipex.eu/what-is-mipex>, last visited on 05/01/2018.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.mipex.eu/slovenia>, last visited on 05/01/2018.

participate the society, making Slovenia fallen in the MIPEX international ranking. Compared to most other MIPEX countries, Slovenia significantly delays labor market integration and naturalization for eligible non-EU citizens, which can produce negative side-effects for their long-term integration in several areas of life.

Figure 25, taken from the MIPEX website, shows the Slovenian score for each indicators. The country scored 41 for the “access to nationality” and the same very quiet favorable situation can be seen as well in table 29, which show the share of residents non-citizens who acquired Slovenian citizenship: the data are very low.

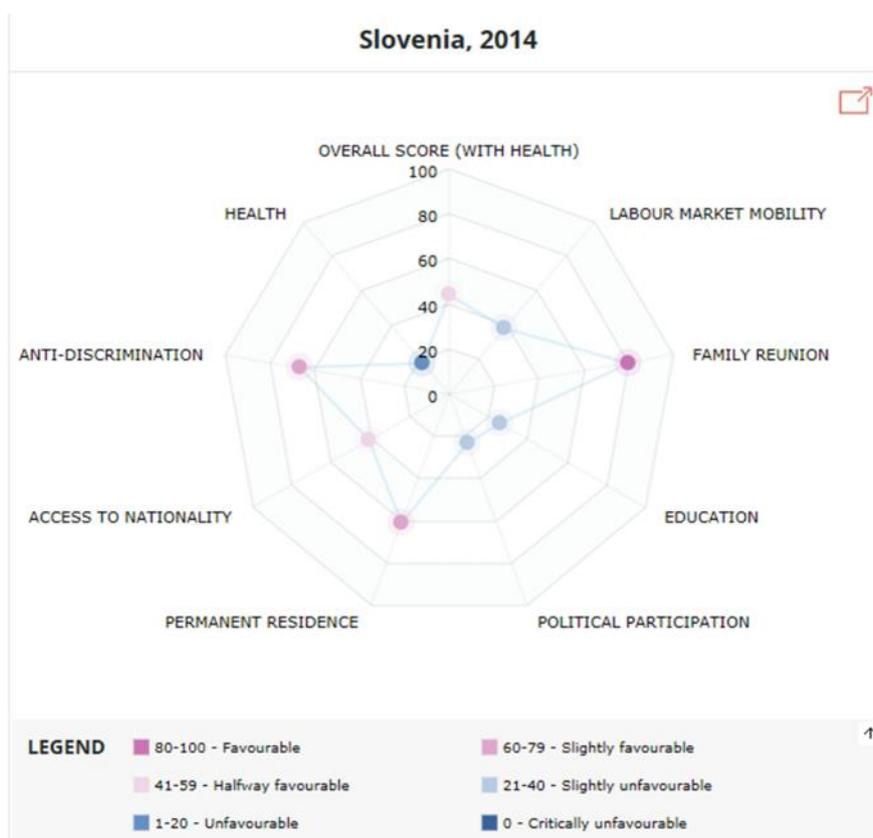


Figure 25- <http://www.mipex.eu/slovenia>.

## ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP

SEX: Total

UNIT: Percentage

INDIC_MG/TIME	2014	2015	2016
Share of foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship	1,09	1,25	0,34
Share of non-EU citizens who have acquired citizenship	1,24	1,40	0,41
Share of EU citizens who have acquired citizenship	1,20	1,36	0,38

Table 29- Eurostat: Residents who acquired citizenship as a share of resident non-citizens by former citizenship and sex [migr\_acqs].

## 5.1 Labour market integration

As long as it concerns the labour market mobility, Slovenia scores 38, which makes it a slightly unfavourable country from the point of labour market integration. Table 31 shows the labour status by citizenship. Although around 20-30 thousand immigrants in working age are employed, almost 6 thousand immigrants are unemployed. Lastly, from tables 32 and 33, it can be seen that female immigrants are slightly more unemployed compared to males.

### LABOUR STATUS BY CITIZENSHIP

SEX: Total

AGE: From 15 to 64

UNIT: Thousand

WSTATUS	Employed persons	Employed persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Unemployed persons	Unemployed persons
CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Total	892,5	901,6	902,5	98,1	90,3	79,6
Reporting country	867,0	868,8	864,3	92,2	84,7	73,7
Foreign country	25,5	32,8	38,2	5,9	5,6	5,9
EU28 countries	4,1	4,3	4,6	0,6	0,6	0,7
Non-EU28 countries	21,4	28,5	33,6	5,3	5,0	5,1

Table 30- Eurostat: Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status (1 000) [lfsa\_pganws].

### MALES LABOUR STATUS BY CITIZENSHIP

SEX: Males

AGE: From 15 to 64

UNIT: Thousand

WSTATUS	Employed persons	Employed persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Unemployed persons	Unemployed persons
CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Total	485,9	491,7	483,9	48,9	43,8	39,8
Reporting country	466,8	468,0	457,1	46,3	41,4	37,5
Foreign country	19,1	23,7	26,8	2,5	2,4	2,2
EU28 countries	2,6	2,4	2,3	:	:	:
Non-EU28 countries	16,6	21,3	24,5	2,2	2,0	1,9

Table 31- Eurostat: Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status (1 000) [lfsa\_pganws].

## FEMALES LABOUR STATUS BY CITIZENSHIP

SEX: Females

AGE: From 15 to 64

UNIT: Thousand

WSTATUS	Employed persons	Employed persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Unemployed persons	Unemployed persons
CITIZEN/TIME	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Total	406,6	409,9	418,6	49,2	46,5	39,8
Reporting country	400,2	400,8	407,2	45,9	43,3	36,1
Foreign country	6,4	9,1	11,3	3,4	3,2	3,7
EU28 countries	1,5	1,9	2,3	:	:	:
Non-EU28 countries	4,9	7,2	9,0	3,2	3,0	3,2

Table 32- Eurostat: Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status (1 000) [lfsa\_pganws].

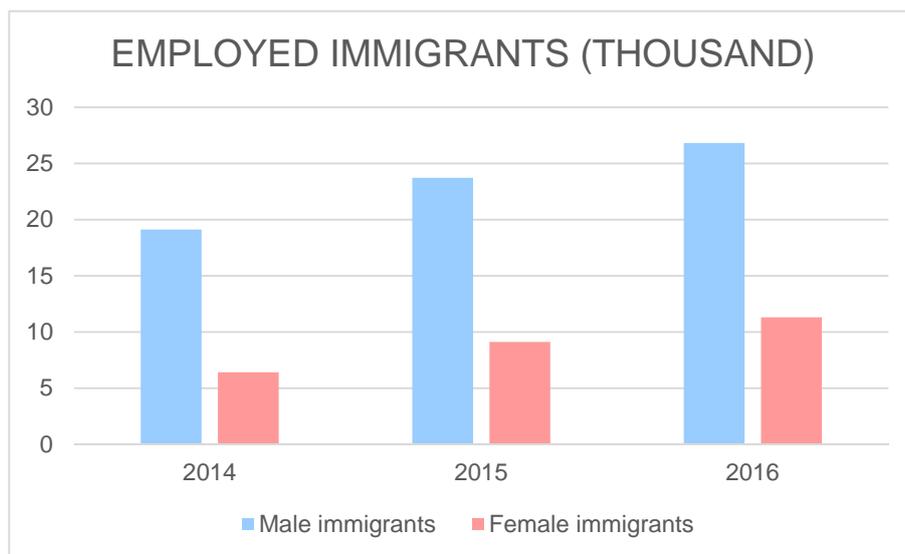
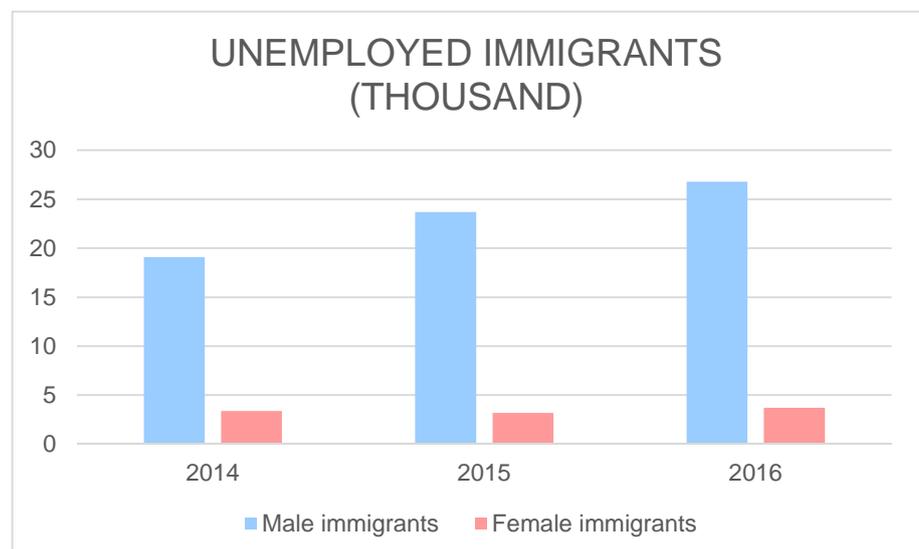


Figure 26- Eurostat: Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status (1 000) [lfsa\_pganws].

Figure 27- Eurostat: Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status (1 000) [lfsa\_pganws].



## 6. CONCLUSIONS

Immigration in Slovenia is a limited phenomenon. Nearly all the immigrants come from Western Balkan neighbours, mainly from non-EU countries such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, and Kosovo. Croatia is the only major sending country, which is an EU member state.

The composition of the inflows by sex shows that men outnumber women in all five states, albeit with some differences from country to country: Bosnian and Serbian men are almost twice of women in all the three years considered.

Most of the immigrants are in the working-age and, in particular, belong to the “25-34 age group”. Indeed, work was the main channel of entrance in 2016 (if we excluded the broad category under “other reasons”), although it has not always been the case. Immigration for the purpose of family reunification was the most relevant channel in 2014 and hence after the economic crisis, Slovenia transformed from a country of largely seasonal migration to a country of family migration and settlement.

Compared to other countries, very few non-EU citizens in Slovenia have university degrees: more than half of the immigrants have an upper secondary and post-secondary education.

The refugees crisis of recent years has not hit this country, even though the number of permits issued to immigrant originating from Syria, Somalia and Iraq increased between 2015 and 2016.

Slovenia significantly delays labour market integration and naturalisation for eligible non-EU citizens, which can produce negative side-effects for their long-term integration in several areas of life. The country should consider the opening up of access to labour market also for family migrants.