



Migration Trends: European Countries Compared



The objective of this report, created by the students of the Jean Monnet Module Migration in Europe of the promotion 2018-19, was set primarily to give the students a practical experience on the use of methods and tools of acquiring accurate and precise data on the sensitive field of European migration trends and phenomena, and to contribute to the world wide understanding and knowledge of the phenomenon making it available and accessible to everybody.



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North Europe



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

More information at www.denmark.dk



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

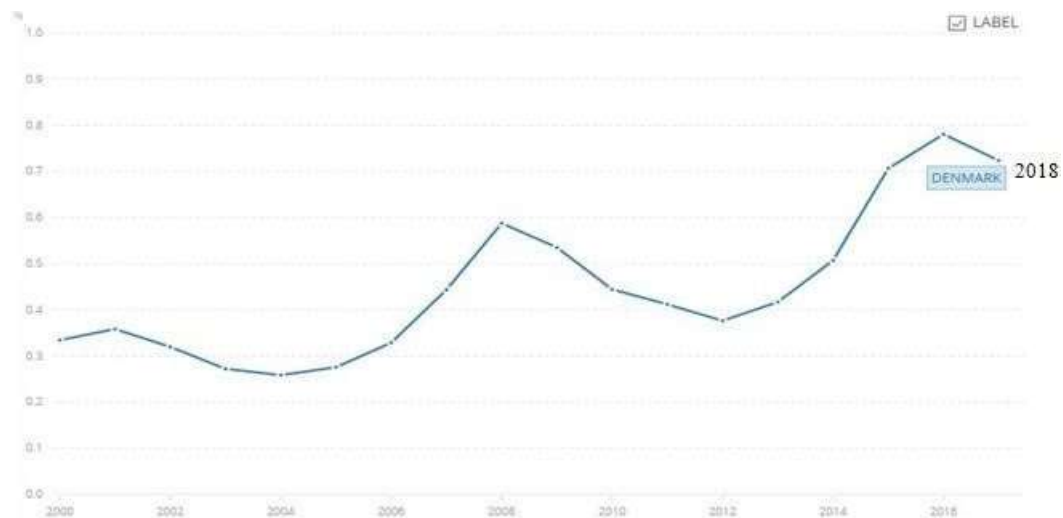


Figure 1: Source: Population growth in Denmark from 2000 to 2017, World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?end=2018&locations=DK&start=2000>

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.

³Source: Eurostat; label: [migr\ _pop5ctz].



GNP per capita

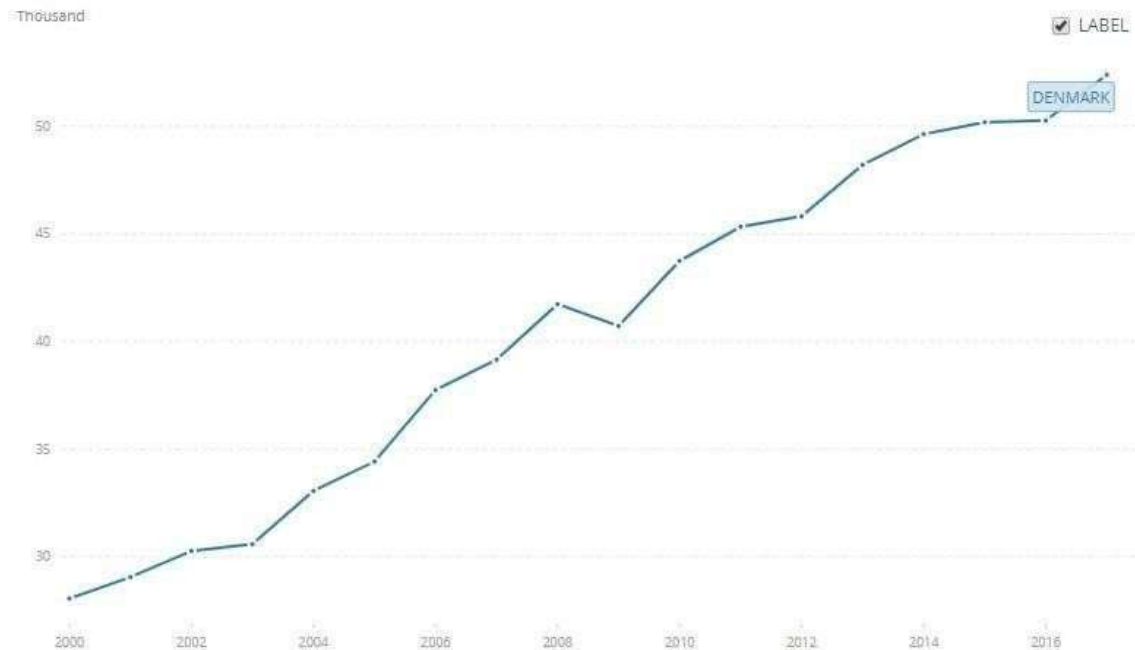


Figure 2: Source: Denmark GNI from 2000 to 2017, World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.MKTP.CN?end=2017&locations=DK&start=2000>

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.

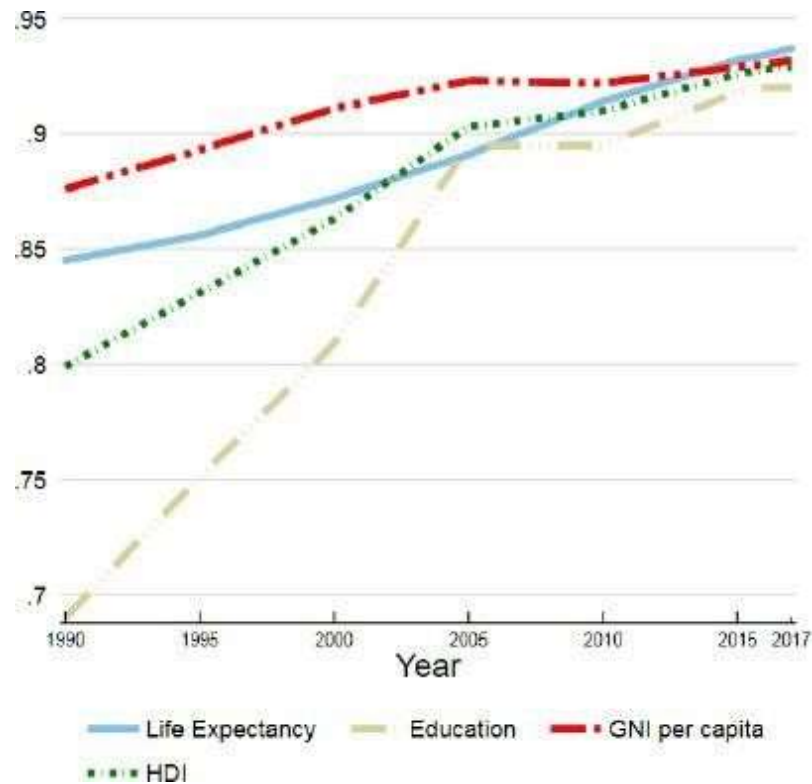


Figure 4: Source: Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update, Briefing note for countries on the 2018 Statistical Update.

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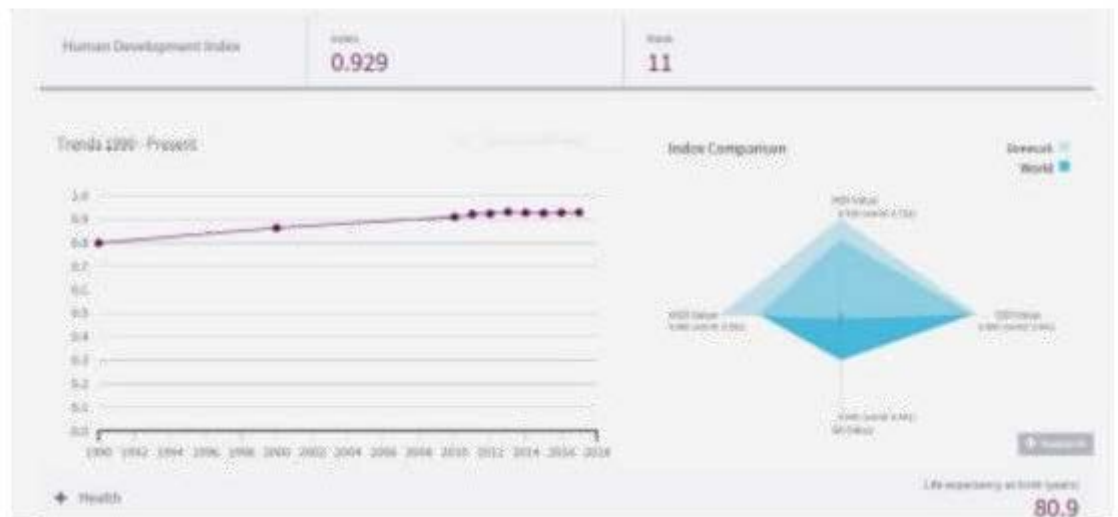
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Figure 5: Source: Human Development Reports,
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/DNK>



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



Unemployment rate of total population

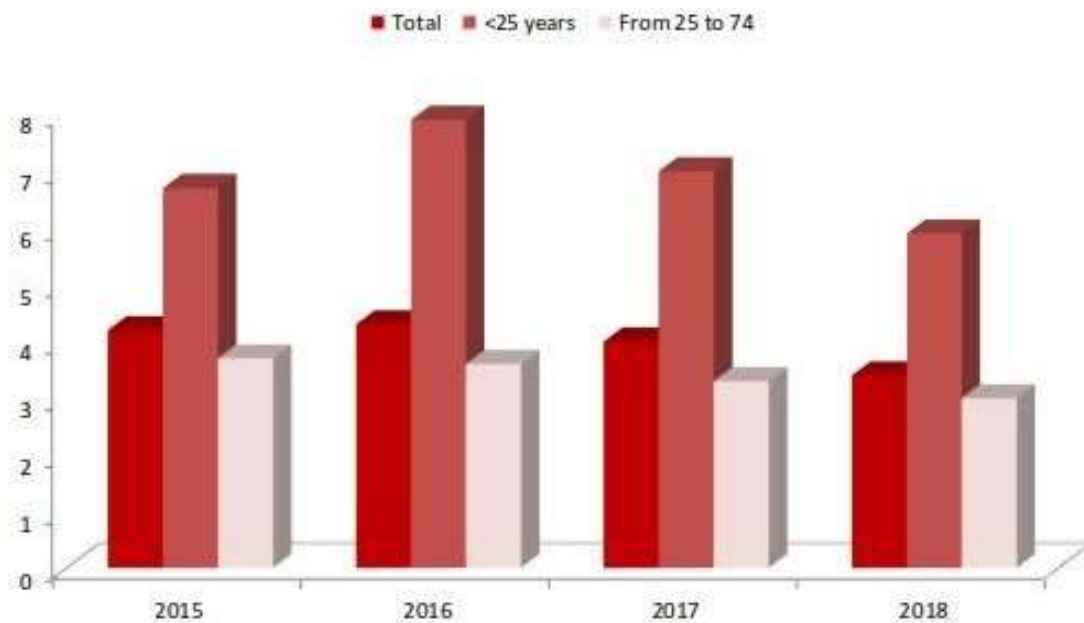


Figure 6: Source: Eurostat; label: Unemployment by sex and age – annual average; [une_rt_a]

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

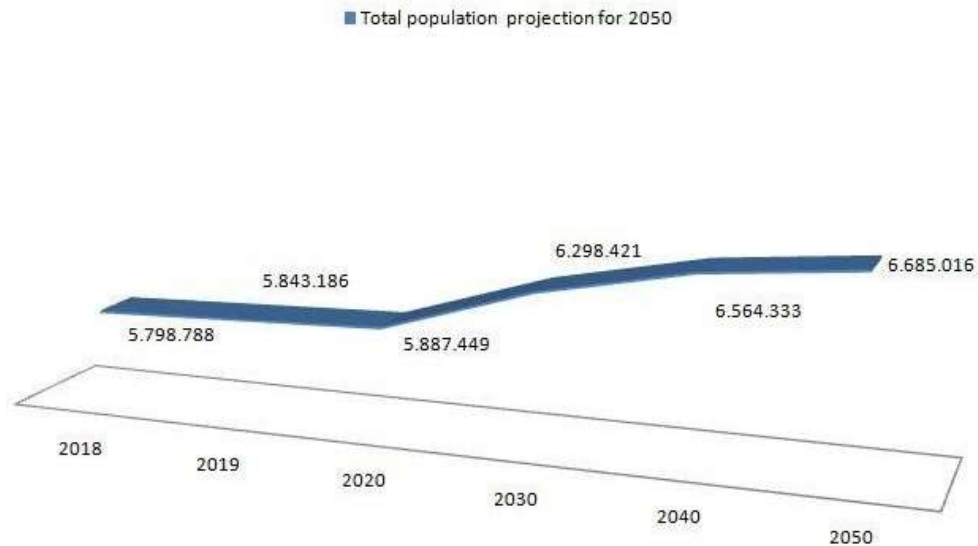


Figure 7: Source: Eurostat; label: Baseline projections: demographic balances and indicators [proj_15ndbims]

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.

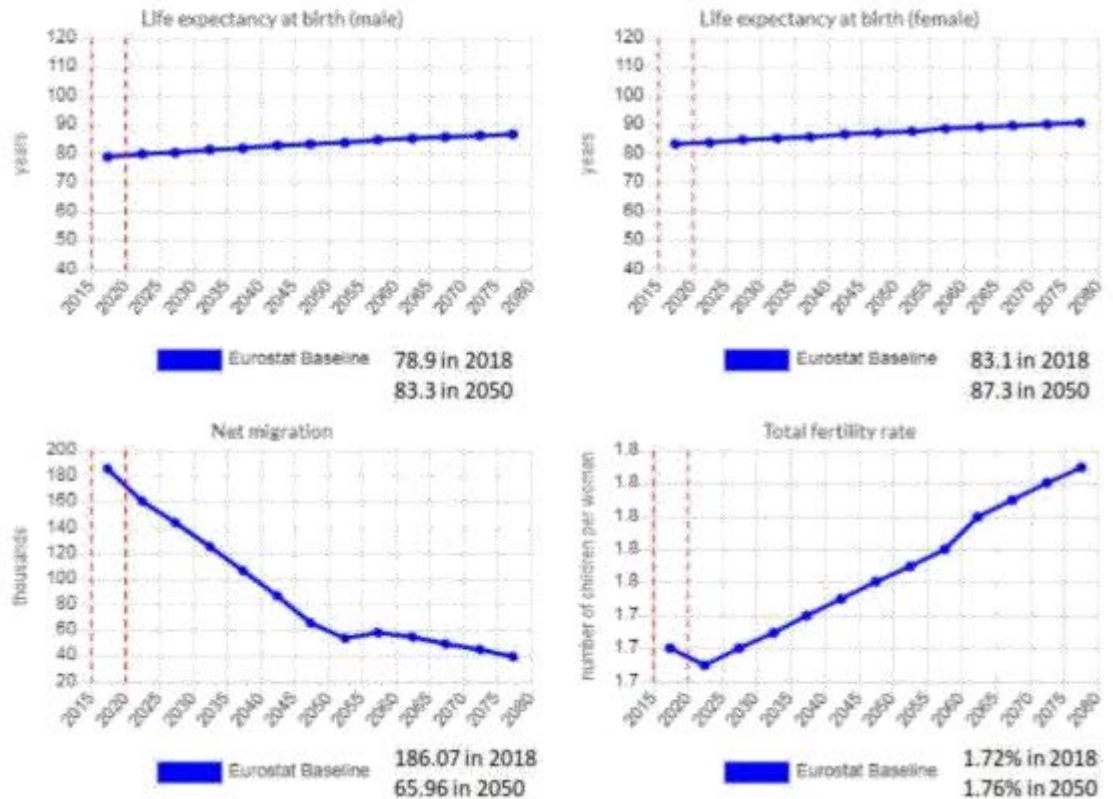


Figure 8: Source: Eurostat Data on <https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/>

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

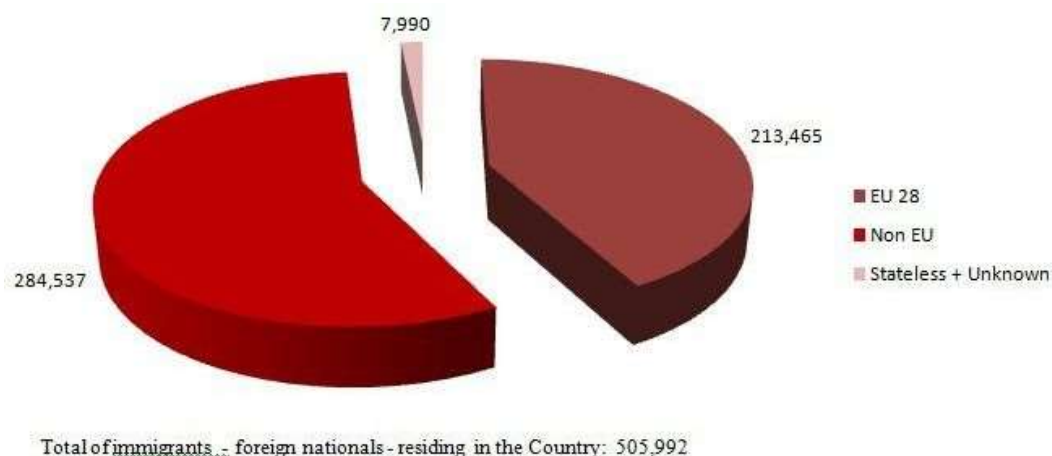


Figure 9: Source: Eurostat

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.

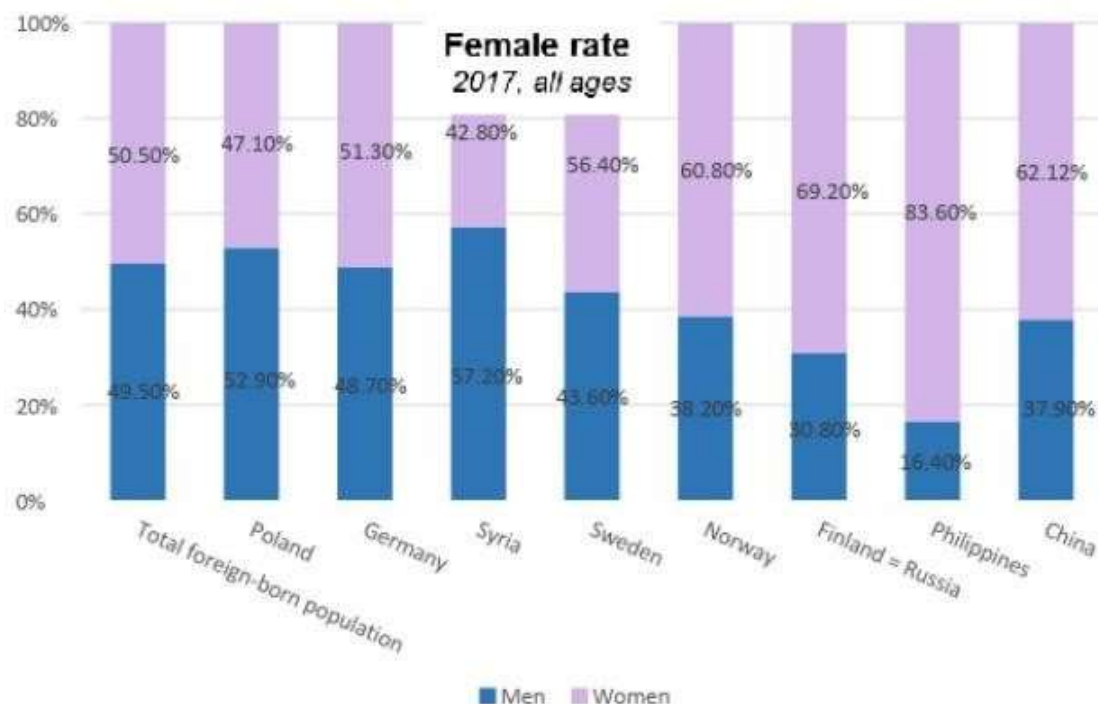


International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population

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%

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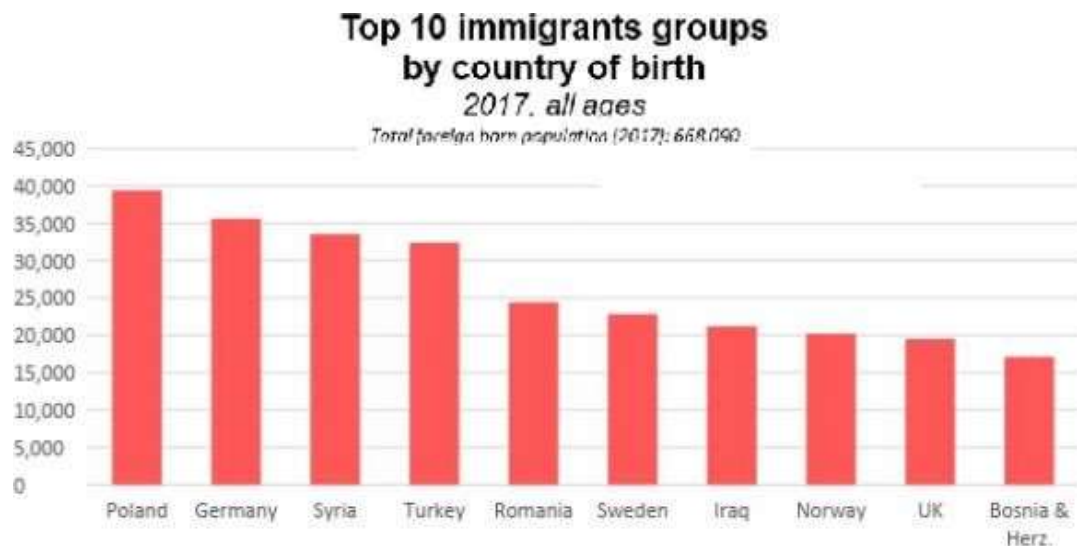
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Considering the foreign-born population in Denmark, we

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).

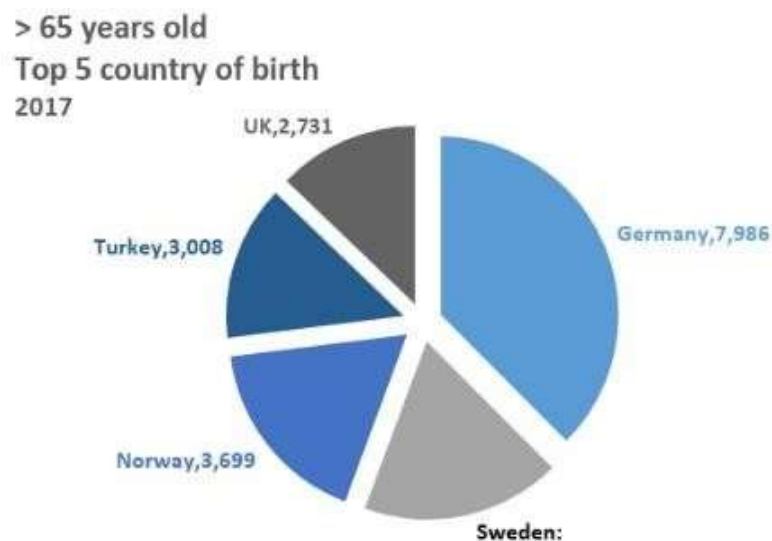


Figure 11: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_pop3ctb http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

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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.

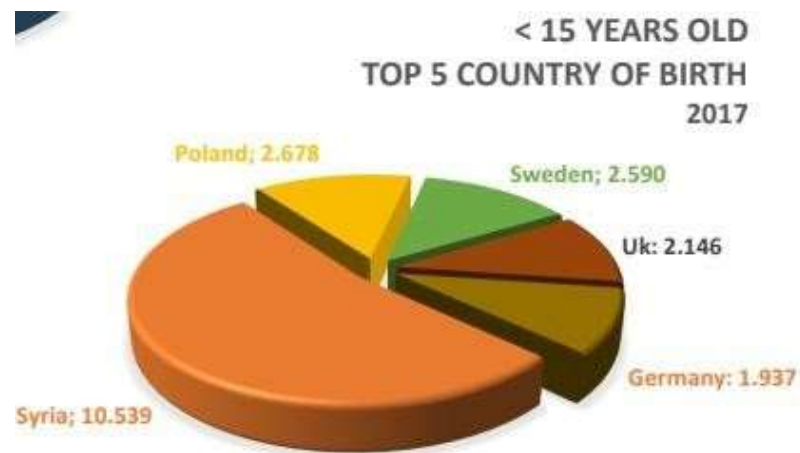


Figure 12: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_pop3ctb http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

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).

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Considering the foreign-born population in Denmark, we

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

SEX + TIME
Country of citizenship + Unit of
Total + Person
Age class +
Total +

REASON	SEX	Total	Males	Females
	TIME	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



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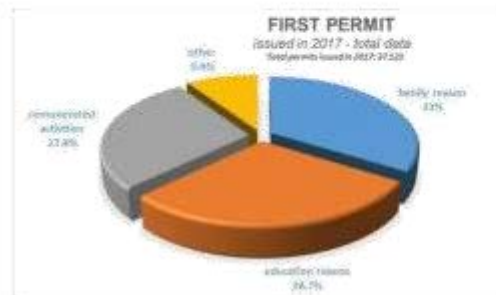


Figure 14: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_resfas http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

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).

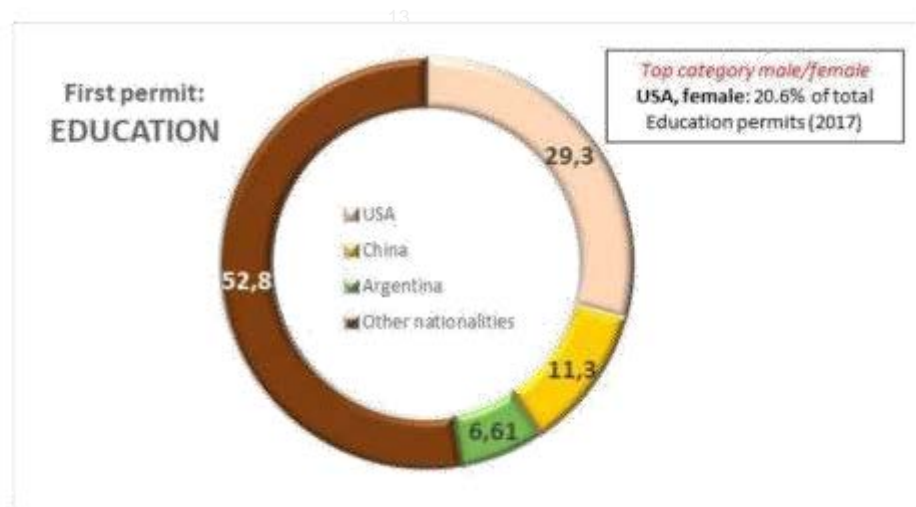


Figure 16: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_resfas http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

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).

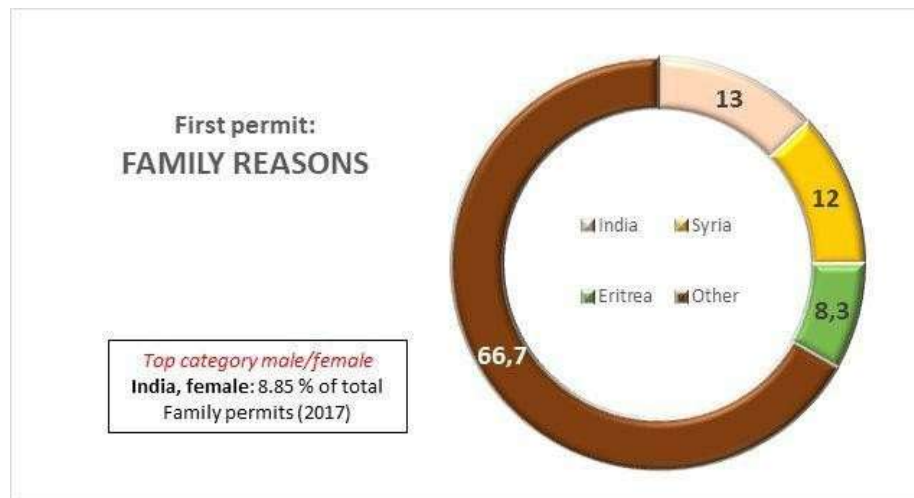


Figure 17: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_resfas http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

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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).

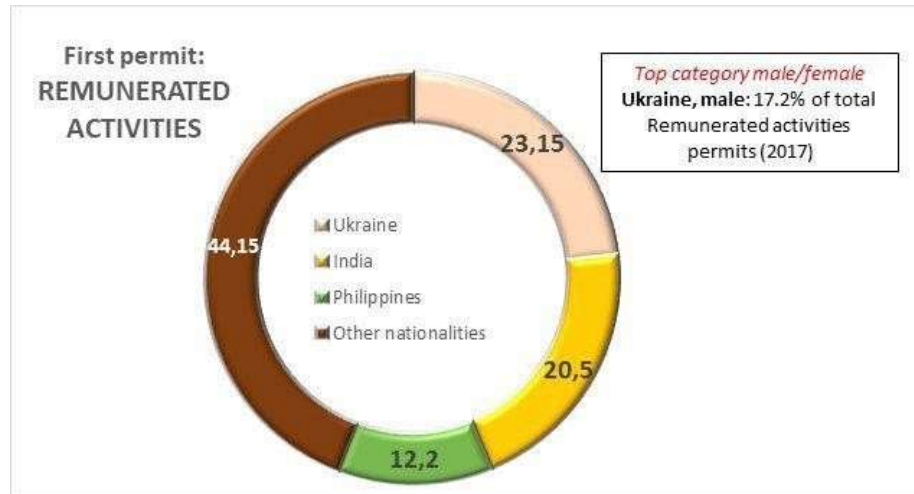


Figure 18: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_resfas http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

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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).

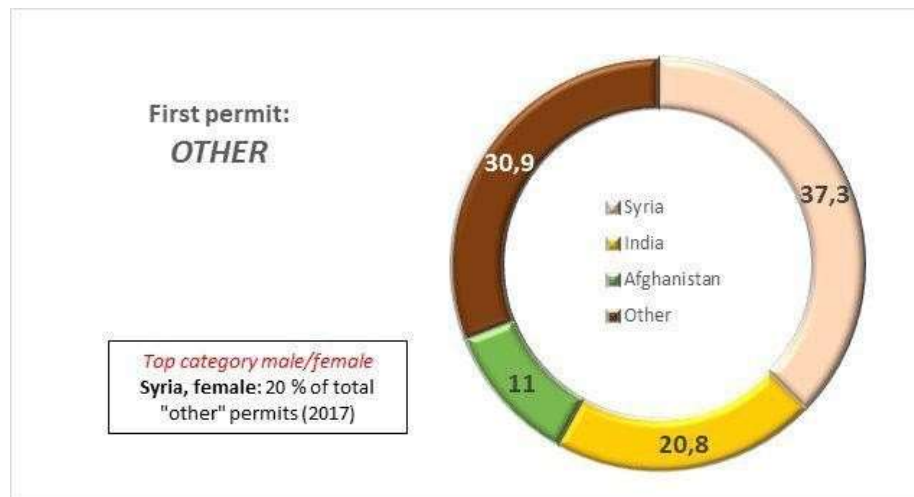


Figure 19: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_resfas http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfas&lang=en

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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

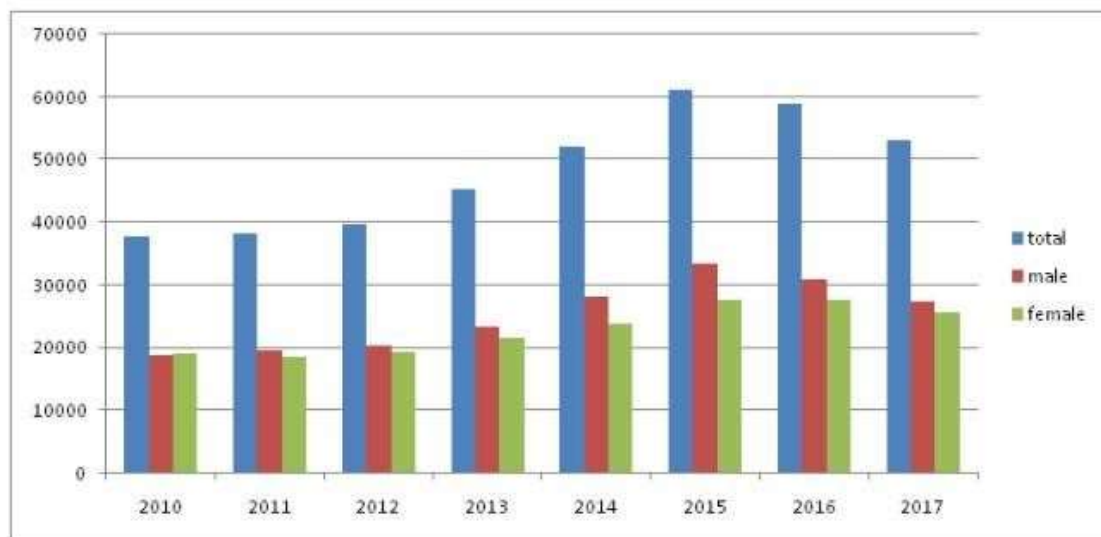


Figure 20: Immigrants age 20>50 - male/female - Source: Eurostat database <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa>.

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.

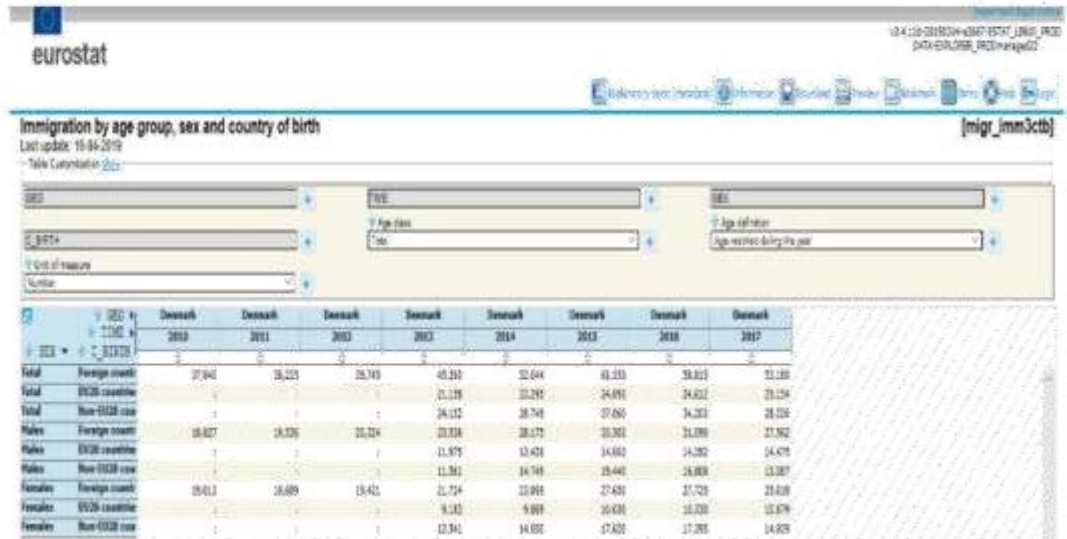


Figure 21: Source: Eurostat database [migr_emi4ctb]



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.

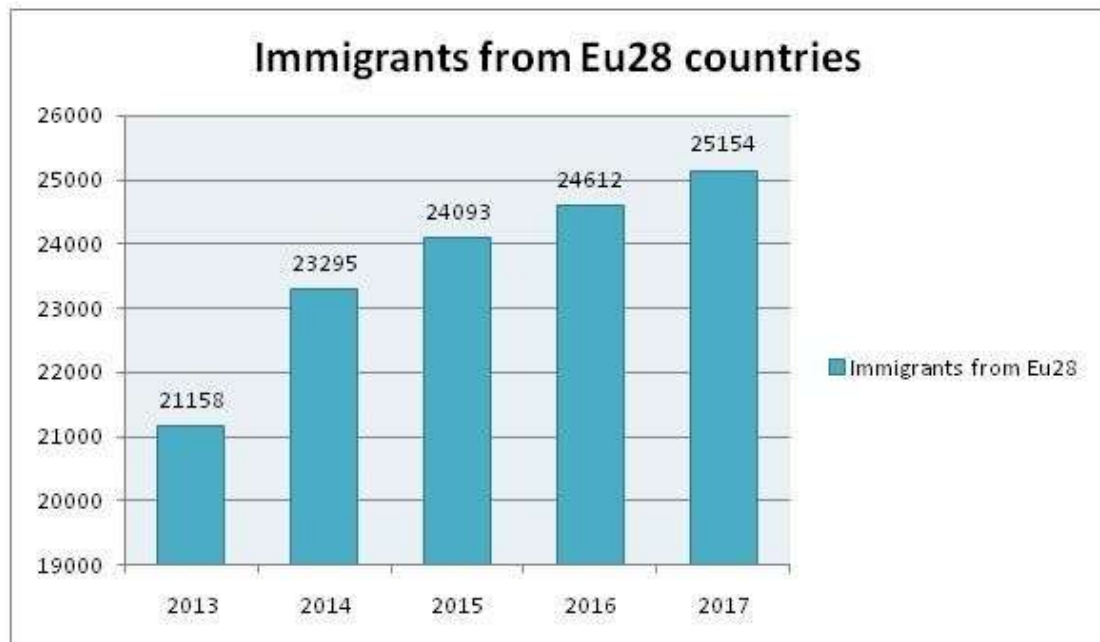


Figure 22: Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

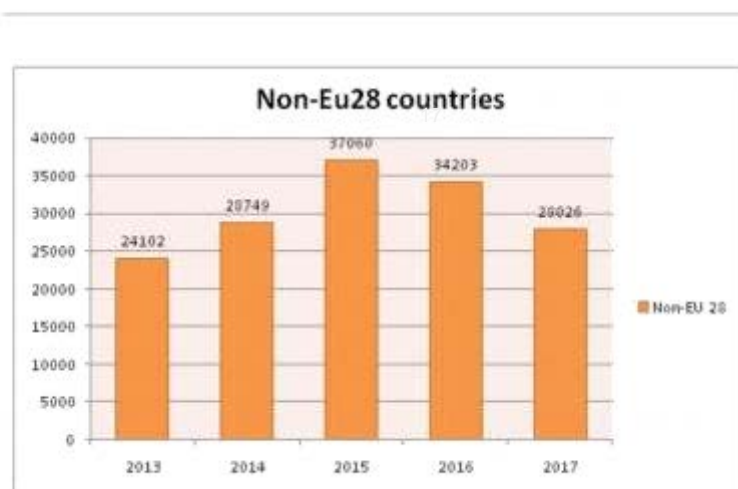


Figure 23: Source: Eurostat <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



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.

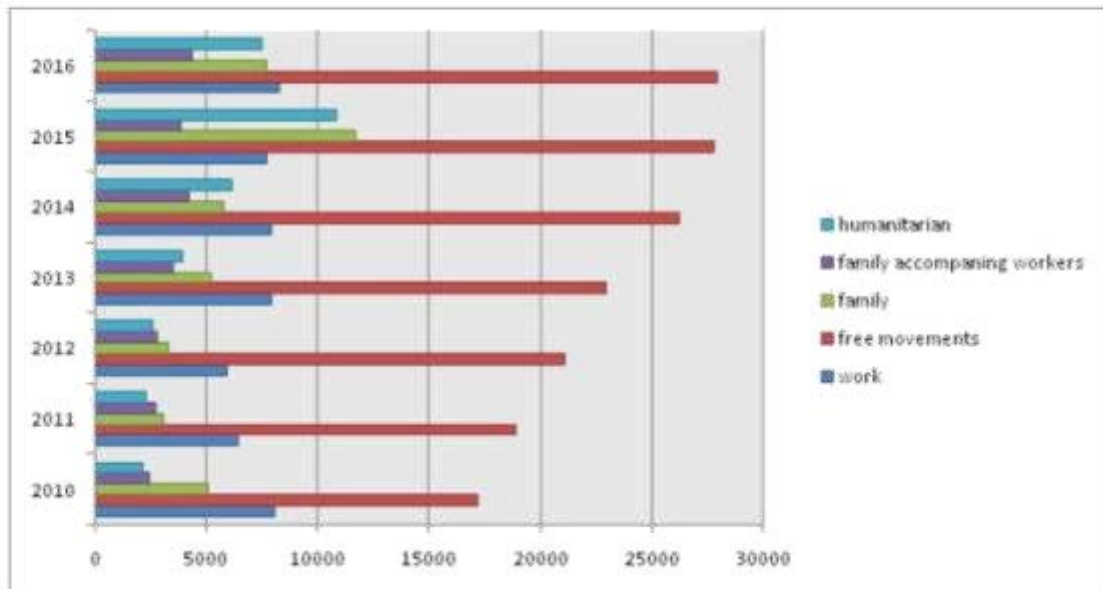


Figure 24: Source:OECD Data <https://data.oecd.org/migration/permanent-immigrant-inflows.htm>



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 Area:

BEK: [dropdown] CITIZEN: [dropdown] TIME: [dropdown]

Age definition: [dropdown] Age class: [dropdown] Unit of measure: [dropdown]

Age reached during the year: [dropdown]

Geopolitical entity (reporting): [dropdown]

Denmark: [checkbox]

TIME	Total		Males		Females	
	Total	Reporting country	Total	Reporting country	Total	Reporting country
2007	41,566	23,771	22,008	12,826	19,558	10,845
2009	39,895	14,379	21,429	7,856	18,470	6,828
2011	41,593	15,031	21,528	8,214	20,695	6,817
2013	43,310	13,572	22,023	7,423	21,898	6,148
2015	44,829	14,020	22,768	7,413	21,897	6,607
2017	56,400	14,871	29,849	7,529	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).

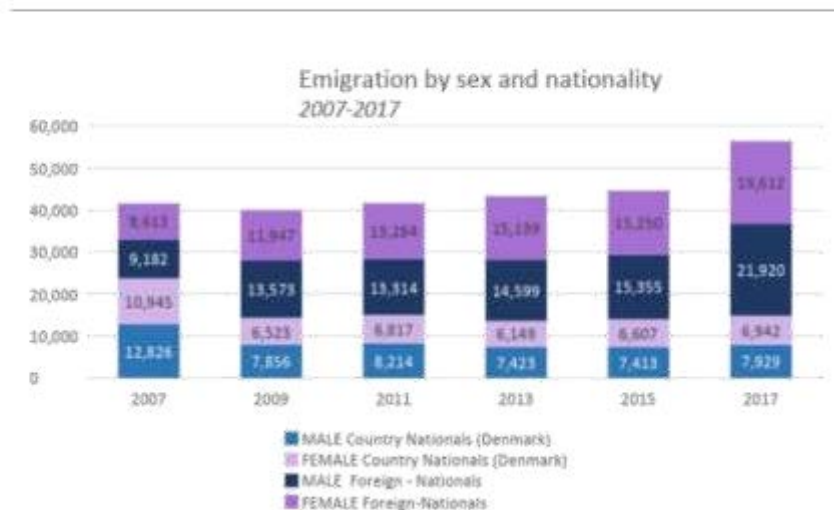




Figure 26: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_emilctz http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emilctz&lang=en



Emigration by age group, sex and country of birth

Last update: 02-04-2019

Table Customization [show](#)

	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	-	-	-	15,850	19,080	21,630
Non-EU28 countries nor repo	-	-	-	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]

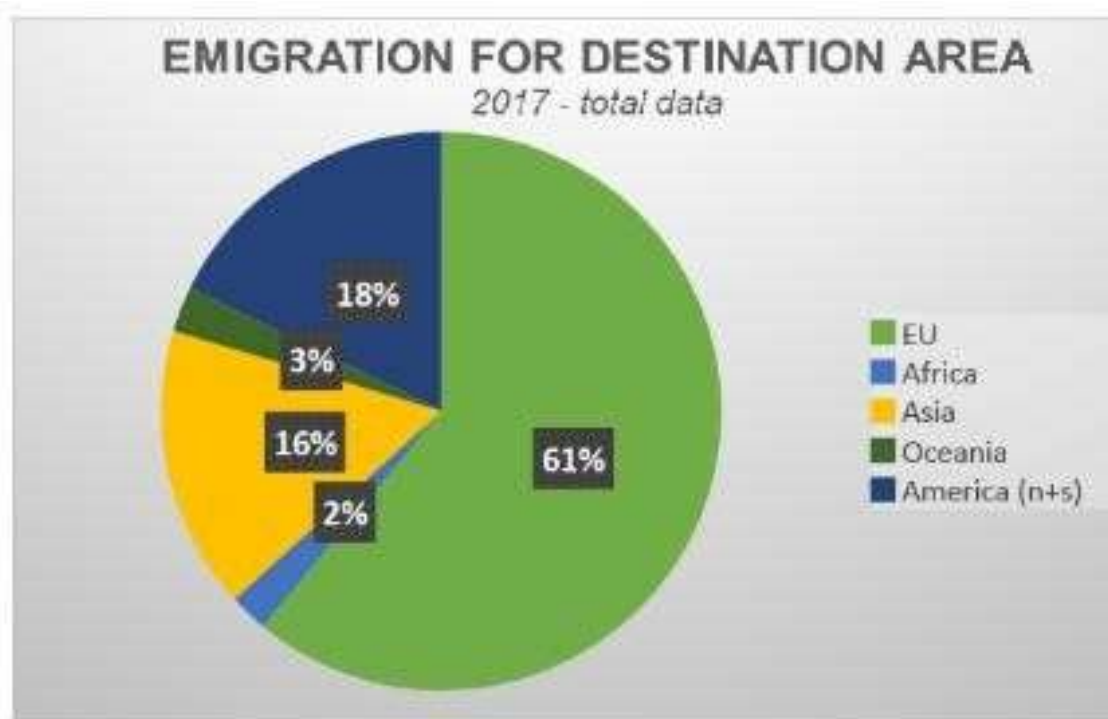


Figure 29: Source: Eurostat database [migr_emi3nxt]

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.

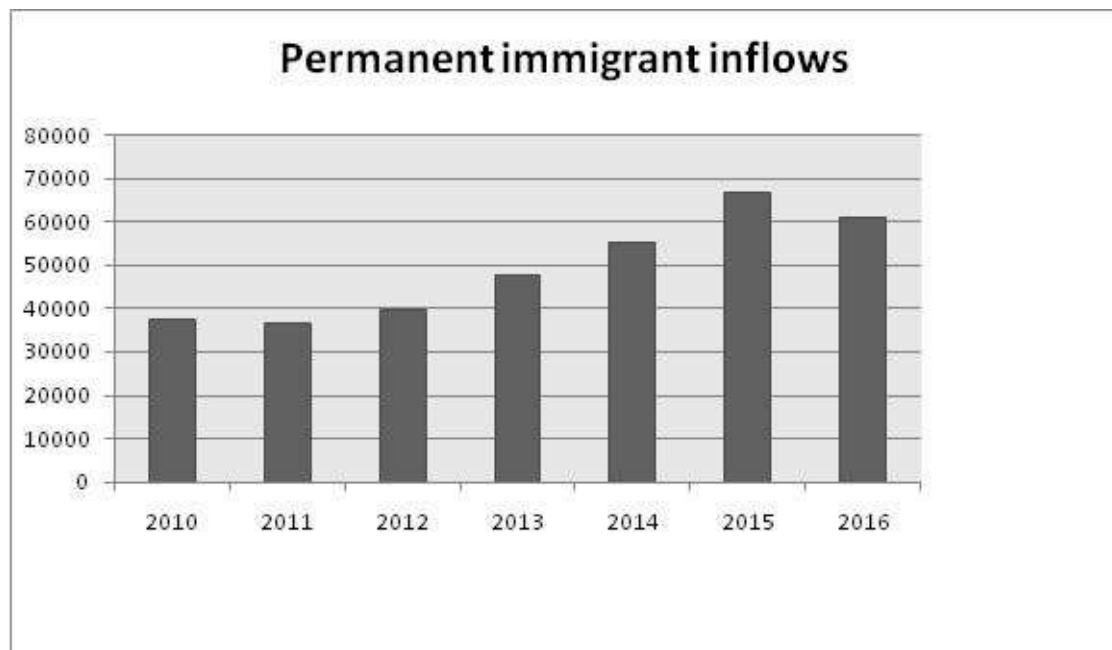


Figure 30: Source:OECD Data <https://data.oecd.org/migration/permanent-immigrant-inflows.htm>

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)

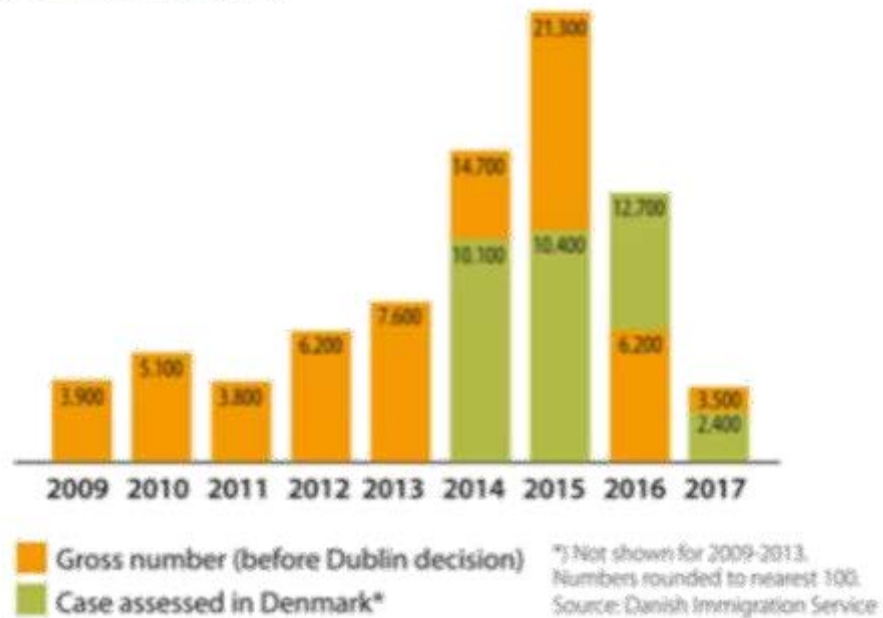


Figure 31: Source: [http://refugees.dk/en/facts/numbers-and-statistics/ how-many-are-coming-and-from-where/](http://refugees.dk/en/facts/numbers-and-statistics/how-many-are-coming-and-from-where/)

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.

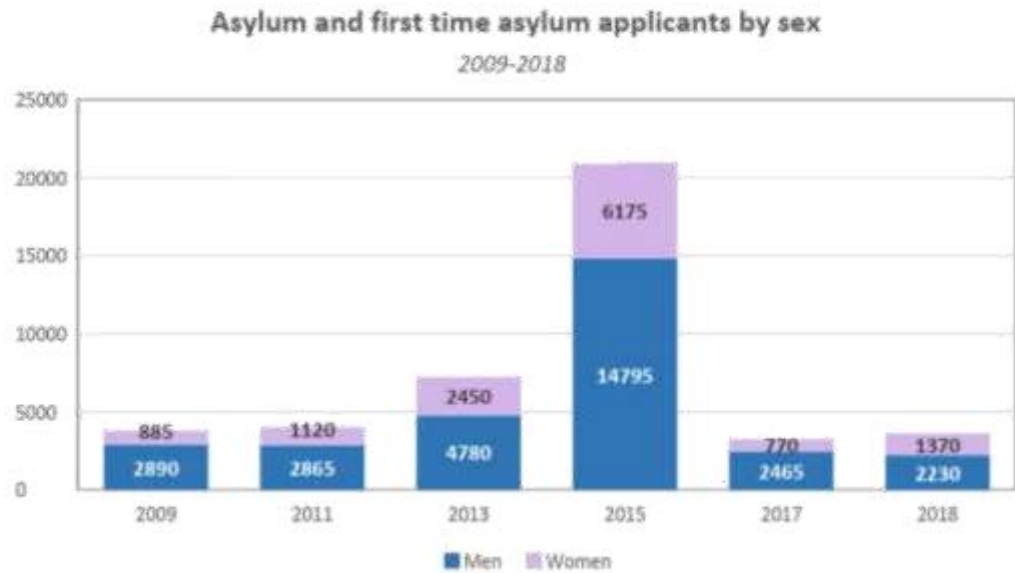


Figure 32: Source: Eurostat - Label: migr_asyappetza http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asyappetza&lang=en

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

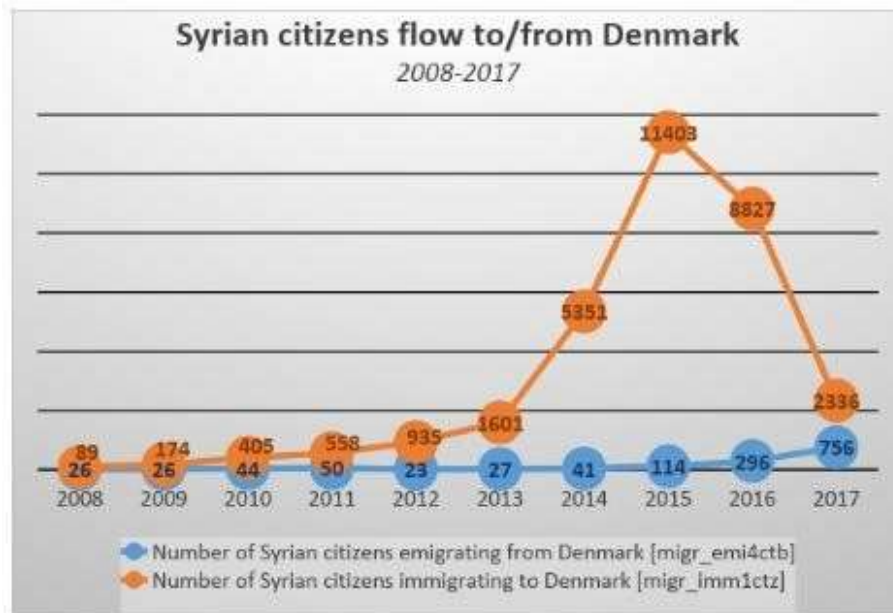


Figure 33: Source: Eurostat - Labels: [migr_emi4ctb] and [migr_imm1ctz]



Migrants integration indicators

Migrants by education level

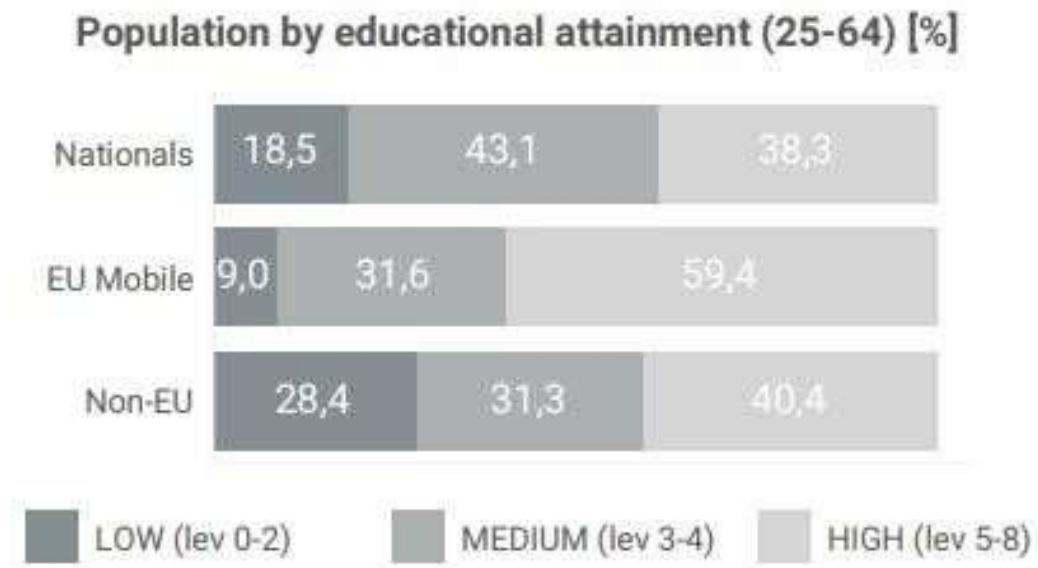


Figure 34: Source:<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/atlas-migration-2018>

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).



25

Labor force participation in the last 10 years

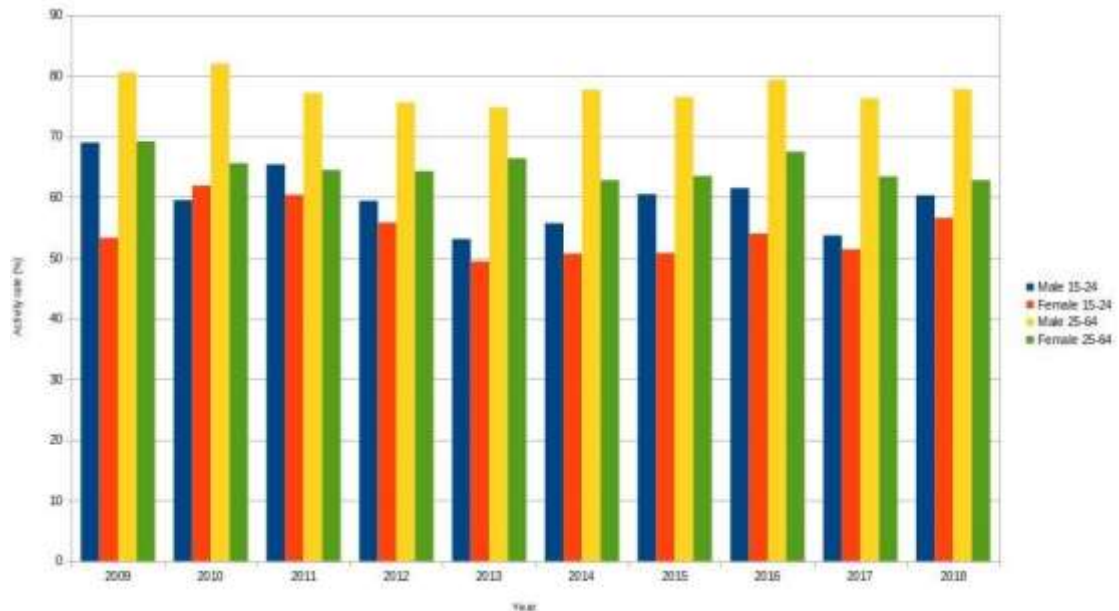


Figure 35: Active population for non-European migrants over the last 10 years - Source: Eurostat - Label: [lfsa_pganws]

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.

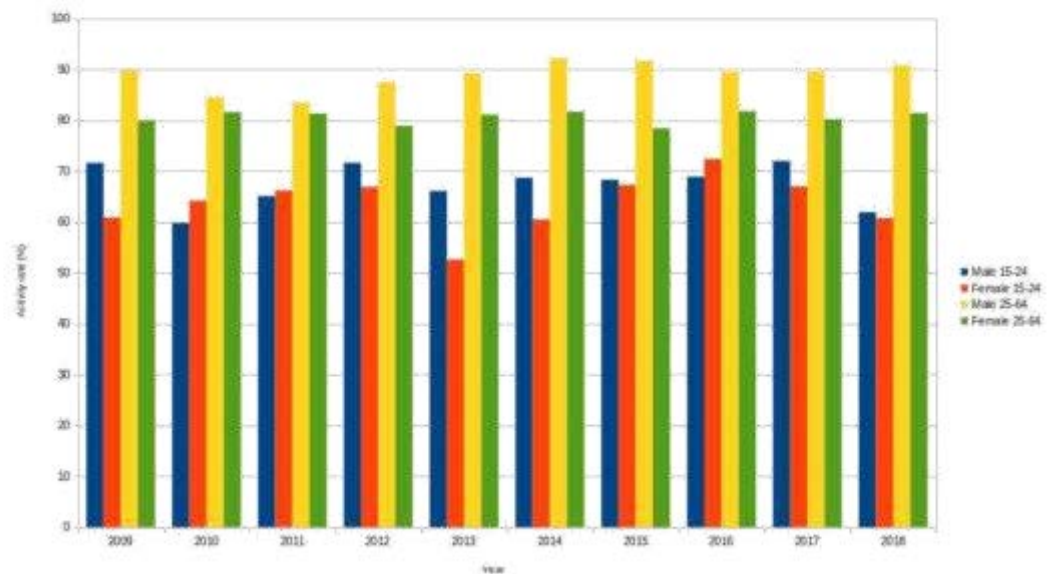


Figure 36: Active population for non-European migrants over the last 10 years - Source: Eurostat - Label: [lfsa_pganws]

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

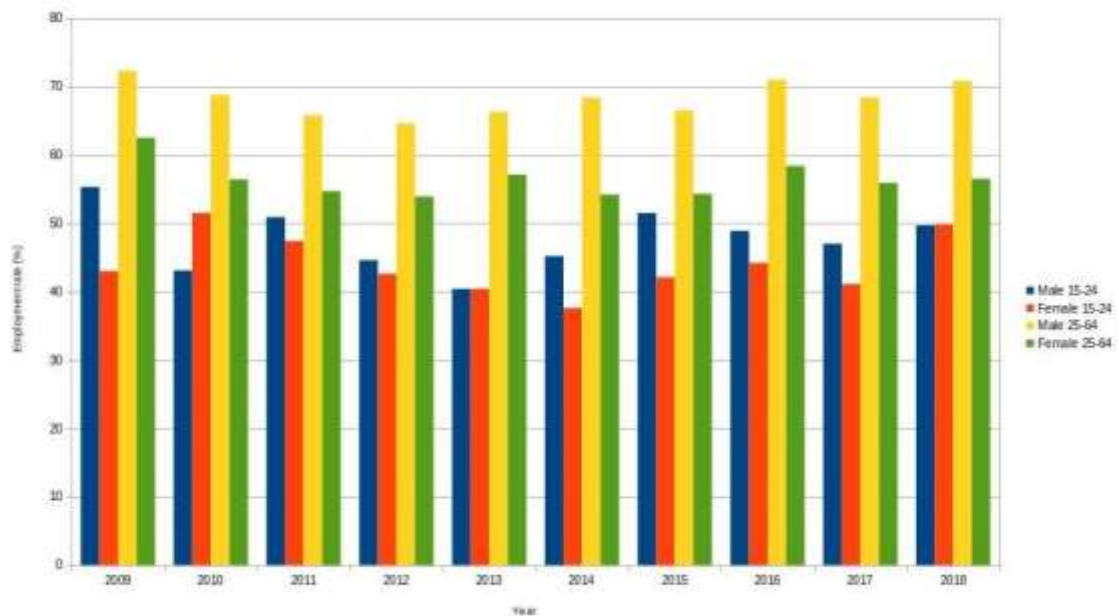


Figure 37: Employment rate for non-European migrants over the last 10 years - Source: Eurostat

- Label: [lfsa_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).

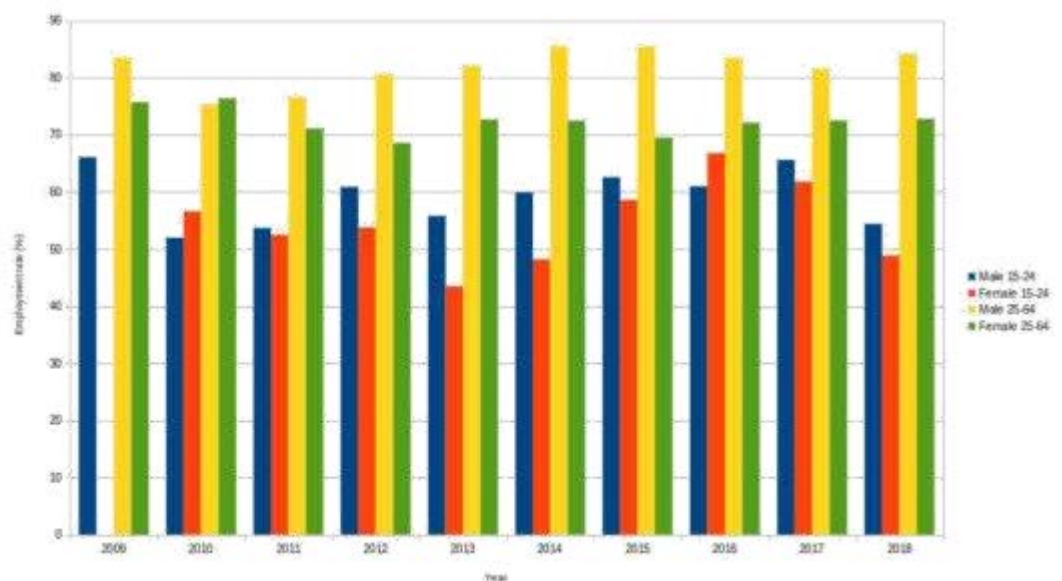


Figure 38: Employment rate for European migrants over the last 10 years - Source: Eurostat
-Label: [lfsa_ergacob]

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

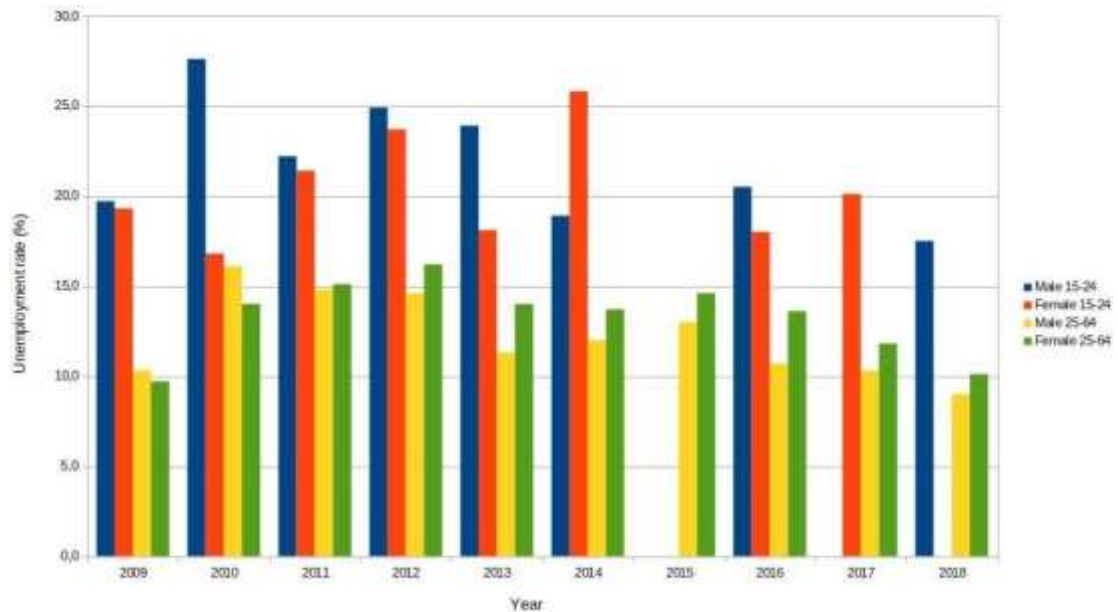


Figure 39: Unemployment rate for non-European migrants over the last 10 years - Source: Eurostat - Label: [lfsa_urgacob]

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.

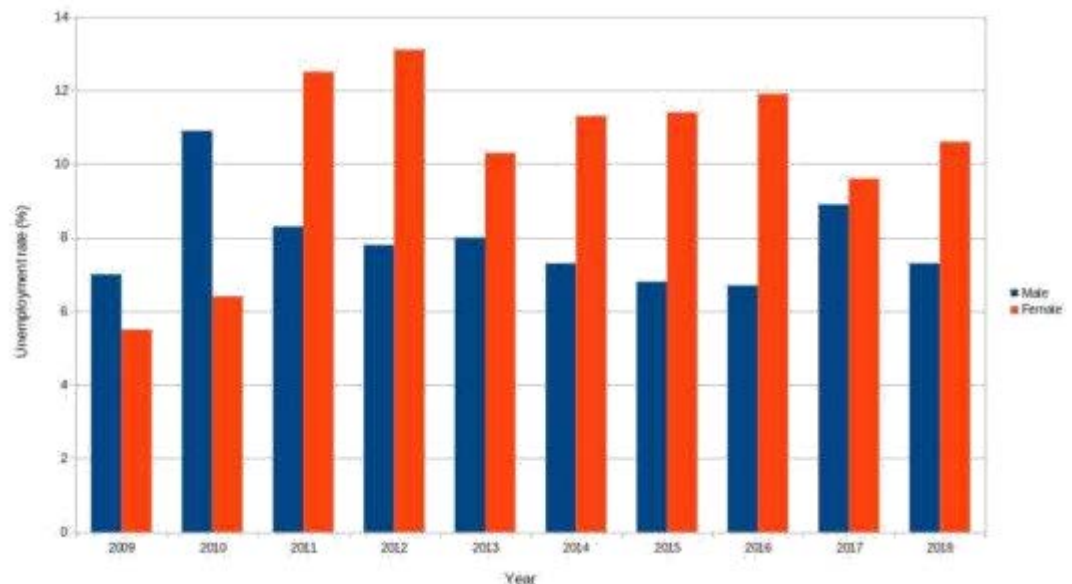


Figure 40: Unemployment rate for European migrants over the last 10 years - Source: Eurostat-
Label: [lfsa_urgacob]

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]

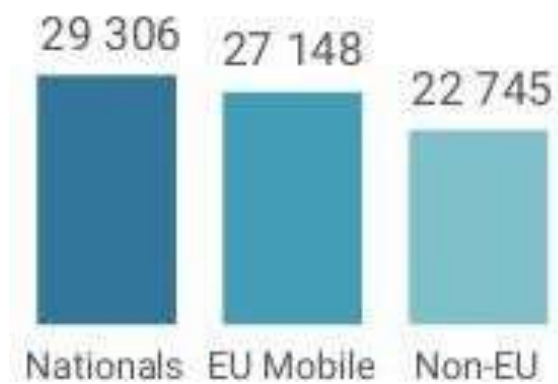


Figure 41: Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/atlas-migration-2018>

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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.



Migration in Finland

Masciulli Giorgia,
Gioda Alessia,
Borgognoni Elisa,
Tramontana Anastasia.

1. Background information

Due to totally understand migration movements in a particular country it becomes necessary to collect background information. In this paper backgrounds information on Finland demographic and economic situation are given in order to have a general idea of the place we are referring to.

The sources used to provide this information are the statistical office of the EU, Eurostat, The World Bank and the United Nation Development Program (UNDP).

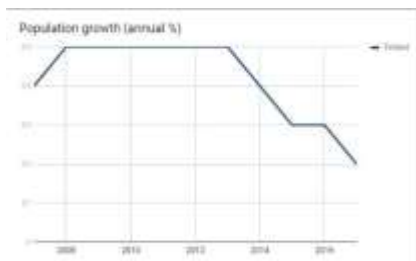
The data will consider the 2018, or, where not available, the 2017. In some cases, the choice has been to compare them with the data of the previous 10 years, in order to have a complete and clear background of the country analysed.

1.1 Total population

The number of people having their usual residence in Finland on the 1st January 2018 were 5.513,130 according to the Eurostat database.

1.2 Population growth 2017

Annual population growth rate for year is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.



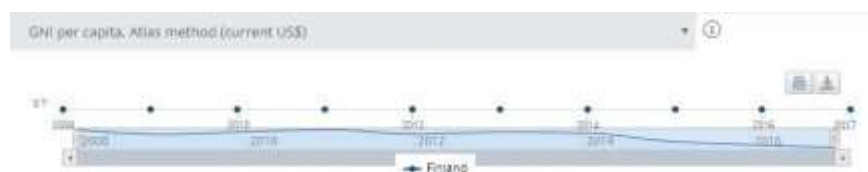
By referring to the data given by the World Bank, it is possible to affirm that the percentage of the population growth is 0.3 in 2017.



1.3 GNP per capita 2017

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI 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. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions.

To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. (*World Bank definition*)



Source: World Development Indicators

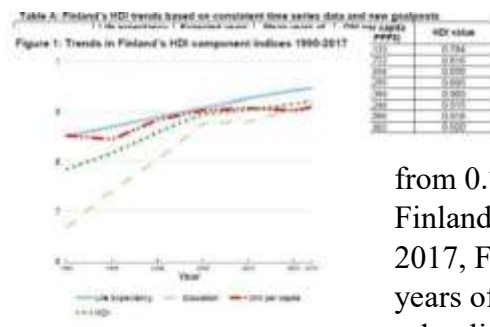
The GNI per capita in Finland in 2017 according to the World Bank is 44,760.0 U.S. dollars.

1.4 Human Development Index Ranking 2018

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 life-time by people aged 25 years and older; and access to learning and knowledge by expected years of schooling for children of school-entry age, which is the total number of years of schooling a child of school-entry age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates stay the same throughout the child's life. Standard of living is measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita expressed in constant 2011 international dollars converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion rates.

To ensure as much cross-country comparability as possible, the HDI is based primarily on international data from the United Nations Population Division (the life expectancy data), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics (the mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling data) and the World Bank (the GNI per capita data). As stated in the introduction, the HDI values and ranks in this Statistical Update are not comparable to those in past reports because of a number of revisions to the component indicators. To allow for assessment of progress in HDIs, the 2018 Statistical Update includes recalculated HDIs from 1990 to 2017 using consistent series of data.

Finland's HDI value for 2017 is 0.920— which put the country in the very high human development category— positioning it at 15 out of 189 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2017, Finland's HDI value increased from 0.784 to 0.920, an increase of 17.3 percent. Table A reviews Finland's progress in each of the HDI indicators. Between 1990 and 2017, Finland's life expectancy at birth increased by 6.2 years, mean years of schooling increased by 4.9 years and expected years of schooling increased by 2.6 years. Finland's GNI per capita increased by about 45.7 percent between 1990 and 2017.



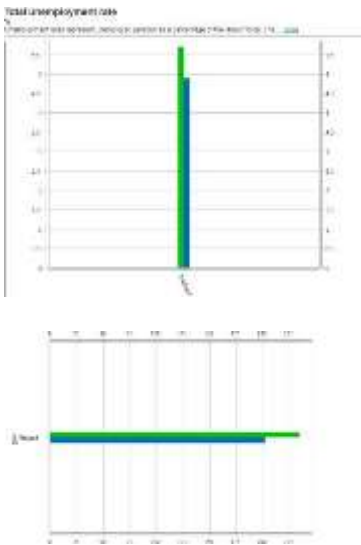
Finland's HDI value for 2017 is 0.920— which put the country in the very high human development category— positioning it at 15 out of 189 countries and territories.

Between 1990 and 2017, Finland's HDI value increased from 0.784 to 0.920, an increase of 17.3 percent. Table A reviews Finland's progress in each of the HDI indicators. Between 1990 and 2017, Finland's life expectancy at birth increased by 6.2 years, mean years of schooling increased by 4.9 years and expected years of schooling increased by 2.6 years. Finland's GNI per capita increased by about 45.7 percent between 1990 and 2017.

by about 45.7 percent between 1990 and 2017.



1.5 Unemployment rate of total population last year



According to the statistical office of the EU the unemployment rate is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (The *labour force* is the total number of people employed plus unemployed. In this news release unemployment rates are based on employment and unemployment data covering persons aged 15 to 74).

The vertical bar graphic shows the percentage of unemployment rate of total population in 2017 (5.7) and 2018 (4.9), while the Horizontal one gives the number of persons unemployed in Finland in thousand (2017: 234 / 2018: 202).

1.6 Youth unemployment last year.

In this paragraph we will refer to unemployment following the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000, according to which unemployed persons are all persons 15 to 74 years of age (16 to 74 years in Spain, Italy and United Kingdom) who were not employed during the reference week, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin working immediately or within two weeks.

The main indicator of youth unemployment is the youth unemployment rate for the age group 15-24, that is the number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. Since the labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed, to calculate the unemployment rate for a given age group it has to divide the number of those unemployed by the total number of people in the labour market (employed plus unemployed).

By doing this operation we find that the youth unemployment rate in Finland last year was 17% on the total of active population, which corresponds to 54 thousand of persons, definitely a non-neglectable amount.

AGE	Less than 25 years
UNIT/TIME	2018
Thousand persons	54
Percentage of total population	9,0
Percentage of active population	17,0

Table 1. Label: [une_rt_a]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

The data is collected through the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), a cross-sectional and longitudinal household sample survey which provides population estimates for the main labour market characteristics, such as employment, unemployment, inactivity, hours of work and much more. Although LFS is a quarterly survey, it is also possible to produce annual results.

The following table shows the rate of youth unemployment registered last year in Finland, divided

TIME	2018		
AGE/SEX	Total	Males	Females
From 15 to 24	17,0	17,3	16,8
From 15 to 19	25,4	26,0	24,9
From 20 to 24	13,4	13,7	13,0

Table 2. Label: [lfsa_urgan]

Source:

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

by age classes. Looking at the data disaggregated in the different age sub-classes, it emerges that the higher rate of unemployment is in the very start of the work life of an individual, that is from 15 to 19 years, while this amount tends to decrease growing up in years. The rate remains almost the same if we divide the results by sex,

showing there are not big differences in employment/unemployment between males and females.

On the other hand, considering the monthly average of unemployment for the people of less than 25 years, we can observe strong differences between the various months of the years, probably due to variations of the demand and offer curves in the labour market.

UNIT/TIME	2018M01	2018M02	2018M03	2018M04	2018M05	2018M06	2018M07	2018M08	2018M09	2018M10	2018M11	2018M12
Thousand persons	50	64	74	73	113	61	37	44	39	40	34	21
Percentage of active population	17,7	21,1	24,1	23,6	28,4	14,0	9,4	13,6	14,2	14,7	12,5	9,3

Table 3. Label: [une_rt_m]

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



Finally, talking about youth unemployment, we cannot forget the specific category of NEETs, that stays for young people neither in employment nor in education and training. They correspond to the percentage of the population which is not employed (according to the ILO definition of unemployed) and neither has received any formal or non-formal education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. The Eurostat database shows us that the number of NEETs registered last year in Finland was 51 thousand persons, which represents the 8.5% of the total population of the country. That is a

huge number, especially if compared to the total youth unemployment in the same country. Since Eurostat, in line with ILO standards, considers education as irrelevant in defining the employed/unemployed status of a person, its

statistics do not exclude students from unemployment just because they are students. This means that almost the total of

the unemployed young Finns in 2018 is composed by NEETs, confirming an ever increasing and alarming phenomenon diffused widely across Europe.

UNIT/TIME	2018
Thousand persons	51
Percentage of total population	8.5

Table 4. Label:
[lfsi_neet_a]

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

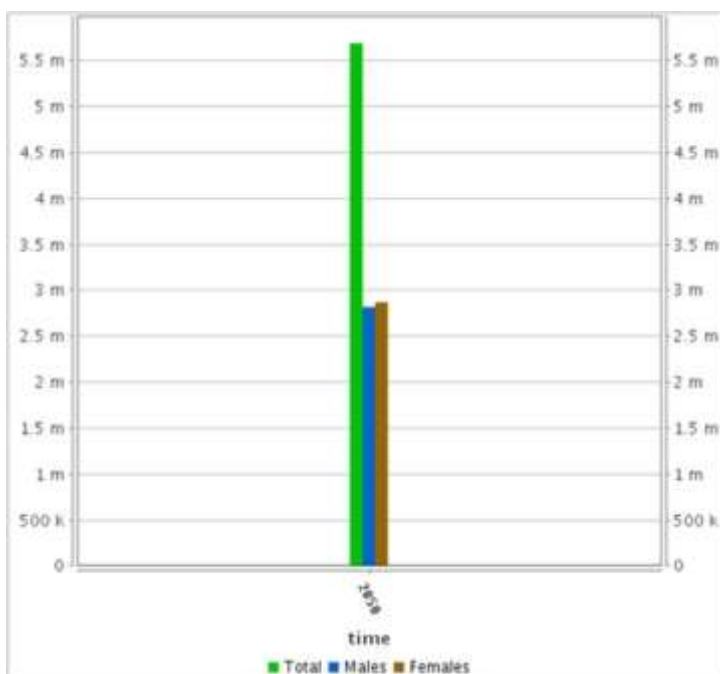
1.7 Total population projection for 2050.

“A population projection is a conditional expectation based on assumptions about current and future fertility, mortality, and migration rates” (International Encyclopedia of Public Health, Second Edition, 2017). To project population size at a future date, demographers add to the baseline population a net population increase or decrease, calculated on assumptions about levels of fertility, mortality and migration over the period. The baseline population used by Eurostat to make population projections is the population on 1st January 2015 of the reporting country, as collected in the annual demographic statistics data collection run by Eurostat. The result is then submitted to different sensitivity tests, which create a wide range of possible future scenarios. In the table which follows we can see the population projection for Finland for 2050, that is 5,687,527 persons in the baseline form, but the number can vary widely if we consider the scenarios of lower fertility, lower mortality and higher, lower or no migration.

GEO: Finland	TIME: 2050		
PROJECTION/SEX	Total	Males	Females
Baseline projections	5.687.527	2.817.933	2.869.594
Sensitivity test: lower fertility	5.256.879	2.596.317	2.660.562
Sensitivity test: lower mortality	5.755.696	2.851.730	2.903.966
Sensitivity test: higher migration	5.882.297	2.915.492	2.966.805
Sensitivity test: lower migration	5.493.409	2.720.779	2.772.630
Sensitivity test: no migration	5.104.564	2.526.095	2.578.469

Table 5. Label: [proj_15npms]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>



As we can see there are no big differences in the projections for males and females, so we can say that Finland will most probably continue to have a well-balanced population composition, such as it is nowadays. It is not the same for the age classes composition which, on the opposite, seem to be high disproportionate, with a net predominance of the range aged 15-64 (which actually corresponds to the active population, that is the labour force of a country, so it is a good new).

Table 6. Code: tps00002

Source:

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plu)

[tab=graph&plu](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plu)

[gin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00002&tool](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plu)

[box=type](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plu)



INDIC_DE/TIME	2050
Population on 1 January - total	5.687.527
Net migration - total	8.517
Median age of population	45,8
Proportion of population aged 0-14 years	15,1
Proportion of population aged 15-64 years	58,3
Proportion of population aged 65 years and more	26,6
Proportion of population aged 80 years and more	10,5

Table 7. Label: [proj_15ndbims]

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



2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years.

2.1 The total number of international migrants residing in the country.

“Data referring to population on 31st December of the reference year are transmitted by the Member States to Eurostat under the Regulation 1260/2013 on European demographic statistics. The data are conventionally published by Eurostat as 1 January of the following year (reference year + 1).” (Eurostat, 2019). In order to calculate the total number of international migrants residing in the country, we consider the data about foreign country nationals presents in the reporting country on the 1st January of the year. That’s because this is the most stable and accountable data we can relate to define the number of international migrants residing in a country. In fact the data about residence permits may be misleading and not overall for many reasons. First of all the first (or temporary) residence permit in Finland is granted mainly for education or work for one year. Other grounds are accepted as well but anyway the applicant must have sufficient means for living in Finland during the entire period. Moreover, if a person wants to stay in Finland for a longer period, the residence permit can be extended for 4 years and then, only after these additional years, the resident can get a permanent residence or citizenship. For the mentioned reasons the data about residence permits collected on Eurostat are too fragmentary and not accountable to get an overall picture of the international migrants residing in Finland.

After this necessary premise, we can now focus on the dataset about population on 1 January by sex and citizenship. Analyzing the table it appears evident that the Finnish population has been subject of a constant growth during the last 10 years, as well as the migrant population present on the national soil, with EU28 citizens counting about 2/3 (or even more) of the presences of non-EU28 nationals.

TIME/ CITIZEN	Total	Reporting country	Foreign country	EU28 countries except reporting country	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	Stateless	Unknown
2009	5.326.314	5.183.058	142.288	:	:	698	968
2010	5.351.427	5.195.722	154.623	:	:	730	1.082
2011	5.375.276	5.207.322	166.627	:	:	750	1.327
2012	5.401.267	5.218.134	181.697	:	:	760	1.436
2013	5.426.674	5.231.163	194.250	:	:	756	1.261
2014	5.451.270	5.243.759	205.872	83.990	121.882	779	860
2015	5.471.753	5.252.078	217.970	90.178	127.792	833	877
2016	5.487.308	5.257.543	227.338	94.202	133.136	886	1.541
2017	5.503.297	5.259.658	240.968	97.211	143.757	1.035	1.636
2018	5.513.130	5.263.678	246.703	98.212	148.491	1.145	1.604

Legend : not available

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

8. Label: [migr_pop5ctz]

Source:

2.2 International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population.

From the dataset collected above it is now possible to calculate the international migrant stock as a percentage of the total population of Finland. The following table confirms the aforementioned increase of the foreigners on the total country population, with growth trend continuous and constant.

CITIZEN/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	5.326.314	5.351.427	5.375.276	5.401.267	5.426.674	5.451.270	5.471.753	5.487.308	5.503.297	5.513.130
Reporting country	5.183.058	5.195.722	5.207.322	5.218.134	5.231.163	5.243.759	5.252.078	5.257.543	5.259.658	5.263.678
Foreign country	142.288	154.623	166.627	181.697	194.250	205.872	217.970	227.338	240.968	246.703
Percentage of foreigners	2,67%	2,89%	3,10%	3,36%	3,58%	3,78%	3,98%	4,14%	4,38%	4,47%

Table 9. Label: [migr_pop5ctz]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

2.3 Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock.

The dataset about population on 1 January by sex and citizenship allows to figure out the exact proportion of females on the total international immigrant stock. As we can observe the percentage of females tended to remain almost the same during the last ten years, that is about half of total migrants.

CITIZEN	Foreign country									
SEX/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	142.288	154.623	166.627	181.697	194.250	205.872	217.970	227.338	240.968	246.703
Males	74.543	81.033	87.894	96.133	103.083	109.164	115.523	120.889	129.683	123.629
Females	67.743	73.590	78.733	85.564	91.169	96.708	102.447	106.449	111.285	113.074
Proportion of females	47,61%	47,59%	47,25%	47,09%	46,93%	46,97%	47,00%	46,82%	46,18%	45,83%

Table 10. Label: [migr_pop6ctb]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

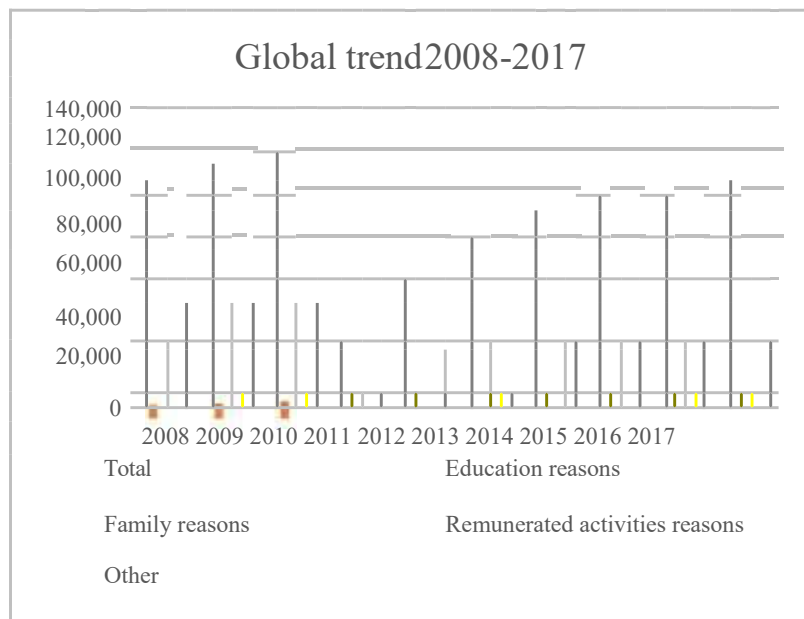
2.4 Immigration stock by country of citizenship and reason for migration.

To measure the stock of immigrants in Finland, we took into account the total number of valid residence permits per year: the kind of permit issued also gave us the opportunity to analyze the reason for migration. As we can see, there are no data available as far as refugees and subsidiary protection based permits are concerned.

Table 1. Source: Eurostat; [[migr_resvalid](#)].

GEO	REASON/TI	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Finland	Total	107.015	112.914	122.108	40.402	61.329	80.386	91.927	98.125	99.559	105.007
Finland	Education r	6.140	6.646	7.730	8.417	9.371	9.586	9.664	10.165	10.412	9.454
Finland	Family reas	39.782	47.332	55.254	16.756	26.469	35.830	36.459	38.336	37.639	38.973
Finland	Remunerate	11.230	9.871	10.557	8.808	12.082	15.006	15.251	15.892	16.387	18.037
Finland	Other	49.863	49.065	48.567	6.421	13.407	19.964	30.553	33.732	35.121	38.543
Finland	Refugee sta	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	Subsidiary p	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The bar chart below shows the global trend of the number of the valid permits in all the ten years. Figures display a considerable variation across time in the total issuing of residence permits with a peak in 2010; numbers then plunged and hit its lowest point in 2011. From year 2011 to year 2017 we have a generally upward trend. Permits for family reasons are, globally, the most commonly issued. The table represents the ranking of the different categories of permits.



Total number of valid permits per category across all the period:

family	372.830
other	325.236
remuner.	133.121
education	87.585

Table 3: own elaboration based on Table 1

Table 2. Source: own elaboration based on Table 1.



Next table highlights which citizenship are the nationals who were issued with the largest number of permits for family reasons, per year. Given the considerable amount of data, we decided to display only the top ten countries of citizenship. Full data are available on Eurostat. We can easily notice that most of the countries are recurrent across the years, even if the ranking varies through the time. The pie and bar charts illustrate the results in the table by country of citizenship.

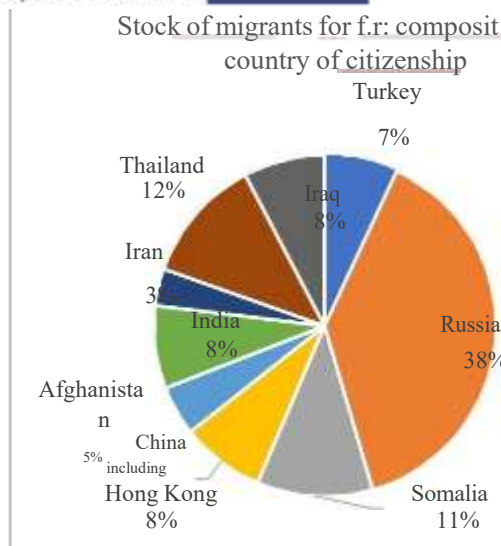
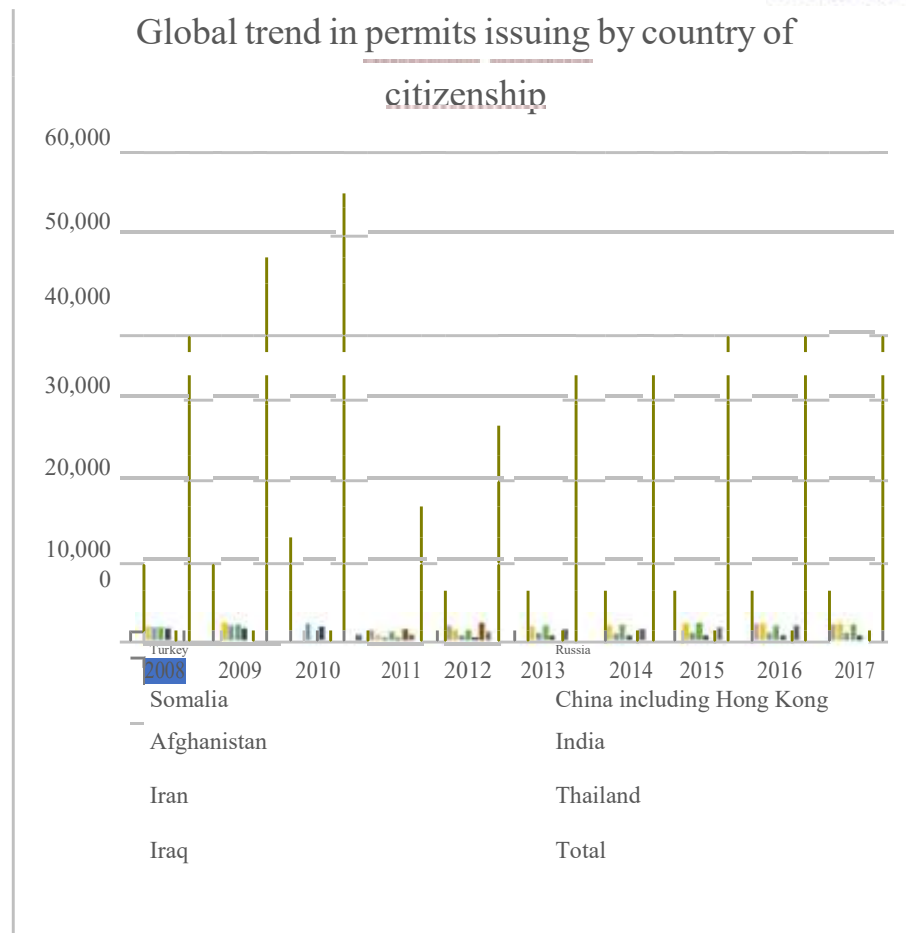
CITIZEN/TIM	2008	CITIZEN/TIM	2009	CITIZEN/TIM	2010	CITIZEN/TIM	2011	CITIZEN/TIM	2012
Turkey	1.523	Turkey	1.841	Turkey	2.103	Turkey	704	Turkey	1.126
Russia	10.034	Russia	11.507	Russia	12.827	Russia	3.892	Russia	6.304
Somalia	2.504	Somalia	3.143	Somalia	3.867	Somalia	1.216	Somalia	1.729
China	1.648	China includ	1.990	China	2.414	China includ	718	China	1.158
Afghanistan	1.566	Afghanistan	1.716	Afghanistan	1.952	Afghanistan	406	Afghanistan	515
India	1.535	India	1.857	India	2.268	India	916	India	1.244
Iran	1.350	Iran	1.430	Iran	1.621	Iran	248	Iran	382
Thailand	2.430	Thailand	2.962	Thailand	3.484	Thailand	1.279	Thailand	2.097
Iraq	1.624	Iraq	2.235	Iraq	2.924	Iraq	617	Iraq	908
Total	39.782	Total	47.332	Total	55.254	Total	16.756	Total	26.469
CITIZEN/TIM		CITIZEN/T		CITIZEN/TIM		CITIZEN/TIM		CITIZEN/TIM	
Turkey									
Russia	8.165	Rus							
Somalia	2.807	Somalia							
China includ	1.588	China includ	1.71	China includ		China includ		China includ	
Afghanistan	826	Afghanistan	75	Afghanistan					
India	1.699	India	1.87	India	2.004				
Iran	489	Iran	50	Iran	531	Iran			
Thailand	2.814	Thailand	2.75	Thailand	2.790	Thailand	2.69		
Iraq	1.316	Iraq	1.34	Iraq	1.458	Iraq	1.747	Iraq	
Total	35.830	Total	36.45	Total	38.336	Total	37.639	Total	38

Table 4. Source: Eurostat; extract from [\[migr_resvalid\]](#)

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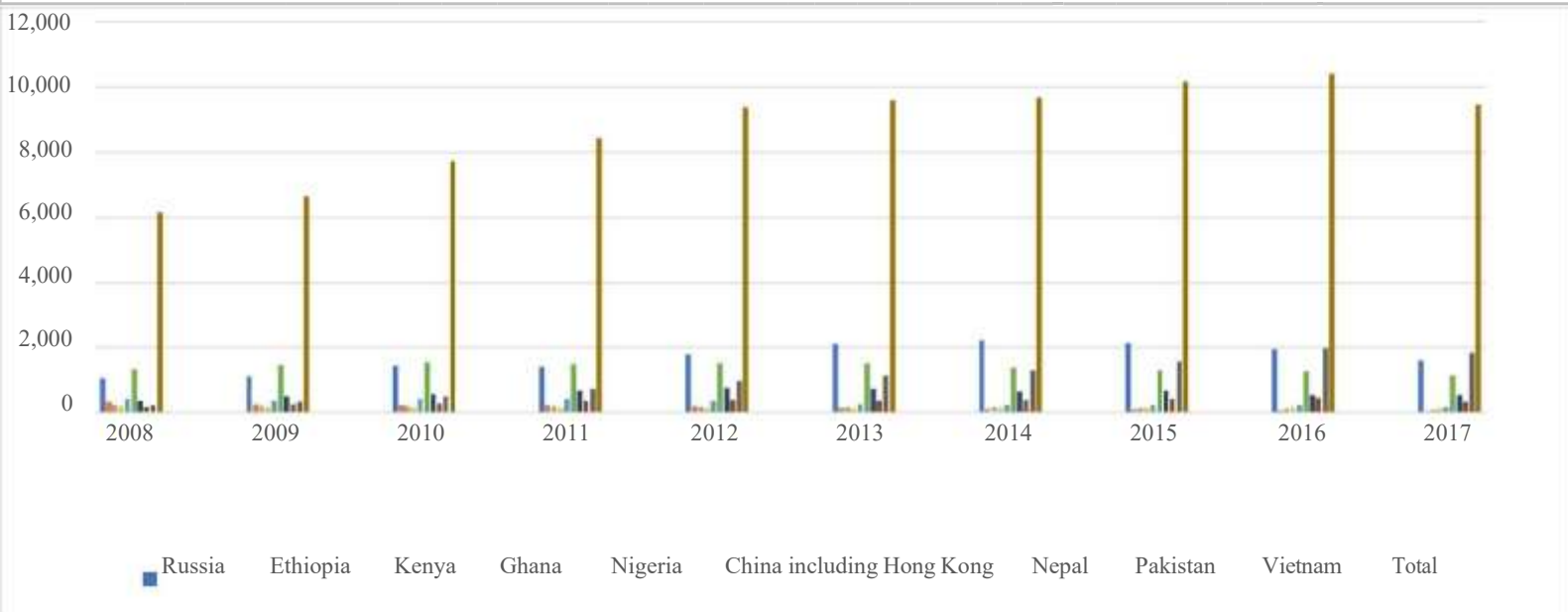
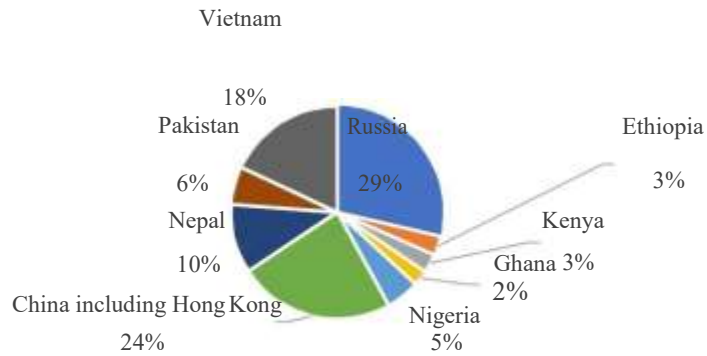


We applied the same logic to the other kind of permits, as shown in the tables below. Again, it emerges a clear pattern of recurrent cities. Source obviously remains the same.

Top ten nationals issued with a permit for educational reasons.

REASON	year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Education r	Russia	1.064	1.12	1.44	1.42	1.813
Education r	Ethiopia	325	258	223	228	203
Education r	Kenya	212	201	185	192	181
Education r	Ghana	199	152	135	126	121
Education r	Nigeria	428	366	404	410	342
Education r	China includ	1.335	1.47	1.56	1.50	1.539
Education r	Nepal	366	495	592	703	787
Education r	Pakistan	181	258	276	360	392
Education r	Vietnam	237	327	492	731	989
Education r	Total	6.140	6.64	7.730	8.417	9.371
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Russia	2.124	2.24	2.139	1.959	1.595
	Ethiopia	156	109	90	51	40
	Kenya	174	172	161	123	99
	Ghana	125	130	156	143	119
	Nigeria	247	224	228	227	179
	China includ	1.511	1.38	1.320	1.28	1.156
	Nepal	735	662	708	567	567
	Pakistan	369	392	410	438	349
	Vietnam	1.153	1.29	1.57	1.980	1.858
	Total	9.586	9.66	10.165	10.412	9.454

Stock of migrants with a permit for e.r.: composition by country of citizenship

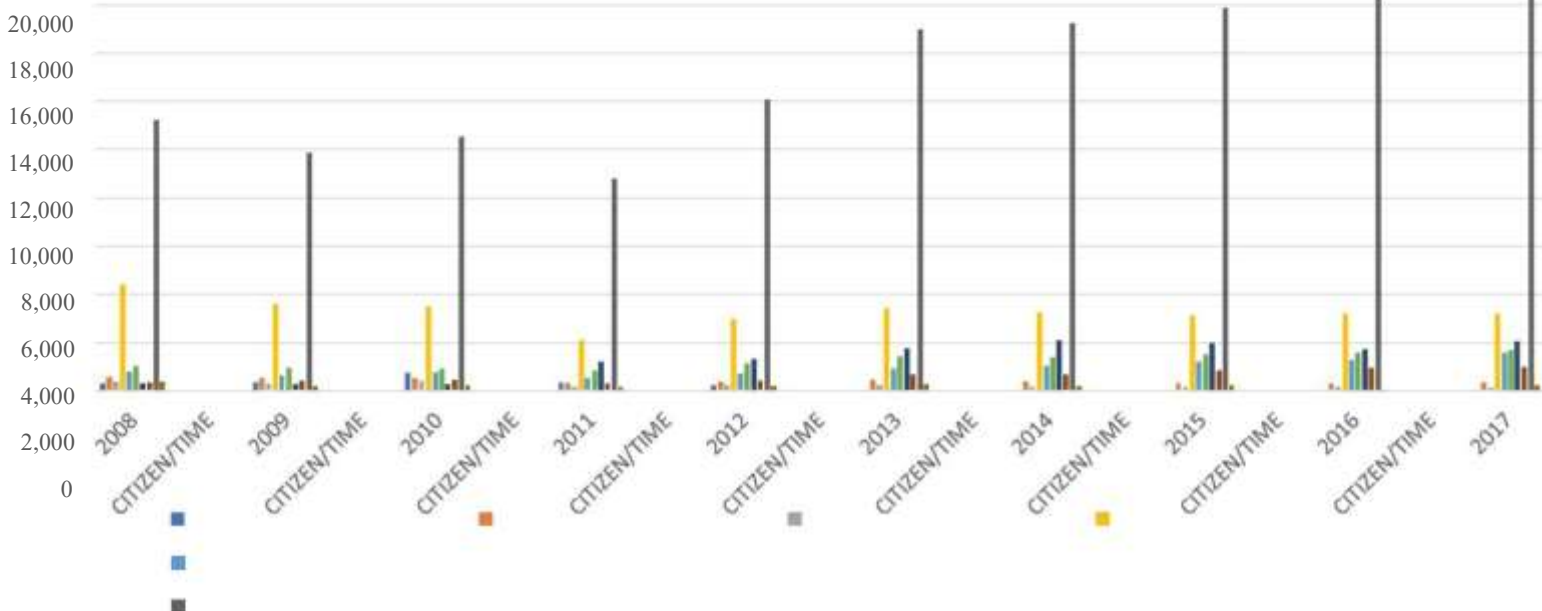
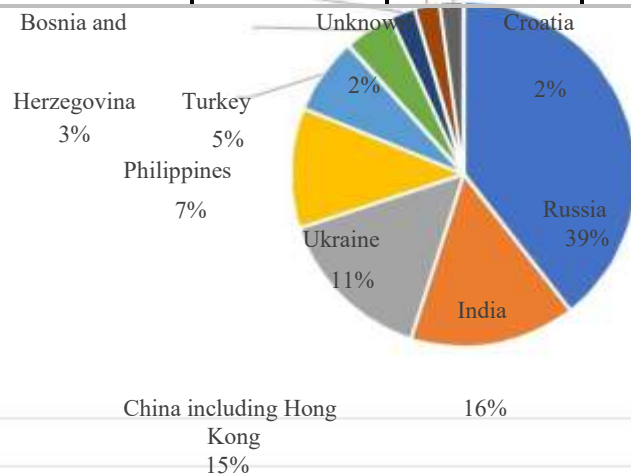




Top ten citizens issued with a permit for remunerated activities reasons.

REASON	CITIZEN/TIM2008	CITIZEN/TIM2009	CITIZEN/TIM2010	CITIZEN/TIM2011	CITIZEN/TIM2012
Remunerate	Croatia 295	Croatia 306	Croatia 709	Croatia 318	Croatia 224
Remunerate	Turkey 539	Turkey 508	Turkey 493	Turkey 283	Turkey 353
Remunerate	Bosnia and 335	Bosnia and 253	Bosnia and 388	Bosnia and 135	Bosnia and 194
Remunerate	Russia 4.418	Russia 3.583	Russia 3.492	Russia 2.072	Russia 2.968
Remunerate	Ukraine 749	Ukraine 614	Ukraine 768	Ukraine 498	Ukraine 701
Remunerate	China includ 1.014	China includ 957	China includ 896	China includ 815	China includ 1.146
Remunerate	India 277	India 246	India 248	India 1.227	India 1.338
Remunerate	Philippines 310	Philippines 395	Philippines 420	Philippines 300	Philippines 404
Remunerate	Total 11.230	Total 9.871	Total 10.557	Total 8.808	Total 12.082
Remunerate	Unknown 371	Unknown 196	Unknown 203	Unknown 129	Unknown 196

CITIZEN/TIM2013	CITIZEN/TIM2014	CITIZEN/TIM2015	CITIZEN/TIM2016	CITIZEN/TIM2017
Croatia 0	Croatia 0	Croatia 0	Croatia 0	Croatia 0
Turkey 436	Turkey 333	Turkey 290	Turkey 291	Turkey 311
Bosnia and 208	Bosnia and 135	Bosnia and 127	Bosnia and 128	Bosnia and 99
Russia 3.435	Russia 3.231	Russia 3.116	Russia 3.189	Russia 3.209
Ukraine 910	Ukraine 1.038	Ukraine 1.225	Ukraine 1.283	Ukraine 1.597
China includ 1.406	China includ 1.385	China includ 1.513	China includ 1.580	China includ 1.703
India 1.758	India 2.105	India 1.973	India 1.726	India 2.038
Philippines 656	Philippines 675	Philippines 836	Philippines 951	Philippines 972
Total 15.006	Total 15.251	Total 15.892	Total 16.387	Total 18.037
Unknown 229	Unknown 178	Unknown 209	Unknown 33	Unknown 215



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Croatia
Ukraine
Total

Turkey
China including Hong Kong
Unknown

Bosnia and Herzegovina
India

Russia
Philippines



■ Bosnia and Herzegovina ■ Russia ■ Somalia ■ United States ■ India ■ Iran ■ Thailand ■ Iraq ■ Total ■ Unknown

2.5 Immigration flow by country of citizenship and reason for migration.

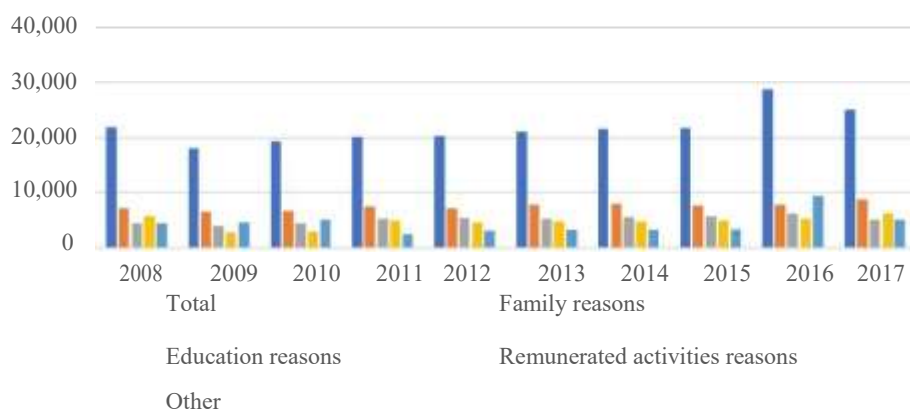
To calculate the immigration flow we used a similar approach to the one adopted to calculate the stock: we considered permits of residence, but in order to get the flow, we focused only on the new permits issued per year. This number should therefore represent new entrants in the country per year. The table summarizes the number of permits issued per year by type. We excluded the categories of permits given on humanitarian reason because, as previously shown, there are no data available.

REASON/Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	21.873	18.034	19.210	20.230	20.263	21.122	21.552	21.797	28.792	25.141
Family reasons	7.170	6.643	6.706	7.397	7.180	7.909	8.043	7.682	7.833	8.762
Education reasons	4.441	3.949	4.433	5.370	5.405	5.314	5.528	5.756	6.235	5.094
Remunerated activities	5.722	2.754	2.936	5.024	4.648	4.719	4.786	5.026	5.381	6.221
Other	4.540	4.688	5.135	2.439	3.030	3.180	3.195	3.333	9.343	5.064

Table 3. Source: Eurostat; [migr_resfirst](#)

We used a bar chart to show the trend globally across all the period. As we can see, there is little growth, except for a remarkable peak in 2016. The kind of permits who were issued the most were the ones for family reasons, followed by the ones for educational reason. The ranking is identical to the one referring to valid permits (Table 3). We confront the two tables below.

Global trend of new permits issued across the time by category



Total number of new issued permits per category across all the period		Total number of valid permits per category across all the period	
Family reasons	75.325	family	372.830
Education reasons	51.525	other	325.236
Remunerated activities	47.217	remuner.	133.121
Other	43.947	education	87.585

Table 4. Source: own elaboration of the data based on table 5.



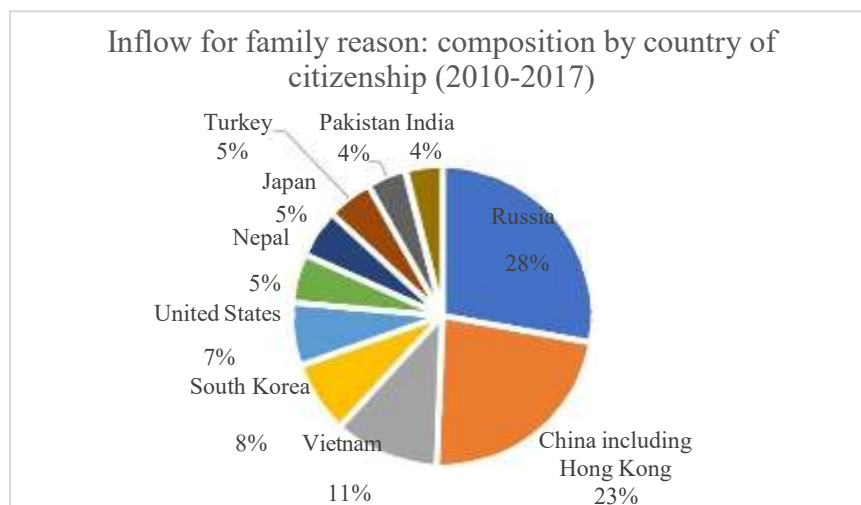
With the following graphs, we tried to emphasize which citizenship are the foreigners issued with the majority of permits for each category. We considered all the data in this way. Source remains therefore unchanged.

Inflow for family reason: composition by country of citizenship (Top ten sending countries)

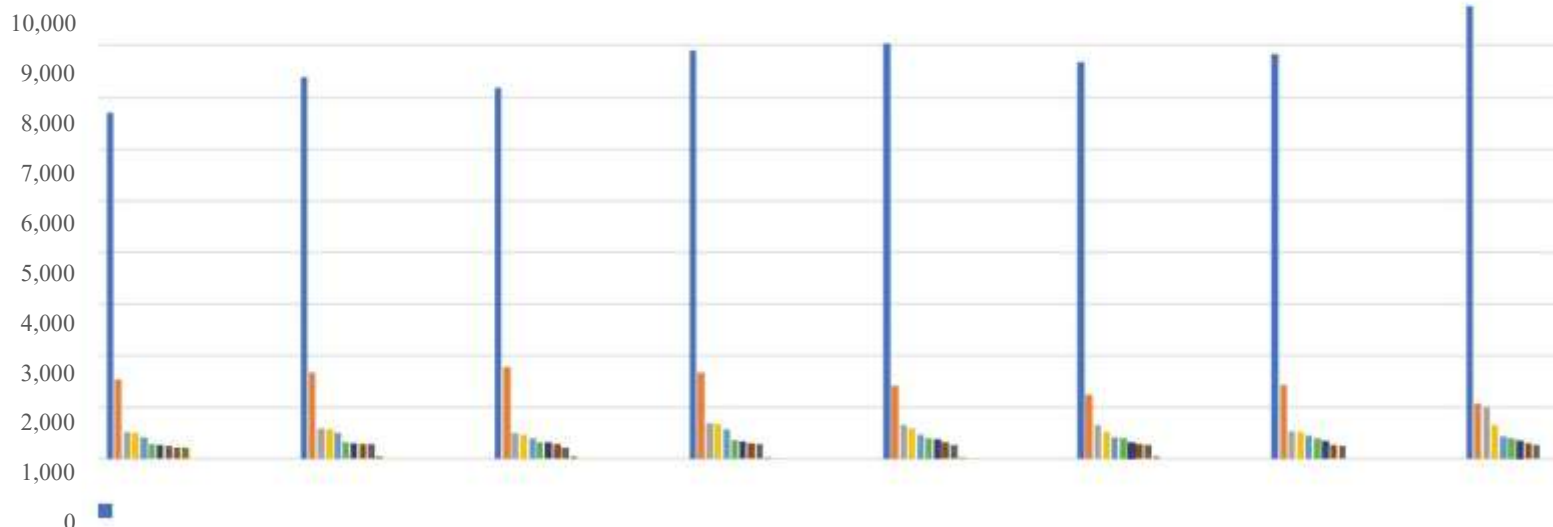
CITIZEN/TIM	2010	CITIZEN/TIM	2011	CITIZEN/TIM	2012	CITIZEN/TIM	2013	CITIZEN/TIM	2014	CITIZEN/TIM	2015	CITIZEN/TIM	2016	CITIZEN/TIM	2017
Total	6.70	Total	7.39	Total	7.18	Total	7.90	Total	8.04	Total	7.68	Total	7.83	Total	8.76
Russia	1.53	Russia	1.67	Russia	1.77	Russia	1.67	Russia	1.41	Russia	1.24	Russia	1.43	Iraq	1.07
Somalia	51	Somalia	59	Thailand	50	India	68	India	67	India	64	Iraq	54	Russia	99
Thailand	50	Thailand	58	India	46	Somalia	67	Somalia	59	Thailand	52	India	53	India	66
India	41	India	49	Somalia	40	Thailand	56	Thailand	46	China includ	41	Thailand	45	Somalia	43
Turkey	27	Iraq	30	China includ	32	China includ	37	Iraq	40	Somalia	39	Somalia	39	China includ	39
China includ	26	Turkey	29	Turkey	31	Turkey	32	China includ	38	Iraq	31	China includ	35	Thailand	33
Iraq	24	China includ	28	Iraq	27	Iraq	28	Turkey	30	United State	28	Turkey	27	United State	29
United State	22	United State	27	United State	21	United State	27	United State	26	Turkey	27	United State	24	Turkey	27
Unknown	21	Unknown	3	Unknown	3	Unknown	1	Unknown	1	Unknown	4	Unknown	1	Unknown	10

Table 5. Source: Eurostat; [\[migr_firstvald\]](#)

As we can deduct from the pie chart, most of the foreigners issued with a permit for family reasons were Russian and Chinese nationals.



Inflow for family reason: global trend by country of citizenship

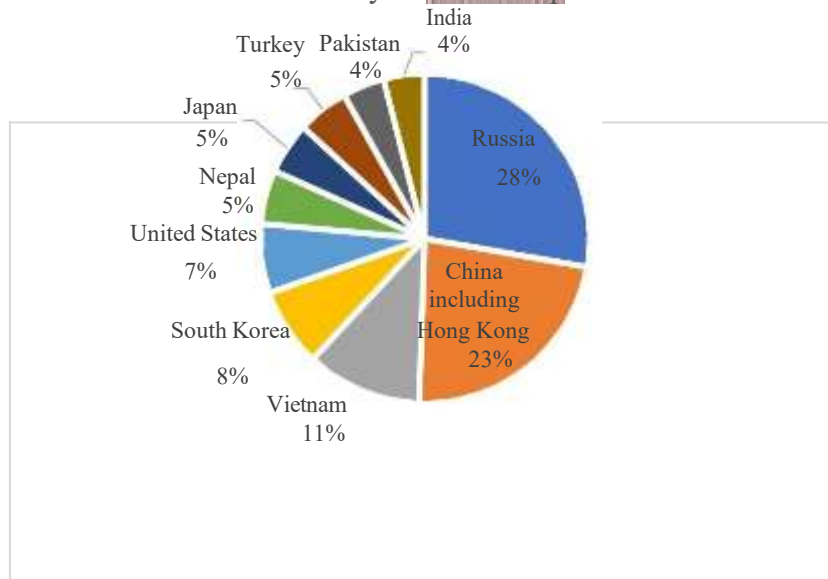


Inflow for educational reason: composition by country of citizenship (Top ten sending countries)

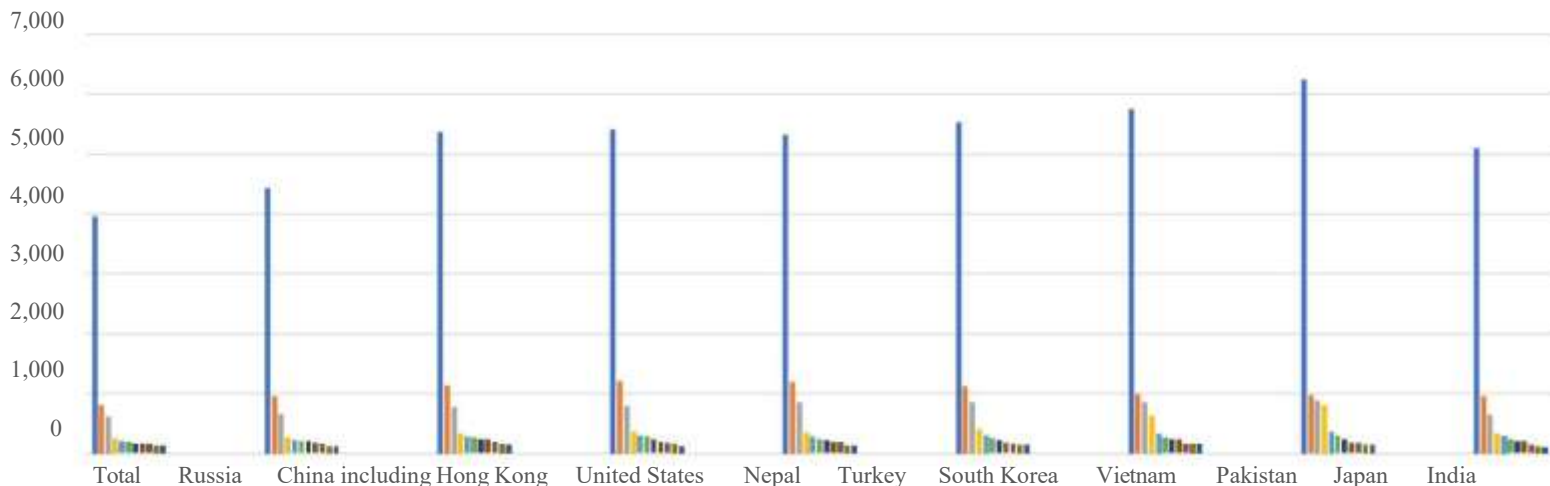
CITIZEN/TIM	2009	CITIZEN/TIM	2010	CITIZEN/TIM	2011	CITIZEN/TIM	2012	CITIZEN/TIM	2013	CITIZEN/TIM	2014	CITIZEN/TIM	2015	CITIZEN/TIM	2016	CITIZEN/TIM	2017
Total	3.94	Total	4.43	Total	5.37	Total	5.40	Total	5.31	Total	5.52	Total	5.75	Total	6.23	Total	5.09
Russia	812	Russia	958	Russia	1.14	Russia	1.21	Russia	1.20	Russia	1.11	Russia	980	China includ	977	China includ	96
China includ	613	China includ	662	China includ	78	China includ	78	China includ	852	China includ	852	China includ	857	Russia	889	Russia	65
United State	247	Vietnam	267	Vietnam	320	Vietnam	363	Vietnam	354	Vietnam	418	Vietnam	625	Vietnam	815	Vietnam	33
Nepal	200	United State	214	United State	270	South Korea	290	South Korea	283	South Korea	313	South Korea	332	South Korea	359	South Korea	29
Turkey	190	Nepal	203	South Korea	261	Nepal	277	United State	226	United State	243	United State	253	United State	290	United State	23
South Korea	162	South Korea	201	Nepal	228	United State	228	Turkey	210	Japan	215	Nepal	225	Japan	224	Turkey	19
Vietnam	148	Turkey	168	Turkey	221	Japan	189	Japan	194	Nepal	160	Japan	221	Pakistan	174	Japan	19
Pakistan	140	India	148	Pakistan	178	Turkey	170	Nepal	177	Pakistan	154	Pakistan	159	India	172	India	13
Japan	130	Pakistan	121	Japan	164	Pakistan	165	India	131	India	153	India	157	Turkey	154	Pakistan	12
India	130	Japan	119	India	135	India	121	Pakistan	120	Turkey	135	Turkey	155	Nepal	136	Nepal	9

Again, a pie chart help us recognize that Russian and Chinese nationals were the one issued with the highest number of permits for educational reasons, with very similar proportions.

Inflow for educational reason: composition by country of citizenship

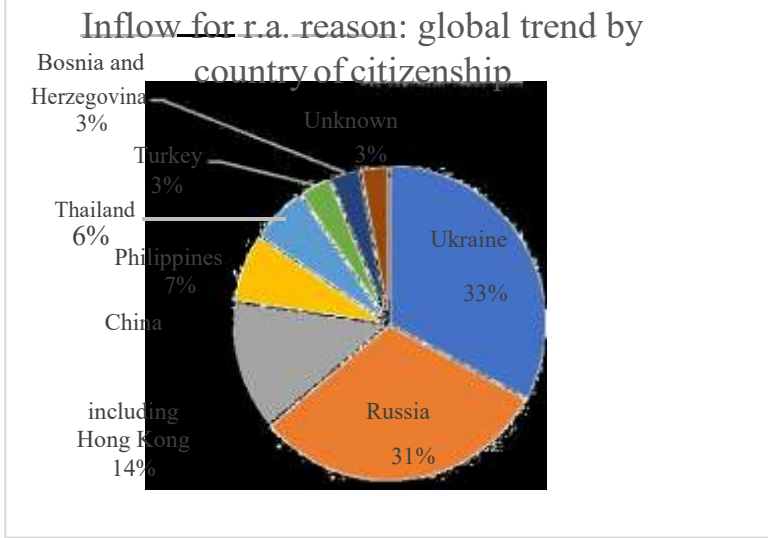


Inflow for educational reason: global trend by country of citizenship

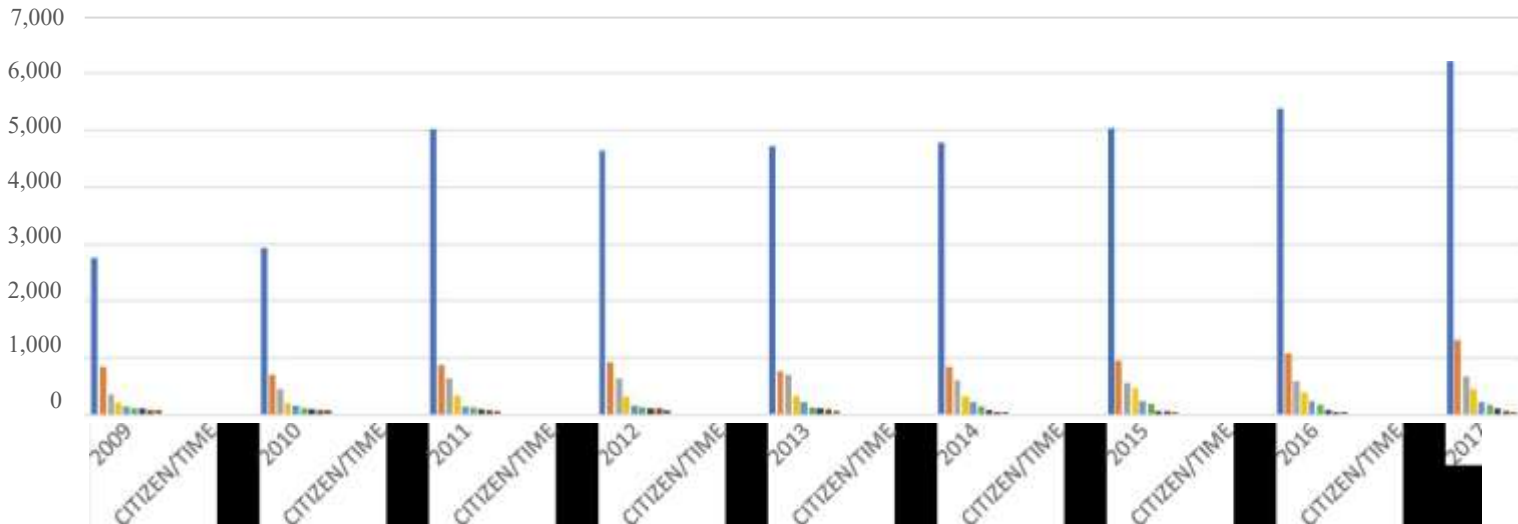


Inflow for remunerated activities reason: composition by country of citizenship (Top ten sending countries)

CITIZEN/TIM	2009	CITIZEN/TIM	2010	CITIZEN/TIM	2011	CITIZEN/TIM	2012	CITIZEN/TIM	2013	CITIZEN/TIM	2014	CITIZEN/TIM	2015	CITIZEN/TIM	2016	CITIZEN/TIM	2017
Total	2.75	Total	2.93	Total	5.02	Total	4.64	Total	4.71	Total	4.78	Total	5.02	Total	5.38	Total	6.22
Russia	847	Russia	697	Russia	882	Russia	909	Russia	766	Ukraine	832	Ukraine	956	Ukraine	1.083	Ukraine	1.31
Ukraine	356	Ukraine	445	Ukraine	633	Ukraine	639	Ukraine	695	Russia	611	Russia	564	Russia	590	Russia	665
China includ	204	Bosnia and	184	China includ	315	China includ	305	China includ	326	China includ	305	China includ	459	China includ	389	China includ	449
Thailand	129	Thailand	139	Thailand	128	Bosnia and	150	Philippines	209	Philippines	214	Philippines	219	Philippines	236	Philippines	215
Philippines	113	China includ	94	Philippines	122	Philippines	119	Thailand	120	Thailand	129	Thailand	180	Thailand	165	Thailand	171
Turkey	101	Unknown	89	Unknown	84	Thailand	108	Unknown	101	Turkey	63	Turkey	53	Turkey	81	Turkey	102
Bosnia and	70	Turkey	76	Turkey	77	Unknown	104	Turkey	87	Bosnia and	45	Bosnia and	49	Unknown	46	Unknown	56
Unknown	64	Philippines	64	Bosnia and	51	Turkey	73	Bosnia and	48	Unknown	39	Unknown	46	Bosnia and	35	Bosnia and	30



Inflow for r.a. reason: global trend by country of citizenship



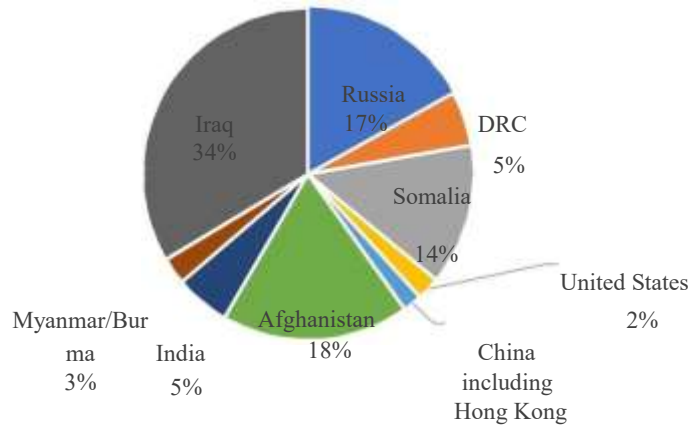


Total Russia Ukraine China including Hong Kong Thailand Philippines Turkey Bosnia and Herzegovina Unknown

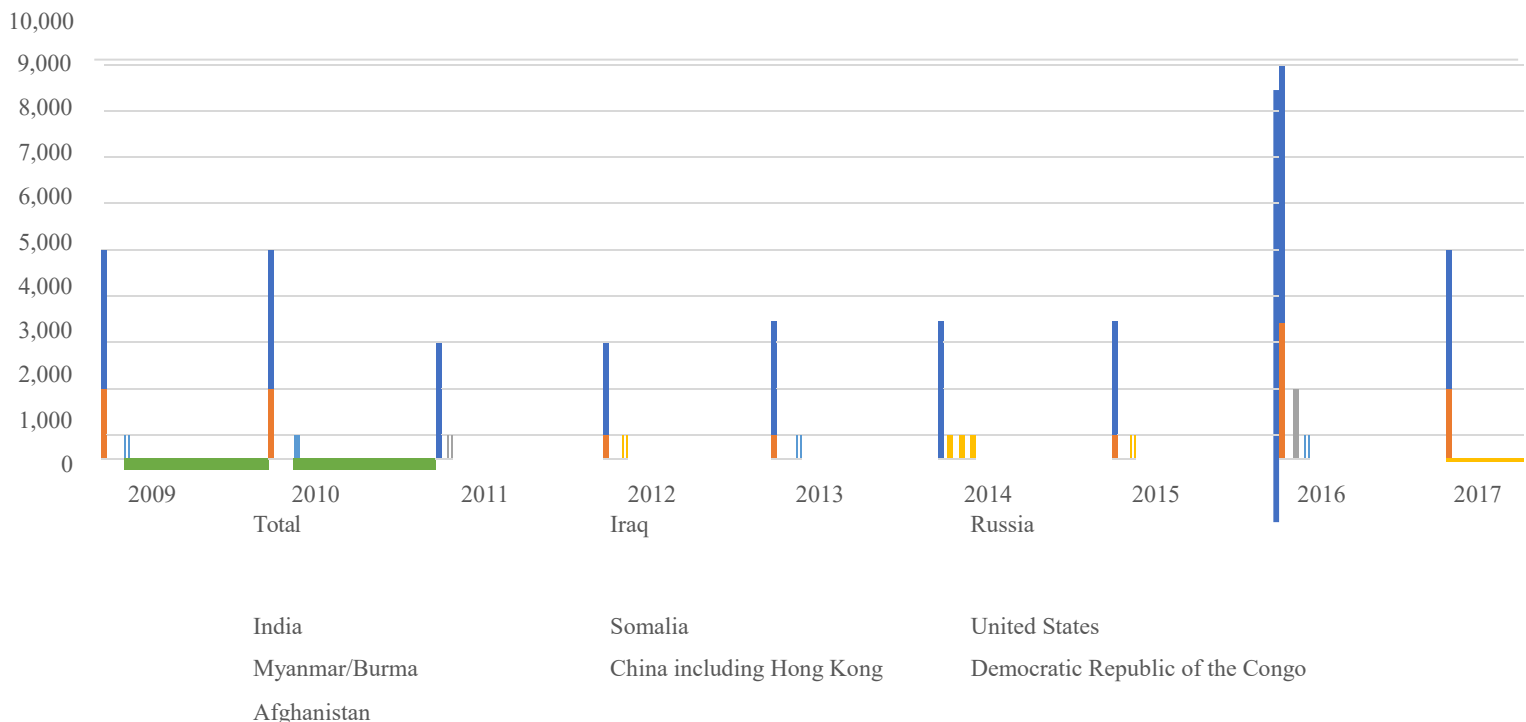
Inflow for remunerated activities reason: composition by country of citizenship (Top ten sending countries)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	4.688	5.135	2.439	3.030	3.180	3.195	3.333	9.343	5.064
Iraq	762	914	670	649	730	479	690	2.979	1.409
Russia	737	833	573	495	498	400	516	2.000	657
India	616	783	275	456	470	347	335	518	209
Somalia	580	699	250	262	316	248	249	496	60
United State	232	243	145	226	107	217	217	224	38
Myanmar/B	197	179	88	111	79	37	37	33	36
China includ	184	179	9	37	27	14	14	11	25
Democratic	136	160	3	30	21	4	10	5	6
Afghanistan	120	12	1	2	6	2	4	2	2

Inflow for other reason: global trend by country of citizenship



Inflow for other reason: global trend by country of citizenship





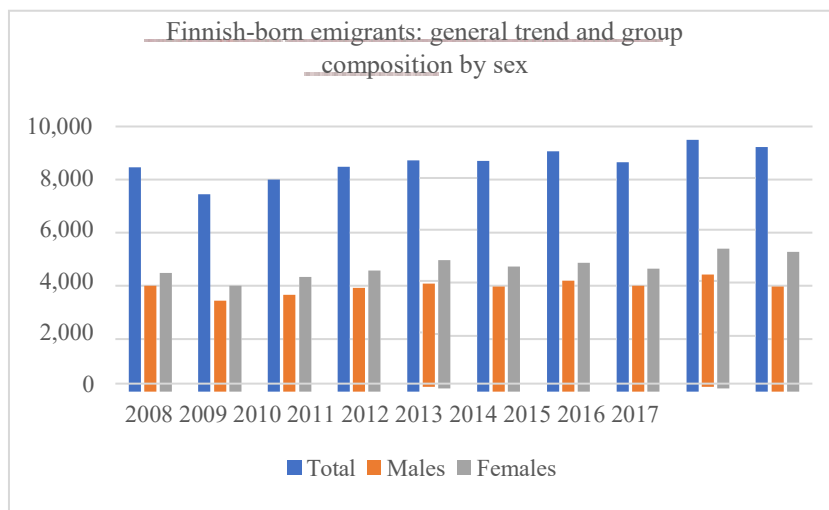
2.6 Total number of emigrants who have left the country.

This set of data shows the total number of emigrants who left the country per year in a ten years period. We decided to display also the composition of this number by sex.

SEX/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	8.465	7.435	7.998	8.482	8.726	8.693	9.050	8.652	9.489	9.232
Males	3.991	3.436	3.664	3.907	3.884	3.978	4.179	3.998	4.225	3.965
Females	4.474	3.999	4.334	4.575	4.842	4.715	4.871	4.654	5.264	5.267

Table 8. Source: Eurostat; [migr_emi4ctb]

The bar chart below summarizes the information provided by the table. As we can see, the trend is quite fluctuating, with a peak in 2016 with 9.000+ total emigrants. As far as the composition is concerned, females represent the largest share of leavers.





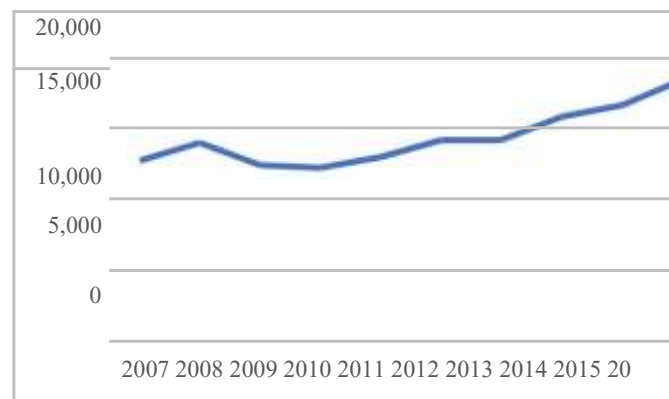
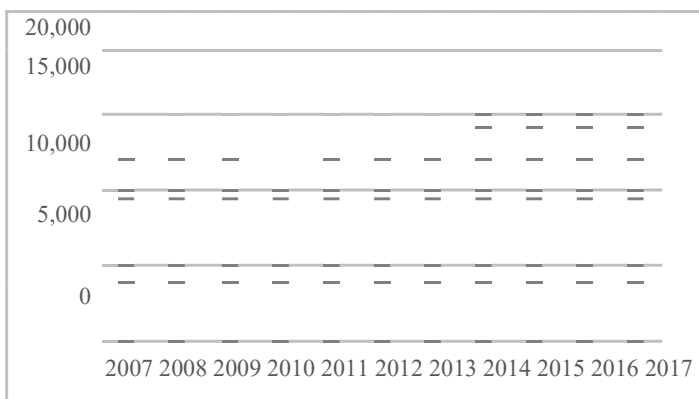
2.7 Outflows.

Next table refers to outflows from Finland, years 2007-2017.

GEO/TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Finland	12.443	13.657	12.151	11.905	12.660	13.845	13.893	15.486	16.305	18.082	16.973

Table 9. Source: Eurostat; [migr_emi2]

Outflow peaked in 2016; generally speaking, the trend is steadily increasing from 2010, even if we can see some slight variation.



Source : own elaboration based on table 8.

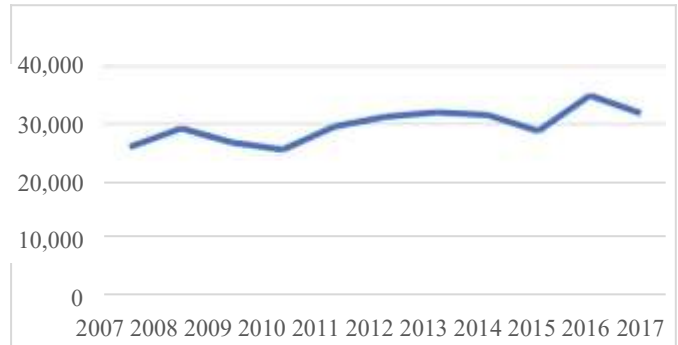
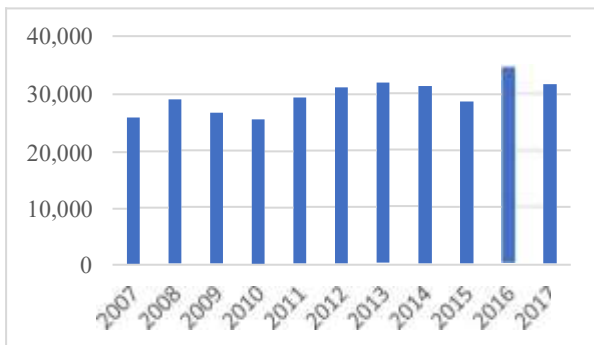


2.8 Inflows.

Inflows distribution is fluctuating, as we can see from the table and figures below. Overall we could say that the trend is upward, reaching its highest point in 2016.

GE O/TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Finland	26.029	29.114	26.699	25.636	29.481	31.278	31.941	31.507	28.746	34.905	31.797

Table 9. Source: Eurostat; [migr_imm8]



2.9 Total number of refugees by country of origin.

Unluckily, there were no available data concerning the number of refugees in Finland, but the number of applications processed. Thus, we chose to insert a table from the UNHCR global trend report 2017 the only reliable source that we could find to provide such statistics.

Table 1. Refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR by country/territory of asylum, end-2017
All data are provisional and subject to change.

Country/territory of asylum ¹	REFUGEES				Returned refugees ⁵	IDPs of concern to UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations ⁶	Returned IDPs ⁷	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate ⁸	Others of concern to UNHCR ⁹	Total population of concern
	Refugees ²	People in refugee-like situations ³	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	Of whom assisted by UNHCR						
Finland	20.805		20.805		3.150			2.749		26.704

Table 10. Source : [UNHCR global trends 2017 report, 2018](#) ;

According to the same report, the top five countries of origins among asylum seekers were: Iraq, Russia, Turkey, Iran, Somalia

3. Migration integration indicators

3.1 Migration by educational level

The educational level of migrants is pretty diversified. The data presented are collected by country of birth and the different educational level (ISCED). For the EU countries we can say that the majority has a secondary or a post-secondary level of education, instead migrants for foreign countries the level is mainly primary or lower, and also secondary. The rate of who has a tertiary educational level is the lowest among all the countries. In general the secondary or post-secondary educational level has the highest percentage in all the countries.

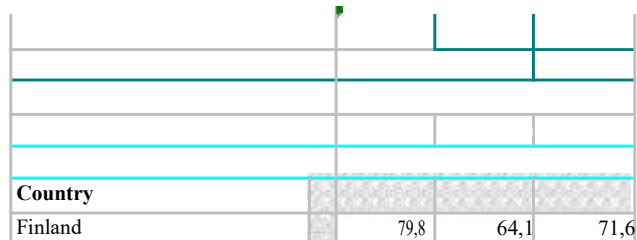
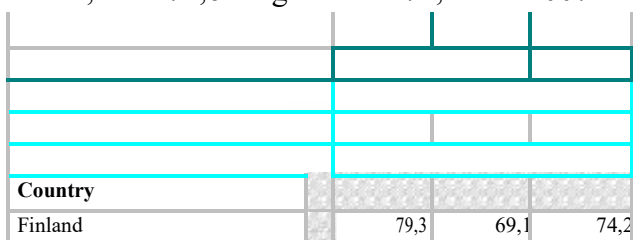
C_BIRTH	EU27 countries	EU27 countries	EU15 countries	Non-EU28 countries	Non-EU27 countries	Non-EU15 countries	Foreign country	Total
ISCED11/TIME	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)	29,1	29,1	15,0	32,4	32,4	34,8	31,2	18,4
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)	44,3	44,3	49,4	42,6	42,7	41,9	43,2	45,2
Tertiary education (levels 5-8)	26,6	26,6	35,6	25,0	25,0	23,3	25,5	36,4

3.2 Labour force participation in the last 10 years

The activity rates of migrants in Finland - data collected by country of birth and by age group from 15 to 64 years – in 10 of residence is rather constant, but during 2010 and 2011 the rate decreased a little, that returned, during the next years, within the range.

C_BIRTH/TI	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28 count	82,1	83,7	83,0	80,4	79,8	82,6	82,2	82,1	79,8	79,7	79,6
EU15 count	83,5	86,6	83,1	80,4	81,3	83,7	84,9	83,7	82,8	79,2	80,3
Non-EU28 c	68,9	69,3	70,3	68,2	66,9	68,8	69,2	67,8	66,9	66,7	67,2
Non-EU15 c	70,3	70,2	72,4	70,4	68,9	71,2	71,2	70,3	69,0	68,3	69,7
Foreign cou	74,4	75,2	75,4	73,0	72,0	74,4	74,4	73,0	71,7	70,3	71,6
Total	75,6	76,0	75,0	74,5	74,9	75,2	75,2	75,4	75,8	75,9	76,7

Showing a comparison of the participation rates between 2007 and 2017 (differences also by gender), we can see how the percentage of participation is very high, with a lower percentage for female, 69,1% in 2007 and 64,1% in 2017. From the comparison, despite the high percentage, in 2017 is a little bit lower, with 71,6% against the 74,2% in 2007.



3.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex, age, country of birth and reason of migration

Considering the reasons of migration and 10 years of residence in Finland, all migrants that migrated for job have a high employment possibilities. Moreover for all the reasons of migration, like family reunion, educational reasons or asylum the percentage of people employed is in the average (fam.70,4%, edu. 86,5%, asylum 59,6%).



SEX/REAS	Family reas	Education r	Work, job f	Work, no jo	Internationa	Other
Total	70,4	86,5	86,4	76,0	59,6	62,5
Males	73,7	:	81,5	:	60,4	68,8
Females	67,7	:	89,5	:	:	58,4

During the last 10 years, considering the countries of birth, the employment rate is stable. The highest peak of employment was experienced in 2008, with a little decrease in 2009 and 2010. Now the situation is returning stable with a constant increase.

C_BIRTH/TI	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28 count	41,4	40,8	42,5	45,6	51,0	54,8	54,5	58,0	57,4	57,0
EU15 count	32,0	29,9	28,2	29,8	32,6	33,2	30,6	32,2	29,7	29,7
Non-EU28 c	46,2	50,5	49,9	53,5	55,5	62,9	71,3	72,8	73,1	77,7
Non-EU15 c	55,6	61,4	64,3	69,3	73,9	84,5	95,2	98,6	100,8	105,0
Foreign cou	87,6	91,3	92,5	99,1	106,5	117,7	125,8	130,8	130,5	134,7
Total	2.497,2	2.423,3	2.410,1	2.428,5	2.431,0	2.403,2	2.385,9	2.367,9	2.379,5	2.402,6

3.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex, age, country of birth and reasons of migration

With regard to unemployment, the situation is very different during the last 10 years: the lowest rate of unemployment was experienced in 2008; from this year forward the number of unemployed people increased constantly, with the highest peak in 2015. During 2016 and 2017 the rate is decreasing moderately again.

C_BIRTH/TI	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28 count	4,3	5,7	5,3	5,0	4,8	6,0	7,3	8,0	6,4	6,4
EU15 count	2,8	3,1	3,2	3,3	2,7	3,8	4,0	4,4	3,4	2,7
Non-EU28 c	8,7	11,0	13,8	12,7	12,8	14,4	18,2	19,6	21,3	18,8
Non-EU15 c	10,2	13,6	15,8	14,5	14,9	16,6	21,5	23,3	24,3	22,6
Foreign cou	13,0	16,6	19,0	17,7	17,6	20,4	25,5	27,6	27,7	25,3
Total	171,8	220,8	224,0	208,4	206,2	218,6	231,2	251,4	235,6	232,8



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

In general the median income of migrants in Finland is in the average. Considering the country of birth the median of income for people born in a EU country is of 24728 euros, higher than the median income of foreign people that is around 19000 euros.

TIME/C_BIR	EU28 count	EU27 count	Non-EU28 c	Non-EU27 c	Foreign cou
2018	24.728 :		19.219 :		20.868

Instead in Finland the risk of poverty rate is relatively low. Indeed the percentage of people from a EU country that risk poverty is of 10,6%, instead for people born in a foreign country or in a non-EU country is a little bit higher, around the 17 and 21%.

C_BIRTH/TI	2018
EU28 count	10,6
Non-EU28 c	21,3
Foreign cou	17,5



Migration in Sweden

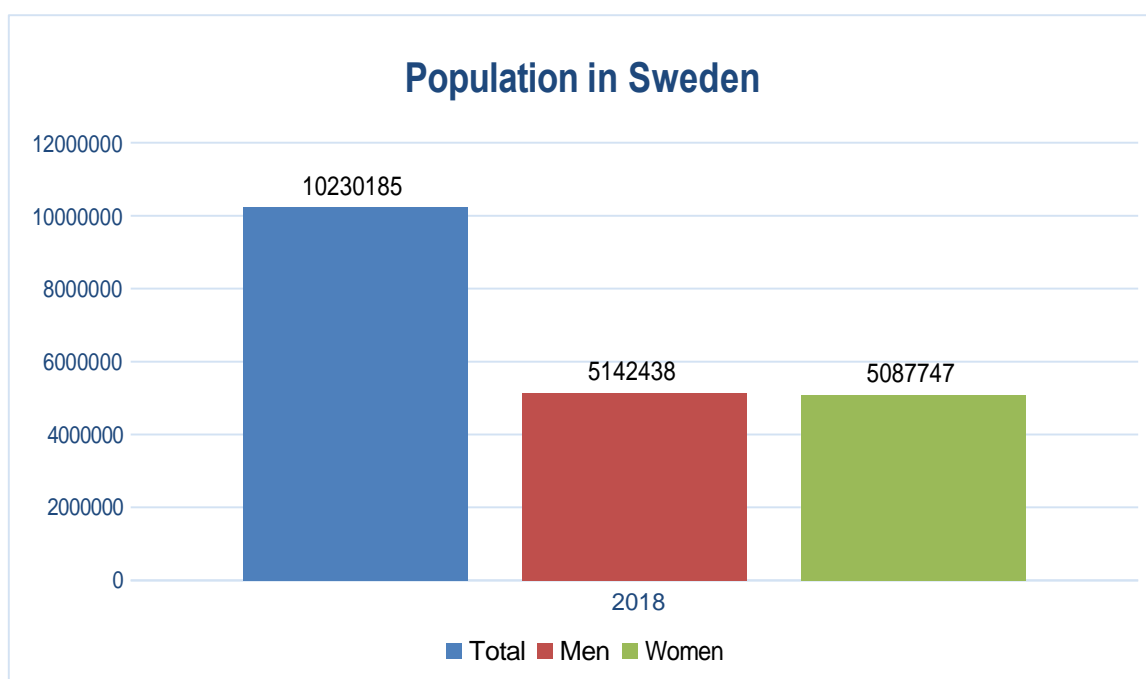
Di Pietro Arianna
El Farradi Naoual
La Rocca Giulia
Seghesio Chiara

1. Background information

- Total population in 2018

SWEDEN	1° Jan 2019
Total	10.230.185
Men	5 142 438
Women	5 087 747

At the end of 2018, the total population in Sweden was 10.230.185 inhabitants. The distribution of males and females is nearly equal.



Source: Eurostat

Population on 1 January by age and sex [demo_pjan]

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



- GDP per capita

In 2018, the Gross Domestic Product in Sweden was worth about 551 billion US dollars and the GDP per capita was \$54,459.

GDP 2018	GDP PER CAPITA 2018
\$551,135 million	\$54,459

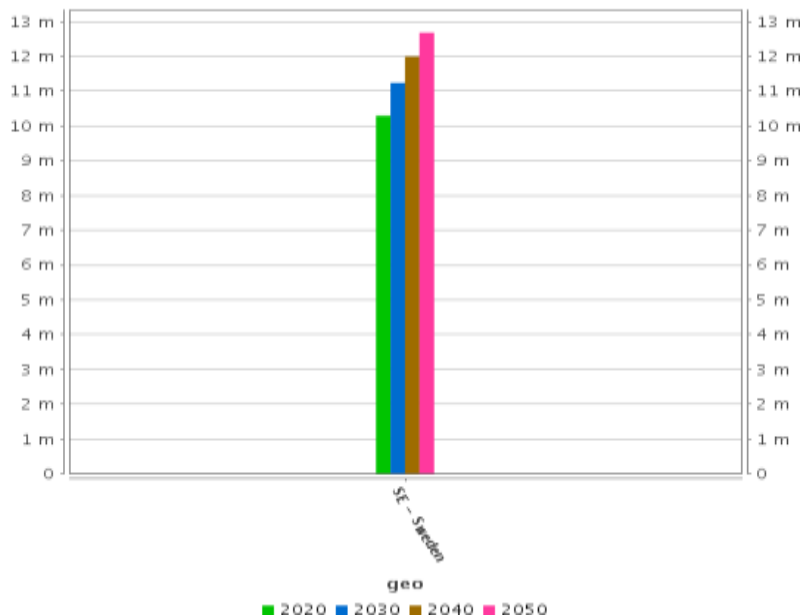
Source: Trading economics.com

<https://tradingeconomics.com/country-list/gross-national-product>

- Projection of the population in 2050

Population projections

Persons
Total



The population is expected to increase by about 2 million people in the next thirty years.

In 2050, it is estimated to be 12.681.84 inhabitants.

Source: Eurostat

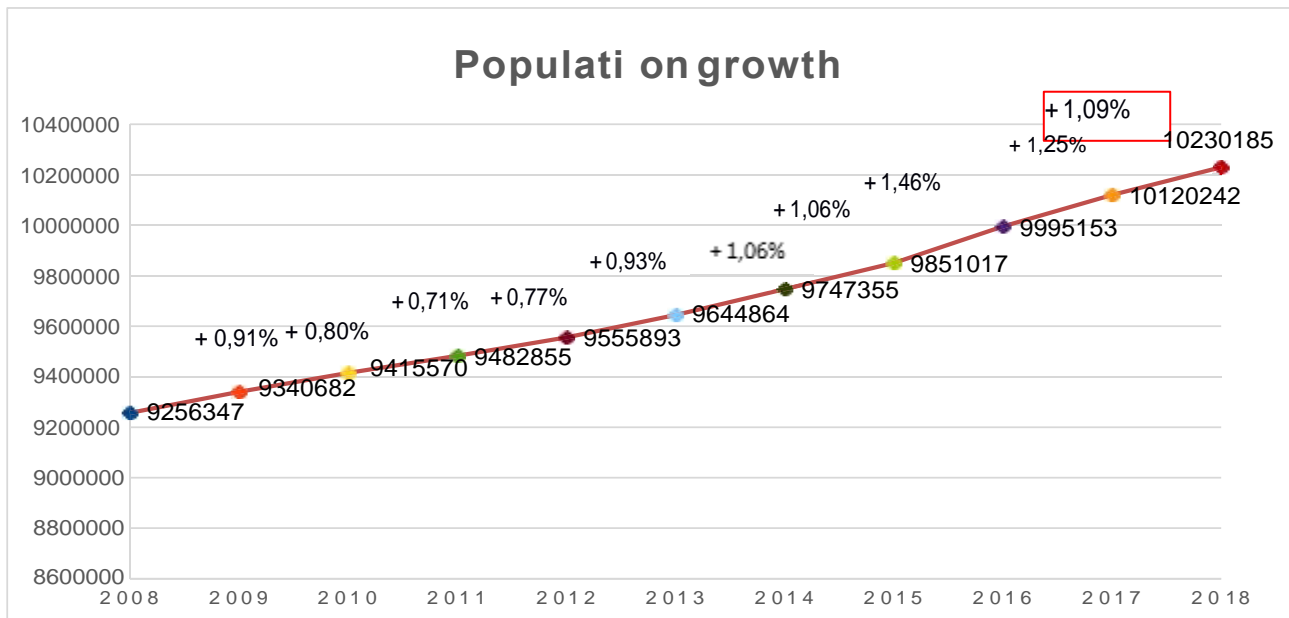
Population on 1st January by age, sex and type of projection [proj_15npms]

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



- Population growth (as percentage) in 2018

From 2017 to 2018, the growth rate of the Swedish population was 1,09%.



Source: Eurostat

Population on 1 January by age and sex [demo_pjan]

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

- Human Development Index Ranking in 2018

Sweden was placed in the 7th position in the Human Development Index in the year 2018. Indeed, the rate of human development in the country is rather high.

Rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI) (value)	Life expectancy at birth (years) SDG3	Expected years of schooling (years) SDG 4.3	Mean years of schooling (years) SDG 4.6	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (PPP \$) SDG 8.5
1	Norway	0.953	82.3	17.9	12.6	68,012
2	Switzerland	0.944	83.5	16.2	13.4	57,625
3	Australia	0.939	83.1	22.9	12.9	43,560
4	Ireland	0.938	81.6	19.6	12.5	53,754
5	Germany	0.936	81.2	17.0	14.1	46,136
6	Iceland	0.935	82.9	19.3	12.4	45,810
7	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.933	84.1	16.3	12.0	58,420
7	Sweden	0.933	82.6	17.6	12.4	47,766
9	Singapore	0.932	83.2	16.2	11.5	82,503
10	Netherlands	0.931	82.0	18.0	12.2	47,900

Source: UNDP <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2018-update>



- Unemployment rate of total population in 2018

In 2018, the unemployment rate of the total Swedish population was 4,6%.
Considering only the active population, the rate increases up to 6,3%.

GEO/TIME	2018
Sweden	4,6% (total population) / 6,3% (active population)

Source: Eurostat

Unemployment by sex and age - annual average[une_rt_a]

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

- Youth unemployment in 2018

As regards youth unemployment (young people with less than 25 years), in 2018 104 out of 1000 youngsters were unemployed, i.e. 9,1% of the total population.

THOUSAND	PERCENTAGE
104	9,1%

Source: Eurostat

Unemployment by sex and age - annual average [une_rt_a]

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

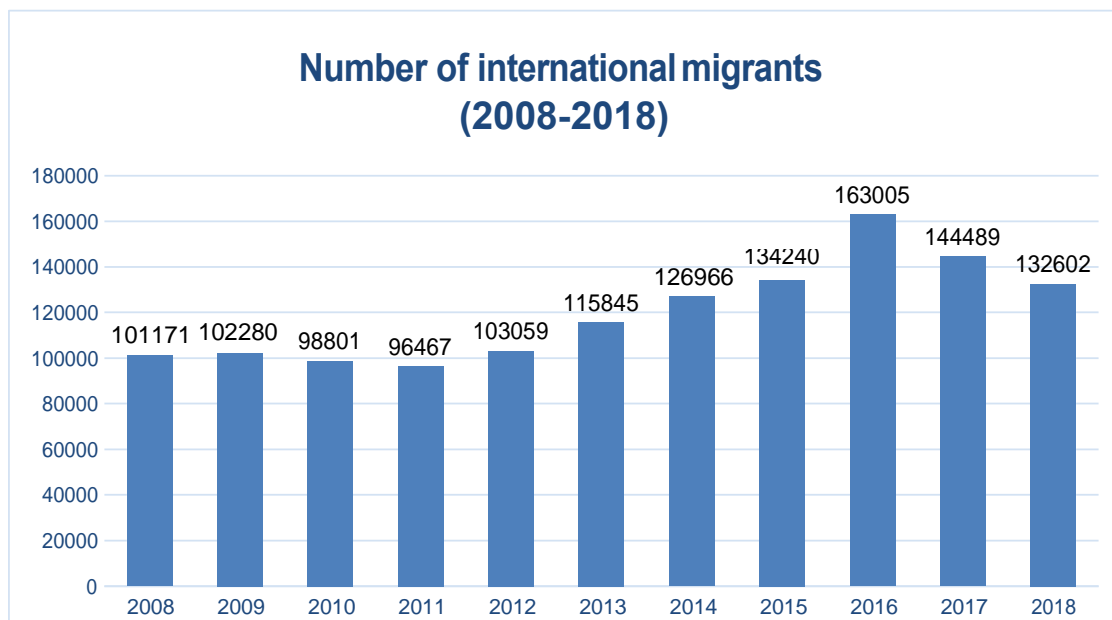
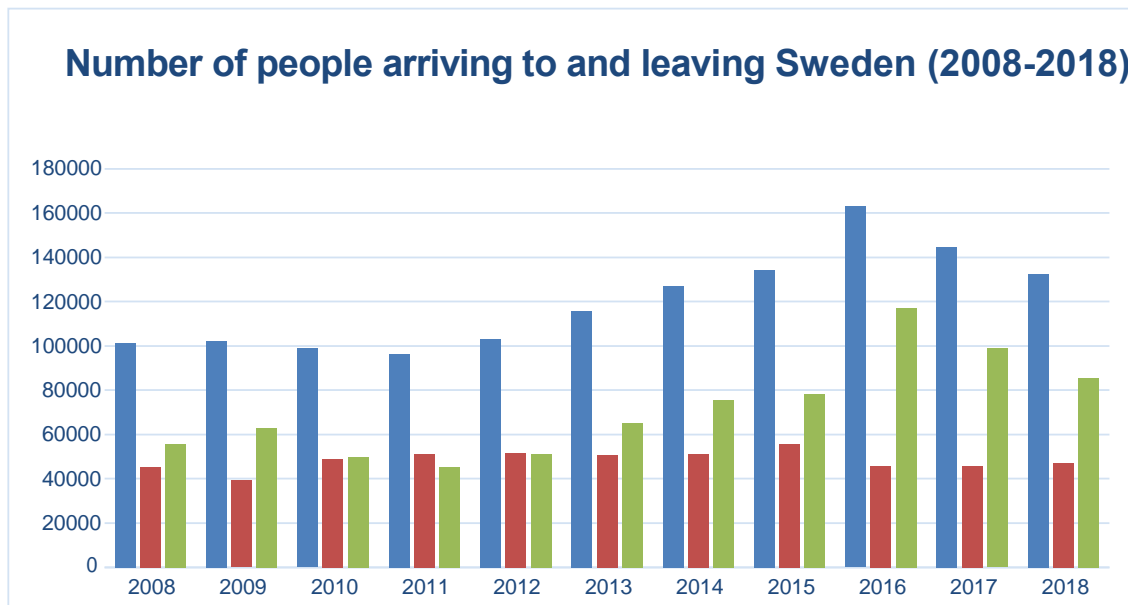


2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years (2008-2018)

- The total number of international migrants residing in the country

The total number of international migrants in 2018 was 132.602.

Observing the tables below, the Net Migration in 2018 was positive due to the higher number of immigrants in comparison with the number of emigrants.



Source: Eurostat

Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level [demo_gind];
Immigration by age and sex [migr_imm8]

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00176>

Scb.se

Migration by region, age and sex. Year 1997- 2018

<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67437>

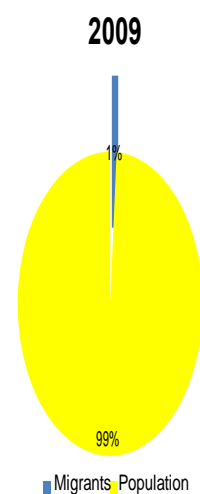
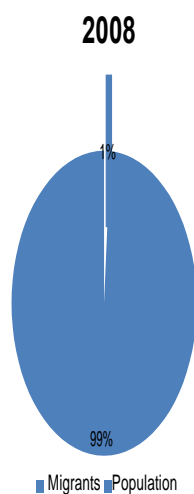
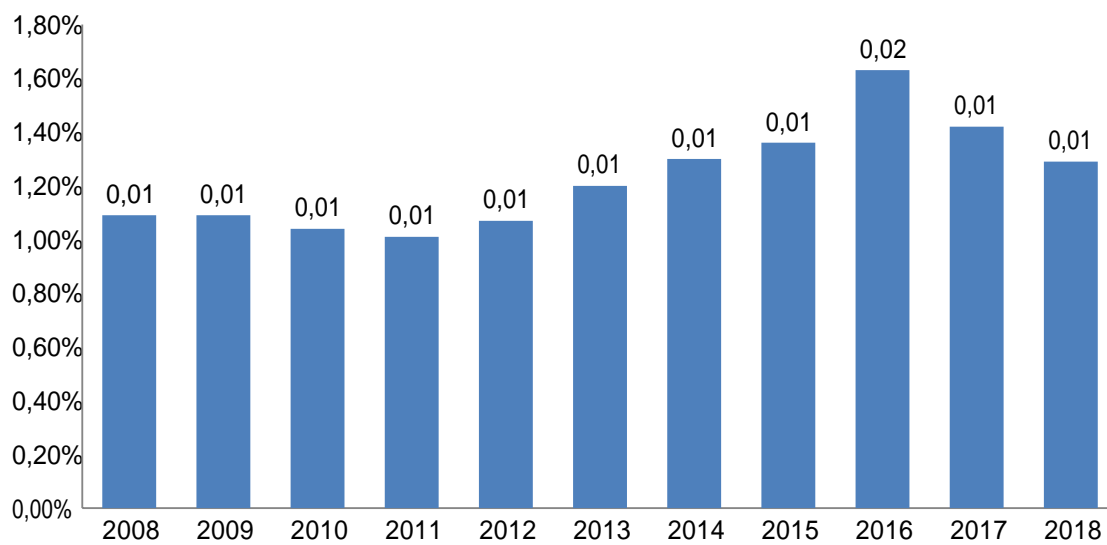


- International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population

Taking into account the total population, the percentage of international migrants was 1,29% in 2018.

From 2008 to 2012 the trend was rather stable, from 2013 to 2016 it increased and reached a peak in 2016 (due to the conflict in Syria). Since then it has been decreasing.

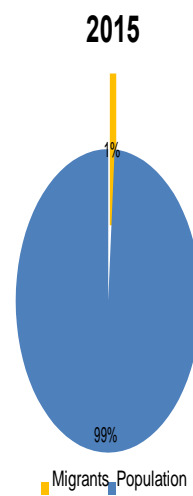
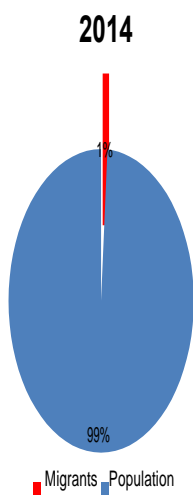
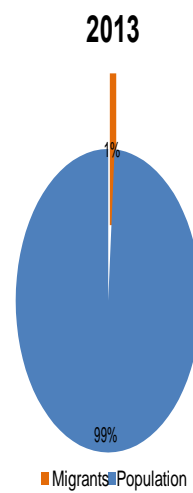
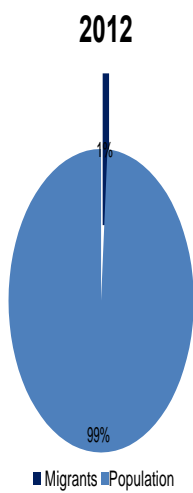
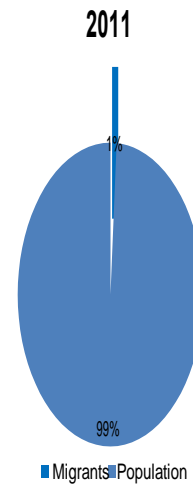
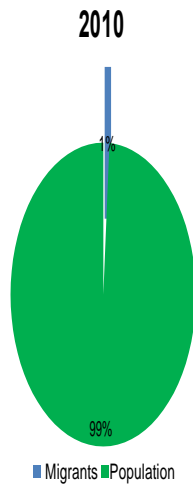
Percentage of migrants (2008-2018)

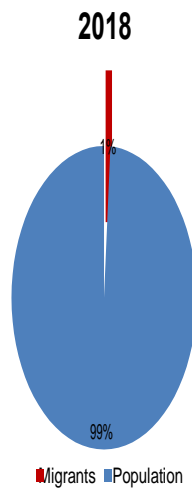
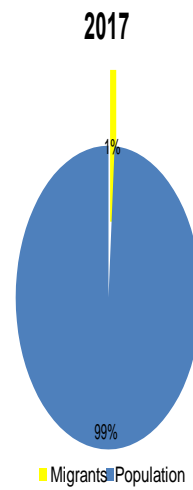
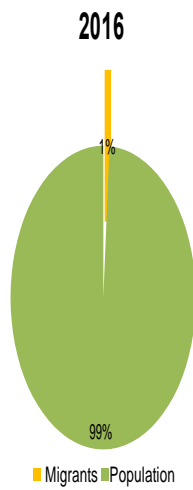


Migration in Europe

MigrEU Jean Monnet Module

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union





Source: Eurostat

Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level [demo_gind];

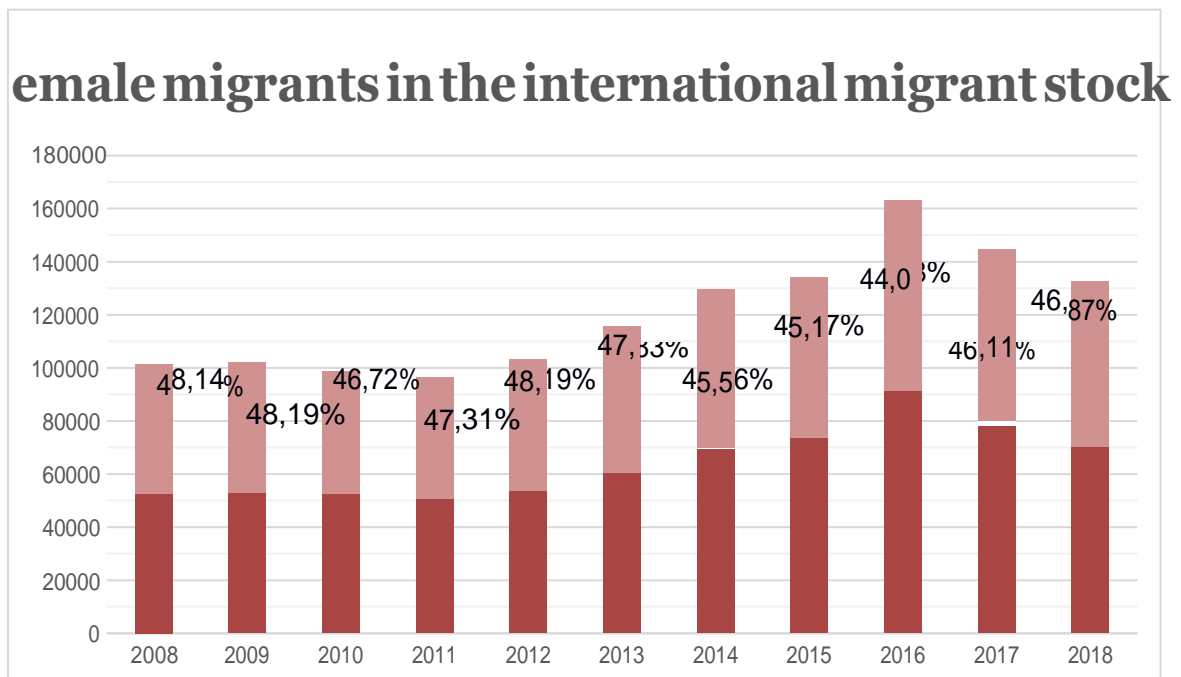
Immigration by age and sex [migr_imm8]

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00176>



- Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock

The share of female migrants in the total stock is lower than the one of male migrants. However, the difference in the proportion of males and females is not highly significant. As a matter of fact, the percentage of women from 2008 to 2018 was stable between 44% (in 2016) and 48% (in 2009).



Source: Eurostat

Immigration by age and sex [migr_imm8]

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

Scb.se

Inmigrations by sex and year 1997-2018

<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67443>

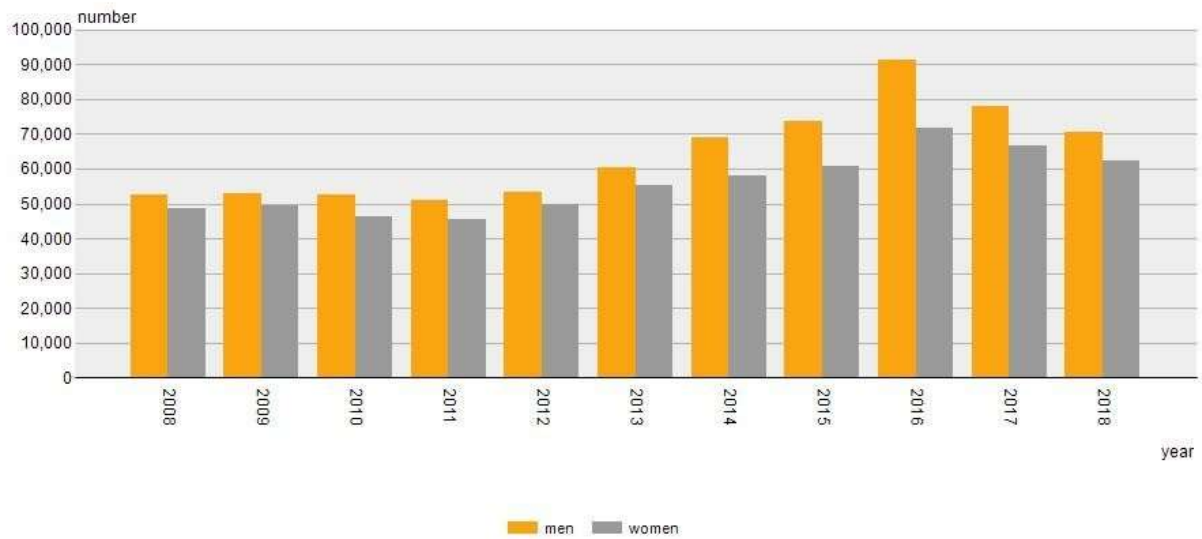
- Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

From 2008 to 2018, the share of male migrants was higher than the share of female; it is observed that the main differences in migrant composition were in 2015 (males: 73.599; females: 60.641) and in 2016 (males: 91.146; females: 71.859).

For what concerns age, people aged 15 to 34 are more likely to migrate to Sweden. Furthermore, the number of migrants aged 5 to 15 has increased in the past five years and it peaked in 2016 (because of the war in Syria).



Immigrations by sex and year



Source: Statistics Sweden

Source: Eurostat

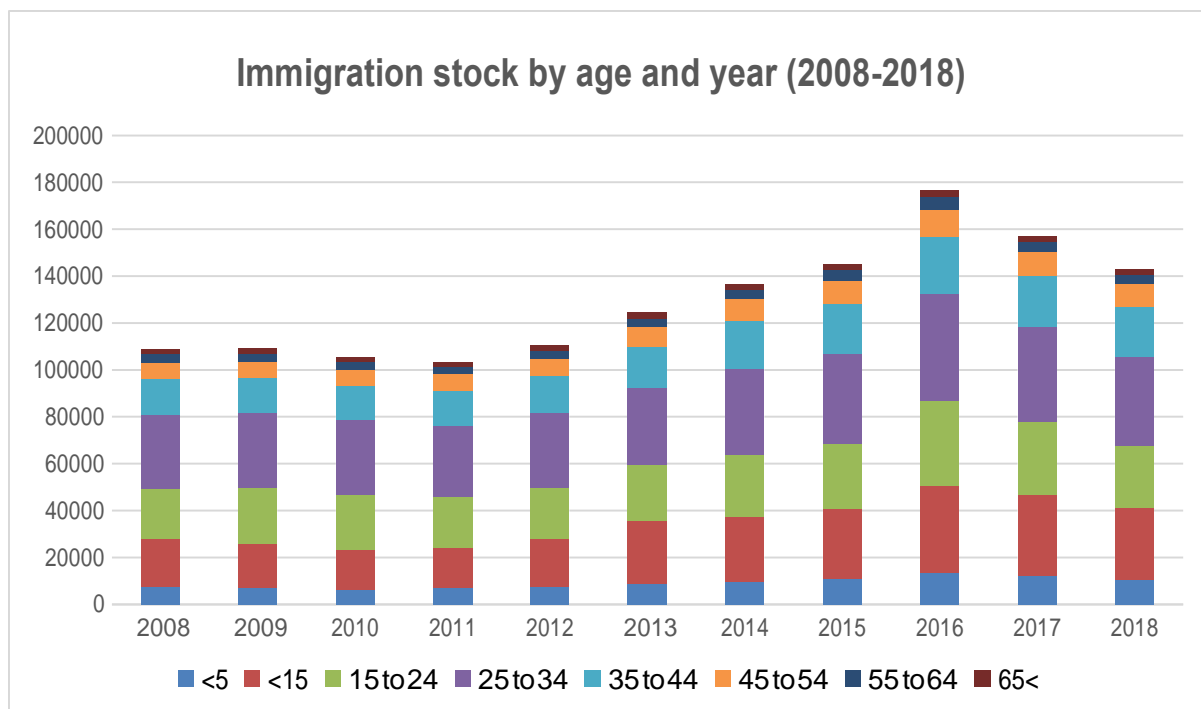
immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

Source: Scb.se

Immigrations by sex and year 1997-2018

<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67443>



Source: Eurostat.

immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en



As regards immigration stock by sex and country of birth, the majority of migrants comes from Syria (with a share of 14.387 people in 2018), arriving especially from 2013 to 2018, with a peak in 2016. In 2018, other main non-EU countries of origin are Afghanistan, India, Iraq and Iran. The top three EU countries of origin are Poland, Germany and Finland.

Rang total	Country of birth	Immigration		
		2018		
		Total	Women	Men
	All countries	132.602	62.154	70.448
1	Syrian Arab Republic	14.387	7.804	6.583
2	Sweden	12.805	6.157	6.648
3	Afghanistan	8.093	2.066	6.027
4	India	7.311	3.013	4.298
5	Iraq	4.883	2.184	2.699
6	Iran, Islamic Republic of	4.053	1.679	2.374
7	Poland	3.817	1.494	2.323
8	Eritrea	3.364	1.746	1.618
9	China	3.049	1.593	1.456
10	Somalia	2.968	1.503	1.465
11	Pakistan	2.586	1.136	1.450
12	Germany	2.547	1.323	1.224
13	Finland	2.499	1.393	1.106
14	Turkey	2.409	986	1.423
15	United Kingdom	2.270	862	1.408
16	Romania	2.200	933	1.267
17	United States	2.032	1.035	997
18	Norway	1.899	997	902
19	Denmark	1.706	779	927
20	Thailand	1.672	1.301	371
	Other countries	46.052	22.170	23.882

Source: Scb.se

<https://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/statistics-by-subject-area/population/population-composition/population-statistics/pong/tables-and-graphs/yearly-statistics--the-whole-country/immigrations-to-sweden-2017-and-2018-by-sex-and-top-20-countries-of-birth-2018/>

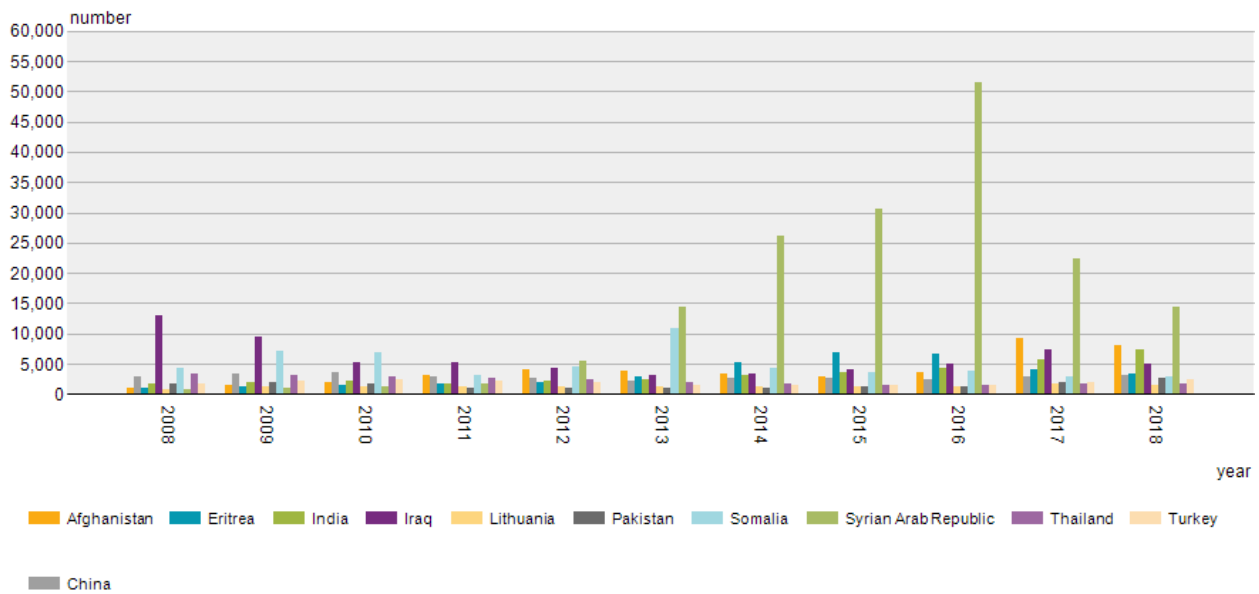


1) Main non-EU countries of origin (2008-2018)

Immigrations by country of birth and year

country of birth	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Afghanistan	971	1384	1824	3209	4167	3801	3436	2974	3607	9297	8093
China	2925	3462	3484	2836	2675	2230	2572	2534	2388	2871	3049
Eritrea	1014	1197	1366	1744	1839	2914	5322	6838	6580	3991	3354
India	1629	1854	2206	1777	2142	2511	3069	3601	4247	5717	7311
Iraq	13063	9543	5321	5292	4247	3205	3391	4082	4901	7236	4883
Lithuania	863	1158	1347	1326	1333	1128	1214	1214	1345	1647	1533
Pakistan	1608	1850	1682	986	998	921	904	1189	1302	1847	2586
Somalia	4218	7021	6793	3002	4586	10869	4372	3531	3794	2979	2988
Syrian Arab Republic	696	984	1261	1769	5349	14397	26113	30590	51540	22327	14387
Thailand	3235	3165	2958	2692	2478	1937	1757	1481	1563	1743	1672
Turkey	1697	2213	2435	2133	2012	1531	1436	1495	1584	2036	2409

Immigrations by country of birth and year



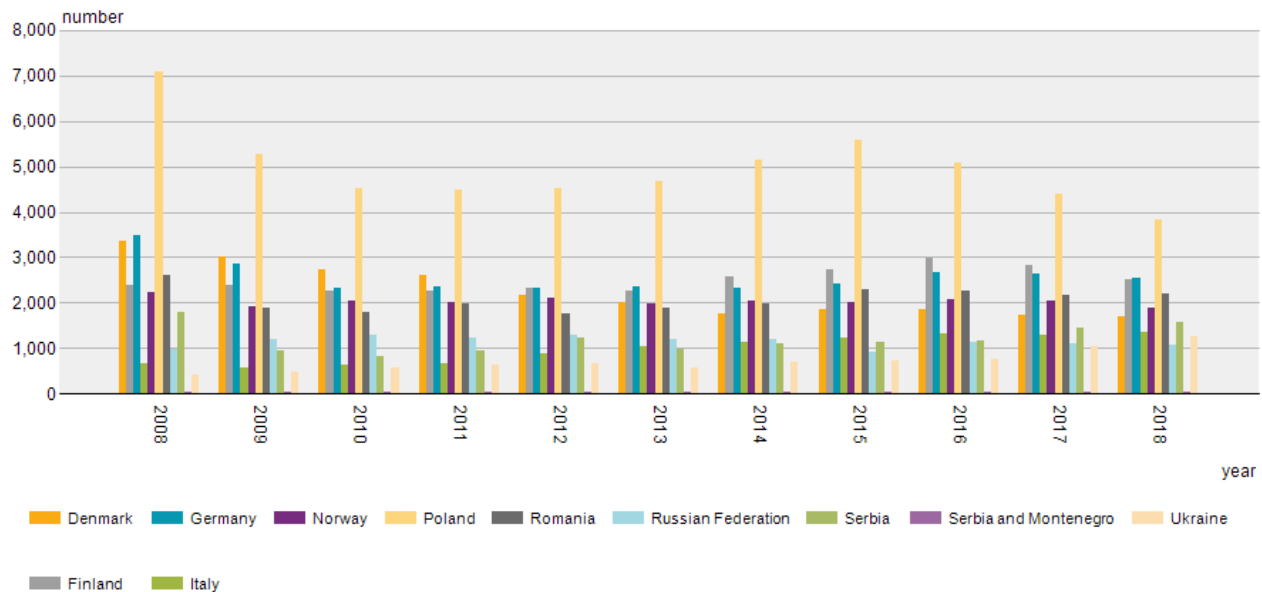
Source: Statistics Sweden



2) Main EU countries of origin (2008-2018)

country of birth	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Denmark	3371	3010	2732	2595	2182	2025	1776	1853	1863	1721	1706
Finland	2390	2385	2264	2268	2320	2271	2573	2733	2969	2816	2499
Germany	3492	2845	2338	2355	2313	2343	2311	2428	2666	2637	2547
Italy	679	576	650	674	886	1048	1134	1221	1337	1301	1357
Norway	2239	1917	2058	2010	2094	1991	2041	1998	2067	2047	1899
Poland	7091	5261	4517	4500	4505	4677	5138	5596	5078	4405	3817
Romania	2595	1876	1780	1970	1757	1868	1990	2305	2278	2162	2200
Russian Federation	978	1192	1288	1217	1280	1207	1198	927	1127	1104	1073
Serbia	1805	959	808	941	1221	977	1099	1146	1173	1438	1574
Serbia and Montenegro	30	20	22	10	20	17	18	15	15	29	20
Ukraine	425	493	580	625	662	587	694	719	763	1039	1264

Immigrations by country of birth and year



Source: Statistics Sweden

Source: Eurostat

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

Scb.se

Immigrations and emigrations by country of birth and sex. Year 2000 - 2018

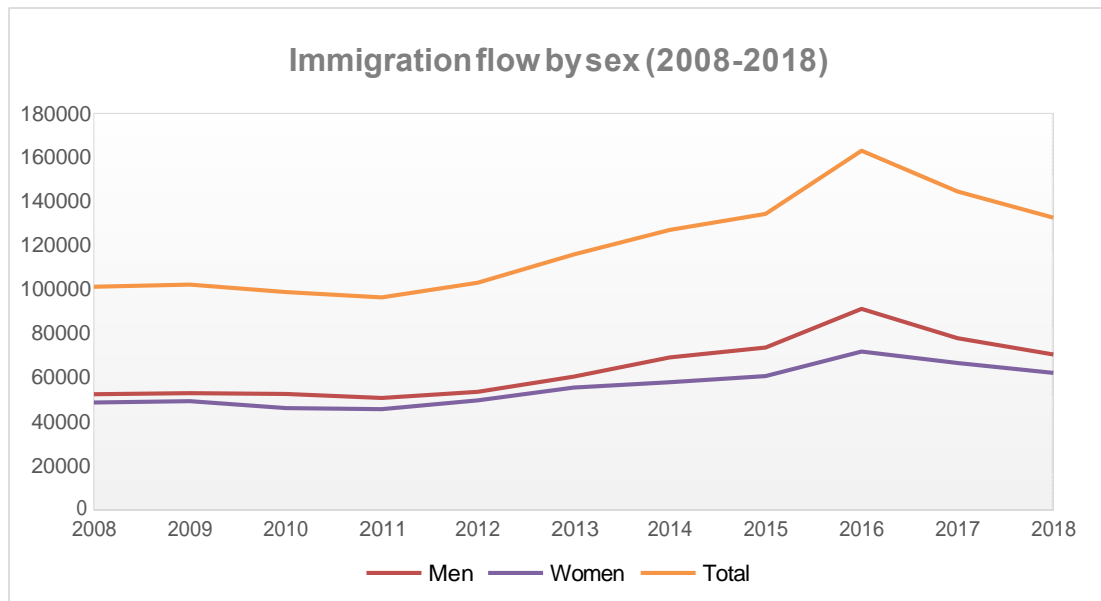
http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_BE_BE0101_BE0101J/ImmiEmiFo/?rxid=06141677-5bc4-484d-99cc-d0cc1c7819e1

The main channel of entrance is family reunification, but in the last five years there has been an increase in the share of refugees and asylum seekers with a peak in 2016 (mainly from Syria).



Source: Eurostat,
first permit by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resfas]
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

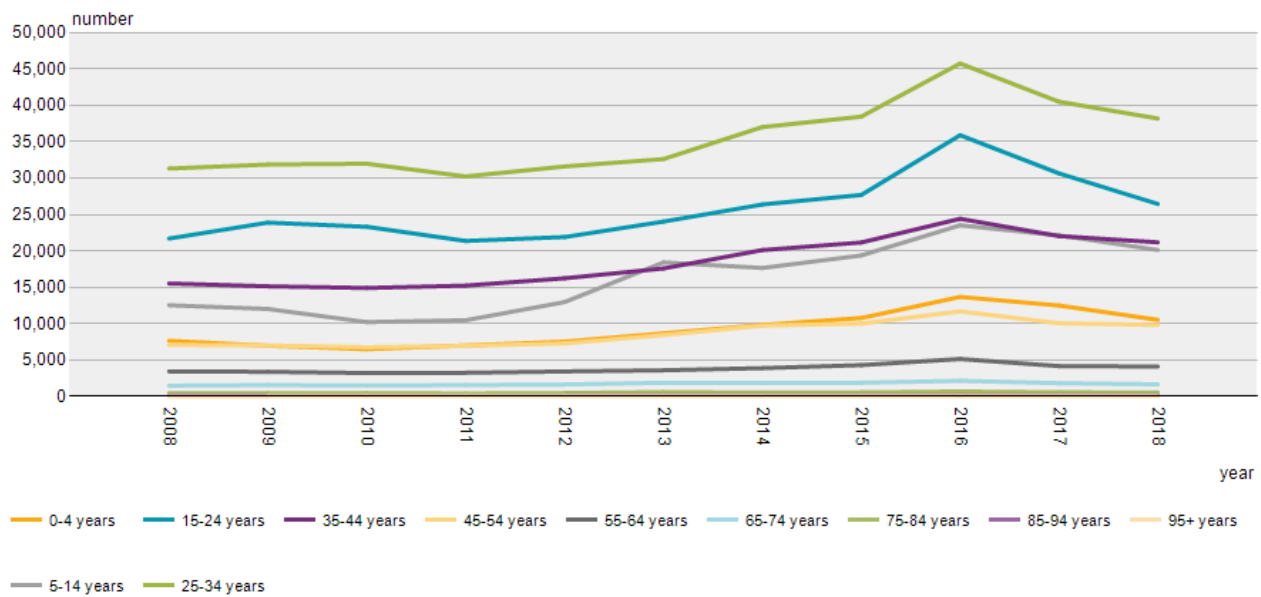
- Immigration flows by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration



Source: Eurostat
Immigration by age and sex [migr_imm8]
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00176>
Scb.se
Immigrations by sex and year 1997-2018
<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67443>



Inmigrations by age and year



Source: Statistics Sweden

Source: Eurostat

immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

Scb.se

Migration by region, age and sex. Year 1997- 2018

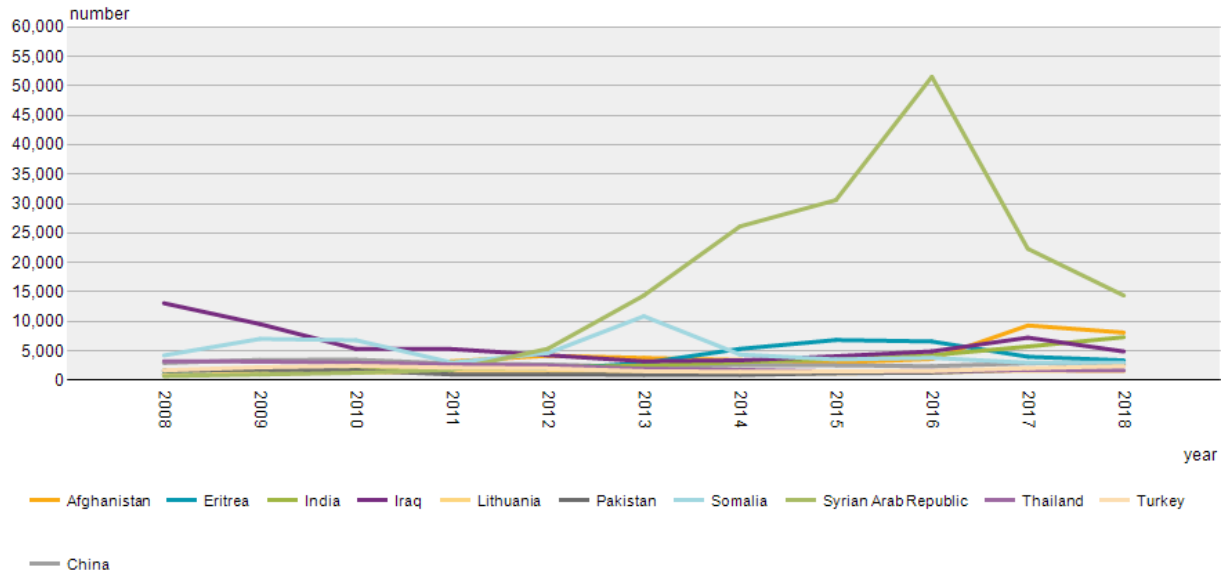
http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_BE_BE0101_BE0101J/Flyttningar97/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=06141677-5bc4-484d-99cc-d0cc1c7819e1



- Immigration flow by country of birth

1) Non-UE countries

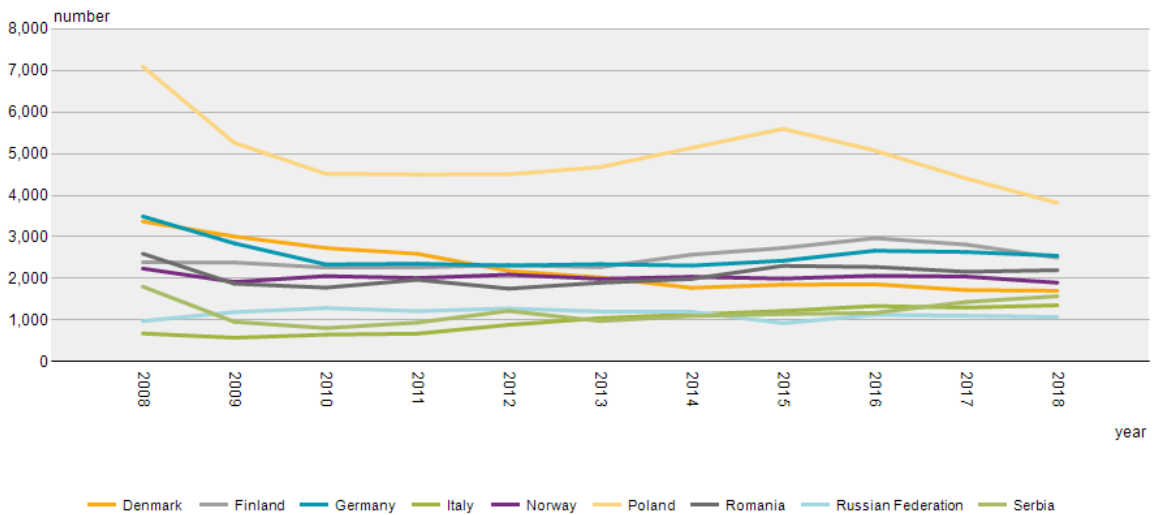
Immigrations by country of birth and year



Source: Statistics Sweden

2) EU countries

Immigrations by country of birth and year



Source: Statistics Sweden

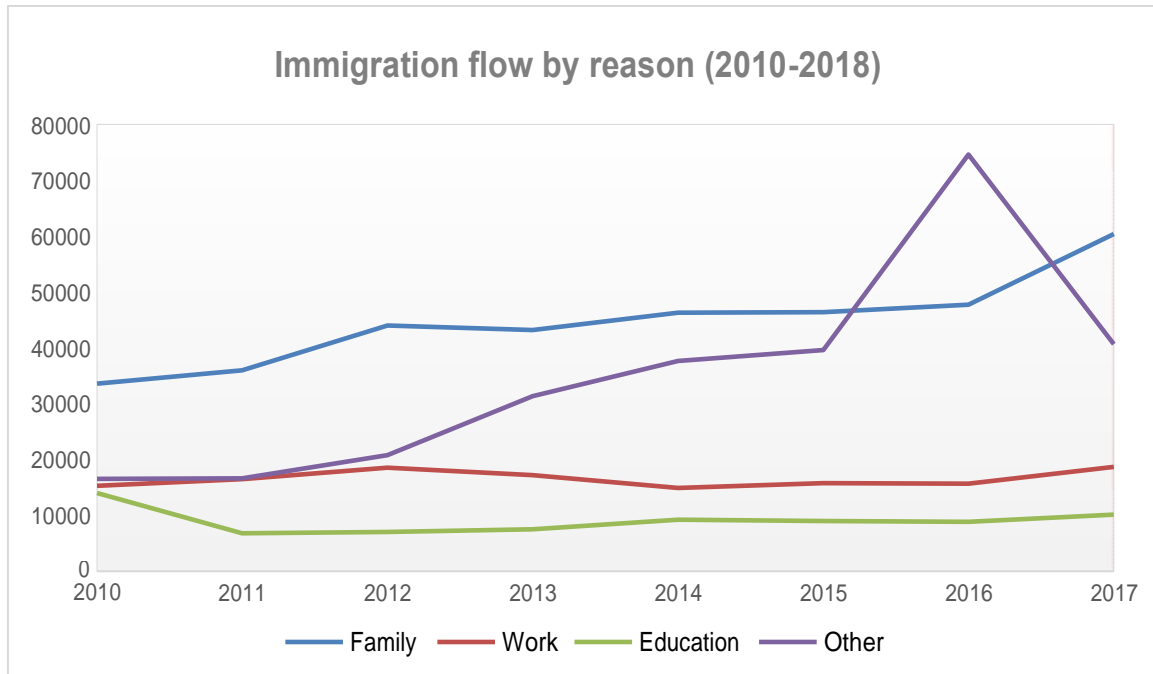
Source: Eurostat

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en



Between 2015 and 2017 the main channel of entrance was the international protection which, for the first time, overcame the migration for family reunification.



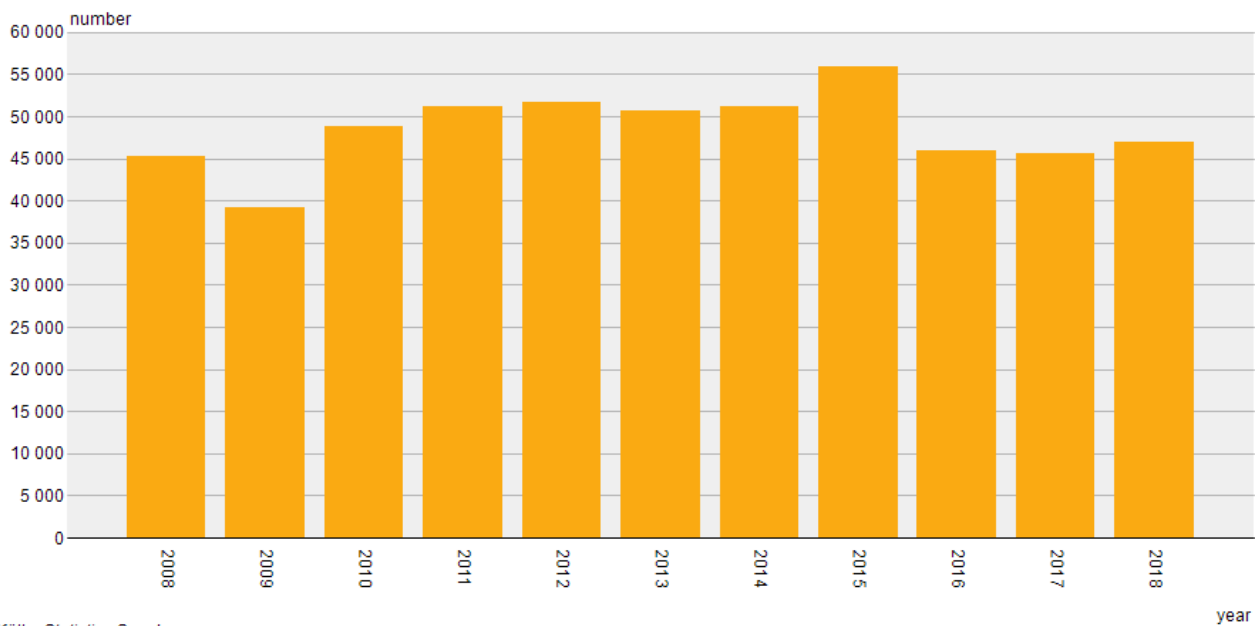
Source: Eurostat,
first permit by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resfas]
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



- Total number of emigrants who have left the country

The share of emigrants from 2008 to 2018 has always been quite stable, except in 2009 (the lowest number) and in 2015 (the highest).

Emigrations by year



2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
45.294	39.240	48.853	51.179	51.747	50.715	51.237	55.830	45.878	45.620	46.981

Source: Eurostat

Emigration by age and sex [migr_emi2]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emi2&lang=en

Scb.se

Immigrations and emigrations by country of birth and sex. Year 2000 - 2018

<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67444>



- Emigration by country of birth in 2018

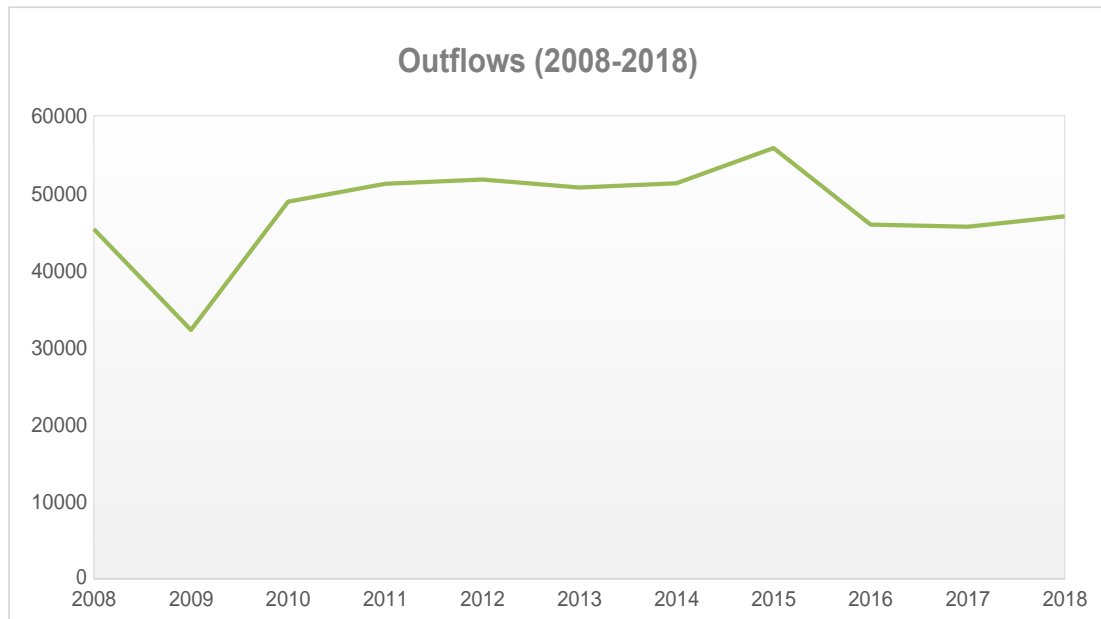
Rang total	Country of birth	Emigration		
		2018		
		Total	Women	Men
	All countries	46.981	21.828	25.153
1	Sweden	16.655	7.997	8.658
2	Finland	2.059	1.147	912
3	Poland	1.815	792	1.023
4	India	1.715	647	1.068
5	Denmark	1.497	694	803
6	Germany	1.446	770	676
7	Iraq	1.416	627	789
8	Norway	1.300	654	646
9	China	1.045	504	541
10	United States	922	457	465
11	United Kingdom	848	326	522
12	Somalia	612	278	334
13	Romania	608	246	362
13	France	608	252	356
15	Turkey	556	193	363
16	Iran, Islamic Republic of	544	239	305
17	Syrian Arab Republic	537	235	302
18	Spain	527	224	303
19	Italy	496	210	286
20	Thailand	485	362	123
	Other countries	11.290	4.974	6.316

Source: Scb.se

<https://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/statistics-by-subject-area/population/population-composition/population-statistics/pong/tables-and-graphs/yearly-statistics--the-whole-country/emigration-from-sweden-2017-and-2018-by-sex-and-top-20-countries-of-birth-2018/>



- Outflows



Source: Eurostat

Emigration by age and sex [migr_emi2]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emi2&lang=en

Scb.se

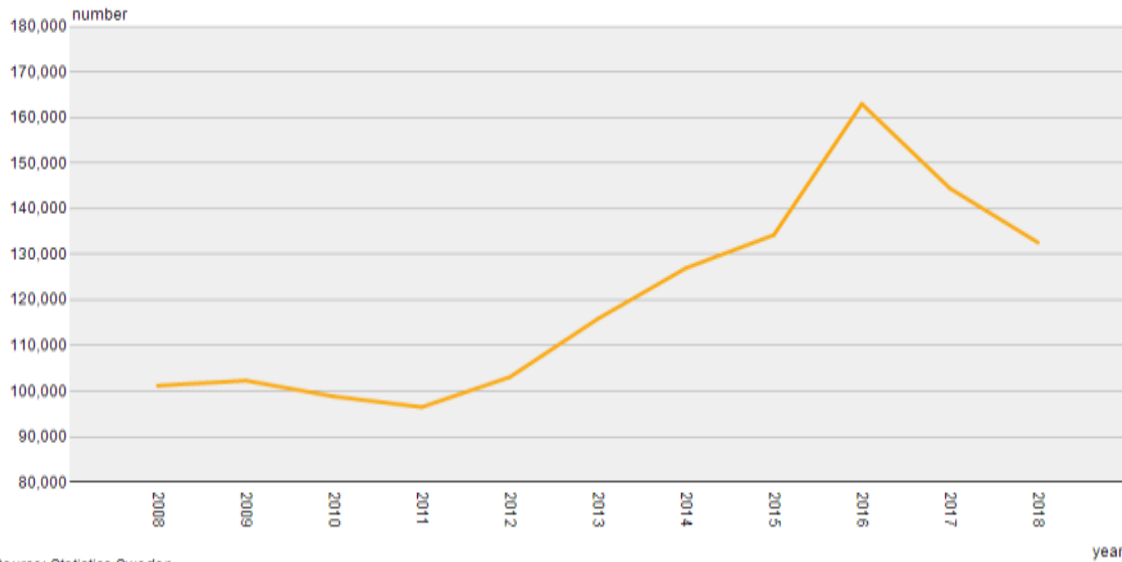
Immigrations and emigrations by country of birth and sex. Year 2000 – 2018

<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67444>



- Inflows

Immigrations by year

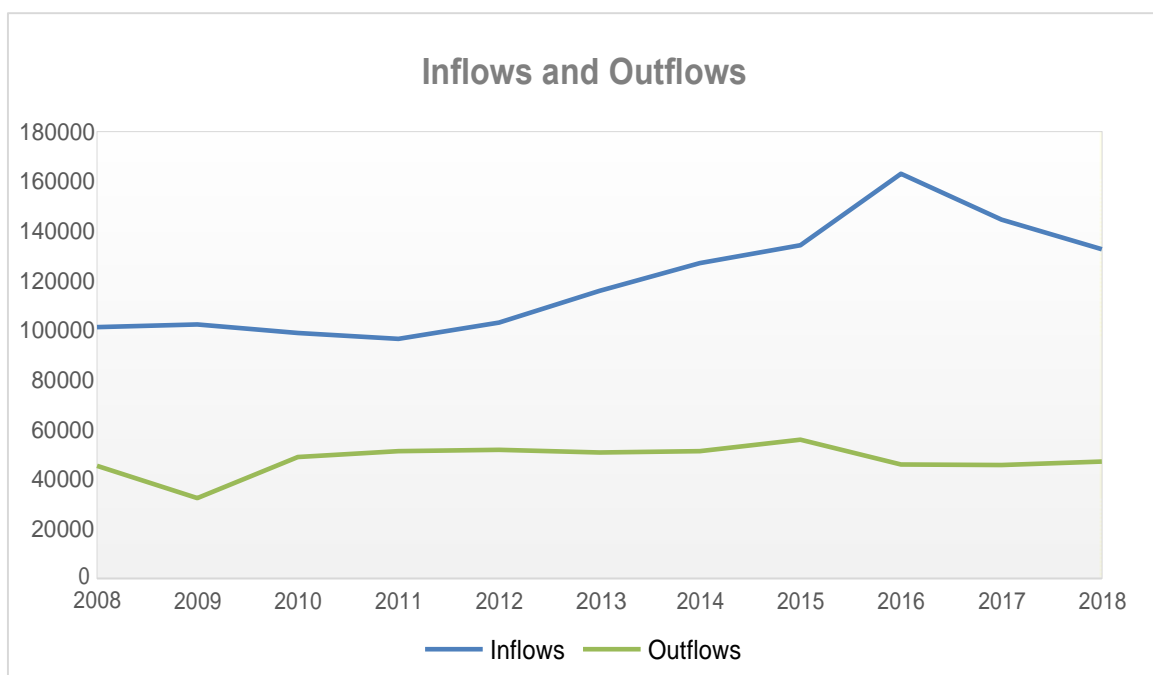


Source: Scb.se

Immigrations and emigrations by country of birth and sex. Year 2000 – 2018

http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_BE_BE0101_BE0101J/ImmiEmiFod/chart/chartViewLine/?rxid=779321a2-3a4e-45b6-b9a4-65fd0eead7ae

- Inflows and Outflows



Source: Eurostat

Emigration by age and sex [migr_emi2]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emi2&lang=en

Scb.se



Immigrations and emigrations by country of birth and sex. Year 2000 – 2018

<http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/sq/67444>

Immigrations and emigrations by country of birth and sex. Year 2000 – 2018

http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_BE_BE0101_BE0101J/ImmiEmiFod/chart/chartViewLine/?rxid=779321a2-3a4e-45b6-b9a4-65fd0eead7ae

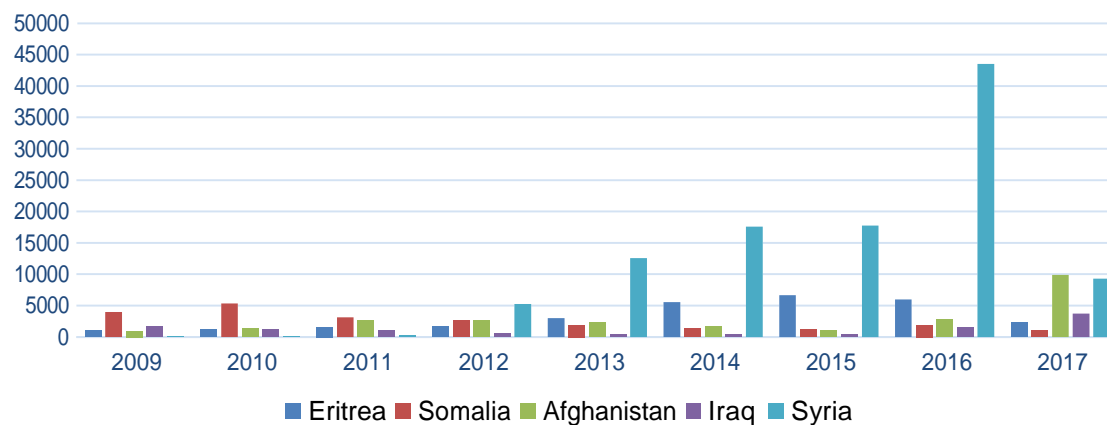
- Total number of refugees by country of origin

The total number of refugees in 2017 was 32.125, whose main countries of origin are Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Eritrea and Somalia.

Main countries of origin of refugees (2009-2017)

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Eritrea	1.045	1.229	1.584	1.659	2.977	5.555	6.636	5.986	2.316
Somalia	3.986	5.329	3.132	2.612	1.903	1.308	1.160	1.875	1.057
Afghanistan	961	1.321	2.594	2.632	2.307	1.620	1.024	2.737	9.893
Iraq	1.714	1.121	1.033	518	360	383	456	1.491	3.711
Syria	63	99	171	5.263	12.580	17.588	17.732	43.513	9.275
TOTAL	10.255	11.226	11.273	16.156	27.617	33.814	31.803	65.272	32.125

time permits issued for refugees status and subsidiary protec main countries of origin



Source:

Eurostat

First permits issued for other reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resoth];

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

First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship [migr_resfas]

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



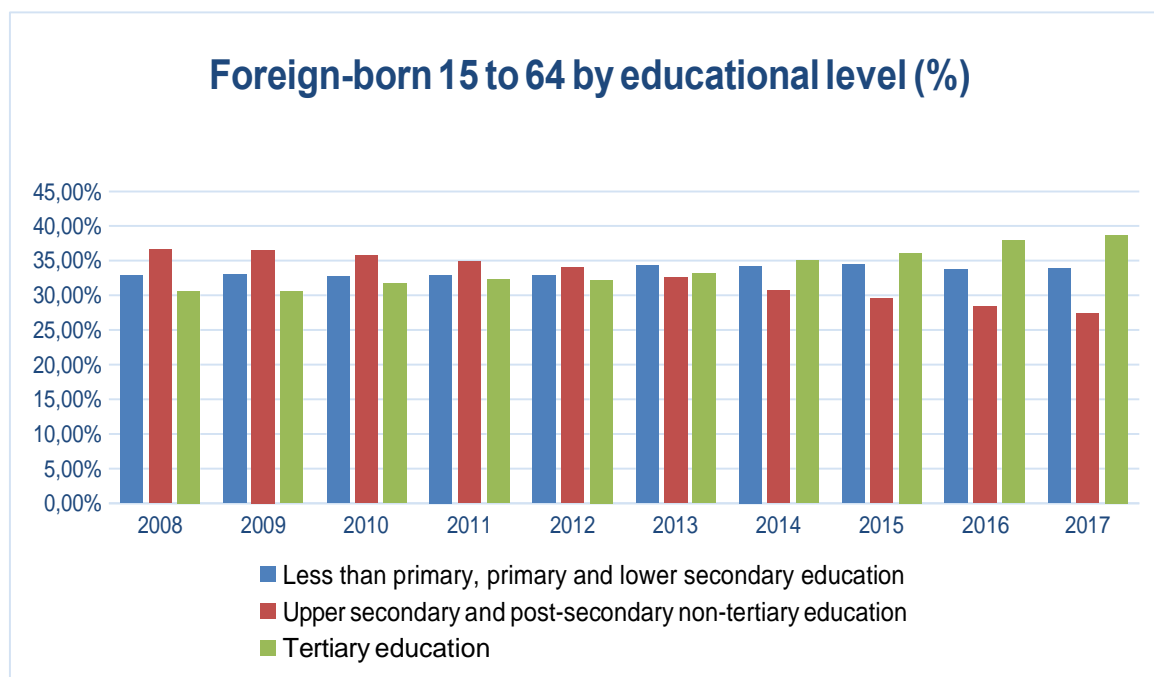
3. Migrants integration indicators

- Migrants by education level

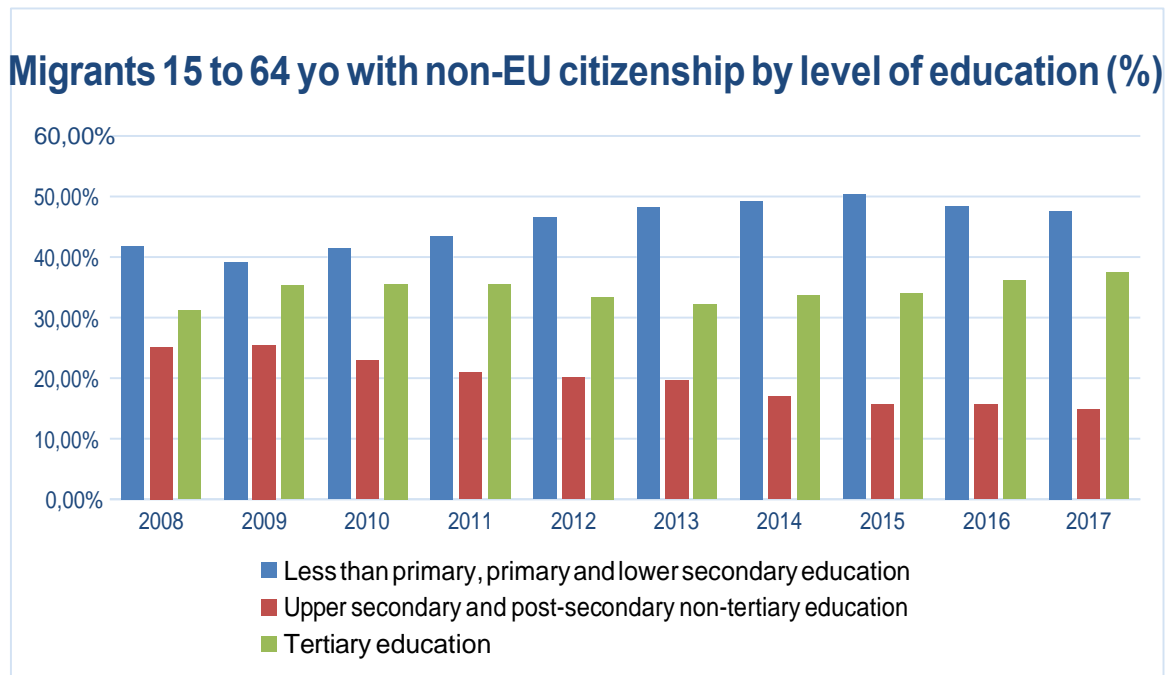
Considering the whole stock of foreign-born migrants (EU and non-EU) aged 15 to 64, it is clear that there are not any significant differences in the educational level. Even though in the last years of the period analysed, there has been an increase of tertiary educated migrants.

Nevertheless, taking into account only the non-EU migrants, most of them have a low level of education (i.e. they are low-skilled) and chose to emigrate to Sweden because of the flat income differential. However, it is observed that the percentage of people with an upper secondary education is much lower than migrants with primary and tertiary education.

In other words, most of the migrants in Sweden have either a low or a high level of education.



Source: Eurostat
Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and country of birth (%) [edat_1fs_9912]
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

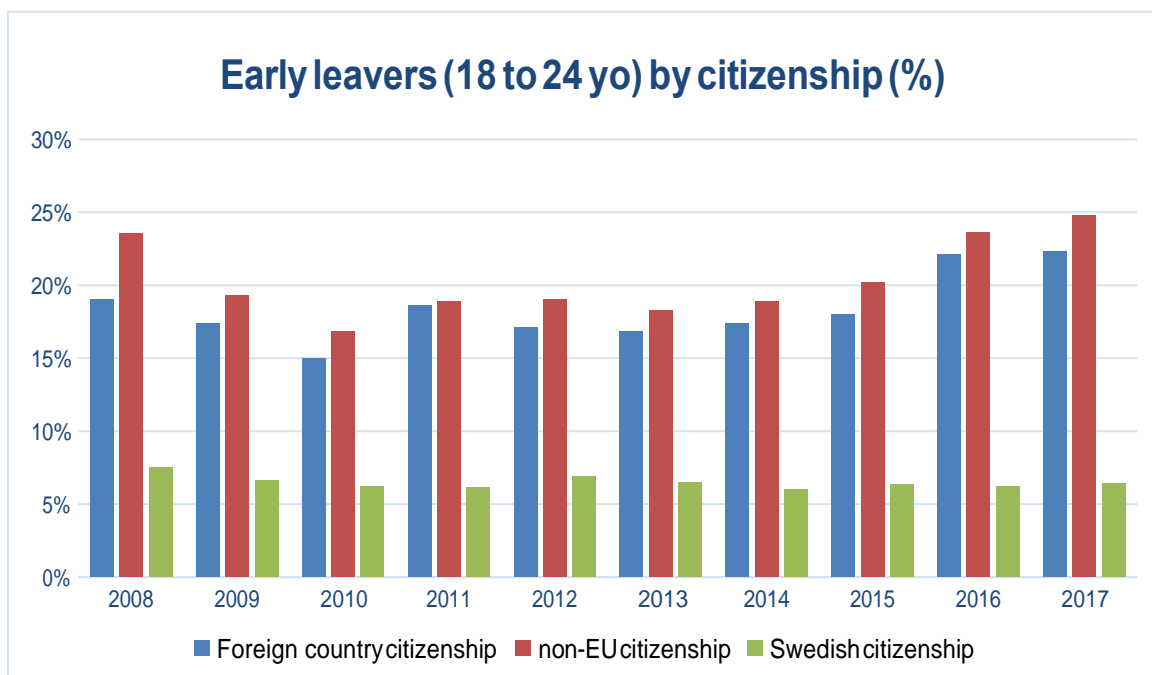


Source: Eurostat

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

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

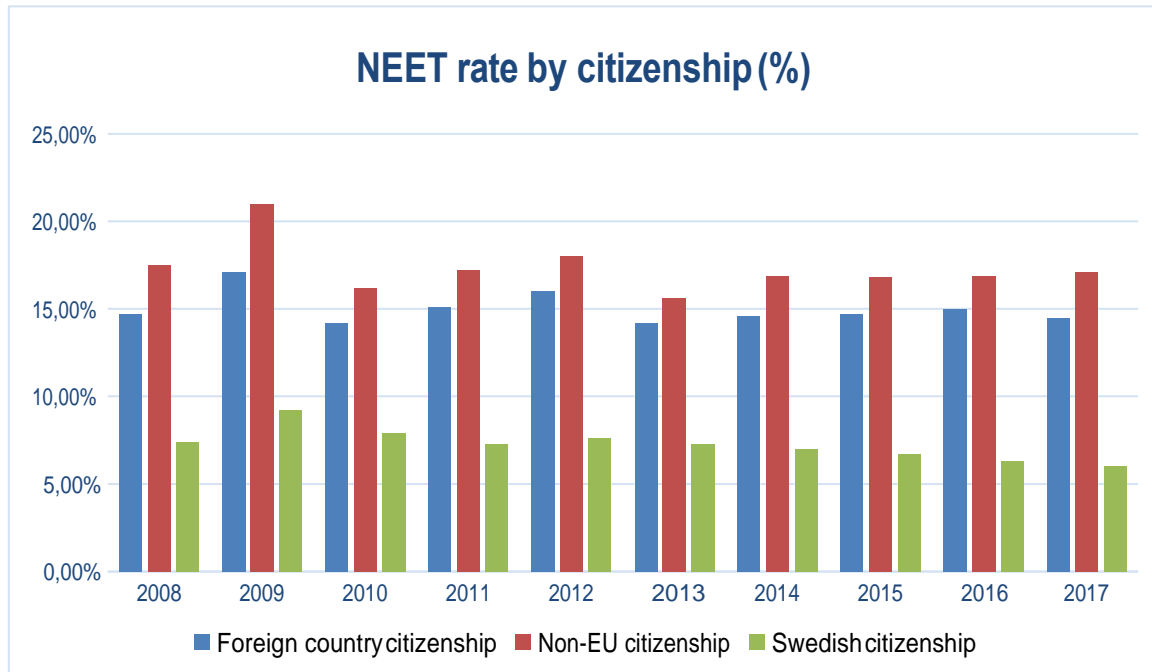
The majority of people who dropped out the school and mostly NEET people come from a non-EU country.



Source: Eurostat

Early leavers from education and training by sex and citizenship [edat_lfse_01]

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



Source:

Eurostat

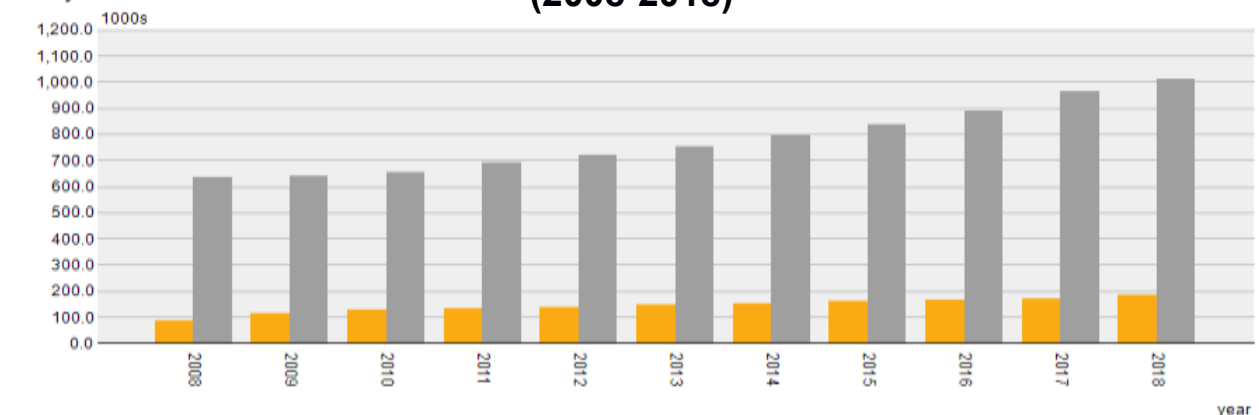
Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex, age and citizenship (NEET rates)[edat_lfse_23]

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

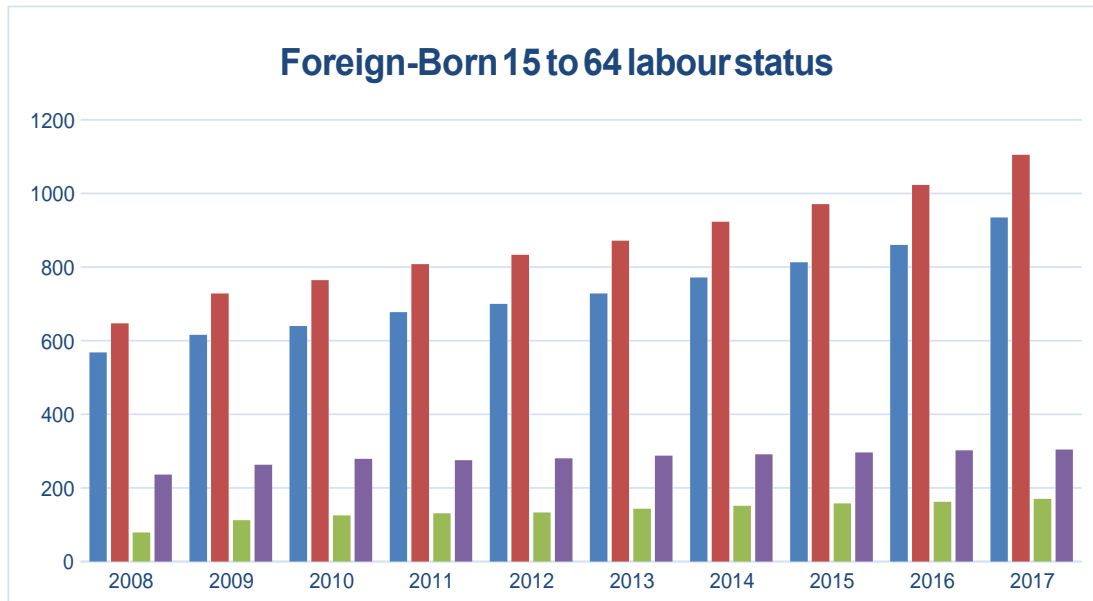
- Labour force participation in the last 10 years

The employment rate of foreign-born has been increasing since 2008 and it is significantly higher than the unemployment rate.

Population aged 15-74 (LFS), thousand by labour status, foreign born, by year (2008-2018)



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Unemployed	86.6	113.8	126.6	132.9	136.0	144.8	152.7	159.3	164.4	171.9	183.6
Employed	633.3	638.9	656.1	693.9	720.8	751.9	795.8	837.9	887.0	964.5	1 010.4



Source: Eurostat

Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status [lfsa_pgacws]

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

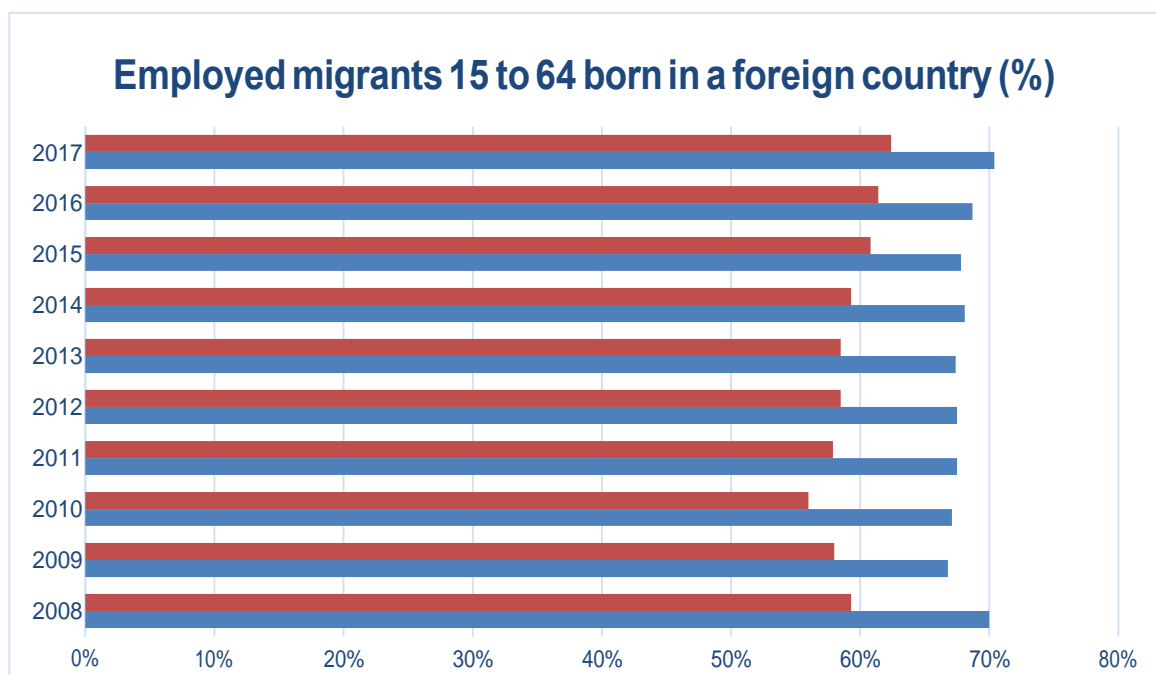
Scb.se

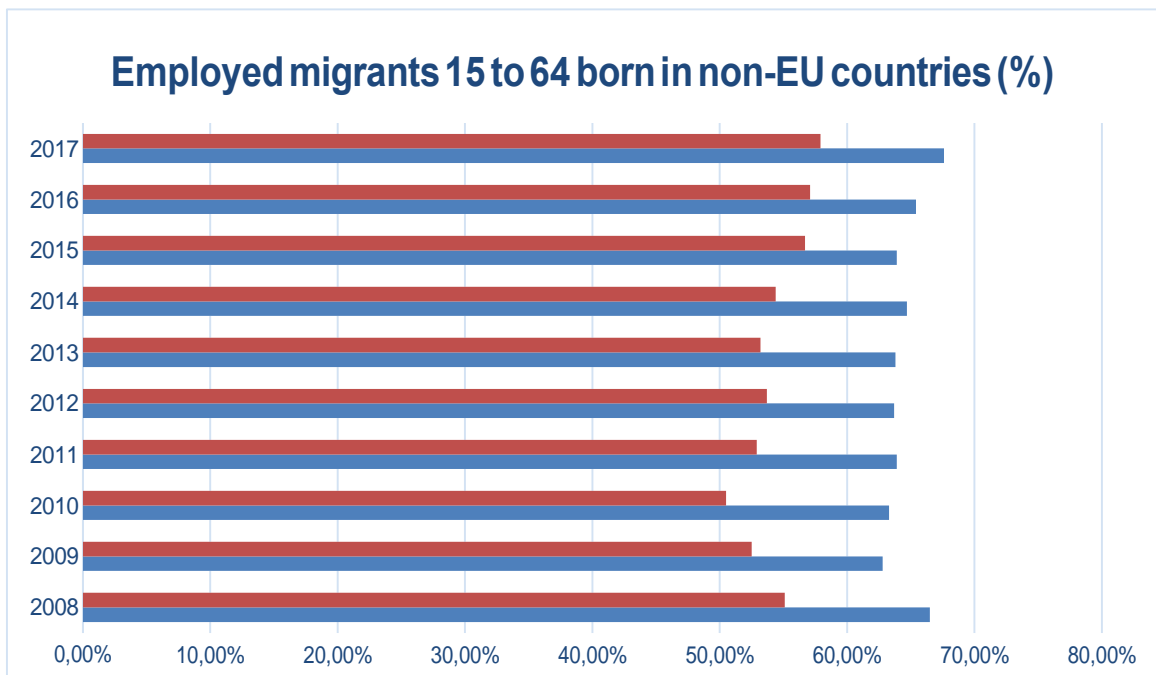
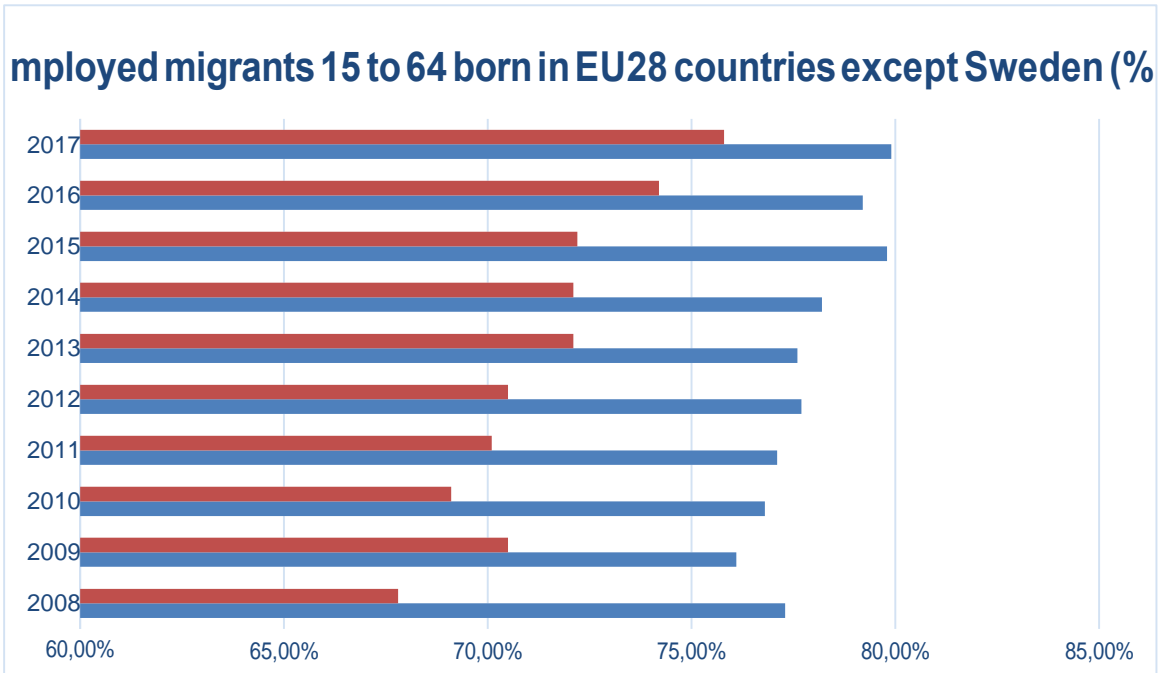
http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_AM_AM0401_AM0401R/NAKUBefInrUtrJmfAr/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=779321a2-3a4e-45b6-b9a4-65fd0eead7ae

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

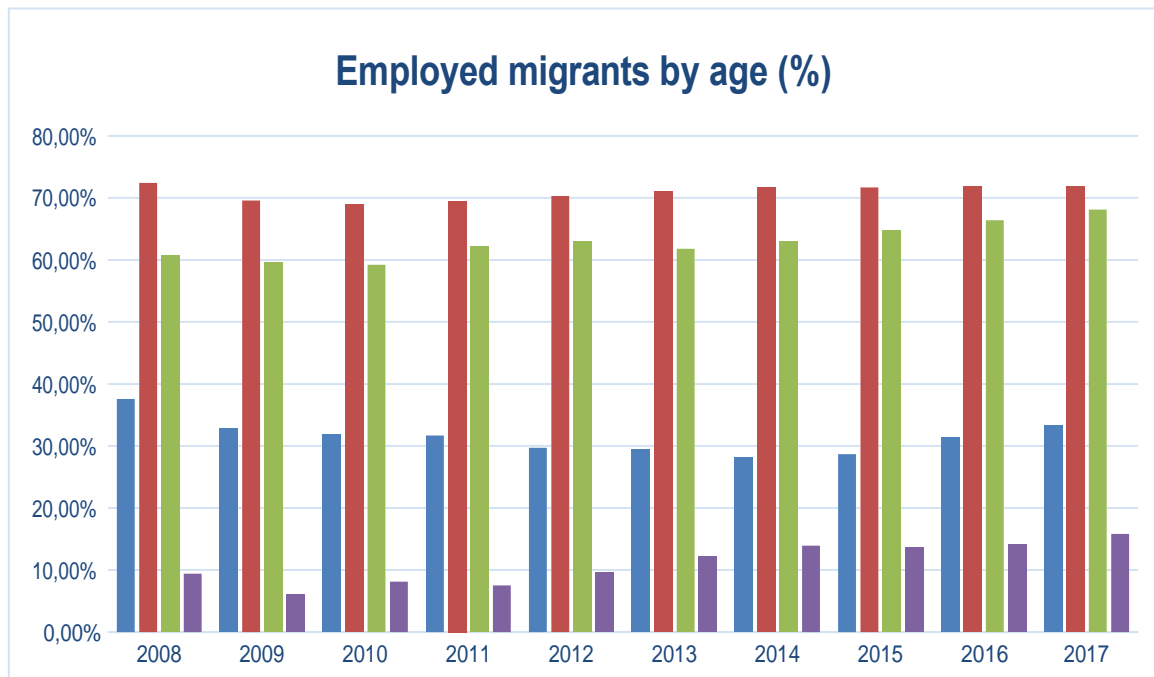
Generally, male migrants are more likely to be employed than females. Considering both EU and non-EU born, this trend is similar.

Migrants from an EU-country are expected to be employed more than those who are non-EU born.





The active population in the labour market is aged 15 to 49. Instead, migrants age 15 to 24 are mostly unemployed, i.e. they have a low employment rate.



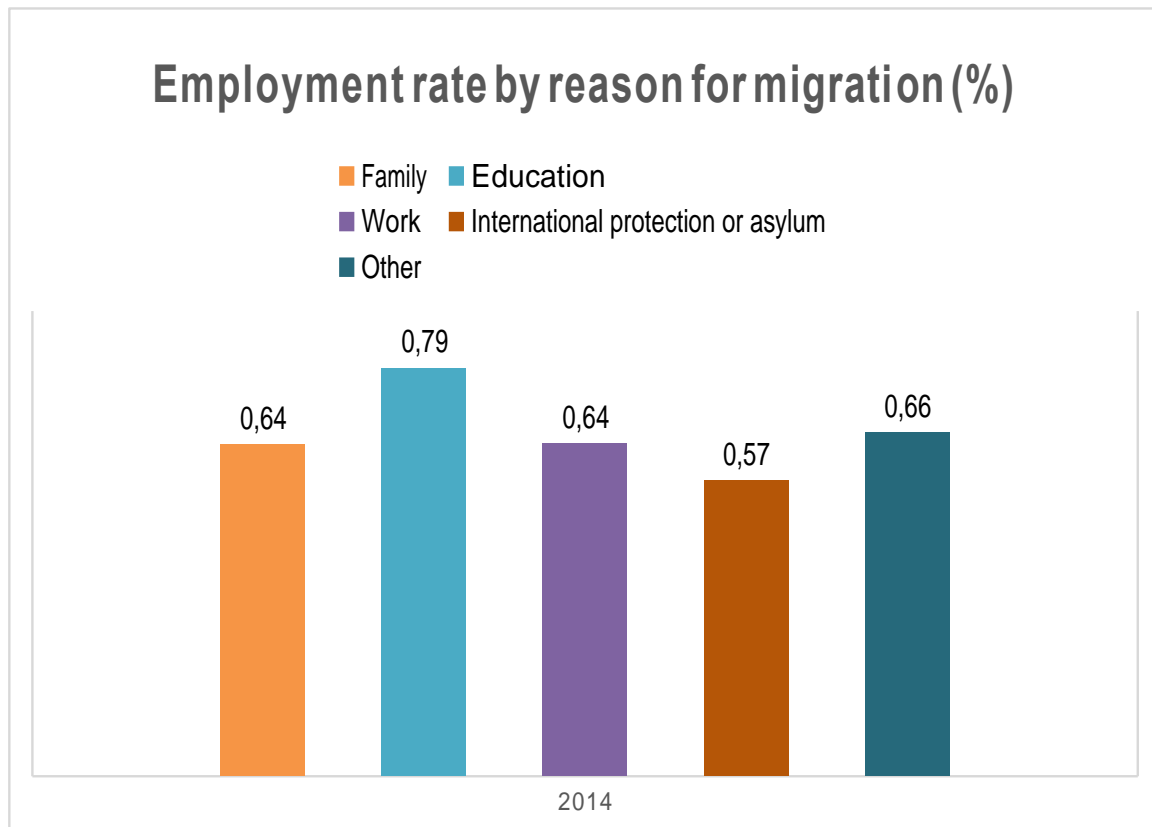
Source: Eurostat

Employment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_ergacob]

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

The channel of entrance plays a significant role in the employment rate, as a matter of fact migrants who entered for education and work reasons are more employed than the those who entered for international protection or asylum.¹

¹ 2014 data.



Source: Eurostat

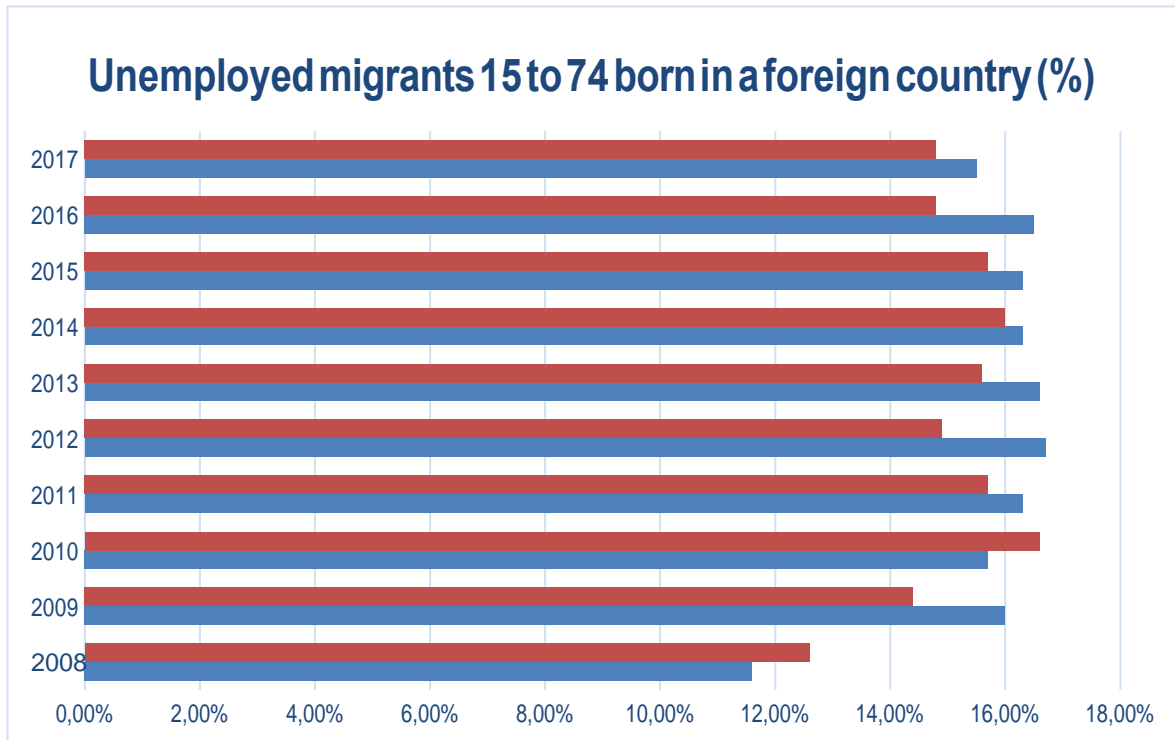
Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration [lfsso_1411empr]

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

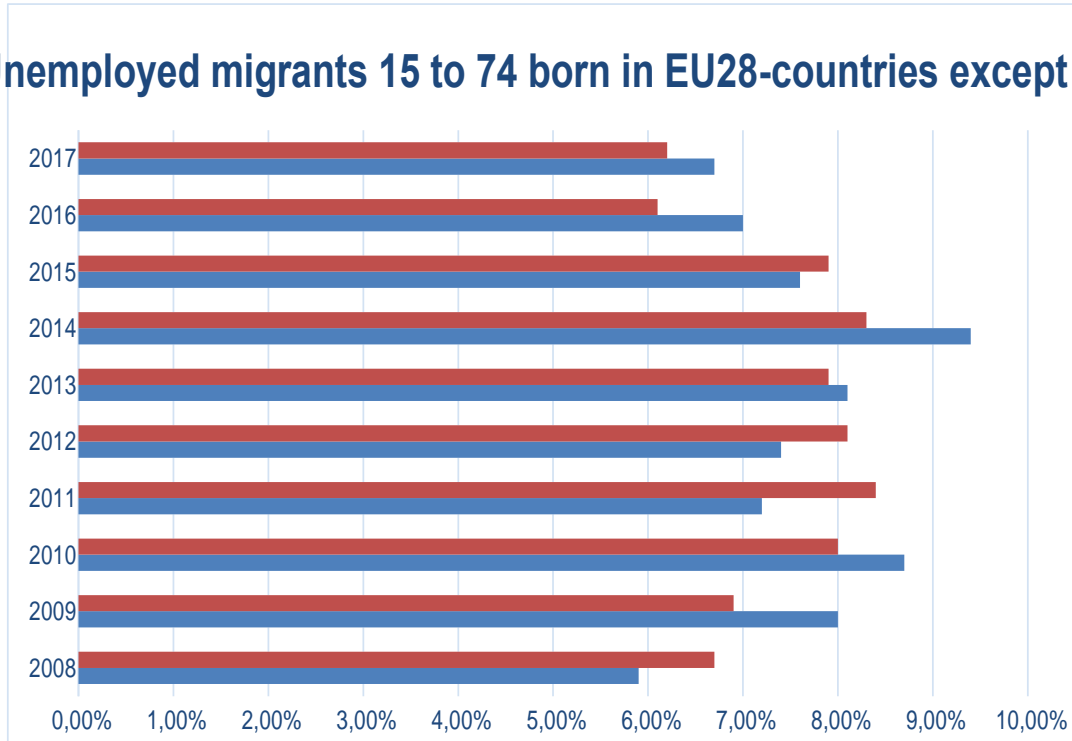
- Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age and country of birth

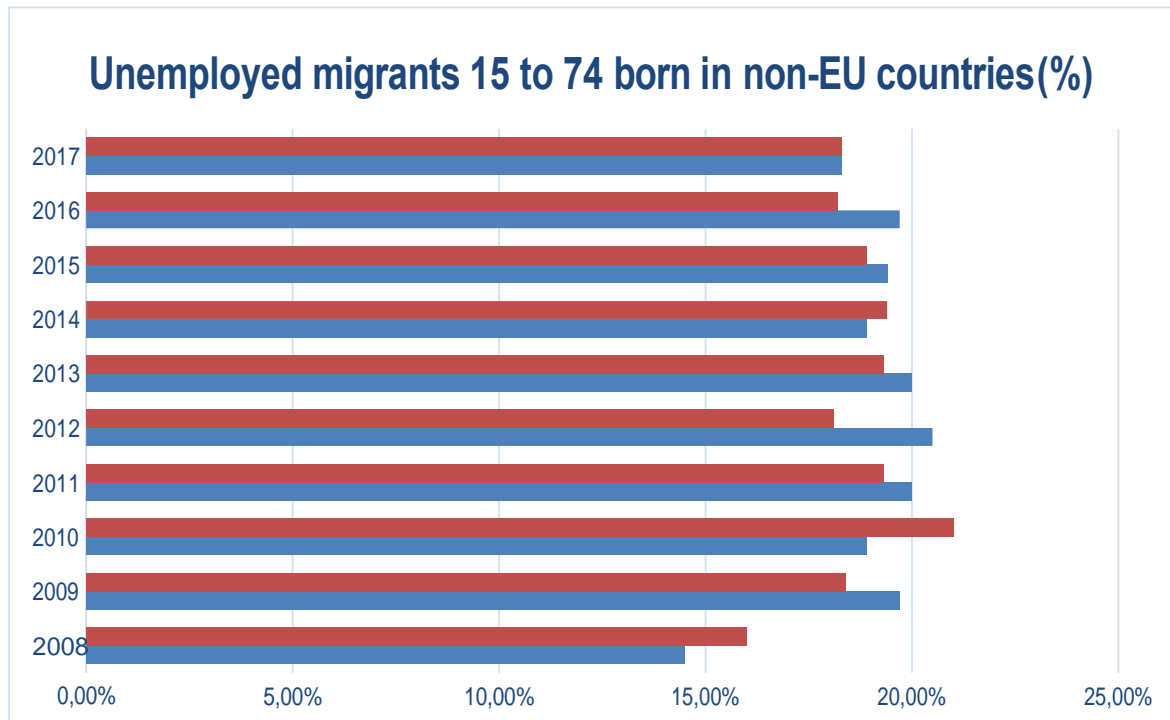
The unemployment rate is on the average 15% and considering the gender, from 2008 to 2017, it is not stable. As a matter of fact, in general the number of unemployed males is higher (due to the higher number of male migrants in comparison with females), however in 2008 and 2010 unemployed women overcame the unemployed males.

Migrants from non-EU countries are more likely to be unemployed than those from EU countries.

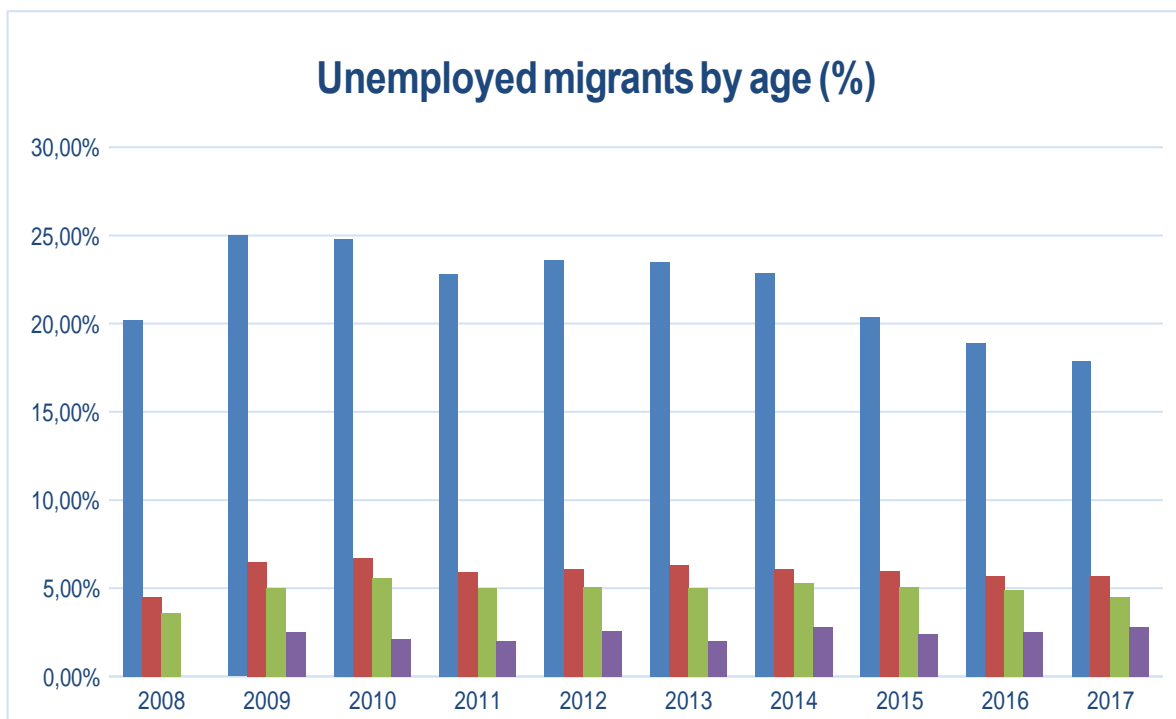


Unemployed migrants 15 to 74 born in EU28-countries except Sweden (%)





The majority of unemployed migrants is aged 15 to 24.



Source: Eurostat

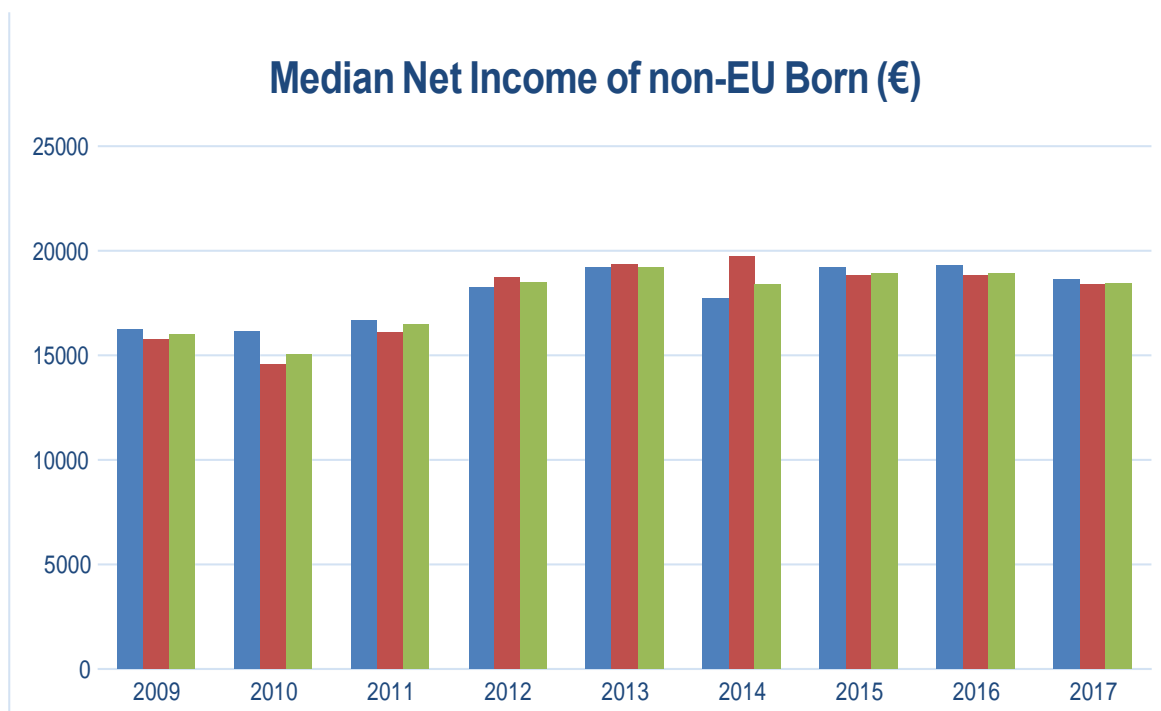
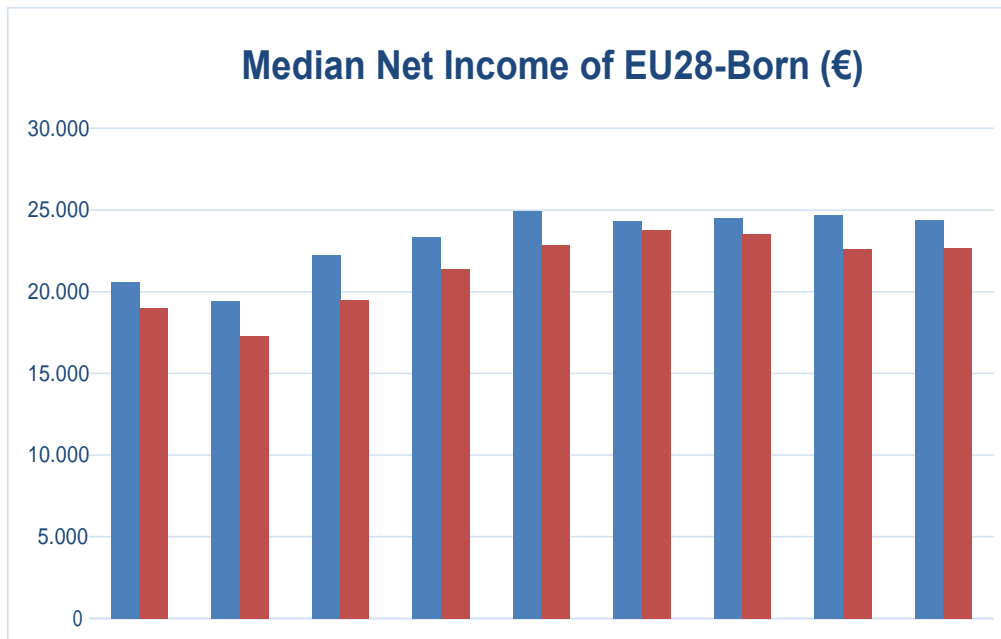
Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [lfsa_urgacob]

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



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

The net income of both EU and non-EU-born has been increasing since 2009. In general, males earn more than females and EU-born earn more than non-EU-born.



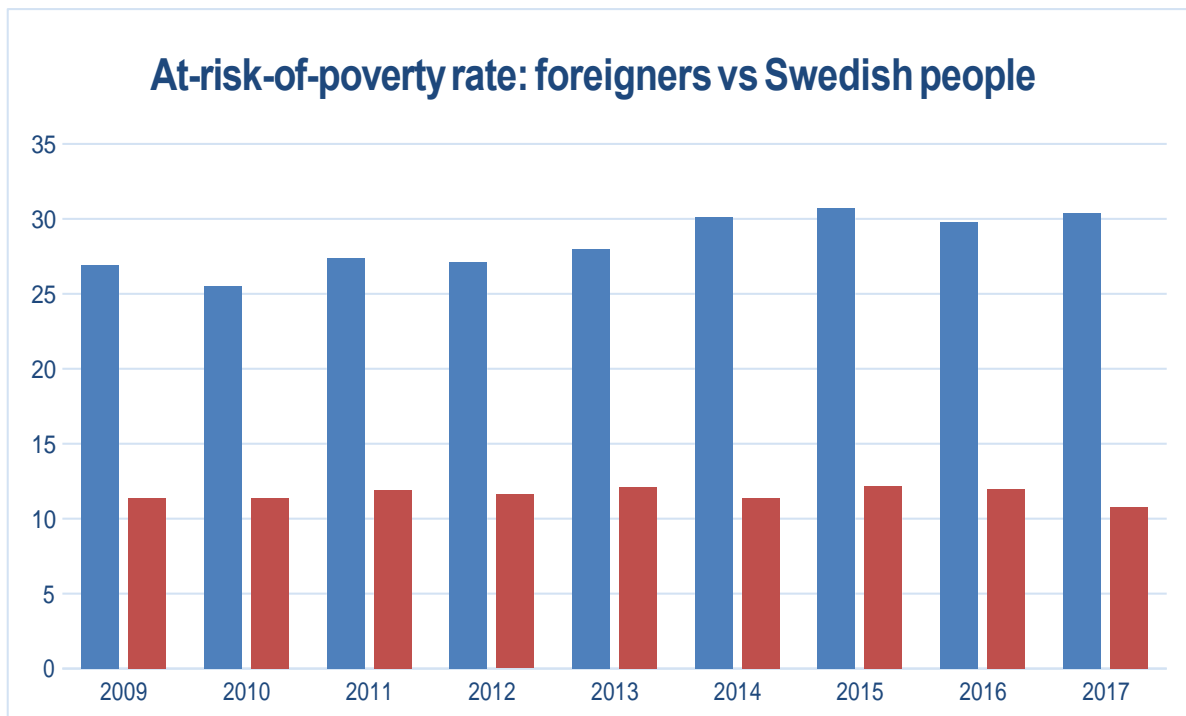
Source: Eurostat

Mean and median income by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)
[ilc_di16]

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



Foreigners are more likely to face the risk of poverty than natives.



Source: Eurostat

At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)[ilc_li32]
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

All things considered, inequalities remain as the foreign-born population has a higher unemployment rate and a lower median and mean equivalent net income.



Southeast Europe



Migration in Bulgaria

Faleschini Michele

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Introduction:

Bulgaria, officially the Republic of Bulgaria, is a Balkan country situated in Southeast Europe. It is member of the European Union since 2007; furthermore, it is part of NATO (2004), and of the Council of Europe (1992). Bulgaria is also a founding state of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and has taken a seat on the UN Security Council three times. Its market economy is part of the European Single Market; nonetheless, Bulgaria has not adopted Euro and its official currency is the Bulgarian Lev (BGN).

This research focuses on the analysis of data related to the migration phenomenon in Bulgaria. In the first part, we have analysed some useful information in order to have an overview of the country, mainly from the point of view of population and economic level, as well as the welfare of the population. In the second part, we focused on migration stocks and flows data, these are analysed from different points of view: total number of migrants, migrants by age, gender, origin and reason for migration, migrants as percentage of total population. Finally, the last part is dedicated to deepening the data that allow us to understand the level of migrants' integration in Bulgarian society. Therefore, we are analysing data on migrants' educational level, on their level of employment; after all, a brief part is dedicated to the distribution of wealth and the risk of poverty among migrants.

The entire research (tables, charts and comments) is based on data from Eurostat, the World



Bank website, the United Nations database, and the Republic of Bulgaria National statistical Institute.

1. Background information

Total population	7,050,034
Population growth	- 0.72 %
GNP per capita	21,220 ¹
Human Development Index Ranking	0.813
Unemployment rate of total population last year	2.6%
Youth unemployment last year	12.7%
Total population projection for 2050	5,564,146

Table 1: Bulgaria's background information

Sources: Eurostat, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/publications/statistical-reports>

United Nation Development Programme, <http://hdr.undp.org/en>

World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/country/bulgaria>

According to Eurostat, Bulgaria's population in 2018 was estimated to be 7,050,034; nonetheless, the country is experiencing a declining phase. Since 1986 the yearly population growth rate is negative, witnessing a decrease in the total population. Between 2017 and 2018 the county's population has grown at a rate of -0.72 percent; according to the United Nations' estimates, population will continue to decline also in the coming years, so that in 2050 the total population is expected to be 5,564,146. In 2018 Bulgaria ranked number 105 in the list of countries by population and number 16 taking into account 28EU countries.

In 2018 Bulgaria's Gross Domestic Product counted for 55,182.2 million Euros, it has grown by 3.1% compared to the previous year, representing the 0.7 percent of 28EU total GDP (based on million purchasing power standards) at current prices. Since 2011 final consumption is the main factor for GDP growth, whereas the trade balance has a negative impact. With regard to the Gross National Product: in the first quarter of 2018 it counted for 13,581 million Euros (at market prices), in the same period the GNP per capita PPP was 21,220 (current international \$). Though Bulgaria GNP per capita fluctuated substantially in recent years, through 1990 - 2018 period it increased by about 120.0 percent.

¹ PPP, current international \$. The data refers to 2017.



Bulgaria’s Human Development Index value for 2017 is 0.813, positioning the country in the very high human development category: number 51 out of 189 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2018, Bulgaria’s HDI value increased from 0.694 to 0.813, an increase of 17.1 percent; indeed, in the same period the three-basic dimension of human development (long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living), all increased.

Unemployment rate of total population in January 2018 was 3.2 percent, female unemployment was 2.6 percent whereas male unemployment was 3.8 percent. All values decreased compared to the previous year (15 percent). Nonetheless, values are higher if unemployment percentage of active population is taken into account: in 2018 it counted for 5.3 percent. However, values referred to this category are also decreasing. As regard total youth unemployment (for which an age below 25 years is taken into account), it has been calculated to be 12.7 percent.

2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

2.1. Total number of international migrants residing in the country:

In the last eight years, the number of international migrants residing in Bulgaria has increased almost tenfold.

[Pop_5.7_Migration_DR] retrieved in <http://www.nsi.bg/en/content/6697/international-migration-age-and-sex>

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number	3518	4722	14103	18570	26615	25223	21241	25597	29559

2.2. International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population.

These figures are obtained by dividing the number of international migrants by the mid-year population of that year of reference, expressed on 1000 people. The outcome indicates the number of international migrants per 1000 people.



Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Int. migr. stock per 1000 people in Bulgaria	0.0467	0.0643	0.1930	0.2556	0.3684	0.3514	0.2980	0.3617	0.4207

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

[Pop_5.7_Migration_DR] retrieved in <http://www.nsi.bg/en/content/6697/international-migration-age-and-sex>

combined with

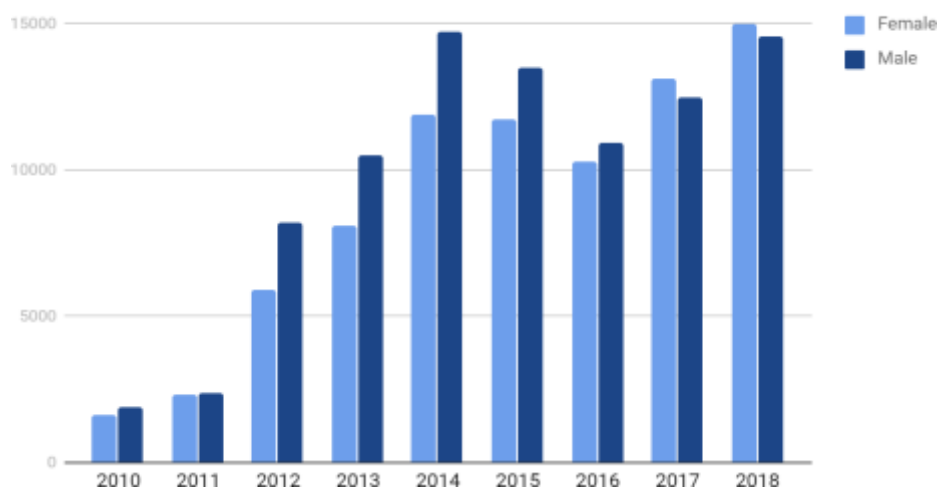
[Pop_5.8_Migration_DR] retrieved in <http://www.nsi.bg/en/content/13040/international-migration-age-and-citizenship-migrants>

	Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
sex	female	1608	2320	5921	8074	11903	11730	10300	13126	14973
	male	1910	2402	8182	10496	14712	13493	10941	12471	14586
age	0-19	621	1017	1964	2488	4885	4337	3554	5256	5605
	20-34	731	1419	3960	6365	7250	6674	5241	6824	7757
	35-64	1831	1959	6949	7977	11648	11701	10025	10929	12923
	65+	335	327	1230	1740	2832	2511	2421	2588	3274

Considering the following graph, it is noticeable that from 2010 to 2016 immigrant population comprised more men than women. From 2017 the trend reversed, and in 2018 there have been about 400 more women than men composing the immigration stock in Bulgaria.

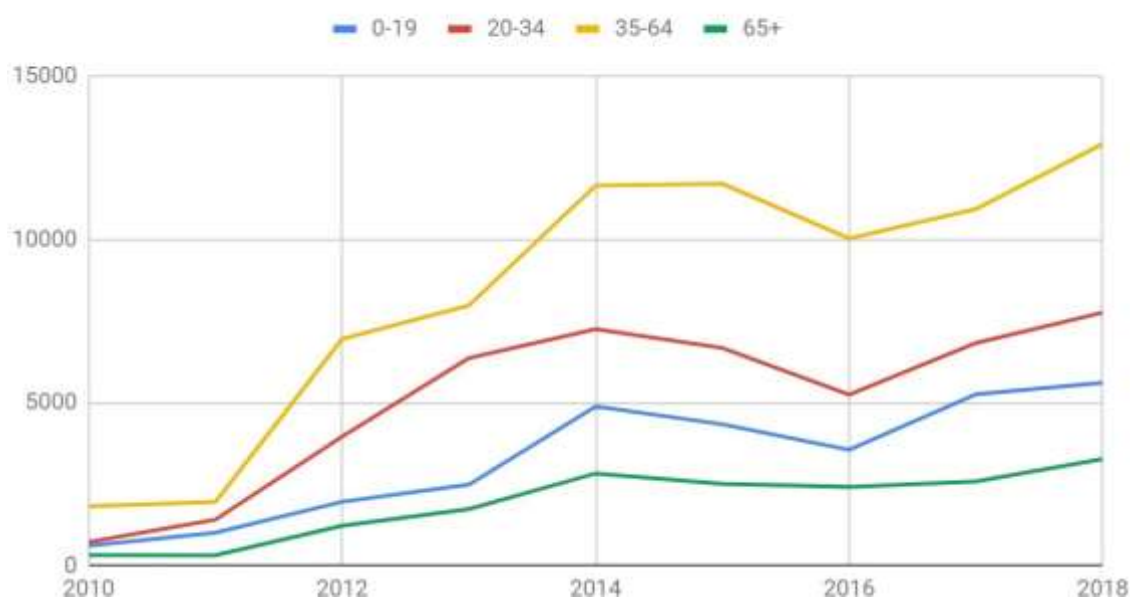


Immigration stock by sex group



Looking at the figures concerning the composition of immigrants by age, we notice that the predominant component is composed by people aged 35 to 64 years. Older people are the less represented in the share of immigrant population. Minors, i.e. people aged under 18 years, represent now about one fifth of the total population of immigrants in Bulgaria.

Immigration stock by age

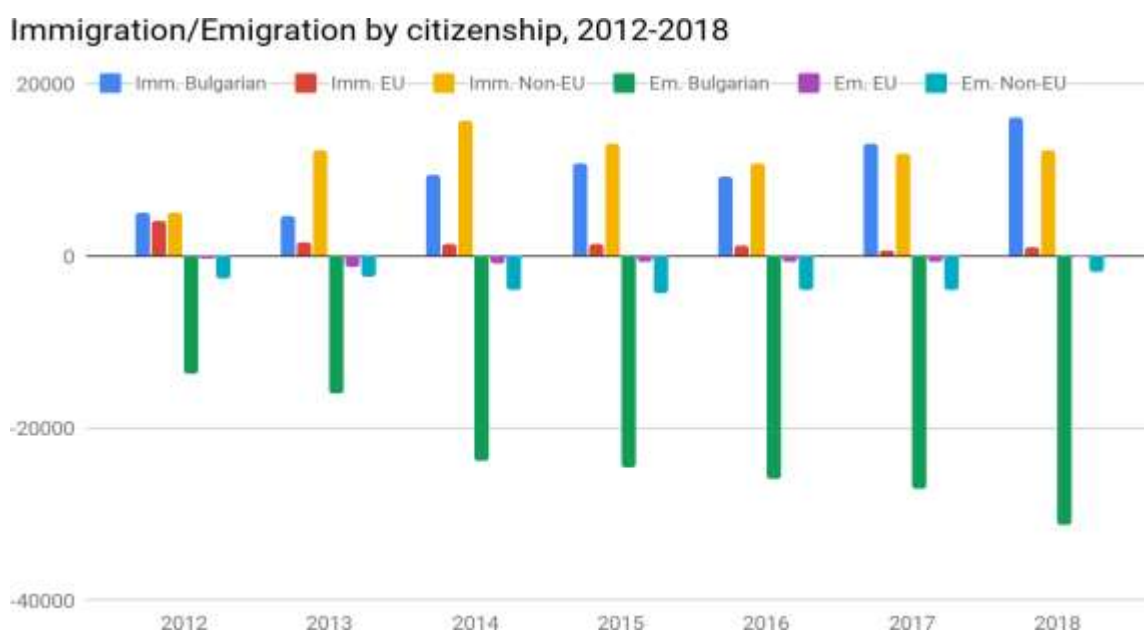


2.4. Immigration by citizenship

If we also consider Bulgarians who come back in Bulgaria after being emigrated for 12 or



more months as immigrant, we can look at the overall composition of immigration in Bulgaria by citizenship. There are three groups that are considered: Bulgarian, European Union citizens,, non-EU citizens. Over the period 2012-2018, we can distinguish two phases: from 2012 to 2016, immigration from non EU country was higher than immigration of Bulgarians. In the last two years the trend reversed. Anyway, EU migration in Bulgaria has always been negligible, except in 2012.

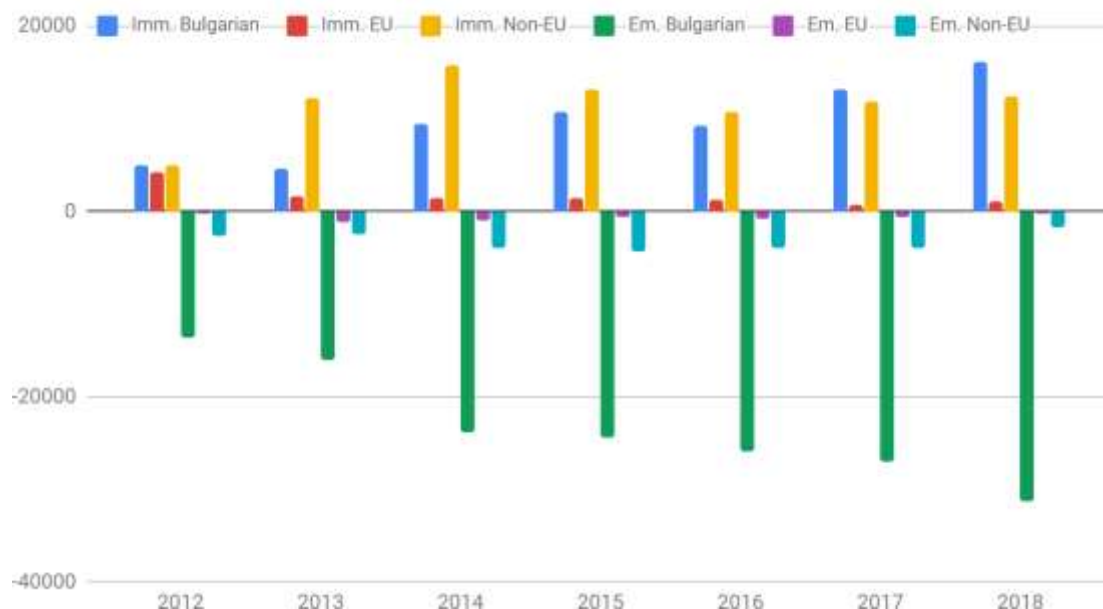


2.5. Outflows and Inflows

Considering the graphs, we can observe that Bulgaria migration is characterized by more outflows than inflows. Thus, it can be considered a sending country, instead of a destination one. Bulgarian share of migrants leaving the country is the highest among the different nationalities, while regarding migrants entering in Bulgaria we have two different trends: from 2012 to 2016, number of non European migrants was higher than Bulgarian immigrants. In 2017 the trend reversed, and currently there are more Bulgarian people entering the Bulgaria than non EU immigrants.



Immigration/Emigration by citizenship, 2012-2018



[t_migr_emi] retrieved in <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00177&plugin=1>

2.6 Immigration stock by reason for migration

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Family	2591	2906	3240	3615
Education	911	874	1067	1267
Remunerated activities	304	2261	276	1822
Other reasons	4989	3554	3359	4254

These data, retrieved from the National Statistical institute of Bulgaria, illustrate the different types of residence permits released between 2014 and 2017. Family permits, i.e. permits issued for family reunification, are the larger part of all the certificates, together with the permits for other reasons (here several specific reasons are included).

3. Migrants integration indicators

Bulgaria has the most restrictive naturalisation policies and despite EU law when migrants

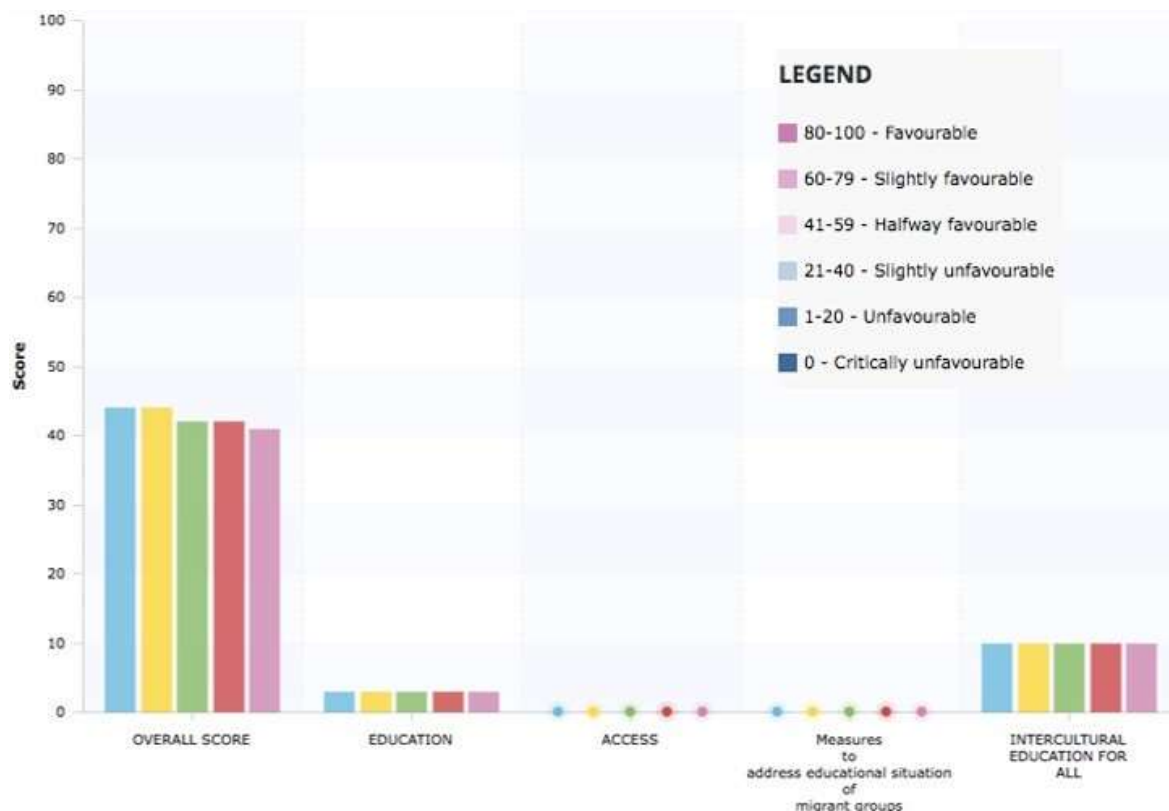


have to renew their document they face wide administrative discretion even if they meet all the institutional criterias. This is a problem for integration processes especially for non-EU residents without ethnic bulgarian roots.

3.1. Migrants by educational levels

There is a low reliability of observations in the field of migrants' integration. School system in Bulgaria isn't prepared to welcome and give opportunities to migrants. The number of foreign-born pupils remains very small (0.2% of <15 years old in 2014 - Eurostat) as a new and small country of immigration and they face many problems:

- Immigrant pupils have extremely limited access to the school system and cannot benefit from any measures of support for their specific needs
- The school system creates barriers to access for certain categories of immigrant pupils and largely ignores the specific needs and opportunities that they bring to the classroom
- Lack of a nationwide framework for responding to the needs of newcomer pupils with accompanying measures and funding to increase these schools' capacities

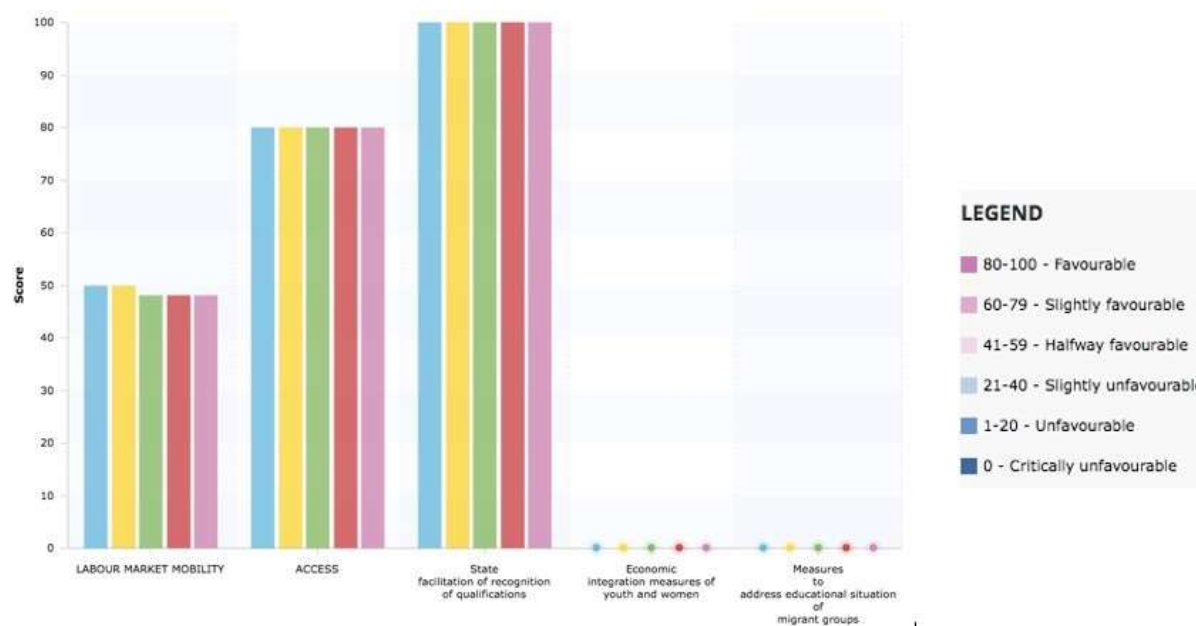




As we can see from that graphic reporting MIPEX data from 2010 to 2014 the education level and the intercultural education indicator are very low. There are no data about access levels and measures to address educational situation of migrant groups.

3.2. Labour force participation in the last 10 years

Immigrants in Bulgaria do not figure in the general statistical data on employment rates. even if Bulgaria is not yet a country of net immigration, the number of newcomers has risen in recent years especially due to labour migration of highly skilled workers: engineers and technical staff. With the exception of russians and other immigrants from the post-soviet countries, who are well integrated, the majority of migrant wage workers are mostly engaged in ethnically dominated enterprises. Most migrant workers are employed in private businesses within their community (Staykova and Trifonova, 2010) rather than working for Bulgarian companies. Trade and restaurant sectors employ the majority of wage workers, especially Chinese and Arab immigrants. Construction and light industry offer jobs for some groups of labour migrants – Turkish, Chinese and Vietnamese. Call centres represent a recent form of employment for French- and English-speaking immigrants, most commonly African immigrants. The number of work permits for self-employed immigrants is practically nonexistent. There are a number of immigrant businessmen or investors who operate as Bulgarian employers, having obtained a long-term residence permit with the biggest share coming from Turkey, followed by Russia and other countries in Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus, the United States, Macedonia, and China.



<http://www.mipex.eu/bulgaria>

As we can see from that graphic reporting MIPEX data from the year 2010 to 2014 labour market mobility indicator are almost stable towards the years at a “halfway favourable” level. Access and state facilitation of recognition of qualifications indicators are stable towards the years at a “favourable” level.

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

Labour status distribution of the population by sex, age, migration status and educational attainment level found in: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfso_14lel&lang=en

GEO/WSTATUS	Population	Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Inactive persons
Belgium	100,0	61,9	5,6	32,5
Bulgaria	100,0	60,8	7,9	31,2
Austria	100,0	71,1	4,3	24,6
Romania	100,0	61,2	4,6	34,2
Slovenia	100,0	64,5	6,8	28,8
Switzerland	100,0	78,8	4,1	17,1



According to the Eurostat, general data on employment in Bulgaria show a 60.8% of employed people versus a 7.9% of unemployed people, while the 31.2% of the population is inactive. The employment rate is therefore not too high nor low compared to the other countries, thus being about average in the European Union.

Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%)

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

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
European Union - 28 countries	64,4	64,1	64,2	64,1	64,1	64,8	65,6	66,6	67,7	68,6
Belgium	61,6	62,0	61,9	61,8	61,8	61,9	61,8	62,3	63,1	64,5
Bulgaria	62,6	59,8	58,4	58,8	59,5	61,0	62,9	63,4	66,9	67,7
Italy	57,4	56,8	56,8	56,6	55,5	55,7	56,3	57,2	58,0	58,5
Austria	70,3	70,8	71,1	71,4	71,4	71,1	71,1	71,5	72,2	73,0
Romania	58,6	60,2	59,3	60,2	60,1	61,0	61,4	61,6	63,9	64,8
Slovenia	67,5	66,2	64,4	64,1	63,3	63,9	65,2	65,8	69,3	71,1
Switzerland	79,0	77,3	78,3	78,5	78,4	78,8	79,2	79,6	79,8	80,1
Montenegro	:	:	45,8	47,0	47,1	50,4	51,4	52,0	53,1	54,7

The general employment rate in Bulgaria has increased from 62.6% in 2009 to 67.7% in 2018. The employment rate of men has increased from 66.9% in 2009 to 71.5% in 2018 while the employment rate of women has increased from 58.3% in 2009 to 63.9 % in 2018. It can be concluded that the employment rate in Bulgaria has increased steadily in the last 10 years both for men and women, although it remains higher for women.

It proved quite difficult to collect information about the employment of migrants because of the lack of statistics for the country. Moreover, the data, when existing, are often unreliable.



Activity rate by sex, age, migration status, citizenship and educational attainment level
 found in: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfso_14lactr&lang=en

GEO/MGSTATUS	Total	Native-born with native background	Native-born with mixed background and foreign background (second generation of immigrants)	Foreign-born (first generation of immigrants)
Belgium	67,5	69,4	59,1	65,1
Bulgaria	68,8	68,8	73,8	63,4
Italy	63,6	63,1	48,3	70,0
Austria	75,4	76,6	70,6	73,1
Romania	65,8	65,9	70,1	:
Slovenia	71,2	71,2	74,3	68,4
Switzerland	82,9	84,6	80,5	81,5

The average activity rate in Bulgaria is 68.8%, which also corresponds to the activity rate of the native-born with native parents. It is interesting that the higher activity rate is the one of the native-born with mixed background and foreign background, that is the second generation of immigrants, with 73.8%. On the other hand, the foreign-born, that is the first generation of immigrants, has the lower activity rate: 63.4%. We can conclude that there are significant differences between the activity rate of native-born and foreign-born, with the latter being in disadvantage compared to the natives.

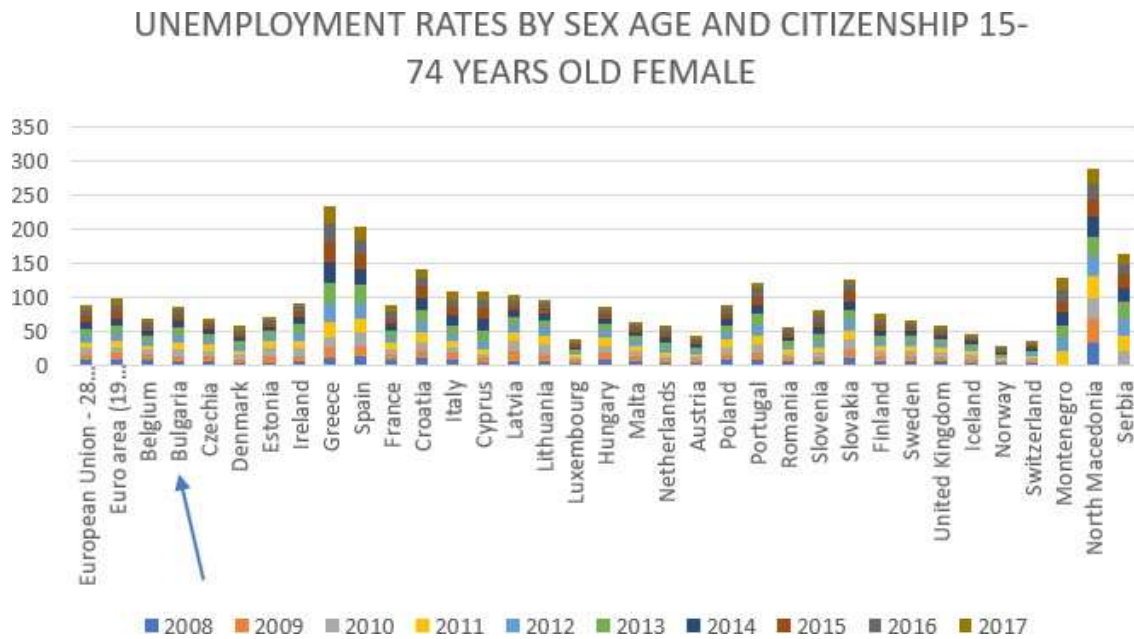
3.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

The following graphs show the unemployment rates of total population in BG. The total population unemployment rate is little higher than the European average. Moreover, there is a gender different unemployment of -1,1% for the female following the European trend.

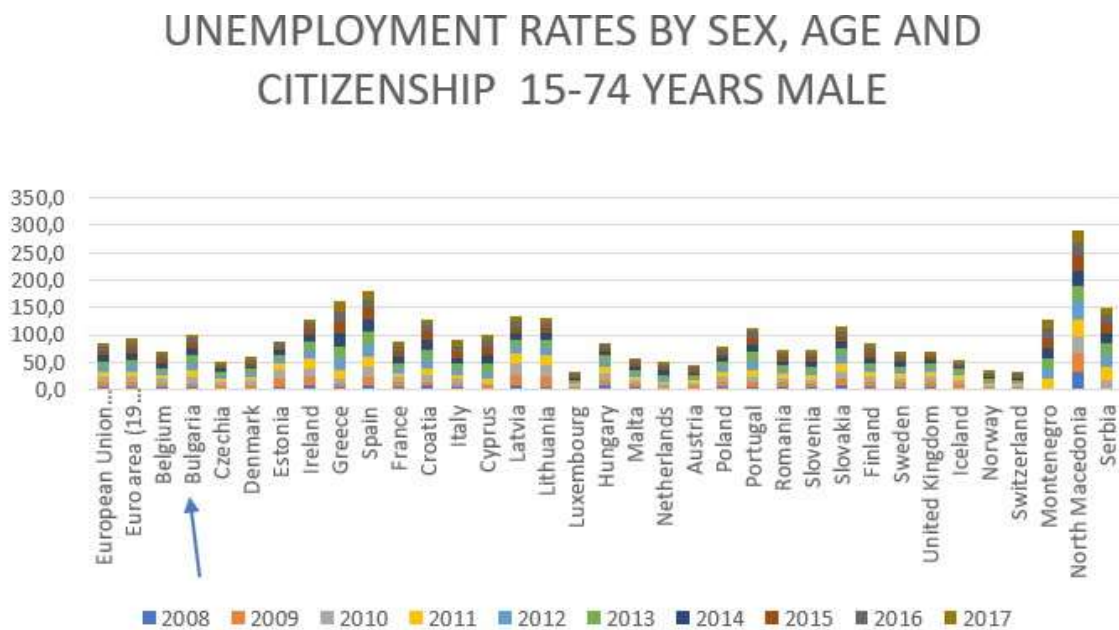
The major problem is the high unemployment of citizens less than 24 years that is around



13% with a gender difference about 3%, the highest gender gap in Bulgarian unemployment. These because BG girls start working very late and have more difficulties to find a job. Therefore, unemployment of population 25 years and over doesn't show this gender difference.



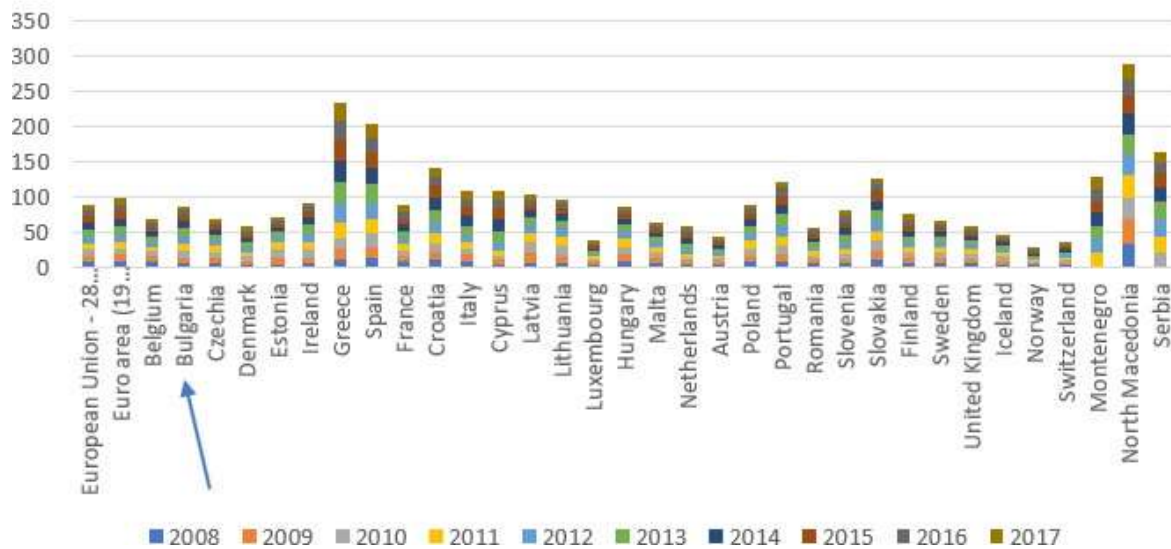
Source: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=ilc_di15



Source: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=ilc_di15



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AGE AND CITIZENSHIP 15-74 YEARS OLD FEMALE

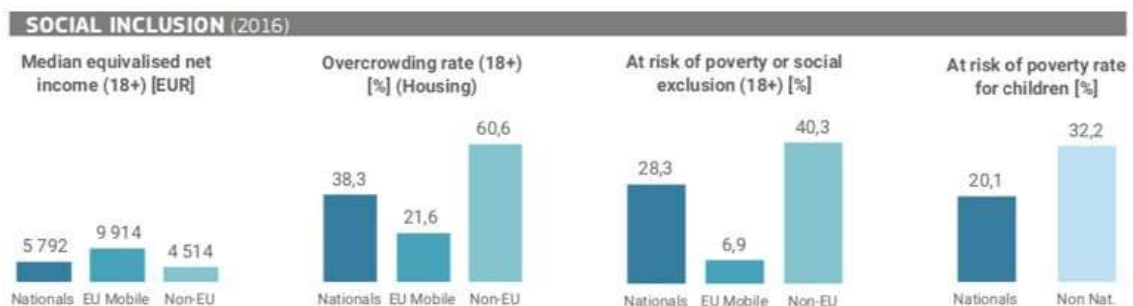


Source: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=ilc_di15

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

Immigrant integration is still not a priority for the BG government. Therefore, little has changed since the first MIPEX evaluation of Bulgaria in 2010. The minor changes that have occurred since 2010 are mainly in areas regulated by EU law – family reunification, long-term residence and anti-discrimination. BG has attracted a very small number of non-EU citizens (0.5% of total migrants), this situation is common in states like HU and LT that don't have a strong social inclusion program for migrants.

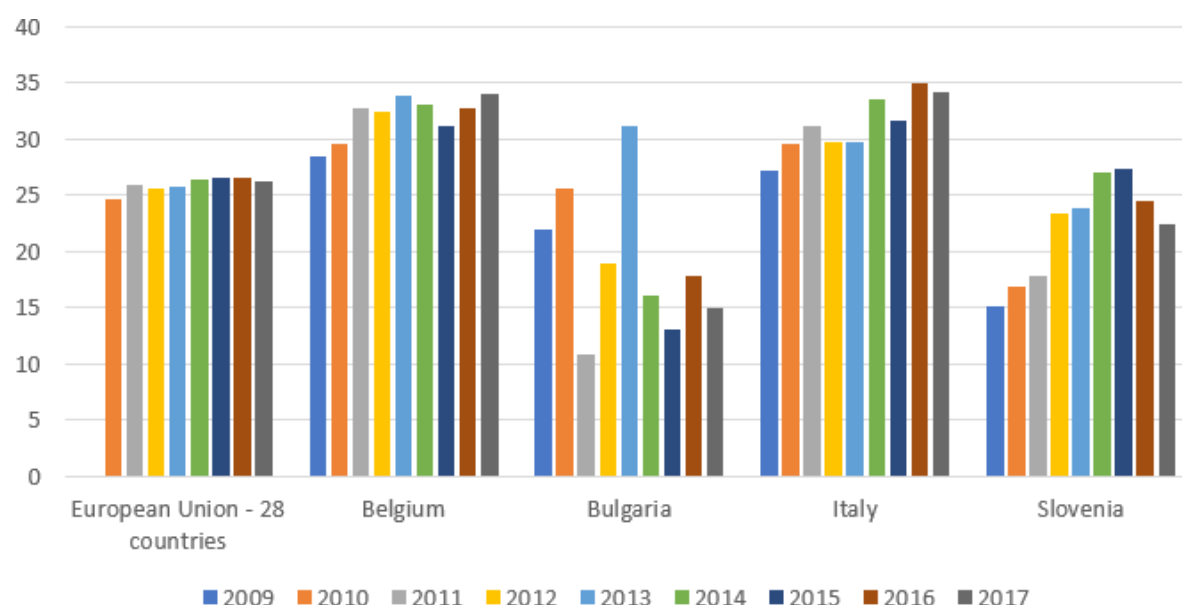
Therefore, the government does not invest efforts in developing integration policies responding to the needs of the newcomers and continues to target mainly long-term residents, which have already integrated in the country. [Mipex 2015] Source: Atlas of migration 2018





At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)
 [ilc_li32]

The following graphs show the risk of poverty for foreign country people in BG during the period 2009-2017. This index shows an average of 20% of risk of poverty with a peak in 2013 of 36% due to a period of economic crisis and the arrivals of a high number of migrants.



Source: Eurostat - foreign country 18 years old over (total)

3.6. Income distribution

The income of migrants has increased from 3.049 in 2009 to 4.689 in 2017, while the income of natives has increased from 2.844 in 2009 to 3.645 in 2017. Although the income has generally increased, it remains higher for migrants rather than for natives and it is generally quite lower than the average in the European Union.



Income of migrants: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=ilc_di15

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
European Union - 27 countries (2007-2013)	13.222	13.095	13.358	14.373	14.317	14.568	15.175	15.532	14.864
Belgium	14.798	15.405	14.905	15.008	16.625	15.607	16.427	17.203	17.591
Bulgaria	3.049	3.296	3.368	3.672	3.521	4.090	4.362	3.804	4.689
Italy	12.106	11.449	11.861	12.136	11.625	11.506	11.594	11.063	11.835
Austria	15.539	16.267	16.329	17.038	17.488	16.828	17.057	16.361	18.296
Slovenia	8.695	8.007	8.679	8.142	8.281	7.624	8.680	8.256	9.024
Switzerland	26.584	28.402	31.822	36.578	38.949	36.526	37.210	41.536	:

Income of natives: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=ilc_di15

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
European Union - 27 countries (2007-2013)	15.186	15.405	15.474	15.983	15.960	16.317	16.664	17.049	17.059
Belgium	19.940	20.008	20.468	20.773	22.113	22.370	22.387	22.739	23.334
Bulgaria	2.844	3.070	2.956	2.894	2.972	3.403	3.367	3.216	3.645
Italy	16.298	16.867	16.699	16.841	16.604	16.619	16.750	17.380	17.567
Austria	21.595	22.370	22.778	23.427	23.632	24.993	25.099	25.690	26.877
Romania	2.266	2.114	2.193	2.143	2.117	2.260	2.410	2.533	2.845
Slovenia	12.006	11.859	12.185	12.259	11.978	12.078	12.475	12.465	12.891
Switzerland	31.504	32.591	35.983	41.604	42.844	40.433	41.590	46.994	:



Sitography:

- Atlas for migration, <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/atlas-migration-2018>
- Eurostat, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>
- National Statistic Institute of Bulgaria, <http://www.nsi.bg/en>
- United Nation Development Programme (UNDP),
<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home.html>
- World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org>



Migration in Croatia

Favoriti Anthea

Manzon Anna

Parentini Ludovica

Riponi Vittorio

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This research is aimed to evaluate migration in Croatia by analyzing it from a statistical perspective, including in particular three main aspects: the background information about its demographic and economic frame, the migration stock and flows in the last 10 years and some migrants integration indicators.

Through this work we evaluate the changes in the Croatian population and look at the distribution of migrants into the country.

Croatia is traditionally a transit country for people attempting to reach Western Europe, but it took on new importance for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in late 2015, when the main migrant route shifted through the country. Since this shift the country took n new importance for asylum seekers following Hungary's construction of fence along its border with Serbia, which had the effect of shifting the main transit route through Croatia. From this moment Croatian's migration law started to be more restrictive, in fact non-citizens may be detained even before they receive a return decision and they are required to pay for their

detention.¹

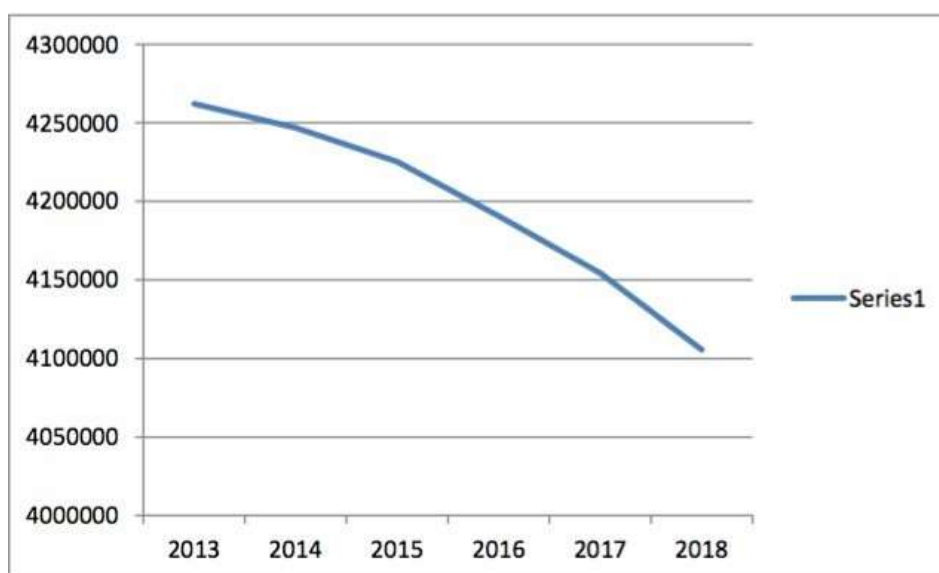
¹ <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/croatia>



1. Background information

Population

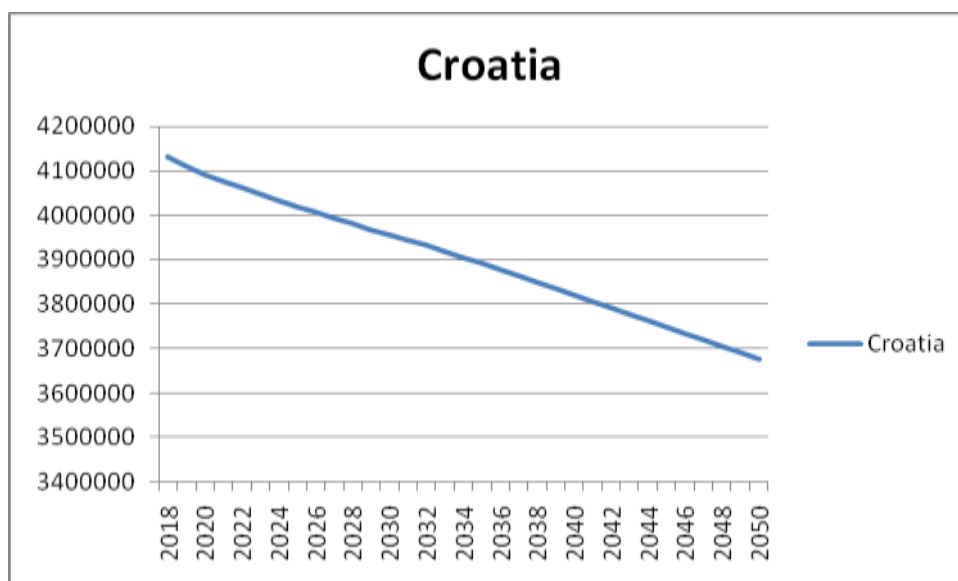
Croatia, officially the Republic of Croatia, is a country at the crossroads of Central and Southeast Europe, on the Adriatic Sea. The population of Croatia, intended as the number of people who abitionally reside in a country on January 1st in 2018, is 4.105.493 and the population growth from 2013 to 2018 has been negative.



Source of data: Eurostat [migr_pop3ctb]



Population projection on 1st January 2018



Source: Eurostat, [proj_15npms]

The total population projection for 2050 is 3.674.791 people, it is decreasing from 4.105.493 people in 2018.

GDP per capita

GDP per capita is a gross domestic product divided by midyear population. The indicator is calculated as the ratio of real GDP to the average population of a specific year. GDP measures the value of total final output of goods and services produced by an economy within a certain period of time. It includes goods and services that have markets and products which are produced by general government and nonprofit institutions. It is a measure of economic activity and is also used as a proxy for the development in a country's material living standards. However, it is a limited measure of economic welfare. For example, neither does GDP include most unpaid household work nor does GDP take account of negative effects of economic activity, like environmental degradation. Data are in current US dollars. The

Croatian GDP per capita in 2017 is 13.382,72 U.S.² The GDP per capita in Croatia was last recorded at 15.892 U.S. in 2008, reaching an all time high and a record low of 4.794 U.S. in 1995.



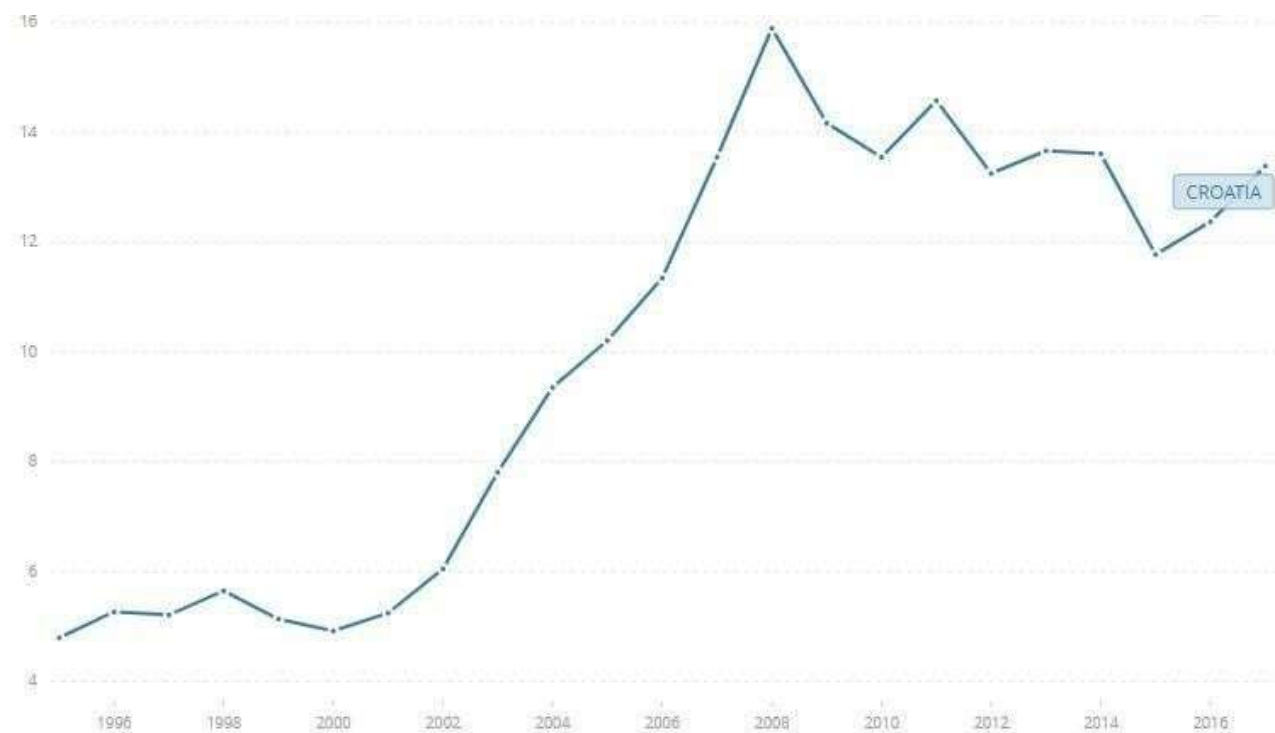
Among the former Yugoslav Republic, Croatia had one of the most flourishing economies and after the war that ended in 1995 it took part at the economical competitiveness with the other European countries. Thanks to the introduction of some reforms, Croatia registered a rapid economic development until 2008, when the Croatian economic system had proved to be weaker than the other countries of the European region, for this reason the GDP per capita has declined.³

² <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=HR&view=chart>

³ [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/563394/IPOL_IDA\(2015\)563394_IT.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/563394/IPOL_IDA(2015)563394_IT.pdf)



CROATIAN GDP PER CAPITA FROM 1995 TO 2017



Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files

Human development index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index, even if it does not reflect inequalities, poverty, human security, etc. The index scale is in thousandths decreasing from 1 to 0. In Croatia in 2017 the HDI was

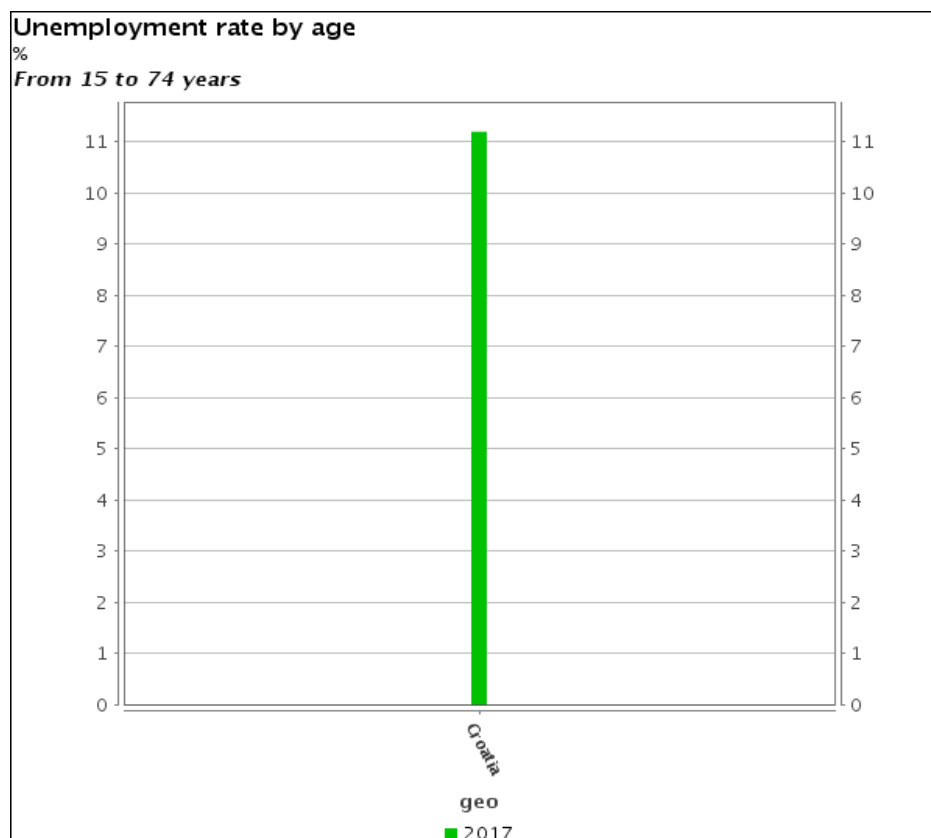
0,831 and the country was at the 46th place in the global rank.⁴

⁴ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/faq-page/human-development-index-hdi#t292n2867>



HDI rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI) Value
46	Croatia	2017 0.831

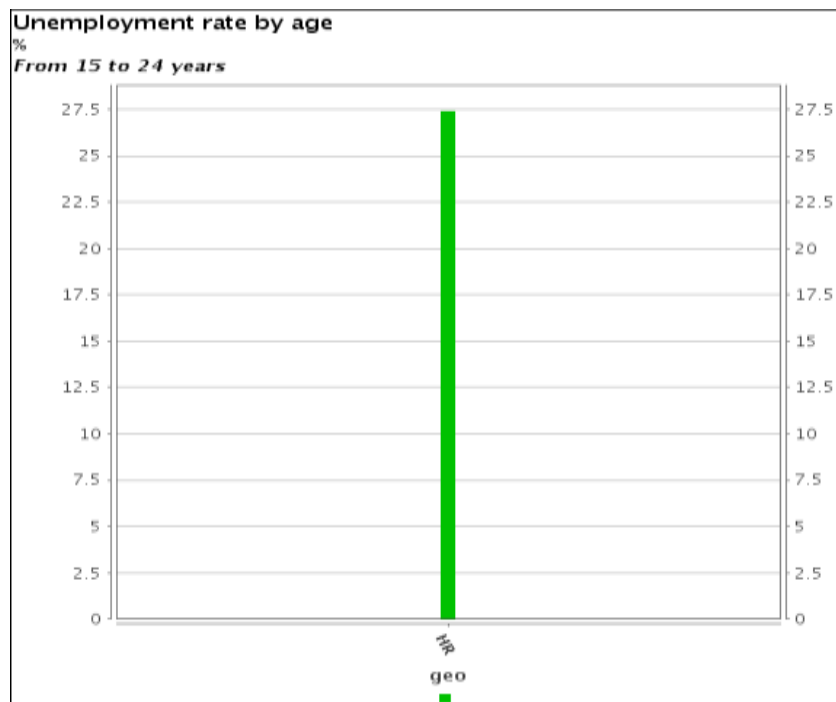
Source: UNDP
Unemployment



Source: [Eurostat](#)

The total population rate about unemployment in 2017 is 11.2. The indicator presents unemployment rates for different age groups. The rate presents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed and it is based on the Eu Labour Force Survey. In 2013 and 2014 unemployment increased at 17,3%, on of the three higher rates among the EU-28 countries.





Source: Eurostat [tepsr_wc170]

Even for youth unemployment Croatia has a very high level among the EU-28 countries, in 2017 it was 27.5.



1. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

Total number of international migrants residing in the country



Source of data: UN DESA, 2017

Total number of international migrants (UN DESA, 2017)	560.5 thousand
International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population (UN DESA, 2017)	13.4 %
Net migration in the last 5 years (immigrants minus emigrants) (UN DESA, 2017)	-40 thousand
Share of female migrants in the international migrant stock (UN DESA, 2017)	53.7 %
Total number of emigrants (UN DESA, 2017)	916.8 thousand
Difference in the share of migrants in the total population between 2017 and 1995 (percentage points) (UN DESA, 2017)	0.2 Percentage points
Percentage of international migrants 19 years and younger living in the country/region (UN DESA, 2017)	11.6 %
Percentage of international migrants 65 years and older (UN DESA, 2017)	22.5 %



The number of international migrants in the country is 560,5 thousand, on a total population of 4.154.200 (2017), for a share of 13.4%. The number of international migrants remained stable, with a little drop respect to 2000, as the percentage of total population of the country

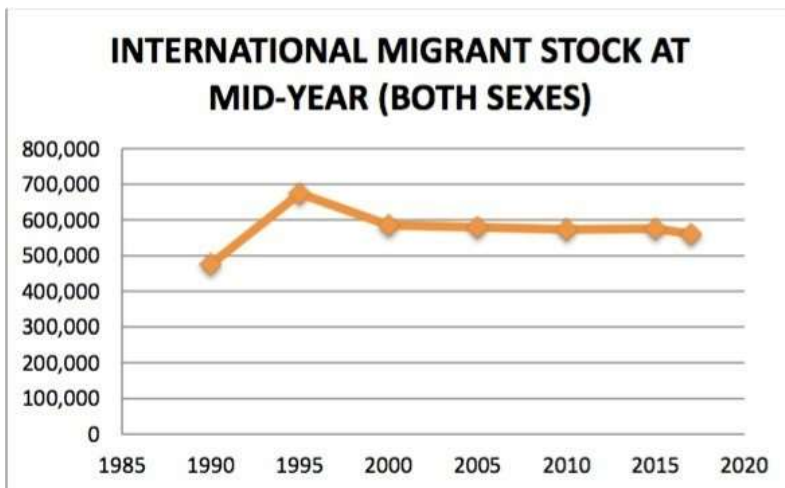
Number of international migrants (thousands)		International migrants as percentage of total population		Females among international migrants (percentage)	
2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017

and the percentage of females among all migrants.

Croatia	585	560	13.2	13.4	53.0	53.7
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Source of data: UNPD, 2017

Immigration stock



1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
475.438	674.085	585.298	579.273	573.248	575.738	560.483

Source of data: Eurostat

Movement of people, most often through migration, is a significant part of global integration.

Migrants contribute to the economies of both their host country and their country of origin.⁵



International migrant stocks are estimates of “the total number of international migrants present in a given country at a particular point in time”.⁶ The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population census.⁷ According with the data, in Croatia the immigration stock has remained relatively stable since the 1990s, with a small decline in 2016. In 2017 there were 3.8 migrants per 1000 inhabitants.⁸ Data on migrant stocks are often reported together with data on migrant flows.

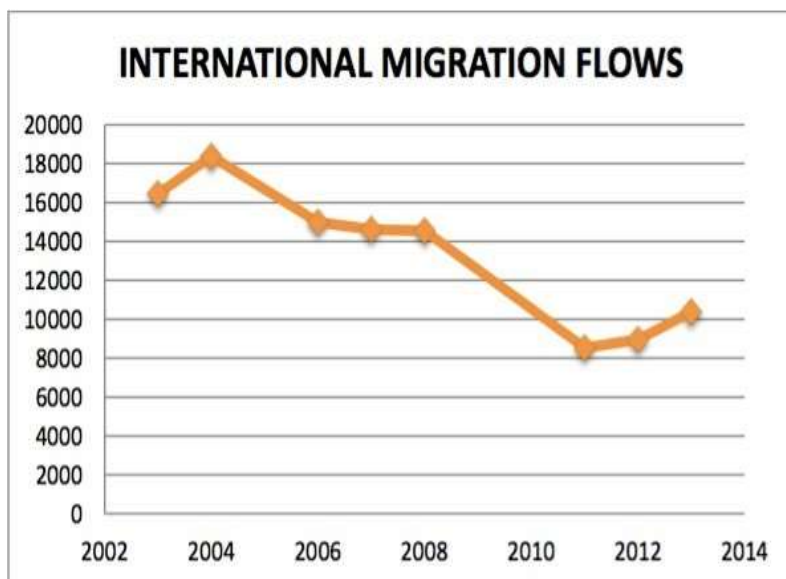
⁵ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.TOTL.ZS?locations=HR>

⁶ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/BG-4a-Migration-Handbook-E.pdf>

⁷ World Bank definition



Immigration flow

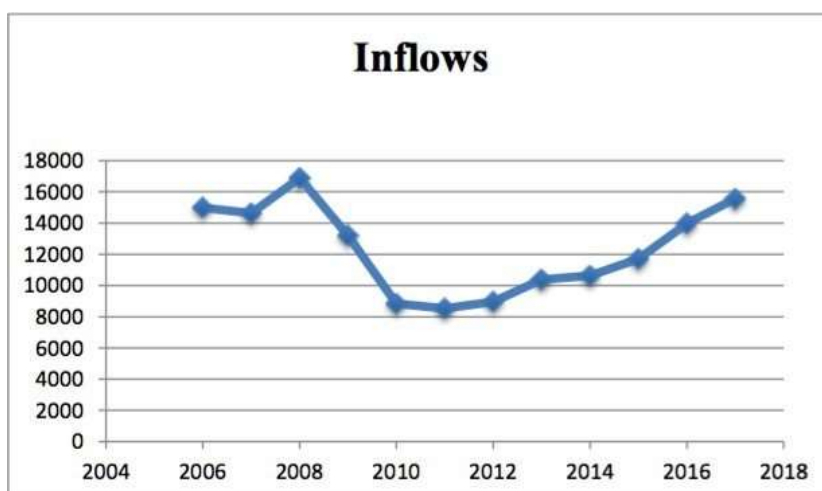


Source of data: Eurostat

Year	N°
2003	16355
2004	18857
2006	14352
2007	14104
2008	14025
2010	8362
2012	8908
2013	10085

Although both terms account for the number of migrants, what they measure is different. Migrant flows data account for the number of migrants entering or leaving during a specified time period. In recent years, however, the flow of migrants has begun to increase again, not significantly, still remaining below the 2008 maximum threshold.

Immigration - Inflows

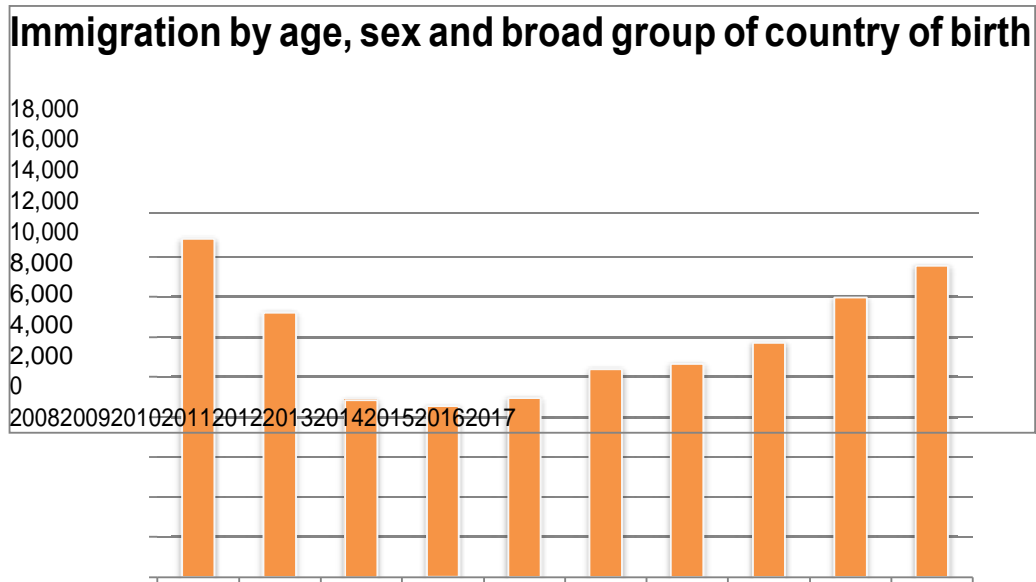


Year	N.
2006	14978
2007	14622
2008	16883
2009	13213
2010	8846
2011	8534
2012	8959
2013	10378
2014	10638
2015	11706
2016	13985
2017	15553

Source of data: Eurostat



According to the graph data, the inflows has begun to decrease significantly around 2008 until 2010. From that year, the data has begun to increase slowly, coming back almost to the initial value.





Immigration stock by age, sex and broad group of country of birth

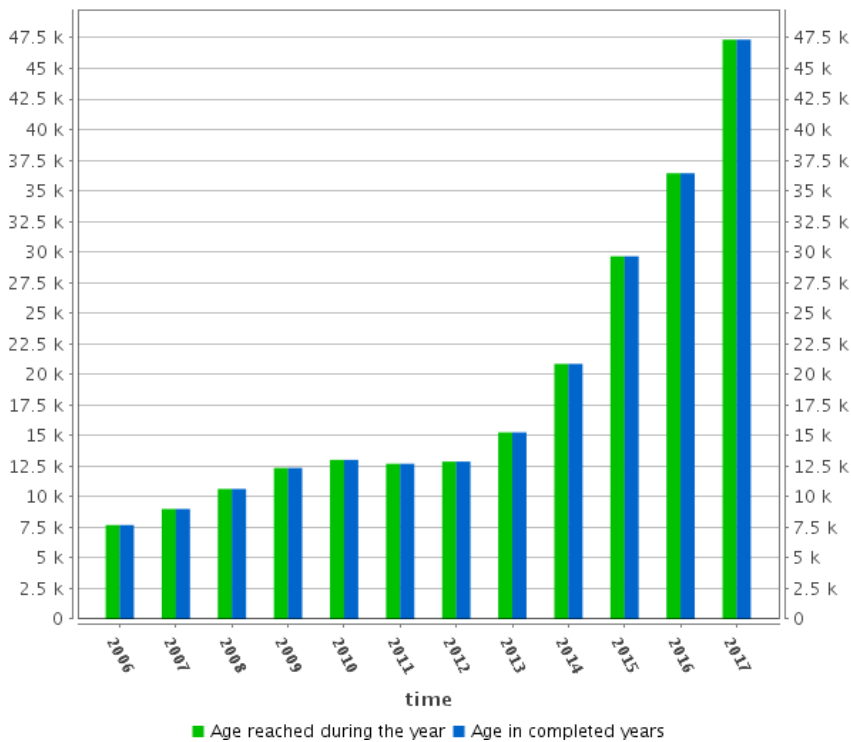
Source of data: Eurostat

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GEO								
Croatia	16,883 ^(D)	13,213	8,846	8,534	8,959	10,378	10,638	11,70

Emigration-Outflows

Total number of long-term emigrants leaving from the reporting country during the reference year

Emigration persons Croatia



Year	N.
2006	7,692
2007	9,002
2008	10,638
2009	12,355
2010	13,017
2011	12,699
2012	12,877
2013	15,262
2014	20,858
2015	29,651
2016	36,436
2017	47,352

Source of data: Eurostat



The value of net migration in the first table (-40 thousands) shows how Croatia is still a country of emigration; the country, in fact, occupy one of the worst positions in the EU.

According to the study published by the National Bank, 71.3 per cent of Croatians who moved to other EU countries chose Germany. Almost eight per cent chose Ireland, which removed all restrictions on employment for Croatians as soon as the country joined the EU. Germany opened up its labour market to Croatians in July 2015.

Reason for migration

The Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) is a tool which measures policies to integrate migrants in all EU Member States and others. 167 policy indicators have been developed to create a rich, multi-dimensional picture of migrants' opportunities to participate in society.



Source of data: MIPEX

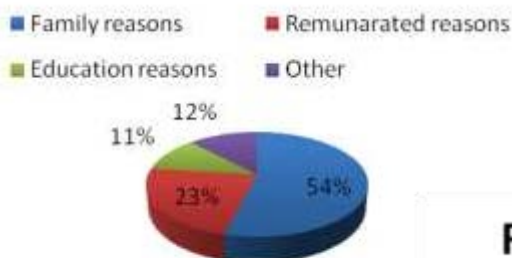
In the last two decades, regional immigration, mainly from other former Yugoslav republics, replaced the flows of refugees and displaced persons into Croatia, following the break-up of Yugoslavia.

Due to economic downturn, employment rates decreased significantly as did labour migration into shipbuilding and construction industries, which traditionally enjoy the largest number of migrant workers. As part of its preparation for EU accession, Croatia harmonised its Aliens' Act and Asylum Act with the EU acquis in 2013 and started a significant policy and administrative reform.

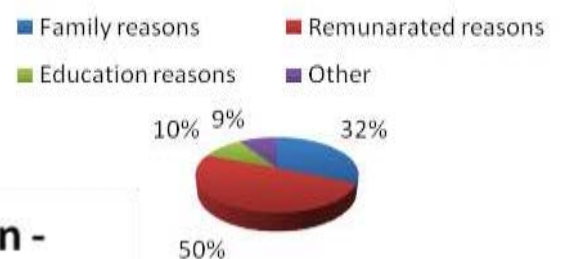


First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship

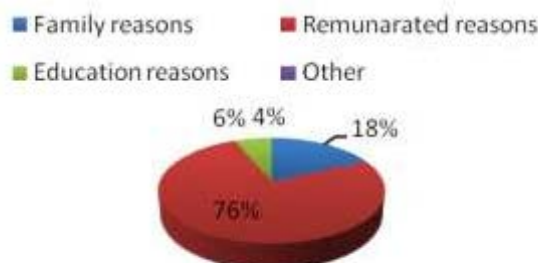
Reason for migration - 2015



Reason for migration - 2016



Reason for migration - 2017



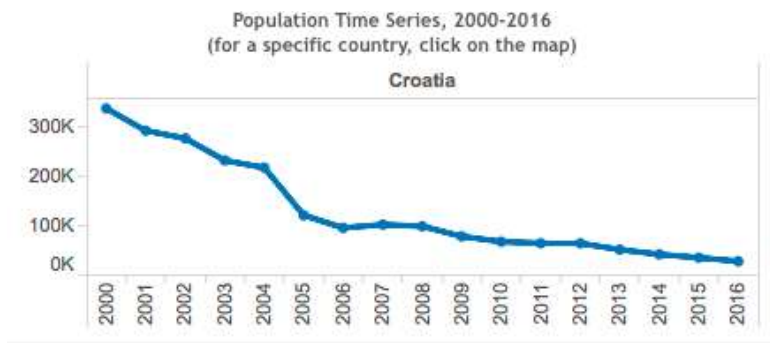


Family reasons			Remunerated activities reasons		
2015	1852	54%	2015	790	23%
2016	1673	31,5%	2016	2634	49,5%
2017	1694	17,5%	2017	6987	72%
Education reasons			Other reasons		
2015	387	11%	2015	404	12%
2016	526	10%	2016	482	9%
2017	591	6%	2017	461	4,5%



The graphs show that the percentage of admissions in Croatia from 2015 to 2017 has increased for remunerated reasons compared to previous years for family reunions.

Total number of refugees by country of destination



Source of data :MPI, Migration Policy Institute

Croatia has long served as a transit country for non-citizens attempting to reach Western Europe. However, the country took on new importance for refugees and migrants in late 2015 following Hungary's construction of a fence along its border with Serbia, which had the effect of shifting the main transit route through Croatia. By the end of 2015, more than 550,000 people had traversed Croatia.

Faced with a surge in new arrivals, the government responded with a mix of new security policies and ramped up humanitarian assistance, including escorting refugees from the Serbian border to transit reception camps as part of their onward journeys.

In early 2016, Croatia joined Slovenia in imposing strict daily limits on the number of refugees allowed to enter. Croatia also adopted new legislation granting power to the armed forces to support the country's police in protecting state borders.

According to a 2019 Amnesty International report, given that EU funds have been granted to Croatia for the purpose of border security, the EU is complicit in these systematic and violent pushbacks. Croatia refuses entry to large numbers of people, around 9,000-10,000 annually. It apprehends approximately 3,000 people without proper documentation and orders around 4,000 to leave its territory, approximately half of whom are forcibly expelled. In 2016, the number of people applying for asylum increased tenfold, presumably due to strict border controls in destination countries. However, numbers subsequently began to decrease, particularly after the EU-Turkey deal was reached in March 2016.



Migrants integration indicators

Migrants by educational level

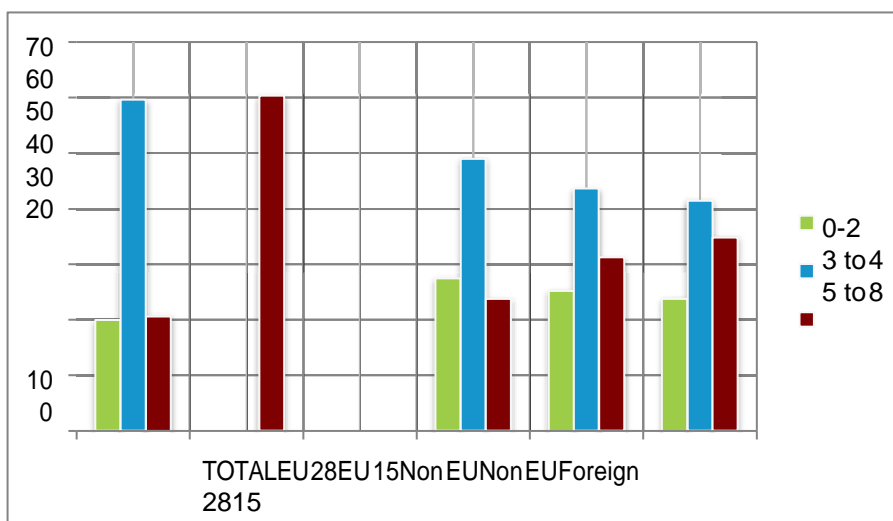
Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship.

Educational attainment levels are:

- 0-2 less than primary, primary and low secondary education;
- 3-4 upper secondary and post- secondary non tertiary education: and finally
- 5-8 tertiary education.

The age considered in the table is from 15 to 64 years old, the most large range in Eurostat statistics.

GEO/LEV	0-2	3 to 4	5 to 8
TOTAL	19,9	59,6	20,6
EU 28	60,3		
EU 15			
Non EU 28	27,4	49,0	23,7
Non EU 15	25,2	43,6	31,2
Foreign	23,8	41,4	34,8



Source: Eurostat [edat_lfs_9911]



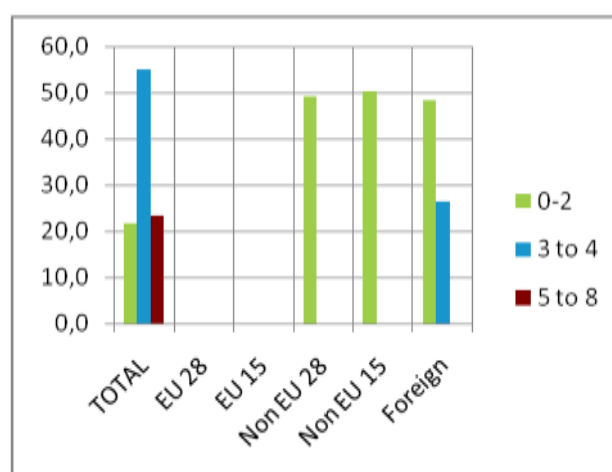
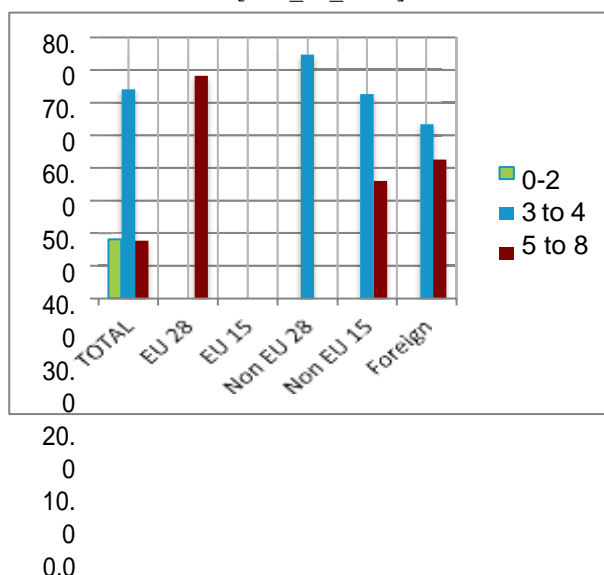
Even if some data concerning levels 0-2 and 3-4 related to EU 28 and 15 migrants we can say that European immigration it seems more high leveled, meanwhile Foreign immigration it is related to a middle educational level. As we can see in the table the total immigration it has a middle educational level (3-4 educational level attainment).

Male and Female Population by educational attainment level

GEO/LEV	0-2	3 to 4	5 to 8
TOTAL	18,1	64,2	17,7
EU 28			68,3
EU 15			
Non EU 28		74,8	
Non EU 15		62,7	36,1
Foreign		53,5	42,6

GEO/LEV	0-2	3 to 4	5 to 8
TOTAL	21,7	54,9	23,4
EU 28			
EU 15			
Non EU 28	49,3		
Non EU 15	50,2		
Foreign	48,4	26,4	

Source: Eurostat [edat_lfs_9911]



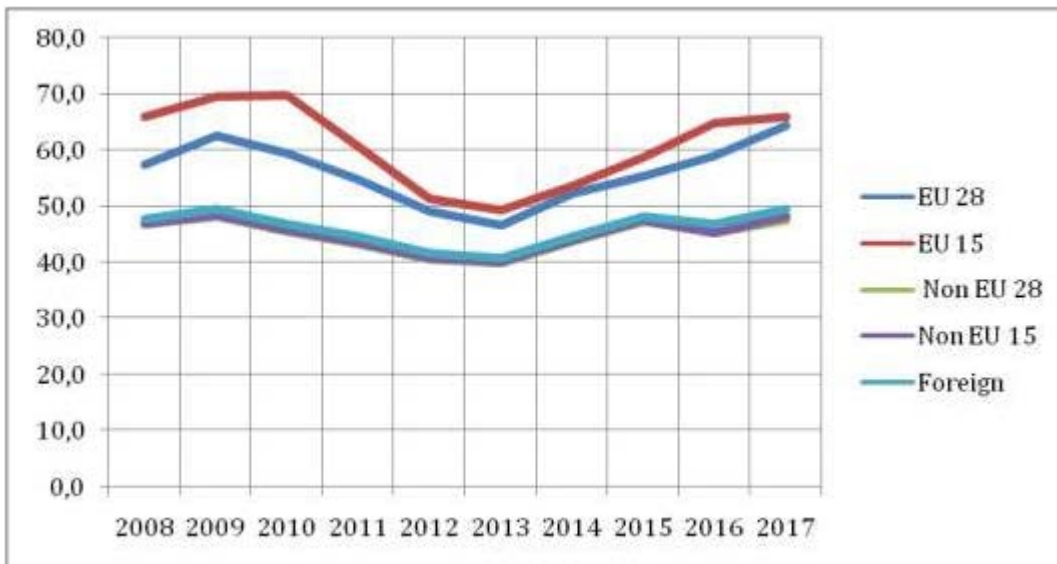
If we analyze data comparing male and female migrant population, we can affirm that both genders have an average level of education, although the men result more educated than women. But if we dwell on the only column that refers to it to the first level education of women it can be noticed that the rates are much more higher than those of secondary education. This difference could lead back to differentiated access to education in the countries of origin since the most eloquent data are those concerning the non-European migrants.



Labour force participation in the last 10 years

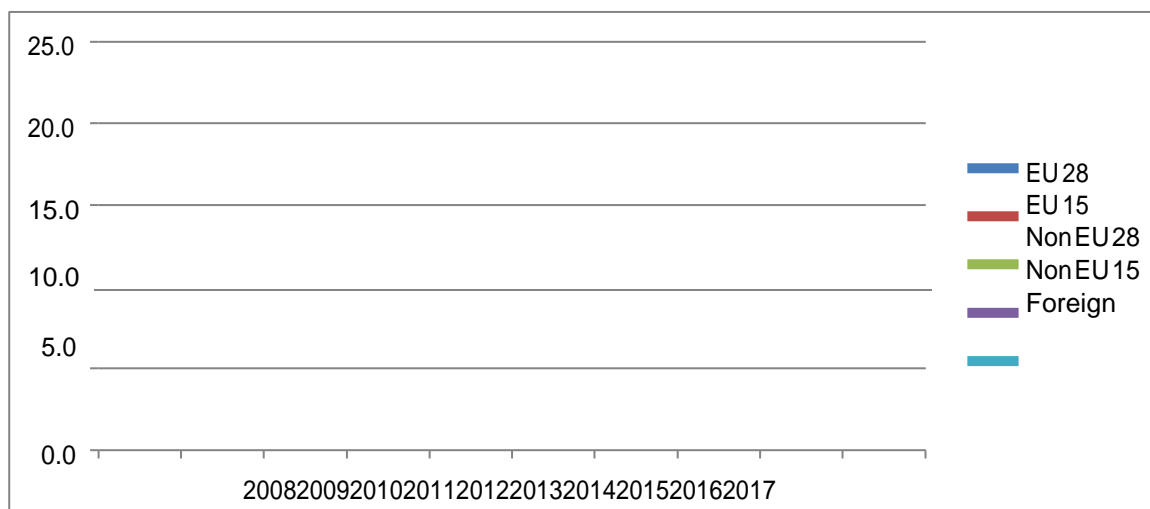
Employment

Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob]





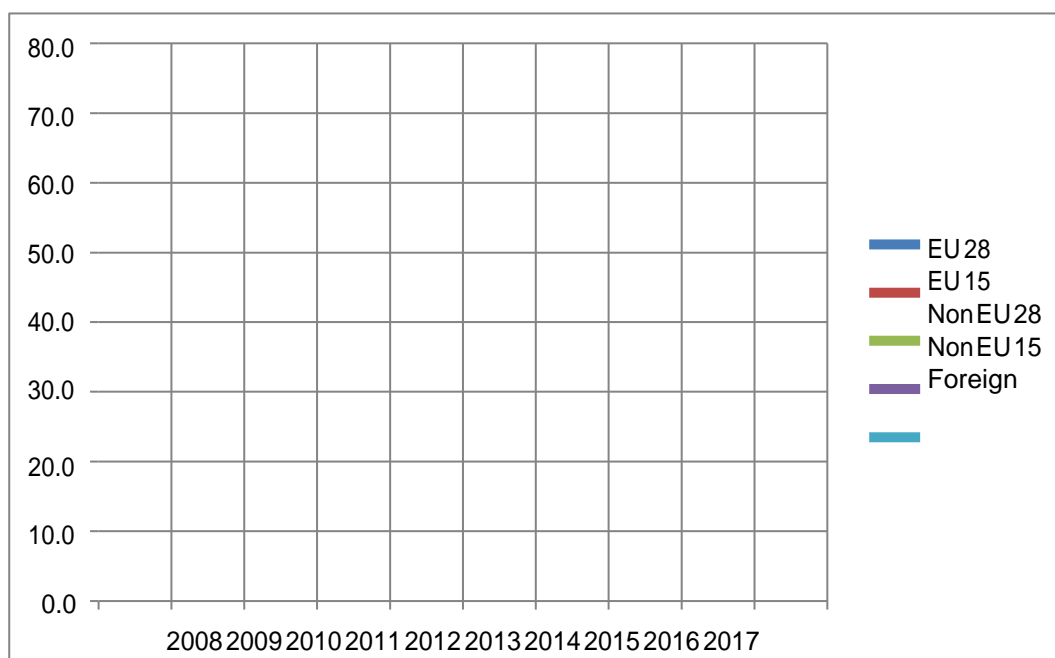
Unemployment



Source: Eurostat [lfsa_urgacob]

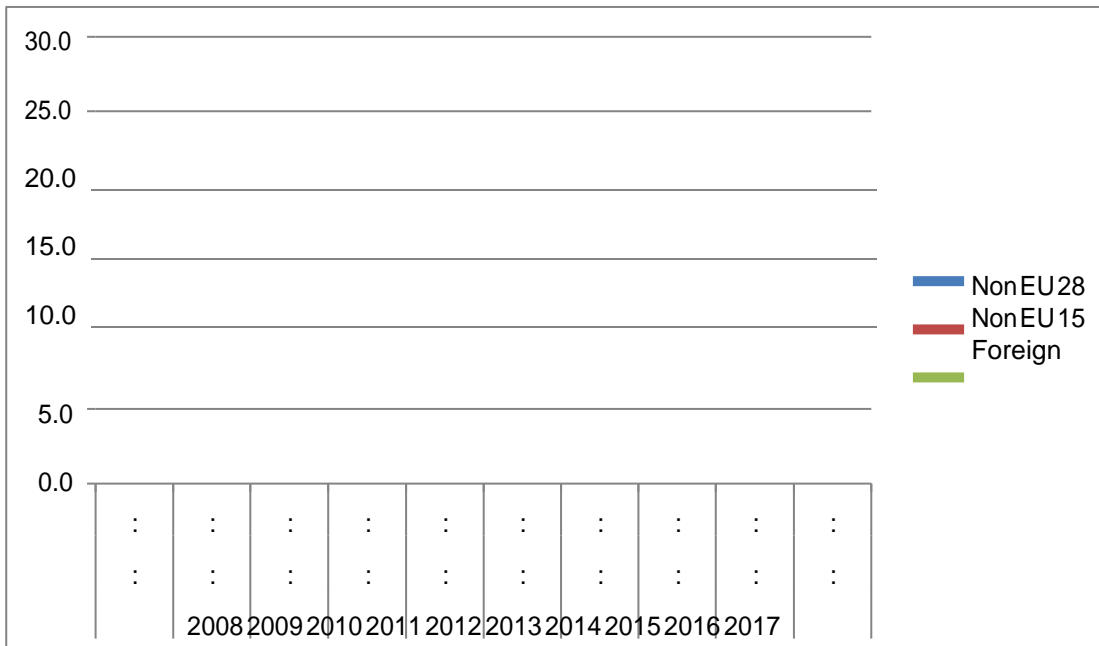
The table shows that there has been an almost constant employment rate in the last 10 years (2008- 2017), there has been a decline only in the period from 2010 to 2013. The first countries to present a decrease in employment are the Non EU countries, the EU 28 countries starting from 2008-2009 and then being followed by the countries EU 15 between 2010-2011. The highest employment rates are recorded among the migrant population of the EU15 countries, followed by the EU28 but in Non-EU countries migrants have a lower employment rate than the total of the migrant population taken into consideration in all the registered periods.

Males Employment





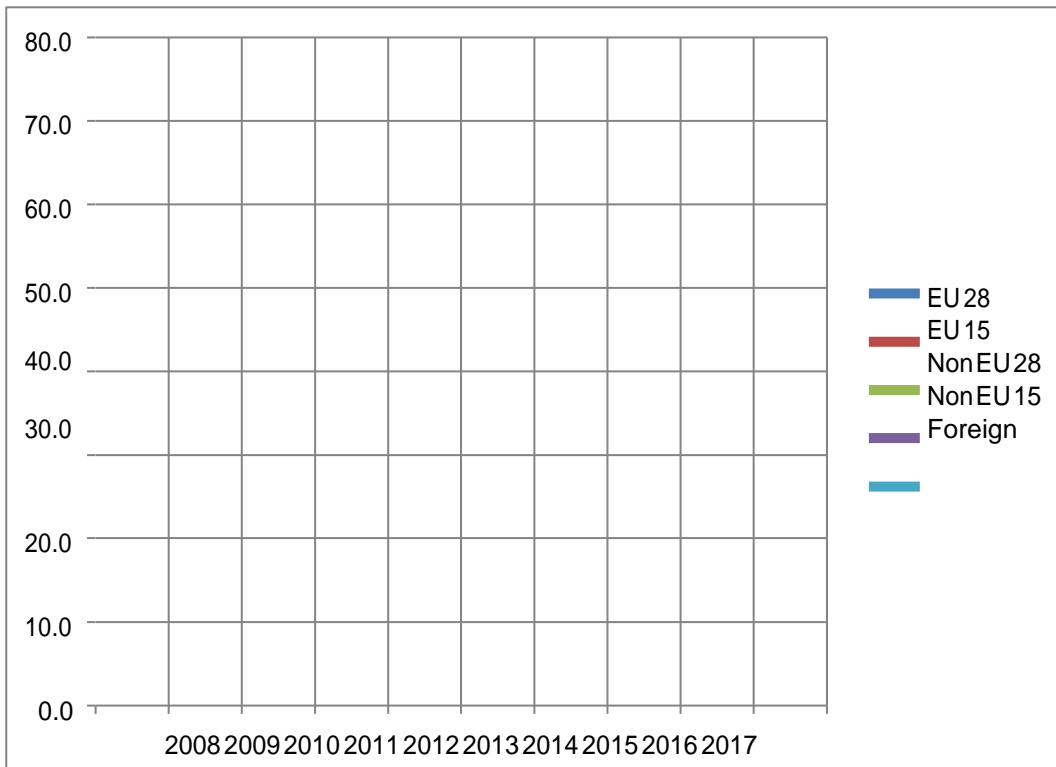
Males Unemployment



Looking at the chart regarding the part of the male migrant population we note that: between 2009 and 2010, men from the EU15 countries register the higher rate of employment but also the fastest decrease in rates employment since 2010. For all the categories analyzed, 2013 represents the year with the lowest employment rate, but from this moment until 2017 the growth is constant and fairly rapid. The peak of employment that occurs in the short period of time between 2008 and 2009 could be due to recent relocations of many industries in Croatia.

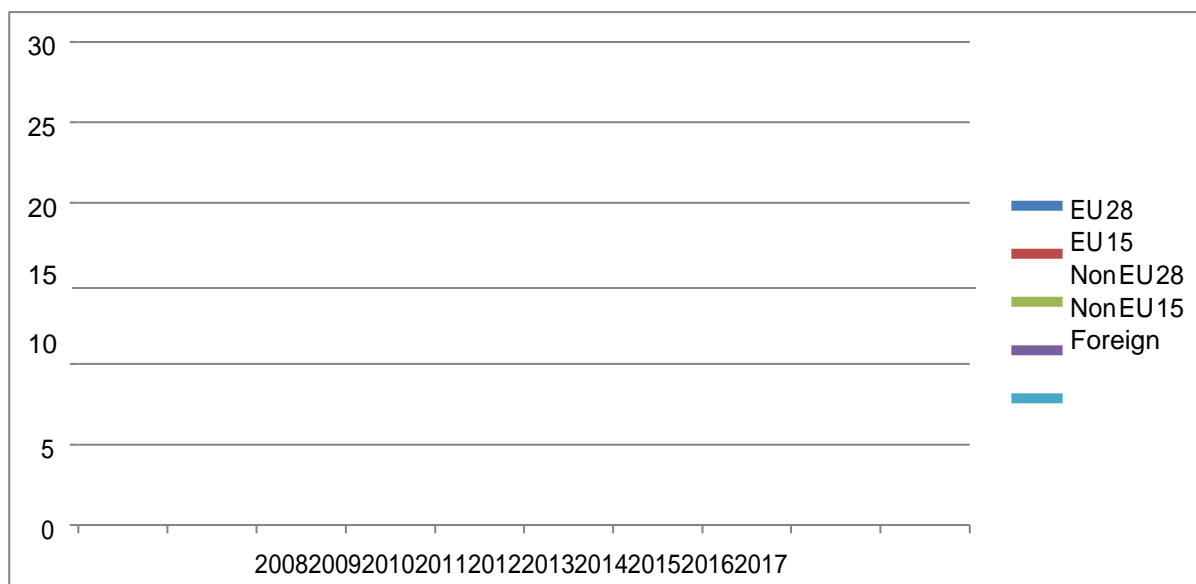


Females Employment





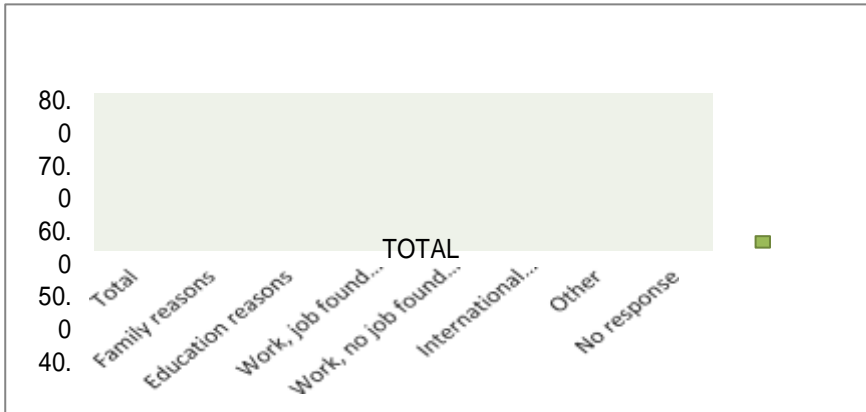
Females Unemployment



Unlike men, the most drastic drop in female employment is registered almost a year late. More for immigrant women from EU15 and EU 28 than for those from another source, for which actually the occupancy rates remain almost constant throughout the period under consideration. Also in this case the highest levels of employment are registered by European immigrants. Another important data concerns the comparison between the employment rates of men and women from Non EU 15, Non EU 28 and Foreign. From the tables we can notice that for both genders the employment rate is lower than for European immigrants but the percentage of female employment is around 40% while the one of men is at 60%. Probably this difference is due to the most low level of education of women. Another obvious fact is that although there is both a recovery from 2013 for both genders that of men is not only much faster but reaches 2008-2009 levels while for the women the recovery is slower and the levels still remain lower than those of the peak of 2009 with a percentage difference of almost 10%.



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



TOTAL

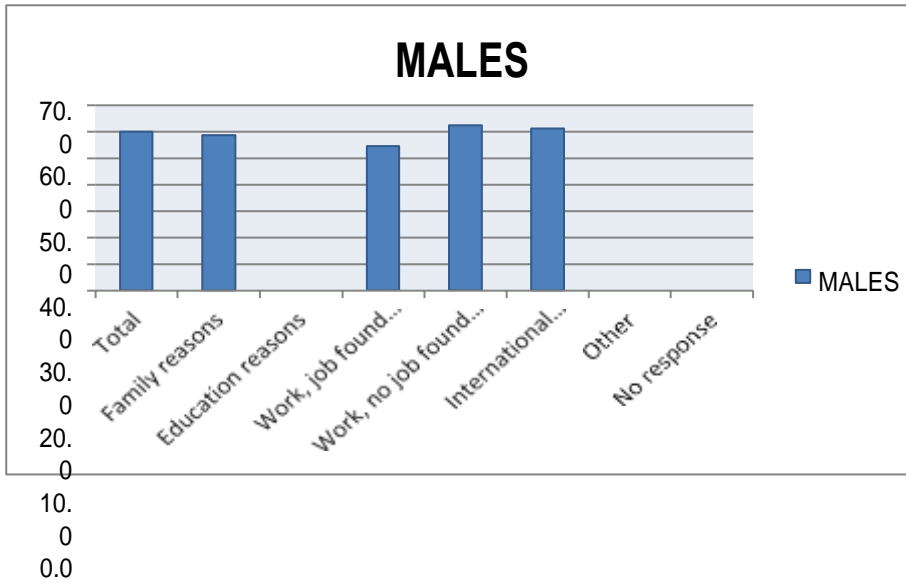
Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration.

Source: Eurostat [Ifso_1411empr]

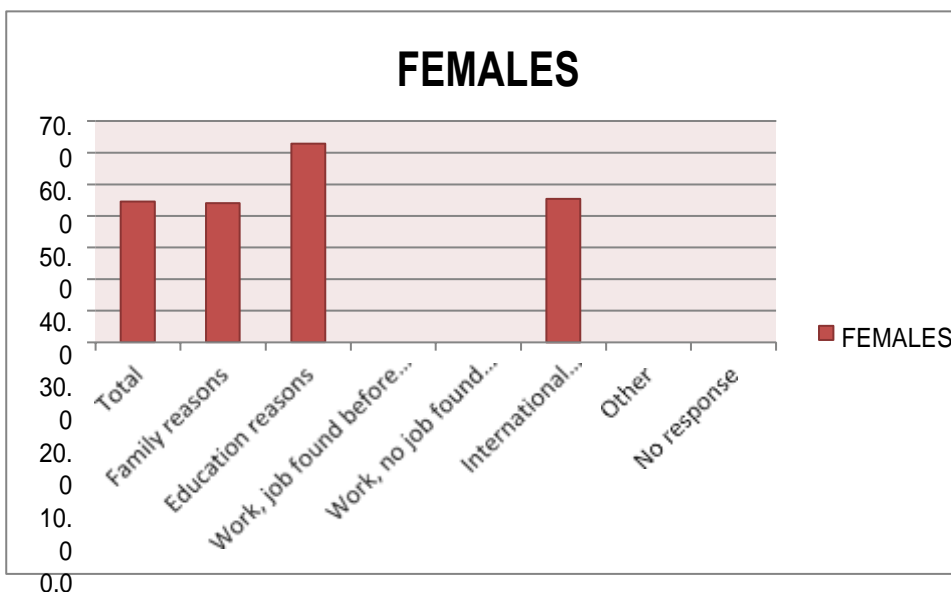
30.
20.
10.
0.
0.0



The data available on Eurostat only concern the year 2014, therefore it is not possible to do a comparison or assess any changes. The largest percentage of migrants employed in Croatia in 2014 is the immigrant one for reasons related to education. While other types of immigration follow a similar employment rate in all categories. There is also a good percentage of immigrants for international protection, not by chance the traffic on the Balkan route is intensifies starting in 2014.



Among the male immigrant population the percentage linked to education is totally missing. The highest employment rate is among migrants who have come to Croatia without an employment contract obtained prior to migration in the host country, followed by migrants requesting international protection.





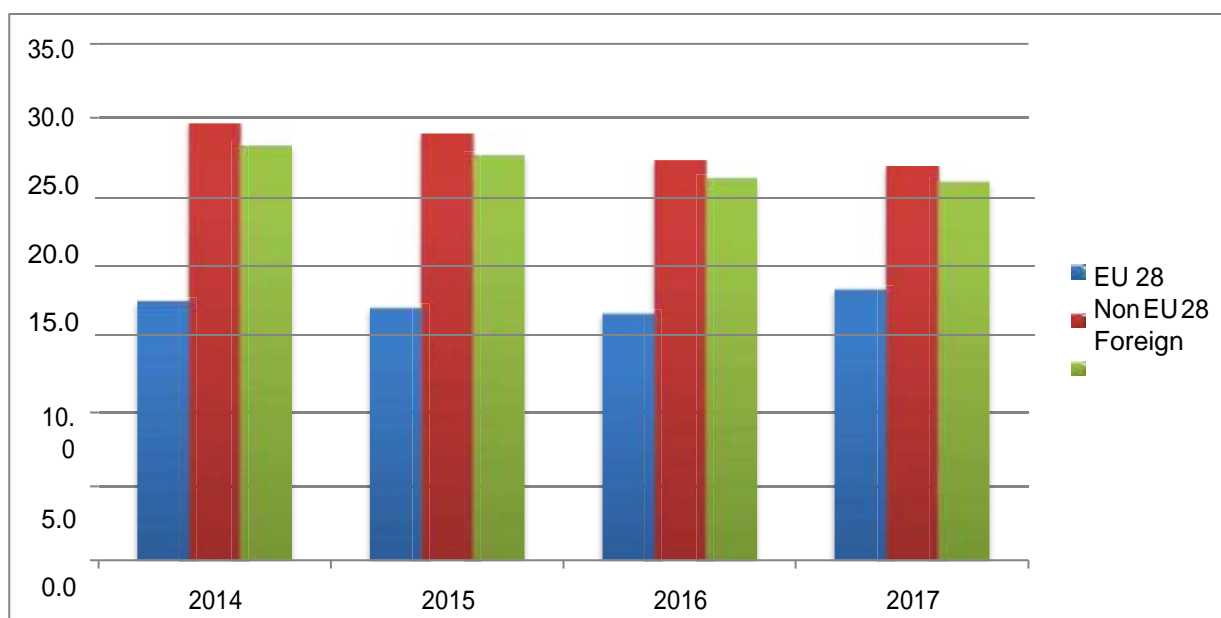
Most women are immigrants for reasons related to education, this almost totally affects the total percentage of migrants. Even in the case of women the percentage of employed migrants to obtain protection international remains among the highest. However, data concerning others are absent categories (work).



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

At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU 28	17,5	17,1	16,7	18,3	:
Non EU 28	29,6	28,9	27,1	26,7	:
Foreign	28,1	27,4	25,9	25,7	:



Source: Eurostat [ilc_li32]

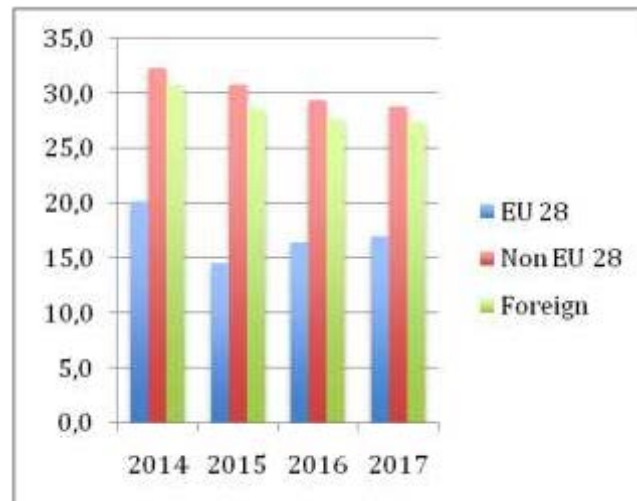
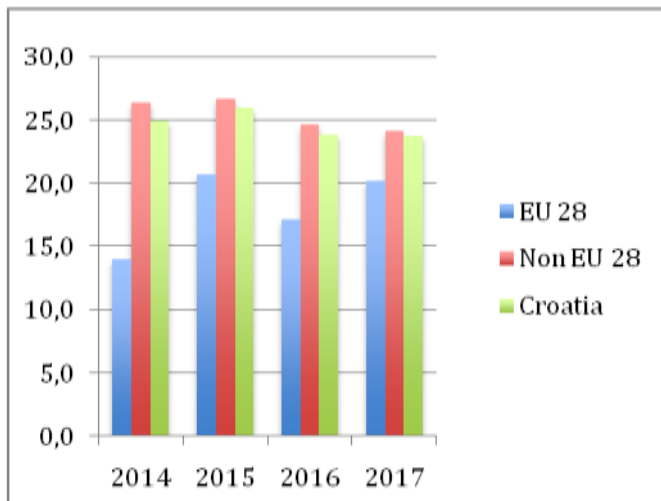
The graph shows that immigrants are more at risk of poverty from extra-European regions. The risk remains constant over the 4 years taken consideration.



Males and Female at-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)

Males

Females

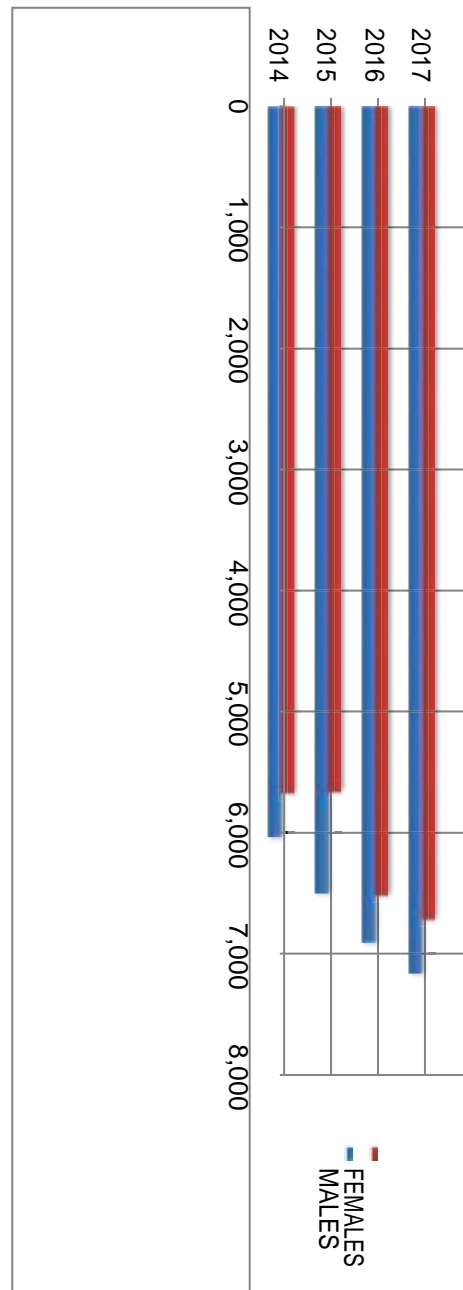


Disaggregating the data dividing them into genders we can see that the risk of poverty however it remains greater for those who come from a region outside of the EU but in the case of European women (EU 28) the risk is lower by almost points percentages especially in 2015.

Median equivalised net income by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) The median equivalised net, or disposable income, is the median of total income of all households, after tax and other deductions, that is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members converted into equivalised adults; household members are equalised or made equivalent by weighting each according to their age, using the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale.

Source: Eurostat [ilc_di16]



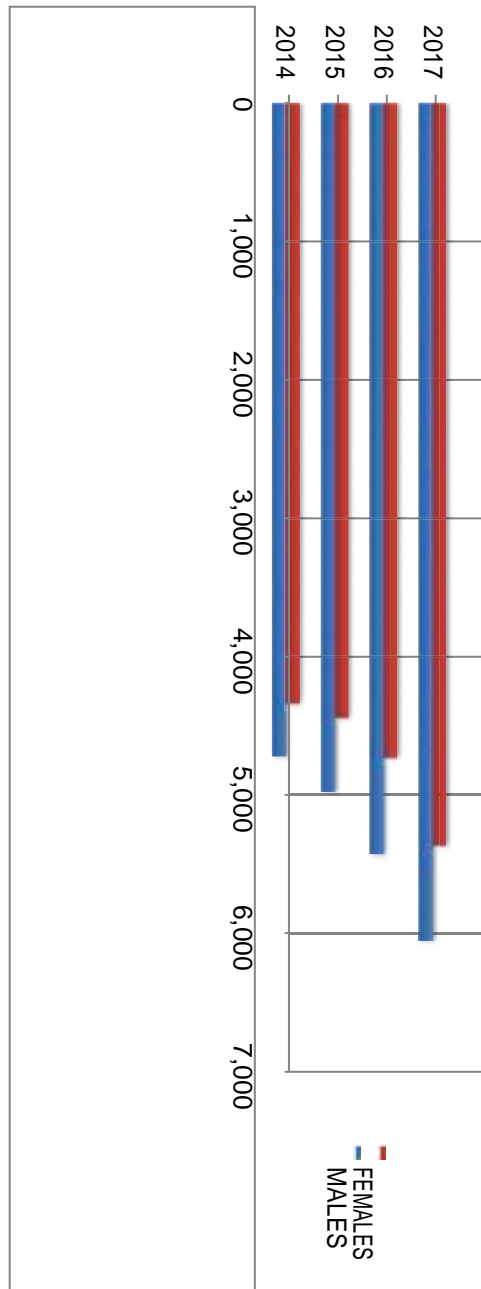


The average salary in Croatia is about € 835 per month, the average income of the migrant population remains below the one of the Croatian population. Between migrants can be said that the income is higher for those who come from the EU countries 28. From 2014 we can see an increase in the income of all the migrants considered but differences listed above persist.

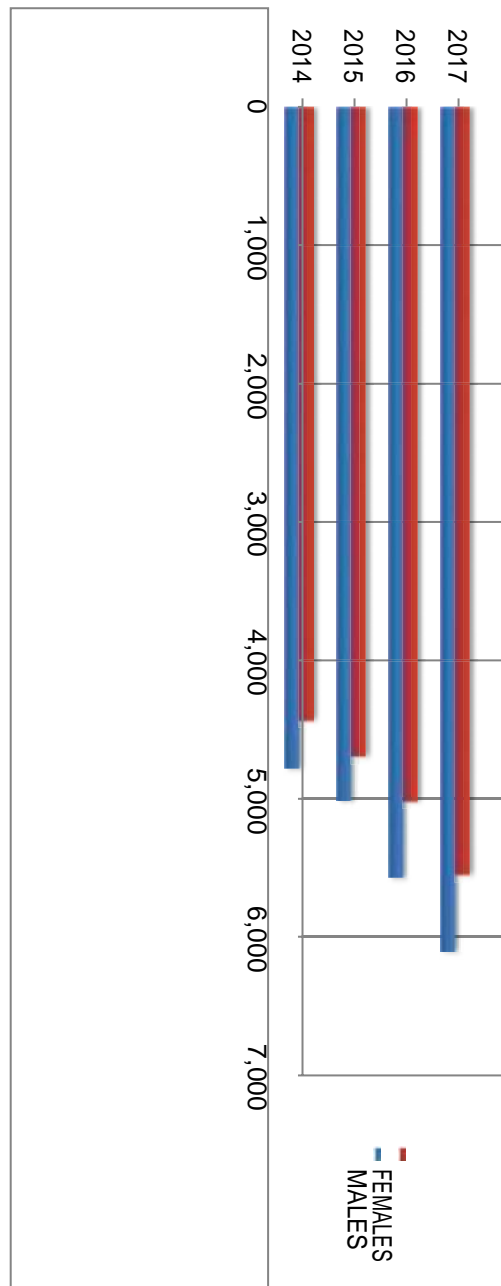
EU 28



NON EU 28



FOREIGN



Disaggregating the data by origin it can be seen as for all the categories from 2014 to 2017 wages have increased but gender differences persist for all provenances and periods taken into consideration, it is a difference in income almost equal to € 500 / year. In 2015 there was a disparity among EU 28 immigrants between men and women of almost € 700 / year.



Conclusion

Between 1990 and 2017 the number of international migrants worldwide rose up and most of this increase occurred from 2005 to 2017.⁹ In today's world migrations of populations are increasingly frequent due to a variety of reasons. Different states approach this issue in a different way. Croatia has built its immigration policy on the fact that it is among the countries with the biggest diaspora in the world, implementing more restrictive immigration policies. What is important to note is that Croatia is living migration since a lot of years, before with emigration and then with immigration, which is overlapping with the economic and demographic situation, destabilizing the country and the government that is not able to manage all the flows.

⁹ <https://worldmapper.org/maps/migration-to-croatia-1990-2017/>



Migration in Romania

Camdzic Adna
La Russa Fabrizio
Jacob Mihaela
Perassi Arianna
Pippia Lisa

Pisani Benedetta

Introduction

When we think about Romania in terms of migration, we naturally link it to its history as a Country of emigration; in effect, since the end of the communist period, the Country has seen a great outflow of its population to third countries, mainly for economical reasons. We can distinguish three periods: between 1990 and 1995, where emigrants left the Romania for Israel, Turkey, Italy, Hungary, and Germany; between 1996 and 2001, for which destinations were mainly Spain, United States, and Canada and then the period after 2000. Compared to previous ones, this last period saw a further increase of the outflow of Romanians for two main reasons: at a first stage, on January 2002 Romanians could free circulate in the Schengen space, secondly, the Country entered the EU in 2007¹. Nevertheless, when we deal with migration in Romania, we should consider also the flows in the opposite direction. This work shows that reality is more complex. It aims to study different aspects about emigration but, in particular, immigration in the Country. Our research will focus on joining some dots about the present situation of the Romanian migration phenomenon, finding out changes and trajectories especially in the last ten years.

In the first place, we provided some background information about the Country, such as data on the total population, his growth and projections, GNP, HDI and total and youth unemployment.

Then, we examined the migration stock and flows in the last 10 years, willing to consider Romania both as a departure and a destination country; also, we focused on migrants' characteristics, that is to say sex, age, country of birth and reason for migration.

In the third and last part, we looked at data about labor, educational and economical aspects to understand the degree of integration of migrants residing in the Country.



In order to assure reliable migration data, we've based our work on Eurostat, MIPEX, International migration outlook 2018 and UNDP statistics; then we used the data collected for creating tables and graphs with the aim to explain the migration phenomenon in Romania. When data were missing, we tried to integrate using some scientific articles.

¹ D. Sandu, "Romanian migration fields on the move", Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, 2018



1. Background information

1.1 Total population on 1 January 2018

On 1 January 2018, Romania counted a stock of population of around 19 million people: 19.530.631 in total. The number is taken from the data available on Eurostat.

In addition, table 1 shows the number of foreign-born people in comparison to the people who are born in the reporting country, Romania in this case. Around 500.000 people are born outside Romania.

	Total population	Reporting country	Foreign country
2018	19,530,631	19,013,651	508,625

Table 1. Romania's population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth. Foreign country indicates the number of people born in a foreign country. Reportin country is the total number of people born in Romania. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

Table 2 shows that the foreign born constitute just 3% of the total population, compared to 97% of people who are born in Romania, on 1 January 2018.

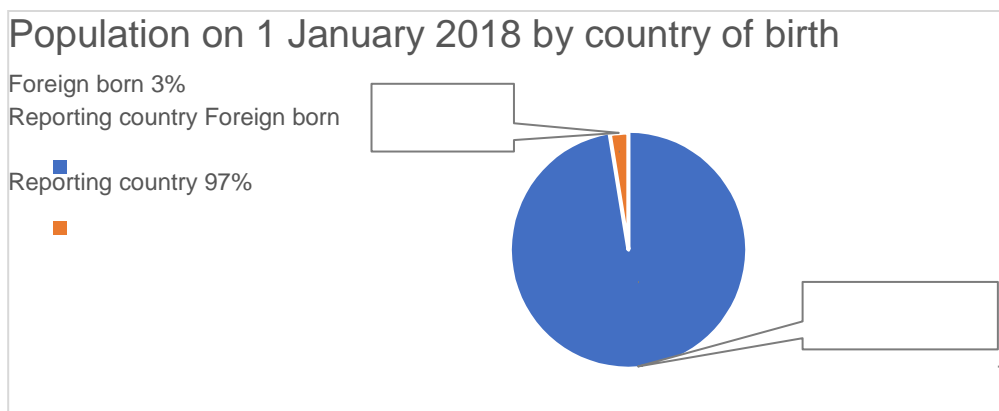


Table 2. Romania's population on 1 January 2018 by age group, sex and country of birth. Percentage calculated from the data shown in table 1. Source: Eurostat [migr_pop3ctb]

1.2 Population growth (annual % last year)

We decided to indicate the stock of population every 10 years, starting from 2018 and going backwards, with the purpose to show the change in the stock of population during a longer period. The result shows that total population decreased in Romania during the last 30 years, since 1988 to 2018.



	1988	1998	2008	2018
Romania	23,003,802	22,526,093	20,635,460	19,530,631

Table 3. Romania's total population calculated every 10 years, on 1 January 1988, 1998, 2008 and 2018. Source: Eurostat, [demo_pjan], last update 15.04.2019

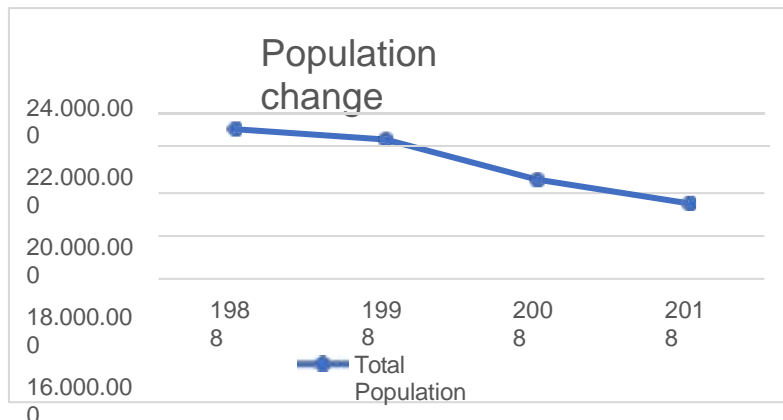


Table 4. Romania’s population change captured by indicating the stock of the total population every 10 years, on 1 January 1988, 1998, 2008, 2018, according to the data in Table 3. Source: Eurostat, [demo_pjan], last update 15.04.2019

Moreover, in table 5 we show the population change that occurred last year. It becomes clear that population decreased even further from 2017 to 2018. According to Eurostat data the crude rate of total population change corresponds to an annual percentage of -5,8% in the year 2017.

	2017	2018
Total population	19,644,350	19,530,631
Crude rate of total population change	-5.8	

Table 5. Romania’s Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level.

Population on 1 January 2017 and on 1 January 2018 . Crude rate on the year 2017. Source: Eurostat, [demo_gind], INDIC_DE: Population on 1 January - total, Crude rate of total population change, last update 15.04.2019

1.3 GNI per capita last year

If we consider the GNI, gross national income, per capita in PPS, table 6 and 7 show how it increased since 2014. In 2017 (the data available on Eurostat don't go further) it has a value of 18.355 \$.

	2014	2015	2016	2017
GNI per capita	15,072	15,964	16,647	18,355

Table 6. Romania’s GNI (gross national income) per capita in PPS. Source: Eurostat, [nama_10_pp], last update 22.03.2019

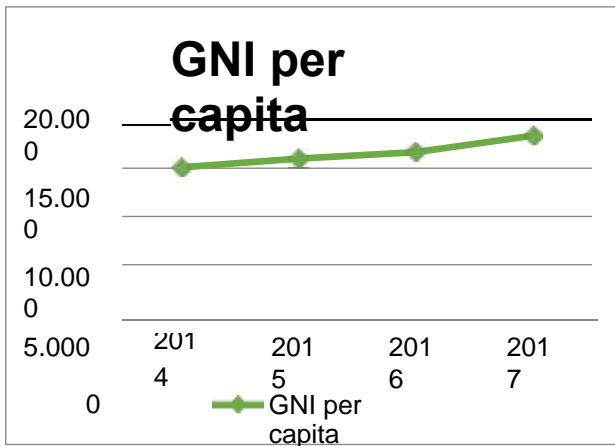


Table 7. Romania’s GNI (gross national income) per capita in PPS, for the years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017. Source: Eurostat, [nama_10_pp], last update 22.03.2019.

GNI per capita represents total primary income by resident institutional units: compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, property income (receivable less



payable), gross operating surplus and gross mixed income. It is equal to GDP + primary income receivable by resident institutional units from the rest of the world - primary incomes payable to the rest of the world (Eurostat). It is generally used to measure the economic activity of the countries and it is usually related to the Human Development Index.

1.4 Human Development Index at present

The HDI is a summary measure for assessing progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. Between 1990 and 2015 Romania's HDI value increased from 0.700 to 0.802, an increase of 14.6%. The 2017 HDI covers 189 countries and ranks the countries from 0 to 189. Minimum and maximum values are translated into an index between 0 and 1. At present Romania's HDI value for 2018 is 0.811, which puts the country in the very high development category, positioning it at 52 out of 189 countries and territories. All data is taken from UNDP official website.

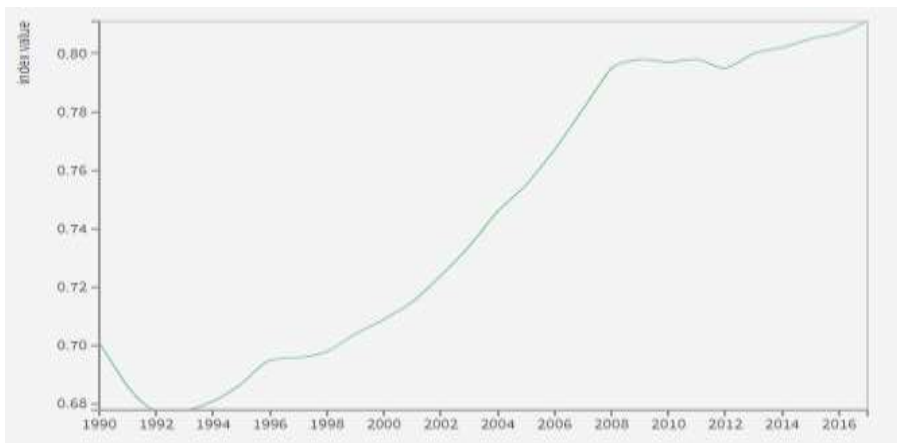
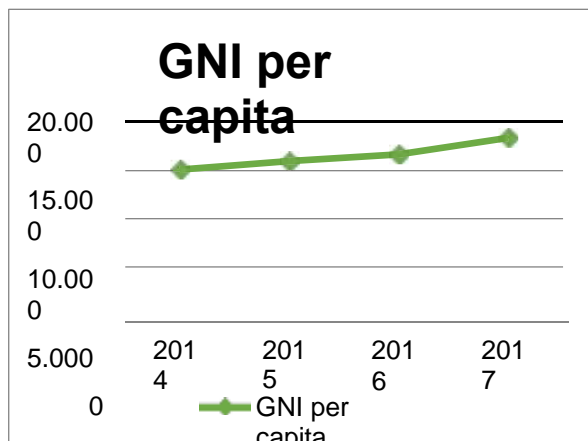


Table 8. Romania's Human Development Index from 1990 to 2017. Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

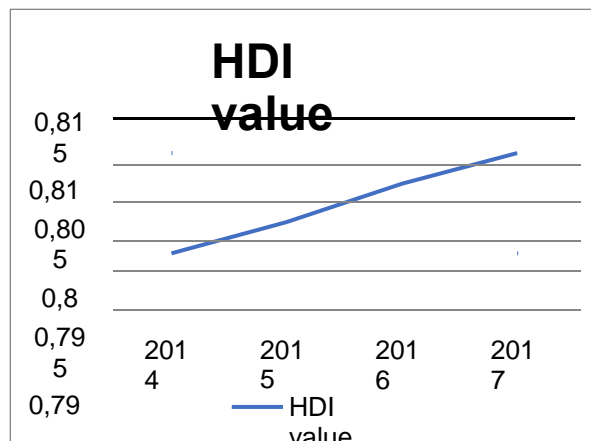
It is interesting to compare the value of GNI per capita and the Human Development Index. For the years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 we can see an increase of both.

	GNI per capita	HDI value
2014	15,072	0.798
2015	15,964	0.802
2016	16,647	0.807
2017	18,355	0.811

Table 9. Romania's HDI and GNI per capita trends based on time series data. The data for the GNI per capita are taken from Eurostat. For the HDI value from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>



10.



11.

Table 10. Romania's GNI per capita for each year from 2014 to 2017.

Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

Table 11. Romania's HDI value each year from 2014 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [demo_gind], last update 15.04.2019

1.5 Unemployment rate of total population and youth unemployment last year

Table 12 shows that in percentage, the annual average of youth unemployment rate is higher than total unemployment rate for the year 2018, with youth unemployment at 4.8% and total unemployment at 2.5%.

	Total unemployment rate	Youth Unemployment rate
2018	2.5	4.8

Table 12. Romania's unemployment by sex and age - annual average. The table shows Total unemployment rate for the year 2018 and youth unemployment rate (less than 25 years) for the same year. Source: Eurostat, [une_rt_a], last update: 23.04.2019



1.6 Total population projection for 2050

1.7

	2020	2030	2040	2050
Baseline projection	19,259,049	18,023,954	17,069,777	16,331,359
Higher migration	19,149,476	17,665,784	16,575,861	15,798,671
No migration	19,588,009	19,097,386	18,546,620	17,922,369

Table 13. Romania's population on 1st January 2020, 2030, 2040 and 2050, considering three scenarios: baseline projection, higher migration and no migration. Source: Eurostat, [proj_15npms], last update 05.02.2019

Romania's population is expected to decrease in the future. In 2050 it is expected to decrease to 16 million people. In a scenario with higher migration the stock would be a bit lower, but it stays around 16 million people. Whereas in a scenario with no migration, the stock in 2050 would be higher than the scenario with higher migration, about 18 million people. In any case, with higher migration or without any migration, the population is expected to decrease.

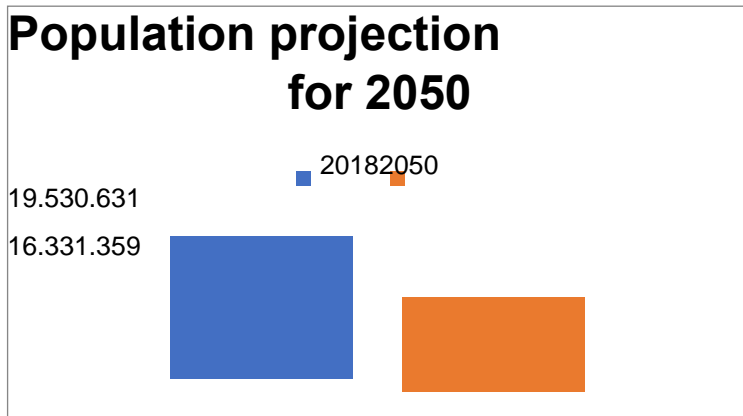


Table 14. Romania’s population projection on 1st January 2050, compared to the population stock on 1 January 2018.

Source: Eurostat, [proj_15npms], last update 05.02.2019

2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

2.1 The total number of international migrants residing in the Country

As tables 15 and 16 show, the stock of international migrants residing in Romania has increased through time. The only data available on Eurostat are those from 2013; there are no data for the previous years. However, if we compare the stock of the total number of foreign-born residents and the total stock of the population in the same years, if total population decreased, the stock of international migrants increased. In 2018 the total number of foreign-born migrants in Romania reached 508.625 people.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Foreign country	182.939	211.210	281.048	347.344	421.801	508.625

Table 15. Romania's population on 1 January by country of birth. Number of people resident in Romania but born in a foreign country from 2013 to 2018. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update 17.04.2019

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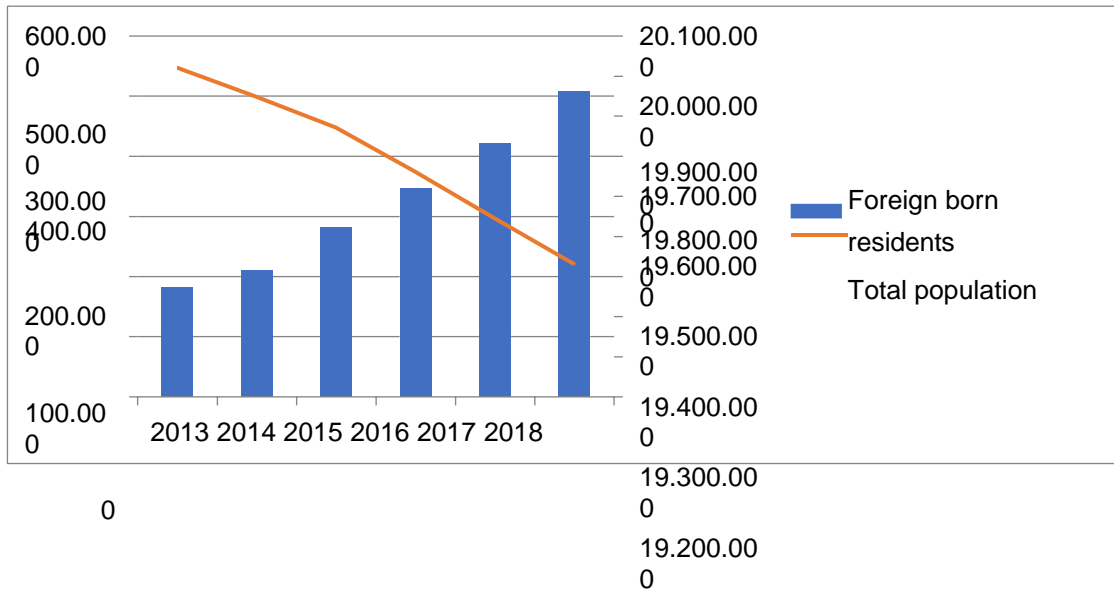


Table 16. The total number of international migrants residing in the country and total population from 2013 to 2018. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update 17.04.2019



2.2 International migrant stock as percentage of population

	Population on 1 January 2018	Population on 1 January 2017	Population on 1 January 2016	Population on 1 January 2015	Pop. on 1 January 2014
Nationals	19.013.651	19.214.480	19.400.311	19.580.034	19.726.031
EU28 Mobile	210.522	180.099	144.638	112.350	81.527
Non-EU28 Mobile	298.103	241.702	202.706	168.698	129.683

Table 17. Romania's population on 1 January 2018 by country of birth. Nationals = residents born in Romania; EU28 Mobile = Foreign born residents from EU28; Non-EU28 Mobile = foreign born residents born outside EU28. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update 17.04.2019

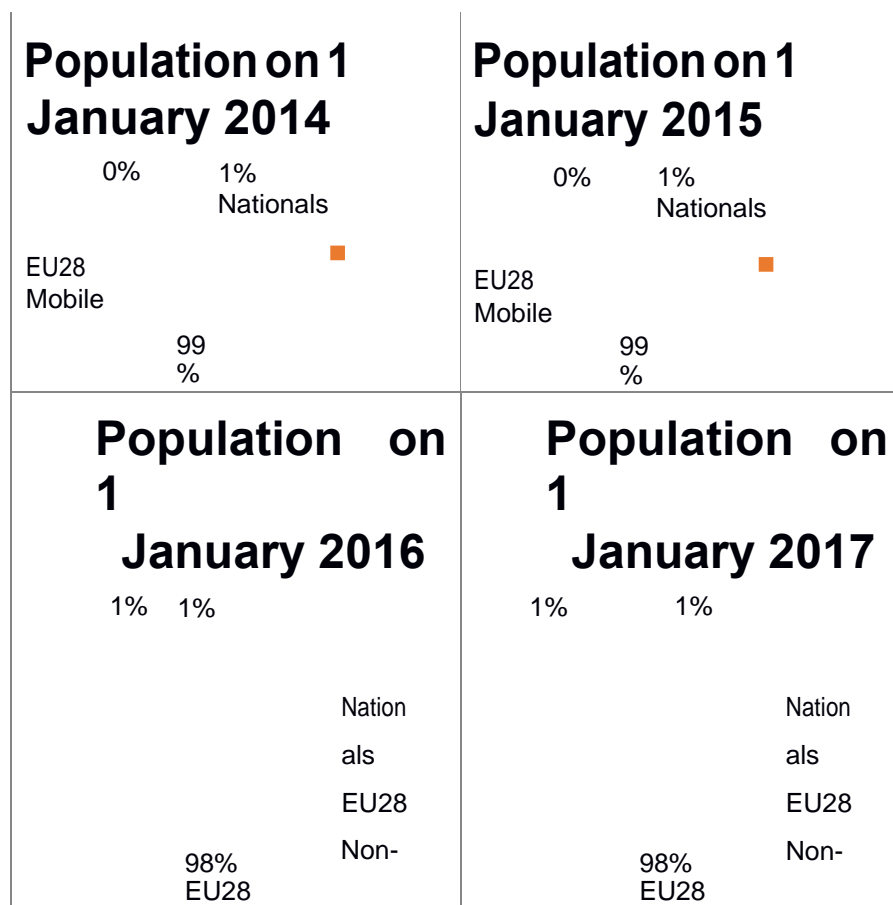


Table 18. Romania's population on 1 January 2014 by country of birth. International migrant stock as percentage of population, divided into EU28 Mobile and Non-EU28 Mobile. The data are: EU28 mobile: 81.527; Non-EU28 Mobile: 129.683. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update 17.04.2019

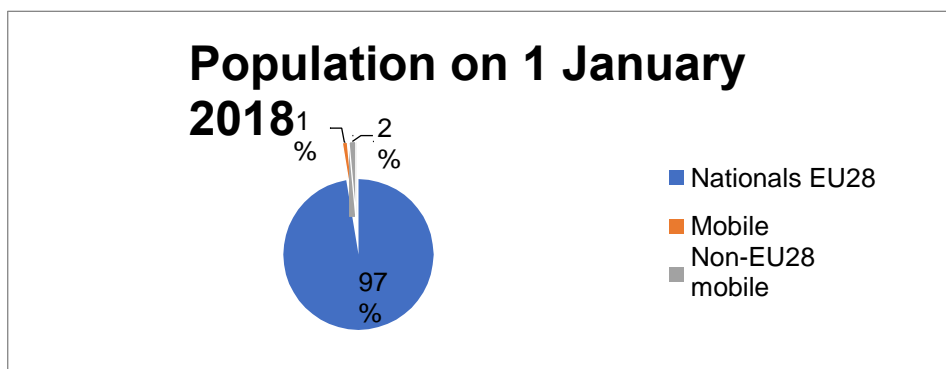


Table 19. Romania's population on 1 January 2018 by country of birth. International migrant stock as percentage of population, divided into EU28 Mobile and Non-EU28 Mobile. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update 17.04.2019

As the tables show, Romania's international migrant stock on 1 January 2018 constitutes 3% of total population. 1% is represented by EU28 Nationals, that means people born in other countries of the European Union, excluded Romania. 2% is represented by Non-EU migrants, coming from other countries outside the European Union. In the previous years the percentage has always stayed under 3% of total population. The percentage of EU Mobile people increased between 2016 and 2018.



2.3 Proportion of female migrants of the international migrant stock

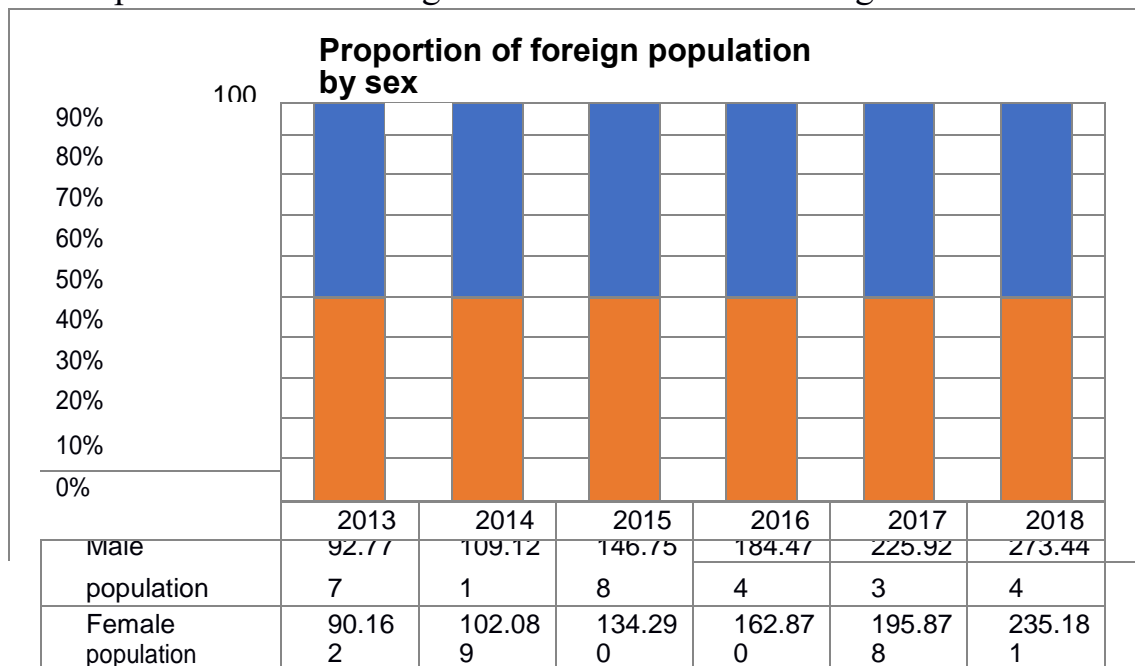


Table 20. Romania's stock of foreign population on 1 January by sex, from 2013 to 2018. Percentage of male and female foreign population on the total stock of foreign population. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

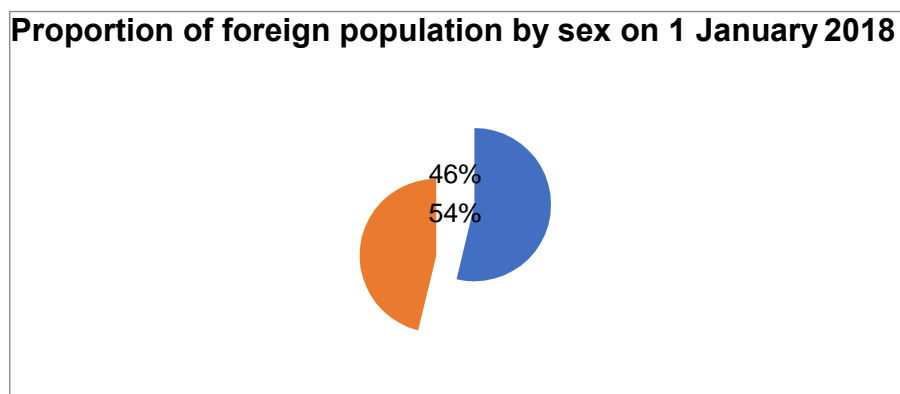


Table 21. Romania's stock of foreign population by sex on 1 January 2018. Percentage of male and female foreign population on the total stock. In orange the proportion of female population, in blue male population. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019.

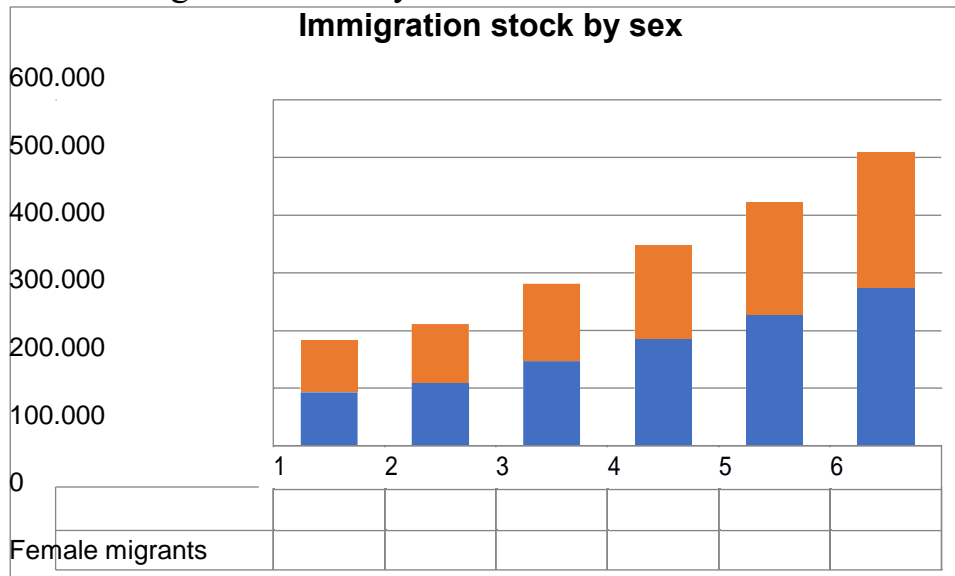
Table 20 shows the percentage of male and female migrants on the total stock of international migrants in Romania. Their proportion has reduced over the years. If in 2013 female migrants were almost half of the international migrant stock, in 2018 they represent less than 50% of the total stock.

In table 21 we can observe that on 1 January 2018 female migrants represents 46% of the total stock of foreign population in Romania.



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

2.4.1 Immigration stock by sex



Male migrants 92.777 109.121 146.758 184.474 225.923 273.444

Table 22. Romania's stock of foreign Population on 1 January by sex, from 2013 to 2018.

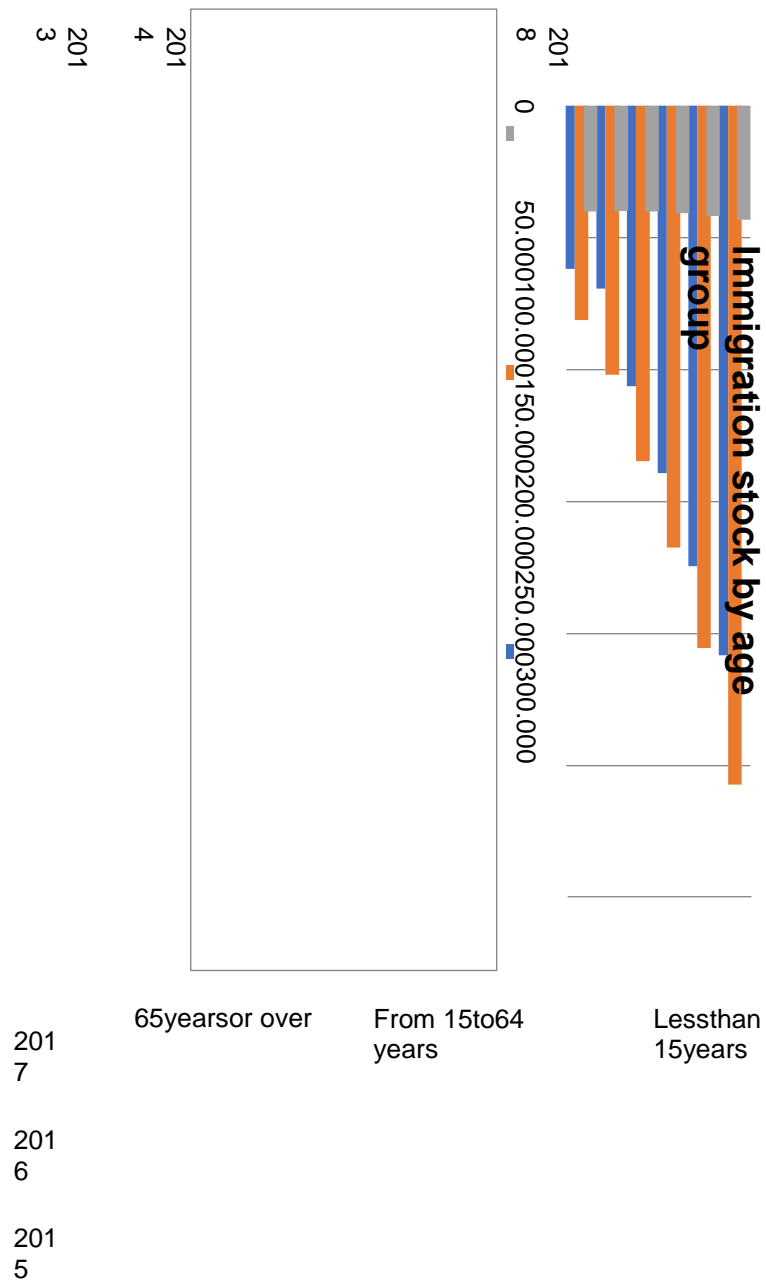
Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

As seen previously, we can confirm that males constitute the majority of Romania's immigration stock.

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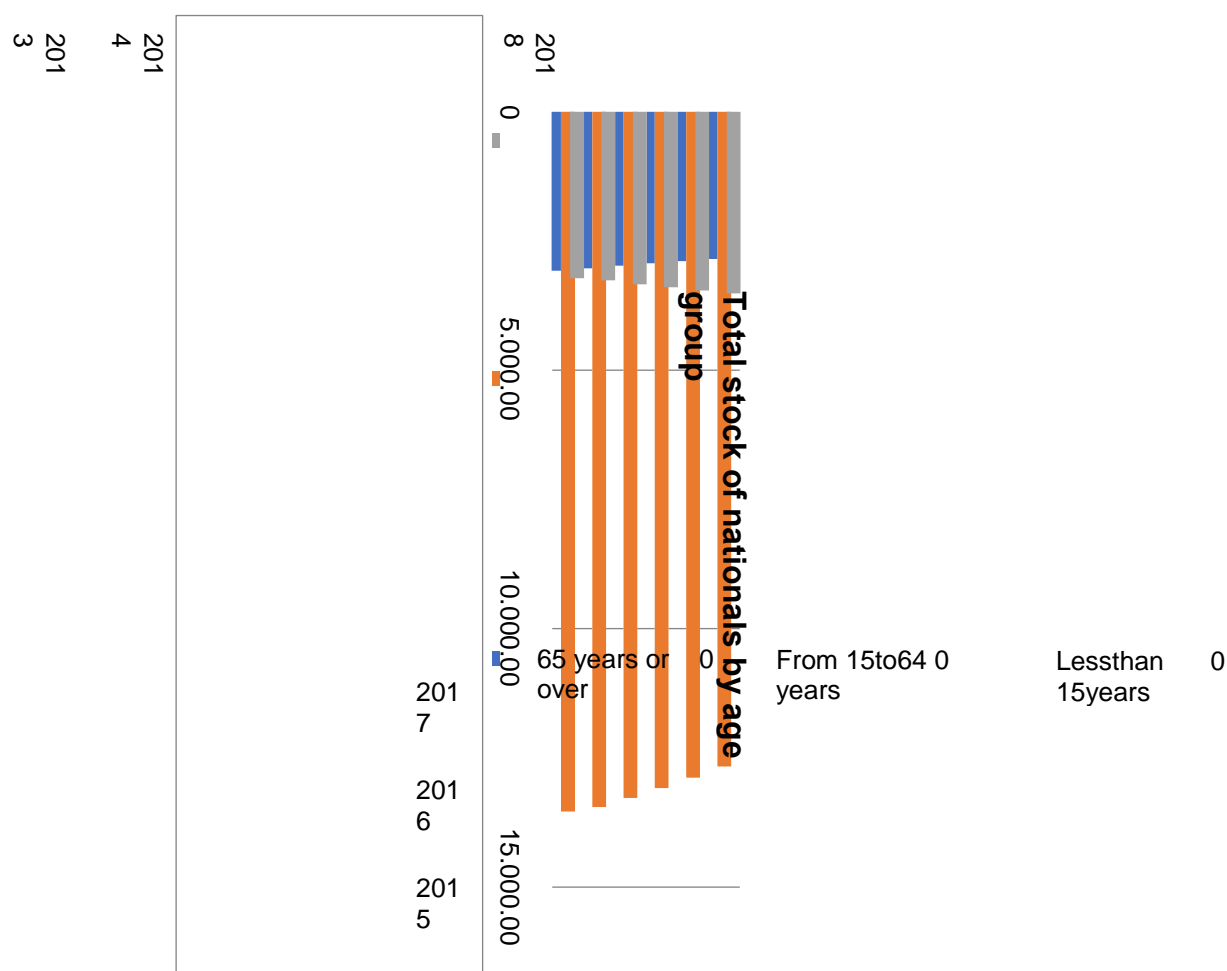




2.4.2 Immigration stock by age group

Table 23. Romania's stock of foreign population by age group on 1 January of each year, from 2013 to 2018. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

Table 23 shows the immigration stock by age group. Romania's immigrants are mainly from 15 to 64 years old. It is interesting to note that there are many immigrants who have less than 15 years, and very few with 65 years or over. That means that immigrants are mainly people in working age and children.

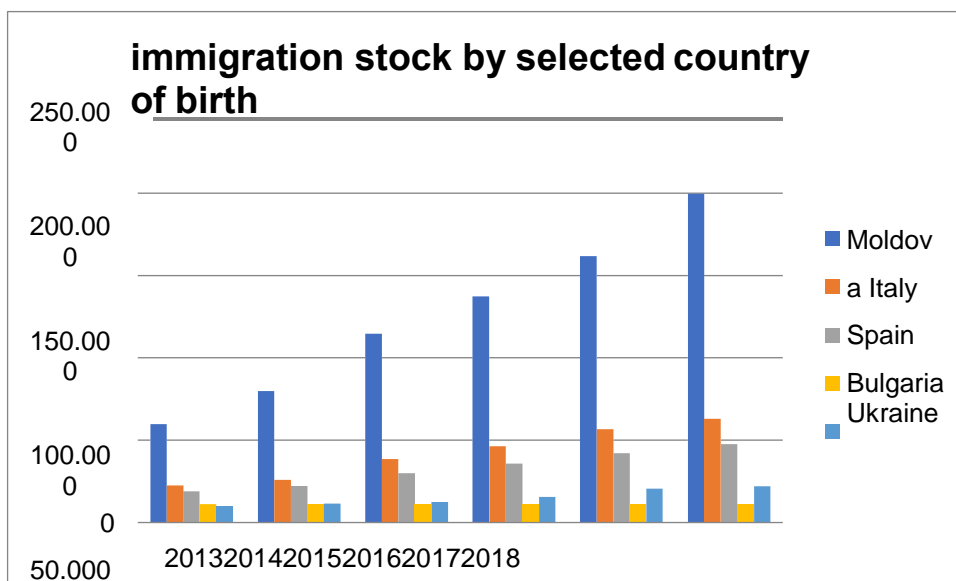




The stock of immigrants who are 64 or less years old has increased over time. On the other side, the stock of immigrants aged 65 years or over has stayed more or less the same in the last 5 years.

Table 24. Romania's total stock of population born in the country on 1 January each year, from 2013 to 2018. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

If we compare the age structure of the immigrant population and the age structure of the nationals (people resident and born in Romania), we can observe that immigrants are much younger than the nationals. In proportion there are more young immigrants than young people born and resident in Romania.



2.4.3 Immigration stock by country of birth

Table 25. Romania's immigration stock by country of birth on 1 January each year, from 2013 to 2018. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

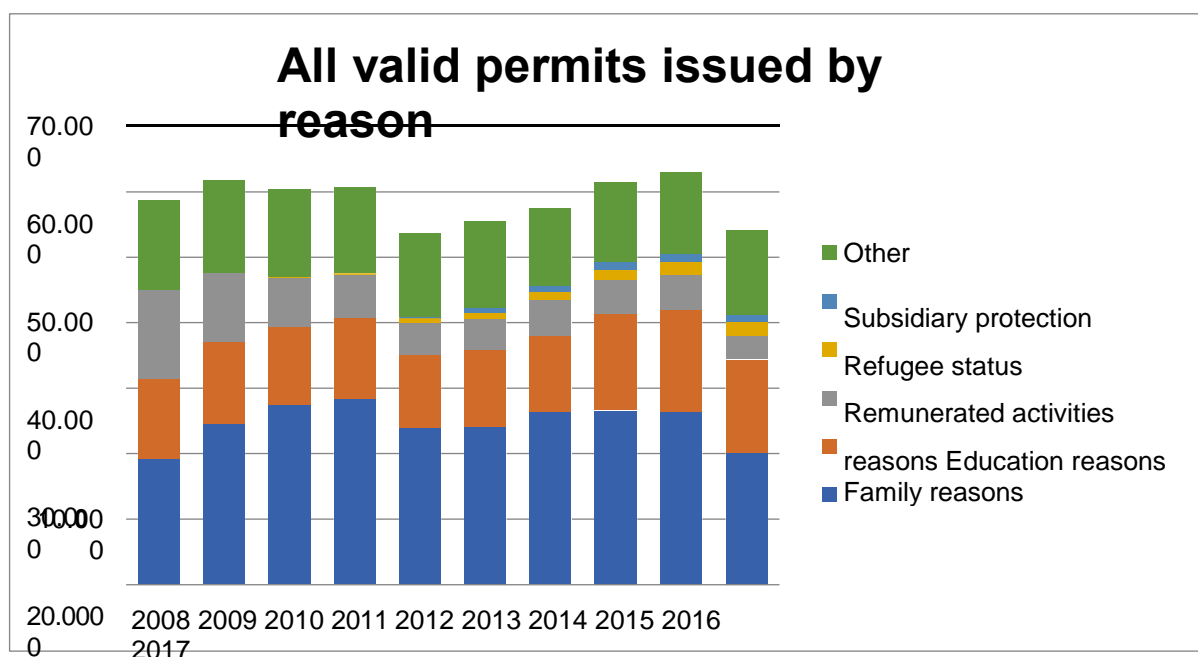
In table 25, we have selected the first 5 countries of origin of Romanian immigrants in 2013 and we have observed how the stock changed over the years, until 1 January 2018. In 2018, the main countries of origin are the same as in 2013: Moldova, Italy, Spain, Bulgaria and Ukraine.



Moldova is the European country of origin of most of the migrants resident in Romania. This country has a land border in common with Romania and it shares also the language, so we can imagine that both the communication and the migration cost for these migrants are lower.

Italy is at the second place, followed by Spain. Migrants from Ukraine increased in the last 5 years, overcoming those from Bulgaria in 2014.

This data includes also the foreign born who are Romanian citizens.



2.4.4 Immigration stock by reason of migration

Table 26. All valid permits issued in Romania by reason on 31 December each year, from 2008 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_resvalid], last update 16.04.2019

Table 26 shows that the main channel of entrance for Romanian residents with foreign citizenship is family reunification, followed by education reasons and job reasons.

Moreover, the table shows that the stock of refugees increased starting from 2011.

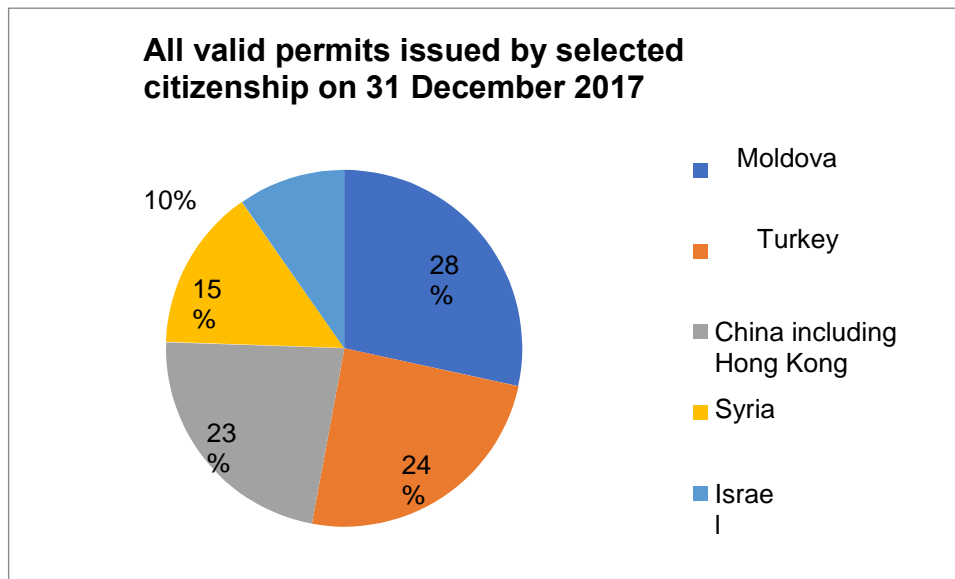


Table 27. All valid permits issued in Romania by selected citizenship on 31 December 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_resvalid], last update 16.04.2019

In table 27, we show the main countries of citizenship of the foreign citizens resident in Romania that own a resident permit. Moldova is in the 1st place, followed by Turkey, China, Syria and Israel. On December 2017 the main channel of entrance for Turkish resident citizens seems to be family reunification, Moldovan and Israeli citizens are staying in Romania for education reasons, whereas Syrian are mostly there for family reunification or for the refugee status, as shown in the following table.

CITIZEN/REASON	Total	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated activities reasons	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection	Other
Turkey	7.218	3.382	252	651	15	3	2.915
Moldova	8.383	2.858	5.008	98	0	0	419
China including Hong Kong	6.671	2.440	86	761	0	2	3.382
Israel	2.868	258	2.451	65	0	0	94
Syria	4.348	1.235	228	52	1.085	689	1.059

Table 28. All valid permits issued in Romania by selected citizenship on 31 December 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_resvalid], last update 16.04.2019



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

2.5.1 Immigration flow by sex

Male migrants entering the country are the most numerous through the whole period.

SEX/TI ME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	149.885	147.685	167.266	153.646	136.035	132.795	137.455	177.435
Males	85.486	83.931	94.047	84.790	70.841	73.670	79.387	101.036
Females	64.399	63.754	73.219	68.856	65.194	59.125	58.068	76.399

Table 29. Romania's immigration flow by sex from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update: 30.10.2018

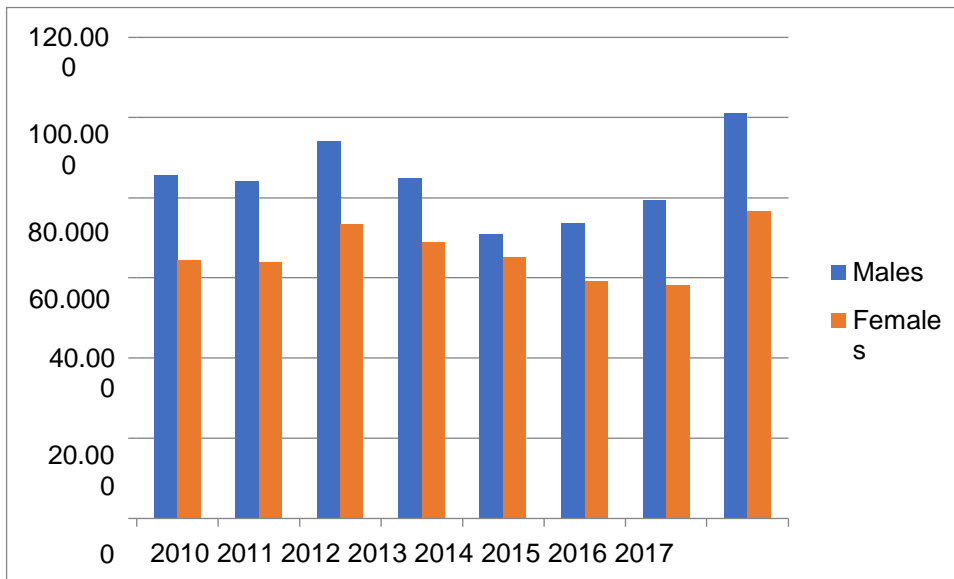


Table 30. Romania's immigration flow by sex from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update: 30.10.2018

2.5.2 Immigration flow by age

Thanks to the following graph, we can understand that most migrants coming to Romania are between 15 to 34 years old.

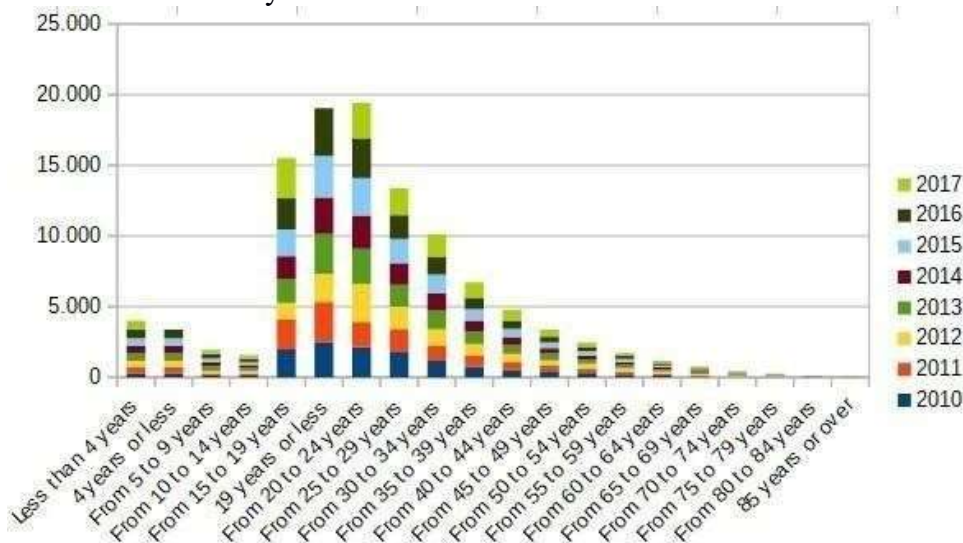


Table 31. Romania's immigration flow by age, for each year from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_resvas], last update: 30.10.2018



2.5.3 Immigration flow by country of birth

Table 32 shows that from 2010 to 2017 the major immigration flow is that of Romanian citizens coming back to the country.

Table 33 shows that, except from Romania, most migrants arrived from Europe. The flow decreased in 2011 and increased again in 2014. The main country of origin of the flow of migrants is Moldova.

There is a significant flow of migrants also coming from Asia, such as Chinese and Vietnamese.

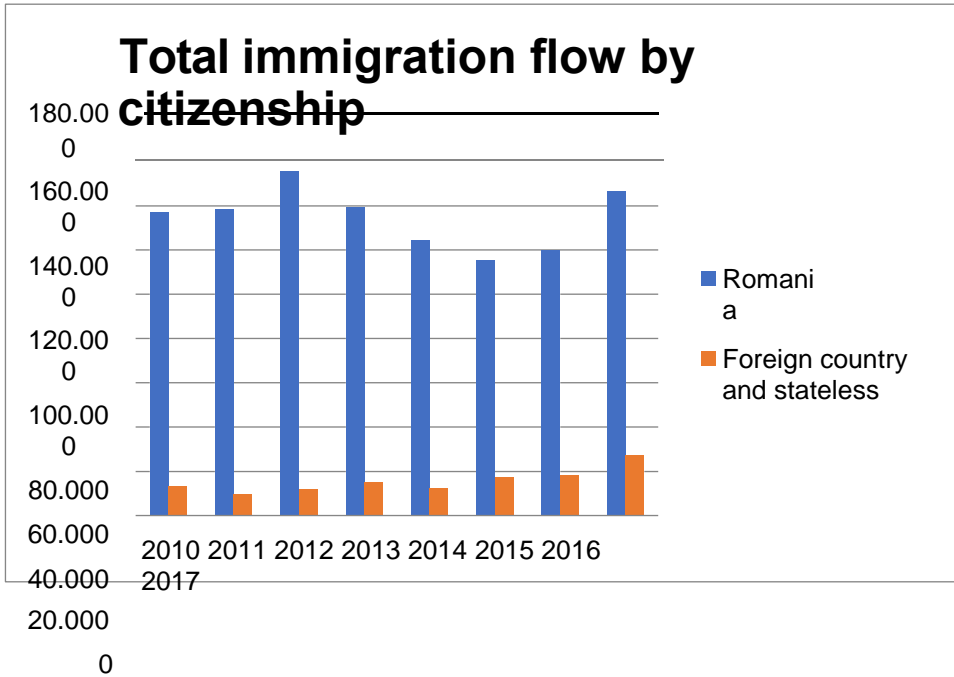


Table 32. Total immigration flow by citizenship from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update 16.04.2019

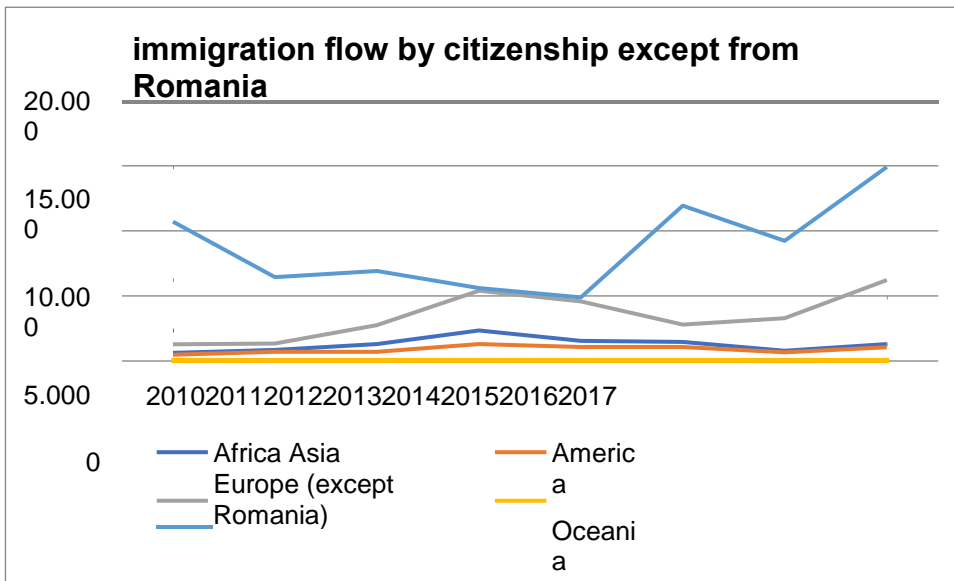


Table 33. Immigration flow by continent of citizenship from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update 16.04.2019



Immigration flows in Romania by country of citizenship in 2017

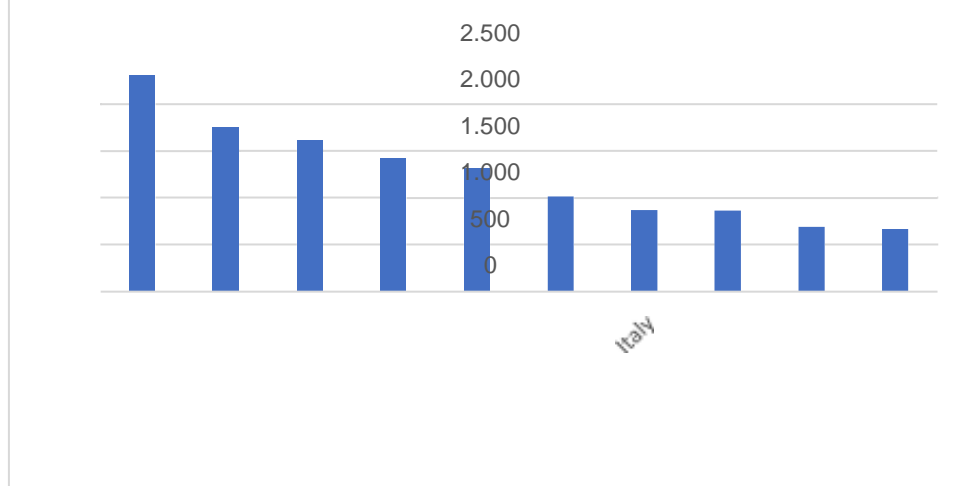


Table 34. Romania's immigration flow by citizenship in 2017. The 10 main countries of citizenship of the immigration flow are taken into consideration. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update 16.04.2019

2.5.4 Immigration flow by reason for migration

REASON/T	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Family reas	4.642	3.920	3.899	4.155	3.331	3.770	3.871	3.578
Education r	3.265	3.179	3.429	3.692	3.535	4.374	4.631	4.448
Remunerate	1.700	1.971	1.656	1.542	1.803	1.680	1.766	2.952
Other	611	670	1.141	1.771	1.625	1.465	1.599	2.286

Table 35. First permits issued in Romania by reason from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat.[migr_resfirst] last update: 11.03.2019



First permit reasons

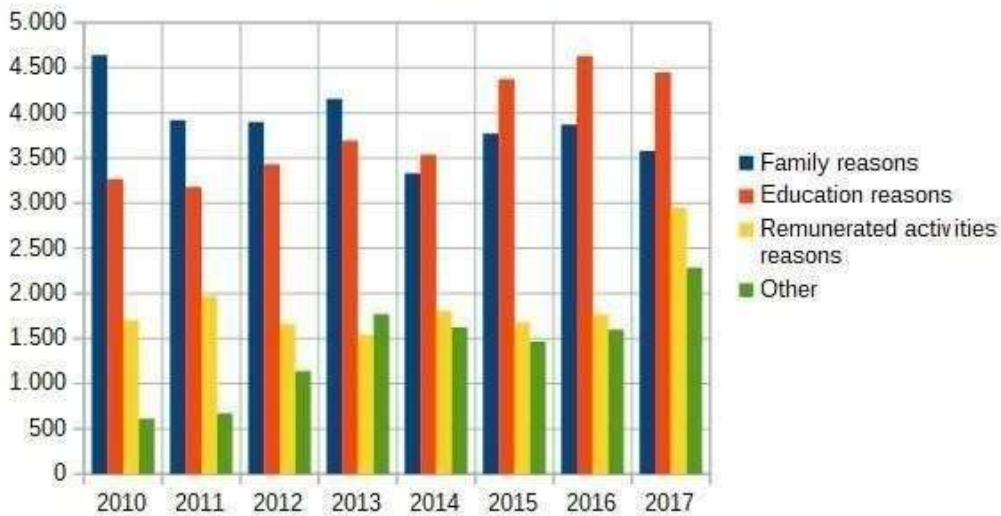


Table 36. First permits issued in Romania by reason from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat.[migr_resfirst] last update: 11.03.2019

As we can notice from the graph, family reasons and education reasons are the most relevant causes of the first residence permits. The only cause which has decreased over the period is the family reason, meanwhile the other three causes have increased from 2010 to 2017.



2.6 Total stock of emigrants who have left the country

Romanian born residents in selected EU 28 countries on 1 January 2018

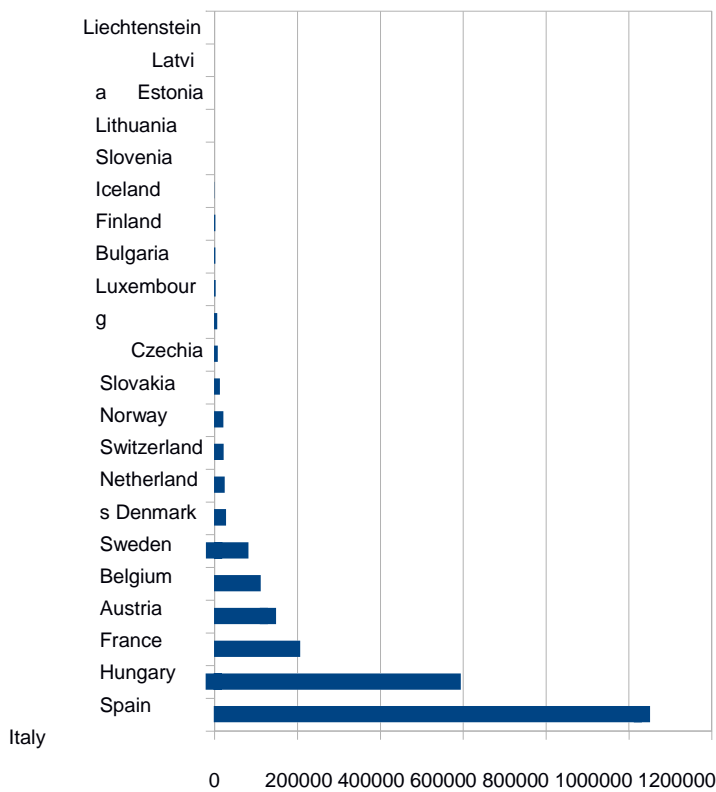


Table 37. Foreign born population in selected EU 28 countries on 1 January 2018. Country of birth selected: Romania. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

As we didn't find any data about the total stock of Romanian emigrants in the world, we decided to look through Eurostat to the stock of Romanian immigrants in EU28 countries on 1 January 2018. We found updated results for 22 countries.

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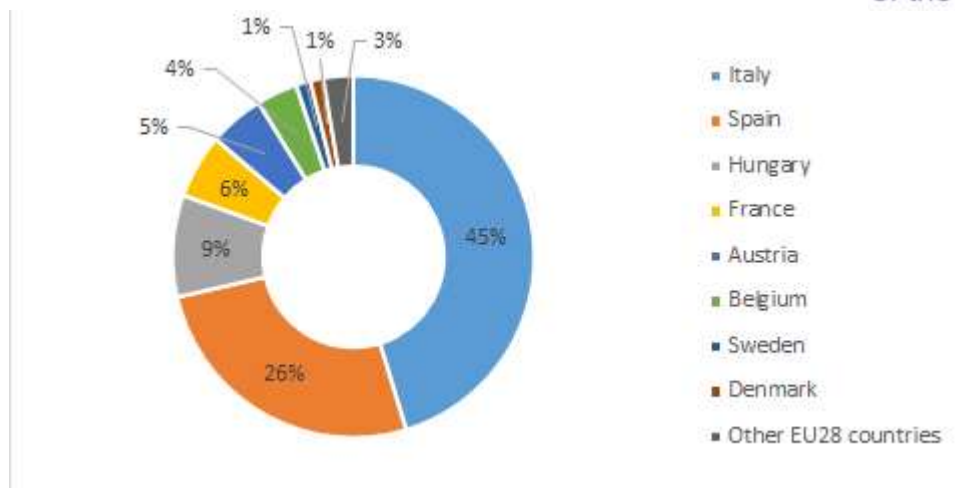


Table 38. Percentage of the total stock of Romanian born immigrants in 22 out of 28 EU countries. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

As figures show, the largest stock of Romanian born immigrants in Europe could be found in Italy (1.032.975), Spain (595.662), Hungary (207.423), France (130.745), Austria (113.267). Therefore, through available data, we estimated the existence of a Romanian diaspora in Europe of 2.311.851 individuals.

Although having a large Romanian community, we didn't consider UK in this count as Eurostat didn't provide recent data.

2.7 Outflows

Emigration flows from Romania decreased from 2008 to 2014. Then they started increasing again in 2014. In 2017 the number of people who left the Country was around 240.000 people.

If we look at the immigration flows of Romanian citizens in EU28, we can observe that the 10 main countries of immigration in 2017 (table 40) are: the UK, Italy, Spain, Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Hungary and Switzerland.

GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Romania	302.796	246.626	197.985	195.551	170.186	161.755	172.871	194.718	207.578	242.193

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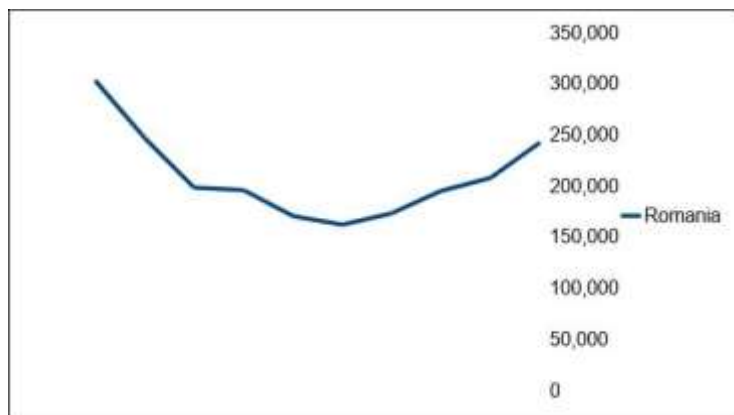


Table 39. Romania's Emigration flows from 2008 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_emi2]

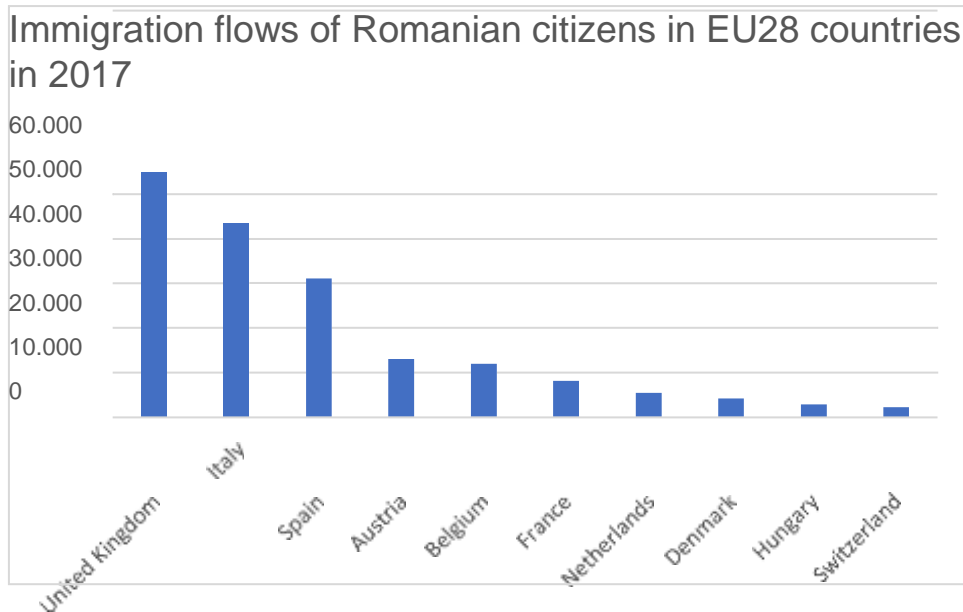


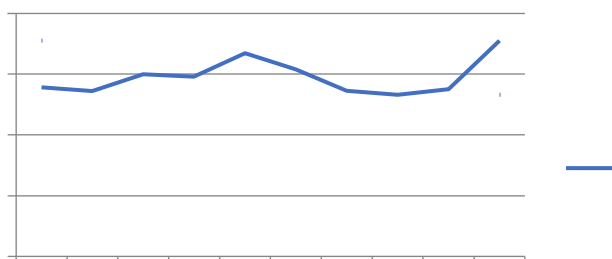
Table 40. Immigration flows in EU28 by country of citizenship. The country of citizenship selected is Romania. The countries in EU28 shown are the 10 main countries of the immigration flow of Romanian citizens. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update 16.04.2019

2.8 Inflows

In the following tables there are the immigration flows for each year from 2008 to 2017.

Table 42 shows that in 2017 Romanian immigration is mainly composed by Romanian citizens (83%), 10% are coming from non-EU28 countries and 5 % are coming from EU28 countries.

GEO/TI ME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Romania	138.9 29	135.8 44	149.8 85	147.6 85	167.2 66	153.6 46	136.0 35	132.7 95	137.4 55	177.4 35



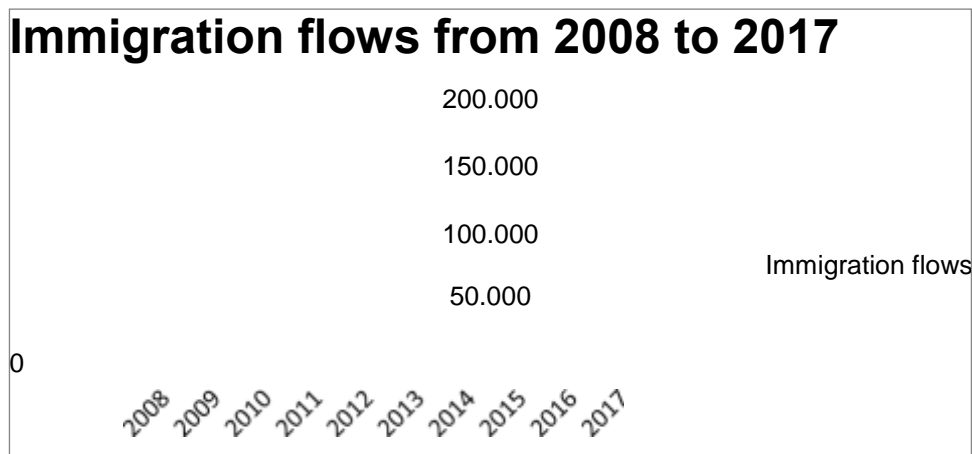


Table 41. Romania's immigration flow from 2008 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update 16.04.2019

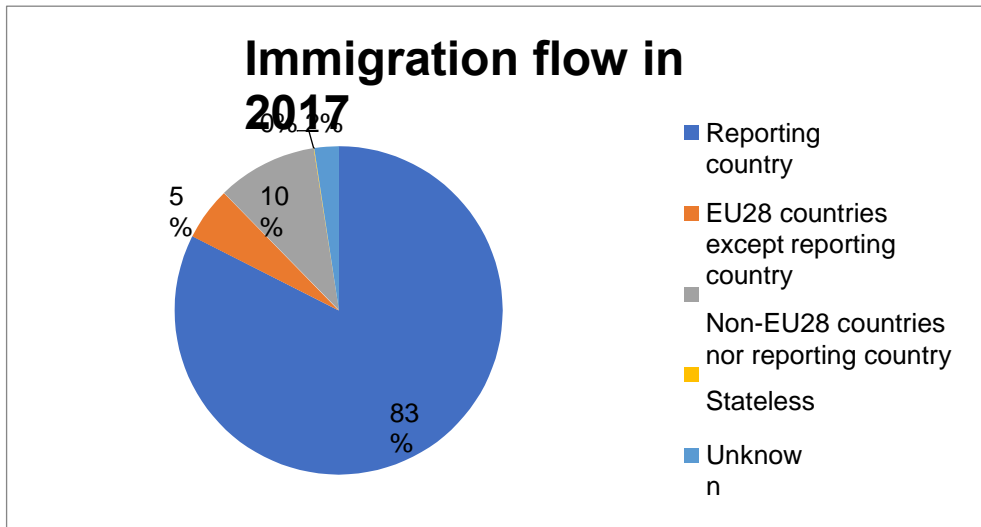


Table 42. Immigration flow in Romania by citizenship. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz]

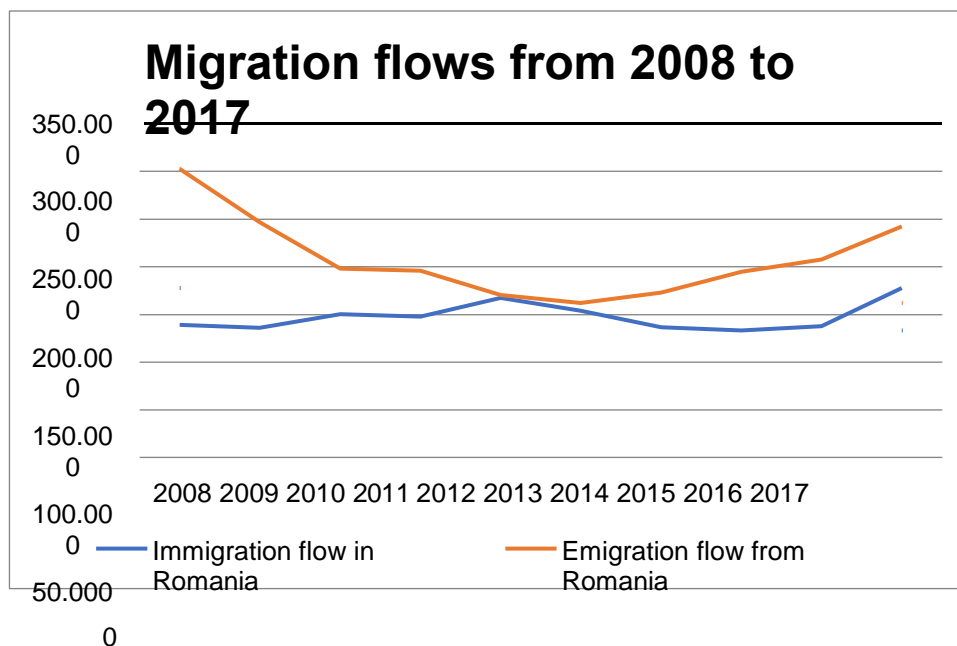


Table 43. Migration flows in Romania from 2008 to 2017: Inflows and Outflows. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], [migr_emi2]



Migration flows (foreigners) National definition	2005	2010	2015	2016	Average		Level ('000)
					2006-10	2011-15	2016
<i>Per 1000 inhabitants</i>							
Inflows	0.2	0.3	1.2	..	0.4	1.2	..
Outflows	0.5	0.4	0.8	..	0.5	0.8	..

Table 44. Migration outflows from Romania and inflows in Romania per 1000 inhabitants each year, from 2005 to 2015. Source: International Migration Outlook 2018, available at: <https://www.oecd.org/migration/international-migration-outlook-1999124x.html>, published on June 20, 2018

Table 44 shows the data about inflows and outflows taken from the International Migration Outlook. Data are available only until 2016. Outflows in 2005 were 0.5 per 1'000 inhabitants. In 2010 the outflow decreased to 0.4 per 1000 inhabitants and later on it increases to 0.8 per 1000 inhabitants (2015).



However, immigration flows are increasing since 2017. As seen for the outflow data, also the inflow data taken from the International Migration Outlook are missing for 2016. It's interesting to note that inflows grow from 2005 to 2015, respectively from 0.2 per 1'000 inhabitants to 1.2 per 1'000 inhabitants. The main countries of origin of the immigrant flows are: Moldova, Italy, Ukraine, the USA, Germany, Canada, Hungary, as shown in table 42.

The Moldavian immigrants are the most important percentage of the total inflows, it accounts in fact of almost 60% of the total immigrant flow. Italy is the second country in the list with almost 5% of the immigrant inflow and then Ukraine is at the third place with probably 2% of the inflow.

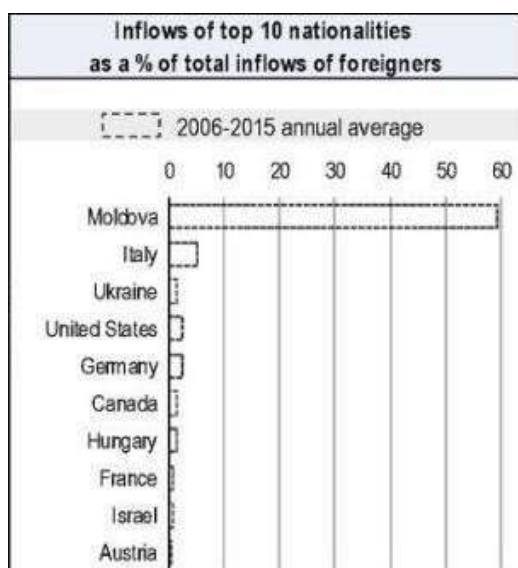


Table 45. Inflows of top 10 nationalities as % of total inflows of foreigners. Source: International Migration Outlook 2018

2.9 Total number of refugees

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Romania	540	425	1.080	1.625	1.435	1.585	1.320	1.295	2.065	1.295

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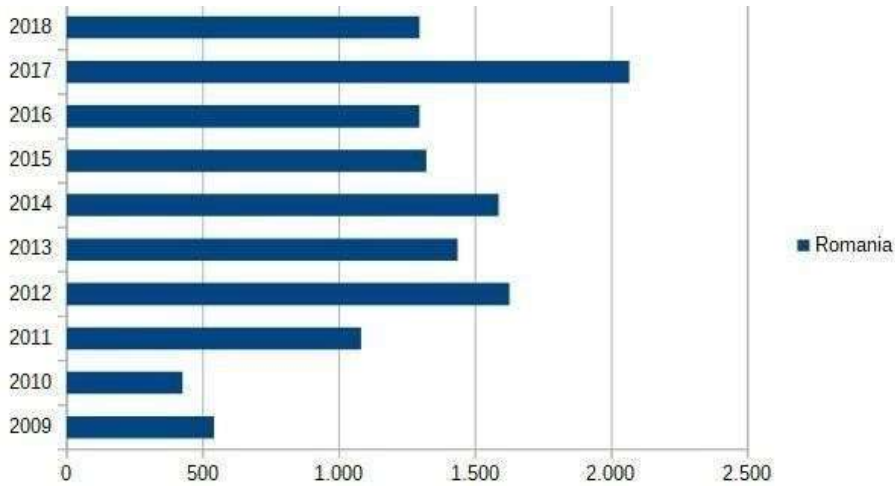


Table 46. Total number of refugees, Source: Eurostat, last update: 08.04.19; Citizens: Extra-EU28, Sex Total, Age Total, GEO Romania, Unit Person, [migr_asydcfsta]



The graph and the table above show the increasing rate of total asylum claimants in Romania from 2009 to 2018. The most considerable peak has happened between 2016 and 2017. A part of the total applications has seen their rejections.

In the following table we show the number of positive decisions.

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Romania	115	70	75	230	915	740	480	805	1.245	595

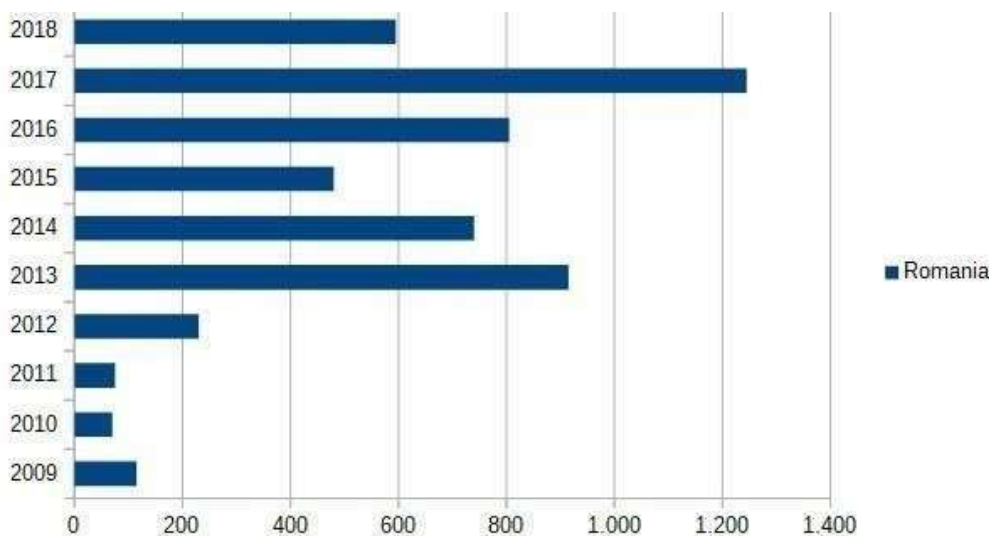


Table 47. Number of positive decisions, Source: Eurostat, last update: 08.04.19; Citizens: Extra-EU28, Sex Total, Age Total, GEO Romania, Unit Person, [migr_asydcfsta]

Few asylum claimants have received a positive response to their application: only in 2017, 925 applications were rejected. The lowest numbers of affirmative applications were received in 2010 and 2011 when respectively 70 and 75 claimants have been accepted: in 2010 425 forms were filled, while in 2011 1'080 claimants were asking for a protection in Romania. In 2018 700 claimants were rejected on 1295 applications, which represents almost of 54% of the entire applications filled in 2018.

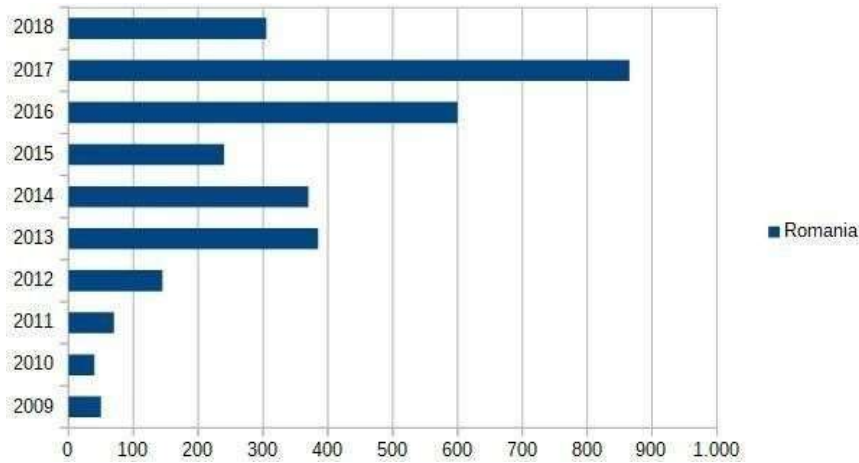
It's also interesting to focus on the refugee status.

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Romania	50	40	70	145	385	370	240	600	865	305

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Table 48. Number of Geneva Convention Status, Source: Eurostat, last update: 08.04.19;
Citizens: Extra-EU28, Sex Total, Age Total, GEO Romania, Unit Person, [migr_asydcfsta]



Here we can observe that in the first three years the Geneva protection status were given to few claimants, whereas the numbers increased, reaching the peak in 2017 and then lowered again in 2018. In fact, in 2009 only 50 asylum seekers were accepted as refugees in the Romanian territory. The enlargement was still a recent episode. In 2017 the number raised up to 865 refugees and in 2018 the refugees admitted were 305.

In the following table we show a holistic percentage perspective.

DECISION/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	540	425	1.080	1.625	1.435	1.585	1.320	1.295	2.065	1.295
Total positive decisions	115	70	75	230	915	740	480	805	1.245	595
Geneva Convention status	50	40	70	145	385	370	240	600	865	305
Humanitarian status	55	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidiary protection status	10	30	10	85	530	370	235	200	380	290
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

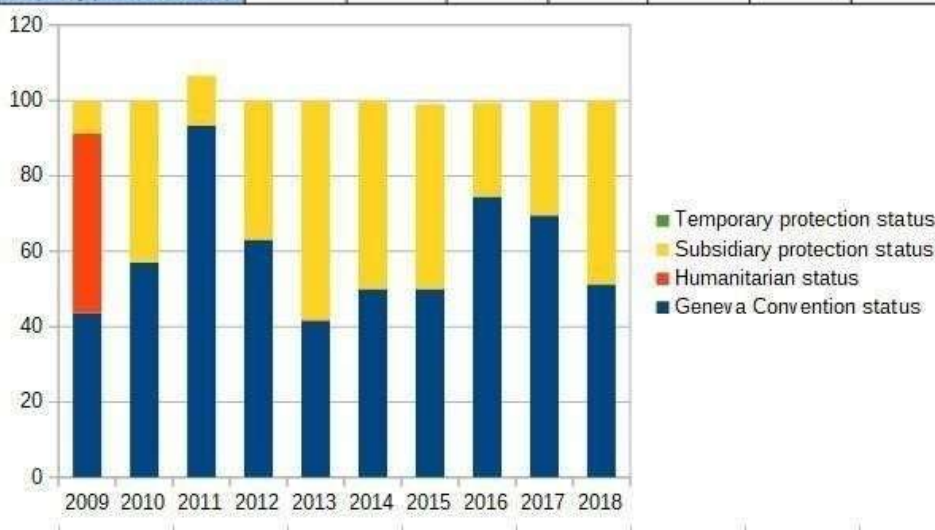


Table 49. Percentage perspective of the “Other” channel of entrance, Source: Eurostat, last update: 08.04.19; Citizens: Extra-EU28, Sex Total, Age Total, GEO Romania, Unit Person, [migr_asydcfsta]

Temporary protection status has not been used in these last ten years. Humanitarian status has only been used in 2009 with 55 people taken into this category and in 2013, when 5 people met the requirements for this status. The Geneva Convention status (refugees) is the only one who seems the most relevant during the whole period. It’s interesting to note that in 2011, 70 people out of 75 were refugees, while 10 people out of 75 were under the subsidiary protection: 70+10= 80, not 75 as written. It’s because of these data that in 2011 we have the colored column which is higher than 100%.²



3. Migrants integration indicators

3.1 Migrants by education level

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	:(u)	:(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)

Table 50. Migrants by education level. UNIT: Percentage, SEX: Total, ISCED11: Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2), C_BIRTH: Foreign country, AGE: From 15 to 64 years. Source: Eurostat, last update: 25.04.2019

² All the data used for the refugee analysis is taken from EUROSTAT. The last update was on 4th April 2019. The label is [migr_asydcfst]. The percentage was calculated by us.



TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	50.2 ^(u)	50.2 ^(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	61.7 ^(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	48.7 ^(u)

Table 51. Migrants by education level. UNIT: Percentage, SEX: Total, ISCED11: Upper secondary and post-secondary non tertiary education (levels 3 and 4), C_BIRTH: Foreign country, AGE: From 15 to 64 years. Source: Eurostat, last update 25.04.2019

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	:(u)	43.7 ^(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	62.3 ^(u)	:(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	50.8 ^(u)	39.6 ^(u)

Table 52. Migrants by education level. UNIT: Percentage, SEX: Total, ISCED11: Tertiary education (levels 5-8), C_BIRTH: Foreign country, AGE: From 15 to 64 years. Source: Eurostat, last update: 25.04.2019

Analyzing the previous tables from Eurostat, we can observe that for the percentage of less-than-primary, primary and lower-secondary educated migrants, aged from 15 to 64, no data are available. Instead, for the upper-secondary and post-secondary (non-tertiary) educated migrants, there is a general decrease in the last decade and, in particular, from 2014 to 2018 (-13%).

An even higher decrease could be noticed for the tertiary educated migrants, with the highest percentage in 2012 (62.3%) and the lowest one in 2018 (39.6%): in six years, there has been a decrease of 22.7% of tertiary educated migrants.

It is important to highlight that all these data have low reliability due to the small numbers of observations.

3.2 Labor force participation in the last 10 years

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	14.4	10.1 ^(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	8.2 ^(u)	10.1 ^(u)

Table 53. Romania's population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status. Foreign country citizens, from 15 to 64 years, Active persons. Source: Eurostat, [ifsa_pganws], last update: 24.04.2019



TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GEO										
Romania	9,457.4	9,485.2	8,957.9 ^(b)	8,798.7	8,848.6	8,831.8	8,882.7	8,858.2	8,695.7	8,811.9

TIME	2018
GEO	
Romania	8,761.0

Table 54. Romania's population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status. Total population, from 15 to 64 years, Active persons. Source: Eurostat, [ifsa_pganws], last update: 24.04.2019

Considering the period between 2008-2018, Eurostat database shows a decrease of foreign active persons, aged from 15 to 64. However, these data are not reliable and the fact that they are declining could be linked to a more general decline of the total active persons in the Country, as shown in table 54.

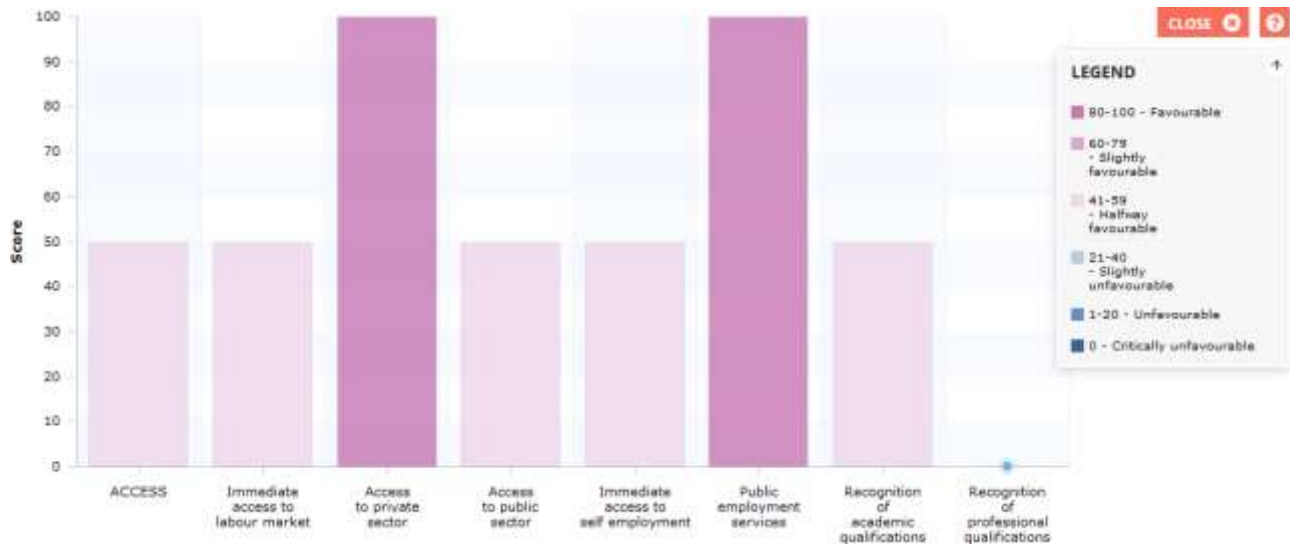


Table 55. Migrant's labour market access in Romania, 2015. Source: MIPEX 2015.

To have a more complete view of the migrants' labour market access in Romania, we decided to rely on some other types of information, offered by the MIPEX website. As we can see from the table above, the access to the labour market is halfway favourable, with a score of 50; however, the access to private sector seems to be very favourable, with a score of 100.

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

3.3.1 Employment by sex group

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	62.6 ^(u)	72.2	78.3 ^(bu)	:(^{u)}	68.5 ^(u)	59.6 ^(u)	54.7 ^(u)	:(^{u)}	:(^{u)}	69.6 ^(u)	66.8 ^(u)

Table 56. Employment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Total. Age: from 15 to 64 years, country of birth: foreign country, unit: percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob], last update: 24.04.2019

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	78.8 ^(u)	78.6 ^(u)	:(^{bu)}	:(^{u)}	:(^{u)}	:(^{u)}	:(^{u)}	:(^{u)}	:(^{u)}	77.0 ^(u)	72.4 ^(u)

Table 57. Employment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Males. Age: from 15 to 64 years, country of birth: foreign country, unit: percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob], last update: 24.04.2019



TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	:(u)	:(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)

Table 58. Employment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Females. Age: from 15 to 64 years, country of birth: foreign country, unit: percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob], last update: 24.04.2019

As we can see in the previous tables, we have no data about female foreigner percentage in employment rates. The tables show a decrease in the percentage of foreigner males employment in the period 2008-2018, linked with the increase of the total (both males and females) percentage in



employment rates, which could be explained with an increase of female migrant employment in the country.

3.3.2 Employment by country of birth

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	:(u)	:(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	:	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)

Table 59. Employment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Total. Age: from 15 to 64 years, country of birth: EU28 countries except reporting country, unit: percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob], last update: 24.04.2019

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	59.0	58.6	60.2(b)	59.3	60.2	60.1	61.0	61.4	61.6	63.9	64.8

Table 60. Employment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Total. Age: from 15 to 64 years, country of birth: Total, unit: percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob], last update: 24.04.2019

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	62.6(u)	72.2	78.3(bu)	:(u)	68.5(u)	59.6(u)	54.7(u)	:(u)	:(u)	69.6(u)	66.8(u)

Table 61. Employment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Total. Age: from 15 to 64 years, country of birth: Foreign country, unit: percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob], last update: 24.04.2019

Reading the tables above, we can observe that in the last decade there has been an increase of the migrants' employment rate (from 62.6% to 68.8%), comparable with the increase of the employment rate of the total population in the Country.

No data about the differences between third country nationals and European citizens are available.

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

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	:(u)	:(u)	:(b)	:	:(u)	:(u)	:	:	:	:(u)	:(u)

Table 62. Unemployment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Total. Age: from 15 to 64. Country of birth: foreign country. Unit: Percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_urgacob] last update 24.04.2019



As we can see in the section of Eurostat “Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth” we don’t have any reliable data for Romania. The same situation is noticeable for indicators about employment / unemployment rates and reasons for migration. Unfortunately, no data about migrants’ employment and unemployment rates by age, sex, country of birth and reason for migration were available on the Eurostat website.

In order to better understand the migrant integration indicators in Romania, we decide to use the MIPEX 2015. We have considered the labour market mobility and the access to the labour market, by comparing the data with other European countries. We also considered the education system, the access to education and the access to pre-primary education and compulsory education.

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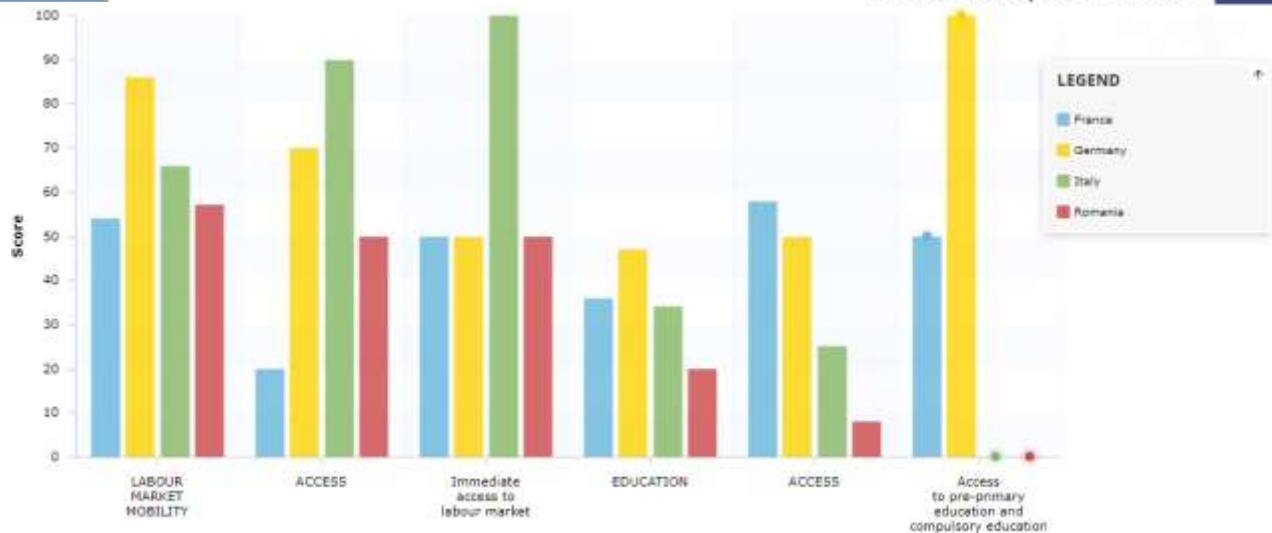


Table 63. Migrant's Access to labour market and education in France, Germany, Italy and Romania. Source: MIPEx 2015

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

MIPEx 2015 uses as points of reference eight policy areas, with a series of factual indicators (Huddleston et al.:2015):

1. labour market mobility (quantifying the access to the labour market, access to general support, the targeted support, workers' rights);
2. family reunion for foreigners (investigating eligibility, conditions for acquisition of status, security of status, and rights associated with status);
3. education (focusing on access, targeting needs, new opportunities, intercultural education for all);
4. political participation (analysing electoral rights, political liberties, consultative bodies, and implementation policies);
5. permanent residence (addressing eligibility, conditions for acquisition of status, security of status, and rights associated with status);
6. access to nationality (eligibility, conditions for acquisition of status, security of status, and dual nationality);
7. anti-discrimination (based on definitions and concepts, fields of application, enforcement mechanisms, equality policies);
8. health (entitlement to health services, policies to facilitate access, responsive health services, measures to achieve change).

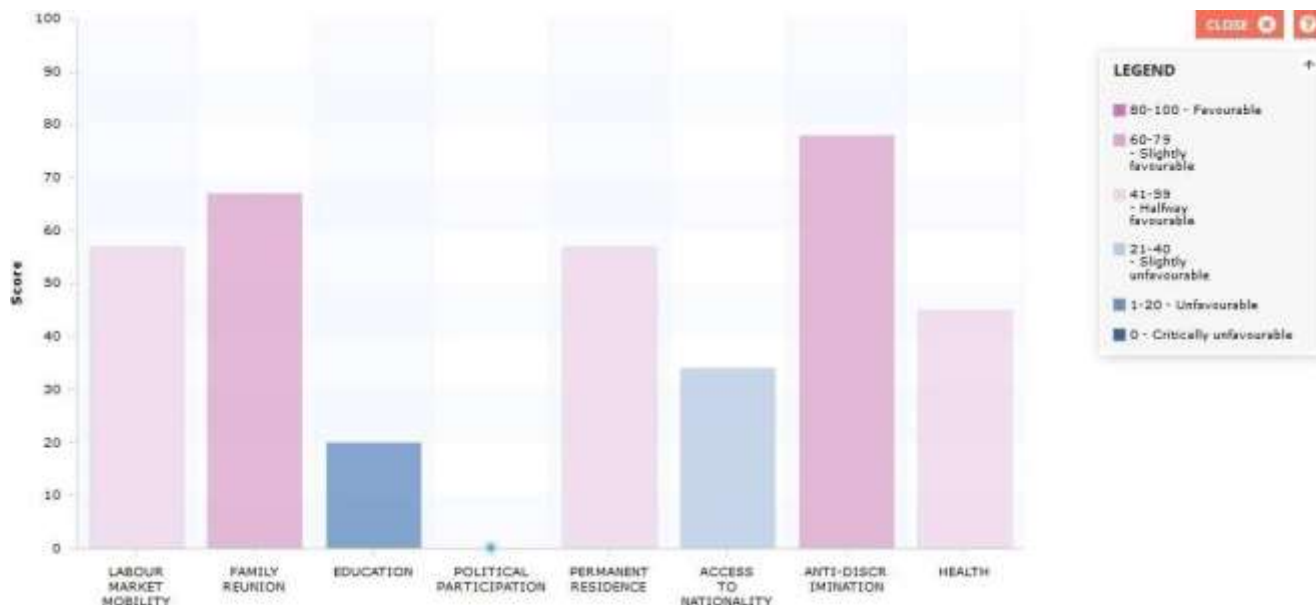


Table 64. Social inclusion indicators in Romania. Source: MIPEX 2015

As we can see from the chart above, the anti-discrimination area is the only one that results favorable according with MIPEX points of reference. Areas that include family reunion, labor market mobility permanent residence and health are also favorable, instead access to nationality is slightly unfavorable and education is unfavorable. We have no data about political participation.

Conclusion

The aim of this paper was to investigate the migration phenomenon in Romania, both as a destination and a departure Country through different aspects.

The first assumption we drew through the latest data available is about the low percentage of immigrants on the total Romanian population, as on around 19 million habitants, approximately half a million are foreign-born. Romanian population has been characterized, and still will be in future projections, by a pretty high pace decline in terms of stock. Even a situation of no migration couldn't avoid the Country to lose a few millions of its actual habitants. Nevertheless, in the last years there would be seem to be an increasing of both GNI per capita and Human Development values. At once, through the graphs, we stressed the idea that the stock of foreign-born living in Romania is growing over the time.



In the second part, we focused on data about stock, showing that as we said, immigration in Romania is a small phenomenon (less than 3% of the total population). We divided all immigrants by sex, age, origin and reason for entrance in the Country. We pointed out some characteristics: the stock is composed especially by males and people in working age; the most of immigrants are coming from Moldova, and then Italy, Spain, Bulgaria and Ukraine and, in order, family reunification, education and job represent the main reasons they move. Then, we check the same characteristics for the flows, finding out again that males and people in working age represent the majority of immigration flows. An interesting thing to stress is the number of Romanian citizens coming back to the Country, which largely overcomes all other foreign citizenships; moreover, family reasons and education reasons are the most relevant causes of the first residence permits issued.

With regard to emigration, we estimated the existence of a Romanian diaspora in Europe of a total of 2.311.851 individuals, living especially in Italy, Spain, Hungary, France and Austria. In fact, Romanians are emigrating since the Ceausescu era. At that time emigration was seen as a phenomenon which weakens national identity. After the fall of Communist regime and the enlargement of the European Union in 2007, Romania has benefited both from the internal free market and the internal free mobility.

On the third part, we investigate on a few aspects for measuring integration of immigrants in the Country of destination. Nevertheless, we faced some difficulties as many data were not available or the one available had low reliability. However, it's interesting to highlight the work of M.D.



Vasileusce, M. E. Popescu and N. Cataniciu. As they pointed in “Migration and earnings in Romania”³:

even if Romania is a developing country and its economic pattern is marked by emigration, the results show that it’s worth taking into consideration the immigrants as they have a statistically significant impact on labor market. The immigrants coming to Romania have distinct profiles. A large number are coming from Moldova, due to similar language and culture. In recent years, the shortages of labor force due to massive emigration were substituted with foreign workers, most of them from Turkey or China for construction and services industries. With business visa are the immigrants from Germany, Italy and other developed countries. Therefore, the results of our econometric analysis indicate that the immigrants participating on the Romanian labor market are mostly high-skilled or good professionals that increase the average wage.



³M.D. Vasileusce, M. E. Popescu, N. Cataniciu, “Migration and earnings in Romania”, Science Direct, 2014



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Western Europe



Migration in Belgium

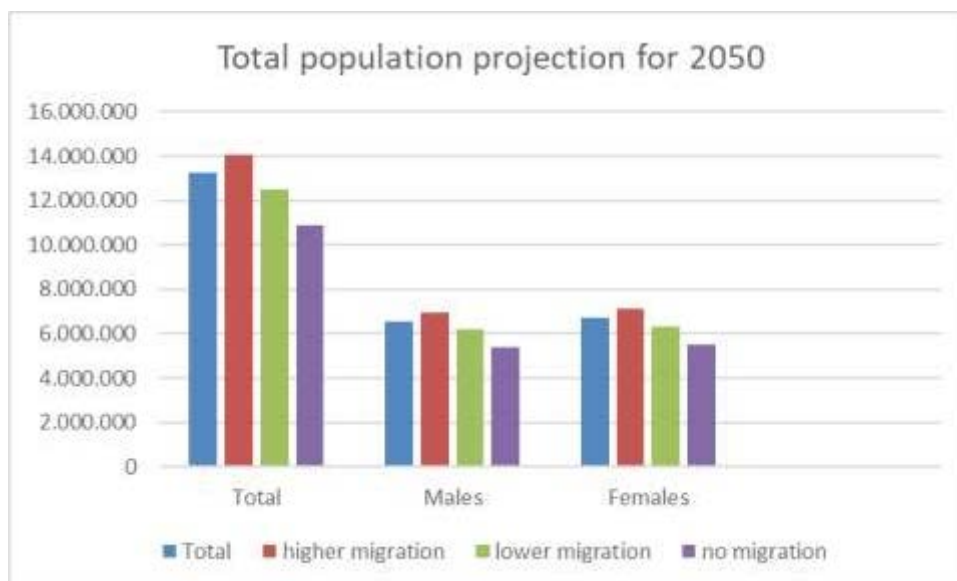
Elisa D'Amato
 Giancarlo Farinella
 Ilaria La Malfa
 Fabio Miritello
 Davide Passantino



Source: Mipex Link: <http://www.mipex.eu/belgium>

1. Background information

Total population 2018	11.398.589	EUROSTAT: [demo_gind]
Population growth	0,41%	EUROSTAT: [demo_gind]
GNP per capita last year	39500	
Human Development Index Ranking last year	17°, very high (0,916)	http://hdr.undp.org/en/2018-update
Unemployment rate of total population last year	7,1% (2017)	EUROSTAT: [lfsa_urgan]
Youth unemployment last year	19,3%	EUROSTAT: [lfsa_urgan]

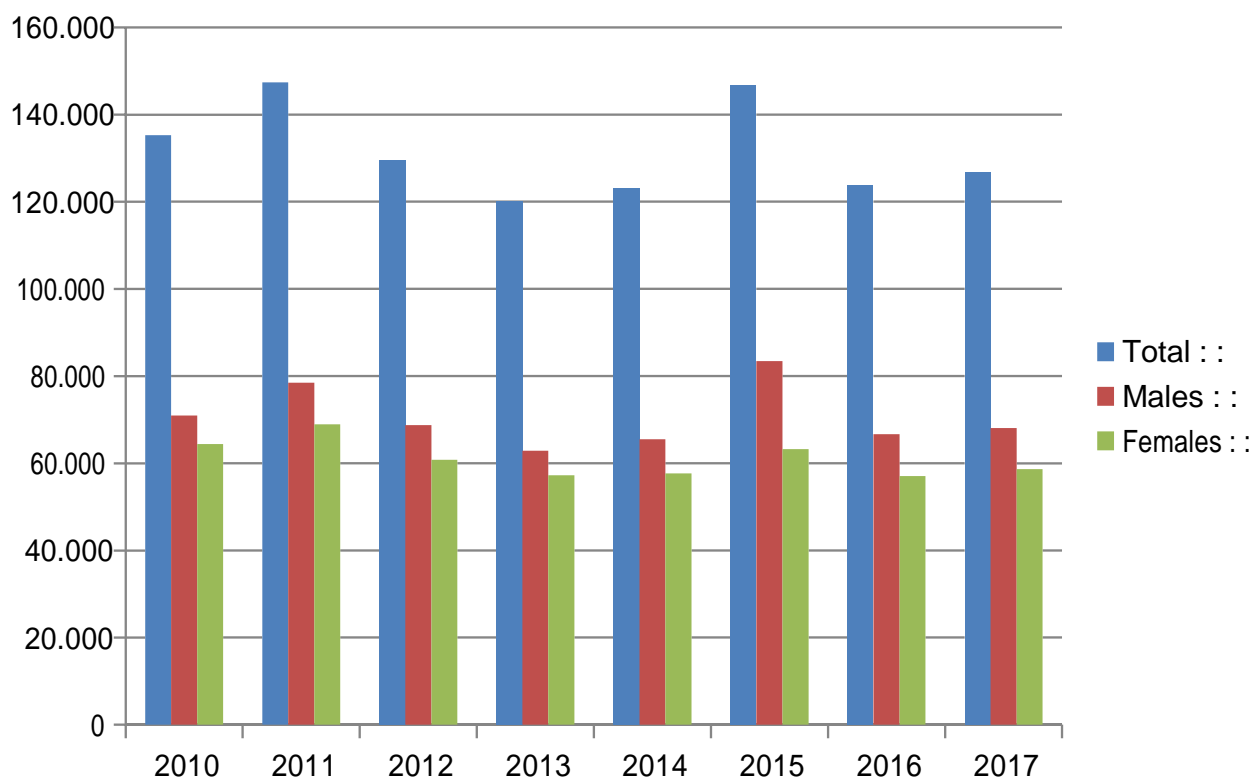


Source: EUROSTAT [proj_15npms]

2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years.

- The total number of International migrants residing in the country.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total			135.281	147.377	129.477	120.078	123.158	146.626	123.702	126.703
Males			70.909	78.465	68.730	62.875	65.477	83.409	66.646	68.090
Females			64.372	68.912	60.747	57.203	57.681	63.217	57.056	58.613



Source: EUROSTAT [migr_imm3ctb]

We can see two peaks in the years 2011 and 2015. Generally, the number of residing immigrants is stable, such as the relationship between men and women.

- International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Immigrants			135.2 81	147.3 77	129.4 77	120.0 78	123.1 58	146.6 26	123.7 02	126.7 03
Population	10.66 6.866	10.75 3.080	10.83 9.905	11.00 0.638	11.07 5.889	11.13 7.974	11.18 0.840	11.23 7.274	11.31 1.117	11.35 1.727
Immigrants/p opulation			1,24%	1,33%	1,16%	1,07%	1,10%	1,30%	1,09%	1,11%

Source: EUROSTAT [demo_gind] – EUROSTAT [migr_imm3ctb]



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

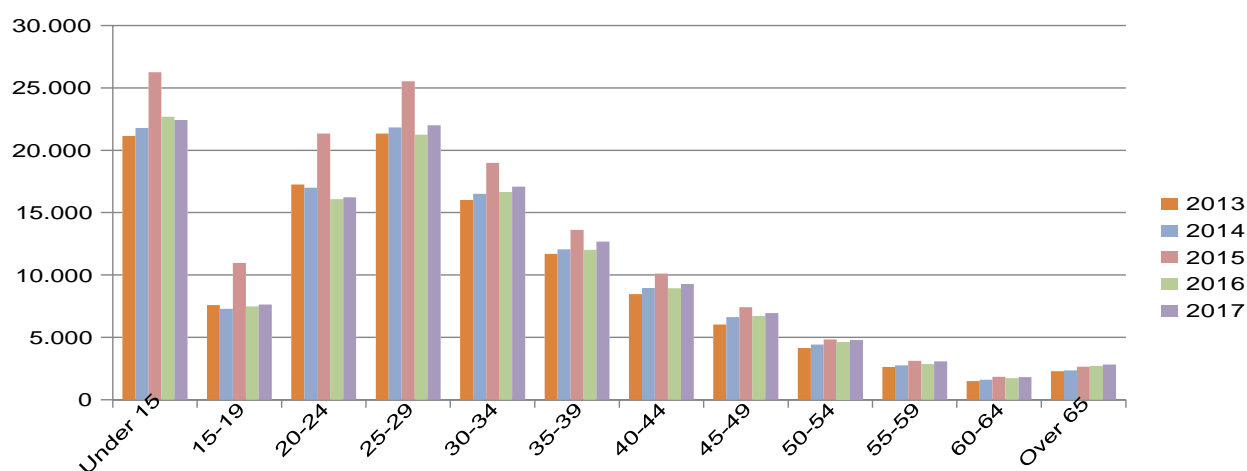
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Europe	87.682	88.645	82.802	79.210	81.104	80.157	76.429	77.250
EU				57.518	57.501	55.299	52.093	53.017
Africa	26.618	29.886	23.236	19.798	20.266	21.965	20.244	20.964
Asia	13.535	19.917	14.817	12.878	14.160	35.957	18.848	19.990
South and Central America	3.814	4.609	4.494	3.861	3.597	3.783	4.061	4.767
North America and Oceania	3.051	3.342	3.247	3.302	2.838	3.012	2.862	2.705

Source: EUROSTAT [migr_imm3ctb]

We can see that most of migrants come from European countries and non-EU countries. A good percentage comes from Africa and Asia. Because of the War in Syria, in 2015 we have a great number of migrants coming from Asia. We can also see the low number of migrants coming from Central and Southern America, and from Oceania and Northern America as well.



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Under 15	21.143	21.777	26.263	22.692	22.423
15-19	7.589	7.296	10.962	7.492	7.623
20-24	17.255	16.985	21.339	16.070	16.221
25-29	21.339	21.828	25.526	21.245	22.004
30-34	16.004	16.504	18.978	16.659	17.077
35-39	11.696	12.059	13.623	12.023	12.676
40-44	8.473	8.967	10.103	8.926	9.280
45-49	6.029	6.628	7.407	6.705	6.949
50-54	4.149	4.414	4.830	4.596	4.751
55-59	2.633	2.754	3.115	2.867	3.077
60-64	1.491	1.600	1.824	1.718	1.813
Over 65	2.277	2.346	2.656	2.709	2.809



Source: EUROSTAT [migr_imm3ctb]

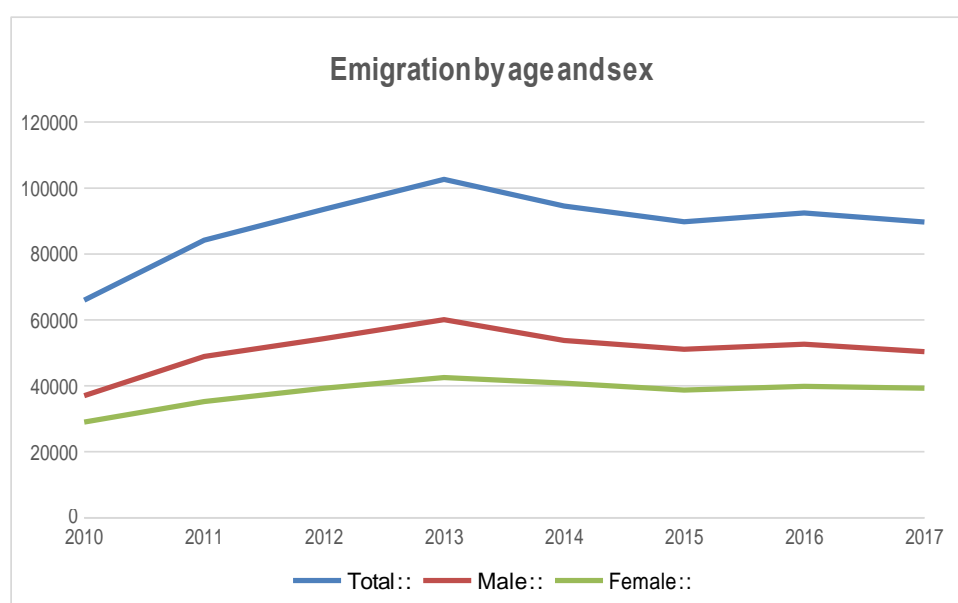
We can see that most of the migrants are people under the age of 15 and between 25 and 29 years old.



- Total number of emigrants who have left the country.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total			66.013	84.148	93.600	102.657	94.573	89.794	92.471	89.690
Males			37.024	48.935	54.298	60.100	53.759	51.121	52.598	50.359
Females			28.989	35.213	39.302	42.557	40.814	38.673	39.873	39.331

Source: EUROSTAT [migr_emi2]



- Total number of refugees by country of origin.

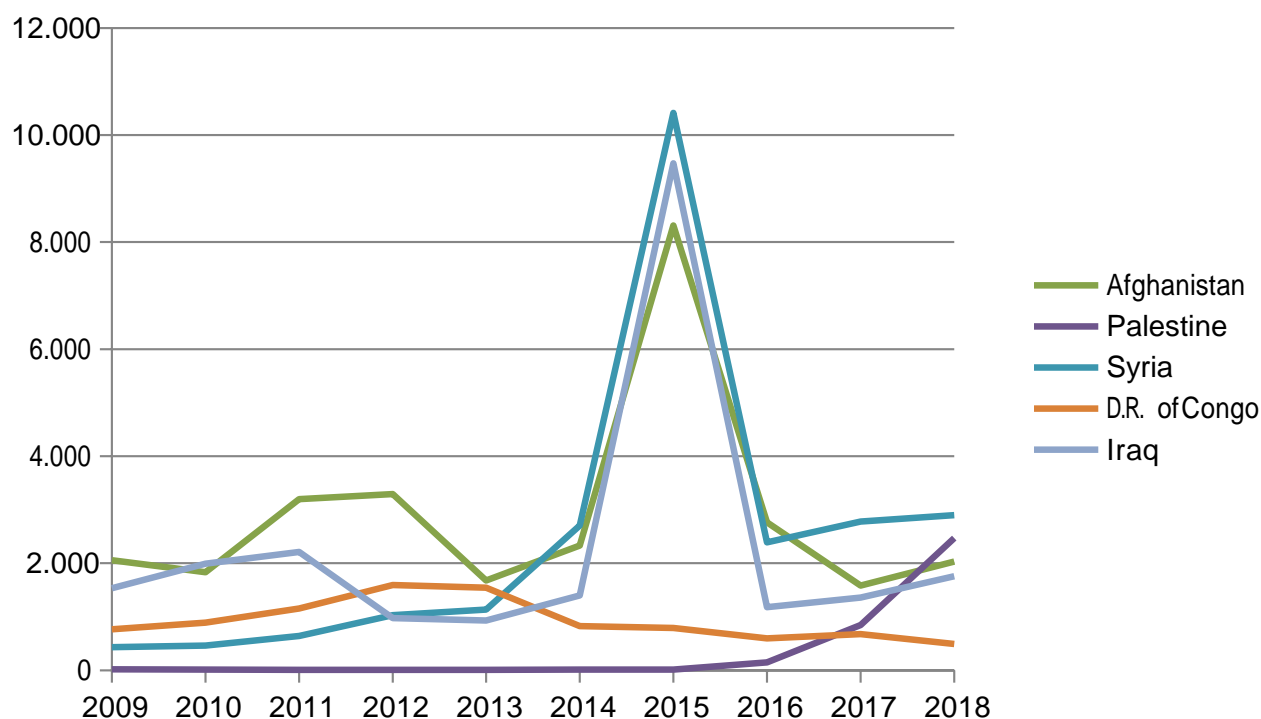
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	21.615	26.080	31.910	28.075	21.030	22.710	44.660	18.280	18.340	22.530
Afghanistan	2.055	1.830	3.195	3.290	1.675	2.330	8.310	2.765	1.580	2.030
Palestine	15	10	5	5	5	10	10	145	845	2.470
Syria	430	460	640	1.030	1.135	2.705	10.415	2.390	2.780	2.900
D.R. of Congo	765	890	1.155	1.590	1.540	825	790	595	675	490
Iraq	1.535	1.990	2.210	975	930	1.395	9.470	1.180	1.355	1.755

Source: EUROSTAT [migr_asyappetza]

We have decided to analyse the number of refugees coming from Afghanistan, Palestine, Syria, DRC and Iraqi. In Afghanistan, Iraqi and Syria we can see a sudden increase of the number of refugees at the same time of the American participation in Syria during 2014-

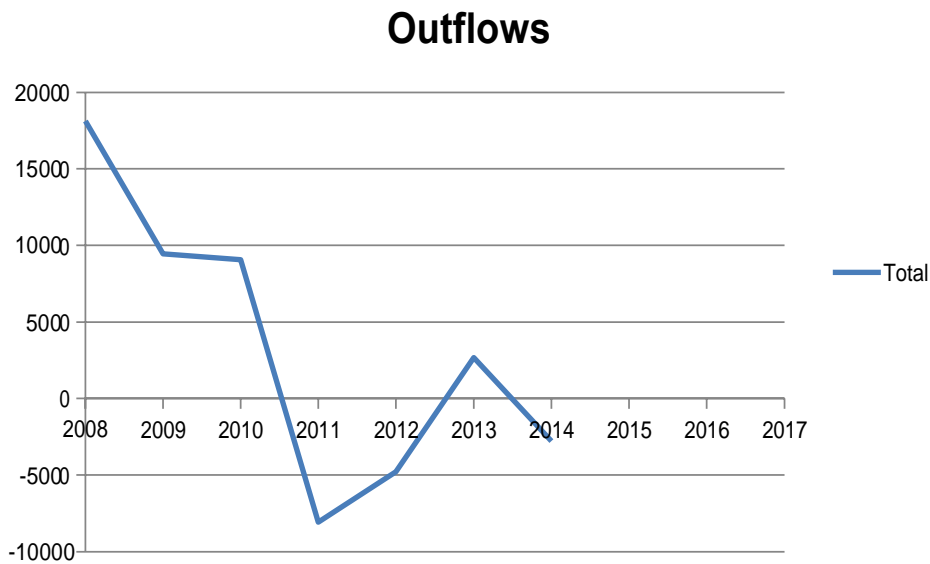


15. The Afghan refugees are multiplied by four; the Syrian ones are multiplied by five, while the Iraqi ones are almost multiplied by nine. Refugees coming from DRC are increased between 2011 and 2012 because of the civil war in that country. Special reference needs to be made for Palestine, which has seen a huge increase of refugees starting from 2017. We have distributed the data in a line chart for the 10 years we have considered and in a pie chart for 2018 only. We can see that Palestine is became the second country of origin.





- Outflows



Source: EUROSTAT [migr_emi2]

- Inflows

Source: EUROSTAT [migr_imm1ctz]

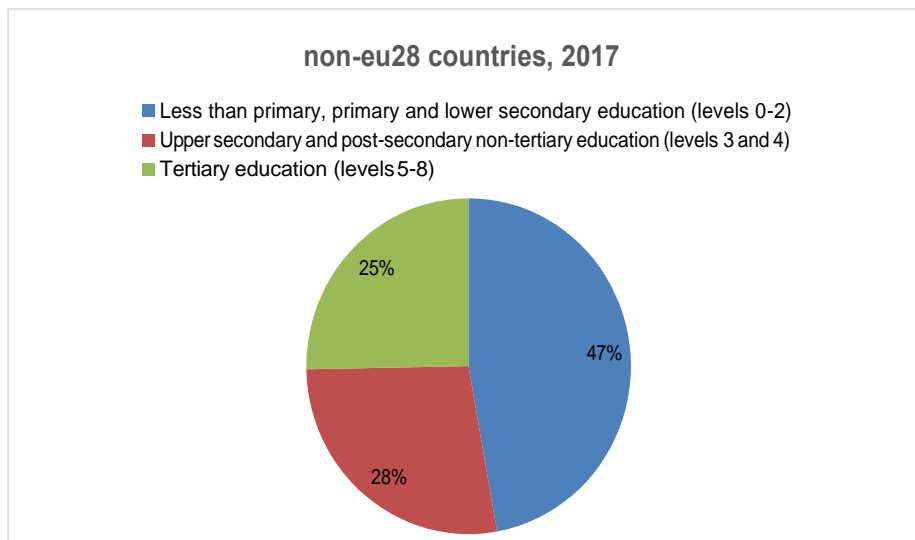
The outflow chart shows us how many people have left the country. About Belgium, we can see that between 2011 and 2014 it has been registered a huge decrease of outgoing foreigners. On the contrary, starting from 2015 the number is constantly increasing.



The *inflow chart* describes the number of people coming in the country. Talking about Belgium, we can see that in 2012 we have a little decrease, but from 2013 to 2015 the number has increased; in 2016 it is negative again, instead.

1. Migrants integration indicators.

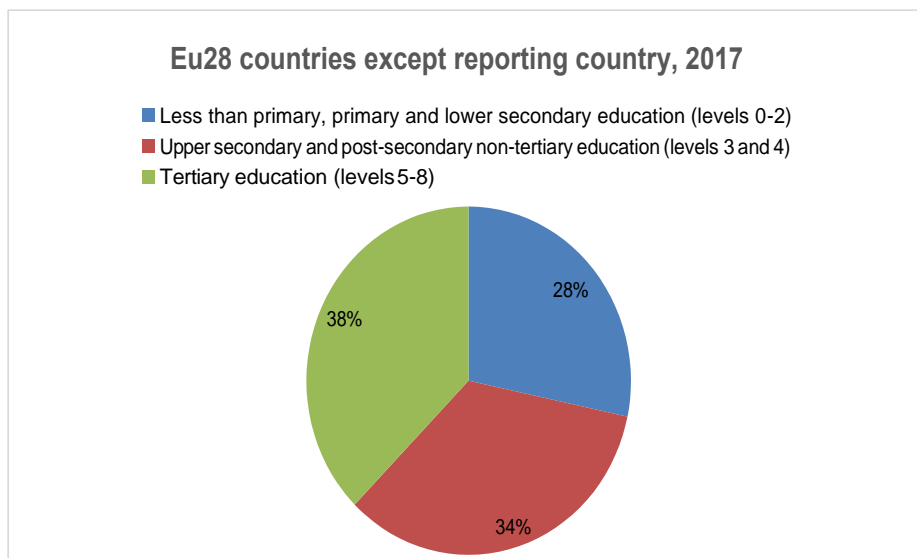
- Migrants by education level.

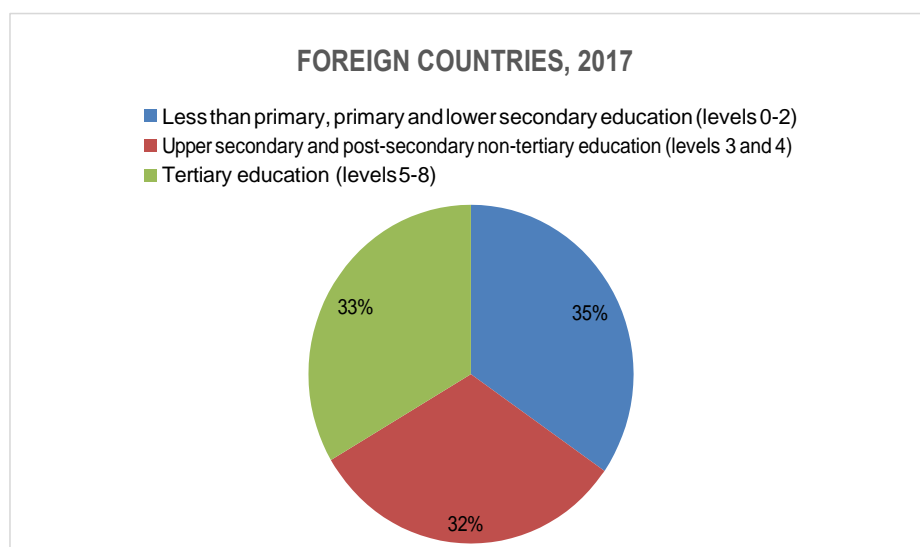


Source: EUROSTAT [edat_lfs_9911]

Almost half of the migrants coming from extra-EU countries has a very low educational level. The other half is nearly symmetrical divided between a medium educational level and a higher one.

Source: EUROSTAT [edat_lfs_9911]





As regards migrants coming from EU countries or generally other countries, we can see that the differences among educational levels are quite similar. In fact, there is a more or less equal distribution among them.

□ Labor force participation in the last 10 years.

%	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	67,1	66,9	67,7	66,7	66,9	67,5	67,7	67,6	67,6	68,0
Males	73,3	72,8	73,4	72,3	72,5	72,7	72,4	72,2	72,3	72,8
Females	60,8	60,9	61,8	61,1	61,3	62,3	63,0	63,0	62,9	63,2
15-24	33,4	32,4	32,5	32,0	31,5	31,0	30,2	30,0	28,5	28,1

Even if the total participation to the labour market is steady, we can see that there is a little increase of the female participation and a decline of the younger one.

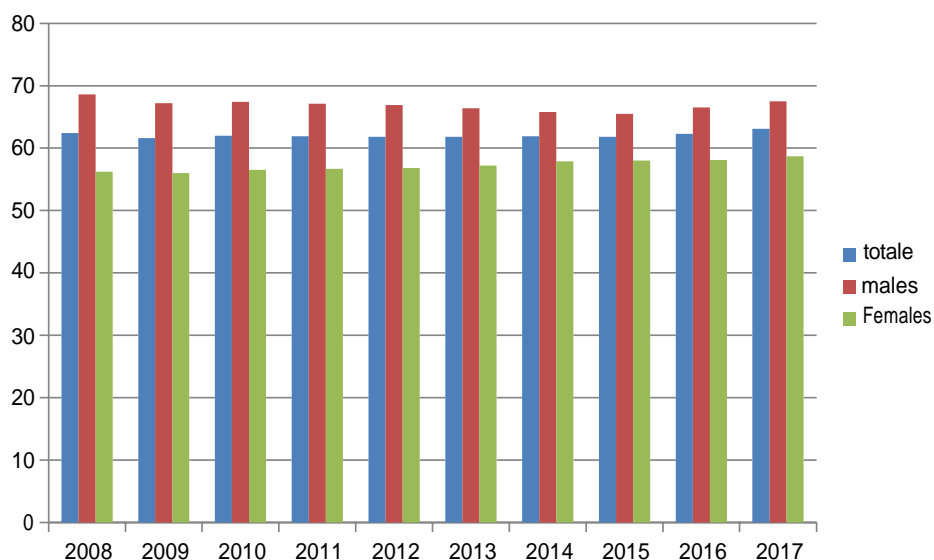


- Employment in the last 10 years by sex groups, age, country of birth and reason for migration.

By sex groups

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	62,4	61,6	62,0	61,9	61,8	61,8	61,9	61,8	62,3	63,1
Males	68,6	67,2	67,4	67,1	66,9	66,4	65,8	65,5	66,5	67,5
Females	56,2	56,0	56,5	56,7	56,8	57,2	57,9	58,0	58,1	58,7

Source: [lfsa_ergacob]



By age

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
15-24	27,4	25,3	25,2	26,0	25,3	23,6	23,2	23,4	22,7	22,7
25-49	82,3	81,2	81,2	80,5	80,2	79,9	79,9	79,2	79,7	80,1
50-64	48,0	49,1	50,9	51,6	52,4	54,0	54,7	55,5	56,6	58,5
Total	62,4	61,6	62,0	61,9	61,8	61,8	61,9	61,8	62,3	63,1

Source: [lfsa_ergacob]

We have now two important data. On the one hand, the diminution of the youth employment and of the 25-49 years old employment. On the other hand, a huge increase of the 50-64 years old people. We can affirm that the two phenomena are equivalent, because the employment rate remains more or less the same.



By country of birth

%	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU - 28 countries	63,1	62,3	62,8	62,9	62,9	62,8	62,9	62,8	63,3	64,1
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	39,9	38,8	38,0	37,4	36,2	37,6	38,0	39,9	39,3	39,5
Foreign country	55,2	52,9	54,5	53,1	52,4	52,5	53,7	54,6	55,1	56,5
Reporting country	63,1	62,5	62,8	63,0	63,0	62,9	62,9	62,8	63,3	64,1
Total	62,4	61,6	62,0	61,9	61,8	61,8	61,9	61,8	62,3	63,1

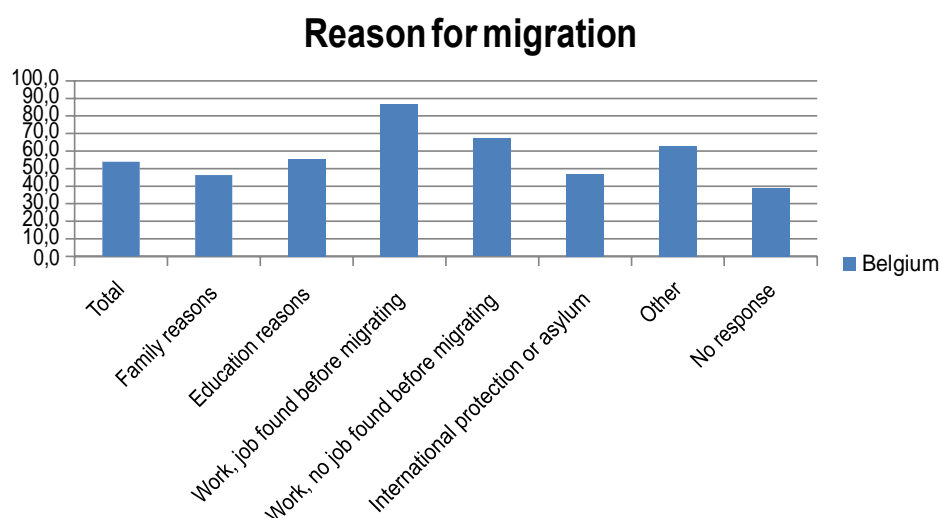
Source: [lfsa_ergacob]



After having taken the data and created with them an histogram, we can notice that there is not a so important changing of the employment related to the countries of birth in the last decade.

Reason for migration (2014) from 15 to 64 years.

	Total	Family reasons	Educational reasons	Work, job found before migrating	Work, no job found before migrating	International protection or asylum	Other	No response
Belgium	53,9	46,3	55,6	86,8	67,1	47,1	63,1	39,0



Source: EUROSTAT [lfsa_1411empr]

Considering the employment rates of migrants in accordance with the reasons why they have arrived in Belgium, it is important to underline that 90% of the ones who has already looked for a job before migrating is now working; on the contrary, 67% of the migrants has not looked for a job previously.

The employment rate between people who have chosen Belgium to improve their educational skills is also significant.

Data referring to people who have chosen Brussels and Flanders for family reunification and for humanitarian protection as well are very similar.

The employment rate of migrants in Belgium for different reasons is also considerable.

In 2014, the youth employment rate referred to migrants of the 1st generation was 53,9%, which was not so far from the employment rate of migrants who were born in a different country from Belgium but are now working in Belgium (53,7%).

□ Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex groups, age, country of birth.

By sex groups

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	7,0	8,0	8,4	7,2	7,6	8,5	8,6	8,6	7,9	7,1
Males	6,5	7,8	8,2	7,2	7,7	8,7	9,1	9,2	8,1	7,2
Females	7,6	8,1	8,6	7,2	7,4	8,2	8,0	7,8	7,6	7,1

Source: EUROSTAT [lfsa_urgacob]



By age

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	7,0	8,0	8,4	7,2	7,6	8,5	8,6	8,6	7,9	7,1
15-24	18,0	21,9	22,4	18,7	19,8	23,7	23,2	22,1	20,1	19,3
25-49	6,3	7,1	7,6	6,6	7,2	7,8	8,0	8,0	7,5	6,5
50-64	4,6	5,1	5,3	4,5	4,6	5,2	5,5	5,8	5,5	5,4

Source: EUROSTAT [lfsa_urgacob]

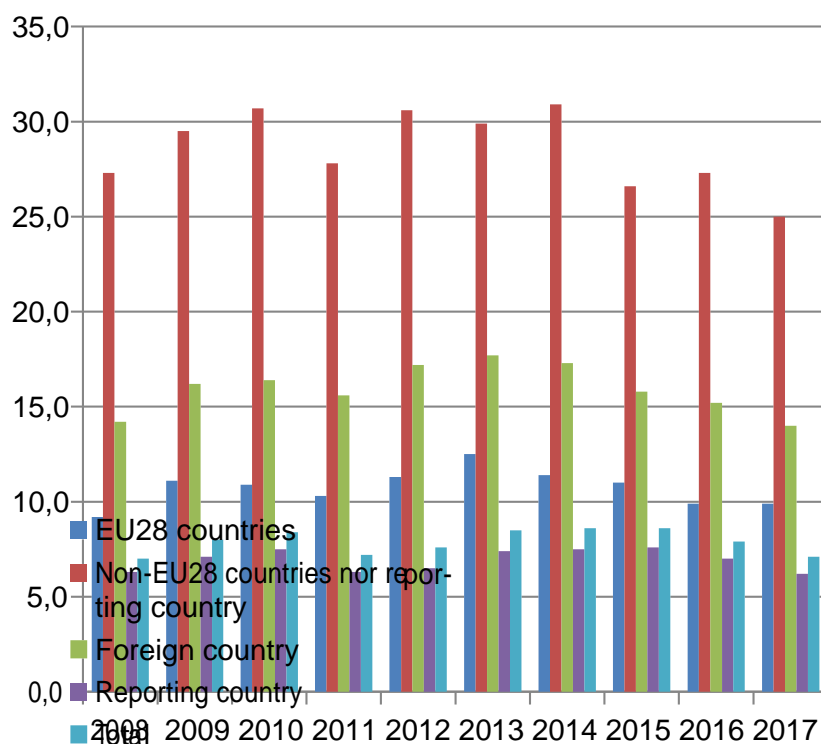
Source: EUROSTAT.



By country of birth

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28 countries	9,2	11,1	10,9	10,3	11,3	12,5	11,4	11,0	9,9	9,9
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	27,3	29,5	30,7	27,8	30,6	29,9	30,9	26,6	27,3	25,0
Foreign country	14,2	16,2	16,4	15,6	17,2	17,7	17,3	15,8	15,2	14,0
Reporting country	6,3	7,1	7,5	6,3	6,5	7,4	7,5	7,6	7,0	6,2
Total	7,0	8,0	8,4	7,2	7,6	8,5	8,6	8,6	7,9	7,1

Source: EUROSTAT [lfsa_urgacob]



Source: EUROSTAT [lfsa_urgacob]

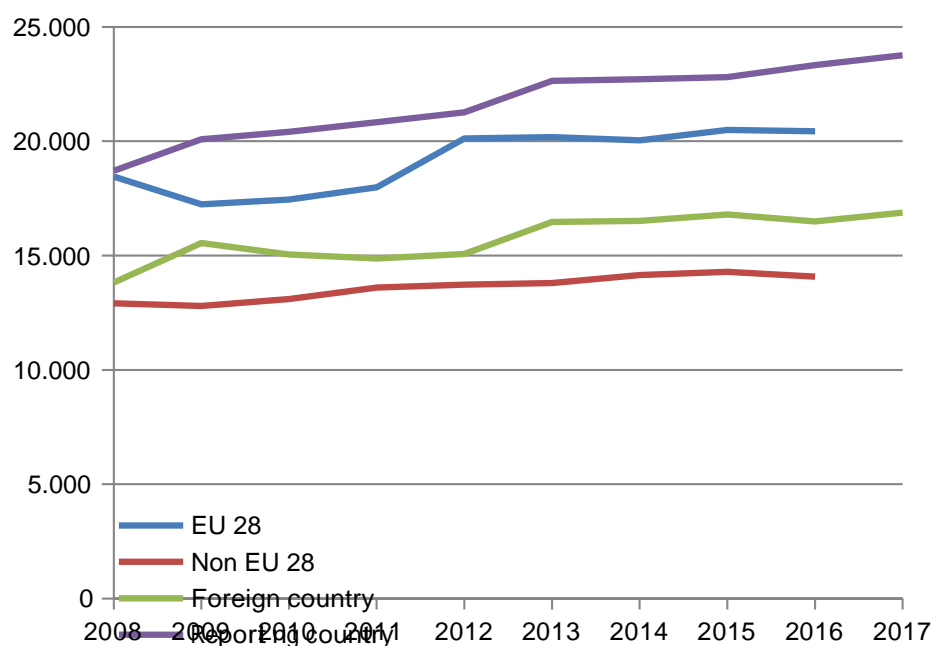


- Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty.

Income distribution

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU 28		18.455	17.246	17.455	17.988	20.123	20.180	20.042	20.501	20.439
Non EU 28		12.914	12.794	13.095	13.603	13.728	13.803	14.149	14.286	14.083
Foreign country	13.816	15.548	15.043	14.870	15.067	16.468	16.522	16.797	16.496	16.880
Reporting country	18.710	20.084	20.415	20.836	21.264	22.647	22.714	22.800	23.331	23.761

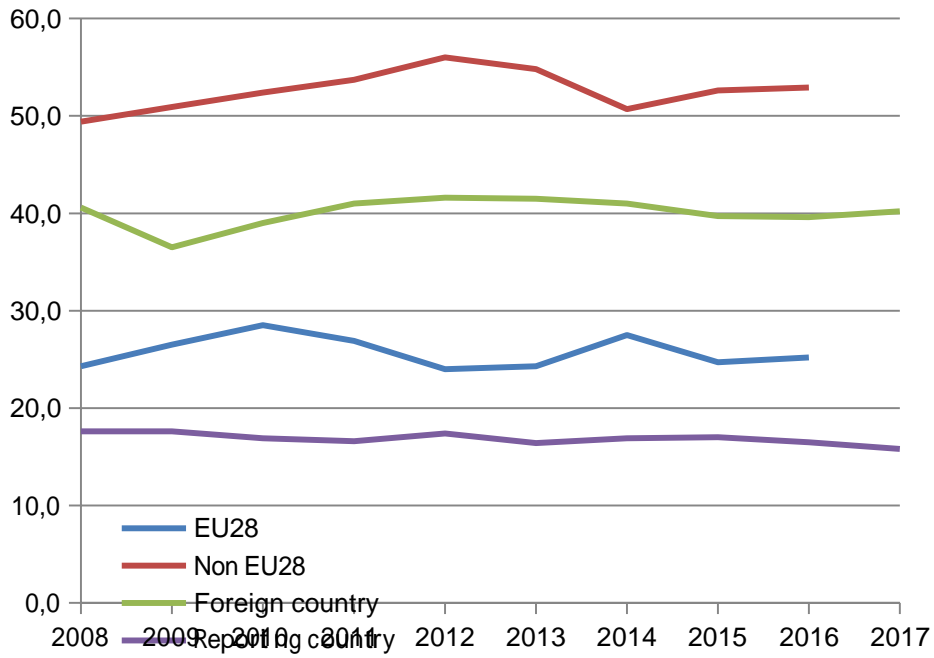
Source: EUROSTAT [ilc_di16]



- Risk of poverty

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28		24,3	26,5	28,5	26,9	24,0	24,3	27,5	24,7	25,2
Non EU28		49,4	50,9	52,4	53,7	56,0	54,8	50,7	52,6	52,9
Foreign country	40,6	36,5	39,0	41,0	41,6	41,5	41,0	39,7	39,6	40,2
Reporting country	17,6	17,6	16,9	16,6	17,4	16,4	16,9	17,0	16,5	15,8

Source: EUROSTAT [ilc_peps06]





Migration in France

Introduction

1.1

BACKGROUND	INFO
TOTAL POPULATION	66,926,166 ^(p)
POPULATION GROWTH	+ 2,1
GNP PER CAPITA	38,160(US\$)
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX RANKING	24 th
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION	5%
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT	595.000 ^(p)
TOTAL POPULATION PROJECTION FOR 2050	74,376,823 ^(p)

TOTAL POPULATION IN 2018

The number of persons having their usual residence in France on 1 January of 2018 is 66,926,166 (p). This data refers to *Eurostat*.

12 POPULATION GROWTH (ANNUAL %)

The rate of natural change is the ratio of the natural change during the year (live births minus deaths) to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 persons. At the 1 January of 2018 the value is: + 2,1. The source is *Insee, statistiques de l'état civil et estimations de population*.

13 GNP PER CAPITA

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI indicates 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.

According to the *World Bank national account data and OECD National Accounts data files*, in 2017 latest available data, the GNI per capita was 38,160 US dollars. _

1.4 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX RANKING

The Human development Index provides an analysis of the state of human development of countries. It gives a snapshot of the current conditions.

In 2018 France was in 24th place and the value of the HDI was 0,901. The source refers to *Human Development Report Office 2018*.

1.5 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION IN 2018

Unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the total population, not only of the labour force.

According to Eurostat statistics, at the 1st January 2018, the unemployment rate was 5,5 % of total population. This data shows a deep gap between unemployed youth (less than 25 years) rate, which represents 7,6% of total population, and unemployed people aged from 25 to 74 years rate, which was 5.0%

1.6 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 2018

According to *Eurostat statistics*, at the 1st January 2018, the total number of unemployed youth was 595 thousand of people. In comparison, the number of unemployed males (339 thousand persons) was higher than that of females (256 thousand of people).

The term “unemployed youth” takes into consideration all people whose age is under 25 years.

1.7 TOTAL POPULATION PROJECTION FOR 2050

According to *Eurostat statistics*, the total population projection for 2050 counts 74,376,823 people.



MIGRATION STOCK AND FLOWS IN THE LAST IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

2.1 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY

The data contained in the table below shows the total number of persons born abroad that have had their usually residence in the country during the last 10 years.

Total number of persons born abroad usually resident in France on 1 January (2009-2018)

Time	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	7,245,620	7,309,986	7,335,966	7,463,157	7,543,950	7,746,520	7,878,338

2016	2017	2018
7,976,021	8,138,715	8,177,320

Source: Eurostat ()

Last update: 30-04-19

2.2 INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION

Total number of persons usually resident in France on 1 January (2009-2018)

Time	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	64,350,226	64,658,856	64,978,721	65,276,983	65,600,350	66,165,980	66,458,153

2016	2017	2018
66,638,391	66,804,121	66,926,166

Source: Eurostat ()

Last update: 30-04-2019

The percentage of the total number of international migrants residing in France from 2009 to 2016 can be determined by combining the data presented in the previous two tables:

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
11,25%	11,30%	11,28%	11,43%	11,49%;	11,71%	11,80%	11,96%	12,18%	12,21%

As we can notice the percentage of the international migrant stock on the total population in France has gradually grown from 2009 to 2018 (11,25% - 12,21%). If the increase of the value of the



percentage considered had been relatively small from 2009 to 2013 (11,25% - 11,49%), a more significant increase of its value can be observed from 2013 to 2018 (11,49% - 12,21%).

23 PROPORTION OF FEMALE MIGRANTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK

Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock (2009-2018)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Females	3.718.464	3.755.459	3.783.409	3.848.742	3.899.622	3.998.945	4.069.765	4.122.251	4.210.480	4.239.630
Males	3.527.156	3.554.527	3.552.557	3.614.415	3.644.328	3.747.575	3.808.573	3.853.770	3.928.235	3.937.690
Total	7.245.620	7.309.986	7.335.966	7.463.157	7.543.950	7.746.520	7.878.338	7.976.021	8.138.715	8.177.320

Source: Eurostat ()

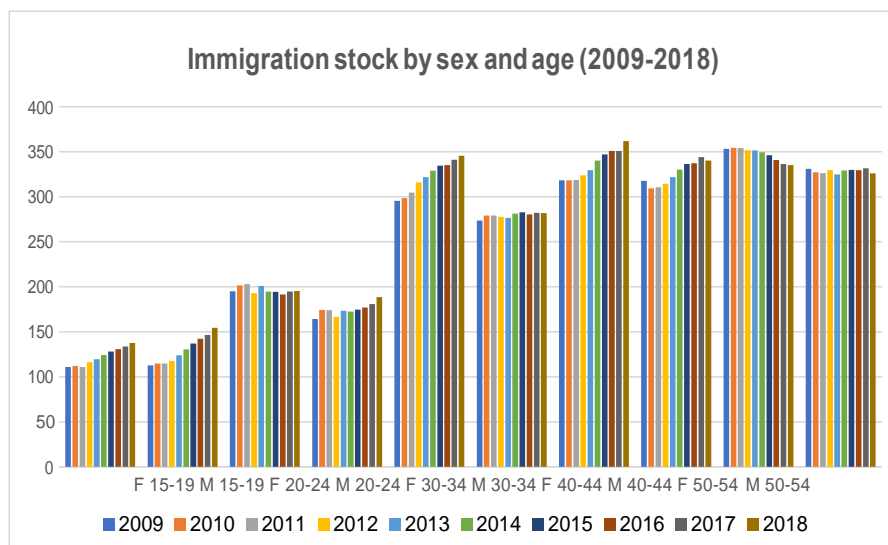
Last update: 30-04-2019

As this graph shows the proportion of females of the international migrant stock had always been higher than that of male individuals during the period and has registered a continuous increase over the years.

24 IMMIGRATION STOCK BY SEX GROUP, AGE, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND REASON FOR MIGRATION

Immigration stock by sex and age (2009-2018)

	F 15-19	M 15-19	F 20-24	M 20-24	F 30-34	M 30-34	F 40-44	M 40-44	F 50-54	M 50-54
2009	110,8	112,811	195,103	164,309	295,559	273,501	318,291	317,609	353,345	330,977
2010	112,034	114,743	201,63	174,227	298,378	279,188	318,291	309,315	354,417	327,064
2011	110,924	114,718	202,883	173,891	304,648	279,188	318,706	310,533	354,17	326,184
2012	116,362	117,627	192,806	166,546	315,902	277,758	323,761	314,352	351,586	329,589
2013	119,558	124,058	200,832	173,488	321,892	276,343	329,696	321,683	351,491	324,753
2014	124,086	130,424	194,699	172,568	329,011	281,306	340,108	330,051	349,339	329,296
2015	127,996	136,79	194,385	174,599	334,564	282,59	346,879	336,394	346,101	329,785
2016	130,759	142,419	191,396	177,023	335,138	280,375	350,8	337,351	340,742	329,642
2017	133,67	146,442	194,615	180,769	341,026	282,143	350,8	344,14	336,319	331,563
2018	137,466	154,355	195,447	188,628	345,492	281,895	361,883	340,155	335,121	325,99



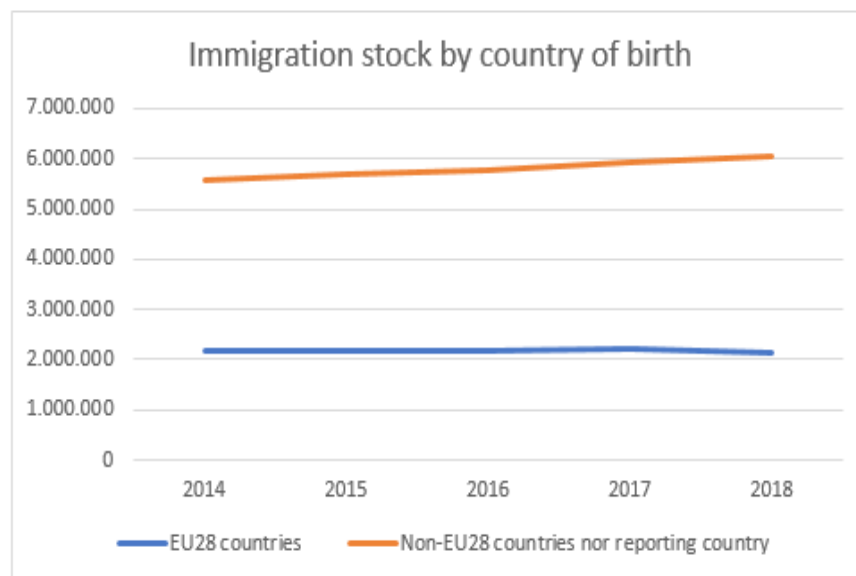
Source: Eurostat ()
Last update: 30-04-2019

As these data show the number of male migrants aged between 15 and 19 has been higher than that of female migrants of the same age in the last 10 years. On the contrary, with respect to the other groups of age we can notice that the number of female migrants is higher than that of male migrants during the period considered.



Immigration by country of birth

C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU28 countries	:	:	:	:	:	2.175.981	2.191.348	2.192.007	2.216.677	2.142.321
Non-EU28 countries	:	:	:	:	:	5.570.539	5.686.990	5.784.014	5.922.038	6.034.999



Source: Eurostat ()

Label: [migr_pop3ctb]/[tps00178] - Foreign-born population – persons -

Number of persons born abroad, (according to present time borders), whether in other EU Member States or non-EU countries, who are usually resident in the reporting country on 1 January of the respective year.

Last update: 30-04-2019

These data show that the number of citizens of countries that are not part of the European Union usually resident in France had diminished from 2014 to 2015 (-116.451) but continued to grow from 2015 to 2018 (+97.024 in 2016, + 138.024 in 2017, +112.961 in 2018). The number of EU citizens had grown from 2014 to 2016 (+15.367 in 2015, +659 in 2016) and then decreased in 2017 (-1.997.670) and in 2018 (-74.356).

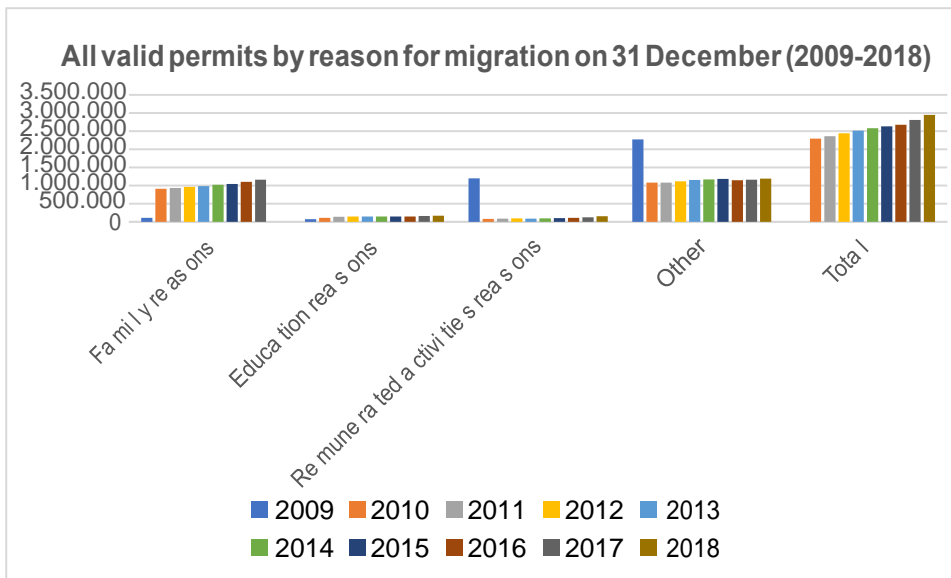
Immigration stock by reason of migration (2009-2018)

All valid permits by reason for migration on 31 December (2009-2018)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Family reasons	889,429	909,824	933,042	961,762	984,234	1,023,458	1,047,981	1,103,466	1,161,675	1,202,492
Education reasons	106,934	110,075	143,211	14,4549	145,352	145,377	148,849	146,477	162,11	172,99
Remunerated	75,71	80,681	86,782	91,882	90,602	94,419	100,7	106,77	124,23	156,59



activities reasons	7						76	6	5	2
Other	1,201,148	1,079,668	1,080,364	1,117,797	1,156,023	1,169,484	1,181,651	1,145,490	1,159,279	1,189,890
Total	2,273,228	2,294,046	2,363,001	2,44,426	2,512,279	2,577,189	2,633,041	2,672,813	2,807,593	2,945,573



Source: Eurostat ()

Last update: 16-04-2019

These data show that family reunification has represented one of the most important reasons for migration from 2009 to 2018. Another important aspect that emerges from these data is that the number of permits by family reasons had registered a continuous increase during the period considered (+20.395 in 2010, +23.218 in 2011, +28.720 in 2012, +22.472 in 2013, +39.224 in 2014, +24.523 in 2015, +55.485 in 2016, +58.209 in 2017, +137.980 in 2018).

25 IMMIGRATION FLOWS BY SEX GROUP, AGE, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND REASON FOR MIGRATION

Immigration flows by sex group and age (2008-2017)

	F <15	M <15	F 20 -24	M 20 -24	F 30 -34	M 30 -34	F 40 -44	M 40 -44	F 50 -54	M 50 -54	F 60 -64	M 60 -64
2008	25,975	27,268	37,053	25,232	15,786	15,269	7,576	8,15	4,122	4,419	2,932	3,072



2009	26,522	27,35	38,351	26,295	15,977	15,011	7,775	7,78	3,747	3,717	2,878	2,897
2010	27,474	28,115	40,848	27,269	16,31	15,721	7,26	8,585	3,716	4,25	2,747	2,875
2011	27,828	29,31	39,926	27,064	17,52	17,701	9,048	9,383	3,967	4,651	2,773	3,327
2012	29,325	30,785	39,918	27,523	18,586	17,322	8,77	9,365	4,347	5,131	2,901	2,79
2013			40,756	27,916	18,995	17,076	9,627	9,687	4,358	5,198	2,884	3,033
2014			39,319	28,011	19,475	17,76	9,608	10,35	4,957	5,488	2,944	3,291
2015			41,883	31,201	20,327	18,444	9,891	10,476	5,378	5,898	3,178	3,521
2016	32,625	35,686	41,725	32,974	20,957	18,952	10,411	10,147	5,253	6,879	3,984	3,748
2017	33,252	36,643	41,177	30,474	21,281	18,337	10,482	9,982	5,184	6,465	3,175	3,367

Source: Eurostat ()
Last update: 16-04-2019

The graph shows that most of immigrants in France are 15 or less years old or between 20 and 24 years old. The number of female immigrants between 20 and 24 years old is much higher than that of those who are 15 or less, while the number of male immigrants who are between 20 and 24 years old is relatively smaller than that of those who are 15 or less years old.



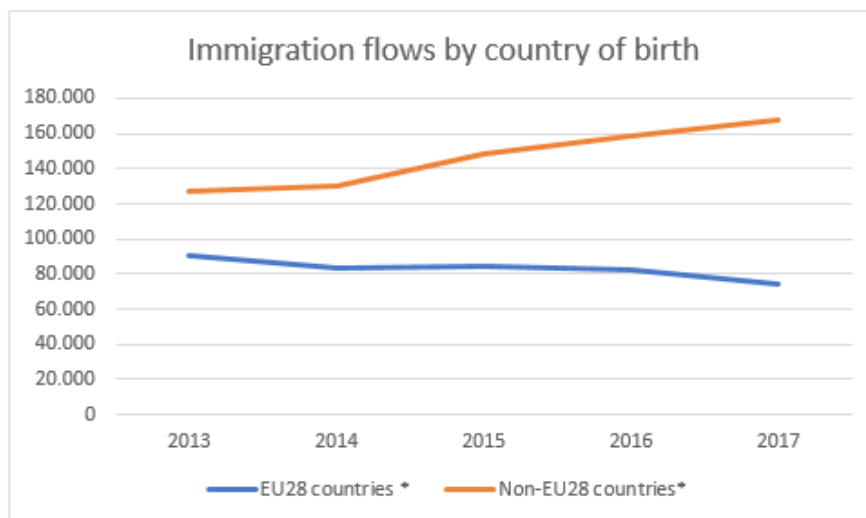
Immigration flows by country of origin

+

CITIZEN/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU28 countries *	:	:	:	:	:	90.748	83.644	84.275	82.732	74.464
Non-EU28 countries*	:	:	:	:	:	127.360	130.394	148.686	158.156	167.527

*no reporting country

□



Source: Eurostat ()
Last update: 16-04-2019

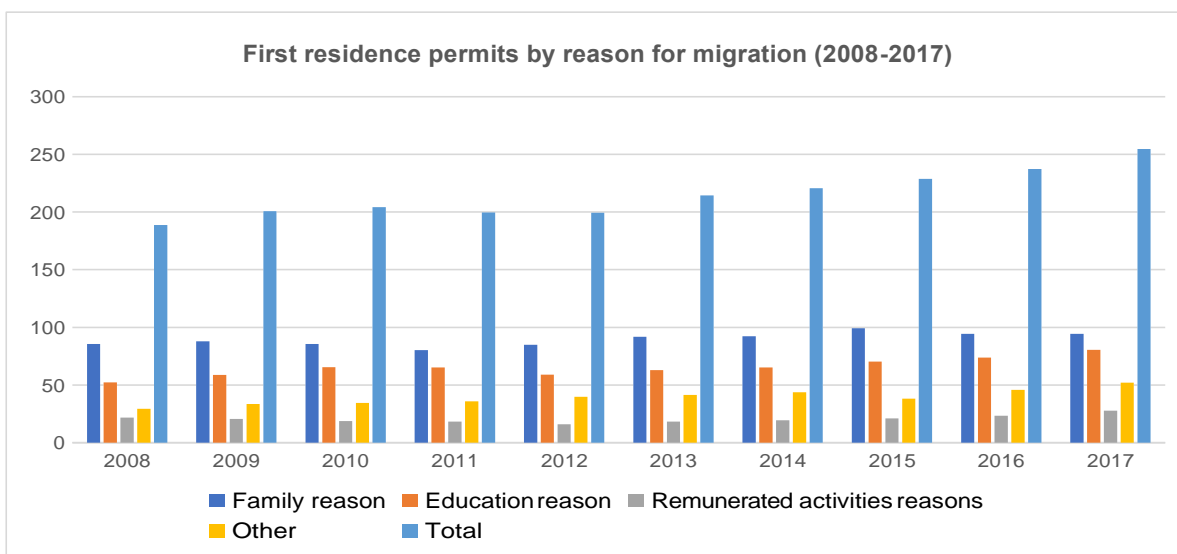
These data show that the number of EU citizens arriving in France had significantly diminished from 2013 to 2017 (90.748-74.464). On the contrary, there had an increase of the number of citizens of countries not taking part to the EU (127.360-167.527).



Immigration flows by reason for migration

First residence permits by reason for migration (2008-2017)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Family reasons	85,475	87,786	85,593	80,284	84,747	91,707	92,272	99,312	94,345	94,247
Education reason	52,226	58,738	65,538	65,145	59,045	62,988	65,201	70,25	73,865	80,566
Remunerated activities reasons	21,784	20,635	18,799	18,335	15,827	18,244	19,428	21,003	23,275	27,835
Other	29,238	33,49	34,391	35,817	39,881	41,407	43,698	38,112	45,733	51,986
Total	188,723	200,649	204,321	199,581	199,5	214,346	220,599	228,687	237,218	254,634



Source: Eurostat ()
Last update: 29-04-2019

As we can see from these data, the main reason for migration had been that of family reunification during the last 10 years. The second reason for migration during the period considered had been that of education, while that of remunerated activities had been the less important one.



2.6 TOTAL NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS WHO HAVE LEFT THE COUNTRY

Number of emigrants who have left the country

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
239.796	264.631	269.531	291.594	255.922	239.813	308.103	323.847	320.705	312.554

Source: Eurostat ()
 Last update: 25-02-2019

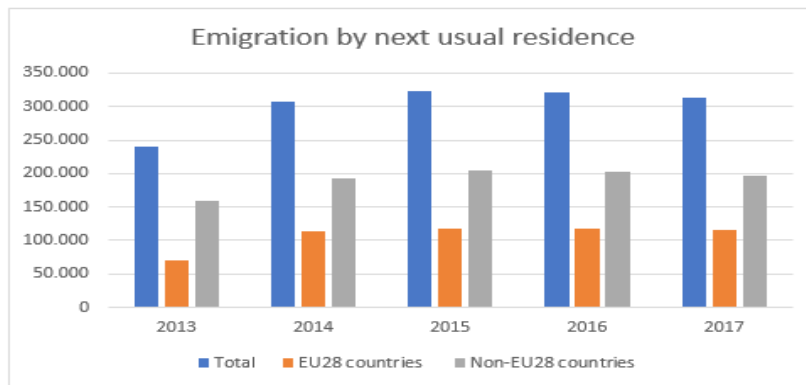
These data show that the number of emigrants who have left the country has increased from 2008 to 2017 (239.796-312.554). From 2008 to 2011 there was a continuous increase of the number of persons who have left the country (+24.835 in 2009, +29.735 2010, +51.798 in 2011). On the contrary, from 2011 to 2013 there was a decrease of this number (- 35.672 in 2012 and - 51.781 in 2013).

2.7 OUTFLOWS

Emigration by next country of next usual residence (2008-2017)



PARTNER/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	239.796	264.631	269.531	291.594	255.922	239.813	308.103	323.847	320.705	312.554
EU28 countries	:	:	:	:	:	69.546	114.312	118.686	118.090	115.542
Non-EU28 countries	:	:	:	:	:	158.276	193.791	205.161	202.615	197.012

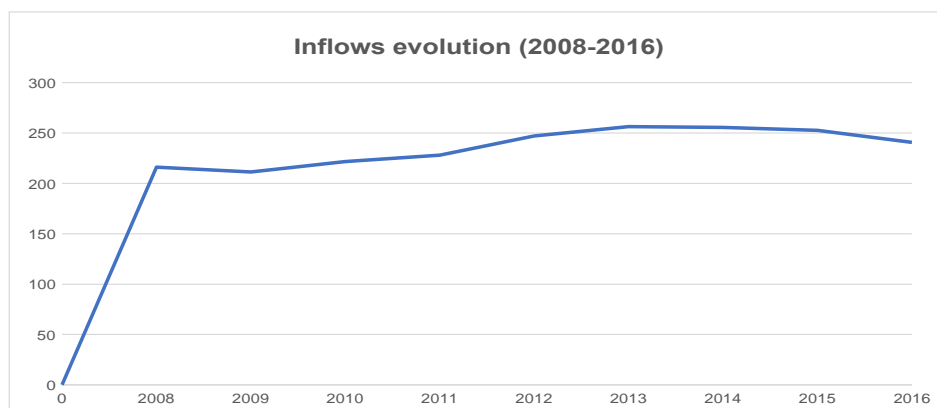


Source: Eurostat ()
Last update: 25-02-2019

2.8 INFLOWS

Inflows (2008-2016)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	216,033	211,387	221,784	228,055	247,036	256,516	255,730	252,643	240,888



Source: International Migration Outlook 2018 (OECD, 2018) ()

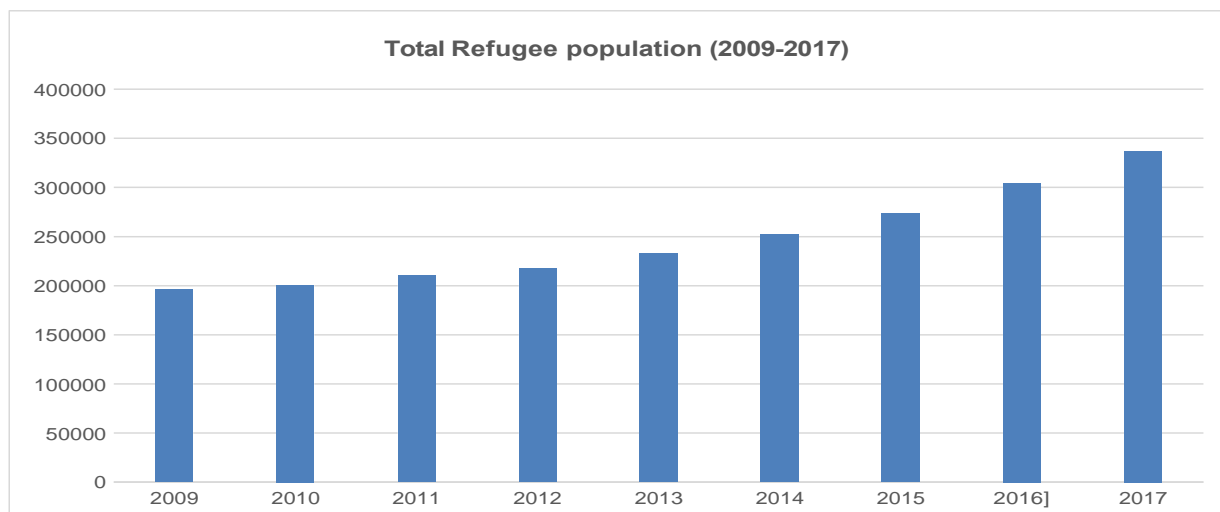
The graph above shows that the volume of inflows in France, after a relatively small decrease from 2008 to 2009 (-4,643), had registered an increase from 2010 to 2013 (+6,271 in 2011, +18,981 in 2012, +9,480 in 2013) and subsequently a more substantive decrease from 2013 to 2016 (-786 in 2014, -3,087 in 2015, and -11,755 in 2016).



29 TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Total number of refugees in France (2009-2017)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016j	2017
<i>Refugee population by country or territory of asylum</i>	196364	200687	210207	217865	232487	252264	273126	304546	337143



Source: World Development Indicators (Q)

Last Updated: 04/24/2019

As we can see from these data the number of refugees in France has continuously grown from 2009 to 2017 (19634-337143). In the last two years considered (2016 and 2017), in particular, the total number of refugees was significantly higher than that registered in 2008 (+108.782 and +140.779 respectively).

The following figure shows the five main citizenship of non-EU asylum applicants in France in 2018:

Five main citizenship of non-EU asylum applicants in 2018 (number of first-time applicants rounded in figures)



France	
Afghanistan	10 205
Albania	8 280
Georgia	6 750
Guinea	6 625
Ivory Coast	5 280
Other	73 350

Source: Eurostat ()

Asylum applications of refugees from France (2017)

Destination	New Applications				Reviews			
	applied	accepted	rejected	acceptance rate	applied	accepted	rejected	acceptance rate
Canada	23	0	13	0.0 %	7	0	5	0.0 %
United States	17	0	0		7	0	0	
Australia	12	0	0		0	0	0	
Switzerland	6	0	0		0	0	0	
Brazil	5	0	0		0	0	0	
Totals	63	0	13	0.0 %	14	0	5	0.0 %

Source: World Data ()

As these data show France is not only a country that receives refugees, but it also one where refugees are migrating from. As the table shows in 2017 only there had been 63 asylum applications submitted by French citizens in other States.



MIGRANTS INTEGRATION INDICATORS

3.1 MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

The present part of the research paper will be focused on the migrant population by educational attainment level which presents data on the highest level of education successfully completed by the individuals of a given population. The current analysis represents data for the age group 15- 64 by country of birth.

In 2018 the highest percentage of migrants having completed at least lower secondary education (pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education) was observed among non – EU born population that constitutes 38.7%. The current share was 16.3% higher than for the native-born population and only 3.9% higher than the EU – born population, excepting France.

In contrast to the data of attainment at 0-2 levels of education among native – born migrants in France, educational attainment at the level of upper secondary and post – secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4) by native – born population amounts to the highest percentage among others groups – 44.5%, 13.2% higher than for the non-EU born population and 12.7% higher than for the foreign-born population. Additionally, the proportion of educational attainment by native born population between levels 0-2 and levels 3-4 constitutes almost double difference.

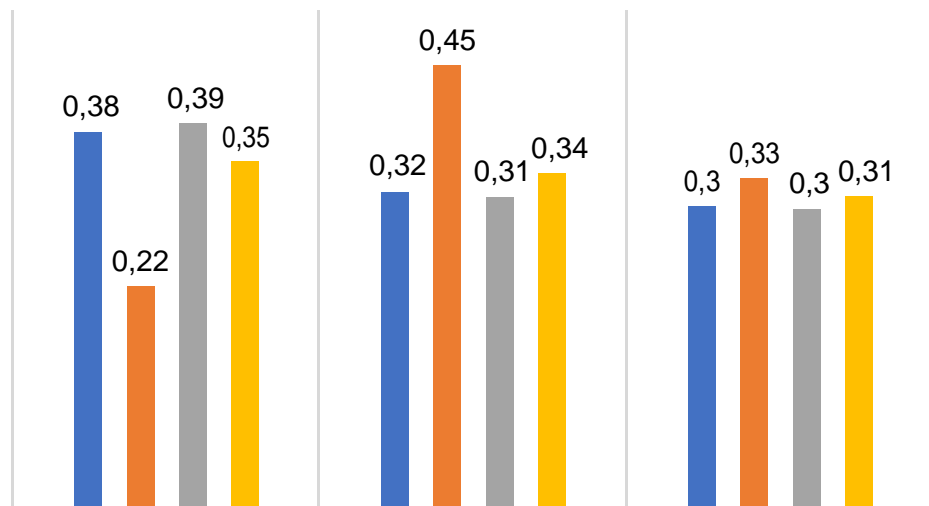
As in the previous level of education, at the level of tertiary education, native born population reach the highest percentage of students graduated at the first and second stage of such level of education and constitutes 33.2%. However, the percentage difference between other categories of migrant population seems to be insignificant and amounts to 2.8% higher than for the foreign - born population, 3.1% higher than for the non – EU born population and, eventually, only 1.8% higher than for the EU – born population.



	Foreign – born population	Native – born population	Non - EU born population	EU – born population
Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)	37.8%	22.4%	38.7 %	34.9%
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)	31.8%	44.5%	31.3%	33.7%
First and second stage of tertiary education (levels 5-8)	30.4%	33.2%	30.1%	31.4%

CORDING TO EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL AND GROUPS

■ Foreign-born ■ Native-born ■ Non-EUborn ■ EU-born



Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)

Source: Eurostat ()

Last update of data: 25.04.2019

Reference time: 2018

32 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

For the purposes of the statistic' data collection in France the French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) was established in 1946. The INSEE has an official statistic authority to design, produce and disseminate official statistic. In the context of labour force statistic INSEE concerns only persons who are minimum 15 years old. National data refers to France metropolitan area and the five overseas departments (French Guiana in South America, Guadeloupe and Martinique in the Caribbean, and Réunion in the Indian Ocean – Mayotte not included).

Eurostat uses INSEE statistics in the field of labour force participation statistics. Thus, in the present research it will be represented Eurostat data.

The current table contains data on the number of active migrant population in thousands by sex and country of birth (total number of native - born population, foreign - born population, EU - born population and non - EU born population).

It can be seen from the table that during the last 10 years there is a tendency that the number of active men in labour market is higher than that of women and constitutes 14,908,2 thousand persons that for 1,180.3 thousand higher than number of active women in the labour market.

The highest number of active persons in France had been reached in 2018 and amounts to 29,437.9 thousand of labour active persons including 14,234.5 thousand women and 15,203.5 thousand men, while the lowest number of labour active individuals was observed in 2008, almost for both women and men.

Active persons	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Overall average number
Women	13,163.3	13,314.0	13,369.8	13,374.7	13,466.7	13,857.7	14,017.9	14,036.8	14,078.2	14,093.9	14,234.5	13,727.9
Men	14,596.0	14,683.9	14,712.1	14,675.9	14,775.7	14,789.5	15,103.2	15,127.1	15,128.9	15,194.3	15,203.5	14,908,2
Overall amount of active persons	27,759.4	27,997.9	28,081.9	28,050.6	28,242.4	28,377.2	29,121.1	29,163.8	29,207.1	29,288.2	29,437.9	28,611.6

Source: Eurostat ()
 Last update of data: 24.04.2019
 Reference time: 2008 - 2018

In comparison with the previous table, the present graph shows data of the number of active persons in French labour market from 2008 to 2018 by country of birth. It can be clearly seen that the highest number of labour active persons arises among native – born population and during the last ten year that number has grown from 24,470,5 thousand to 25,685.6 thousand (has been increased by 5%). In sharp contrast to the native – born population, EU – born population has the lowest number of active migrants in French labour market during the last 10 year and it varies from 904.9 in 2008 to 902.1 thousand in 2018 (has been dropped insignificantly – by 1%). Foreign – born population and non – EU population are almost on the same level. However, it can be observed from the graph that the number of foreign -born labour active population is highest than that of non - EU born labour active population by 38% in 2008 and 32% in 2018 (3,278.0 thousand in 2008 / 2,373.1 in 2008 accordingly; 3,737.8 in 2018 / 2,835.7 in 2018 accordingly).

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
13,163.3	13,314.0	13,369.8	13,374.7	13,466.7	13,857.7	14,017.9	14,036.8	14,078.2	14,093.9	14,234.5
14,596.0	14,683.9	14,712.1	14,675.9	14,775.7	14,789.5	15,103.2	15,127.1	15,128.9	15,194.3	15,203.5
27,759.4	27,997.9	28,081.9	28,050.6	28,242.4	28,377.2	29,121.1	29,163.8	29,207.1	29,288.2	29,437.9

Source: Eurostat ()
Last update of data: 24.04.2019
Reference time: 2008 – 2018

33 EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS BY SEX GROUP, AGE, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND REASON FOR MIGRATION

3.3.1 EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

The employment rate is the ratio between the employed population and the population of working age.

The present table shows the number of employed persons (both women and men) by country of birth (aged 15-64) in thousands.

The table clearly shows that during the last ten years the highest number of employed persons represents native – born population and it constitutes 22,971.4 thousand employed persons (in average), with the maximum number in 2018 (23,542.3 thousand) and minimum one in 2012 (22,569.8 thousand). It significantly differs from the other categories of migrant employed population, most notably from EU – born population, where the average number of employed persons during the last ten years amounts to 846.2 thousand persons.

As for the foreign – born population and non – EU born population, the average number of employed foreign – born population during the last ten years is approximately two and a half times higher than the number of non – EU born population.

Employed persons	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average total number
Native born population	22,870.0	22,720.4	22,690.1	22,612.0	22,569.8	22,636.5	23,208.3	23,173.6	23,271.4	23,390.8	23,542.3	22,971.4
Foreign born population	2,913.9	2,814.0	2,888.0	2,933.1	2,982.7	2,900.8	2,885.8	2,933.2	2,961.4	3,110.5	3,191.0	5,318,6
EU - born population	852.6	877.3	897.1	908.0	858.1	835.4	827.4	784.0	812.3	826.4	829.4	846.2
Non - Eu born population	2,061.3	1,936.7	1,990.9	2,025.1	2,124.6	2,065.4	2,058.5	2,149.2	2,149.1	2,284.1	2,361.6	2,109.7

Source: Eurostat ()
 Last update of data: 24.04.2019
 Reference time: 2008 - 2018

3.3.2 EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS BY AGE

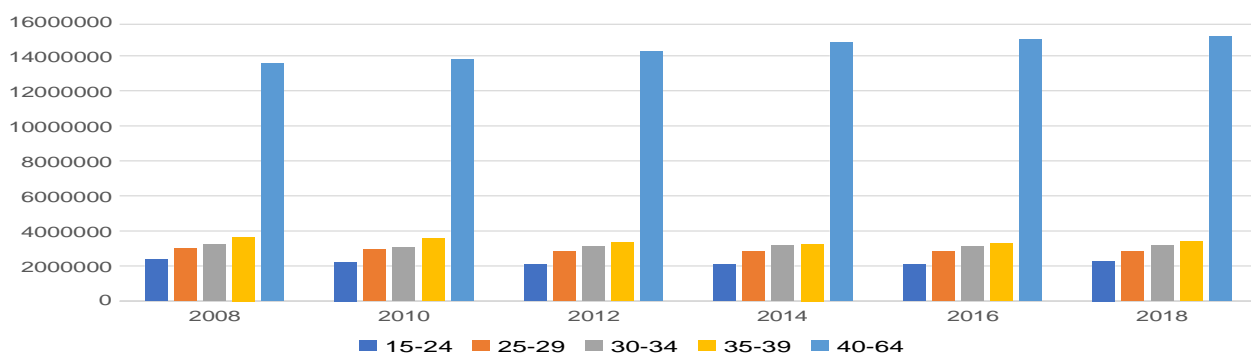
The current table and graph show the number of employed persons by age (total number of native - born population, foreign - born population, EU - born population and non - EU born population). It can be seen from the table that the highest number of employed persons is among 40-64 years old group and constitutes in average 13,323.7 thousand employed persons with the maximum number in 2018 and the minimum one in 2008.

In contrast, the lowest number of employed persons is observed among young persons of 15 – 24 years old group and constitutes in average 2, 170.5 thousand persons during the last ten years.

With the minimum difference from the 15 -24 years old group, a 25-29 years old group amounts to 2,867.0 thousand of people with the highest number of employed persons in 2008 and the lowest number in 2013. The number of employed persons among 35 – 39 years old group remain almost stable during the last ten years with the highest number of employed persons in 2018 (15,099.2 thousand) and the lowest number in 2015 (2,237.2 thousand).

By age	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
From 15 to 24 years	2,351.2	2,269.2	2,233.7	2,180.1	2,089.7	2,069.3	2,074.3	2,089.2	2,085.1	2,160.3	2,273.8
From 25 to 29 years	3,012.7	2,963.0	2,932.9	2,877.5	2,812.2	2,793.6	2,834.2	2,813.8	2,848.0	2,835.9	2,814.2
From 30 to 34 years	3,219.0	3,059.8	3,065.5	3,087.5	3,108.4	3,145.3	3,184.4	3,147.3	3,100.2	3,138.5	3,166.2
From 35 to 39 years	3,668.7	3,636.2	3,551.5	3,451.8	3,341.0	3,256.8	3,259.6	3,237.2	3,291.6	3,356.8	3,391.1
From 40 to 64 years	13,540.8	13,616.2	13,797.1	13,967.1	14,216.9	14,281.2	14,756.2	14,831.0	14,918.6	15,020.4	15,099.2

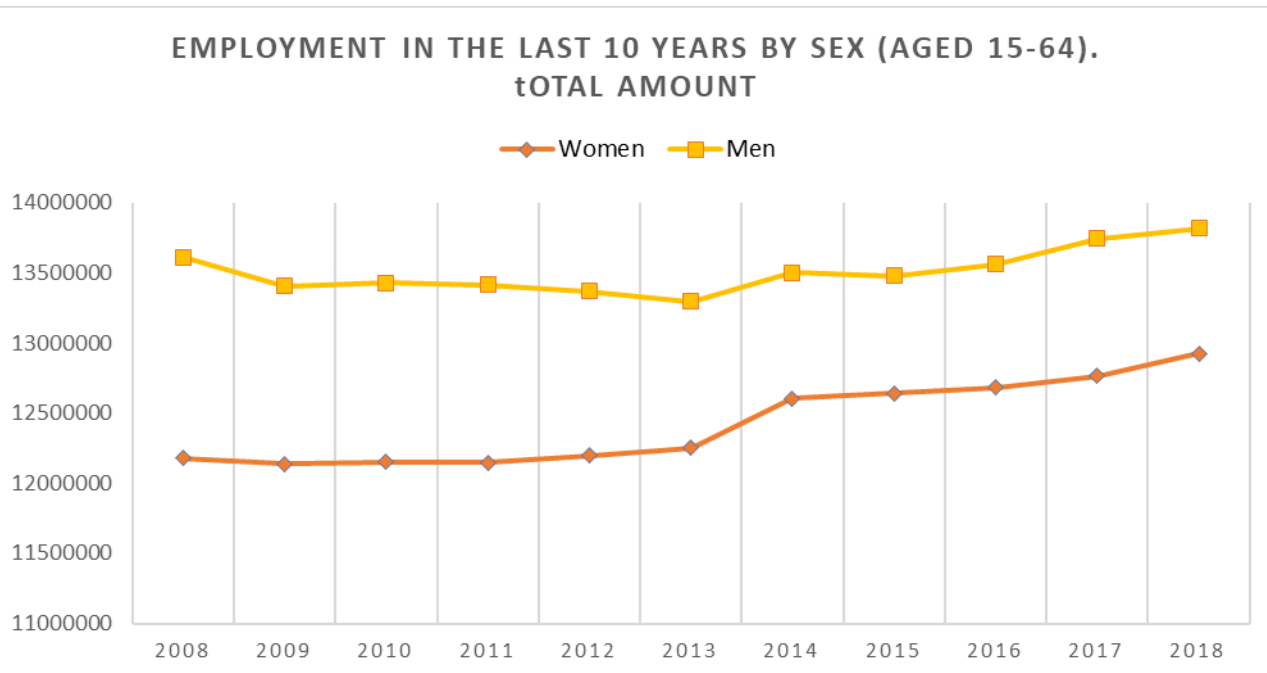
EMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE LAST TEN YEARS BY AGE





Source: Eurostat, Idem ()

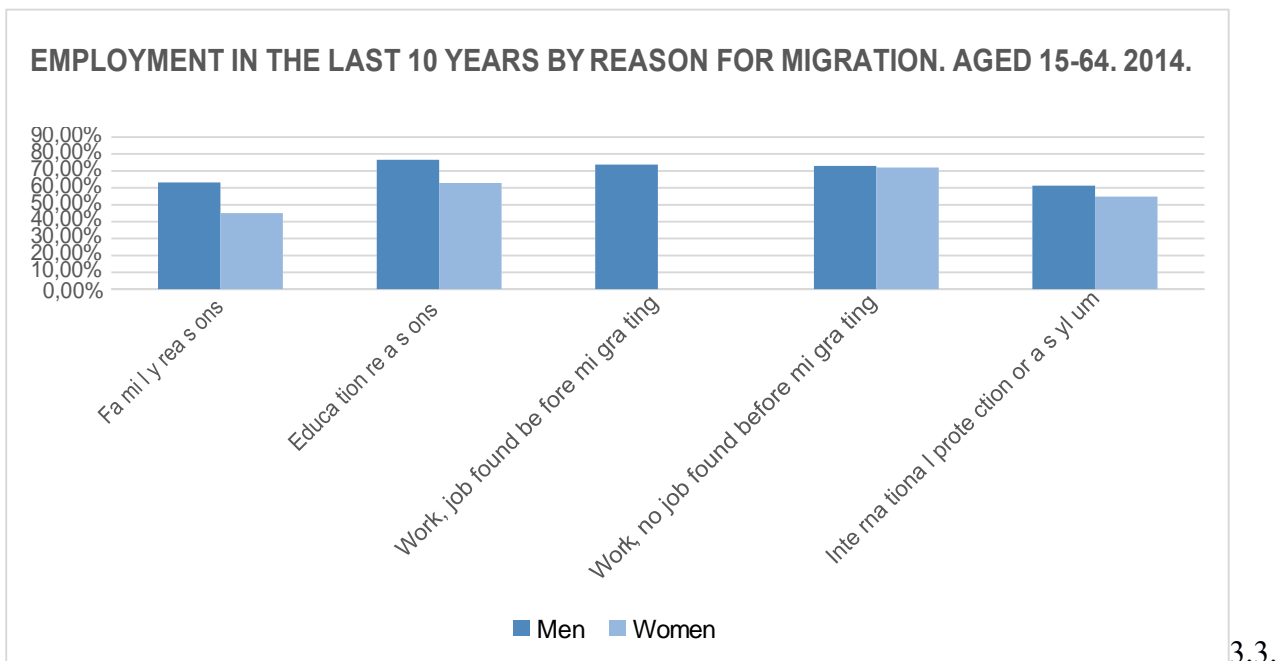
3.3.3 EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS BY SEX



Source: Eurostat ()
Last update of data: 24.04.2019
Reference time: 2008 – 2018

The present graph shows the employment rate in France from 2008 to 2018 by sex. It can be clearly seen from the graph that the highest number of employed persons is observed among men. During the last ten years the number of employed men remains stable with a slight increase in 2017 and 2018 (from 13,611.8 thousand men in 2008 to 13,817.1 thousand in 2018).

In contrast to the men's employment rate, the women's employment rate shows a significant increase of number of employed women from 2014 to 2018 (from 12,607.2 thousand women to 12,927.4 thousand employed women accordingly).



4 EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS BY REASON FOR MIGRATION

Source: Eurostat ()

Last update of data: 28.03.2019

Reference time: 2014

The present graph contains data on the employment rate by reason for migration in 2014. It can be seen from the graph that the highest share of employed persons who was moved in France for educational reasons is among men (76.5%). The percentage of those who has moved for work and have been found the job before departure and those who have not been found the job remains almost the same among men (73.7% and 72.9% accordingly), while for women there is no data provided regarding non-founded job. The share of women and men employed and moved for international protection or asylum differs for 6,5% in favour of men (61,3% and 54,8% accordingly), while for family reasons it differs for 18,1% in favour of men (63,2% and 45,1% accordingly).

3.4. UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS BY SEX GROUP, AGE, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND REASON FOR MIGRATION

The unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed workers in the total labour force; in addition, workers are considered unemployed whenever they currently do not work, regardless of their ability or willingness to do so. The sum of employed and unemployed people represents the total labour force of an economy.

We will now proceed by analyzing the issue of unemployment in the last 10 years with regards to migrations integration indicators; therefore, we will analyze the issue under the point of view of four different grounds: sex, age, country of birth and reason for migration.

3.4.1. UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX (AGED 15-64)

The following graph and table show the unemployment rate in France from 2009 to 2018 by sex groups. The individuals taken into account are only those aged from 15 to 64 years old.

The comparison with the total trend allows us to affirm that the highest number of unemployed individuals is generally found among males. In addition, we can pinpoint what appears to be an important peak in unemployment in the year 2015, which is preceded by a growing trend and is followed by a sharp decreasing trend. In any case, figures seem to be stagnant around 9/10%.

TIME/SEX	Total	Males	Females
2009	8,8	8,7	8,8
2010	8,9	8,7	9,1
2011	8,9	8,6	9,2
2012	9,5	9,5	9,4
2013	10,0	10,1	9,8
2014	10,3	10,6	10,1
2015	10,4	10,9	10,0
2016	10,1	10,4	9,9
2017	9,5	9,5	9,4
2018	9,1	9,1	9,2

Source: Eurostat ([link](#)) Last updated: 24/04/19

3.4.2. UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE

The following graph and table show the unemployment rate in France from 2009 to 2018 considered in regards to the following age groups: 15-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39 and 40-64.

The graph shows that the highest number of unemployed individuals is to be found among those ranging from 15 to 24 years old; indeed, this is a trend which has been going on almost unaltered in recent years. In the table, we can find that the percentages are more or less stagnant around 22/23%. However, the figures from 2018 clearly show a decrease in the trend.

In contrast, the lowest number of unemployed individuals is to be found among those aged between 40 and 64 years old; in this case, the rate is around 6/7%.

In the years 2014 and 2015 we can find the highest figures of unemployment among all age groups. As far as the lowest figures are concerned, the youngest age groups' (15-24 and 25-29) are to be found in the most recent years, namely 2017 and 2018; however, the remaining age groups' (30-34, 35-39 and 40-64) lowest figures are to be found in the first year analysed, namely 2008, when the increase in unemployment seem to have slowly started.

Source: Eurostat ([link](#)) Last updated: 24/04/19

3.4.3. UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH (AGED 15-64)

The following graph and table show the percentage of unemployed individuals, regardless of sex, by country of birth. The individuals taken into account are only those aged from 15 to 64 years old. It is really clear to see from the graph that during the last ten years the highest number of

TIME/AGE	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-64
2009	22,9	11,3	8,3	7,1	5,8
2010	22,5	11,8	8,6	7,4	6,1
2011	21,9	12,3	8,5	7,4	6,1
2012	23,7	12,6	9,7	7,9	6,6
2013	24,1	13,8	10,0	8,2	7,1
2014	24,2	14,5	10,7	8,8	7,4
2015	24,7	14,1	10,8	9,0	7,5
2016	24,6	13,3	10,6	8,8	7,2
2017	22,3	12,5	9,6	8,4	6,9
2018	20,8	12,6	8,8	8,0	6,7

unemployed individuals are to be found among those born outside the EU of 28; it constitutes the 18,4 (in average) with the highest figure being 19,6% in 2015 and the lowest being 16% in 2009.



In contrast, two categories are faring better: the EU28 born, with an average of 8,4%, and those born in France, with an average of 8,7%. If we take into consideration the year 2015, the figure of Non-EU28 born is more than the double of those born native, and a little less than that of those born in the EU of 28.

TIME/COUNTRY OF BIRTH	EU28	Non-EU28	FOREIGN	NATIVE
2009	7,5	16,0	13,5	8,1
2010	7,3	16,5	13,8	8,2
2011	7,1	17,2	14,3	8,1
2012	8,4	17,3	14,9	8,7
2013	7,6	19,3	16,3	9,1
2014	9,4	19,1	16,6	9,5
2015	10,6	19,6	17,3	9,5
2016	9,9	19,0	16,7	9,2
2017	8,1	17,8	15,4	8,6
2018	8,1	16,7	14,6	8,3

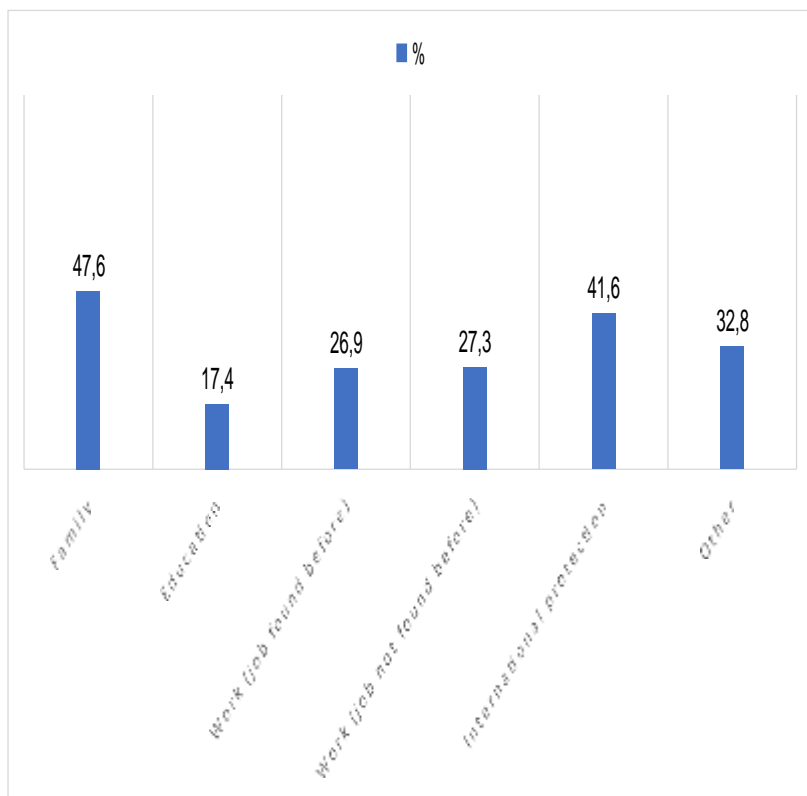
Source: Eurostat ([link](#))
 Last updated: 24/04/19

3.4.4. UNEMPLOYMENT BY REASON FOR MIGRATION (2014)

The following graph contains figures on the unemployment rate of first generation of immigrants by reason for migration. The year taken as reference is 2014.

The highest share of unemployed individuals moved to France for family-related reasons, with figures of 47,6%, while the lowest is that of those who moved for education-related reasons. There

is very little difference between percentages of individuals who moved to France with (26,9%) or



without (27,3%) already having a job in the destination country.

Source: Eurostat ([link](#))

Last updated: 28/03/19

3.5. SOCIAL INCLUSION: INCOME DISTRIBUTION, MONETARY POWER AND RISK OF POVERTY

Social inclusion is a process whose objective is the improvement of the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society. We will now proceed by analyzing three elements which are fundamental for the social inclusion of migrants: income distribution, monetary power and risk of poverty.

3.5.1. INCOME DISTRIBUTION

The income distribution is an indicator of the measure of inequality. It is calculated as the ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income.

In order to understand income distribution as an indicator of migrants' inclusion, we can have a look at the mean equivalised net income. The following graph is taking into account the time span from 2009 to 2017 and individuals aged only 18 and over.

The mean equivalised net income is the mean of total income of all households, after tax and other deductions, that is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members converted into equivalised adults.

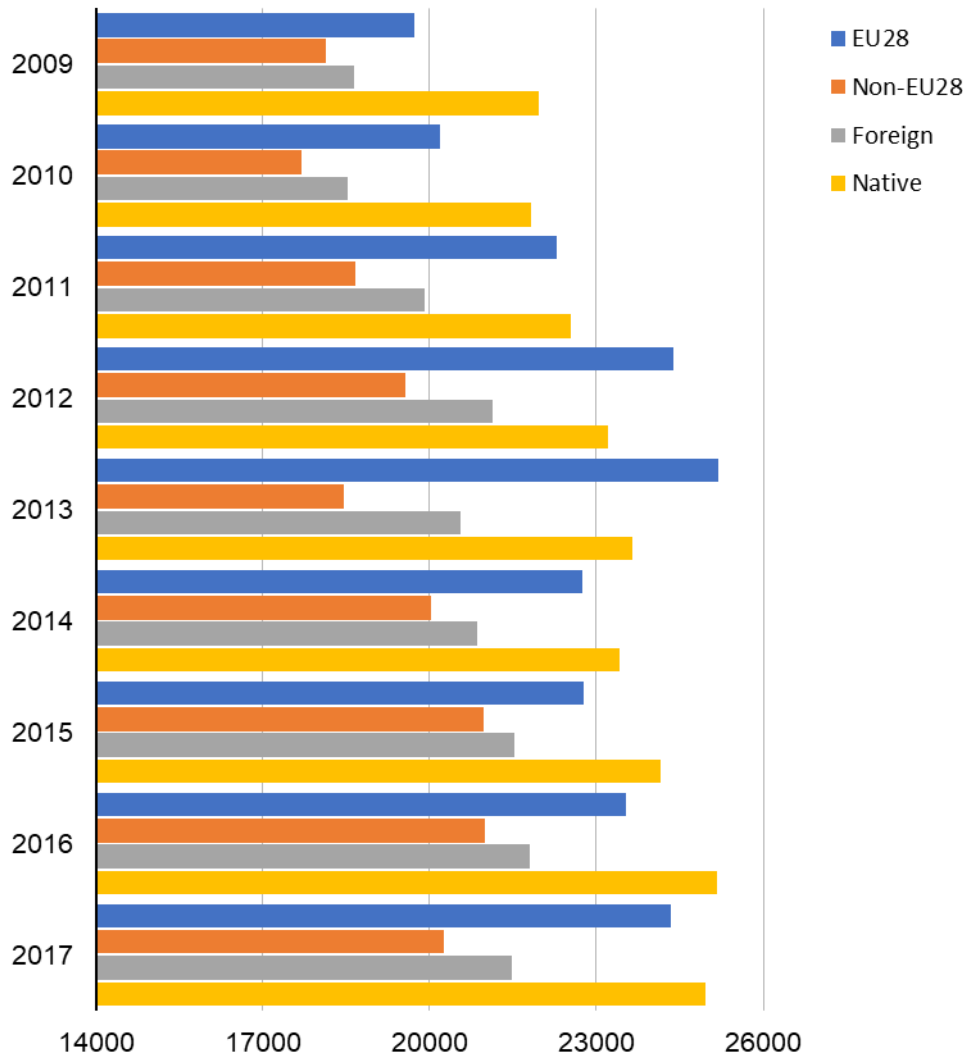
The current graph is showing figures using the unit of measure of the Purchasing Power Standard. The graph and the table show how those individuals born in the EU of 28 have the highest share of mean equivalised net income, with an average of 20.254 during the last years. On the other hand the lowest average is that of those individuals born outside the EU of 28, with an average of 19.416. In addition, if we take into consideration the year 2017, we can note some minor differences in the following table as to what regards females and males, with females having generally the highest

SEX/BIRTH	Males	Females
EU28 countries except reporting country	22.907	25.563
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	20.142	20.384
Foreign country	20.933	22.000
Reporting country	25.448	24.515

figures, with the exception of those born in the reporting country.



Mean Equivalised Net Income



Source: Eurostat ([link](#))

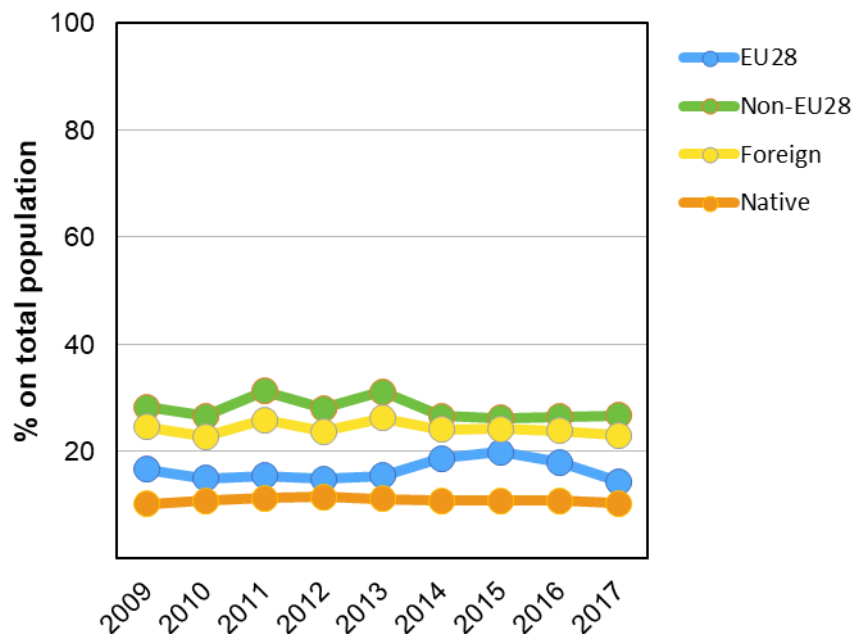
Last updated: 26/04/19

3.5.2. MONETARY POVERTY

Individuals are considered at risk of monetary poverty when their equivalised disposable income, after social transfers, is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60%. The following graph shows the at-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth of migrants aged 18 and over in France in the most recent years.

The graph clearly shows that the highest percentages can be found among Non-EU28 born individuals, while the lowest is to be found among French-born individuals. The trend is more or less stagnant.

If we take into consideration the year 2017, the current table shows figures with regards to sex groups as well. Averages are more or less similar, with the lowest being that of males (18,05%), while females' is 19,1%.



Source: Eurostat ([link](#)) Last updated: 26/04/19

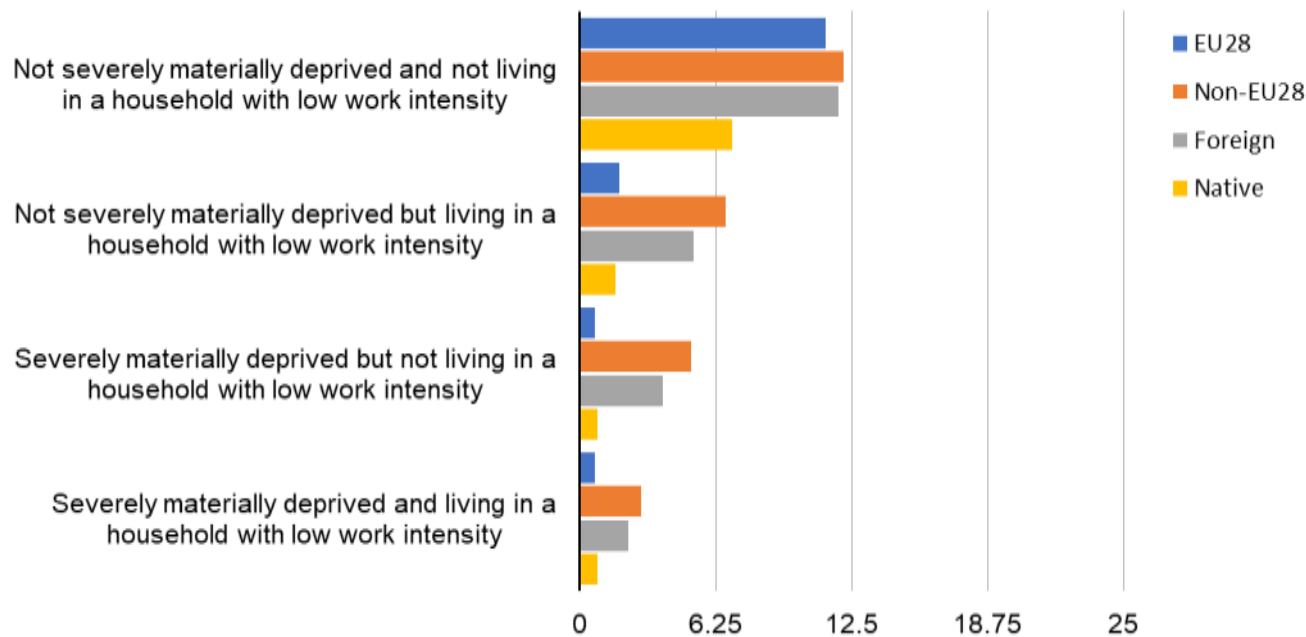
3.5.3. RISK OF POVERTY

One of the targets of the Europe 2020 indicators is to reduce poverty by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty.

The following graph shows intersections of Europe 2020 poverty target indicators by groups of country of birth of migrants aged 18 and over. The year of reference is 2017.

Figures are very low when it comes to the most dangerous situation, which is that of individuals who are severely materially deprived and living in a household with low work intensity. The most common situation appears to be that of individuals not severely materially deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity.

As far as countries of birth are concerned, the highest figures in any indicator belong to individuals born outside the EU of 28, while the lowest to those born inside the EU of 28.



As far as people at risk of poverty by broad group of country of birth and by sex, the current graph shows the situation of individuals aged 18 and over in the year of reference 2017.

Figures are very low when it comes to the most dangerous situation, which is that of individuals who are severely materially deprived and living in a household with low work intensity. The most common situation appears to be that of individuals not severely materially deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity.

As far as countries of birth are concerned, the highest figures in any indicator belong to individuals born outside the EU of 28, while the lowest to those born inside the EU of 28.

INDICATORS/ COUNTRY OF BIRTH	EU28	Non-EU28	Foreign	Native
Not severely materially deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity	11,3	12,1	11,9	7,0
Not severely materially deprived but living in a household with low work intensity	1,8	6,7	5,2	1,6
Severely materially deprived but not living in a household with low work intensity	0,7	5,1	3,8	0,8
Severely materially deprived and living in a household with low work intensity	0,7	2,8	2,2	0,8

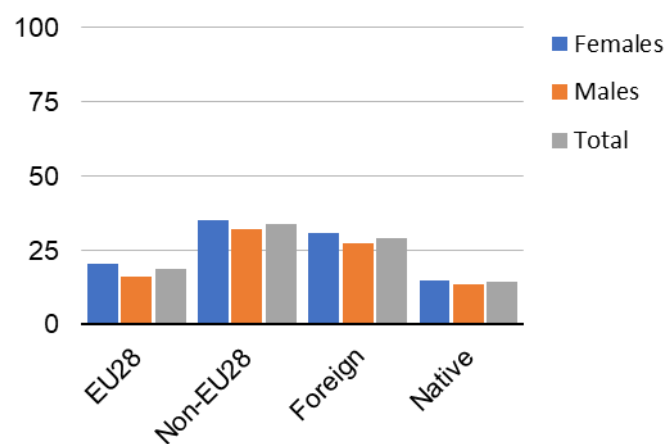
Source: Eurostat ([link](#))
Last updated: 26/04/19

As far as people at risk of poverty by broad group of country of birth and by sex, the current graph shows the situation of individuals aged 18 and over in the year of reference 2017.

With an average of 25,2% females are more at risk regardless of the country of birth, while males have an average of 22,15%.

As far as countries of birth are concerned, those more at risk are individuals who are born outside the EU of 28, with an average of 34%. On the other hand, those less at risk are individuals born in France with an average risk of 14%.

COUNTRY of BIRTH/SEX	Males	Females
EU28 countries except reporting country	12,6	16,0
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	27,0	26,4
Foreign country	22,8	23,2
Reporting country	9,8	10,8

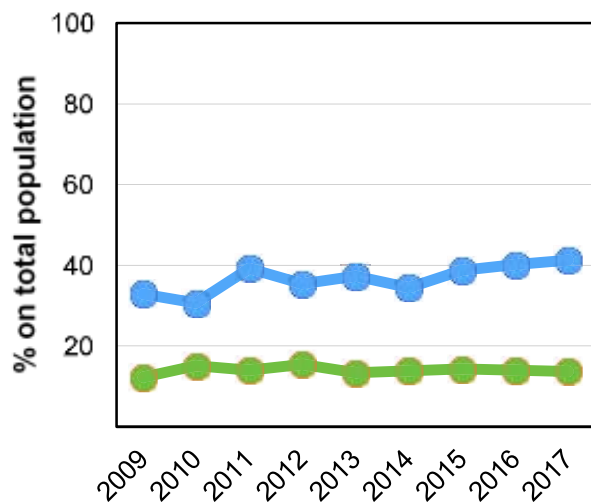


Source: Eurostat ([link](#)) Last updated: 26/04/19

In 2017, the at-risk-of-poverty rate for children aged from 0 to 17 years old it set at 41,3% when the parents are born in a foreign country and at 13,8% when the parents are born in the reporting country.



C_BIRTH/SEX	Total	Males	Females
EU28 countries except reporting country	18,4	15,9	20,5
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	33,6	31,9	35,2
Foreign country	29,0	27,3	30,6
Reporting country	14,1	13,5	14,5



The trend of the recent years is shown by the following graph and it shows a generally higher risk for children with foreign born parents.

Source: Eurostat ([link](#))

Last updated: 26/04/19



Migration in Germany

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Irene Boggio
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1. Background information

In the last year, German total population is estimated at 82.792.351 [1] inhabitants with an increase of 0,33% [2] compared to 2017, as Eurostat data indicate.

On the basis of Eurostat projections, in 2050 the population will reach the amount of 82.686.973 [3] residents (German and foreign citizens) with a decrease of 105.378 units compared to the 2018 estimates. Indeed, Germany's demographic trend aligns with those of other European countries characterised by a process of ageing population, even though it presents less drastic effects.

According to Eurostat data updated to 2017, the gross national income per capita (GNI) - previously known as gross national product (GNP) - has been calculated at 37.808 per person [4].

As Eurostat data show, in 2018 the unemployment rate of total population has been estimated at 2,4% [5].

Moreover, the database assessments the youth unemployment rate at 6,2% [6] during the same period. It must be stressed that according to United Nations criteria, later adopted by European Union, a person between 15-24 years old is considered young.

In both cases, the unit of measure is the percentage of active population (which means all the people between 15 and 65 years old).

Finally, in considering the Human Development Index Ranking, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) places Germany in 5th position with a 0.936 development index [7]. Bearing in mind that in the evaluation scale the maximum development index ranking is signed by 1 and the lowest one is 188. has to be highlighted that the country shows, according to these numbers updated to 2017, a great human development.



Table:

<i>Variables considered</i>	<i>Data</i>	<i>Period considered</i>	<i>Source</i>
Total population	82.792.351	2018	Eurostat [label: demo_pjan]
Population growth (%)	0,33%	2018	Eurostat [label: demo_pjan]
Total population projection	82.686.973	2050	Eurostat [label: proj_15npms]
GNI per capita	37.808	2017	Eurostat [label: name_10_pp]
Unemployment rate of total population (%)	3,4%.	2018	Eurostat [label: une_rt_a]
Youth unemployment rate (%)	6,2%	2018	Eurostat [label: une_rt_a]
Human development Index Ranking	0.936	2017	UNDP

In all the variables (with the exception of the last one), we have considered Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG).

[1] <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

[2] <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do> (% calculated by the total population in 2017 and in 2018)

[3] <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

[4] <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

[5] <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

[6] <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

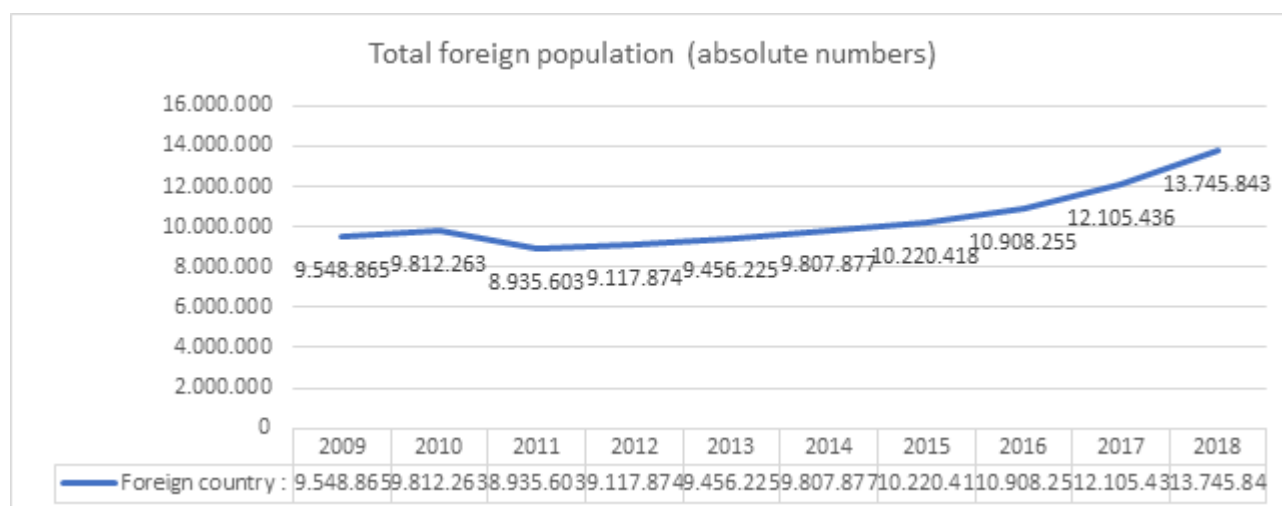
[7] <http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI>



2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

- International migrants residing in the country in the last 10 years, expressed firstly as total number and secondly as a percentage of the total population

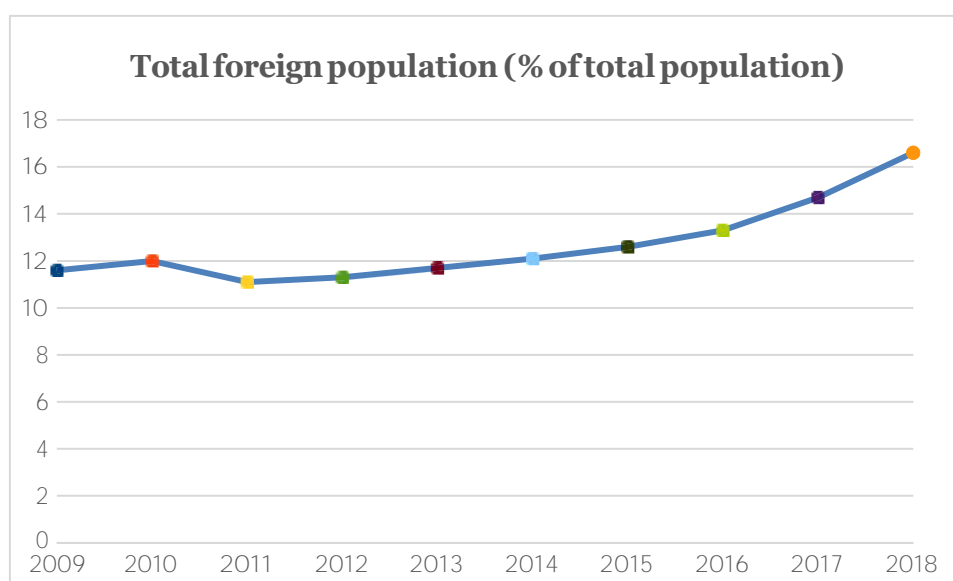
The following graph shows the stock of population coming from a foreign country residing in Germany in the last 10 years. In order to investigate international migration in Germany, we present data concerning the foreign population since Eurostat classifies under “foreign country” both Non-EU28 and EU28 immigrants. The data were last updated on the 27th of February 2019.



Label: [migr_pop3ctb]

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

The following graph shows the stock of foreign population as a percentage of the total population residing in Germany in the last 10 years. Percentages have been calculated from the data reported above.



Label: [migr_pop3ctb]

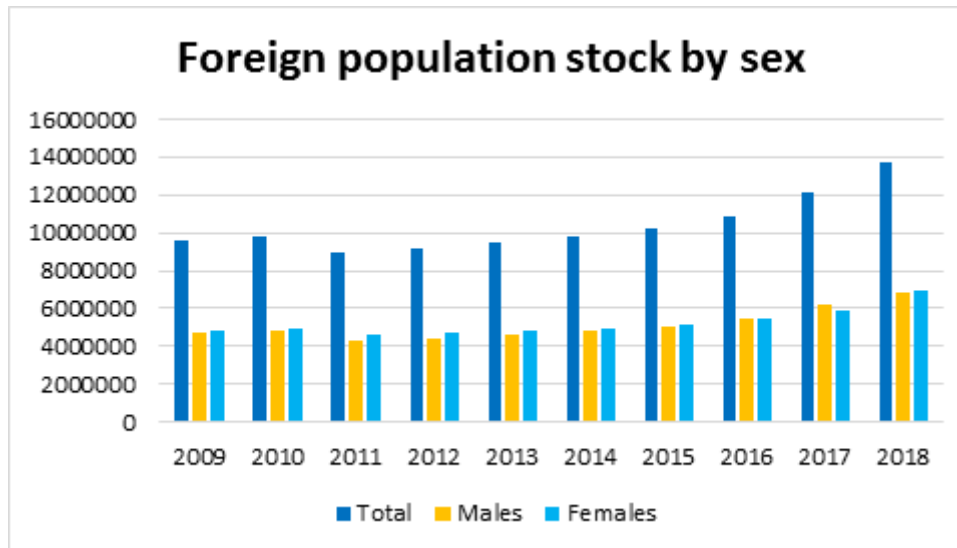
Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

The first graph shows a general growing trend in the total number of migrants from foreign countries and the percentages in the second graph confirm this trend. By the way, we can notice a decrease between 2010 and 2011 (-876.657; -0,9%). Data don't indicate a special increase in foreign population between 2015 and 2016, as it could be supposed considering the so called refugees crisis of that year. Data instead show that a considerable growth has taken place from 2016 to 2018. Anyway, it should be remembered that these data only concern the stock of population and not the flows.



- Proportion of female migrants of the international migrant stock

The following graph shows the stock of international migrants residing in Germany in the last 10 years classified by sex. Focusing especially on the female international migration, we present also the stock of the male and the total ones, in order to deeper understand it thanks to their comparison. The data were last updated on the 27th of February 2019.



Label: [migr_pop3ctb]

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

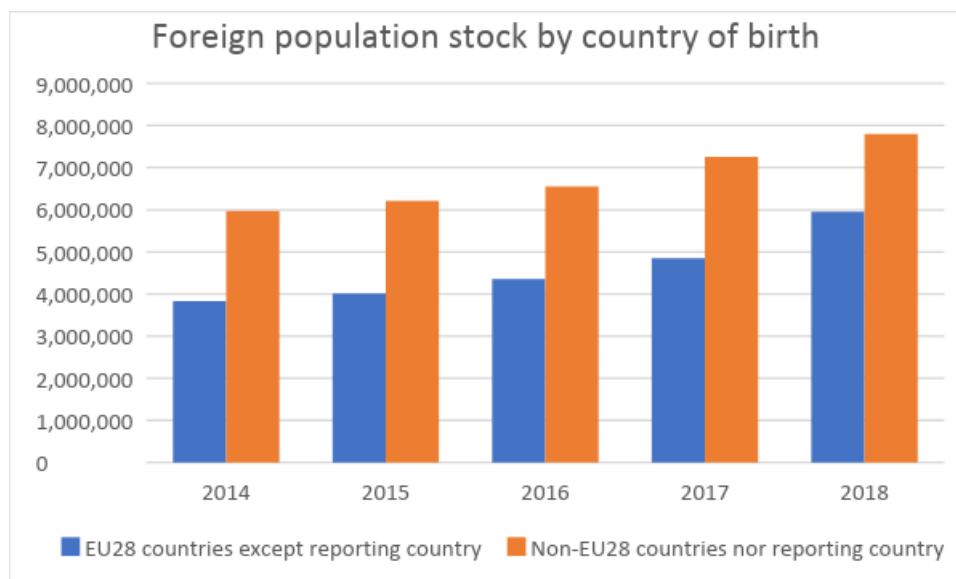
The graph above shows that there is an equal proportion of male and female migrants, which means that the female migrants are almost the half of the total foreign population. Observing the proportions we can notice that since 2009 there has always been a slight majority of women, except during 2017 that the male presence overtakes the female one. Therefore we can deduce that there aren't special dynamics of increasing female migration as it's happening in other European countries.

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

As far as the immigrant stock by sex is concerned, the proportion of males and females over the total stock of international migrants (here described as “foreign population” - that is migrants classified by Eurostat as coming from a foreign country, belonging to the EU or not) has already been investigated (see graph concerning female migrants). The following graphs, then, will describe the foreign population stock according to age, country of birth and reason for migration. Two clarifications are needed: firstly, data on migrants classified by country of birth are not always available in the case of Germany, so it is sometimes necessary to use data on immigrants by citizenship; secondly, a classification of immigrants by reason of migration is only possible resorting to Eurostat datasets over residence permits, intended as “any authorisation valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing



a third country national (not an EU citizen – ndr) to stay legally on its territory”¹, meaning this kind of classification is only possible concerning non-EU28 migrants. More specifically, information on the stock of foreign population by reason of migration has been obtained from the available data on “all valid permits” on 31st December of each year (migr_resvalid), whereas, as it will be seen, data on first permits issued each year (migr_resfirst) have been used to describe the flow of migrants by reason of migration.

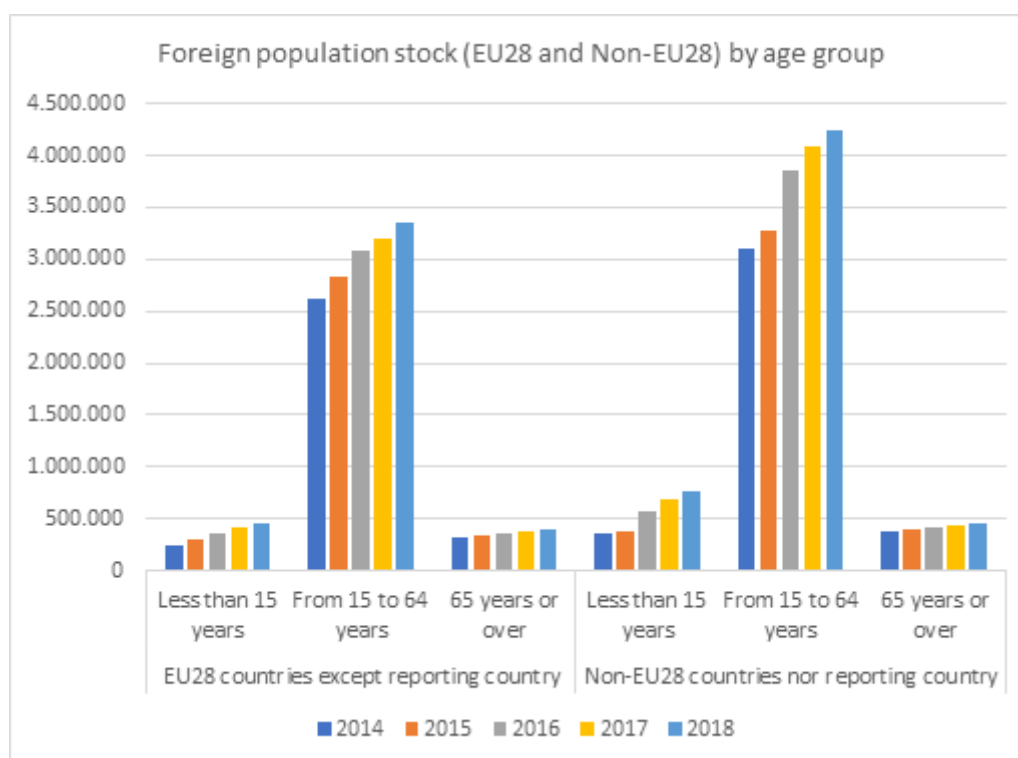


C_BIRTH/TIME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU28 countries except reporting country	3.836.085	4.010.360	4.351.815	4.849.902	5.951.223
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	5.971.792	6.210.058	6.556.440	7.255.534	7.794.620

Label: [migr_pop3ctb]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/migr_res_esms.htm

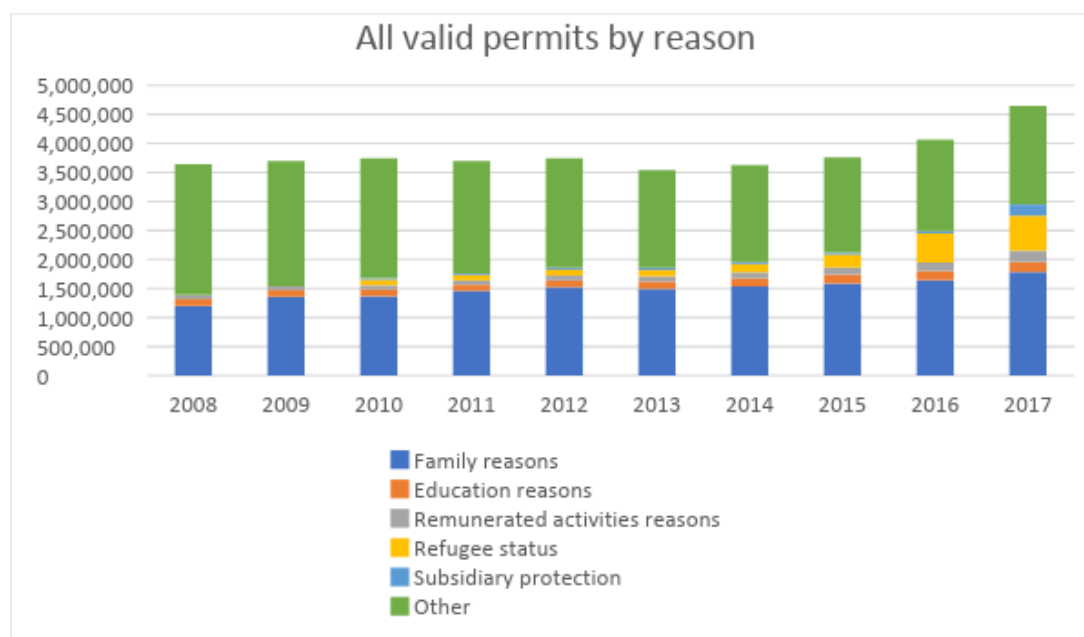


Label: [migr_pop1ctz]

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

Data are only available from 2014 to 2018 and have last been updated in April 2019.

As the first graph shows, and as already indicated considering the total foreign population, the number of international migrants in Germany has been increasing in the last 5 years. Evidently, however, the number of third country nationals (non-EU28 migrants) has always been greater than that of mobile EU citizens migrating to Germany and it has also been increasing more consistently. As for the age of international migrants in Germany, most of them are aged 15-64, meaning they are active, even though an increase in migrants aged less than 15, especially coming from non-EU28 countries (in comparison to those from EU countries), has been registered since 2016 – something that could be interpreted as a consequence of the so called refugee crisis.



REASON/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Family	1.199.985	1.356.998	1.368.389	1.460.107	1.523.286	1.494.354	1.535.898	1.586.491	1.643.806	1.784.016
Education	117.234	116.549	118.356	104.820	115.692	126.563	141.063	156.037	158.511	173.206
Remunerated act.	70.207	65.995	69.792	73.731	84.985	90.455	102.104	118.595	144.602	196.177
Refugee status	:	:	95.209	95.822	100.406	106.779	143.623	225.238	503.610	601.836
Subsidiary protection	:	:	25.414	25.911	34.397	42.888	35.117	31.790	34.612	192.125
Other	2.256.251	2.155.602	2.066.771	1.931.763	1.886.840	1.681.905	1.666.002	1.643.807	1.576.411	1.696.928

Label: [migr_resvalid]

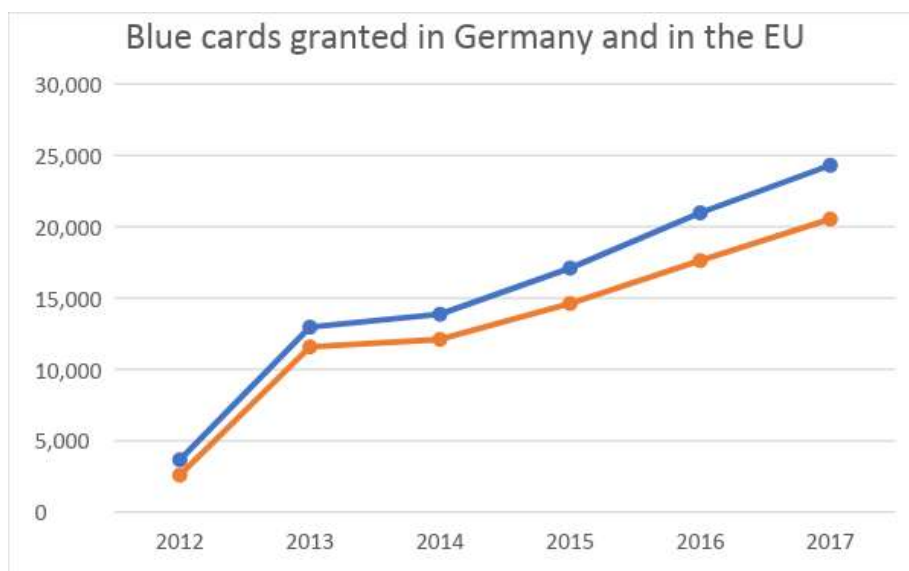
Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

Finally, concerning the reasons for migration, looking at the data on all valid permits by reason in the last 10 years, it emerges that the majority of permits has been issued for so called “other reasons” (including permits issued for international protection, humanitarian reasons, not better specified “residence only”, victims of trafficking and unaccompanied minors), at least till 2016, when the number of permits issued for family reunification has overtaken that of those ensured for other reasons. The number of refugees and of beneficiaries of subsidiary protection has also been increasing, the first one accelerating since 2015 (+0,56% compared with the previous year) and the second one booming in 2017 (+455%). Finally, a continuous but slow growth of permits issued for education and remunerated activities can also be observed.

Regarding the reasons for migration, one last aspect that should be considered regarding Germany is the high number, compared to the other EU member states, of highly skilled



migrants entering thanks to a European Blue Card. Actually, almost the entirety of Blue Cards issued in the EU since 2012 have been granted by Germany, as shown by the graph below.



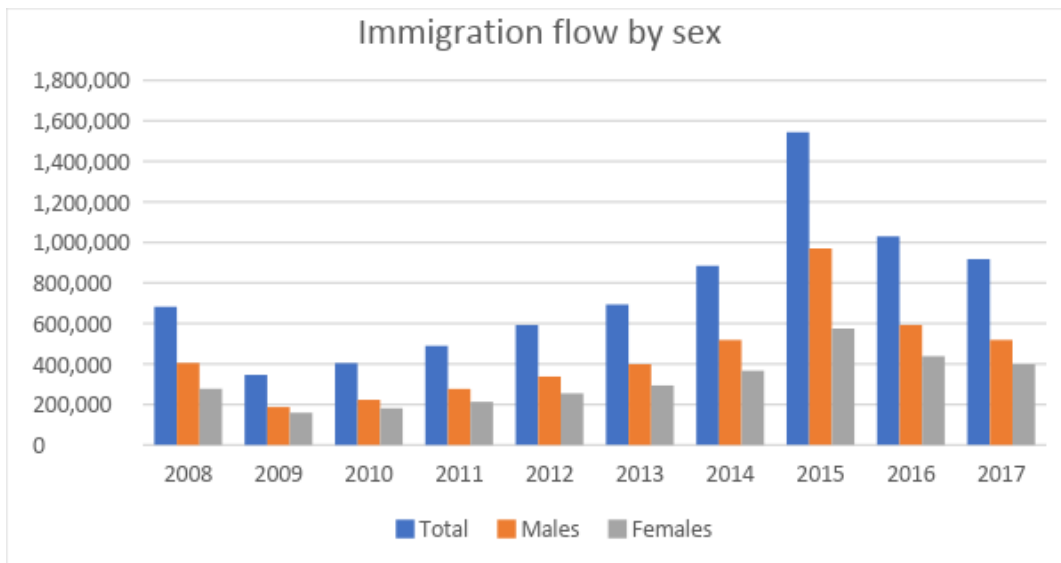
Label: [migr_resbc1]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resbc1&lang=en

- Immigration flow by sex, age group, country of birth and reason for migration / Inflows

Total inflow (absolute numbers)

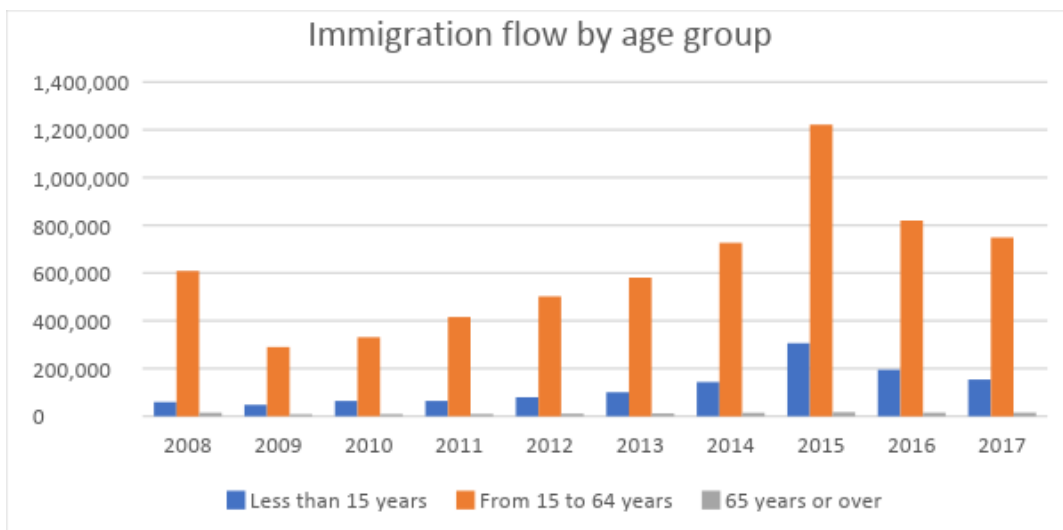
CITIZEN/TI ME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	682.1 46	346.2 16	404.0 55	489.42 2	592.1 75	692.7 13	884.8 93	1.543.8 48	1.029.8 52	917.1 09



Label: [migr_imm1ctz]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm1ctz&lang=en

The graph above shows the immigration inflow in Germany from 2008 to 2017. Immigration has firstly decreased in 2009, almost halving compared to the previous year, and then it has started increasing, reaching its peak in 2015 (the year of the refugee crisis, again). Since then, the inflow decreased again, settling to 917.109 entries in 2017. As the graph indicates, male migrants have remained prevalent over females during the last 10 years, contrasting the trend emerged from the investigation of the stock of female migration (see graph above). In 2015, specifically, male immigrants entering Germany were almost double than females.

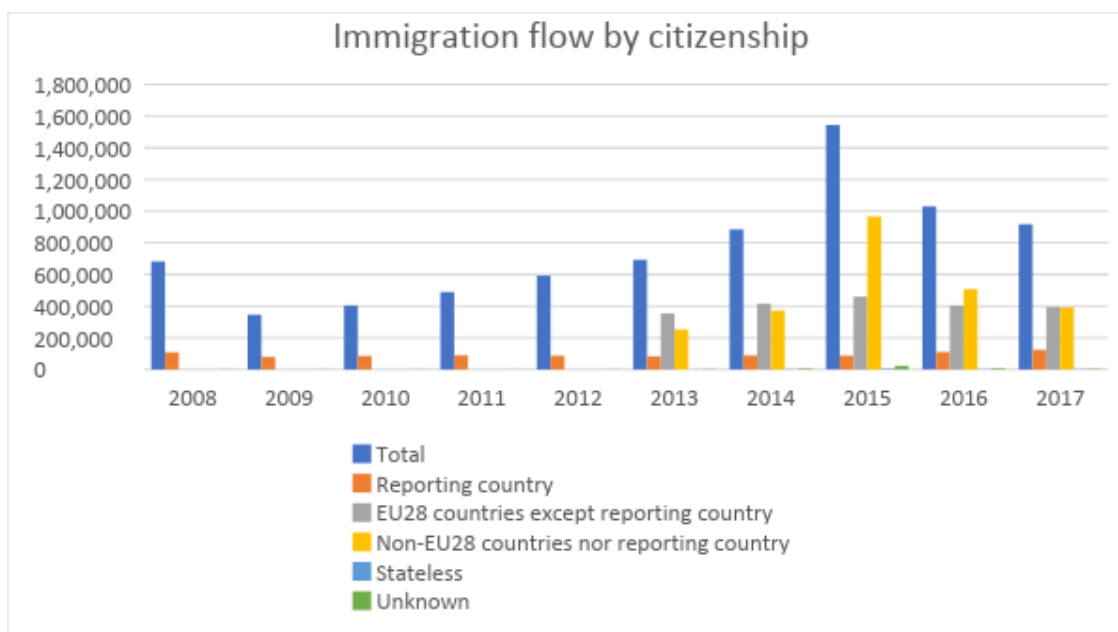


Label: [migr_imm1ctz]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm1ctz&lang=en



Classifying immigrants by age group, moreover, it emerges that, as expectable, the wide majority of them are aged 15-64, even though an increase in the inflow of minors in the last 10 years can be observed. As already mentioned analysing the foreign population stock, the number of immigrants aged less than 15 entering Germany peaked in 2015 and then started declining, though remaining almost double in 2017 compared to before the refugee crisis.

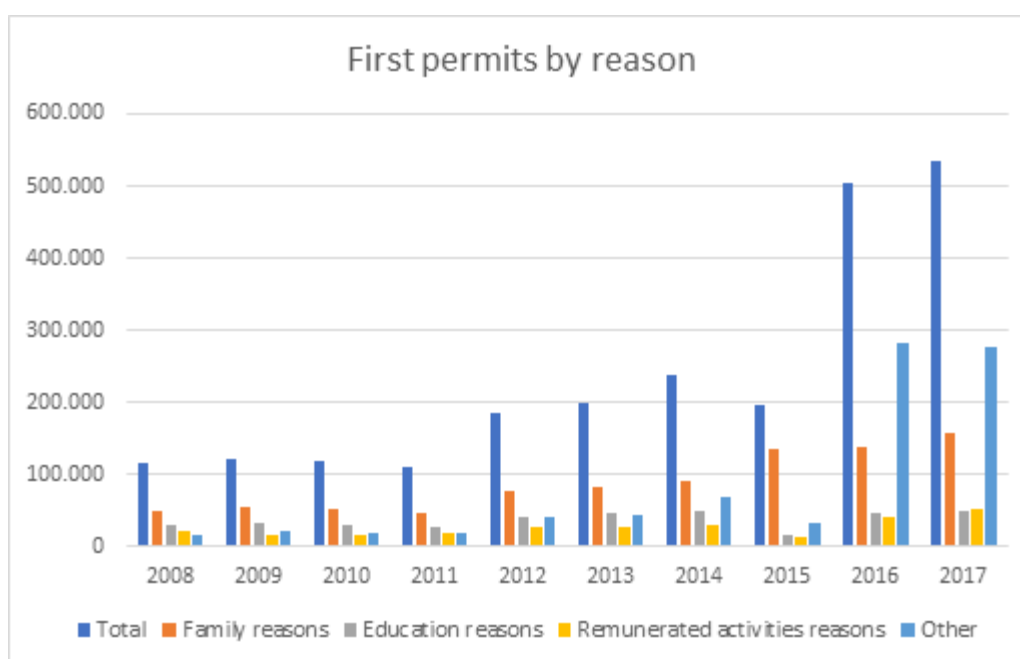


Label: [migr_imm1ctz]

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm1ctz&lang=en

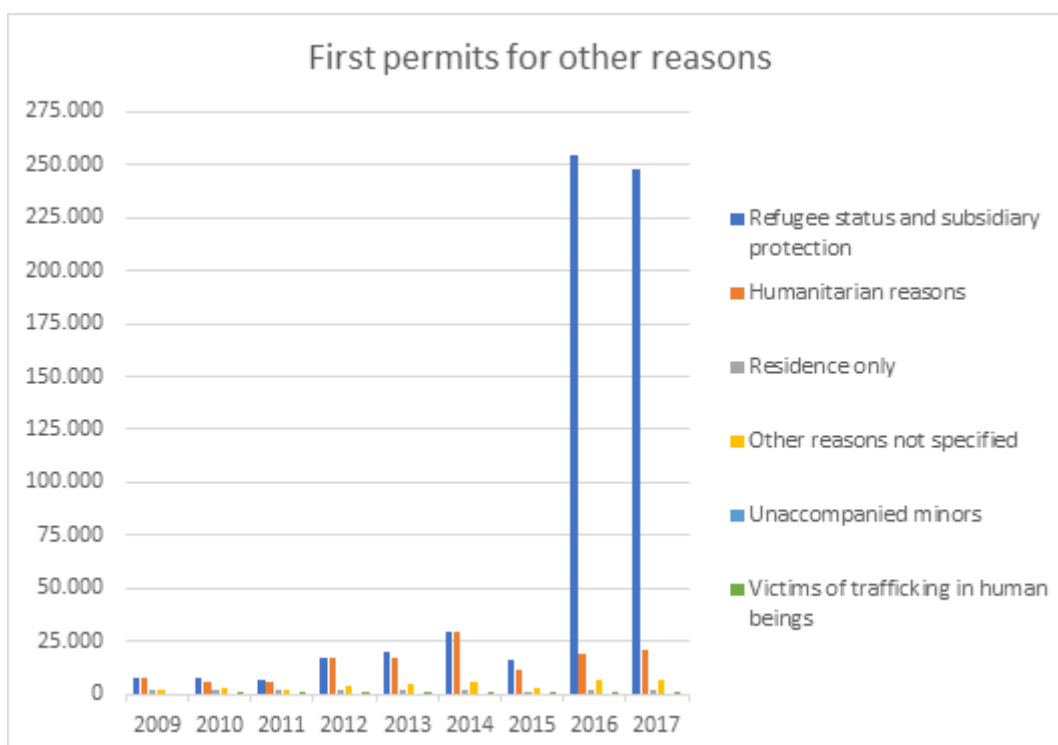
As far as the citizenship of immigrants is concerned, the graph above (representing data on EU28 and Non-EU28 migrants only since 2013 – before then, data distinguishing between the two are not available) shows that in 2013 mobile EU citizens entering Germany were more than third country nationals migrating to the country. Since then, the number of Non-EU28 migrants started to increase, doubling that of mobile European citizens in 2015. After that year, it began decreasing again, almost reaching parity with that of European citizens in 2017.

Finally, the inflow of migrants for reason of migration will be considered, resorting to Eurostat data on the first permits issued each year in Germany, as anticipated before. Data were last updated on the 16th of April 2019.



Label: [migr_resfirst]

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



Label: [migr_resoth]

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

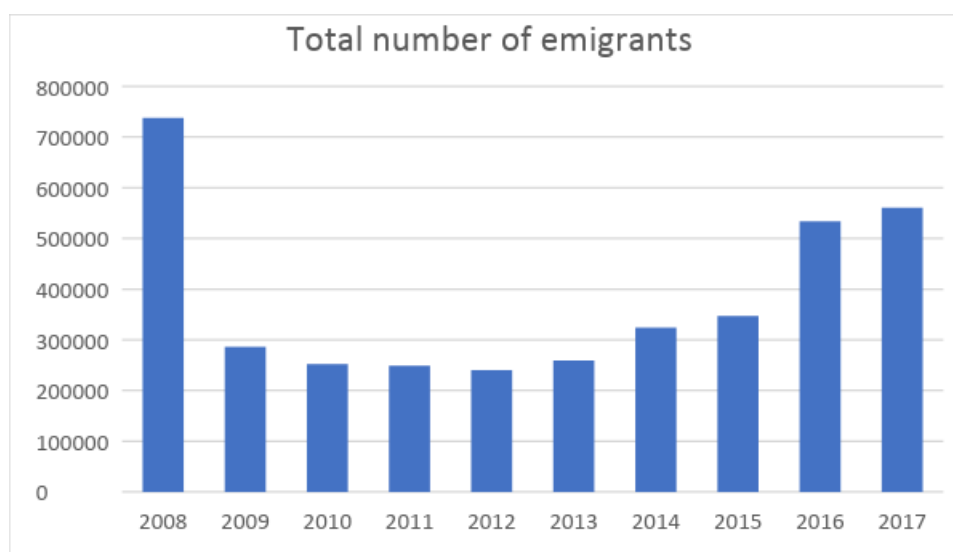


From the first graph it emerges that family reunification has remained the first reason for migration (at least from what could be deduced from data on first permits) till 2016, when it was overtaken by the so called “other reasons” - including, as specified by the second graph, refuge and subsidiary protection, humanitarian reasons, protection for unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking etc. – and became second in the ranking. The peaks in the number of first permits issued for “other reasons” in 2016 and 2017 are due, as clearly indicated by the second graph, which focuses only on permits for “other reasons”, to the incredible boom in the number of permits ensured for refuge and subsidiary protection in 2016 and 2017 (from 16.413 in 2015 to 254.584 in 2016). This enormous growth in the number of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection also meant that for the first time, in 2016, the number of permits ensured for humanitarian reasons wasn’t almost equal to that of permits for refuge and subsidiary protection. The first graph also shows that, as far as migrants for education are concerned, the number of permits ensured for education has been growing till 2014, also remaining the second main reason for migration of immigrants reaching Germany. In 2015, instead, permits for education dropped (along with those for remunerated activities, whose number had been increasing at a similar pace to that of permits for education, though remaining lower) and since then permits for education and remunerated activities have remained at the same level, both growing in 2016 and 2017 to almost 50.000.

- Total number of emigrants who have left the country / outflow

The following graph shows the total number of migrants who decided, per year, to leave Germany in order to reach other destinations (here not investigated). In order to give homogeneity, it’s been decided to calculate emigrants by citizenship, whichever it is, since in Eurostat database information about the emigrants by country of birth is not available for the years 2009 and 2010.

We would like to underline that the data we analysed concern the decade 2008 – 2017 since the data related to the year 2018 were not available. We present data expressed in absolute numbers and they can be meant as the outflow of the country. With this graph we intend to represent the outflow too, since to obtain this information it is necessary to explore the same source in the same way. The data were last updated on the 27th of February 2019.



Label: [migr_emi1ctz]

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

Observing the graph obtained from Eurostat, since it has been considered the year 2008, we can observe a huge decrease of the emigration rate between the years 2008 and 2009 (2008: 737.889 people emigrated; 2009: 286.582 people emigrated). By 2009 to 2012 there is a little and slow decrease, while from the year 2012 until the year 2017 the emigration starts again to grow. Especially by 2015 and 2016 we can notice a considerable step in the trend (even though not huge as the one of the years 2008 – 2009) in terms of growth. Considering that the data collect all the emigrants independently of their citizenship, they show the leaving of the country of both German people and foreign people residing in Germany. The graph proposed above in the section of “Immigration by sex, age group, country of birth and reason for migration” reports an increase of refugees, since on 2015 Germany has been considerably affected by the Refugees crisis. It clearly emerges that during the same years a drastic growth of the refugees rate and of the emigration rate took place. If it’s not possible to establish a sure causality between the two dynamics, these data show at least a strong correlation between them.

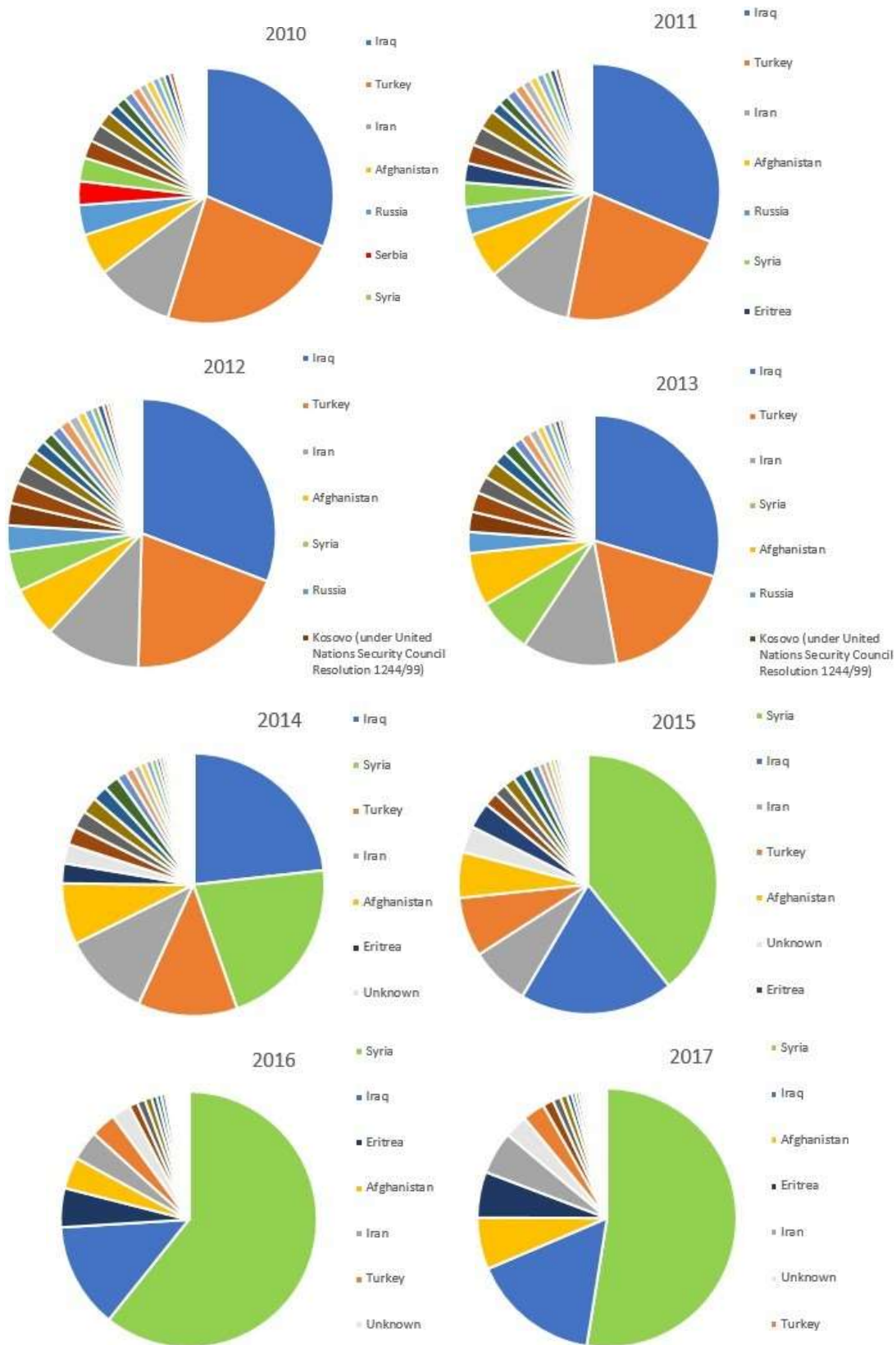
- Total number of refugees by country of origin

The following graphs show the total number of immigrants recognized under the status of refugees, calculated according to the place of origin. These data have been calculated considering the “all valid permits”, which include both the new incomers of the year of reference and the foreign population already living in the country since the previous years. The only data available that has been possible to consider are the ones by 2010 until 2017, because of the lack of information from the previous years and of last year 2018. The countries outlined are only the first seven relevant, underlined in order to give a general idea of the trend. The data were last updated on the 27th of February 2019.

Migration in Europe

MigrEU Jean Monnet Module

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union





Label: [migr_resvalid] Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

The different graphs we propose enlighten very clearly the increasing number of refugees coming from Syria along the years. In fact we can notice that during 2010 Syria is the seventh main origin country of refugees, but between 2010 and 2015 it reaches gradually the first position as quantity of Syrian citizens refugees in Germany. Due to the breaking out of the Syrian war, from 2015 until 2017 Syria maintains the first position – even increasing the amount of migrants year by year. From 2010 until 2014 it's also interesting noticing that the ranking of the main origin countries remains the same with this order: Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan (with the climbing position of Syria in the meanwhile). If Iraq maintains a quite similar amount of sending refugees along the years (slightly decreasing), conversely Turkey is subjected to a big reduction of its number of refugees. Also, Iran maintains quite the same proportion along the years (overpassing Turkey from 2015). Afghanistan represents a not so big slice of the total amount of refugees, but constant along the time. It's also necessary to consider that Eritrea, already appeared in 2011 and in 2014 in the seventh position, reaches a relevant position especially during the last two years. With an opposite trend, Russia, from occupying an important position during the years 2010 and 2011, progressively decreases its number of refugees in the following years, until disappearing from the ranking of the main origin countries.

3. Migrants integration indicators

Migrants by educational level

In order to analyse the migrants by educational level in 2018, we consider the dataset from country of citizenship. In this term, we chose to take into account information by: EU 28 countries, non-EU 28 countries and foreign countries. The purpose in this case is to explore if there is a significative correlation between citizenship and education level. Furthermore, the cross-section is based on people aged from 15 to 64 years old to get a broader picture of the reality. At least, the data shown are in percentage.

In order to get a clearer snapshot of the situation in Germany, we have divided this work in three different sections according to the three recognised educational levels. The levels concerned are the followings: the first level consists in less than primary, primary and lower secondary educations (levels 0-2), the second level is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3-4) and the last one regard tertiary education (levels 5-8).

To conclude, we have decided to pay attention also to the gender issue. In fact, probably, there will be difference among males and female in all the three levels described above.

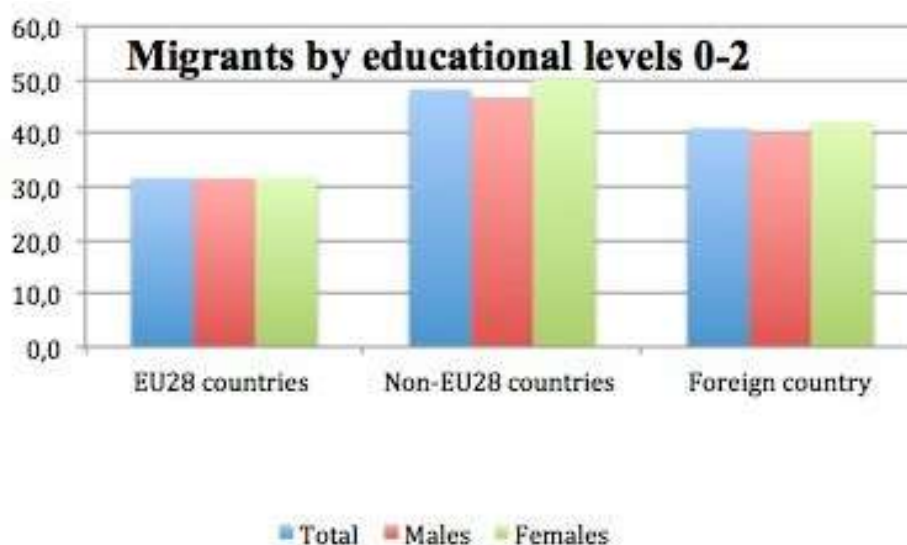


- Less than primary, primary and lower secondary educations (levels 0-2)

ISCED 11	levels 0-2		
SEX/CITIZEN	EU28 countries	Non-EU28 countries	Foreign country
Total	31,6	48,2	40,9
Males	31,5	46,7	39,9
Females	31,7	50,0	42,1

Label: [edat_lfs_9911]

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



What clearly emerged in this first section is that the non-EU 28 countries have a higher rate in lowest educational level in comparison to EU 28 countries and foreign country.

Regarding to the gender issue, in this lowest level doesn't seem to appear a fundamental difference.

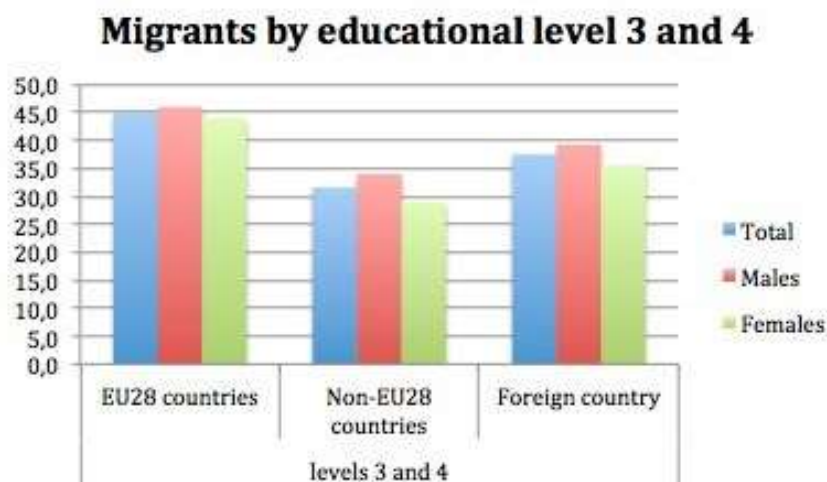


- Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3-4)

ISCED11	levels 3 and 4		
SEX/CITIZEN	EU28 countries	Non-EU28 countries	Foreign country
Total	45,1	31,6	37,5
Males	46,0	34,0	39,3
Females	44,1	29,0	35,5

Label: [edat_lfs_9911]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostatec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



In regarding the medium educational level, the highest percentage is reached by the EU 28 countries (on average 45%). In this group, the difference between male and females is slightest. The other two groups present data slightly below, in particular the foreign country. We observe that the larger differential is between EU 28 and non-EU 28 countries. In fact, this last group shows the lowest level reached in all the three different cohorts, that is the 29% by females. In general, in relation to the gender issue, we can note an educational gap between males and females (even if not so marked).

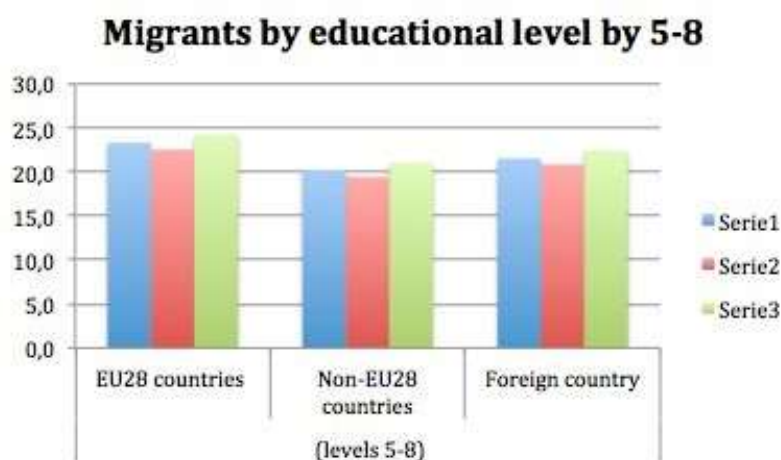


□ Tertiary education (levels 5-8)

ISCED11	(levels 5-8)		
SEX/CITIZEN	EU 28 countries	Non-EU 28 countries	Foreign country
Total	23,3	20,2	21,5
Males	22,5	19,4	20,8
Females	24,2	21,0	22,4

Label: [edat_lfs_9911]

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



The last level, which represent the highest educational level among the analysed one, shows in general the lowest level compared to the two formerly analysed. In fact, the maximum percentage reached is 24% by females by EU 28 countries.

It's noteworthy the fact that only in this educational level the best performance is accomplished by females.

In conclusion, it is possible to affirm that the educational level with the highest percentage is the medium one, for EU 28 as well as for non-EU 28 and foreign country. In addition, in all the three section the educational gap between female and males is quite limited.

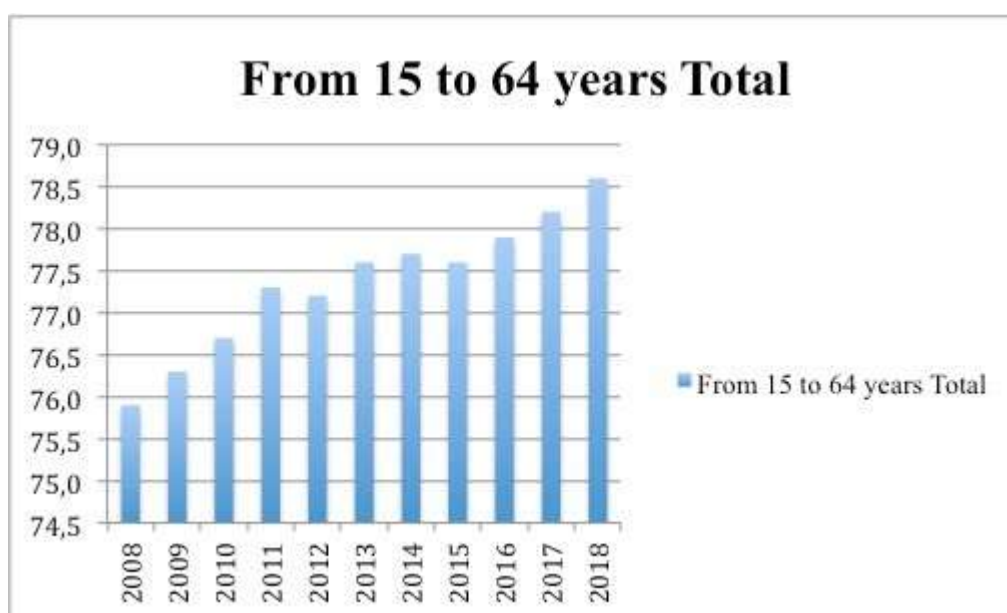


□ Labor force participation in the last 10 years

AGE	CITIZEN/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
From 15 to 64 years	Total	75,9	76,3	76,7	77,3	77,2	77,6	77,7	77,6	77,9	78,2	78,6

Label: [lfsa_argan]

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



In analysing the labor force participation in Germany we considered the period of time from 2008 to 2018 and we took into account all the people involved in the labor force of the country between 15 and 64 years old.

The data show us that, in general, Germany presents a pretty high rate among all the years considered, and the increase through time is pretty much constant.

The lower data (75,9%) has been registered in 2008, underlying in somehow the effect of the crisis.

The highest data (78,6%) has been registered in 2018, exactly 10 years after.

The differential of 3% is an evidence of the constant increase of the rate, but also that the increase is one of little entity.



- Employment rate by sex, age and citizenship in the last ten years in Germany.

In order to consider the employment rate in Germany, we have chosen the dataset from country of citizenship (because of lack of relevant data relating to country of birth).

The data, which follow, are in percentage and consider people in working age, which is from 15 to 64 years old.

- Employment rate by sex in the last 10 years

First of all, we take into account the relationship between employment rate and gender. The results are the followings.

SEX/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	70,3	71,3	72,7	73,0	73,5	73,8	74,0	74,7	75,2	75,9
Males	75,4	76,3	77,6	77,9	78,0	78,1	78,0	78,4	78,9	79,7
Females	65,2	66,2	67,8	68,1	69,0	69,5	69,9	70,8	71,5	72,1

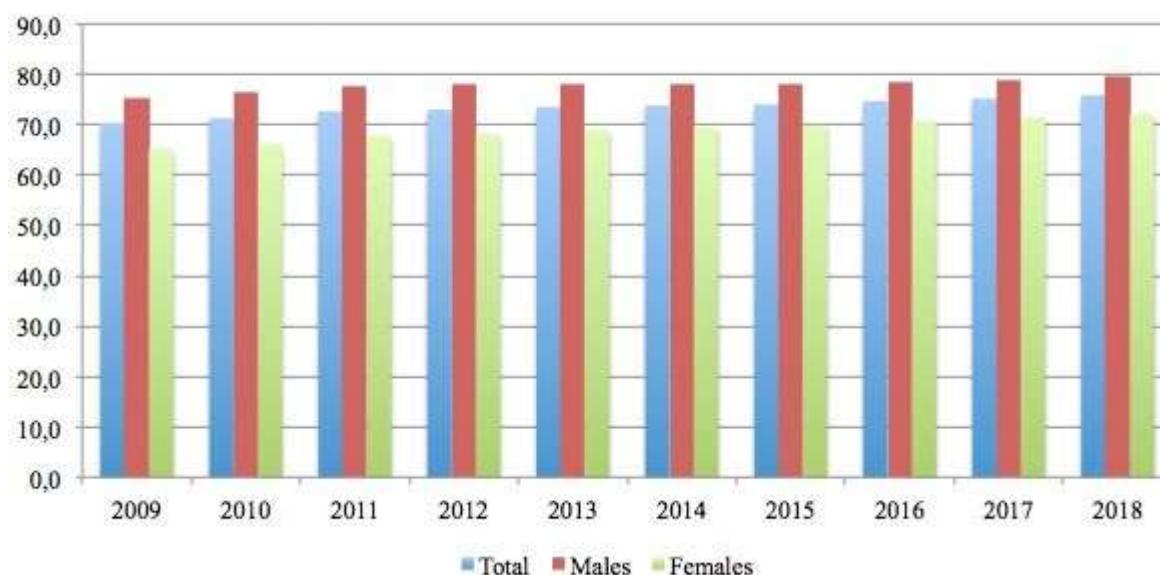
Label: [lfsa_ergan]

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

As we can see the results obtained are very high. As we could expect, the percentage of working males is higher (the peak has reached in 2018 with 80%) rather than the females one.



Employment rate by sex in the last 10 years



- Employment rate by age in the last 10 years

Secondly, we analyse the employment rate related to the age of the working people. As we have affirmed before, we take into account the working people from 15 to 64 years old. We decide to split this group in three different sub-groups, in order to get a deeper vision of the phenomenon: from 15 to 24, from 25 to 49 and from 50 to 64.

AGE/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
From 15 to 24 years	44,4	44,5	46,1	44,5	45,2	44,3	44,0	44,5	45,5	45,4
From 25 to 49 years	75,5	76,4	77,9	78,3	78,6	78,6	78,9	79,3	79,4	80,1
From 50 to 64 years	58,4	60,3	62,4	63,5	65,5	67,4	68,3	70,1	71,6	72,6

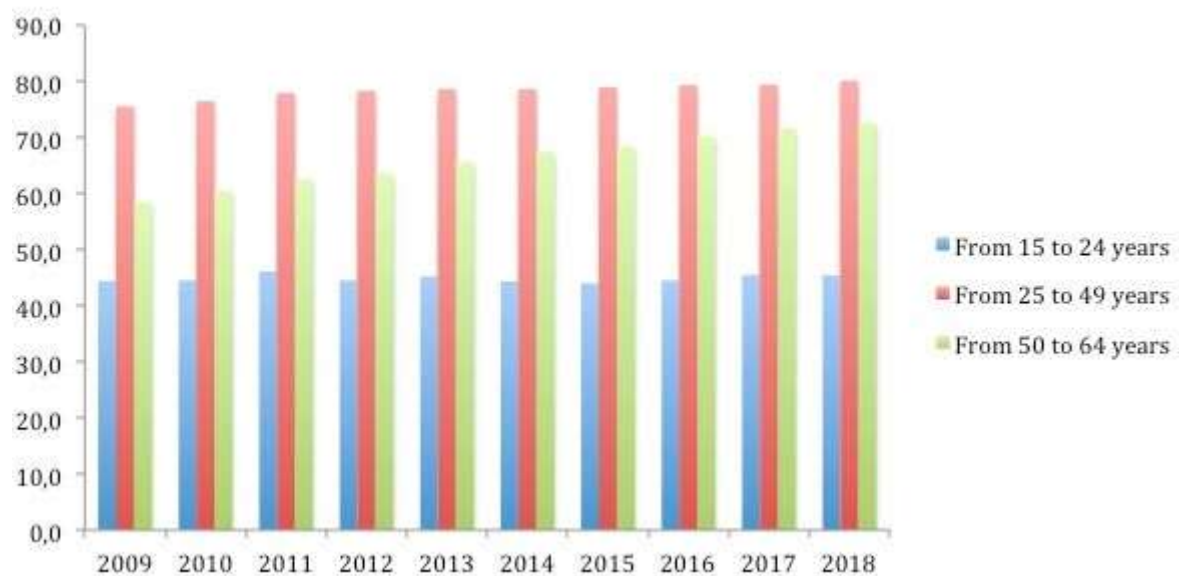
Label: [lfsa_ergan]

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

As we can easily see in the graphic below, the highest level of employment is reached in every year by people ageing from 25 to 49 years old.



Employment rate by age in the last 10 years



Label: [lfsa_ergan]

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

Employment rate by citizenship in the last 10 years:

Finally, we relate the employment rate to the citizenship. We decide to restrict our attention mainly on EU 28 countries and non-EU 28 countries.

CITIZEN/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU 28 countries except reporting country	67,8	68,4	71,0	71,9	72,4	73,4	73,9	75,7	76,4	77,3
Non-EU 28 countries nor reporting country	50,6	51,6	53,8	55,0	54,9	54,7	54,2	51,4	52,3	55,0

Label: [lfsa_ergan]

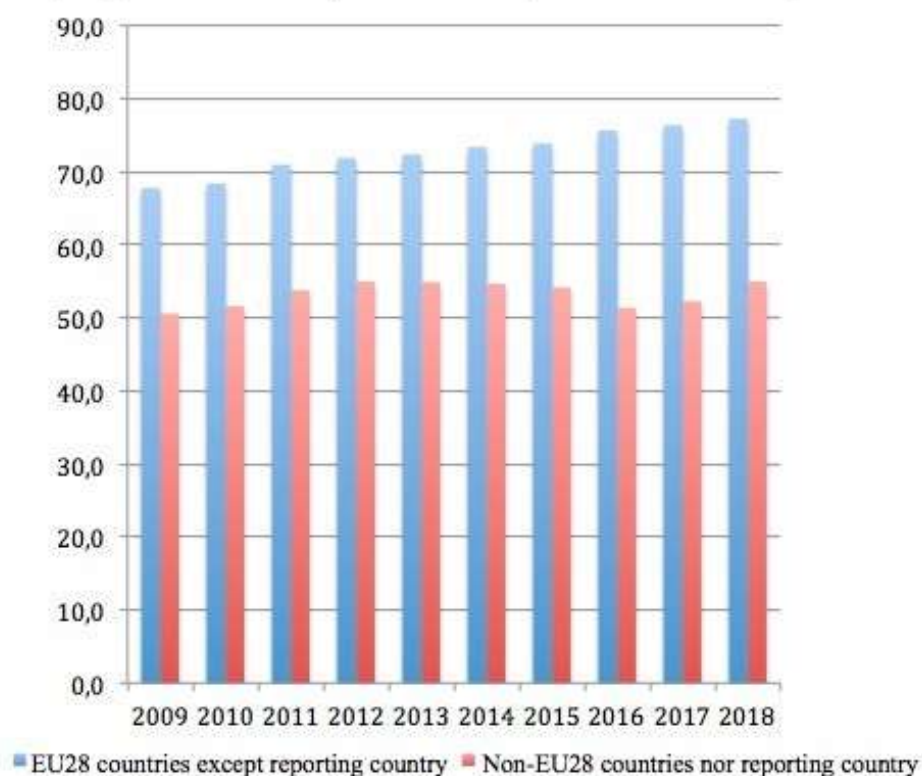
Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Although the rate are both pretty high, as we could expect the percentage of EU 28 is higher than the non-EU 28.



We can observe a little downturn in the first couple of years after the recession in 2008. In this time, the differentials between EU 28 and non-EU 28 were only about 10%. In addition, from 2011 to 2018 the Eu28 citizens show higher employment in the labour market rather than the other group. In fact, the differentials across the two groups increase during the time (on average about 20%).

Employment rate by citizenship in the last 10 years



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

After the analysis of the employment rate, we proceed now to have a look at the unemployment rate. This section, however, took into account the absolute numbers.



□ Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group

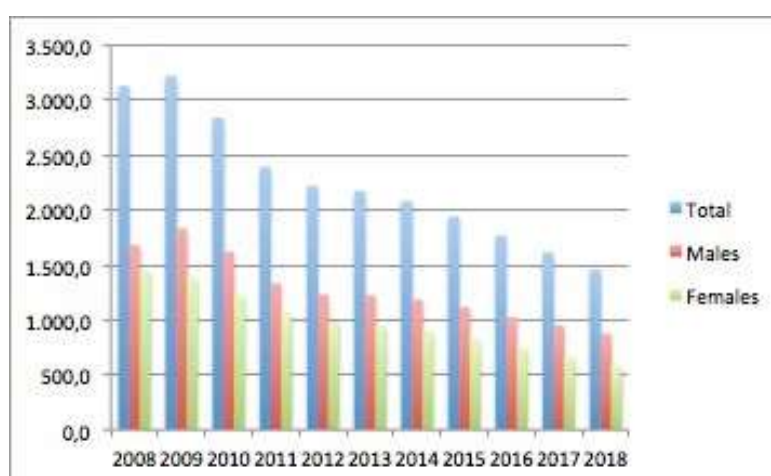
SEX/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	3.130,0	3.221,9	2.841,2	2.392,1	2.217,5	2.174,2	2.082,0	1.941,1	1.766,6	1.612,0	1.458,3
Males	1.682,3	1.831,2	1.621,7	1.331,3	1.232,1	1.227,0	1.183,4	1.117,6	1.023,4	951,7	877,0
Females	1.447,8	1.390,7	1.219,5	1.060,8	985,4	947,2	898,6	823,5	743,1	660,3	581,4

Label: [lfst_r_lfu2gac]

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

As we can see both in the table and in the graphic, the absolute numbers of unemployment by sex group across the 10 years taken into account present a clear and constant decrease.

The peak of unemployment has been reached in 2008 (3.130,0 considering both groups, 1.682,3 males and 1.447,8 females) and the lowest number has been registered 10 years after (1.458,3 considering both groups, 877,0 males and 581,4 females).



In general, females have a lower rate of unemployment compared to the one of males.



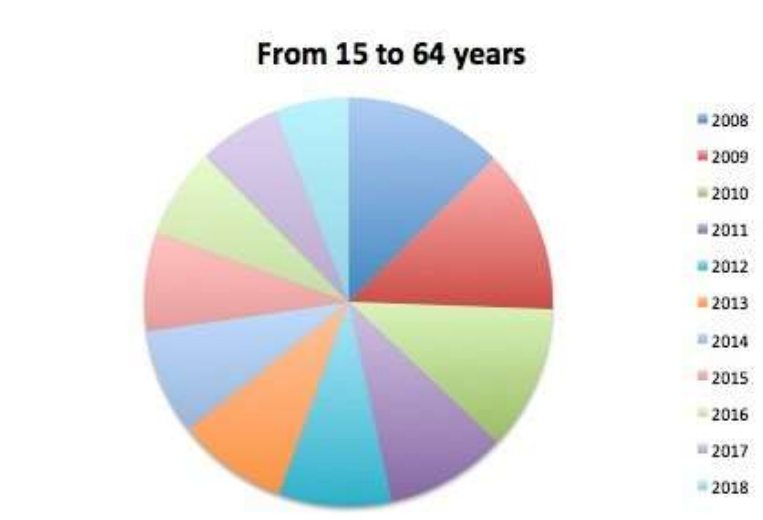
□ Unemployment in the last 10 years by age

AGE/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
From 15 to 64 years	3.130,0	3.221,9	2.841,2	2.392,1	2.217,5	2.174,2	2.082,0	1.941,1	1.766,6	1.612,0	1.458,3

Label: [fst_r_lfu2gac]

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

Also in this case, the absolute numbers of unemployment in the last 10 years by age seems to have a continue decrease, even if the peak wasn't reach in 2008, but the year after, in 2009 (3.221,9).



□ Unemployment in the last 10 years by country of birth

C_BIRTH/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU28 countries except reporting country	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	122,3	124,0



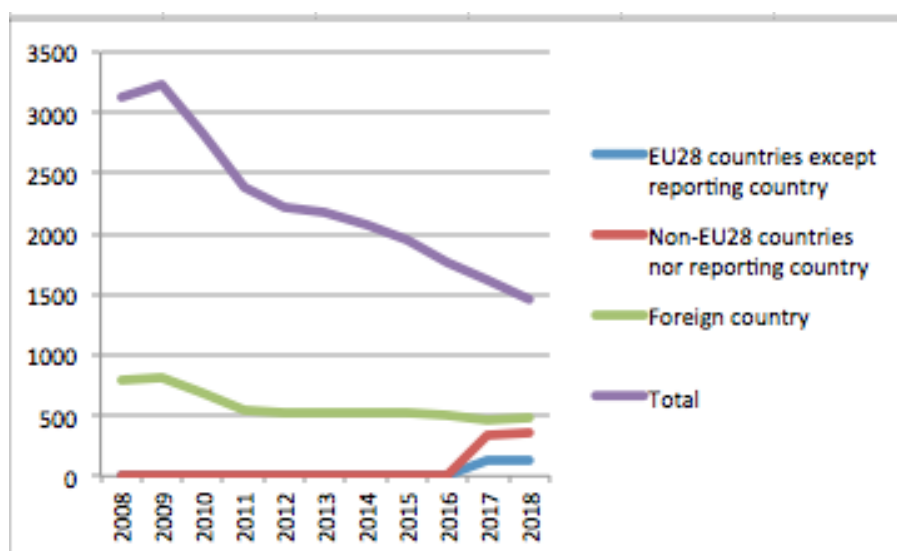
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	339,2	349,9
Foreign country	790,9	820,3	681,9	553,0	524,4	517,0	518,9	528,1	506,2	461,5	473,9
Total	3.130,0	3.221,9	2.841,2	2.392,1	2.217,5	2.174,2	2.082,0	1.941,1	1.766,6	1.612,0	1.458,3

Label: [lfst_r_lfu2gac]

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

First of all, we have to underline that from 2008 to 2016 the data for EU28 and Non-EU28 countries weren't available, so we will have a better comparison in the last two years of the period analysed.

However, the continuity of the decreased observed in the two previous tables is still present here and, we can affirm that EU28 countries seems to benefit of the lowest rate of unemployment (the differential between the country of birth in the tables is not that relevant in any case).





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

Finally, we have analysed the social inclusion of the migrants in Germany. In particular, the income distribution and risk of poverty. We picked the data from the country of birth dataset.

Because of the lack of data for the last year (2018), we had to focus only on 2017's data. As said before, to get a better and clearer snapshot of the reality we have taken into account the EU 28 countries, the Non-EU 28 countries and the foreign country. In this work are considered all people ageing 18 years old and over.

In addition, we take into consideration also the gender factor: in fact, we expect different results according to it.

- At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth

C_BIRTH	SEX/TIME	2017
EU 28 countries	Total	14,4
	Males	13,2
	Females	15,5
Non-EU 28 countries	Total	27,5
	Males	26,9
	Females	28,1
Foreign country	Total	20,1
	Males	18,8
	Females	21,1

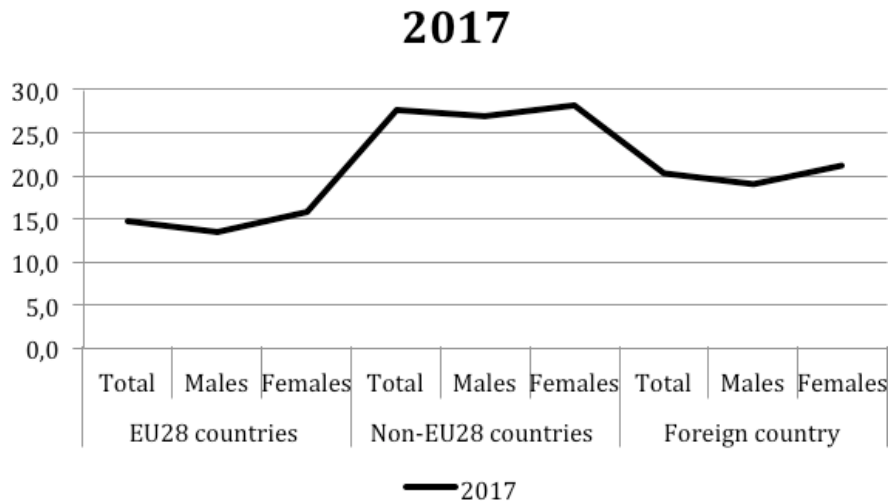
Label: [ilc_li32]

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/setupDownloads.do>

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As better shown in the graph below, the category most at risk in 2017 is “females” from Non-EU 28 countries. On the contrary, the category less endangered in 2017 is “males” from EU 28 countries. Probably, this is the field in which the gender gap is more evident and stronger.





Migration in Ireland

Bruno Federica
Lazzari Marco
Lezeriuc Ioana
Marangi Francesca

Introduction

Ireland's migration policies rank 19th out of 38 EU countries, according to the MIPEX of 2015. It is a country of recent immigration, since it became a net immigration country since the mid-1990s, with mostly EU28 citizens and 15% of NON-EU28 nationals.

As it will be discussed and displayed below, with the break out of the 2008 economic crisis that hit the Western countries, the inflows of new migrants decreased and the number of emigrants increased. As a consequence, the overall employment rate dropped by 10% until 2011, it started to regrow from 2012 onwards.

Migrants flowing towards Ireland benefit open political participation and anti-discrimination. The Irish labour market appears to be flexible and inclusive, and, compared with the other EU28 citizens; access to education and training sector of the NON-EU28 immigrants' is quite relevant. Ireland has an overall score of 52/100 on migration policies directed towards integration.

Because of its family reunion and citizenship policies, NON-EU28 nationals are less likely to reunite with their families, to become long-term residents or citizens in Ireland than in most other EU countries.

Background information

1.1. Population change – Demography balance and crude rates at national levels

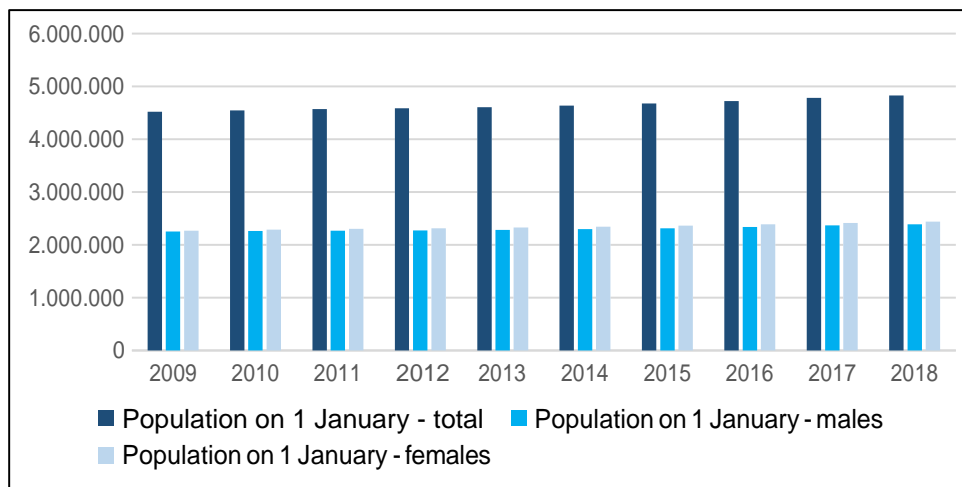
Last update: 15.04.2019

Extracted on 25.04.2019

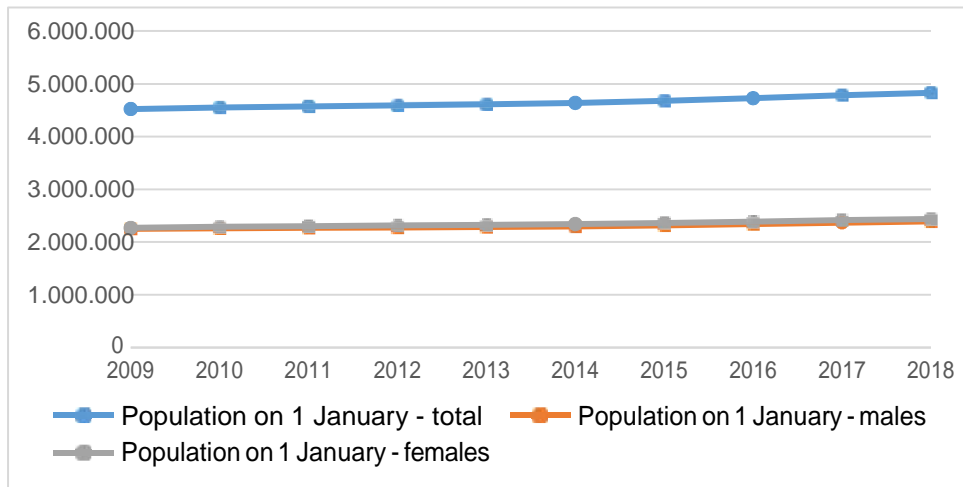
Source of data: Eurostat [demo_gind]

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

INDIC_DE/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Population on 1 January - total	4.521.32	4.549.42	4.570.88	4.589.28	4.609.77	4.637.85	4.677.62	4.726.28	4.784.38	4.830.39
Population on 1 January - males	2.252.65	2.260.97	2.269.42	2.273.99	2.283.46	2.295.85	2.313.34	2.339.14	2.367.91	2.392.22
Population on 1 January - females	2.268.66	2.288.45	2.301.45	2.315.28	2.326.31	2.342.00	2.364.28	2.387.14	2.416.46	2.438.16



Ireland's population appears quite stable during the years 2009-2018, with a slight increase in the latest years. To what concerns the gender of the population, there is no substantial difference, apart from a slight majority of females. The total population last year was 4.830.392.



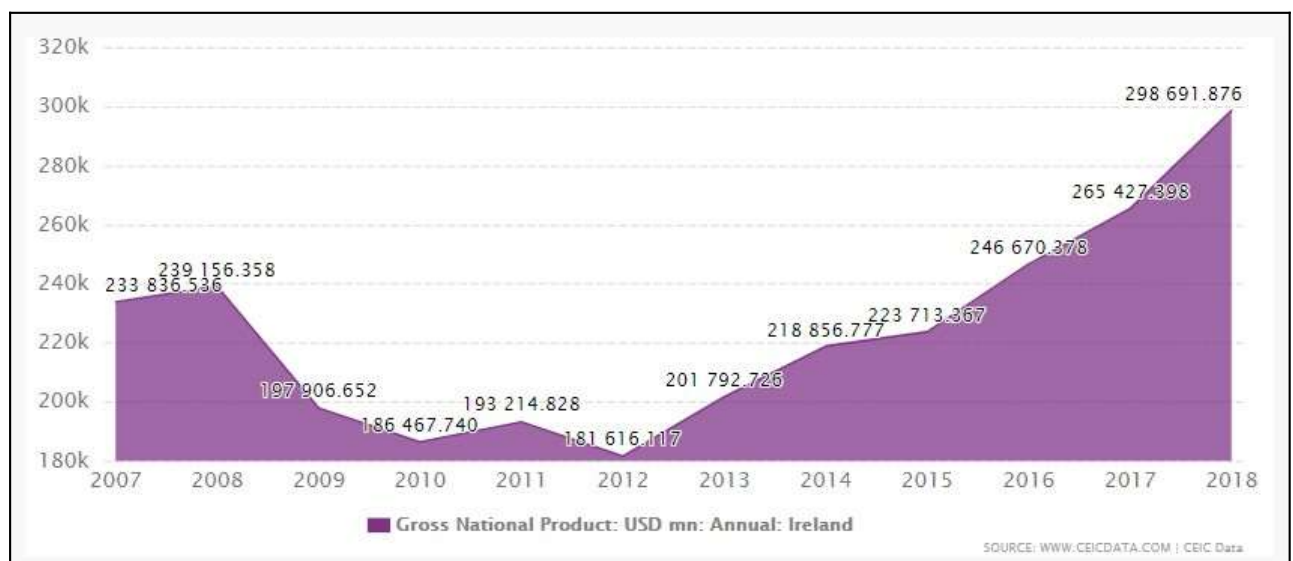
1.2. Population growth (annual % last year)

We can observe from the table that the population growth has slightly increased in the last years. The percentage of the last year is 0.88%. It is also interesting to notice that the number of migrants remains stable.

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)
2019	4,847,139	0.90 %	43,391	4,699
2018	4,803,748	0.88 %	42,091	4,699
2017	4,761,657	0.75 %	35,579	4,699
2016	4,726,078	0.55 %	25,971	4,699

Source: www.worldmeters.info

1.3. GNP last year



The GNP, last year, was 298.691.876. By analysing the graph, we notice an important decrease in 2008 due to the economic crisis. The crisis lasted since 2012 when the Gross National Product started to rise again. We have a significant increase from 2012 to 2018.

1.4. Human Development Index Ranking last year

HDI rank	Country	Value
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT		
1	Norway	0.953
2	Switzerland	0.944
3	Australia	0.939
4	Ireland	0.938
5	Germany	0.936

We found the human development index ranking only until 2017, when Ireland was in the 4th position. It is considered a country with a very high human development, 0.938.

1.5. Unemployment rate of total population last year

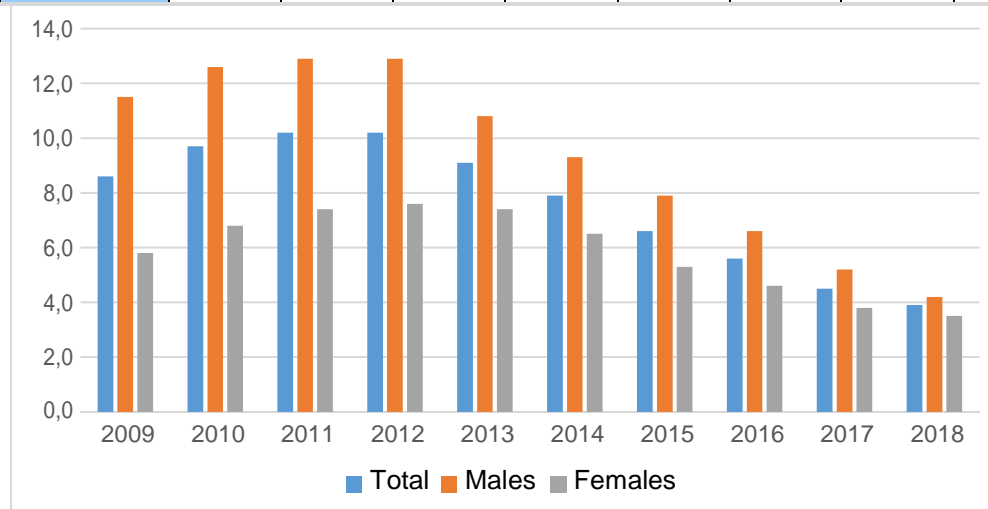
Last update: 23.04.2019

Extracted on: 29.04.2019

Source of data: Eurostat [une_rt_a]

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

SEX/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	8,6	9,7	10,2	10,2	9,1	7,9	6,6	5,6	4,5	3,9
Males	11,5	12,6	12,9	12,9	10,8	9,3	7,9	6,6	5,2	4,2
Females	5,8	6,8	7,4	7,6	7,4	6,5	5,3	4,6	3,8	3,5



The unemployment rate was higher after the 2008 economic crisis. From 2013 it started decreasing, and last year it reached 3,9%. The gap between males and females was higher from 2008 to 2012.

1.6. Youth unemployment last year.

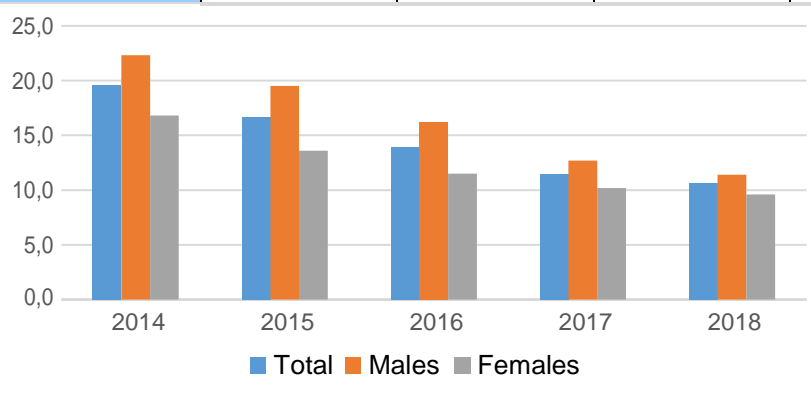
Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 02.05.19

Source of data: Eurostat [yth_empl_100]

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

SEX/TIME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	19,6	16,7	13,9	11,5	10,6
Males	22,3	19,5	16,2	12,7	11,4
Females	16,8	13,6	11,5	10,2	9,6

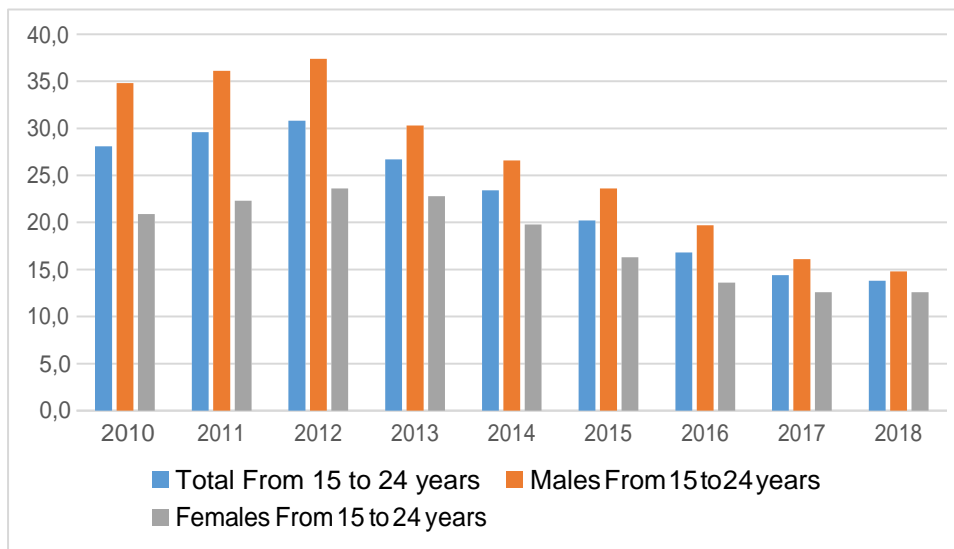


The table and the graph show that the youth unemployment last year was 10,6%. It can be noticed a general decrease in the last years, and the number of male youth unemployed is higher than the female one.

In the analysis below, it can be found more accurate data about two different age groups: 15-24 years and 25-29 years.

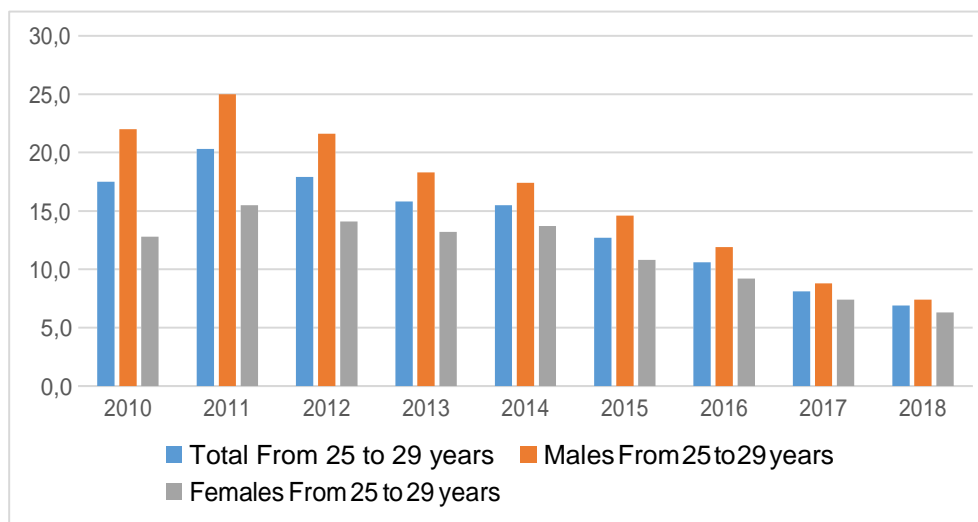
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

SEX	AGE/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	From 15 to 24 years	28,1	29,6	30,8	26,7	23,4	20,2	16,8	14,4	13,8
Males	From 15 to 24 years	34,8	36,1	37,4	30,3	26,6	23,6	19,7	16,1	14,8
Females	From 15 to 24 years	20,9	22,3	23,6	22,8	19,8	16,3	13,6	12,6	12,6



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

SEX	AGE/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	From 25 to 29 years	17,5	20,3	17,9	15,8	15,5	12,7	10,6	8,1	6,9
Males	From 25 to 29 years	22,0	25,0	21,6	18,3	17,4	14,6	11,9	8,8	7,4
Females	From 25 to 29 years	12,8	15,5	14,1	13,2	13,7	10,8	9,2	7,4	6,3





1.7. Total population projection for 2050

Last update: 05.02.19

Extracted on: 23.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [proj_15npms]

SEX/TIME	2050
Total	5.693.430
Males	2.817.466
Females	2.875.964

By analysing the table, the prevision for 2050 is an increase of the population, from 4.830.392 in 2018, to 5.693.430 in 2050.

2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

2.1. The total number of international migrants residing in the country.

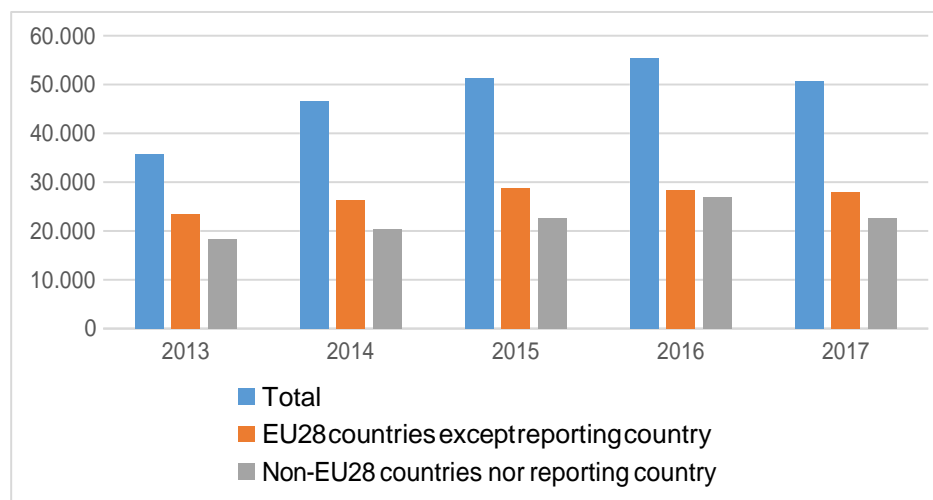
Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_imm3ctb]

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

C_BIRTH/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	na	na	na	na	na	35.682	46.663	51.283	55.327	50.623
EU28 countries except reporting country	na	na	na	na	na	23.396	26.221	28.659	28.391	27.950
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	na	na	na	na	na	18.286	20.442	22.624	26.936	22.673



From 2008 to 2012 no data are available. For this reason, we decided to analyse in the graph only the years from 2013 to 2017. It emerges that the number of international migrants has risen during the last years. The number of migrants coming from other EU countries is bigger than the ones coming from Non-EU countries.

2.2. International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population.

International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population (both sexes)					
1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
6,4	6,2	9,1	14,0	15,8	15,9

In the table above, which we downloaded from the website www.un.org, it is displayed that the international migrants stock percentage in 2015 was 15,9. We did not find data for the last three years.

2.3. Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock.

Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_imm8]

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

SEX/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	82.592	50.604	52.339	57.292	61.324	65.539	73.519	80.792	85.185	78.499
Females	42.049	25.374	26.431	29.744	30.239	34.298	39.025	40.948	42.614	41.353



The proportion of female migrants reached 41.353 in 2017, while it decreased between 2008 and 2014. The economic crisis discouraged the migration flows. In 2008 the percentage of female migrants was 51%, while in 2017 it gained 2 points reaching 53%.

2.4. Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth.

Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_imm3ctb]

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

SEX/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	82.592	50.604	52.339	57.292	61.324	65.539	73.519	80.792	85.185	78.499
Males	40.543	25.230	25.908	27.548	31.085	31.241	34.494	39.844	42.571	37.146
Females	42.049	25.374	26.431	29.744	30.239	34.298	39.025	40.948	42.614	41.353



During our analysis, we found information regarding the immigration stock divided by sex group. It can be noticed that the number of female immigrants is higher than the male one. Probably because the labour demand requires more women than men.



Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_imm3ctb]

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

C_BIRTH/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	82.59 2	50.604	52.339	57.292	61.324	65.539	73.519	80.792	85.185	78.499
EU28 countries except reporting country	na	na	na	na	na	23.396	26.221	28.659	28.391	27.950
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	na	na	na	na	na	18.286	20.442	22.624	26.936	22.673
Extra-EU27	na	na	na	17.020	18.446	na	na	na	na	na
Non-EU27 countries nor reporting country	16.91 4	9.810	12.447	17.020	18.446	na	na	na	na	na
EU25 countries except reporting country	44.14 8	22.111	24.190	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Latvia	2.603	1.301	1.355	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Lithuania	4.425	1.899	1.948	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Poland	15.37 2	4.072	4.488	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Slovakia	1.771	492	536	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
United Kingdom	9.433	5.126	6.453	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Africa	2.714	1.347	1.849	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Canada	518	329	391	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
United States	1.643	646	555	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Brazil	2.023	1.800	2.202	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
China including Hong Kong	955	668	713	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Philippines	816	325	474	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
India	1.730	614	971	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	764	340	475	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

This table includes only the immigrants' main countries of origin. In Eastern Europe the countries we considered are Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia, the 2004 Enlargement of the European Union motivates the large inflows. In addition, the Schengen agreement, implemented in late 2007, allowed free movement among these countries and Ireland. To what concerns the age groups, no data are available.



2.5. Reason for migration.

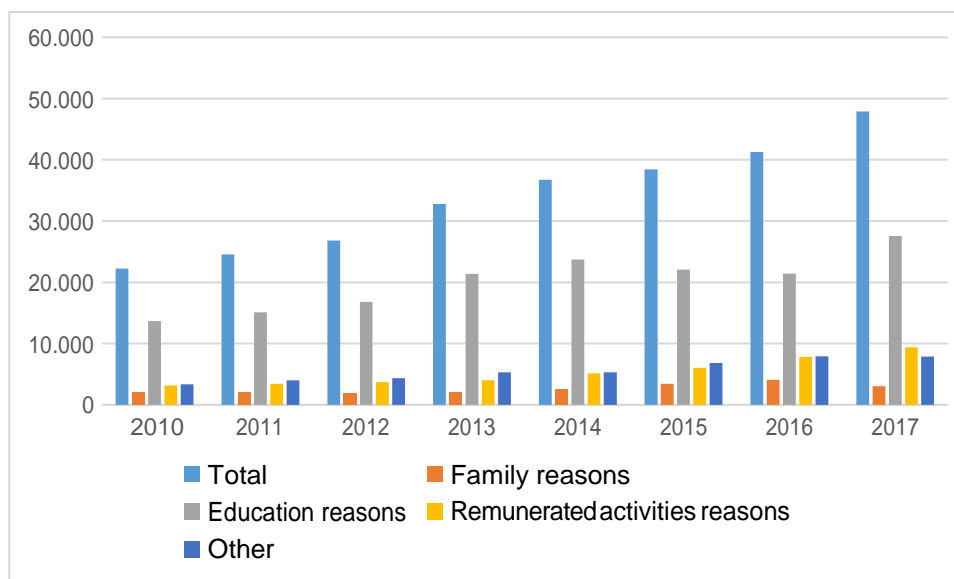
Last update: 29.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [[migr_resfas](#)]

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

REASON/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	22.235	24.570	26.818	32.779	36.728	38.433	41.279	47.901
Family reasons	2.030	1.994	1.894	2.042	2.526	3.444	4.100	3.058
Education reasons	13.653	15.131	16.828	21.394	23.730	22.075	21.421	27.588
Remunerated activities reasons	3.208	3.425	3.720	4.017	5.139	6.073	7.842	9.398
Other	3.344	4.020	4.376	5.326	5.333	6.841	7.916	7.857



As we can see from the table, the main reason for migration is education, and it has increased in the last years. This means that migrants are attracted by this country because of the level of its education. The family reasons is the lowest and it has decreased from 2016 to 2017.

2.6. Total number of emigrants who have left the country.

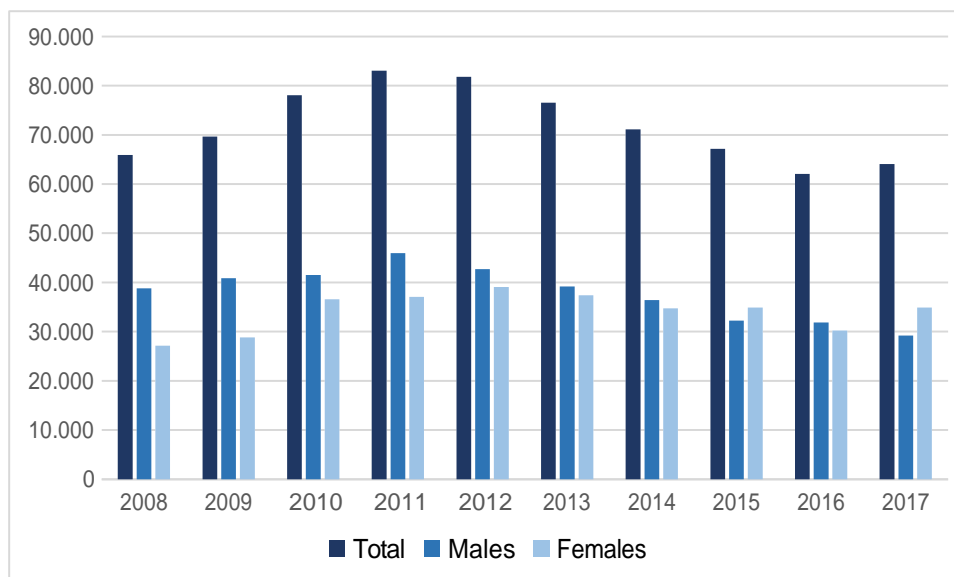
Last update: 25.02.19

Extracted on: 01.05.19

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_emi2]

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

SEX/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	65.934	69.672	78.099	83.049	81.797	76.560	71.107	67.160	62.056	64.068
Males	38.801	40.869	41.517	45.954	42.701	39.180	36.393	32.248	31.831	29.203
Females	27.133	28.803	36.582	37.095	39.096	37.380	34.714	34.912	30.225	34.865



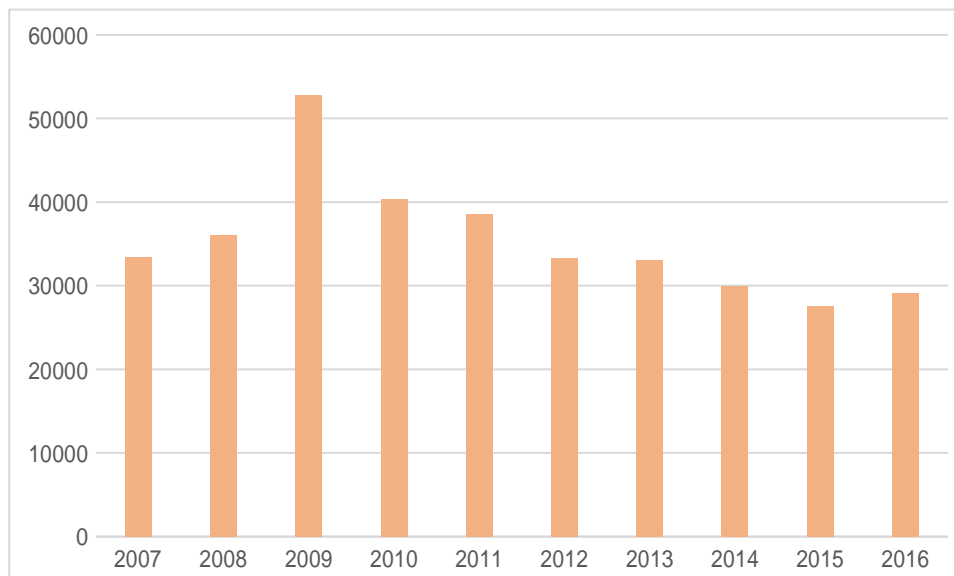
The number of emigrants started increasing in 2008 since 2012, probably due to the economic crisis. From 2013, it has slightly decreased. In 2017, the number of female emigrants is higher than the male one, situation that has always changed during the last 10 years.



2.7. Outflows

Country of birth/nationality	Total										
Variable	Outflows of foreign population by nationality										
Gender	Total										
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Country											
Ireland	33400	36100	52800	40300	38600	33300	33000	30000	27500	29100	na

Source: stats.oecd.org

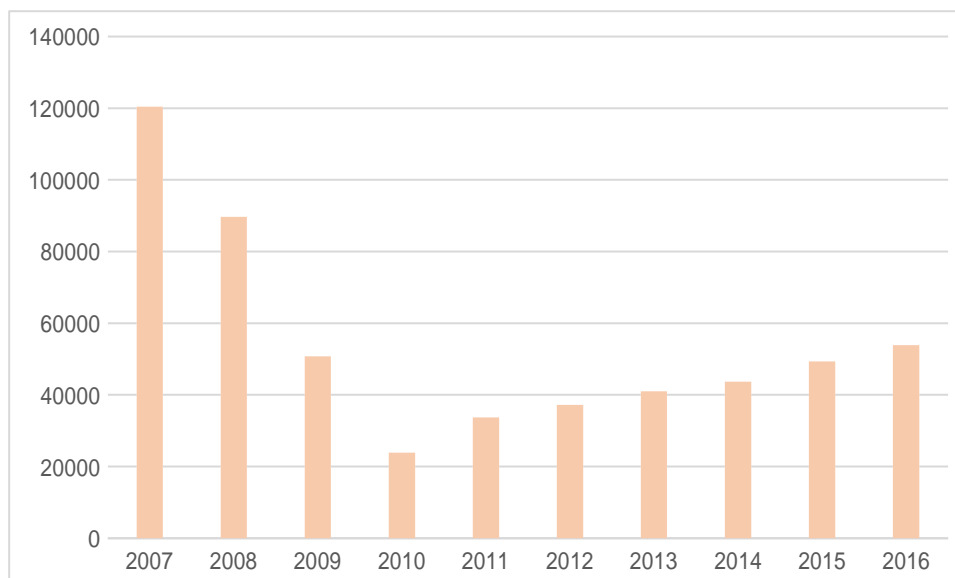


It can be observed that the outflow reached its apex 2009, probably due to the economic crisis. From 2010 it started decreasing till 2016, the last year of which we have available data.

2.8. Inflows.

Country of birth/nationality	Total											
Variable	Inflows of foreign population by nationality											
Gender	Total											
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Country												
Ireland	120400	89700	50700	23900	33700	37200	41000	43700	49300	53900	na	

Source: stats.oecd.org



It emerges from the table that the inflow reached its lowest point in 2010, as a result of the economic crisis. In 2011 it started to rise again, but it still hasn't reached its former level of 2007.

2.9. Total number of refugees by country of destination.

The data regarding the refugees were taken from the UNHCR website. The number in the first image refers to the refugees and the asylum seekers up to 2017. In the second image it can be seen separately the number of refugees and the asylum seekers.



Source: www.unhcr.org



3. Migrants integration indicators

3.1 Migrants by education level.

Last update: 25.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [edat_Ifs_992]

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

Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	24,6	26,5	26,1	25,1	22,8	14,6	14,6	13,7	13,1	13,7
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	15,7	16,7	19,1	17,6	17,0	11,3	10,5	9,3	10,1	9,2
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	25,0	27,5	27,7	26,2	24,5	15,3	15,2	14,2	14,1	14,0
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	16,1	16,7	19,9	18,1	16,1	11,1	10,9	8,8	9,8	9,0
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	24,1	25,5	24,6	24,1	21,2	13,9	14,0	13,2	12,2	13,3
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	15,4	16,8	18,2	17,1	17,9	11,4	10,1	9,8	10,3	9,3



Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	36,7	34,9	35,7	34,6	33,5	42,4	41,6	40,0	39,8	40,1
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	27,0	25,4	24,5	23,5	25,4	28,2	28,7	29,8	30,7	30,6
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	38,5	37,3	37,3	37,6	35,7	45,6	44,1	43,3	42,6	43,1
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	28,0	26,6	24,9	25,1	27,1	30,7	31,1	34,0	33,0	31,4
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	34,8	32,7	34,2	31,9	31,4	39,3	39,2	37,0	37,1	37,1
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	26,0	24,2	24,2	21,9	23,7	25,8	26,5	26,0	28,7	29,8

Tertiary education (levels 5-8)

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	38,8	38,6	38,2	40,2	43,7	43,1	43,8	46,3	47,1	46,3
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	57,3	57,9	56,4	58,9	57,6	60,5	60,8	60,8	59,2	60,3
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	36,5	35,2	35,1	36,2	39,8	39,1	40,7	42,5	43,3	42,8
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	56,0	56,7	55,2	56,8	56,8	58,2	58,0	57,2	57,2	59,6
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	41,0	41,7	41,2	44,0	47,4	46,8	46,8	49,8	50,6	49,6
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	58,6	59,1	57,6	60,9	58,4	62,8	63,4	64,2	61,0	60,9

The educational levels taken into analysis in these charts show us the ranges between 0 and 2: less than primary and lower secondary education. The rates of EU28 migrants, which achieves its apex during the 2010, it is always higher in comparison with the Non-EU28 ones. Regardless of their country of origin, the difference between males and females is not significant.

Also for the range between 3 and 4, upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, the educational levels of migrants from an EU28 country is higher compared to

Non-EU28 migrants. In both cases, we have not noticed large differences between males and females; however, the male presence is higher than the female one.

In these last charts the educational levels taken into account swings between 5 and 8: tertiary education. Significant differences emerge regarding the two previous tables. First of all the rate of EU28 migrants is lower compared to the Non-EU28 ones. Lastly, the females, regardless of their country of birth, they succeed in having higher levels of education than their “male counterpart” has.

3.2. Labour force participation in the last 10 years.

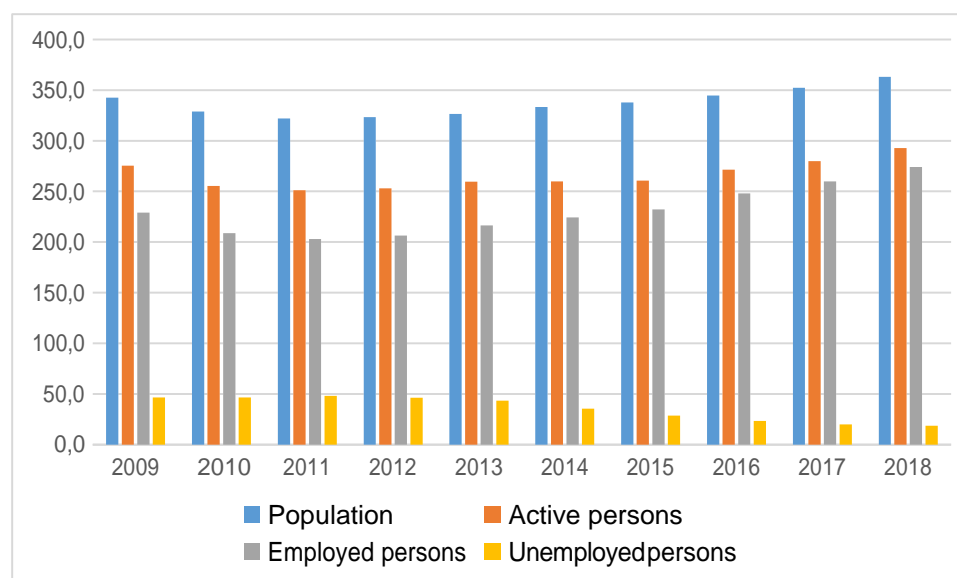
Last update: 24.04.2019

Extracted on: 02.05.2019

Source of data: Eurostat [Ifsa_pganws]

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

WSTATUS/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Population	3.095,6	3.080,9	3.065,0	3.055,5	3.053,2	3.061,2	3.080,6	3.109,9	3.140,8	3.175,8
Active persons	2.260,3	2.205,5	2.182,2	2.173,5	2.192,4	2.199,3	2.219,7	2.260,0	2.281,9	2.316,4
Employed persons	1.970,0	1.879,0	1.840,3	1.830,7	1.885,0	1.932,8	1.994,7	2.066,4	2.125,1	2.180,0
Unemployed persons	290,3	326,5	341,9	342,8	307,4	266,5	225,0	193,6	156,8	136,4



The age group considered in the table and the graph is from 15 to 64 years. The labour force participation has been quite stable in the last 10 years; “unemployed persons” is the only category which has decreased. This might be one of the reasons why Ireland is considered a very high human development country.

3.3. Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth.

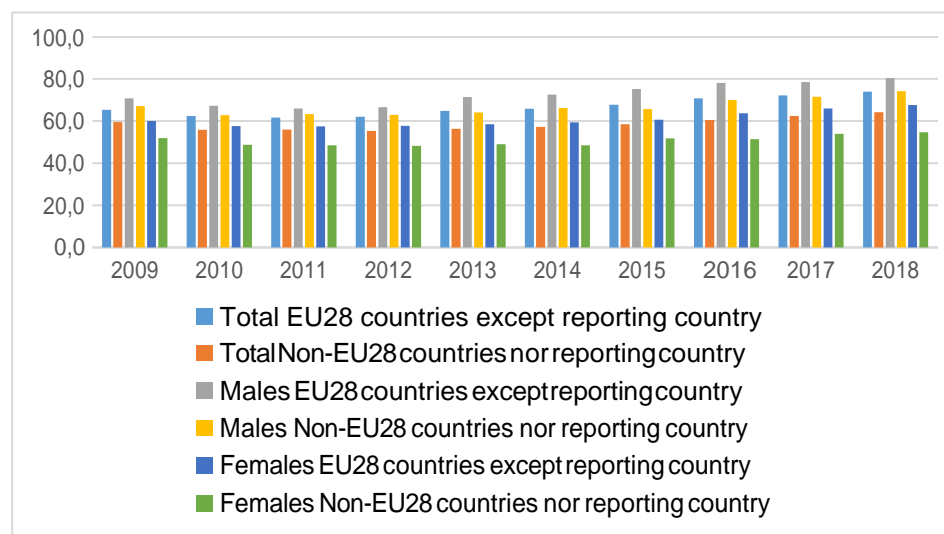
Last update: 24.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [Ifsa_ergacob]

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

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	65,4	62,4	61,7	62,1	64,8	65,9	67,8	70,8	72,2	74,0
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	59,5	55,8	56,0	55,4	56,4	57,2	58,5	60,5	62,4	64,2
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	70,8	67,3	66,0	66,6	71,4	72,5	75,2	78,2	78,6	80,5
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	67,1	62,8	63,3	62,9	64,1	66,2	65,7	70,0	71,6	74,2
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	60,0	57,6	57,5	57,8	58,5	59,4	60,7	63,7	66,0	67,7
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	51,9	48,8	48,5	48,2	49,0	48,5	51,8	51,5	53,9	54,7



The percentage of employees is higher for the EU28 migrants. In both cases after an initial decrease, we can see, starting from 2013, a steady increase in the employment rates. Women are always the least employed in the workplace than men.

3.4. Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth.

Last update: 24.04.19

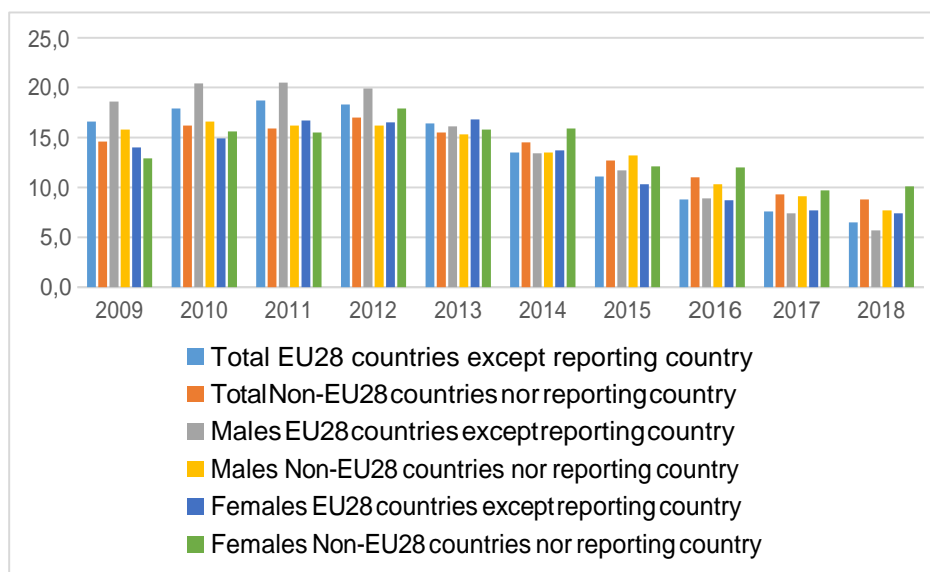
Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [Ifsa_urgacob]

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



SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	16,6	17,9	18,7	18,3	16,4	13,5	11,1	8,8	7,6	6,5
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	14,6	16,2	15,9	17,0	15,5	14,5	12,7	11,0	9,3	8,8
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	18,6	20,4	20,5	19,9	16,1	13,4	11,7	8,9	7,4	5,7
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	15,8	16,6	16,2	16,2	15,3	13,5	13,2	10,3	9,1	7,7
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	14,0	14,9	16,7	16,5	16,8	13,7	10,3	8,7	7,7	7,4
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	12,9	15,6	15,5	17,9	15,8	15,9	12,1	12,0	9,7	10,1



This table provides us important data about the unemployment rates of migrants in Ireland. We took in consideration an age between 15 and 64 years. It has been noticed that from 2009



to 2013 the percentage of unemployed people coming from a EU28 country is higher in comparison with Non-EU28 migrants. While the situation has reversed between 2014 and 2018. For what concerns the difference between males and females we observe that the latter, in reference to Non-EU28 migrants are more unemployed than males. It is just the opposite between the genders of EU28 migrants.

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

Income distribution and monetary poverty

Last update: 26.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [ilc_di16]

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

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	22.43 2	20.23 7	18.94 2	18.85 2	18.81 8	19.28 3	20.38 9	20.96 0	21.336
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	19.53 0	18.25 8	19.43 7	18.27 2	19.58 7	16.92 9	17.75 4	18.93 2	19.869
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	23.94 2	21.59 8	20.26 2	19.01 5	19.12 6	19.70 7	20.90 9	22.46 1	23.158
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	19.53 0	16.95 6	19.10 9	17.51 9	20.22 5	16.95 2	16.77 0	19.04 1	19.161
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	21.35 1	19.66 7	18.00 6	18.43 6	18.47 6	19.02 8	20.14 6	19.94 8	19.745
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	19.34 5	18.74 2	19.51 6	18.59 5	19.06 1	16.92 9	18.92 4	18.24 0	20.199

The table above shows the median income earned by EU28 and NON-EU28 nationals in Ireland. It emerges that EU28 nationals earn more than NON-EU28 migrants do. On the other hand, males earn higher wages than females in both categories respectively. Nevertheless, the income differential between males and females is smaller for NON-EU28 nationals. The income gap between EU28 males and females almost disappeared during 2015, even if it increased again until the last data available in 2017.



Risk of poverty

Last update: 26.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [ilc_peps06]

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

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	21,2	23,9	29,1	29,0	31,8	26,2	26,7	24,3	21,7
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	31,2	38,5	31,6	38,1	37,9	46,9	40,0	37,7	33,6
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	21,2	24,6	29,4	29,3	30,8	24,2	23,9	20,0	17,2
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	30,4	37,8	28,3	39,7	35,0	45,6	41,8	32,1	33,4
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	21,1	23,4	28,8	28,6	32,7	27,9	29,2	28,1	25,8
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	31,9	39,2	35,1	36,6	40,3	47,8	38,6	41,6	33,7

As shown in the table and graph, the risk of poverty in Ireland is rather higher for NON-EU28 migrants, both males and females, even if it has decreased starting 2015.



Migration in the Netherlands

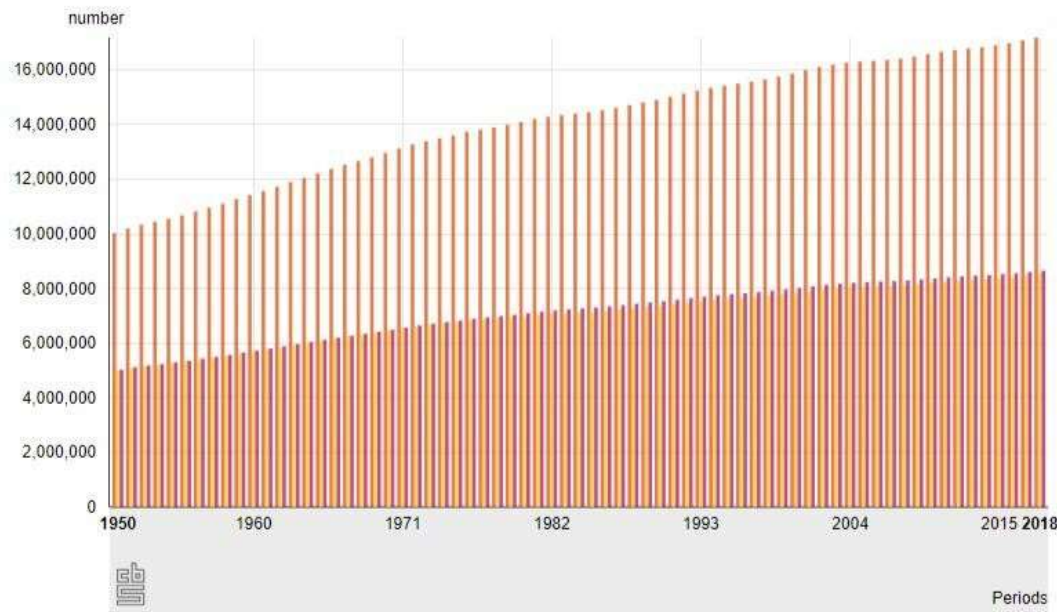
LERAY Louise,
MARINARI Maria Giulia,
MIOLO Elena,
MOLINARI Martina,
VILBOUX Solenn



1. Background information

- Total population last year

Total population of the Netherlands with its two gender composition in 2018.



Nederlands Data portal CBS.nl © CBS, 2019

Table n°1 – Source: UN DESA, 2016

This graph shows the trend of the population of the Netherlands from the 50s to our days and in particular 2018. The three different coloured columns gives an idea to the lecturer about the gender composition of the totality of the population.

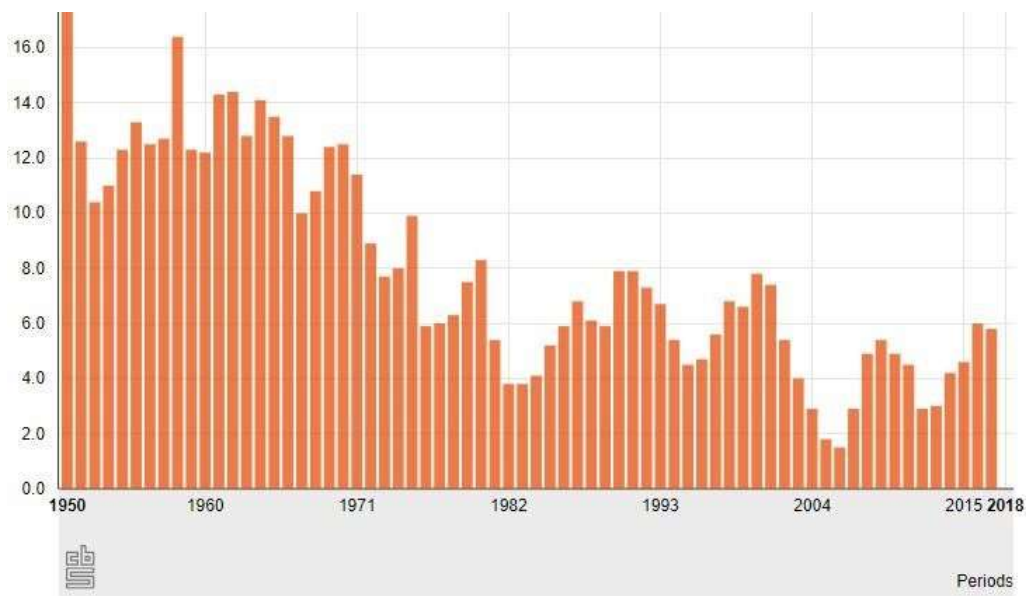
At a first sight we can see how the trend has been stable and balanced among the years; we can affirm the same if we refer to the gender composition of the population itself. In 2018 the total amount of the population is estimated to be (having Data Portal as a source), 17,181,084 million with a male composition of 8,527,041 million and a female one of 8,654,043 million.

If we look at this graph as a whole, we see that the population increases each year from 1950 onwards, but that this growth has always been characterized by a slight increase per year.



- Population growth (annual % last year)

Percentage of the population growth from 1950 to 2018



Nederlands Data portal CBS.nl © CBS, 2019

Table n°2 – Source: UN DESA, 2016

In this graph it is possible to find the trend of the growth of the population in percentual points. Returning to the previous graph, it is interesting to note a general impression of gradual growth, although partially disappointing in terms of percentages. This graph shows that each year, the increase or decrease in population occurred with a certain percentage point of the total number of inhabitants in a given year.

The conclusion is that not each year occurred an increase of the population of a high percentage point and that this percentage changed among years, resulting in differences - such as the one between 2017 and 2018 - increase or decrease of percentage points of the population. In the 2018 the population grew of a total of 99,597 units. In terms of percentages, the total population of the Netherlands increased by 5.6% compared to the previous year, 2017 when growth was 6%. Comparing these two scores, we can see how from 2017 to 2018 occurred a decrease in the population growth.

- GNP per capita last year

Level of GNI per capita from 1965 to 2017

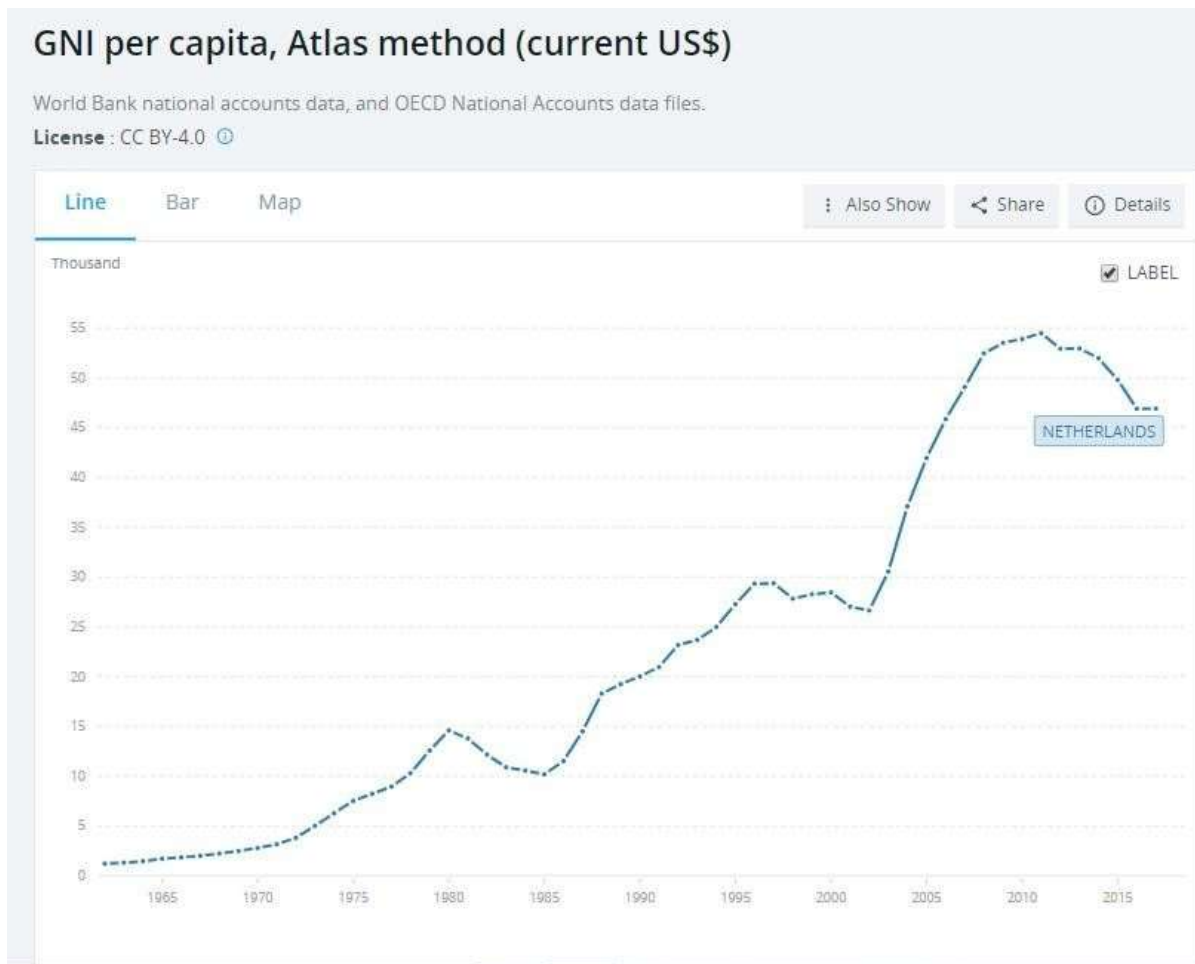


Table n°3 – Source: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files

GNP is an economic indicator used to express in numbers the total income of a State in a certain period; in this graph is expressed in American dollar.

GNP (Gross National Product) or GNI (Gross National Income) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes not included in the evaluation of output plus net receipts of primary income from abroad.

In 2017 the GNI per capita was of 46.910 US\$, in line with the amount of the previous year 2016 (46,900 US\$).

Looking at the graph in its entirety we can see how the GNI reached its highest level in 2011 (54,490 US\$) after which the amount felt gradually till lower levels in 2016 and 2017.

- Human Development Index Ranking last year (1 = High - 188 = Low)

Human Development Indicators, Index for the Netherlands

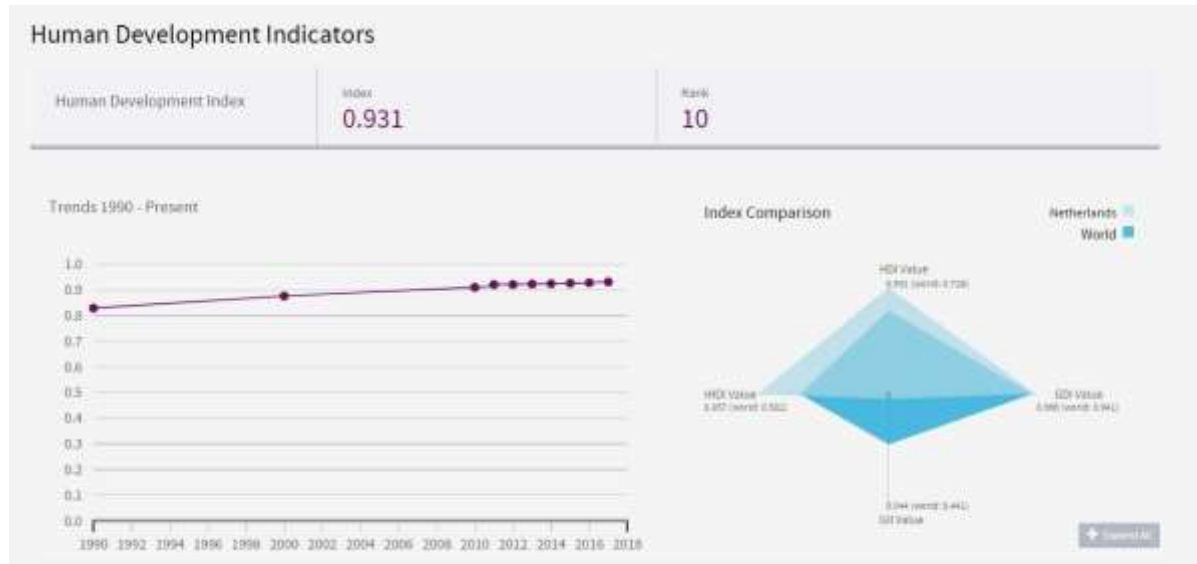


Table n°4 - Source: UNDP database

On the left side is represented the HDI level for the period of time 1990. On the right side stands a comparison between the value reached by the Netherlands and the one reached by the rest of the world.

This index is used to give a measurable idea of a country's progress. Historically, it has been adopted to overcome the use of GDP as a poverty index. The idea is that the well-being of a society cannot be measured only with an economic indicator because it is composed of many factors and elements. Originally, the idea came from the Indian economist Amartya Sen, who used this indicator to describe a country as undeveloped, when its inhabitants would not be free to exercise some of their capacities (example: access to health, receive appropriate education...). Income level and its measurement are important in providing information on the well-being of the population of a state (or geographical area) because they can justify what people actually consume. However, it should not be the most appropriate indicator for other critical factors for effective development.

The table on the right brings to light different elements related to the Human Development Indicator of the Netherlands. Firstly, on the first graph on the left it is possible to capture how the level of this indicator for this State has always been high, with a score of 0.931.

On the right-side we have the comparison between the score of the HDI of the Netherlands and the average of the one of the world. In this way we can see how this State has high scores for this indicator generally speaking and relating to some of its components such as the GII (Gender Inequality Index), GDI (Gender Development Index) and the IHD (Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index).

The Netherlands has one of the highest HDI in the world and the scores of the components of this index reveal that the Human Development has almost no inequalities in the different areas covered by this index.



- Unemployment rate of total population last year.

Table 1. Unemployment by sex and age - annual average. Data presented are in percentage of the total population.

	Total
GEO/TIME	2018
European Union - 27 countries (from 2019)	4,6
European Union - 28 countries	4,4

Netherlands 2,7

Table n° 5 – Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_a&lang=en
 Label: [une_rt_a] (last update 23/04/2019)

Graphic 1. Unemployment rate, total % of the labour force for the Netherlands and the OECD countries in 2018

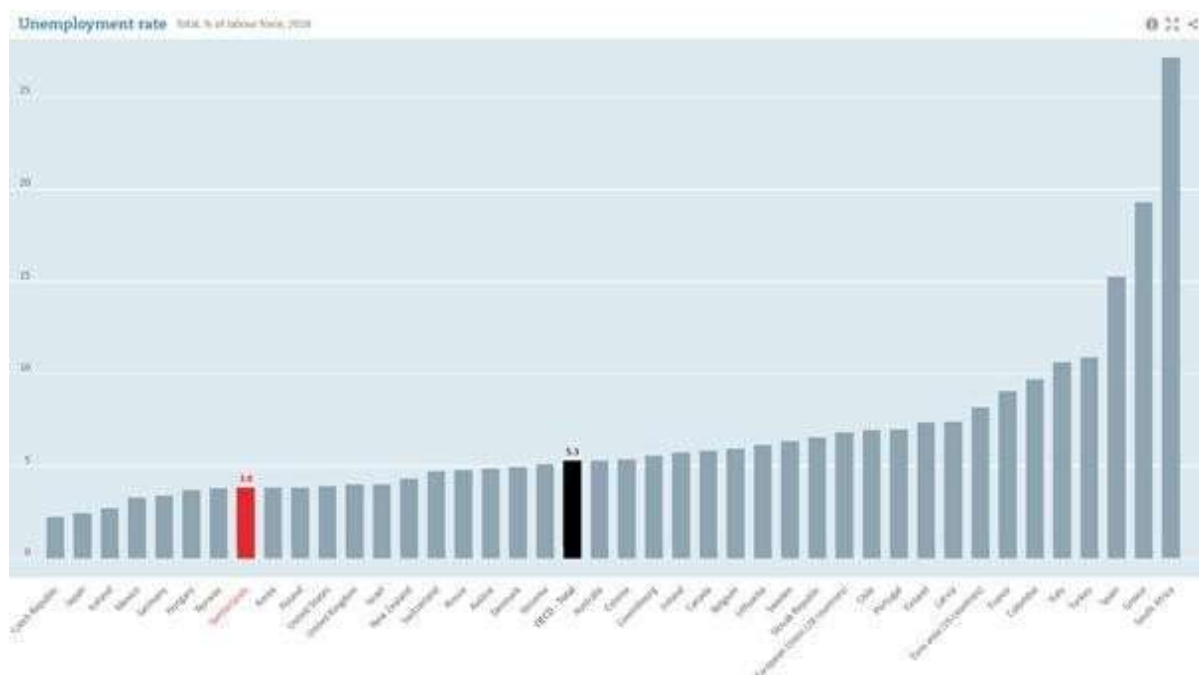


Table n°6 – Source: <https://data.oecd.org/unemp/unemployment-rate.htm>



Our table is focused on the unemployment¹ by sex and age on year 2018 average. The unemployment rate is defined as the “*number of people unemployed as a percentage of the labour*

¹ According to Eurostat definition, unemployed persons are “*all persons 15 to 74 years of age (16 to 74 years in ES, IT and the UK) who were not employed during the reference week, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin working immediately or within two weeks*”. However, the duration of unemployment can vary from one person to another. *force*.²” In the Netherlands, in 2018, the unemployment rate of the total population was 2.7%. We have chosen to include the unemployment rates of the EU-28 and EU-27 in order to compare them. It can be said that the unemployment rate in the Netherlands is lower than in the EU-28 (4.4%) and the EU-27 (4.6%). This means that the people who were not active in the last four weeks and who were ready to start working within two weeks were about 2.7%.

However, according to the OECD data, the unemployment rate in the Netherlands was higher (3,8%) in average for the total of 2018. It is still lower than the average of the OECD countries for the same period (5,3%). The difference can be explained because the reference isn’t the same: Eurostat table is expressed in percentage of the total population in the Netherlands in 2018, whereas the second, is in percentage of the labour force in the Netherlands for year 2018.

- Youth unemployment last year.

Young people aged 15-24 neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by sex - annual averages

GEO/TIME	2018
European Union - 28 countries	10,4
Netherlands	4,2

Table n°7– Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_a&lang=en

Young people³ in the Netherlands in 2018, who were unemployed or inactive, neither in education nor in training (NEET⁴), and who met these two criteria, represented on average 4.2% of the total population. The data selected for this table are expressed as a percentage of the total population. The Netherlands is almost half the size of the EU (10.4%).



² Eurostat about the Unemployment LFS studies. Definition of the labour force: “*The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed.*”

³ “Young people” is the group aged from 15 to 24 years old from Eurostat website:

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Young_people_neither_in_employment_nor_in_education_and_training_\(NEET\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Young_people_neither_in_employment_nor_in_education_and_training_(NEET))

⁴ NEET corresponds to : “*the percentage of the population of a given age and sex who are not in employment and do not undergo continuous training*”. In more detail, they must meet two criteria to be considered NEET, such as “(a) they are not employed (...) and (b) they have not received any education or training (i.e. neither formal nor non-formal) during the four weeks preceding the survey”:

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Young_people_neither_in_employment_nor_in_education_and_training_\(NEET\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Young_people_neither_in_employment_nor_in_education_and_training_(NEET))



- Total population projection for 2050.

1. Population on 1st January by age, sex and type of projection. Data in number.

SEX	Total	Total	Males	Males	Females	Females
GEO/TIME	2018	2050	2018	2050	2018	2050
European Union - 28 countries	513.154.880	528.567.808	250.803.904	260.155.039	262.350.976	268.412.769
Netherlands	17.198.230	19.235.467	8.534.438	9.573.847	8.663.792	9.661.620

Table n°8–Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=proj_15npms&lang=en

Label: [proj_15npms] (Last update 05-02-2019)

2. Population on 1st January by age, sex and type of projection. Data in number.

TIME/SEX	Total	Total	Males	Males	Females	Females
PROJECTION	2018	2050	2018	2050	2018	2050
Sensitivity test: lower fertility	17.093.716	17.782.225	8.480.621	8.825.621	8.613.095	8.956.604
Sensitivity test: lower mortality	17.199.866	19.450.660	8.535.202	9.680.478	8.664.664	9.770.182

Table n°9–Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=proj_15npms&lang=en

Label: [proj_15npms] (Last update 05-02-2019)



3. Population on 1st January by age, sex and type of projection

TIME/SEX	Total
PROJECTION	2050
Sensitivity test: higher migration	20.177.556
Sensitivity test: lower migration	18.295.700
Sensitivity test: no migration	16.413.317

Table n°10

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=proj_15npms&lang=en

Label: [proj_15npms] (Last update: 05-02-2019)

In table 8 stands the population's projections for the Netherlands and the European Union for 2050, in comparison with 2018. The projections are also divided depending on the sex. For 2050 the population in the Netherlands is supposed to increase of 2.037.237 people. It is possible thanks to an increase of 1.039.409 males and 997.828 females in the Netherlands. An increase as well of the total population will happen too in the EU on average.

Table 9 specifically concerns the Netherlands. It takes into account total population and gender projections for 2050, depending on fertility trends (i.e. higher or lower fertility rates due to higher mortality). If fertility is lower in the coming decades, in 2050 we will still have an increase of 688,509 people until 2050. This will correspond to an increase of 345,000 men and 343,509 women. However, if mortality is lower, the trends will correspond to an increase of 2,250,794 inhabitants of the total population. It is due to an increase in the groups of men (+1,145,276) and women (+1,105,518). The difference for increases in the total population is 1,668,435 if fertility continues well and mortality is lower.

With regard to immigration, the projections also show variations (see Table 10). The difference for the total population is 3,764,239 people between the absence of migration and higher migration trends. There are only 1,881,856 between lower and higher migration; and about 1,882,383 between no migration and lower migration trends. This means that both higher and lower migration could increase the total number of the Dutch population in both cases.



2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

- The total number of international migrants residing in the country

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth

C_BIRTH/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	16.405	16.485	16.574	16.655	16.730	16.779	16.829	16.900	16.979	17.081	17.181
Foreign country	.399	.787	.989	.799	.348	.575	.289	.726	.120	.507	.084
EU28 countries except reporting country	:	1.793. 744	1.832. 510	1.868. 655	1.906. 295	1.927. 728	1.953. 436	1.996. 318	2.056. 520	2.137. 234	2.215. 849
							508.44 8	532.28 2	554.91 0	580.59 9	611.79 5

Table n°11

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

Label: [migr_pop3ctb] (last update on 17/04/2019)

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship

CITIZEN /TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	16.405.	16.485.	16.574.	16.655.	16.730.	16.779.	16.829.	16.900.	16.979.	17.081.	17.181.
EU28 countries except reporting country	399	787	989	799	348	575	289	726	120	507	084
Foreign country	:	:	:	:	:	:	403	430	458	489	525
							028	934	705	119	626
	688	637	652	673	697	714	735	773	834	914	991
	375	136	188	235	741	552	354	288	786	997	440

and
stateless

Table n°12

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



Label: [migr_pop1ctz] (last update 17/04/2019)

The question of the number of immigrants in the Netherlands highlights the difficulty of defining what a migrant is. Two considerations are assessed: a person with a different country of birth or a person with a different nationality⁵. Tables are focused on the total population on the 1st January, considered as usual resident in the Netherlands⁶.

Table 11 shows the number of people born in another country in the Netherlands between 2008 and 2018. The main difference between the total number and the share of persons born in a foreign country is that the "total" also includes stateless persons and unknown places of birth. That is why we focus mainly on the total number. The total number of people born in a country other than the Netherlands is about 1,7,181,084 in 2018 compared to 16,405,399 in 2008. This means that over the past decade, the trend has been towards an increase in this category. Between 2008 and 2018, the total population born outside the Netherlands increased by 775,685 people.

But if we consider the country of citizenship, the most striking element is the increase in the share of the population of another citizenship or stateless person (+303,065 persons). It should be recognised that a significant part of the increase in the total number, has another citizenship from another European country (3.06%): so is an European citizen.

If we consider the increase in the total population over the last decade (775,685) with the increase in the number of people with foreign citizenship or stateless persons, we see that they represent 39.07% of the total. In conclusion, almost 40% of the increase in the total population of the Netherlands over the last decade is due to the increase in the number of foreign citizens or stateless persons considered as "habitual residents".

⁵Referring to Eurostat definitions, citizenship: "refers to the particular legal relationship between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation (...)". As long as the country of birth is: "the country of residence of the mother at the time of birth or, failing that, the country where the birth took place".


⁶ The main indicator to measure the population on each 1st of January is the concept of "usually resident population". The usual residence means: "*the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage.*". It can regroup:

- those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or
- those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year.

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Usual_resident_population



- International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population.


United Nations
 Population Division
 Department of Economic and Social Affairs
 Workbook: UN_MigrantStock_2017.xls
Table 3 - International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population by sex and by major area, region, country or area, 1990-2017
 December 2017 - Copyright © 2017 by United Nations. All rights reserved.
 Suggested citation: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POPDB/MG/Stock/Rev2017).

Sort order	Major area, region, country or area of destination	Notes	Code	Type of data (a)	International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population (both sexes)								International migrat	
					1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	1990	1995	
176	Western Europe		926		8.2	10.2	11.2	11.2	11.8	12.0	13.3	14.4	9.8	10.8
176	Austria		40	B	10.3	11.2	12.3	13.8	15.2	17.2		19.9	10.0	11.0
177	Belgium		56	C	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.4	10.2	11.1		11.1	10.0	9.6
178	France		250	B	10.4	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.4	12.3		12.2	10.7	10.7
179	Germany		276	B	7.5	9.2	11.0	11.5	12.1	12.5		14.8	8.8	9.0
180	Liechtenstein		436	B	37.9	43.2	46.5	54.2	62.1	63.0		65.1		
181	Luxembourg		442	B	29.8	30.9	32.0	32.9	49.0	46.0		45.3	30.0	31.1
182	Monaco		492	B	69.2	68.6	67.9	63.1	57.0	54.9		54.5		
183	Netherlands		526	B	7.9	8.7	9.8	10.6	11.0	11.8		12.1	8.0	8.7
184	Switzerland		756	B	20.9	21.1	21.9	24.4	26.5	29.0		29.6	21.5	22.4

Table n°13

Source: <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimatesmain.asp?1t1>

Label: [UN_MigrantStock_2017.xls]

The highlighted number shows the percentage of the immigrant stock on the total population in the Netherlands. The data comes from the United Nations Global migration database.

The next graph shows the same percentage, as the Migration data portal reports.

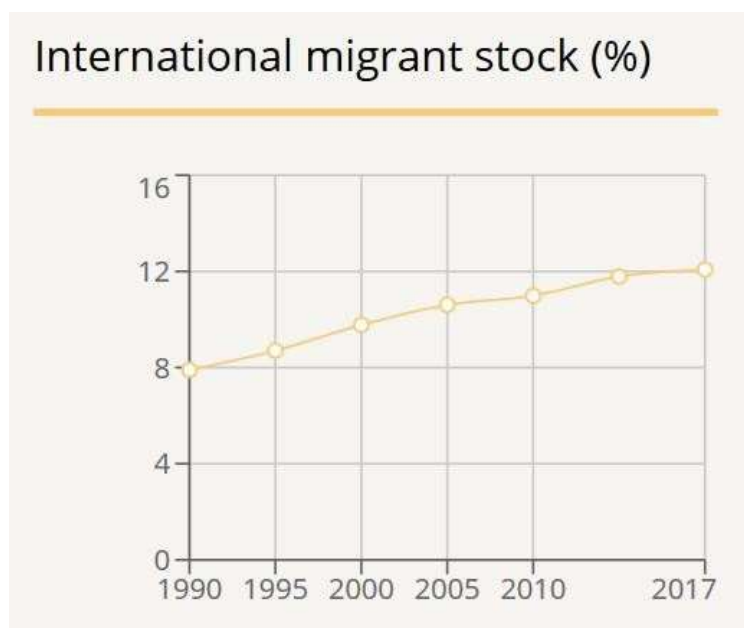


Table n°14

Source: https://migrationdataportal.org/data?i=stock_perc_&t=2017&cm49=528



- Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock.

United Nations
Population Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Workbook: UN_MigrantStock_2017.xls
Table 4 - Female migrants as a percentage of the international migrant stock by major area, region, country or area, 1990-2017

December 2017 - Copyright © 2017 by United Nations. All rights reserved.
Suggested citation: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 Revision (United Nations database, POPDB/MIG/Stock/Rev2017).

Sort order	Major area, region, country or area of destination	Notes	Code	Type of data (s)	Female migrants as a percentage of the international migrant stock						
					1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
176	Austria		40	B	53.6	52.7	52.0	52.2	52.3	52.0	52.0
177	Belgium		56	C	46.1	47.1	46.0	46.9	46.2	46.2	46.2
178	France		250	B	48.1	50.0	50.7	51.0	51.2	51.7	51.6
179	Germany		270	B	44.5	47.8	49.9	50.2	50.6	50.7	50.2
190	Liechtenstein		438	B	35.4	46.9	48.5	50.1	51.4	51.2	51.3
191	Luxembourg		442	B	50.7	50.8	50.4	50.2	49.3	49.2	49.2
192	Morocco		490	B	53.5	52.7	52.0	51.6	51.1	50.9	50.9
193	Netherlands		520	B	49.9	50.4	50.9	51.4	51.9	52.3	52.2
194	Switzerland		756	B	49.6	49.0	46.4	48.9	54.8	51.0	51.0

Table n°15

Source: <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimatesmaps.asp?2t2>

Label: [Workbook: UN_MigrantStock_2017.xls]

Among all the international immigrants in Netherlands, 52,2 % are women, as the Data from the United Nations Global migration database shows.

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

Immigration stock by sex group

Immigration by age and sex

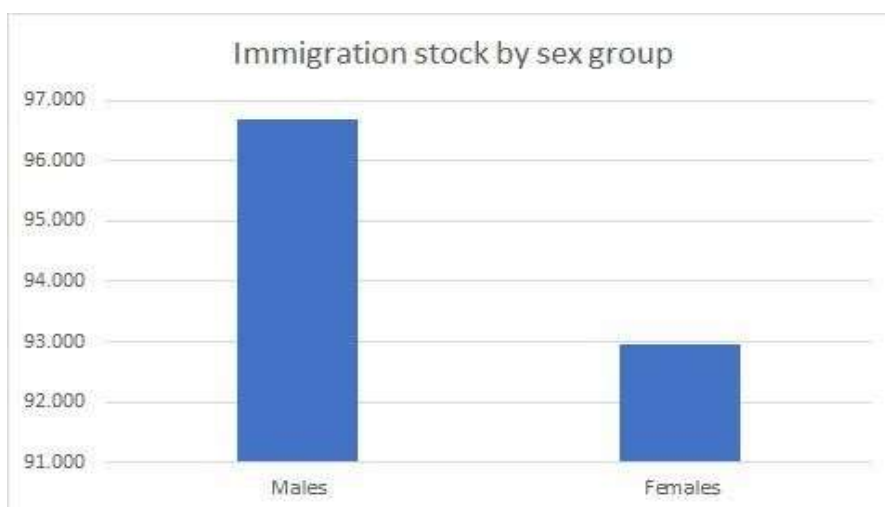


Table n°16

Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: [migr_imm8]

In 2017, the number of male immigrants in Netherland was higher than the number of female immigrants, although the difference was not so huge.



Immigration stock by age

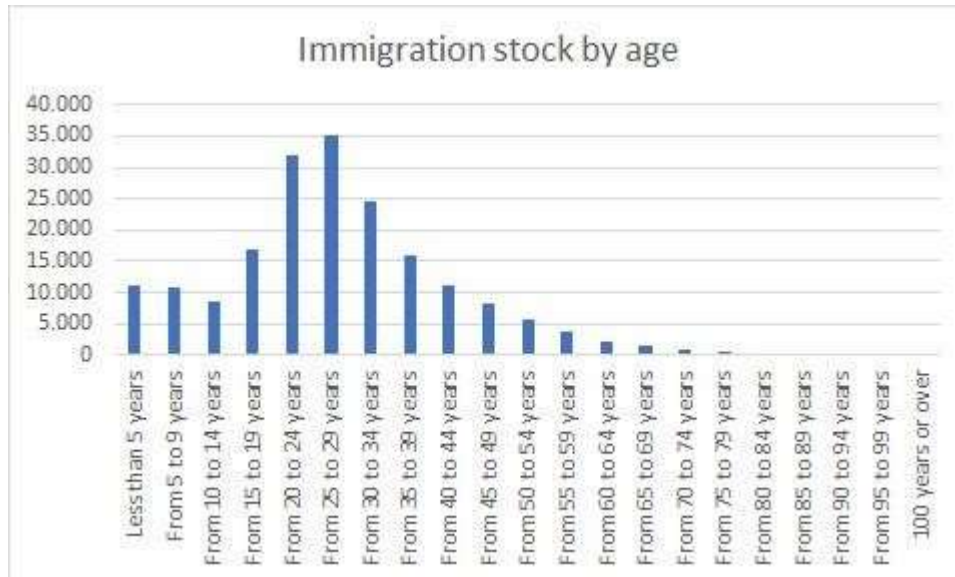


Table n°17 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: [migr_imm1ctz]

In the Netherlands, we can see that the more numerous age group of immigrant is that one which goes from 25 years to 29 years. Following, we have the group from 20 to 24 years and then from 30 to 34 years.

Immigration stock by country of birth

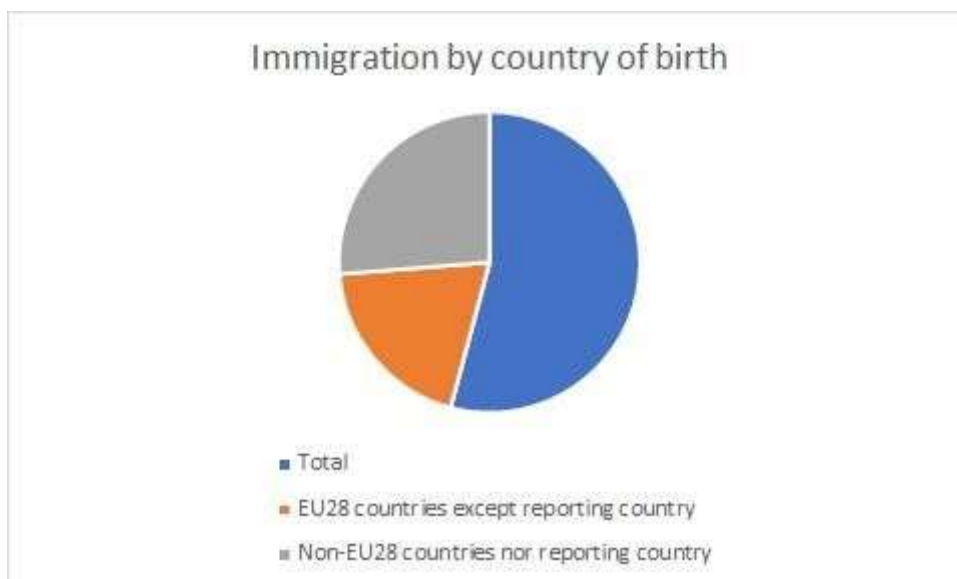


Table n°18 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: [migr_imm3ctb]

As we can see from the graphic, immigrant that are born outside the European Union are more than those who are born in the EU. However, there is not a noticeable difference.



Immigration stock by reasons for migration

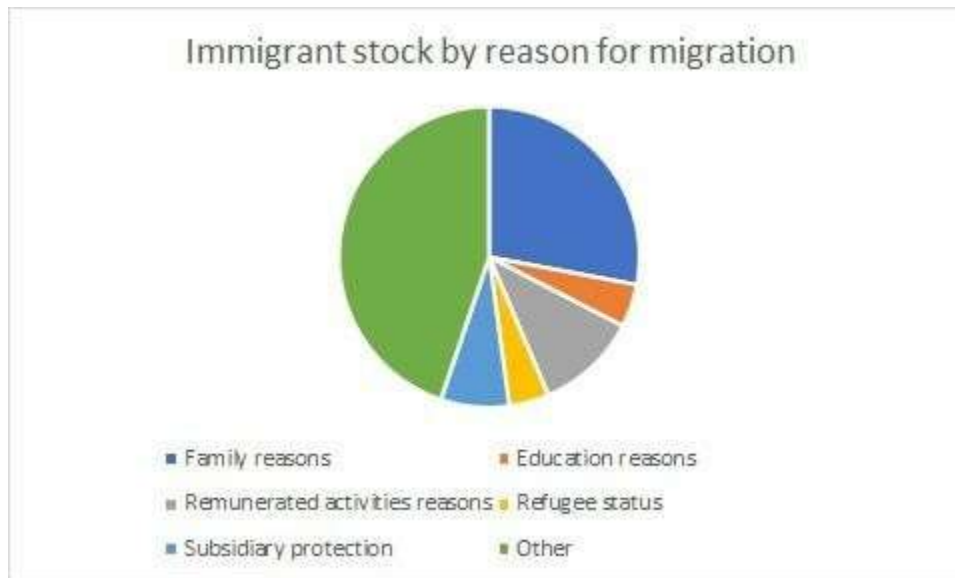


Table n°19 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: [migr_resvalid]

As far as concern the immigration stock of the Netherlands by reasons for migration, the largest part of the pie chart is for unspecified reasons. Then, the most important reasons registered are those concerning the family.

After that, we have the “remunerated activities reasons”. In general, the first group of reasons and the second one are much bigger than the other parts of the pie chart.

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

Immigration flows by sex group

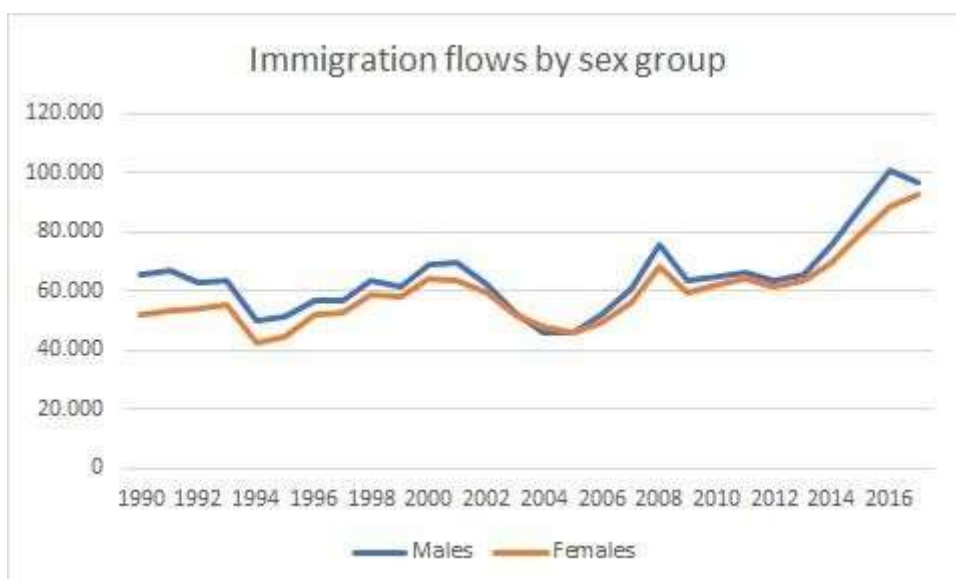


Table n°20 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: [migr_imm8]



If we consider the immigration flows by sex group in the Netherlands, we can understand that during the years the female portion was almost always lower than the male one. However, there were registered few exceptions from 2002 to 2006.

Immigration flows by age

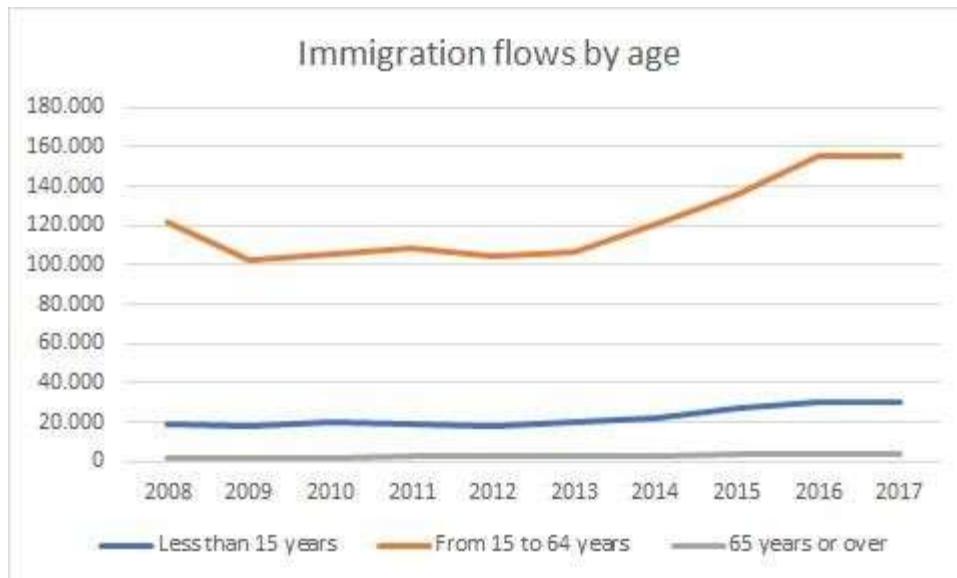


Table n°21 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Label: [migr_imm3ctb]

Predictably, among the immigrants who reach the Netherlands, the age group that exceeds 65 is the smallest.

On the other hand, the 15 to 64 age group is the most numerous.

This trend, over the years, does not undergo changes and even within the same age range the variations are small from year to year.



Immigration flows by country of birth

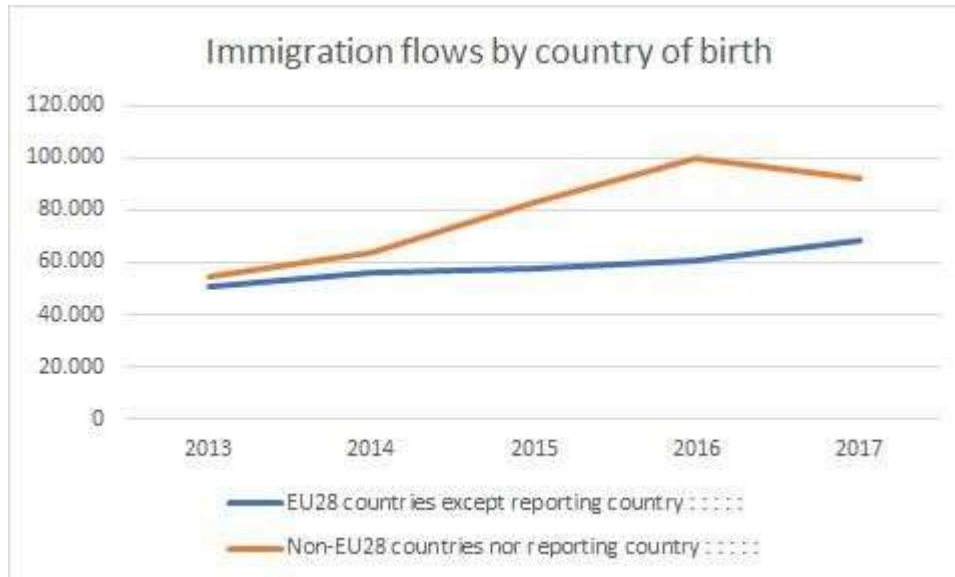


Table n°22 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: [migr_imm3ctb]

As regards the immigration flows by country of birth, the Eurostat database lacks documentation compared to the years prior to 2013. However, we can note that initially - in 2013 - immigrants born in non-European countries were almost equal to those born in European countries.

Since 2014, there has been an increase in immigrants born in non-European countries, which reached a climax in 2016. After that year, it began to sink, remaining always above the number of immigrants born in EU countries.

Immigration flows by reason for migration

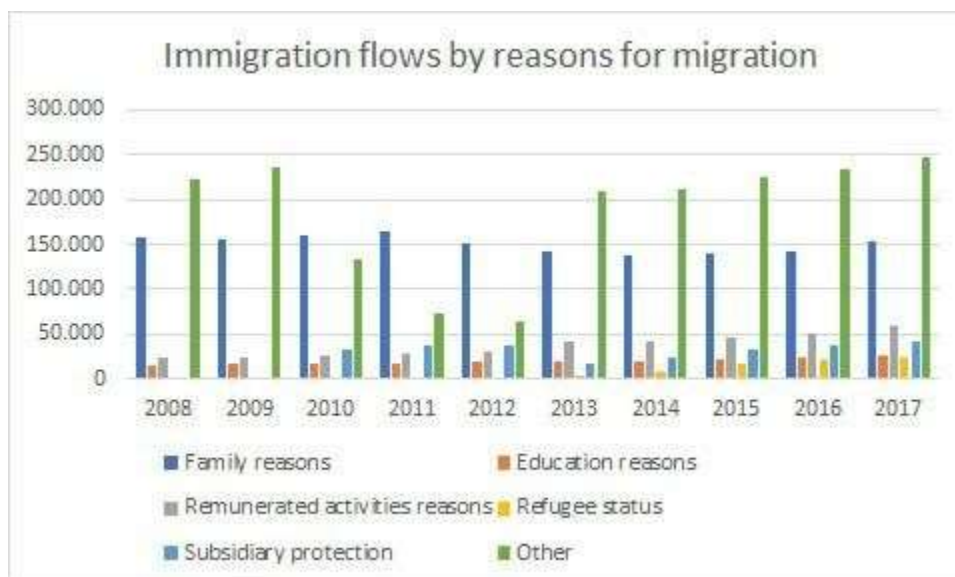


Table n°23 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

The immigration flows by reason for migration remain with the same structure over the years. In fact, the main reasons are always those registered under the name of "others" and, subsequently, there are the family reasons.

The other reasons always record numbers much lower than these two first reasons.

- Total number of emigrants who have left the country

Emigration by age and sex

TIME/GEO	Netherlands
2007	91.287
2008	90.067
2009	92.825
2010	95.970
2011	104.201
2012	110.431
2013	112.625
2014	112.900
2015	112.330
2016	111.477
2017	108.231

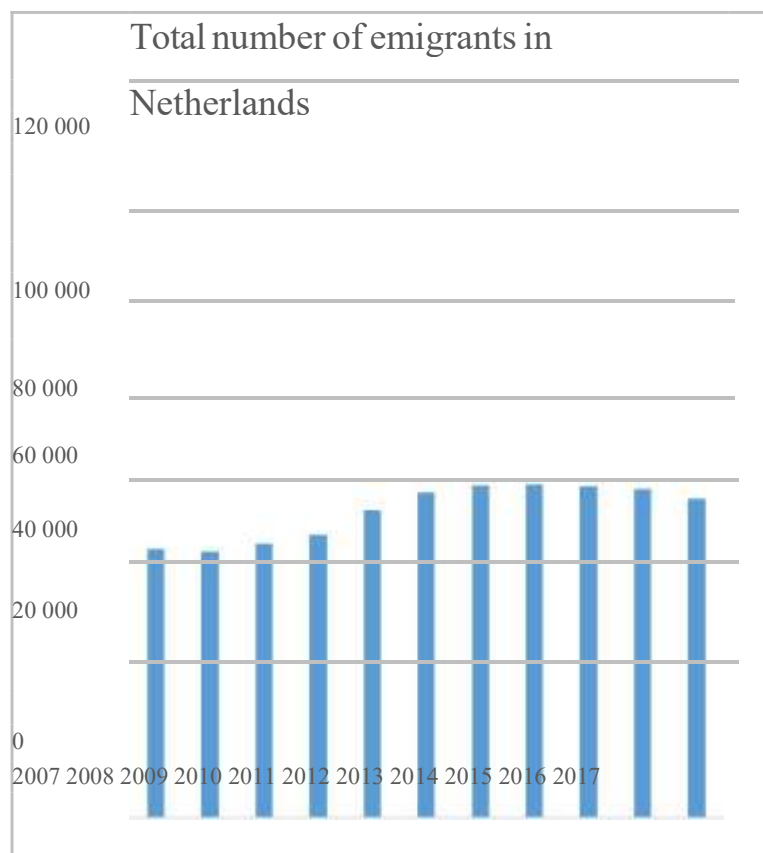


Table n°24 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: [migr_emi2]

GEO: Netherlands ; AGE: Total ; AGEDEF: Age reached during the year; UNIT: Number ; SEX: Total

Last update: 25.02.19

Extracted on: 26.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat

In the last 10 years the number of emigrants who left Netherlands was holding steady. Nevertheless, from 2007 to 2015 they progressively (but slowly) increased while from 2015 they started a slow decrease.



- Outflows

For the analysis of the outflow, we examine the emigration by the country of next destination. Firstly we studied the subdivision of the outflow in EU countries and in NON EU countries and secondly we considered the subdivision of the Dutch emigrants by region of the world. Unfortunately, there were no data available for the years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

1. Dutch emigrants in EU and in NON EU countries:

Emigration by age group, sex and country of next usual residence

PARTNER TIME	Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country
2007	91.287	-	-
2008	90.067	-	-
2009	92.825	-	-
2010	95.970	-	-
2011	104.201	-	-
2012	110.431	-	-
2013	112.625	60.462	52.163
2014	112.900	62.118	50.782
2015	112.330	60.748	51.582
2016	111.477	62.509	48.968
2017	108.231	61.623	46.608

Last update: 25.02.19

Extracted on: 26.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat

GEO: Netherlands ; AGEDEF: Age reached

during the year ; AGE: Total ; UNIT: Number ;

SEX: Total

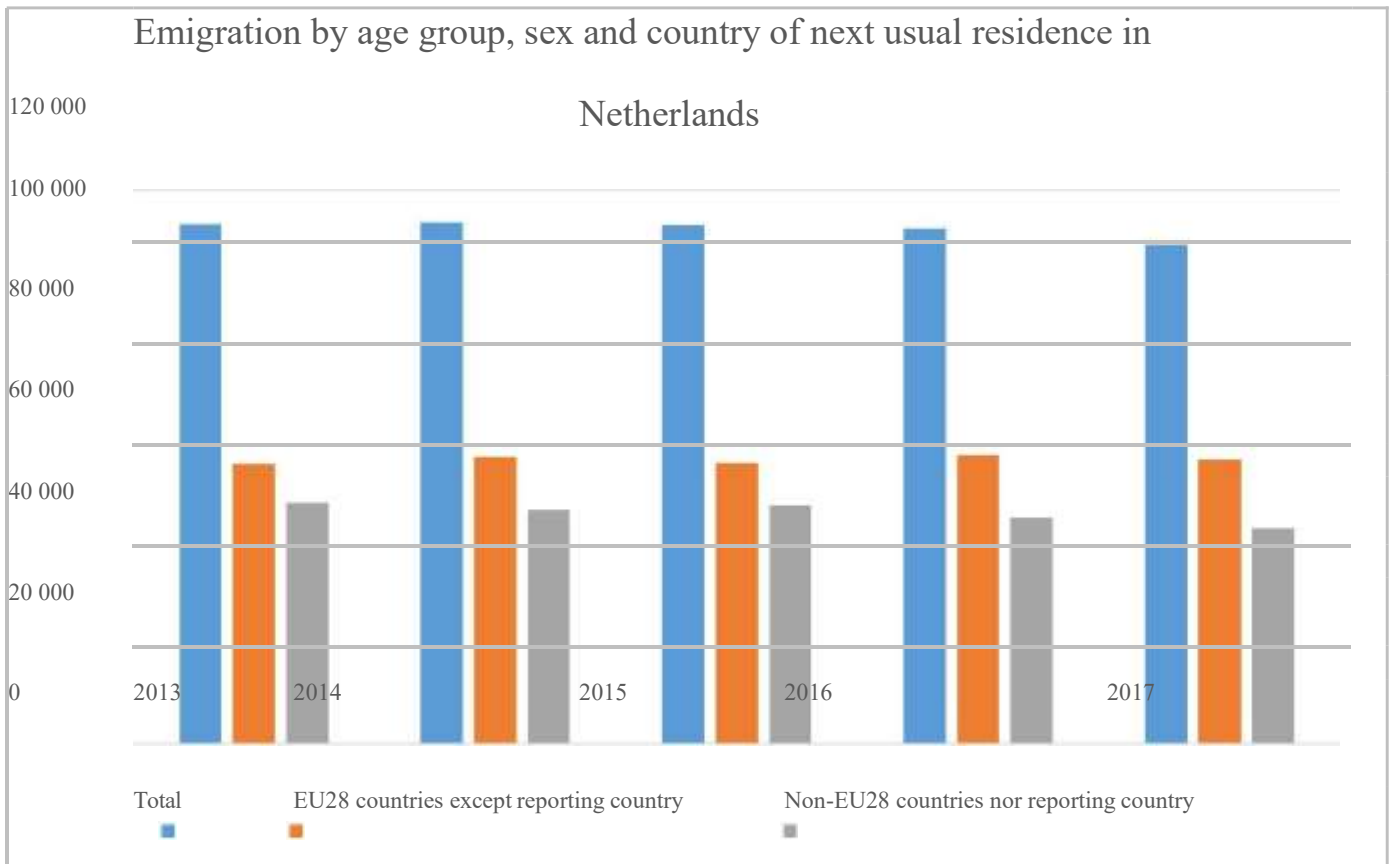


Table n°25 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: [migr_emi3nxt]

From the data we collected and analyzed, it is clear that the Dutch emigrants prefer to move in another European Country instead of an Non-European one. Nevertheless, the gap between the ones that choose internal mobility (i.e. to move in another EU country) and the ones that choose to emigrate outside the European Union is not so huge: in 2017, 56.9% emigrated in an EU country while 43% in an NON EU country. For this reason, we decided to focus also on which regions of the world the Dutch emigrants went mostly in the last 10 years.



2. Dutch emigrants by regions:

Emigration by age group, sex and country of next usual residence

TIME PARTNER	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	90.067	--	--	--	110.431	112.625	112.900	112.330	111.477	108.231
Europe	56.563	--	--	--	68.303	70.146	73.359	70.562	71.093	69.606
Africa	4.204	--	--	--	4.677	4.665	4.419	6.581	6.105	5.319
Eastern Africa	888	--	--	--	940	1.147	1.191	1.928	1.848	1.643
Northern Africa	1.680	--	--	--	1.845	1.660	1.602	2.237	1.902	1.682
Central Africa	85	--	--	--	180	190	182	379	344	293
America	14.951	--	--	--	18.853	19.520	17.956	18.128	16.881	15.701
Northern America	6.176	--	--	--	7.649	7.889	7.527	7.543	7.131	7.292
Central America	487	--	--	--	543	643	607	545	571	542
South America	2.746	--	--	--	3.583	7.901	7.135	6.896	6.082	5.206
Asia	11.194	--	--	--	15.463	15.506	14.616	14.813	14.718	14.798
Eastern Asia	3.205	--	--	--	5.006	4.879	5.059	4.954	5.159	5.218
South-Eastern Asia	3.317	--	--	--	4.230	4.237	3.955	3.708	3.616	3.594
Southern Asia	2.232	--	--	--	2.550	2.696	2.365	3.084	3.170	3.074
Oceania	3.118	--	--	--	3.106	2.775	2.544	2.240	2.674	2.804



Emigration by age group, sex and country of next usual residence by

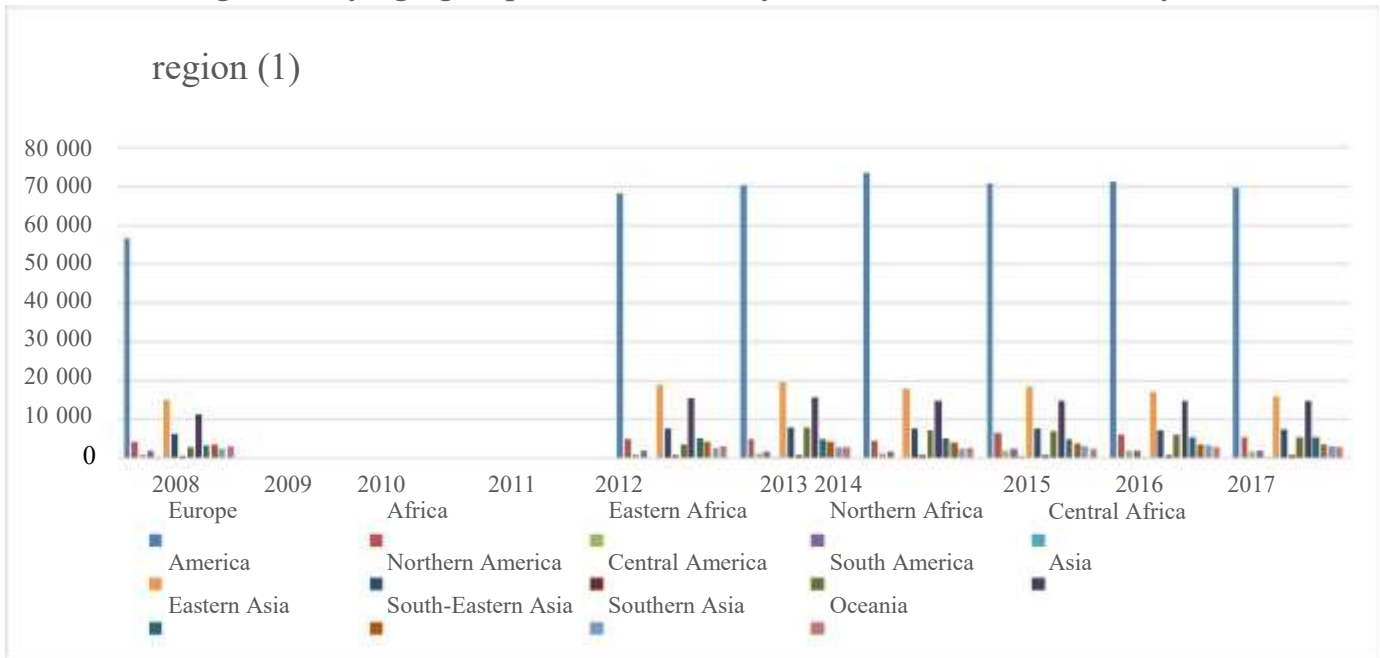


Table n°26 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>
 Label: [migr_emi3nxt]

Taking in consideration the period of time, it is clear that it was always privileged the emigration to an European Country but it is interesting that, through the years, the migration to America and Asia increased. In the following graph is possible to notice and focus more on the increase and decrease of Dutch emigration in the different regions through the time. No data available for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011.



Emigration by age group, sex and country of next usual residence by

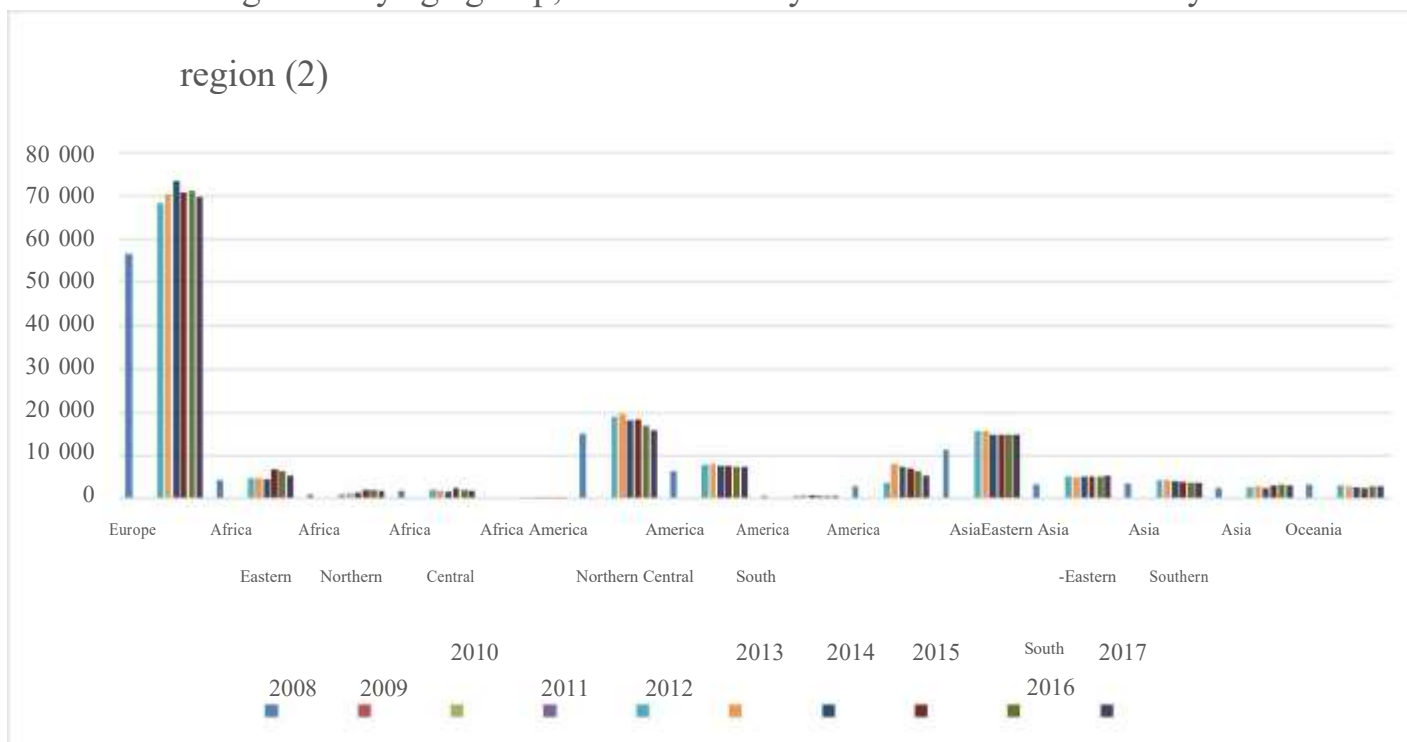


Table n°27– Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

According to the graph (2) the Dutch emigration hold constant in Europe, Oceania and Asia while it had a little increased in Africa and decrease in America. No data available for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011.



- Inflows

For the analysis of the inflows into the Netherlands, we examine the immigration by the country of origin. As for the outflows, we firstly studied the inflows in EU countries and in NON EU countries and secondly by region of the world.

1. Inflow in the Netherlands from EU and NON EU countries:

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth

C_BIRTH TIME	Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country
2008	143.516	--	--
2009	122.917	--	--
2010	126.776	--	--
2011	130.118	--	--
2012	124.566	--	--
2013	129.428	50.537	54.667
2014	145.323	56.295	63.769
2015	166.872	57.520	82.763
2016	189.232	61.082	99.834
2017	189.646	68.575	91.867



Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth in

Netherlands from EU and NON EU countries

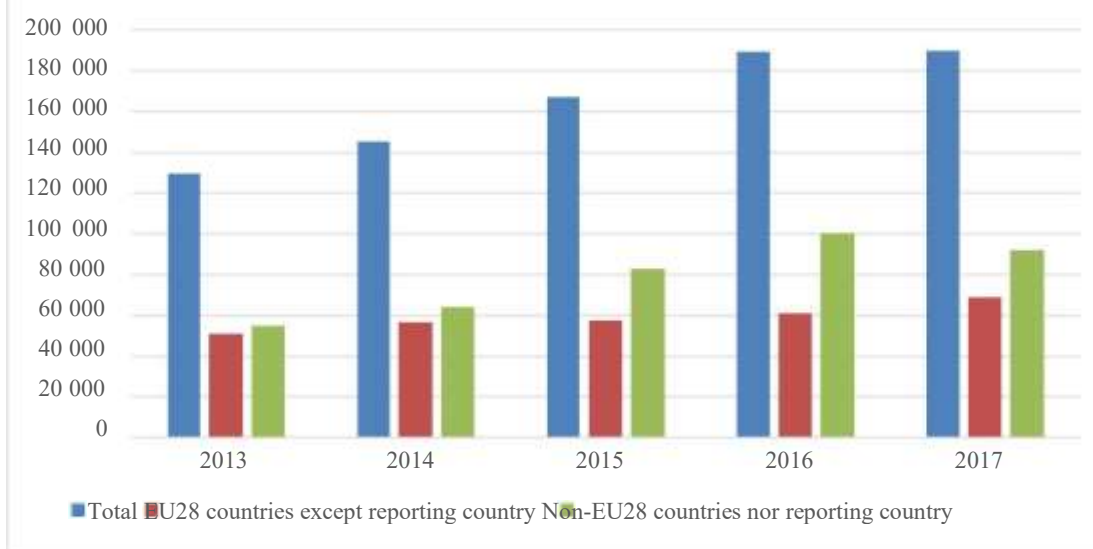


Table n°28 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Label: [migr_imm3ctb]

Last update: 16.04.19
 Extracted on: 26.04.19
 Source of data: Eurostat

GEO: Netherlands ; AGE: Total ; AGEDEF: Age reached during the year ; UNIT: Number ; SEX: Total

Unfortunately, there were no data available for the years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 but - from the data we collected and analyzed - it is clear that the majority of immigrants entered in Netherlands came from an Non-European Country. Therefore, the major immigration is more a “proper” migration that comes from other Non-European countries, than an internal mobility inside the EU. The gap between the number of immigrants from another European Country and the number of immigrants from a Non EU country is limited: in 2017, 36% of the immigrants came from an EU country while 48% came from an NON EU country.

As for the outflow, we decided also to analyze the immigration by regions of the world, in the last 10 years.

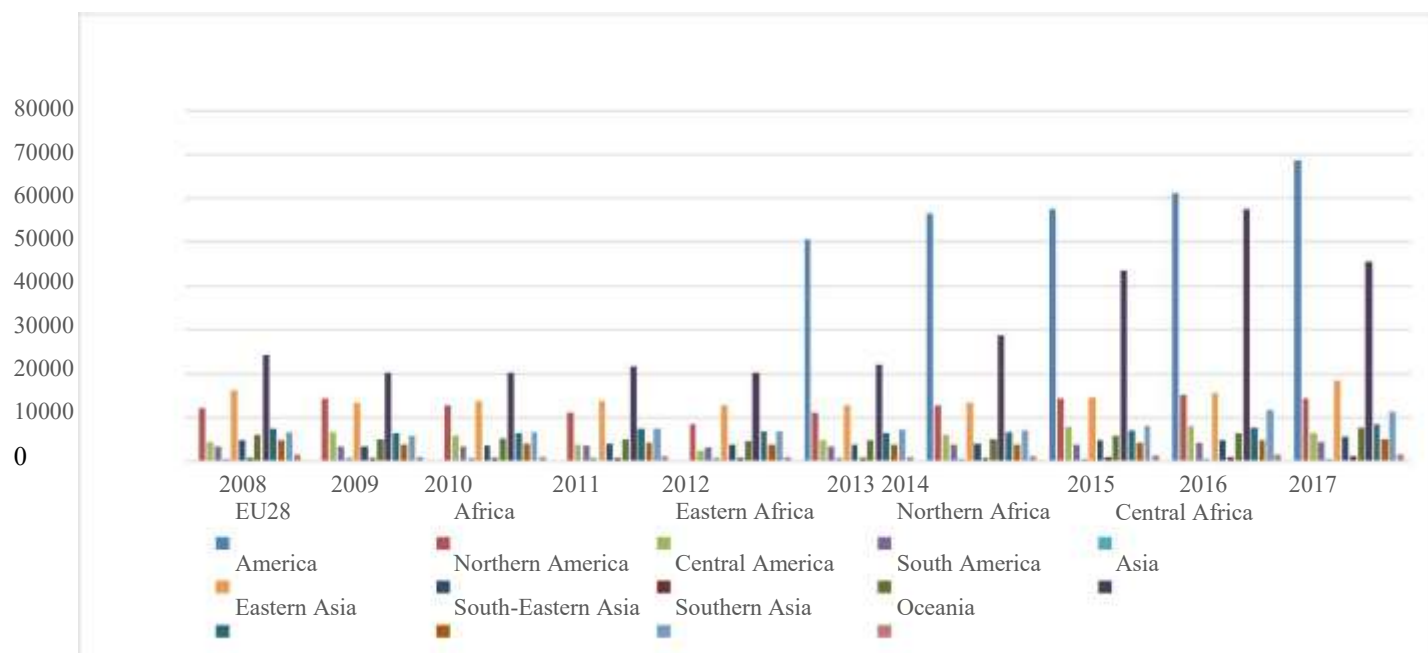


2. Inflow in the Netherlands by region:

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth per region

C_BIRTH/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	143.516	122.917	126.776	130.118	124.566	129.428	145.323	166.872	189.232	189.646
EU28	:	:	:	:	:	50.537	56.295	57.520	61.082	68.575
Africa	11.885	14.065	12.599	10.885	8.392	10.972	12.470	14.316	15.011	14.289
Eastern Africa	4.337	6.472	5.710	3.810	2.346	4.582	5.878	7.664	7.799	6.397
Northern Africa	3.202	3.357	3.265	3.528	3.017	3.266	3.637	3.698	3.996	4.332
Central Africa	429	580	558	517	489	575	415	390	389	351
America	15.992	13.147	13.672	13.534	12.671	12.512	13.051	14.488	15.416	18.404
Northern America	4.672	3.306	3.524	3.872	3.731	3.586	3.926	4.653	4.707	5.533
Central America	681	551	623	668	669	706	754	856	918	1.038
South America	5.998	4.985	5.111	4.862	4.547	4.805	4.932	5.626	6.186	7.580
Asia	23.996	20.139	20.151	21.566	20.188	21.943	28.582	43.502	57.505	45.429
Eastern Asia	7.314	6.196	6.383	7.222	6.675	6.245	6.494	6.964	7.539	8.290
South-Eastern Asia	4.711	3.663	3.908	4.017	3.625	3.751	3.813	4.018	4.714	4.908
Southern Asia	6.533	5.677	6.528	7.283	6.686	7.193	6.867	8.001	11.724	11.194
Oceania	1.363	910	918	967	827	901	1.016	1.248	1.393	1.367

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth (1)



Taking in consideration the period of time, it is clear that the immigration increased through the years, especially from 2013 on. The leading sending region was always Asia but from 2013, the immigrants from other European Union countries (so internal mobility) became more and more important.

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth (2)

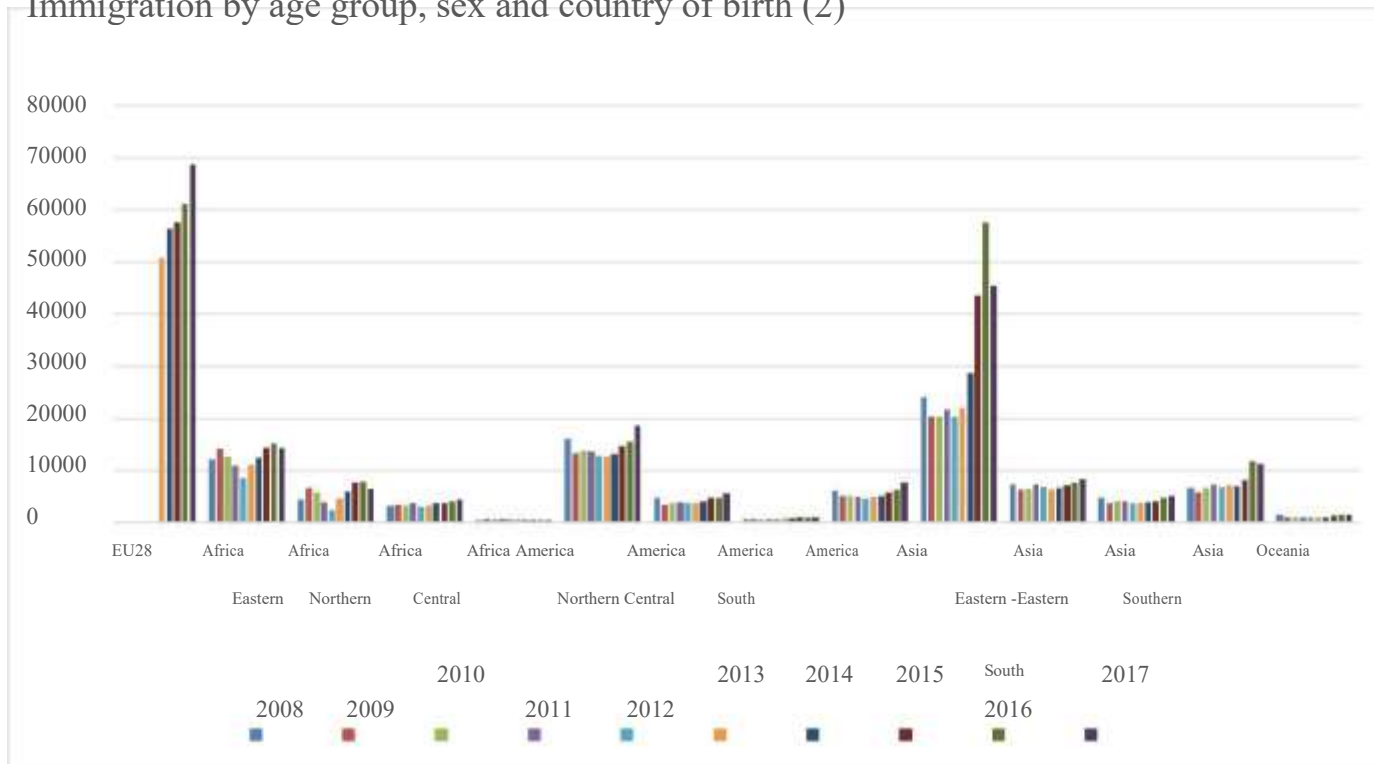


Table n°29 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>
Label: [migr_imm3ctb]

Last update: 16.04.19
 Extracted on: 27.04.19
 Source of data: Eurostat

GEO: Netherlands ; AGE: Total ; AGEDEF: Age reached during the year ; UNIT: Number ; SEX: Total

According to the graph (2) the immigration to Netherlands hold constant from Northern Africa, Central Africa, Northern America, Oceania and South-Eastern Asia countries. On the other hand, in the case of European Union and Asia the flow of immigrant increased significantly in the last years analyzed while from Southern Asia, Africa and America the immigration increased but more softly.

- Total number of refugees by country of destination
 1. Total number of refugee in Netherlands:

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year

TIME/GEO	Netherlands
2008	--
2010	--
2011	0
2012	0
2013	3.578
2014	7.649
2015	17.197
2016	21.499
2017	23.717
2018	--

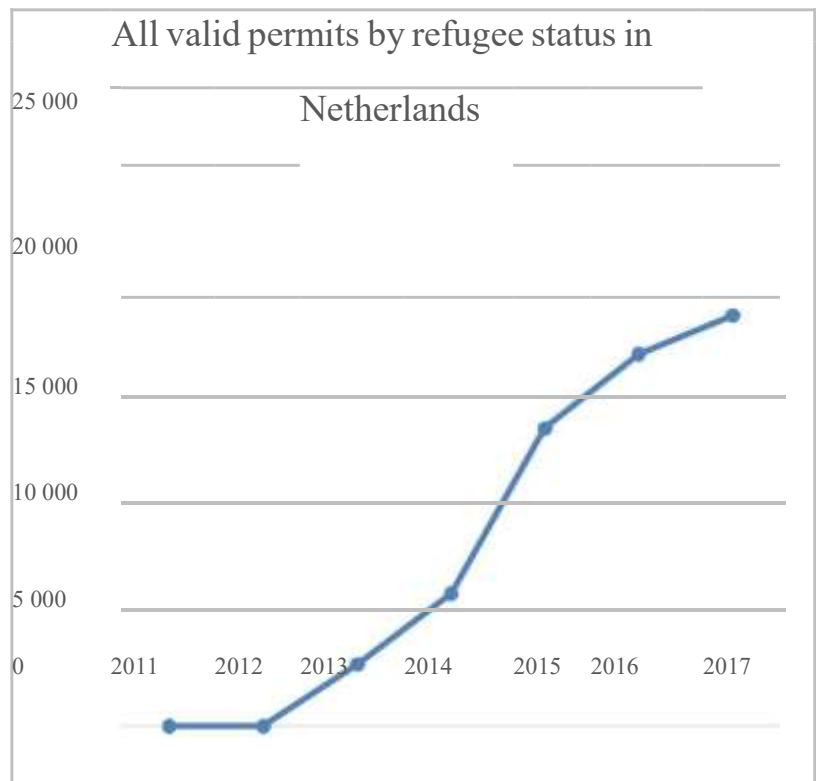


Table n°30 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: [migr_resvalid]

Last update: 16.04.19
 Extracted on: 27.04.19
 Source of data: Eurostat

GEO: Netherlands ; DURATION: Total ; REASON: Refugee status ; CITIZEN: Total ; UNIT: Person

The number of refugees during the years had a slow but constant increase. Unfortunately, are not available the data for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2018 on Eurostat - Database. According to CBS (i.e. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek NL <https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb>) the number of asylum requests in 2018 were 24,075 (source: <https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/en/dataset/83102ENG/table?ts=1556375309157>).

We decided to analyze the number of refugee by region and main countries in order to understand the phenomena in a more proper way. In doing so, we selected the most significant countries. There were no data available before 2013 and of 2018.



1. Number of refugee in Netherlands by region and country:

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year

TIME CITIZEN	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Europe	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey	27	25	19	16	251
Belarus	18	17	14	8	9
Russia	16	22	36	50	72
Africa	--	--	--	--	--
Cameroon	6	16	20	26	29
Congo	49	44	36	34	31
Eritrea	104	102	160	162	160
Ethiopia	58	59	64	92	114
Somalia	211	85	45	40	46
Uganda	110	151	187	212	222
Egypt	32	40	47	54	68
Libya	10	21	27	32	35
Morocco	0	2	10	19	32
Sudan	67	74	129	177	193
Gambia, The	5	7	13	16	19
Guinea	16	16	14	13	13
Nigeria	11	40	67	97	131
Senegal	6	9	13	15	16
Sierra Leone	7	11	21	31	37
America	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	39	52	105	117	114
Trinidad and Tobago	2	10	17	31	50
Colombia	17	17	16	17	6
Asia	--	--	--	--	--
China including Hong Kong	160	117	98	108	176
Afghanistan	389	438	509	643	695
Iran	1.003	1.063	1.130	1.512	1.704
Nepal	42	31	22	13	6
Pakistan	77	123	177	200	227
Sri Lanka	57	50	31	25	24
Myanmar/Burma	14	6	6	16	15
Armenia	31	18	6	13	17
Azerbaijan	39	27	33	20	20
Iraq	529	453	461	498	488
Jordan	1	1	4	7	12
Lebanon	1	1	3	8	13
Palestine	3	4	19	3	5
Syria	103	1.742	9.065	11.579	12.825
Yemen	9	13	13	12	26
Oceania	--	--	--	--	--



Stateless	140	2.327	4.063	4.939	5.112
Total	3.578	7.649	17.197	21.499	23.717
Unknown	93	331	405	527	540



Number of refugees in Netherlands

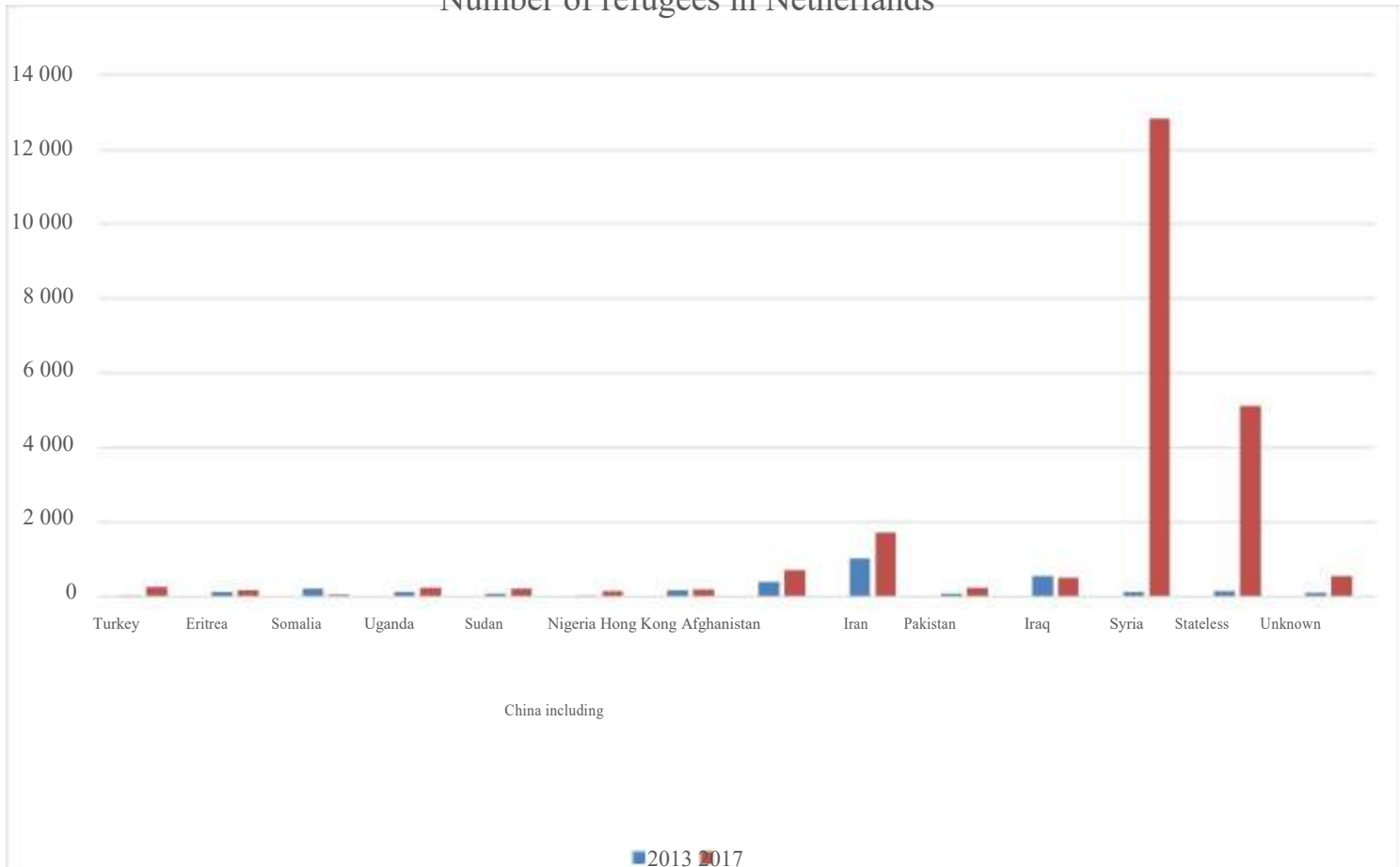


Table n°31 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: [migr_resvalid]

Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 27.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat

GEO: Netherlands ; DURATION: Total ; REASON: Refugee status; UNIT: Person

From this graph, it is clear that from 2013 to 2017 several things had changed. Firstly, while in 2013 there have been issued 3.578 asylum permits, in 2017 the permits became 23.717: 20.000 persons more.

Secondly, while in some cases the number of refugee from a country remained more or less the same (e.g. in Eritrea, Nigeria and China), in some other cases the number drastically increased (e.g. Syria and Iran, that are the most evident, but also Afghanistan and Pakistan). In some other cases, the number of refugee coming from the country decreased (e.g. in Somalia and Iraq).



3. Migrants integration indicators

- Migrants (as foreign-born and non-citizen) by education level

Migrants as foreign-born:

Percentage of foreign-born people (male and female from 15 to 64 years) living in Netherlands depending on their education level between 2008 and 2017

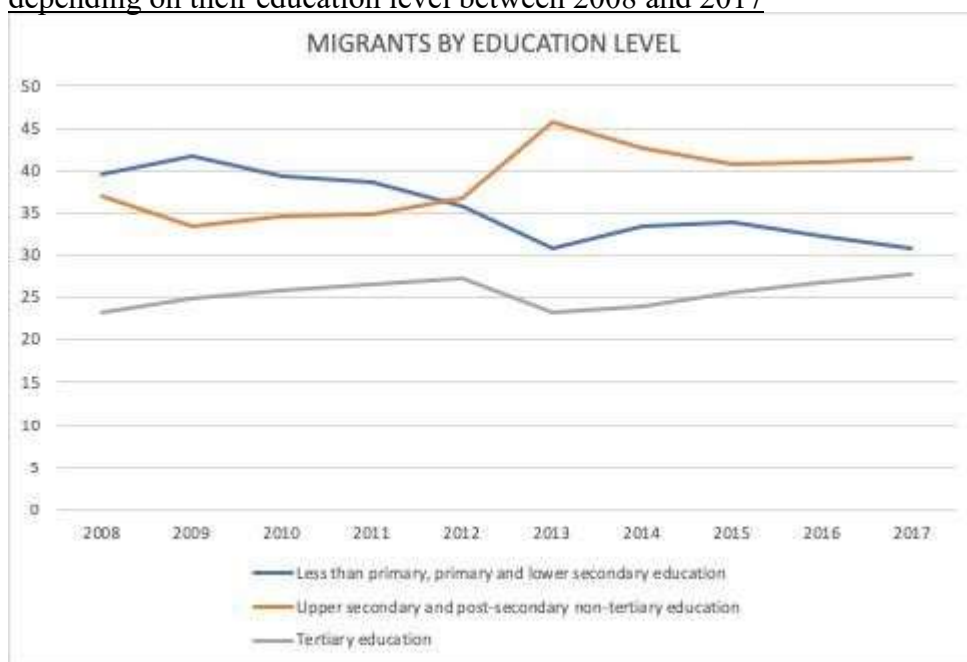


Table 32

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9911&lang=en

Label: (mii_educ)

Since 2012, Netherlands hosts more migrants with an upper secondary and post -secondary non-tertiary education (41,5% in 2017) than migrants with less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (30,8% in 2017) and the tendency seems to continue.

Moreover, there is a slightly but continuing increase of 4,4% of migrants from 2008 to 2017 with tertiary education living in the Netherlands but it is still less than the two other categories of education level.

Migrants as non-citizen:

Percentage of non-citizen people (male and female from 15 to 64 years) living in Netherlands depending on their education level between 2008 and 2017

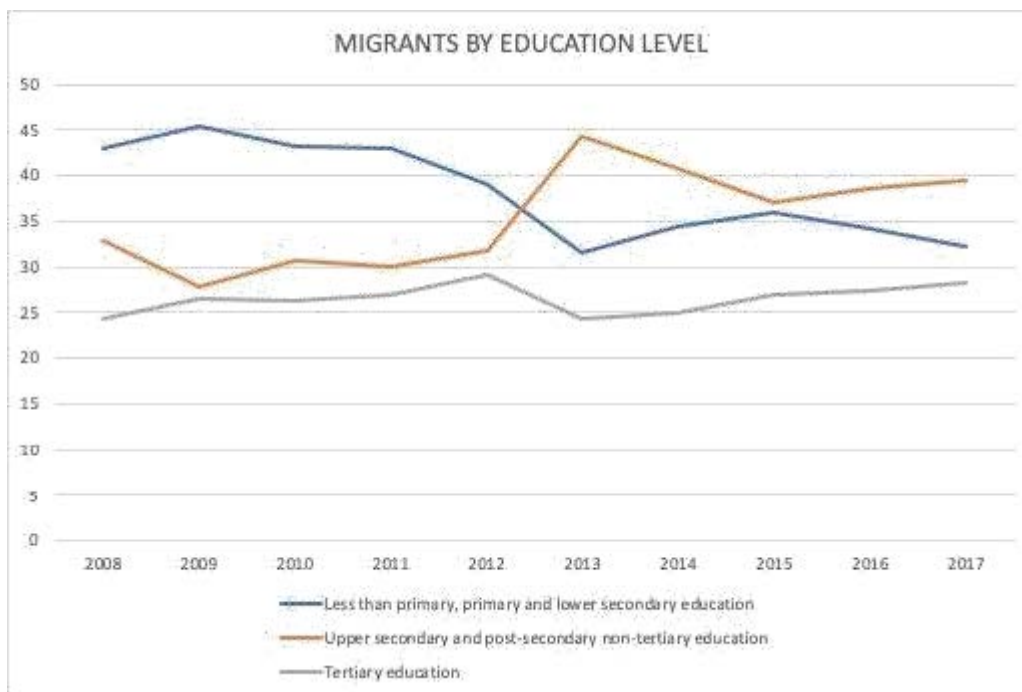


Table 33

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9911&lang=en

Label: (mii_educ)

Even with another definition of migrants, the share of migrants depending on the education level has the same pattern and approximately the same percentage.

- Labor force participation in the last 10 years

The labor force participation of migrants (male and female from 15 to 64 years) citizens of the EU 28 (orange) and non-citizens of the EU28 (grey) living in the Netherlands between 2007 to 2017

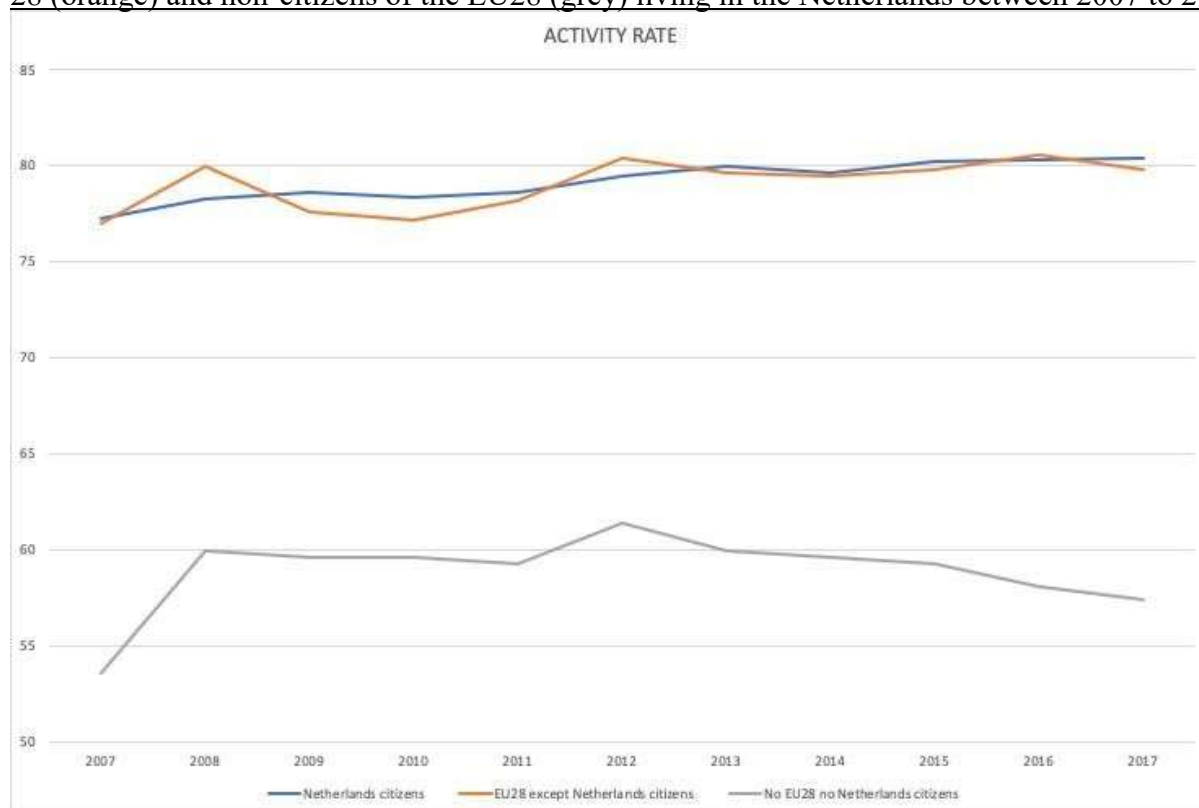


Table 34 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Label: (mii_act)

While the activity rate of the citizens of the Netherlands and of migrants - citizens of the European Union except the Netherlands - are very similar from 2007 to 2017 (around 80%), the labor force participation of migrants non citizens of the European Union is much lower, between 55% to 60% in the last 10 years.

Moreover, from 2012 to 2017, the labor force participation of migrants non citizens of the EU is constantly decreasing while the labor force participation of migrants citizens of the EU except the Netherlands is slightly increasing until 2016 and then decreasing in 2017.

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

We are trying to see the rate of employment depending on each variables, ceteris paribus.

Employment rate of migrants aged 15 to 64 years old, not born in the Netherlands, depending on the sex

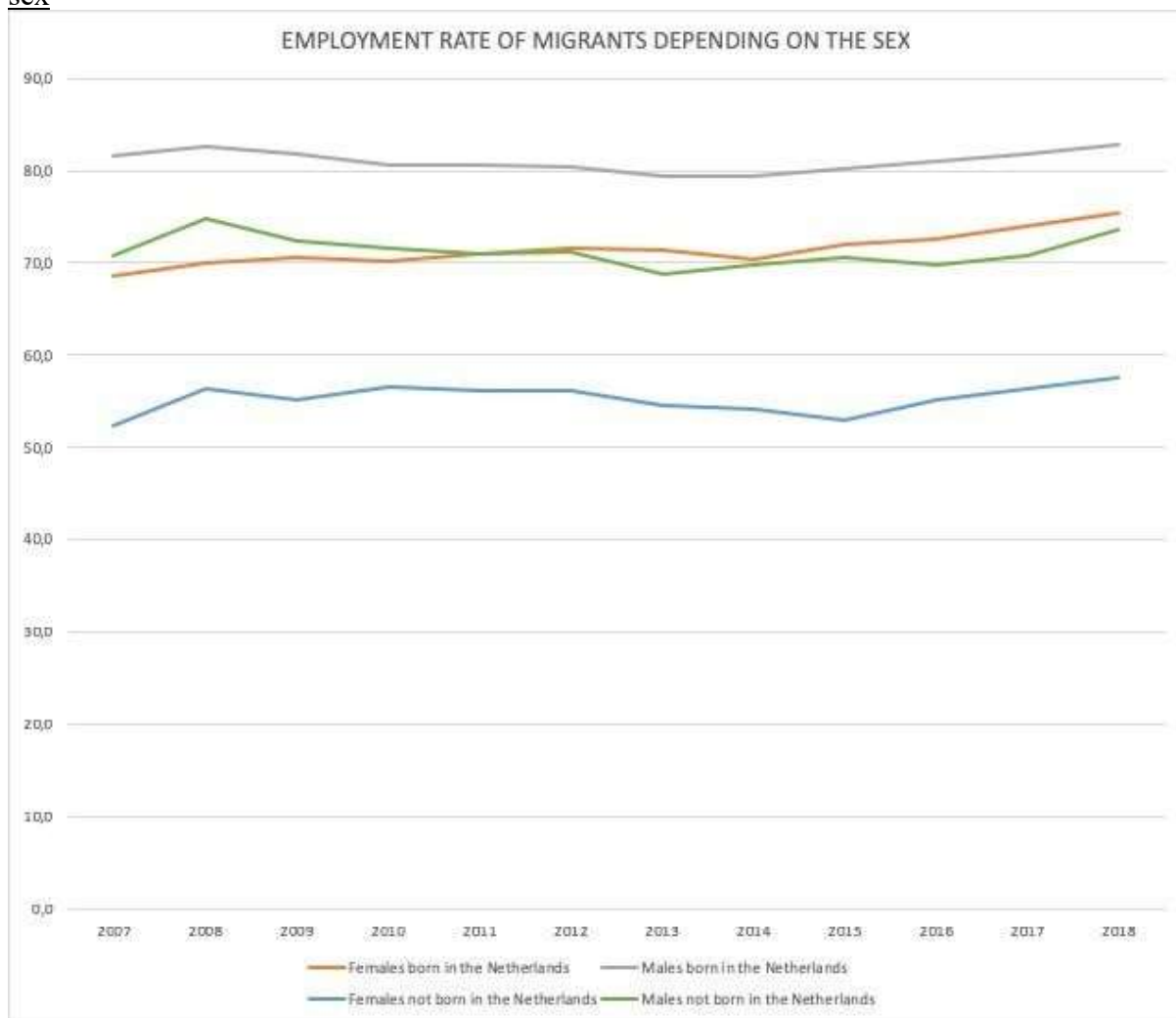


Table 35 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: (mii_em)

The employment rate of female migrants is much lower than male migrants: since 2007, the employment rate gap between male migrants and females migrants living in the Netherlands varies between 18,5% and 14,2% (ceteris paribus). Moreover, male migrants have approximately the same employment rate than females born in the Netherlands.

The employment rate seems strongly related to the ground of sex, for migrants but also for natives.



Employment rate of migrants (male and female), not born in the Netherlands, depending on the age

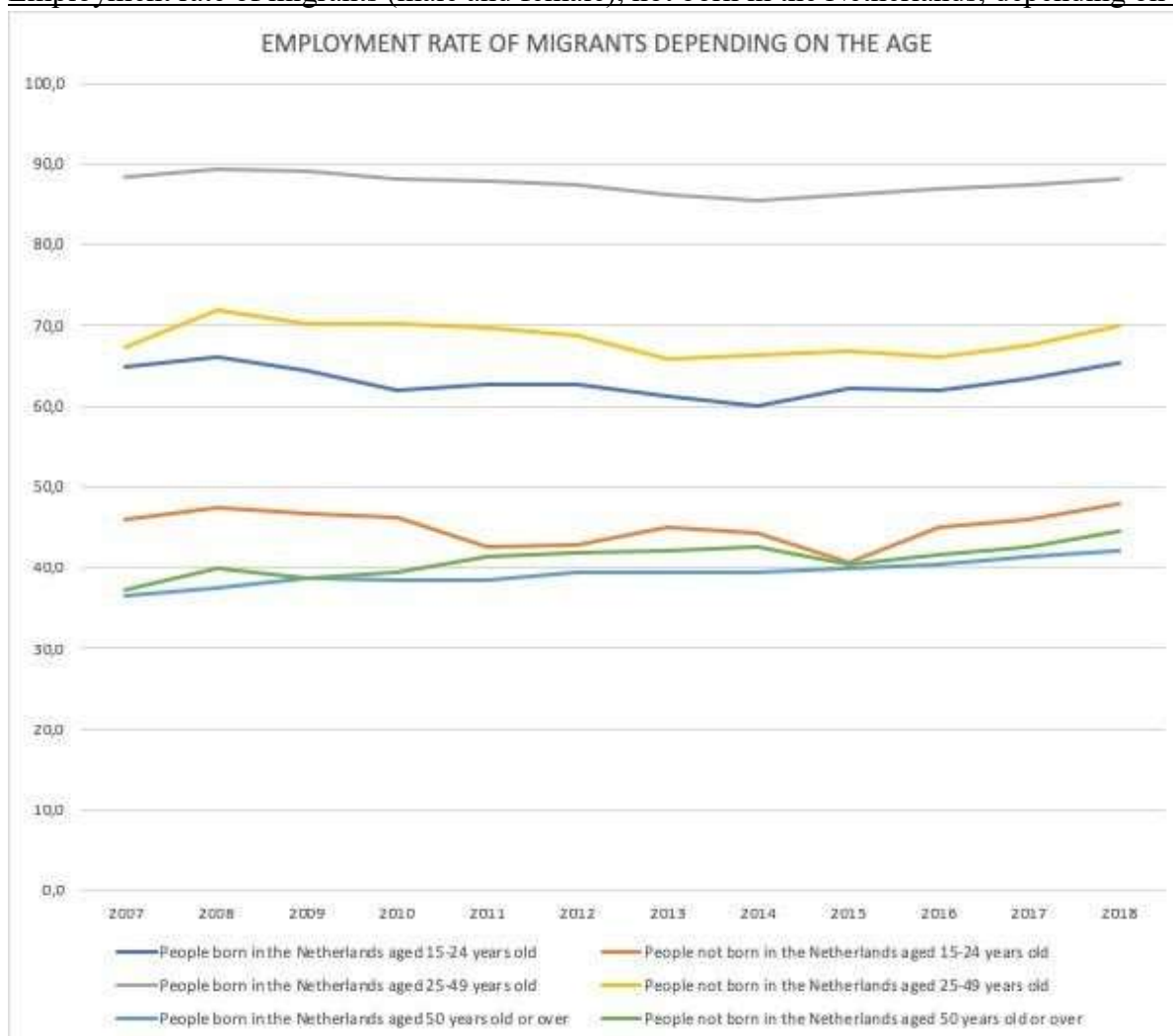


Table 36 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: (mii_em)

Compared to the two other categories of migrants, the employment rate is the higher for migrants aged between 25 to 49 years old, around 70% in the last 10 years. It is 20% less than people born in the Netherlands, ceteris paribus.

An important gap of 18% of employment is also noticeable between people born in the Netherlands aged 15-24 years old (average of 63%) and migrants aged 15-24 years old (average of 45%) in the last 10 years.

Natives and migrants aged 50 years old or more have the lowest rate of employment in the last ten years.



Employment rate of migrants (male and female, aged 15-64 years old) depending on the country of birth

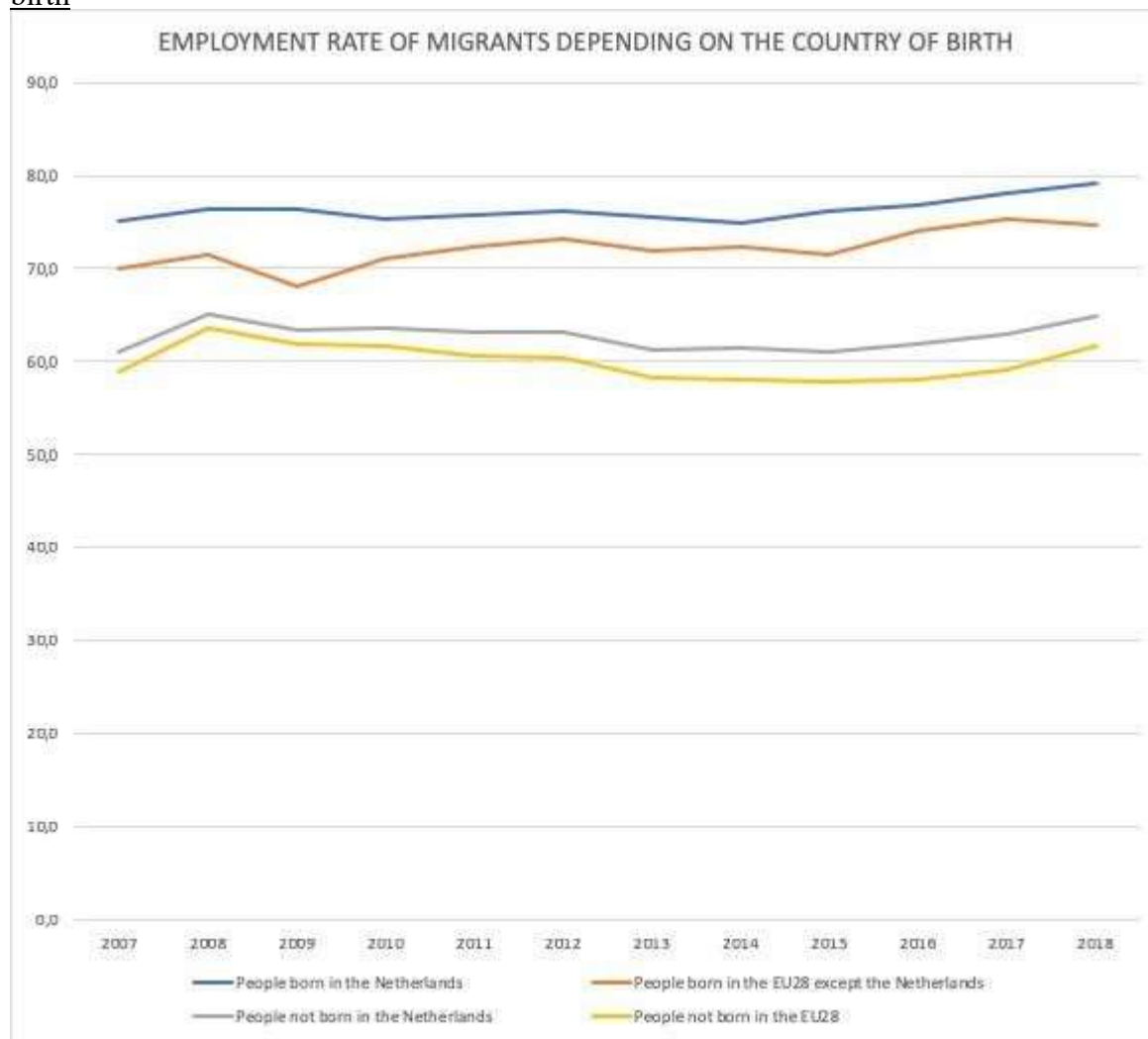


Table 37 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: (mii_em)

Since 2007, migrants living in the Netherlands but born in another EU country have had a higher employment rate than migrants living in the Netherlands but born outside the EU, with a gap of 9.8% in 2018.

In any case, over the last ten years, the employment rate of migrants born outside the Netherlands and living in the country has always been lower than that of people born in the Netherlands.

There are no data available for the Netherlands on the employment rate by reason for migration.

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

We are trying to see the rate of unemployment depending on each variables, ceteris paribus.

Unemployment rate of migrants aged 15 to 64 years old, not born in the Netherlands, depending on the sex

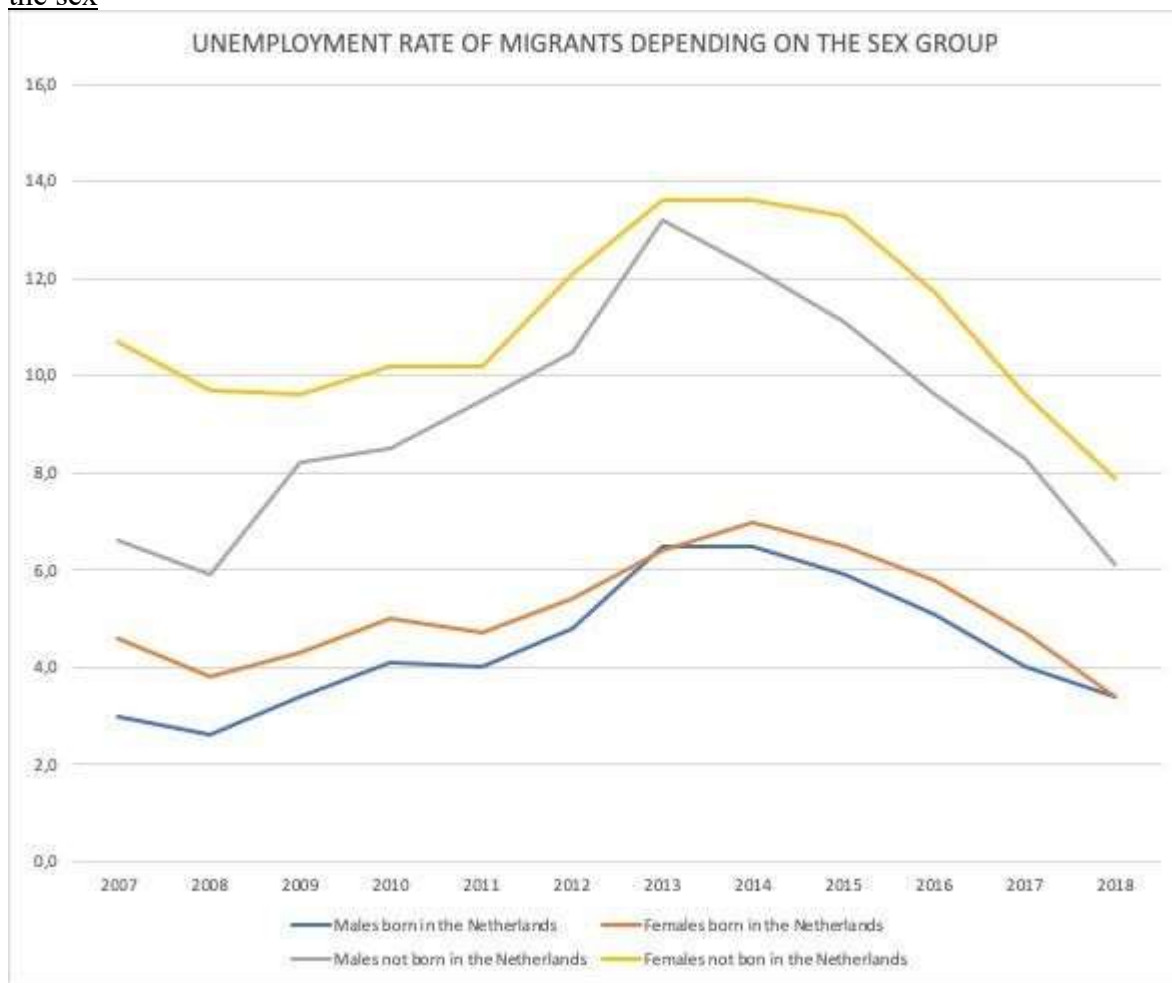


Table 38 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: (mii_une)

The unemployment rate of females migrants in the Netherlands has been around 2% higher than males migrants in the last 10 years. However, the unemployment rate for both sexes follows the same trend (it increases between 2007 and 2013 and then decreases to 6% of unemployment for men and 8% for women).

Unemployment rate of migrants (male and female), not born in the Netherlands, depending on the age

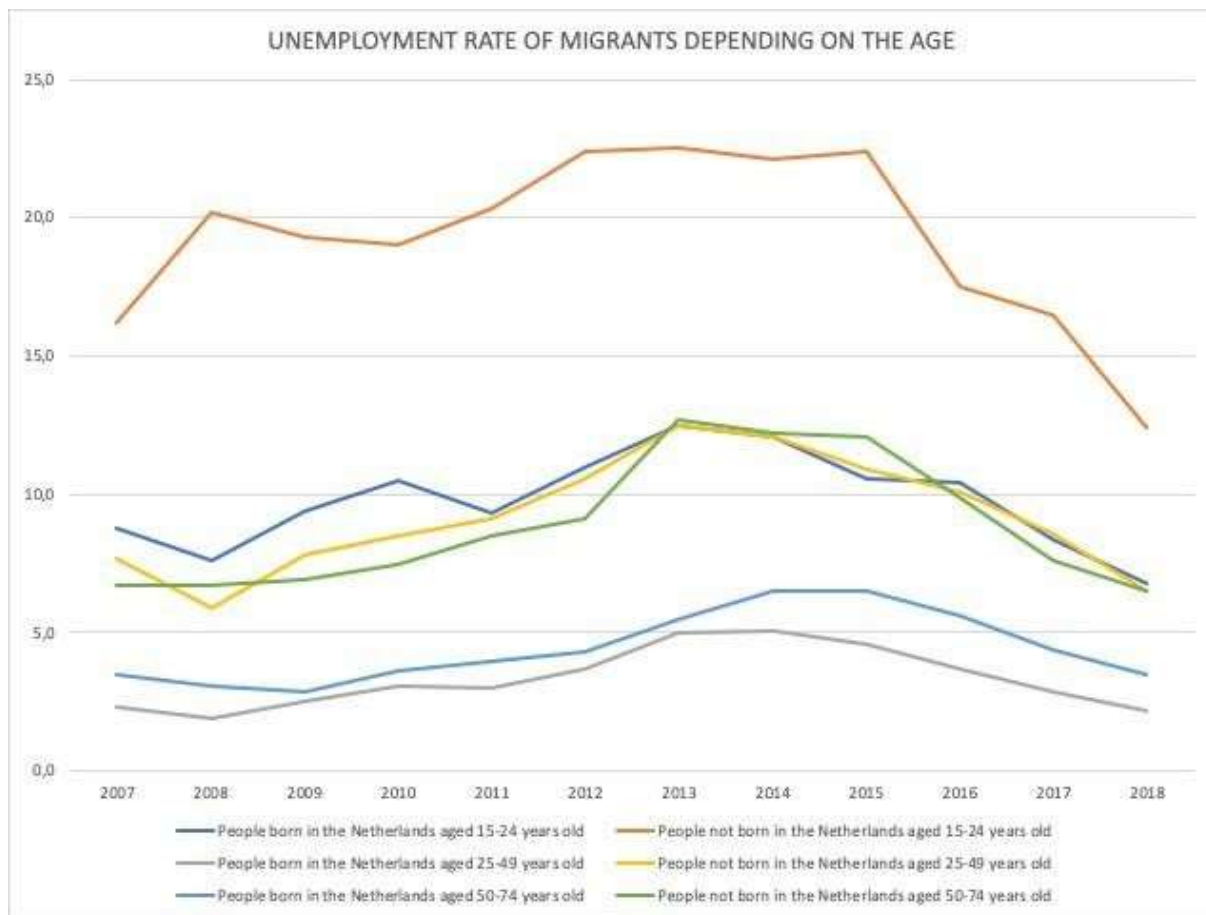


Table 39 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: (mii_une)

Among people not born in the Netherlands, the higher unemployment rate of migrants living in the Netherlands is for migrants aged 15 to 24 years old. In general in the last 10 years, migrants living in the Netherlands have an unemployment rate higher than people born in the country (except people born in the Netherlands aged 15 to 24 years old who have approximately the same unemployment rate than migrants aged over 25 years old).



Unemployment rate of migrants (male and female, aged 15-64 years old) depending on the country of birth

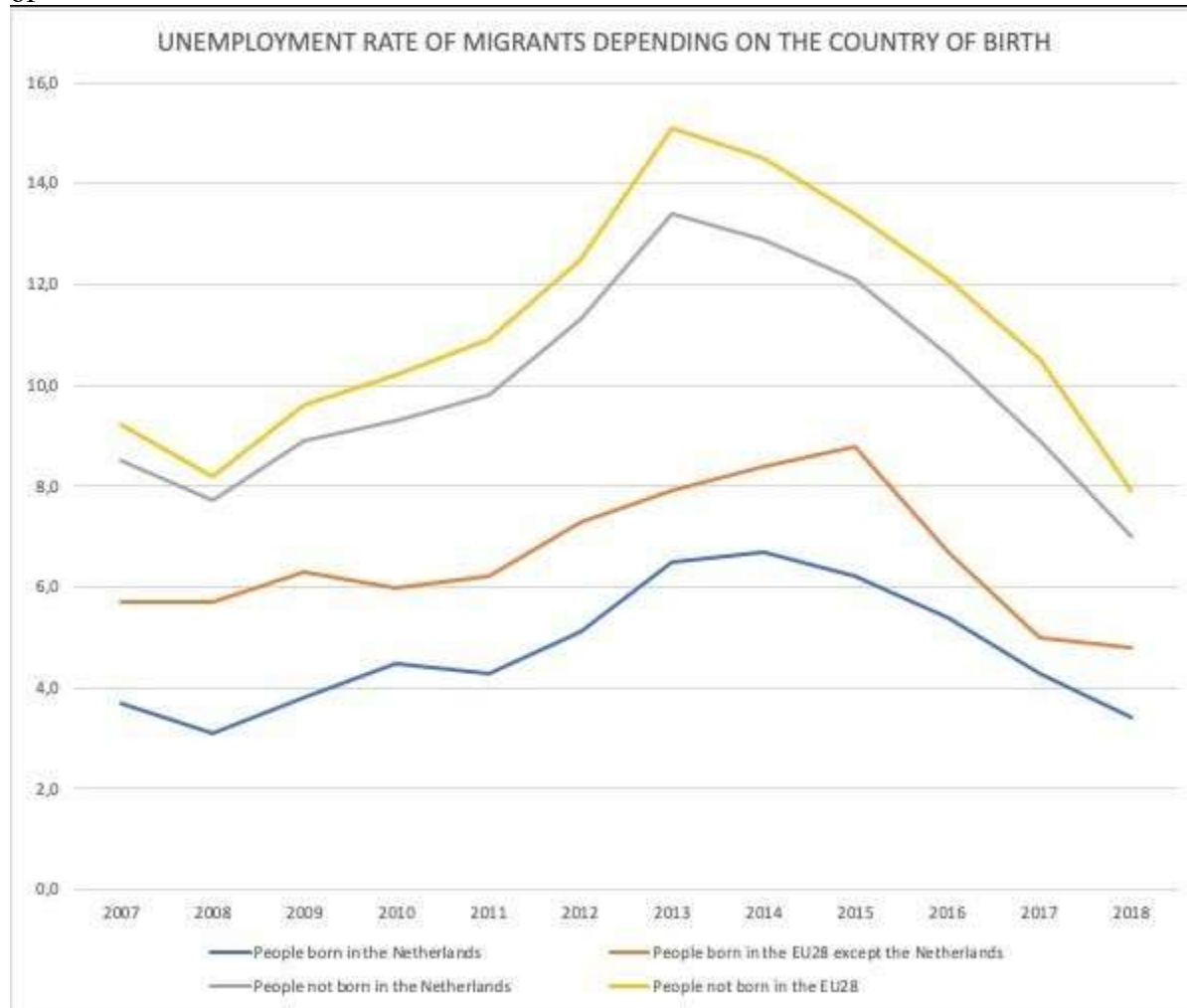


Table 40 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

Label: (mii_une)

The unemployment rate of migrants born in the European Union is much lower than for migrants not born in the European Union with a maximum gap in 2013 of 7.2% and an average gap of 5% in the last 10 years. Since 2013, both unemployment rate of migrants born in the EU and not born in the EU is decreasing.

There is no data available for the Netherlands about unemployment rate by reason for migration.

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

1. Mean income distribution depending on the citizenship between 2009 and 2017

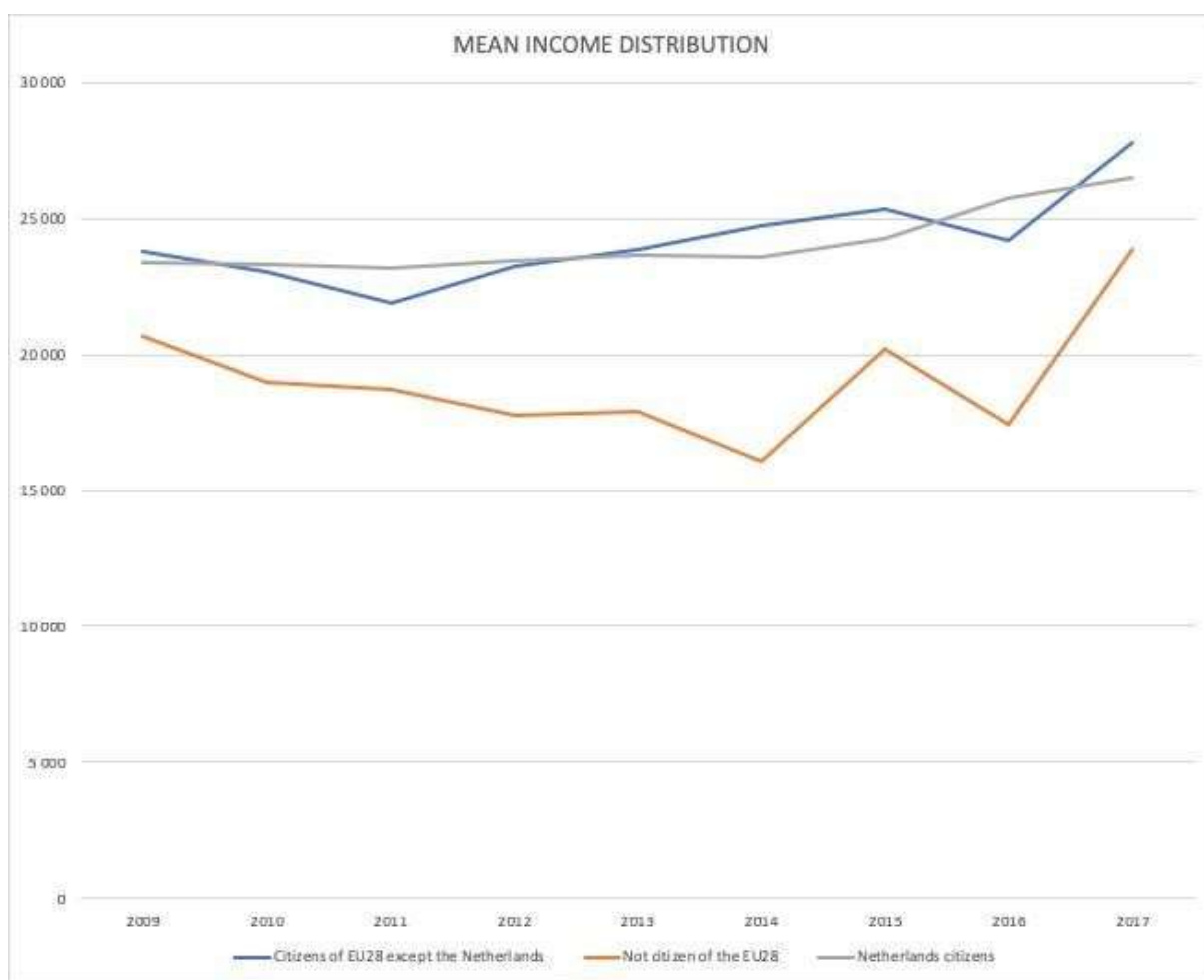


Table 41 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Label: (ild_di15)

When we define migrants as non-citizens of the Netherlands, their average income distribution is more variable than for foreign-born migrants.

Compared to Dutch citizens, migrants with citizenship in the European Union (except the Netherlands) have the same mean income distribution over the last ten years. It is even higher between 2013 and 2015 and in 2017.

The mean income distribution is much lower for migrants without citizenship in the European Union than for migrants who are citizens of the European Union, with a maximum gap of more than 8500 euros in 2014. In 2017, the gap fell to 3900 euros.

2. Mean income distribution depending on the country of birth between 2009 and 2017

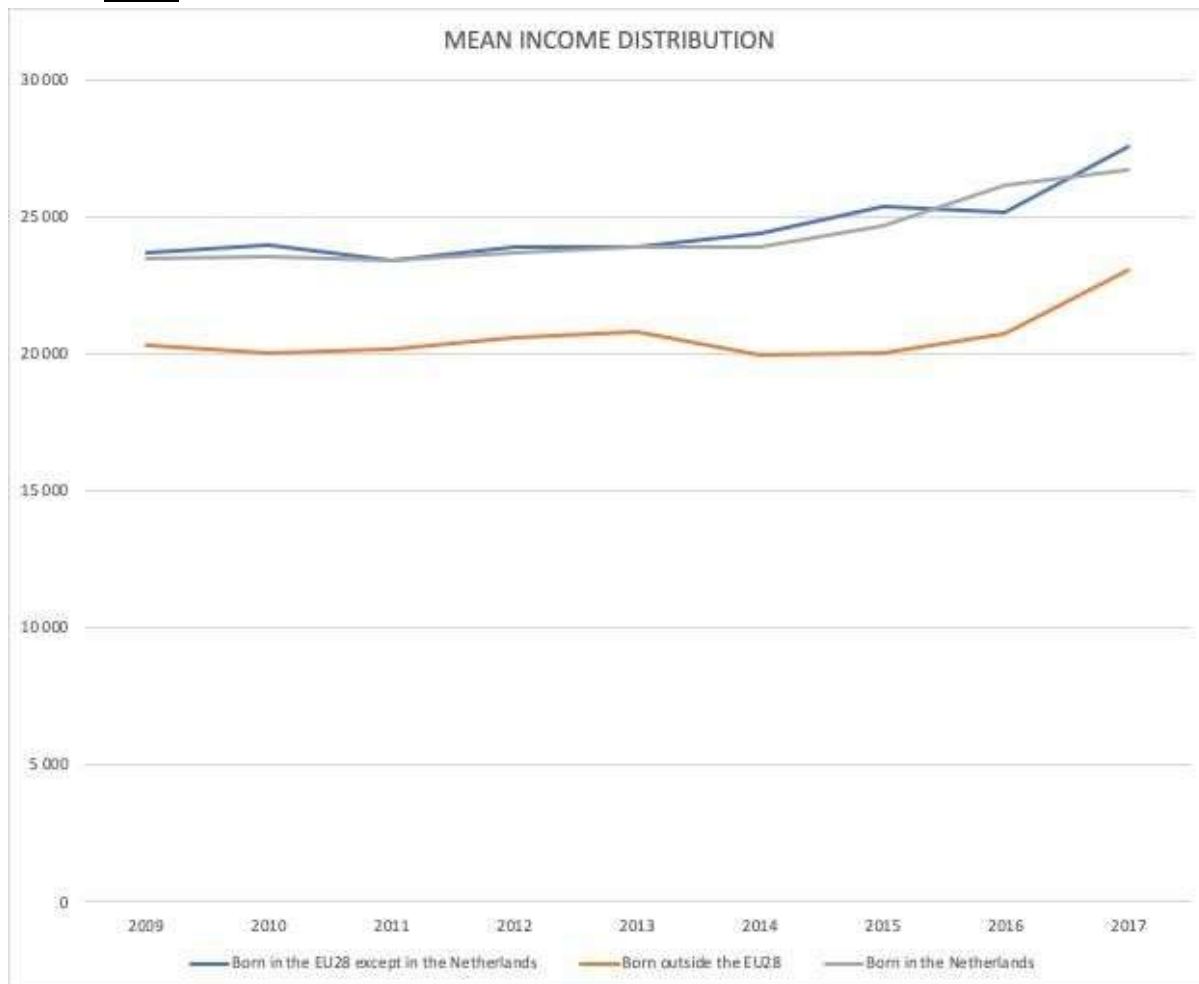


Table 42 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>
Label: (ild_di16)

If migrants are defined as foreign-born, the pattern of mean income distribution is the same. However, the mean income distribution of migrants born outside the EU28 is more linear, with an overall increase of €2,734 over the last 10 years, and in particular between 2016 and 2017.

3. Monetary poverty

At-risk of poverty rate by group of citizenship (population over 18 years old) between 2009 and 2017

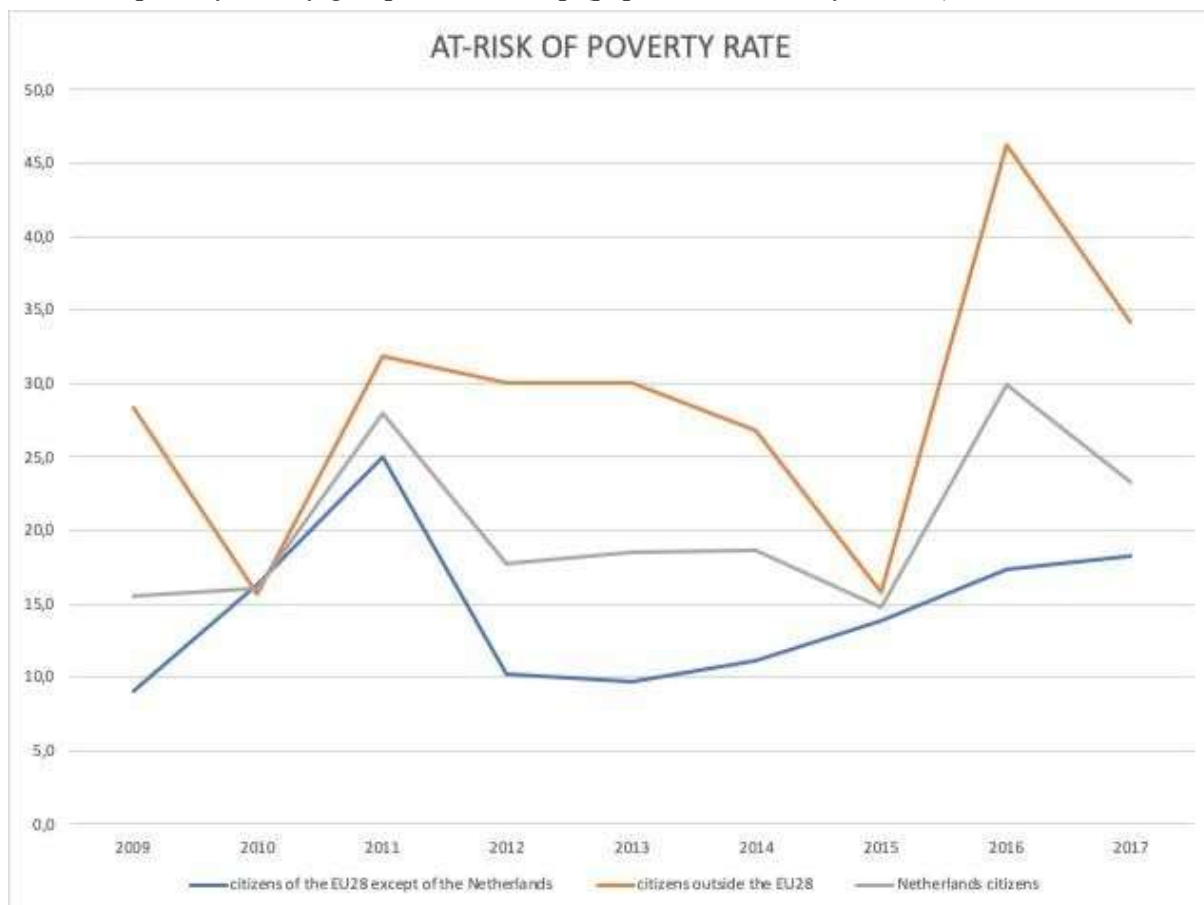


Table 43 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Label: (ilc_li31)

When migrants are defined as non-citizens of the Netherlands, the curves follow the same pattern, but with very strong increases or decreases depending on the year.

Between 2011 and 2015, the at-risk-of-poverty rate for migrants decreases, with almost the same level in 2015. A very sharp increase is to be noted in 2016, particularly for non-EU 28 migrants (from 17% to 46% of the risk of poverty).



At-risk of poverty rate by group of country of birth (population over 18 years old) between 2009 and 2017

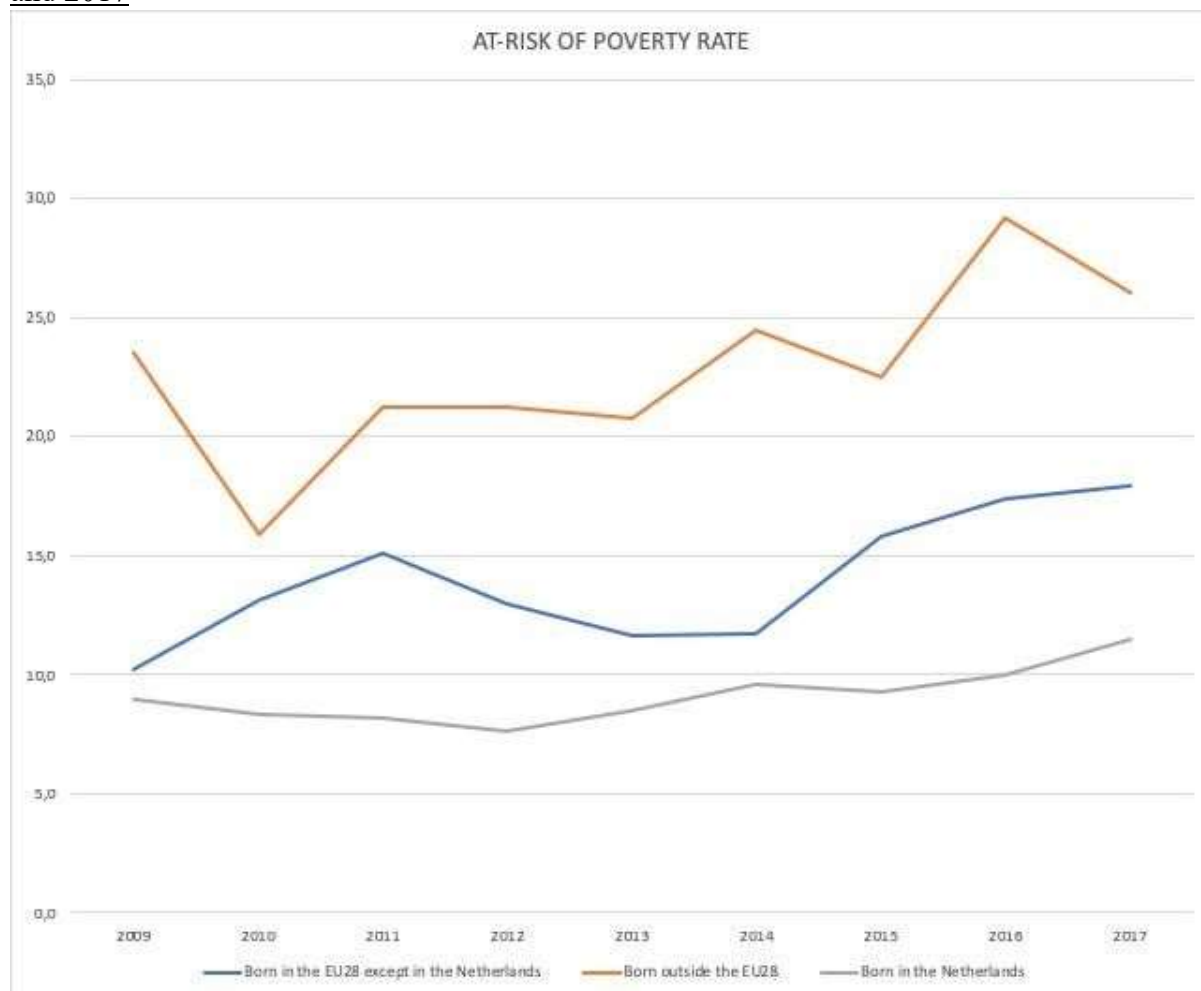


Table 44 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Label: (ilc_li32)

When defining migrants as foreign-born, the at-risk of poverty rate is less variable, especially for migrants born in the EU28 and natives.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate for migrants born outside the EU 28 has changed more over the last ten years, but the overall trend is a 10% increase in the at-risk-of-poverty rate. Moreover, this rate is still higher than that of migrants born in the EU28 (a gap of 8.1% in 2017).

For migrants born in the EU28, the general trend over the last ten years has also been an increase in the at-risk-of-poverty rate, but to a lesser extent, around 8%, which is still important compared to the rate of natives.



- Risk of poverty

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (in percentage) by broad group of citizenship (population over 18 years old)

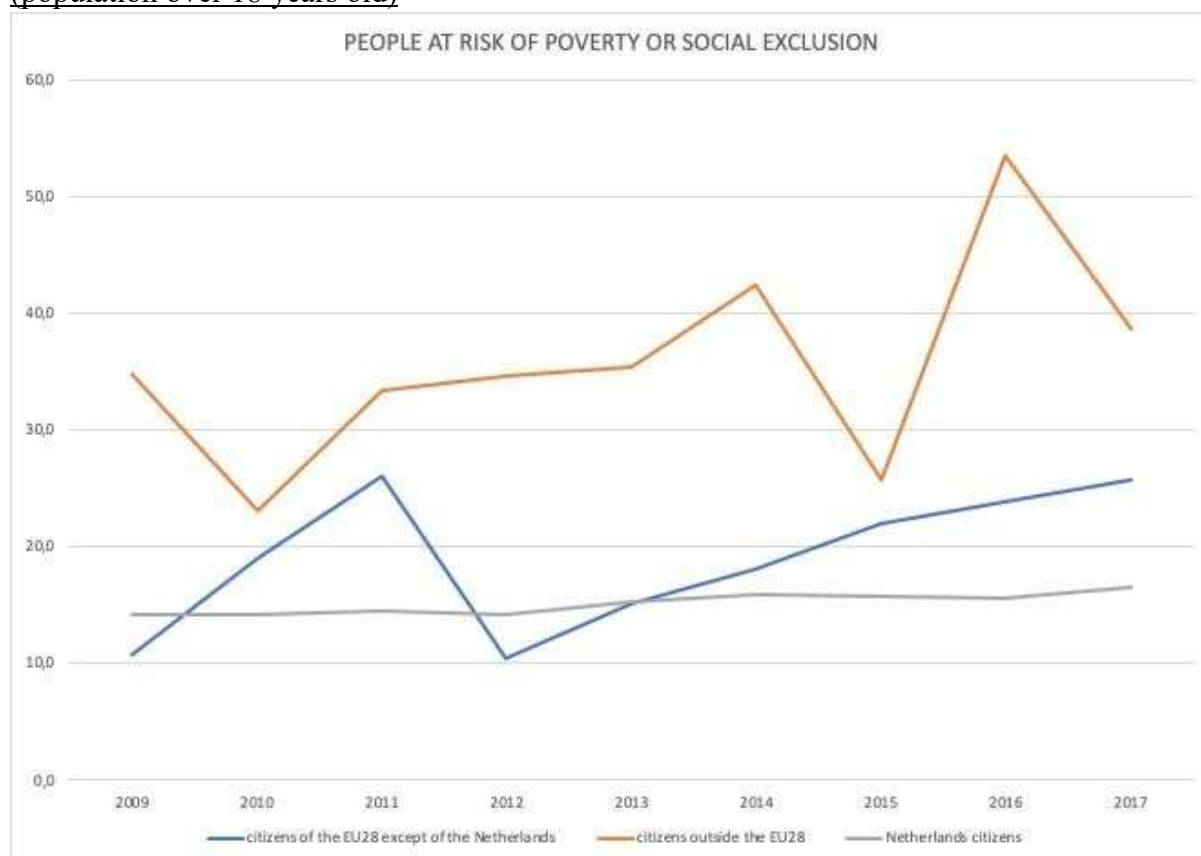


Table 45 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Label: (ilc_peps05)

When we define migrants as non-citizens of the Netherlands, the risk of poverty of the social exclusion rate varies greatly over the years compared to the rate of Dutch citizens, which remains between 14.1% and 16.5%.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate of EU-28 migrants except the Netherlands is still lower than that of non-EU 28 migrants over the last ten years. The two rates do not follow the same trend.

For migrants citizens of the EU-28, there is a 15.3% increase in the risk of poverty between 2009 and 2011 and it decreases to its lowest level in 2012. In 2017, the rate returned to the same level as in 2011. For non-EU 28 migrants, the pattern is more complex, reaching its lowest rate in 2010 with 20.3% at its highest in 2016 with 53.4%.



People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (in percentage) by group of country of birth (population over 18 years old)

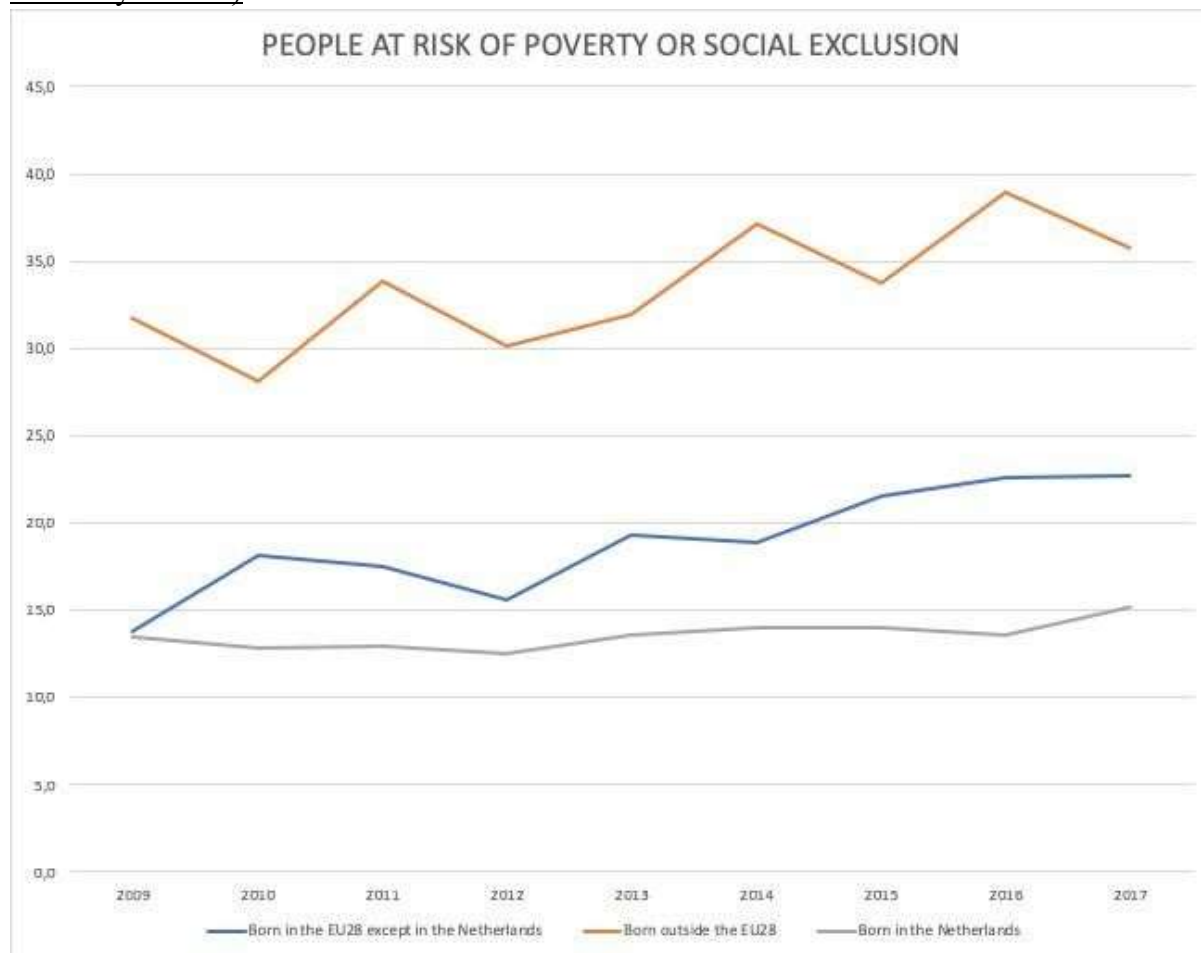


Table 46 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Label: (ilc_peps06)

When we define migrants as foreign-born, the risk of poverty and social exclusion is less variable over time.

Since 2009, the percentage of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion has been much higher for migrants not born in the European Union than for migrants born in the European Union (except in the Netherlands). The maximum gap was 18.2% in 2014 and fell to 13.1% in 2017.

People born in the Netherlands have the lowest risk of poverty or social exclusion: 15% in 2017 compared to 22.7% for migrants born in the EU28 except the Netherlands and 35.8% for migrants born outside the EU2.



Migration in UK

Bertone Martina
Dervishi Arli
Felizia Martina
Mignini Gloria

Introduction

This country report is an attempt to analyse the recent migration phenomenon in the United Kingdom, which became quantitatively relevant only after the Second World War, reaching unprecedented historical levels in the late nineties. This massive increase was due to loosening immigration controls and to deliberate migration policy changes implemented by the Labour Government of 1997-2010. During the following five years David Cameron demanded for reform of the non-EU migration system and of the benefit provision to European labour migrants, also the EU level, achieving only minor amendments which were submitted to the country at the 2016 Brexit referendum.

This paper is divided in three sections.

The first presents the demographic and economic trends affecting the country in the last years. It also provides the UK's latest ranking relative to the Human Development Index (HDI).

The second section analyses the migrant stock and flows in the last 10 years, as well as the channels of entrance, including international protection (i.e. refugee status).

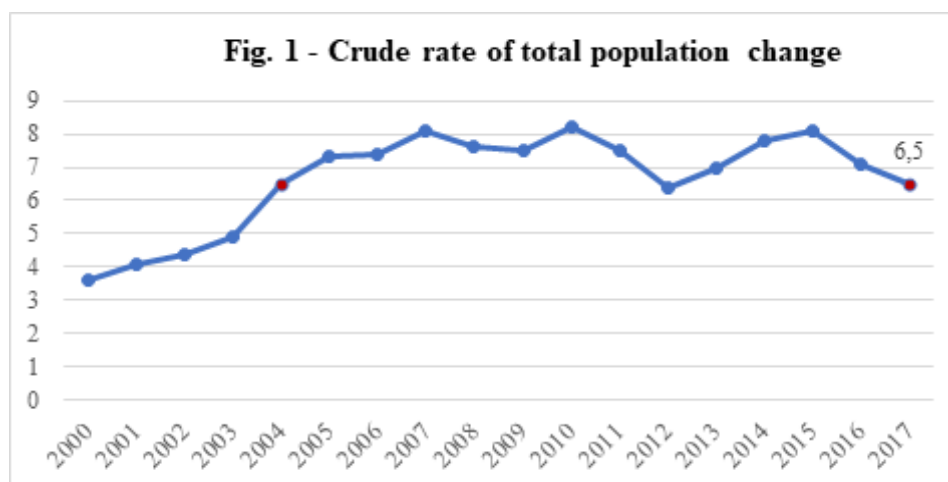
The third section examines migrant integration in the host society.

The data displayed in this research refer to the years 2016-18, to which the last updates for the United Kingdom date back. We gathered them from the following databases: Eurostat, UK Government Office for National Statistics, OECD International Migration Outlook, World Bank and United Nations Development Programme.

1. Background information

1.1 Demographic trends

On the 1st January 2018, the population of the UK has exceeded 66 million people, marking an increase of 0.65% from the previous two years – the lowest annual growth since 2004 (Fig. 1).

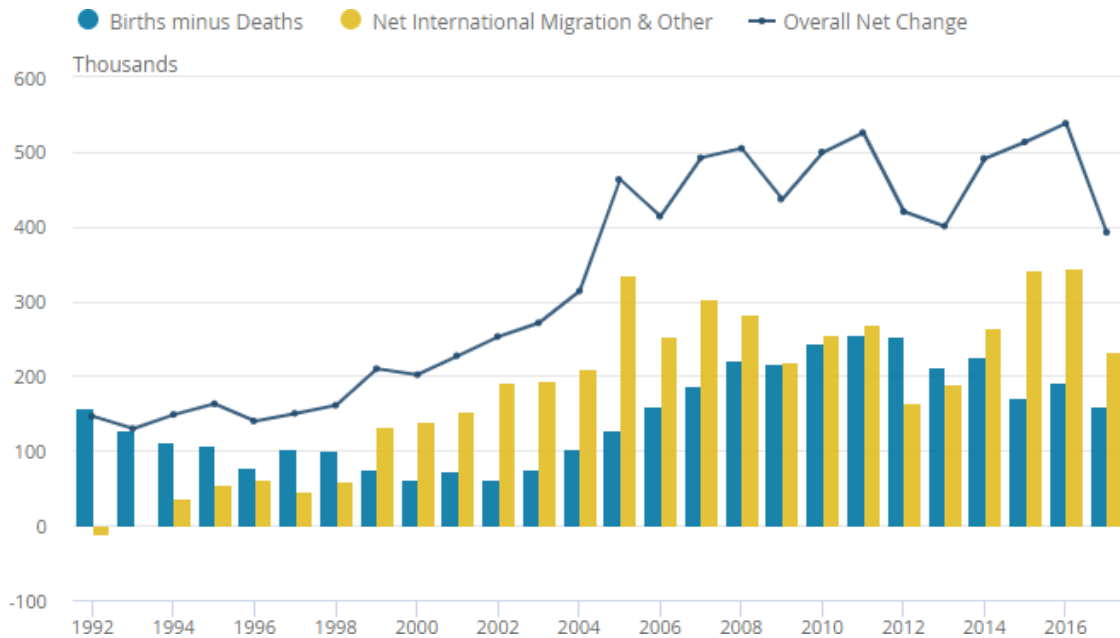


Last update: 15.04.19
 Extracted on: 18.04.19
 Source: Eurostat¹
 [demo_gind]

Figure 2 below splits population change into natural change (births minus deaths), net international migration (immigration minus emigration) and other change, which at the national level reflects changes to the size of armed forces stationed in the UK and other special population adjustments. It shows that since 1998 international migration has become the main component of population change.

¹ Link (also for table A): <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Fig. 2 – Population change: mid-1992 to 2017



Source: UK Government Office for National Statistics (2018)²

The UK population is projected to continue growing, reaching almost 77,6 million in 2050. The data available show that most of this population growth will result from more births than deaths, with a small contribution from net international migration (Table B)³.

² Link:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualmidyearpopulationestimates/mid2017>

³ Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



Table A – population change crude rates

[demo_gind]

INDIC DE	NATGROWRT	CNMIGRATRT	GROWRT
TIME			
1992	2.5	-0.2	2.4
1993	1.8	0.6	2.4
1994	2.1	0.6	2.7
1995	1.5	1.1	2.6
1996	1.7	0.8	2.5
1997	1.7	1.0	2.7

GEO: United Kingdom

NATGROWRT: crude rate of natural change

CNMIGRATRT: crude rate of net migration

GROWRT: crude rate of total population change

Table B – Baseline projections: demographic balances and indicators

[proj_15ndbims]

GEO: United Kingdom

INDIC DE	2015	2020	2030	2040	2050
Population on 1 January - total	64,875,165	67,236,507	71,563,991	75,004,352	77,568,588
Live births - total	777,167	802,650	824,239	843,039	848,010
Deaths - total	602,776	595,663	656,687	727,760	779,929
Net migration - total	333,006	251,507	220,071	180,958	134,178

Last update: 05.02.19

Extracted on: 18.04.19

Source: Eurostat

2008	3.5	4.1	7.6
2009	3.7	3.8	7.5
2010	3.9	4.2	8.2
2011	4.0	3.4	7.5
2012	3.8	2.6	6.4
2013	3.2	3.8	7.0
2014	3.2	4.6	7.8
2015	2.7	5.4	8.1
2016	2.7	4.4	7.1
2017	2.3	4.2	6.5

1.2 Economic trends

The annual growth rate of UK gross domestic product (GDP) per capita has declined of more than one percentage-point in the last three years (from 2.3% in 2014 to 1.1% in 2017), reaching its lowest score since 2012 (Fig. 3a). These data reflect that the economic recovery is taking a long time to arrive after the financial crisis occurred in the UK already a decade ago. Indeed, today GDP per capita is lower than it was before the crisis, hence the chasm between rich and poor is unquestionably widening (Fig. 3b).

Fig. 3a – GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)

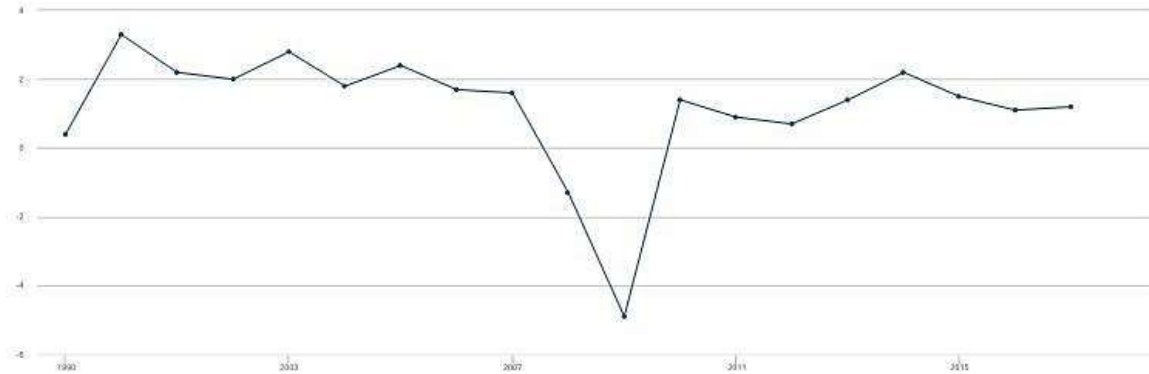
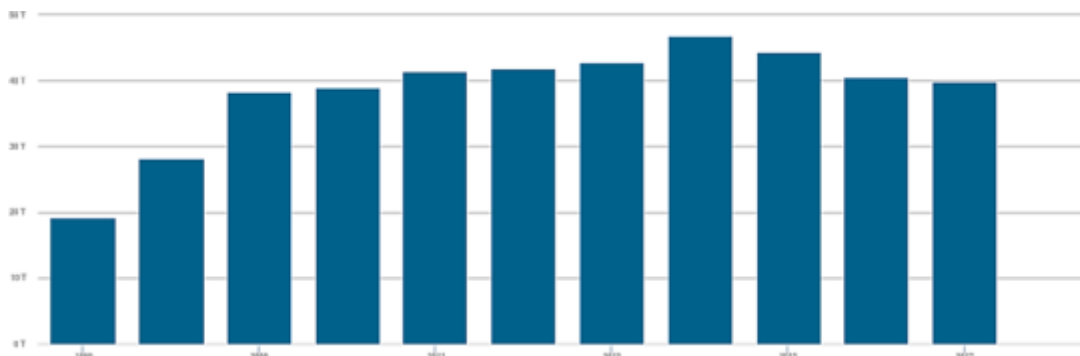


Fig. 3b – GDP per capita (current US\$)



Source: World Bank⁴

Concerning the unemployment rates of total population in the UK, they have been steadily falling for the last five years for both men and women, reaching 3.9% of the economically active population in the quarter October to December 2018 (2018Q4, Fig. 4). Estimates show that at the end of the year 1,31 million people were unemployed, of whom more men (712,000) than women (598,000) (Table C).

⁴ Link Fig. 3a: <https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=NY.GDP.PCAP.CD&country=GBR>;
 Link Fig. 3b: <https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=NY.GDP.PCAP.CD&country=GBR>

Fig. 4 – Unemployment rates by sex and age: quarterly average



S_ADJ: seasonally adjusted data
 AGE: total
 UNIT: percentage of economically active population

Source: UK Government Office for National Statistics (2018)⁵

Table C – Unemployment by sex and age: quarterly average [une_rt_q]

TIME	GEO	United Kingdom		
	SEX	Total	Males	Females
2013Q4		2,319	1,300	1,018
2014Q1		2,177	1,212	964
2014Q2		2,037	1,128	909
2014Q3		1,938	1,075	863
2014Q4		1,840	1,024	816
2015Q1		1,787	983	804
2015Q2		1,815	996	819
2015Q3		1,743	957	786
2015Q4		1,647	900	747
2016Q1		1,648	893	755
2016Q2		1,613	875	738
2016Q3		1,589	870	719
2016Q4		1,548	850	698
2017Q1		1,506	834	672
2017Q2		1,458	801	657
2017Q3		1,412	761	651
2017Q4		1,418	752	666
2018Q1		1,392	740	652
2018Q2		1,332	706	626
2018Q3		1,354	734	620
2018Q4		1,309	712	598

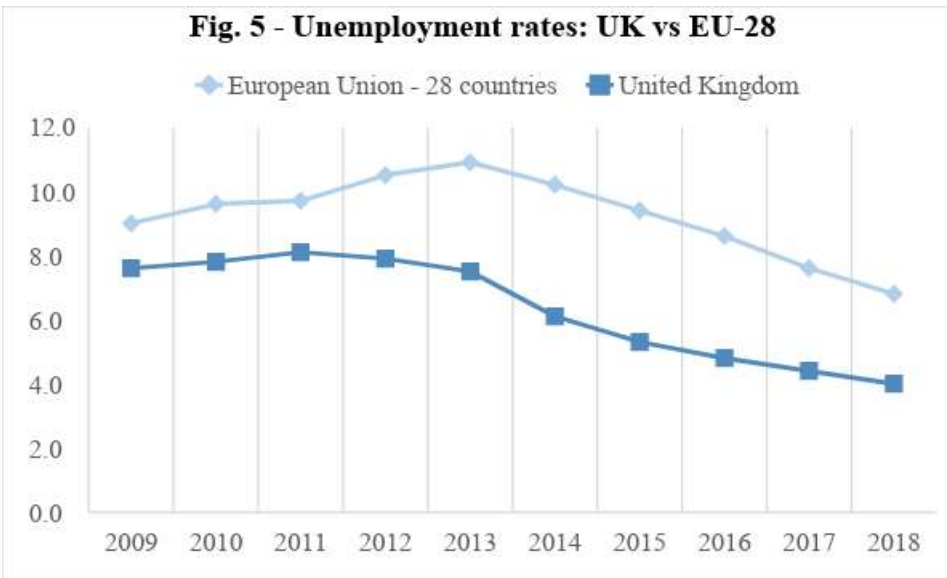
Last update: 18.04.19
 Extracted on: 19.04.19
 S_ADJ: seasonally adjusted data
 AGE: total
 UNIT: Thousand persons
 Source: Eurostat⁶

Also, UK's unemployment rates have always been lower than those of the EU-28 in the last decade (Fig. 5).

⁵Link:

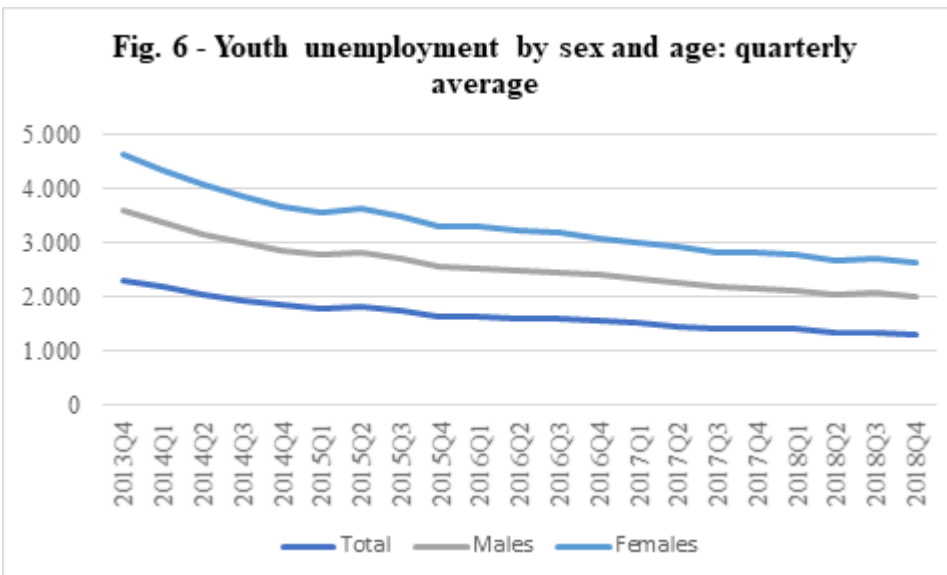
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/july2018#unemployment>

⁶ Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



Last update: 15.04.19
 Extracted on: 19.04.19
 AGE: total
 UNIT: percentage of economically active population
 Source : Eurostat⁷
 [une_rt_a]

Referring to youth unemployment rates, in the quarter October 2018 to December 2018 (2018Q4) they were 11.2%. They have remained almost unchanged relative to the previous quarter while they have declined of less than one percentage-point since the year before (11.9%). This fall registered over the past year was due to a decline among women. Indeed, in the above-mentioned quarter the unemployment rate for women aged 15-24 was 9.8% (compared to 10.8% a year before), while that for men of the same age-group was 12.4% (compared to 13.0% the previous year) (Fig. 6, Table D).



Last update: 18.04.19
 Extracted on: 19.04.19
 S_ADJ: seasonally adjusted data
 AGE: less than 25 years
 UNIT: Thousand persons
 Source : Eurostat⁸
 [une_rt_q]

Table D – Youth unemployment rates

7 Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

8 Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

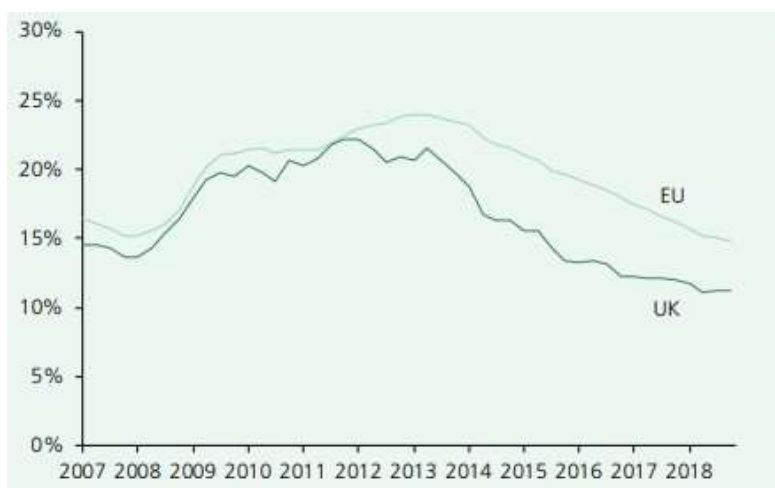


GEO	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
SEX	Total	Males	Females
TIME			
2013Q4	19.8	22.2	17.2
2014Q1	18.8	21.0	16.4
2014Q2	16.7	18.8	14.4
2014Q3	16.3	18.2	14.2
2014Q4	16.2	17.9	14.5
2015Q1	15.6	17.5	13.5
2015Q2	15.5	17.3	13.5
2015Q3	14.3	15.6	12.8
2015Q4	13.4	14.5	12.1
2016Q1	13.3	14.3	12.2
2016Q2	13.4	15.0	11.6
2016Q3	13.1	15.1	10.8
2016Q4	12.3	14.5	9.9
2017Q1	12.2	13.8	10.5
2017Q2	12.1	13.5	10.5
2017Q3	12.1	13.6	10.6
2017Q4	11.9	13.0	10.8
2018Q1	11.8	12.6	10.8
2018Q2	11.1	11.9	10.2
2018Q3	11.2	12.1	10.2
2018Q4	11.2	12.4	9.8

Last update: 18.04.19
 Extracted on: 19.04.19
 S_ADJ: seasonally adjusted data
 AGE: less than 25 years
 UNIT: percentage of economically active population
 Source: Eurostat⁹ [une_rt_q]

The trend observed for the UK's unemployment rates of total population also concerns the youths' ones, which have constantly been lower than the rate across the whole EU. Since 2013, the youth unemployment rate has been on a downward trend in both the UK and for the EU-28 (Fig. 7).

Fig. 7 – Youth unemployment rate, UK and EU, 2007-2018



Last update: 16.04.19
 Extracted on: 19.04.19
 S_ADJ: seasonally adjusted data
 AGE: less than 25
 UNIT: percentage of economically active population
 Source: Eurostat¹⁰ [une_rt_q]

9 Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

10 Powell A. (2019), *Youth Unemployment Statistics*, Briefing Paper Number 5871 (16 April 2019)

1.3 The United Kingdom's ranking according to the Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure for evaluating long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and have a decent standard of living. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth. The education dimension is measured by mean of years of education received in a life-time period by adults aged 25 years and older, and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita expressed in constant 2011 international dollars, converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion rates.

United Kingdom's HDI value for 2017 is 0.922 – which puts the country in the very high human development category – positioning it at 14 out of 189 countries and UN-recognized territories (Table E¹¹).

Table E - UK's HDI value and rank

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)	SDG 3 Life expectancy at birth	SDG 4.1 Expected years of schooling	SDG 4.1 Mean years of schooling	SDG 8.1 Gross national income (GNI) per capita	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	HDI rank	
	Value	(years)	(years)	(years)	(2011 PPP \$)	2017	2016	
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
1	Norway	0.953	82.3	17.9	12.6	88,012	5	1
2	Switzerland	0.944	83.5	16.2	13.4	57,625	8	2
3	Australia	0.939	83.1	22.9*	12.9	43,560	18	3
4	Ireland	0.938	81.6	19.8*	12.5*	53,754	8	4
5	Germany	0.936	81.2	17.0	14.1	46,136	13	4
6	Iceland	0.935	82.9	19.3*	12.4*	45,810	13	6
7	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.933	84.1	16.3	12.0	58,420	2	8
7	Sweden	0.933	82.6	17.6	12.4	47,766	9	7
9	Singapore	0.932	83.2	16.2*	11.5	82,503*	-6	8
10	Netherlands	0.931	82.0	18.0	12.2	47,900	5	10
11	Denmark	0.929	80.9	19.1*	12.6 ¹	47,918	3	10
12	Canada	0.926	82.5	16.4*	13.3	43,433	10	12
13	United States	0.924	79.5	16.5	13.4	54,941	-2	12
14	United Kingdom	0.922	81.7	17.4	12.9 ¹	39,116	13	14
15	Fceland	0.920	81.5	17.6	12.4	41,002	10	15

UK's 2017 HDI is above the average of 0.894 for countries in the very high human development group and above the average of 0.895 for OECD countries. Among the latter, those which are close to the United Kingdom HDI rank are France and Germany, which have HDIs ranked 24 and 5 respectively (Table F¹²).

11 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2018), *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update*, New York

12 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Briefing note for countries on the 2018 Statistical Update: United Kingdom*, New York

Table F - United Kingdom's HDI and component indicators for 2017 relative to selected countries and groups

	HDI value	HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (PPP US\$)
United Kingdom	0.922	14	81.7	17.4	12.9	39,116
France	0.901	24	82.7	16.4	11.5	39,254
Germany	0.936	5	81.2	17.0	14.1	46,136
OECD	0.895	—	80.6	16.2	12.0	39,595
Very high HDI	0.894	—	79.5	16.4	12.2	40,041

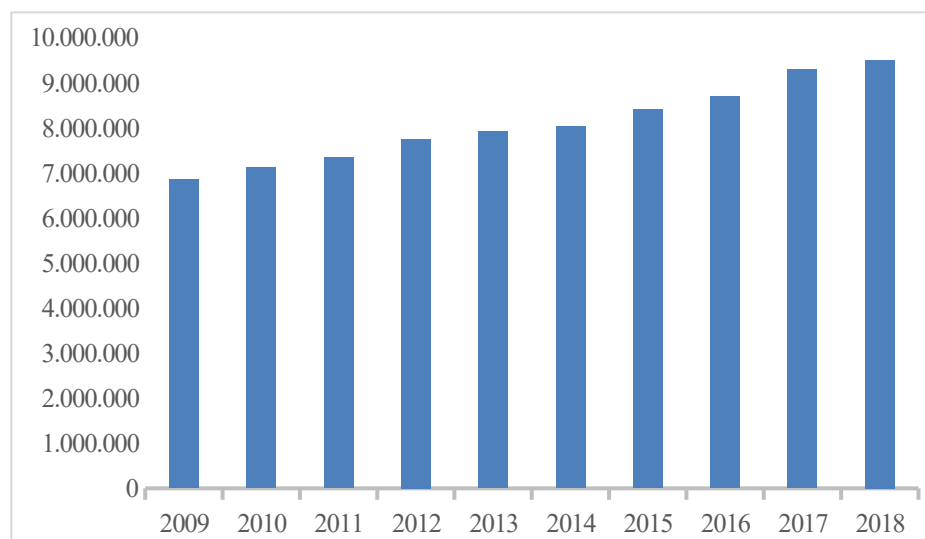
2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

2.1 International migrant stock

Fig. 1 represents the number of persons born in a foreign country relative to that of residence, including EU nationals and third-country nationals.

Between 2009 and 2018 the number of foreign-born people has constantly increased from 6,861,616 to 9,512,464, marking a growth of more than 2,5 million people.

Fig. 1 – Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_pop3ctb]



Last update: 30.04.19

Extracted on: 1.05.19

C_BIRTH: foreign country

AGE: total

SEX: total

UNIT: number of persons Source: Eurostat¹³

13 Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

The stock of the foreign-born population has increased every year except in 2012, when a 0.1% decline relative to the previous year was registered. In 2017, it represents the 14.2% of the total UK’s population (Table A).

Table A – Stock of foreign-born population

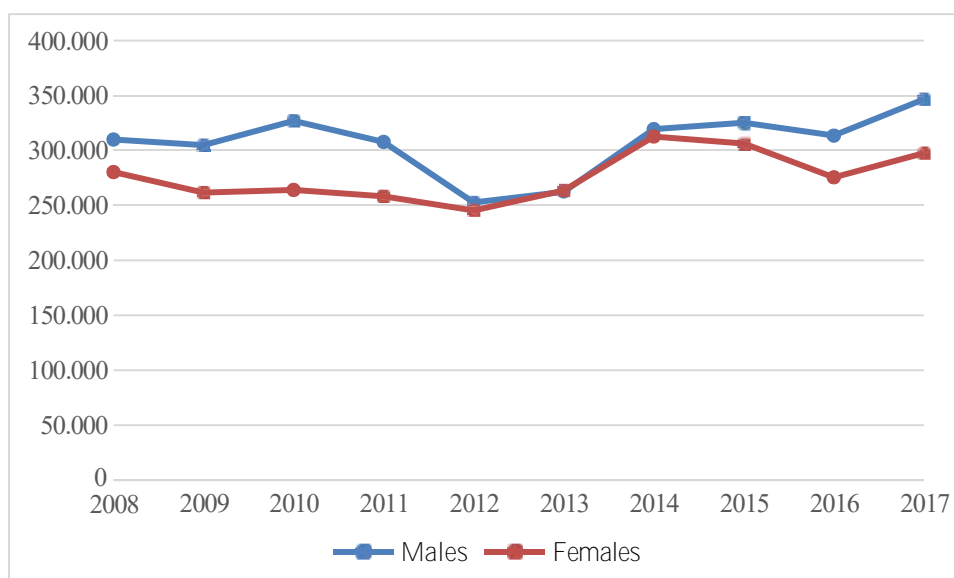
GEO: United Kingdom										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
% of total population	10	10.7	11	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.5	13.1	13.7	14.2

Last update: 20.06.18

Extracted on: 1.05.19

Source: OECD International Migration Outlook¹⁴ (2018)

In the UK the immigration flows have always been characterised by more men than women except in 2013, when data slightly reversed (men: 262 thousand vs women: 263 thousand) (Fig, 2).



14 Link: <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/keystat.htm>



Fig. 2 – Immigration flows by age group, sex and country of birth [migr_imm3ctb]

Last update: 30.04.19

Extracted on: 1.05.19

AGE: total

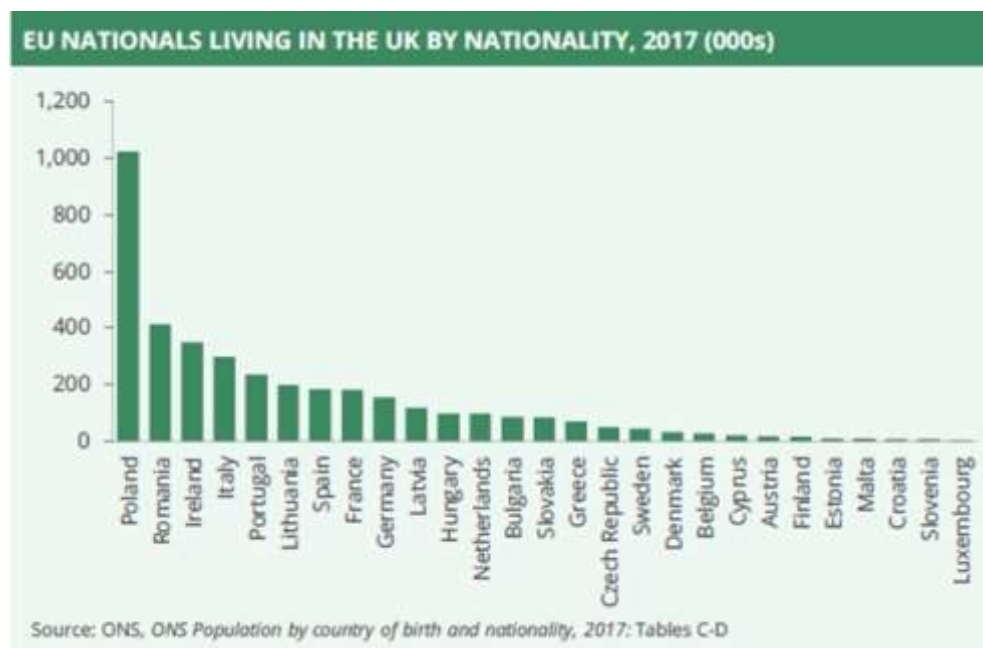
Source: Eurostat¹⁵

	SEX	Males	Females
	GEO	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
TIME			
2008		309,931	280,311
2009		304,867	261,647
2010		326,909	264,041
2011		307,746	258,298
2012		252,583	245,457
2013		262,418	263,628
2014		319,327	312,664
2015		325,158	306,294
2016		313,466	275,527
2017		346,661	297,548

¹⁵ Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

Fig. 1 immigration by country of birth



Last updated:
 29.09.2018
 Source: UK
 Government Office for
 National Statistics
 (2018) ¹⁶

The table above shows the number of immigrants divided by country of birth. The largest community is the Polish one that reaches one million immigrants in the UK in 2017; this community is more numerous than the second community in the country, that is the Romanian one which reaches 400 thousand immigrants.

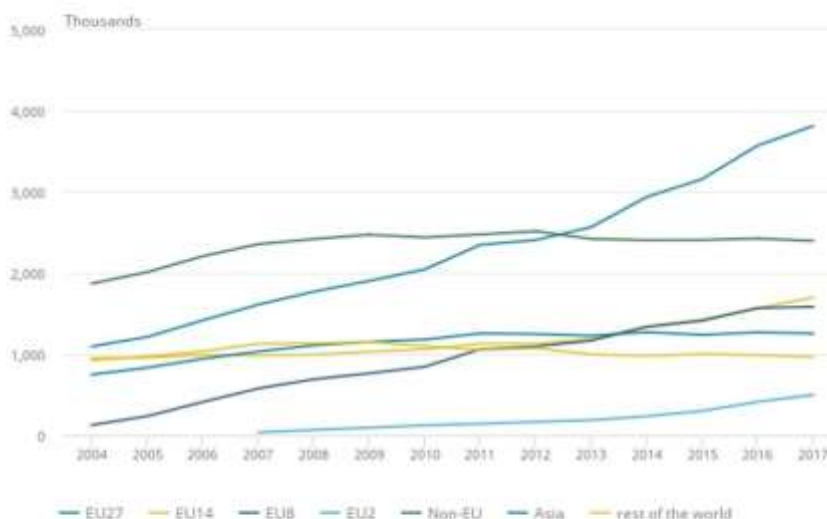
16

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/ukpopulationbycountryofbirthandnationality/july2017tojune2018>



Fig.2 Estimates of resident population of the UK

Figure 2: Estimates of the non-British resident population of the UK by nationality, 2004 to 2017



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), Office for National Statistics

Table 1: Estimates of the resident population of the UK by country of birth and nationality, 2017

	Country of birth		Nationality	
	Estimate	Percentage	Estimate	Percentage
All residents	65.176	100	65.176	100
UK born/British National	55.777	86	58.946	90
Non-UK born/Non-British National	9.382	14	6.210	10
EU27	3.705	6	3.813	6
EU14	1.686	3	1.700	3
EU8	1.444	2	1.583	2
EU2	474	1	497	1
Non-EU	5.677	9	2.397	4
Asia	2.942	5	1.254	2
Rest of the World	2.376	4	965	1

Source: Office for National Statistics

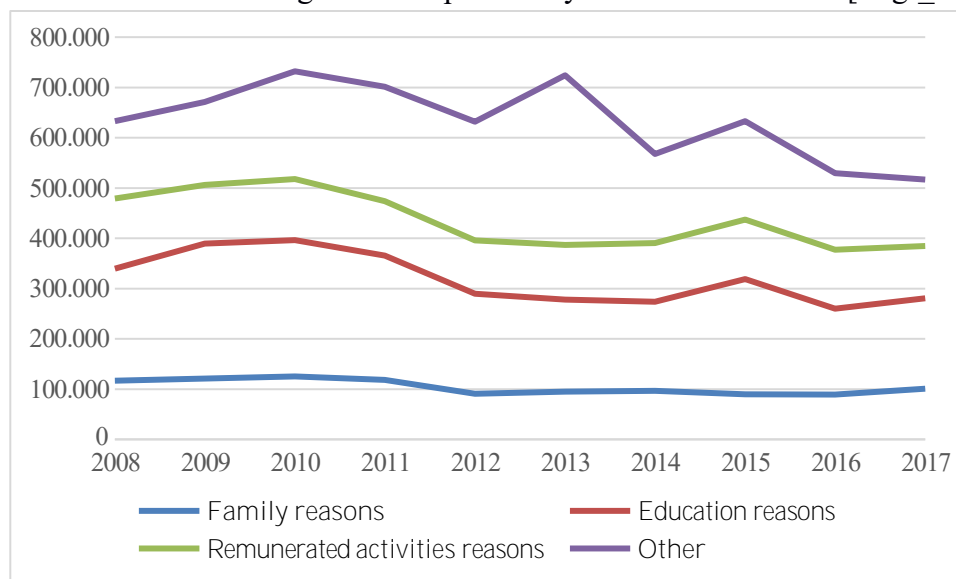
Notes:

1. Estimates in thousands.
2. EU27 is the sum of EU14, EU8 and EU2, plus Malta, Cyprus and Croatia (from 1 July 2013). These three countries
3. Non-EU is the sum of Asia, the Rest of the World and the rest of Europe. The rest of Europe grouping is not shown



This table and related graph represent the number of immigrants present in 2017 divided by group of states and by nationality. There is a big increase of the stock of migrants in 2012 from the States of European Union that go from 2,5 million in 2012 and reaches 4 million in 2017 while the other group of country remain constant.

Fig. 3 – First permits by reason [migr_resfirst]



Last update: 29.04.19

Extracted on: 1.05.19

CITIZEN: total

UNIT: person

Source: Eurostat¹⁷

¹⁷ Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

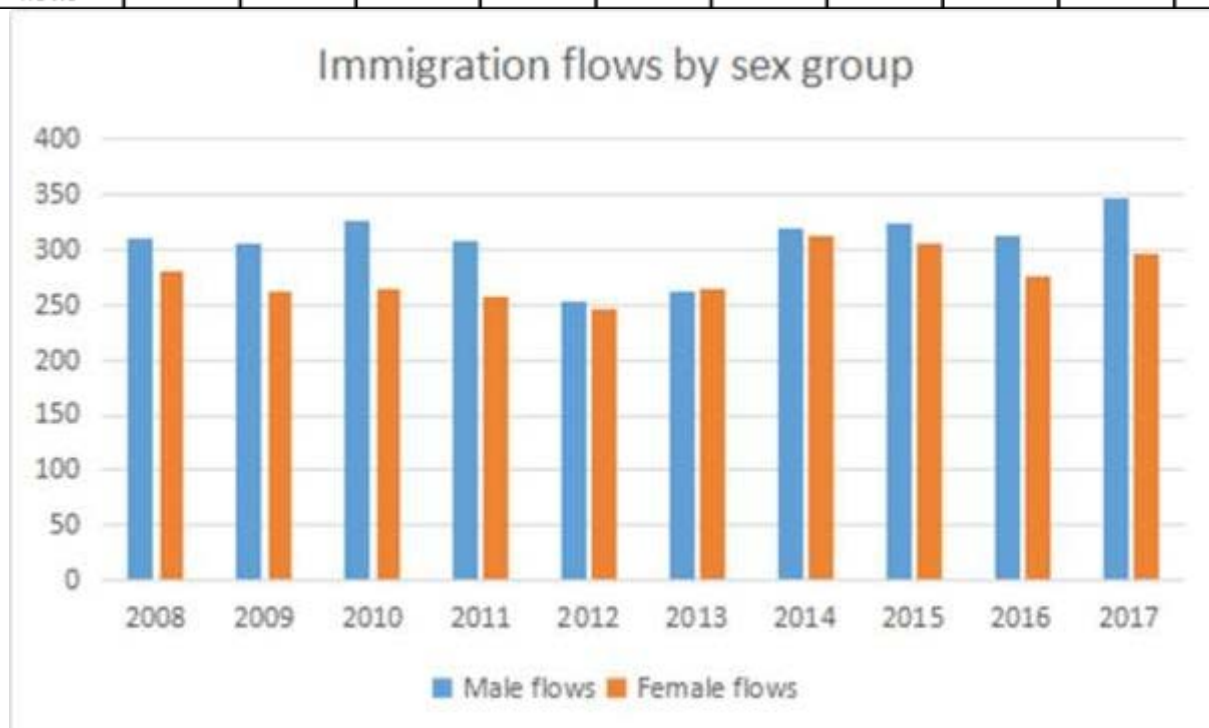


First residence permits issued to immigrants reflect a variable pace in the last ten years. Excepts for those issued on other grounds (i.e. international protection), they have all declined since 2011. If the number of family-related residence permits have constantly declined since that year, the education-related ones saw a recovery in 2015 whereas the employment-related ones show a more fluctuating trend between 2013 and 2015. In 2017, first residence permits are issued mainly on education reasons.

2.3. Immigration flows by reason for migration

Table A and Fig. 1 Immigration flows by sex group [migr_imm3ctb]

	2008	2009							
Male flows	309,931	304,867	:						
	2008	2009							
Female flows	280,311	261,647							



Last update: 16-04-2019

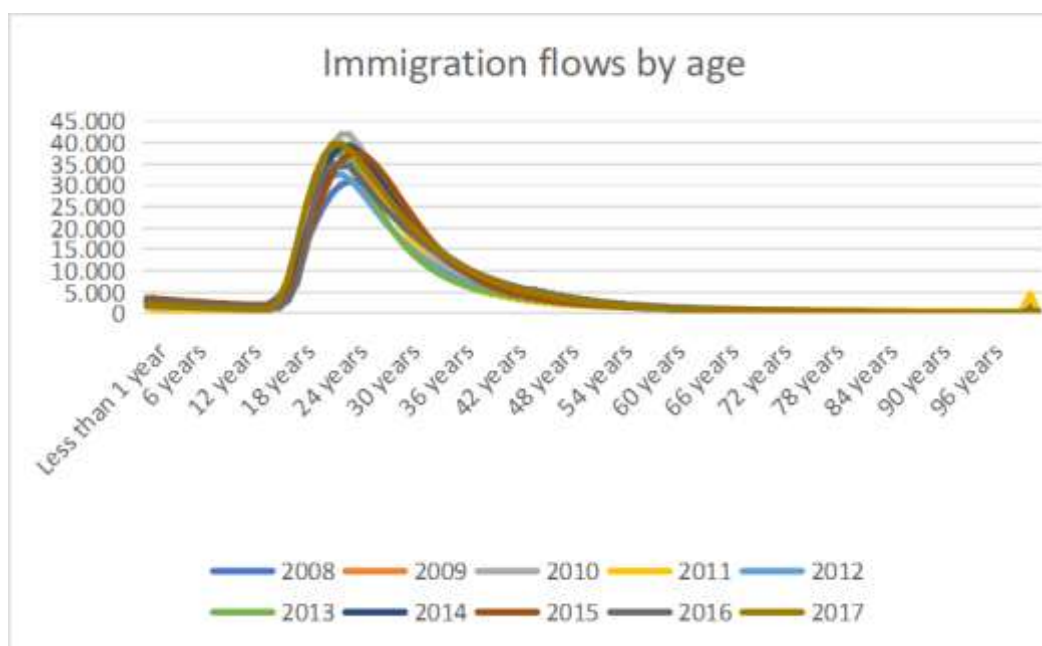
Extracted on: 1.05.19

Source: Eurostat¹⁸

¹⁸ Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

The male migration flows in the UK have always been bigger than the female ones except in the years 2012, 2013, 2014 after the decrease in immigration in the UK (in 2013 males: 262 thousand; females: 263 thousand).

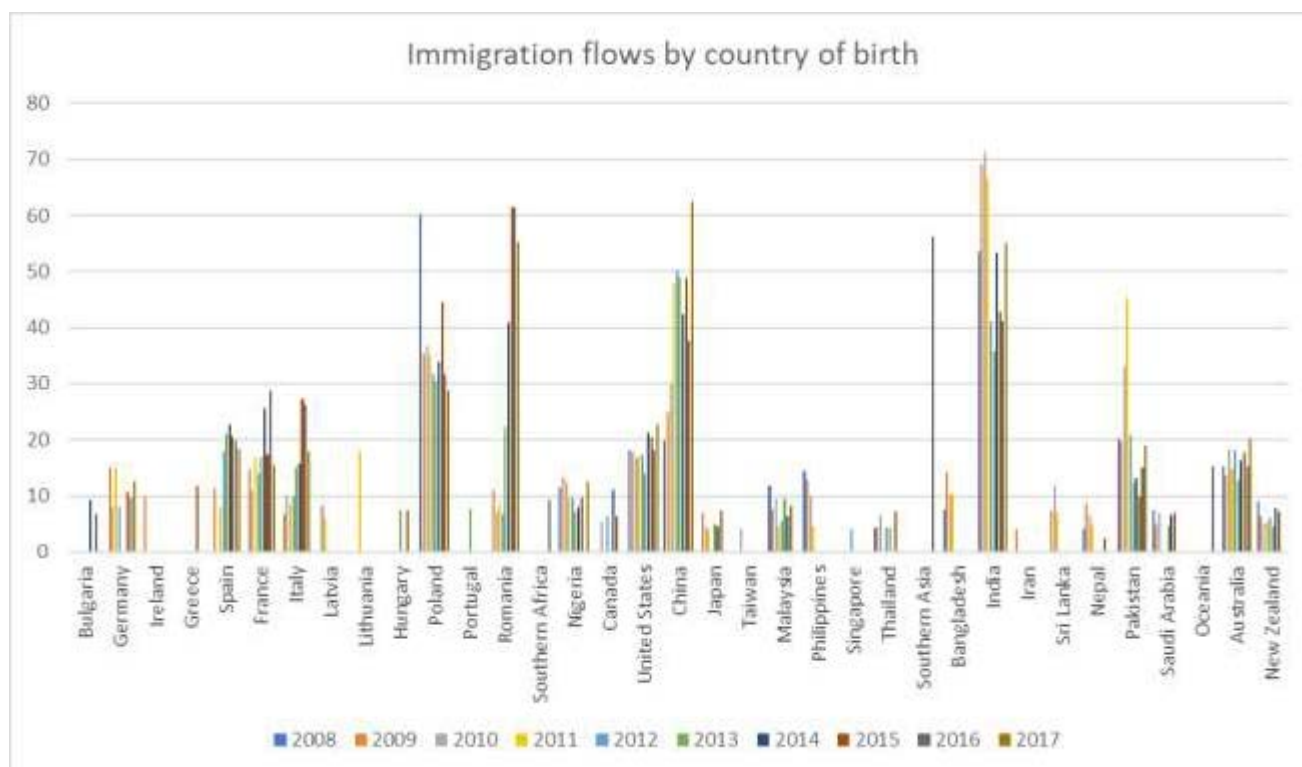
Fig. 2 Immigration flows by age [migr_imm3ctb]



Migration flows increase from 18 years and then decrease after 30; there are no major differences as can be seen in the graph curve over the last 10 years.

Fig. 3 Immigration flows by country of birth

[migr_imm3ctb]



The highest peaks were reached by Poland in 2008, from Romania in 2015, from China in 2017 and from India from 2009 to 2011.

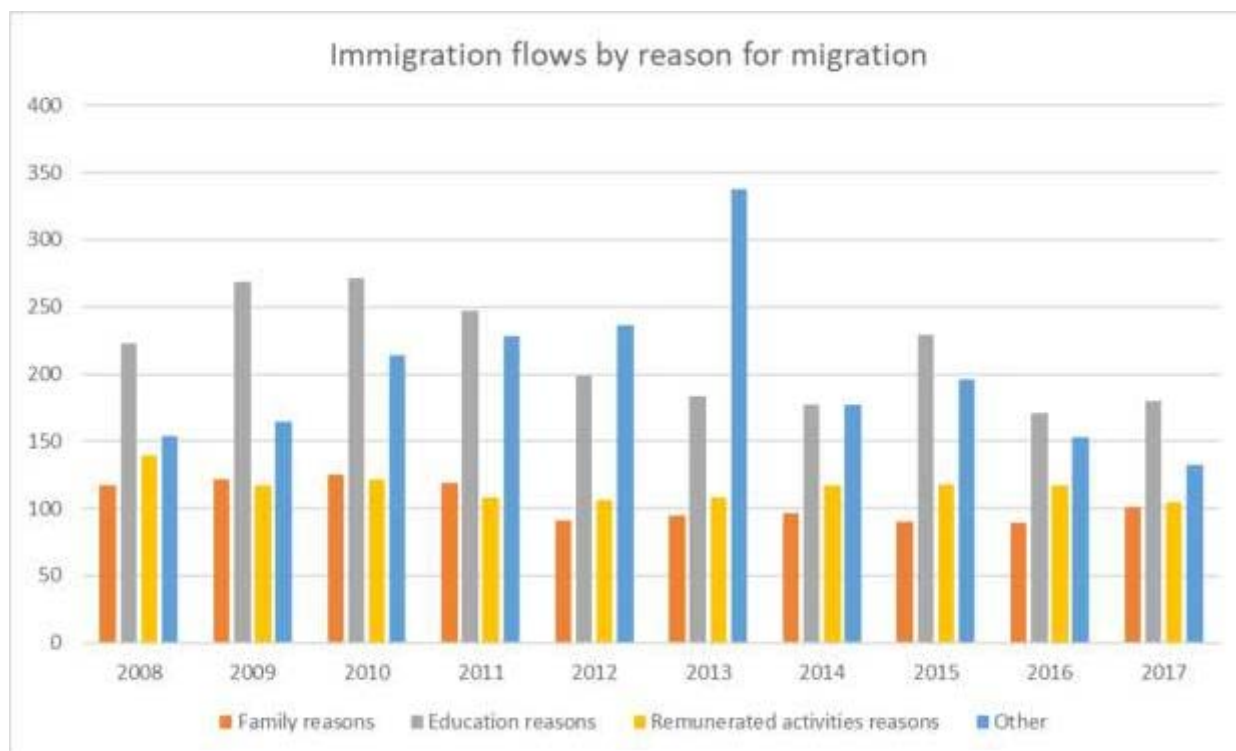


Fig. 4 – Immigration flows by reason for migration [migr_resfirst]

The most important reason of migration flows are education and other reasons (i.e. international protection). While family reasons and remunerated activities reasons have remained constant channels of entrance, education reasons decreased after 2010 and then increased in 2015.

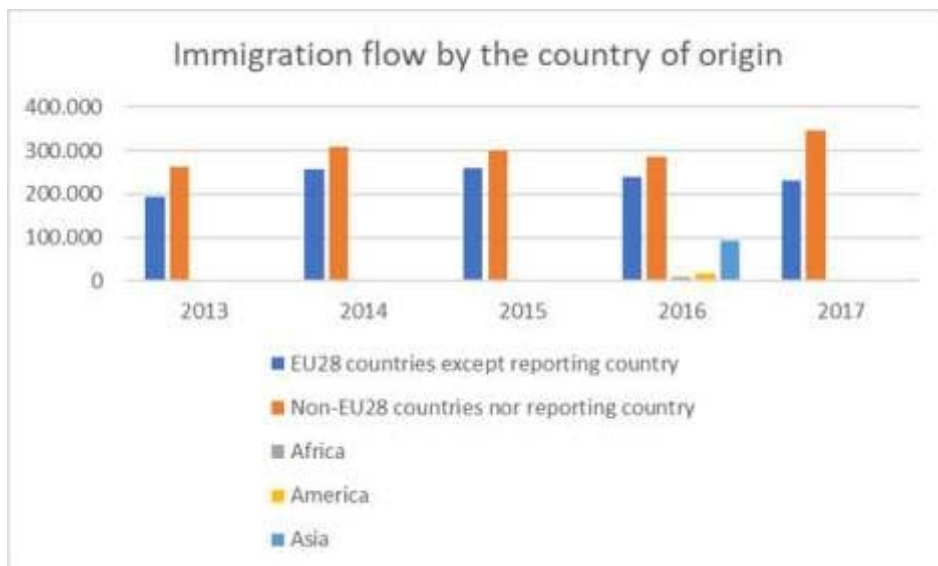
2.6 Inflow

Immigration is the act of leaving one country and moving to another country of which they are not natives, nor citizens, to settle or reside there, especially as permanent residents or naturalized citizens.

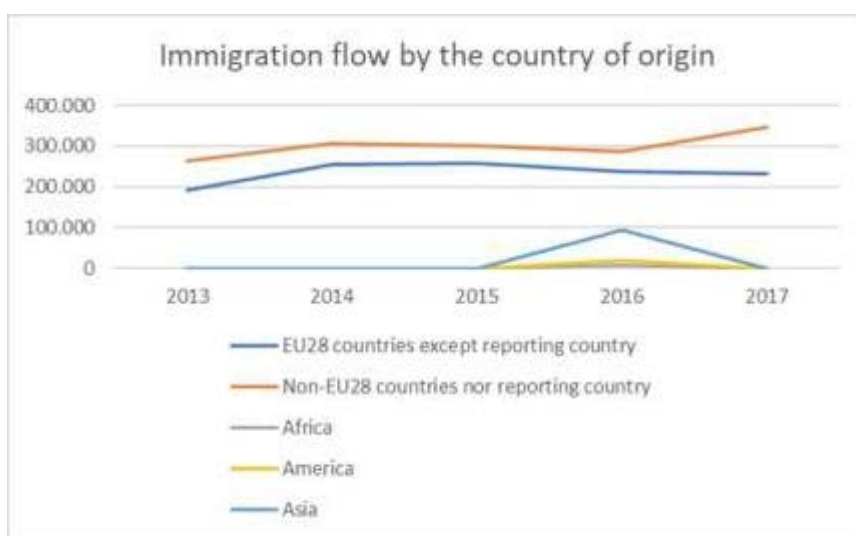
TIME/C_BIRTH	EU28 countries	Non-EU28 countries	Africa	America	Asia
2013	192.600	263.556	:	:	:
2014	256.124	307.978	:	:	:
2015	258.430	300.060	:	:	:
2016	238.830	286.852	9.348	18.250	93.867
2017	230.609	346.408	:	:	:



Table 2 Immigration flow by the country of origin [migr_imm3ctb]



Last update: 16.04.19
 Extracted on: 23.04.19
 SEX: total
 AGE: total

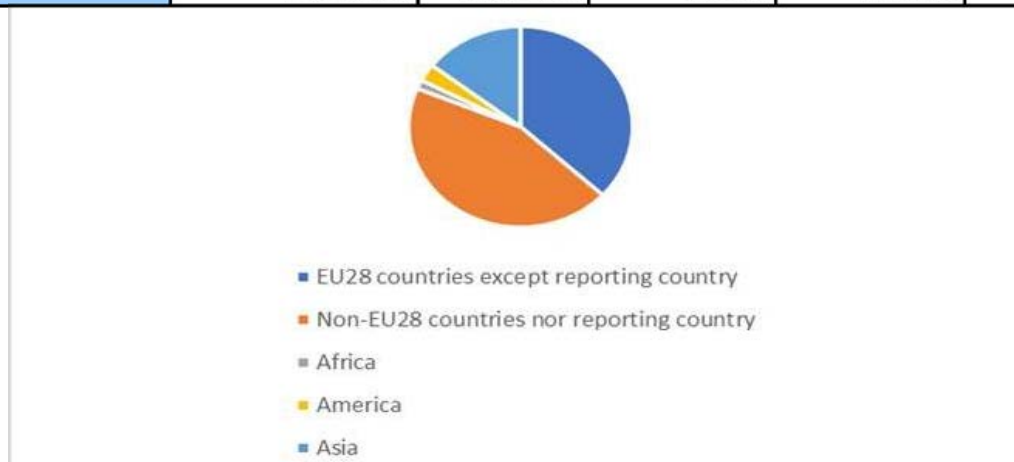


Immigration flow has grown a lot in the last 10 years in UK and a significant fraction of this growth has been from other EU countries (third national countries). Between 1995 and 2014, the number of immigrants from other EU countries living in the UK tripled from 0.9 million to 3.3 million. Since 2014 we can notice a significant increase of both groups (EU national countries and non), with a decrease between years 2015 and 2016 (from 258,430 to 230,000 for EU countries and from 300,060 to 286,852 for non-EU countries). But making a reference to the past, in 2015, there were around 3.3 million EU immigrants living in the UK up from 0.9 million in 1995 - a rise to 5.3% of the population from 1.5%. 2017 was signed by a new positive trend but only for the individuals from third national countries (individuals from EU countries now account for 35% of all immigrants

living in the UK, the nationalities of other EU immigrants are quite evenly spread across the other 25 countries in the EU).

Table 3 the immigration flow concerning year 2016

TIME/C_BIRTH	EU28 countries	Non-EU28	Africa	America	Asia
2016	238.830	286.852	9.348	18.250	93.867



A substantial fact is that in 2016 (Table 2¹⁹), data shows us also some values concerning America, Africa and Asia; the greatest share of them is from Asia but the overall trend is less than the other variables. This could be explained by the Commonwealth relationship with some Asian countries, like India and China.

2.7 Outflows

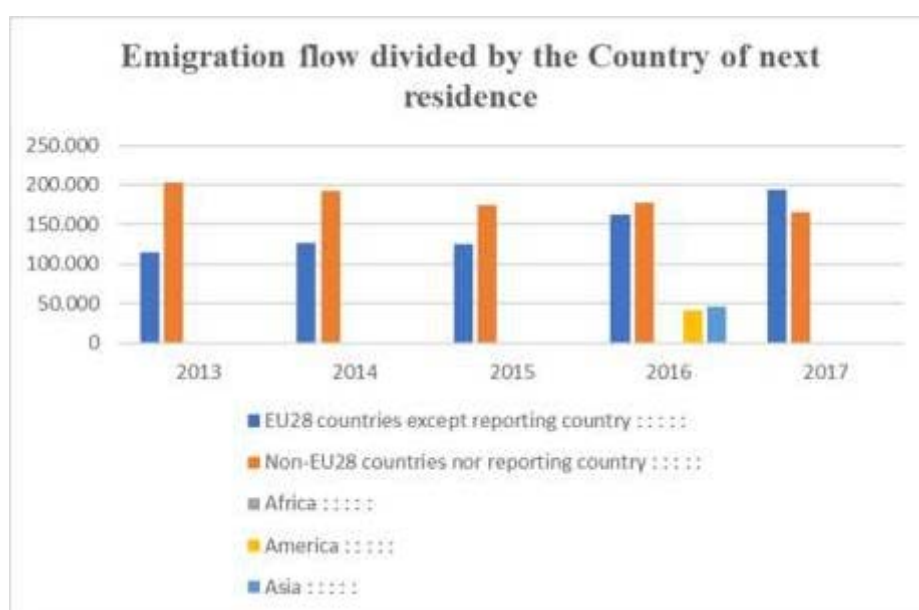
Emigration denotes merely the removal of person and property to another country. It is also sometimes used in reference to the removal from one section to another of the same country.

¹⁹ <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



Table 4 emigration flow by the country of next residence [migr_emi3nxt]

TIME/PARTNER	EU28 countries	Non-EU28 countries	Africa	America	Asia
2013	114.120	202.814	:	:	:
2014	127.137	191.949	:	:	:
2015	124.753	174.430	:	:	:
2016	162.403	178.037	:	40.911	45.377
2017	194.148	165.517	:	:	:



Last update: 25.02.19
 Extracted on: 23.04.19
 SEX: total
 AGE: total

Table 5 Emigration flow concerning year 2016

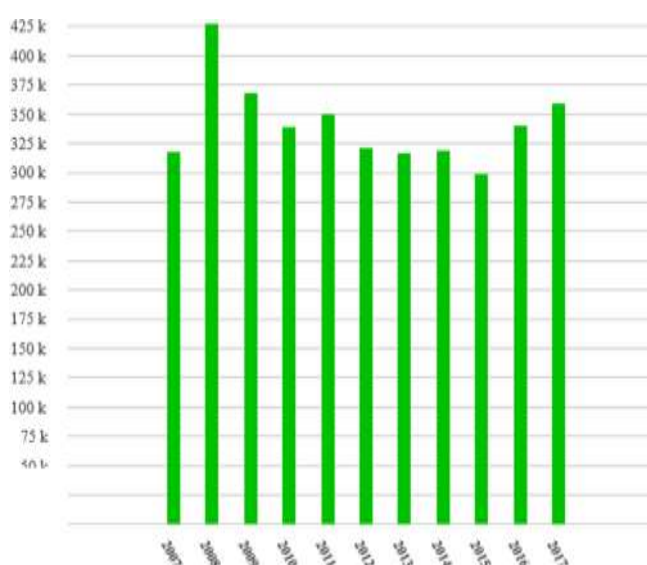
TIME/PARTNER	EU28 countries	Non-EU28 countries	Africa	America	Asia
2016	162.403	178.037	:	40.911	45.377



Referring to the outflow in UK, the trend is completely different from the inflow one (table 4²⁰): we can observe a decrease in years 2014, 2015 and 2016, but only for non-Eu countries as country of next residence (from 202.814 to 174.430 individuals); trend for EU national countries is less or more constant for all the years taken into account. Only in 2016/2017 there was an increase of outflows in both the groups. This data could be interpreted because of the exit of the UK from the European Union. As in the previous table (table 5), we can notice a significant variable concerning countries of America (40.911) and Asia (45.377) with the exception of Africa, where the values are inconsistent for all the years in the table considered.

Table 6 Total number of emigrants who have left the country

TIME	United Kingdom
2008	427.207
2009	368.177
2010	339.306
2011	350.703
2012	321.217
2013	316.934
2014	319.086
2015	299.183
2016	340.440
2017	359.665



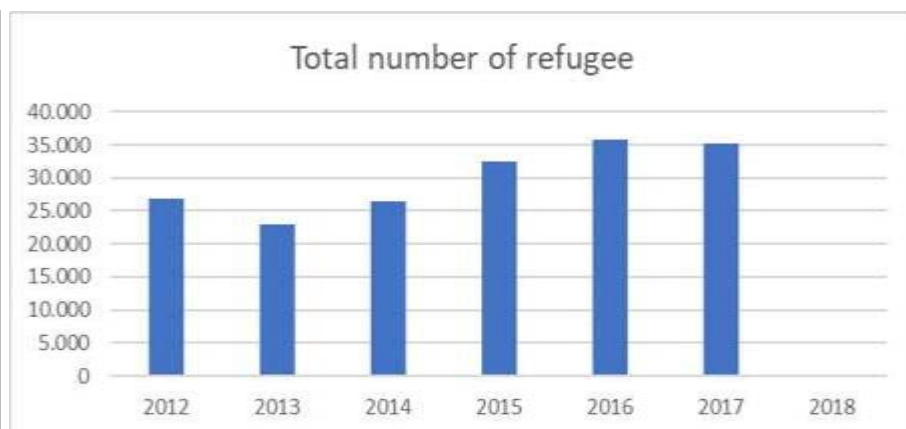
The trend for the total number of emigrants (table 6²¹) follows the outflow one, with a decrease since 2008 (we can notice that in 2013 the total number was less than the previous years: from 427.207 to 316.934 individuals); Since 2013 - when UK reveals the lowest emigration flow- we can observe a new increasing trend until 2017 with 359.665 individuals.

20 <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

21 <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

2.8 Total number of refugees by country of destination

CITIZEN	Total
2012	26.840
2013	22.856
2014	26.366
2015	32.385
2016	35.754
2017	35.269
2018	:



Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 23.04.19

REASON: refugee status

TIME: total

Source: Eurostat [migr_resvalid]

The number of refugees in UK are less in the early years (in 2012 the number of refugees were only 26.000), with an increase between years 2014 and 2017 (the number of refugees increase until 35.000 individuals). Data in 2018 are not available.

3 Migrants integration indicators

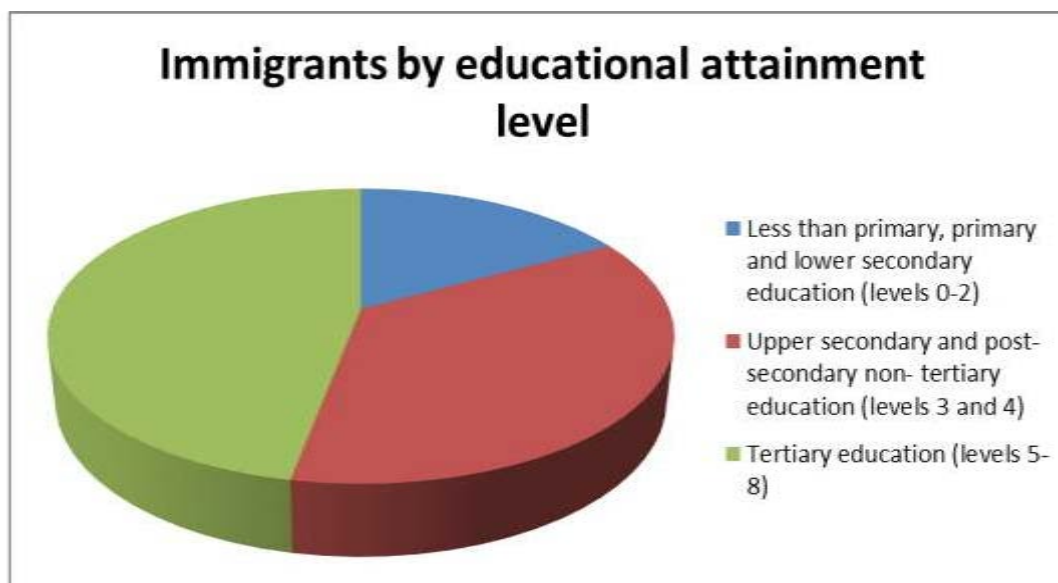
3.1 Immigrants by education level [edat_lfs_9912]

ISCED11/TIME	2017
Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)	16,7
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)	35,9
Tertiary education (levels 5-8)	47,4

Last update: 12.04.19

Extracted on: 24.04.2019

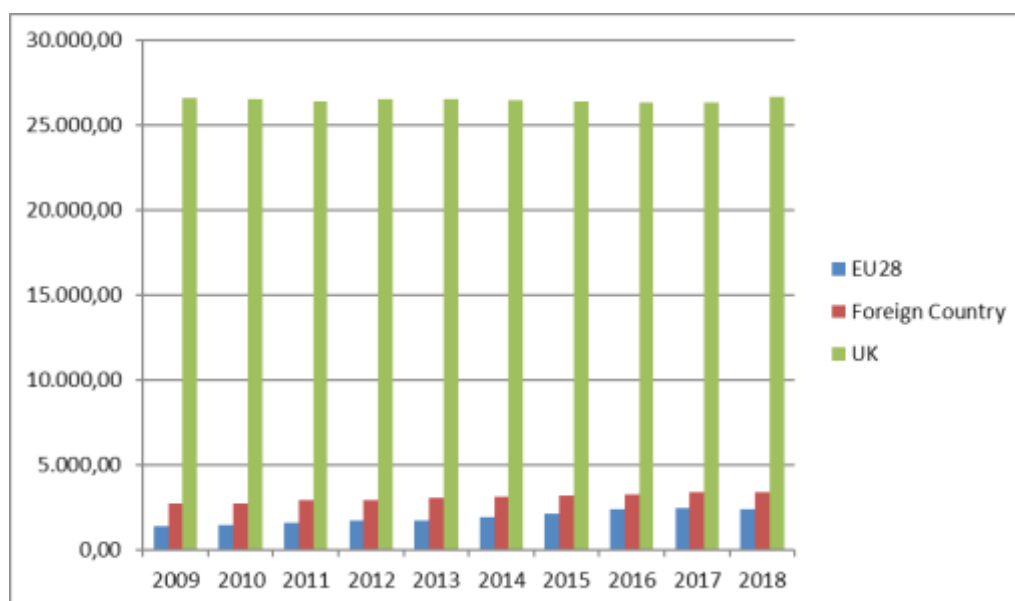
Source: Eurostat



As we can notice from data provided, almost half of the immigrants coming to the United Kingdom has attained a tertiary education level. This means that the country tends to attract a significant number of high qualified immigrants, aiming for high skilled jobs in the country of destination.

3.2 Labour force participation in the last 10 years [lfsa_pgac]

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU28	1.283,8	1.346,6	1.484,5	1.560,1	1.629,8	1.815,7	2.047,3	2.239,6	2.361,7	2.300,4
Foreign Countries	3.711,7	3.813,8	4.089,2	4.194,7	4.360,2	4.674,7	4.963,6	5.344,9	5.540,5	5.491,9
UK	24.600,5	24.470,7	24.315	24.451,1	24.552,3	24.877	25.046,2	25.072,5	25.239,7	25.614,3

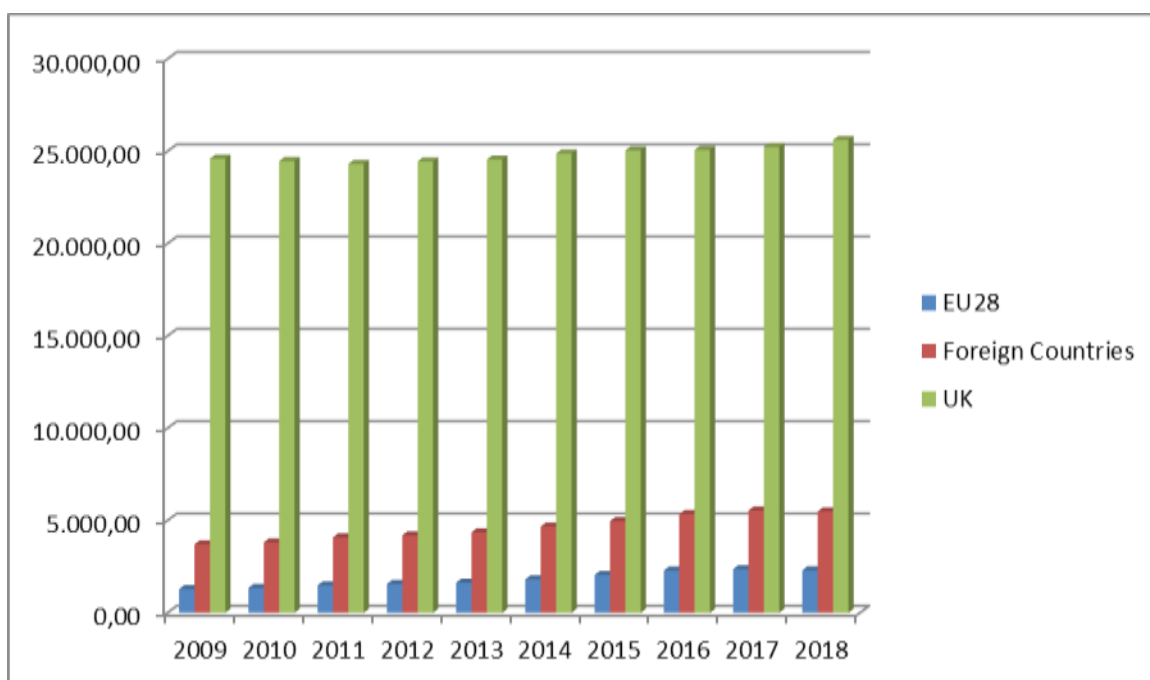


Last update: 24.04.19
 Extracted on: 24.04.19
 Source: Eurostat

Labor force participation constantly grows during time for EU28 countries, foreign countries and the United Kingdom. The participation of natives in the labor force is higher than for foreigners, showing that their impact on the inhabitants is not negative.

3.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration (unit of measure: thousands) [lfsa_pgacws]

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU28	1.283,8	1.346,6	1.484,5	1.560,1	1.629,8	1.815,7	2.047,3	2.239,6	2.361,7	2.300,4
Foreign Countries	3.711,7	3.813,8	4.089,2	4.194,7	4.360,2	4.674,7	4.963,6	5.344,9	5.540,5	5.491,9
UK	24.600,5	24.470,7	24.315	24.451,1	24.552,3	24.877	25.046,2	25.072,5	25.239,7	25.614,3



Last update: 24.04.19

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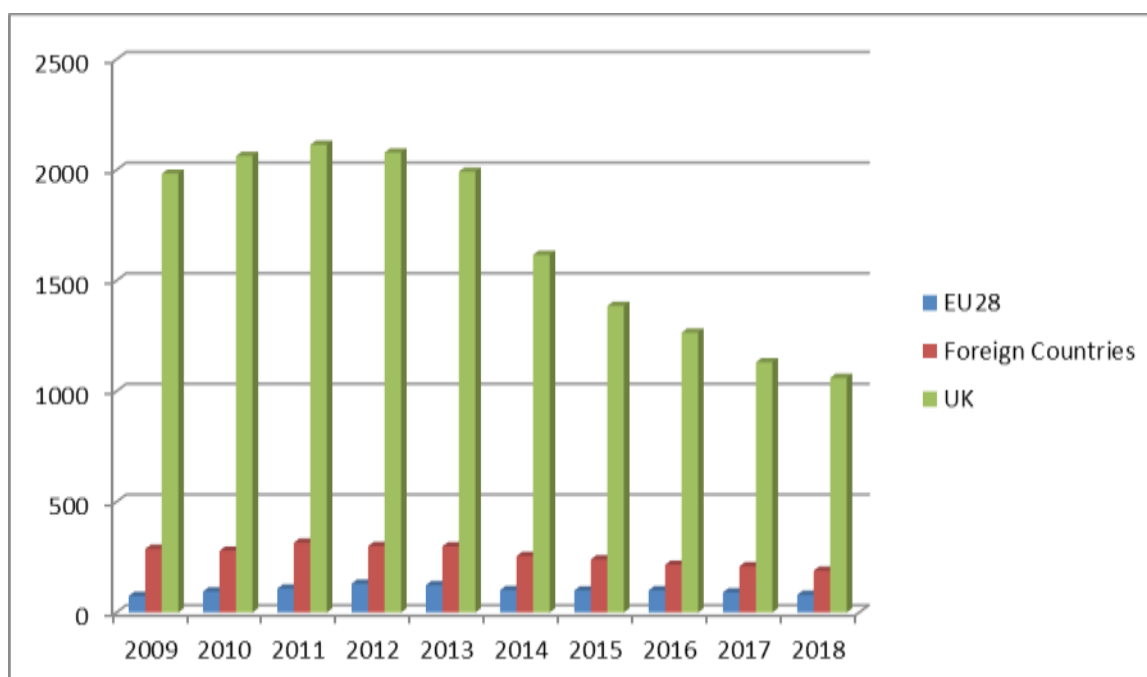
Source: Eurostat

Employment rates seem to be more consistent for immigrants coming from foreign countries rather than the ones coming from other member States. In both cases, the number of people employed increase during the last decade; natives register the higher rates of employment, even if the years 2009-2011 register a decrease -from 24.600,5 natives employed in 2009 to 24.315 in 2011.



3.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration (unit of measure: thousands) [lfsa_pgacws]

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU28	75,1	95,1	108,5	130,6	123,8	101,4	100	100,2	91	79,9
Foreign Countries	287,9	279,3	315,7	300,2	299,1	255,3	240,3	215,9	209,1	189,3
UK	1.983,5	2.063,5	2.114,3	2.079,2	1.993,1	1.616,9	1.385,9	1.265,1	1.130,9	1.060,7

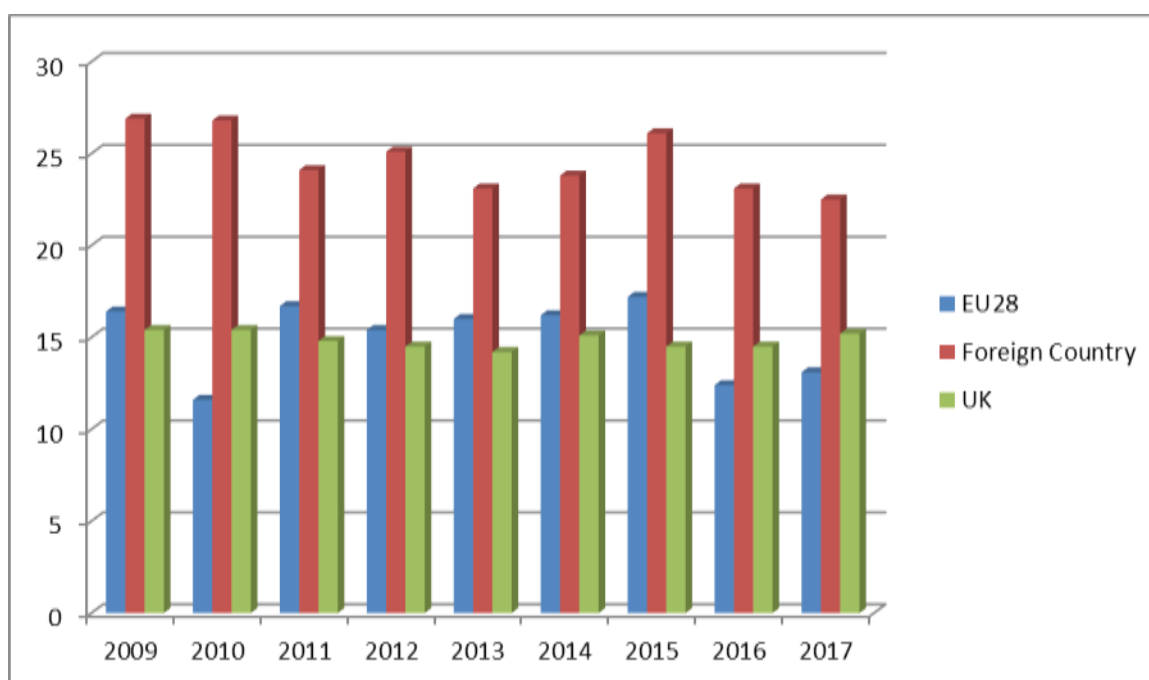


Last updated: 24.04.19
 Extracted on: 24.04.19
 Source: Eurostat

Unemployment rates register an increase in the years 2009-2012 both for immigrants and natives, in relation to the economic crisis that hit the global economy in 2008. It is now decreasing, but the most sensitive data is the one concerning natives: for them the unemployment results to be higher than for immigrants. This might be cause of prejudices about migrants stealing jobs to the natives.

3.5 Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty [ile_li32]

GEO/TIME	2009	201							
UE28	16,4	11,							



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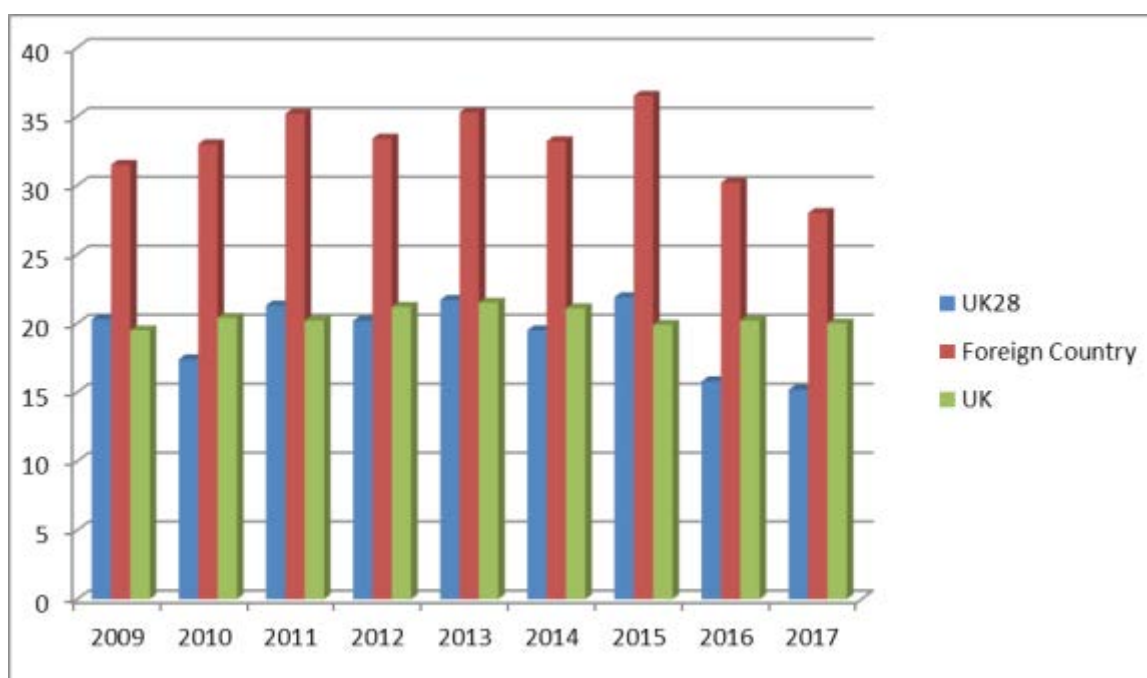
Source: Eurostat

Looking at data about monetary poverty, in this case rates are higher for people coming from outside the European Union. From this we can infer that there is a relation between the status of immigrant and monetary poverty.



3.6 Risk of poverty [ilc_peps06]

GEO/TIM	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
E									
UE28	20,3	17,4	21,3	20,2	21,7	19,5	21,9	15,8	15,2
Foreign Country	31,5	33	35,2	33,4	35,3	33,2	36,5	30,2	28
UK	19,5	20,4	20,2	21,2	21,5	21,1	19,9	20,2	20



Last update: 10.04.19

Extracted on: 24.04.19

Source: Eurostat

We can observe that risk of poverty is higher for immigrants coming from non-European Union States. Also, the risk of poverty is higher for natives rather than migrants from other EU countries. Rates from year to year does not vary that much; we can notice slight differences in the trends: while in 2011 an increase in the risk of poverty was registered for non-natives –both EU28 and foreign country natives-, the situation for natives had a positive trend –from 20,4 in 2010 to 20,2 in 2011, so a drop of -0,2.