



Migration in Ireland



Garlatti Marianna
Grillo Giulia
Lezeriuc Ioana
Re Claudia

Table of Contents

1. Introduction.	3
2. Stock: demography and migration.	4
3. Total flow.	5
4. Education levels.	7
5. Integration in the labour market and social inclusion.	13
6. Employment.	16
7. Active citizenship.	19
8. Permits of entrance by reason.	20

INTRODUCTION

Ireland's migration policies rank 19th out of 38 EU countries, according to the MIPEX. 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. As a consequence, the overall employment rate dropped by 10% until 2011, it started to regrow from 2012 onwards.

With an overall score of 52/100 on migration policies directed towards integration, migrants flowing towards Ireland benefit from open political participation and anti-discrimination. The Irish labour market appears to be flexible and inclusive, and the NON-EU28 immigrants' access to the education and training sector is quite relevant compared to the EU28 citizens.

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.

STOCK: DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION

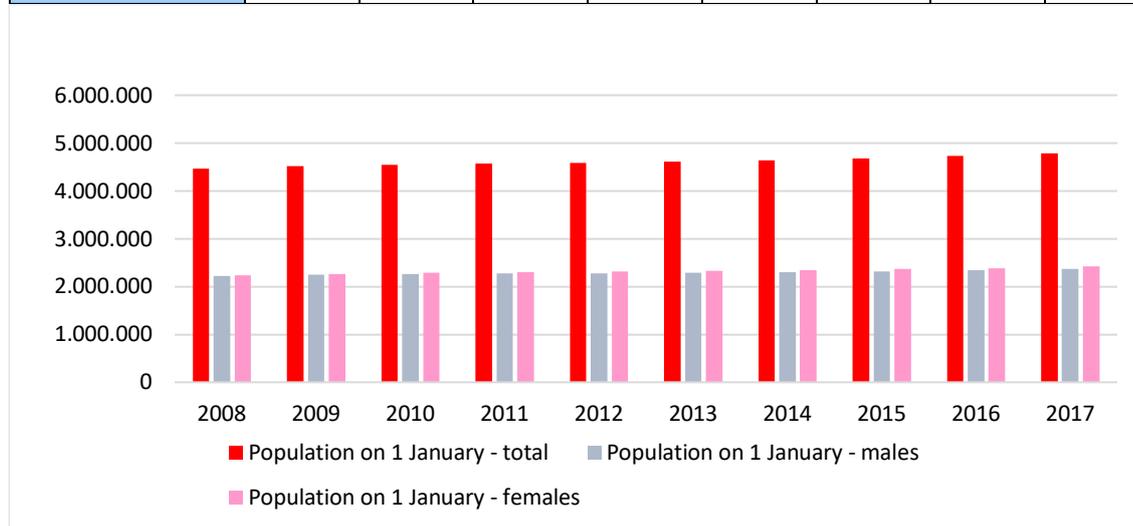
Population change – Demography balance and crude rates at national levels

Last update: 09.04.2018

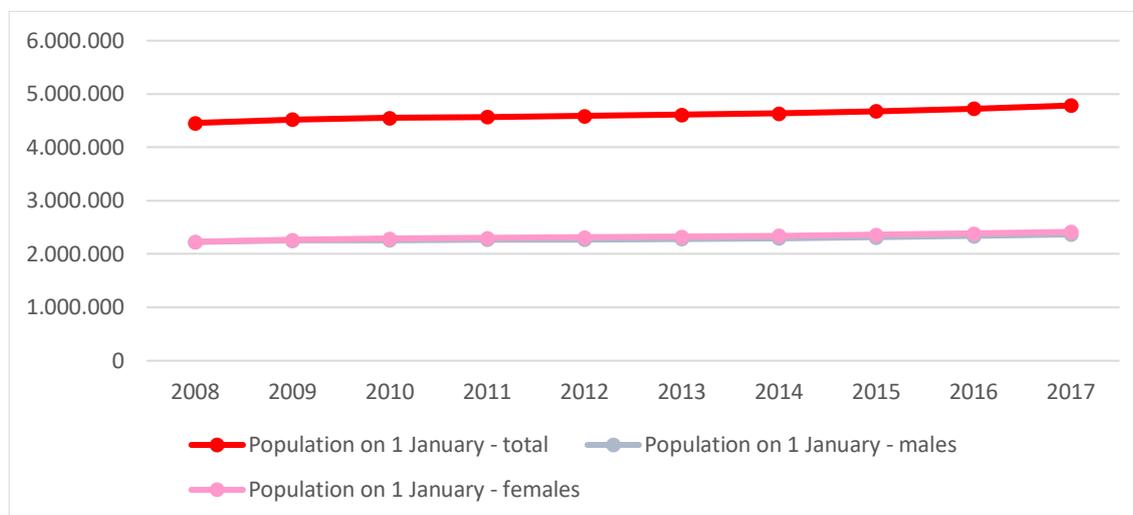
Extracted on 12.04.2018

Source of data: Eurostat [demo_gind]

INDIC_DE	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Population on 1 January - total	4.457.765	4.521.322	4.549.428	4.570.881	4.589.287	4.609.779	4.637.852	4.677.627	4.726.286	4.784.383
Population on 1 January - males	2.226.754	2.252.658	2.260.974	2.269.426	2.273.999	2.283.462	2.295.850	2.313.342	2.339.141	2.367.918
Population on 1 January - females	2.231.011	2.268.664	2.288.454	2.301.455	2.315.288	2.326.317	2.342.002	2.364.285	2.387.145	2.416.465



Ireland's stock of immigrants appears to be quite stable throughout the years 2008-2017, with a slight increase in the latest years. To what concerns the gender of migration, there is no substantial difference, apart from a slight majority of females.



TOTAL FLOW

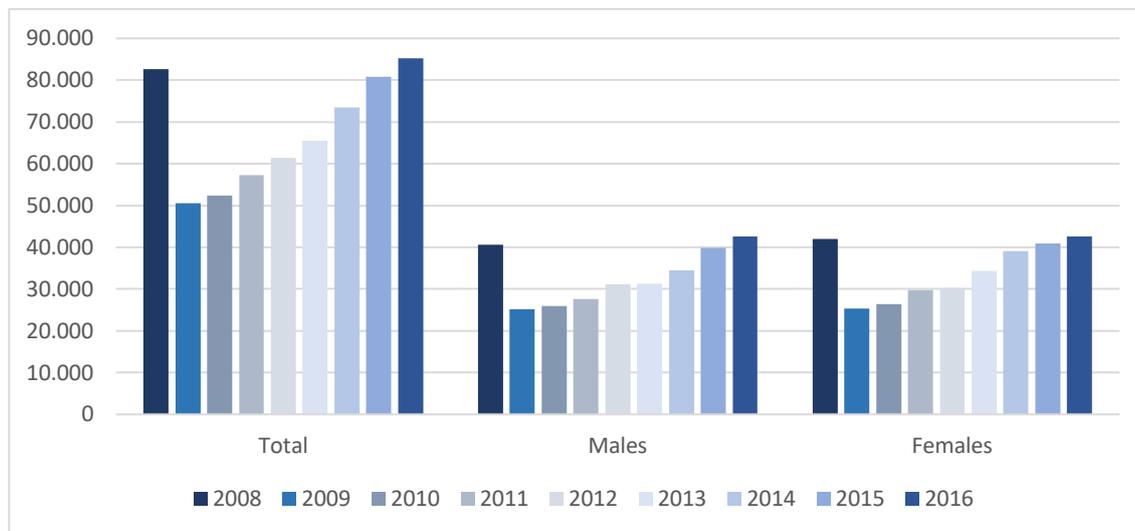
Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth

Last update: 21.12.2017

Extracted on 16.04.2018

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_imm3ctb]

SEX	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	82.592	50.604	52.339	57.292	61.324	65.539	73.519	80.792	85.185
Males	40.543	25.230	25.908	27.548	31.085	31.241	34.494	39.844	42.571
Females	42.049	25.374	26.431	29.744	30.239	34.298	39.025	40.948	42.614



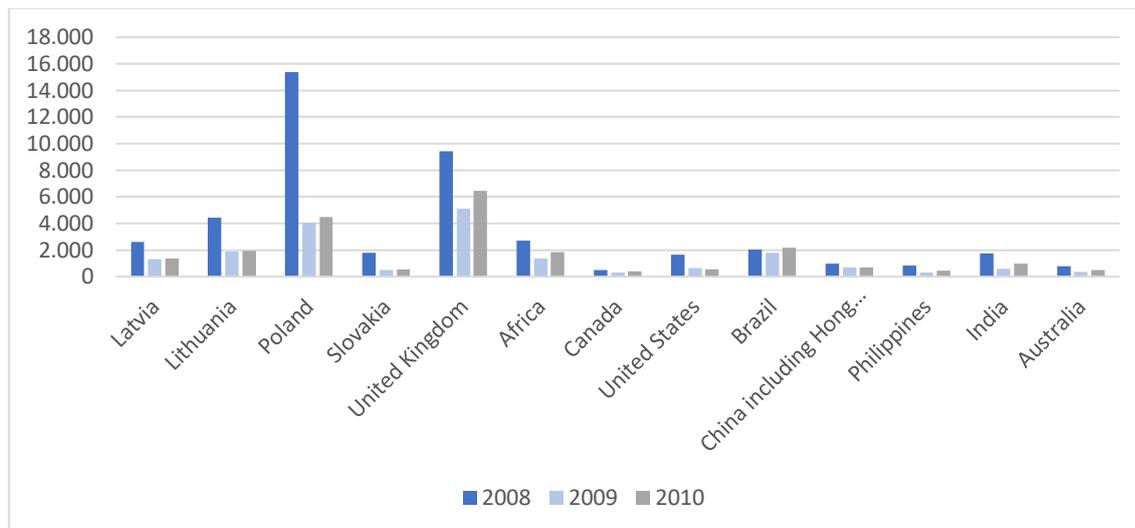
To what concerns the inflow of migrants towards Ireland, it appears that between 2008 and 2009 there is a steep decrease, probably motivated by the economic crisis that started in 2008. From 2009 on, the inflows gradually started to increase in a constant way.

C_BIRTH	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	82.592	50.604	52.339	57.292	61.324	65.539	73.519	80.792	85.185
European Union (25 countries)	64.829	39.370	38.334	na	na	na	na	na	na
Extra-EU27 (before the accession of Croatia)	na	na	na	17.020	18.446	na	na	na	na
Non-EU27 countries (before the accession of Croatia) nor reporting country	16.914	9.810	12.447	17.020	18.446	na	na	na	na
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	na	na	na	na	na	23.396	26.221	28.659	28.391
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	na	na	na	na	na	18.286	20.442	22.624	26.936
Latvia	2.603	1.301	1.355	na	na	na	na	na	na

Lithuania	4.425	1.899	1.948	na	na	na	na	na	na
Poland	15.372	4.072	4.488	na	na	na	na	na	na
Slovakia	1.771	492	536	na	na	na	na	na	na
United Kingdom	9.433	5.126	6.453	na	na	na	na	na	na
Africa	2.714	1.347	1.849	na	na	na	na	na	na
Canada	518	329	391	na	na	na	na	na	na
United States	1.643	646	555	na	na	na	na	na	na
Brazil	2.023	1.800	2.202	na	na	na	na	na	na
China including Hong Kong	955	668	713	na	na	na	na	na	na
Philippines	816	325	474	na	na	na	na	na	na
India	1.730	614	971	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	764	340	475	na	na	na	na	na	na

This table includes only the immigrants' main countries of origin. To what concerns the Eastern European countries, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia, the 2004 Enlargement of the European Union motivates the large inflows. The Schengen agreement, in fact, implemented in late 2007, allowed free movement among these countries and Ireland.

To what concerns the age groups, no data are available.



EDUCATION LEVELS

Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks) by sex, age and country of birth

Last update: 21.12.2017

Extracted on 16.04.2018

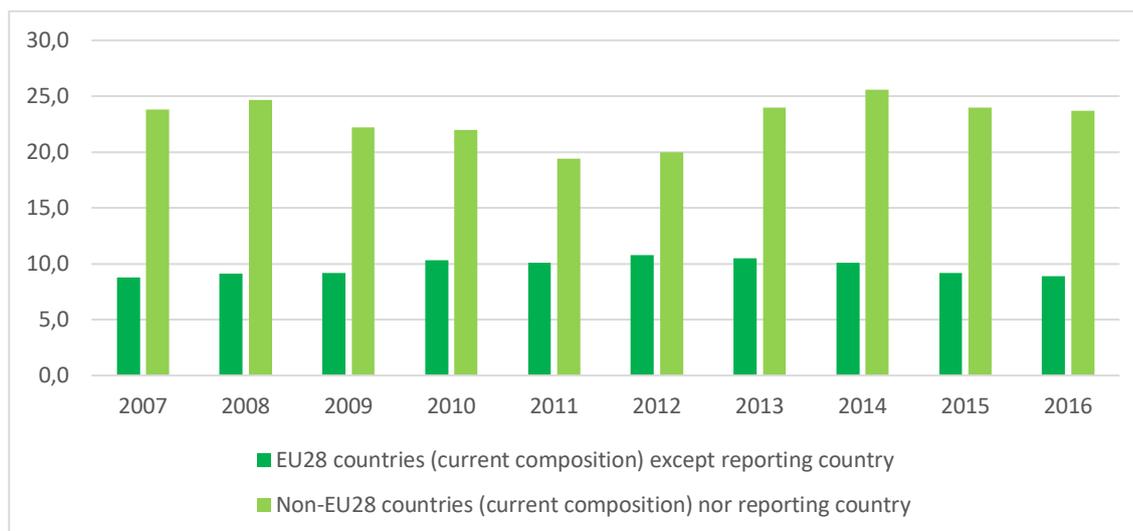
Age class: from 16 to 64 years

Source of data: Eurostat [trng_lfs_13]

C_BIRTH	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	8,8	9,1	9,2	10,3	10,1	10,8	10,5	10,1	9,2	8,9
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	23,8	24,7	22,2	22,0	19,4	20,0	24,0	25,6	24,0	23,7

This table shows the total flow on immigrants entering Ireland's education and training system per annum. It emerges that the NON-EU28 nationals share double/triple rates of the total amount of students/trainees compared to EU28 nationals.

To what concerns the age groups, no data are available.



Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by sex, age and country of birth (NEET rates)

Last update: 21.12.2017

Extracted on 16.04.2018

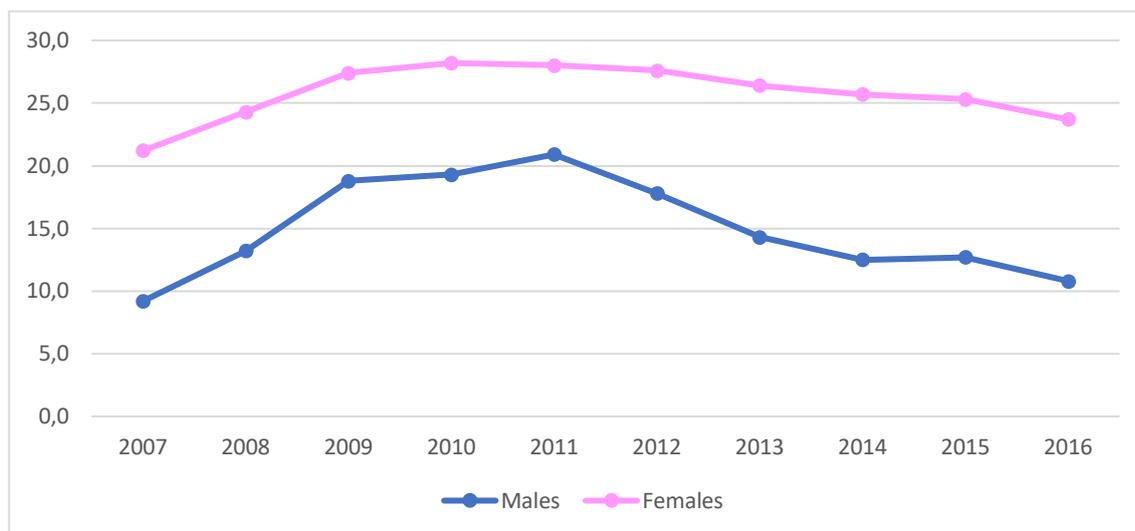
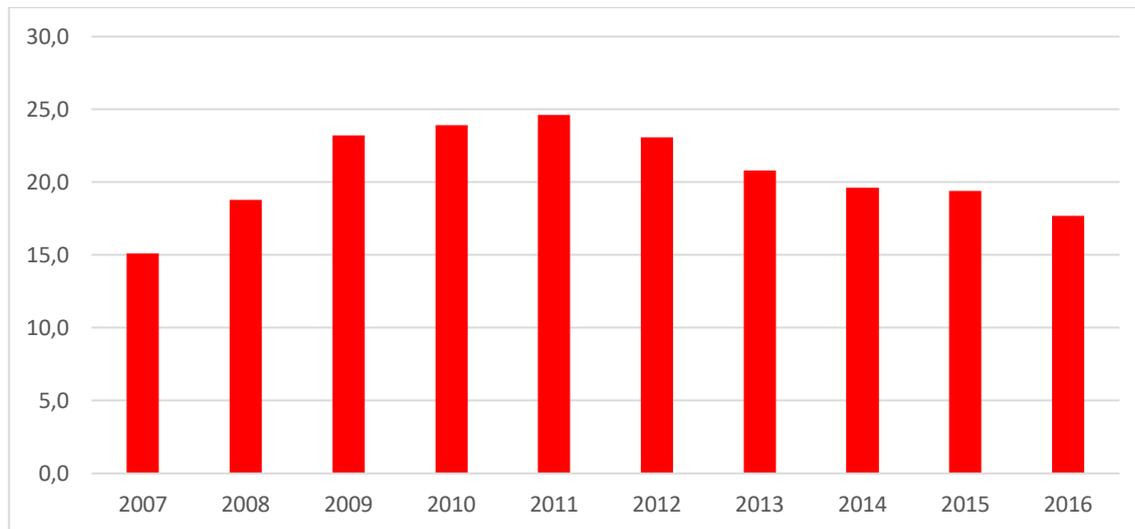
Age class: from 15 to 34 years

Source of data: Eurostat [edat_lfse_28]

SEX	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Males	9,2	13,2	18,8	19,3	20,9	17,8	14,3	12,5	12,7	10,8
Females	21,2	24,3	27,4	28,2	28,0	27,6	26,4	25,7	25,3	23,7
Total	15,1	18,8	23,2	23,9	24,6	23,1	20,8	19,6	19,4	17,7

The table draws upon the young people (15-34 years) who are neither in employment nor in education and training by sex and years (2007-2016). The emerging trend shows that from 2007 to 2011 the percentage of NEETs increased due to the economic crisis, while from 2012 it started to decrease.

Among them, the rate of females is almost double compared to the male percentage.

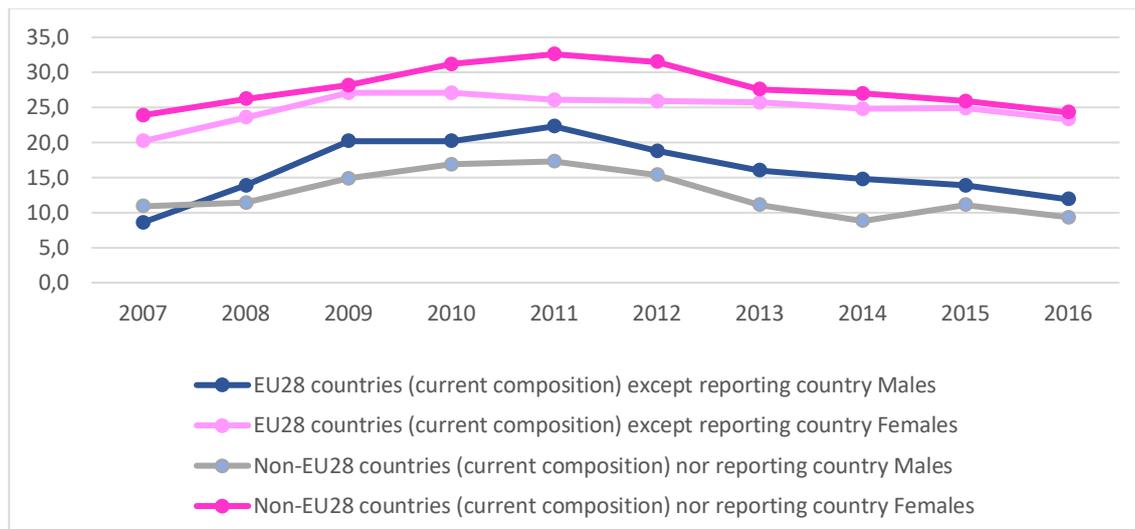


C_BIRTH	SEX/TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	Total	14,3	18,8	23,7	23,8	24,3	22,6	21,2	20,1	19,7	18,1
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	Total	17,6	18,8	21,7	24,2	25,3	24,3	20,1	18,8	19,0	17,3
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	Males	8,6	13,9	20,2	20,2	22,3	18,8	16,0	14,8	13,9	11,9
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	Females	20,2	23,6	27,1	27,1	26,1	25,9	25,7	24,8	24,9	23,3
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	Males	10,9	11,4	14,9	16,9	17,3	15,4	11,1	8,8	11,1	9,3

Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	Females	23,9	26,2	28,2	31,2	32,6	31,5	27,6	27,0	25,9	24,3
--	---------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

The table draws upon the young people (15-34 years) who are neither in employment nor in education and training by country of birth (EU28 and NON-EU28), sex and years (2007-2016). From the data does not emerge a significant difference between EU28 and NON-EU28 nationals in total.

The trend shows that from 2007 to 2011 the percentage of NEETs increased due to the economic crisis; while from 2012 it started to gradually decrease. In 2008 the equal percentage of NEETS between EU28 and NON-EU28 nationals demonstrates that the economic crisis hit both the social categories with the same intensity.



To what concerns the gender differential, it is relevant to highlight that NEET females (in pink and light pink) are constantly almost the double of the males (in blue and grey) throughout the years.

Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and country of birth (%)

Last update: 21.12.2017

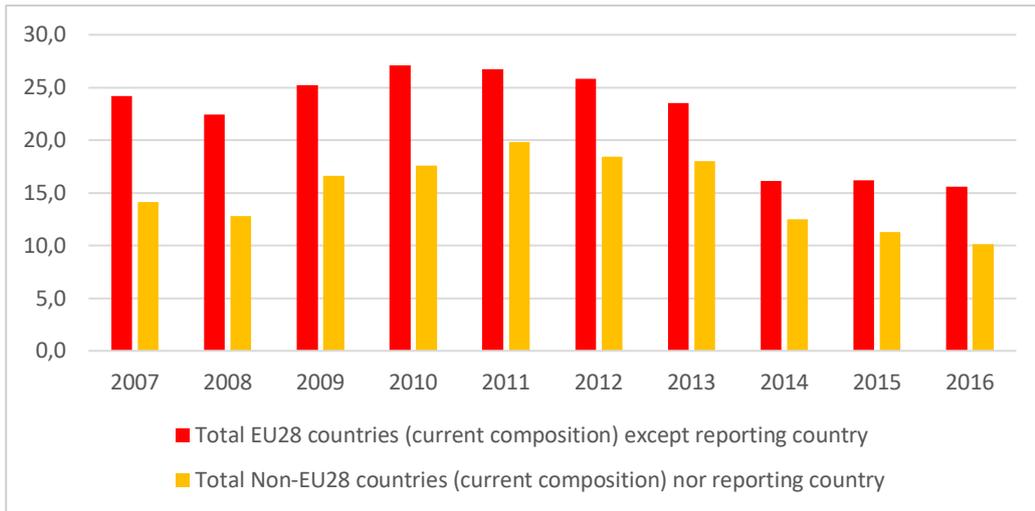
Extracted on 16.04.2018

Age class: from 15 to 64 years

Source of data: Eurostat [edat_lfs_9912]

Education levels: 0-2

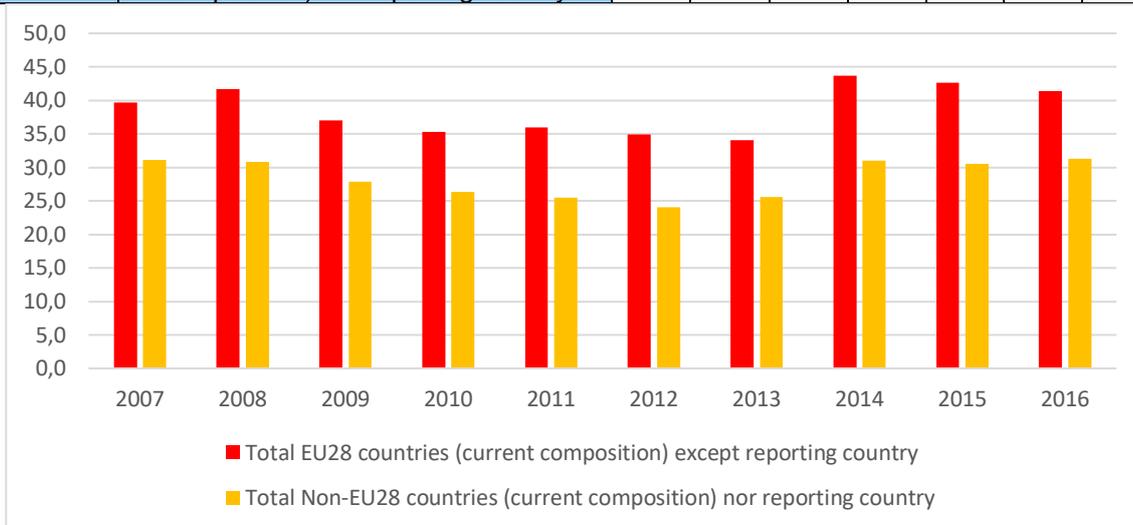
SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	24,2	22,4	25,2	27,1	26,7	25,8	23,5	16,1	16,2	15,6
Total	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	14,1	12,8	16,6	17,6	19,8	18,4	18,0	12,5	11,3	10,1
Males	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	24,9	23,5	25,6	28,1	28,5	26,8	25,1	16,6	16,7	15,9
Males	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	14,7	13,6	17,3	17,5	20,6	18,8	16,8	12,2	11,3	9,1
Females	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	23,4	21,2	24,7	26,1	25,1	24,7	22,1	15,6	15,7	15,2
Females	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	13,6	12,0	16,0	17,7	19,1	18,1	19,0	12,8	11,2	11,0



The educational levels taken into account in these charts ranges between 0 and 2: less than primary, primary and lower secondary education. Compared to the NON-EU28 citizens, the rate of EU28 nationals is higher in the lower level of education. The difference between males and females is not significant.

Education levels: 3-4

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	39,7	41,7	37,0	35,3	36,0	34,9	34,1	43,7	42,6	41,4
Total	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	31,1	30,8	27,9	26,3	25,5	24,1	25,6	31,0	30,5	31,3
Males	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	42,2	43,1	39,0	37,9	37,6	38,0	36,5	46,2	44,4	43,6
Males	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	33,6	33,2	29,0	27,9	26,1	26,1	27,9	33,2	32,2	35,4
Females	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	37,0	40,3	35,0	32,8	34,4	32,0	31,8	41,3	41,0	39,2
Females	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	28,6	28,5	26,8	24,8	24,8	22,3	23,4	29,2	29,1	27,7

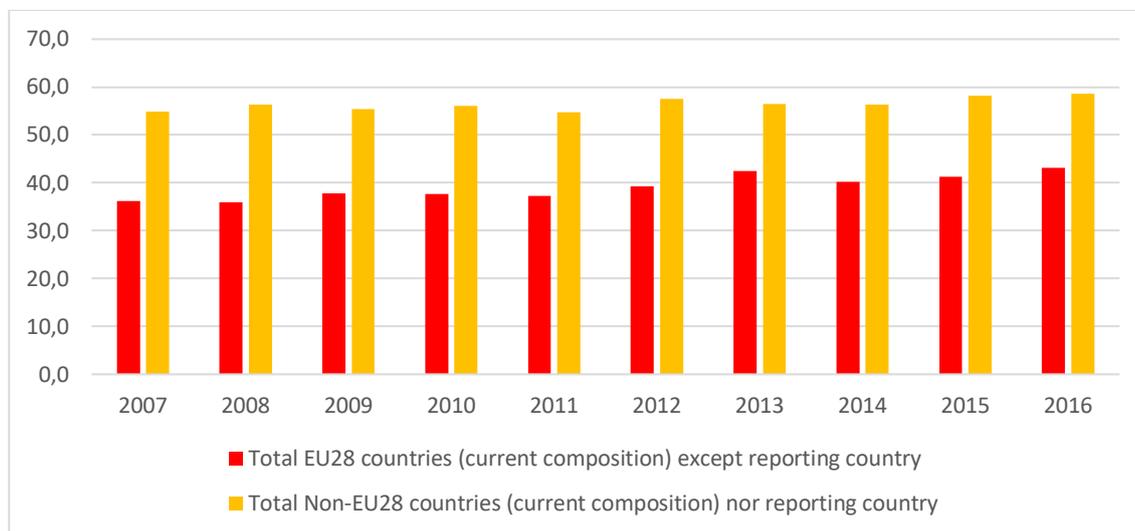


The educational levels taken into account in these charts range between 3 and 4: upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education. Compared to the NON-EU28 citizens, the rate of EU28 nationals is higher

in the secondary level of education. Both EU28 male nationals and NON-EU28 male nationals appear to be more attained to this educational level.

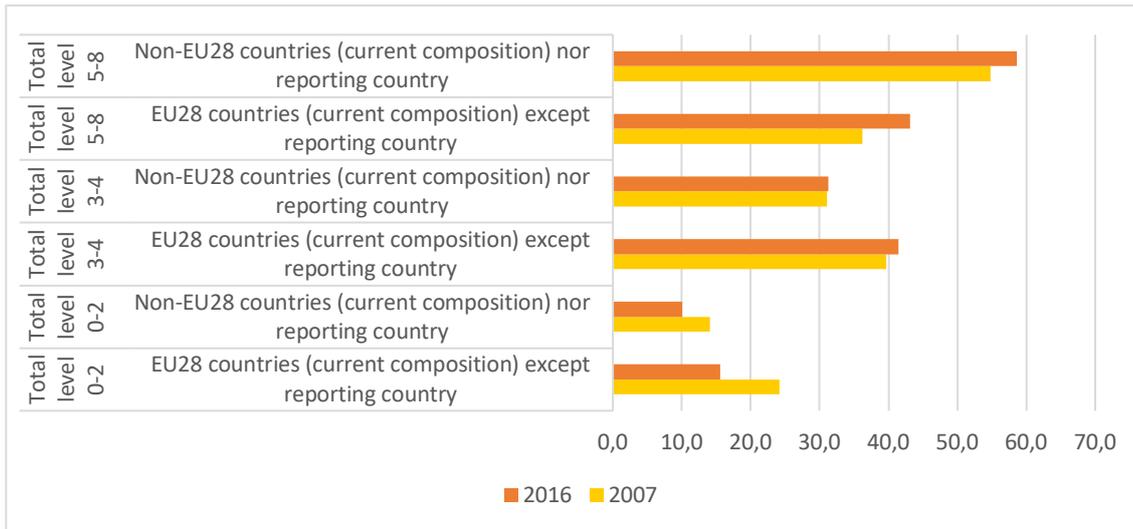
Education levels: 5-8

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	36,2	35,9	37,8	37,6	37,3	39,3	42,4	40,2	41,2	43,1
Total	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	54,8	56,3	55,4	56,1	54,7	57,5	56,5	56,4	58,2	58,6
Males	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	32,9	33,3	35,3	34,0	33,9	35,1	38,4	37,2	39,0	40,4
Males	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	51,7	53,2	53,7	54,7	53,3	55,1	55,2	54,7	56,5	55,5
Females	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	39,5	38,5	40,3	41,1	40,5	43,2	46,2	43,1	43,4	45,6
Females	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	57,8	59,5	57,2	57,6	56,1	59,6	57,6	58,0	59,7	61,4



The educational levels taken into account in these charts range between 5 and 8: tertiary education. Compared to the NON-EU28 citizens, the rate of EU28 nationals is lower in the tertiary level of education. It emerges how females, both belonging to EU28 and NON-EU28 countries of origin, display higher levels of tertiary education. Indeed, Ireland appears to be able of attracting the highest percentage among the three levels of education (0-8) of highly skilled migrants belonging to NON-EU28 countries of origin.

Levels	C_BIRTH/TIME	2007	2016
Total level 0-2	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	24,2	15,6
Total level 0-2	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	14,1	10,1
Total level 3-4	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	39,7	41,4
Total level 3-4	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	31,1	31,3
Total level 5-8	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	36,2	43,1
Total level 5-8	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	54,8	58,6



The data, which derives from the abovementioned tables, is now represented in order to underline the difference throughout ten years (2007-2016). It emerges that Ireland has been able to attract secondary and tertiary educated migrants (both EU28 and NON-EU28). At the same time, the percentage of lower educated migrants decreased.

INTEGRATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Mean and median income (in Euros) by broad group of country of birth

Last update: 10.04.2018

Extracted on 16.04.2018

Age: 18 years or over

Source of data: Eurostat [ilc_di16]

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	22.432	20.237	18.942	18.852	18.818	19.283	20.389	20.538
Total	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	19.530	18.258	19.437	18.272	19.587	16.929	17.754	18.956
Males	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	23.942	21.598	20.262	19.015	19.126	19.707	20.909	22.185
Males	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	19.530	16.956	19.109	17.519	20.225	16.952	16.770	20.164
Females	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	21.351	19.667	18.006	18.436	18.476	19.028	20.146	19.964
Females	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	19.345	18.742	19.516	18.595	19.061	16.929	18.924	18.956

This table displays the median income earned by EU28 and NON-EU28 nationals in Ireland. It emerges that EU28 nationals earn more than NON-EU28 migrants. On the other hand, males earn higher wages than females in both categories respectively. However, the income differential between males and females is smaller for NON-EU28 nationals. In 2015, the income gap between EU28 males and females almost disappeared.

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of country of birth

Last update: 10.04.2018

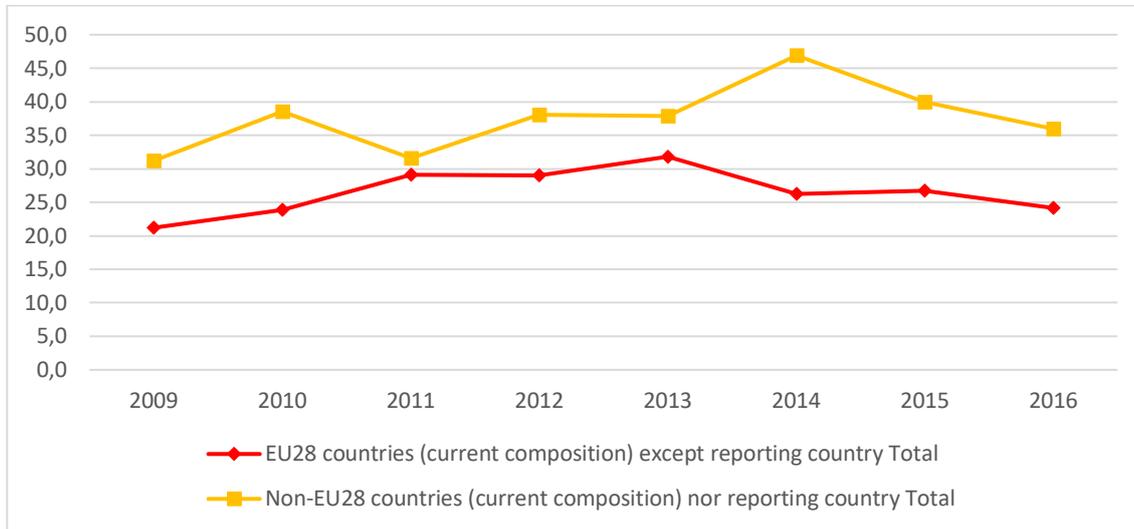
Extracted on 16.04.2018

Age: 18 years or over

Source of data: Eurostat [ilc_peps06]

C_BIRTH	SEX/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	Total	21,2	23,9	29,1	29,0	31,8	26,2	26,7	24,1
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	Males	21,2	24,6	29,4	29,3	30,8	24,2	23,9	19,7
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	Females	21,1	23,4	28,8	28,6	32,7	27,9	29,2	28,0
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	Total	31,2	38,5	31,6	38,1	37,9	46,9	40,0	36,0

Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	Males	30,4	37,8	28,3	39,7	35,0	45,6	41,8	31,4
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	Females	31,9	39,2	35,1	36,6	40,3	47,8	38,6	39,2



The risk of poverty or social exclusion in Ireland is consistently higher for NON-EU28 migrants, both males and females.

Distribution of population by broad group of country of birth and tenure status

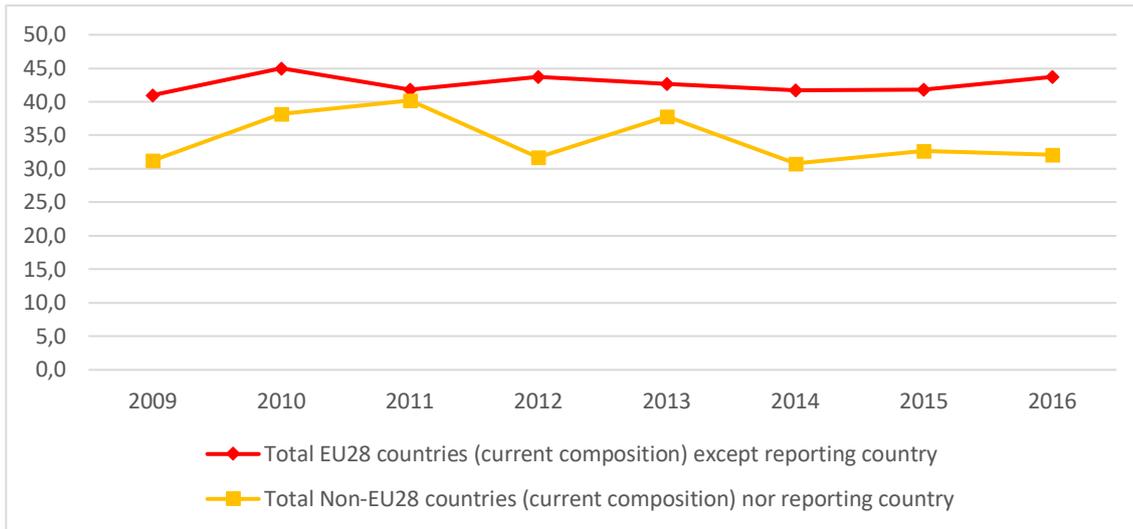
Last update: 10.04.2018

Extracted on 16.04.2018

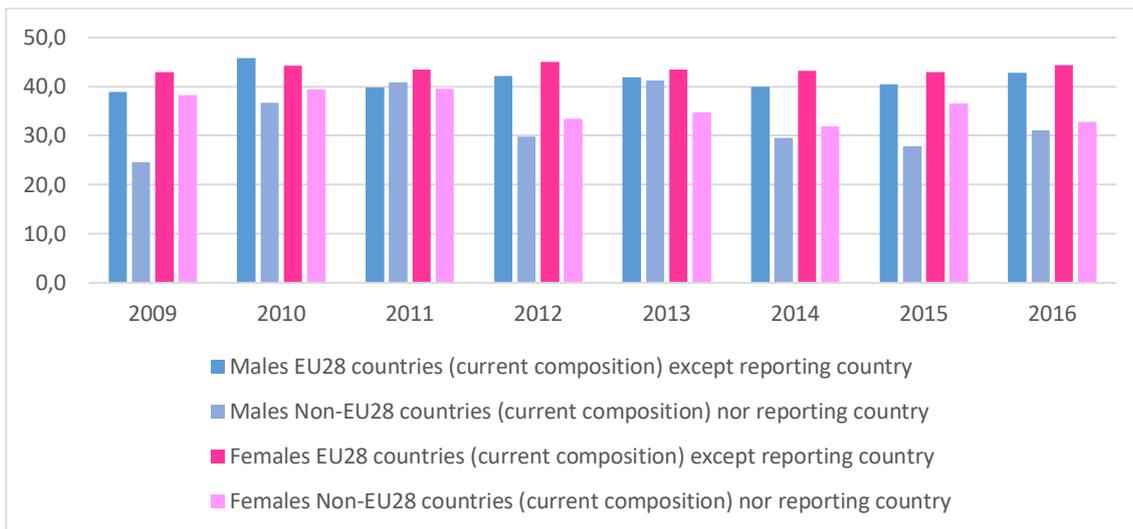
Age: 18 years or over

Source of data: Eurostat [ilc_lvps16]

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	41,0	45,0	41,8	43,7	42,7	41,7	41,8	43,7
Total	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	31,2	38,2	40,2	31,7	37,8	30,8	32,7	32,1
Males	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	38,9	45,8	39,8	42,2	41,9	40,0	40,5	42,8
Males	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	24,6	36,7	40,9	29,8	41,2	29,5	27,9	31,1
Females	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	42,9	44,3	43,4	45,0	43,5	43,2	43,0	44,4
Females	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	38,3	39,4	39,6	33,4	34,8	31,9	36,5	32,8



The EU28 nationals' tenure status is significantly higher than the NON-EU28 nationals, except for the years 2011 and 2013. In 2011, in fact, the NON-EU28 male nationals' tenure status overcame the EU28 male nationals' tenure. In 2013 the male gap significantly decreased for both NON-EU28 and EU28.



EMPLOYMENT

Employment rates by sex, age, educational attainment level and country of birth

Last update: 28.03.2018

Extracted on 16.04.2018

Age class: from 15 to 64 years

Source of data: Eurostat [lfsa_ergaedcob]

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

	TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	55,0	51,7	45,6	43,0	41,8	40,1	44,1	33,8	38,7	39,6
Total	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	41,5	37,9	33,3	25,4	29,7	29,5	31,6	25,0	21,1	24,9
Males	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	67,9	61,5	52,3	48,2	45,1	44,8	51,2	42,5	47,7	49,1
Males	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	57,4	51,1	43,6	35,0	39,0	39,5	43,8	37,5	29,0	31,9
Females	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	40,8	41,0	38,8	37,7	38,2	35,3	36,3	24,9	29,3	30,0
Females	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	24,9	na	22,7	16,1	19,7	19,4	20,9	na	na	19,3

The percentage of employed EU28 migrants is higher than the percentage of NON-EU28 ones. We can observe a decrease of employment of both categories in the last 3 years.

In both categories, the difference of employment between males and females is almost the same. Females represent always the less employed category.

Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)

	TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	80,5	76,2	64,7	61,1	60,2	60,9	62,5	64,2	64,6	69,7
Total	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	65,9	64,4	52,5	50,2	46,6	49,9	51,1	54,0	54,7	55,7
Males	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	88,9	84,4	69,0	64,5	64,6	65,1	69,1	71,3	73,0	78,2
Males	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	76,7	75,3	62,0	61,4	54,6	58,3	58,5	64,8	64,3	67,4
Females	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	70,6	67,5	59,9	57,3	55,7	56,1	55,3	56,4	55,6	60,5
Females	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	53,5	51,6	42,3	38,2	38,2	40,8	42,8	42,2	44,8	41,5

The percentage of employed EU28 migrants is higher than the one of the NON-EU28 ones. Because of the economic crisis of 2008, we can observe a decrease of the employment. It increased again in the last 3 years. However, the level is not the same as in 2007.

Between males and females, the difference is almost the same in both groups, EU28 and NON-EU28. Females represent always the less employed category.

Tertiary education (levels 5-8)

	TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	85,3	82,3	77,9	77,0	76,8	77,1	77,3	78,3	79,9	81,2
Total	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	75,7	74,7	70,4	67,3	68,6	66,0	68,0	68,2	69,7	71,8
Males	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	91,5	88,8	85,1	84,6	83,9	84,1	85,7	85,0	86,5	87,4
Males	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	81,5	82,6	75,4	71,5	75,4	73,6	74,3	75,1	75,6	80,2
Females	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	79,7	76,5	71,5	71,0	71,0	71,6	70,5	72,7	74,2	76,0
Females	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	70,4	67,3	65,7	63,4	62,1	59,3	62,0	61,9	64,5	64,5

The percentage of employed EU28 migrants is higher than the percentage of the NON-EU28 ones. Because of the economic crisis of 2008, we can denote a decrease of the employment. It increased again in the last 3 years. Between males and females, the difference is almost the same in both groups, EU and non-EU. Females represent always the less employed category.

By analysing all the 3 educational levels, we can denote that the highest percentage of employed migrants are in the "tertiary education".

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

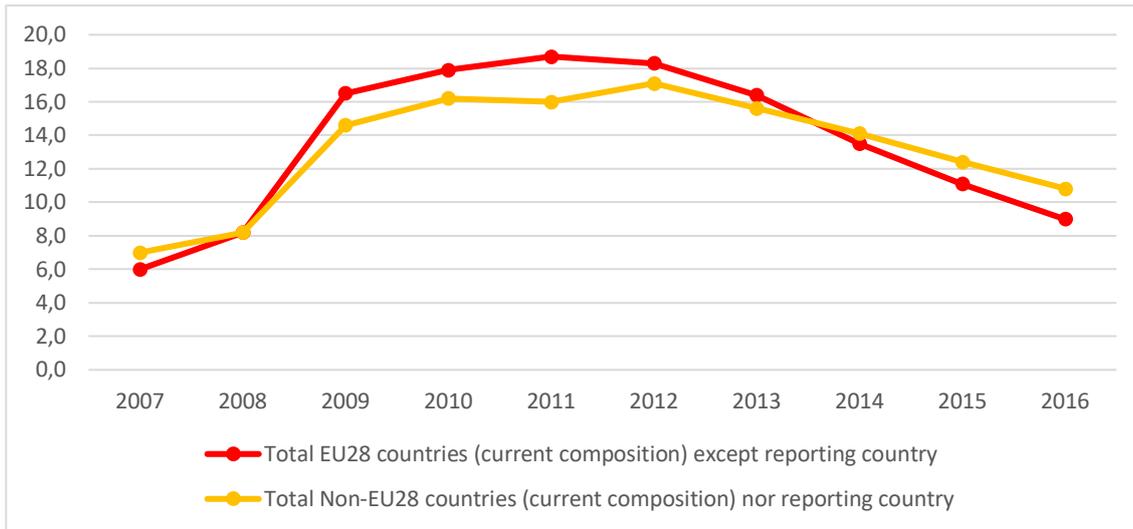
Last update: 28.03.2018

Extracted on 16.04.2018

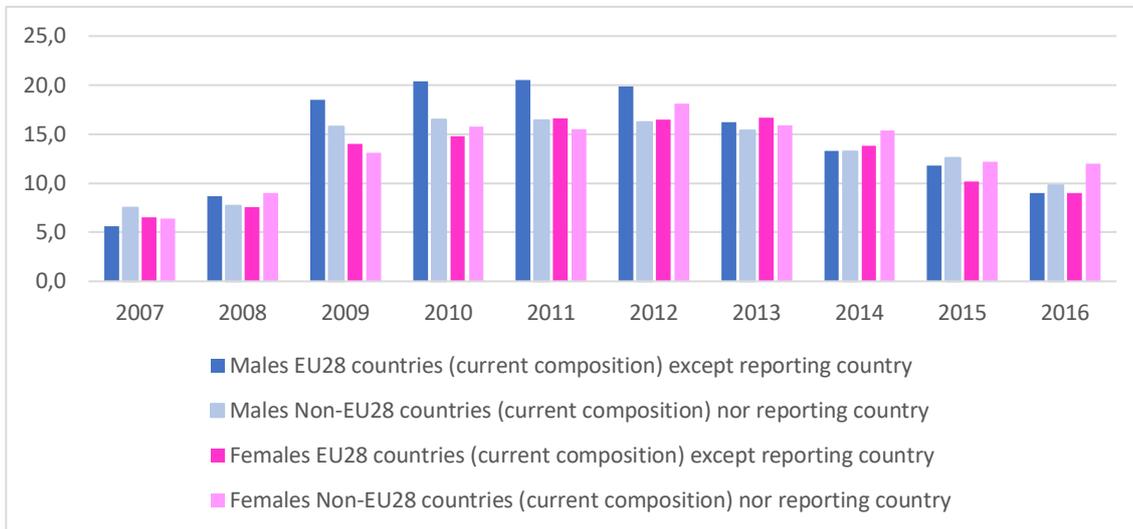
Age class: from 15 to 64 years

Source of data: Eurostat [lfsa_urgacob]

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	6,0	8,2	16,5	17,9	18,7	18,3	16,4	13,5	11,1	9,0
Total	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	7,0	8,2	14,6	16,2	16,0	17,1	15,6	14,1	12,4	10,8
Males	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	5,6	8,7	18,5	20,4	20,5	19,9	16,2	13,3	11,8	9,0
Males	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	7,5	7,7	15,8	16,5	16,4	16,2	15,4	13,2	12,6	9,8
Females	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	6,5	7,6	14,0	14,8	16,6	16,5	16,7	13,8	10,2	9,0
Females	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country	6,4	9,0	13,1	15,8	15,5	18,1	15,9	15,4	12,2	12,0



By analysing this chart, we can denote a higher percentage of NON-EU28 migrants that are unemployed. The unemployment rate increased in both categories from 2009 because of the economic crisis.



An interesting phenomenon that we can observe from this chart is that NON-EU28 females are less unemployed than males. The situation is almost the opposite between the genders of EU28 migrants, but also different from the previous charts.

ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

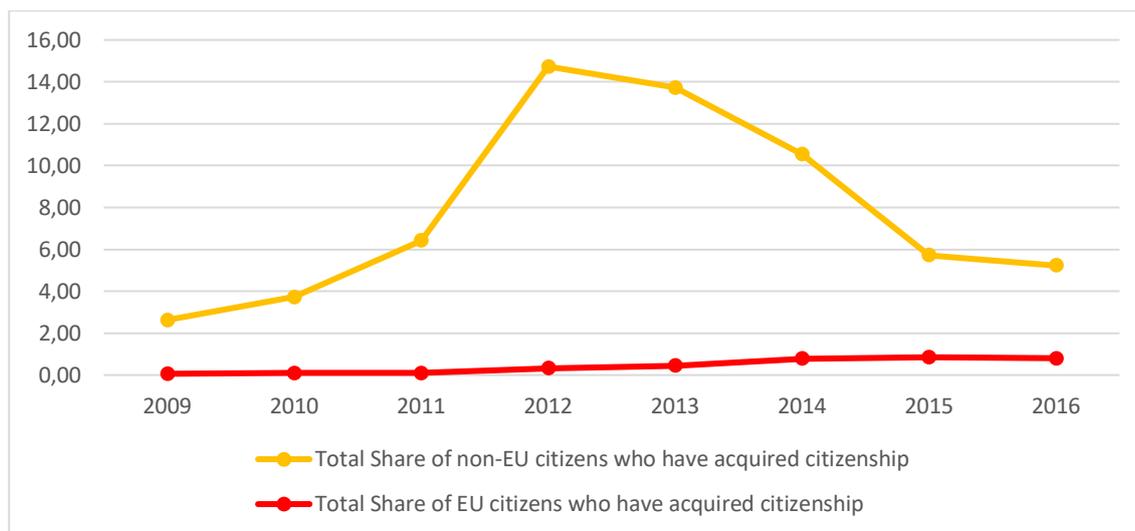
Residents who acquired citizenship as a share of resident non-citizens by former citizenship and sex

Last update: 13.03.2018

Extracted on 16.04.2018

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_acqs]

SEX	INDIC_MG/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	Share of non-EU citizens who have acquired citizenship	2,63	3,72	6,42	14,73	13,72	10,54	5,72	5,24
Total	Share of EU citizens who have acquired citizenship	0,06	0,09	0,09	0,33	0,45	0,78	0,85	0,80
Males	Share of non-EU citizens who have acquired citizenship	2,71	3,85	6,56	13,34	13,20	10,85	6,29	5,25
Males	Share of EU citizens who have acquired citizenship	0,07	0,10	0,09	0,33	0,44	0,78	0,86	0,76
Females	Share of non-EU citizens who have acquired citizenship	2,54	3,59	6,28	16,02	14,19	10,27	5,23	5,24
Females	Share of EU citizens who have acquired citizenship	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,34	0,45	0,79	0,83	0,83



The gap between EU28 and NON-EU28 citizens who have acquired citizenship is very high. There was an increasing steep from 2011 to 2012, followed by a gradual decreasing.

PERMITS OF ENTRANCE BY REASON

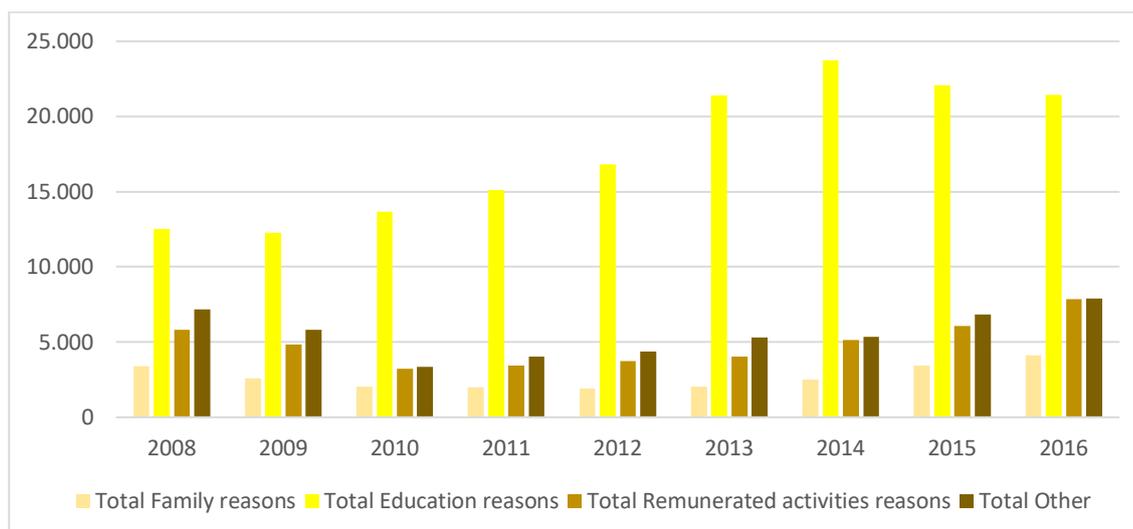
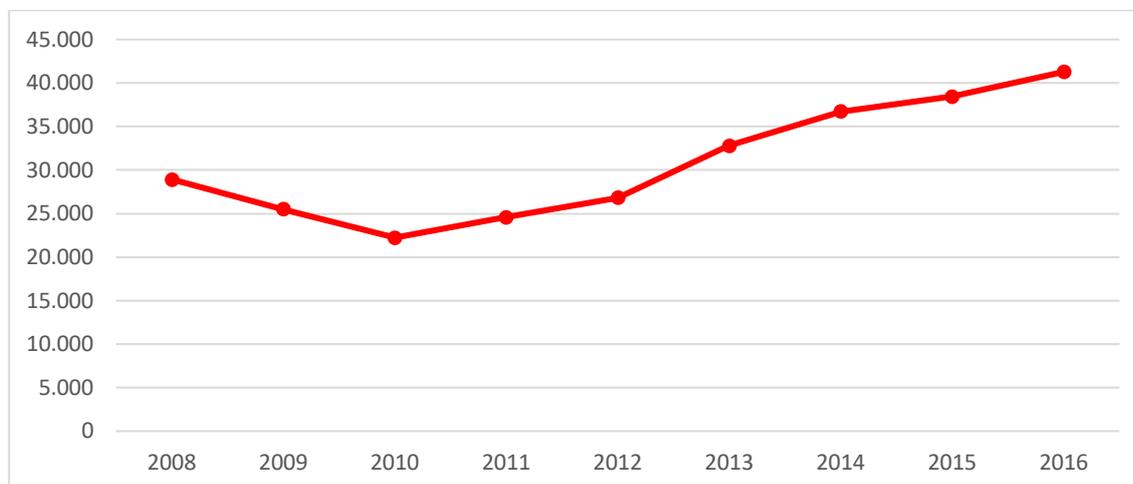
First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship

Last update: 16.02.2018

Extracted on 16.04.2018

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_resfirst]

CITIZEN	REASON/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	Total	28.926	25.509	22.235	24.570	26.818	32.780	36.728	38.433	41.279
Total	Family reasons	3.409	2.608	2.030	1.994	1.894	2.042	2.526	3.444	4.100
Total	Education reasons	12.538	12.263	13.653	15.131	16.828	21.394	23.730	22.075	21.421
Total	Remunerated activities reasons	5.808	4.827	3.208	3.425	3.720	4.018	5.139	6.073	7.842
Total	Other	7.171	5.811	3.344	4.020	4.376	5.326	5.333	6.841	7.916



As observed in the previous charts, the main reason for the application of first permits is education. There was a general increase in the latest years for the permits, particularly from 2012, but this is only due to the educational reason, meanwhile the other categories remained almost stable except for a slight increase in 2015 and 2016.