



Migration in the Netherlands

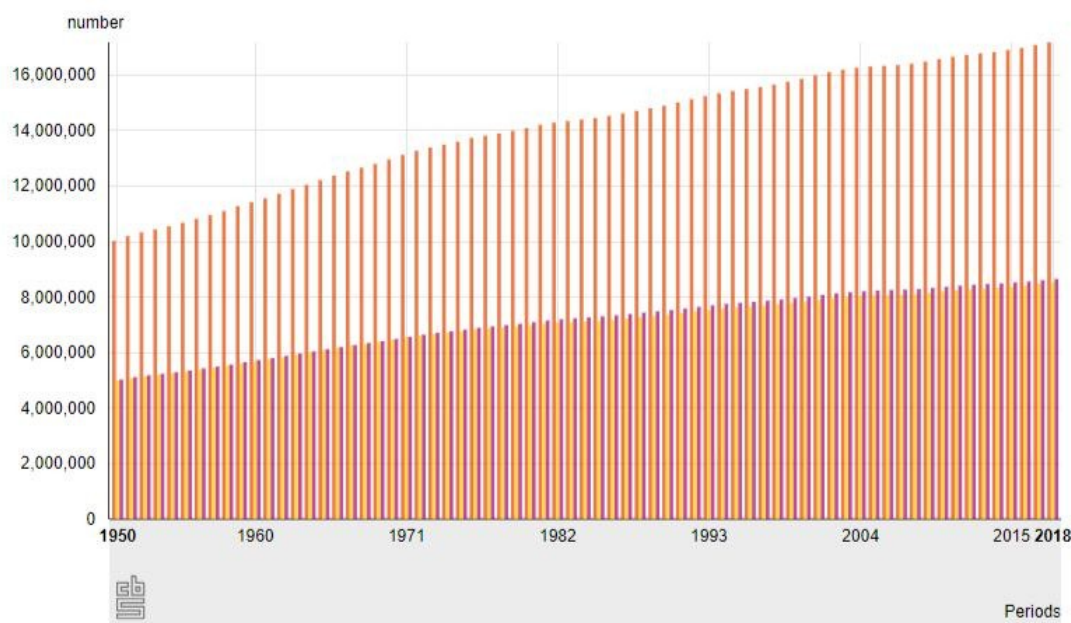
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VILBOUX Solenn



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.

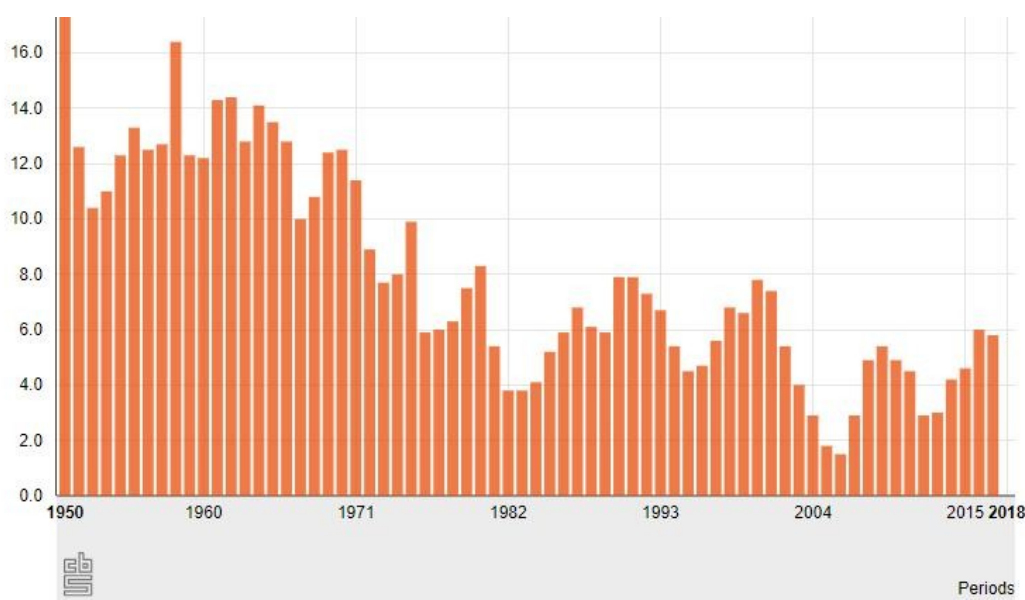
At a first sight we can see how the trend has been stable and balanced among the years; we can affirm the same if we refer to the gender composition of the population itself. In 2018 the total amount of the population is estimated to be (having Data Portal as a source), 17,181,084 million with a male 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 fell 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

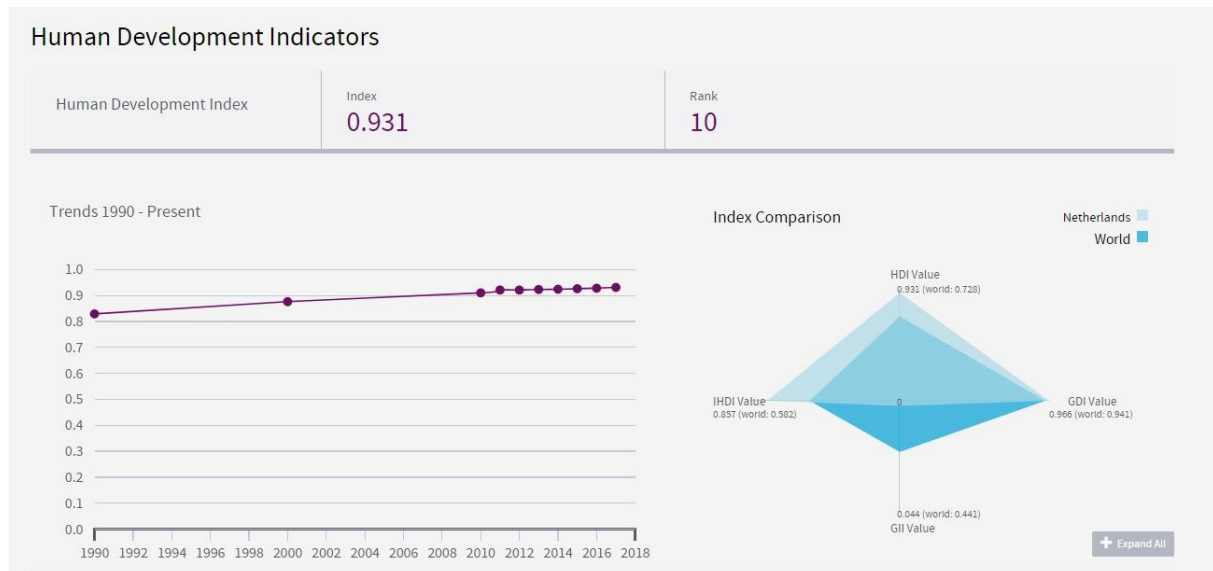


Table n°4 - Source: UNDP database

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

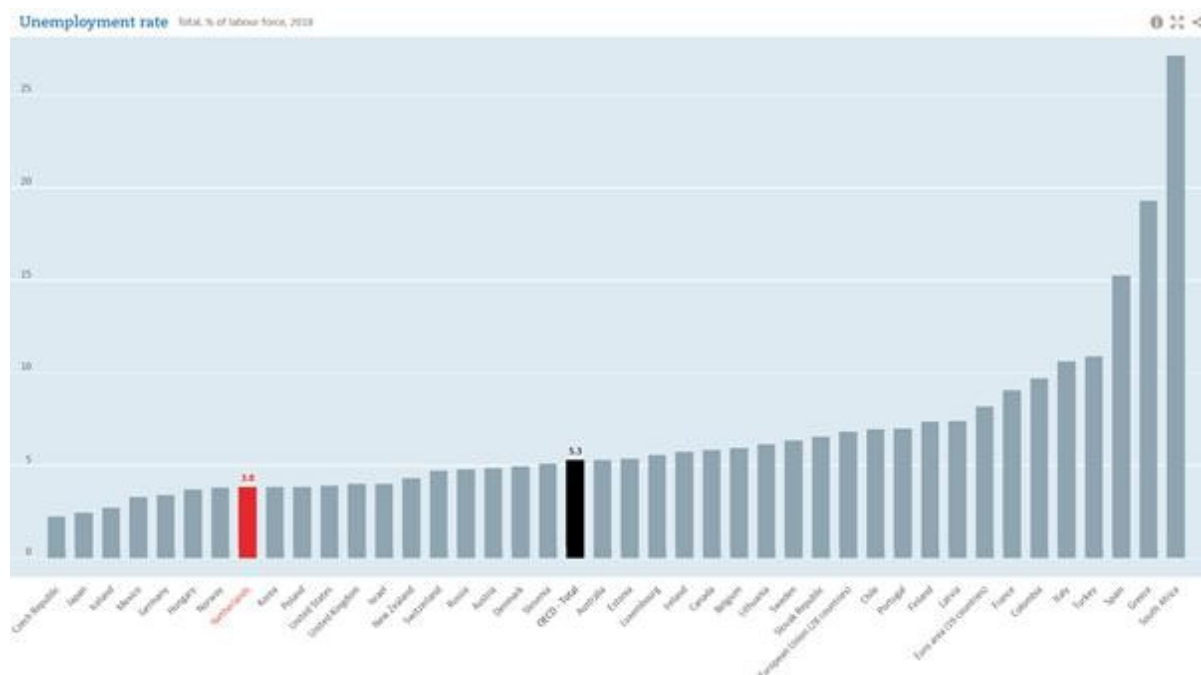


Table n°6 – Source: <https://data.oecd.org/unemp/unemployment-rate.htm>



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%).



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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 | 16.405.399 | 16.485.787 | 16.574.989 | 16.655.799 | 16.730.348 | 16.779.575 | 16.829.289 | 16.900.726 | 16.979.120 | 17.081.507 | 17.181.084 |
| Foreign 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 |
| EU28 countries except reporting country | | | | | | | | | | | 611.795 |
| | | | | | | | 508.448 | 532.282 | 554.910 | 580.599 | |

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

| CITIZENSHIP/TIME | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Total | 16.405.399 | 16.485.787 | 16.574.989 | 16.655.799 | 16.730.348 | 16.779.575 | 16.829.289 | 16.900.726 | 16.979.120 | 17.081.507 | 17.181.084 |
| EU28 countries except reporting country | : | : | : | : | : | : | 403.028 | 430.934 | 458.705 | 489.119 | 525.626 |
| Foreign country | 688.375 | 637.136 | 652.188 | 673.235 | 697.741 | 714.552 | 735.354 | 773.288 | 834.786 | 914.997 | 991.440 |

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, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2017 | International migrar |
| 175 | Western Europe | | 926 | | 9,2 | 10,2 | 11,2 | 11,8 | 12,5 | 13,3 | 14,4 | 9,9 |
| 176 | Austria | | 40 | B | 10,3 | 11,2 | 12,3 | 13,8 | 15,2 | 17,2 | 19,0 | 10,0 |
| 177 | Belgium | | 56 | C | 9,0 | 8,9 | 8,7 | 8,4 | 10,2 | 11,1 | 11,1 | 10,0 |
| 178 | France | | 250 | B | 10,4 | 10,5 | 10,5 | 11,0 | 11,4 | 12,3 | 12,2 | 10,7 |
| 179 | Germany | | 276 | B | 7,5 | 9,2 | 11,0 | 11,5 | 12,1 | 12,5 | 14,8 | 8,6 |
| 180 | Liechtenstein | | 438 | B | 37,9 | 43,2 | 46,5 | 54,2 | 62,1 | 63,6 | 65,1 | ... |
| 181 | Luxembourg | | 442 | B | 29,8 | 30,9 | 32,0 | 32,9 | 49,0 | 46,0 | 45,3 | 30,0 |
| 182 | Monaco | | 492 | B | 69,2 | 68,6 | 67,9 | 63,1 | 57,0 | 54,9 | 54,9 | ... |
| 183 | Netherlands | | 528 | B | 7,9 | 8,7 | 9,8 | 10,6 | 11,0 | 11,8 | 12,1 | 8,0 |
| 184 | Switzerland | | 756 | B | 20,9 | 21,1 | 21,9 | 24,4 | 26,5 | 29,0 | 29,6 | 21,5 |

Table n°13

Source: <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimatesaps.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.

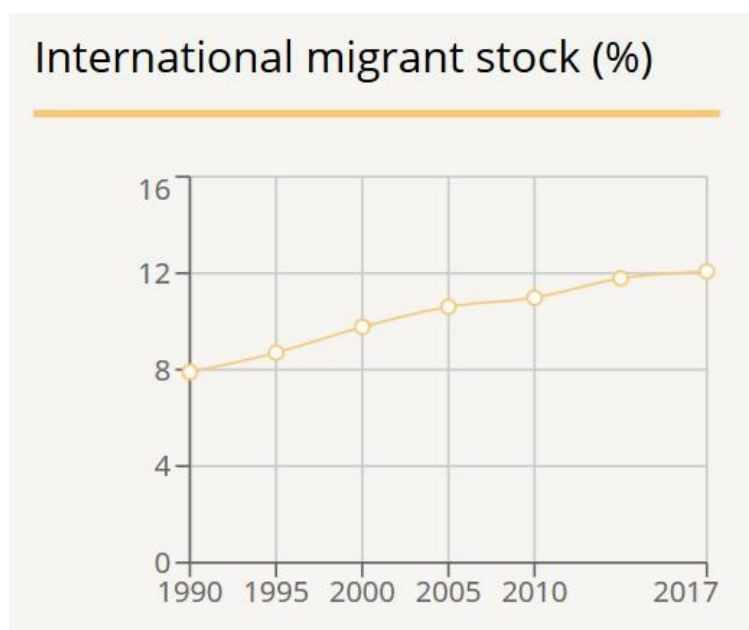


Table n°14

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, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev 2017). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sort order | Major area, region, country or area of destination | Notes | Code | Type of data (a) | 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 | 48,0 | 48,9 | 49,2 | 49,2 | 49,2 |
| 178 | France | | 250 | B | 49,1 | 50,0 | 50,7 | 51,0 | 51,2 | 51,7 | 51,8 |
| 179 | Germany | | 276 | B | 44,5 | 47,8 | 49,9 | 50,3 | 50,6 | 50,7 | 50,2 |
| 180 | Liechtenstein | | 438 | B | 45,4 | 46,9 | 48,5 | 50,1 | 51,4 | 51,2 | 51,3 |
| 181 | Luxembourg | | 442 | B | 50,7 | 50,6 | 50,4 | 50,2 | 49,3 | 49,2 | 49,2 |
| 182 | Monaco | | 492 | B | 53,5 | 52,7 | 52,0 | 51,6 | 51,1 | 50,9 | 50,9 |
| 183 | Netherlands | | 528 | B | 49,9 | 50,4 | 50,8 | 51,4 | 51,9 | 52,3 | 52,2 |
| 184 | Switzerland | | 756 | B | 49,6 | 48,0 | 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/estimatesma ps.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

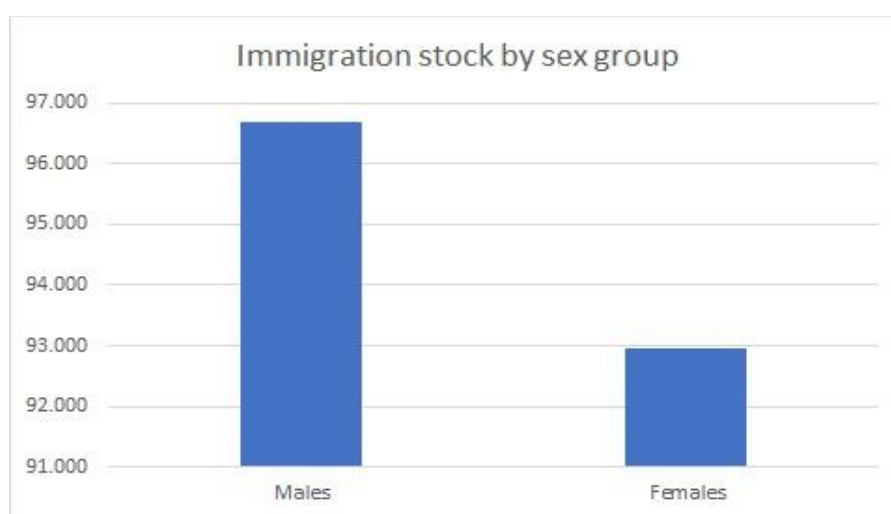


Table n°16

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

Label: [migr_imm8]

In 2017, the number of male immigrants in Netherlands was higher than the number of female immigrants, although the difference was not so huge.



Immigration stock by age

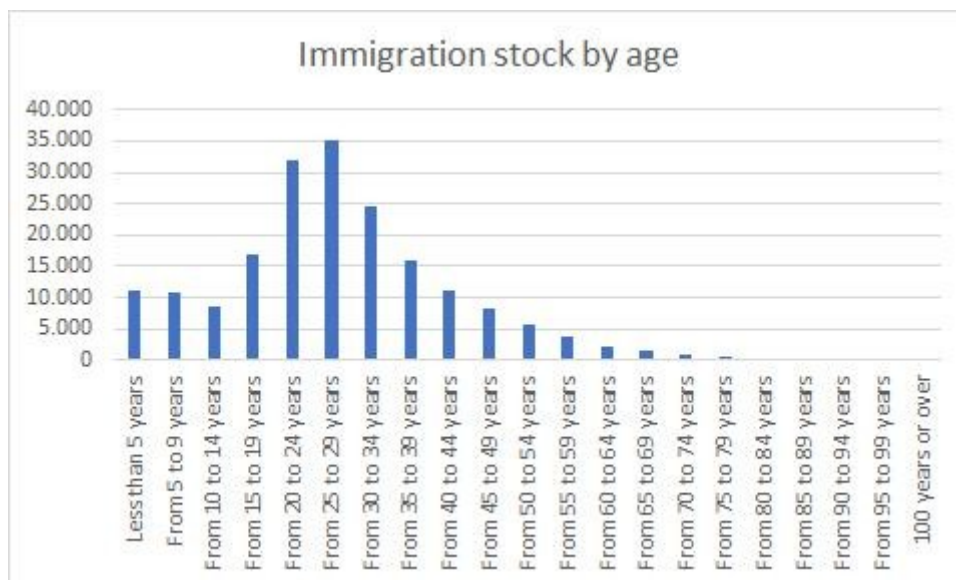


Table n°17 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

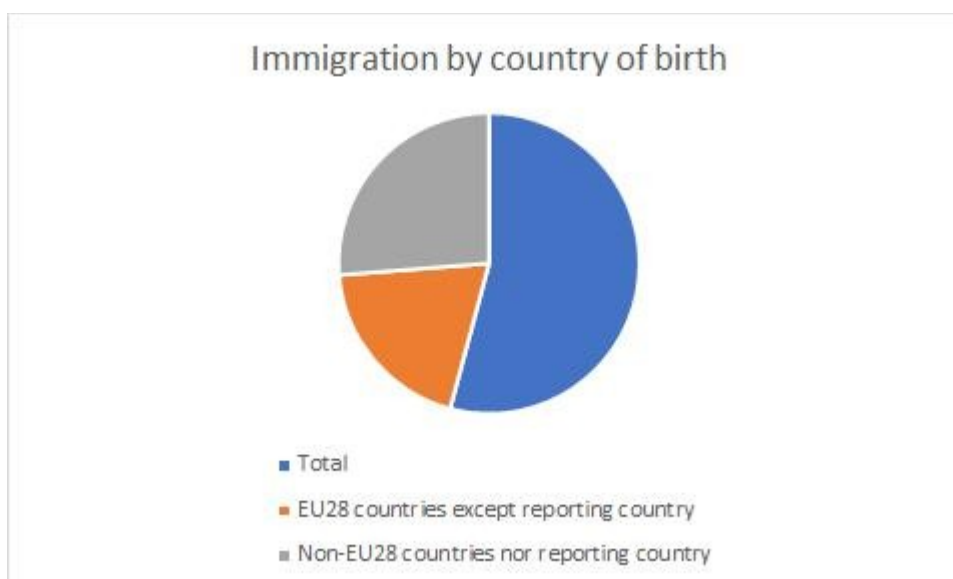


Table n°18 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

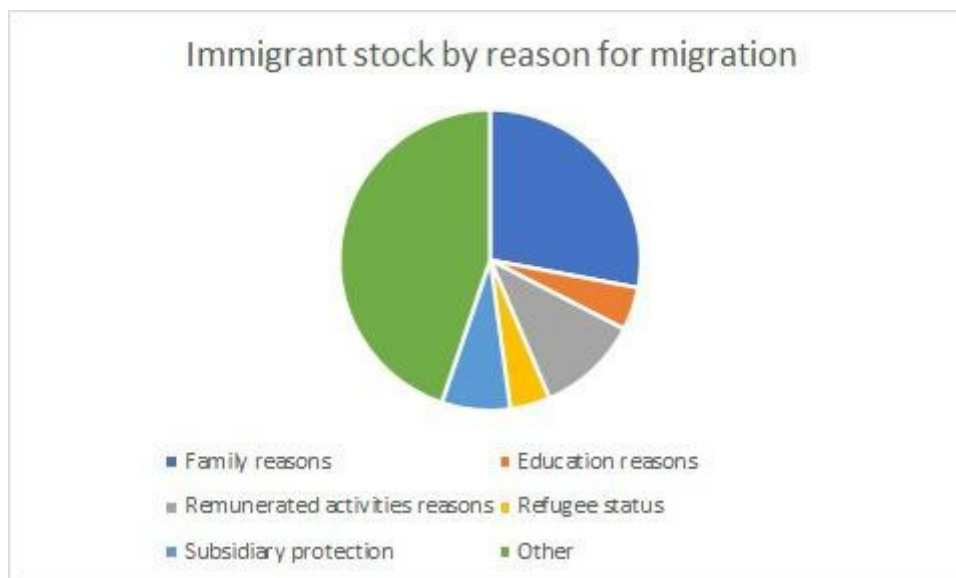


Table n°19 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

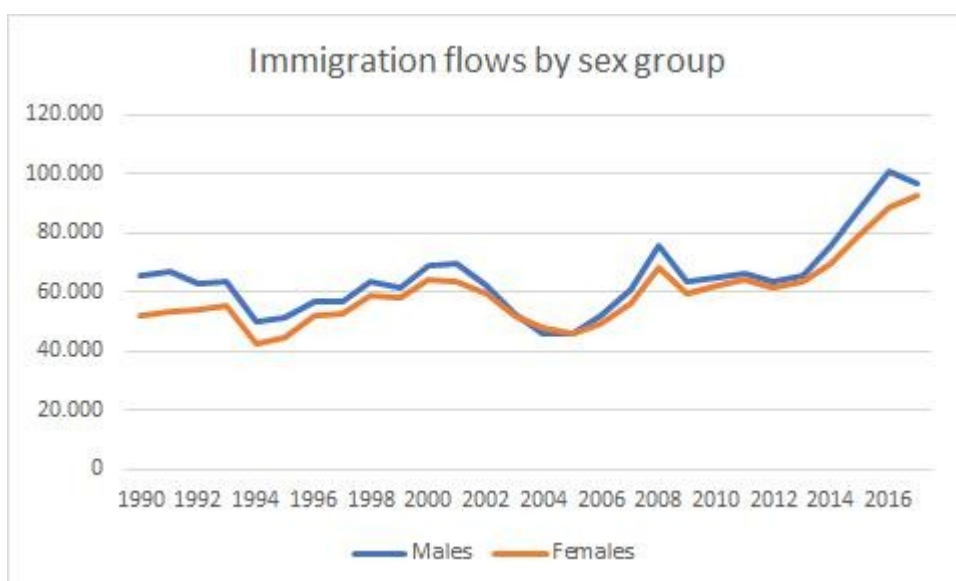


Table n°20 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

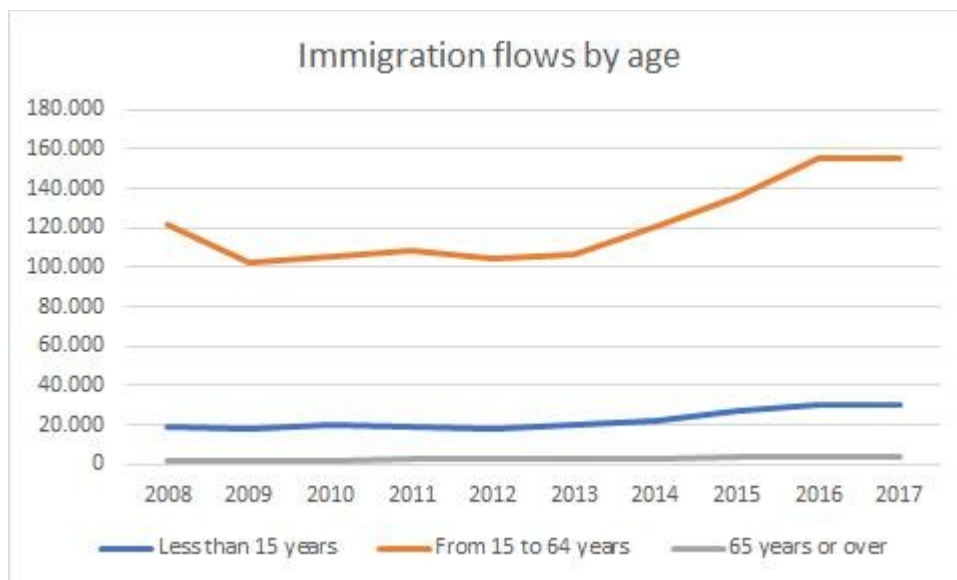


Table n°21 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

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

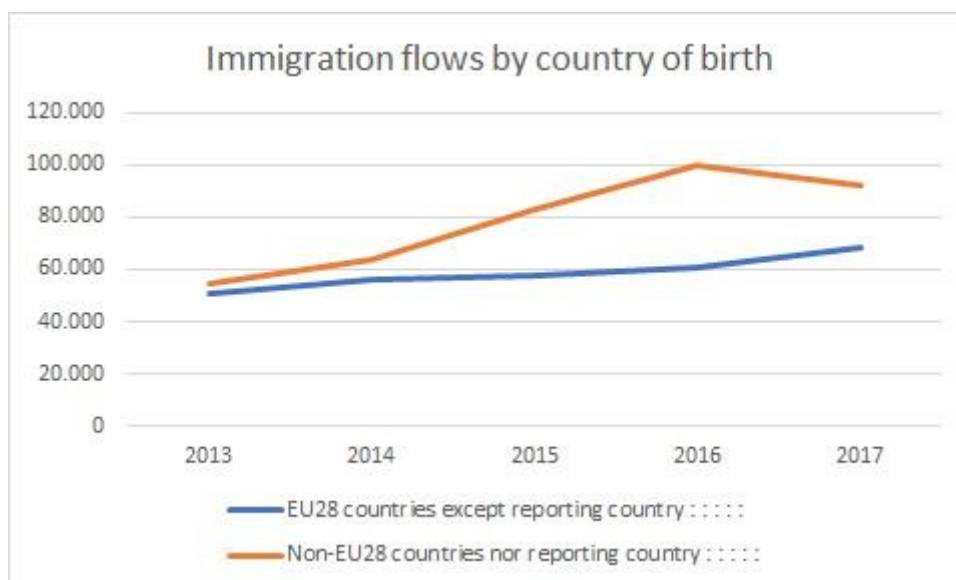


Table n°22 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

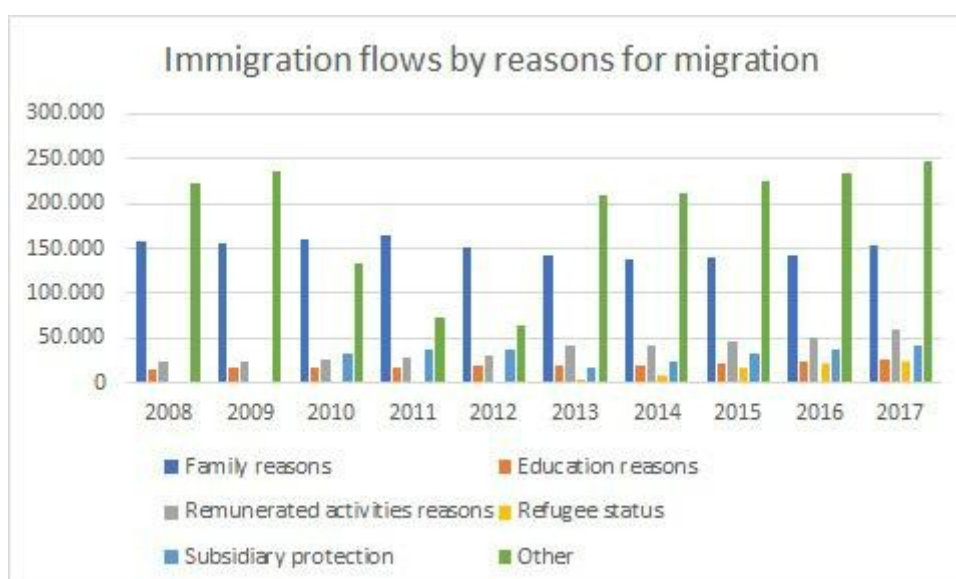


Table n°23 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>



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 |

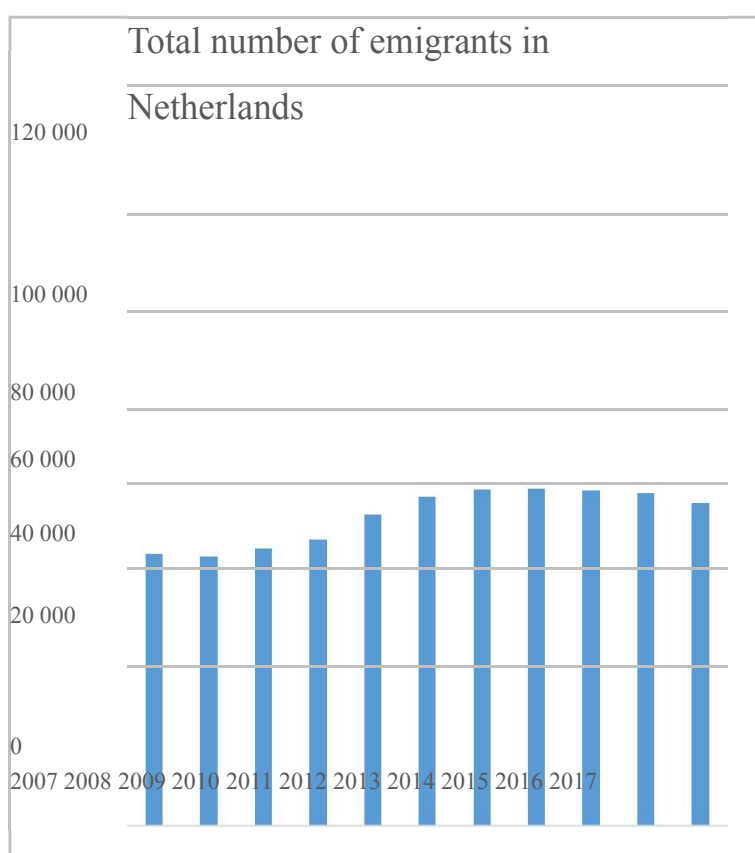


Table n°24 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

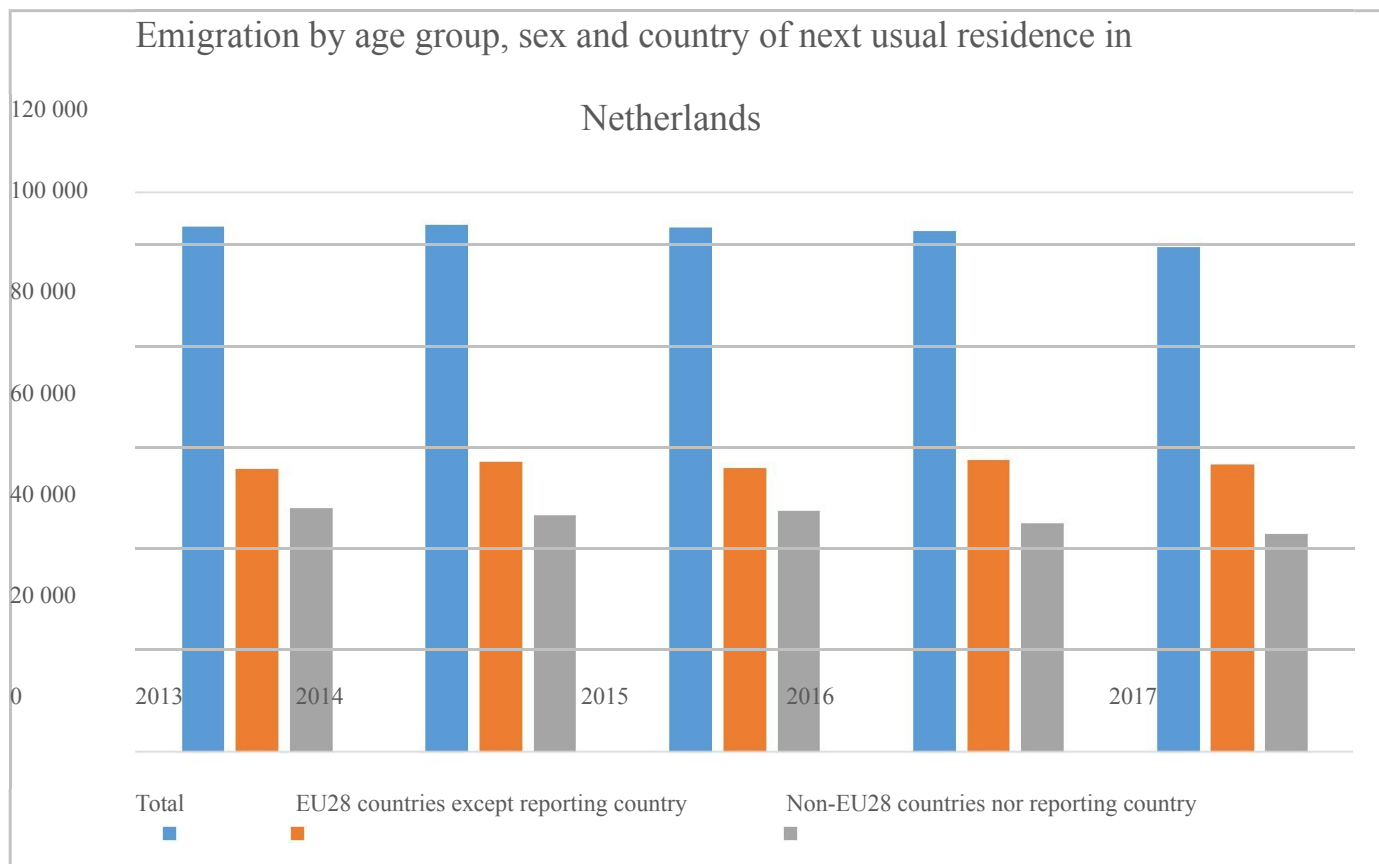


Table n°25 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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
region (1)

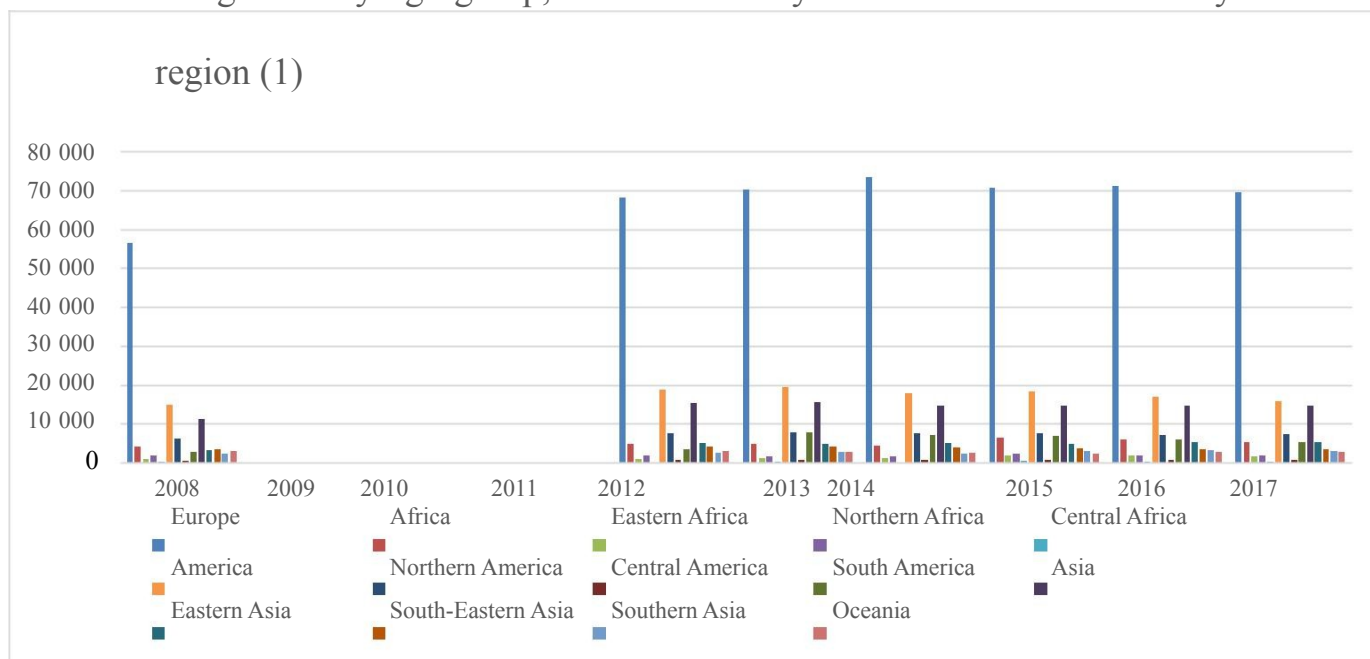


Table n°26 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>
Label: [migr_emi3nxt]

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 region (2)

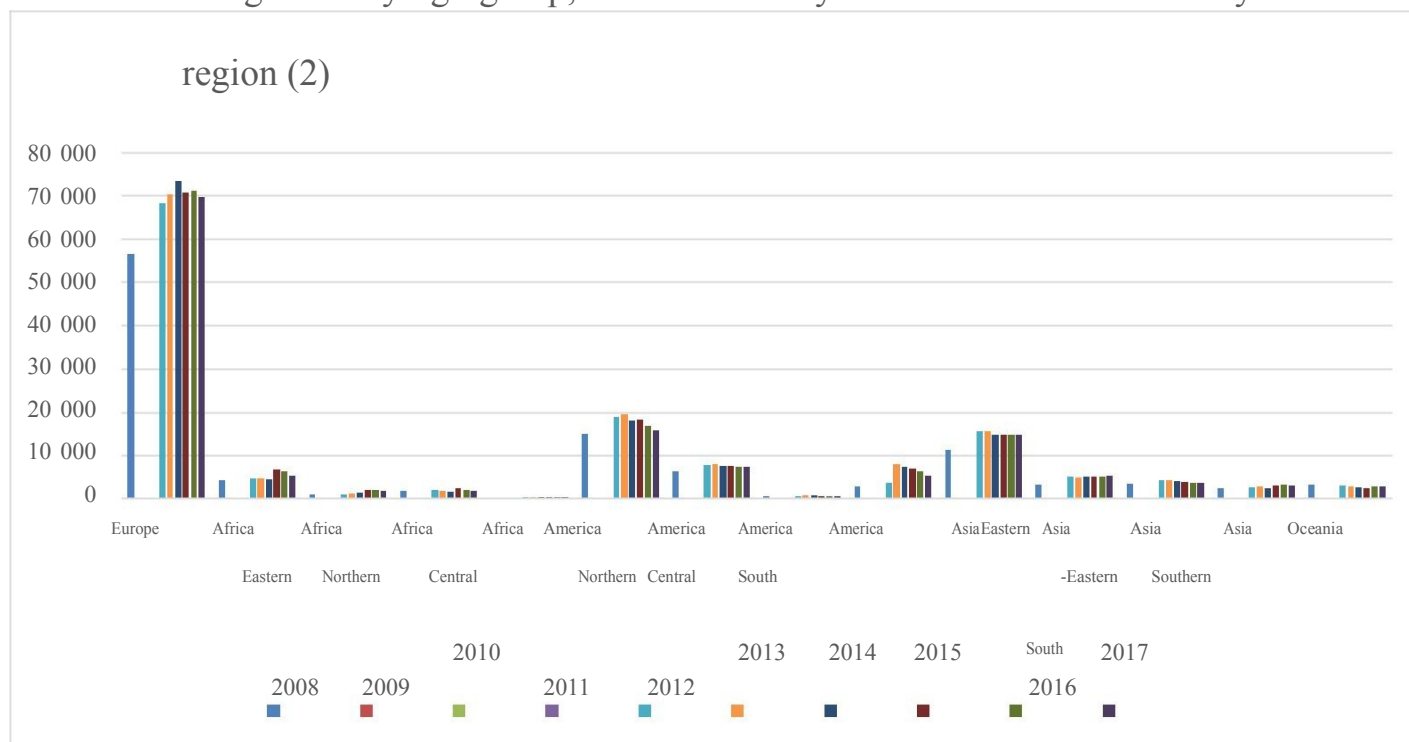


Table n°27– Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

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 | | EU28 countries except reporting country | Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country |
|-----------------|---------|---|---|
| | Total | | |
| 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

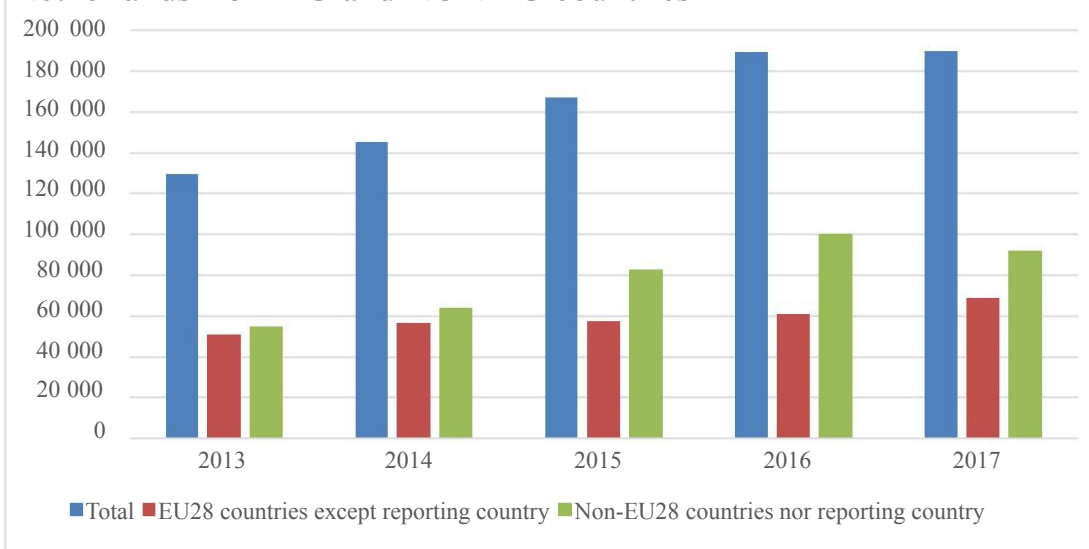


Table n°28 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

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.

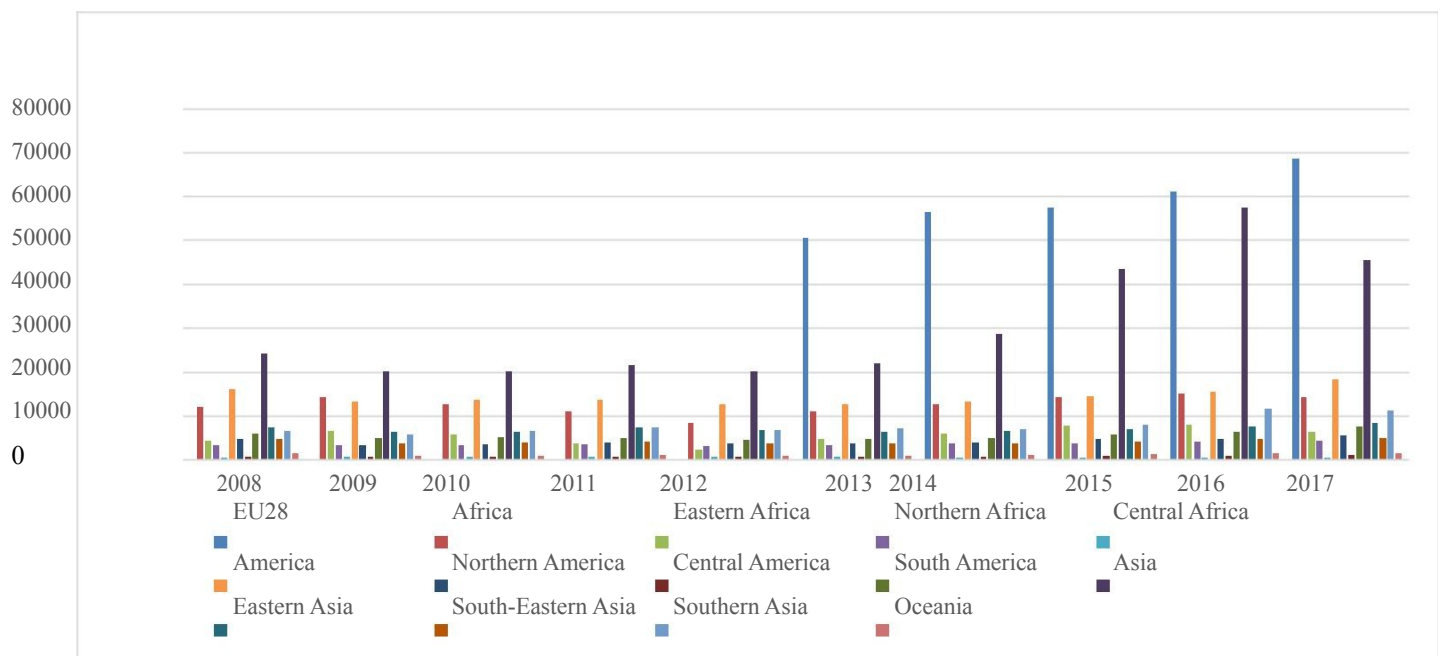


2. Inflow in the Netherlands by region:

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)

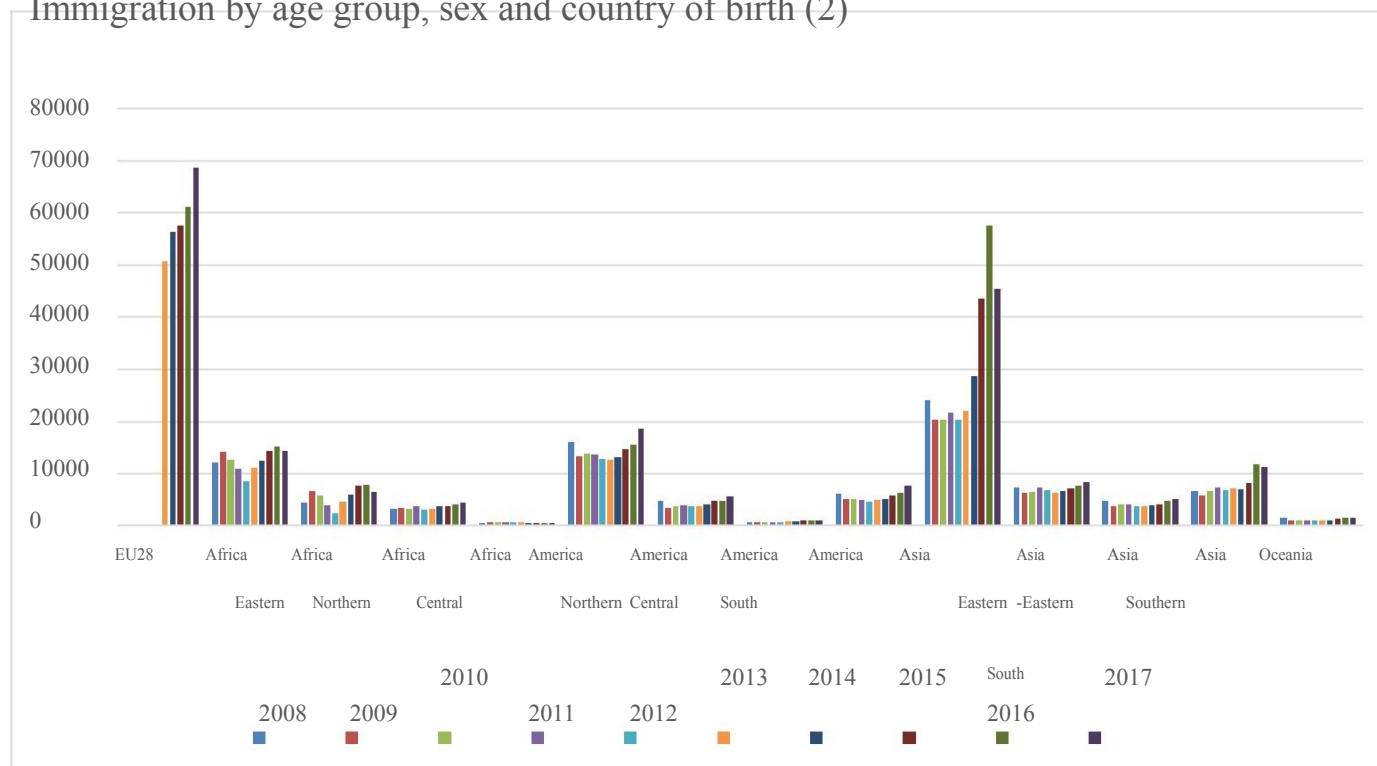


Table n°29 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

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 | -- |

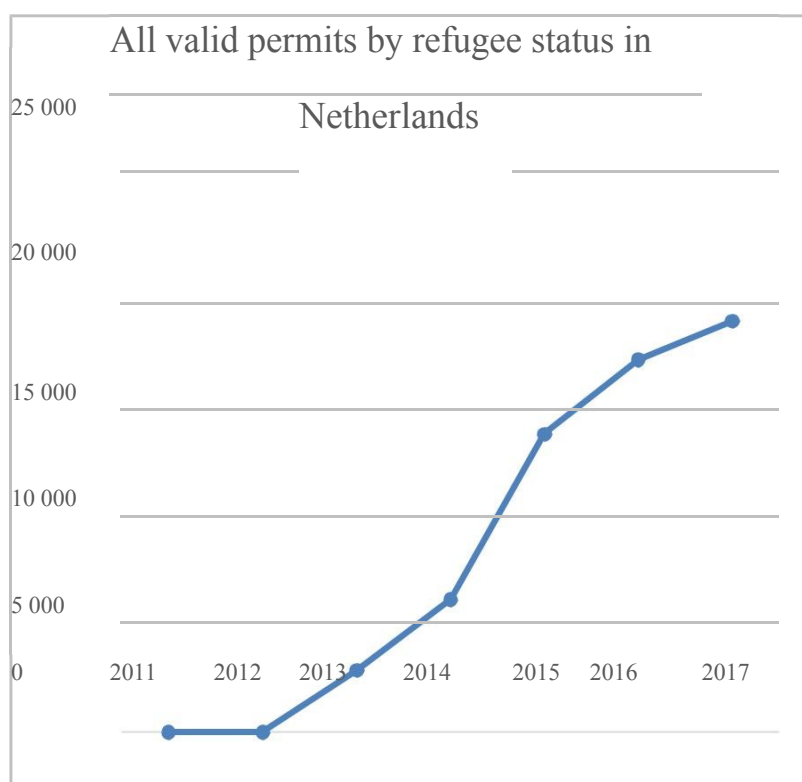


Table n°30 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

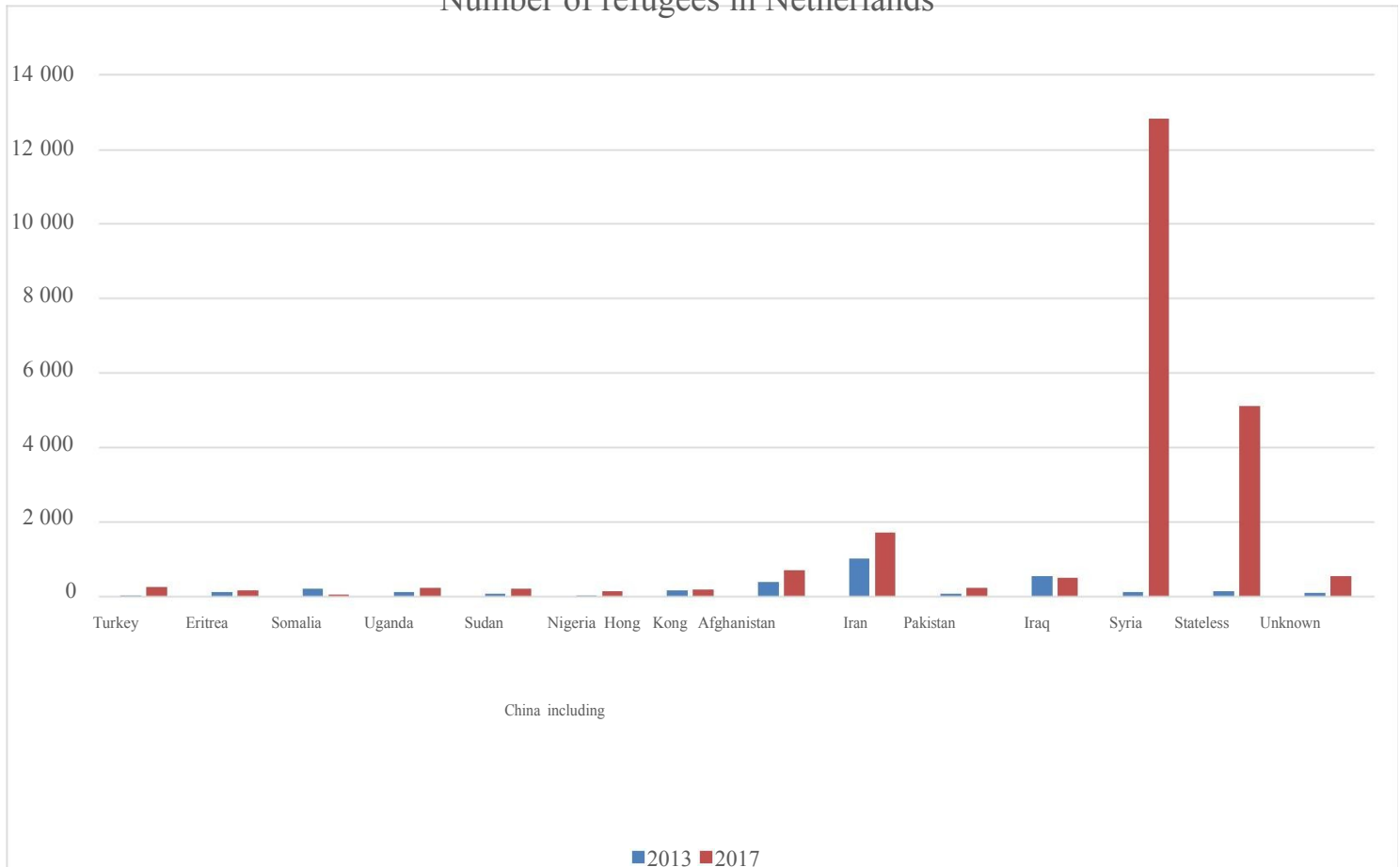


Table n°31 – Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

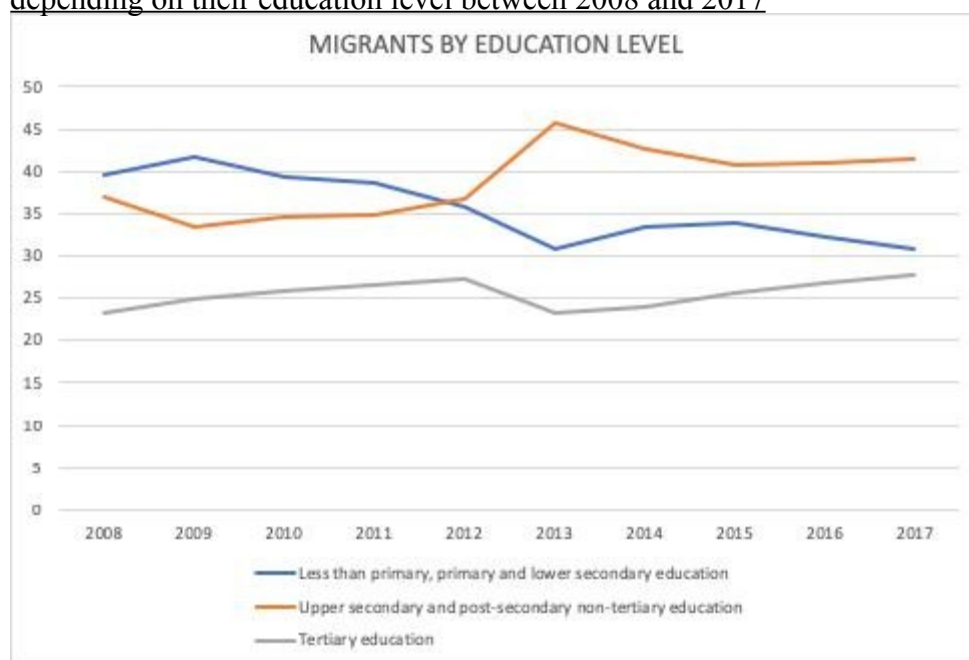


Table 32

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

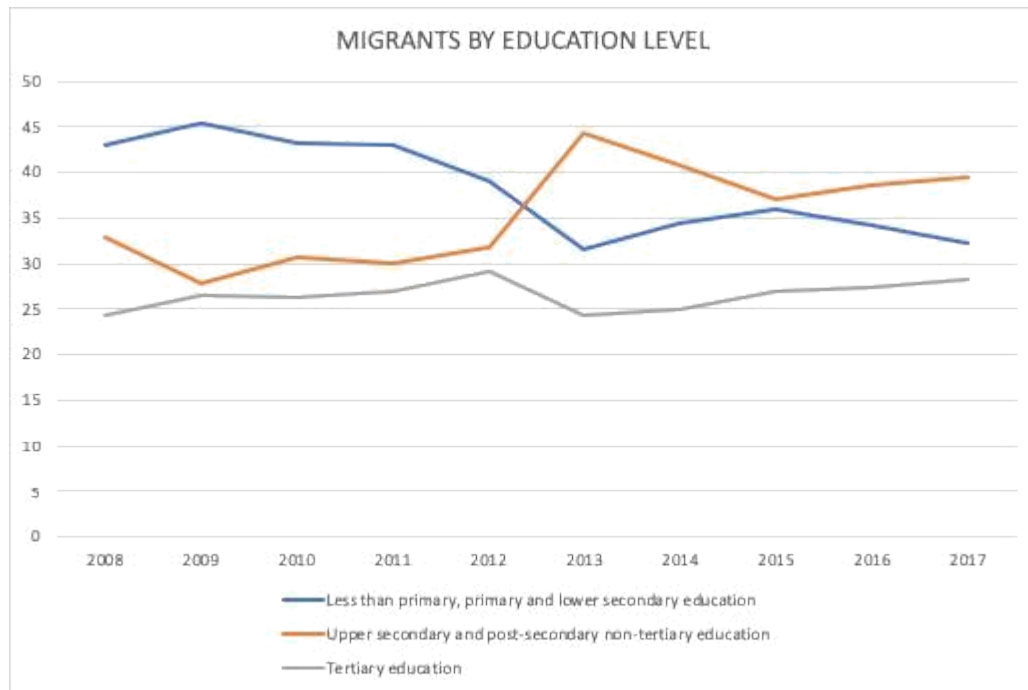


Table 33

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

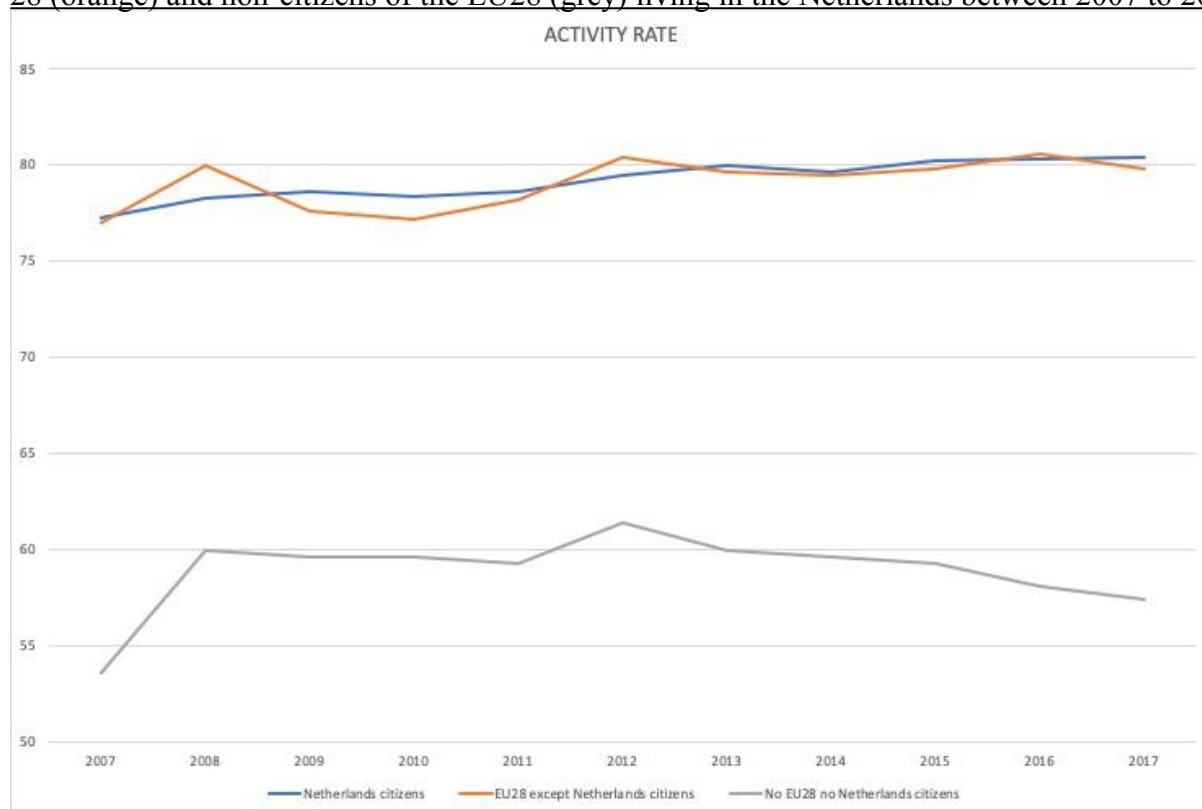


Table 34 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

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

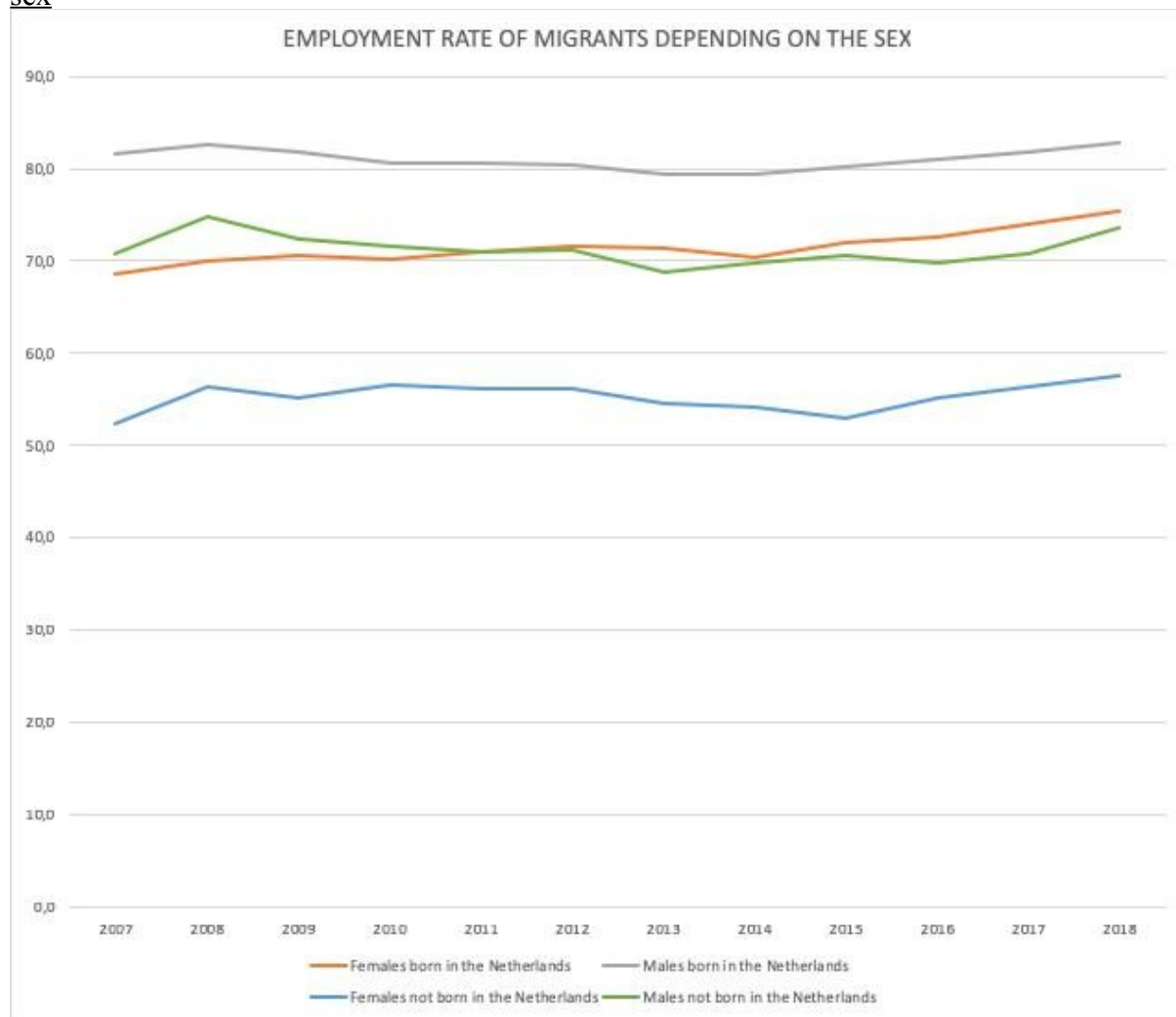


Table 35 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

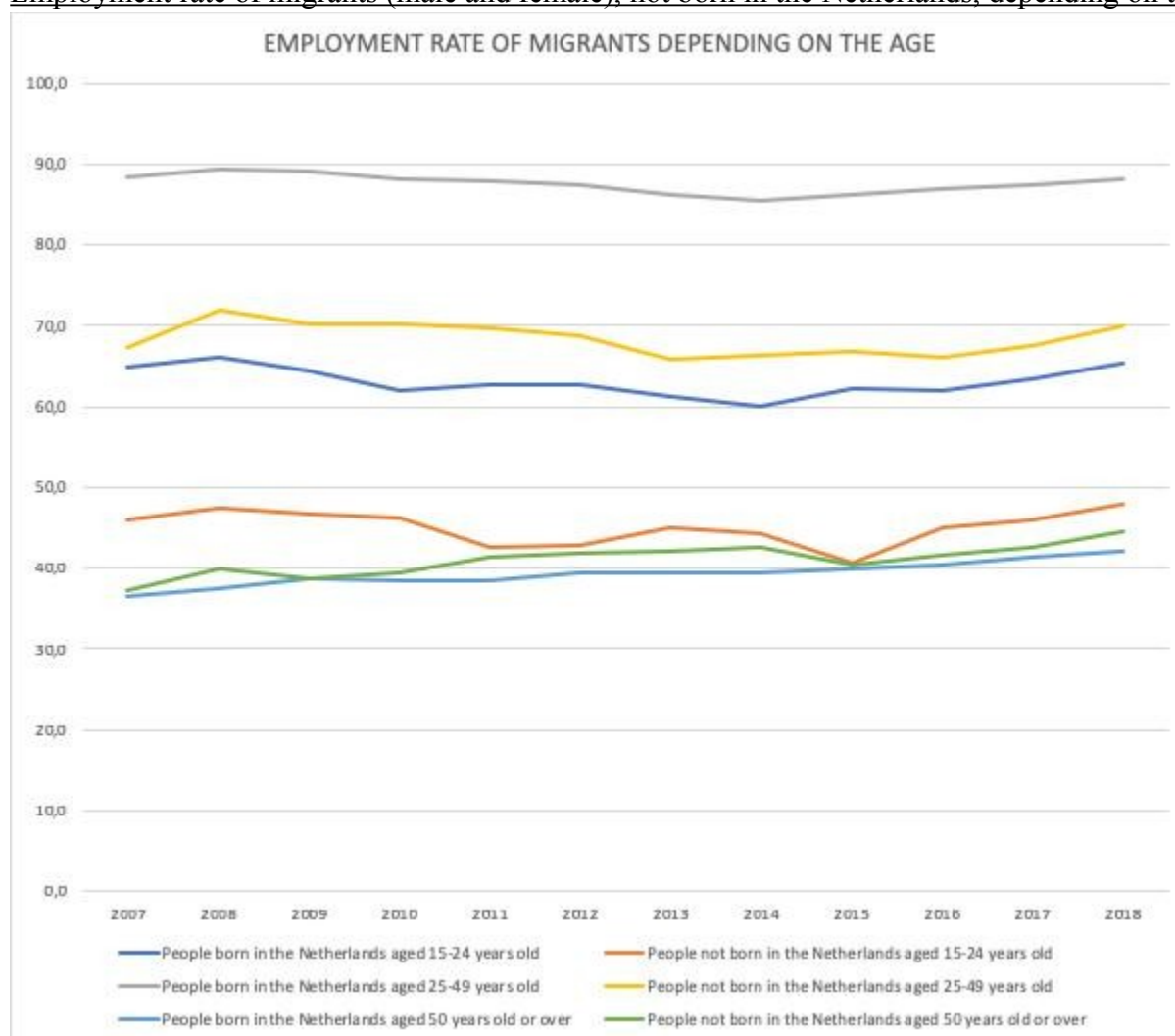


Table 36 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

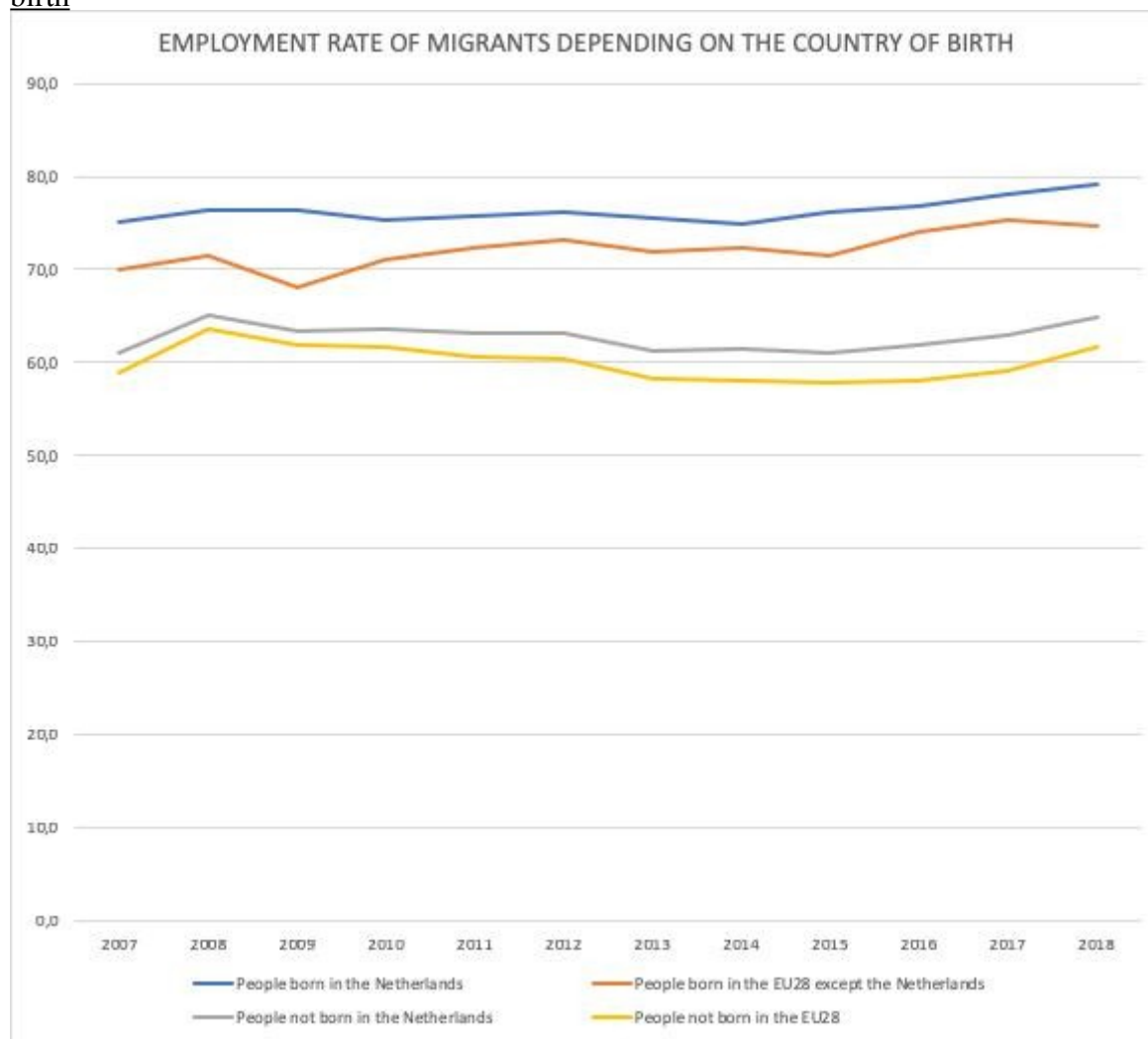


Table 37 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

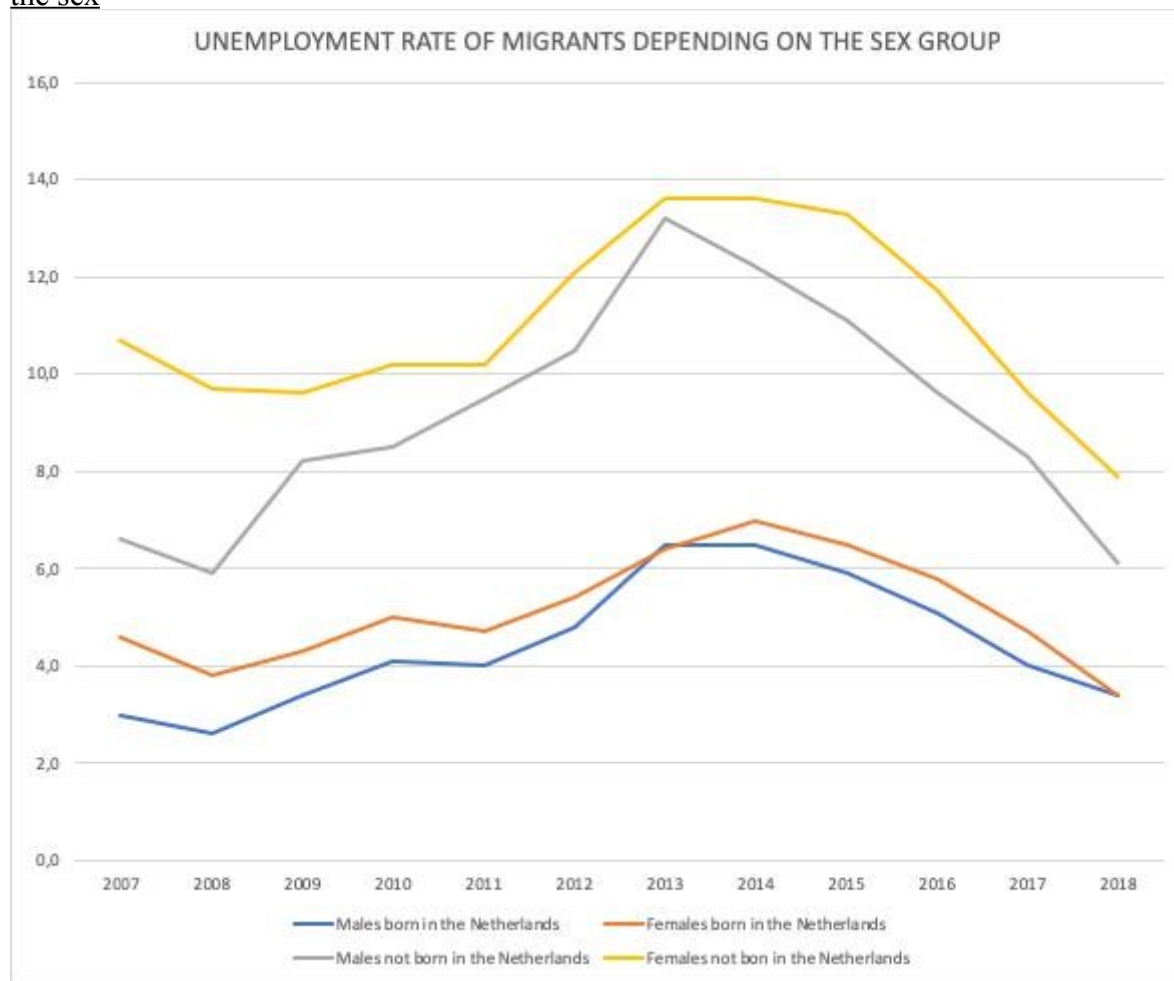


Table 38 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

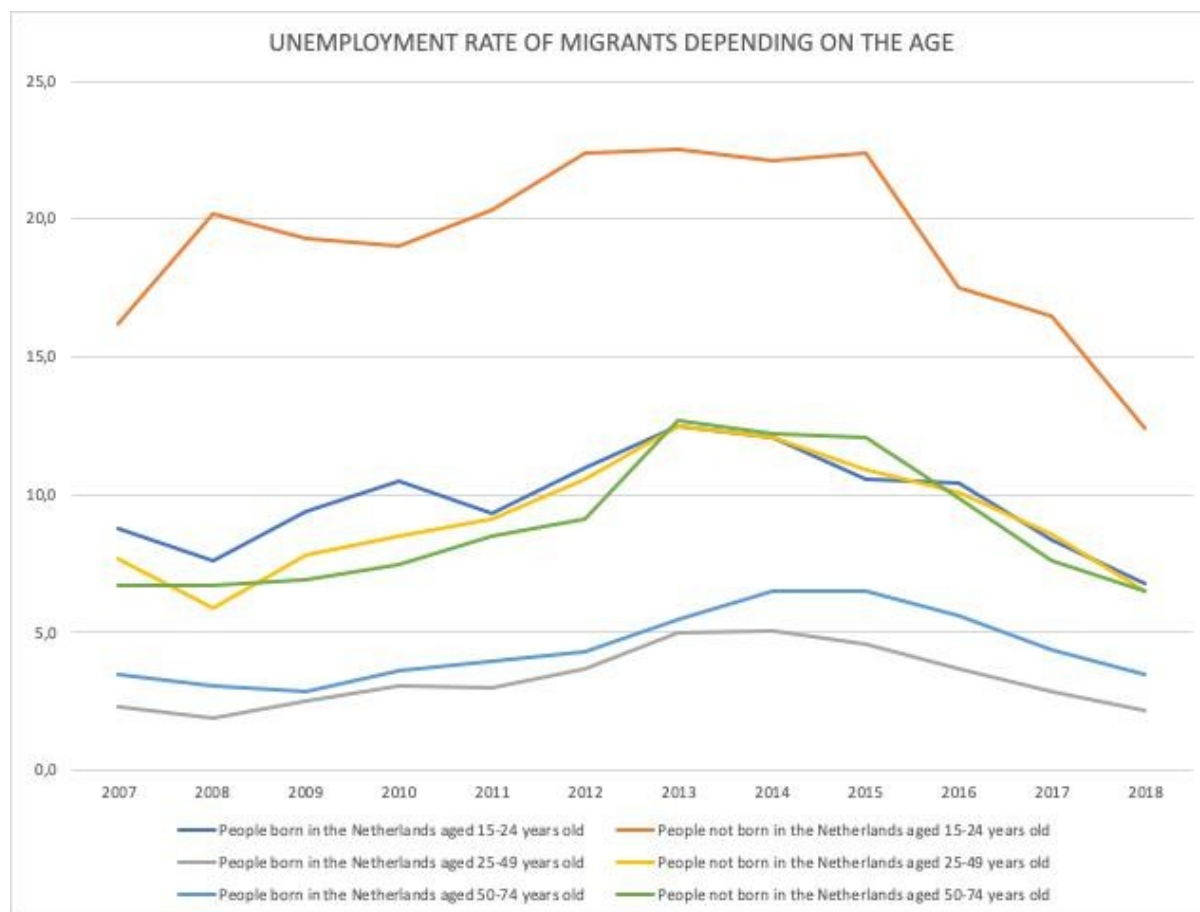


Table 39 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

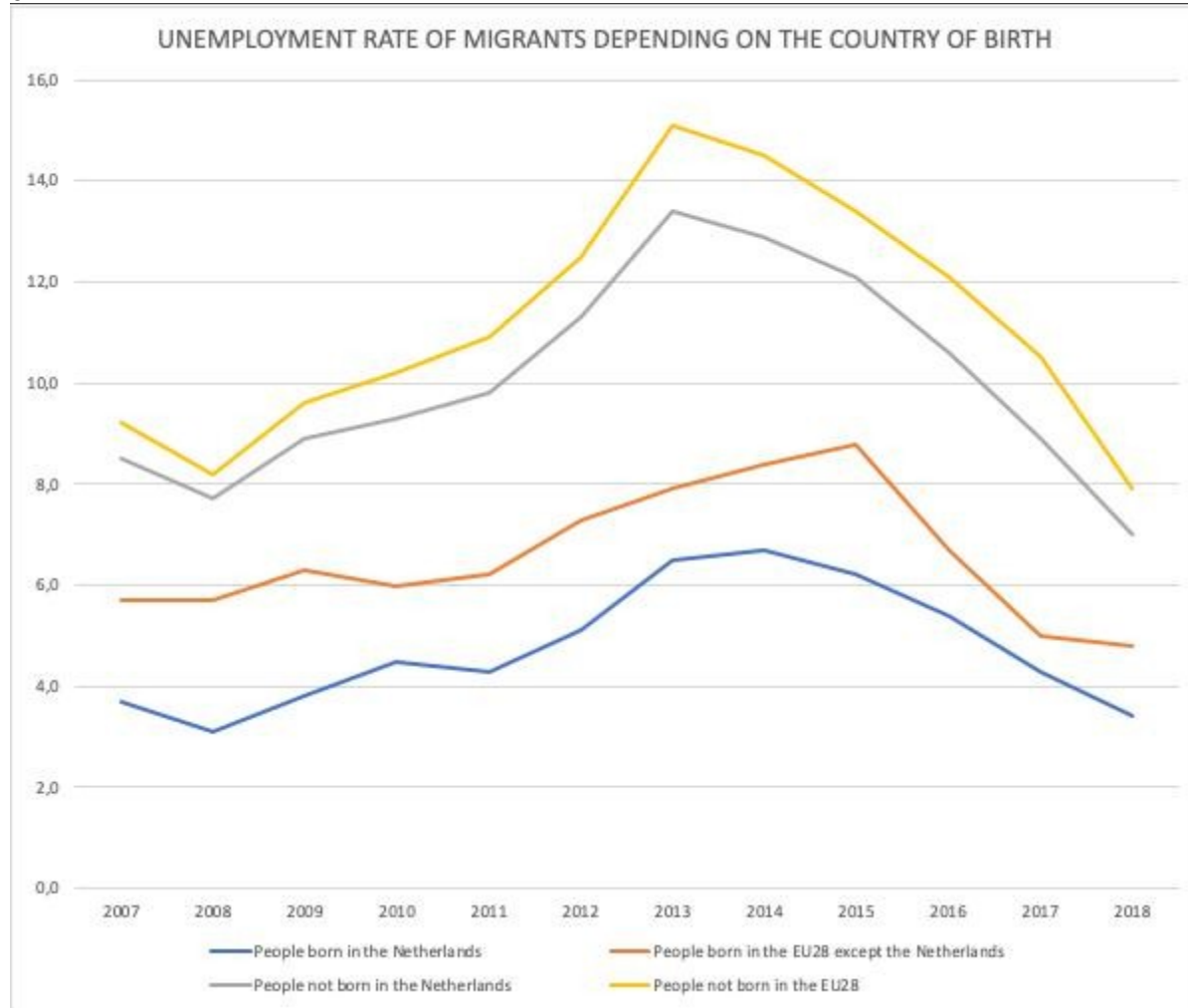


Table 40 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

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

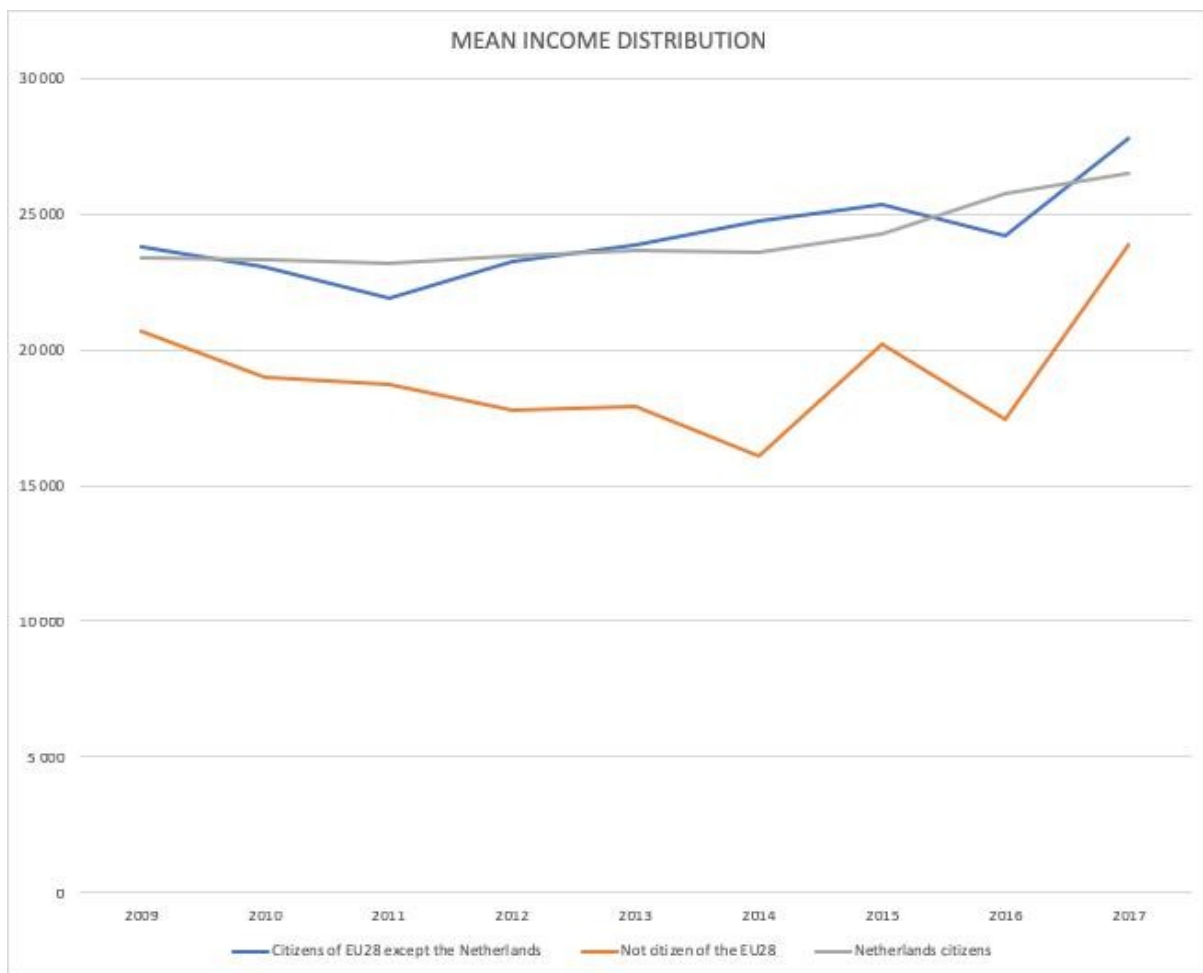


Table 41 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

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

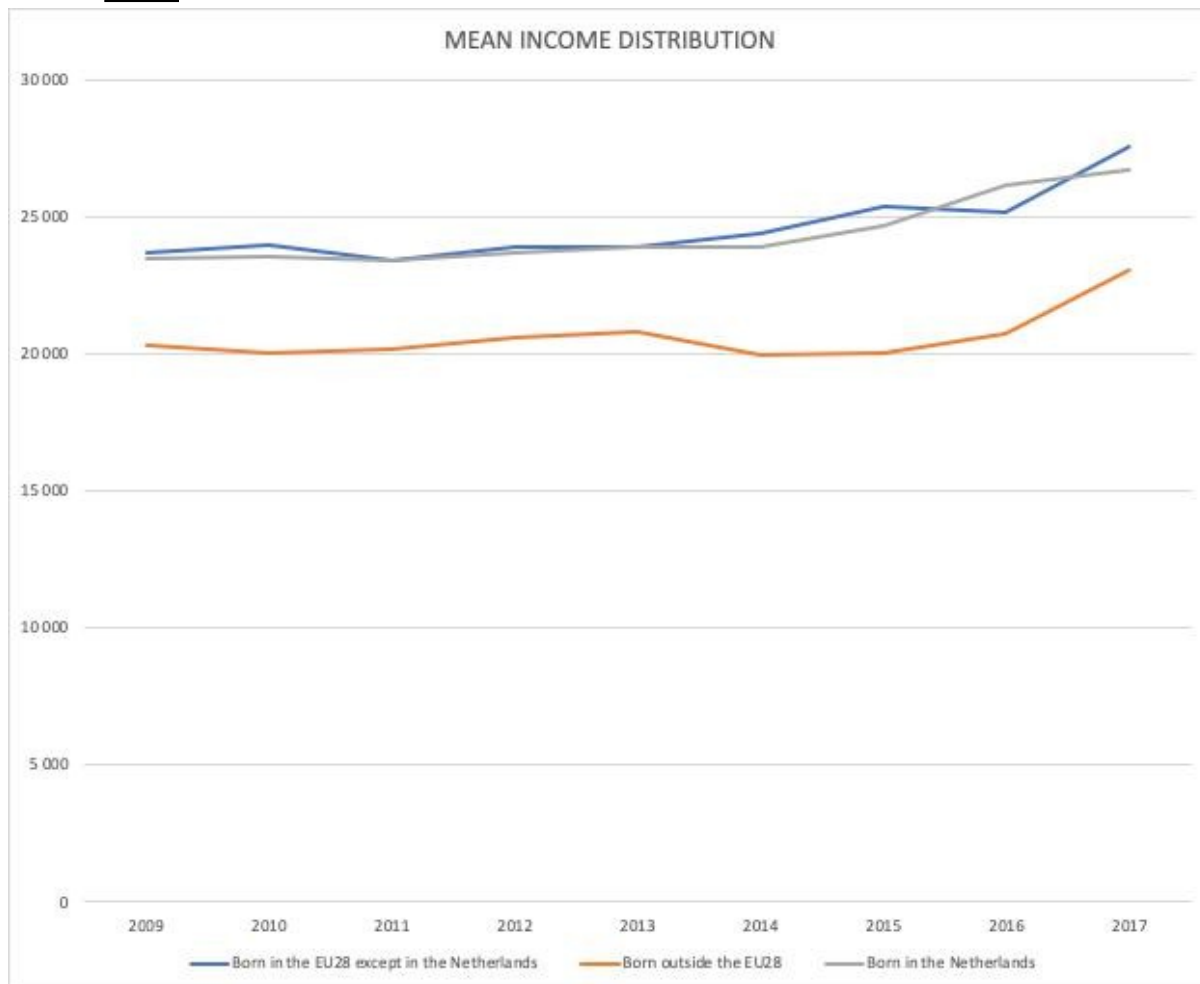


Table 42 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

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

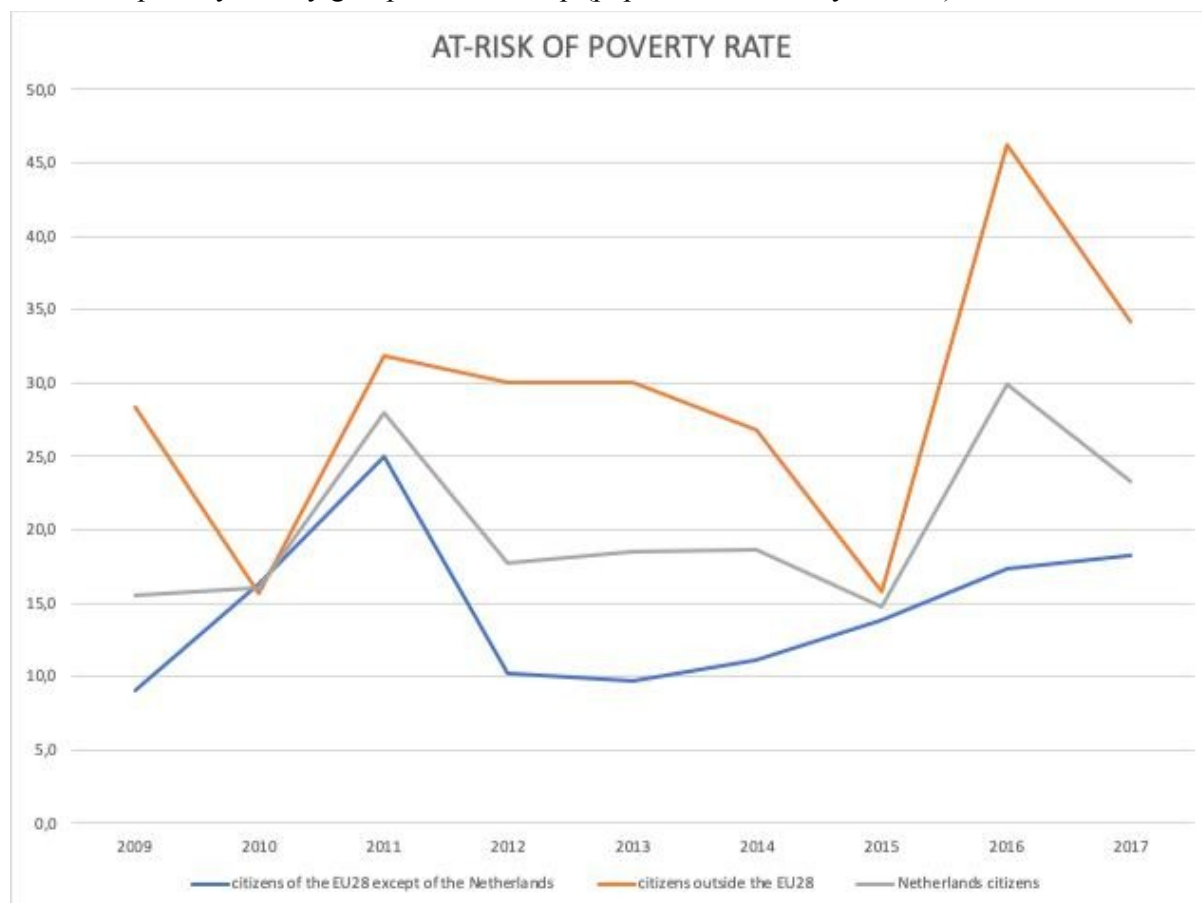


Table 43 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

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

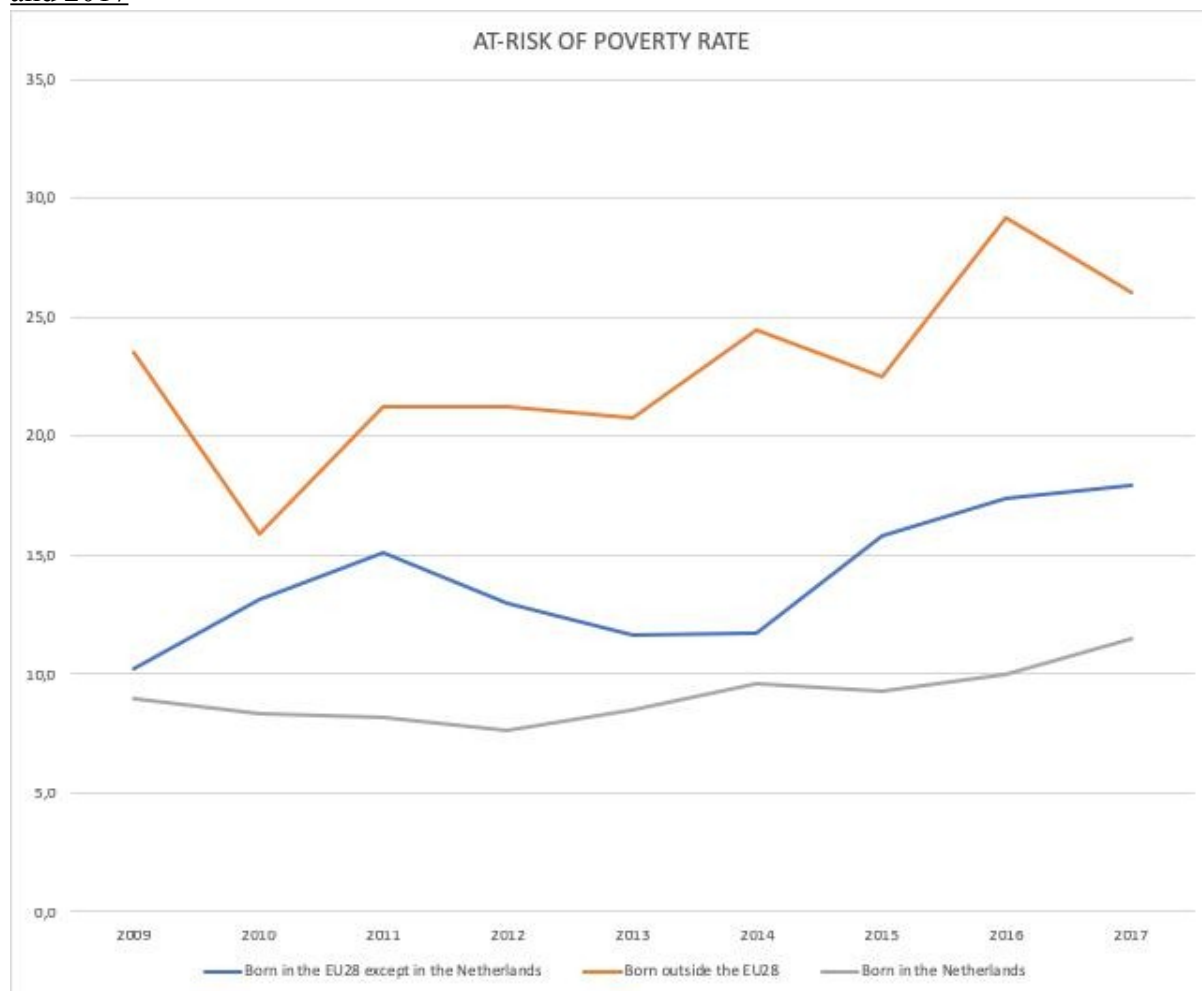


Table 44 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

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)

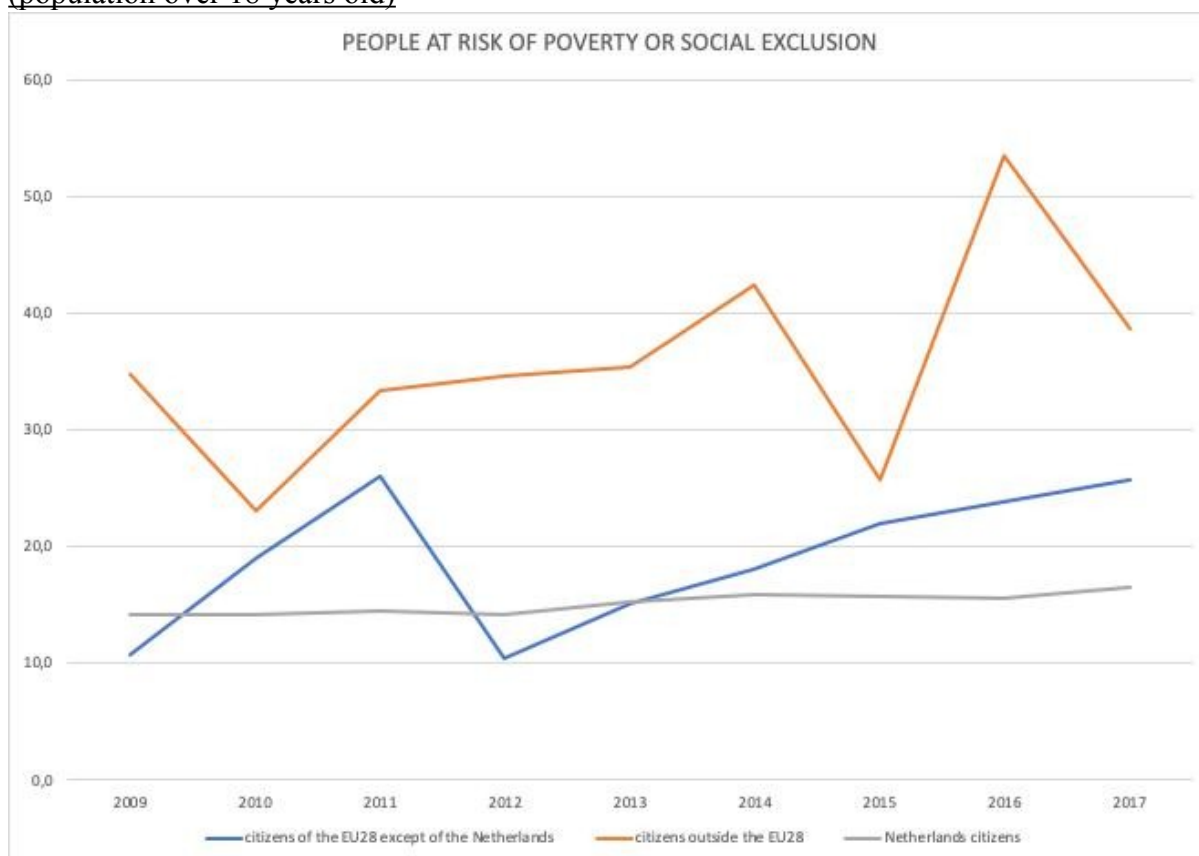


Table 45 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

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)

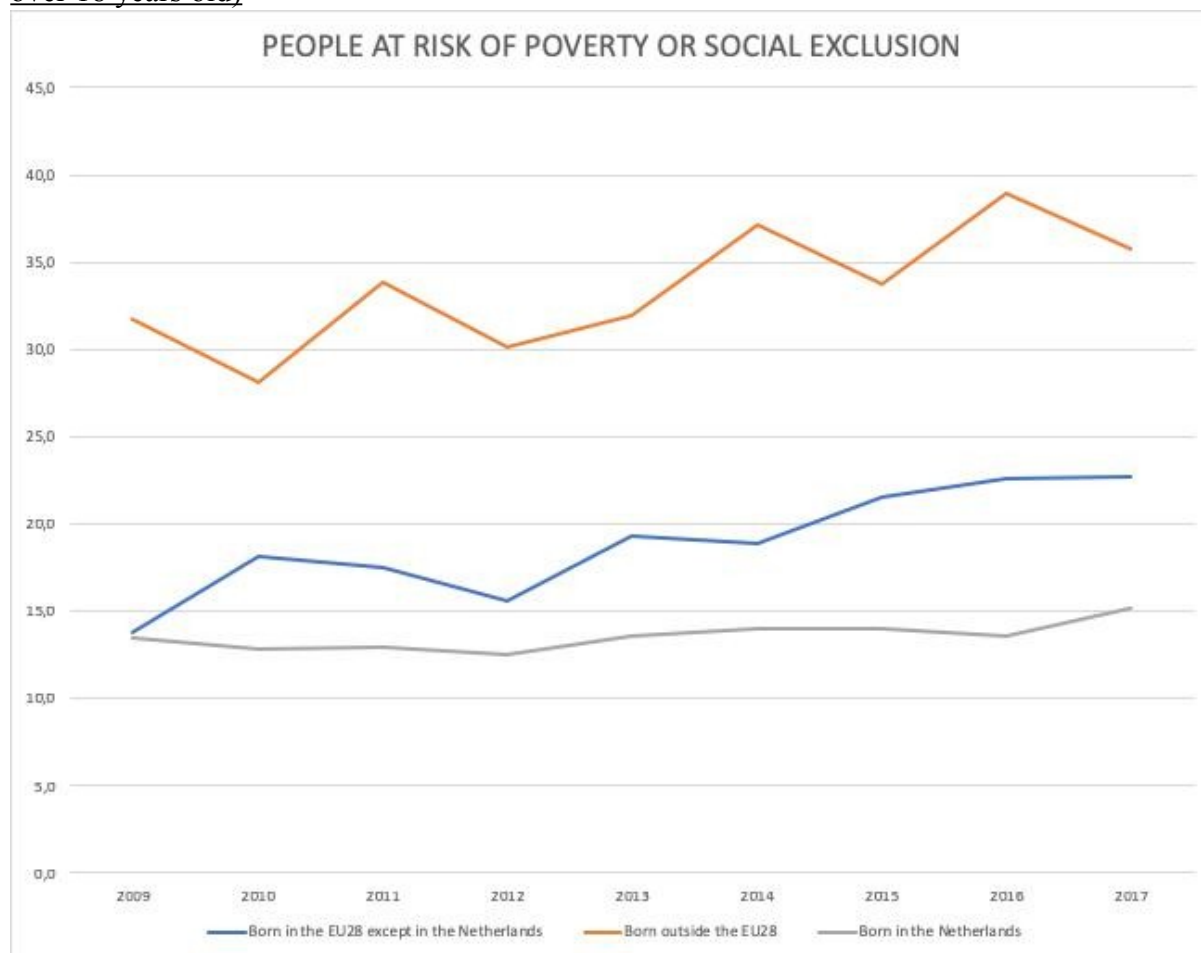


Table 46 - Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

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.