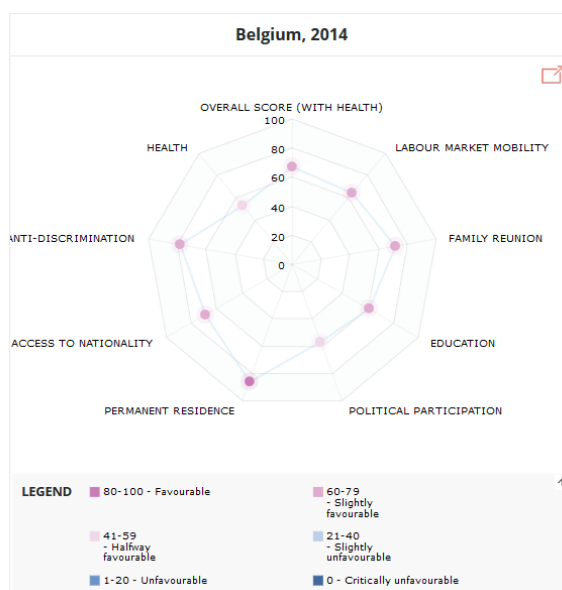




Migration in Belgium

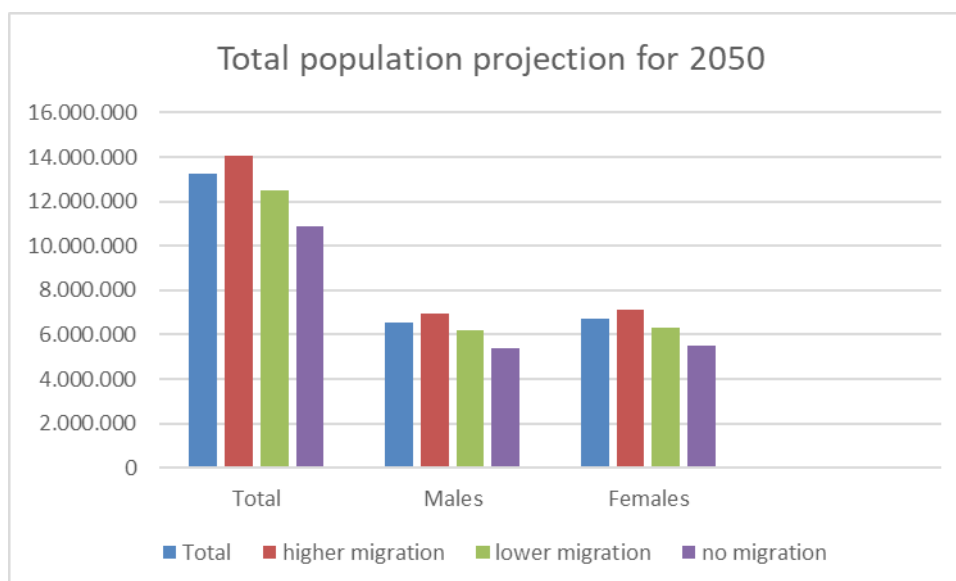
Elisa D'Amato
 Giancarlo Farinella
 Ilaria La Malfa
 Fabio Miritello
 Davide Passantino



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_organ]
Youth unemployment last year	19,3%	EUROSTAT: [lfsa_organ]

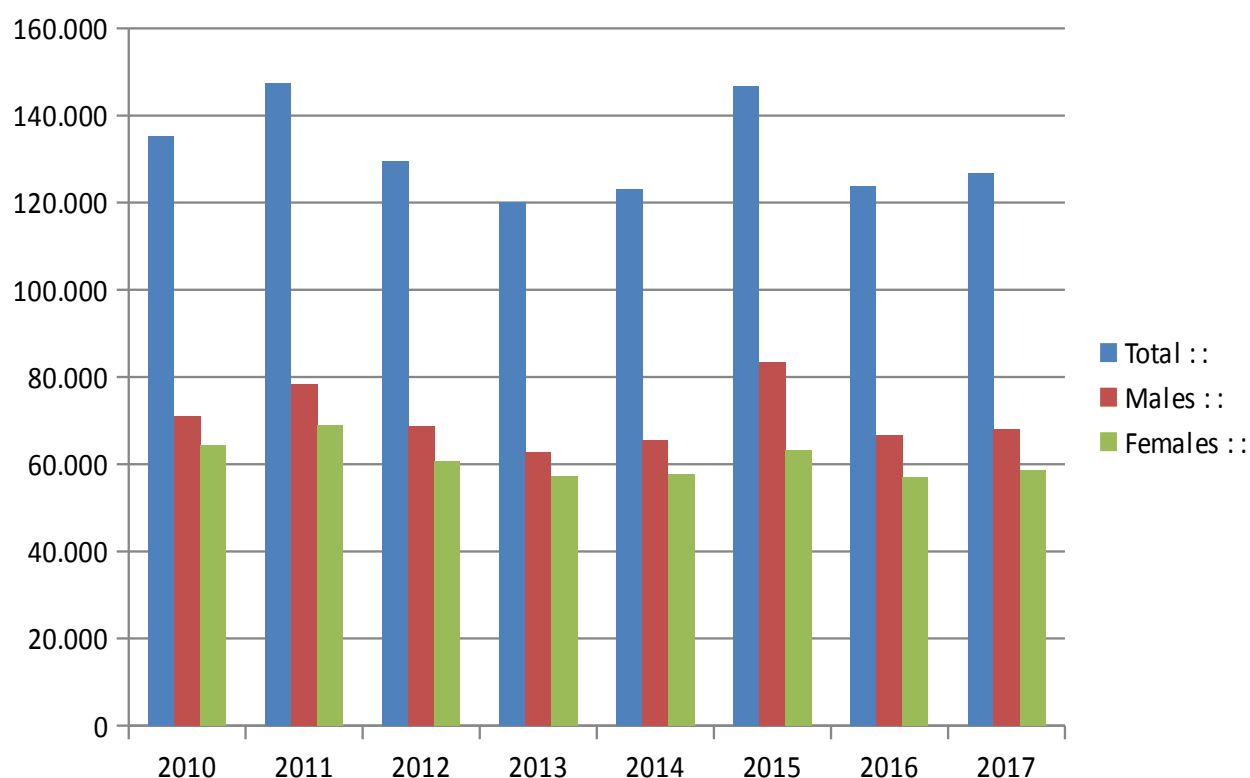


Source: EUROSTAT [proj_15npms]

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.

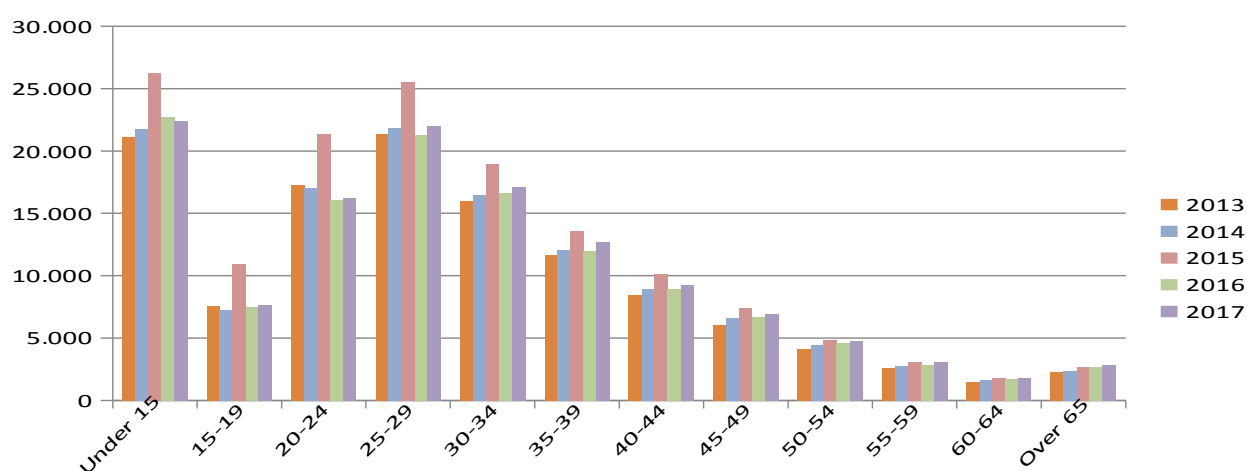
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Europe	87.682	88.645	82.802	79.210	81.104	80.157	76.429	77.250
EU				57.518	57.501	55.299	52.093	53.017
Africa	26.618	29.886	23.236	19.798	20.266	21.965	20.244	20.964
Asia	13.535	19.917	14.817	12.878	14.160	35.957	18.848	19.990
South and Central America	3.814	4.609	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]

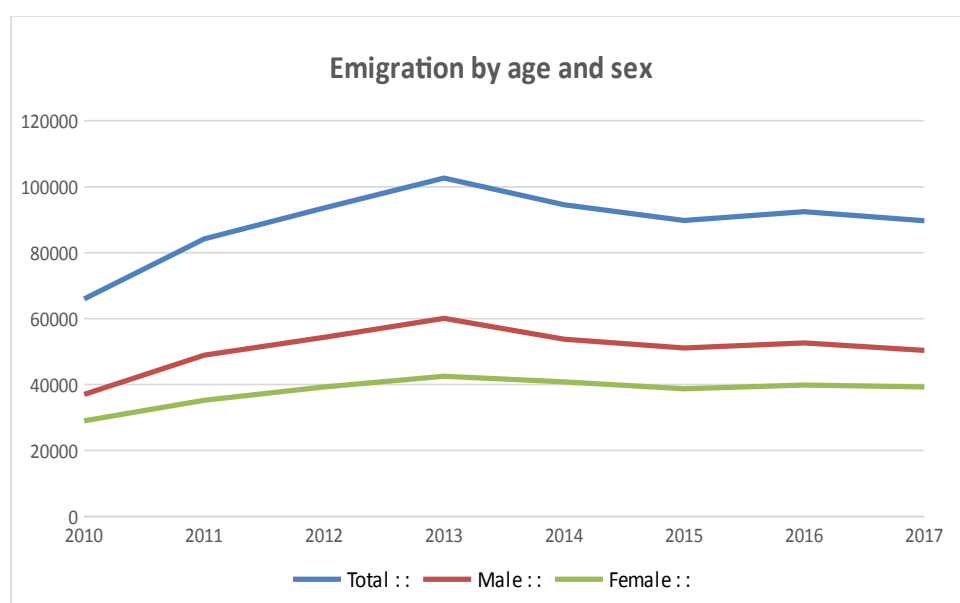
We can see that most of the migrants are people under the age of 15 and between 25 and 29 years old.



- 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.

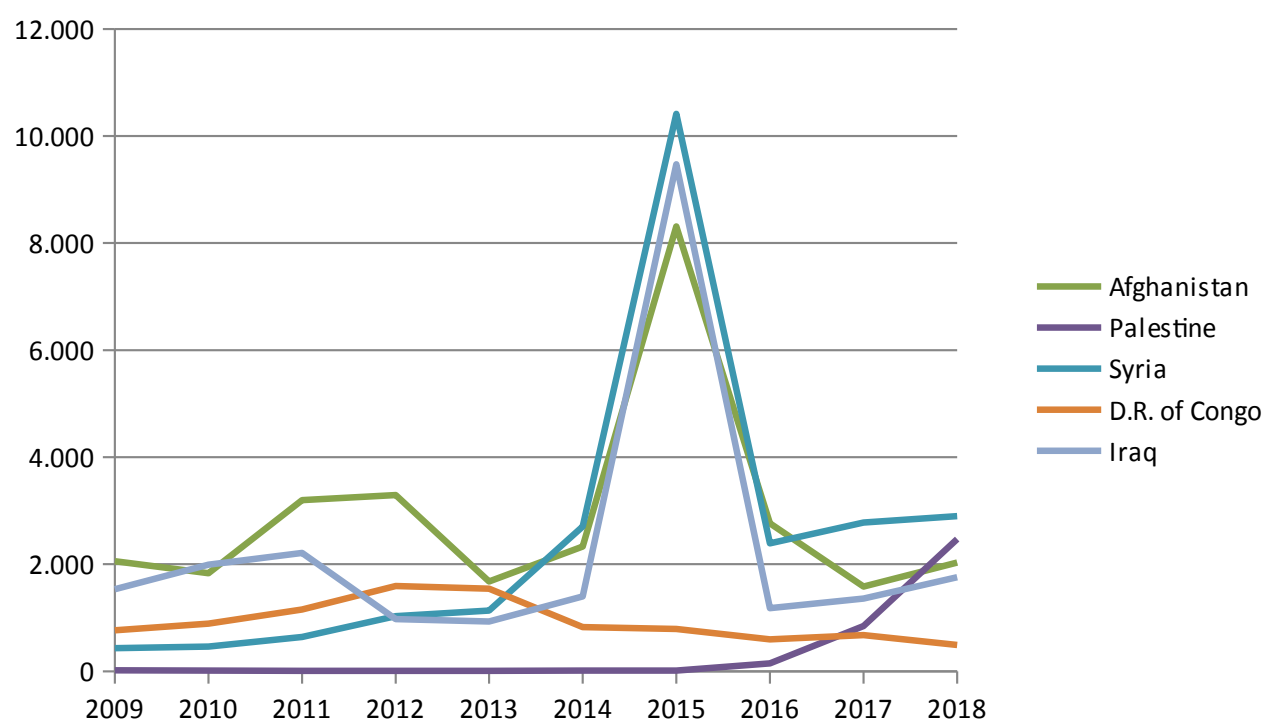
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	21.615	26.080	31.910	28.075	21.030	22.710	44.660	18.280	18.340	22.530
Afghanistan	2.055	1.830	3.195	3.290	1.675	2.330	8.310	2.765	1.580	2.030
Palestine	15	10	5	5	5	10	10	145	845	2.470
Syria	430	460	640	1.030	1.135	2.705	10.415	2.390	2.780	2.900
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_asyappctza]

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-

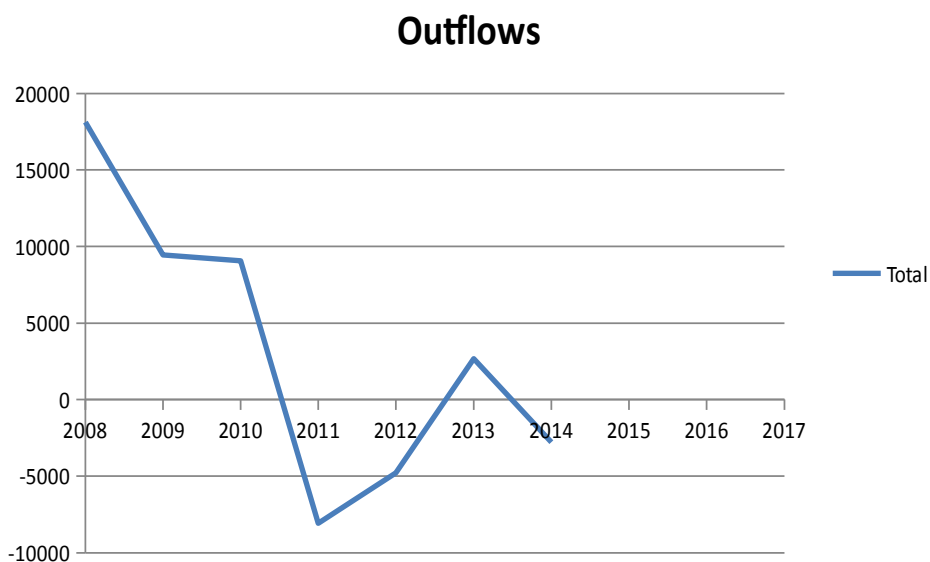


15. The Afghan refugees are multiplied by four; the Syrian ones are multiplied by five, while the Iraqi ones are almost multiplied by nine. Refugees coming from DRC are increased between 2011 and 2012 because of the civil war in that country. Special reference needs to be made for Palestine, which has 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]

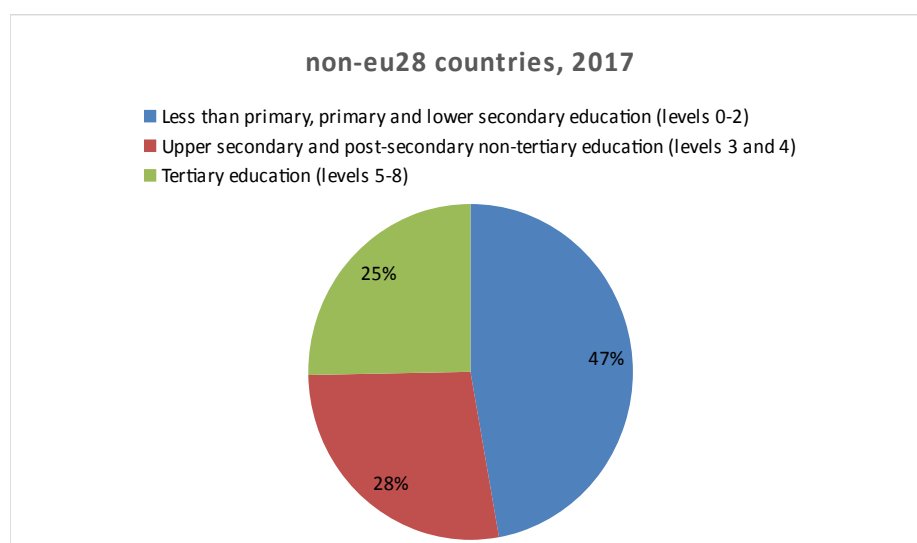
The outflow chart shows us how many people have left the country. About Belgium, we can see that between 2011 and 2014 it has been registered a huge decrease of outgoing foreigners. On the contrary, starting from 2015 the number is constantly increasing.



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.

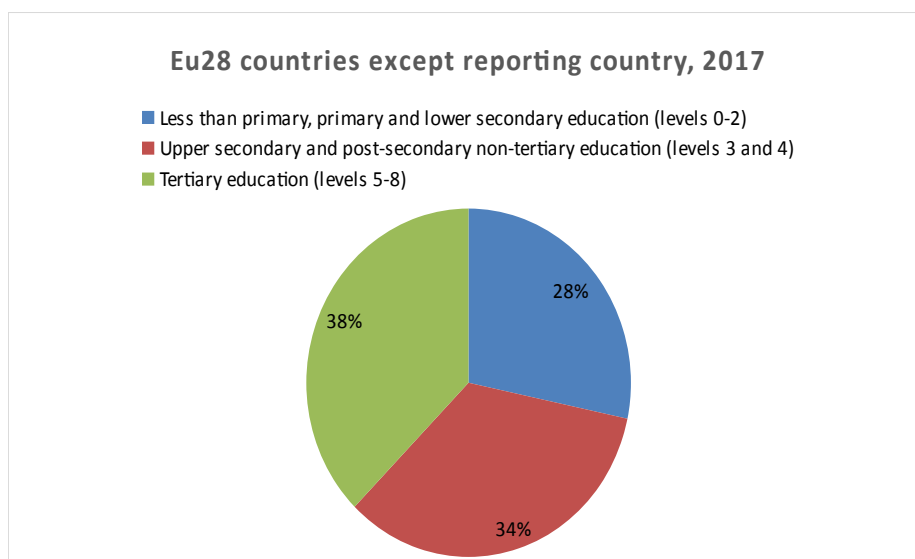
- Migrants by education level.

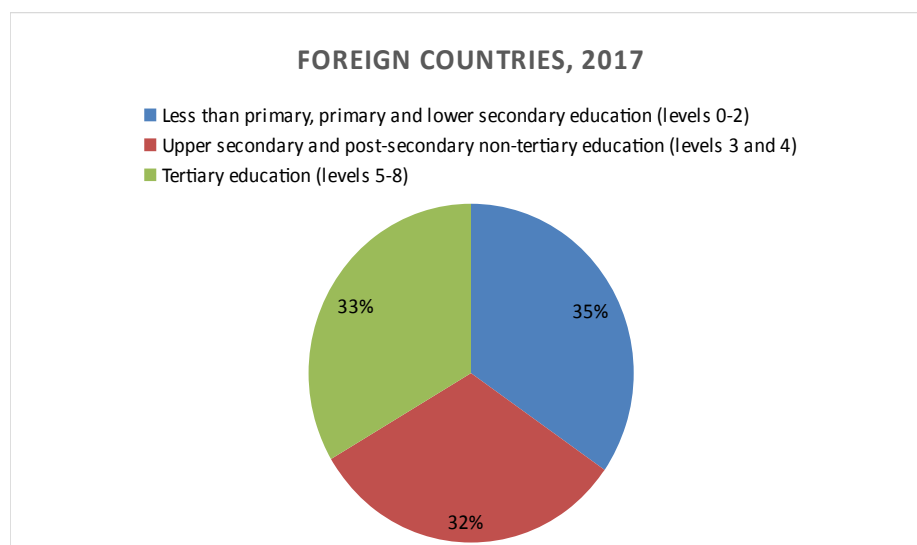


Source: EUROSTAT [edat_lfs_9911]

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.

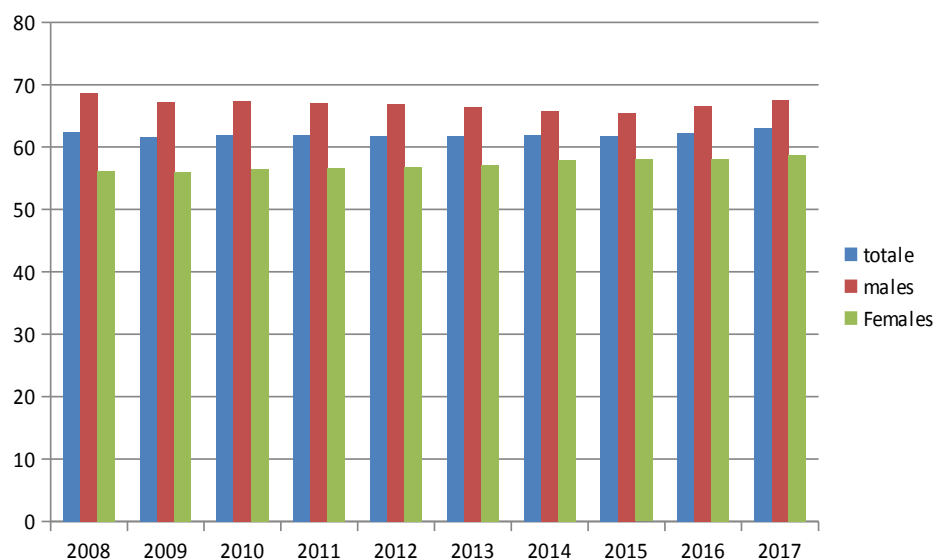


- Employment in the last 10 years by sex groups, age, country of birth and reason for migration.

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

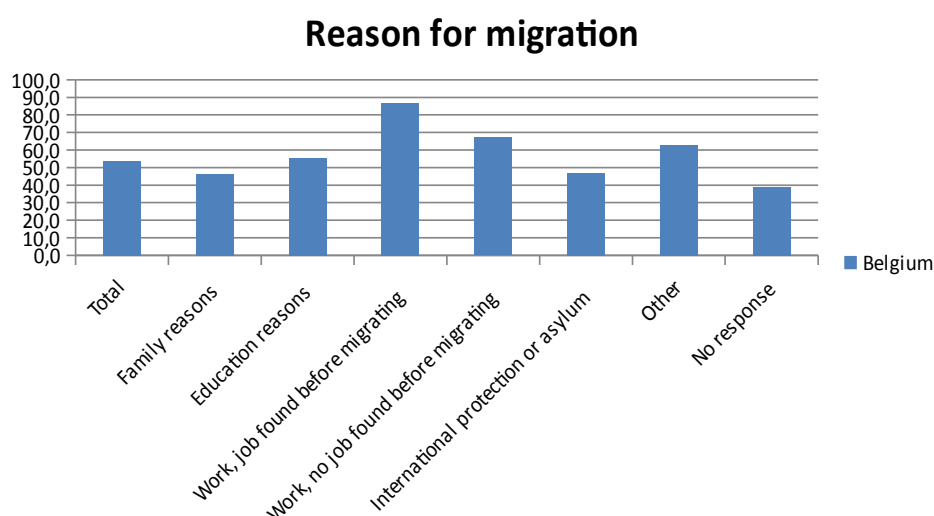
Source: [lfsa_ergacob]



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	Education 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 [lfso_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]

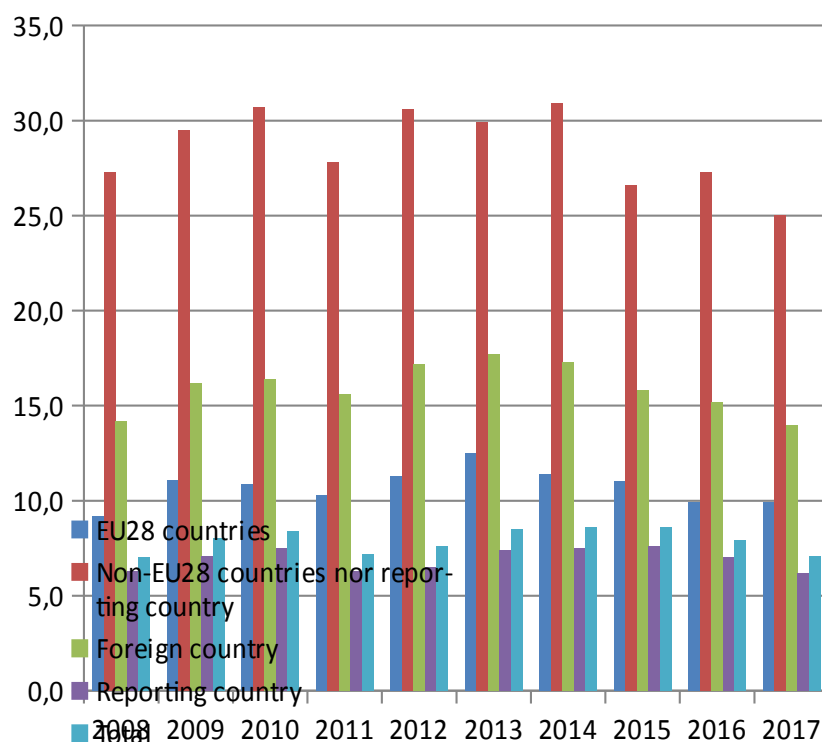
Source: EUROSTAT.



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]

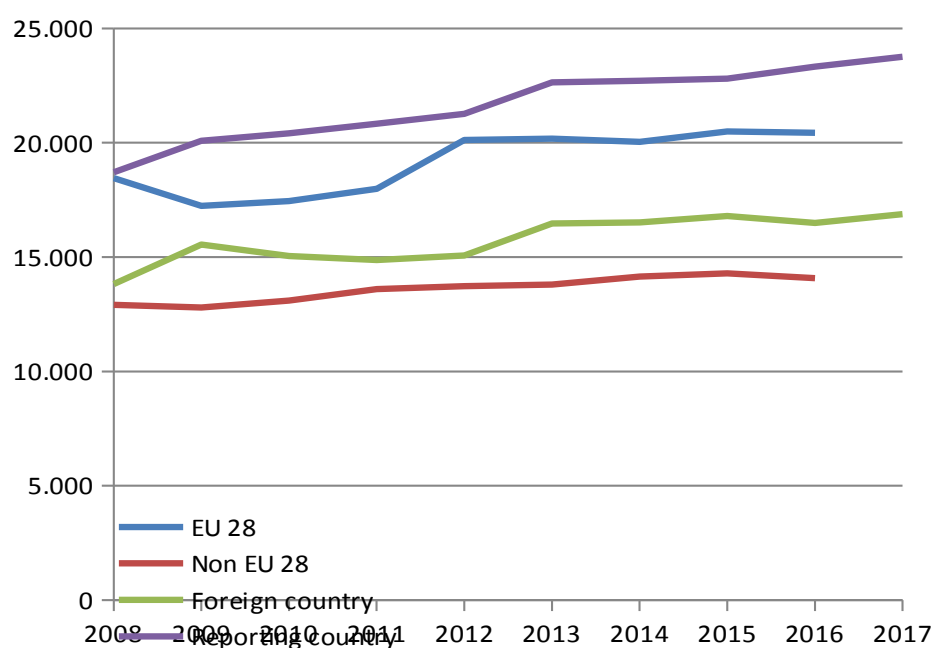


- Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty.

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]

