

Migration in France

Introduction

1.1

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

TOTAL POPULATION IN 2018

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

1.2 POPULATION GROWTH (ANNUAL %)

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

1.3 GNP PER CAPITA

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI indicates the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the



valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

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

1.4 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX RANKING

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

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

1.5 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF TOTAL POPULATION IN 2018

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

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

1.6 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 2018

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

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

1.7 TOTAL POPULATION PROJECTION FOR 2050

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



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

2.1 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY

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

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

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

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

Source: Eurostat ()

Last update: 30-04-19

2.2 INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION

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

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

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

Source: Eurostat ()

Last update: 30-04-2019

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

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

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



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

2.3 PROPORTION OF FEMALE MIGRANTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK

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

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

Source: Eurostat ()

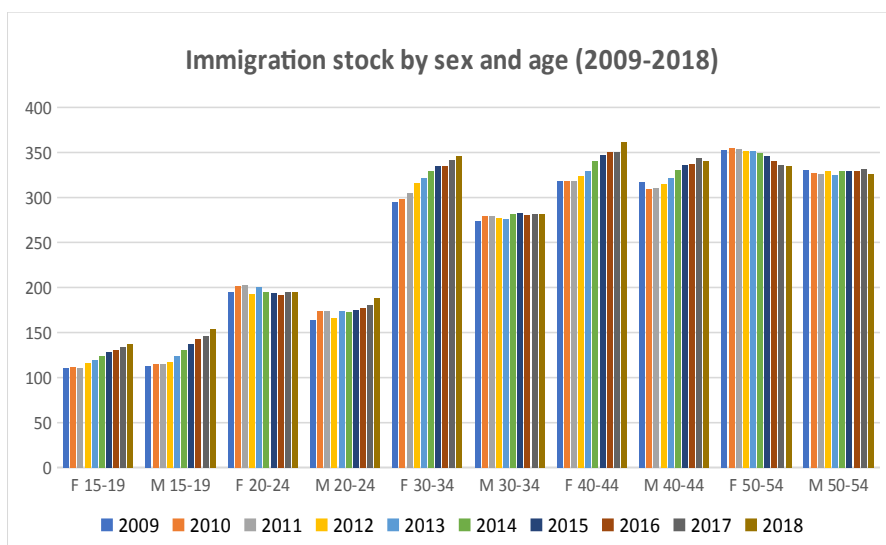
Last update: 30-04-2019

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

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

Immigration stock by sex and age (2009-2018)

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



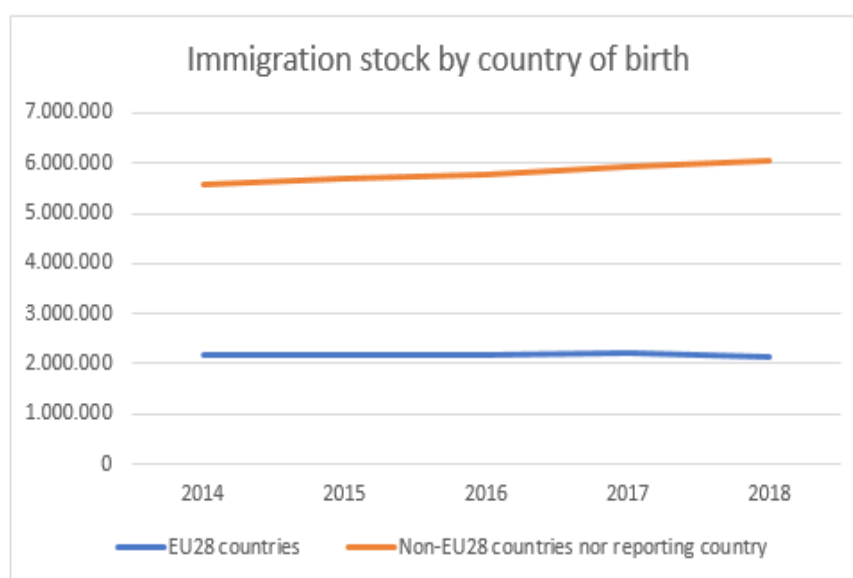
Source: Eurostat ()
Last update: 30-04-2019

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



Immigration by country of birth

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



Source: Eurostat ()

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

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

Last update: 30-04-2019

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

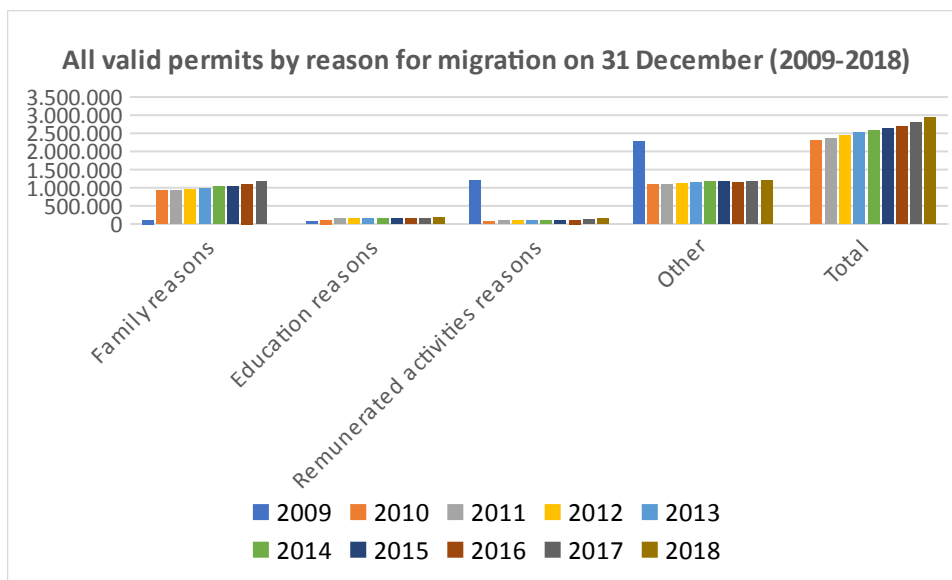
Immigration stock by reason of migration (2009-2018)

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Family reasons	889,429	909,824	933,042	961,762	984,234	1,023,458	1,047,981	1,103,466	1,161,675	1,202,492
Education reasons	106,934	110,075	143,211	14,454	145,352	145,377	148,849	146,477	162,117	172,999
Remunerated	75,71	80,681	86,782	91,882	90,602	94,419	100,7	106,77	124,23	156,59



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



Source: Eurostat ()

Last update: 16-04-2019

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

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

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

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



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

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

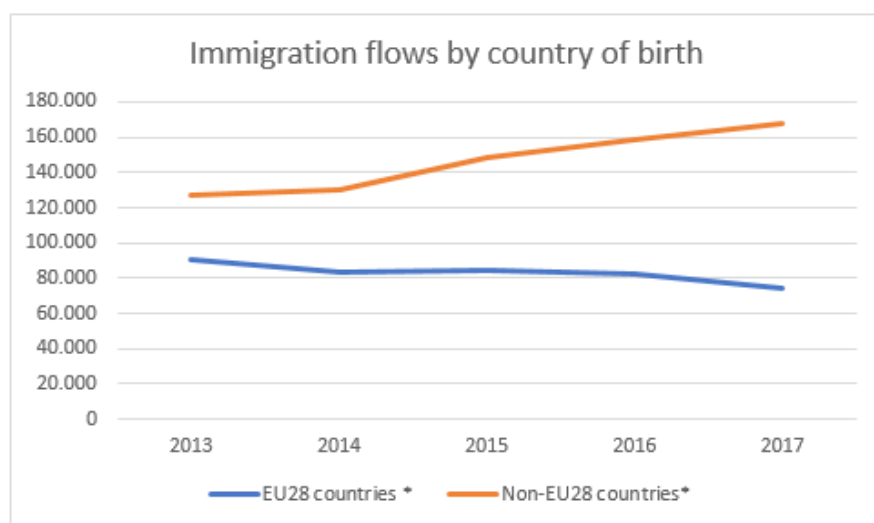
The graph shows that most of immigrants in France are 15 or less years old or between 20 and 24 years old. The number of female immigrants between 20 and 24 years old is much higher than that of those who are 15 or less, while the number of male immigrants who are between 20 and 24 years old is relatively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

Immigration flows by country of origin



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

*no reporting country



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

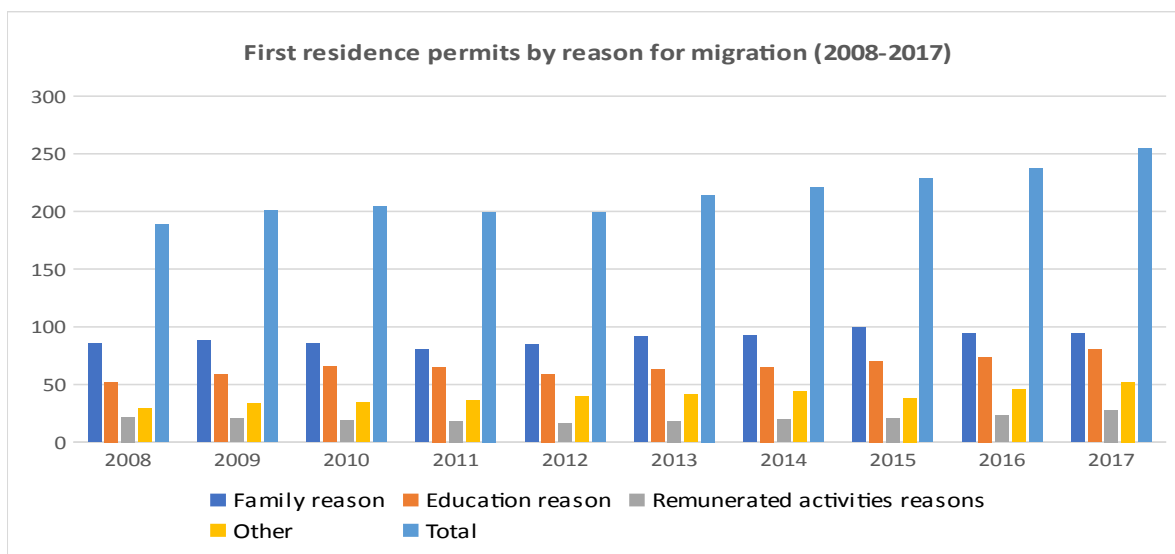
These data show that the number of EU citizens arriving in France had significantly diminished from 2013 to 2017 (90.748-74.464). On the contrary, there had an increase of the number of citizens of countries not taking part to the EU (127.360-167.527).



Immigration flows by reason for migration

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

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



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

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



2.6 TOTAL NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS WHO HAVE LEFT THE COUNTRY

Number of emigrants who have left the country

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

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

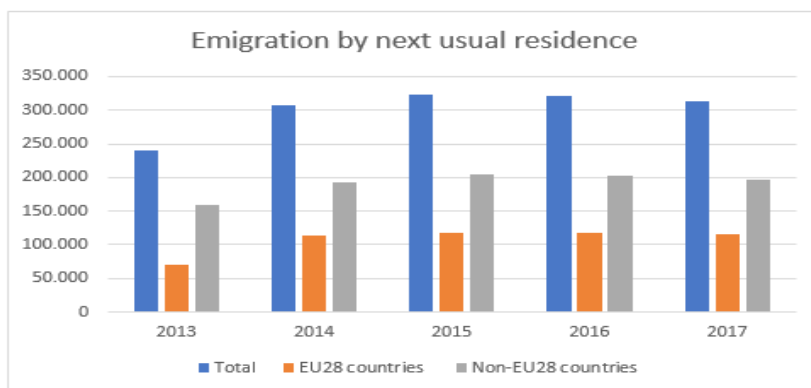
These data show that the number of emigrants who have left the country has increased from 2008 to 2017 (239.796-312.554). From 2008 to 2011 there was a continuous increase of the number of persons who have left the country (+24.835 in 2009, +29.735 2010, +51.798 in 2011). On the contrary, from 2011 to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

2.7 OUTFLOWS

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



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

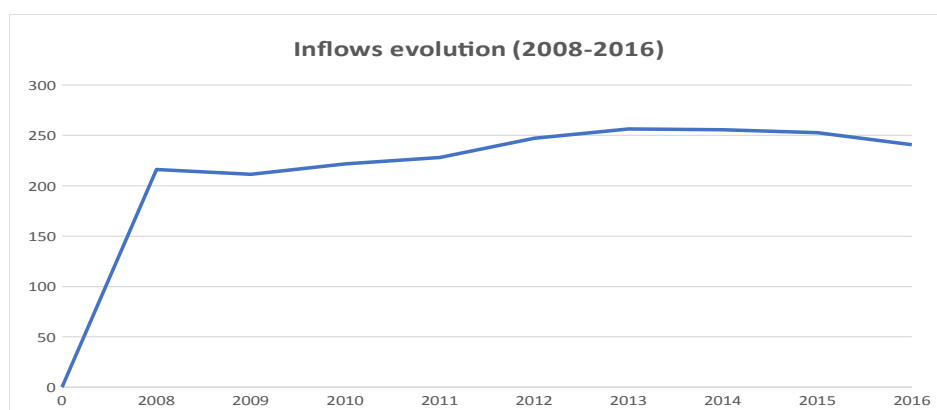


Source: Eurostat ()
Last update: 25-02-2019

2.8 INFLOWS

Inflows (2008-2016)

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



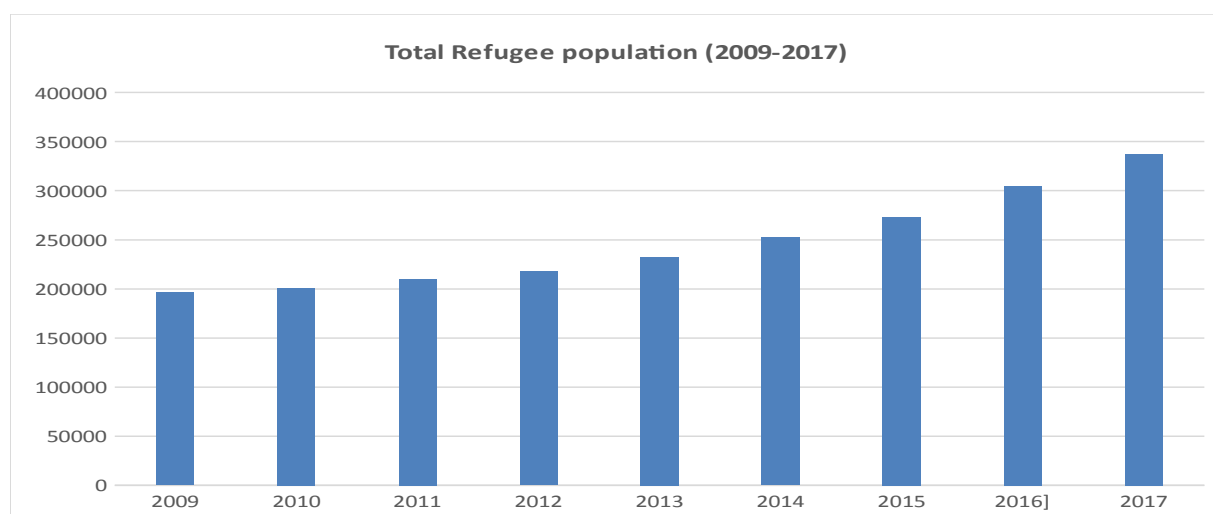
Source: International Migration Outlook 2018 (OECD, 2018) ()

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

2.9 TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Total number of refugees in France (2009-2017)

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



Source: World Development Indicators (Q)

Last Updated: 04/24/2019

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

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

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



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

Source: Eurostat ()

Asylum applications of refugees from France (2017)

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

Source: World Data ()

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



MIGRANTS INTEGRATION INDICATORS

3.1 MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

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

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

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

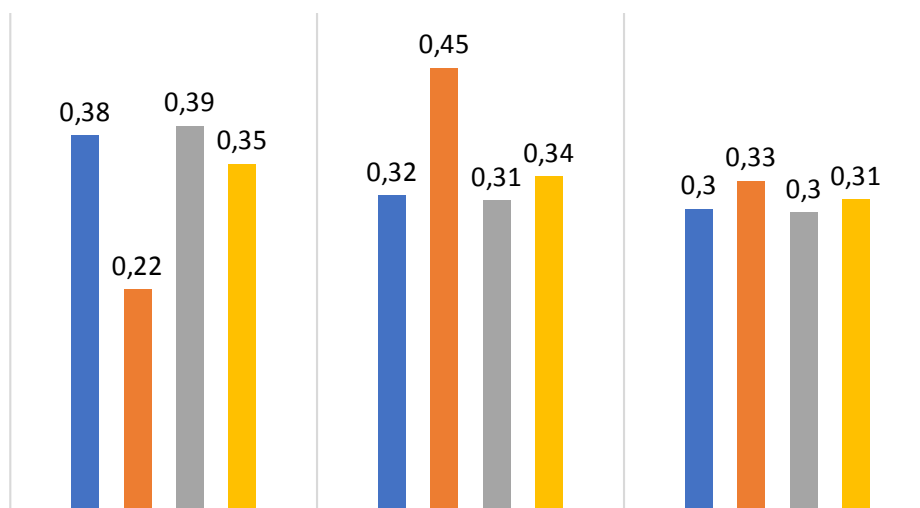
As in the previous level of education, at the level of tertiary education, native born population reach the highest percentage of students graduated at the first and second stage of such level of education and constitutes 33.2%. However, the percentage difference between other categories of migrant population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



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

CORDING TO EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL AND GROUPS

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



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

Source: Eurostat ()

Last update of data: 25.04.2019

Reference time: 2018



3.2 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Source: Eurostat ()

Last update of data: 24.04.2019

Reference time: 2008 – 2018



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

3.3.1 EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

Employed persons	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average total number
Native - born population	22,870.0	22,720.4	22,690.1	22,612.0	22,569.8	22,636.5	23,208.3	23,173.6	23,271.4	23,390.8	23,542.3	22,971.4
Foreign - born population	2,913.9	2,814.0	2,888.0	2,933.1	2,982.7	2,900.8	2,885.8	2,933.2	2,961.4	3,110.5	3,191.0	5,318.6
EU - born population	852.6	877.3	897.1	908.0	858.1	835.4	827.4	784.0	812.3	826.4	829.4	846.2
Non - EU born population	2,061.3	1,936.7	1,990.9	2,025.1	2,124.6	2,065.4	2,058.5	2,149.2	2,149.1	2,284.1	2,361.6	2,109.7

Source: Eurostat ()

Last update of data: 24.04.2019

Reference time: 2008 - 2018

3.3.2 EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS BY AGE

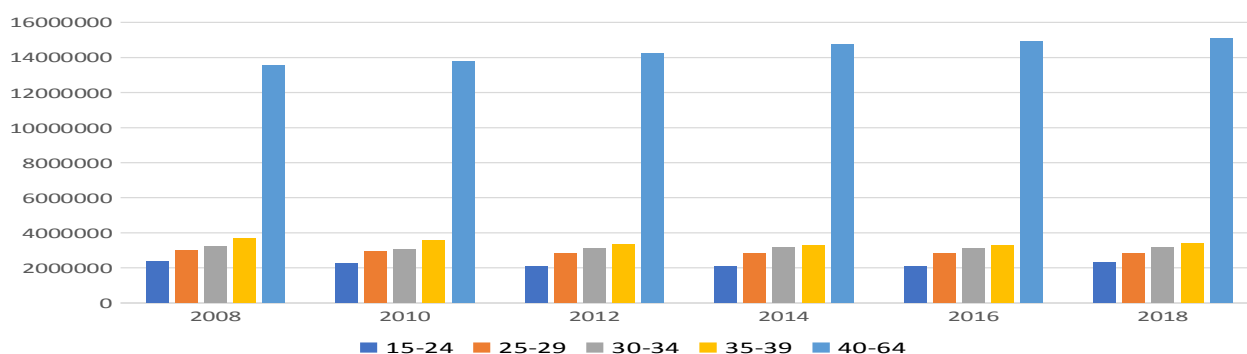
The current table and graph show the number of employed persons by age (total number of native - born population, foreign - born population, EU - born population and non - EU born population). It can be seen from the table that the highest number of employed persons is among 40-64 years old group and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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE LAST TEN YEARS BY AGE





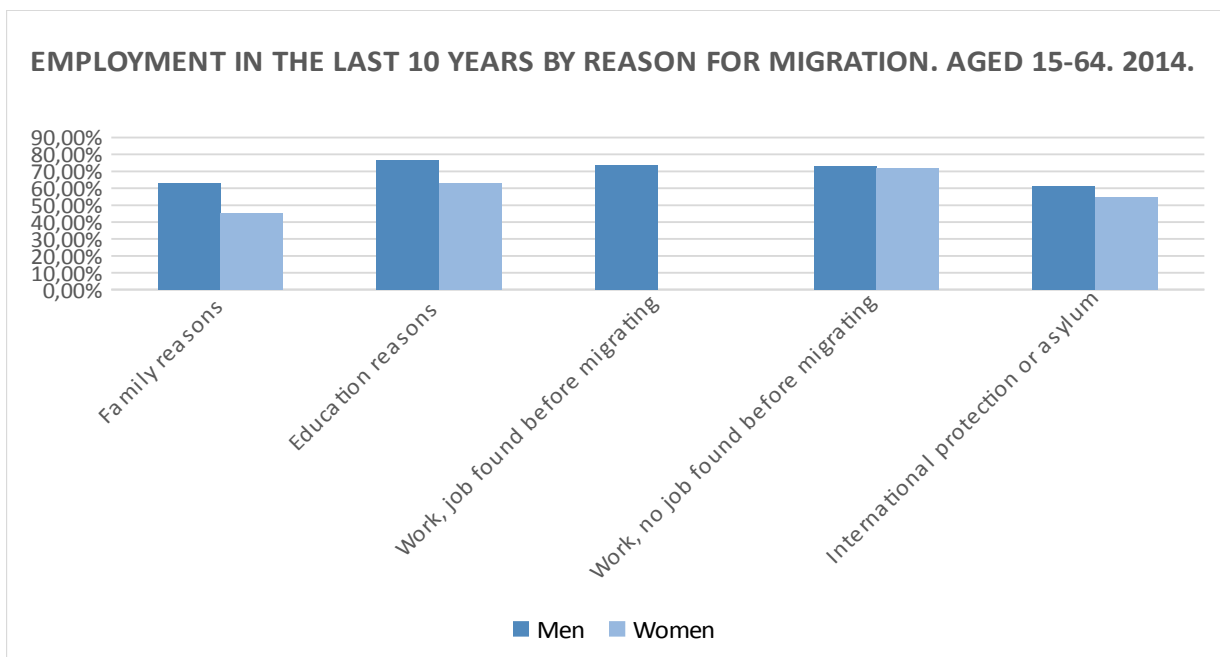
Source: Eurostat, Idem ()

3.3.3 EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS BY SEX

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

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

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



3.3.

4 EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS BY REASON FOR MIGRATION

Source: Eurostat ()

Last update of data: 28.03.2019

Reference time: 2014

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



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

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

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

3.4.1. UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX (AGED 15-64)

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

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

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

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



3.4.2. UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following graph and table show the percentage of unemployed individuals, regardless of sex, by country of birth. The individuals taken into account are only those aged from 15 to 64 years old.

It is really clear to see from the graph that during the last ten years the highest number of

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

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



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

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

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

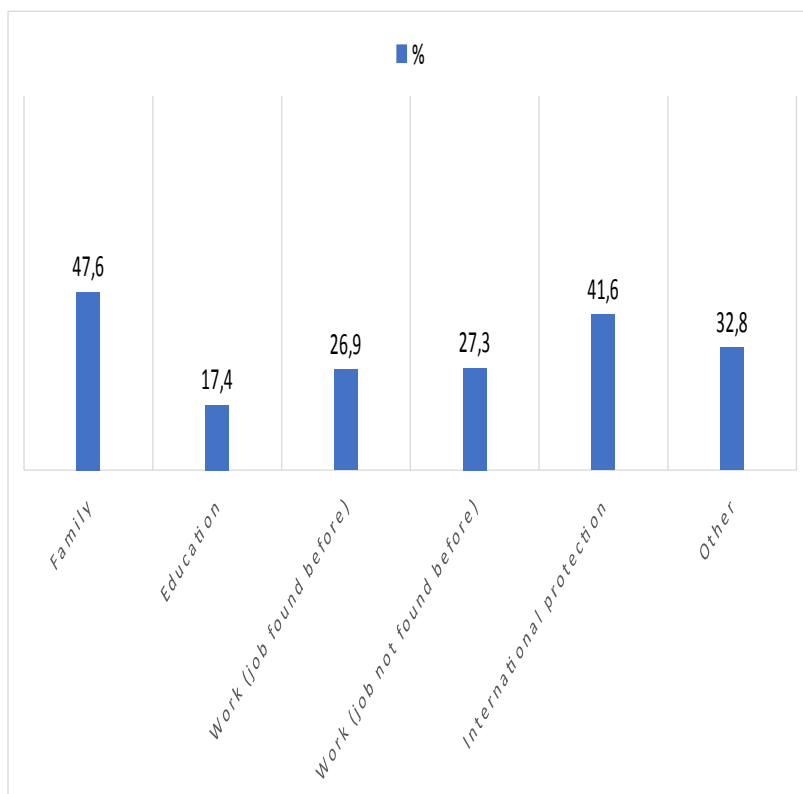
3.4.4. UNEMPLOYMENT BY REASON FOR MIGRATION (2014)

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

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



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



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

Source: Eurostat ([link](#))

Last updated: 28/03/19



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

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

3.5.1. INCOME DISTRIBUTION

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

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

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

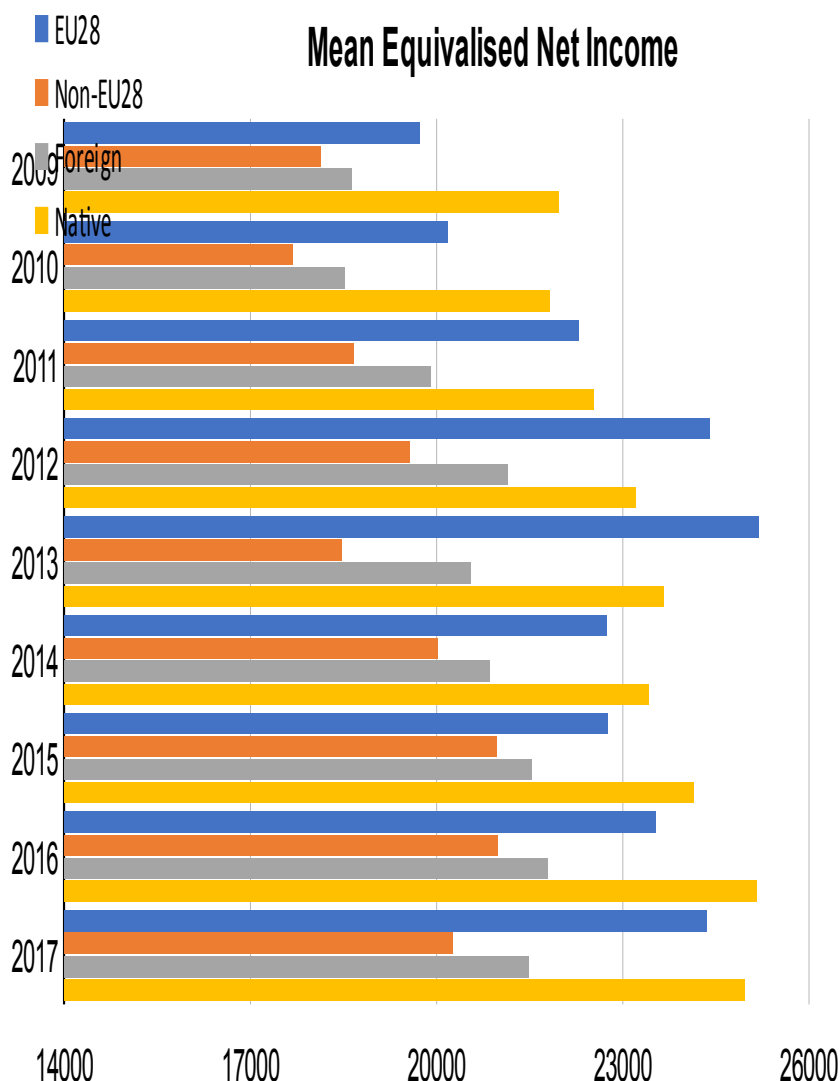
The current graph is showing figures using the unit of measure of the Purchasing Power Standard.

The graph and the table show how those individuals born in the EU of 28 have the highest share of mean equivalised net income, with an average of 20.254 during the last years. On the other hand the lowest average is that of those individuals born outside the EU of 28, with an average of 19.416.

In addition, if we take into consideration the year 2017, we can note some minor differences in the following table as to what regards females and males, with females having generally the highest

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

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



Source: Eurostat ([link](#))

Last updated: 26/04/19

3.5.2. MONETARY POVERTY

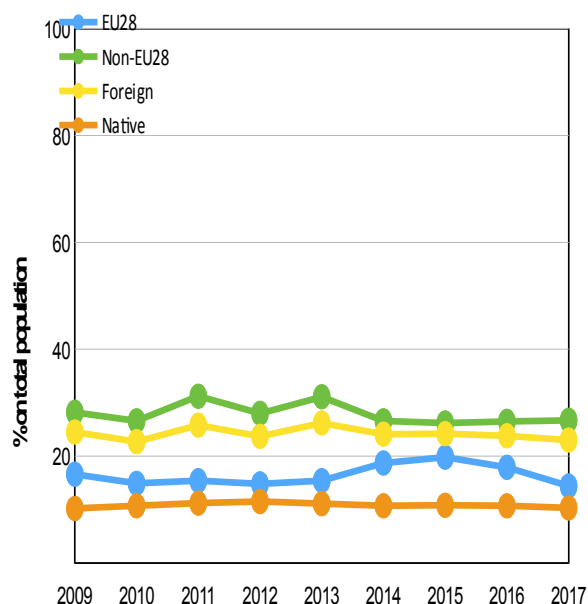
Individuals are considered at risk of monetary poverty when their equivalised disposable income, after social transfers, is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60%.

The following graph shows the at-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth of migrants aged 18 and over in France in the most recent years.

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



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



Source: Eurostat ([link](#)) Last updated: 26/04/19

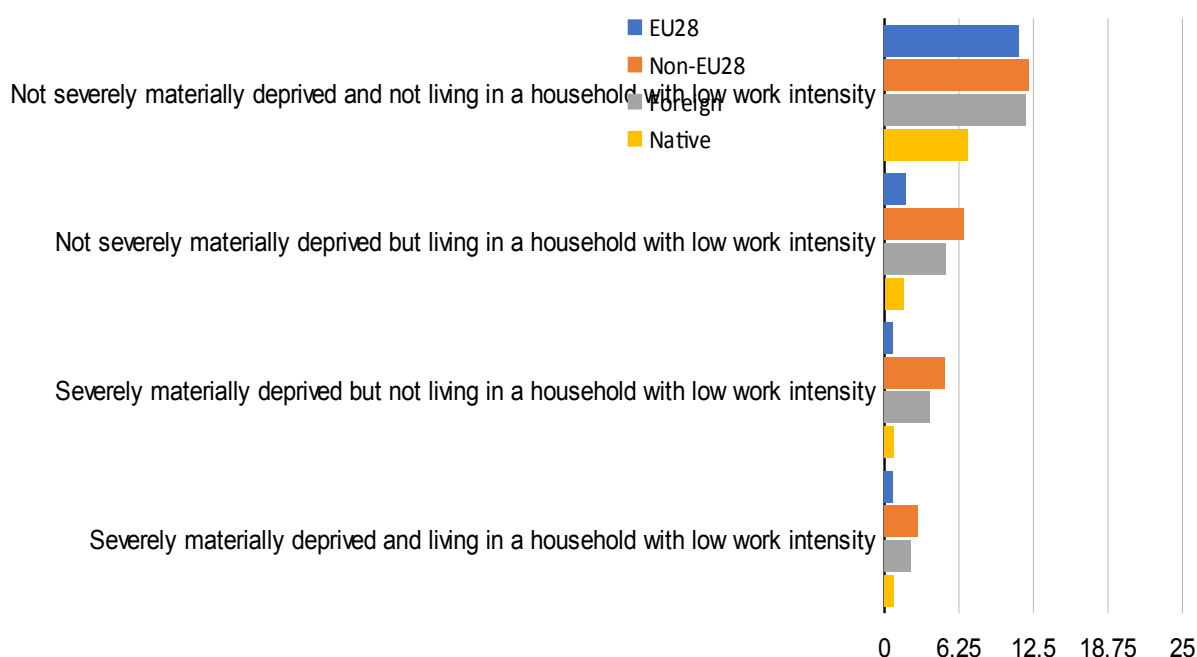
3.5.3. RISK OF POVERTY

One of the targets of the Europe 2020 indicators is to reduce poverty by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty.

The following graph shows intersections of Europe 2020 poverty target indicators by groups of country of birth of migrants aged 18 and over. The year of reference is 2017.

Figures are very low when it comes to the most dangerous situation, which is that of individuals who are severely materially deprived and living in a household with low work intensity. The most common situation appears to be that of individuals not severely materially deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity.

As far as countries of birth are concerned, the highest figures in any indicator belong to individuals born outside the EU of 28, while the lost to those born inside the EU of 28.



As far as people at risk of poverty by broad group of country of birth and by sex, the current graph shows the situation of individuals aged 18 and over in the year of reference 2017.

Figures are very low when it comes to the most dangerous situation, which is that of individuals who are severely materially deprived and living in a household with low work intensity. The most common situation appears to be that of individuals not severely materially deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity.

As far as countries of birth are concerned, the highest figures in any indicator belong to individuals born outside the EU of 28, while the lowest to those born inside the EU of 28.

INDICATORS/ COUNTRY OF BIRTH	EU28	Non-EU28	Foreign	Native
Not severely materially deprived and not living in a household with low work intensity	11,3	12,1	11,9	7,0
Not severely materially deprived but living in a household with low work intensity	1,8	6,7	5,2	1,6
Severely materially deprived but not living in a household with low work intensity	0,7	5,1	3,8	0,8
Severely materially deprived and living in a household with low work intensity	0,7	2,8	2,2	0,8

Source: Eurostat ([link](#))
Last updated: 26/04/19

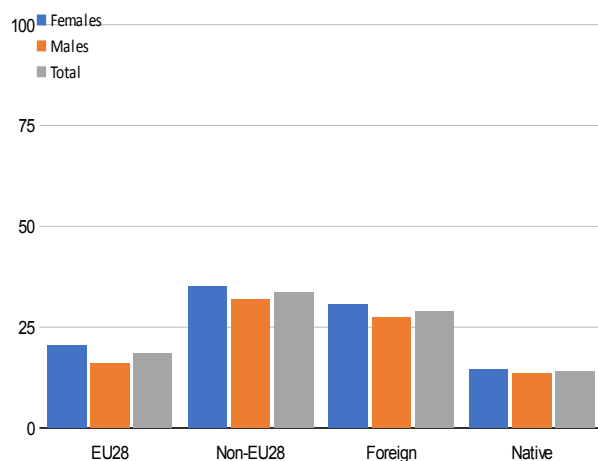


As far as people at risk of poverty by broad group of country of birth and by sex, the current graph shows the situation of individuals aged 18 and over in the year of reference 2017.

With an average of 25,2% females are more at risk regardless of the country of birth, while males have an average of 22,15%.

As far as countries of birth are concerned, those more at risk are individuals who are born outside the EU of 28, with an average of 34%. On the other hand, those less at risk are individuals born in France with an average risk of 14%.

COUNTRY of BIRTH/SEX	Males	Females
EU28 countries except reporting country	12,6	16,0
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	27,0	26,4
Foreign country	22,8	23,2
Reporting country	9,8	10,8



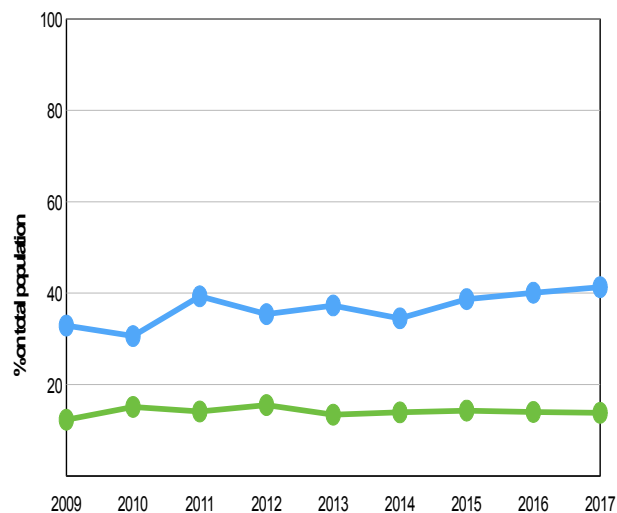
Source: Eurostat ([link](#)) Last updated:

26/04/19

In 2017, the at-risk-of-poverty rate for children aged from 0 to 17 years old it set at 41,3% when the parents are born in a foreign country and at 13,8% when the parents are born in the reporting country.



C_BIRTH/ SEX	Total	Males	Females
EU28 countries except reporting country	18,4	15,9	20,5
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	33,6	31,9	35,2
Foreign country	29,0	27,3	30,6
Reporting country	14,1	13,5	14,5



The trend of the recent years is shown by the following graph and it shows a generally higher risk for children with foreign born parents.

Source: Eurostat ([link](#))

Last updated: 26/04/19