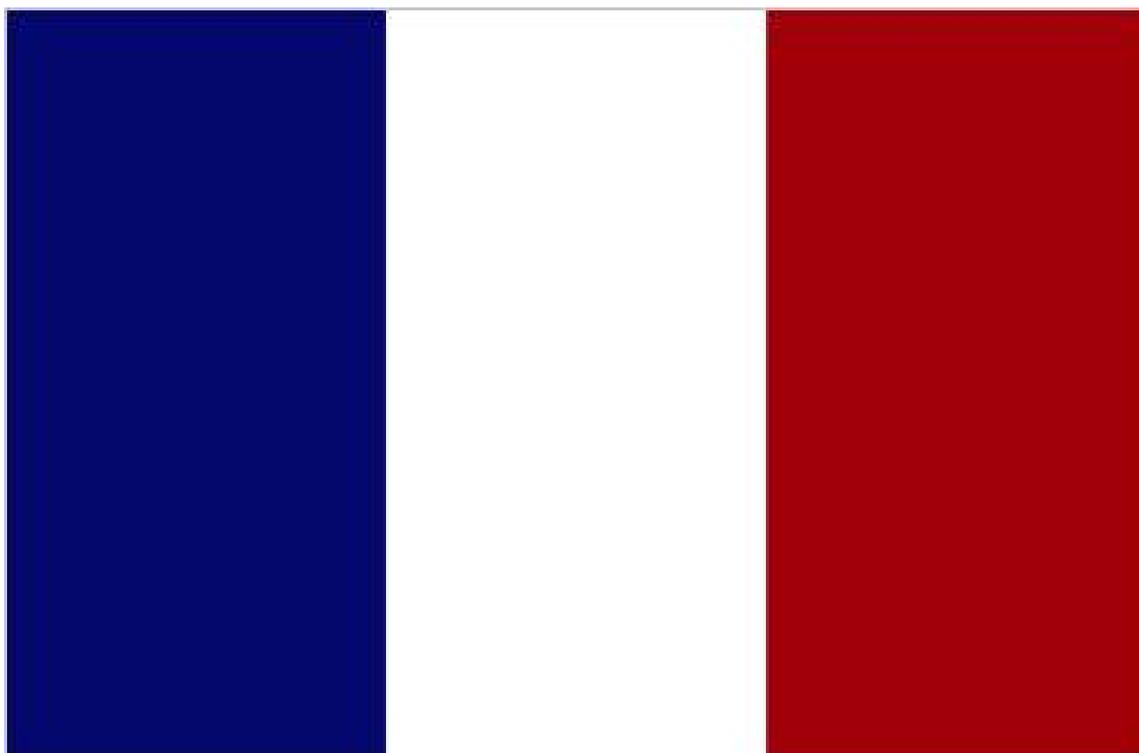




Migration in France



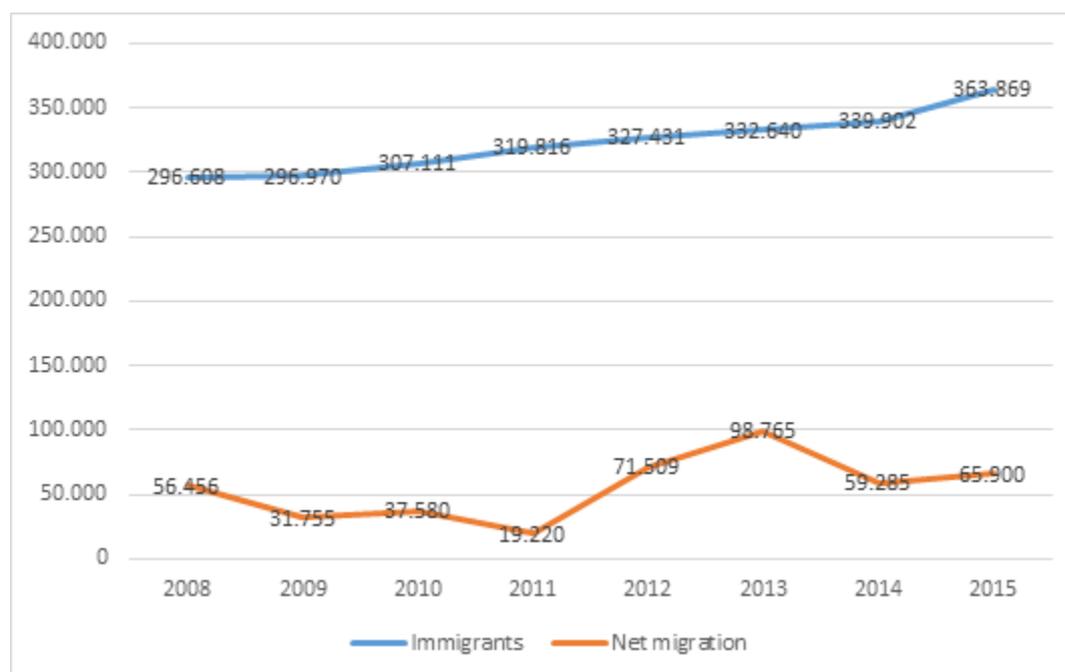
Nikos Broudakis
Federico Dainotti
Simona De Caro
Alexis Desvaux
Natalia Spataru

Introduction

The immigration situation in France has been strongly influenced to the present day by the legacy of colonialism of earlier centuries as well as the long tradition of recruiting foreign workers. It is one of Europe's oldest countries of immigration, with around 1/4 with immigrant background (large second generation and average-sized foreign-born population) 2/3 of foreign-born are from outside EU and 90% of these from low-or-medium-developed countries. Non-EU-born are mostly low (40%) or medium (31%) educated, though 5% increase in share of university-educated in recent years.

Stocks and flows

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Immigrants	296 608	296 970	307 111	319 816	327 431	332 640	339 902	363 869
Net migration	56 456	31 755	37 580	19 220	71 509	98 765	59 285	65 900

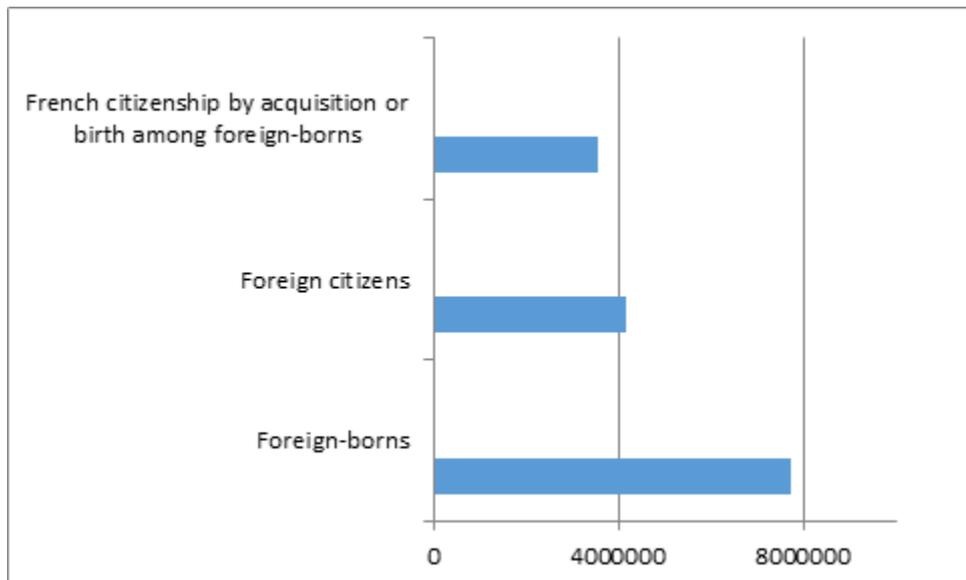


From 2008 to 2015, we can see a constant raise in the total number of migrants coming each year to France.

(Source: *Eurostat*)

Migrants stocks in France:

	2014	2015
Population	65 942 093	66 488 186
Foreign-borns	7729980	7918382
Foreign citizens	4186175	4359764
French citizenship by acquisition or birth among foreign-borns	3543805	3558618

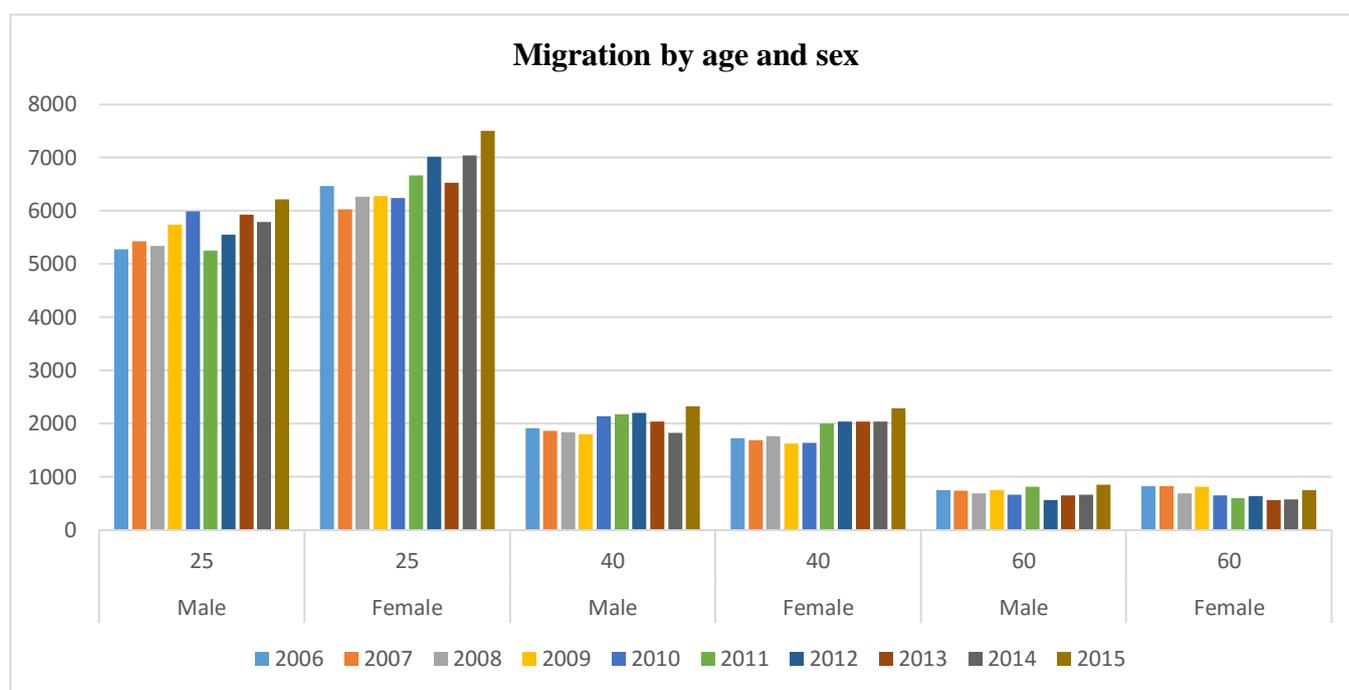


Stocks of foreign-born and foreign citizens in 2014 (Source: *Eurostat*)

In 2014, 11.72% of French population was foreign born. By deducing the number of French people born abroad, we have a proportion of 7.9% of migrants in France.

Migration by age and sex

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male	25	5285	5429	5338	5738	5997	5257	5557	5930	5792	6216
Female	25	6464	6027	6271	6287	6238	6674	7016	6531	7040	7504
Male	40	1920	1863	1844	1808	2138	2173	2202	2041	1827	2331
Female	40	1724	1693	1765	1624	1641	2008	2039	2037	2040	2289
Male	60	749	744	686	749	669	816	568	648	670	849
Female	60	829	831	692	810	656	609	642	569	576	757



This graphic shows that the biggest wave of migration took place in 2015. Among the total number of immigrants in 2015, the highest rate of immigration is for females of 25 years old - 7504, followed by 6216 men of the same age. While the lowest rate of immigrants is represented by people of 60 years old.

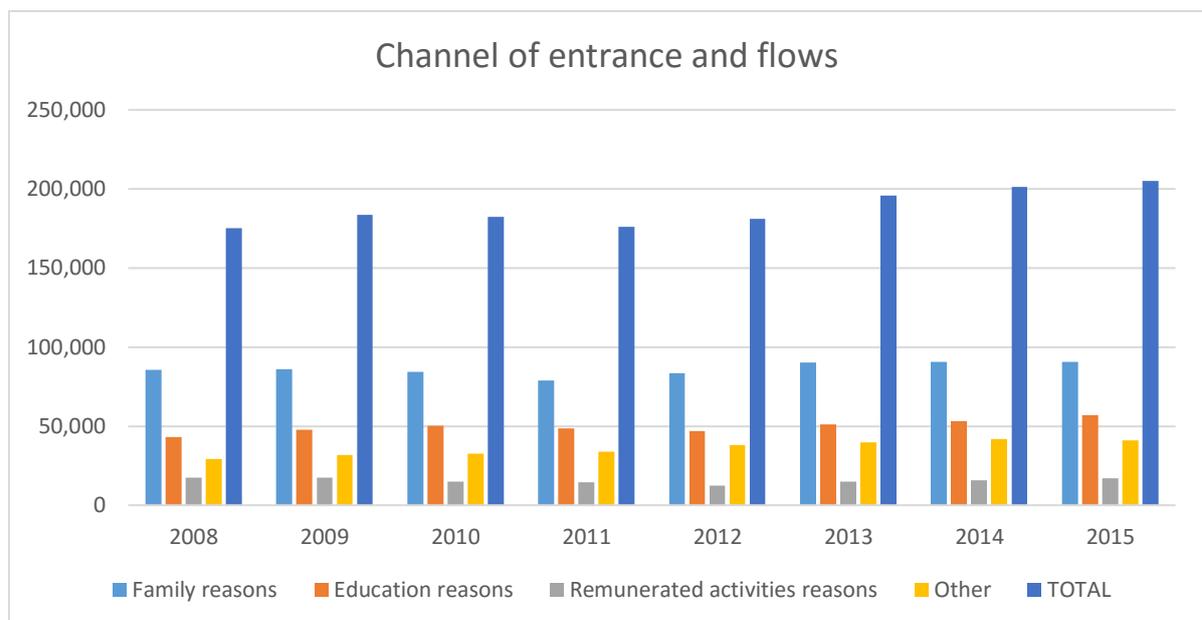
(Source: *Eurostat*)

Channel of entrance: Reason to migrate

Category of migration is rarely considered in analyses of migrants' outcomes but it contributes as an important factor for policy to show a large dispersion in the composition of new migration in France especially in 2015.

Table 1: Flows of channel of entrance in France

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Family reunifications	85 475	86 155	84 247	78 992	83 529	90 235	90 736	90 540
Education reasons	43 160	47 833	50 360	48 561	46 782	51 102	53 122	56 795
Remunerated activities reasons	17 284	17 625	15 124	14 411	12 446	14 771	15 875	16 967
Others	29 238	31 876	32 522	33 977	38 195	39 645	41 680	40 910
Total	175 157	183 489	182 253	175 941	180 952	195 753	201 413	205 212

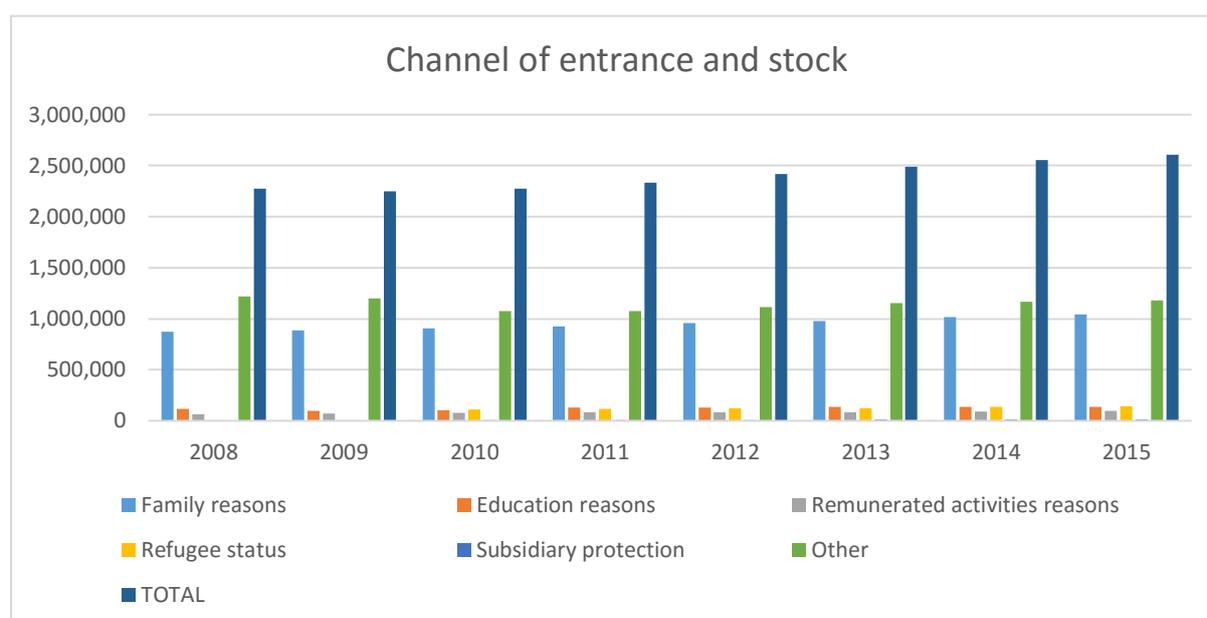


(Source: Eurostat)

The graphic shows that family reunification is the main reason to migrate followed by education reasons and others as tourists in France. Among the permanent immigration by category in 2015, the highest rate is family reunifications with 90 540 immigrants followed by education reasons with 56 795 immigrants. While the lowest rate of reason to migrate is economic reasons with 16 967 immigrants that shows remunerated activities reasons is not the main reason to migrate so that contributes to “break” stereotypes and myths of human migration in France.

Table 2: Stocks of channel of entrance in France

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Family reasons	870 998	883 847	904 773	928 104	957 209	979 646	1 018 721	1 043 001
Education reasons	117 392	95 963	101 489	129 116	132 380	134 521	134 946	138 371
Remunerated activities reasons	66 816	72 471	77 428	81 678	87 026	85 945	89 811	95 979
Refugee status			108 993	113 581	120 608	126 424	133 312	141 331
Subsidiary protection			4 771	5 960	7 766	9 567	11 055	12 445
Other	1 217 145	1 198 348	1 077 303	1 077 554	1 115 001	1 152 904	1 165 707	1 177 713
TOTAL	2 272 351	2 250 629	2 274 757	2 335 993	2 419 990	2 489 007	2 553 552	2 608 840

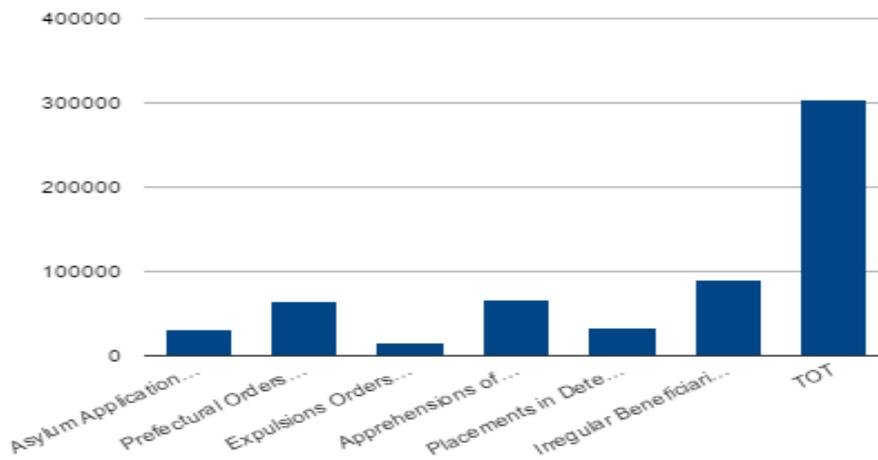


(Source: Eurostat)

The table and the graphic is different from the first one concerning channel of entrance. The stocks show that the main important reason to migrate constitute the category “others” that concerns free mobility especially tourists with 1 177 713 persons in 2015. Followed by family reasons, this category is significative to integration law in France with 1 043 001 persons in 2015. We can note an increase of refugees and subsidiary protection from 2010 to 2015 because of political and social conflicts and environnemental and economic crises inscreasingly important in the world. In 2015, refugee statuts concerned 141 331 persons and subsidiary protection concerned 12 445 persons that is the lowest rate of channel of entrance. Finally, remunerated activities reasons concerned 95 979 in 2015.

Irregular Immigration

In 2006 France adopted a new immigration and integration law, that aimed to overhaul France's immigration system by giving the government new powers to encourage high-skilled migration and fight illegal migration more effectively. It thus represents a move away from legalisation as a means of dealing with the issue of unauthorised residents. In 2006, according to the Interior Ministry, 23,831 people were deported from France.



Datas represent the situation of 2006. There is no official data to count these groups of migrants, but a serious estimation could be done summing some administrative datas (expulsion orders executed or not, asylum applications, irregular beneficiaries of State Medical Aid, irregular in the “waiting zones”). The total result is around 300.000 units.

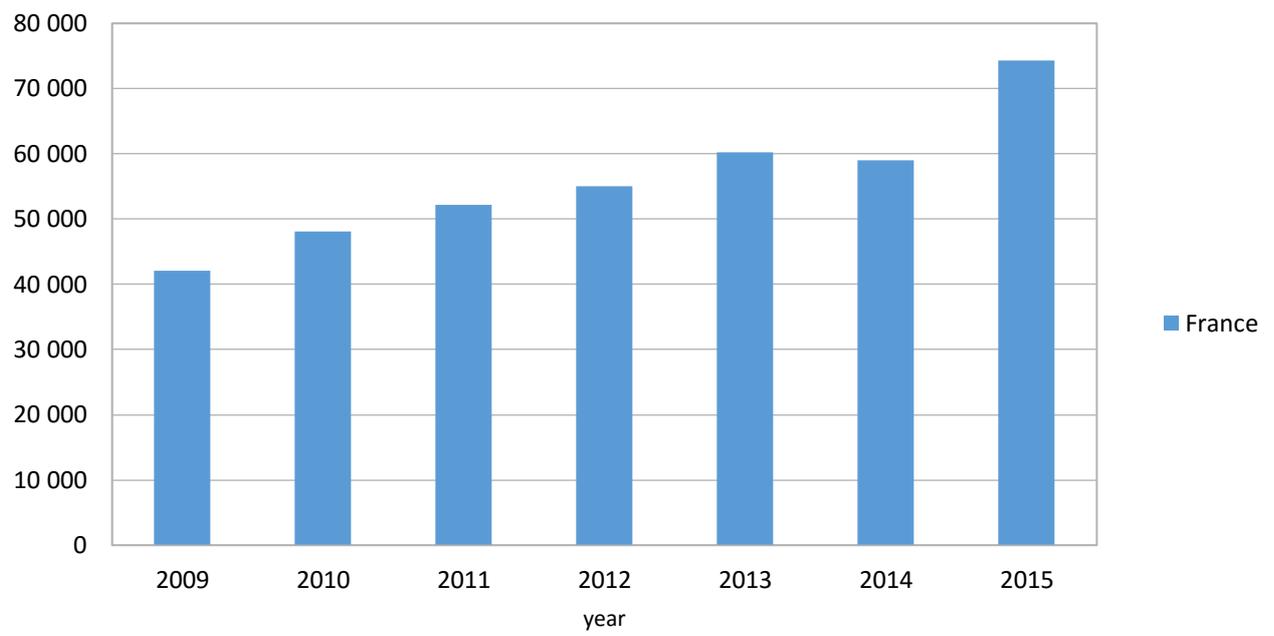
They come from countries reputed mis-governed, with economic inequality, corruption and environmental problems.

Most of them are Algerians and from Western and Central Africa (Senegal, Mali, Mauritania, Democratic Republic of Congo).

(Source: *Clandestino*)

Asylum seekers

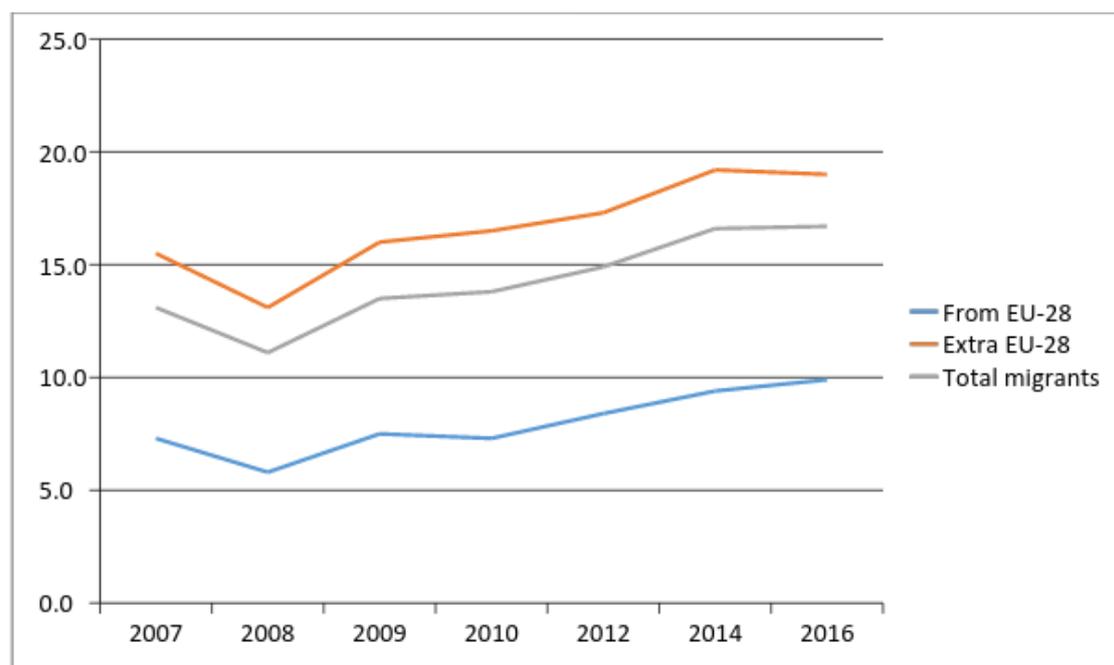
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	42 120	48 070	52 150	55 070	60 230	59 030	74 300



Labour market integration

Unemployment rate of migrants from 15 to 64 years old

Total (%)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2014	2016
From EU-28	7,3	5,8	7,5	7,3	8,4	9,4	9,9
Extra EU-28	15,5	13,1	16,0	16,5	17,3	19,2	19,0
Total migrants	13,1	11,1	13,5	13,8	14,9	16,6	16,7

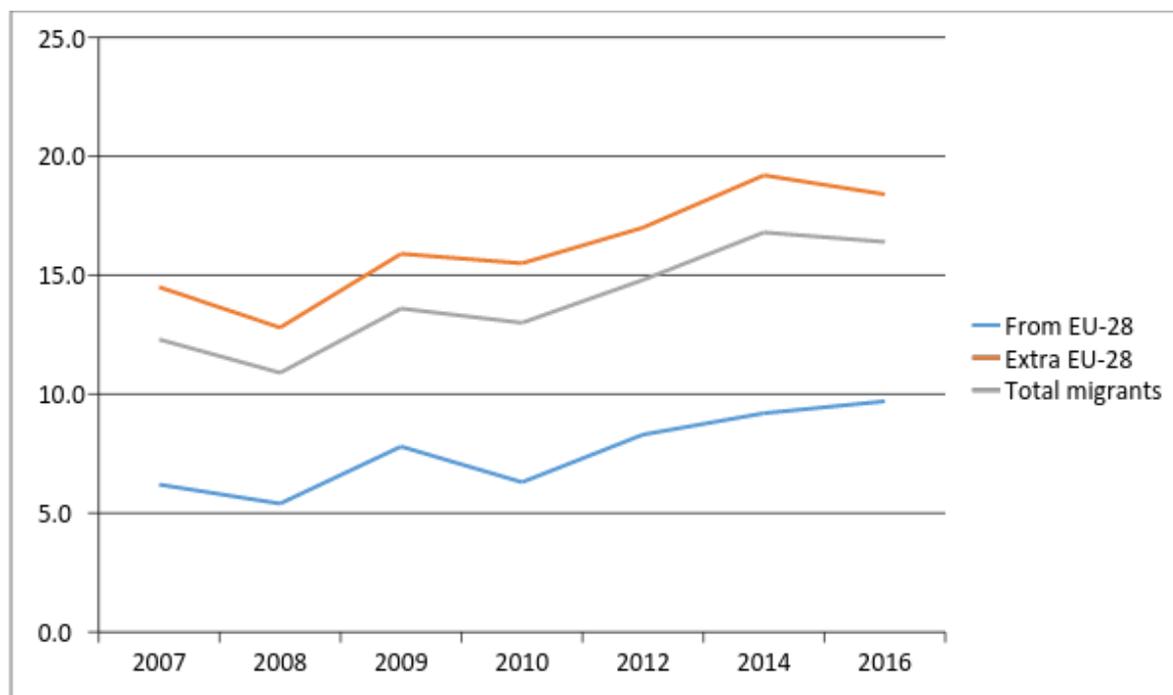


(Source: Eurostat)

We can see a significant difference of employment according from which place where migrants come. European migrants have a very low unemployment rate (9.9% in 2016) compared to non-Europeans (more than twice, 19% in 2016). It is quite close to the natives' unemployment rate. Thus, European people are pretty much as much integrated on labour market as natives, whereas non-Europeans have more difficulties in finding jobs, probably because of differences in skills.

Unemployment rate of male migrants aged from 15 to 64

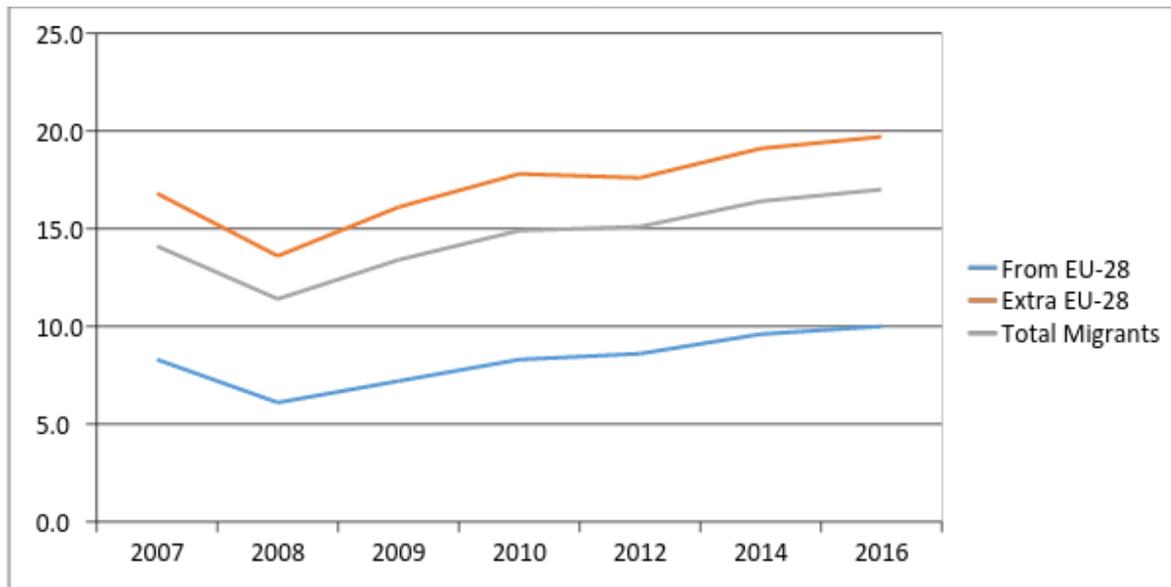
Men	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2014	2016
From EU-28	6,2	5,4	7,8	6,3	8,3	9,2	9,7
Extra EU-28	14,5	12,8	15,9	15,5	17,0	19,2	18,4
Total migrants	12,3	10,9	13,6	13,0	14,8	16,8	16,4



(Source: Eurostat)

Unemployment rate of female migrants aged from 15 to 64

Women	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2014	2016
From EU-28	8,3	6,1	7,2	8,3	8,6	9,6	10,0
Extra EU-28	16,8	13,6	16,1	17,8	17,6	19,1	19,7
Total Migrants	14,1	11,4	13,4	14,9	15,1	16,4	17,0



(Source: Eurostat)

Integration by highest educational attainment

Beginning with the indicator ‘educational attainment level’, defined as the highest level of education completed successfully, the analysis focuses on the population aged 25–54 by country of birth. In 2015 the highest proportion of people having completed at most lower secondary education (only pre-primary, primary or lower secondary education.) was observed among the non-EU-born population (35.5 %). This share was 16 %, higher than for the native-born and 14%, higher than the EU-born (except the reporting country) population.

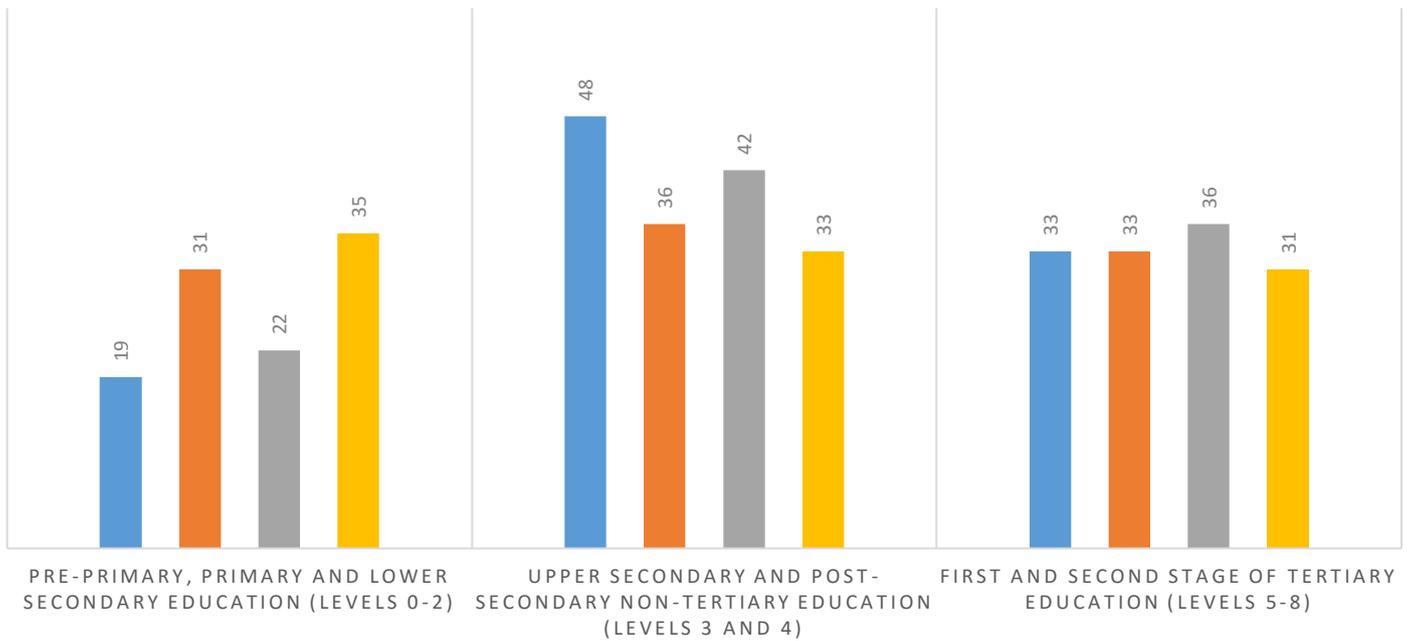
The proportions were reversed for educational attainment at the level of upper secondary and post-secondary education, at 35.9 % for the foreign-born population, 15% lower than for the native-born population.

At the level of tertiary education, the EU-born population recorded the highest share of such graduates (36.7 %). This proportion was 3.8% higher than for the native-born population and 5.4% higher than for the non-EU-born population.

	Native-born	Foreign-born	EU-born	Non-EU-born
Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)	19	31	22	35
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)	48	36	42	33
First and second stage of tertiary education (levels 5-8)	33	33	36	31

POPULATION (AGED 15–64) ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL AND GROUPS OF COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 2015

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



(Source: Eurostat)