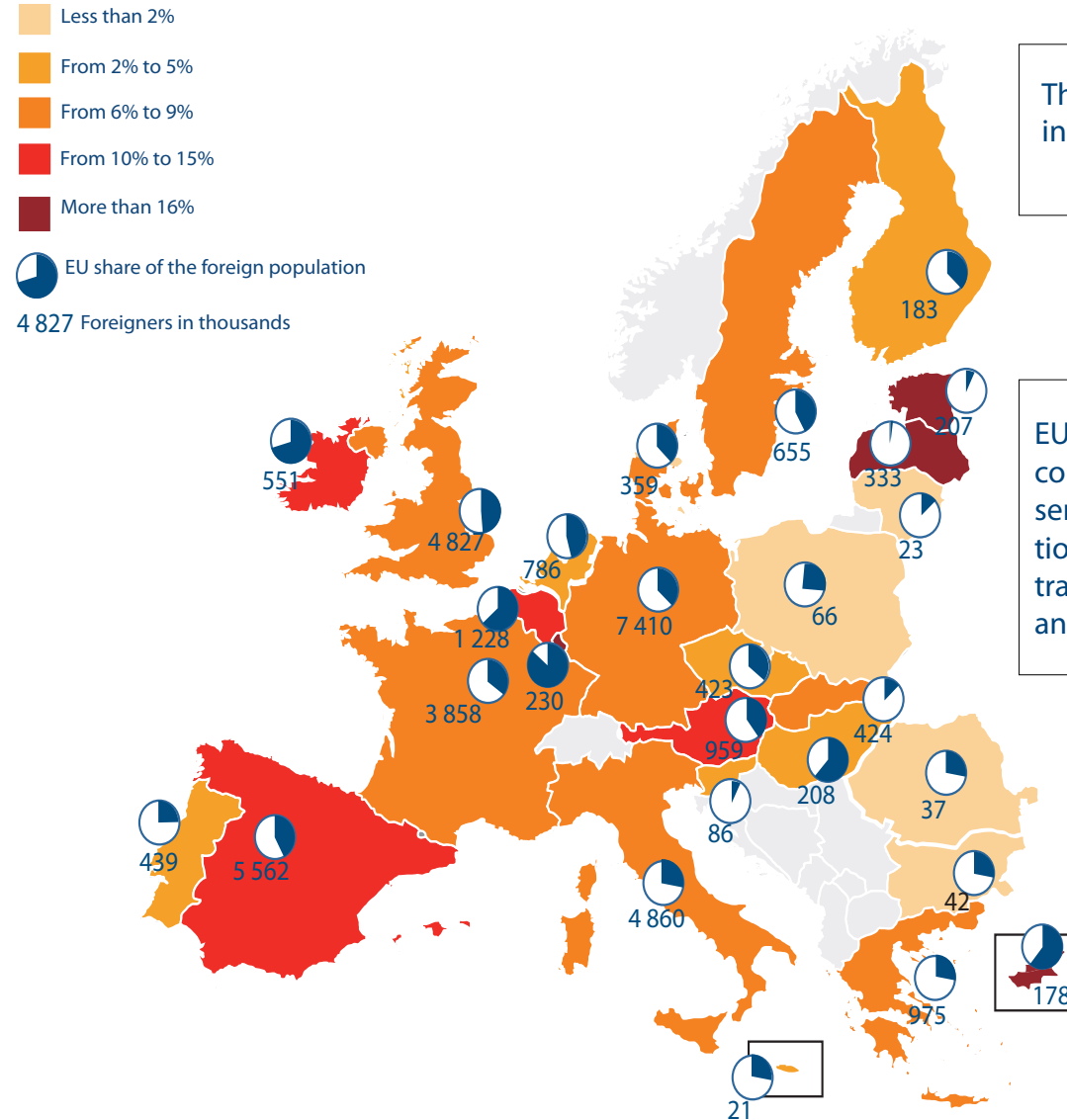# Migration in the EU

A migrant is "any person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country where he or she was not born and has acquired some significant social ties to this country," UNESCO.

This document focuses on migration within the EU, in the context of both *EU citizens' rights of free movement and residence,* and of Member States' diverse *citizenship* and labour migration laws. It looks into the topic with the intention of clarifying concepts and answering a number of questions: how many EU and non-EU citizens can be counted as migrants within the EU? How do migrants impact the national labour markets and what living conditions do they encounter in their new country of residence?

"Migration is the most complex component of population change. It provides an important network for the diffusion of ideas and information and indicates symptoms of social and economic change, and can be regarded as a human adjustment to economic, environmental and social problems," according to Population Geography: a Reader

1. Foreigners as % of total population 2012

Data source: migr_pop1ctz

Less than 2%

From 2% to 5%

From 6% to 9%

From 10% to 15%

More than 16%

EU share of the foreign population

4 827 Foreigners in thousands

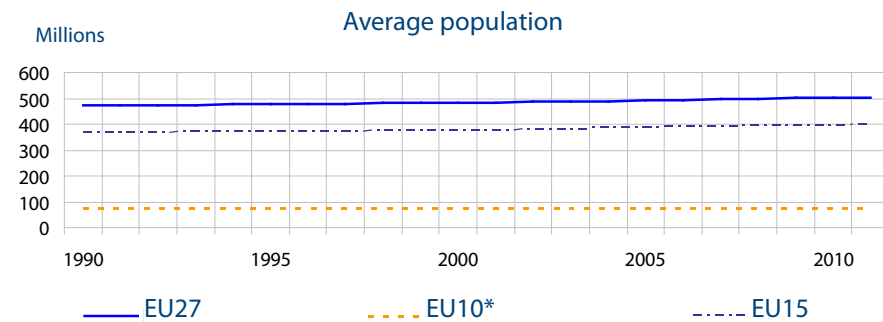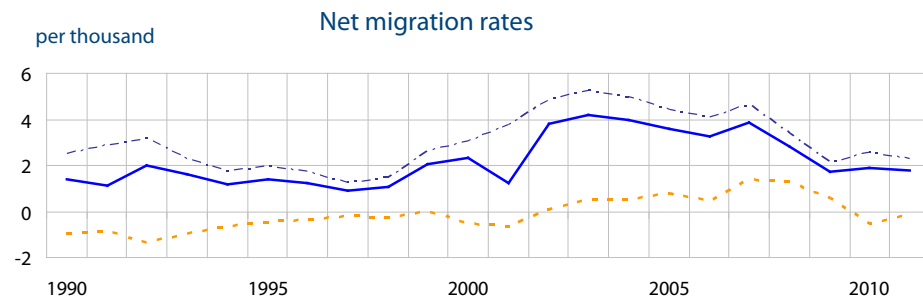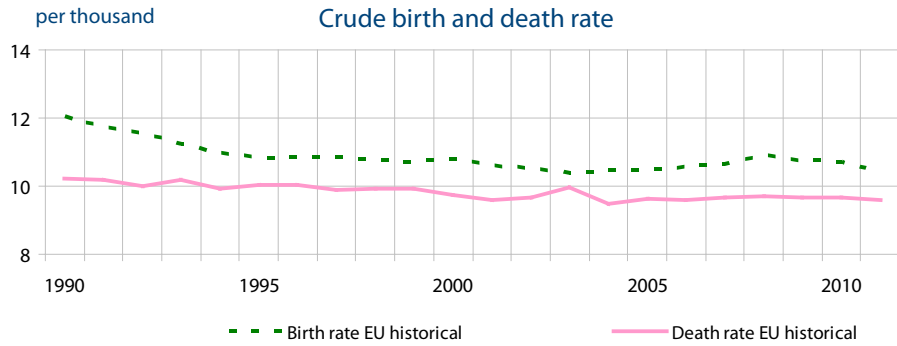There were 35 million migrants in the EU, of which 21 million were non-EU citizens.

EU citizens living in a foreign country within the EU represented 3% of the total population, with the highest concentration in Luxembourg (86%) and lowest in Latvia (2%).
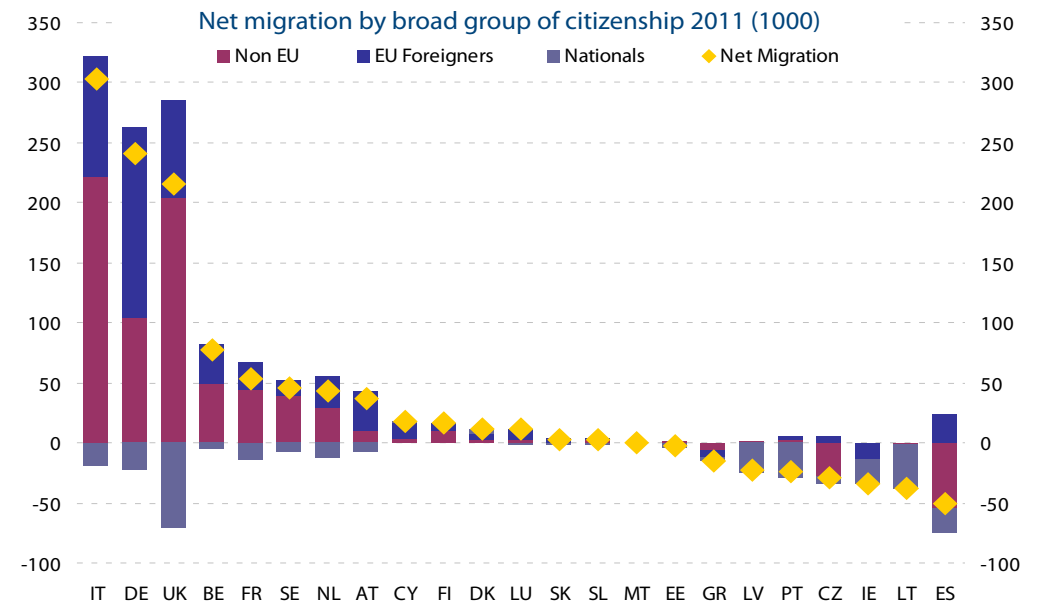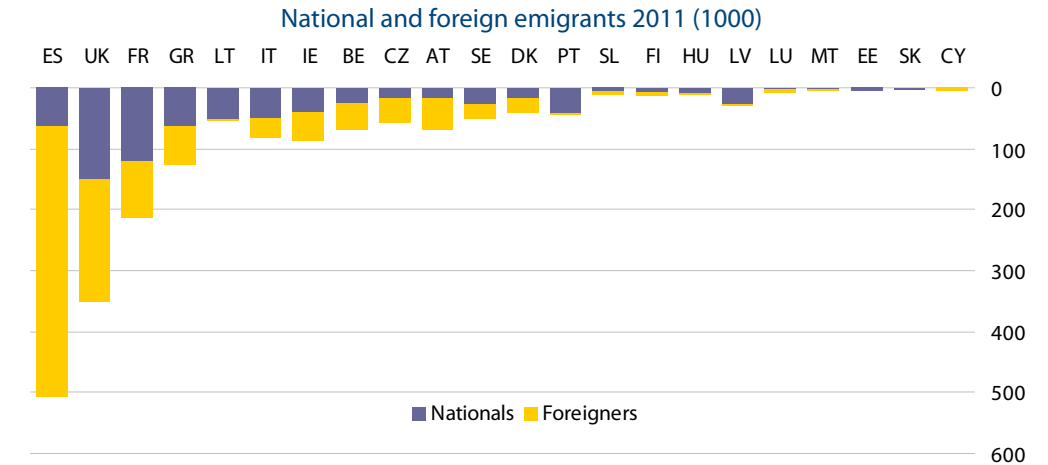
2. Effects of migration on population

Crude birth and death rate

per thousand

- - - - Birth rate EU historical
——— Death rate EU historical

Net migration rates

per thousand

Average population

Millions

——— EU27   - - - - EU10*   -·-·- EU15

EU10*: 10 MS which joined the EU in 2004

3. Migrants' citizenship group

National and foreign emigrants 2011 (1000)

ES UK FR GR LT IT IE BE CZ AT SE DK PT SL FI HU LV LU MT EE SK CY

■ Nationals ■ Foreigners

Net migration by broad group of citizenship 2011 (1000)

■ Non EU   ■ EU Foreigners   ■ Nationals   ◆ Net Migration

IT DE UK BE FR SE NL AT CY FI DK LU SK SL MT EE GR LV PT CZ IE LT ES

4. Migrants' age

Data source: migr_emi2, migr_imm2ctz

Average age of migrants 2011

Immigrants   ☐ Foreigners ☐ Returning nationals ☐ All migrants   Emigrants

HU
DK
SE
IE
FR
FI
BE
LU
UK
LT
DE
PT
AT
CY
CZ
IT
ES
EE
SK
LV
SL
MT
GR
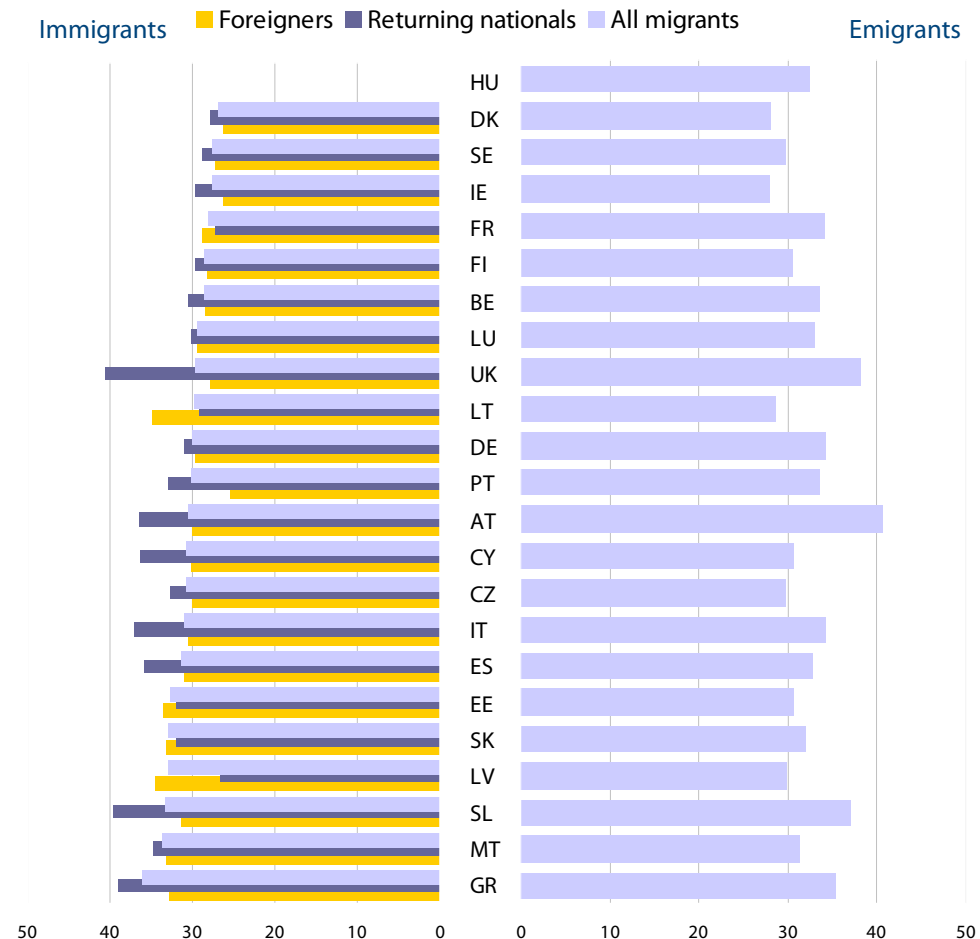
5. Employment and unemployment rates 2012

Data source: lfsa_pganws

Employment rate

SE NL DK AT DE UK FI EE CZ PT LU CY LT LV SI BE FR RO IE MT SK BG IT PL HU ES GR

■ Nationals ■ Foreigners ◆ All nationalities

Unemployment rate

SE NL DK AT DE UK FI EE CZ PT LU CY LT LV SI BE FR RO IE MT SK BG IT PL HU ES GR
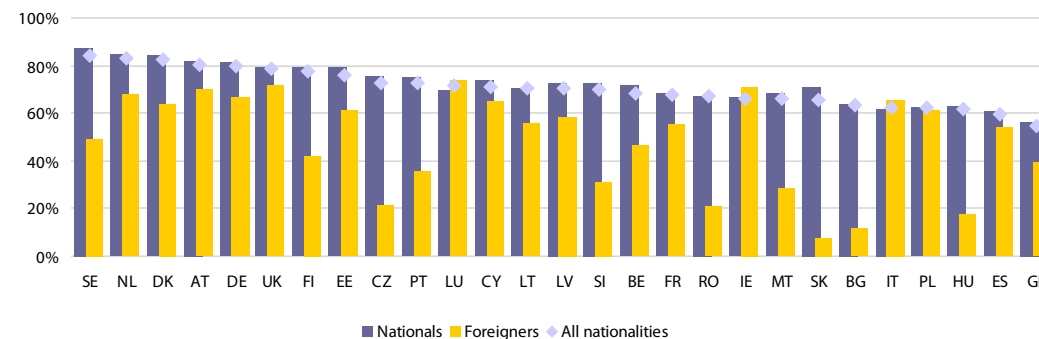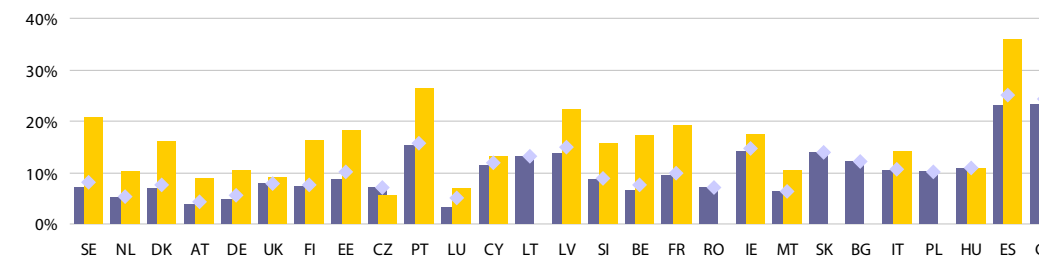
Employment rate for EU nationals was 70% but only 60% for the foreign population. The biggest differences between the two were in Slovakia with 71% employment for nationals and 8% for foreigners, Czech Republic with 76% employment for nationals and 21% for foreigners and Bulgaria with 64% and 12% respectively.
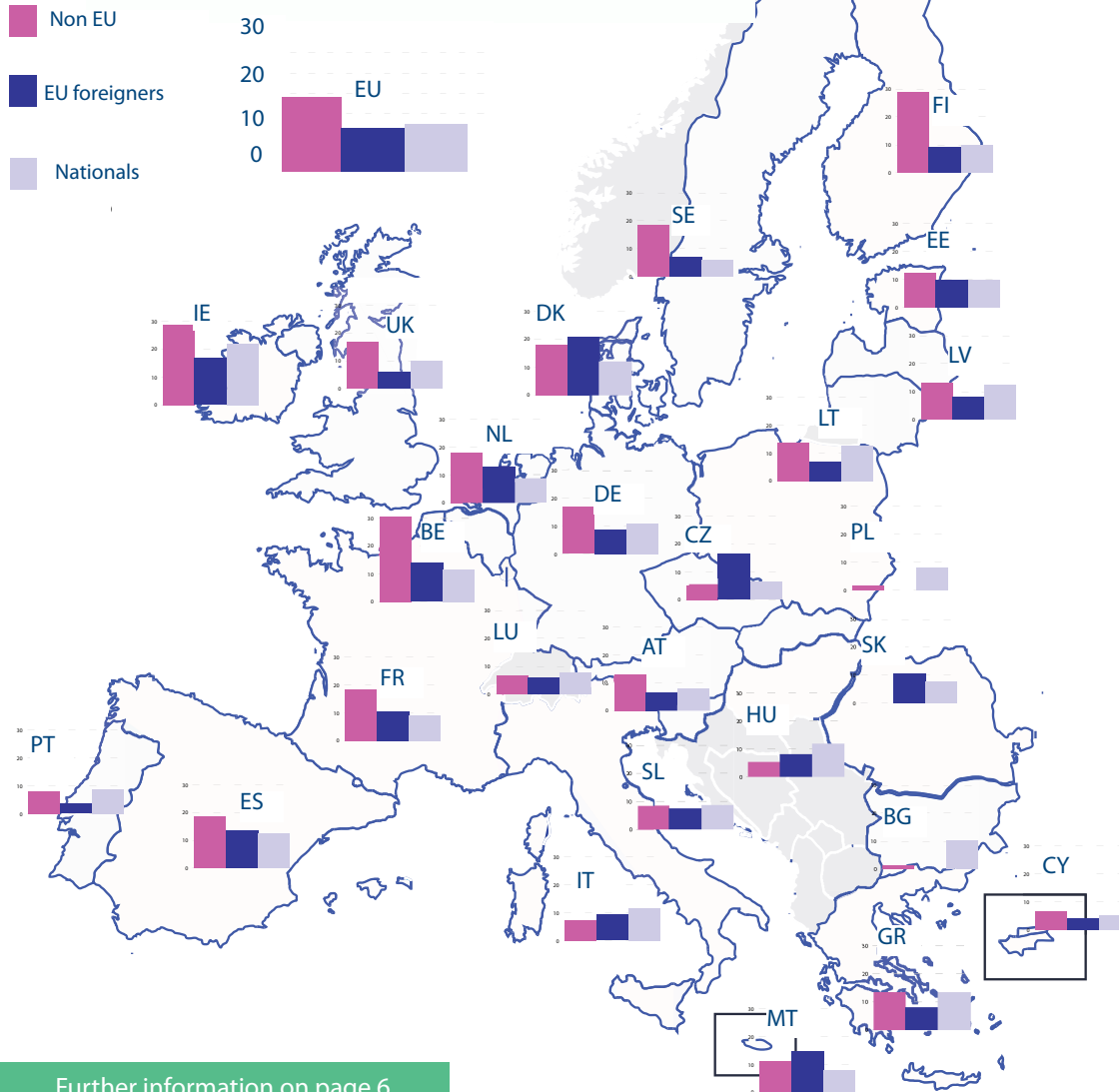
6. Migration and social risk 2011
Data source: ilc_lvhl16

Persons aged 18 to 59 living in households with very low work intensity (per 1000 population)

- Non EU
- EU foreigners
- Nationals
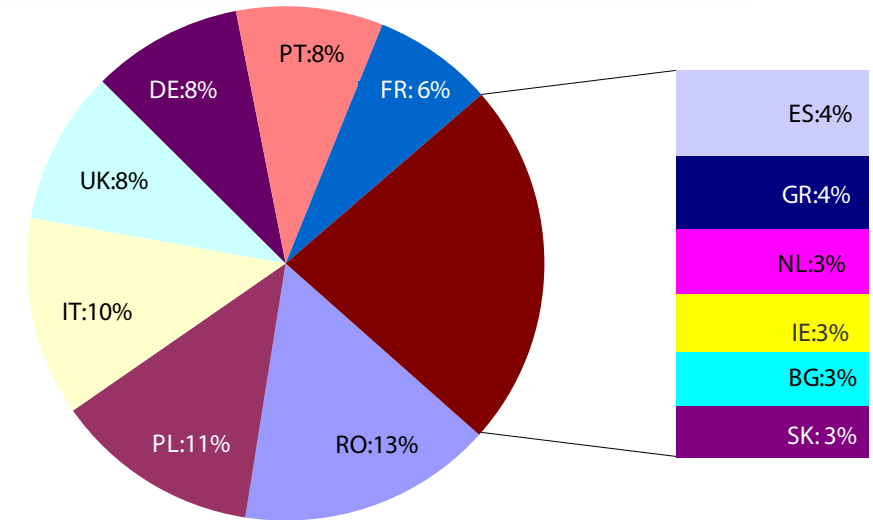

Further information on page 6

7. Intra-EU emigration 2010
Data source: WorldBank

Total intra-EU emigration by MS of origin

PT:8% · FR: 6% · DE:8% · UK:8% · IT:10% · PL:11% · RO:13%

ES:4% · GR:4% · NL:3% · IE:3% · BG:3% · SK: 3%

% of MS residents emigrating within the EU

PT CY IE RO LU SK LT MT BG GR FI PL AT EE LV NL BE IT SL DK UK HU CZ SE DE ES FR
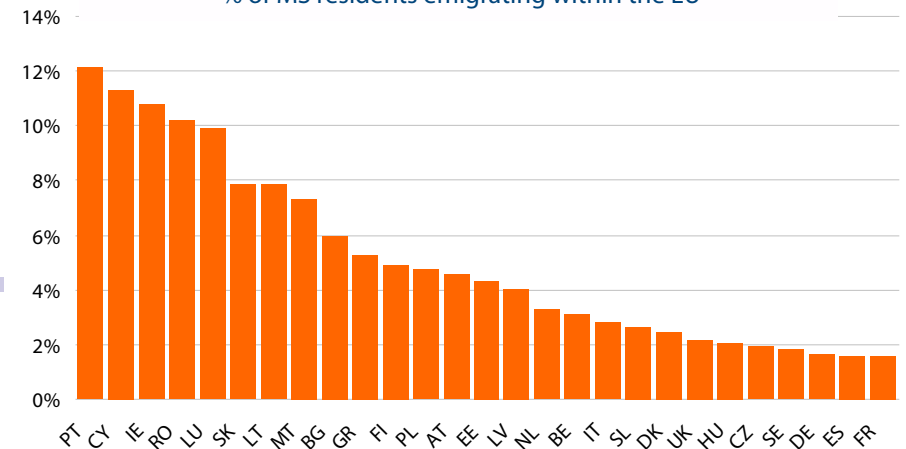
Notes and definitions

Country code: Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Cyprus (CY), Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Estonia (EE), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE), United Kingdom (UK), European Union (EU27).

Immigration: denotes the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country.

Emigration: the action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months

Citizenship: denotes the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation.

Usual residence: is the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage, or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence.

Further information

1. Foreigners as % of total population 2012

The map presents the share, and the number in thousands, of foreigners within the resident population of each Member State. Foreigners are defined as persons whose country of citizenship differs from the country of their usual residence. The colouring in the map represents the percentage of all foreign nationals living in the Member State (MS). The blue figure gives the number in thousands. The blue slice of the pie icons embedded in the map shows the proportion of EU citizens within the foreign population. Malta figures are for 2011.

2. Effect of migration on population

The first chart shows the crude birth and death rates for the EU, i.e. the historical entity as it evolved through the 1995, 2004 and 2007 enlargements. Crude birth rate gives the number of births per thousand population. Likewise crude death rate equals the number of deaths per thousand population. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate

provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

The second chart shows the evolution in net migration rates for the three aggregates EU27 (EU as from 2007), EU15 (EU from 1995 to 2004) and EU10 (i.e. the ten MS which joined the EU in 2004).

The third chart shows the evolution in average population, again for the three aggregates EU27, EU15 and EU10.

The charts in this section show how migration has contributed to keeping the EU population stable over the past three decades despite declining birth rates.

3. Migrants' citizenship group

The upper chart shows the number of persons who emigrated from a Member State in 2011 by citizenship status (foreigners and nationals). Data are not available for Bulgaria, Netherlands, Poland and Romania.

The lower chart displays 2011 net migration, i.e. the difference between migration outflows and inflows (immigration minus emigration), by citizenship group. This allows easy differentiation between countries that are net receivers and those with more departures than arrivals (absolute outflows). For instance in Italy, with the highest absolute inflow, the total population increase resulting from migration was in excess of 300 000 migrants – as shown by the yellow diamond – with an inflow of more than 385 000 and an outflow of more than 82 000 emigrants. Numbers of non-EU citizens increased by some 222 000 whilst the numbers of EU foreigners increased by almost 100 000 new immigrants. At the other extreme, the figure for net migration in Spain shows a reduction of 50 000 citizens, with the biggest decrease in non-EU foreigners – more than 54 000 – as well as a decrease in the number of nationals – with more than 20 000 emigrants – somewhat balanced by the arrival of almost 25 000 citizens from other MS. The United Kingdom shows the highest number of non-EU immigrants while Germany has the most EU immigrants. Figures for the Netherlands in this chart refer to 2009.

4. Migrants' age

The chart shows the average age of migrants in 2011. Average age has been computed as the average of migrants of each age divided by the total number of years of age they represent altogether. The migrants' age is derived from a variety of statistical estimation methods carried out by national statistical institutes and validated by Eurostat. Most MS use administrative sources for compilation of migration data (population register, register of foreigners, database on residence permits issued, etc). Immigrants are usually registered either at the point of entry into the MS or the Schengen zone, or at the location of their residence, making it relatively easy to record information about their citizenship. The recording of emigrants, on the other hand, relies on their deregistering from the authority of their place of residence at the time of leaving, and is thus prone to under-recording.

5. Employment and unemployment rates 2012

Total employment rate shows the number of employed people per hundred working age population (aged from to 20 to 64 years old). The EU27 employment rate was 71%, ranging from 84% in Sweden (88% if only Swedish nationals are taken into account) to 55% in Greece (56% counting only Greek nationals).

Unemployment rate measures the number of unemployed persons per hundred of the total workforce (sum of employed and unemployed). Total unemployment rate in 2012 for the EU27 was 10% (18% counting only foreigners), with a peak of 25% in Spain (33% considering only foreigners) and lowest levels in Austria at 4% overall and 9% for the foreign population. Unemployment data for foreigners in Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Poland are not available.

6. Migration and social risks 2011

The chart shows per 1 000 population the ratio of persons aged between 18 and 59 who live in households with very low work intensity and can thus be considered at risk of poverty or social exclusion, differentiated by citizenship group (nationals, EU foreigners and non-EU foreigners).

Households with very low "work intensity" are those in which the working age members of the household worked less than 20% of their potential during the past year. These rates appear to be on average 10% for national residents, 9% for immigrants from another EU country and 16% for non-EU foreigners. Figures for Ireland are for 2010, and for Poland figures for EU foreigners refer to 2007. In Slovakia Data for non-EU foreigners are not available, nor are data for EU foreigners in Bulgaria. No data are available for Romania.

7. Intra EU migration 2010

The pie chart shows the share of emigrants from different MS represented in total intra-EU migration (16.25 million) in 2010. The MS representing the highest share of intra-EU migration is Romania (13%) whilst six MS (Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Latvia and Sweden) contribute less than 1% to intra-EU migration flows.

The bar chart illustrates the significance of emigration from each MS, relative to the population of the country of origin. From Portugal, emigrants leaving for another MS represent 12% of the country's population, whilst this share is lower than 3% in eight of the EU27 (Denmark, United Kingdom, Hungary, Czech Republic, Sweden, Germany, Spain and France).