Please cite this paper as:

David, A. and S. Jean-Noël (2016), "A descriptive analysis of immigration to and emigration from the EU: Where does the EU stand within OECD?", *OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers*, No. 184, OECD Publishing, Paris.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5jlwxbxvb35j-en

OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers No. 184

A descriptive analysis of immigration to and emigration from the EU

WHERE DOES THE EU STAND WITHIN OECD?

Anda David
Jean-Noël Senne

JEL Classification: F22, J11, N34

BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Co-funded by the European Union

For Official Use **DELSA/ELSA/WD/SEM(2016)10**

Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development **22-Jun-2016**

English - Or. English

DIRECTORATE FOR EMPLOYMENT, LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
EMPLOYMENT, LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Cancels & replaces the same document of 04 May 2016

A descriptive analysis of immigration to and emigration from the EU: Where does the EU stand within OECD

Anda David (DIAL/Université Paris Sud) and Jean-Noël Senne (DIAL-Paris Dauphine)

JEL Classification:
F22, J11, N34

This paper is part of the joint project between the Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs of the European Commission and the OECD's Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs on "Review of Labour Migration Policy in Europe".

This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union.

Grant: HOME/2013/EIFX/CA/002 / 30-CE-0615920/00-38 (DI130895)

A previous version of this paper was presented and discussed at the OECD Working Party on Migration in June 2015.
Authorised for publication by Stefano Scarpetta, Director, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD.

www.oecd.org/els/workingpapers

JT03398565

Complete document available on OLIS in its original format
This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

DELSA/ELSA/WD/SEM(2016)10
For Official Use

English - Or. English

DIRECTORATE FOR EMPLOYMENT, LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

www.oecd.org/els

OECD SOCIAL, EMPLOYMENT AND MIGRATION WORKING PAPERS

www.oecd.org/els/workingpapers

OECD Working Papers should not be reported as representing the official views of the OECD nor of its member countries nor of the members of the European Union. The opinions expressed and arguments employed are those of the author(s).

Working Papers describe preliminary results or research in progress by the author(s) and are published to stimulate discussion on a broad range of issues on which the OECD works. Comments on Working Papers are welcomed, and may be sent to the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs OECD, 2 rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

This series is designed to make available to a wider readership selected labour market, social policy and migration studies prepared for use within the OECD. Authorship is usually collective, but principal writers are named. The papers are generally available only in their original language – English or French – with a summary in the other.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Applications for permission to reproduce or translate all or part of this material should be made to:

Head of Publications Service
OECD
2, rue André-Pascal
75775 Paris, CEDEX 16
France

Copyright OECD 2016

ABSTRACT

This paper is part of the joint project between the Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs of the European Commission and the OECD's Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs on "Review of Labour Migration Policy in Europe".

This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union.

Grant: HOME/2013/EIFX/CA/002 / 30-CE-0615920/00-38 (DI130895)

A previous version of this paper was presented and discussed at the OECD Working Party on Migration in June 2015.

The paper examines immigration to, and emigration from, the European Union, and compares them with migrant inflows and outflows to other OECD destinations. It investigates how the migrants are distributed in terms of gender, age, education and labour force status, depending on their country of origin as well as of destination. Drawing upon the Database on Immigrants in the OECD countries (DIOC), changes in migration rates and stock are analysed over time, focusing on whether the EU is facing a net gain or loss of skills.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT 3

A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRATION TO AND EMIGRATION FROM THE EU: WHERE DOES THE EU STAND WITHIN OECD 5

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / MAIN FINDINGS 5
Introduction 9

1. IMMIGRATION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH OTHER OECD DESTINATION COUNTRIES 12

1.1 Who migrates to OECD countries? 12
1.2 Who goes to Europe relative to other OECD destinations? 18
1.3 How did the profile of immigrants change over the decade? 23
1.4 Focus on a selection of top origin countries 26

2. EMIGRATION FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MOBILITY WITHIN AND EMIGRATION OUT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION 32

2.1 Where do Europeans migrate? 32
2.2 Who are the Europeans who chose to migrate within/out of the EU? 36
2.3. Did the profile of European emigrants change over the decade? 48

3 IMMIGRATION TO VERSUS EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE: A BALANCE SHEET FOR MIGRATION 56

ANNEX 63

A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRATION TO AND EMIGRATION FROM THE EU: WHERE DOES THE EU STAND WITHIN OECD

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / MAIN FINDINGS

Immigration to versus emigration from the European Union

- The EU is a net receiver of migrants, although it receives fewer migrants than the United States, and, relative to population, fewer than Canada and Australia. This is even truer for high educated migrants.

- Migration to EU countries is concentrated in EU15 countries, and in a few of these countries.

- Migration is higher than mobility in only a few EU15 countries, although mobility of the high educated is lower than migration of the high educated in a different set of countries.

- The United Kingdom attracts a large share of the EU27's educated migrants.

- The EU27 net migration of high educated is increasing (more highly educated recent immigrants and less highly educated recent emigrants) and the gap between the European net migration of high educated and that of the other OECD destinations is decreasing across cohorts.

Immigration to the European Union

- In 2010, excluding mobility within the EU, there were 80 million foreign-born in the EU27 and other OECD countries, who represent 9% of the total population. EU15 and three other non-European OECD countries – the United States, Canada and Australia – are by far their main destinations: they attract 4/5 of the total migrant stock.

- While EU15 countries have an immigration rate nearly equal to that of non-European OECD countries as a whole (8.9%), it is still much lower than in Australia (26%), Canada (22%) and the United States (17%). EU+12 countries have a very low immigration rate (2%).

- However, immigration to the EU27 tends to be more diversified. While one third of its total migrant stock is from the European non-EEA non-EU countries, 26.1% come from Africa, 25% from Asia and 13.2% from South and Central America and the Caribbean (SCAC). In non-Europe OECD countries, more than 2/3 of the total migrant stock comes from SCAC and Asia.

- Over the decade, the total stock of immigrants grew faster in the EU15 (+16.9 million) than in non-Europe OECD (+12.2 million). In contrast, 90% of the increase in the migrant stock in non-Europe OECD can be ascribed to higher immigration from SCAC and Asia.

- All origins pooled, 51.5% of migrants are women, but men are still the majority among migrants coming from Africa and SCAC.

- Prime working-age migrants (aged 25-64) account for almost ¾ of the total stock. European and Northern American migrants tend to be older on average, while migrants from SCAC, Asia, Africa and Oceania tend to be younger.

- Nearly 35 million migrants are high-educated. Yet low-educated migrants still dominate with more than 37 million individuals. High-educated migrants tend to be over-represented among migrants from North America, Asia, Oceania and the EU15. Conversely, migrants from SCAC and Africa are mostly low-educated, while European migrants from non-EU15 countries are mostly medium-educated.

- Compared with non-Europe OECD destinations, migrants to the EU27 are relatively more female, older in the EU+12 and more recent in the EU15, due to recent waves of European mobility from the EU+12, Asia and SCAC. The education levels of migrants in the EU27 are also far lower.

- The EU27 tend to attract low-educated migrants, while non-Europe OECD tend to be more selective for the high-educated ones: 50% of non-EU low-educated migrants choose a EU27/EEA destination (48% if we restrict to EU27 destination countries only) and 68% of the high-educated ones a non-European OECD destination, indicating that mobility is somewhat to the benefit of the EU in terms of the education level of its immigrant population.

- Migrants tend to fare worse on the labour market in the EU27 than in non-Europe OECD. They have on average systematic and persistently lower employment rates and higher unemployment rates. This pattern is yet linked to their education profiles and mostly driven by the high-educated. Low-educated migrants indeed tend to fare better in the EU27 than in non-Europe OECD. This is however less true for intra-EU migrants: they tend to have similar employment rates than their counterparts living out of the EU, with the exception of low-educated EU+12-born ones who tend to fare much better in the EU15.

- The lowest employment rates are generally observed for migrants from Africa, SCAC, Asia and non-EU Europe. However, the labour market outcomes in non-Europe OECD tend to be relatively more favourable for SCAC and African migrants, while the outcomes in the EU27 are more favourable for Asian and non-EU European migrants.

Emigration from the European Union

- In 2010, there were 26 million EU27-born emigrants in OECD countries. 65% come from the EU15, while 35% come from the EU+12.

- Intra-EU mobility prevails: 60% of these emigrants are recorded in the EU27, an additional 5% in other EEA countries and 35% in non-Europe OECD. This is particularly true for the EU+12-born ones since more than ¾ of them choose a EU27 destination, while this is the case for slightly more than half of the EU15-born.

- The emigration rate is on average almost twice as high for the EU+12 (9.9%) than for the EU15 (5.5%), and quite large in comparison with non-Europe OECD (3.6%). However, emigration from the EU is mostly driven by mobility within the EU27/EEA: outmigration only accounts for respectively 2.1 and 2.4 percentage points of the emigration rate from EU+12 and EU15 countries.

- Within the EU27, mobility is almost entirely one-way, in the direction of the EU15. In non-Europe OECD, three countries, the United States, Canada and Australia, host the vast majority of EU-27 emigrants.

- Over the decade, the number of emigrants increased by 4.6 million (+26%), but remained stable in non-Europe OECD. Indeed, 4/5 of this increase is due to higher numbers of emigrants from the EU+12 countries: they nearly doubled (+3.8 million), an increase limited almost exclusively to EU15 countries. 2/3 of this increase was observed since 2005, following the EU enlargement.

- Compared with non-migrant natives, women and young individuals are over-represented among EU+12-born emigrants. EU15-born ones are on average older and less recent, which reflects their long-standing mobility tradition within the EU15 but also their choice of long-distance and settlement destinations outside Europe.

- EU15-born emigrants are over-represented in both the high and low-educated categories, which reflects the former low-educated waves of migration from these countries, while recent waves of emigration from the EU+12 involve increasing shares of medium and high-educated individuals.

- Yet, compared with non-migrant natives, emigrants are systematically under-represented in the low and medium-educated categories, but clearly over-represented among the high-educated, so that the emigration rate of the high-educated (8.7%) exceeds the overall emigration rate. This possible "brain drain" can be observed for any EU27 country, except Portugal, and is more pronounced in the EU+12. Since mobility within the EU27/EEA again prevails, the emigration rate of the high-educated nevertheless falls from 14.4% to just 3.6% for EU+12-born emigrants and much less, from 7.5% to 4%, for EU15-born ones, if we only consider outmigration.

- EU15-born emigrants tend to fare better on the labour market in destination countries than EU+12-born ones. Still, whatever their origin, low-educated emigrants tend to fare better than their non-migrant native counterparts in origin countries, while the reverse is true for the high-educated.

- Non-EU OECD has a higher share of female, older and long-term emigrants from the EU27 than the EU27 itself.

- Though the majority of high-educated emigrants are recorded as remaining in the EU27 (58%), mostly in the EU15, they are still over-represented in non-Europe OECD. This higher attractiveness is particularly marked for EU+12-born ones. At the same time, the EU27 host the vast majority of low-educated emigrants (75%), while non-Europe OECD receives a far smaller share (26%).

- High-educated emigrants tend to fare better on average on the labour market in non-Europe OECD than in the EU15. The same is true for low-educated ones, as far as unemployment rates are concerned. EU+12-born emigrants are at a particular disadvantage in terms of unemployment in the EU15. Yet, with respect to employment rates, low-educated emigrants tend to fare better in the EU15 than in non-Europe OECD.

- The profile of emigrants changed somewhat over the decade from 2000 to 2010. EU+12-born emigrants notably feminized in non-Europe OECD. Besides, a rejuvenation of the EU+12-born emigrant population was observed, especially in the EU15, while an ageing of the EU15-born emigrant population was noted, especially in non-Europe OECD.

- Finally, the average education level of emigrants increased, due to a drop in the number of low-educated, especially from the EU15, and a faster growth in the number of medium and high-educated to all destinations. The number of low-educated from the EU+12 increased in the EU15, but decreased in non-Europe OECD. Thus, while in absolute terms most of the increase in the number of high-educated was of benefit to EU15 countries, the share of EU+12-born high-educated emigrants grew at a faster pace in non-Europe OECD than in the EU15.

Introduction

1. Given the importance of migration to the future workforce of Europe, it is important to know where the European Union stands in global migration dynamics. Is the inflow of immigrants to the EU similar to that of other destinations? The EU population grows not only through inflows of immigrants, but also sends outflows of emigrants to other destinations. How much of an impact does this have, and who are the EU nationals who leave towards other destinations? Are they replaced by incomers? Is there a net gain or loss of skills for the EU?

2. The aging of the current workforce in OECD countries is an oft-discussed phenomenon, and its relevance is even higher for European countries. The role of immigrants is therefore crucial and the OECD (2012)[1] points out that for most countries, immigrants may stave off a decrease in the size of the workforce, but have not, in most cases, increased the overall skill level. At the same time, European countries receive a high share of 'non-economic' migrants (family members, students and refugees) that, despite not entering the EU countries via labour migration routes, are often allowed to work. By the late 2000s, they represented two-thirds of long-term migrants in France and Netherlands and slightly less than half in the United Kingdom and Italy (Cangiano, 2012)[2].

3. In some European countries, the recent increase in the workforce is almost entirely driven by immigration. This is the case for Italy, Luxemburg, United Kingdom, and Switzerland. Even where migrants are only part of workforce growth, the composition of migration flows and stock is highly important since it will shape the workforce composition for the following decades. The statistics show that the generations that have retired over the last ten years have been replaced by more educated new entrants on the labour market. Of these new entrants, the migrants accounted for 15% of highly-educated. The EU countries, like the other OECD countries, are also faced with a phenomenon of job polarisation, with an increase of the demand for high and low educated workers and a decrease of the demand for workers with medium education. Therefore, the migrants' characteristics will shape the pattern of labour market evolution.

4. Against the background of changing composition of the labour force, it is also important to keep in mind the current labour market situation. European countries have distinct labour market contexts and, if unemployment rates were converging towards each other before the crisis, they started to diverge again after 2008. Krause, Rinne and Zimmermann (2014)[3] illustrate this with the case of Spain and Germany, highlighting that in 2005 Germany had a slightly higher unemployment rate than Spain, while in 2013 there was a 20 percentage point gap with the unemployment rate reaching 25% in Spain and 5% in Germany. The crisis brought back divergences not only in labour market performances across European countries, but also in labour market policies. Labour market expenditures' share had converged towards 2 percent of GDP before the crisis, but started to diverge afterwards, with percentages ranging between 0.3% in Romania to 3.7% in Denmark.

5. This paper aims to describe and analyse the composition and evolution of both the immigrant and emigrant stocks in and from the European Union and compare them with the patterns observed in other OECD countries. The analysis is conducted on the DIOC 2000, 2005 and 2010 datasets released by the OECD.

[1] OCDE (2012), « Le rôle de la migration dans le renouvellement des compétences des populations actives vieillissantes », dans Perspectives des migrations internationales 2012, Éditions OCDE. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2012-7-fr

[2] Cangiano, A. (2012). "Immigration policy and migrant labour market outcomes in the European Union: New evidence from the EU Labour Force Survey. LAB-MIG-GOV Working Paper, FIERI, Turin

[3] Krause, Annabelle and Rinne, Ulf and Zimmermann, Klaus F., How Far Away is a Single European Labor Market? (August 2014). CEPR Discussion Paper No. DP10107

Box 1. Data and definitions

Databases

Analyses draw upon the three 2000, 2005 and 2010 releases of the Database on Immigrants in OECD countries (DIOC) that provide comprehensive and comparative information on total stocks and a broad range of demographic and labour market characteristics of both natives and immigrants aged 15 and over and living in OECD countries. The main sources of data are population censuses and population registers (especially in 2000 and 2010), sometimes supplemented by labour force surveys (especially in 2005).

The main – static – analysis is based on the DIOC 2010 database that contains information on over 200 origin countries by gender, age, duration of stay, educational attainment and labour force status for 33 OECD and 7 non-OECD European destination countries. It includes in particular the 27 member countries of the European Union (EU) at that time. The time evolution analysis draws upon the DIOC 2000 and 2005 databases that contain information for respectively 28 and 27 OECD destination countries, including in particular the EU15 member countries.

For more details on the DIOC databases and methodology, see "A Profile of Immigrant Populations in the 21st Century: Data from OECD Countries"(OECD 2008). Data can be accessed and downloaded from www.oecd.org/migration/dioc.

Group of countries

For the purpose of the analysis, the following groups of countries are defined.

Destination countries are grouped in 4 distinct regions:

- **EU15**: It includes the 15 European countries that were members of the EU between 1995 and 2004 (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)

- **EU+12:** It includes the 10 European countries that became members of the EU in 2004 (Czech Republic, Cyprus[4] , Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia) and the 2 European countries that became members in 2007 (Bulgaria and Romania).

- **Other EEA:** It includes three countries of the European Economic Area (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland)

- **Other OECD:** It includes 9 countries that are members of the OECD in North America (Canada and the United States), in South America (Chile and Mexico) in Asia (Israel and Japan), in Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) and Turkey.

Origin countries are grouped in 7 distinct regions, namely EEA non-EU, Europe non-EEA, North America, South America and the Caribbean (SCAC), Asia, Africa and Oceania.

[4] Footnote by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Reference populations

Throughout the analysis, migrants (either immigrants or emigrants) refer to foreign-born individuals aged 15 and over, i.e. who live in a country where they were not born (foreign-born). Mobility is used to describe movements by EU-born within the EU, although they are considered in the total of migrants when not in their country of birth.

Natives conversely refer to non-migrant native-born individuals aged 15 and over, i.e. who live in the country where they were born.

Main characteristics

The main individual characteristics are recorded in the following exclusive and broad categories:

- Gender is recorded in 2 categories: male and female
- Age is recorded in 3 categories: 15-24, 25-64 and 65 and over
- Duration of stay is only recorded for the foreign-born population in 3 categories: residency of less than 5 years, between 5 and 10 years and 10 years and more.
- Educational attainment is recorded in 3 categories: low-educated (primary education), medium-educated (secondary education) and high-educated (tertiary education).
- Labour force status is recorded in 3 categories: employed, unemployed and inactive.

1. IMMIGRATION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH OTHER OECD DESTINATION COUNTRIES

6. This first section assesses the relative importance of immigration to the EU by comparison with other main OECD destination countries. Second, it describes the different profiles of immigrants who choose to move to the EU or to alternative OECD countries. Mobility within the EU is excluded from the whole analysis and will be dealt with in the second section on emigration.

1.1 Who migrates to OECD countries?

7. In 2010, the stock of migrants in the EU27 and other selected OECD countries was almost 80 million, representing 9% of the total population (see Table 1). The EU27 has an migrant population of 30.2 million, but most of them (94%) live in countries of the EU15, and the main destination countries being Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Spain and Italy host three out of four. OECD destination countries outside Europe have an immigrant population of 48.6 million, the vast majority of them (91%) living in the United States (70.7%), Canada (11.7%) and Australia (8.6%). Non-EU European countries have an immigrant population of almost 1.1 million, , most of them (72%) in Switzerland.

Table 1. Immigrant population aged 15+ in EU27 and other OECD countries, 2010

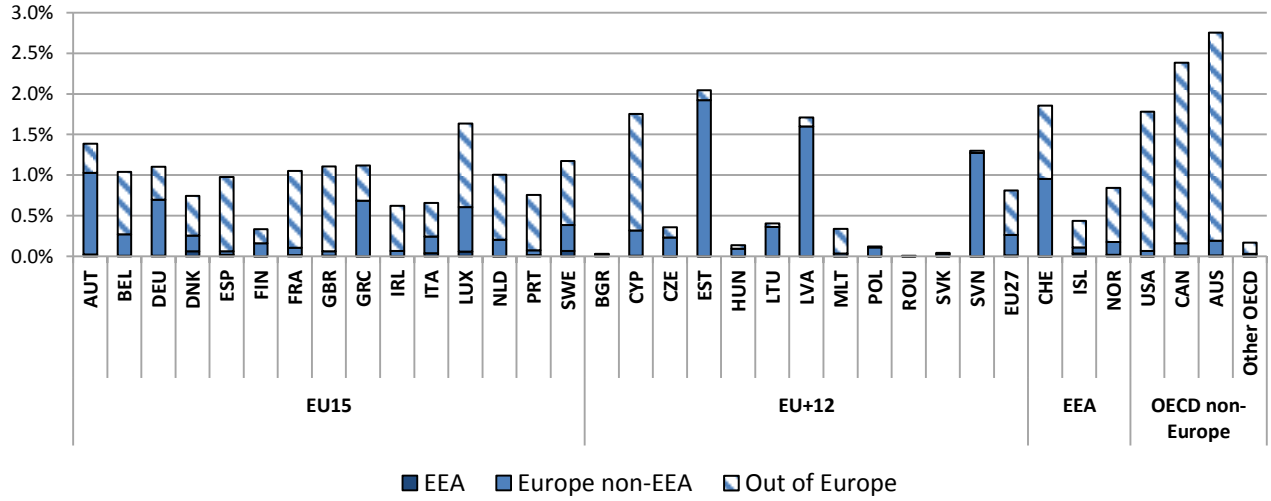
Region of destination	Native Population 15+ (thousands)	Immigrant Population 15+ (thousands)	Immigration Rate (%)
EU15	291,140.9	28,564.2	8.9%
EU+12	82,169.0	1,690.2	2.0%
EU27	373,309.9	30,254.4	7.5%
Other EEA	7,967.7	1,094.7	12.1%
Other OECD	491,663.6	48,610.9	9.0%
Total	872,941.4	79,960.0	8.4%

Source: DIOC 2010.

8. On average, the EU27 immigration rate (the share of foreign-born in the population) is 7.5%, but great disparities emerge within the EU27. While the immigration rate is the highest in the EU15 (8.9%), it is the lowest in the EU+12 (2%), which is an expected outcome given that EU+12 countries are traditionally emigration countries and not immigration ones. Immigration rates remain much lower in EU27 countries than in the three other main OECD destination countries outside Europe, where they amount to 26.1% in Australia, 21.8% in Canada and 16.6% in the United States.

9. European migrants (including Russia) represent the highest share in all EU+12 countries, but only a minority of EU15 countries. Countries where a majority of migrants were born outside Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium and Portugal (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Immigration rates in the EU27 and other OECD countries, by country of destination and region of origin, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010

Box 2. Immigration and emigration rates

- The immigration rate of a given country represents the immigrant population as a share of the total population. Therefore, for a given country i, it is computed as the ratio of the foreign-born population to the total population of country i: ii=Ii/(Ii+Ni), where Ii is the foreign-born population of country i, and Ni is the native non-migrant population of country i.

- The emigration rate of a given country represents the emigrant population as a share of the native population. Therefore, for a given country i, it is computed as the ratio of the native population residing abroad to the total native population of country i: mi=Mi/(Mi+Ni), where Mi is the native population from country i living abroad, and Ni is the native non-migrant population of country i. Similarly, the emigration rate of the high-educated is the share of tertiary educated natives living abroad.

9. The highest share of migrants to the EU27 and other OECD countries as a whole comes from SCAC and they make up 34% (27 million) of the total stock of migrants. In terms of ranking of regions of origin, SCAC is followed by Asia and, at a more significant difference, Europe non-EEA and Africa, who account for respectively 31.7% (25 million), 15.4% (12 million) and 13.3% (10 million) of the migrant stock (see Table 2).

10. A more detailed look at the shares of migrants coming from the main regions and countries of origin indicates that the composition of the migrant stock differs significantly across destinations. More than a quarter of the total stock of migrants living in the EU27 comes from Africa, which can easily be linked to the geographical proximity and cultural/colonial ties. This is even more obvious when the two main countries of origin of African migrants are Morocco and Algeria, who account for almost 53% of the stock. While another quarter comes from Asian non-EU countries, European non-EU/EEA countries nationals rank third in the share of immigrants to the EU27. The shares of migrants from non-OECD Asian and SCAC countries are significant, but still considerably lower shares than in the other OECD destinations. Indeed, in the latter destinations, more than 2/3 of the migrant stock originates from South and Central America and the Caribbean (40.8%) and Asia (29.8%), which is partly driven by Mexican migrants who notably represent over a quarter (28.2%) of the total migrant stock in the United States.

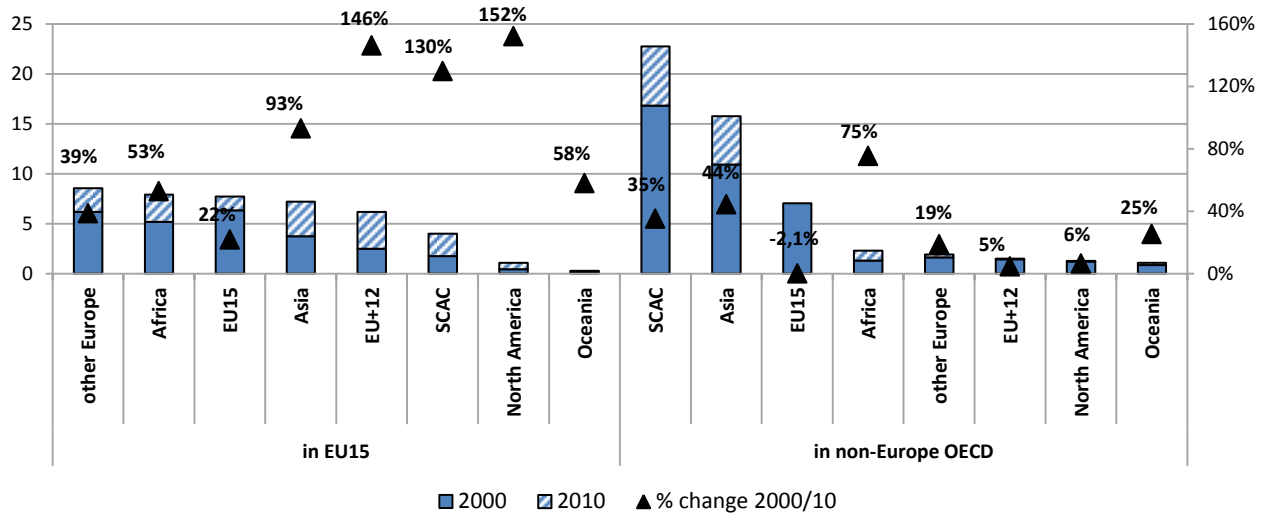
Table 2. Immigrant population aged 15+ in EU27 and other OECD countries by detailed origin, 2010

Region of destination	From EEA non-EU	From Europe Non-EEA (excl Turkey)	*From Turkey*	From North America	From SCAC non-OECD	*From Mexico*	*From Chile*	From Asia non-OECD	*From Israel*	*From Japan*	From Oceania non-OECD	*From Australia*	*From New Zealand*	From Africa
EU15	1.8	19.5	8.2	2.3	13.2	*0.3*	*0.5*	25.0	*0.2*	*0.4*	0.1	*0.6*	*0.2*	27.6
EU+12	0.3	81.3	0.6	1.6	0.5	*0.1*	*0.0*	13.4	*0.2*	*0.2*	0.0	*0.4*	*0.0*	1.4
EU27	**1.8**	**22.9**	**7.8**	**2.3**	**12.5**	***0.3***	***0.4***	**24.4**	***0.2***	***0.4***	**0.1**	***0.6***	***0.2***	**26.1**
Other EEA	**0.8**	**35.2**	**7.0**	**4.9**	**8.9**	***0.6***	***1.2***	**25.0**	***0.4***	***0.7***	**0.1**	***0.7***	***0.2***	**14.3**
United States	0.2	3.2	0.3	2.4	28.5	*30.6*	*0.3*	28.2	*0.4*	*1.3*	0.3	*0.2*	*0.1*	4.1
Canada	0.5	5.9	0.5	5.4	14.0	*1.6*	*0.5*	60.1	*0.4*	*0.6*	0.5	*0.5*	*0.2*	9.4
Australia	0.5	5.5	1.0	3.2	2.4	*0.1*	*0.8*	56.6	*0.3*	*1.0*	5.2		*13.8*	9.5
Other OECD	**0.4**	**18.1**	**0.6**	**8.8**	**12.7**	***0.2***	***0.2***	**44.6**	***0.1***	***0.3***	**3.4**	***1.5***	***0.1***	**9.0**
Total	**0.9**	**12.1**	**3.3**	**3.0**	**19.4**	***14.2***	***0.4***	**30.6**	***0.3***	***0.8***	**0.6**	***0.5***	***0.7***	**13.3**

Source: DIOC 2010.

11. The total stock of migrants grew faster in the EU15 (+64.2% or +16.9 million) then in non-Europe OECD (+29.7% or +12.2 million) over the decade (see Figure 2). In absolute terms, nearly half of the growth of the migrant stock in the EU15 can be attributed to migration from Europe (+7.6 million), especially mobility from the EU+12: the number of EU+12-born multiplied by 2.4 (+3.7 million). Further, 1/5 can be attributed to a higher stock of migrants from Asia (which doubled, adding 3.5 million), 16% to migration from Africa (+2.7 million, +52.8%) and 13.4% to higher immigration from SCAC (+2.3 million, x2.1). Conversely, nearly 90% of the increase in the migrant stock in non-Europe OECD can be attributed to migration from SCAC (+5.9 million, +35.2%) and Asia (+4.8 million, +44.3%). Yet, the fastest relative increase was observed for the population of African immigrants (+75.3%), despite involving a smaller number of individuals (+1 million).

Figure 2. Change in immigrant population aged 15+ in EU15 and non-Europe OECD countries (in million and percentage change), by origin, 2000-2010



Source: DIOC 2000-2010.

12. As a consequence, while the overall distribution of the migrant stock by region of origin in both destination regions has changed very little over time, the only notable evolution is the increase in the share of foreign-born from the EU+12 resident in the EU15 (from 9% in 2000 to 15% in 2010), following the EU enlargement and the freedom of movement that it entailed. The following analysis will particularly focus on third-country migrants, since a detailed analysis of emigration from, and mobility within, the EU27 is provided in section 2.

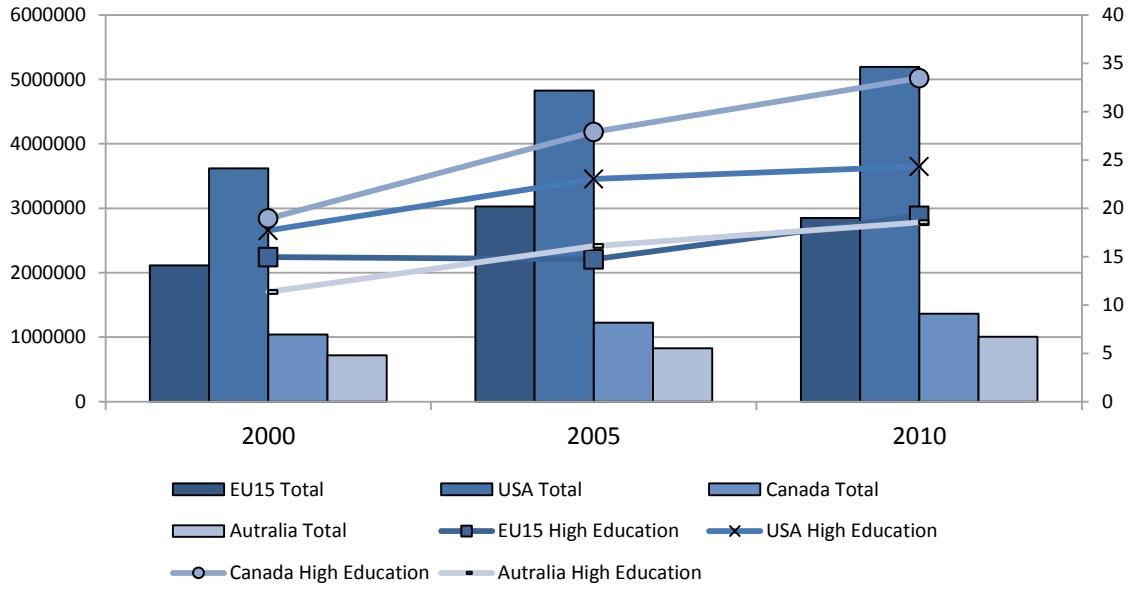
Box 3. The evolution of the elderly migrant population

In several analyses in this report, we left out the populations over 64 years old in order to ensure comparability of different databases, but also to increase the relevance of certain outcomes.

Figure 3 retraces the evolution of the stock of elderly migrants and we notice that their stock increases steadily, probably due to an aging cohort effect. Unfortunately, the structure of the raw data does not allow us to cross age and duration of stay; therefore we cannot confirm that the share of the older migrant population is increasing across cohorts.

In terms of education, we notice that the share of high educated migrants within the age category has also been increasing over the years, reflecting a global increase in migrants' education. The increase is especially marked for Canada, where it nearly doubled.

Figure 3. Evolution of the emigrant population aged 65+, total stock (left axis) and high-educated (% of all, right axis)



Source: DIOC 2000-2010

1.2 Who goes to Europe relative to other OECD destinations?

Main characteristics of immigrants from the origin perspective

13. In terms of migrants' characteristics in EU27 and other OECD destination countries (see Table 3), the share of women is slightly higher than the share of men at a global level (51.5%). The share of women is the highest among migrants coming from non-EU Europe (53.8%) and North America (53.4%), but men are still the majority among migrants coming from Africa (51.5%) and South and Central America and the Caribbean (50.1%).

14. The bulk of immigrants are found among the (prime-age) working population, aged 25-64, that accounts for almost three-fourths of the total stock. The age distribution reveals that older migrants (aged 65+) are over-represented among immigrants from North America and non-EU Europe. Conversely, migrants from SCAC, Asia, Oceania and Africa tend to be younger on average.

15. Nearly 35 million migrants are high-educated (29.9%). Yet, low-educated migrants still dominate with more than 37 million individuals (31.8%). High-educated migrants tend to be over-represented among migrants from North America and Asia and to a lesser extent from Oceania and the EU15. Northern American and Asian migrants are indeed significantly more educated, with the share of high-educated migrants representing 47.7% and respectively 40.7% of the migrants stock originating from these regions. Conversely, migrants from SCAC and Africa are mostly low-educated, with the share of low-educated migrants accounting for 43.8% and 40.7% of the total stock. Finally, medium-educated migrants are over-represented among migrants from EU+12 (45.6%) and non-EU European countries (42.8%) and to a lesser extent from Oceania (42.1%).

Table 3. Main characteristics of immigrant population aged 15+ in EU27 and other OECD countries, by origin, 2010

Region of origin	Women (%)	Education			Age distribution	
		Low (%)	Medium (%)	High (%)	15-24 (%)	65+ (%)
Other Europe	53,8	32,1	42,8	25,1	10,5	17,2
North America	53,4	19,6	32,7	47,7	14,2	17,1
SCAC	49,9	43,8	38,1	18,1	13,9	8,9
Asia	51,8	21,7	37,6	40,7	13,3	10,4
Oceania	50,8	22,4	42,1	35,5	12,4	10,3
Africa	48,5	40,7	30,4	28,9	11,4	11,3
Total	**51,5**	**31,8**	**38,2**	**29,9**	**11,8**	**14,0**

Source: DIOC 2010

Main characteristics of immigrants from the destination perspective

16. There are clear differences evident between the migrants living in Europe compared with those living other OECD destinations, especially in terms of education and labour status. This section describes these diverging profiles, focusing on EU27 and non-European OECD destinations, since they host the vast majority of the foreign-born in OECD countries.

Gender, age and duration of stay

17. From the destination perspective (Table 4), it is worth noting that women comprise a similar share of migrants (51.2%) in the EU27 and in non-Europe OECD, but within the EU27 the situation a significantly higher share (54.8%) of women can be noted in the EU+12.

18. The overall age distribution shows a slightly younger immigrant population in the EU27, where the share of immigrants over 65 years old is 11.3% compared with 14.7% in the non-European OECD countries. However, the migrant stock in the EU+12 is considerably older: 34.8% of immigrants are 65 years old and over, compared with 9.9% in the EU15. This pattern is mostly driven by Germany, France and the United Kingdom which together account for 62.2% of the entire migrant stock aged 65 and over in the EU27.

19. Migrants to the EU27 also arrived more recently on average, with the shares of immigrants whose residency are respectively less than 5 years and between 5 and 10 years being respectively of 17.6% and 19.0%, whereas these shares are of 12.5% and 13.7% in OECD countries outside Europe.

Table 4. Main characteristics of immigrant population aged 15+ in EU27 and other OECD countries, by destination, 2010

			Age		Education			Duration of stay			Labor force status	
Region destination	Immigrant population 15+ (thousands)	Women (%)	15-24 (%)	65+ (%)	Low (%)	Medium (%)	High (%)	<5 (%)	5-10 (%)	>10 (%)	Employed (%)	Inactive (%)
EU15	30,981.5	51.0	12.6	9.9	41.4	33.3	25.3	17.8	19.6	62.6	57.5	29.9
EU+12	1,751.0	54.8	6.9	34.8	19.1	52.5	28.5	12.4	6.7	80.9	64.0	27.3
EU27	**32,732.5**	**51.2**	**12.3**	**11.3**	**40.6**	**34.0**	**25.4**	**17.6**	**19.0**	**63.4**	**57.7**	**29.8**
Europe non-EU	13,900.5	51.0	11.9	13.0	31.1	36.1	32.8	17.0	12.4	70.6	70.5	22.9
Other OECD	57,219.8	51.2	12.0	14.7	27.1	37.3	35.6	12.5	13.7	73.8	68.0	26.0
Total	**117,028.9**	**51.5**	**11.8**	**14.0**	**31.6**	**36.9**	**31.5**	**15.6**	**15.2**	**69.2**	**64.9**	**26.7**

Source: DIOC 2010. Education shares, employment and inactivity rates are computed over the population aged 15-64.

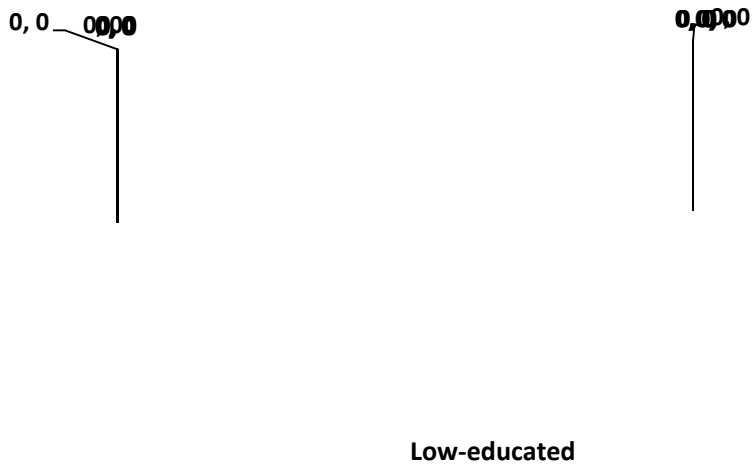
Education

20. The migrant stock residing in EU27 countries is mainly composed of low-educated migrants: they account for slightly more than 40% of the total stock, this being particularly true for the EU15 (see Table 4). Conversely, while most immigrants in non-European OECD destinations are medium-educated (37.3%), high-educated immigrants are at the same time clearly over-represented: they account for more than one in three residents foreign-born in non-Europe OECD, compared with one in four in the EU27.

21. Figure 4 shows that EU27 hosts 33% (31% in just the EU15 countries alone) of the total stock of high-educated migrants, while most (53%) reside in OECD countries outside Europe, mostly in North America (46%). Furthermore, the majority of low-educated migrants lives in Europe (56%), mostly in the EU15 (47%), highlighting the fact that Europe tends to be more attractive for low-educated migrants, whereas North America is more attractive (or selective) for high-educated ones. The same conclusion emerges if we compare these shares to the share of migrants living in the EU15, which is 37% of the total, indicating that low-educated migrants are clearly over-represented, while high-educated ones are under-represented. By comparison, non-European OECD countries received 49% (North America 41%) of the total stock of migrants, with a significant over-representation of the high-educated and an under-representation the low-educated.

22. Table 5 confirms this tendency, showing that the shares of high-educated migrants are in general considerably larger in North America and Oceania compared to the EU27, especially the EU15. The difference is particularly significant for migrants coming from Africa, Asia and non-EU Europe. The only notable exceptions are migrants from SCAC and Oceania who are on average less educated in North America than in the EU15. This reflects, to some extent, the absence of selectivity in the United States, where part of the SCAC-born population entered outside of legal channels.

Figure 4. Distribution of high and low-educated non-EU-origin immigrant population aged 25-64 by destination, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010

Table 5. Share of high-educated non-EU-origin immigrant population aged 25-64, by destination and origin, 2010

Region of Destination	From Europe non-EU	From North America	From SCAC	From Asia	From Oceania	From Africa
EU15	16.4	47.7	24.8	31.8	52.3	23.3
EU+12	23.6	42.0	43.8	30.0	26.8	44.4
North America	50.2	50.2	16.4	52.4	38.9	49.3
Oceania	29.3	60.4	46.4	49.2	26.6	46.8
Total	**24.6**	**47.6**	**17.2**	**38.7**	**32.4**	**27.5**

Source: DIOC 2010

Box 4. Labour market indicators

Three labour market indicators are constructed using the data: the employment rate, the unemployment rate and the inactivity rate.

- The employment rate of a given country represents the employed population as a share of the working-age population. It is assumed that the working-age group is 15-64, i.e. all people 65 and over are retired. Therefore, for a given country i, it is computed as the ratio of the employed population to the population aged 15-64 of country i: ei=Ei/(Ei+Wi), where Ei is the employed population aged 15-64 of country i, and Wi is the non-employed population aged 15-64 of country i.

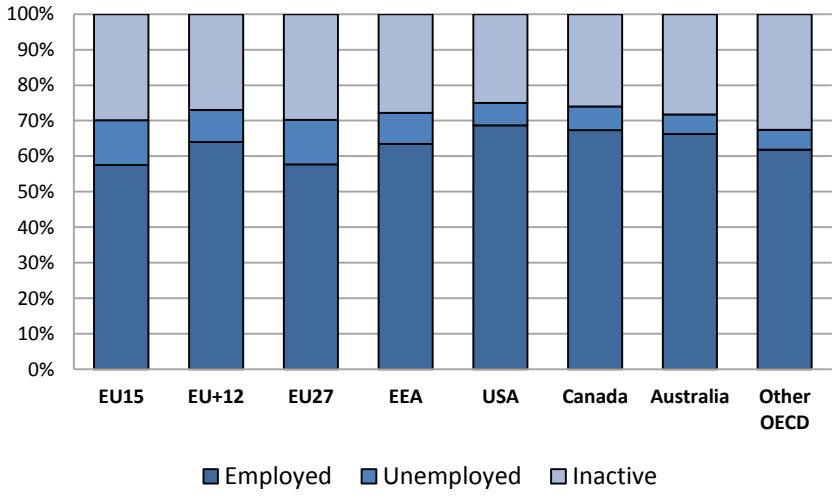
- The unemployment rate of a given country represents the unemployed population as a share of the labour force. Therefore, for a given country i, it is computed as the ratio of the unemployed population to the employed plus unemployed populations of country i: ui=Ui/(Ei+Ui), where Ei is the employed population of country i, and Ui is the unemployed population of country i.

- The inactivity rate of a given country represents the inactive population as a share of the population aged 15+. Therefore, for a given country i, it is computed as the ratio of the inactive population to the population aged 15+ of country i: ni=Ni/(Ni+Pi), where Ni is the inactive population aged 15+ of country i, and Pi is the active population aged 15+ of country i.

Labour market outcomes

23. In terms of labour force status, the employment rate of migrants living in the EU27 is on average significantly lower (57.7%) than that of migrants living in non-Europe OECD destination countries, which is on average of 68.0% (see Table 4). This is even truer for migrants in the EU15. At the same time, their inactivity rate is higher: 29.9% in the EU27 versus 26.0% in the non-Europe OECD. Moreover, the share of unemployed migrants in EU27 countries, especially in the EU15, is significantly higher than in other destinations, in particular when compared to non-Europe OECD (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Distribution of immigrant population aged 15-64, by labour force status and destination, 2010

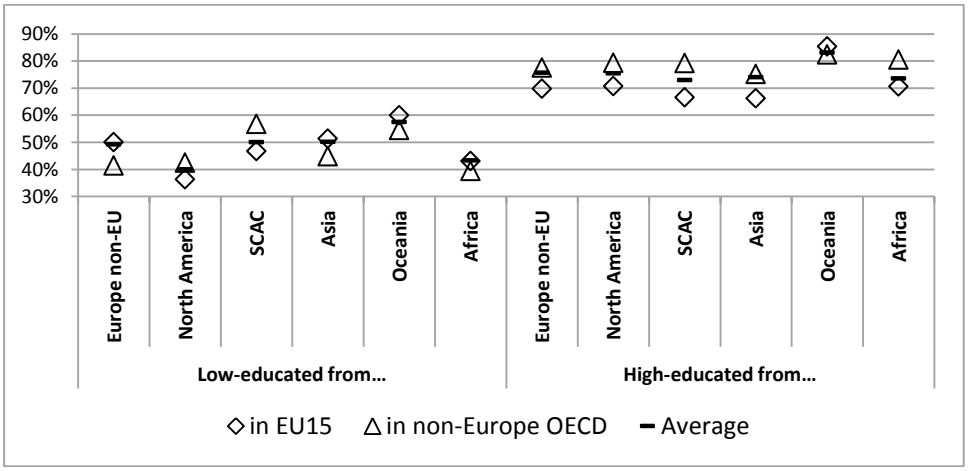


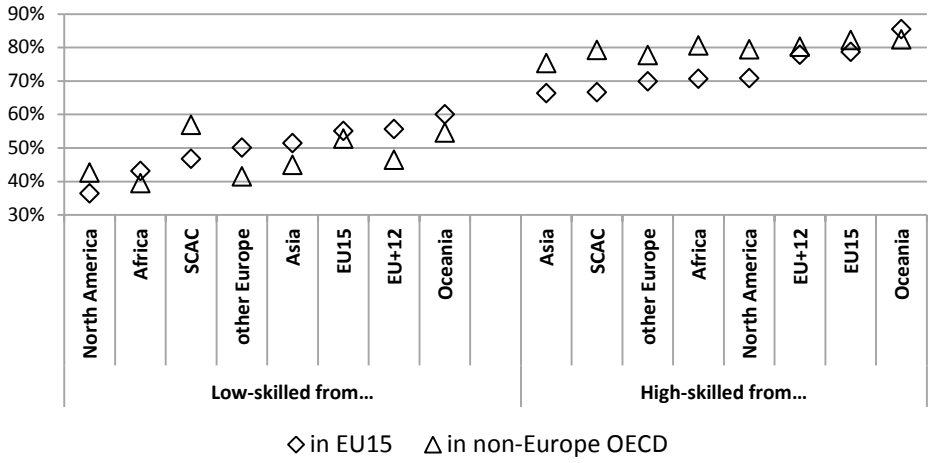
Source: DIOC 2010

24. Yet, if we break down the employment rates of immigrants by education level, a more balanced portrait emerges from a comparison across the main destinations (see Figure 6). Indeed, the higher employment level of migrants living in non-European OECD countries is mostly driven by the high-educated and to a lesser extent the medium-educated ones. The pattern is quite the opposite for the low-educated, who tend to fare better in EU15 destination countries than in non-Europe OECD. This is however not true for migrants from North America and SCAC, who always have higher employment rates in OECD countries outside Europe than in the EU15. Nonetheless, whatever their origin and destination, high-educated immigrants always fare better on the labour market than low-educated ones and have their employment rates show less variation, especially in non-Europe OECD.

25. If we now have a deeper look into the variability across origins (see Figure 6), on average, the lowest employment rates are generally observed for migrants from Africa, SCAC, Asia and non-EU Europe, while migrants from the EU27, Oceania and to a lesser extent North America tend to show higher ones on average. But important disparities exist across destinations and education level. Indeed, this pattern is particularly marked for the high-educated in EU15 destination countries. The labour market in non-European OECD countries is relatively more favourable for the SCAC and high-educated African migrants, while the labour market in the EU15 is more favourable for the low-educated Asian and non-EU European ones. Whatever the destination, low-educated African and North American immigrants tend to fare particularly poorly. Further, for low-educated born in EU-12 countries, those who are mobile in Europe have a higher employment rate than those who go to other OECD destinations (albeit a small number).

Figure 6. Employment rates of immigrant population aged 15-64, by education level, origin and destination, 2010





Source: DIOC 2010

1.3 How did the profile of immigrants change over the decade?

26. The following time comparison will only focus on the OECD destinations as they are the only ones to appear in both earlier DIOC databases (2000 and 2005).

27. Over the decade, the share of women increased, as did the structural difference in terms of education levels between destinations. Migrants residing in the EU15 remained overall lower educated than those living in other OECD destinations, even though the share of high-educated increased over the decade (see Table 6). When comparing the educational composition of different migrant cohorts according to their duration of stay (see Figure 7), recent migrants (with a residency of less than 5 years) to the EU15 have become more educated over time. The same is true for long term migrants (residency of more than 10 years), but at a slower pace. EU15 countries have actually seen a steeper increase in the share of high-educated among recent migrants than the United States, where the change has been more pronounced for the medium-educated.

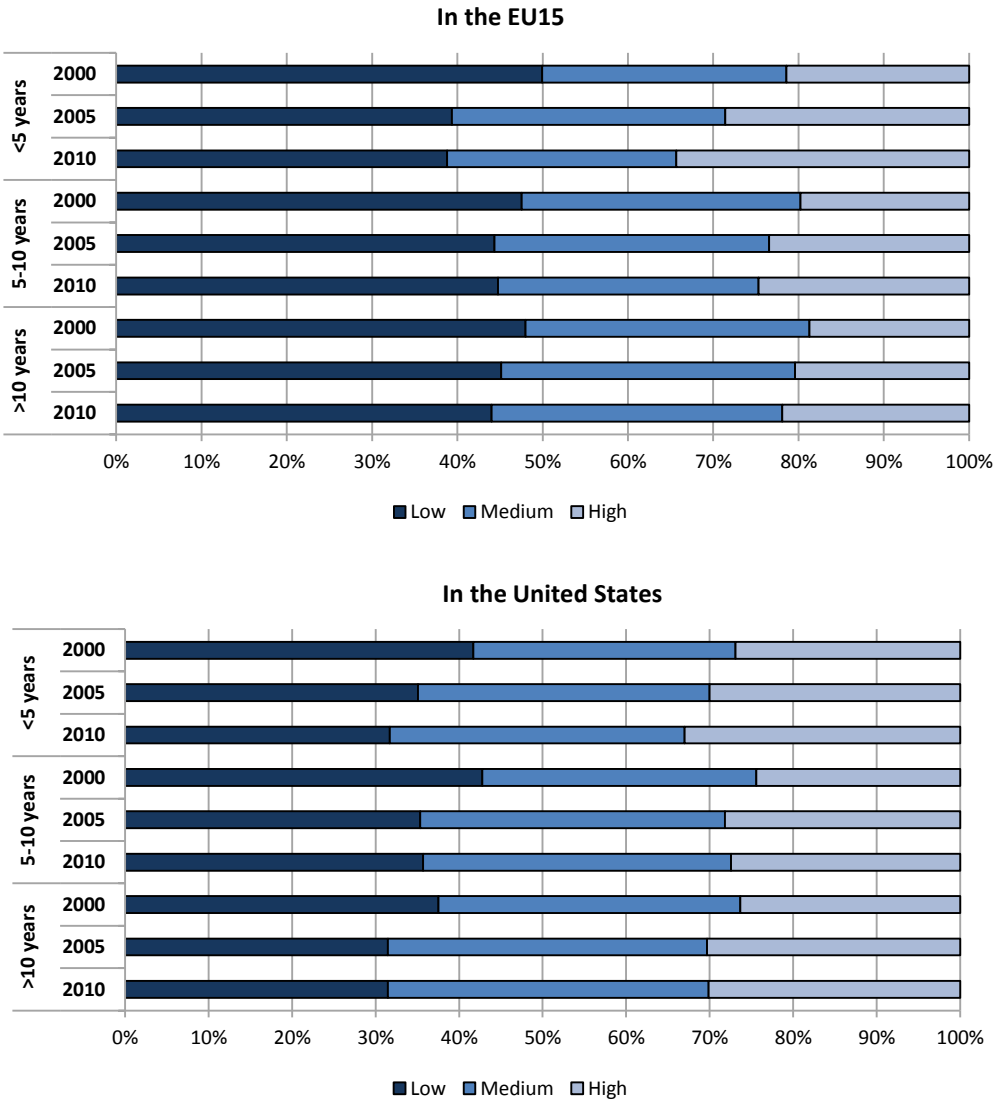
28. In terms of labour status, migrants in the EU15 have significantly lower employment rates compared to those of migrants in the United States. The inactivity rates are also slightly higher in the EU15 and, given that the age distribution across destination is similar, it suggests an over-representation of inactive migrants in the EU15. Yet, having a look at the evolution of migrant characteristics across time gives insights into the causes of lower employment rates in Europe. As previously mentioned, the potential explanation for the lower employment rates either stems from the economic crisis, which might have hit harder migrants in Europe than in other OECD countries, or from different migrant profiles. A comparison of these outcomes across time shows that while the gap increased slightly, employment rates of immigrants in the EU15 remain persistently below those in other OECD countries, suggesting that the difference is structural and not cyclical.

Table 6. Main characteristics of the immigrant population aged 15+ by year and destination, 2000-2010

		2000		2005		2010	
		EU15	Other OECD	EU15	Other OECD	EU15	Other OECD
Immigrant population 15+ (thousands)		19,207.8	45,503.9	28,968.8	56,428.9	30,981.5	57,219.8
Women (%)		49.9	50.7	51.2	50.3	51.0	51.2
Age	**15-24 (%)**	14.0	13.8	13.5	12.2	12.6	12.0
	65+ (%)	11.0	13.3	10.4	14.1	9.9	14.7
Education	**Low (%)**	48.0	35.6	42.4	28.2	41.4	27.1
	Middle (%)	31.9	35.7	33.8	38.0	33.3	37.3
	High (%)	20.2	28.7	23.8	33.7	25.3	35.6
Duration of stay	**<5 (%)**	16.0	18.9	25.5	16.5	17.8	12.5
	5-10 (%)	18.7	15.4	16.7	15.5	19.6	13.7
	>10 (%)	65.3	65.7	57.8	68.0	62.6	73.8
Labor force status	**Employed (%)**	51.0	56.3	55.0	61.5	57.5	68.0
	Inactive (%)	38.9	39.4	36.1	34.1	29.9	26.0

Source: DIOC 2000-2010. Education shares, employment and inactivity rates are computed over the population aged 15-64.

Figure 7. Distribution of education levels among immigrant populations aged 15+ in the EU15 and the United States, by the duration of stay, 2000, 2005 and 2010



Source: DIOC 2000-2010.

1.4 Focus on a selection of top origin countries

29. The following analysis focuses on the main characteristics of immigrants from some of the top origin countries in terms of migration: China, India, Morocco, Philippines and Vietnam. Non-EU27 countries that appear at least twice in the top-10 origin countries per destination region were selected (see Table 16 in annex), since the characteristics of EU27-born migrants will be discussed in depth in the next section.

30. The EU27 and the United States host almost three quarters of the total stock of migrants. Both regions receive a comparable number of migrants, representing 11% of the total population in the EU27 and 17% of the population in the United States. However, there is a higher diversity of origin countries in the EU27, where the top-5 origin countries account for 25% of the total migrant stock. In the United States, the top-5 origin countries account for 42.3% of migrant stock but only one country, Mexico, accounts for more than 27% of the total.

31. Table 7 presents the evolution of the share of migrants from each of these countries by main destination. There was a clear switch in the stock of Chinese migrants. If more than of half of them (54.6%) were living in the United States in 2000, the distribution has become more widespread by 2010. The share of Chinese-born migrants who live in EU15 countries almost doubled over a decade, from 9.8% of the 2000 total to 18.4% in 2010. In Canada and Australia, the stock of Chinese immigrants also increased, but at a slower pace, by 4.2 and respectively 4 percentage points over the decade.

Table 7. Evolution of the distribution of immigrant populations aged 15+ across main destinations by country of origin, 2000-2010

Origin \ Destination		Total (thousands)	EU15 (%)	Europe non-EU (%)	USA (%)	Canada (%)	Australia (%)
China	**2000**	2,068.2	9.8	0.5	54.6	15.4	6.5
	2005	2,650.0	11.6	0.1	47.4	17.1	8.4
	2010	3,349.5	18.4	0.5	36.9	19.6	10.5
India	**2000**	1,952.0	28.8	0.6	49.1	15.7	4.5
	2005	2,669.9	21.2	0.2	55.0	16.1	5.1
	2010	3,538.8	27.7	0.7	46.3	14.9	7.5
Morocco	**2000**	1,505.0	94.8	0.9	2.6	1.6	0.1
	2005	2,230.3	88.3	0.2	2.7	1.7	0.1
	2010	2,425.3	89.2	0.7	2.5	2.1	0.1
Philippines	**2000**	1,930.3	7.5	0.7	70.3	11.6	4.9
	2005	2,344.3	4.6	0.3	71.5	12.7	4.8
	2010	2,868.6	13.1	0.9	60.0	15.2	5.1
Vietnam	**2000**	1,518.1	15.2	1.3	61.8	9.7	9.9
	2005	1,704.7	13.6	0.7	63.7	9.4	9.2
	2010	1,915.3	15.1	1.0	60.7	8.4	9.2

Source: DIOC 2000-2010

32. Although the United States have the highest share (36.9%) of the Chinese migrant stock, they represent only 3.5% of the foreign-born population living in the country (see Table 8). In the EU27,

Chinese migrants account for only 2.3% of the foreign-born population. The share of women among Chinese-born is lower in the EU27 (52.8%), especially if we compare to non-EU European countries where the share of women reaches 61.9%. Chinese immigrants in Europe are also younger than in the United States: almost a quarter of the EU27 stock is aged 15-24, while this share is of 12% in the United States. More than 18% of the Chinese-born in the USA are over 65 years of age, while the figure for Europe is less than 5%. In terms of education however, Chinese immigrants are more educated in Canada and the United States (54.9% and 46.7% are high-educated) than in Europe (only 36.4% of those living in the EU27 are high-educated). As expected, we observe that Chinese migration to Europe is disproportionately more recent than to Canada and the United States, with more than a third (35.3%) of migrants arriving within the previous 5 years, compared with 15.3% in Canada and 21.1% in the United States. Curiously, the employment rate of Chinese migrants is highest in EU+12 countries (77.2%), while it is only 55.4% in the EU15. Moreover, even if this EU15 employment rate is significantly lower compared to the United States and Canada, inactivity rates are comparable (40.5% for the EU15, 38.4% for the United States and 40.8% for Canada). Given that Chinese immigrants are considerably older in the United States and Canada (18.3% and 15.6% are aged 65 and over) than in the EU15 (4.5% are aged 65 and over), similar inactivity rates suggest that the inactive population is over-represented in the Chinese migrant stock in EU15 countries.

33. The largest overall increases in migrant stocks for any origin country were seen for India. The number of Indian-born in OECD countries increased by 81.3% between 2000 and 2010, although their distribution remained somewhat stable across destinations (see Table 9). In 2010, the highest share was living in the United States (46.3%), followed by the EU15 (27.7%) and Canada (14.9%). Compared to other nationalities, the share of women in the Indian migrant stock is lower, especially in Australia (44.1%) and the EU27 (46.7%). Indian migrants in Europe are slightly older than in the United States (14.7% are aged 65 and over in the UE27 versus 9.1% in the United States). The most striking difference between the Indian migrant stock in Europe and in the United States is in terms of education: 74.9% of Indian-born living in the United States are high-educated versus 44.8% in the EU27. Among the main destinations, the share of low-educated Indian migrants is the highest in the EU27 (35.3%). Indian migrants in the United States also have significantly higher employment rates (71.7%) and lower inactivity rates (28.8%) compared to those living in the EU27, where the employment rate of Indian-born is 65.3% and the inactivity rate is 36.7%.

34. Moroccan migrants are mainly concentrated in the EU15 (89.2% of the total stock), where they account for 5.3% of the total foreign-born (see Table 10). Among the main third-country origins of migrants to OECD countries, only Morocco sends most of its migrants to the EU. The United States and Canada respectively host 2.5% and 2.1% of the Moroccan migrant stock. Moroccan migrants living in the United States are slightly older (7.5% are aged 15-24, although there are fewer elderly) and more educated (45.5% are high-educated) than those living in the EU27 (11.3% are aged 15-24 and only 14.3% are high-educated). In Europe, less than half (46.1%) of the working-age Moroccan immigrants are employed, while their employment rate in the United States is 70%.

35. Filipino migrants are mainly concentrated in the United States (60%), Canada (15.2%) and the EU27 (13.4%) (see Table 11). Their stock is mainly composed of women, whose share varies between 59.4% in the United States and 92.3% in the EU+12. Longstanding labour migration patterns by Filipino workers, mainly focused on service sectors, partly explain not only the feminisation of the migrant stock, but also the relatively high employment rates (reaching 77.9% in the EU27 and 75.7% in the United States), compared with those of other nationalities. Filipino migrants in Europe are less educated (33.8% are low-educated and 32.1% are high-educated) than in the United States and Canada (where low-educated migrants respectively account for 9.8% and 8.2% of the stock and high-educated ones account for 54.1% and 65.9%).

36. The highest share of Vietnamese migrants lives in the United States (60.7%), followed by EU27 countries which host 18.4% of the stock (see Table 12). The share of women is slightly higher in the EU15 (54.2%) than in the United States (52.3%) and Canada (52.8%). Vietnamese-born living in the EU27 are also younger, less educated (41.5% are low-educated) and have lower employment rates compared to those living in the United States and Canada.

Table 8. Main characteristics of Chinese immigrant population aged 15+ by main destinations, 2010

Destination	Total (thds)	Percentage distribution	Share in the stock of foreign born (%)	Women (%)	Age		Education			Duration of stay			Labor	
					15-24 (%)	65+ (%)	Low (%)	Medium (%)	High (%)	< 5 (%)	5-10 (%)	>10 (%)	Employment rate (%)	Inactivity rate (%)
EU15	714.1	18.4	2.3	52.9	24.7	4.5	40.9	22.4	36.6	35.4	23.2	41.4	55.4	40.5
EU+12	18.0	0.5	1.0	47.8	16.0	4.6	28.4	45.9	25.7	32.1	21.3	46.6	77.2	23.8
EU27	732.1	18.9	2.3	52.8	24.5	4.5	40.7	23.0	36.4	35.3	23.2	41.5	55.9	40.1
Europe non-EU	18.4	0.5	0.8	61.9	14.5	5.1	29.3	21.8	48.9	32.4	27.4	40.2	62.3	31.9
USA	1,430.8	36.9	3.5	53.4	12.0	18.3	25.3	28.0	46.7	21.1	15.0	63.9	68.5	38.4
Canada	759.9	19.6	11.3	53.6	13.0	15.6	18.5	26.6	54.9	15.3	18.9	65.9	63.1	40.8
Australia	408.21	10.5	8.2	55.4	22.6	9.2	13.0	34.9	52.1	29.4	18.9	51.7	57.7	41.0

Source: DIOC 2010. Education shares and employment rates are computed over the population aged 15-64.

Table 9. Main characteristics of Indian immigrant population aged 15+ by main destinations, 2010

Destination	Total (thds)	Percentage distribution	Share in the stock of foreign born (%)	Women (%)	Age		Education			Duration of stay			Labor	
					15-24 (%)	65+ (%)	Low (%)	Medium (%)	High (%)	< 5 (%)	5-10 (%)	>10 (%)	Employment rate (%)	Inactivity rate (%)
EU15	1,006.1	27.7	2.3	46.8	10.1	14.7	35.3	19.9	44.8	30.0	18.0	51.9	65.3	36.7
EU+12	8.68	0.2	0.3	39.9	21.0	4.0	16.0	36.8	47.2	40.5	24.6	34.9	65.4	29.0
EU27	1,014.7	27.9	2.2	46.7	10.2	14.6	35.1	20.0	44.8	30.1	18.1	51.8	65.3	36.7
Europe non-EU	24.38	0.7	1.1	49.0	11.6	4.6	19.7	24.8	55.5	36.4	11.3	52.3	69.6	26.8
USA	1,686.1	46.3	4.1	46.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	16.1	74.9	21.3	18.6	60.2	71.7	28.8
Canada	542.47	14.9	8.1	50.0	9.2	15.4	19.1	26.4	54.5	20.3	21.4	58.2	70.0	32.7
Australia	271.28	7.5	5.5	44.1	13.0	7.6	5.6	24.3	70.1	44.9	22.8	32.3	76.7	23.0

Source: DIOC 2010. Education shares and employment rates are computed over the population aged 15-64.

Table 10. Main characteristics of Moroccan immigrant population aged 15+ by main destinations, 2010

Destination	Total (thds)	Percentage distribution	Share in the stock of foreign born (%)	Women (%)	Age		Education			Duration of stay			Labor	
					15-24 (%)	65+ (%)	Low (%)	Medium (%)	High (%)	< 5 (%)	5-10 (%)	>10 (%)	Employment rate (%)	Inactivity rate (%)
EU15	2,288.6	89.2	5.3	45.8	11.3	8.5	61.6	24.1	14.3	17.5	21.0	61.5	46.1	37.8
EU+12	0.92	0.0	0.0	39.9	5.4	5.3	21.5	37.9	40.6	26.9	29.8	43.4	63.1	26.0
EU27	2,289.5	89.2	5.0	45.8	11.3	8.5	61.6	24.1	14.3	17.5	21.0	61.5	46.1	37.8
Europe non-EU	17.1	0.7	0.7	50.5	6.0	4.4	33.7	35.8	30.5	26.0	12.9	61.2	58.2	31.8
USA	63.8	2.5	0.2	42.0	7.5	7.2	13.4	41.1	45.5	19.4	19.0	61.6	70.0	26.5
Canada	53.4	2.1	0.8	46.8	10.3	9.0	10.0	26.1	63.8	33.1	24.3	42.6	60.1	33.0
Australia	1.54	0.1	0.0	42.4	5.1	16.4	18.8	43.5	37.8	15.8	12.4	71.8	57.3	41.8

Source: DIOC 2010. Education shares and employment rates are computed over the population aged 15-64.

Table 11. Main characteristics of Filipino immigrant population aged 15+ by main destinations, 2010

Destination	Total (thds)	Percentage distribution	Share in the stock of foreign born (%)	Women (%)	Age		Education			Duration of stay			Labor	
					15-24 (%)	65+ (%)	Low (%)	Medium (%)	High (%)	< 5 (%)	5-10 (%)	>10 (%)	Employment rate (%)	Inactivity rate (%)
EU15	397.5	13.1	0.9	67.8	9.0	3.2	33.8	34.1	32.1	24.9	23.4	51.7	77.7	18.1
EU+12	9.04	0.3	0.3	92.3	4.4	0.3	22.5	44.5	33.0	71.8	17.5	10.7	88.1	10.4
EU27	406.5	13.4	0.9	68.4	8.9	3.1	33.5	34.3	32.2	25.9	23.2	50.8	77.9	18.0
Europe non-EU	26.9	0.9	1.2	75.7	15.0	2.2	33.9	32.2	34.0	30.4	22.1	47.6	60.0	35.4
USA	1,818.5	60.0	4.5	59.4	8.7	16.1	9.8	36.0	54.1	11.3	12.6	76.1	75.7	28.6
Canada	461.7	15.2	6.9	60.2	11.4	8.6	8.2	25.9	65.9	29.7	16.0	54.3	79.4	21.8
Australia	154.9	5.1	3.1	63.7	11.7	5.9	12.2	36.2	51.6	23.6	13.5	63.0	74.3	25.2

Source: DIOC 2010. Education shares and employment rates are computed over the population aged 15-64.

Table 12. Main characteristics of Vietnamese immigrant population aged 15+ by main destinations, 2010

Destination	Total (thds)	Percentage distribution	Share in the stock of foreign born (%)	Women (%)	Age		Education			Duration of stay			Labor	
					15-24 (%)	65+ (%)	Low (%)	Medium (%)	High (%)	< 5 (%)	5-10 (%)	>10 (%)	Employment rate (%)	Inactivity rate (%)
EU15	295.4	15.1	0.7	54.2	7.7	12.9	40.2	34.9	25.0	10.2	9.1	80.7	63.9	35.4
EU+12	65.2	3.3	2.4	46.1	20.0	0.9	50.4	40.5	9.0	39.1	10.7	50.2	77.3	18.5
EU27	360.6	18.4	0.8	52.8	9.9	10.7	41.5	35.6	22.9	12.4	9.3	78.4	65.6	33.4
Europe non-EU	19.9	1.0	0.9	54.9	6.0	6.7	42.2	33.3	24.5	14.6	6.6	78.8	62.4	32.9
USA	1,188.9	60.7	2.9	52.3	7.7	11.6	31.4	38.7	29.9	9.4	9.0	81.6	70.9	30.8
Canada	165.2	8.4	2.5	52.8	3.6	11.1	33.6	32.5	33.9	5.9	5.7	88.4	71.8	29.4
Australia	180.6	9.2	3.6	54.3	7.7	8.4	34.3	40.1	25.5	11.5	7.0	81.4	59.5	39.0

Source: DIOC 2010. Education shares and employment rates are computed over the population aged 15-64.

2. EMIGRATION FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MOBILITY WITHIN AND EMIGRATION OUT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

37. While they host a large immigrant population, EU27 countries also send each year an important number of emigrants abroad. Yet, most of this movement is mobility within the EU27 or the EEA. This second section first assesses the relative importance of mobility within the EU/EEA rather than emigration out of the EU. Second, it compares mobility and emigration by describing the different profiles of emigrants who choose to stay in or to move out of the EU/EEA.

38. The analysis focuses on EU27, EEA and other OECD countries as the main destinations recorded in the DIOC databases. These are by far the main destinations countries for EU27-born emigrants in the world: in 2000, more than 90% of the total emigrant population from the EU27 was living in another EU27, EEA or OECD country. The remaining 10% are mostly recorded in non-OECD European countries, predominantly in Russia for EU+12-born ones, but also in Central and South American countries such as Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela, and former European settlement colonies such as South Africa(for more information, see DIOC-E, 2000).

2.1 Where do Europeans migrate?

Emigration from the EU27: Origin countries' perspective

39. In 2010, 26 million Europeans (aged 15 and over) from the EU27 were living in another EU27 or OECD country where they were not born. 17 million (65%) came from the EU15 and 9 million (35%) from the EU+12.The EU+12 countries only account from 21% of the EU27 total population, so their emigration rate is considerably higher (Table 13).

Table 13. Emigrant population aged 15+ from EU27 and other OECD countries, 2010

					Region of destination				
Region of origin	Total Population 15+ (thousands)	Unknown place of birth (thousands)	Emigrant population 15+ (thousands)	Emigration Rate (%)	*EU15 (%)*	*EU+12 (%)*	EU27 (%)	Other EEA (%)	Other OECD (%)
EU15	334,266.3	114.0	16,869.6	5.5	*49.1*	*1.6*	50.7	6.2	43.1
EU+12	85,003.6	63.4	9,079.1	9.9	*67.9*	*8.9*	76.8	1.9	21.3
EU27	**399,258.7**	**177.4**	**25,948.7**	**6.5**	***55.7***	***4.2***	**59.8**	**4.7**	**35.4**
Other EEA	10,282.7	3.3	682.0	7.9	*77.4*	*0.9*	78.3	1.3	20.4
Other OECD	551,884.4	2,191.0	18,414.3	3.6	*19.8*	*0.3*	20.1	0.9	79.0
Total	**981,437.0**	**2,371.7**	**45,045.0**	**4.9**	***41.3***	***2.5***	**43.8**	**3.1**	**53.1**

Source: DIOC 2010.

40. In absolute terms, the EU27 countries with the largest number of native-born living abroad are the United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, Romania (between 2.7 and 3.8 million emigrants each), Italy, Portugal, France (between 1.4 and 2.3 million emigrants each) and Bulgaria, Spain and Ireland (around 0.8

million emigrants each). Those 10 countries account for nearly 80% of the emigrant population aged 15 and over from the EU27.

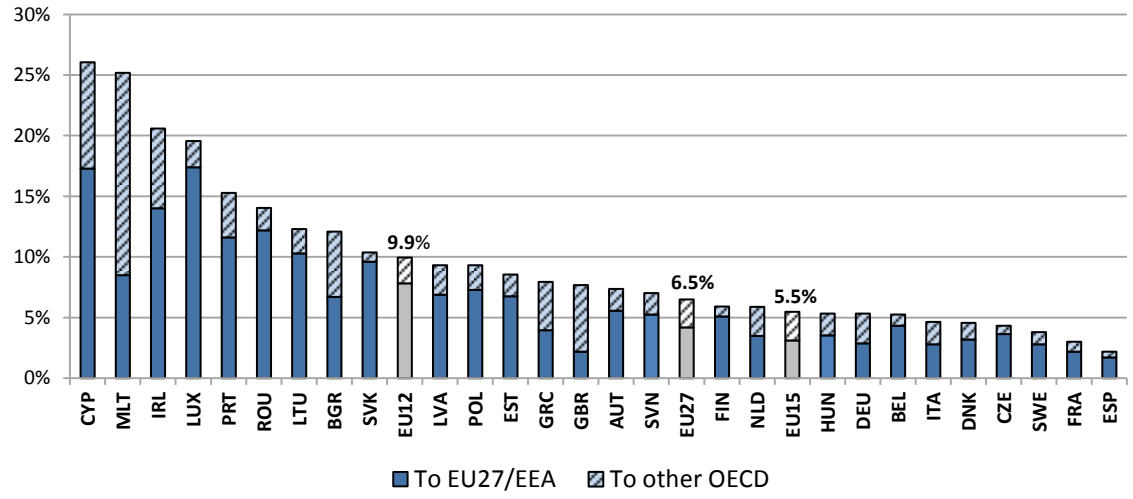
- The top-5 emigration countries in the EU15 are the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Portugal and France (nearly ¾ of the total emigrant stock from EU15 countries).
- The top-5 emigration countries in the EU+12 are Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Hungary (more than 80% of the total emigrant stock from EU+12 countries). Poland and Romania alone account for 2/3 of this stock.

41. In relative terms, while the overall emigration rate in the EU27 amounts to 6.5%, a great disparity exists between member countries: the emigration rate is almost twice as large on average in EU+12 countries (9.9%) as in EU15 ones (5.5%). The emigration rate in the EU27 additionally appears quite large in comparison with non-European OECD countries where it only amounts to 3.6% on average and is mostly driven by countries such as New Zealand and Mexico and to a lesser extent Israel and Canada (see Table 13).

42. The highest emigration rates are generally recorded for small countries (Luxemburg, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia or the Slovak Republic) or island states (Ireland and the two Mediterranean EU island countries). It also explains the relatively high emigration rate in non-EU EEA countries (7.8%) which is entirely driven by Iceland and Switzerland. Yet, several populous EU27 countries, such as Romania, Portugal, Bulgaria and Poland, have emigration rates above or close to 10% (see Figure 8).

43. On the whole, mobility within the EU27/EEA clearly exceeds emigration to non-European OECD countries. Among the 6.5% of EU27-born who left their country of origin, 4.2% remained within the EEA while less than half this number (2.3% of the total) went to an OECD destination outside the EEA. This pattern can be observed for all countries of the EU27 except the United Kingdom and Malta. The gap is more pronounced for EU+12 countries (7.8% versus 2.1%) while figures are more balanced for EU15 ones (3.1% versus 2.4%) (Figure 8). The next section provides a detailed analysis of emigration from EU27 countries by main regions and countries of destination.

Figure 8. EU27 emigration rates, population aged 15+, by origin and destination, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010.

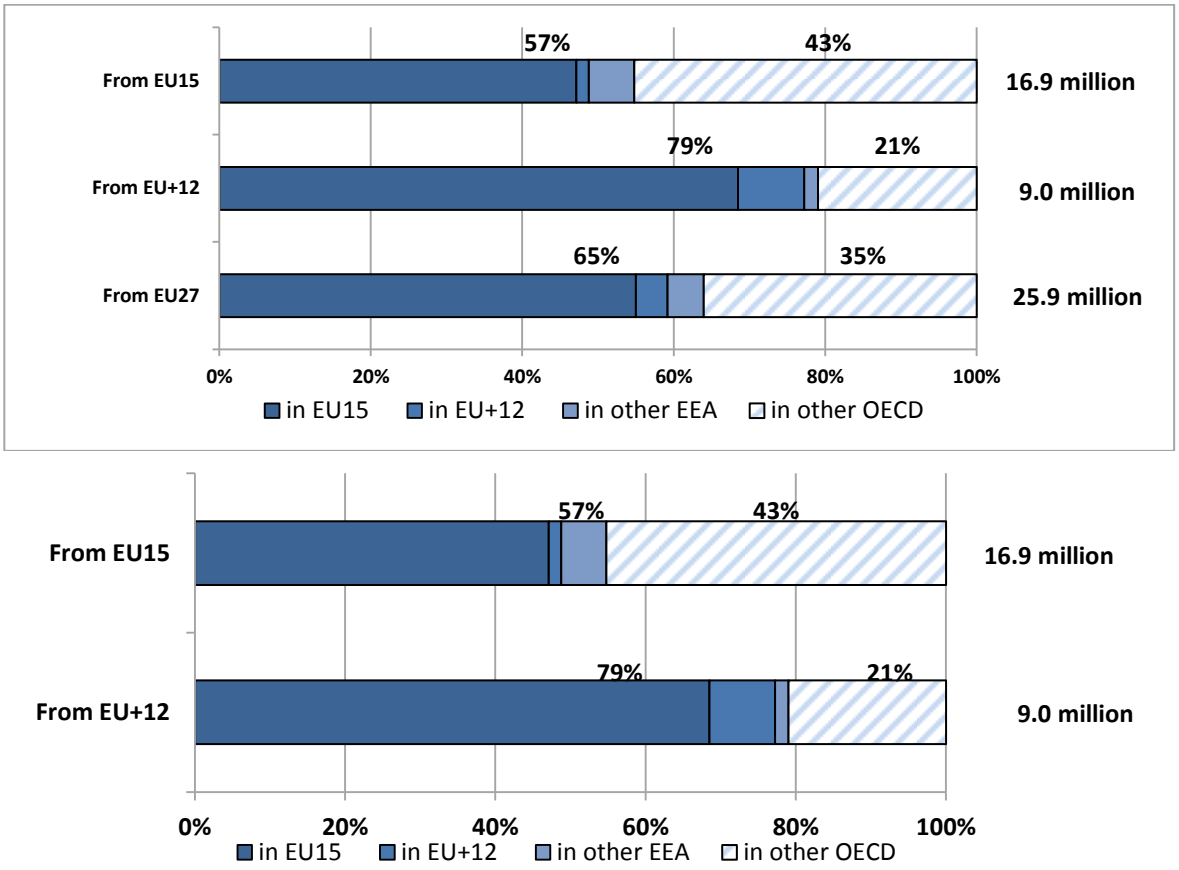
Emigration from the EU27: Destination countries' perspective

44. Within the EU27/OECD area, intra-EU/EEA mobility indeed prevails. In 2010, among the 26 million EU27-born emigrants in the EU27 and other OECD countries, 15.5 million (60%) were recorded in another EU27 country, an additional 1.2 million in a non-EU EEA country (5%) and only 9.2 million (35%) in an OECD country outside the EEA. This pattern is however more pronounced for EU+12-born emigrants: more than ¾ of them choose a EU27 destination, a marginal2% a non-EU EEA country, and only 21% an OECD destination outside the EEA. A similar distribution of destinations is observed for emigrants from the three non-EU EEA countries (Iceland, Switzerland, and Norway). In contrast, slightly more than half of EU15-born emigrants remain in the EU27, 6% a non-EU EEA country, while a relatively large 43% share are recorded in an OECD destination outside the EEA (see Figure 9).

45. The only two EU27 countries that stand as exceptions are the United Kingdom and Malta: the majority of their emigrant population (resp. 71% and 66%) live out of the EEA, mostly in Australia and the United States. Two additional countries, Germany and Greece, count the majority of their emigrants within the EEA, but due to non-negligible emigration to Switzerland, only a minority are in EU27 countries.

46. Within the EEA, mobility is almost entirely one-way, in the direction of the EU15. Indeed, while EU+12 countries host 6% of the EU27-born who remain in the EEA (mostly coming from the EU+12) and non-EU EEA countries 7% of them (mostly coming from the EU15), EU15 countries are by far their main destination countries since they host the remaining 87%.

Figure 9. EU27-born emigrant population aged 15+ by destination, 2010



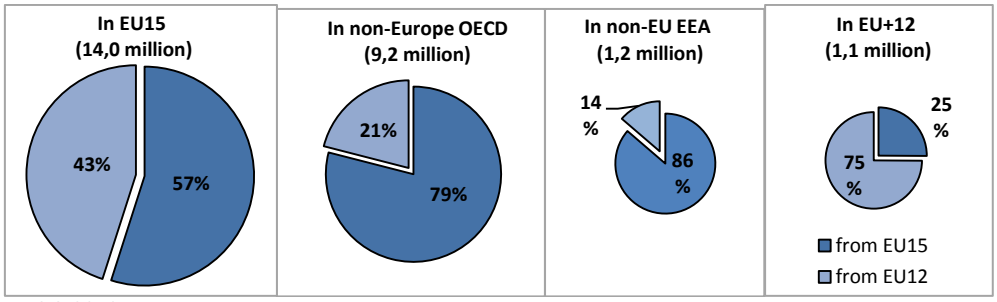
Source: DIOC 2010.

47. Having a closer look at the main destination countries in absolute terms, the first destination of EU27-born emigrants however remains the United States. This is followed by Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Australia, Canada, Italy and Spain. Those 8 countries host 19 million of the EU27-born emigrants, representing three-quarters of the total stock. Consistent with the above distribution of emigrants across regions of destination, this overall ranking is driven by the larger number of EU15-born emigrants whose top-5 destination countries (the United States, Australia, France, Canada and the United Kingdom) include three countries outside Europe. Conversely, the top-5 destination countries of EU+12-born emigrants (Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, United States and Spain) are predominantly found in the EU15 and only include the United States outside Europe.

- The top-5 destination countries of EU27-born emigrants in the EU27 are all found in the EU15 (Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Spain) and host more than ¾ of the total stock in the EU27.
- The only non-EU EEA country that attracts a substantial number of EU27-born emigrants is Switzerland, which hosts 1 million of those emigrants or 81% of the total stock in non-EU EEA countries. Most of them come from EU15 countries.
- Four countries, the United States, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, host the vast majority of EU27-born emigrants in non-Europe OECD (8 million or 91%), half of them living in the United States. Most of them come from EU15 countries.

48. To sum up, two distinct patterns of emigration emerge within the EU27. The first is emigration from EU+12 countries, lower in absolute terms but higher in relative terms, which mostly comprises mobility within the EEA and predominantly toward EU15 countries. The second, emigration from EU15 countries, is higher in absolute terms but lower in relative terms, and involves equally mobility within the EU15 and emigration to OECD countries outside Europe. As a consequence, while EU+12-born emigrants account for 35% of the total stock of EU27-born emigrants to all destinations, they are over-represented in the EU27 destination countries where they respectively account for 45% and 75% of EU27-born emigrants in the EU15 and the EU+12. EU15-born emigrants are conversely over-represented in non-EU destination countries. The latter emigrants indeed account for respectively 86% and 79% of EU27-born emigrants in non-EU EEA and non-European OECD countries, to be compared with 65% of the total stock in all destinations (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. Shares of EU15 and EU+12-born emigrant populations aged 15+, by destination, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010.

2.2 Who are the Europeans who chose to migrate within/out of the EU?

49. Having quantified the importance of emigration from EU27 countries in different regions of destination, the aim of this section is now to describe and more deeply analyse the profile of EU27 nationals who choose to move out of their country, according to basic socio-demographic and economic characteristics such as gender, age, duration of stay, education and labour force status.

50. Two broad questions are addressed. One the one hand, how do emigrants compare with non-migrants in their countries of origin? The first purpose is to assess the diverging profiles of emigrant and native-born resident populations. On the other hand: how do the emigrants from the same country compare across different destinations? As shown, although most EU27-born emigrants – especially those from the EU+12 – stay within the EU/EEA, a non-negligible share – especially from the EU15 – resides in OECD countries outside Europe. The second purpose is to identify discrepancies in emigrant characteristics across destinations in order to see to what extent intra-EU/EEA mobility differs from out-migration in the European context. The analysis focuses on a comparison between the EU15 and four non-European OECD destination countries – The United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand – that host the vast majority of EU27-born emigrants.

Table 14. Main characteristics of EU27-born emigrant and native populations aged 15+, all destinations, 2010

			Age		Education			Labour force status			Duration of stay		
Region of origin	Population 15+ (thousands)	Women (%)	15-24 (%)	65+ (%)	Low (%)	Medium (%)	High (%)	Employed (%)	Un-employed (%)	Inactive (%)	<5 (%)	5-10 (%)	>5 (%)
Emigrants													
EU15	16,869.6	51.4	7.3	26.2	25.5	36.7	37.8	69.2	8.0	40.6	12.6	7.9	79.5
EU+12	9,079.1	54.9	10.7	16.0	24.2	46.7	28.2	68.1	12.7	32.4	24.0	19.7	56.3
EU27	**25,948.7**	**52.7**	**8.5**	**22.6**	**25.0**	**39.9**	**34.5**	**68.8**	**9.8**	**37.7**	**16.7**	**12.2**	**71.1**
Natives													
EU15	291,140.9	51.5	14.0	22.9	31.8	43.1	25.1	65.9	10.3	39.3	-	-	-
EU+12	82,169.0	51.8	16.0	14.5	23.3	58.6	18.1	59.3	10.8	40.5	-	-	-
EU27	**373,309.9**	**51.5**	**14.5**	**21.0**	**29.8**	**46.8**	**23.4**	**64.4**	**10.4**	**39.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Source: DIOC 2010. Education shares are computed over the population aged 25-64. Employment and unemployment rates are computed over the population aged 15-64.

Gender

Emigrants versus Natives

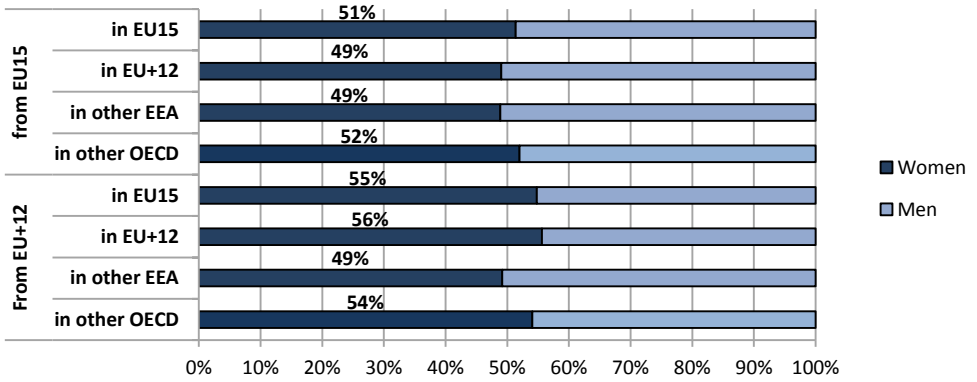
51. In 2010, 53% (14 million) of EU27-born emigrants were women (see Table 14). The emigration rate of women is slightly higher than that of men, since women represent 52% of the non-migrant natives of the EU27. This is mainly due to higher female emigration from EU+12 countries, from which women account for 55% of the emigrants versus 52% of the natives. Consequently, the emigration rate of women from EU+12 was substantially higher than that of women from the EU15, at 11% compared with 6%.

52. Still, a great disparity exists within the EU15: indeed, while women are clearly over-represented in the emigrant population from Northern-European countries such as Finland, Sweden, Germany or Belgium, they are under-represented among emigrants from Southern-European countries such as Portugal, Greece or Italy. By comparison, women are over-represented in the emigrant population of all countries within the EU+12 except Hungary.

Mobility versus emigration out of Europe

53. The share of women among EU27-born emigrants is rather balanced across destinations (see Figure 11). No noteworthy differences can be noted: OECD countries outside Europe tend to attract a slightly higher share of female emigrants from the EU15 than other destinations, while the EU27, and in particular EU+12 countries, tend to attract a slightly higher share of women from the EU+12.

Figure 11. Gender distribution of EU27-born emigrant populations aged 15+, by origin and destination, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010.Other OECD includes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Age

Emigrants versus Natives

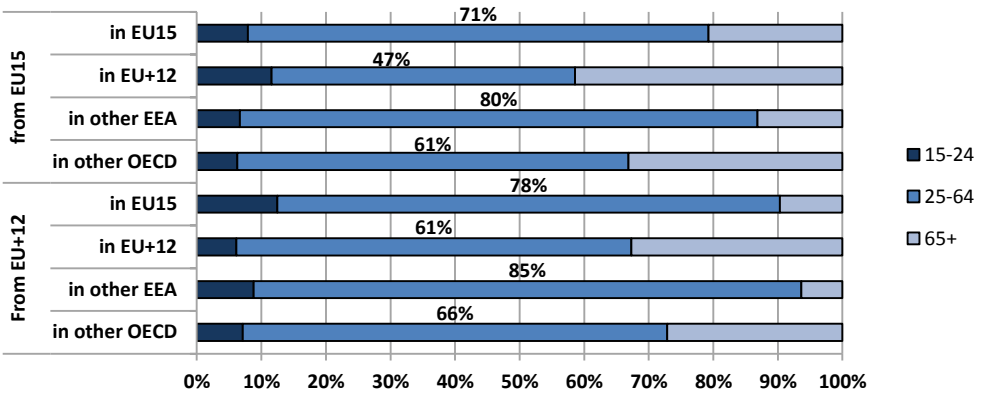
54. The bulk of emigrants are found among the (prime-age) working population, aged 25-64, which accounts for 69% (18 million) of the total stock of EU27-born emigrants versus 65% for the natives (see Table 14). Younger age groups (15-24) are under-represented (9%, 2 million versus 15% for the natives), while elderly (65+) are slightly over-represented (23%, 6 million versus 21% for the natives). This last feature is driven by the relatively higher share of elderly among EU15-born emigrants (26%). EU+12-born emigrants are on average younger than the latter and their non-migrant native counterparts. The youngest emigrant populations generally come from countries that have large recent flows of emigrants such as the newly entered EU-member countries Romania, Bulgaria and Poland in the EU+12 and Portugal and France in the EU15, while once-important emigration countries from the EU15 such as Italy, Ireland, Austria, Greece or Spain have an ageing emigrant population in almost all destinations.

55. Note that children aged 0-14 account for an additional 1.5 million emigrants. They tend to be largely under-represented among the emigrant population, since they represent only 6% of the total emigrant stock from the EU27 versus 17% of the natives. They are at the same time over-represented within the EU27/EEA, where their share among emigrants (7%) is more than three times as large as their share in OECD countries outside Europe (2%), which may reflect different determinants of family reunification, including family reunification laws outside of the mobility area.

Mobility versus emigration out of Europe

56. EU27-born young and working-age emigrants (aged 15-64) are over-represented in the EU15 and non-EU EEA destination countries: they indeed represent 83% of emigrants to the EU15 and 88% of emigrants to non-EU EEA versus an average of 78% in all destinations, which might be partly explained by higher worker and student mobility within the European area. Conversely, EU27-born older emigrants (aged 65 and over) tend to be over-represented in non-European OECD and EU+12 countries (resp. 33% and 35% versus an average of 23% in all destinations), which both reflects longer term emigration to settlement countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and higher elder mobility within and to Eastern Europe (see Figure 12).

Figure 12. Age distribution of EU27-born emigrant populations aged 15+, by origin and destination, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010. Other OECD includes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Duration of stay

EU15 versus EU+12-born emigrants

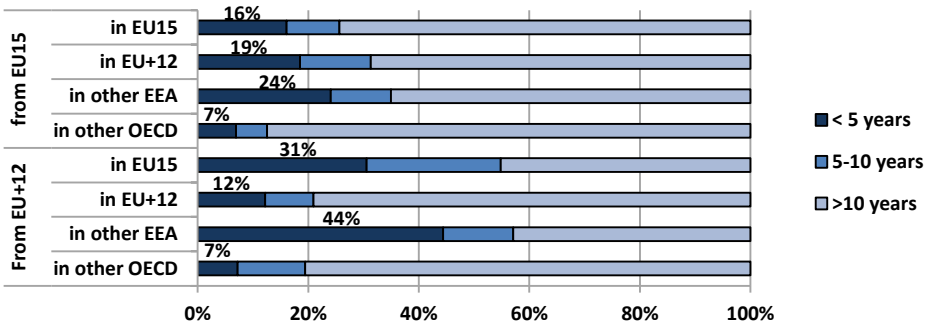
57. The differences in migration durations partly reflect the age structure of the EU27-born emigrant population. Although most EU27-born emigrants are engaged in long-term migration - 71% (17 million) of them have been living in their destination country for more than 10 years - this pattern is more pronounced for EU15-born emigrants: 80% have been living in their current country of residence for more than 10 years, while recent emigrants (less than 5 five years) only account for 13% (2 million) of the total emigrant stock. Conversely, the share of EU+12-born emigrants living in their current country of residence for less than 5 years is almost twice as large (24%, 2 million), while long-term migrants only account for 56% of the total emigrant stock (see Table 14). Countries that show the highest shares of recent emigrants include the three Baltic States, Romania, Slovakia and Poland in the EU+12 and Luxembourg , Sweden or France in the EU15. These countries are the ones who contributed the most to the increase – in absolute or relative terms - in the total stock of EU27-born emigrants over the last decade.

58. Overall, emigrants from the EU+12 thus tend to be largely over-represented among recent emigrants from the EU27: they account for 52%of them versus 36% of the total emigrant stock.

Mobility versus emigration out of Europe

59. They are a larger share of recent emigrants from the EU+12 in the EU15 and non-EU EEA countries, while long-term emigrants from the EU15 are over-represented in OECD destinations outside Europe (see Figure 13). Consistent with the age structure of EU27-born emigrants across destinations, those results further echoes on the one hand the long-standing mobility tradition of EU15 nationals within the EU15 but also their choice of long-distance and settlement destination countries outside Europe; on the other hand the circular, more recent and increasing emigration of young EU+12 nationals to the EU27/EEA that was fostered by the EU enlargement and the Schengen agreements. More details on the evolution of migrant stocks and recent emigrants by region of destination are provided in the next section.

Figure 13. Duration of stay distribution of EU27-born emigrant populations aged 15+, by origin and destination, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010. Other OECD includes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Education

60. This subsection restricts the analysis to the population aged 25-64 since they represent not only the bulk of emigrants but also correspond to the prime working-age population in both origin and destination countries. Moreover, most of these emigrants are likely to have finished their studies.

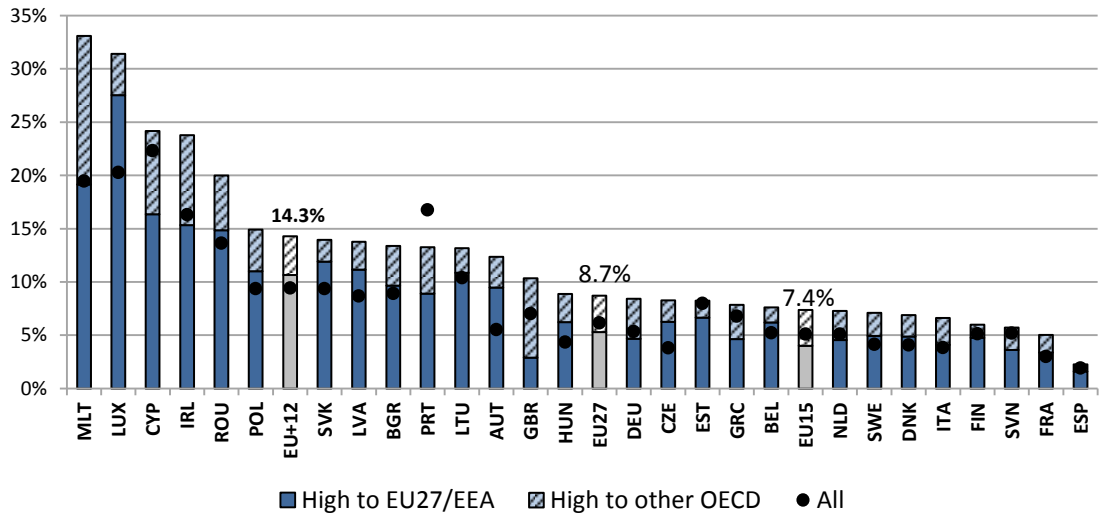
Emigrants versus Natives

61. The education level of EU27-born emigrants tends to be medium or high: on average, one in four (5 million) of them are low-educated, while 40% (8 million) are medium-educated and 35% (7 million) are high-educated (see Table 14). This conceals a difference between the share of high-educated among emigrants from EU15 countries (38%) compared with emigrants from EU+12 ones (28%), while the reverse is true for medium-educated emigrants (47% of the EU+12-born versus 37% of the EU15-born).In absolute terms, the main origin countries of high-educated emigrants include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy from the EU15 and Poland and Romania from the EU+12.

62. The share of low-educated emigrants is also remarkably higher among EU15-born emigrants (26%) than among EU+12-born ones (24%). This feature is driven by the relatively large share of low-educated emigrants coming from Southern European countries of the EU15 such as Portugal, Greece, Italy and Spain that results from former – and sometimes recent as far as Portugal and Italy are concerned – low-educated waves of emigration from these traditional EU15 emigration countries, while more recent waves of emigration from EU+12 countries involve a large share of medium-educated and an increasing share of high-educated individuals. It is also true that these countries have historically had lower education levels, which is reflected in their emigrant population.In absolute terms however, countries which lead the stock of low-educated emigrants include Italy, Portugal, Germany and the United Kingdom from the EU15 and, once again Romania and Poland from the EU+12.

63. The above results reflect the contribution to overall emigration and the differential in the average education level of the native-born populations between countries from the two regions. Yet, in terms of education, the characteristics of emigrants appear to differ substantially from those of non-movers from the same country. EU27-born emigrants are much more likely to be high-educated than non-movers from the same country of birth (35% versus 23%), while the medium-educated are under-represented (40% versus 47%). For low-educated, there is a difference between EU15 and EU+12: for the former, the share of low-educated is lower than among stayers (26% versus 32%), while they are slightly over-represented among EU+12-born emigrants (24% versus 23% for the natives) (see Table 14).

Figure 14. EU27 emigration rates of the high-educated aged 25-64, by origin and destination, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010. Sample restricted to the population aged 25-64. Other OECD includes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

64. As a consequence, the EU27 emigration rate of the high-educated (8.7%) exceeds its overall emigration rate (6.2%). This outflow of educated emigrants can be observed with various intensities in almost every EU27 member country except Portugal, but the gap is notably pronounced for EU+12 countries where the average emigration rate of the high-educated reaches 14.3% - to be compared with an overall emigration rate of 9.4% (7.4% versus 5.1% for EU15 countries). Nevertheless, intra-EU27/EEA mobility dominates: excluding EU27/EEA mobility, the emigration rate for high-educated emigrants from the EU+12 falls from 14.3% to just 3.6%. For EU15-born high educated, the rate falls much less, from 7.4% to 4%. A notable exception is the United Kingdom, whose high-educated emigrants leave Europe for the most part (see Figure 14).

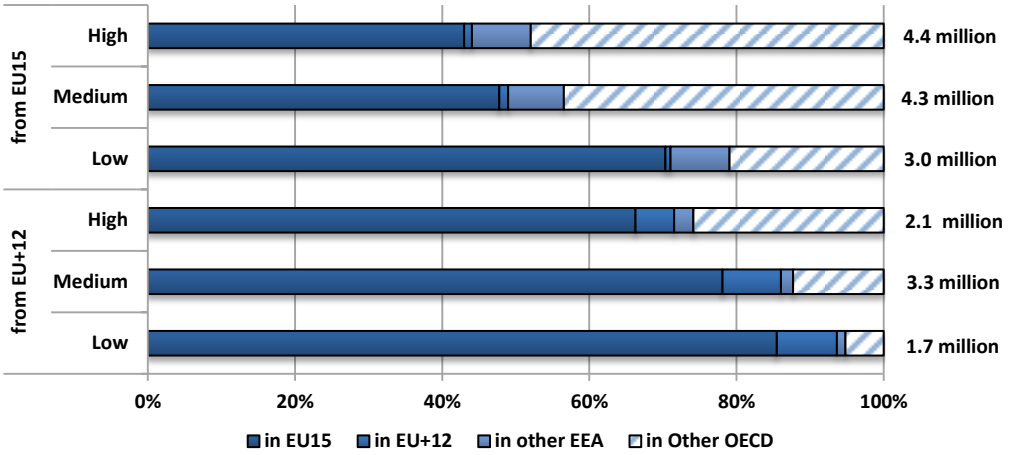
Mobility versus emigration out of Europe

65. As indicated in Figure 14, EU27/EEA countries host the majority of EU27-born high-educated emigrants: ¾ of the EU+12-born and more than half of the EU15-born ones remain within the EU27/EEA, largely in the EU15. While this is true in terms of the overall stock, OECD destinations outside Europe host a relatively better educated population of European-born migrants. Although these countries host only 40%of Europe's high educated migrants, this should be compared with the35% share of the total stock of EU27-born emigrants (see Figure 15). As a consequence, the share of high-educated among EU27-born emigrants is far larger in non-Europe OECD (50%) than in the EU27/EEA (31%). These results hold true for all four main OECD destination countries outside Europe, i.e. the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

66. Conversely, the share of low-educated is much higher in EU27/EEA countries, where the numbers are quite substantial: 79% of the low-educated EU15-born and 95% of the low-educated EU+12-bornremain in Europe. Therefore, the share of low-educated among EU27-born emigrantsis twice as large in the EU27/EEA (29%) than in non-Europe OECD (12%). EU27/EEA countries where the share of low-educated is highest include France, Finland, Spain, Belgium and Italy.

67. The pattern is more balanced for medium-educated emigrants. Though overall most remain in the EU27/EEA (71%), this is the case for 88% of the medium-educated from the EU+12 but for less than half of the medium-educated from the EU15.

Figure 15. EU27-born emigrant population aged 15+, by education level and destination, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010. Sample restricted to the population aged 25-64. Other OECD includes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Labour market outcomes

68. Apart from inactivity rates, which include the population aged 65 and over, most of this subsection restricts analysis to the working-age population, defined as the population aged 15-64

Emigrants versus Natives

69. Overall, 69% (13.4 million) of the EU27-born working-age emigrants are employed in their destination country. At the same time, 9.8% (1.5 million) of the total active emigrant population is unemployed. The employment rate of emigrants from the EU15is only slightly higher than that for emigrants from the EU+12.Their unemployment rate is however notably lower (8% versus 12.7%) (see Table 14). The highest employment rates – together with unemployment rates that are systematically below the average - are recorded for emigrants from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal or Sweden in the EU15 and from Poland and Hungary in the EU+12, while the lowest employment rates are observed for emigrants from Spain, Italy, Greece, Romania or Bulgaria. Emigrants from the 2007 EU-expansion countries, Romania and Bulgaria, show unemployment rates far above the average (resp. 18.4% and 17.8%).

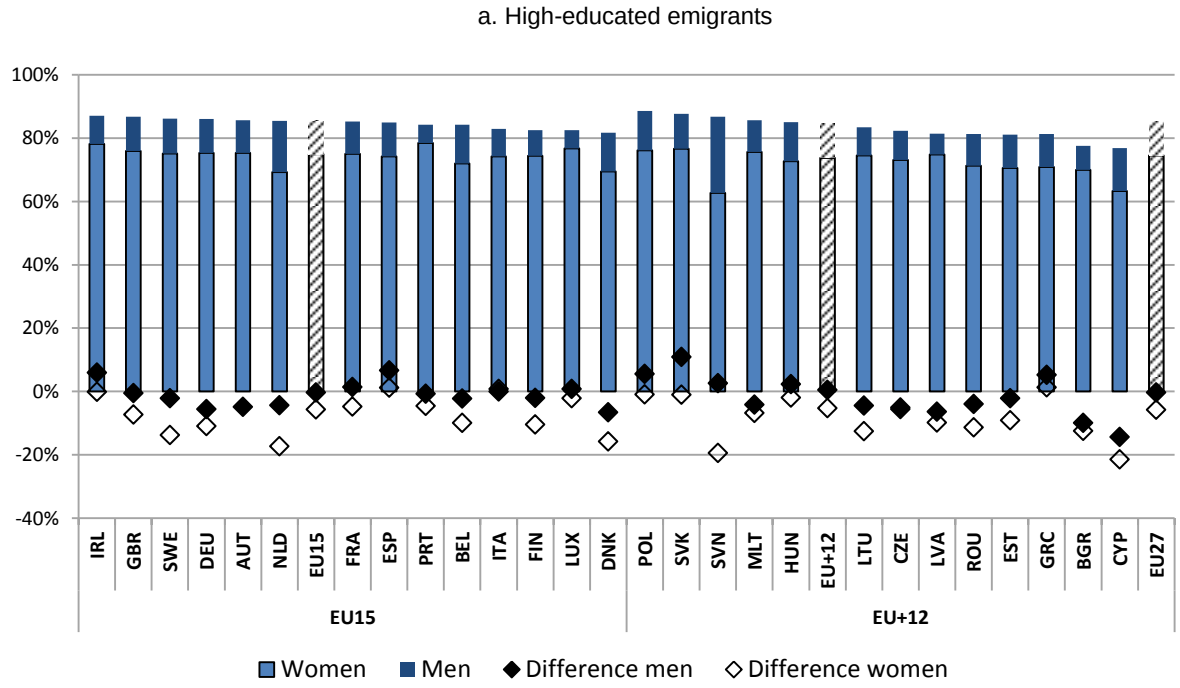
70. 38% (9.3 million) of the EU27-born emigrant aged 15 and over are inactive. The inactivity rate is notably higher among emigrants from the EU15 and reaches 40%. This result echoes both the over-representation of elderly among the latter and their longer term and long-standing pattern of emigration, which translates into a generally older average age even within the 25-64 range (see Table 14).

71. The divergence in labour market outcomes between EU15 and EU+12-born emigrants reflects the above differences in the composition of these two emigrant populations. First, emigrants from the EU15 are on average older and more educated than emigrants from the EU+12. Further, high-educated emigrants

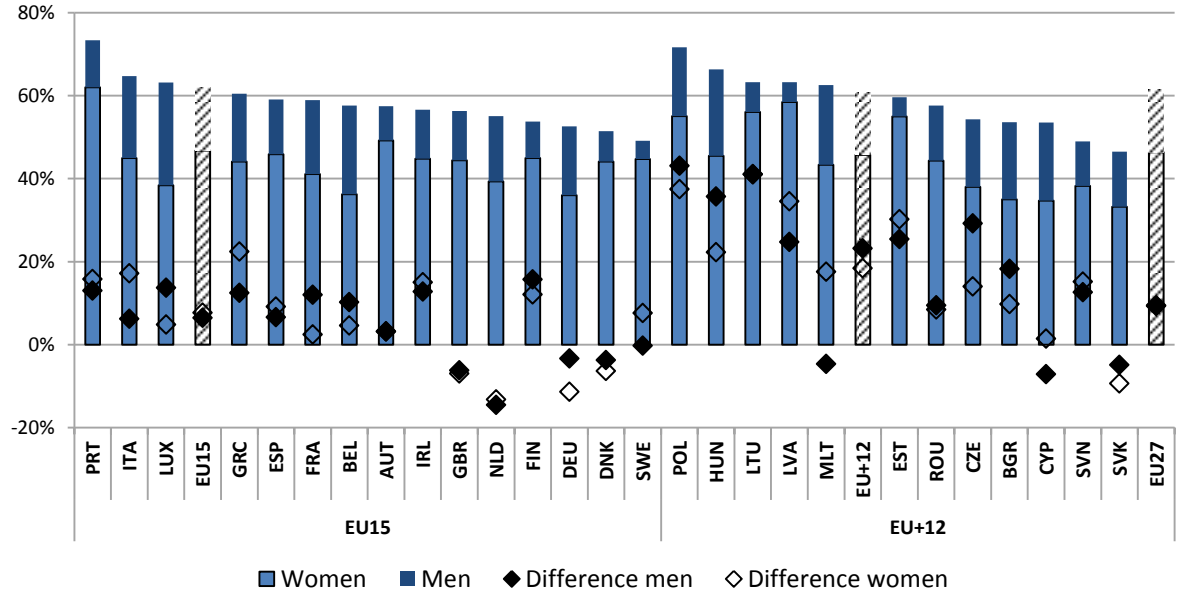
tend to fare much better on the labour market in destination countries than their low-educated counterparts: the average employment rate (resp. unemployment rate) of the former amounts to 80% (resp. 6.1%), versus 54% (resp. 16%) for the latter (see Figure 16). In addition, OECD countries outside Europe where the labour market tends to be more favourable for European emigrants, especially for the high-educated, host a larger number of emigrants from the EU15. In the following, the analysis therefore focuses on differences by education level and/or destination.

72. Regardless of destination and level of education, male emigrants are more likely to be active than their female counterparts: the average employment rate of male emigrants is 75%, versus 63% for women. While this gender gap is somewhat larger for low-educated emigrants, those discrepancies in labour market outcomes according to gender and education are similar for EU15- and EU+12-born emigrants and are moreover observed for any country of the EU27 (see Figure 16). Exactly the same patterns are yet observed among the non-moving native population.

Figure 16. Employment-to-population ratios and percentage point differences between EU27-born emigrant and origin countries native population aged 15-64, by gender and country of origin, 2010



b. Low-educated emigrants



Source: DIOC 2010. Sample restricted to the population aged 15-64.

73. Comparing emigrants and non-migrant natives from the same origin countries, EU27-born emigrants face on average a higher employment rate (69%) than non-moving natives(64%).This gap is more pronounced for EU+12-born emigrants and observed for both genders. Importantly, this result is driven by the relatively higher employment rate of low-educated emigrants. Indeed, while overall low-educated emigrants of both genders have lower employment rates on average than the high-educated, they tend to fare much better on the labour market in destination countries than their low-educated counterparts in their origin countries. For the EU15, the average emigrants-natives gap for the low-educated is positive and around 6% for men and 8% for women. It can be observed for almost all countries except the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and – male emigrants from – Sweden. This pattern is all the more marked for EU+12-born emigrants whatever their gender, the average gap being around 23% for men and 18% for women despite some exceptions (including male emigrants from Malta and emigrants from the Slovak republic - see Figure 16.b).

74. The reverse is clearly evident for high-educated individuals: high-educated emigrants tend to fare worse on the labour market in destination countries than their non-migrant native counterparts do in origin countries, especially among women. Despite a smaller emigrants-natives gap on average – 0% for EU15- and EU+12-born men and negative -6% and -5% for EU15- and EU+12-born women, this pattern can again be observed for almost all EU27 countries except Ireland and Spain in the EU15 and Poland, the Slovak Republic and Greece in the EU+12 (see Figure 16.a).

75. Quite a similar pattern can be noted with respect to unemployment: low-educated emigrants from the EU27 tend to face lower unemployment rates in their destination countries than low-educated and non-migrant natives at home. High-educated migrants have higher unemployment rates than they would at home. These overall results conceal important differences across destinations, i.e. between intra-EU mobility and out-migration. The next subsection thus provides a detailed comparative analysis of emigrants' labour market performance in EU15 versus non-European OECD countries.

Mobility versus emigration out of Europe

76. The labour market status of EU27-born emigrants broken down by destination appears at first to mirror the pooled analysis above. Indeed, whatever the destination, EU27-born high-educated emigrants fare much better on the labour market than their low-educated counterparts. The contrast is somewhat more clear-cut for employment rates than for unemployment rates. Another common feature is that the labour market outcomes of the high-educated are more similar across countries than those of the low educated. Further, low-educated emigrants tend to fare on average as well, but usually better, in destination countries than low-educated and non-migrant natives do in origin countries, while the reverse holds true the high-educated in almost every destination (see Figure 17).

77. Nevertheless, more distinctive features emerge from a comparison between destinations within education levels and across indicators. Even though the employment rates of high-educated emigrants are indeed systematically lower than those of high-educated natives at home, they are higher in OECD countries outside Europe than in the EU15: while on average 81% and 80% of EU15 and EU+12-born high-educated emigrants are employed in non-European OECD countries, this is the case for respectively 79% and 78% of them in EU15 countries (see Figure 17.a). For the high-educated, unemployment rates are higher for emigrants than for natives, but still lower in OECD countries outside Europe, especially for emigrants from the EU+12– resp. 4% and 5.3% for EU15 and EU+12-born emigrants – than in the EU15 – resp. 6.7% and 9.2% (see Figure 17.b).

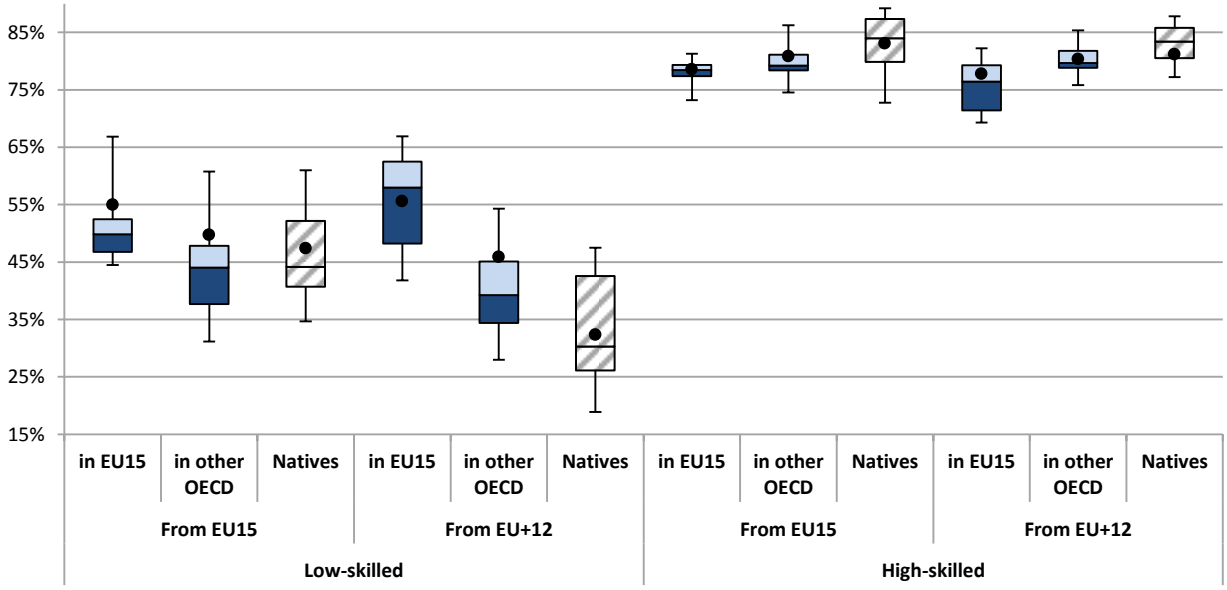
78. With respect to unemployment rates, while low-educated emigrants almost systematically fare better than low-educated natives at home, they tend to fare even better in OECD countries outside Europe than in EU15 countries. On average 8.6% and 10% of EU15 and EU+12-born high-educated emigrants are unemployed in non-European OECD countries. This compares with 14.9% and 21.5%, respectively, in the EU15 (see Figure 17.b). Nevertheless, the picture is quite distinct as far as employment rates are concerned. Whereas the employment rates of EU27-born low-educated emigrants are systematically higher than those of low-educated natives, they are lower in OECD countries outside Europe than in the EU15, with a wider gap for EU+12-born emigrants. On average,50% of EU15 and 46% of EU+12-born low-educated emigrants are employed in non-European OECD countries, the figures are higher - 55% and 55.6% - in the EU15 (see Figure 17.a).

79. Some exceptions stand out. First, regarding unemployment rates, EU+12-born low-educated emigrants fare worse in EU15 countries than their low-educated native counterparts at home: on average, 21.5% of the former are unemployed versus 19.3% of the latter. This may reflect the fact that mobility is associated with job-seeking, and a higher propensity to look for employment and lower inactivity. Moreover, EU+12-born high-educated emigrants also face a relatively high unemployment rate (9.2%) in the EU15. This rate is partly driven by high unemployment among emigrants from Romania and Bulgaria and suggests the difficulty faced by nationals of these EU-member countries on the EU15 labour market in the years covered. Many of them settled in countries such as Spain and Italy where unemployment was high during the 2010-2011 period covered by the data. With respect to unemployment rates, a second noteworthy feature is that EU15-born high-educated emigrants tend to fare better in non-European OECD countries than their high-educated native counterparts at home: on average, 4% of the former are unemployed in their destination country versus 6% of the latter at home, which suggests high employability and easier transferability of skills of EU15 nationals overseas.

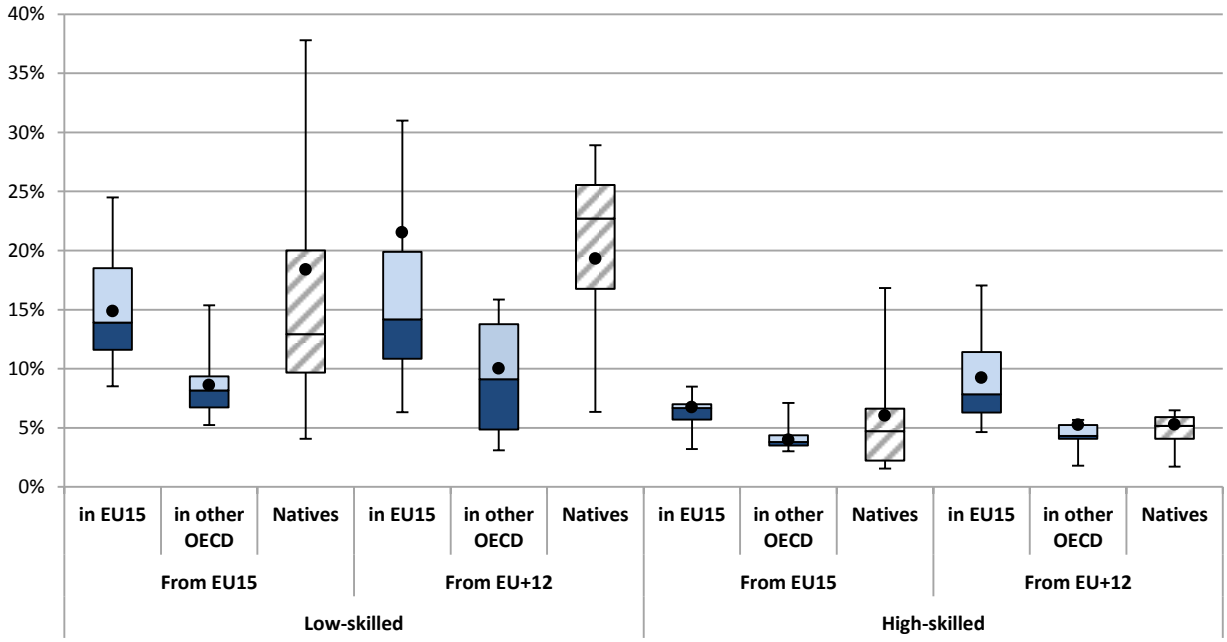
80. Taken together, all these results suggest that outmigration, but even more mobility within the EU27/EEA – predominantly directed towards EU15 countries – tend to drive up the activity rate of the low-educated. This is particularly true for low-educated emigrants from the EU+12 whose share is large in the EU15 and whose employment rates are comparatively worse in origin countries. This matches the profile of recent intra-EU mobility by nationals of these countries, driven largely by labour migration. The picture for unemployment is somewhat different. In this case, outmigration seems to yield a greater benefit and is associated with lower unemployment. The pattern is less clear-cut for high-educated emigrants: despite better labour market outcomes on average than their low-educated counterparts, the gap with natives in origin countries is smaller, sometimes even negative, whatever the destination. Outmigration still makes a difference, especially for the high-educated from the EU15 whose share is concurrently large in non-Europe OECD. These features are to put in line with the differential attractiveness of EU15 countries (resp. non-European OECD countries) in favour of the low-educated (resp. the high-educated) which might stand as the joint result of less (resp. more) selective migration policies and better employment opportunities for the low-educated (resp. the high-educated) or the mere consequence of pure self-selection.

Figure 17. Dispersion of labour market outcomes of EU27-born emigrant and native populations aged 15-64, by education level and destination, 2010

1.1 Employment-to-population ratios



1.2 Unemployment rates



Source: DIOC 2010. Sample restricted to the population aged 15-64. Other OECD includes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

2.3. Did the profile of European emigrants change over the decade?

81. The previous sections provided a detailed but static analysis of the composition of the EU27-born emigrant stock in 2010/2011. The 2000showever, saw important institutional changes in Europe regarding mobility, notably due to the successive enlargements of the EU to include EU+12 countries in 2004 and 2007. This section thus aims to assess the impact of these changes on emigration from the EU over the decade. Two main questions are raised: how were mobility and outmigration comparatively affected? Were these associated with changes in the profile of emigrants?

82. The following time analysis focuses on the evolution of emigrant stocks to EU15 and four non-European OECD destination countries, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, since only those countries are recorded as destination countries in the DIOC 2000 and 2005 datasets. However, as shown previously, they hosted 91.1% of the total EU27-born emigrant population (aged 15 and over) recorded in the EEA/OECD area in 2010. Since an analysis based on the evolution of total stocks may capture the joint effects of new departures, return migration, ageing and mortality, it will be complemented by an analysis based on recent emigrants (residency of less than 5 years) to give insights into the characteristics of recent emigration flows.

Global evolution between 2000 and 2010

Changes in stocks

83. Taking the EU27 as a whole, the total stock of EU27-born emigrants in the EU15 and non-European OECD countries increased by 26% (+4.6 million) between 2000 and 2010. All countries of the EU27 saw an increase in their emigrant populations except Ireland (-5%) and Italy (-4%), probably explained by the fact that these countries had large communities of older emigrants, and mortality exceeded net outmigration over the period. Most of the increase was observed since 2005 (+20% versus +5% between 2000 and 2005) and represented mobility within the EU27. Indeed, while the number of EU27-born emigrants in OECD countries outside Europe remained quite stable over the period, the number of EU27 emigrants living in a EU15 country where they were not born increased by 50% (+4.5 million).

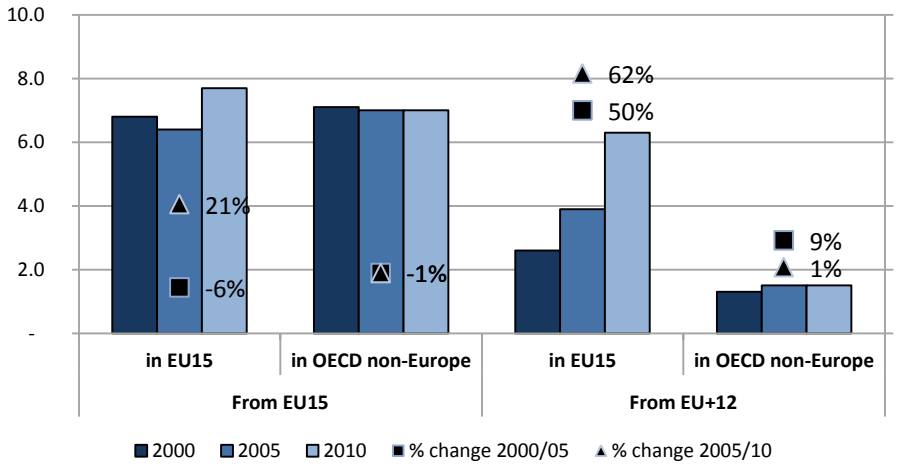
84. The increase in the stock of mobile EU-born was disproportionately due to a large increase in the number of emigrants from EU+12 countries, which nearly doubled (+3.8 million), while the number of emigrants from EU15 countries increased by 6% (+0.7 million)(see Figure 18).

- The small increase in the number of EU15-born emigrants over the 2000-2010 period was due to an increase in the emigrant stock mobile within the EU15 (+14% or +0.9 million) and a slight decrease in the emigrant stock in OECD countries outside Europe(-2% or -0.2 million), again due to the aging of historic waves of emigration. All countries of the EU15 underwent an increase in their emigrant population in other EU15 countries, except Ireland (-6.7%). In absolute terms, countries that contributed the most to this increase are Germany (+0.18 million, +14.7%), Portugal (+0.17 million, +21.7%), Netherlands (+0.16 million, +69.1%) and France (+0.13 million, +18.7%). The fastest relative growth in their emigrant population was in Luxembourg (+75.4%), the Netherlands (+69.1%) and Denmark (+53.1%). While the emigrant population in non-European OECD countries decreased for most EU15 countries, it increased in absolute terms for a number of countries, including France (+90 thousand), Germany (+70 thousand) and the United Kingdom (+30 thousand) and in relative terms for countries with smaller emigrant populations such as Belgium (+11.5%) and Spain (+10.5%).

- In parallel, the large increase in the number of EU+12-born emigrants over the same period was almost entirely limited to mobility within the EU15 countries following the 2004 EU enlargement, and was observed for all EU+12 countries. Indeed, while the number of EU+12-born emigrants in non-Europe OECD increased by a relatively small 10% (which nonetheless amounted to +100 thousand), it multiplied by 2.4 times in the EU15 (+3.7 million). In absolute terms, countries that contributed the most to this increase are Romania (+1.6 million, x3), Poland (+1.1 million, +80%) and to a lesser extent Bulgaria (+0.3 million, x4). Yet, in relative terms, smaller countries showed the fastest growth in their emigrant population. This was striking for Lithuania, where the emigrant population grew 12-fold over the decade, and for Latvia, for which it grew nine-fold. Slovakia, whose emigration population quintupled over the decade, and Estonia, for which it tripled, also stand out.The increase was substantial, but less steep and from a lower baseline, for emigrants from some EU+12 countries in non-Europe OECD. The main increases were for Slovakia (x3), the Czech Republic (x2.6), Bulgaria (x2) and Romania (+81%). The bulk of the migrant populations from EU+12 countries living in non-Europe OECD at the start of the 2000s tended to come from historic waves of migration from Poland, Hungary, and the Baltics, for example, for which stocks are declining through mortality.

85. On the whole, 4/5 of the increase in the global stock of EU27-born emigrants is due to higher numbers of emigrants from the EU+12 countries, an increase limited, however, almost exclusively to EU15 countries. Moreover, 2/3 of this increase was observed over the 2005-2010 period.

Figure 18. Change in EU27-born emigrant population aged 15+ (million), 2000-2010



Source: DIOC 2000-2010. Non-Europe OECD includes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

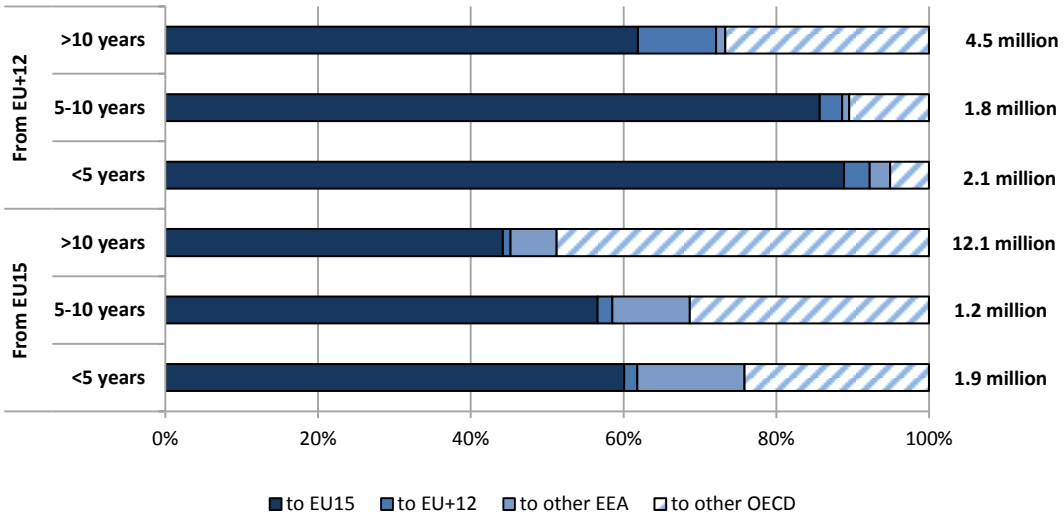
Recent emigrants

86. The above figures are consistent with the fact that EU+12-born emigrants account for more than half of the total stock of emigrants from the EU27 who left their country for less than 5 years, nearly 60% of those who left their country for less than 10 years but only one third of those who left their country for more than 10 years.

87. Mobility within the EU27/EEA accounts for most recent emigration from EU+12 countries.89% of recent migrants moved to a EU15 country and 95% remain within the broader EU27/EEA. This share has steadily increased across cohorts since only three in four long-term emigrants (residency of more than 10 years) remain in the EU27/EEA, among which 62% in the EU15. A similar pattern was observed for EU-15 born emigrants, although their number decreased across cohorts and large shares live in OECD countries outside Europe. EU27/EEA countries, mostly the EU15, host more than ¾ of recent emigrants versus less than half of long-term emigrants (see Figure 19). This was notably due to an increase in the shares of recent emigrants coming from Italy, Greece, Portugal and the Netherlands, and to a lesser extent Germany and the United Kingdom in EU15 and non-EU EEA countries.

88. As a consequence, the emigration rate from EU+12 countries to the EU15 increased from 5% in 2000 to 7.1% in 2010, while the emigration rate to OECD countries outside Europe decreased from 2.6% to 1.8% over the same period. The overall increase in the EU+12-emigration rate over the decade was therefore entirely driven by intra-EU/EEA mobility. The stability in the emigration rate from EU15 countries results from a similar but smaller increase in the emigration rate to the EU15 (from 2.4% to 2.6%) and a concurrent slight decrease in the emigration rate to non-Europe OECD (from 2.5% to 2.4%).

Figure 19. EU27-born emigrant population aged 15+, by duration of stay, origin and destination, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010. Other OECD includes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Evolution of profiles between 2000 and 2010

Changes in stocks

89. Overall, the global stock of male emigrants grew at a slightly faster pace (+27%, +2.3 million) than the stock of female emigrants (+25%, +2.3 million) over the decade, so that the share of women among EU27-born emigrants slightly decreased (see Table 15). Same patterns were observed for both EU15 and EU+12-born emigrants in the EU15 and for EU15-born emigrants in non-European OECD countries but due, in this latter case, to a faster decrease in the stock of women (-3.6%) than in the stock of men (-0.6%). The only – but marginal – population that notably feminized is EU+12-born emigrants in non-Europe OECD, where the stock of female emigrants increased by 14% (+0.1 million) versus 6% for male emigrants (+0.04 million) over the period.

90. The age structure of the EU27-born emigrant population remained quite stable over the decade (see Table 15). This stability is however the concurrent result of a rejuvenation of the EU+12-born emigrant population in EU15 countries, which was fostered by accelerating emigration to these countries, and an ageing of the EU15-born emigrant population as a consequence of the slackening in emigration from those countries. Indeed, the global stock of EU+12-born working-age emigrants (aged 15-64) in the EU15 was multiplied by 2.7 (+3 million) between 2000 and 2010, so that the share of working-age went from 81% to 90%. Overall, emigrants aged 25-64 account for 4/5 of the growth in the EU+12-born emigrant population in the EU15 over the period. Conversely, among emigrants from EU15 countries, the share of older (aged 65 and over) increased, and even more in non-Europe OECD countries (from 27% to 33%) than in the EU15 (from 19% to 22%).

91. The average level of education of EU27-born emigrants aged 15 and over globally increased over the decade. Indeed, the share of low-educated dropped from 39% in 2000 to 29% in 2010. While the share of medium-educated rose slightly, from 37% to 39%, the significant increase was in the share of high-educated from 24% to 32% (see Table 15). The global stock of EU15-born low-educated emigrants fell slightly (-2%, -0.1 million) while the global stocks of both the medium and high-educated increased, the latter at a faster pace (resp. +36%, +2.1 million and +63%, +2.6 million). Some disparities emerge across destinations.

- These trends were more pronounced for mobility within the EU15. Indeed, the stock of EU15-born low-educated emigrants in the EU15 decreased by -7% (-0.2 million), while the stock of the medium and high-educated increased by respectively 25% (+0.5 million) and 70% (+0.9 million). In parallel, the stock of EU+12-born emigrants grew rapidly in each education-level. The stock of high-educated more than tripled (+1 million), a faster increase than for the larger populations of medium and low-educated, whose numbers also increased by a multiple of 2.4 (+1.7 million) and 2.1 (+0.9 million) respectively.
- Conversely, the relative stability in the stock of EU27-born emigrants in non-European OECD countries conceals a drop in the number of the low-educated from both the EU15 and the EU+12 (-33%, -0.8 million), a low increase in the number of the medium-educated (+3%, +0.1 million) but a faster increase in the number of the high-educated (+30%, +0.7 million). Despite involving a smaller number of individuals, the growth in the high-educated emigrant population was faster for EU+12 countries (+51%, +0.2 million) than for EU15 ones (+26%, +0.5 million).

92. Overall, one half of the increase in the total stock of EU+12-born emigrants can be attributed to the increase in the number of medium-educated, and one third to the increase in the number of high-educated. Most (4/5) of the increase in high-educated was within EU15 countries. Still, the share of EU+12-born high-educated emigrants grew at a faster pace in non-Europe OECD (+12 pp., from 32% to

44%) than in the EU15 (+5 pp., from 19% to 24%) over the period. The reverse is true for EU15-born high-educated emigrants. 2/3 of the absolute increase occurred in EU15 countries. Their share grew at a slightly lower pace in non-Europe OECD (+8%, from 30% to 38%) than in the EU15 (+9%, from 21% to 30%). This result merely indicates that while OECD countries outside Europe are increasingly selective in favour of the high-educated, especially from the EU+12, EU15 countries continue to retain a large number of the high-educated from the EU15.This appears less the case for EU+12-born, where medium and low-educated predominate.

93. Regarding the evolution of labour market outcomes, the picture varies widely depending on the indicator and the region of destination considered (see Table 15). There are several important caveats in this analysis. First, the population covered is, as seen above, quite different at the beginning and end of the decade. Second, the employment situation in many countries was badly affected by the economic downturn at the end of the decade.

- The employment rate of EU27-born emigrants mobile in the EU15 improved from 63% in 2000 to 67% in 2010. This is true for emigrants from both the EU15 and the EU+12 and was driven by a faster increase in the number of employed than in the total stock of working-age (15-64) individuals. This likely reflects the large share of labour migrants who were mobile in the latter half of the decade. The reverse is true for emigrants in non-European OECD countries: while the employment rate of EU+12-born emigrants remained stable over the period (from 72% in 2000 to 73% in 2010), it slightly deteriorated for EU15-born ones (from 74% in 2000 to 73% in 2010) as the result, in this latter case, of a sharper drop in the number of employed than in the total stock of working-age individuals. This may reflect labour market conditions as well as the changing age and education composition of the cohort.
- In fact, whatever the destination, EU27-born emigrants experienced a notable increase in their unemployment rate over the decade, which was more pronounced in the EU15 – it grew from 9.8% in 2000 to 12.2% in 2010 – than in non-European OECD countries – it grew from 4.6% in 2000 to 5.8% in 2010. This increase was driven by a rapid growth in the number of unemployed individuals that was particularly marked for EU+12-born emigrants in the EU15: their number was multiplied by 2.5 (versus 1.7 for employed emigrants), so that their unemployment rate went from 11.3% in 2000 to 14% in 2010. This may stand as the result of the economic crisis, that deeply affected emigrants from Eastern Europe in the EU15, and of the more difficult insertion on the labour market of recent waves of low-educated individuals from the EU+12, while high-educated emigrants that moved to non-European OECD countries were relatively more protected.

Table 15. Main characteristics of EU27-born emigrant population aged 15+, by year and destination, 2000-2010

		Region of origin	In EU15		In non-Europe OECD	
			2000	2010	2000	2010
Emigrant population 15+ (thousands)		EU15	6,780.3	7,712.8	7,060.7	6,894.9
		EU+12	2,609.6	6,325.6	1,340.0	1,471.5
		EU27	9,389.8	14,038.4	8,400.6	8,366.5
Women (%)		EU15	53.0	51.4	52.6	52.0
		EU+12	55.4	54.8	52.2	54.0
		EU27	53.6	52.9	52.5	52.3
Age	15-24 (%)	EU15	8.1	7.9	5.6	6.3
		EU+12	11.6	12.5	9.0	7.1
		EU27	9.1	10.0	6.1	6.4
	25-64 (%)	EU15	72.7	71.4	67.2	60.6
		EU+12	70.0	77.9	60.9	65.7
		EU27	71.9	74.3	66.2	61.5
	65+ (%)	EU15	19.2	20.7	27.2	33.1
		EU+12	18.4	9.7	30.1	27.1
		EU27	19.0	15.7	27.7	32.1
Education	Low (%)	EU15	49.2	38.7	31.4	21.5
		EU+12	33.3	28.5	28.2	16.7
		EU27	44.7	34.1	30.9	20.6
	Medium (%)	EU15	30.3	31.9	39.0	40.6
		EU+12	47.5	47.2	39.7	39.3
		EU27	35.2	38.8	39.1	40.3
	High (%)	EU15	20.5	29.4	29.6	37.9
		EU+12	19.1	24.3	32.1	44.0
		EU27	20.1	27.1	30.0	39.1
Labour force status	Employed (%)	EU15	63.0	66.1	73.8	72.6
		EU+12	64.3	68.4	72.4	73.0
		EU27	63.4	67.2	73.6	72.7
	Unemployed (%)	EU15	9.1	10.4	4.4	5.5
		EU+12	11.3	14.0	5.6	6.9
		EU27	9.8	12.2	4.6	5.8
	Inactive (%)	EU15	42.4	39.2	43.5	44.3
		EU+12	39.2	27.5	46.2	38.7
		EU27	41.5	34.0	44.0	43.3

Source: DIOC 2000-2010. Employment and unemployment rates are computed over the population aged 15-64. Non-Europe OECD includes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Recent emigrants

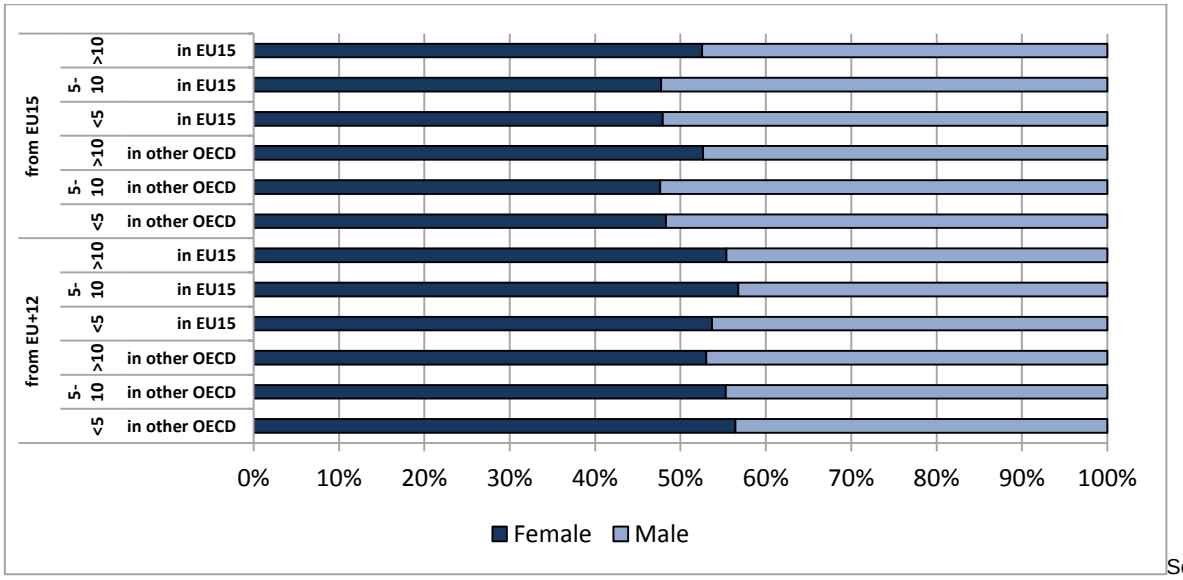
94. The distributions of gender and education levels across successive cohorts of EU27-born emigrants in EU15 and non-Europe OECD destination countries reflect the above trends on the evolution of emigrant profiles over the decade. The share of women indeed decreases in most cases. Interestingly, women account for most (53%) of the EU15-born long-term emigrants in both the EU15 and non-Europe OECD but represent only 48% of recent emigrants in the same destinations. Conversely, while the share of women among emigrants from the EU+12 remains stable across cohorts in the EU15, it notably increased in OECD countries outside Europe – from 53% among long-term emigrants to 56% among recent ones (see Figure 20)

95. The average level of education of EU15-born emigrants has clearly increased across cohorts, regardless of whether they are mobile within the EU15 or go to non-European OECD destinations. While the share of low-educated almost halved among recent emigrants, compared with long-term ones, in both the UE15 (from 43% to 23%) and non-Europe OECD (from 22% to 9%), the share of the high-educated doubled in the EU15 (from 24% among long-term emigrants to 49% among recent ones) and increased by 12 pp. in non-Europe OECD (from 36% to 58%), so that the share of the medium-educated also steadily decreased. These changes were also visible among the 5 to 10 years of residence emigrant cohort.

96. For emigrants from the EU+12,a more recent emigration overall and a more stable distribution of education levels across cohorts end up in a less clear-cut pattern that depends on the country of residence. Indeed, among the small number of residents in OECD countries outside Europe, low-educated comprised 16% of long-term emigrants but only 10% of recent ones, whereas the share of the high educated increased from 41% to 47%. Interestingly enough, in the EU15, both the shares of the low and high-educated increased from resp. 25% and 23% among long-term emigrants to 33% and 29% among recent ones. The share of medium-educated decreased noticeably from 53% to 38%.

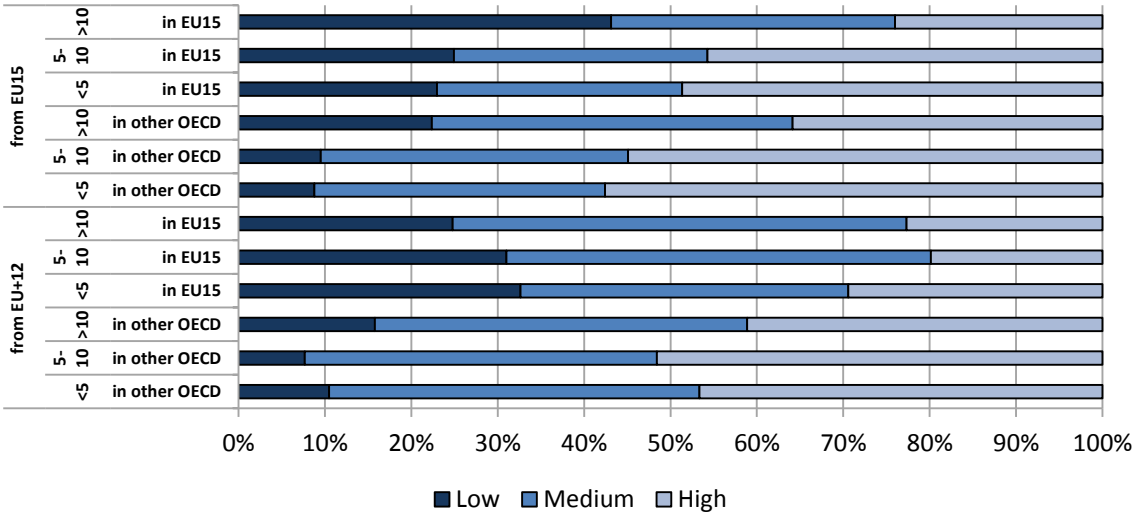
97. These findings suggest an increasing mobility of EU15-born high-educated emigrants to EU15 countries over time, so that the overall education gap with non-European OECD countries tends to decrease across cohorts. This is in marked contrast to emigrants from the EU+12. This was driven by the larger increase in the share of the low-educated in the EU15 (see Figure 21).

Figure 20. Gender distribution among EU27-born emigrant populations aged 15+, by duration of stay and destination, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010. Other OECD includes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Figure 21. Distribution of education levels among EU27-born emigrant populations aged 15+, by duration of stay and destination, 2010



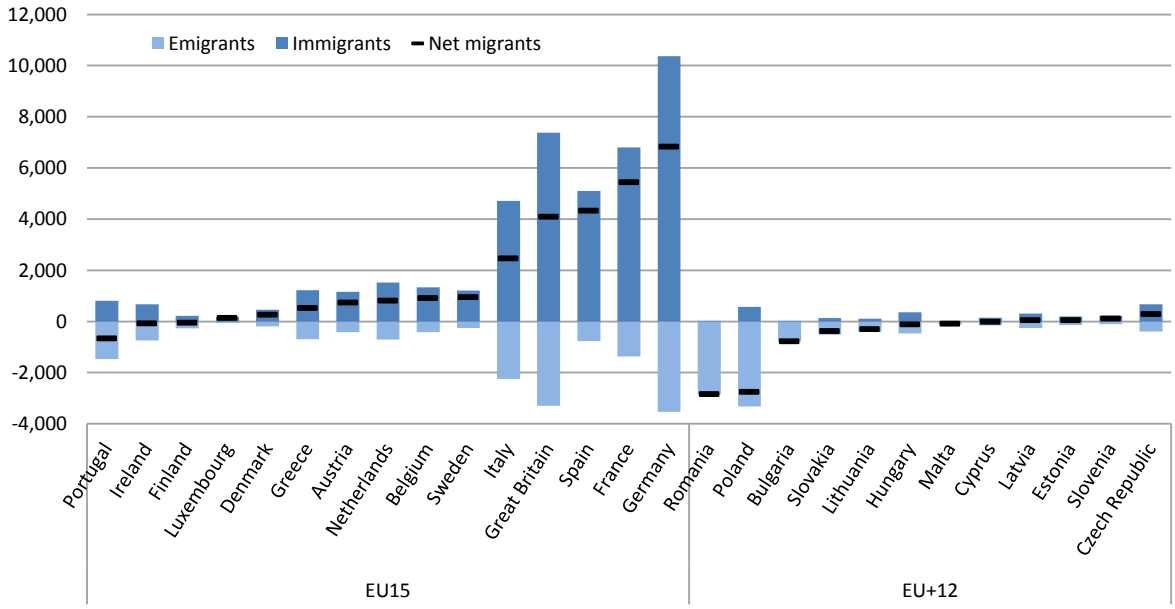
Source: DIOC 2010. Other OECD includes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

3 IMMIGRATION TO VERSUS EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE: A BALANCE SHEET FOR MIGRATION

98. This last section provides a "balance sheet" analysis in order to assess which countries are gaining or loosing from migration within the EU, but also by comparison with other OECD countries.

99. Comparing the immigrant and emigrant stock for a given country can allow us to capture the demographic changes experienced by that country due to migration. An overview of this comparison for the EU27 countries highlights that the EU15 countries with a strongly positive migration balance are not always those who receive the most immigrants in absolute value (see Figure 22). Therefore, France and Spain receive fewer immigrants than Great Britain, but their net migration is higher due to their lower number of emigrants. We note that Germany not only has the highest number of emigrants, but also has the biggest immigrant stock. Finally, the only EU15 countries with a negative migration balance are Portugal, Ireland and Finland, although for these last two countries the numbers are very small. For the EU+12 countries, as expected, net migration is rarely positive. Romania and Poland are the countries with the most significant negative migration balance. The sharp decline in the Romanian population over the last decade is well known to be partly due to emigration.

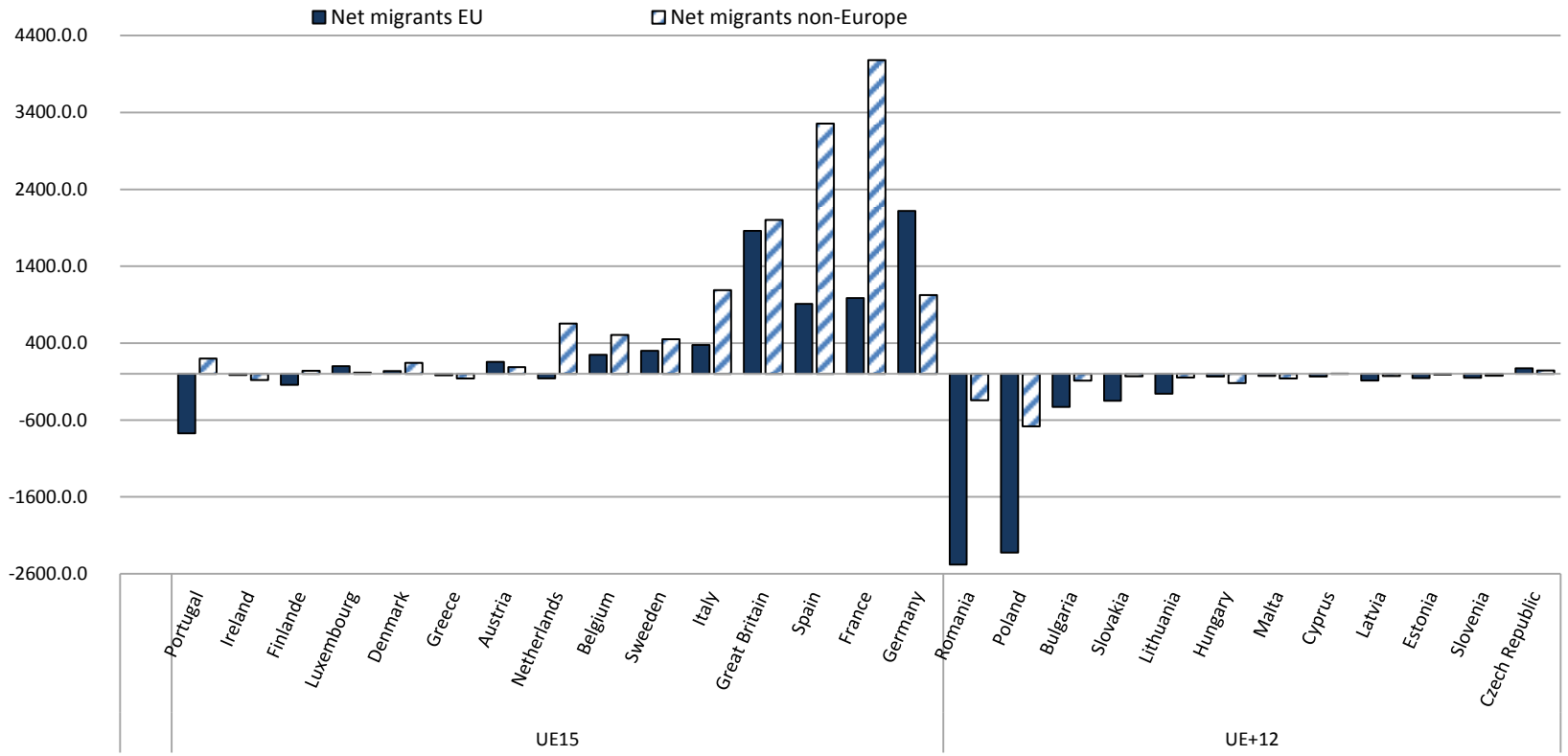
Figure 22. EU27 immigrant and emigrant populations aged 15+ (thousands), by country, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010.

100. If we disaggregate the stocks according to their region of origin (Figure 23), we observe that France and Spain host considerably more non-European migrants than individuals born in Europe. At the same time, Germany, the country that has the highest immigrant stock, receives mainly EU and non-EU European migrants (the Turkish diaspora drives this result). The foreign-born stock in Great Britain is composed of Europeans and non-Europeans in almost equal shares. The case of Portugal is unusual since it receives more non-European migrants, and its emigrants are largely mobile within European countries.

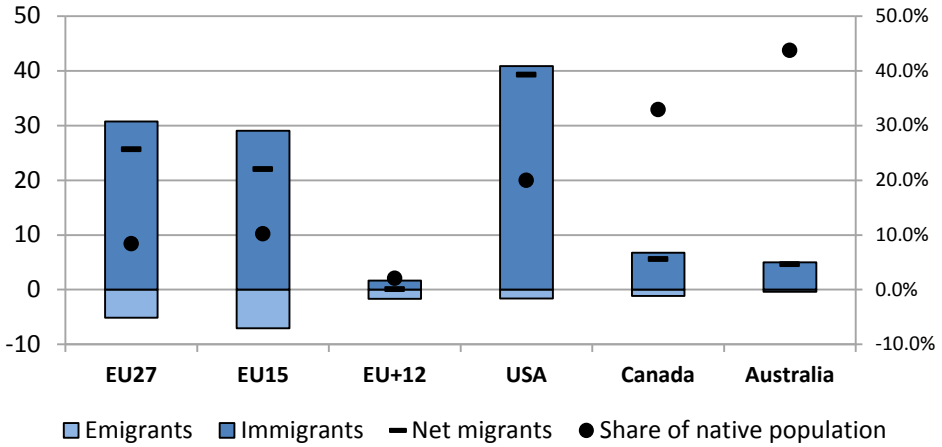
Figure 23. Net migration in the EU27 (thousands), by country and destination, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010.

101. At the aggregate level, Figure 24 shows that the EU27 hosts fewer migrants (individuals born outside the EU27) than the number of foreign-born in the USA. This is also true as a share of the native population, having thus a significantly lower net migration. This is due to the large emigrant stock not only from the EU+12, but even more from the EU15 countries.

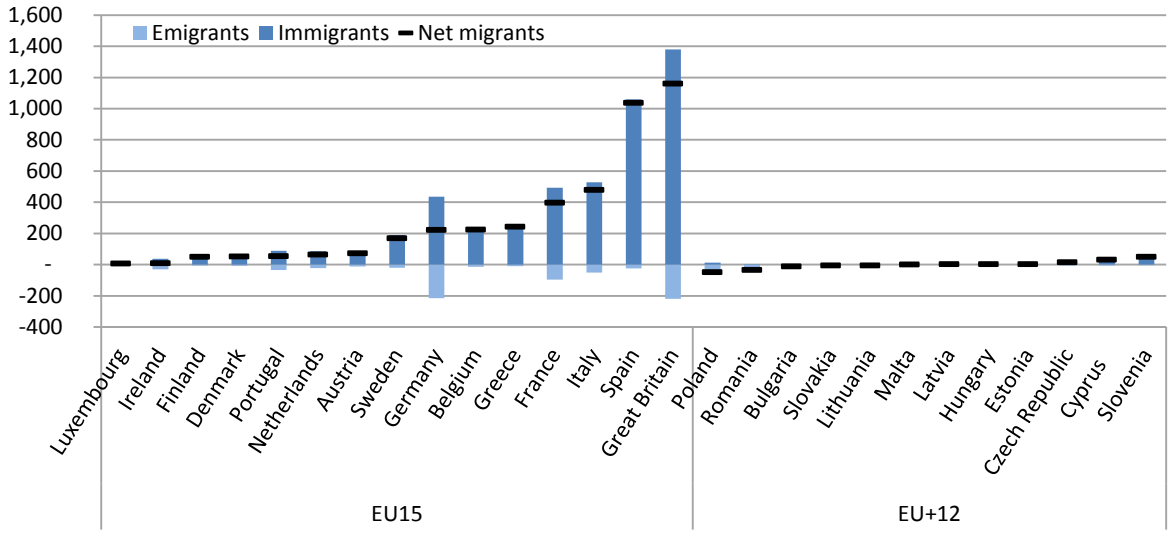
Figure 24. EU27 and other OECD immigrant and emigrant populations aged 15+ (million), by region, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010.

102. However, Figure 22 concerns the entire stock of migrants and does not distinguish between the various cohorts. In Figure 25, we build the same balance sheet, but only with the recent migrants (with residency of less than 5 years). Interestingly, we observe that the country that received most immigrants recently has been Great Britain, followed by Spain and Italy.

Figure 25. EU27 recent immigrant and emigrant populations aged 15+ (thousands), by country, 2010

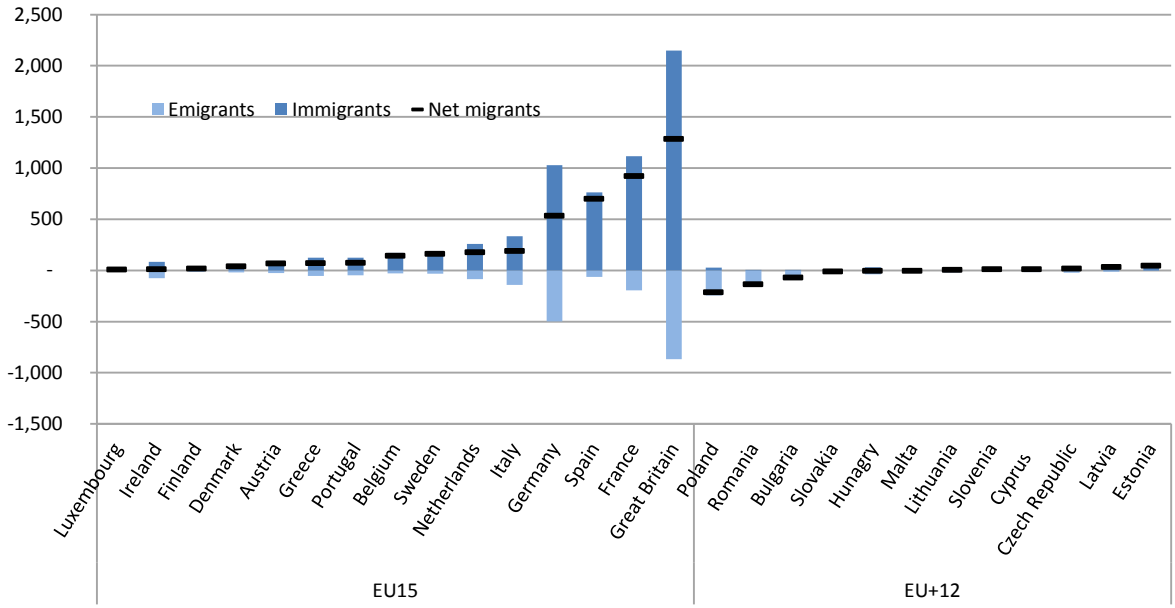


Source: DIOC 2010. Recent migrants refer to those with a residency of less than 5 years

103. Across time, there is little change in order of countries according to their net migration, aside from the sharp increase in the net migration for the Great Britain and Spain (see Figure 31 and Figure 32 in annex).

104. If we restrict our analysis to the high-educated migrants (Figure 26), the order of countries according to their net migration slightly changes. For instance, while France ranked fourth in terms of net migration, it ranks second if we only consider high educated migrants. Also, if Germany host a significant number of high-educated immigrants, (third in absolute terms), it ranks fourth in terms of net migration since it also send a considerable number of emigrants abroad (second rank in absolute terms after Great Britain). The United Kingdom not only receiving the most migrants, but also the most high-educated migrants. Furthermore, it appears that for all EU15 countries, net migration of the high educated is positive. On the other hand, most EU+12 countries experience slight net loss of educated migrants, especially Poland and Romania.

Figure 26. EU27 high-educated immigrant and emigrant populations aged 15-64 (thousands), by country, 2010

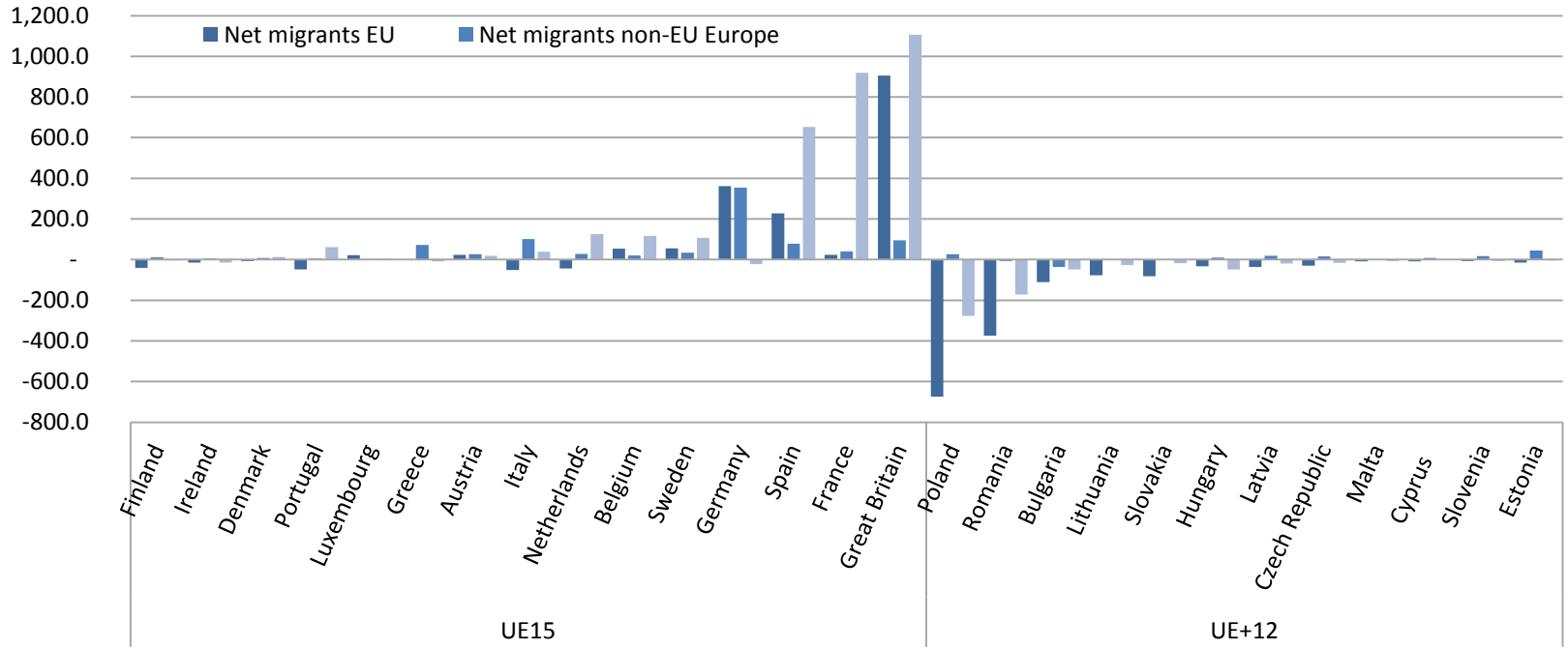


Source: DIOC 2010.

105. Figure 26 shows that Great Britain receives high educated migrants from both Europe and out of Europe, in almost equal proportions. France and Spain are also net receivers of high educated labour force, but mainly through mobility. The situation is slightly different for Germany, where net mobility is positive, but negative for non-European migration. In other words, Germany receives considerably fewer non-European high-educated migrants than the high-educated emigrants it sends to OECD countries outside Europe.

*

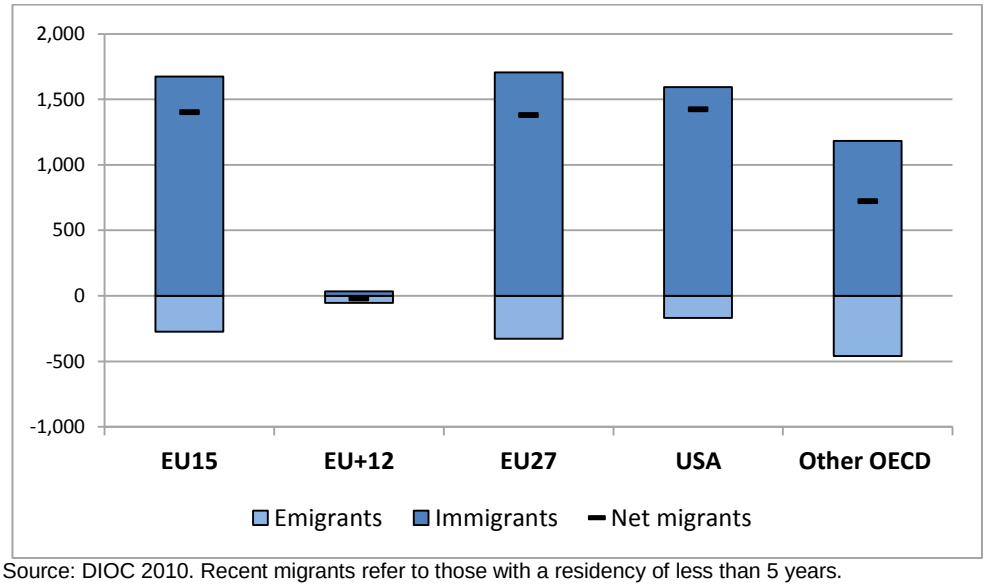
Figure 27. Net high-educated migration in the UE27 (thousands), by country and destination, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010.

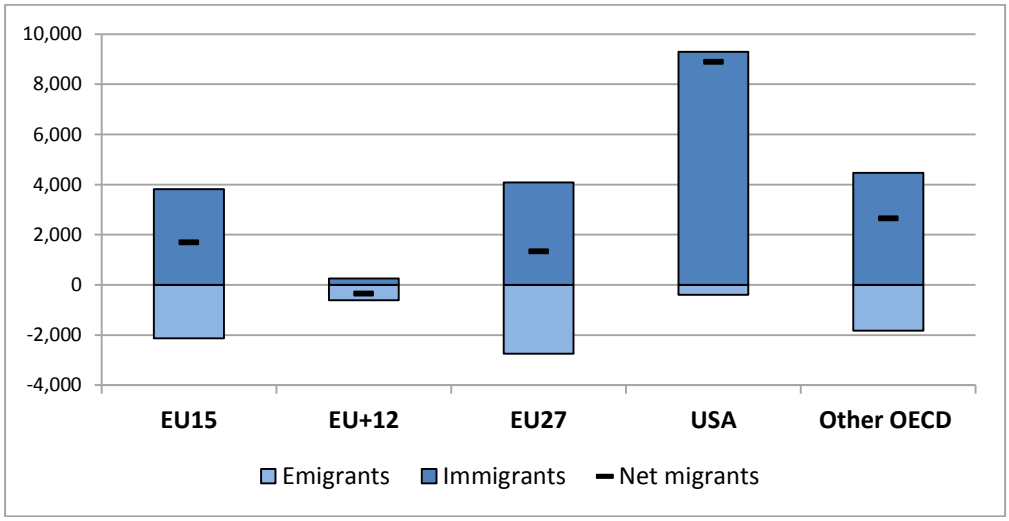
106. The comparison with the other OECD destinations across cohorts (Figure 28 and 29) shows that the EU27 net migration of high educated is increasing (more highly educated recent immigrants and less highly educated recent emigrants). Also, the gap between the European net migration of high educated and that of the other OECD destinations is decreasing across cohorts. This might be due to a general increase in education levels for all migrants, but also to an increasing attractiveness of the European countries.

Figure 28. EU27 and other OECD recent and high-educated immigrant and emigrant populations aged 15+ (thousands), by region, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010. Recent migrants refer to those with a residency of less than 5 years.

Figure 29. EU27 and other OECD long-term and high-educated immigrant and emigrant populations aged 15+ (thousands), by region, 2010



Source: DIOC 2010. Long-term migrants refer to those with a residency of more than 10 years.

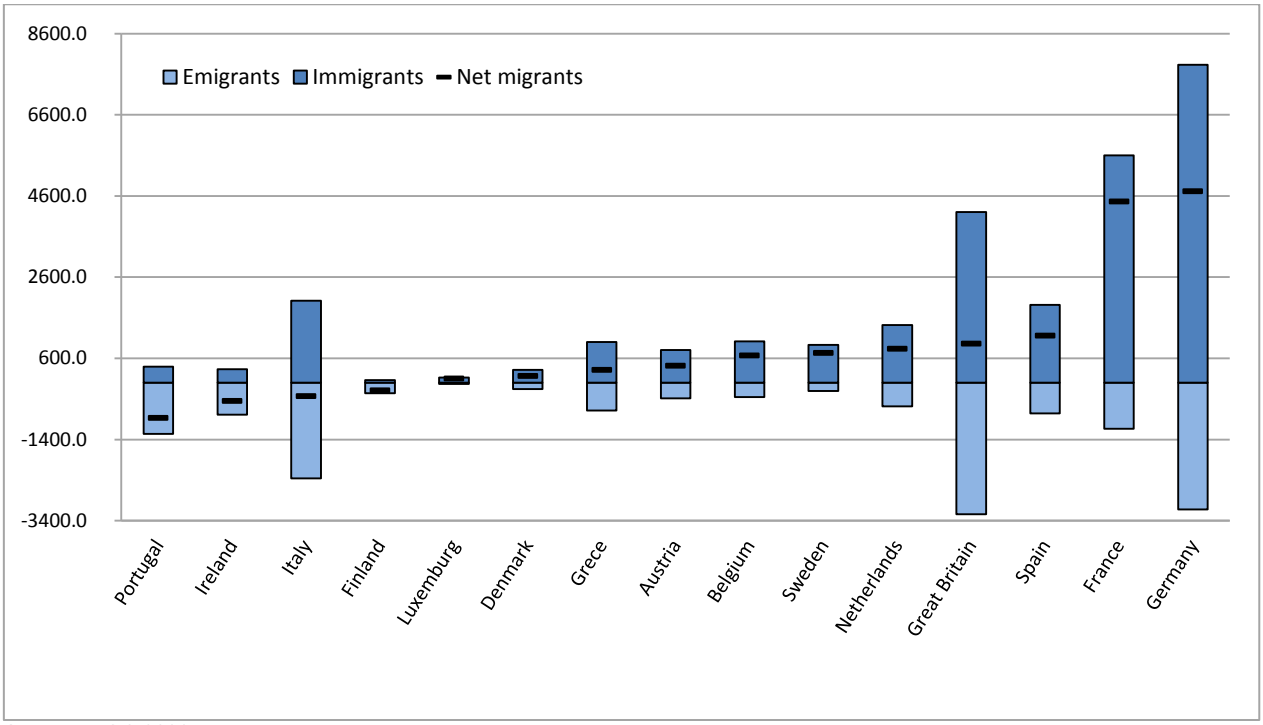
ANNEX

Table 16. Top-10 origin countries/territories by destination (thousands), 2010

EU15	Poland	Turkey	Morocco	Romania	Russia	Algeria	Germany	Italy	India	Portugal
	2468.9	2340.4	2288.6	2273.9	1453.1	1443.9	1405.7	1143.3	1006.1	961.0
EU+12	Ukraine	Russia	Slovakia	Romania	Belarus	Germany	Bosnia	Czech Republic	Lithuania	Vietnam
	474.8	446.8	320.9	209.6	184.6	123.1	102.5	91.0	77.3	65.2
Europe non-EU	Germany	Italy	Portugal	France	Kosovo	Turkey	Poland	Serbia	Bosnia	Macedonia
	298.7	189.8	155.8	115.2	110.7	76.1	74.6	70.6	62.4	58.5
Russia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan	Belarus	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Kirghizstan	Armenia	Tajikistan	Moldova
	2899.2	2410.4	1061.5	732.4	717.8	537.0	535.0	481.6	428.4	273.1
Turkey	Bulgaria	Germany	Macedonia	Greece	Azerbaijan	Afghanistan	Bosnia	Russia	Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan
	262.3	136.2	60.8	28.7	20.8	19.6	12.3	10.4	10.2	9.2
USA	Mexico	Philippines	India	China	Puerto Rico	Vietnam	El Salvador	Germany	North/South Korea	Cuba
	11151.7	1818.5	1686.0	1430.8	1415.0	1188.9	1142.0	1125.3	1063.3	1027.7
Canada	China	United Kingdom	India	Philippines	USA	Italy	Vietnam	Germany	Poland	Pakistan
	760.0	544.0	542.5	461.7	261.5	259.2	165.2	165.1	153.2	141.0
Australia	United Kingdom	New Zealand	China	India	Italy	Vietnam	Philippines	South Africa	Malaysia	Germany
	1045.7	433.7	408.2	271.3	184.4	180.6	154.9	128.9	109.8	105.3
New Zealand	United Kingdom	Other	China	India	Australia	Fiji	South Africa	Samoa	Philippines	North/South Korea
	236.6	212.2	92.6	62.8	49.5	48.7	48.1	46.0	31.5	24.0
SCAC	USA	Peru	Argentina	Guatemala	Colombia	Spain	Bolivia	Venezuela	Cuba	Ecuador
	224.2	89.6	45.3	28.4	27.9	23.7	17.9	13.5	12.5	11.3
Israel	Russia	Ukraine	Morocco	Romania	Uzbekistan	Ethiopia	USA	Iraq	Belarus	Iran
	263.8	256.5	137.7	88.5	65.8	63.3	57.7	57.0	56.8	45.0
Japan	China	North/South Korea	Philippines	Brazil	USA	Peru	Vietnam	Thailand	Indonesia	India
	367.1	351.4	118.0	108.3	32.3	25.5	23.7	21.4	16.6	9.7
Total	**Mexico**	**Ukraine**	**China**	**India**	**Germany**	**Kazakhstan**	**Poland**	**United Kingdom**	**Philippines**	**Romania**
	11323.2	**4610.4**	**3876.7**	**3637.8**	**3535.2**	**3428.6**	**3322.6**	**3293.5**	**3032.8**	**2858.0**

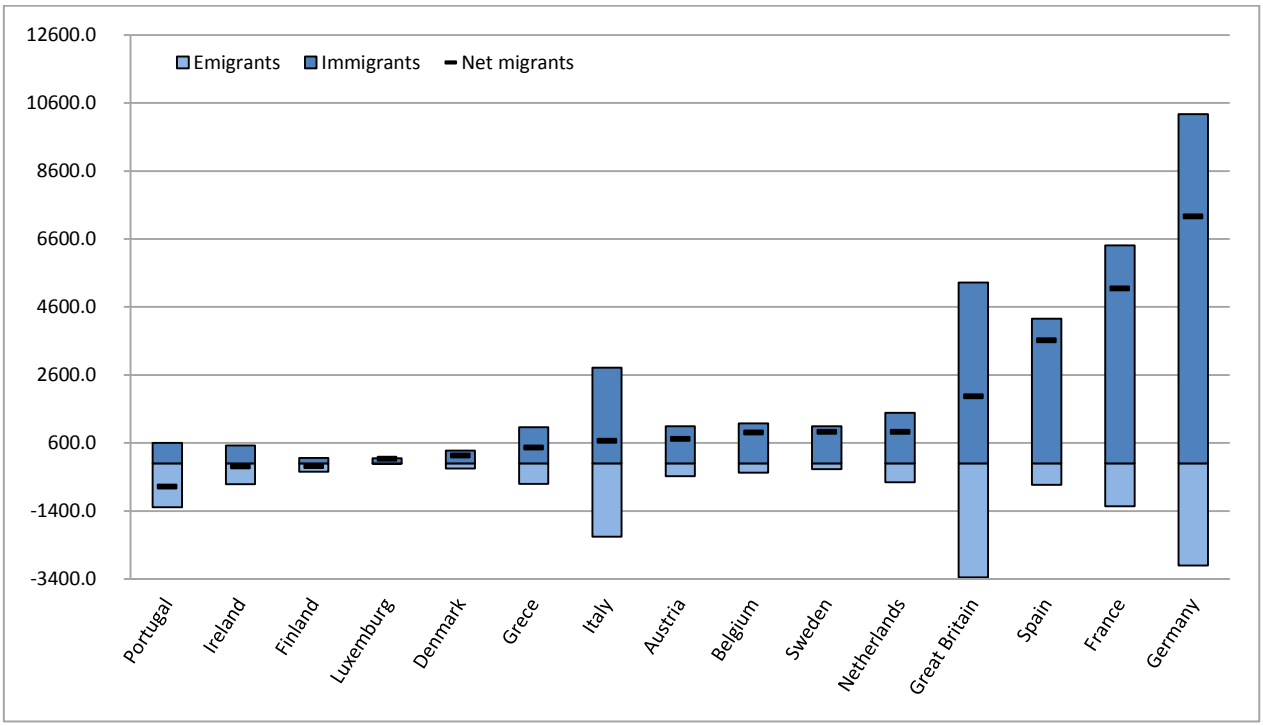
Source: DIOC 2010

Figure 31. EU15 immigrant and emigrant populations aged 15+ (thousands), by country, 2000



Source: DIOC 2000

Figure 32. EU15 immigrant and emigrant populations aged 15+ (thousands), by country, 2005



Source: DIOC 2005