



# Older Migrants in the EU: *What do we Know?*

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Unit E1: Social and demographic analysis





# Outline

- The concept of migrants
- Current numbers
- Trends
- Social issues
- Towards a better monitoring capacity





# Defining (older) migrants

- Non-nationals
- People born abroad
- Descendants of people born abroad (second generation immigrants)
- EU vs non-EU foreigners





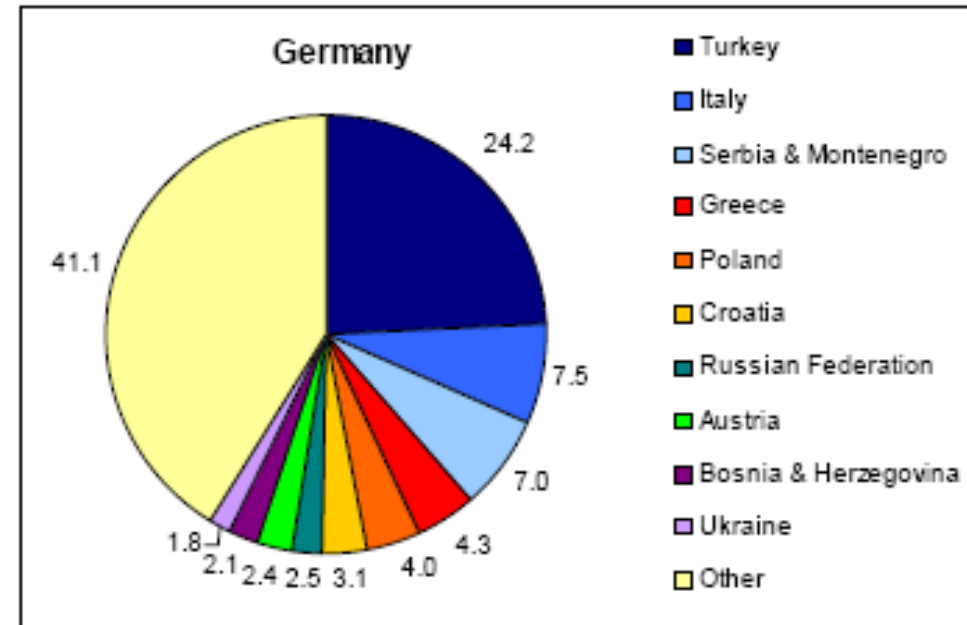
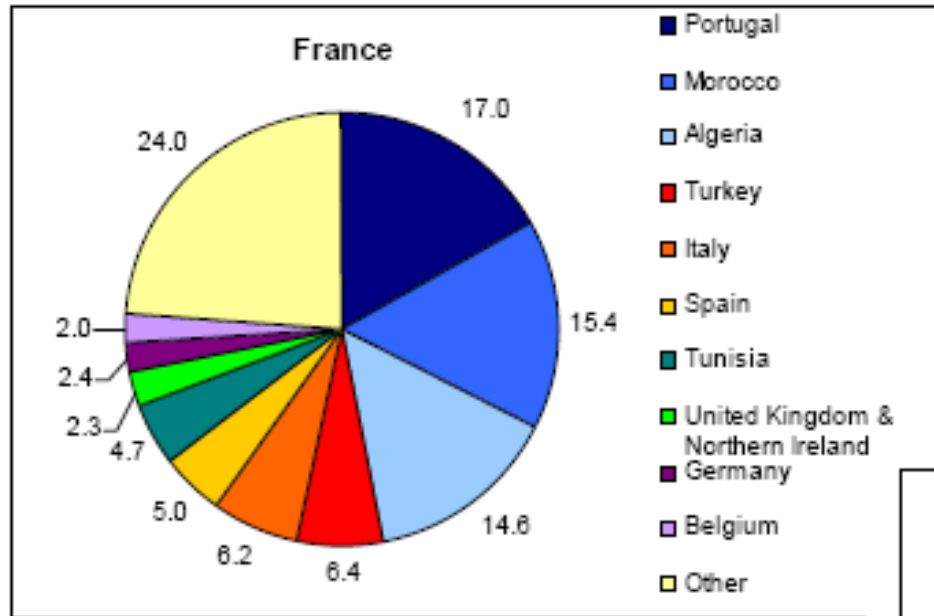
# Current numbers

Source: Eurostat & 2008 Demography Report

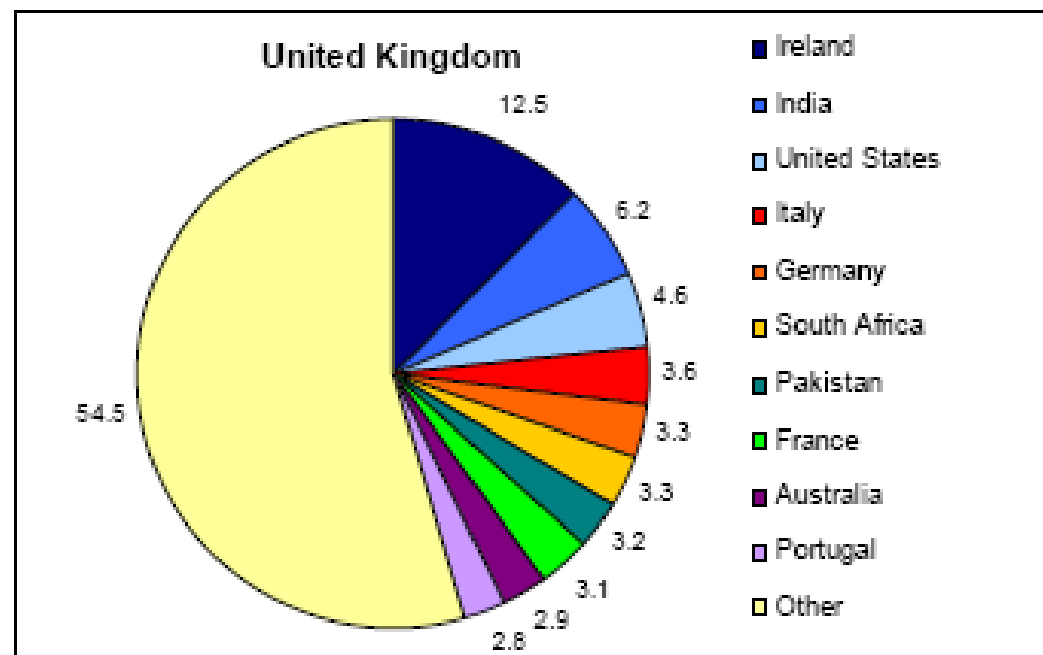
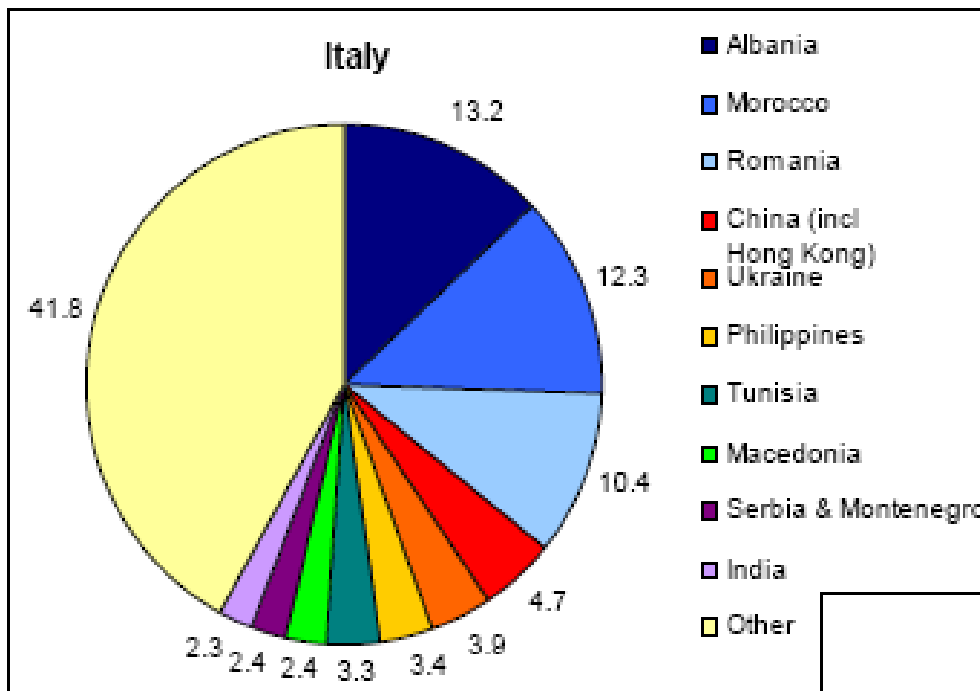
- In 2008, almost **31m foreigners living in the EU27** Member States, including EU nationals.
- Roughly one third of non-nationals are EU citizens, **two thirds are third-country nationals**.
- Large **population shares of third-country nationals** in DE (5.8%), GR (6.5), ES (6.4), AT (6.6). Lower proportions in IT (4.0), FR (3.7), the UK (3.6) and SE (2.5).
- Many migrants not visible in these figures due to **citizenship acquisition**: 670000 third-country nationals in 2006.
- Citizenship acquisitions in 2006 represented close to 20% of total number of third-country nationals in SE, 7% in the UK, 6.2% in FR, but only 2.6% in Germany.
- Other 'invisible' migrants: **illegal immigrants**.

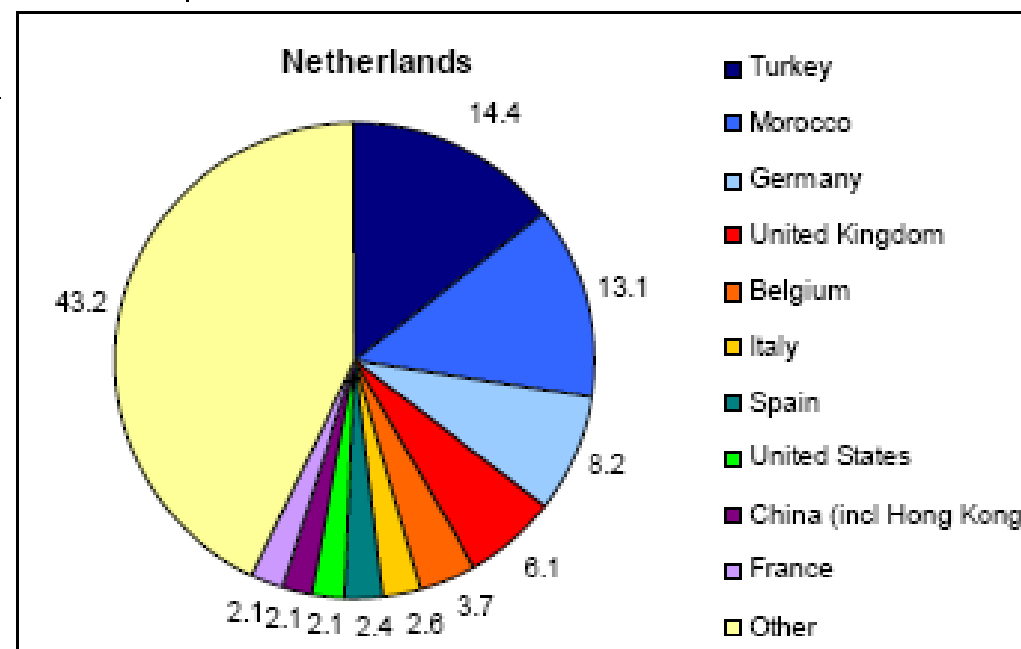
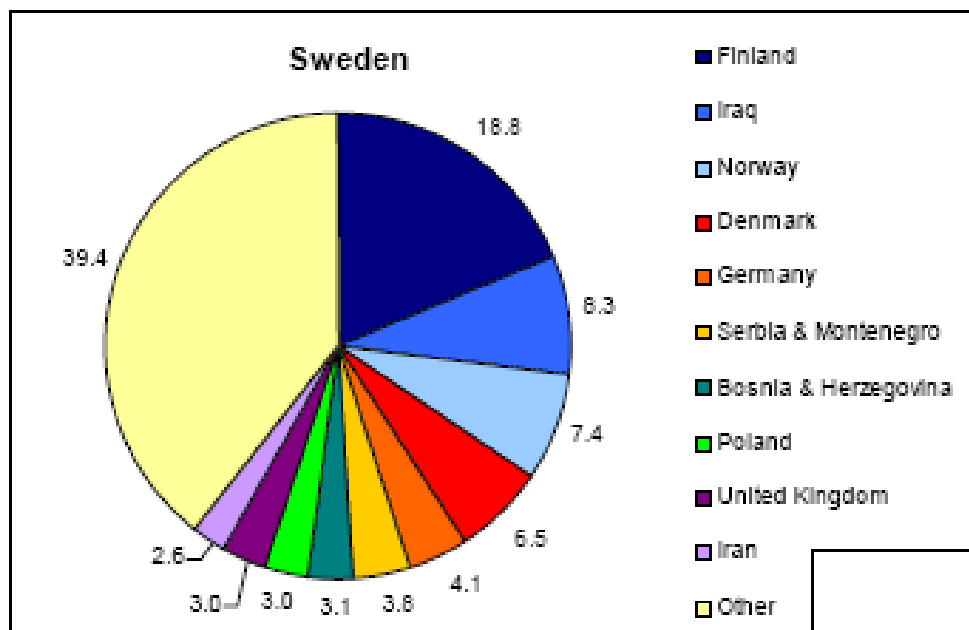


# Diversity of foreign populations: Shares of main countries of origin in 2005



Source: 2007 Social Situation Report





# The City Perspective



2004 data Source: urbanaudit.org	Non-EU nationals, % of total population	Nationals born abroad, % of total population	Total share of population with migration background
Brussels	10,6	NA	10,6
Copenhagen	8,3	6,0	14,2
Bremen	10,6	7,6	18,1
Athens	23,0	19,7	42,7
Stuttgart	14,8	9,2	24,0
Madrid	11,7	2,7	14,4
Rome	4,8	1,0	5,7
Milan	10,2	3,9	14,1
Amsterdam	8,5	4,2	12,7
Stockholm	5,4	11,5	16,8



# Non-EU nationals by age

Source: 2008 Labour Force Survey

share in population	All ages	45-54 years	55-64 years	Over 65 years
EU15	4,5%	3,7%	2,5%	1,1%
EU27	3,7%	3,1%	2,0%	1,0%
DE	5,6%	4,4%	4,9%	1,9%
ES	7,8%	6,1%	2,4%	0,7%
FR	3,1%	3,4%	2,8%	1,7%
IT	4,1%	3,7%	1,1%	0,3%
NL	2,3%	1,5%	0,8%	0,5%
SE	2,5%	2,1%	1,1%	0,9%
UK	4,0%	3,0%	1,5%	1,2%



# Future trends

- How many migrants will stay after retirement?
  - Family links
  - Social conditions in country of origin
  - Entitlement to social benefits and other rights
- How many further migrants can be expected?





# Eurostat Population Projections: Migration Assumptions

- Gradual decline in net immigration from 1.6m in 2008 to around 800,000 in 2060.
- Thanks to migration, the EU27 population is expected to grow until 2035.
- Without migration:
  - Population decline from 2012 onwards
  - Around 90m fewer people living in EU27 by 2060.



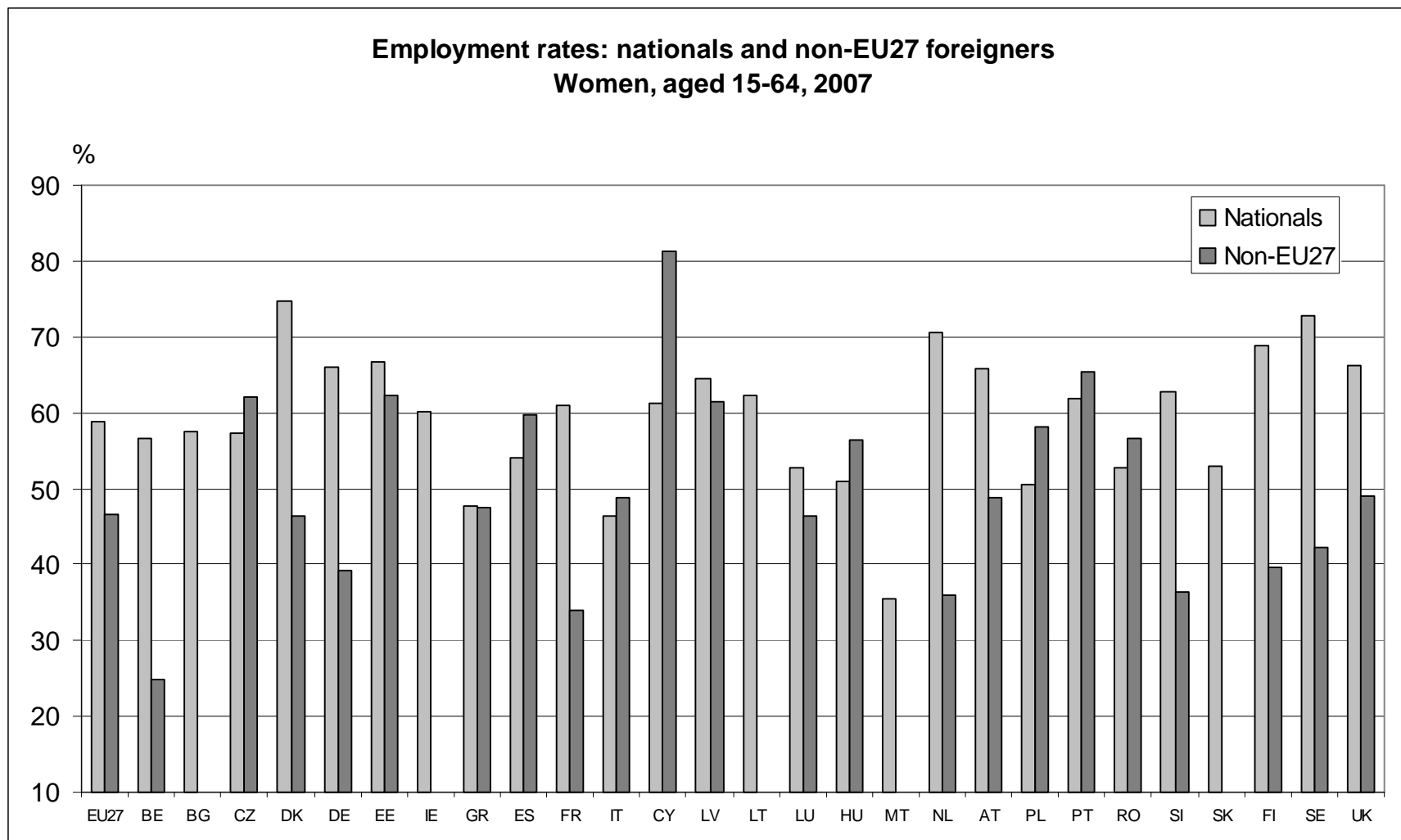


# Social Conditions

- Employment as key determinant of living standards, including after retirement
  - Employment rates of non-EU nationals significantly lower than those of nationals in many Member States, notably BE, DK, DE, FR, NL, AT, FI, SE.
  - Employment gap particularly large for women: only about 25% of non-EU women working in BE, around 40% in DE.



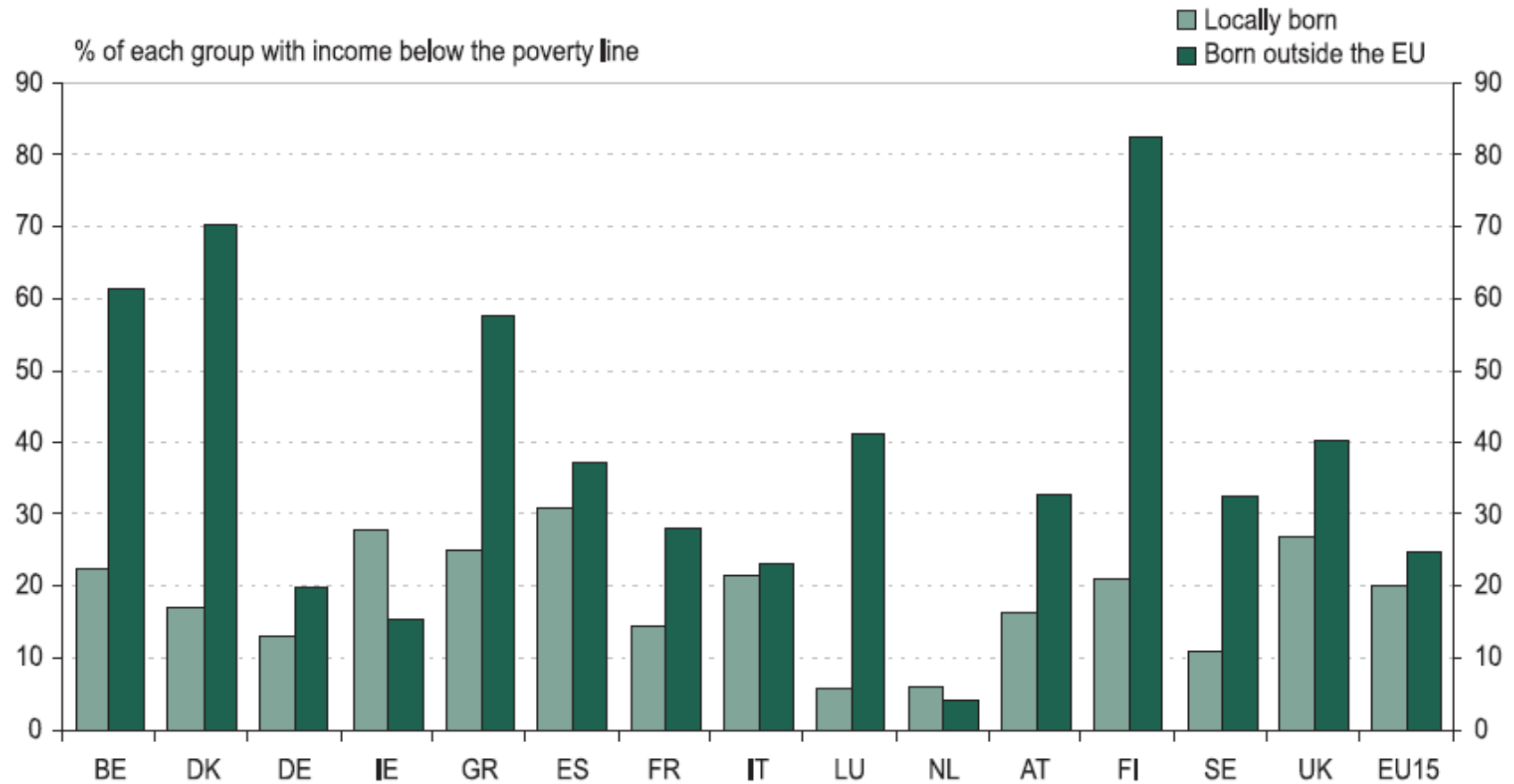
# Women on the Labour Market: Nationals vs. non-EU Nationals



# Older migrants at risk of poverty



Figure 3.4: Risk of poverty among those aged 65+, 2005



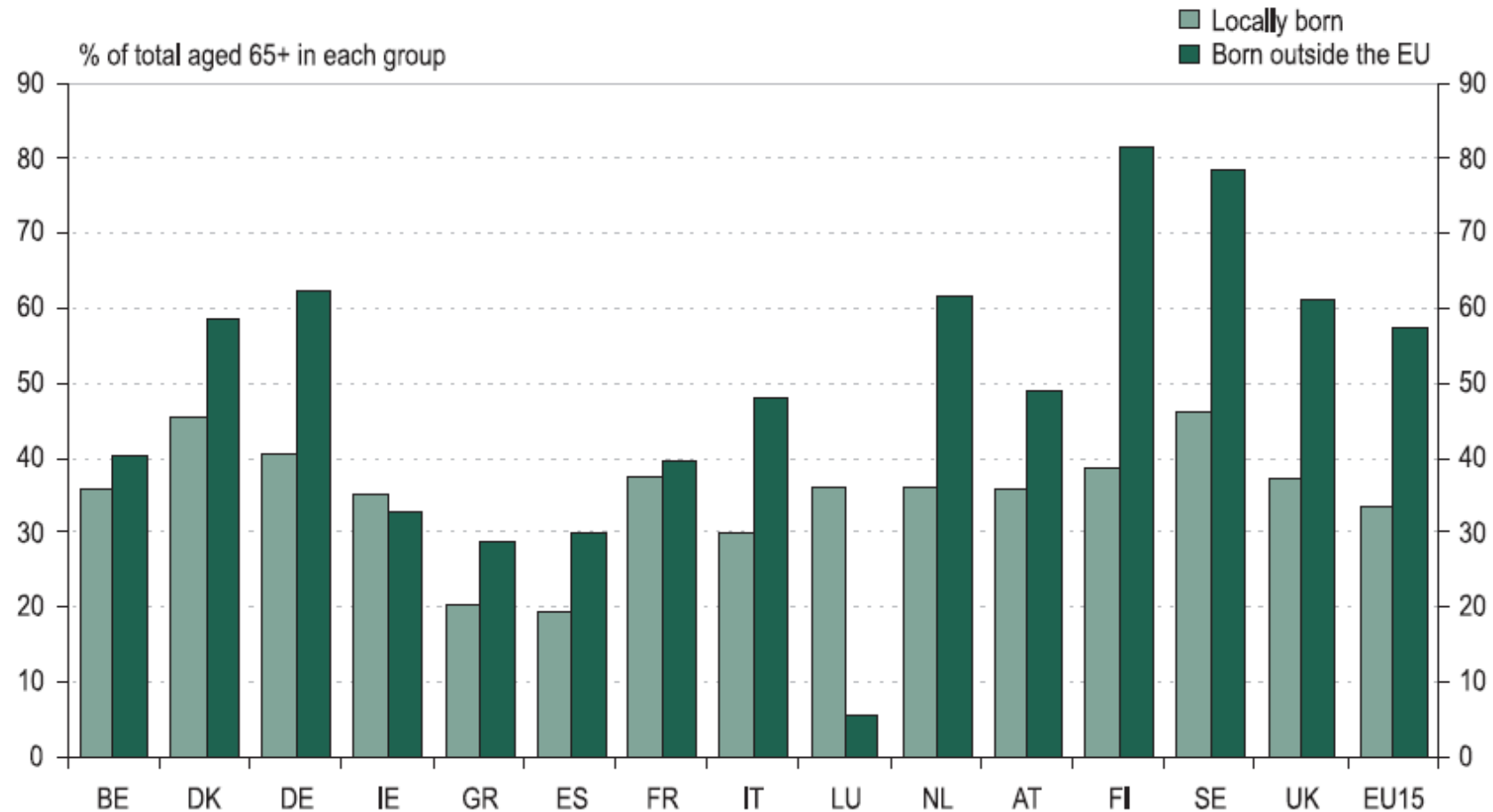
Source: EU-SILC 2006

Note: Data for Portugal too sparse to be reliable.

# Older migrants more often living alone



Figure 3.3: Proportion of those aged 65+ living alone, 2006



Source: EU-SILC 2006

Note: Data for Portugal too sparse to be reliable.



# Health of Older Migrants

- Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE): national samples of around 2000-3000 people over 50.
- Survey presents comprehensive picture on situation of older people: employment, income, family links, health status...
- But only some Member States participate.
- Immigrants (people born abroad) representing less than 10% of the total sample (but 1/6 in DE).





# Findings from SHARE 2004

Source: Aïda Solé-Auro and Eileen M. Crimmins: Health of Immigrants in European Countries, *International Migration Review* Vol 42 n° 4, Winter 2008

- Poorer health of migrants (compared to nationals) observed in DK, FR, DE, NL, SE, CH – countries with good health levels for entire population.
- Controls for age, sex and education applied.
- Possible bias due to low response rates or if migrants in poorest health tend to return.



# Towards Better Monitoring



- Unsatisfactory data situation
- But more can be done on the basis of existing surveys:
  - Labour Force Survey: 2008 Module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants
  - EU-SILC
  - SHARE
  - Urban Audit.
- New or improved surveys to be developed, e.g. for the Fundamental Rights Agency in Vienna; discussions with EUROSTAT.
- Obstacle: Ethical problems with identifying ethnic, religious and cultural minorities in large surveys.



"Wir riefen Arbeitskräfte, und es kamen Menschen"

*"We asked for workers, and people came."*

Max Frisch