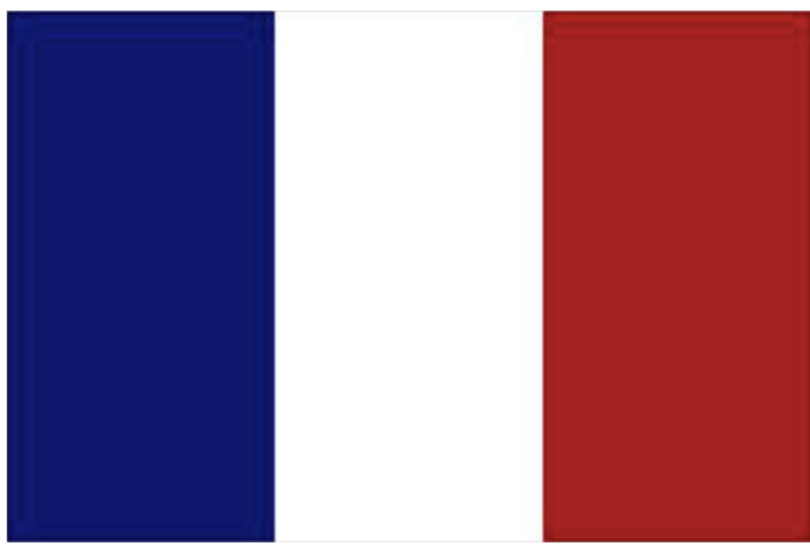


# **COUNTRY REPORT**

**2020/2021**

## ***MIGRATION IN FRANCE***



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## INTRODUCTION

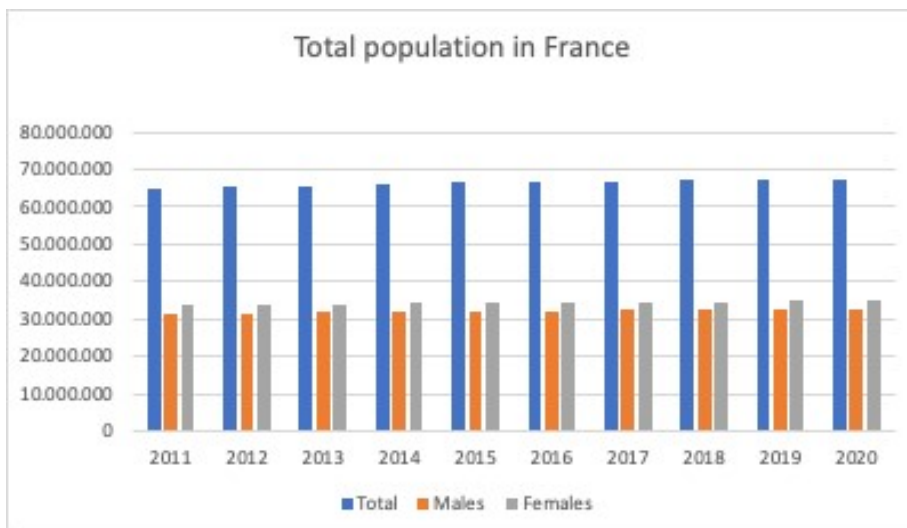
The immigration situation in France is rooted in its legacy of colonialism. Since the 1830s and more steadily from the following two decades, there has been a substantial migratory flow. It is indeed one of Europe's oldest countries of immigration, having approximately 1/4 of its population with an immigrant background. Two-thirds of foreign-born people come from outside the EU, and 90% of them from low-or-medium-developed countries. The majority of immigrants arrive from North-African countries, former French colonies (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia).

Non-EU-born are mostly low (40%) or medium (31%) educated, although, in recent years, there has been a 5% increase in the number of university-educated immigrants. The share of the foreign-born population living in France has been increasing steadily since 2010. However, the impact caused by the current health crisis has resulted in a decrease in the number of visas released in the last year.

## 1. STOCK OF TOTAL POPULATION

The stock of total population indicates the inhabitants of a given area, on a certain date (e.g. 1 January or 31 December) of the year in question.

In France the stock of total population on 1 January 2020 is 67 320 216 (p.)



Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 12.03.21  
Extracted: 09.04.2021  
Label: [demo\_pjan]

## 2. STOCK OF MIGRANTS IN THE LAST 10 YEARS AND THE EFFECTS ON THE TOTAL POPULATION

A stock of migrants is the number of migrants living in a country at time t. (for instance 1 January 2011). In this specific analysis we have decided to compare people born abroad in 10 years: between 2011 and 2020. The table below shows that data increase progressively over the years. However, the growth has different intensities.<sup>1</sup>

TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
FOREIGN-BORN	7,335,966	7,463,157	7,543,950	7,746,520	7,915,838	8,028,227	8,098,872	8,199,663	8,428,660	8,521,829
		+127,191	+80,793	+202,570	+169,318	+112,389	+70,645	100,791	+228,997	+93,169

The data below displays the total population of each year of our reporting country, France. These data helped us to compare the number of foreign-born with the total population of each year. Indeed, we analyze the effects both in terms of numbers and in terms of increase and decrease. The percentage on the total population is increasing progressively over the years, reaching its peak data (around 12.66%) in 2020.<sup>2</sup> It even gains one point of percentage since 2011.

TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TOTAL POP	64,978,721	65,276,983	65,600,350	66,165,980	66,458,153	66,638,391	66,809,816	67,026,224	67,177,636	67,320,216

The comparison between the total number of foreign-born and the total population of France in percentage is more useful than an analysis in absolute numbers. This table allows us to have a wider and more accurate idea of the phenomenon.

<sup>1</sup> Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_pop3ctb]/Last update 12.03.21/Extracted on 07.04.21/Source of data Eurostat.

<sup>2</sup> Population on 1 January by age and sex [demo\_pjan]/Last update 12.03.21/Extracted on 07.04.21/Source of data Eurostat.



TIME	FOREIGN-BORN	TOTAL POPULATION	%OF FOREIGNER-BORN ON TOTAL POPULATION
2011	7,335,966	64,978,721	11.29
2012	7,463,157	65,276,983	11.43
2013	7,543,950	65,600,350	11.50
2014	7,746,520	66,165,980	11.71
2015	7,915,838	66,458,153	11.91
2016	8,028,227	66,638,391	12.05
2017	8,098,872	66,809,816	12.12
2018	8,199,663	67,026,224	12.23
2019	8,428,660	67,177,636	12.55
2020	8,521,829	67,320,216	12.66

To have a clearer representation of the population stock of migrants in France, the following data are both referring to foreign-citizens and foreign-born migrants.

To begin with, French nationality is easier to obtain than another nationality in Europe. In general, the number of foreign-born migrants is still far more representative than the total number of foreign-citizens. However, an analysis can be made. Indeed, the total number of foreign citizens had reached 3 875 096 foreign citizens, representing 52,9% of the total number of foreign-born, against 60% in 2020. Consequently, foreign citizens became more representative of the foreign-born migrants in France, even if the instances encourage the migrants to take the French nationality.

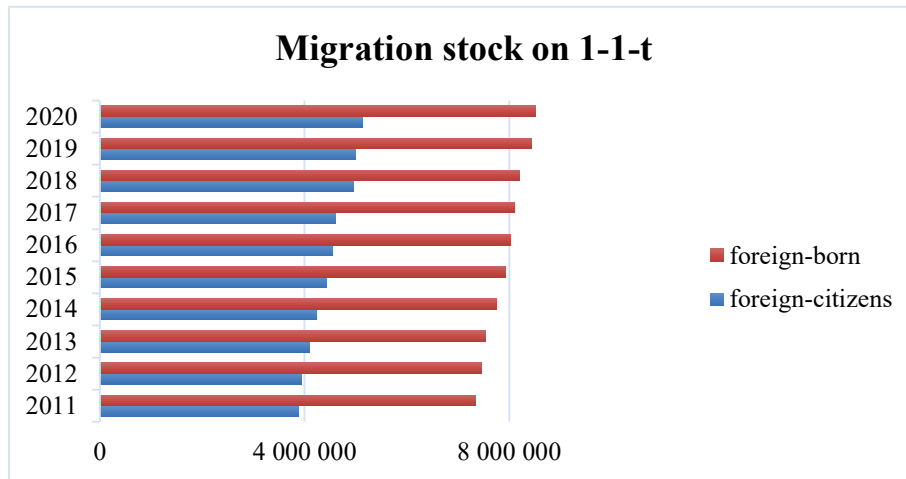
As far as it concerns this table, it has been stressed the diverse intensities of growth<sup>3</sup>.

TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
FOREIGN-CITIZENS	3,875,096	3,944,725	4,092,106	4,227,226	4,431,376	4,544,793	4,605,669	4,950,717	4,995,356	5,137,398

+69,629   +147,381   +135,120   +204,150   +113,417   +60,876   +345,048   +44,639   +142,042

<sup>3</sup> Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship [migr\_pop1ctz]/Last update 12.03.21/Extracted on 08.04.21/Source of data Eurostat.

This last graph shows more clearly the difference between the number of foreign-born and foreign-citizens.



### 3. IMMIGRATION STOCK BY AGE, SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH

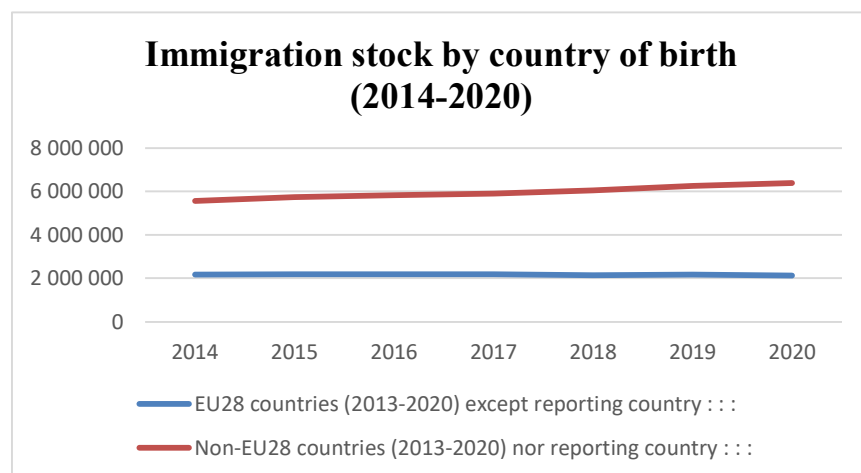
The following graphs will describe the foreign population by age, sex, country of birth and reasons.

As far as it concerns the reasons to migrate in France, the classification of immigrants by reasons of migration is only possible resorting the Eurostat datasets over residence permits, describing as “an authorization valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing a third country national to stay legally on a territory”. Sadly, these valid permits only concern non-EU migrants. Indeed, this section is focusing on the immigration stock. Such information dealing with the reasons of migration have been obtained from the available data on all valid permits on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year (migr-resvalid).

#### 3.1. Immigration stock by country of birth and group of age

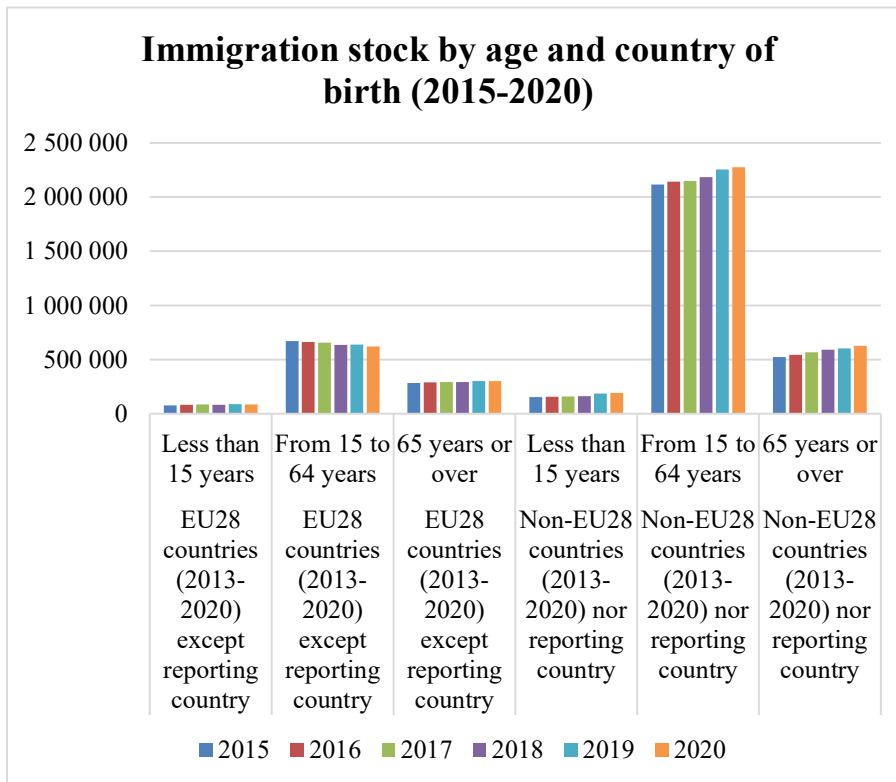
C_BIRTH/TIME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EU28 countries (2013-2020) except reporting country	2 175 981	2 186 438	2 189 270	2 193 121	2 142 998	2 178 139	2 137 595
Non-EU28 countries (2013-2020) nor reporting country	5 570 539	5 729 400	5 838 957	5 905 751	6 056 665	6 250 521	6 384 234





According to the first graph, the number of international immigrants is increasing in France, but the major part of these migrants are from Non-EU countries. Despite of the Health crisis, the immigration of Non-EU migrants increased in 2020 (+2%) while the number of EU-migrants in the population stock decreased. (about -1,9% of the total number of migrants) Nowadays, Non-EU are more than 2,5x representative of the immigration stock than the EU-migrants.

C_BIRTH	AGE/TIME	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EU28 countries (2013-2020) except reporting country	Less than 15 years	77 664	81 372	85 066	81 176	89 090	85 775
EU28 countries (2013-2020) except reporting country	From 15 to 64 years	670 489	662 785	656 707	635 050	636 376	619 583
EU28 countries (2013-2020) except reporting country	65 years or over	284 813	289 977	293 215	293 471	299 984	299 671
Non-EU28 countries (2013-2020) nor reporting country	Less than 15 years	153 135	157 509	159 110	163 328	184 475	191 571
Non-EU28 countries (2013-2020) nor reporting country	From 15 to 64 years	2 116 736	2 140 465	2 148 510	2 183 467	2 255 093	2 277 804
Non-EU28 countries (2013-2020) nor reporting country	65 years or over	521 895	544 400	568 756	590 789	602 047	627 274



This second graph shows that the major part of the international migrants are from Non-EU countries. Moreover, in all groups of age, EU28 migrants are lesser than Non-EU28 countries.

However, regardless of their country of birth, most of the migrants in France are aged 15-64 years. The number of EU-migrants in the immigration stock is slowly decreasing from 2015 to 2020, while the number of Non-EU migrants aged 15-64 is still increasing.

Finally, these migrants are followed by migrants aged 65 years or over, and then, by migrants aged less than 15 years.

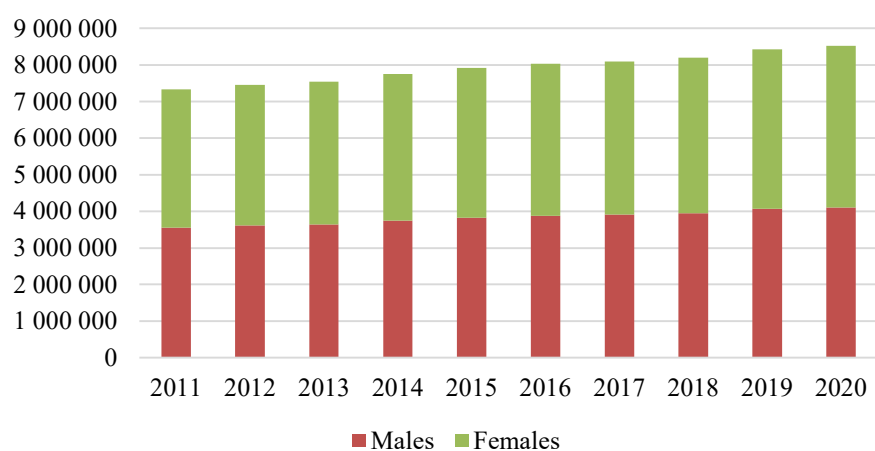
### 3.2. Immigration stock by sex and age

SEX/TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	7 335 966	7 463 157	7 543 950	7 746 520	7 915 838	8 028 227	8 098 872	8 199 663	8 428 660	8 521 829
Males	3 552 557	3 614 415	3 644 328	3 747 575	3 824 732	3 876 508	3 911 364	3 947 281	4 067 065	4 101 678
Females	3 783 409	3 848 742	3 899 622	3 998 945	4 091 106	4 151 719	4 187 508	4 252 382	4 361 595	4 420 151





## Migration stock by sex (2011-2020)



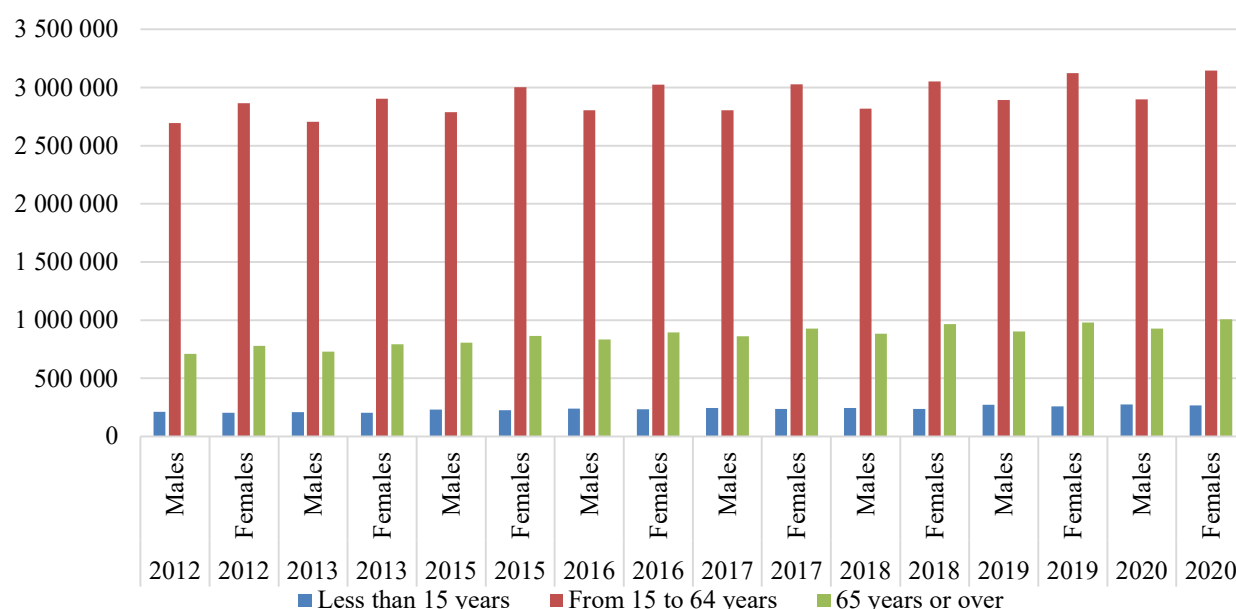
Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 12/03/2021  
Extracted on: 04/04/2021  
Label: [migrop3ctb]

TIME	2012	2012	2013	2013	2015	2015	2016	2016
AGE/SEX	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than 15 years	210 856	204 769	209 690	203 662	230 799	225 222	238 881	231 950
From 15 to 64 years	2 693 888	2 863 331	2 705 847	2 903 906	2 787 225	3 001 107	2 803 250	3 024 784
65 years or over	709 671	780 642	728 791	792 054	806 708	864 777	834 377	894 985

TIME	2017	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	2020	2020
AGE/SEX	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than 15 years	244 176	234 938	244 504	235 118	273 565	259 564	277 346	268 353
From 15 to 64 years	2 805 217	3 025 215	2 818 517	3 050 649	2 891 469	3 121 684	2 897 387	3 143 334
65 years or over	861 971	927 355	884 260	966 615	902 031	980 347	926 945	1 008 464



## Migration stock by sex and age (2012-2020)



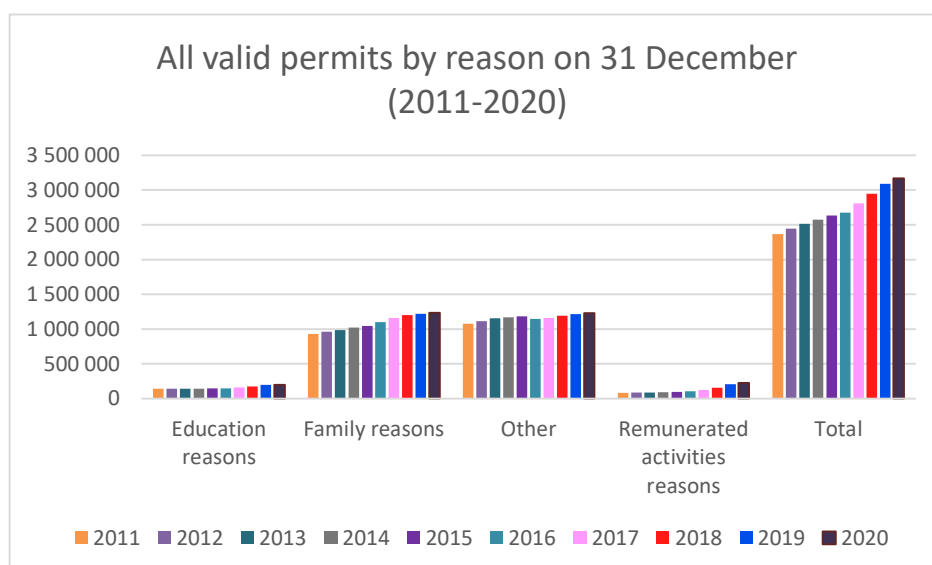
Source: Eurostat  
 Last update: 12/03/21  
 Extracted on: 04/04/2021  
 Label: [migr\_pop3ctb]

As far as it concerns the immigration stock by sex, results were already studied on the previous pages, but females have always represented more than half of the total number of the international migrants in France. In 2020, they represented nearly 52% of the total number of migrants, against 48% for the males. However, in the last graph, precisions must be added. It is showed that migrants are usually females when they are aged from 15 to 64 years or when they are 65 or more than 65. As far as it concerns the minors aged less than 15 years, males tended to be slightly more representative. In 2020, they were 277 346 against 268 353 females.

## 3.3. Reasons for immigration

TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
REASON (Labels)					
Education reasons	143 211	144 549	145 352	145 377	148 849
Family reasons	933 042	961 762	984 234	1 023 458	1 047 981
Other	1 080 364	1 117 797	1 156 023	1 169 484	1 181 651
Remunerated activities reasons	86 782	91 882	90 602	94 419	100 639
Total	2 363 001	2 444 426	2 512 279	2 577 189	2 633 041

TIME	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REASON (Labels)					
Education reasons	146 477	162 110	172 990	198 067	196 585
Family reasons	1 103 466	1 161 675	1 202 492	1 221 823	1 236 145
Other	1 145 490	1 159 279	1 189 890	1 213 811	1 232 386
Remunerated activities reasons	106 776	124 235	156 592	205 689	226 617
Total	2 672 813	2 807 593	2 945 573	3 090 419	3 168 998



Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 12/03/2021  
Extracted on: 04/04/2021  
Label: [migr\_resvalid]



Finally, studying the valid permits by reasons of a foreign population is interesting for two main reasons:

- Firstly, it shows that non-EU migrants have developed an increasing interest of possessing a valid and legal permit in France. In 2020, 3168 998 migrants had been delivered a valid permit against 3 090 419 in 2019. Consequently, it is a positive increasing despite the Health crisis, regardless the reason given. (+2,5%)
- Secondly, the reasons and results shed light on the data, but also the History of France as a land of immigration.

According to the last data, it emerges that “family reasons” is one of the main reasons given by Non-EU migrants. Indeed, the number of valid permits for family reasons delivered by a French authority never ceased to increase in the last 10 years. It is not that surprising, because France proceeded to a reconstruction of its population after the Second World War, becoming a land of migration. The international migrants stock explains the arrival of their family members.

The “family reason” is followed by the permits delivered for “other reasons”, which include international protections, humanitarian reasons, not better specified “residence only”, victims of trafficking and unaccompanied minors. However, a huge gap still exists among the other reasons. Indeed, Education reasons only represent 6% of the total number of the valid permits estimated, while the remunerated activities about 7,2% of the total valid permits delivered in 2020.

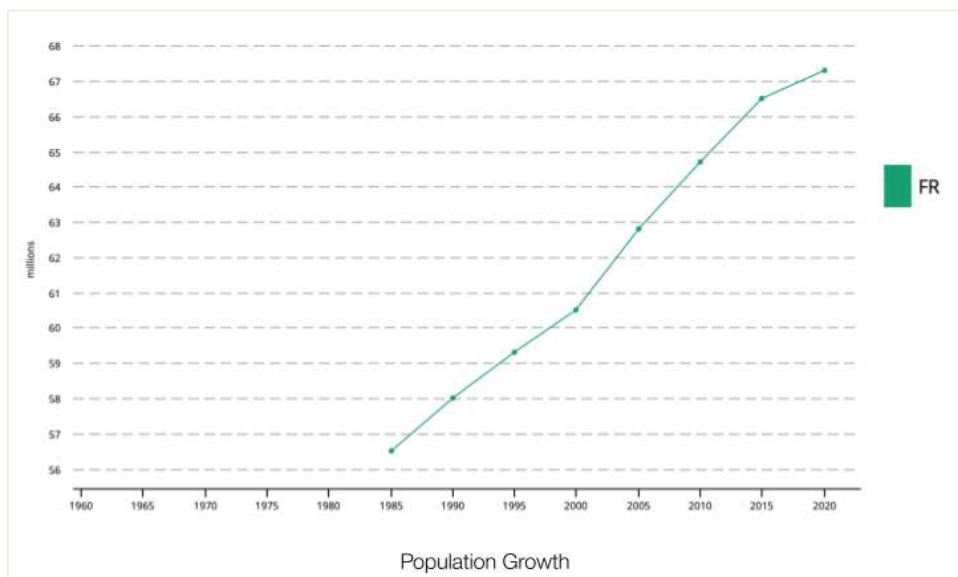
#### **4. POPULATION GROWTH (Annual %)**

**Population change** is the difference in the size of a population between the end and the beginning of a given time-period (usually one year). Specifically, it is the difference in population size on 1 January of two consecutive years.

Population change has two components:

- **Natural population change** (the number of live births minus the number of deaths);
- **Net migration** (the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants, plus statistical adjustment).

A positive population change, when the result of net migration plus live births minus deaths is positive, is referred to as **population growth**, a negative one is called a **population decrease**.



Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 11.03.2021  
Extracted on: 07.04.2021  
Label: (demo\_gind)

## Components of population changes in France

Year	Population on january, first	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration	Natural Increase rate
1985	56.444.748	796.138	560.393	+ 235.745	+ 39.442	+ 4,2
1990	57.996.401	793.071	534.386	+ 258.685	+ 77.393	+ 4,4
1995	59.280.577	759.058	540.313	+ 218.745	+ 42.193	+ 3,7
2000	60.508.150	807.405	540.601	+ 266.804	+ 72.000	+ 4,4
2005	62.730.537	806.822	538.081	+ 268.741	+ 92.192	+ 4,3
2010	64.612.939	832.799	551.218	+ 281.581	+ 38.880	+ 4,4
2015	66.422.469	798.948	593.680	+ 205.268	+ 40.238	+ 3,1
2016	66.602.645	783.640	593.865	+ 189.775	+ 65.044	+ 2,9
2017	66.774.482	769.553	606.274	+ 163.279	+ 154.661	+ 2,4
2018 (p)	66.992.159	758.590	609.648	+ 148.942	+ 87.000	+ 2,2
2019 (p)	67.144.101	753.383	613.243	+ 140.140	+ 87.000	+ 2,1
2020 (p)	67.287.241	736.000	669.000	+ 67.000	+ 87.000	+ 1,0



p: population 2019, 2020, 2021, vital statistics 2020, net migration 2018, 2019, 2020 : provisional data at the end of February 2021. Source: INSEE, vital statistics and population estimates.

Year	Total Population Change
1985	277 589
1990	284 041
1995	207 158
2000	434 293
2005	456 765
2010	319 865
2015	180 238
2016	171 425
2017	216 408
2018	151 412
2019	142 580

Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 11.03.2021  
Extracted on: 07.04.2021  
Label: (demo\_gind)

The value of natural change rate is expressed per 1000 persons.

In 2020, according to Eurostat, this value in France was: + 1,0.

Taking into consideration data of the different components of population change from 1985 to 2010, the population and the natural increase rate have been increasing steadily (an average of +4,0). However, from 2010 onwards, the population continues to grow, but much less. While from 1985 to 2015, every 5 year there is an increase of 1.5/2.0 millions, from 2015 to 2020 the population only grew less than a million. Net immigration increased, replacing the decrease of natural change, but total population change data in the last five years is nevertheless following a decreasing trend.

## 5. MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE LAST 10 YEARS IN FRANCE.

### 5.1. Immigration by Age Group, Sex and Country of Birth

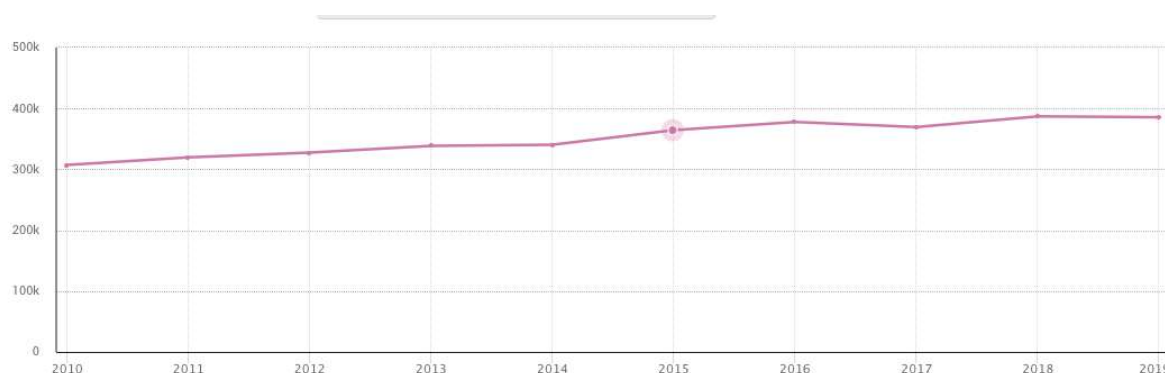
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
307,11	319,816	327,431	338,752	340,383	364,221	377,709	369,621	387,158	385,591

Source: Eurostat

Last Update: 07/03/2021 23:00

Label: ( MIGR\_IMM1CTZ )

This data shows the total number of long-term immigrants arriving in France during the last 10 years. The lowest level of immigration occurred in 2010, while the highest increase took place in 2018 (387,15). The most flows took place between 2014 and 2015 with 23,84.

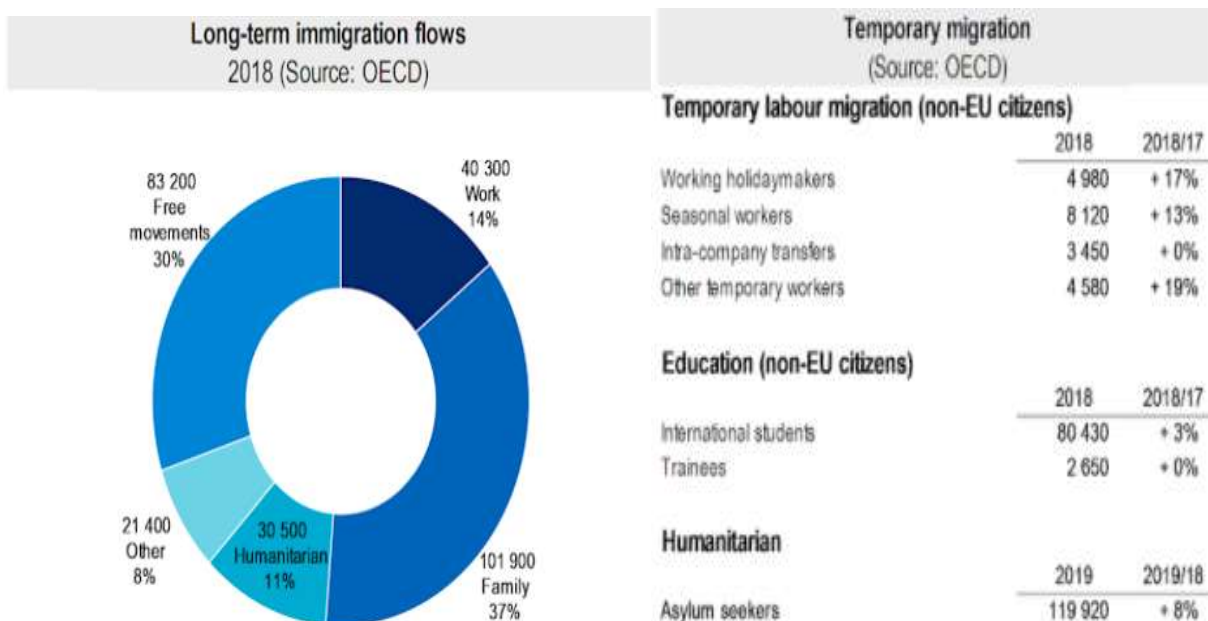


Source: Eurostat

Last Update: 07/03/2021 23:00

Label: (MIGR\_IMM3CTB)





Foreign-born population – 2019	
Size: 8.3 million, 52% women	Main countries of birth:
13% of the population	Algeria (18%), Morocco (12%), Portugal (8%)
Evolution since 2009: +16%	

Source: OECD International Migration Database

## 5.2. Inflows of permanent immigrants into France

Inflows of permanent immigrants France, 2010-19												
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (estimates)	2019/18 change (%)	
France	220.4	226.6	244.5	254.4	250.7	255.4	258.8	259.9	277.3	292.3	+5	

Source: OECD International Migration Database

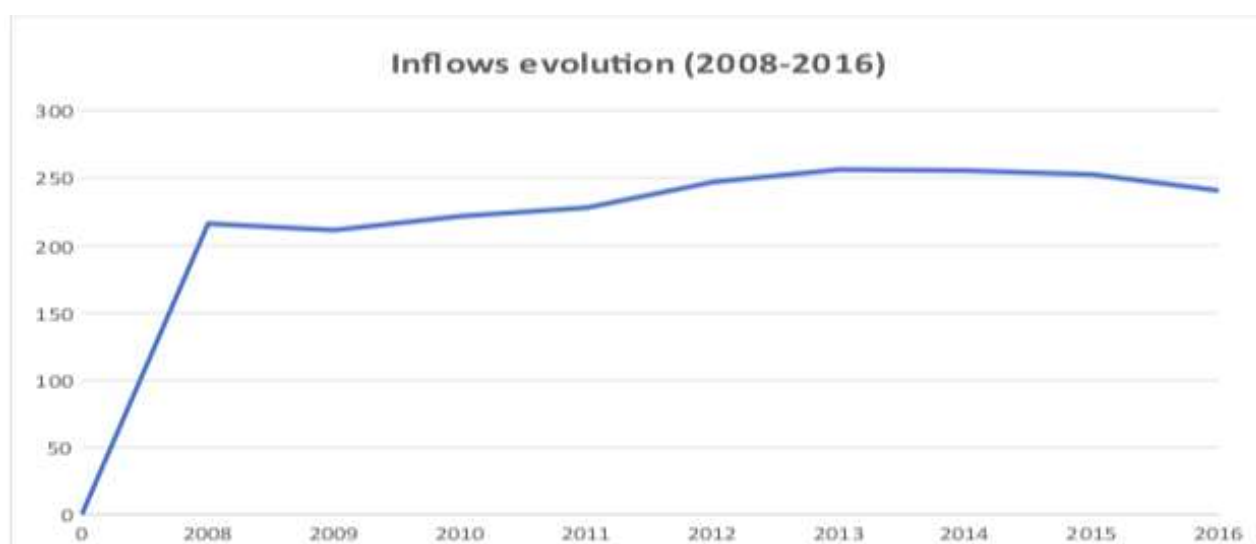
There is a wide range of national work programmes helping employers to recruit, for a short period, persons in specific occupations or sectors, in particular those with a seasonal activity such as agriculture and tourism. We should also consider seasonal workers, working holidaymakers, trainees, Intra-company transferees, international Students, asylum seekers etc.

For example:

New asylum applications since 2014 and main origin countries of asylum seekers in 2019								
	2014-16 annual average	2017	2018	2019	2019/18 absolute change	2019/18 change (%)	Asylum seekers per million population (2019)	Top three origins of the asylum seekers (2019)
France	68 030	91 970	111 420	119 920	+8 500	+8	1 772	Afghanistan, Albania, Georgia

Source: OECD International Migration Database

In France, the top three countries, representing 21% of all applications, were Afghanistan, Georgia and Albania.



Source: International Migration Outlook 2018 (OECD, 2018)

The graph above shows that the volume of inflows in France, after a relatively small decrease from 2008 to 2009 (-4.643), had registered an increase from 2010 to 2013 (+6.271 in 2011, +18.981 in 2012, +9.480 in 2013) and subsequently a more substantive decrease from 2013 to 2016 (-786 in 2014, -3.087 in 2015, and -11.755 in 2016).



## 5.3. Total Number of Emigrants Who Have Left the Country

Total number of long-term emigrants leaving from the France during the reference year

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
269,531	291,594	255,922	239,813	308,103	324,517	313,622	215,470	300,668	299,101

Source: Eurostat

Last Update: 07/03/2021

Label: ( MIGR\_EMI1CTZ )

These data show that the number of emigrants who have left the country has increased from 2010 to 2011 (269,531-291,594). From 2013 to 2015 there was a continuous increase of the number of persons who have left the country (+68.29 in 2014, +16.414 in 2015. On the contrary, from 2011 to 2013 there was a decrease of this number (- 35.672 in 2012 and -16.109 in 2013). Also, following a reduction in 2017, we are seeing a significant rise in 2018.

## 5.4. Total Number of Refugees by Country of Destination

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

### Total number of refugees in France (2009-2017)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016]	2017
Refugee population by country or territory of asylum	196.364	200.687	210.207	217.865	232.487	252.264	273.126	304.546	337.143

Last Updated: 04/24/2019

In 2018, the five most popular non-EU asylum seeker nationalities in France were mentioned in the table below. Among non-EU asylum seekers in 2018, there were five major nationalities (number of first-time applicants rounded in figures). The first three countries with people are Afghanistan, Albania, and Georgia.



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

Source: Eurostat

## Asylum applications of refugees from France (2017)

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

Source: World Data ()

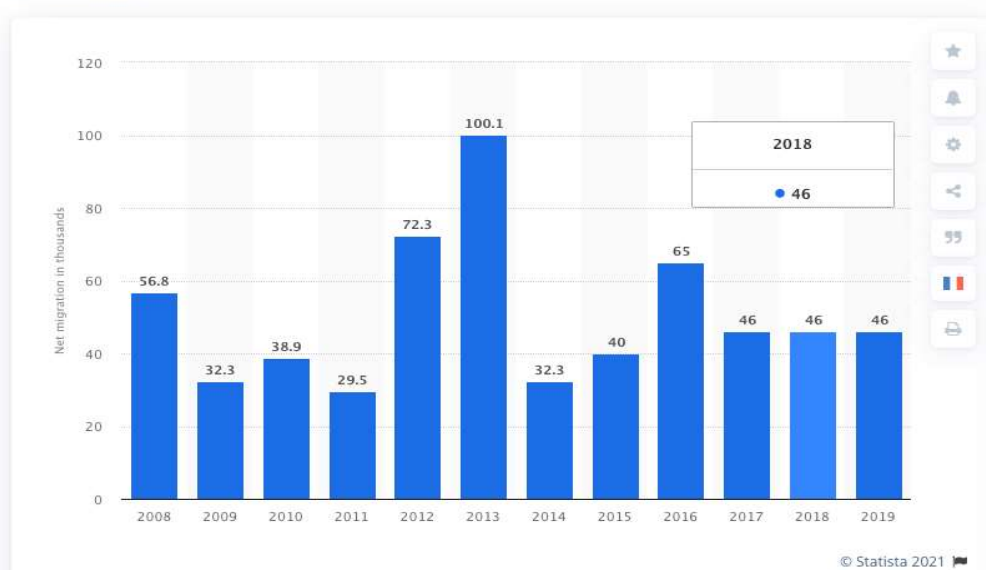
As these statistics show, France is not only a refugee receiving country, but also one from which refugees are migrating. As seen in the table, only 63 asylum applications were submitted by French nationals in other countries in 2017. With 23 applicants, Canada is the most common country.

## 5.5 Net Migration in France from 2008-2019

In 2019, the net migration rate in France reached 46,000. In recent years Europe and France have seen more people arrive than depart. The net migration rate is the difference between the number of immigrants (people coming into an area) and the number of emigrants (people leaving an area) throughout the year. The highest net migration rate in France was reached in 2013, when it amounted to 100,100. A year after, the net migration rate in the country went down to 31,700. According to the Statista Research Department, armed conflicts and economic migration are some of the reasons for immigration in Europe. *Source: Statista Research Department Date: May 12, 2020*

## Net migration in France from 2008 to 2019

(in 1,000s)



Source: Statista Research Department Date: May 12, 2020

## 6. IMMIGRATION FLOWS BY SEX GROUP, AGE, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND REASON FOR MIGRATION

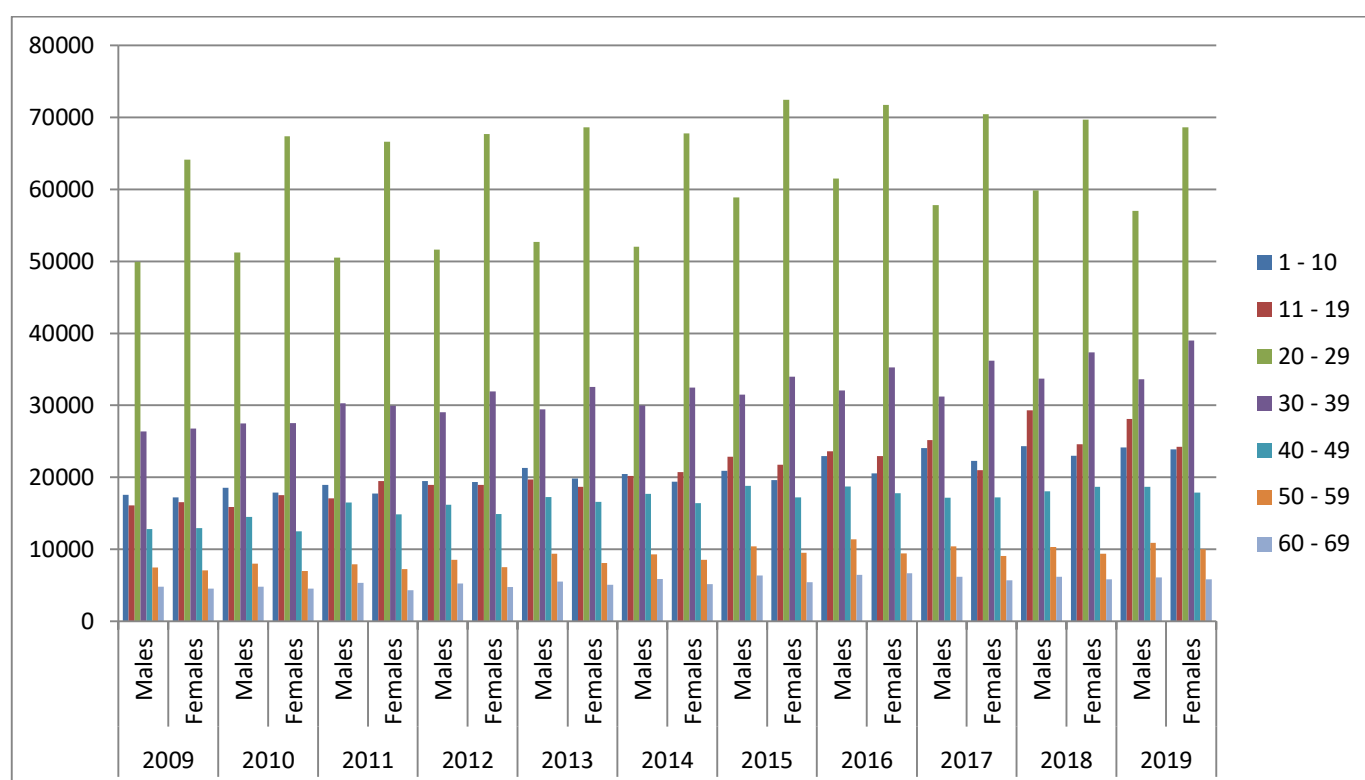
### 6.1. Immigration flows (2009-2019) by sex group and age (from 1 to 69)

Age		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
From	To	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	10	17563	17203	18556	17851	18954	17740	19478	19330	21314	19864
11	19	16067	16559	15873	17515	17063	19440	18926	18933	19681	18674
20	29	49947	64151	51239	67396	50481	66611	51606	67684	52693	68623
30	39	26363	26794	27451	27505	30286	29954	29037	31943	29444	32547
40	49	12808	12901	14485	12502	16527	14851	16165	14918	17236	16588
50	59	7451	7059	7970	7006	7913	7245	8551	7495	9387	8060
60	69	4772	4502	4759	4532	5361	4317	5235	4726	5504	5034
70	79	1346	1377	1380	1316	1416	1537	1620	1428	1616	1698
80	89	512	595	577	434	375	673	310	580	476	934
90	100	61	89	87	119	90	125	76	134	91	205





Age		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
From	To	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	10	20434	19355	20868	19582	22976	20553	24062	22272	24298	22992	24116	23887
11	19	20209	20693	22833	21751	23609	22915	25182	20984	29272	24601	28095	24229
20	29	52024	67774	58915	72446	61502	71781	57808	70460	59854	69684	56995	68643
30	39	29986	32447	31490	33955	32062	35275	31252	36193	33710	37358	33596	38971
40	49	17666	16375	18807	17188	18712	17769	17156	17186	18049	18685	18699	17863
50	59	9302	8559	10402	9512	11378	9402	10388	9061	10303	9375	10901	10004
60	69	5840	5185	6348	5428	6444	6659	6169	5692	6146	5819	6092	5817
70	79	1700	1934	2071	2025	2323	2500	2277	2043	2332	2236	2270	2261
80	89	359	765	499	604	529	617	434	749	530	584	601	916
90	100	88	162	51	194	181	233	142	184	93	80	62	138

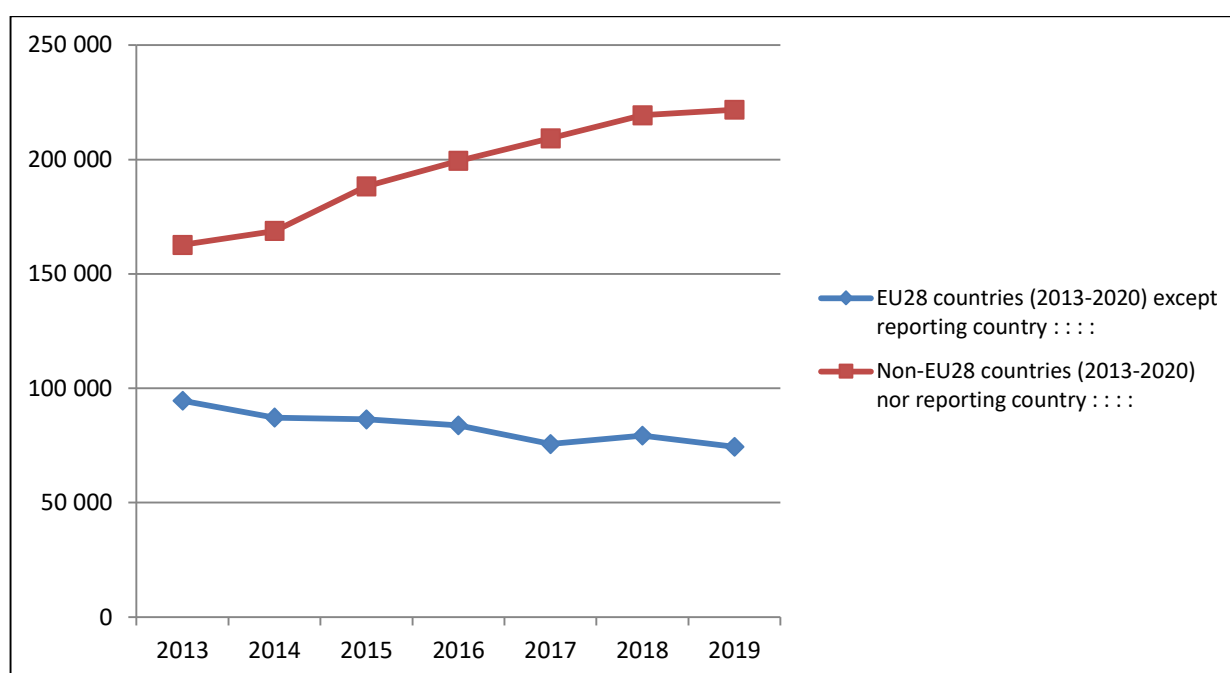


Source of data: Eurostat  
Last update: 07.03.21  
Extracted on: 07.04.21  
Label: [migr\_imm8]

The graph shows that most of the immigrants in France from 2009 to 2019 were between 20 and 29 years old or between 30 and 39 years old. The number of females in the first range (20-29) was much higher than the number of males. For the group 30-39 males were more or less the same number as females until 2012, then the number of females had grown.

## 6.2. Immigration flows by country of origin (2009-2019)

C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
EU28 countries (2013-2020) except reporting country	:	:	:	:	94.599	87.289	86.398	83.846	75.632	79.277	74.412
Non-EU28 countries (2013-2020) nor reporting country	:	:	:	:	162.664	168.790	188.297	199.481	209.177	219.330	221.737



Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 07.03.21  
Extracted on 07.04.21  
Label: [migr\_imm3ctb]

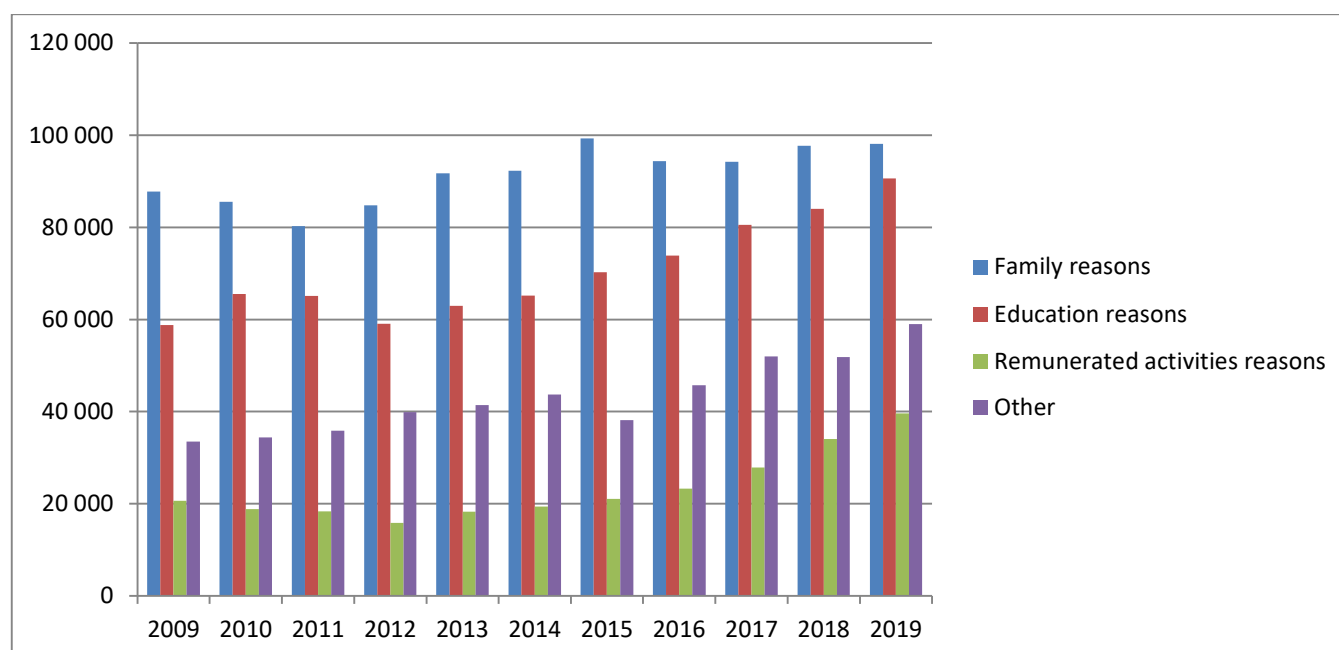
These data show that the number of immigrants in France that come from the EU countries had significantly diminished from 2013 to 2019, on the contrary the number of immigrants born in countries outside the EU had increased, above all from 2015.

## 6.3. Immigration flows by reason for migration

### First residence permits by reason for migration (2009-2019)

REASON/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Family reasons	87.786	85.593	80.284	84.747	91.707	92.272	99.312	94.345	94.247	97.664	98.174
Education reasons	58.738	65.538	65.145	59.045	62.988	65.201	70.250	73.865	80.566	83.975	90.668
Remunerated activities reasons	20.635	18.799	18.335	15.827	18.244	19.428	21.003	23.275	27.835	33.993	39.652
Other	33.490	34.391	35.817	39.881	41.407	43.698	38.122	45.733	51.986	51.794	58.949





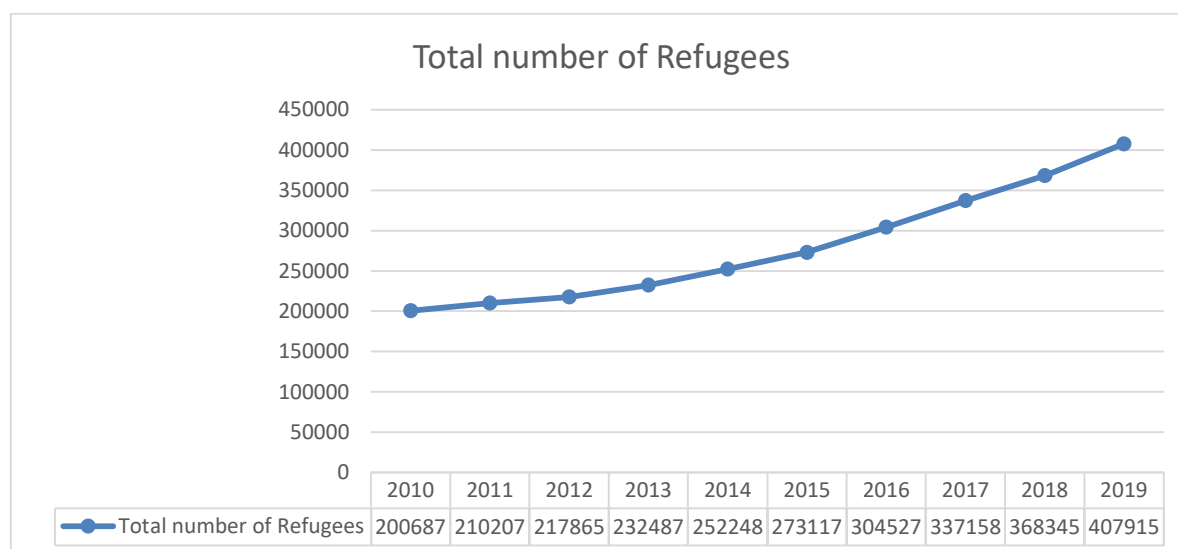
Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 26.03.21  
Extracted on: 08.04.21  
Label: [migr\_resfirst]

Analyzing this other graph it is clear that the first reason for migration (from 2009 to 2019) for migrants residing in France, had been that of family reunification. The second one had been educative reasons, the less frequent reason concerns instead remunerated activities reasons

## **7. TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES (ASYLUM SEEKERS, SEX, AGE)**

The total number of Refugees in France has significantly increased in the last ten years by doubling from 200.687 in 2010, to 407.915 in 2019 as shown in the table below:

Table 1



Source: World Development Indicator

The Analysis on Asylum applications also confirm the trend of constant growing, except for 2020 where a considerable decrease may be a direct effect of restricted global mobility during the pandemic outbreak

Table 2

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Asylum applicant TOT	57.330	61.440	66.265	64.310	76.165	84.270	99.330	137.665	151.070	93.470
Female	20.980	23.830	24.975	24.590	27.190	29.345	36.310	46.220	51.935	30.200
Male	36.350	37.610	41.295	39.720	48.970	54.925	63.020	91.440	99.135	63.270
First time applicant_TOT	52.140	54.265	60.475	58.845	70.570	76.790	91.965	126.580	138.290	81.790
Female	19.525	21.535	23.540	23.065	25.390	27.150	34.140	42.850	47.885	26.670
Male	32.615	32.725	36.935	35.780	45.180	49.640	57.825	83.735	90.405	55.120

Source: Eurostat

Last update: 09.04.2021

Extracted on: 10.04.2021

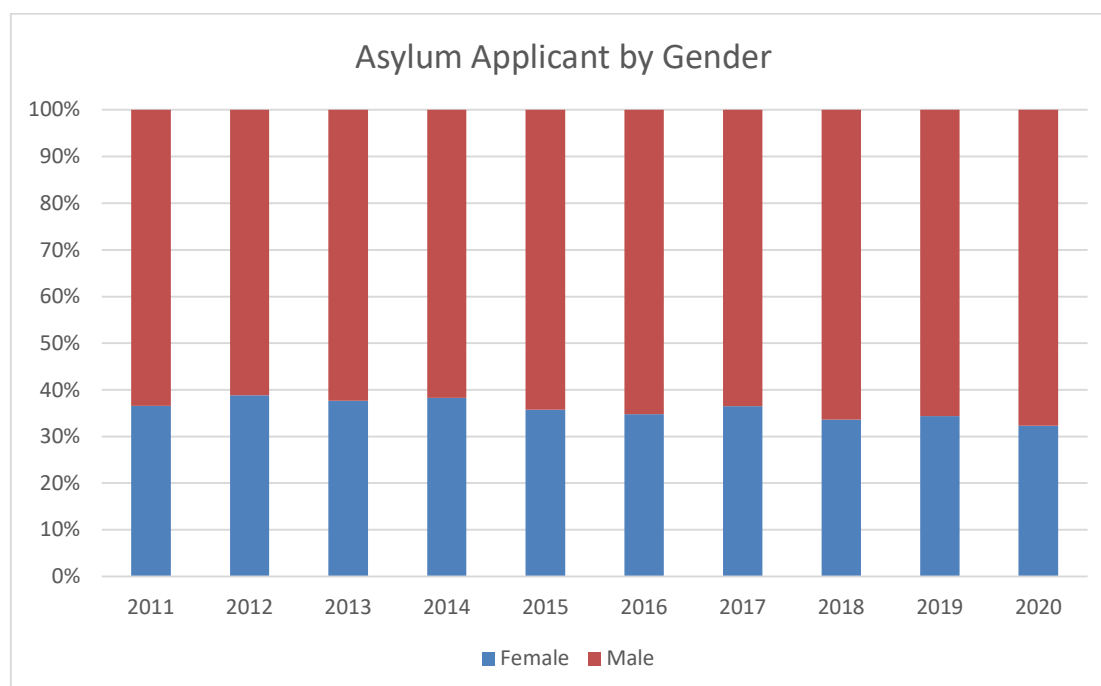
Label: [Migr\_asyappctzaj]

The graph shows that male applicants represent the majority with a percentage of 67% in 2020, against the 32% of applications submitted by women (the percentages are calculated on the total Asylum applicant, equal to 93.470 in 2020).

While considering the age of applicants (table 5), more than half of applications in 2020 (55%) is represented by youngsters aged between 18 and 34. The other age groups in 2020 reached 23% for minors less than 18, 21% for adults aged between 35 and 64 and 0.6% for the over 65.

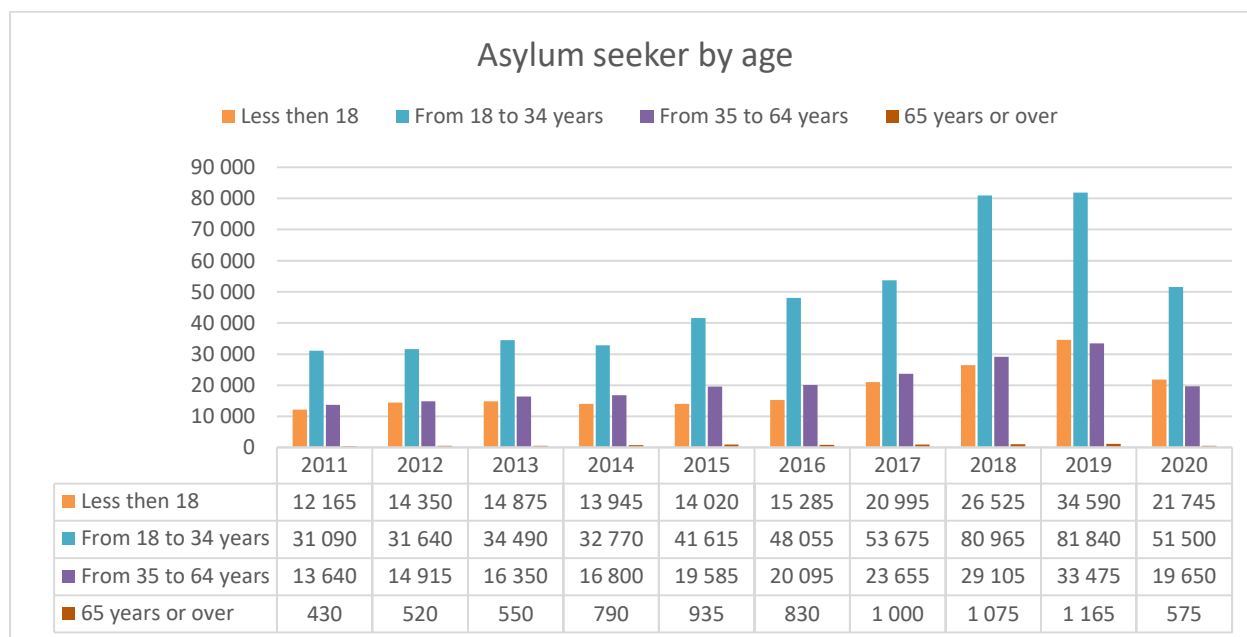
A further breakdown in the category of youngsters aged between 18 and 34 (table 6), reveals that constantly in the last 10 years for most then half is represented by men, with a percentage of 76% in the applications received in 2020, against the 24% represented by women.

Table 4



Source: Eurostat  
 Last update: 09.04.2021  
 Extracted on: 10.04.2021  
 Label: [Migr\_asyappctzaj]

Table 5



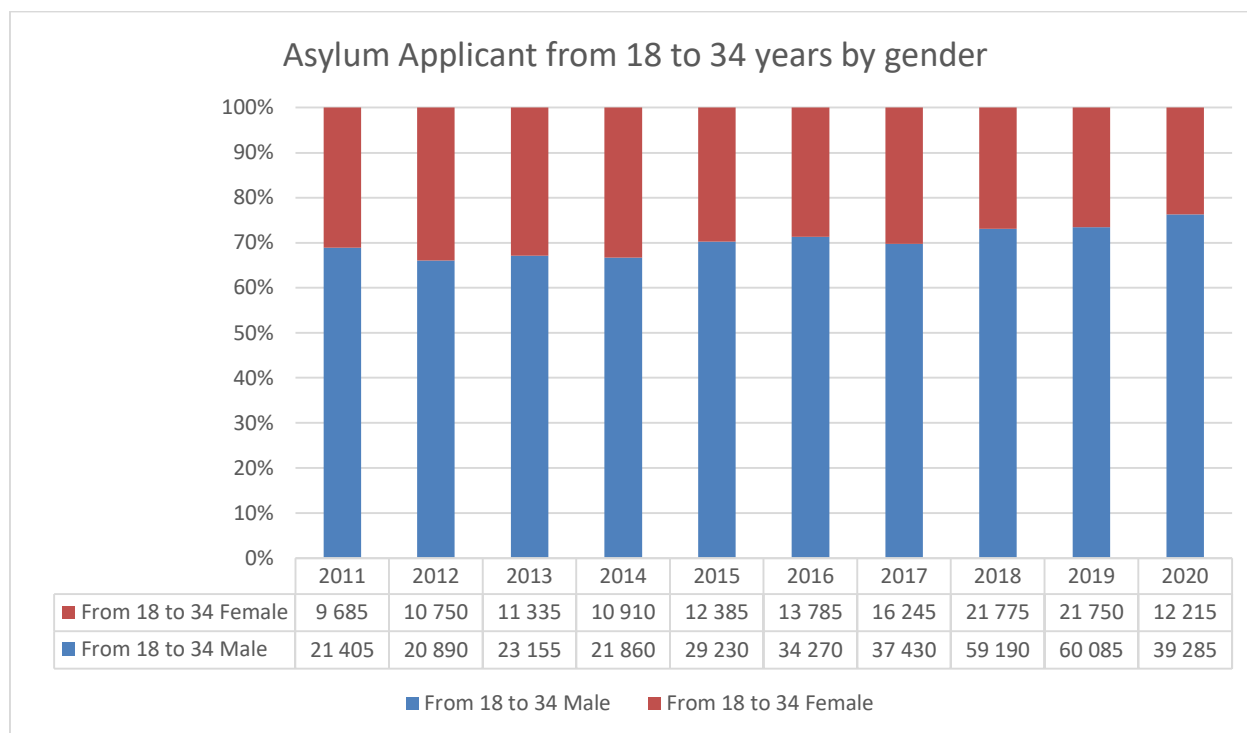
Source: Eurostat

Last update: 09.04.2021

Extracted on: 10.04.2021

Label: [Migr\_asyappctzaj]

Table 6





Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 09.04.2021  
Extracted on: 10.04.2021  
Label: [Migr\_asyappctzaj]

Regarding the recognition and rejection rate, in 2020 the Office of Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) issued a 70,036 first instance decisions and the recognition rate stood at 19.8% at first instance, while the backlog of pending cases reached a total of 84,000, up from 74,385 in 2019. The rejection rate at first instance reached 80%.

Comparison between first instance and appeal decision rates: 2020

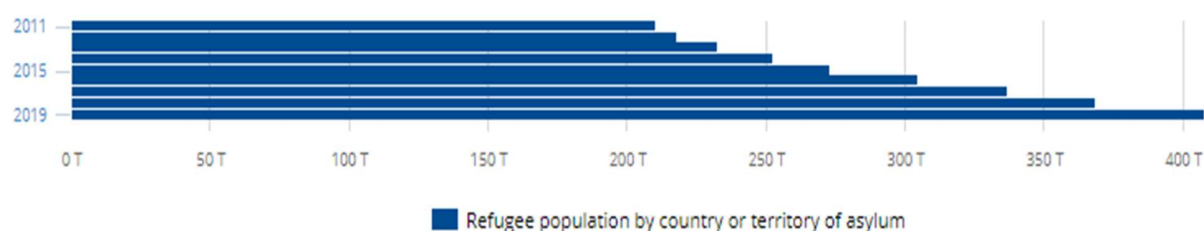
	First instance		Appeal	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total number of decisions</b>	70,036	100%	42,025	100%
Positive decisions	24,118	19.8%	10,254	24.4%
Refugee status	7,886	11.3%	6,116	14.6%
Subsidiary protection	5,978	8.5%	4,138	9.8%
Negative decisions	56,172	80.2%	31,771	75.6%

Source: Ministry of Interior

## 8. SHARE OF REFUGEES ON TOTAL MIGRANTS IN FRANCE

### 8.1. Total number of refugees in France (2010-2019)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Refugee population by country or territory of asylum	200687	210207	217865	232487	252248	273117	304527	337158	368345	407915





Source: World Development Indicators  
Last update: 04/08/2021

As we can see from these data the number of refugees in France has continuously grown from 2010 to 2019 (200687-407915). In the last two years considered (2018 and 2019), in particular, the total number of refugees was significantly higher than that registered in 2009 (+171.981 and +211.551 respectively).

The following figure shows the five main citizenship of non-EU asylum applicants in France in 2020: Five main citizenship of non-EU asylum applicants in 2020 (number of first-time applicants rounded in figures).

France	
Afghanistan	10 005
Guinea	4 655
Côte d'Ivoire	4 645
Bangladesh	4 610
Pakistan	3 555
Other	54 320

Source: Eurostat

## 8.2. Asylum applications of refugees from France (2019)

Destination	New Applications				Reviews			
	applied	accepted	rejected	acceptance rate	applied	accepted	rejected	acceptance rate
Canada	27	0	10	0.0 %	5	0	5	0.0 %
United States	5	0	5	0.0 %	35	0	0	
Germany	5	0	5	0.0 %	0	0	0	
<b>Totals</b>	37	0	20	0.0 %	40	0	5	0.0 %

Source: World Data

France is one of the countries, where refugees are not only migrating in. Only in the year 2019 there have been 37 asylum applications, which were received for citizens from France in other countries.

## 9. MIGRANTS INTEGRATION INDICATORS EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT

This section analyses the labour market integration, which is one of the main indicators of migrants' overall integration in France.



The following tables and graphs show the employment and unemployment rates of migrants (total), male migrants and female migrants over the last 9 years (2010 to 2019). They refer to the working population aged between 15 and 64 years old.

The employment rate is the percentage of employed persons in relation to the working population.

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

The sum of employed and unemployed people represents the total labour force of an economy.

The data reported concern:

- Employment/unemployment of migrants from the European Union (= *from EU-28*). The latest available data are regard 2019: this allows to include the UK as part of the EU (Brexit having come into force in 2020).
- Employment/unemployment of migrants from outside the European Union (= *extra EU-28*)
- Employment/unemployment of all migrants in France (= *total migrants*)

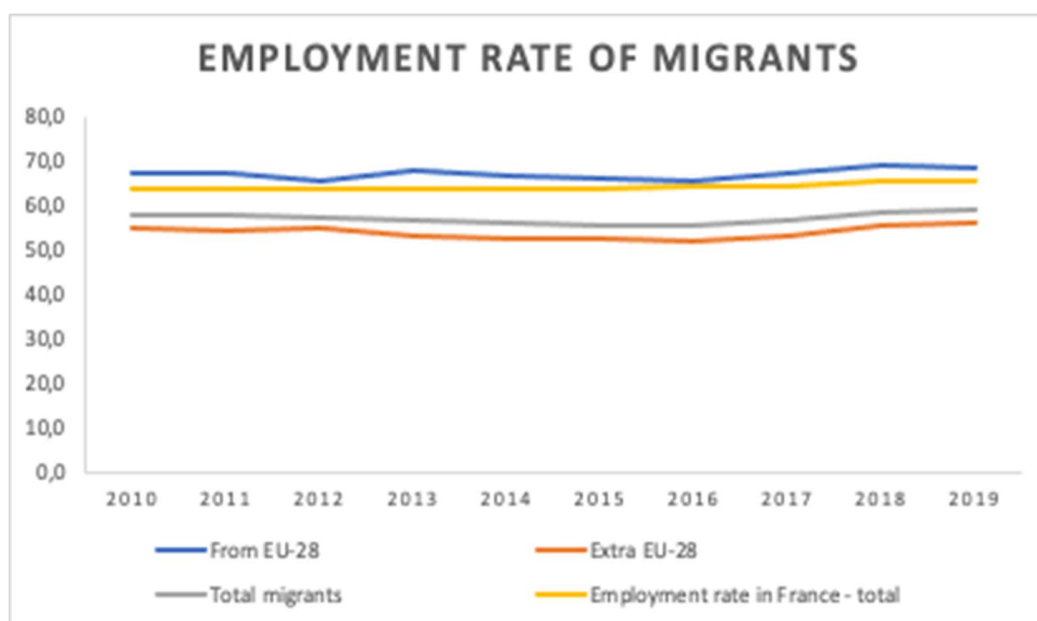
In order to have a more detailed comparative framework, the employment/unemployment rate of the overall population in France (including natives and foreigners) has been reported (= *total employment/unemployment rate*).

## 9.1. Employment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%)

### 9.1.1. Employment rate of migrants from 15 to 64 years old

Population – Total (%)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
From EU-28	67,1	67,6	65,8	67,7	66,9	65,9	65,6	67,3	68,9	68,3
Extra EU-28	54,8	54,1	54,8	53,4	52,9	52,5	52,3	53,5	55,5	56,2
Total migrants	58,1	57,7	57,6	56,9	56,3	55,5	55,4	56,5	58,4	58,9
Total employment rate	64,0	63,9	64,0	64,0	63,7	63,8	64,2	64,7	65,3	65,5





Source: Eurostat

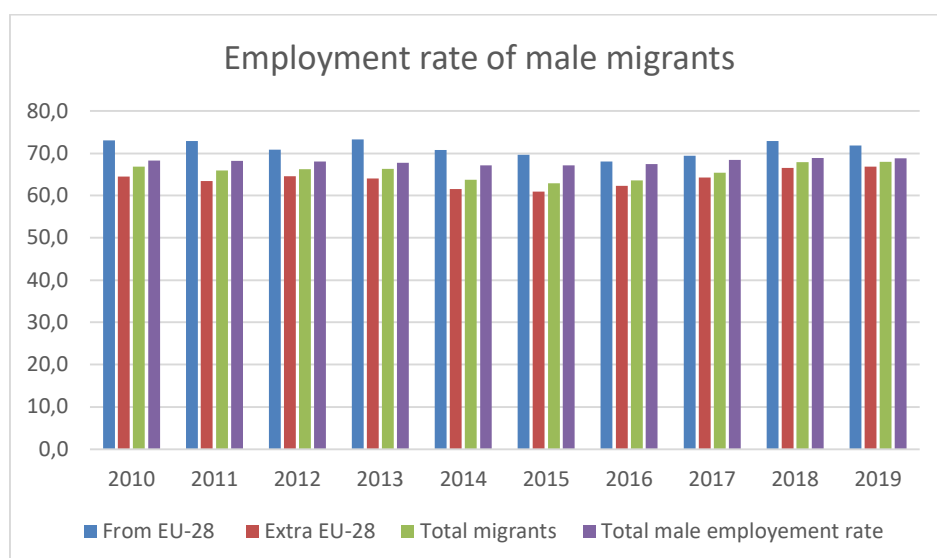
Last update: 08.02.2021

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Label: [lfsa\_ergacob]

## 9.1.2. Employment rate of male migrants aged from 15 to 64

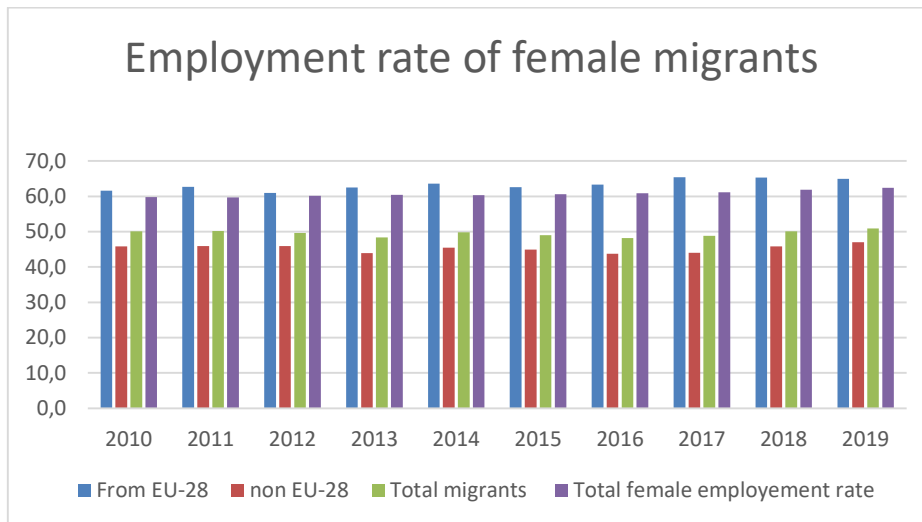
Population - Men (%)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
From EU-28	73,1	72,9	70,9	73,3	70,8	69,6	68,1	69,4	72,9	71,8
Extra EU-28	64,5	63,4	64,6	64,0	61,5	60,9	62,3	64,2	66,5	66,8
Total migrants	66,8	65,9	66,2	66,3	63,7	62,9	63,6	65,4	67,9	68,0
Total male employment rate	68,3	68,2	68,1	67,8	67,1	67,1	67,5	68,4	68,9	68,8



Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 08.02.2021  
Extracted on: 03.04.2021  
Label: [lfsa\_ergacob]

## 9.1.3 Employment rate of female migrants aged from 15 to 64

Population - Women (%)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
From EU-28	61,6	62,7	61,0	62,5	63,6	62,6	63,3	65,4	65,3	65,0
Extra EU-28	45,8	45,9	45,9	43,9	45,5	45,0	43,7	44,0	45,8	47,0
Total migrants	50,1	50,2	49,6	48,4	49,8	49,0	48,2	48,8	50,1	50,9
Total female employment rate	59,8	59,7	60,1	60,4	60,3	60,6	60,9	61,2	61,9	62,4



Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 08.02.2021  
Extracted on: 03.04.2021  
Label: [lfsa\_ergacob]

The analysis revealed a slight increase in the employment rate of migrants in recent years.

In general, data show that male migrants are better integrated into the labour market: in 2019, for instance, their employment rate (68%) was 17.1 percentage points higher than female migrants' one (50.9%).

A similar picture can be drawn considering migrants from the European Union and from the rest of the world. Indeed, the employment rate of the former group is much higher than that of the latter (68.3% vs. 56.2% in 2019). The better integration of EU workers into the French labour market is influenced by the right, as a EU citizen, to move freely within the European Union and to enter and reside in any EU Member State, but also by the ease of obtaining visas and residence permits for work. In addition to this, European regulations provide the recognition of degrees, educational qualifications, training and work activities achieved in another European country, making it easier for a European worker to find a job there.

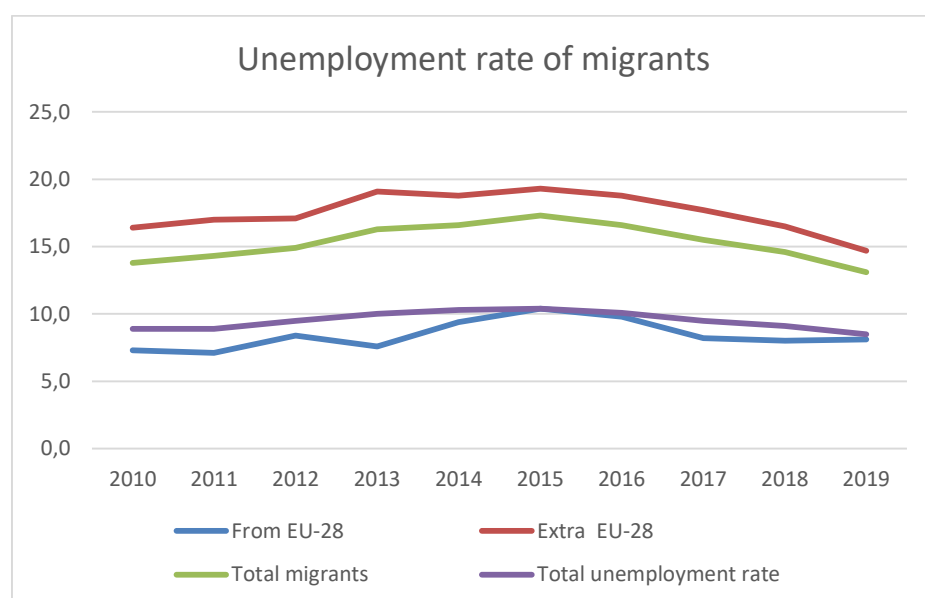
If the employment rate of European migrants is higher than the average employment rate of all migrants, it is also higher than the national average, which includes both natives and foreigners (68.3% vs. 65.5% in 2019).

However, this is just a provisional figure: in 2020 and 2021 the health and economic crises caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has massively boosted unemployment in all European countries and it is still unclear to what extent this has differently affected natives and foreigners.

## 9.2. Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%)

## 9.2.1. Unemployment rate of migrants from 15 to 64 years old

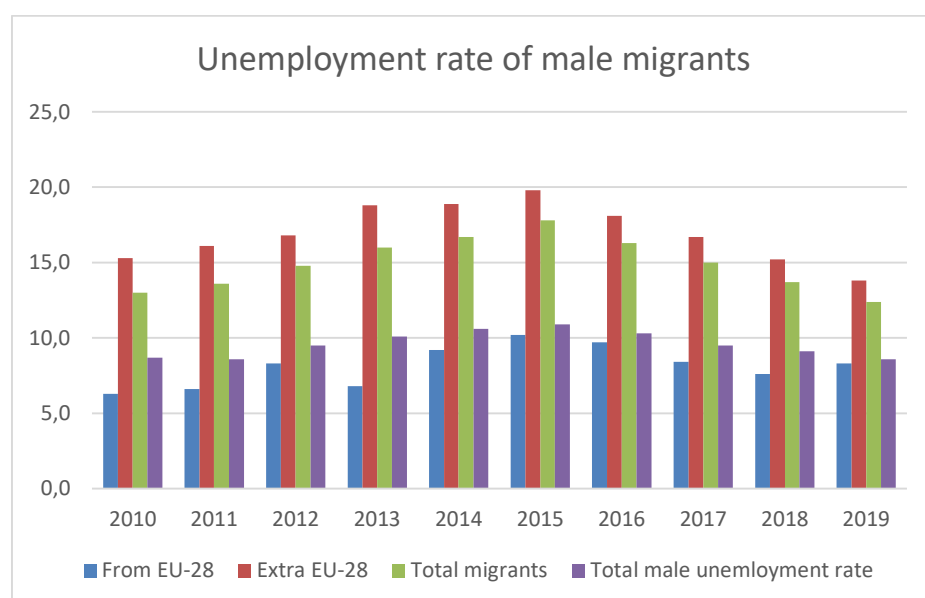
Total %	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
From EU-28	7,3	7,1	8,4	7,6	9,4	10,4	9,8	8,2	8,0	8,1
Extra EU-28	16,4	17,0	17,1	19,1	18,8	19,3	18,8	17,7	16,5	14,7
Total migrants	13,8	14,3	14,9	16,3	16,6	17,3	16,6	15,5	14,6	13,1
Total unemployment rate	8,9	8,9	9,5	10,0	10,3	10,4	10,1	9,5	9,1	8,5



Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 08.02.2021  
Extracted on: 04.04.2021  
Label: [lfsa\_urgacob]

## 9.2.2. Unemployment rate of male migrants from 15 to 64 years old

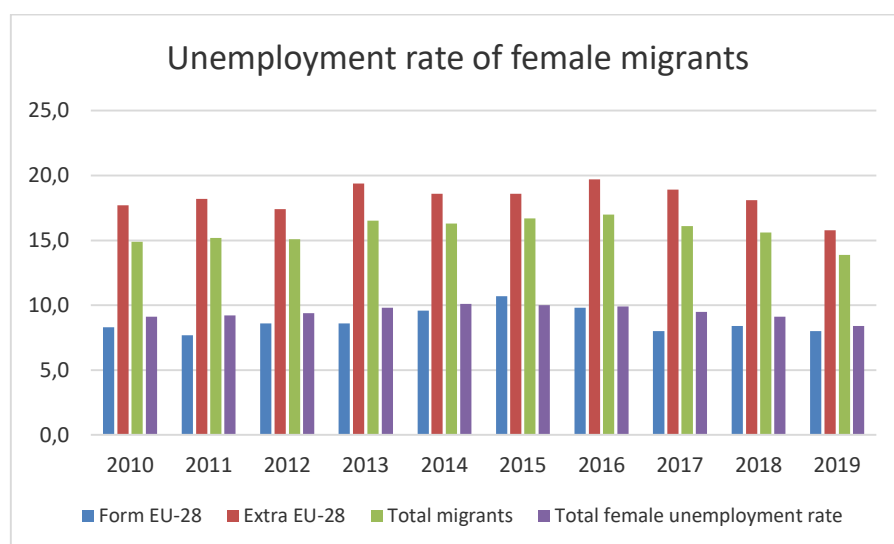
Population – Men (%)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
From EU-28	6,3	6,6	8,3	6,8	9,2	10,2	9,7	8,4	7,6	8,3
Extra EU-28	15,3	16,1	16,8	18,8	18,9	19,8	18,1	16,7	15,2	13,8
Total migrants	13,0	13,6	14,8	16,0	16,7	17,8	16,3	15,0	13,7	12,4
Total male unemployment rate	8,7	8,6	9,5	10,1	10,6	10,9	10,3	9,5	9,1	8,6



Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 08.02.2021  
Extracted on: 04.04.2021  
Label: [lfsa\_urgacob]

## 9.2.3. Unemployment rate of female migrants from 15 to 64 years old

Population - Women (%)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Form EU-28	8,3	7,7	8,6	8,6	9,6	10,7	9,8	8,0	8,4	8,0
Extra EU-28	17,7	18,2	17,4	19,4	18,6	18,6	19,7	18,9	18,1	15,8
Total migrants	14,9	15,2	15,1	16,5	16,3	16,7	17,0	16,1	15,6	13,9
Total female unemployment rate	9,1	9,2	9,4	9,8	10,1	10,0	9,9	9,5	9,1	8,4



Source: Eurostat  
Last update: 08.02.2021  
Extracted on: 04.04.2021  
Label: [lfsa\_urgacob]

Data on migrants' unemployment follow the same pattern and logic as those for employment.

Women's unemployment is slightly higher than men's, but the most significant difference concerns the gap in unemployment rates between European and non-European migrants.

Looking at total migrants (men + women) in 2019, the unemployment rate was 13.1%: however, a remarkable gap between EU citizens (8.1%, lower than the national average) and non-EU citizens (14.7%) exists. Again, as already mentioned, the data will be subject to important changes due to the health and economic crisis that deeply impacts the economic growth, decreasing the demand for labour and consequently increasing unemployment rates.



## CONCLUSION

France is the second most populous country in the European Union behind Germany. Surprisingly, this population Stock is still increasing in 2020, making it one of the only EU countries to have positive results in this area. Indeed, France knows a positive Population Growth, even in 2020 (+1%). It is not common in all EU countries, but it has developed a reconstruction of its population with an immigration policy after the Second World War. Consequently, the numbers of migrants in France may have been influenced by these last political decisions that are now part of the History of France and the colonialism legacy. Family reasons are now the main answer when it comes to explain why migrants decided to come in France.

Moreover, migrants are more likely female, aged between 20 and 40 years and born in a non-EU country. This fact is in correlation with the European Union results, because migrants from non-EU countries are also considered to be more populous.

Then, we must remember that international migrants represent more than 12% of the French population. As a matter of facts, it is possible to obtain the nationality by following these articles:

*"Article 21-5 of the Civil Code: Except in the case provided for in article 21-14-2, the acquisition of French nationality by decision of the public authority results from a naturalization granted by decree at the request of the 'foreigner'*

*"Article 21-17: [...] naturalization can only be granted to a foreigner who can prove habitual residence in France during the five years preceding the filing of the application".*

By Law, we can now conclude that a migrant can easily obtain the French nationality, because some modalities are open to them.

However, these articles only show a part the mechanism of a so-desired integration, and not the results of it. We also must consider the asylum seekers and refugees (usually from Afghanistan or Guinea this year), and how their first asylum application received a negative decision from the French first instances. Between 2010 and 2019, their number has doubled, but the Health crisis is impacting the reality of the employment market in France as well as the total number of migrants. It is affecting the labour demand, the decisions of the migrants and also the immigration itself.

We can then ask ourselves: Will the Health crisis and economic crisis change the immigration environment in France? This is an open question that only the following years can answer...