



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI TORINO

## **MIGRATION IN EUROPE 2020-2021**

**Professor: Alessandra Venturini**

### **COUNTRY REPORT: CROATIA AS A COUNTRY OF DESTINATION**



*Group members: Miriam Bucci, Andreea Diaconu, Leila Kentache, Sara Norbiato, Alessia Pozzati, Marco Schiafone*

#### **Preamble**

This report analyses some aspects of the complex and articulated migration phenomenon in the Republic of Croatia. We chose this country because of its relevance in the current debate on the migration flows across Europe. As we know, Croatia represents a fundamental destination along the Balkan Route.

We collected data from different sources: Eurostat and the World Bank databases. We reported them on several tables and charts; a brief description and comment is provided for each of them, as well as the references to the online webpages.

## **SUMMARY**

Introduction – General information about Croatia

### **Part 1 – Studies on the Stock**

1.1 Stock of total population

1.2 Stock of migrants in the last 10 years

1.3 Immigrant stock by category (specifically sex, age, country of birth and reasons for migration)

### **Part 2 – Flow and population Growth**

2.1 Population Growth

2.2 Flow of migrants in the last 10 years

2.3 Immigration Flow (specifically by sex, age, country of birth and reasons for migration)

### **Part 3 – Refugees and integration indicators**

3.1 Total number of refugees (asylum seekers, sex, age)

3.2 Share of refugees on total migration

3.3 Migrants' integration indicators employment or unemployment

Final Considerations

## Introduction – General information about Croatia



**Where:** The Republic of Croatia, declared independent in 1991, is a sovereign State of Central and South-East Europe. It borders Slovenia, Hungary, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro; part of its territory faces the Adriatic Sea as well. Its capital and largest city is Zagreb.

It is a member of the European Union (since 2013), the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the World Trade Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

**Ethnic groups:** Many ethnic groups compose the multicultural framework of Croatia. On one hand, Croats represent the majority of the population, and on the other hand many minorities (such as Serbs, Bosniaks, Hungarians, Italians, Slovenes, Czechs) coexist within the territory.

## Part 1 – Studies on the Stock

### 1.1 Stock of total population

The starting point of our analysis is the general and broad data as the stock of population.

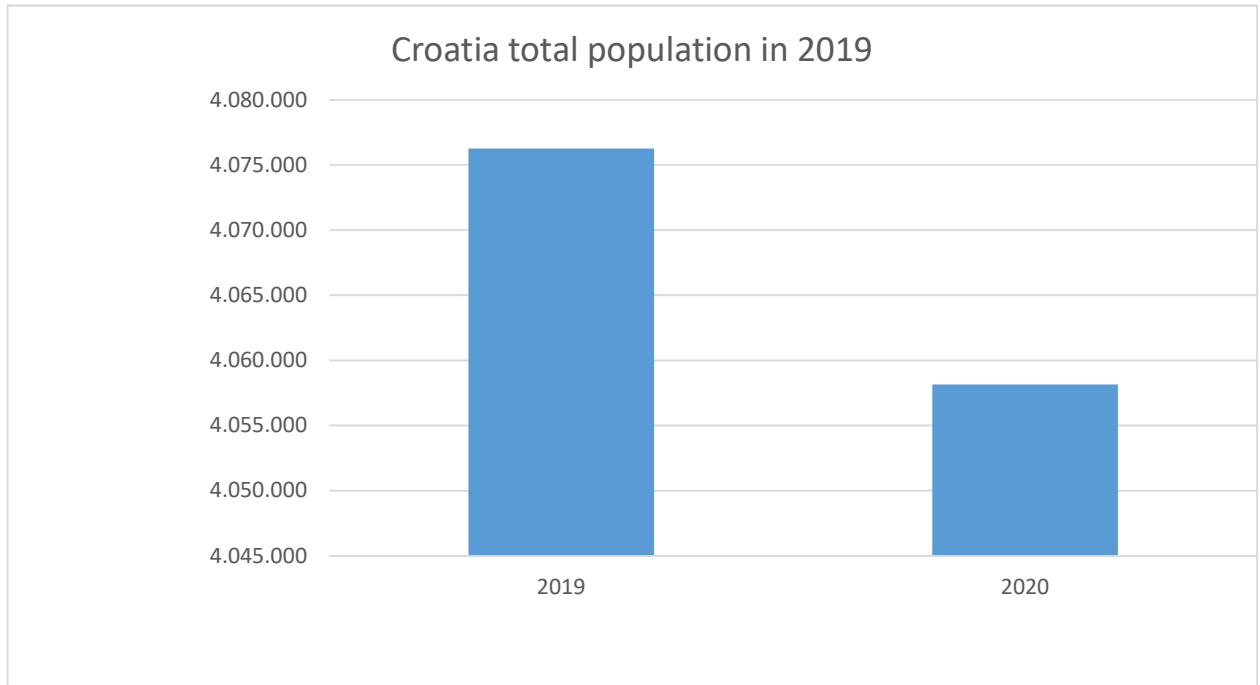
<i>Table 1.1</i>	2019	2020
Croatia	4.076.246	4.058.165

*Population on 1 January by age and sex (demo\_pjan)*

This first table (*Table 1.1*) shows the stock of total population in two different years: 2019 and 2020.

As we can see, the population has slightly declined.

The population density, in Croatia, is 72 people per km<sup>2</sup>. Urban population constitutes 57% of the total population.

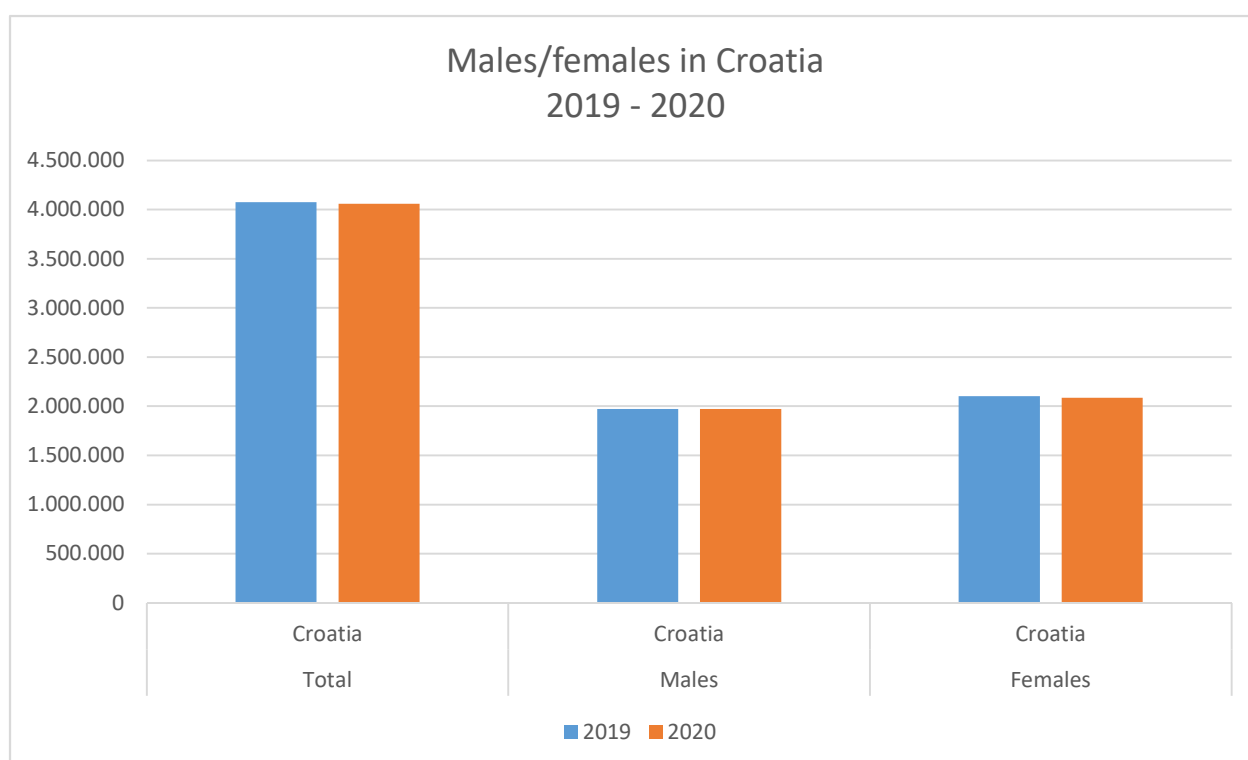


## 1.2 Stock of migrants in the last 10 years

	2019	2020
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>4.076.246</b>	<b>4.058.165</b>
<b><i>Males</i></b>	<b>1.972.572</b>	<b>1.971.650</b>
<b><i>Females</i></b>	<b>2.103.674</b>	<b>2.086.515</b>

*Immigration by age and sex (migr\_imm8)*

This table represents the subdivision between the total number of males and females in the respective years. As we can see, the two groups have similar statistics; on one hand, the shift in the total number of males is quite undetectable, while the number of females shows a little decrease.



### 1.3 Immigrant stock by category (specifically sex, age, country of birth and reasons for migration)

As we have already mentioned, Croatia is a Country of destination. In this section, we analyse the immigration stock in a 10-years period.

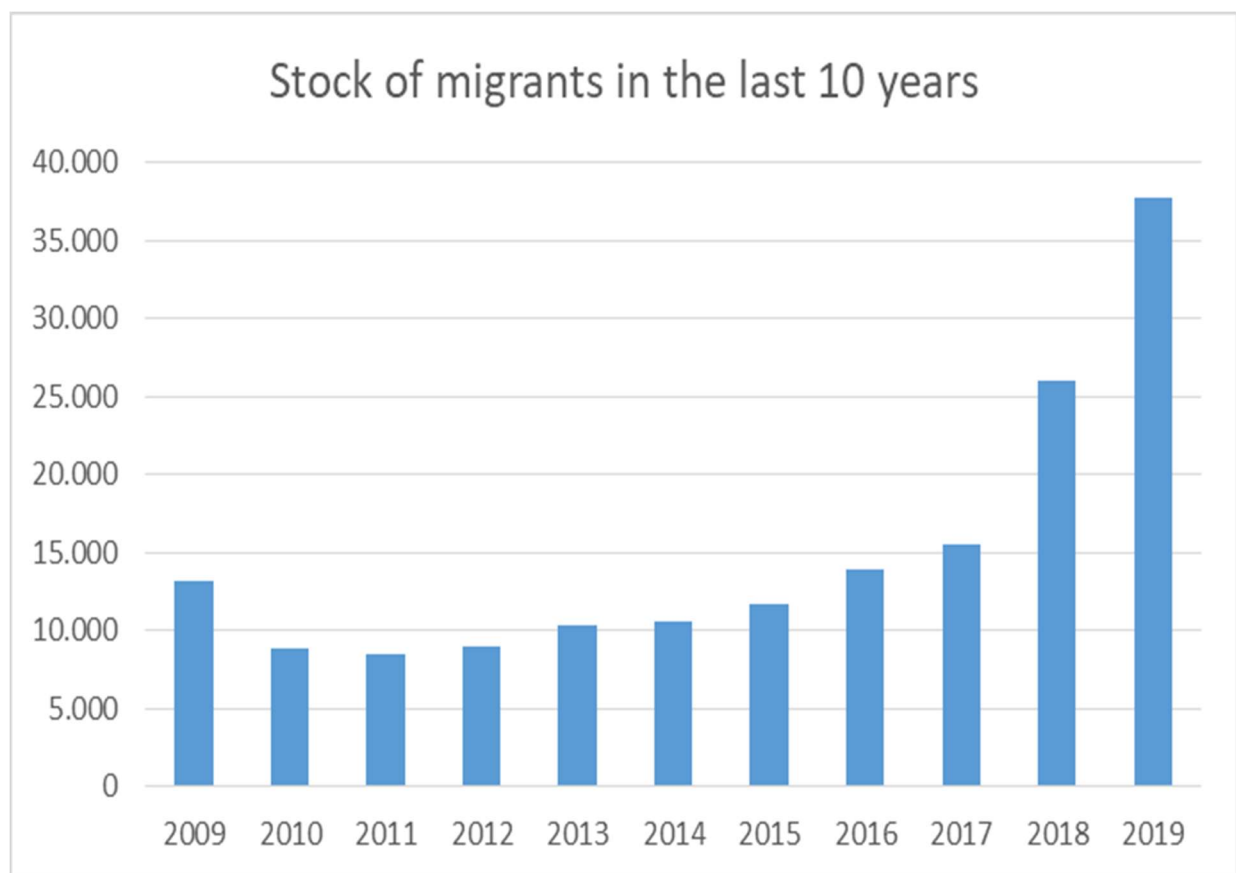
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Stock</i>	13.213	8.846	8.534	8.959	10.378	10.638	11.706	13.985	15.553	26.029	37.726

*Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth (migr\_imm3ctb)*

Here the data show a fluctuation covering the entire period. We have a first decrease in 2010, followed by a short period (2011-2012) where the data are stable.

After 2012, the number of migrants started growing constantly and finally reached a peak in 2019.

This trend is represented by the bar chart below.



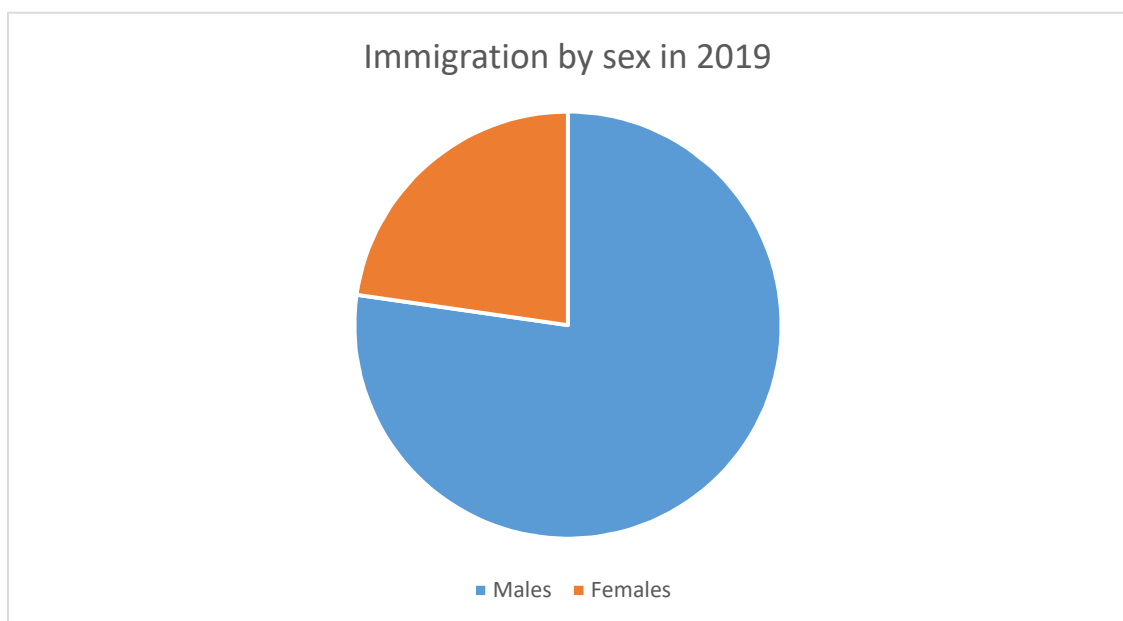
➤ **Immigration by sex in 2019**

	Total	Males	Females
Croatia	37.726	29.147	8.579

*Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth (migr\_imm3ctb)*

The table shows the division between males and females on the total number of immigrants.

As we can conclude from the pie chart, the number of males is much higher than the one of females.



➤ ***Immigration by age groups and countries of birth in 2019***

<b>AGE</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Less than 15 years</b>	<b>From 45 to 49 years</b>	<b>65 years or over</b>
<b>Total</b>	37.726	1.262	3.388	2.147
Reporting country	5.415	400	364	892
<b>EU 28 countries (2013-2020) except reporting country</b>	3.071	322	269	398
<b>Non-EU 28 countries (2013-2020) nor reporting country</b>	29.239	540	2.755	857

*Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth (migr\_imm3ctb)*

We divided the total migration data into three main categories: the first one deepens the range of people who are less than 15 years old, the second one shows the range covered by people from 45 to 49 years old, and finally we reported the 65 years or over's category.

These data are linked to the countries of birth, with a specific subdivision between EU countries and Non-European countries. It is evident that the majority of migrants comes from Non-European countries; the largest share is composed by the category of people from 45 to 49 years old.

➤ ***Asylum and first time asylum applicants from Non-EU countries in 2019: annual aggregate data***

<b>SEX</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
<b>Croatia, 2019</b>	1.265	820	450

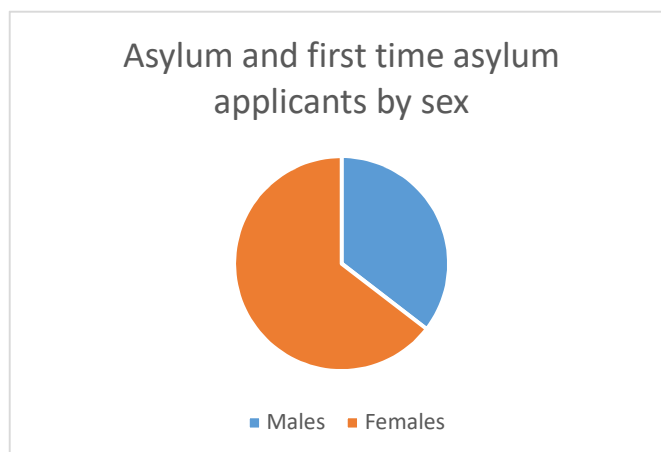
*Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data (rounded)  
(migr\_asyappctza)*



The total number of first time asylum applicants coming from Non-European countries in 2019 exceeds one thousand individuals.

From both diagrams, we can state that the number of female asylum seekers approximately doubles the number of males.

➤ ***Details on citizenship***



	Total	Males	Females
<b><i>Afghanistan</i></b>	765	440	330

*Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data (rounded)  
(migr\_asyappctza)*

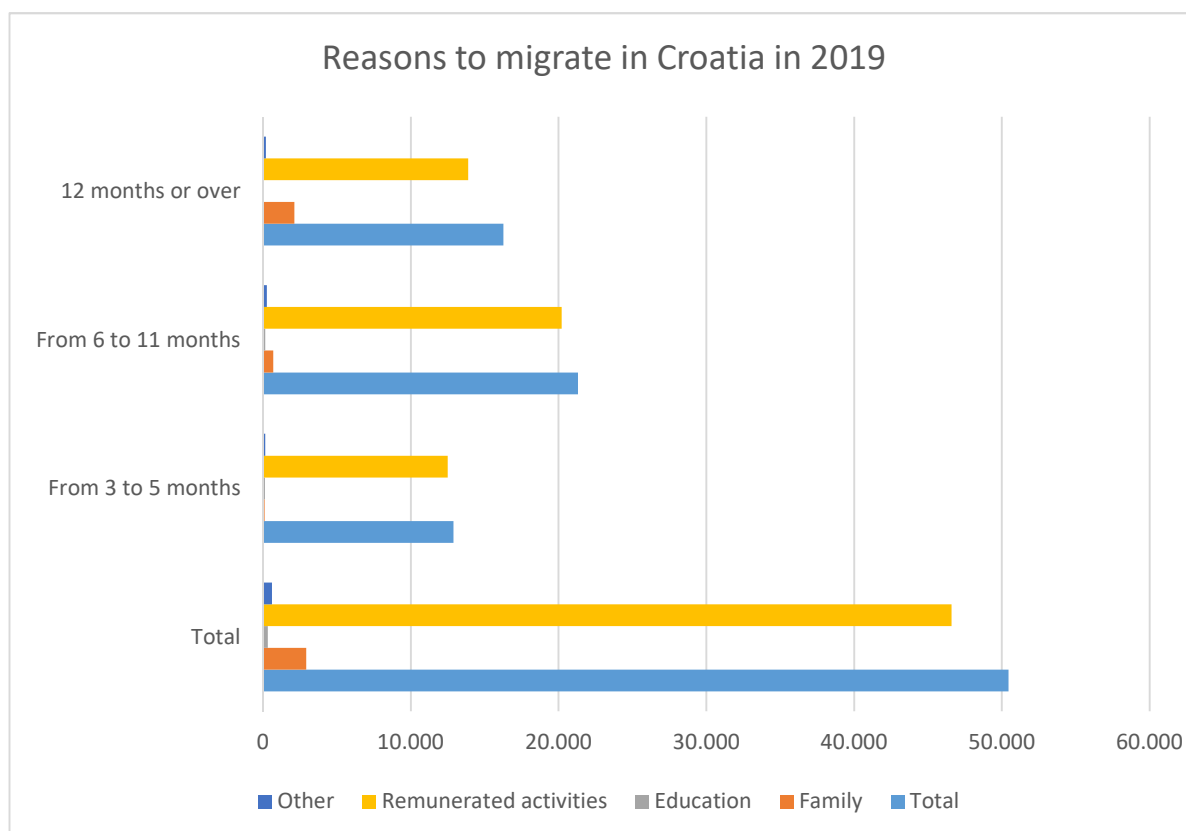
Among Non-European countries, the majority of migrants come from Afghanistan. As the table shows, in 2019 the number of males represented 57% of the total number of migrants.

➤ ***Reasons to migrate to Croatia***

	Total	Family	Education	Remunerated activities	Other
<b>DURATION</b>	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019
<b>Total</b>	50.455	2.921	332	<b>46.587</b>	615
<b><i>From 3 to 5 months</i></b>	12.884	108	130	12.501	145
<b><i>From 6 to 11 months</i></b>	<b>21.310</b>	688	149	20.205	268
<b><i>12 months or over</i></b>	16.261	2.125	53	13.881	202

*First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship (migr\_resfirst)*

This table is divided into four main categories, each of them representing a different reason to migrate. In general, the most common reason is labour (*Remunerated activities*), followed by *Family* reasons; the lowest number is represented by *Education* reasons.



Labour reasons play a crucial role in the duration of applications, as all three categories of duration reach the highest numbers. The most important category is represented by *6 to 11 months*.

*Family* reasons gather a huge number of applications, especially for long-term duration (*12 months or over*).

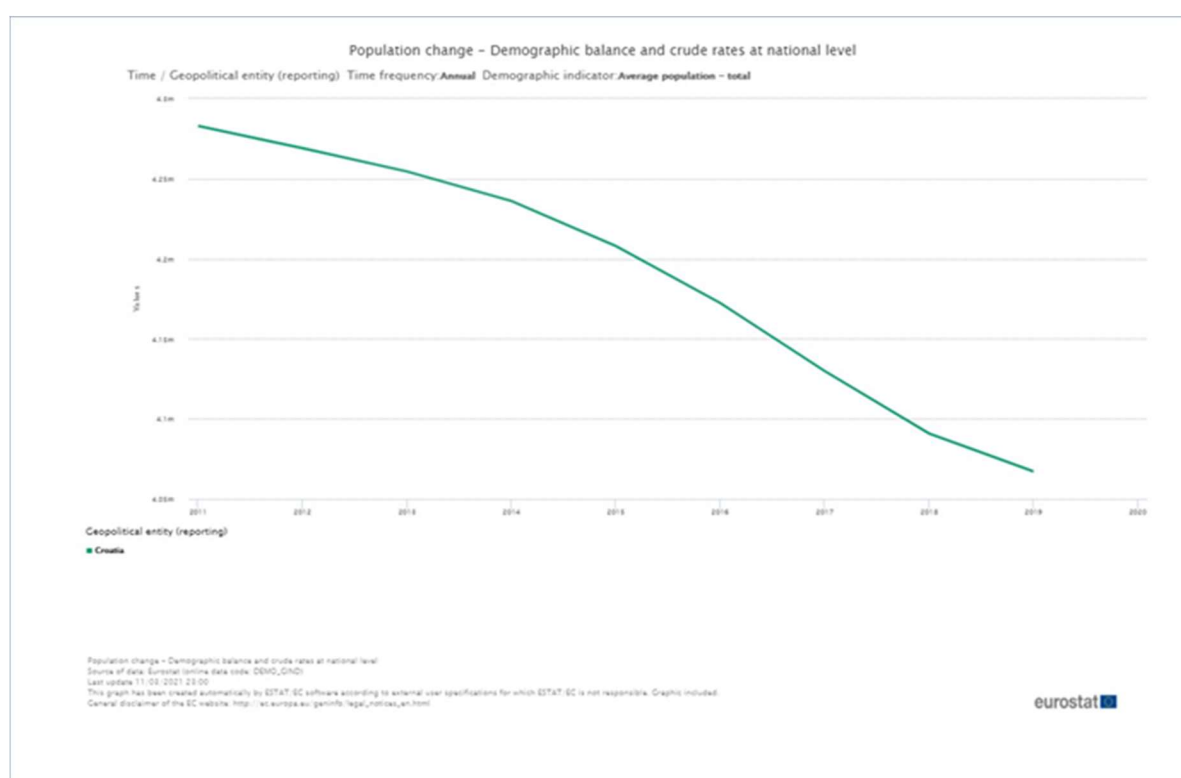
*Education* reasons, on the contrary, represent the lower total of applications; this is particularly true for *12 months or over* applications.

## Part 2 – Studies on the Population growth and on the Flow of Migration

### 2.1 Population growth

GEO/ TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Croatia	4.282.921	4.269.062	4.254.475	4.236.063	4.207.993	4.172.441	4.129.853	4.090.870	4.067.206

*Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level (demo\_gind)*

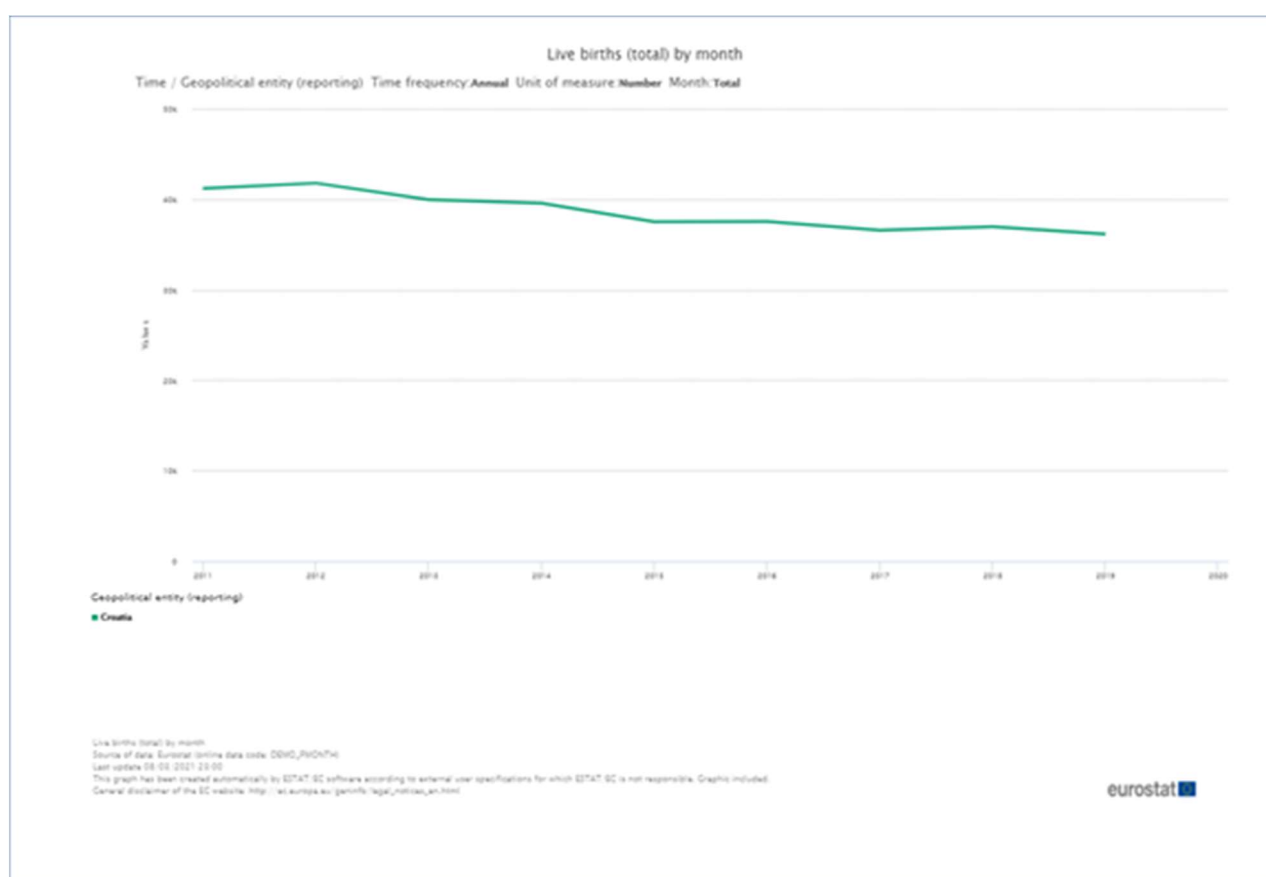


As the graphic suggests, an important demographic change has occurred in Croatia.

Since 2011, Croatia has known a general demographic decline. In 2011, 4.282.921 people lived in the country and in the following years the nation experienced a gradual but continuous decline in population. In fact, the statistics show that in 2019, 4.067.206 people lived in Croatia. The statistical data about the demographic change from 2011 to 2019 remark that a significant decline in population occurred in Croatia.

<b>GEO/ TIME</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>41.197</b>	<b>41.771</b>	<b>39.939</b>	<b>39.566</b>	<b>37.503</b>	<b>37.537</b>	<b>36.556</b>	<b>36.945</b>	<b>36.135</b>

*Live births (total) by month (demo\_fmonth)*



The decrease in population is partly due to a fall in the birth rates. As represented by the tab and the graphic, Croatia experienced a fall in the birth rates between 2011 and 2019. The statistical data show that this decline is gradual: in 2011 there were 41.197 births and then births have gradually decreased over the years. In fact, in 2019 there were 36.135 births.

From a statistical point of view, in Croatia mortality has remained stable over the years<sup>1</sup>; therefore, the decrease in births has partly influenced the decline in population.

<sup>1</sup> Eurostat, [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/demo\\_mmonth/default/table?lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/demo_mmonth/default/table?lang=en)

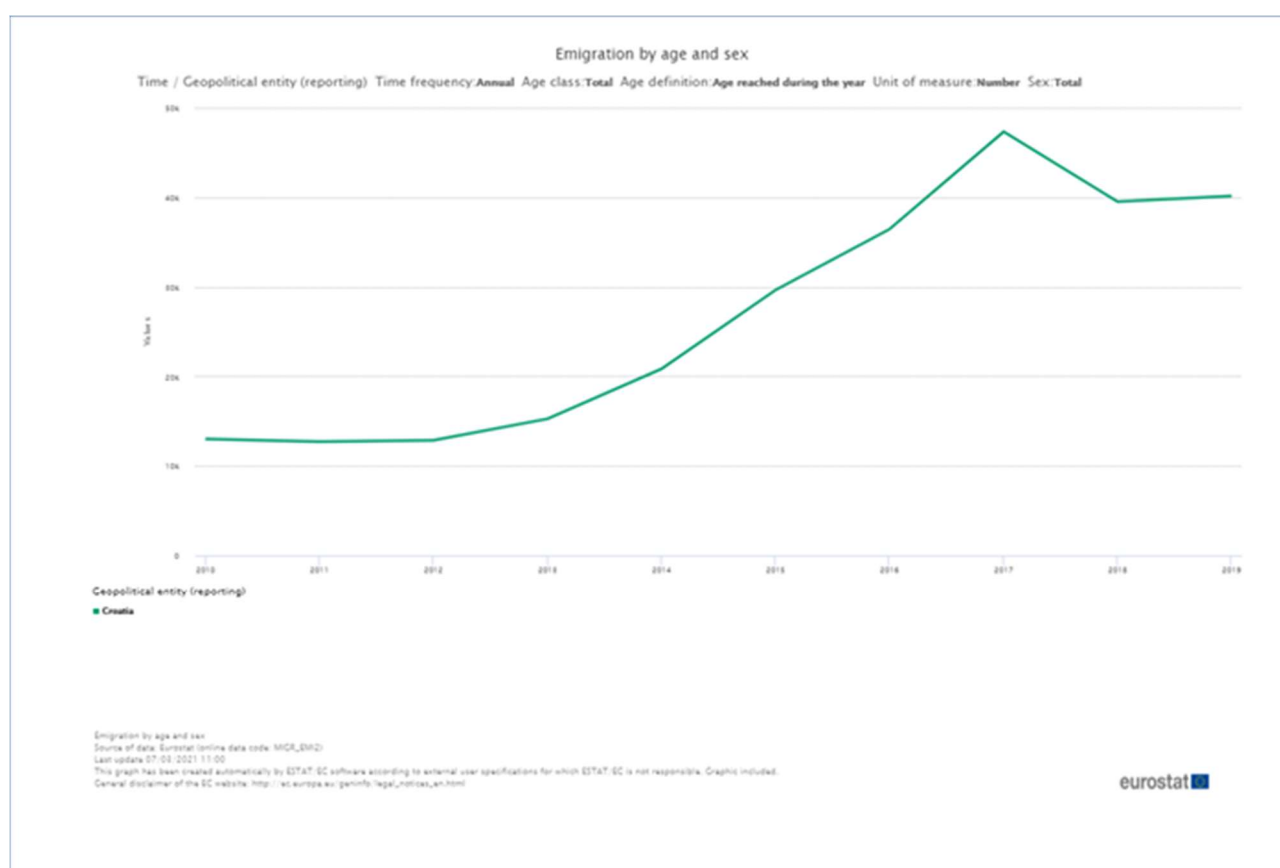
GEO/ TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Croatia	13.017	12.699	12.877	15.262	20.858	29.651	36.436	47.352	39.515	40.148

*Emigration by age and sex (migr\_emi2)*

The main reason linked to the decrease in population in Croatia is emigration.

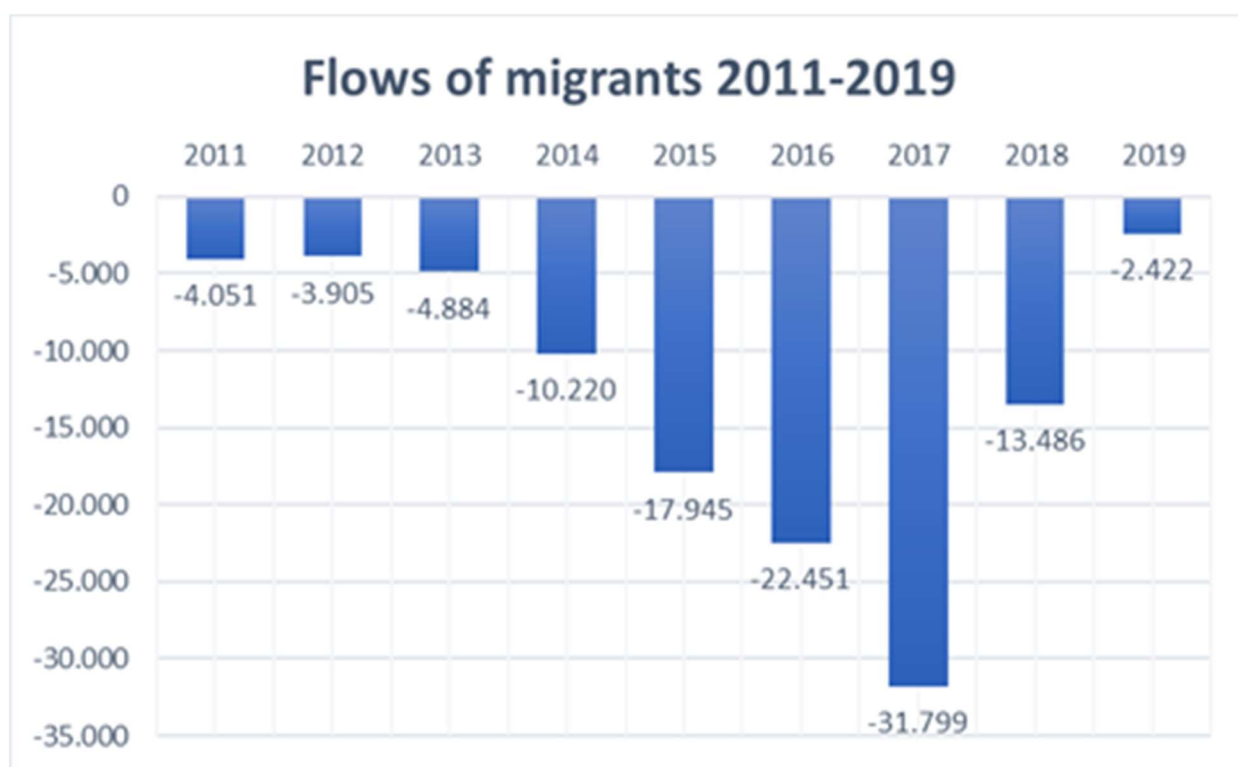
Statistical data show that the number of people leaving the country increased in 2014, one year after Croatia joined the European Union. Since 2014, emigration has increased over the years, reaching its peak in 2017, when 47.352 people left the country.

This analysis shows that emigration has significantly contributed to the decline in population in Croatia.



## 2.2 Flows of migrants in the last 10 years

GEO/ TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Croatia	-4.051	-3.905	-4.884	-10.220	-17.945	-22.451	-31.799	-13.486	-2.422



The tab and the graphic show the difference between inflows and outflows of migrants in the last 10 years: from 2011 on, the number of the net migration has decreased until reaching its peak of minus 31.799 in 2017.

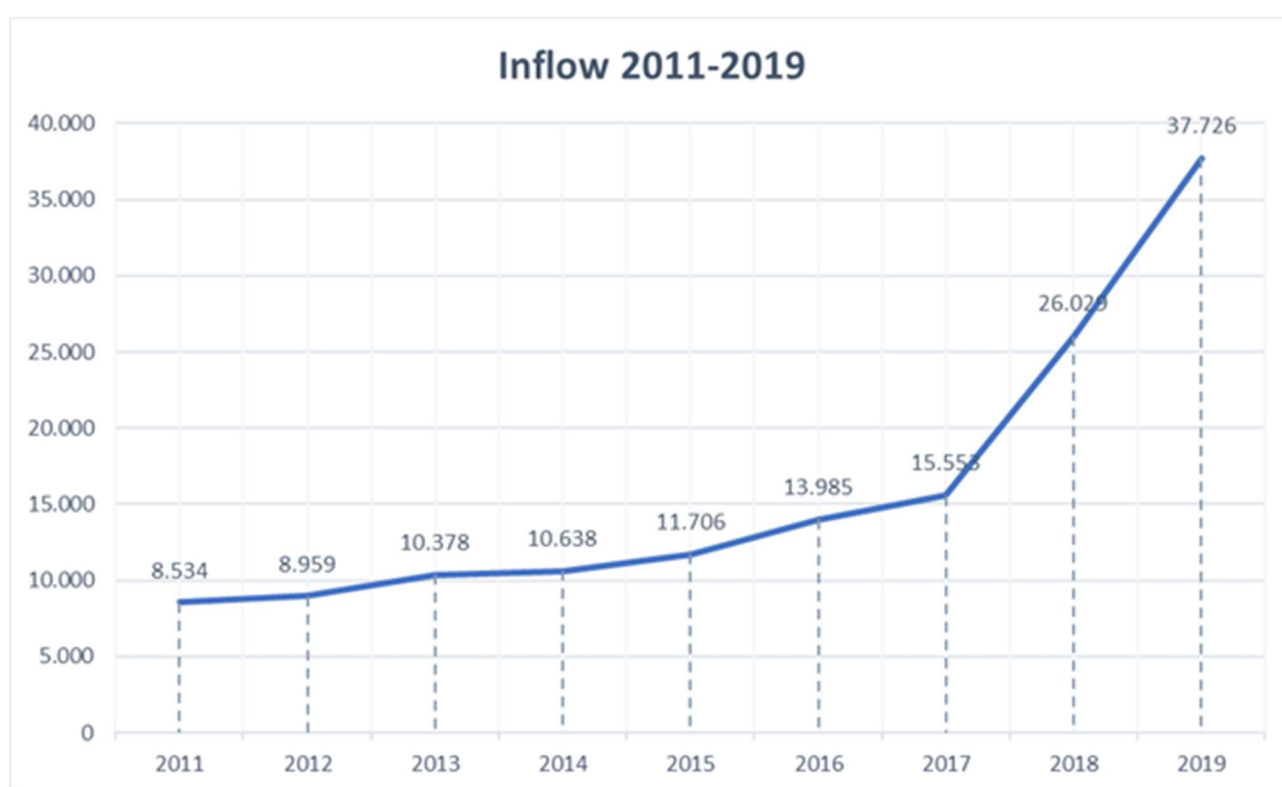
Since 2017, the net migration has been increasing significantly.

These numbers should be read in the light of the singular inflow and outflow trends, which will be shown in the next graphs.

## ***Inflows and Outflows Trends***

### *a) Immigration flow 2011-2019*

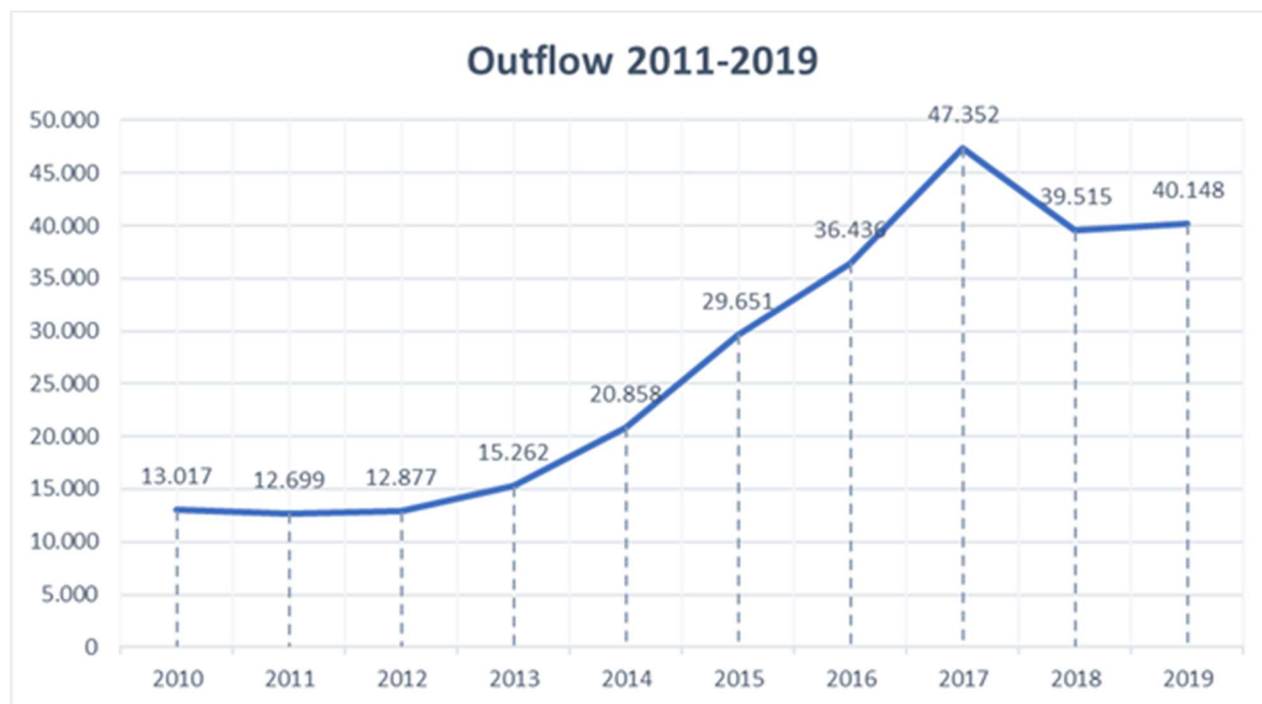
<b>GEO/ TIME</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>-312</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>1.419</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1.068</b>	<b>2.279</b>	<b>1.568</b>	<b>10.476</b>	<b>11.697</b>



The inflows have followed an increasing trend over the years: from 2011 until 2017, the increase has been steady; differently, from 2017 on, the share of immigrants has risen significantly - thus adjusting partially the net migration number.

*b) Emigration flow 2011-2019*

GEO/TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Croatia	-318	178	2.385	5.596	8.793	6.785	10.916	-7.837	633



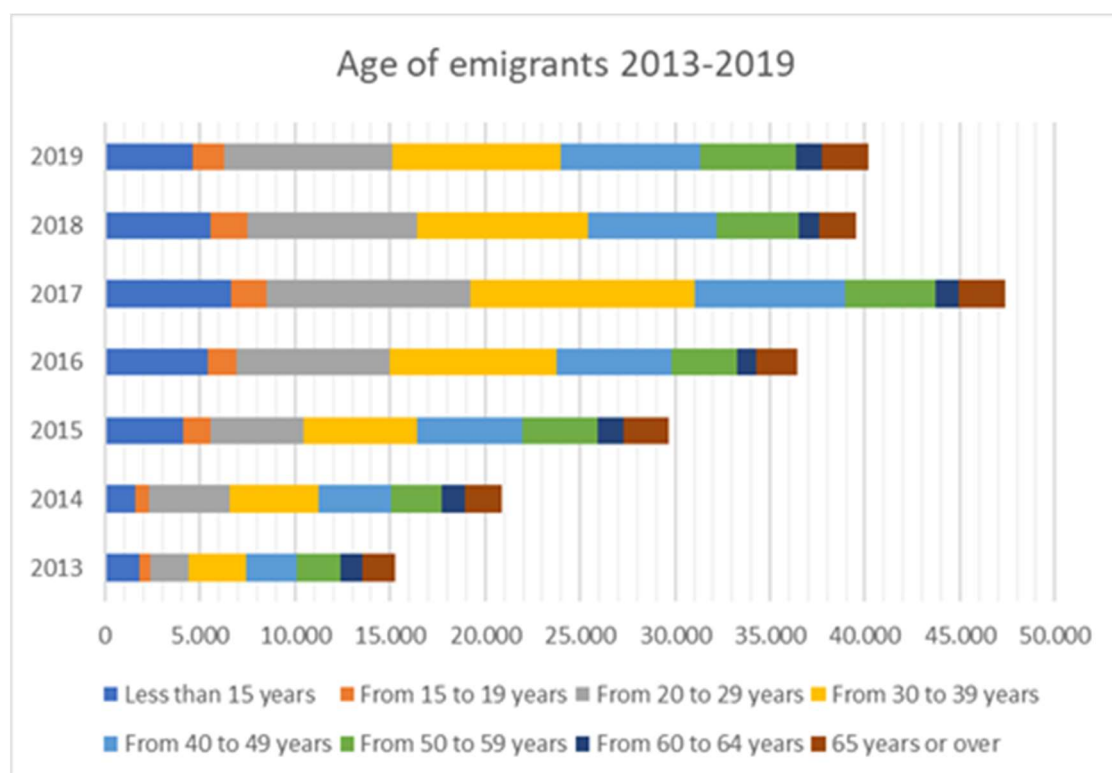
*Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level (demo\_gind)*

The net migration number has been strongly influenced by the entry of Croatia in the European Union, in force since 2013: since this event, Croatia has experienced a wave of emigration (particularly of people of prime working age, as underlined in the next graph), reflected in the outflows number which increased significantly after 2013, reaching the peak in 2017 with 47.352 leaving the country.

All in all, until 2017, inflows grew slowly, with a great increase after 2017. In parallel, after a constant decrease which reached its peak in 2017, outflows decreased gradually, thus determining a general increase in the net migration number in the years following 2017.



### c) *The age of emigrants*



In the outflow context, it is interesting to underline that a great majority of the emigrants leaving the country between 2013 and 2019 are of prime working age.

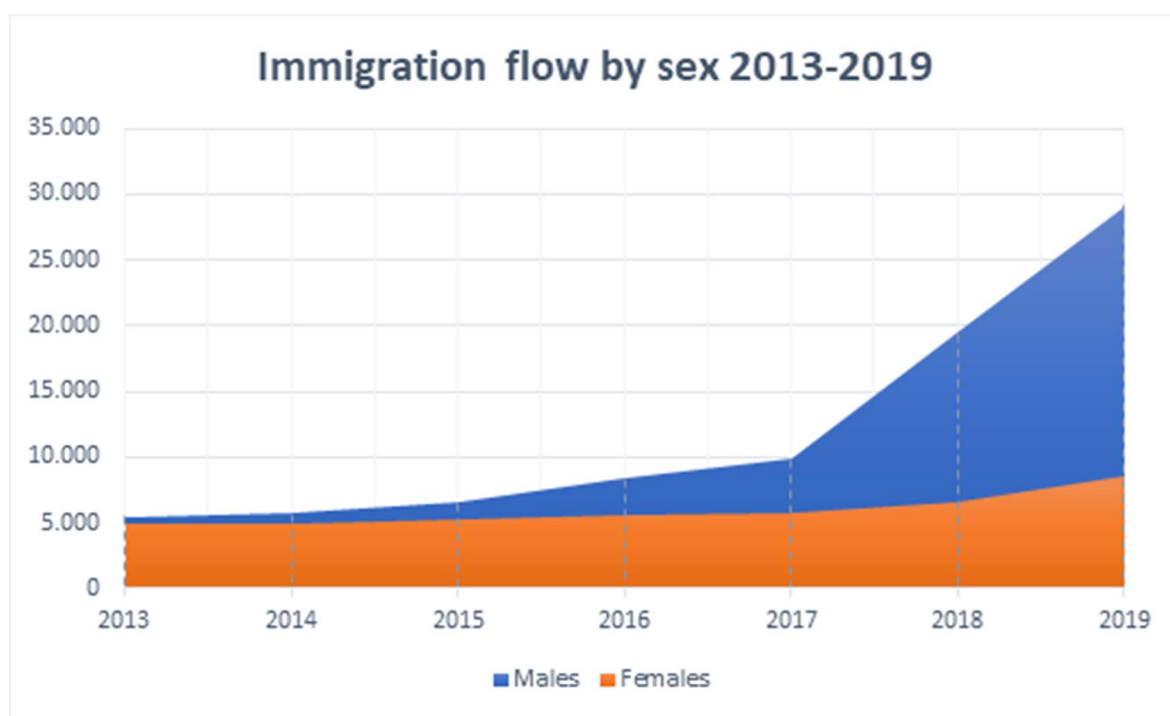
Croatia is among the EU countries with the highest proportion of citizens of working age (10%) living in another EU country.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> H. Vidovic, I. Mara, *Free movement of workers, transitional arrangements and potential mobility from Croatia*, The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, 2015, p. 7.

## 2.3 Immigration flow (by sex, age, country of birth and reason for migration)

### a) Immigration net flow by sex

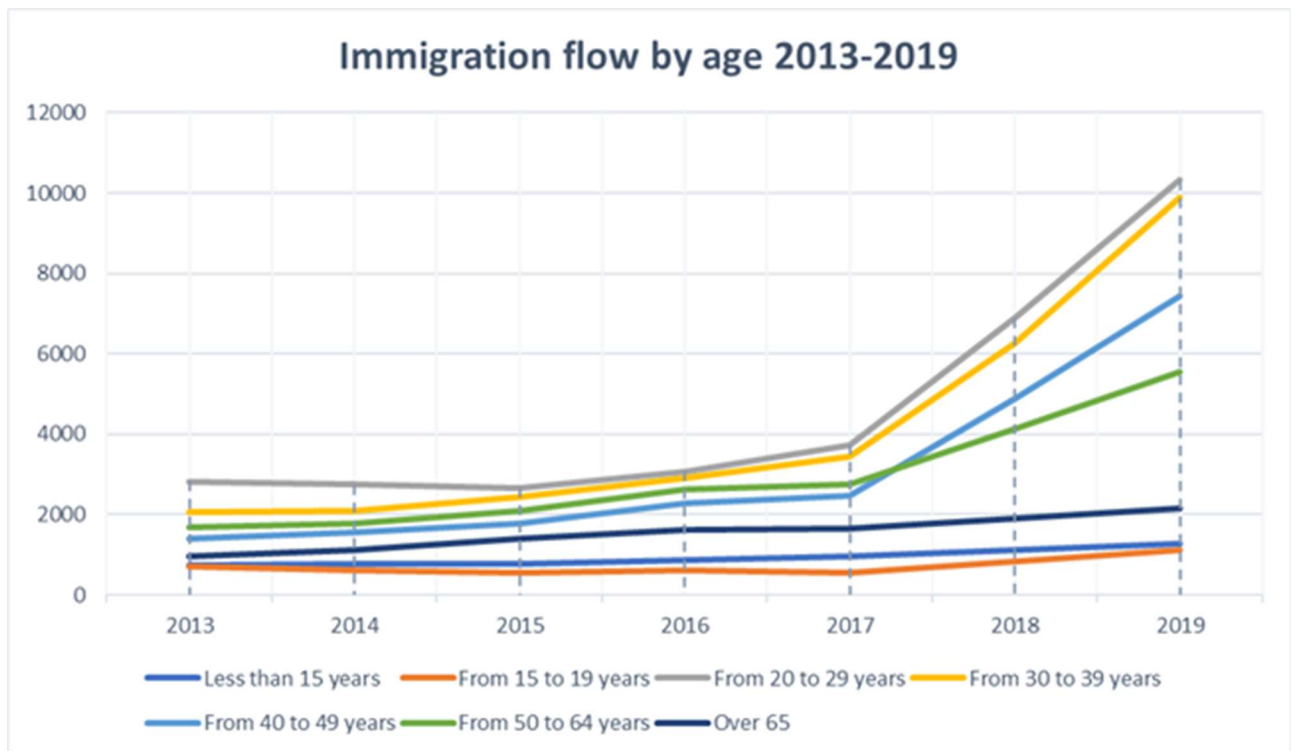
SEX	GEO/ TIME	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	Croatia	1.419	260	1.068	2.279	1.568	10.476	11.697
Males	Croatia	785	248	869	1.847	1.431	9.596	9.732
Females	Croatia	634	12	199	432	137	880	1.965



Statistical data show that since 2013, there have been more males than females immigrants. This trend is continuous. The difference between males and females immigrants has increased over the years, reaching its peak in 2018.

*b) Immigration net flow by age*

Age	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	260	1.068	2.279	1.568	10.476	11.697
Less than 15 years	7	18	83	89	157	158
From 15 to 19 years	-97	-51	77	-65	258	310
From 20 to 29 years	-79	-90	407	672	3.159	3.423
From 30 to 39 years	19	376	464	515	2.848	3.595
From 40 to 49 years	144	241	500	175	2.421	2.544
From 50 to 64 years	98	299	525	145	1.374	1.430
Over 65	168	275	223	37	259	237



The two graphs show that, from 2014, there has been a general increasing trend of the immigration flow. In the age group 20-29, the trend reaches its peak: in fact, it considerably increased during 2018 and 2019.

It should be underlined that the great majority of immigrants belong to the prime working age, i.e. from 20 to 49 years old.

*c) Immigration net flow by country of birth*

- Immigration stock by country of birth 2013-2019

C_BIRTH/TIME	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	10.378	10.638	11.706	13.985	15.553	26.029	37.726
Reporting country	1.072	1.335	2.469	3.621	3.941	4.408	5.415
EU28 countries (2013-2020) except reporting country	1.966	2.395	2.318	2.402	2.384	2.583	3.071
Non-EU 28 countries (2013-2020) nor reporting country	7.339	6.908	6.919	7.962	9.224	19.037	29.239
Europe	9.657	9.830	10.852	13.160	14.633	24.505	33.787
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.021	4.343	4.342	5.283	6.107	11.129	12.878
Serbia	556	610	636	776	798	2.286	4.120
Kosovo (under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/99)	337	355	304	265	324	1.509	3.716

Africa	99	105	111	90	99	133	187
Northern America	143	173	147	204	179	226	238
South America	91	87	87	90	125	134	212
Asia	301	363	438	375	429	922	3.135
Oceania	58	58	54	51	61	79	104

This tab reports the statistical data about the immigration net flow by country of birth. Most immigrants come from European countries, from both EU and non EU countries. The trend suggests that the great majority of immigrants come from a non EU country and that, among them, most are from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In fact, the data of 2019 suggest that 29.239 immigrants were from non EU countries and, in this group, 12.878 of non EU immigrants were from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- Immigration net flow by country of birth 2013-2019

C_BIRTH/ TIME	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	260	1.068	2.279	1.568	10.476	11.697	260
Reporting country	152	263	1.134	1.152	320	467	1.007
EU 28 countries (2013-2020) except reporting country	:	429	-77	84	-18	199	488
Non-EU 28 countries (2013- 2020) nor reporting country	:	-431	11	1.043	1.262	9.813	10.202
Europe	1.320	173	1.022	2.308	1.473	9.872	9.282
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.019	-678	-1	941	5.022	11.129	1.749
Serbia	556	54	26	140	22	1.488	1.834
Kosovo (under United Nations Security Council	-272	18	-51	-39	59	1.185	2.207

Resolution 1244/99)							
Africa	0	6	6	-21	9	34	54
Northern America	-146	30	-26	57	-25	47	12
South America	23	-4	0	3	35	9	78
Asia	175	62	75	-63	54	493	2.213
Oceania	-14	0	-4	-3	10	18	25

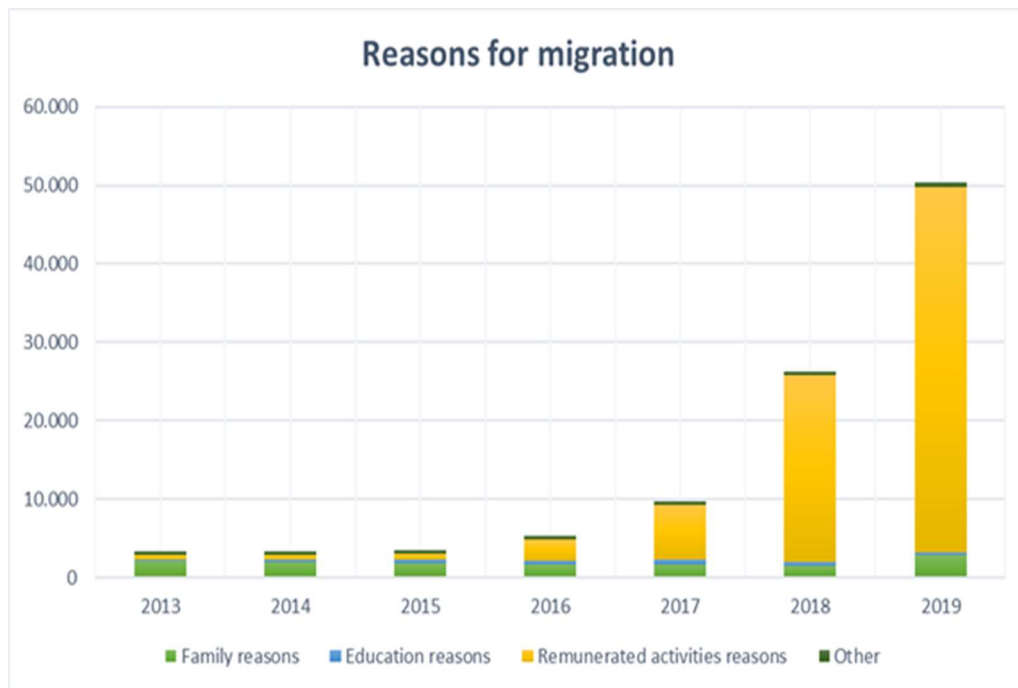
This second tab highlights the net immigration flow by country of birth. As the data make clear, 2019 is a year of significance from this point of view: Croatia has experienced a consistent and rapid growth of immigrants coming especially from European, but non-EU, countries.

In line with the immigrant stock tab reported above, the most relevant entries include immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo. Also entries from Asia have risen quite significantly.



*d) First residence permits emitted by reason for migration*

REASON	GEO/ TIME	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	Croatia	3.320	3.334	3.433	5.315	9.733	26.307	50.455
Family reasons	Croatia	2.154	1.928	1.852	1.673	1.694	1.559	2.921
Education reasons	Croatia	185	418	387	526	591	495	332
Remunerated activities reasons	Croatia	599	609	790	2.634	6.987	23.754	46.587
Other	Croatia	382	379	404	482	461	499	615

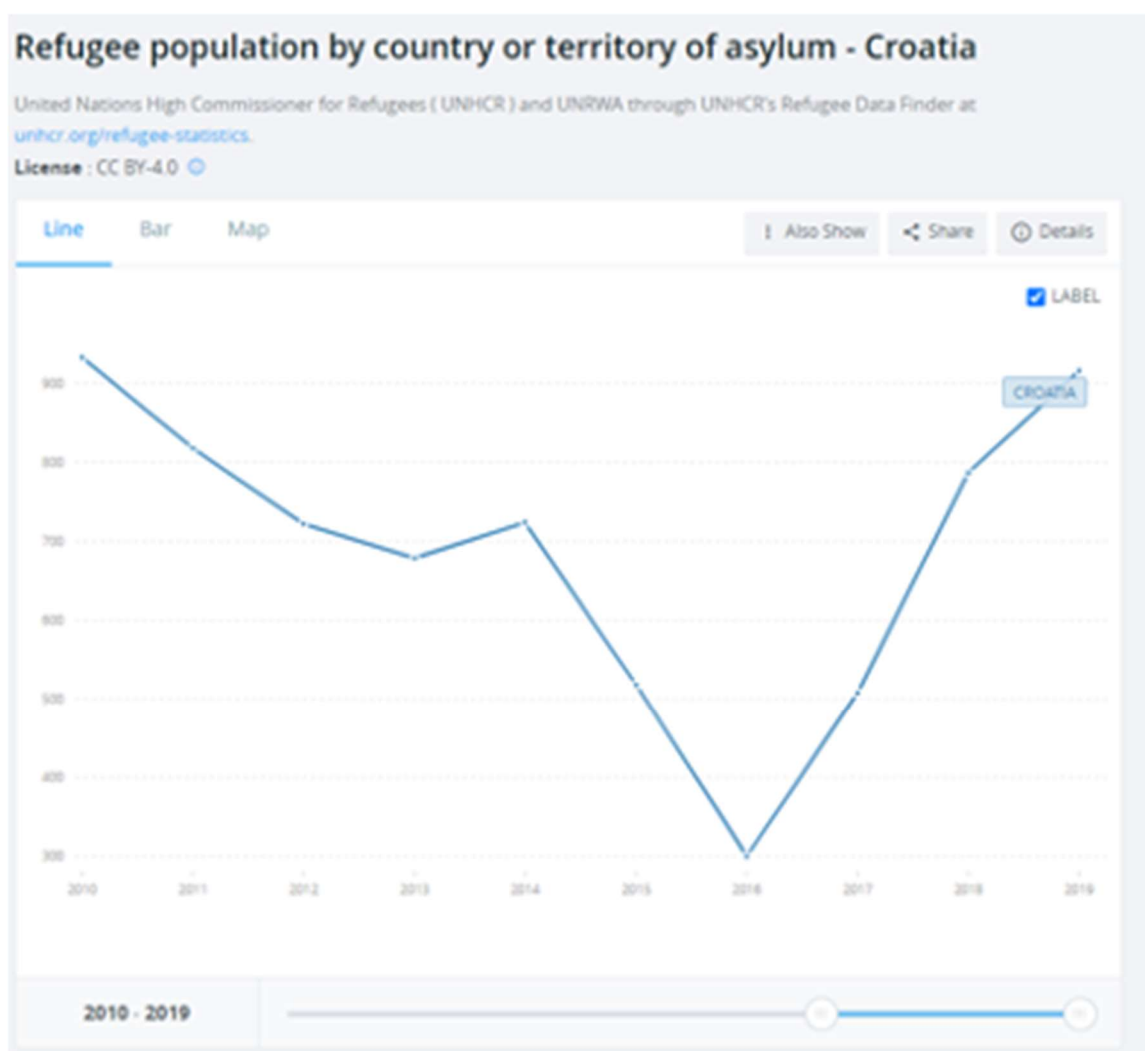


The tab and the graph show the first residence permits emitted by reason for migration, divided in family reasons, education reasons, remunerated activities reasons and other. The striking evidence is that in the context of increasing immigration, most of the immigrants move to Croatia on grounds of remunerated activities reasons.

The second ground, with remarkably low numbers, involves family reasons.

## Part 3 – Refugees and integration indicators

### 3.1 Total number of refugees



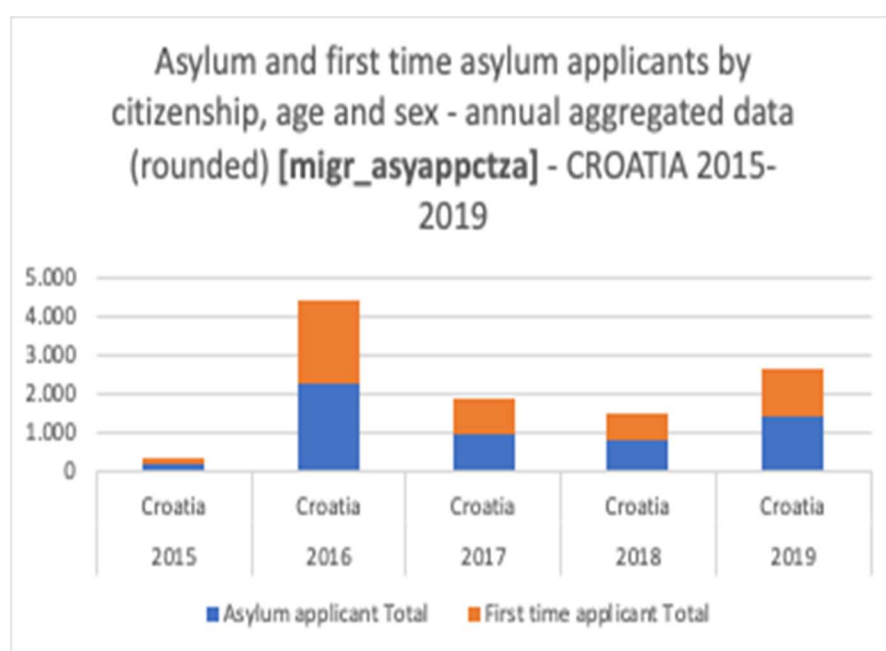
Sources: [World Bank database](#), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNRWA through UNHCR's Refugee Data Finder at [unhcr.org/refugee-statistics](http://unhcr.org/refugee-statistics)

The graph shows the refugee population in Croatia between 2010 and 2019, which reports a slight decrease. Furthermore, in 2016 we can see the lowest number of refugees (300) in the last 10 years. From this year, however, this number rose dramatically until the sum of refugees of the starting year (2010) shown in the graph.



As shown in the map, the most recent data (2019) illustrates an amount of 916 refugees.

***a) CROATIA: Asylum seekers: asylum and first time asylum applicants (2015-2019)***

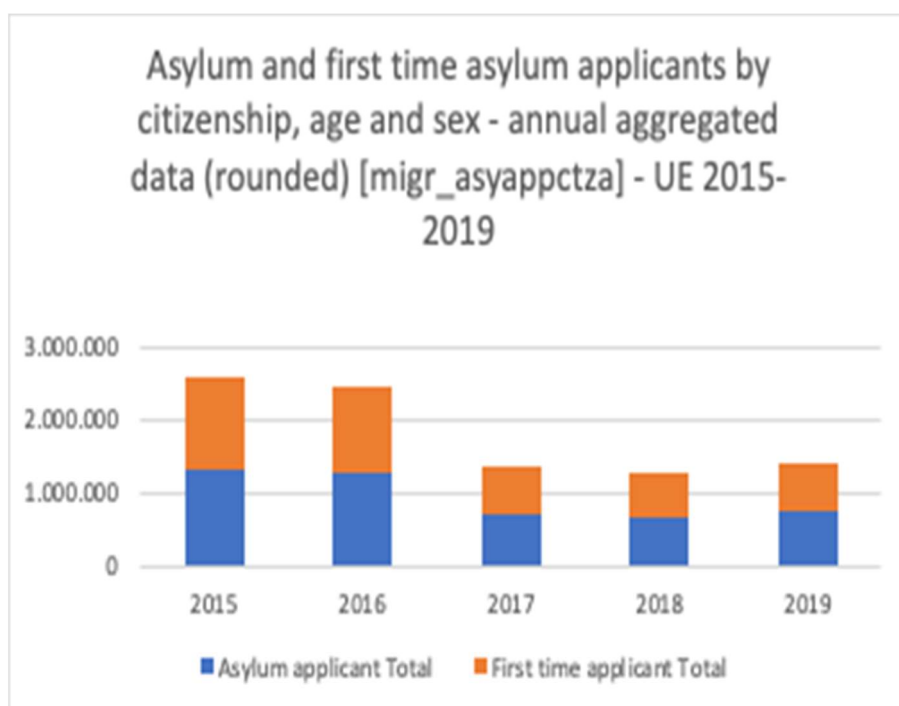


	ASYL_APP	Asylum applicant	First time applicant
TIME	GEO/SEX	Total	Total
2015	Croatia	210	145
<b>2016</b>	Croatia	<b>2.225</b>	<b>2.150</b>
2017	Croatia	975	885
2018	Croatia	800	675
<b>2019</b>	Croatia	<b>1.400</b>	<b>1.270</b>

In 2015, the asylum applications in Croatia were 210, of which 145 were first time applications. In 2016, given the humanitarian crisis and the migration issue, asylum applications multiplied reaching the number of 2.225 in just one year, of which almost the total number were first time applications (2.150). Then, firstly, during 2017 and 2018 asylum applications halved, while afterwards the most recent data show how applications increased once again.

Lastly, we may notice that the numbers of asylum and first time applications are really close to each other in 2019.

***b) UE 28: Asylum seekers: asylum and first time asylum applicants (2015-2019)***

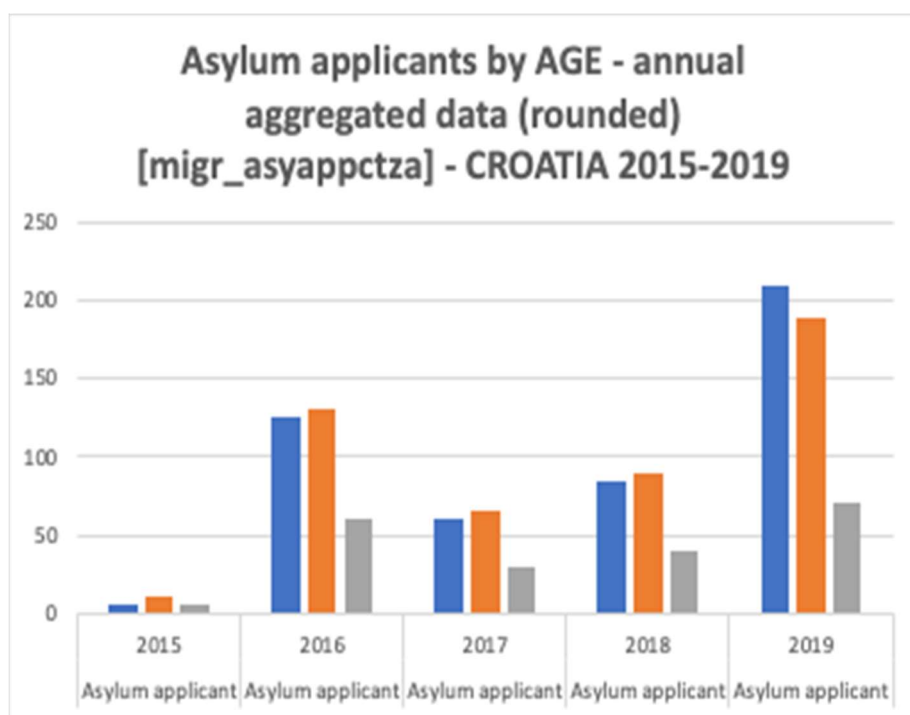


	ASYL_APP	Asylum applicant	First time applicant
TIME	GEO/SEX	Total	Total
2015	European Union - 28 countries	1.323.485	1.257.150
2016	European Union - 28 countries	1.261.335	1.206.435
2017	European Union - 28 countries	712.565	654.900
2018	European Union - 28 countries	664.740	602.815
2019	European Union - 28 countries	745.225	675.885

Having a look at the asylum applications both in Croatia and in Europe in 2016 and 2019, we can notice common trends. In fact, as highlighted in the tables written above, in these years there has been a higher number of asylum applications, if compared to 2017 and 2018, where there was a decrease after the peak in 2016.

	ASYL_APP	Asylum applicant	First time applicant
TIME	GEO/SEX	Total	Total
2015	European Union - 28 countries	1.323.485	1.257.150
2015	Croatia	210	145
2016	European Union - 28 countries	1.261.335	1.206.435
2016	Croatia	2.225	2.150
2017	European Union - 28 countries	712.565	654.900
2017	Croatia	975	885
2018	European Union - 28 countries	664.740	602.815
2018	Croatia	800	675
2019	European Union - 28 countries	745.225	675.885
2019	Croatia	1.400	1.270

**c) CROATIA: Asylum seekers by AGE (2015-2019)**

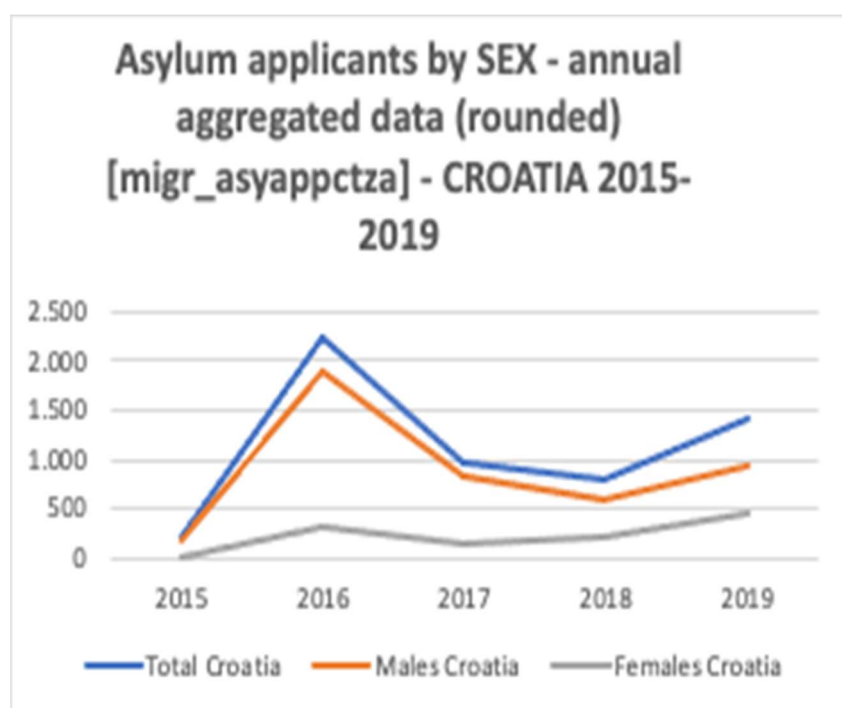


AGE	Less than 18 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years
TIME/ UNIT	Person	Person	Person
2015	20	130	60
2016	465	1.455	300
2017	180	620	175
2018	225	405	170
2019	530	630	235



As probably foreseeable, since the so-called migration crisis, most of the migrants arriving in Croatia are people of working age. In fact, as the graph suggests and taking in consideration the highest numbers (2016 & 2019) represented above, migrants mostly are from **18 to 34 years old** and **from 35 to 64 years old**.

***d) CROATIA: Asylum seekers by SEX (2015-2019)***

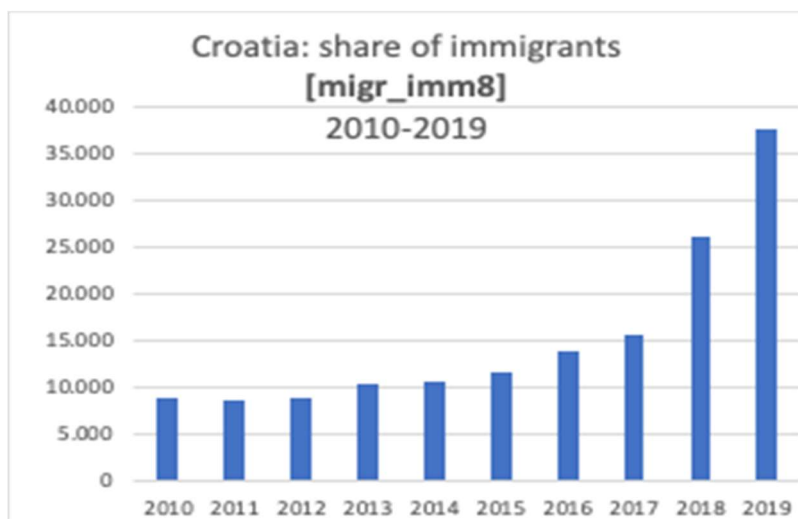


SEX	Total	Males	Females
TIME/GEO	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia
2015	210	190	20
2016	2.225	1.900	320
2017	975	820	160
2018	800	585	215
2019	1.400	930	470

As illustrated both in the graph and the table below, the number of migrants are changeable: from 210 in 2015 to 1.400 in 2019. However, as we can see, the fluctuation represented has been always characterized by a higher presence of males than females.

### 3.2 Share of refugees on total migration [migr\_imm8]

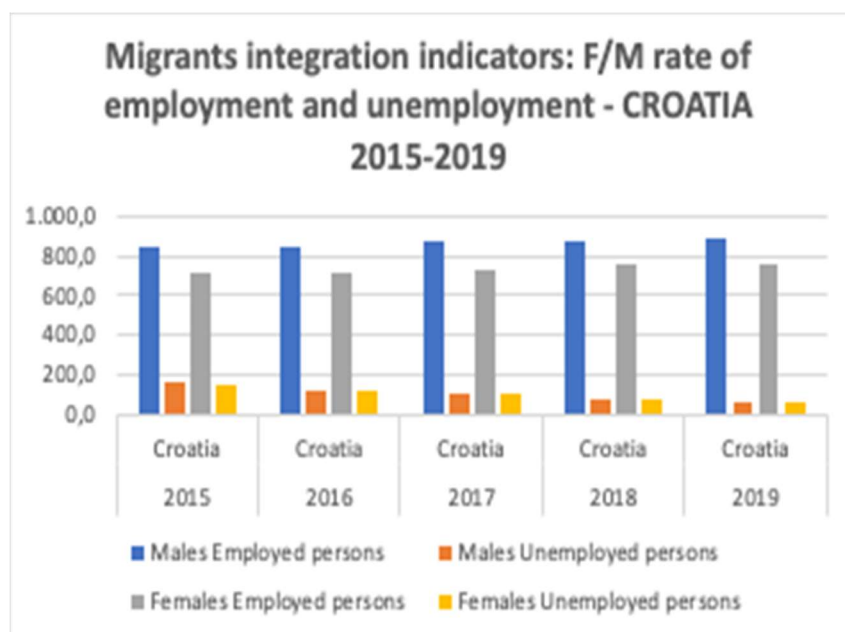
If we compare the total of refugees (916) with the stock of migrants (37.726 in 2019) in Croatia, we can see that the refugees are represented by a percentage of 2,43%. Consequently, given the total of migrants the number of people who obtain the refugee status is relatively low.



TIME/ GEO	Croatia
2010	8.846
2011	8.534
2012	8.959
2013	10.378
2014	10.638
2015	11.706
2016	13.985
2017	15.553
2018	26.029
2019	37.726

### 3.3 Migrants integration indicators employment or unemployment [lfsa\_pgacws]

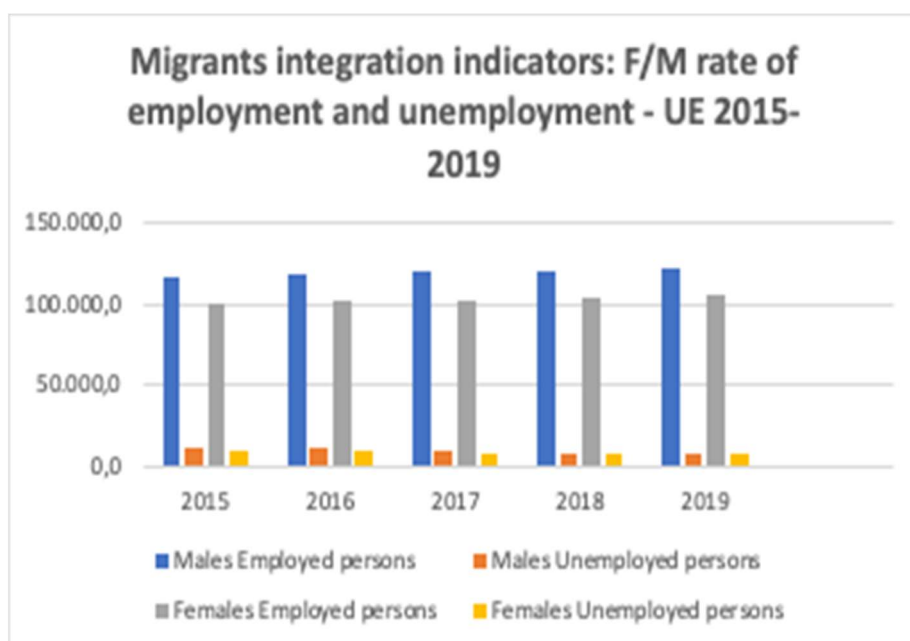
... in Croatia



	SEX	Males	Males	Females	Females
TIME	GEO/WSTATUS	Employed persons	Unemployed persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons
2015	Croatia	840,5	157,1	718,6	148,5
2016	Croatia	845,4	122,9	721,2	116,7
2017	Croatia	868,4	104,1	734,6	100,2
2018	Croatia	879,4	74,0	750,8	78,4
2019	Croatia	891,4	59,4	758,2	59,3

If we refer to migrants between the age-clusters from 18 to 64 years old and relative data (asylum seekers by age's table 2015-2019), we can notice an equal increasing trend of employed persons for both males and females. So, summarily the employment trends are positive. However, it is highlighted that the employed females are relatively **lower** than employed males, while in 2019 unemployed males and females are represented by **equal** numbers.

... in the EU



	SEX	Males	Males	Females	Females
TIME	GEO/WSTAT US	Employed persons	Unemploye d persons	Employed persons	Unemployed persons
2015	European Union - 28	116.256,3	12.182,0	99.526,8	10.626,5
2016	European Union - 28	117.935,2	11.004,2	100.988,3	9.827,3
2017	European Union – 28	119.470,7	9.776,2	102.440,2	8.898,0
2018	European Union – 28	120.664,3	8.733,0	103.632,4	8.040,7
<b>2019</b>	European Union - 28	<b>121.541,5</b>	<b>8.052,1</b>	<b>104.729,6</b>	<b>7.482,9</b>

It is interesting to notice that data related to the 28 EU countries (2015-2019, between 15 and 64 years old, males and females) reflect the results we obtained in the analysis of Croatia case above. Moreover, in this table it is highlighted an important difference: the number of unemployed females (in 2019) is much lower than unemployed males.

... and comparing the two.

	SEX	Males	Males	Females	Females
TIM E	GEO/WSTATUS	Employed persons	Unemploye d persons	Employed persons	Unemploye d persons
2015	European Union - 28 countries (2013-2020)	116.256,3	12.182,0	99.526,8	10.626,5
2015	Croatia	840,5	157,1	718,6	148,5
2016	European Union - 28 countries (2013-2020)	117.935,2	11.004,2	100.988,3	9.827,3
2016	Croatia	845,4	122,9	721,2	116,7
2017	European Union - 28 countries (2013-2020)	119.470,7	9.776,2	102.440,2	8.898,0
2017	Croatia	868,4	104,1	734,6	100,2
2018	European Union - 28 countries (2013-2020)	120.664,3	8.733,0	103.632,4	8.040,7
2018	Croatia	879,4	74,0	750,8	78,4
<b>2019</b>	European Union - 28 countries (2013-2020)	<b>121.541,5</b>	<b>8.052,1</b>	<b>104.729,6</b>	<b>7.482,9</b>
<b>2019</b>	Croatia	<b>891,4</b>	<b>59,4</b>	<b>758,2</b>	<b>59,3</b>

## **Final considerations**

This report shows the peculiarities owned by an important European country such as Croatia. As explained before, the total population was subject to a decrease (from 2019 to 2020) shared by both categories of males and females.

Analysing the data of migration from 2019, it is clear that the number of migrants has rapidly increased, reaching a peak of 37.726 individuals. In addition, the largest part of migrants come from Non-EU countries, mainly because of labour reasons.

Concerning the population growth, Croatia has experienced a general demographic decrease, as shown by statistical data. This decline is caused by a fall in the birth rate and especially by emigration, which has increased since Croatia has joined the EU in 2013.

As inflows and outflows statistics report, the net migration reached its lowest point in 2017, but since this year the number related to net migration has been increasing. The entry of Croatia in the European Union has remarkably influenced the net migration number.

As for the immigration flows, statistics show that there have been more males than females immigrants in Croatia. Regarding the age of immigrants, the great majority of them are of prime working age. The flows also reveal that most immigrants come from European countries and they come to Croatia because of remunerated activities reasons.

Furthermore, an interesting piece of information is the refugee population, which fluctuated in the last 10 years, staying relatively low compared to the ones of the EU. Another striking data are the asylum seekers applications, in fact, almost the overall of the applications are presented by first-time applicants, of which the most are males and, more in general, working-age people.

At last, migrants integration indicators of employment and unemployment show a general positive trend. However, the employed females are relatively lower than the one related to males, which results are also reflected in the situation of the EU countries.

## References

Eurostat: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

World Bank: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/home>